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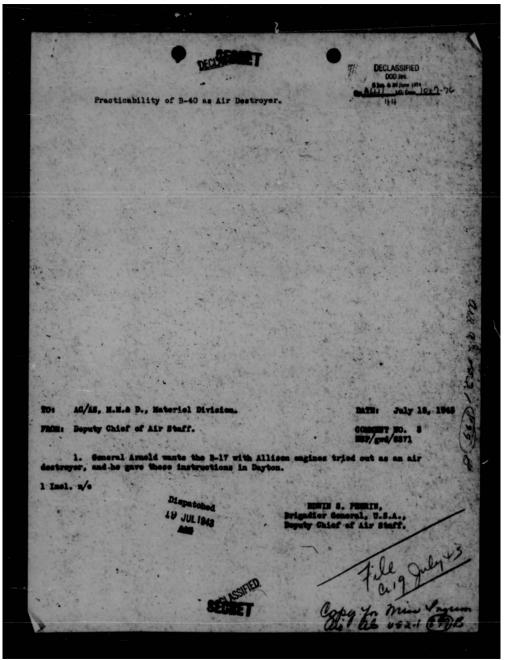
Henry H. Arnold

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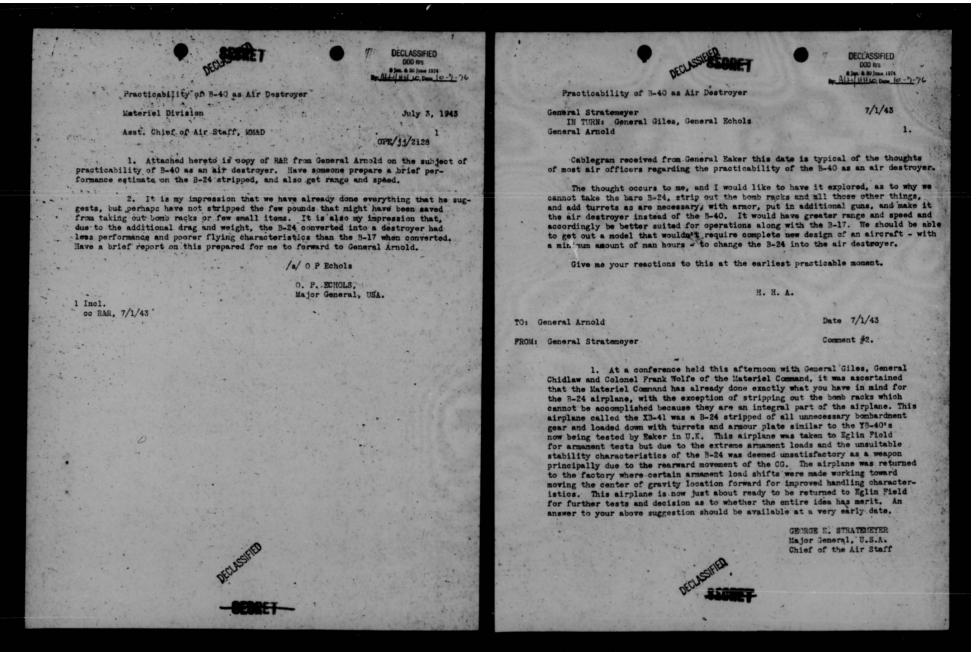
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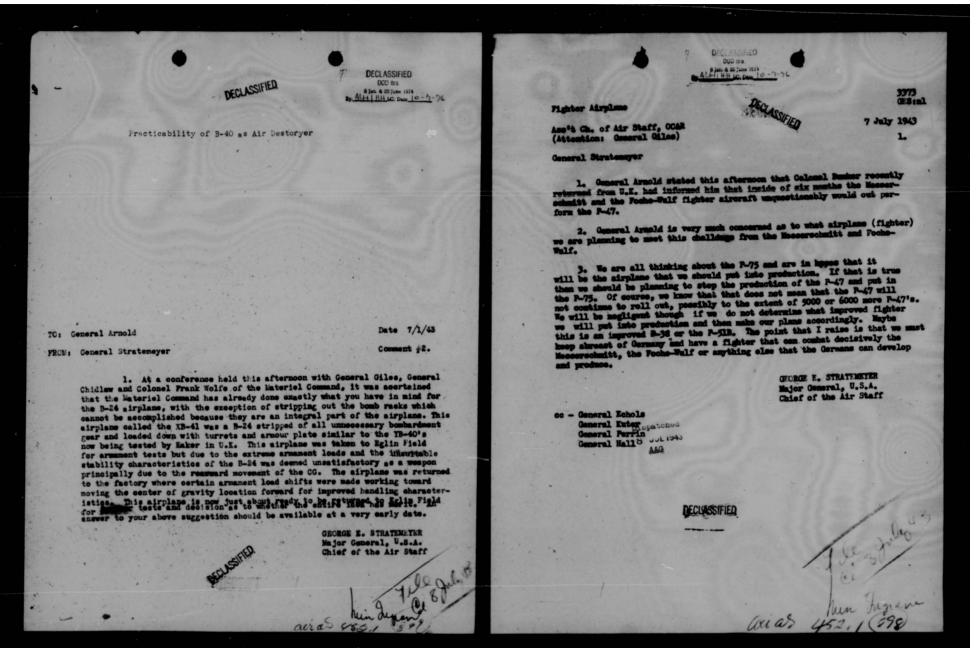


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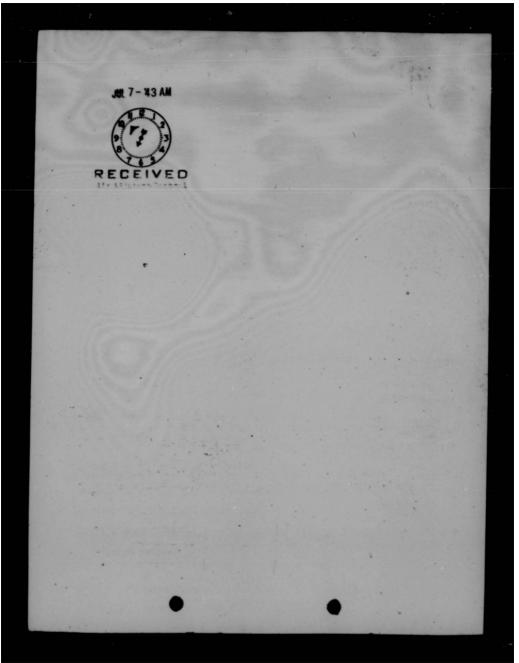


DECLASSIFIED DOD Itrs 8 Jap. & 20 June 1974 Fighter Airplane Chief of the Air Staff 18 July 45 Asst Chief of Air Staff, Operations, Comitments and Requirements 1. General improvement of enemy fighter type airplance has been in evidence and further improvement has been anticipated. 2. The Army Air Forces is following the policy of incorporating all available improvements in production model fighter simplenes and progress; to more advanced models as required. The F-40 is going out of production to more advanced models as required. The F-40 is going out of production as a first line fighter, and F-40 units will be reequipped with a new and more advanced model. The F-39 will be superseded by the F-53. The F-51A is being replaced by the F-51B. The F-396, with improved interceoling and a more efficient turbe supercharger has become the F-38J. Water injection, more efficient propellers and better turbe superchargers will well provide outstandingly better performance for the F-47. The attached performance chart presents the estimated superiority of American fighter airplenes over contemporary German models and indicates continual and steady progress to maintain this superiority. 5000 4. A study of these curves indicates the challenge of the Focke-Walfe and Mosserechmitt will be not and exceeded by models of American Fighter aircraft now in existence and there is currently no need to go to an entirely new model whose perfermence is completely based on optomistic estimatos. BARNEY M. GILES Major General, United States Army Air Defense Branch Requirements Div. 1 Incl. added: chart on speed and slimb performance. TO: AC/AS, Operations, Commitments & Requirements. DATE 14 July 43 FROM: Deputy Chief of Air Staff. COMMENT NO. 3 MAL/mdg/5265 General Stratemeyer observes that no mention was made of the P-75 sirplar consequently he desires to discuss this paper with you personally some time when y can get in to see him. Dispatched MILLARD A. LIBBY. Incl. n/c

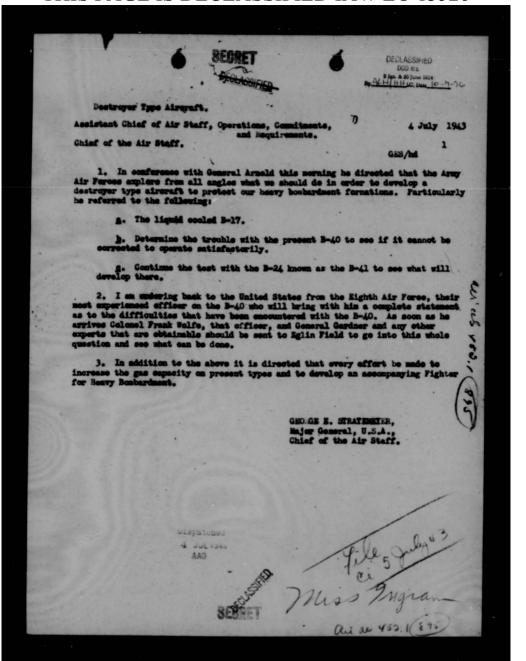
	AS. FILE
Olyn C	1 20 June 1874
Subject: B-29's to the Havy.	(1991)
To: Chief of the Air Staff	DATE JUL 7 1000
FROM: Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Plans	LSE/dns/5833
 At a Joint Flanners conference, it was suggested t reconnaissance purposes in connection with Naval operations. antisubmarine operations has been informally discussed. 	hat B-29's be used for The use of B-29's in
2. In those two instances, the Air Force position was no assurance when B-29's will be operational. The Army Air Fithe allocation of B-29's to the Havy." General Armold direct be maintained should this subject come to the attention of o	oross will not discuss
(For next staff conference ?)	2
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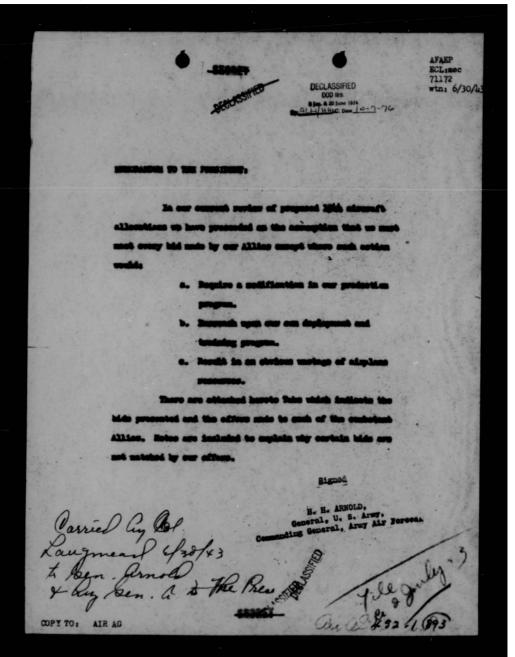
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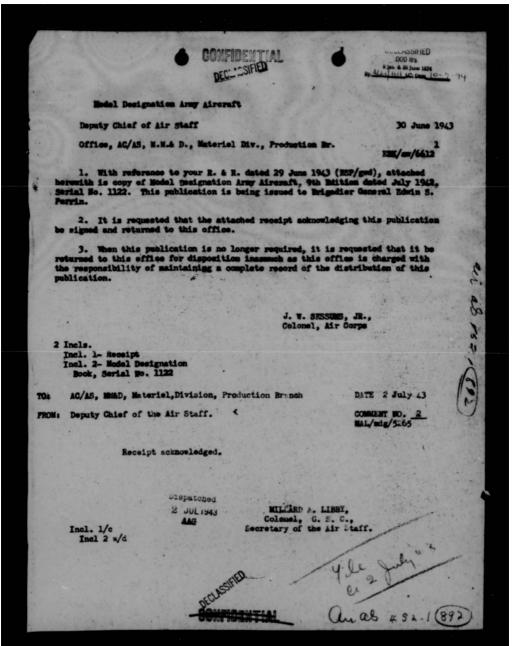
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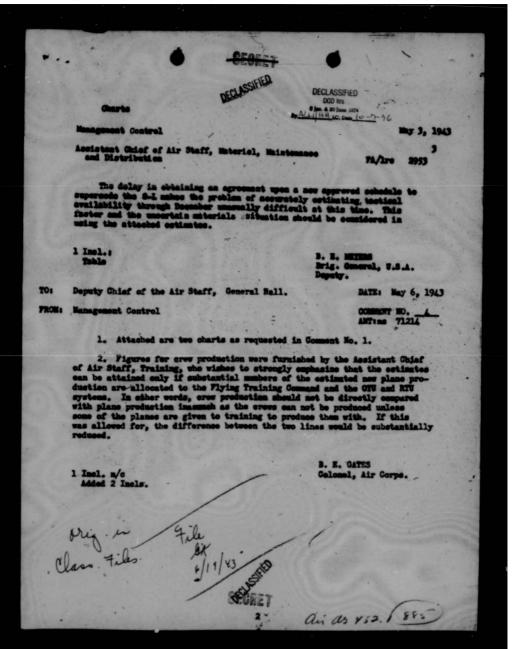
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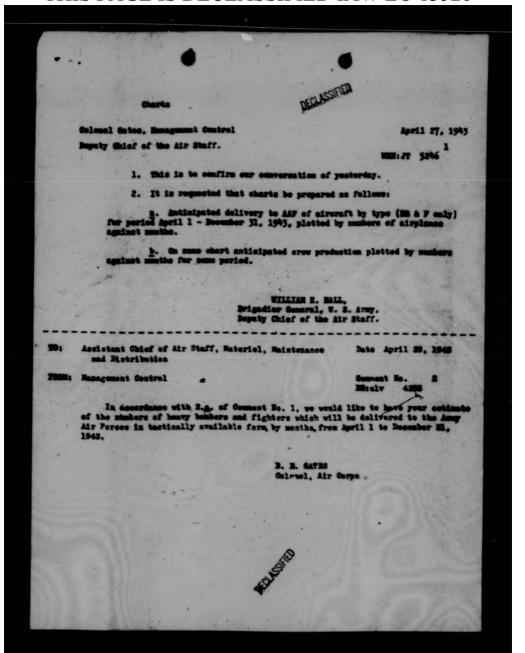
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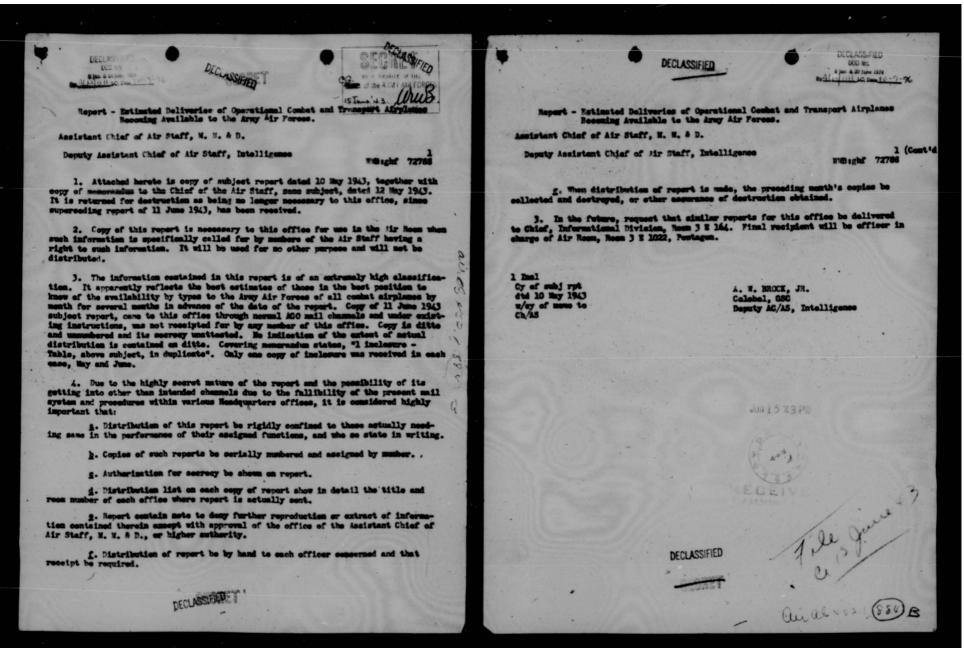
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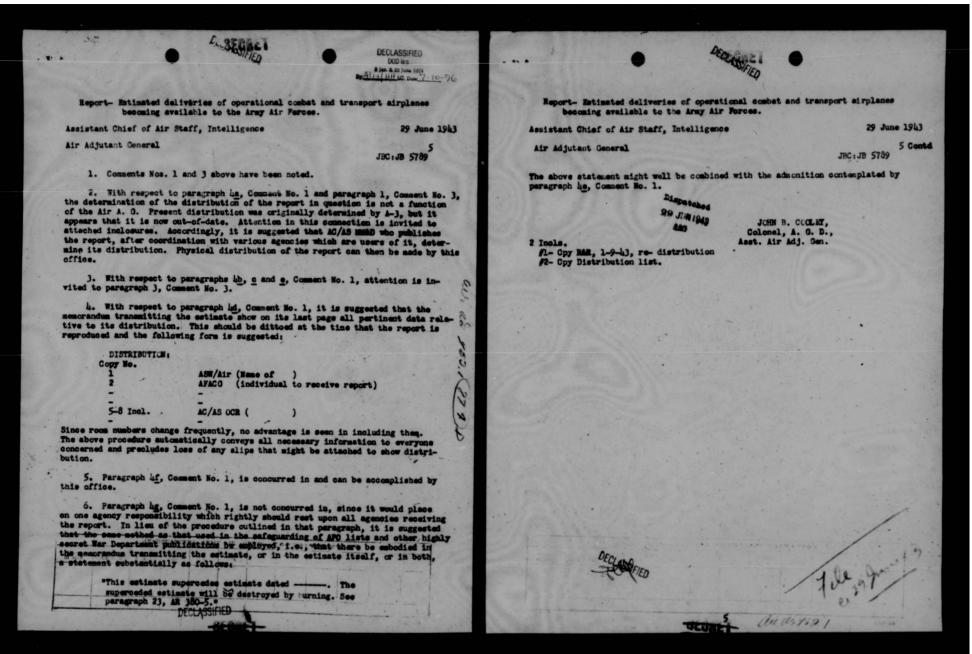


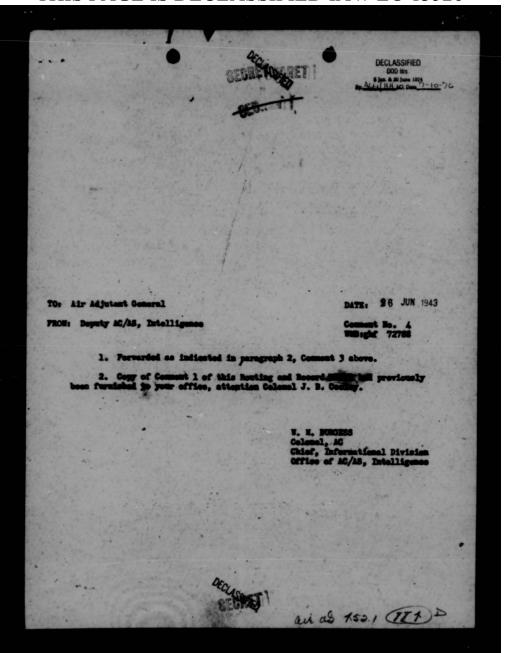
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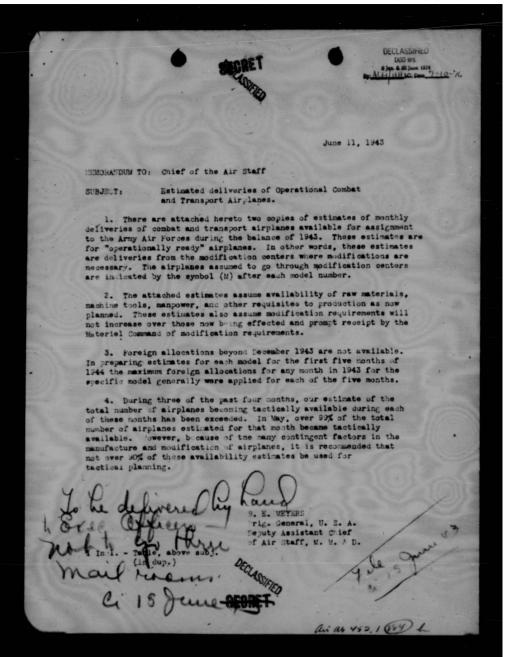
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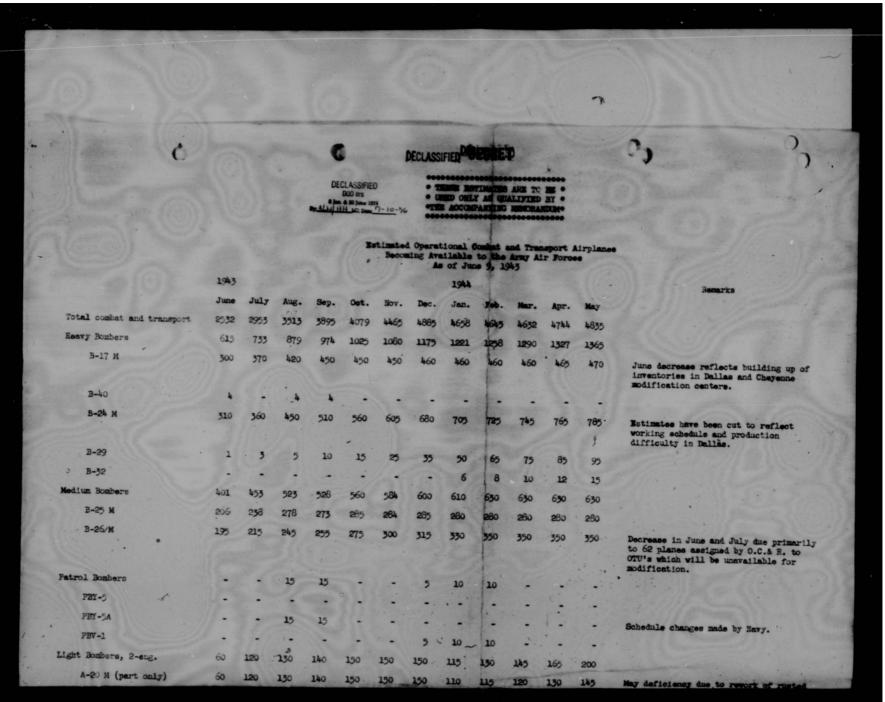






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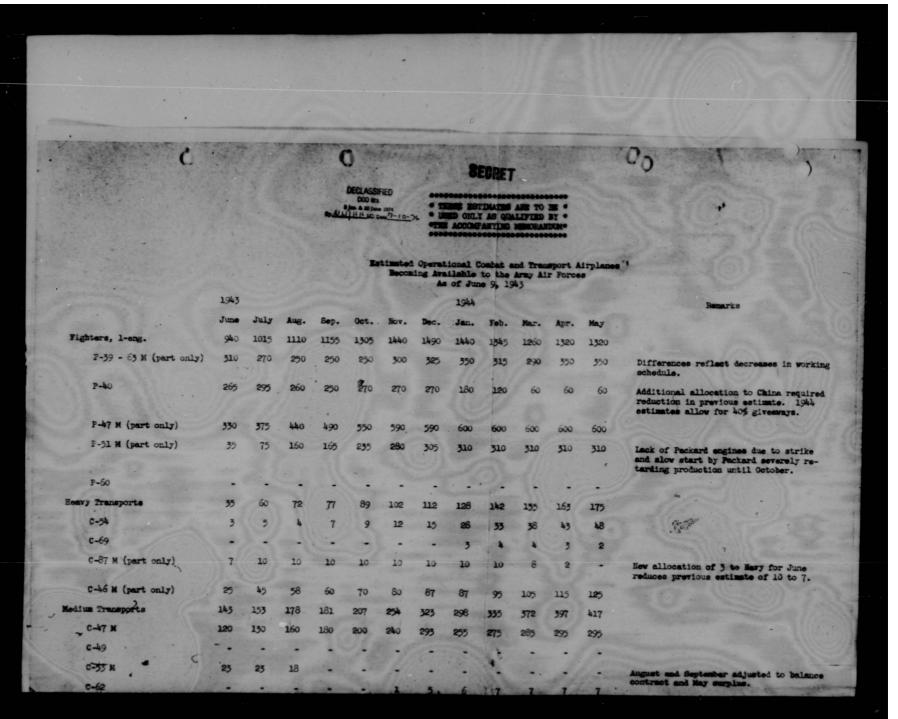




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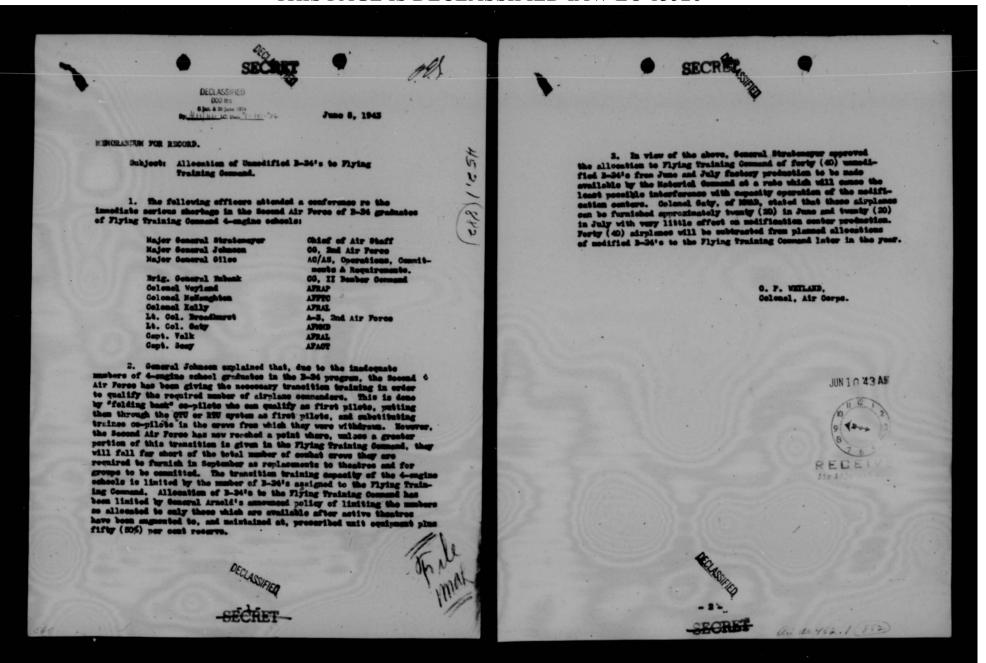
		-				,						1.		
	B-26 N	195	215	245	255	275	300	315	330	350	350	350	350	Decrease in June and July due primarily to 62 planes assigned by O.C.& R. to
1000		-								1				OTU's which will be unavailable for modification.
	Patrol Bombers	-		15	15		18 .	5	10	10				
	PBY-5	17.								1-	-			
	PRY-5A			15	15	-	-	1000	-			-15		Schedule changes made by Navy.
	PEV-1				-		-	5	10	10				
	Light Bombers, 2-eng.	60	120	130	140	150	150	150	115	130	145	165	200	
	A-20 M (part only)	60	120	130	140	150	150	_ 150 .	110	115	120	130	145	May deficiency due to rework of winted
														May deficiency due to rework of rusted cylinders and June decrease due to new modification project will be made up in 3 following months. Decrease after December due to application of alloca-
	A-26													tions formula.
	A-28 - 29						1		,	15	25	35	55	
	A-30								10					
	Light Bombers, 1-eng.	72	97	125	175	210	-	Ballon.	5				1	
	A-24	35	35	40	175	70	200	250	150	150	150	100	50	
						1	75	70						Not extended beyond December because Colonel Gross classified these airplanes as non-operational.
	A-35	1	15	-	*	15	- 4		1	-	-	1		
	A-36	2		1	-	2	- 13-	1		1		12.		
	A-25	35	55	85	115	140	160	180	150	150	150	100	50	
	Fighters, 2-eng.	140	260	515	332	289	271	342	348	355	365	375	380	
	P-38 N (part only)	140	260	210	330	285	265	330	530	330	330	330	330	June decrease balanced by May surplus.
	P-61			2	5		6	12	18	25	. 35	45	50	
R	Reconnaissance F-5	37			90	9-10	45	65	1		1	100	1998	(
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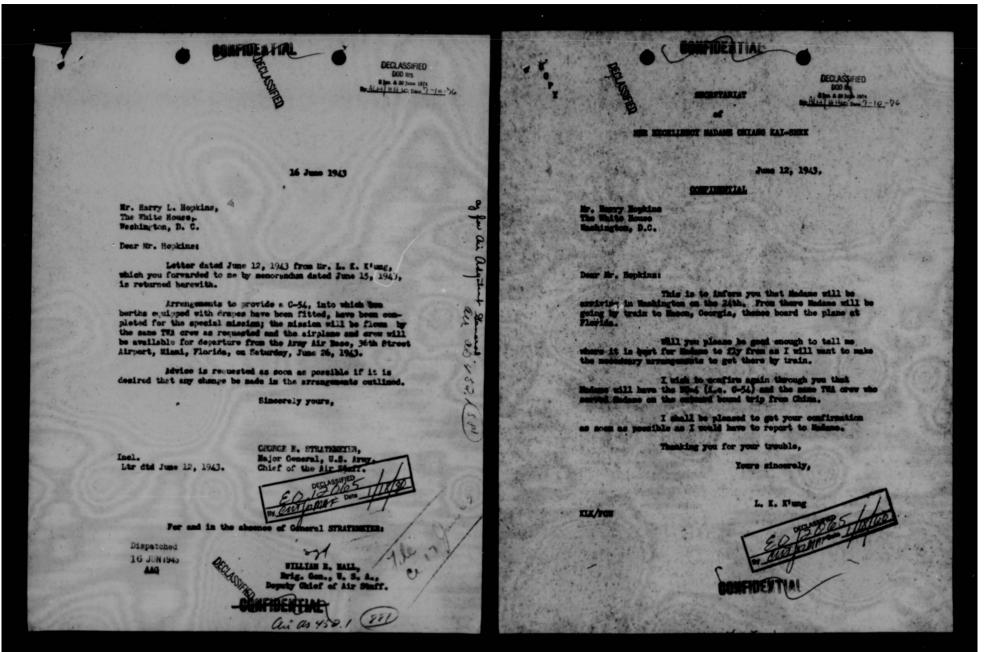
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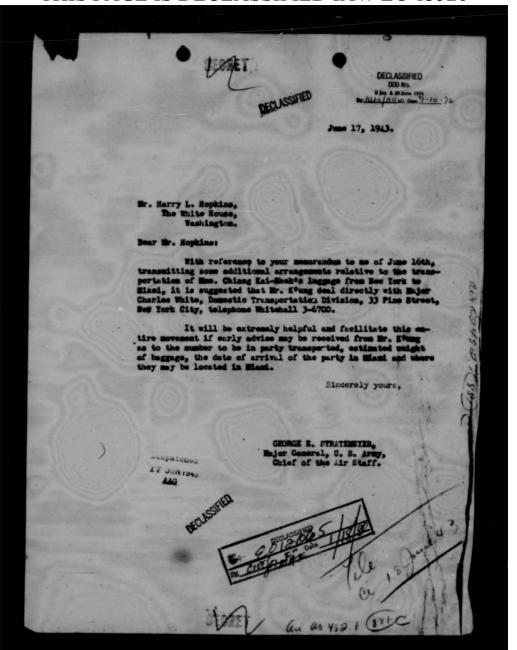
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	C-69		1 -	1-	-				. 3	*	- 4	- 3	5	
	C-87 M (part only)	. 7	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	8	5		New allocation of 3 to Havy for June reduces previous estimate of 10 to 7.
	C-46 M (part only)	25	45	58	60	70	80	87	87	95	105	115	125	
Medi	um Transports	143	153	178	181	207	254	323	298	335	372	397	417	
RA S.	C-47 M	120	130	160	.180	200	240	293	255	275	285	295	295	
	C-49		-						100					
	C-53 N	25	25	18	11-14								-	August and September adjusted to balance contract and May surplus.
	C-62					-	1	. 3	6	7	7	7	7	
	0-76	17.0		13	. 1	7	12	23	35	50	70	85	25	Production estimate reduced due to further engineering difficulties.
1	C-95			663			1	2		,	10	10	20	
Ligh	t Transports, 1 & 2-eng.	89	69	269	228	244	304	573	338	290	265	267	296	
10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	C-60 M (part only)	-	-	95	25		6	42	25	25	25	23	25	any deficient because more places re-
1342	c-78	10	No. of the	200	150	160	160	160	150	75	25	1301 3		quired modification.
The same	10-45	100	6	1	10	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	June degreese due to deferred Mary
10.3	0-45	1			1	8	75	100	75	75	79	75	75	ghreen to
HE WE	c-61	10	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	
C.	0-64	18	25	24	28	32	34	34	58	40	40	12	48	
1	0-106					100	2	10	5	50	75	100	125	
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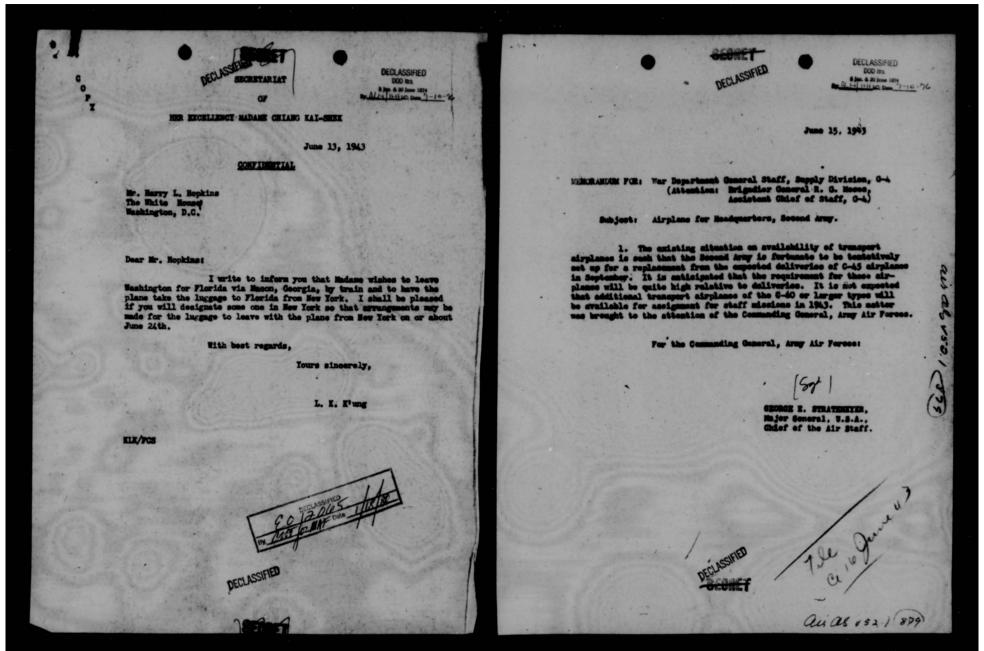




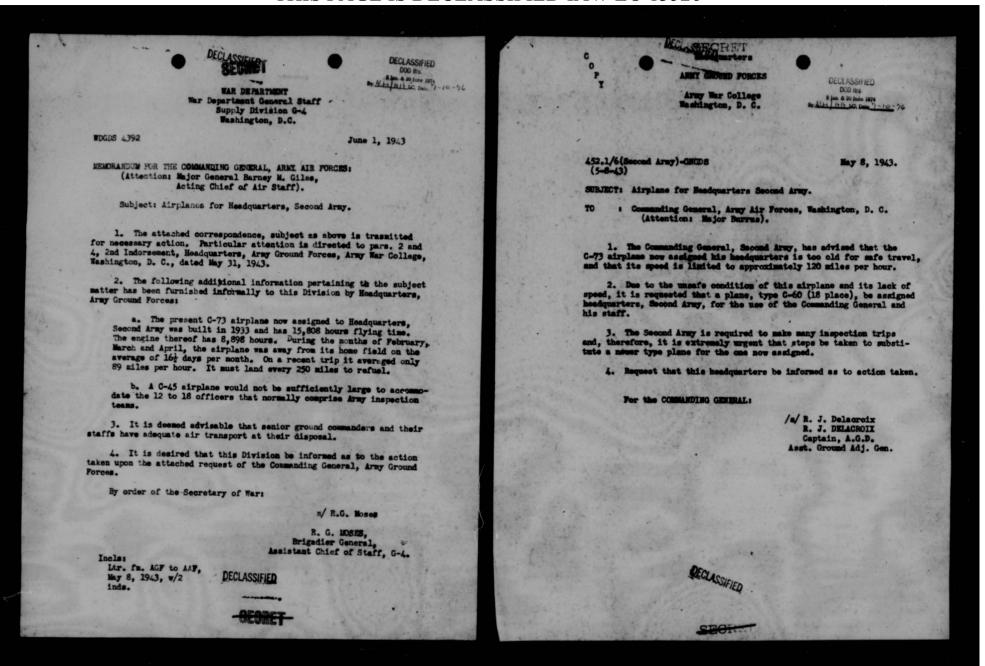
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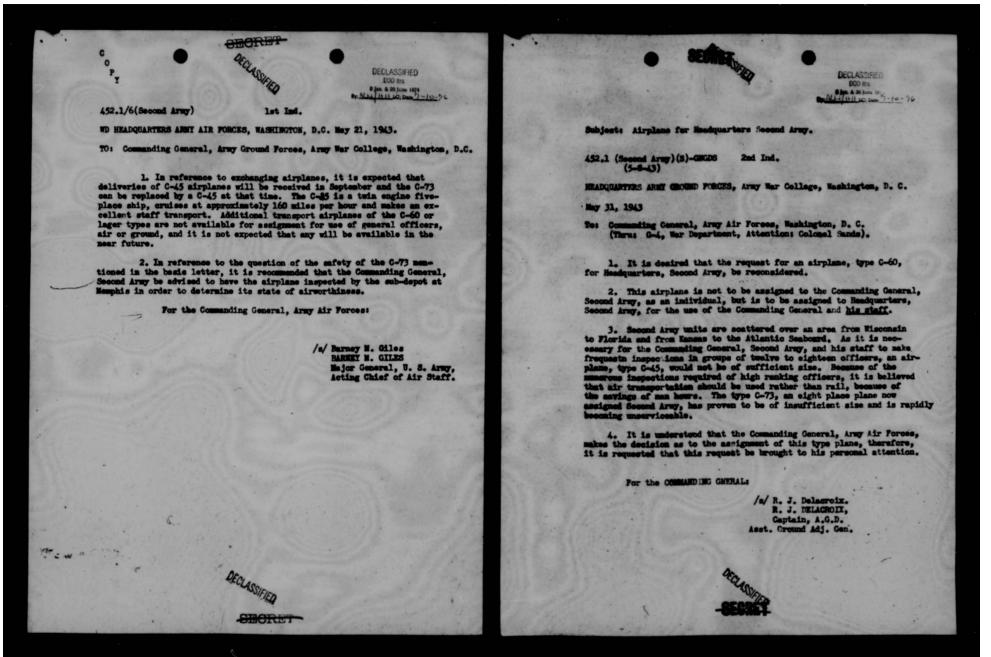


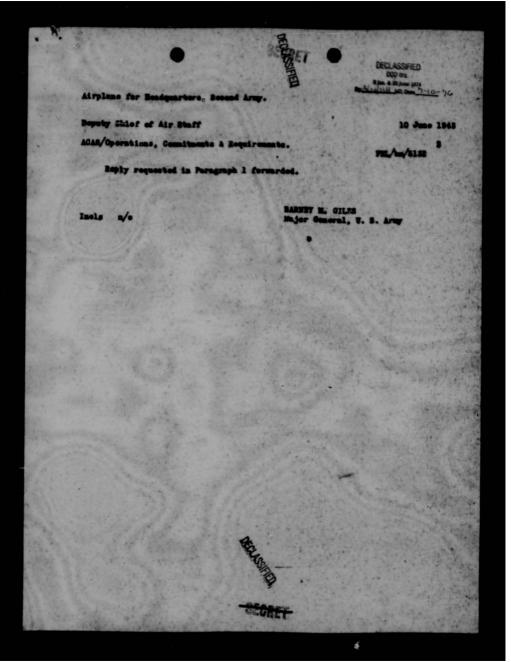
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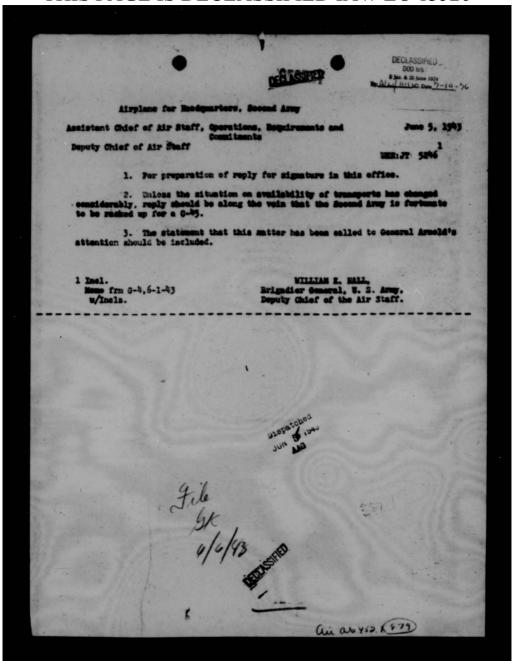
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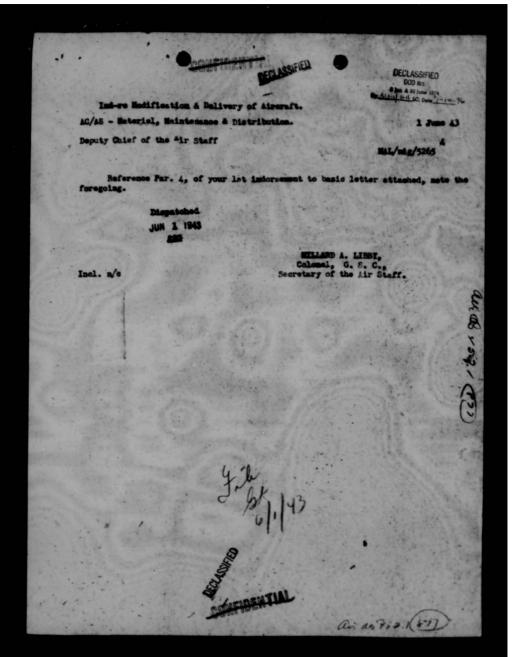




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Ind-re Hodification & Delivery of Aircraft

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8 Jan & 20 June 1924

By Alley | 121 list. Date | 7-10-76

May 14. 1943

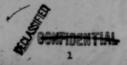
Chief of the Air Staff

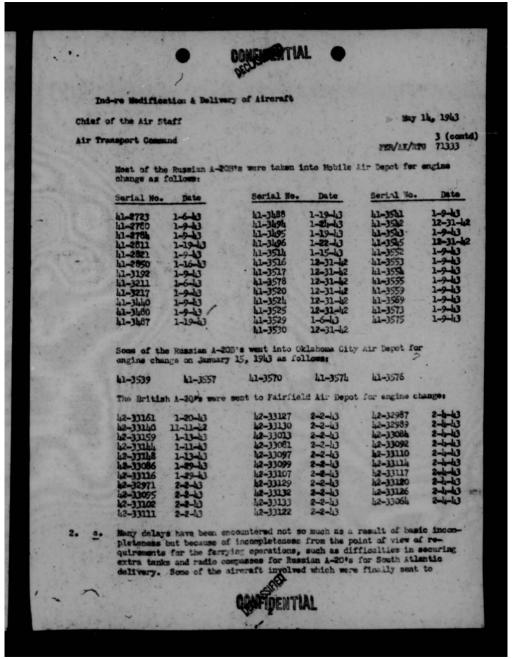
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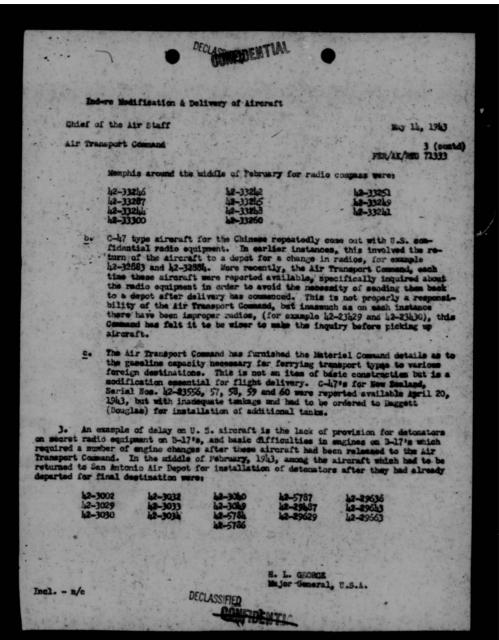
Air Transport Command

- 1. Examples of aircraft which have been delayed due to deficiencies in manufacture or modification include:
 - a. All the Russian aircraft being delivered by the Alaskan Route which encountered difficulties due to incomplete winterisation which was the subject of a searching investigation during the early winter. This was not all chargeable to the Materiel Command.
 - b. The mussian P-39's referred to in a memorandum from General George to General Arnold, December 2h, 1942, Paragraph 9, reading as follows: cover miscellaneous problems in addition to winterisation:
 - *b. Bore sighting of guns requested by Russians requires 9 hours per sirplane with available equipment.
 - P-39 guns are always out of synchronization and five have had broken impulse wires.
 - d. Slinger-ring installation on P-39's is failing and requires reworking.
 - Repair or replacement of floor channel brace behind gear locking shaft on C-47.
 - f. Carburetor heat duct on P-39's has broken loose.
 - g. Twolve 8-25's have incomplete cabin heat system, lacking either air scope or electric fan for circulation system.
 - h. Winterlaction instructions on basic directive from Wright Field and technical orders are in conflict, i.e. discrepancy between winterlaction check lists and work actually performed at modification centers and at the factories requires complete check of all 35 winterlaction items.
 - The problem of rust and feathering of piston rings in the Russian and British i-20's which is exemplified by the following paragraph from a teletype sent by the 3rd Ferrying Group to Headquarters, Ferrying Division, Air Transporters and:

"Reference cylinder inspection now being conducted on A-20C airplanes at home Sub-Depot, werbal information received from the Commanding Officer indicates that every N-20C will have to go to Pattersen Pield for angine and/or cylinder change. Further, Sub-Depot Commander indicates records show the aircraft were at Daggett Field, California for 12 to 18 days without any entry in the Form 1-A as to compliance with the necessary 1-0.*s."









CBS/m/3131

May 26 . 1943

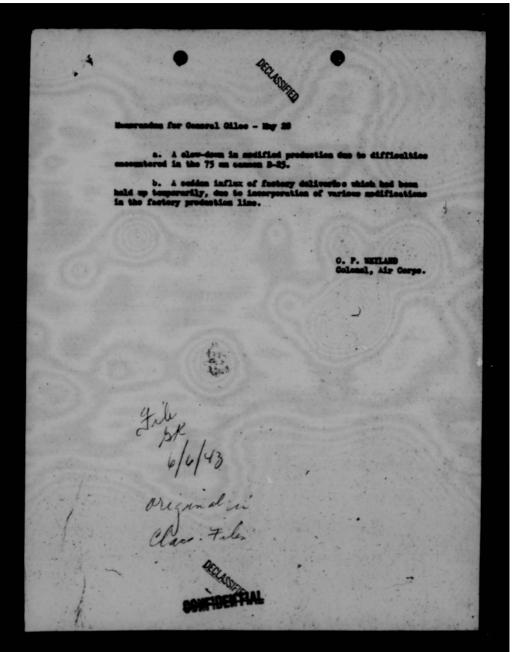
MESIORANDEM FOR: General Giles

Subject: Unmedified B-25 Aircraft

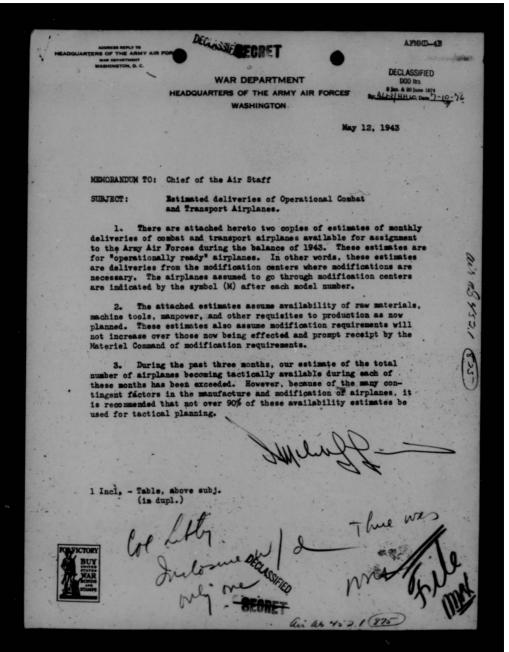
- 1. Ownered Arneld visited the Emmas City medification center on May 26, and found there more 3-25 aircraft on hand than the center could handle at the memont. He directed that this apparent "surplus" be dispected of at ence.
- 2. Easeas City medification center was short of aircraft available for work until as recently as May 20. Not until May 24 were there airplance at Easeas City not actually undergoing medification.
- 3. It had been expected that there would be a surplus available for unasdified allocation seastime in the or June, word to that effect having been received from Wright Field as long age as April 15.
- 4. However, in order that modification center work not be retarded for lack of aircraft, it is normally considered messeasy by Wright Field to have a few aircraft at modification centers available to go into work. In addition, it is not believed advisable to issue orders for manufifled arieraft until it is certain that the modification center requirements are taken care of.
- 5. This point was not reached until May 24 or 25. This office was advised May 26 that there would be unmedified 3-25 aircraft available shortly for assignment. These have been allocated. Since active theatese have been allocated required numbers including 505 receive and the Third Air Perce has reached required strength, cirty (60) were allocated to Flying Training Command for transition training and eight (8) to Ferrying Division, ATO, for "on the job" training.
- 6. For your information, the reasons for unsedified aircraft being available are:

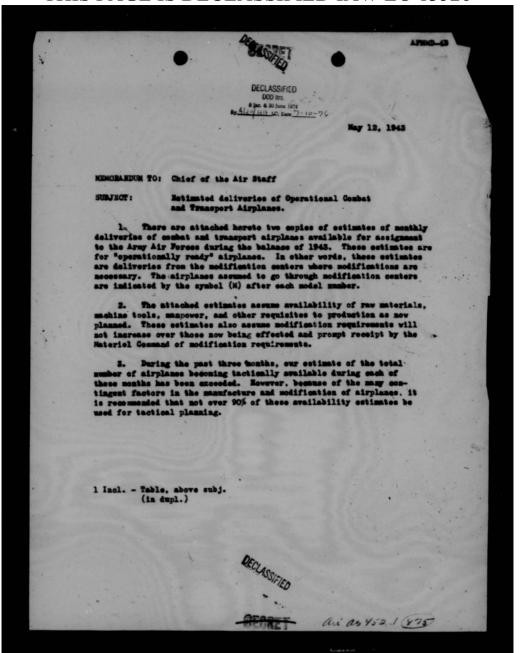


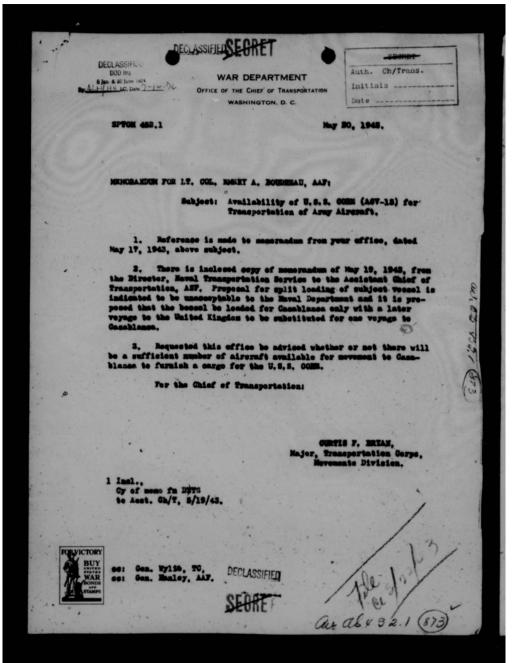
air as 450.1 (876)

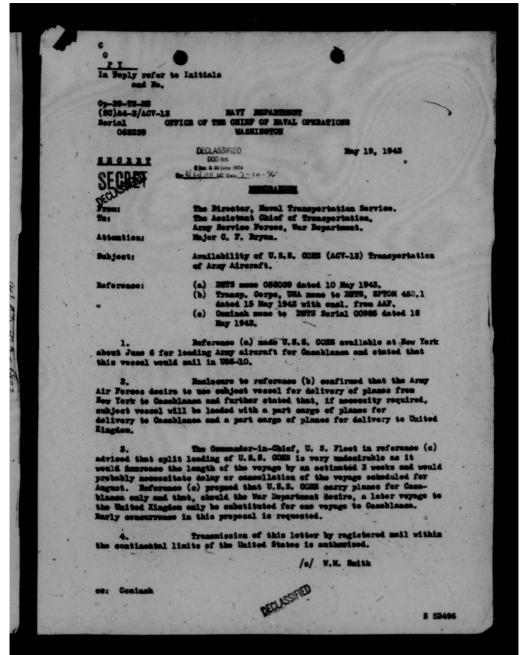


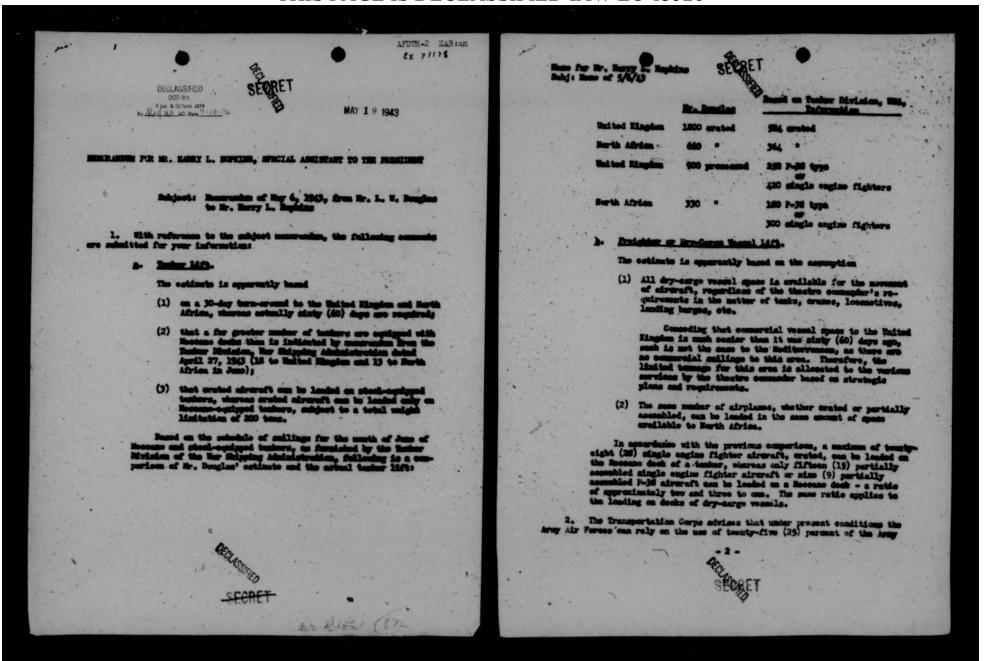
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Homo for Mr. Herry L. Hopkins

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dry-cargo vessel space to transport simpleme in assess of tenter especities. On this basis the following would occupare with Mr. Douglas' estimates:

1000 erated Aio erated

90 present P-M

Africa 500 crated 486 crated

304 prospered single engine fighters

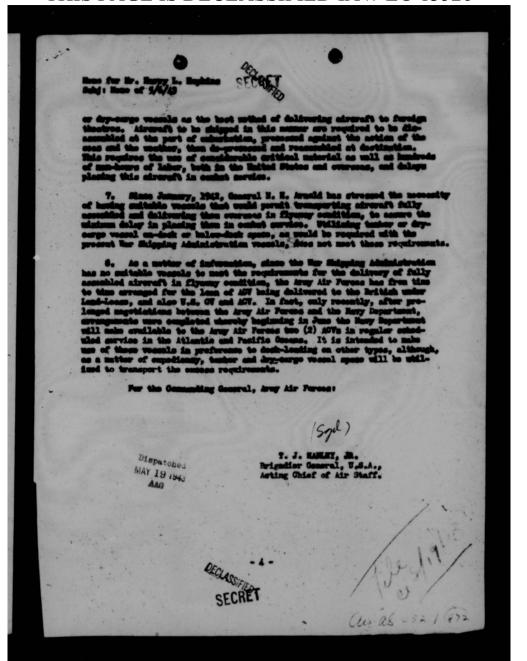
MR processed 7-36

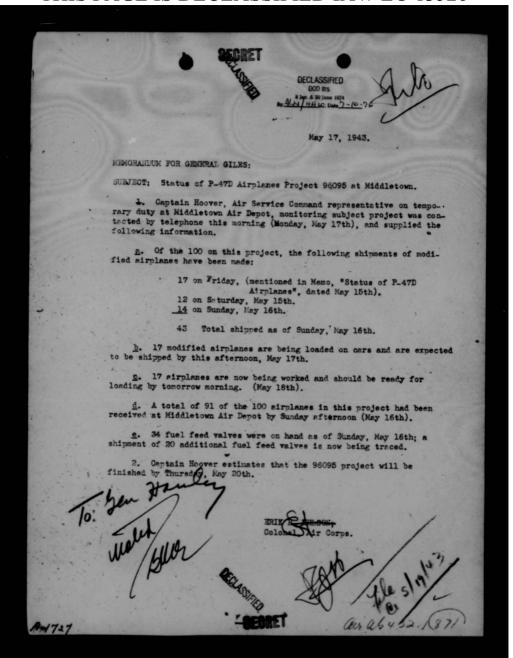
Commercial vessel sailings to the United Kingdon not swallehle.

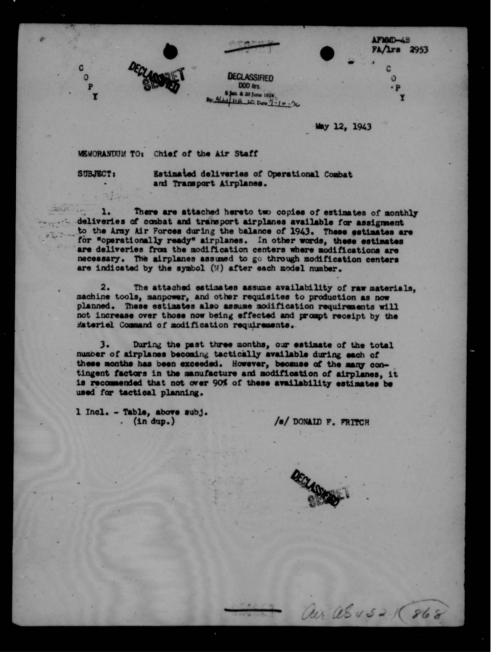
3. These discrepancies are pointed out morely to indicate that actually the lift estimated by Mr. Douglas is semewhat in the indefinite future and on the admosption that all vessel space would be available to transport alreraft, and, further, that aircraft should be shipped on the basis of availability of space rather than an military requirements.

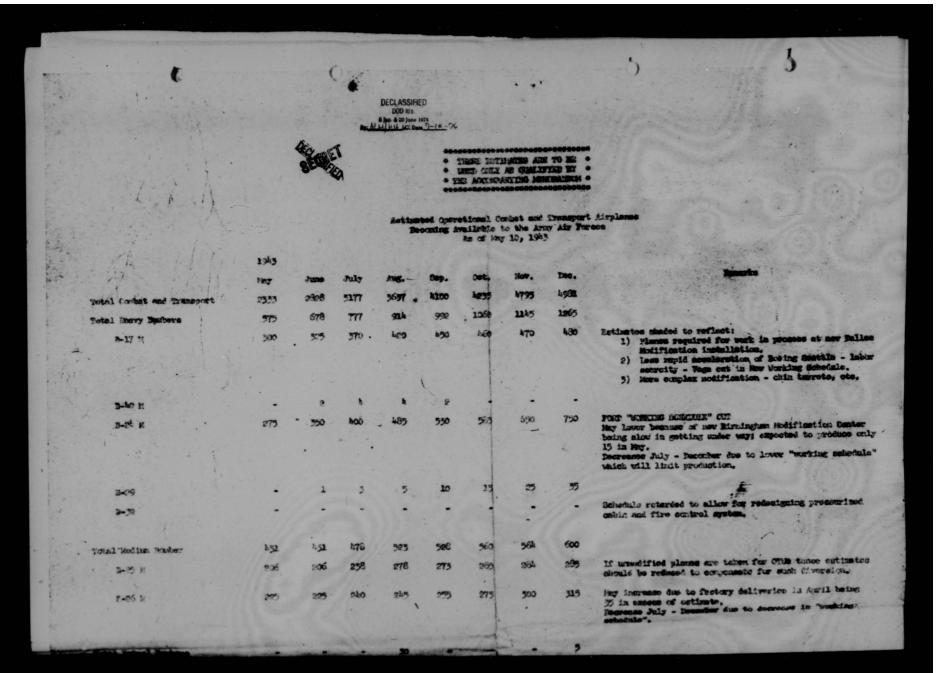
- 4. It is selmowledged that since the first of May there has been more shipping space available for the novement of aircraft to both the United Eingdon and Morth Africa than there has been aircraft required to be moved, for the reason that in the case of the Morth African operation the initial equipment was delivered between Movember, 1942, and May 1, 1943, and due to the success of the Army Air Forces' operation it has only been necessary to ship replacements at a low experience attrition rate.
- 5. The Army Air Forces are not unmindful of the excellent service performed by the War Skipping Administration and the Transportation Corps in transporting hydrods of airplanes at the time of the initial operation in North Africa, when skipping space was at a precise due to other requirements of the theatre commander. In fact, the Army Air Forces in early December, 1942, at the magnetism of the War Skipping Administration encouraged the development of the method for deck-loading aircraft on testers, space them being marked. The Army Air Forces accepted all responsibility and risk incidental to shipping by this improvised method, as a nature of expediently. Pull credit is due the Mar Shipping Administration for meeting a critical extension.
- 6. It should be exphasized that the army Air Perces does not consider the shipping of crated or partially assembled aircraft on the docks of tankers

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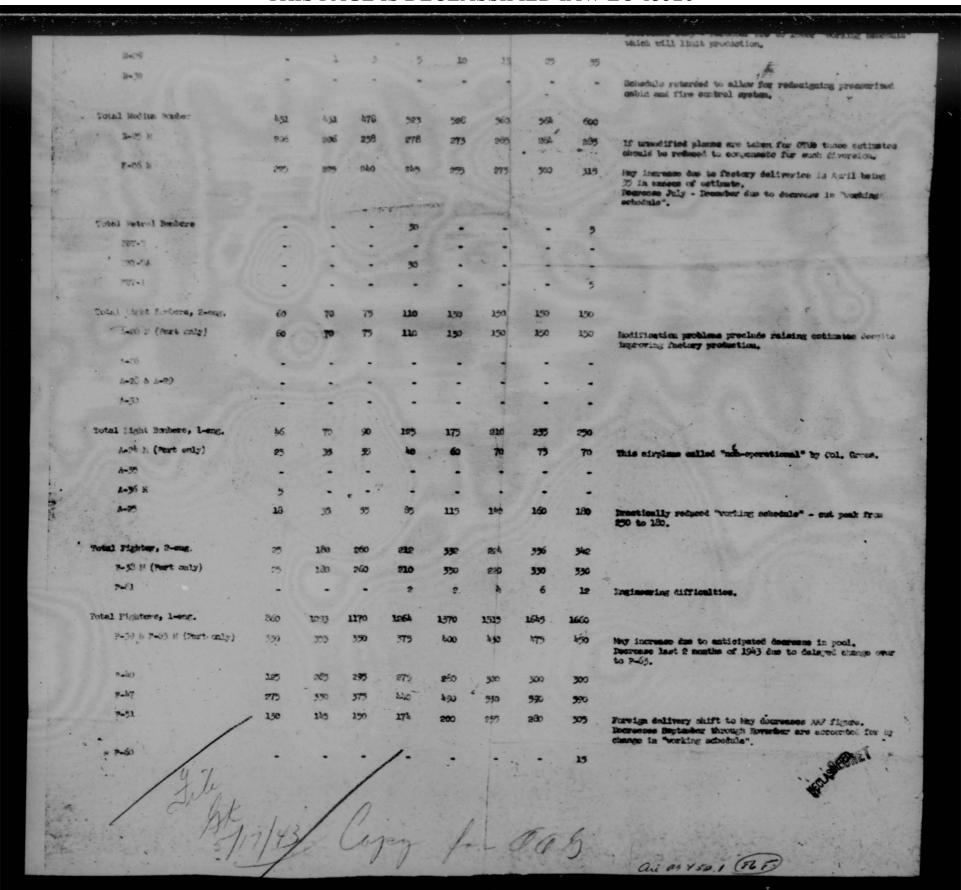


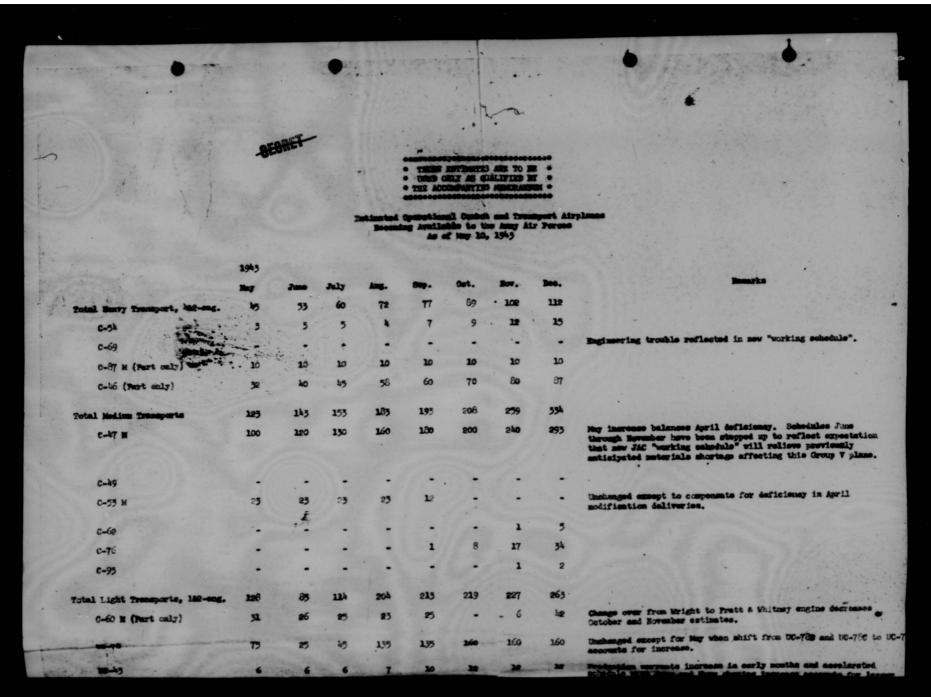




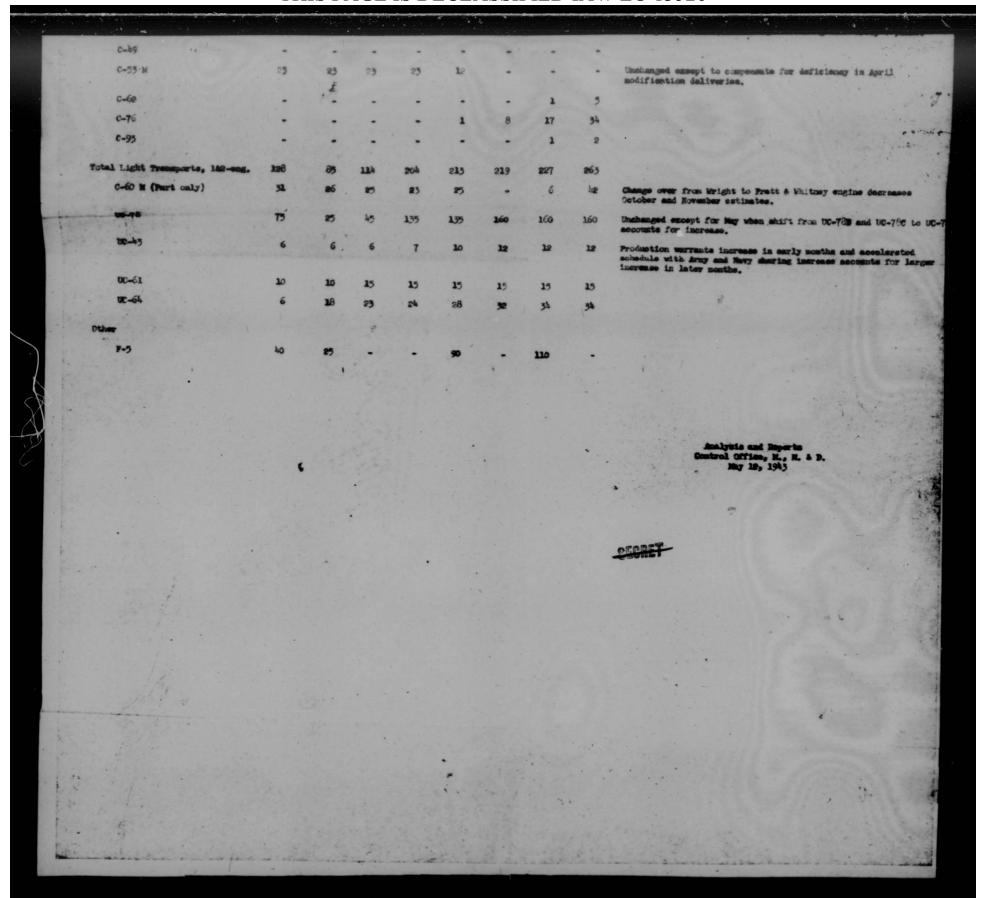


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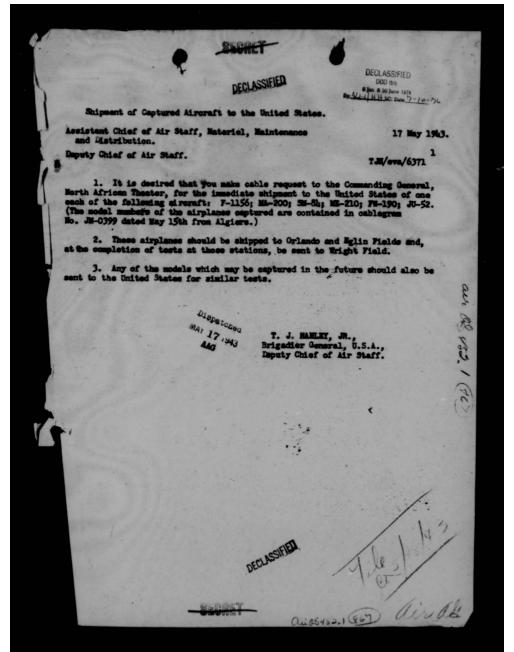




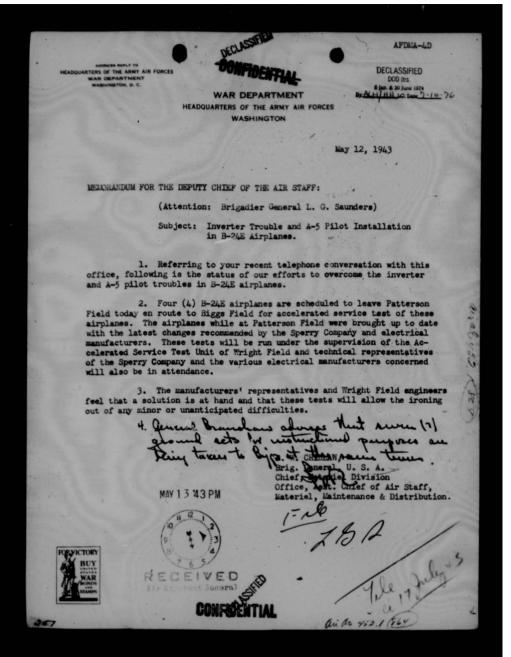
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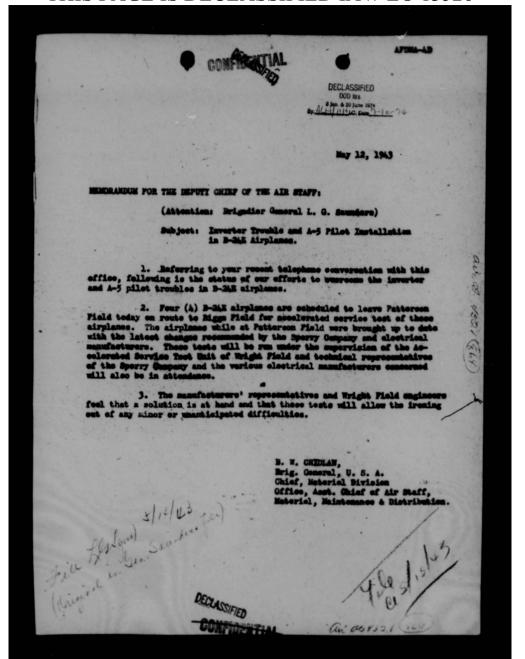


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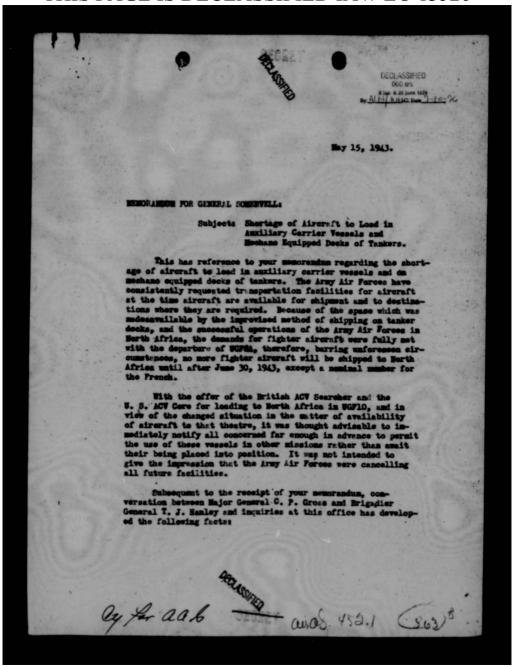


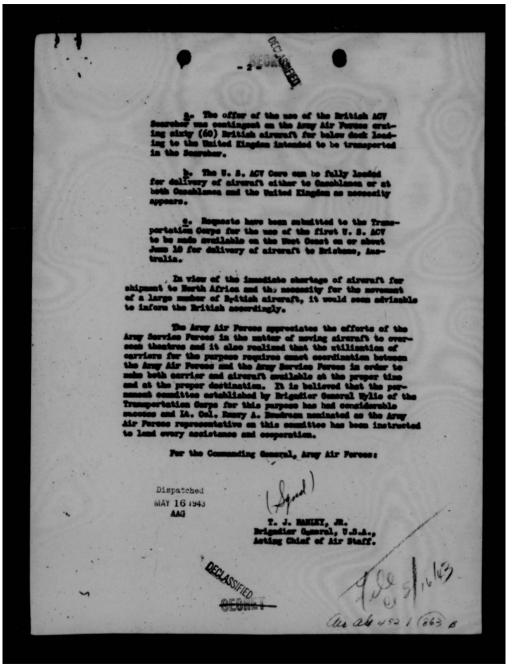
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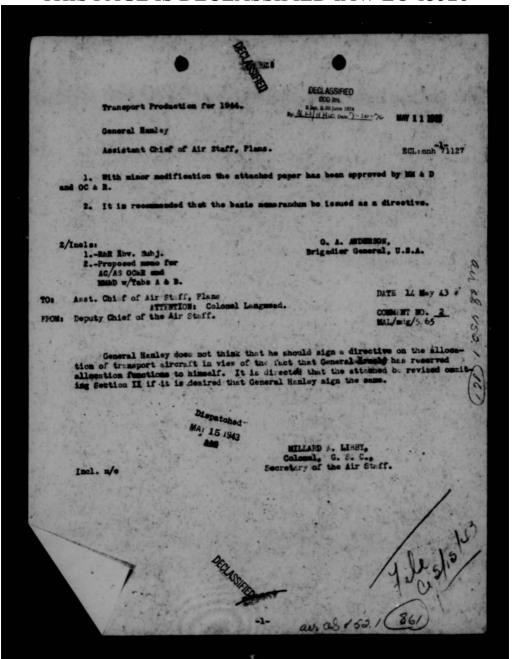




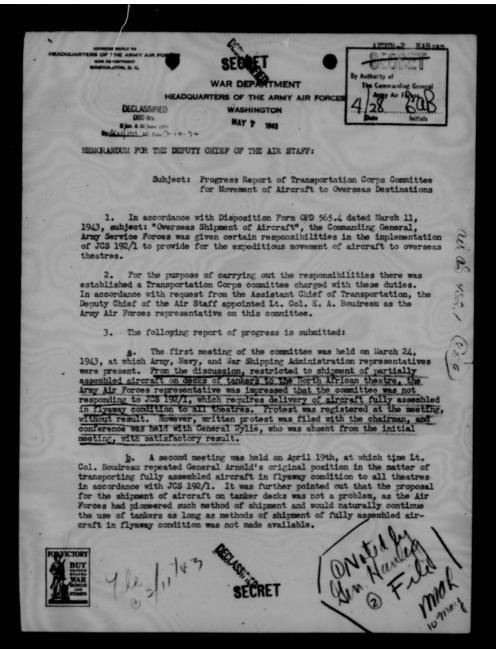
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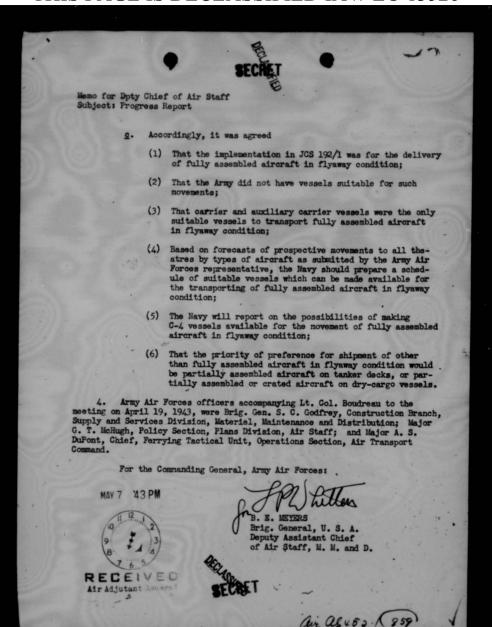


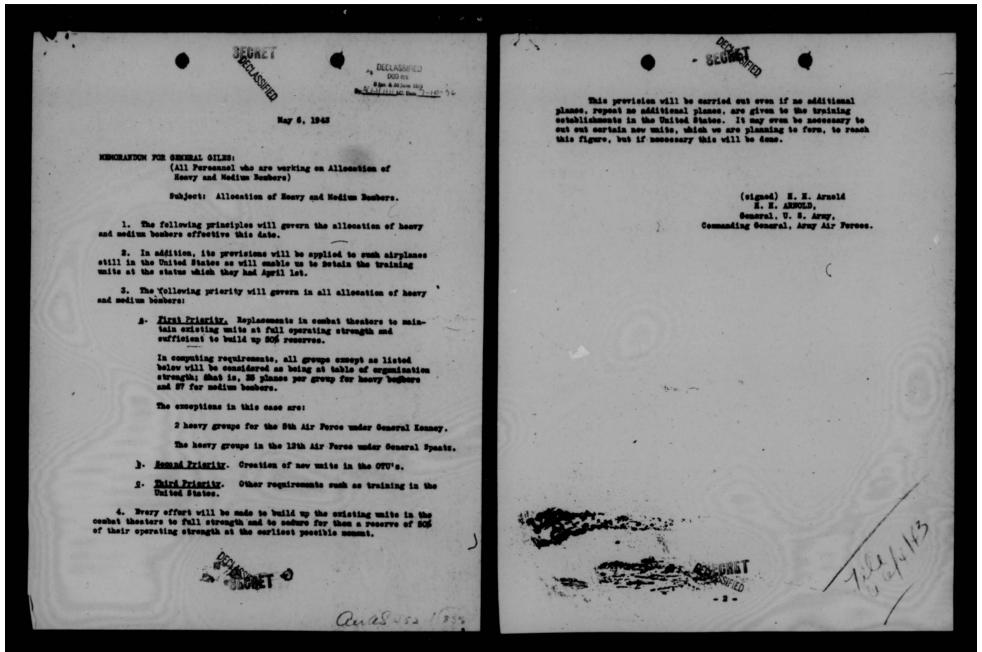


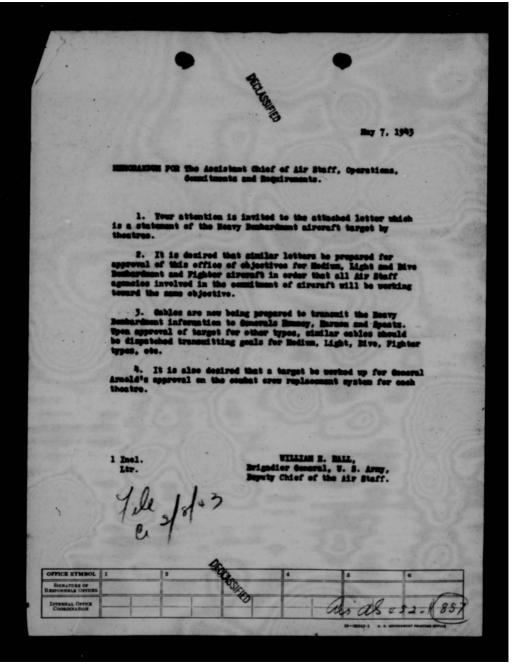


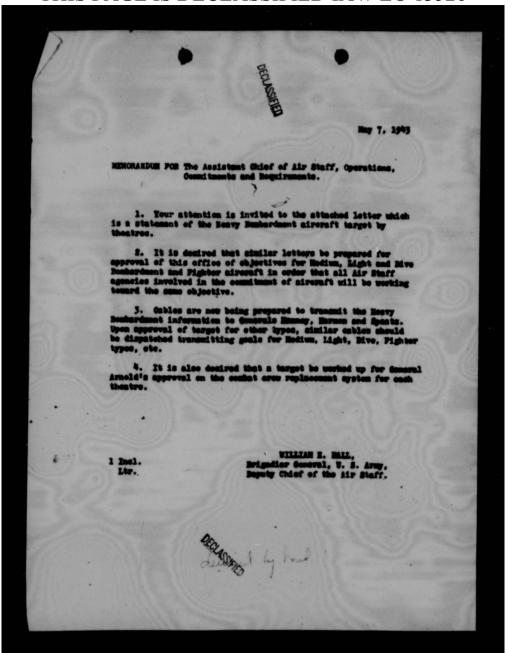
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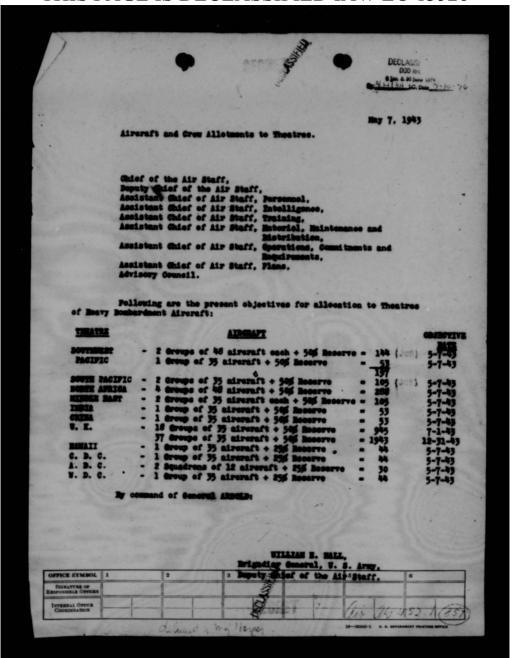




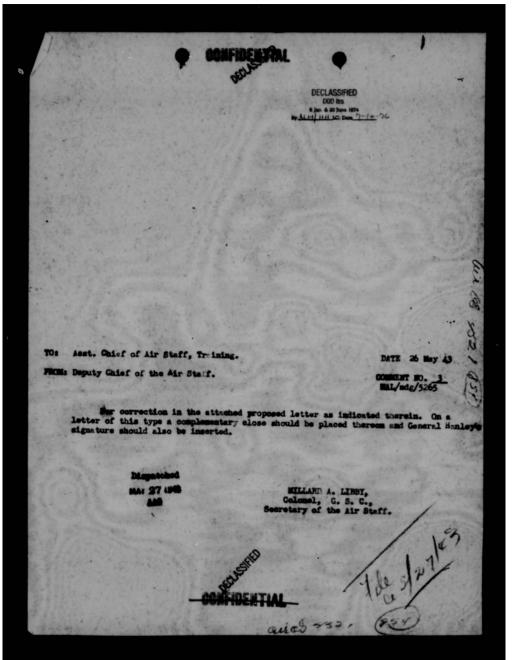




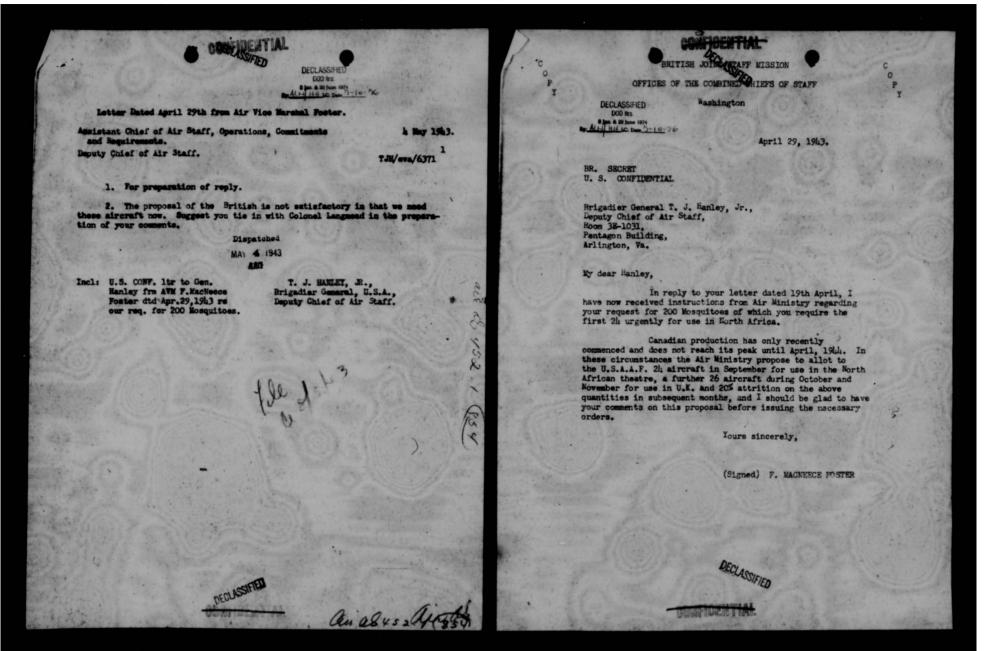


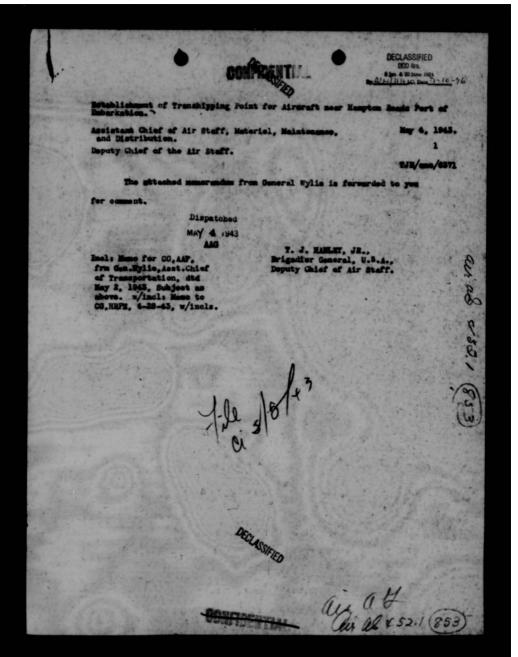


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8 ham & 20 June 1924

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SP200/452.1-AA

May 2, 1945.

MEMORANDOM FOR THE COMMANDING SENERAL, ARMY AIR FORCES:

Subject: Establishment of Transhipping Point for Aircraft near Hampton Roads Port of Beharksties.

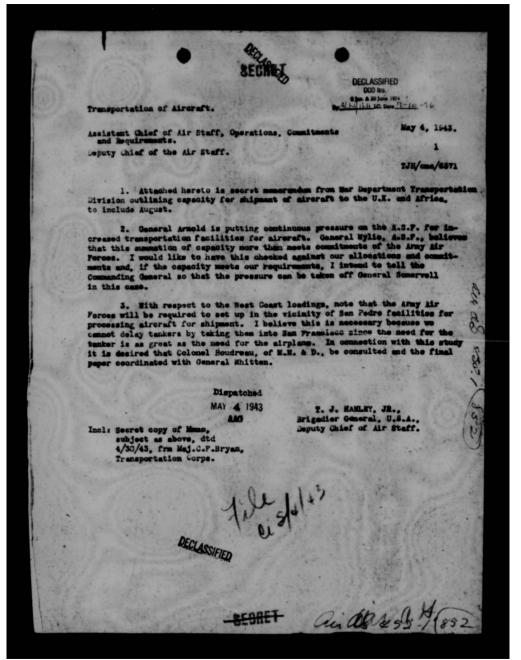
- 1. Attached is a copy of a memorandum to the Commanding General, Hampton Roads Fort of Embarkation, from one of his staff efficers on the subject of the development of a C.A.A. airport in the vicinity of Empton Roads Fort of Embarkation, as a processing plant and barge terminus for aircraft destined for overseas shipment.
- 2. There is no existing facility similar to the Newark Intransit Depot and Processing Plant in the vicinity of the Hampton Reads Port of Embarkation. In view of the increasing congestion of shipping in New York Harbor, it is considered desirable to provide auxiliary facilities at Hampton Reads.
- 8. If the Army Air Forces concur, there is much merit in the recommendation for the immediate acquisition of the airport for military use, and beginning dredging and construction of bulkheads, docks, and access readways. Your remarks and recommendations are, therefore, requested along the following lines:
 - a. Is the location of the airport suitable? Are the facilities adaptable to the purpose?
 - b. Will the Air Forces establish at this point a processing plant for the preparation of aircraft for shipment overseas in both a partially disassembled and flyway condition?
 - e. Is an arrangement whereby the Service Perces provide for the construction of the barge terminal at the airport and the Air Perces provide for the housing and other plant required estisfactory?

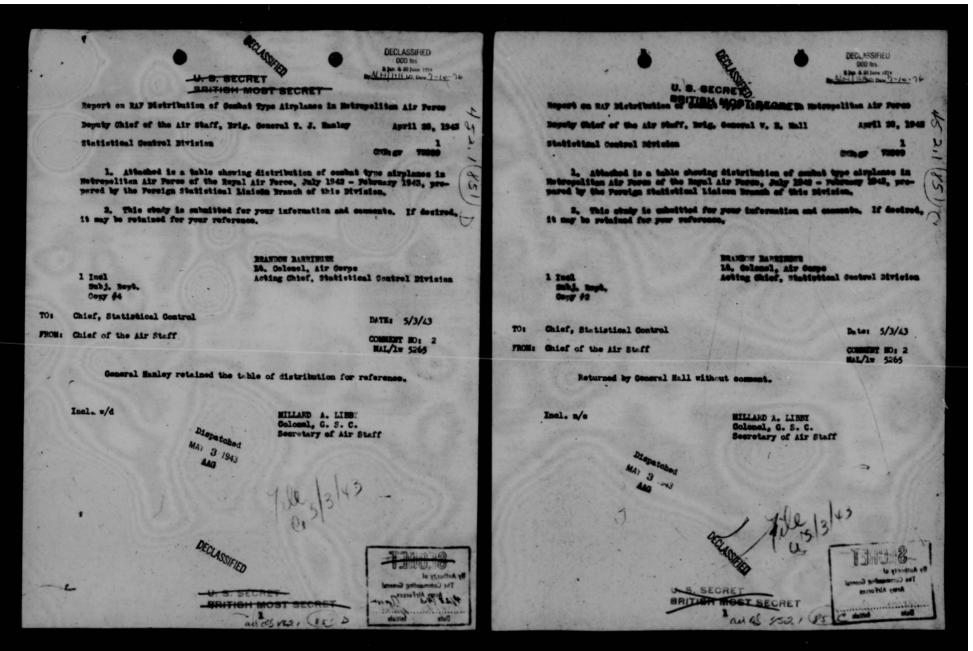
For the Chief of Transportations

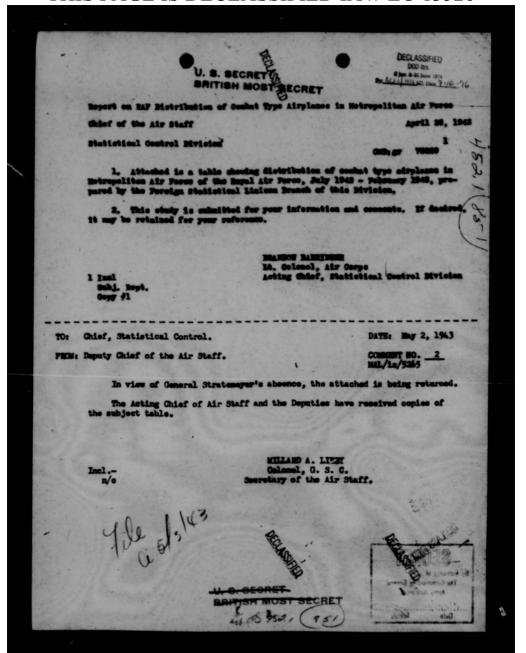


mel. Memo to 06, ERFE, 4-28-45, w/inels. ROST. H. WYLIE, Brigation General, Originate Chief of Transportation.

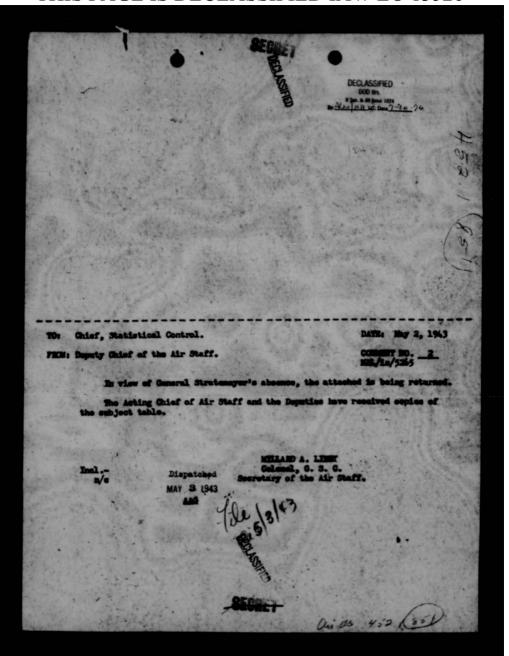
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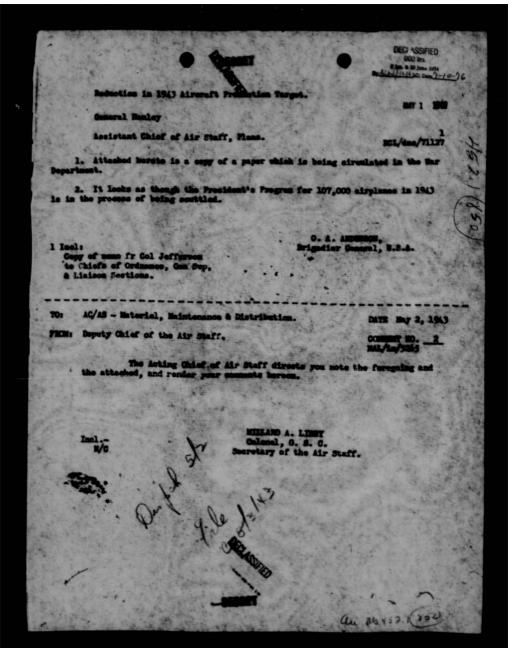




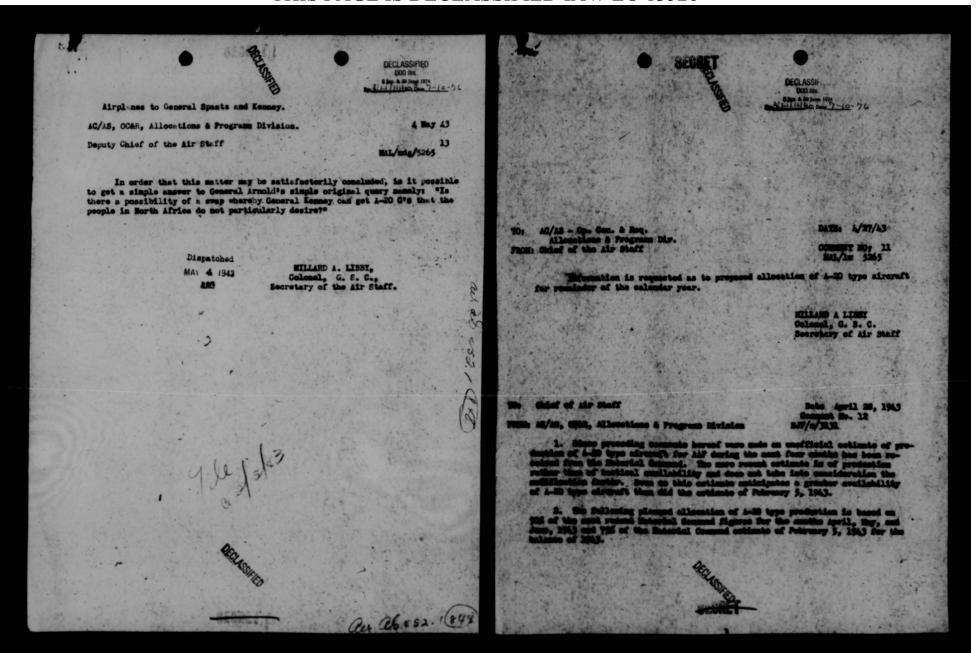
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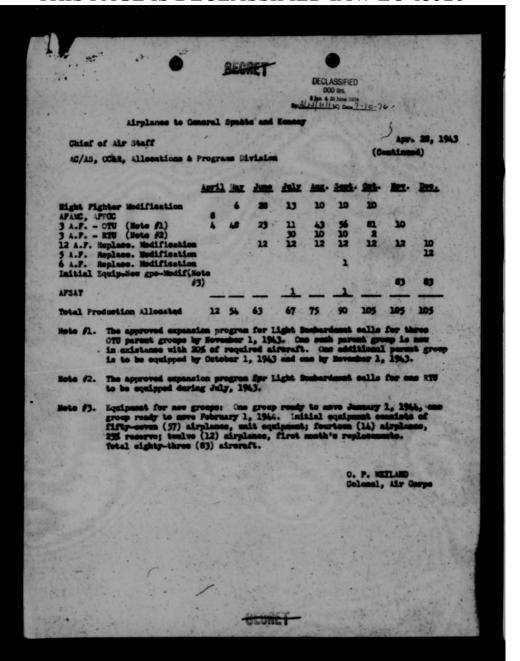
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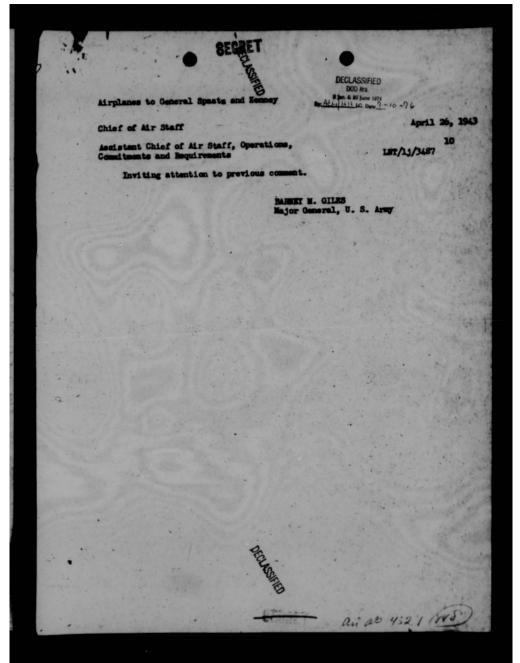
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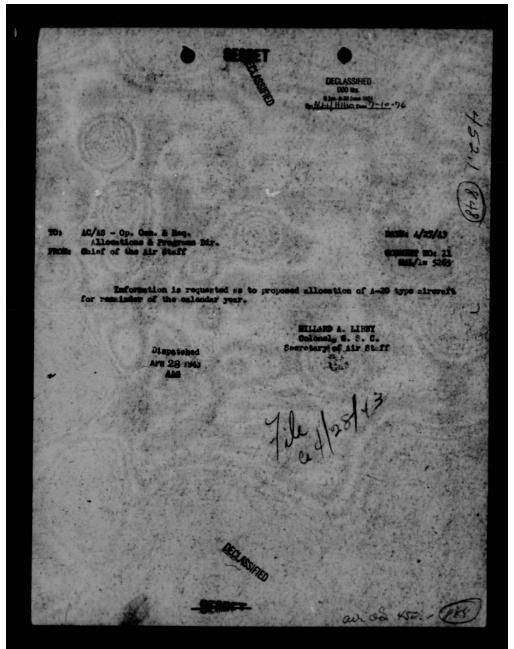
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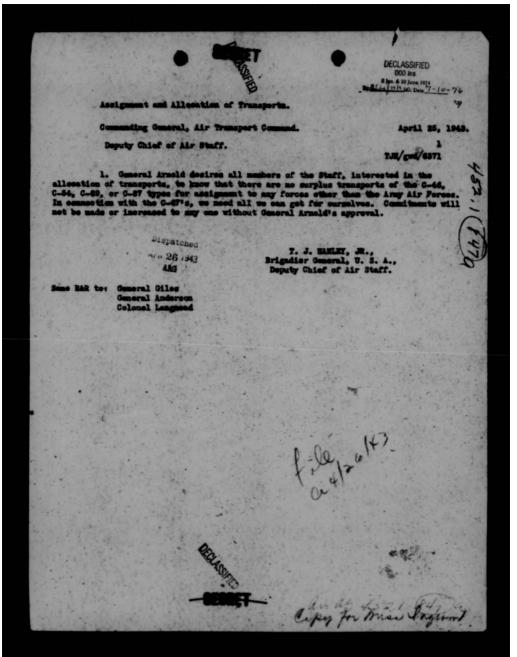
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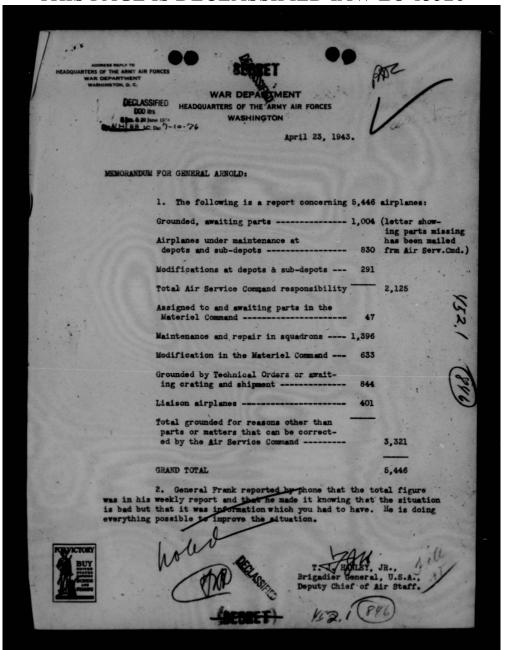
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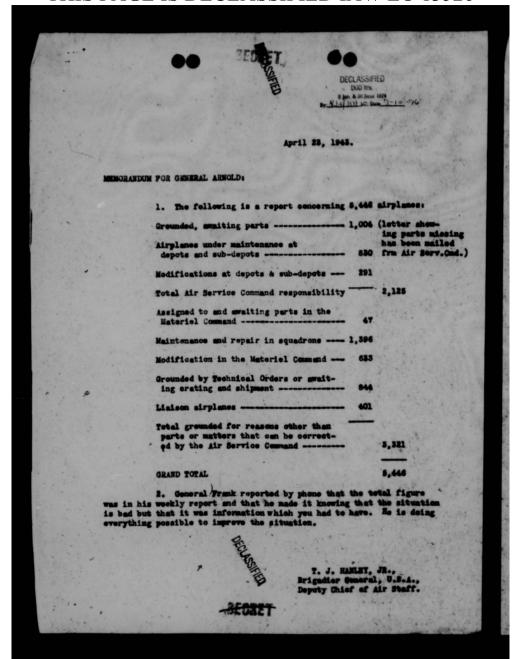


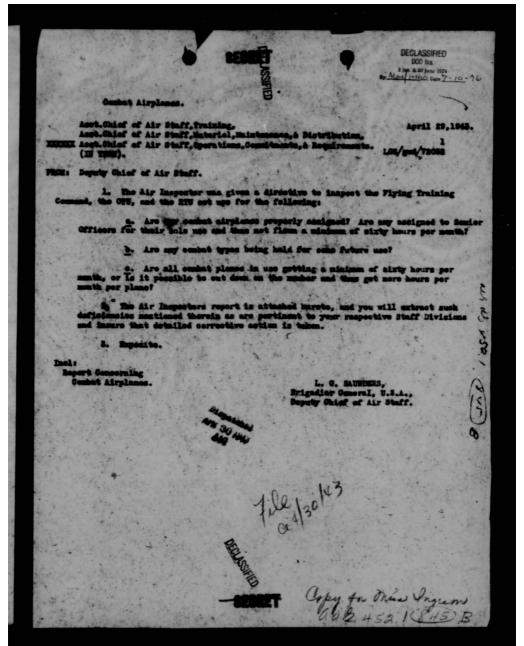
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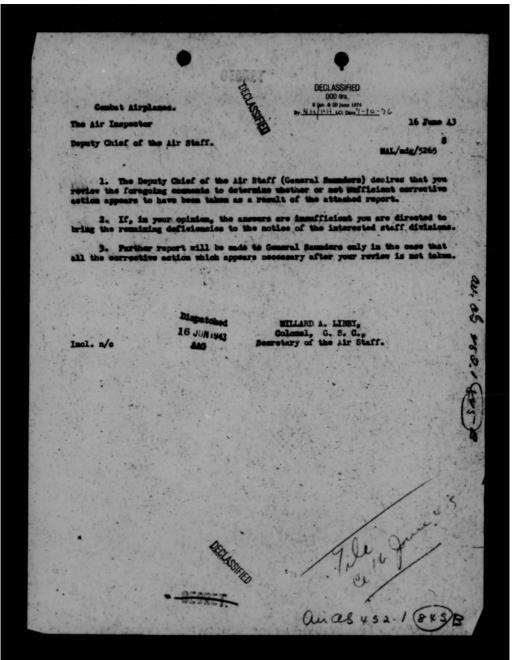
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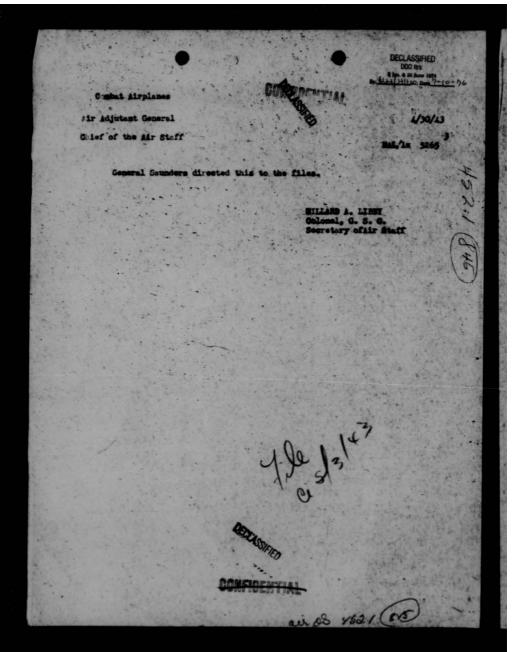




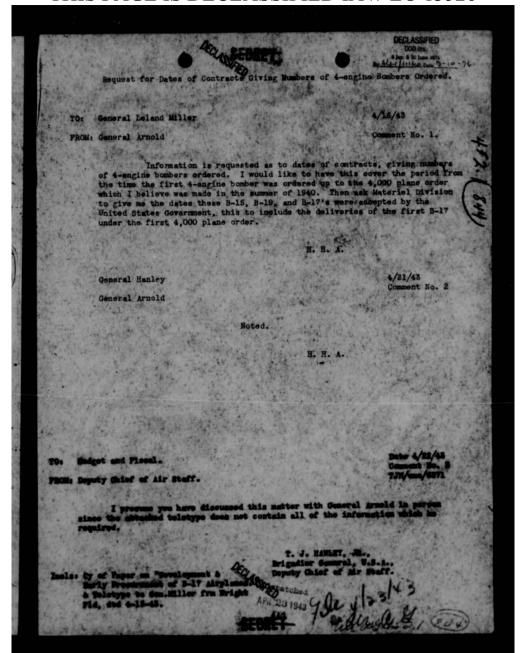
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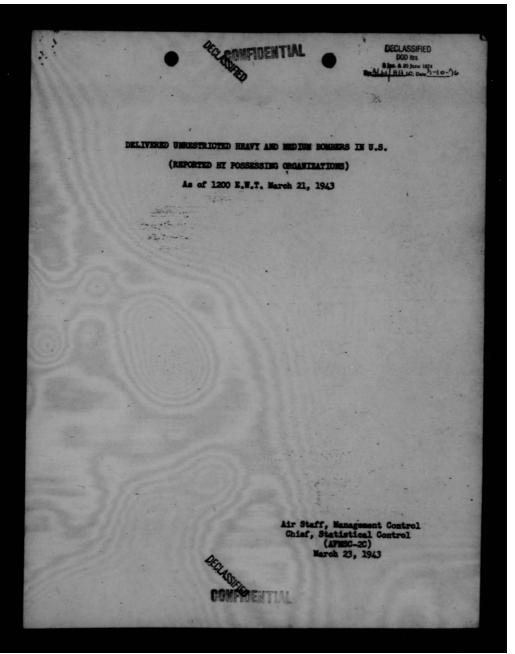


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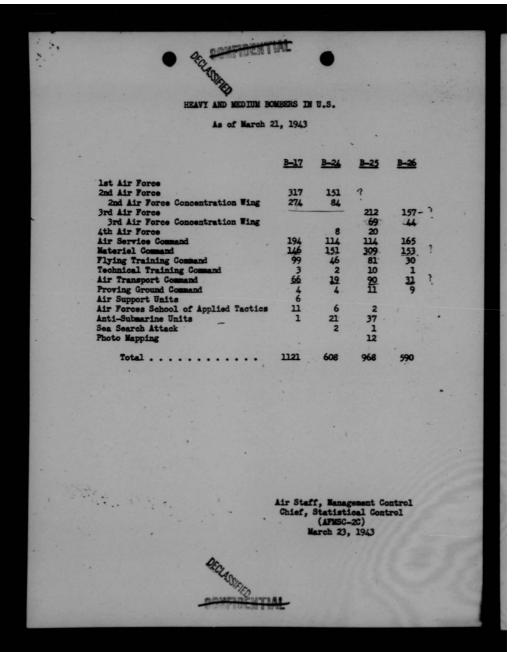


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By A HA (A H LC) Date 274 Sept 24	WAR DEPARTMENT
Report on Battle of Bismarck Sea From Form #34	Hoedquarters Army Air Forces Washington
Boputy Chief of Air Staff Attentions Brig. Com. 7. J. Hamley	Received from Chief of Statistical Control, Readquarters, Army Air Forces, Washington, D. C., the following Classified papers;
Chief, Statistical Control Division LFH/ab 73891	Addressed to: Statistical Control
l. The basic statistics of the Bismarck Sea have been worked up by this division at the request of Intelligence. It is believed that this subject is of interest to you and we are therefore submitting this study for your information and comment.	
BRANDON BARRINGER Lt. Colonel, Air Corps Acting Chief, Statistical Control Division	Subject: Belivered Unrestricted Heavy and Medium Bombers in U.S.
5 Inclosures. Incl 1. Data from Form 34 Incl 2. Chart Incl. 3. Map Incl. 4. Statistical Summary Incl. 5. Summary, Squadrens in 5th A.F. Incl. Copy # 6	Date: March 21, 1943 • No. of Copies:
TO: Chief, Statistical Control Division	Please Accouplish and
Floring Deputy Chief of the Air Staff. GORNERT BO. 2 T. M/ova/6371	Security Service Side, Statistical Control; Headquarters Army Air Forces, Soon 40-1052, Fentagon Bldg. Arlington, Virginia Diplicate copy for your files.
Inols: n/o. Arn 16:1943 Deputy Chief of Air Staff.	d., no.
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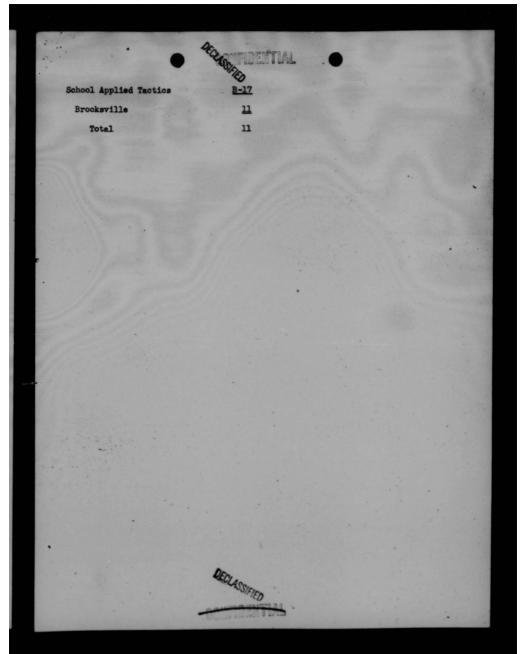
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##AVY BOMBERS IN U.S. As of March 21, 1943 2nd Air Force Units		CASCALLER CONFIG	SENTIAL O	
As of March 21, 1943		0	FDC TW II C	
Column				
Ceiger Field 12		As of Mar		
Scottsbluff 7	2nd Air Force Units	B-17	2nd Air Force Units	B-24
Scottsbluff 7				1
Scottsbluff 7			Biggs Field	23
Scottsbluff 7				25
Scottsbluff 7				34
Scottsbluff 7				23
Scottsbluff 7				2
Mitchel 8 Seribner 6 2nd Air Force		7		Control of the Contro
Mitchel 8 Seribner 6 2nd Air Force		8	Total	151
Blythe	Mitchel	8		
Rapid City	Seribner	6		
Rapid City	Blythe	42	21st Concentration Win	8
Ainsworth 15		5		
Orlando 4 13 Total 84 Ephrata 13 Total 84 Kearney 4 Air Transport Command 2 Pyote 44 Byersburg 2 St. Joseph 2 Total 317 Newcastle 2 2 Memphis 1 Love Field 8 1 2nd Air Force Long Beach 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 1		15		
Rearney 4		16	Topeka	_83
Rearney 4		4		
Pyote 244 Dyersburg 2 St. Joseph 2 Morrison 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		13	lotal	64
Pyote 244 Dyersburg 2 St. Joseph 2 Morrison 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		2	Air Transport Cornerd	
Total			AIF Iransport command	
Total		44	St. Joseph	2
Total	Dyersourg			1
2nd Air Force Love Field 8	Total	317		2
2nd Air Force Love Field 8 21st Concentration Wing Long Beach 3 3 Homestead 2				1
Salina 112 Total	2nd Air Force		Love Field	
Salina 112 Total 19				
Rearney 41 Total		-	Homestead	_2
Walker 19	Salina			
Pueblo 36 Patterson Fort Worth 20 Total		41	Total	19
Pueblo 36 Patterson Fort Worth 20 Total		19	Wateralah Command	
Pueblo 36 Patterson Fort Worth 20 Total		14	Materiel Command	
Pueblo 36 Patterson Fort Worth 20 Total		38	Rimingham	12
Total		36		
Memphis 3 Gore Field 32 Total	LIGOTO	-		60
Memphis 3 Gore Field 32 Total	Total	274	St. Paul	3
Memphis 3 Gore Field 32 Total		100 100 100		53
Memphis 3 Gore Field 32 Total	Air Transport Command		Wright	9
Memphis 3 Gore Field 32 Total			Ipsilanti	4
Memphis 3 Gore Field 32 Total	St. Joseph	1	Buffalo	1
Gore Field 32 Total		5	San Diego	_1
Gore Field 32 Total		3		
Morrison 5			Total	151
		5		
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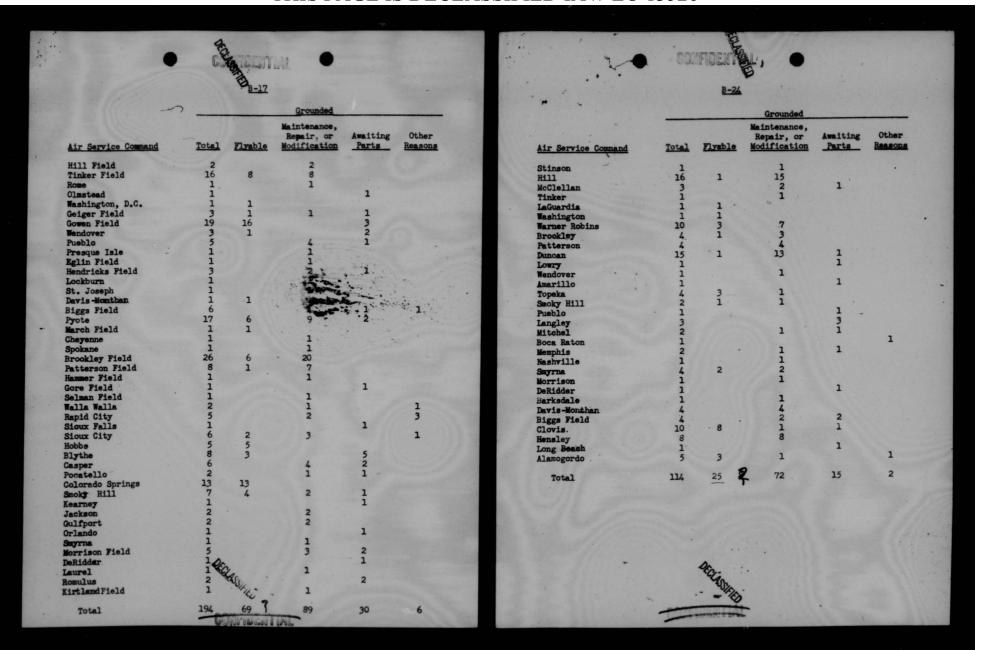
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• 6	TO CONFIDENT	FIAL O	927,89
Air Transport Command-Con't.	CONFIDENT	Technical Training Command	B-24
New Castle	2	New Haven	1
Long Beach	14	Boca Raton	1
Nashville Homestead	1 3	Total	2
nomestead			-
Total	66	Proving Ground Command	
Materiel Command		Eglin Field	3
		Норе	1
Seattle	6	Total	- 4
Patterson Wright	3 6	TOTAL	S. Comments
Cheyenne	83	Flying Training Command	
Denver	48		
24.2	146	Tarrant	26
Total	146	Smyrna	20
Technical Training Command		Total .	46
Boca Raton	1	Anti-Submarine Units	
Amarillo	2		12.77
		Langley	13
Total	3	Westover Miami	7
Proving Ground Command			100000000000000000000000000000000000000
Gr. co		Total	21
Eglin Field	4	4th Air Force	111111
Total	4	4th Air Force	
		Muroc Lake	8
Flying Training			12,000
	17	Total	. 8
Smyrna Hendricks	35	School Applied Tactics	1.00000
Lockburn	17		12-7676
Las Vegas	3 27	Orlando	_6
Hobbs	27	Total	6
Total	99	10021	
		Sea Search Attack	-
Air Support			
Colorado Springs	6	Langley	_2
Total	6	Total	2
Anti-Submarine Units	1 DECLARAGE		
Langley	1.00		. 4
Total	1 3		4-53388
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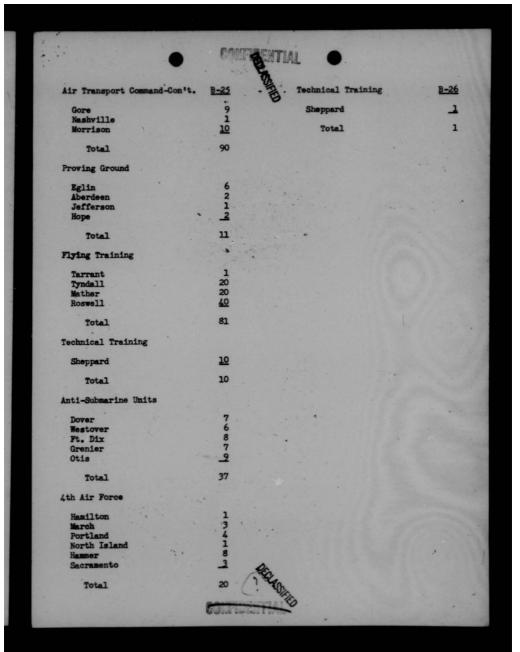
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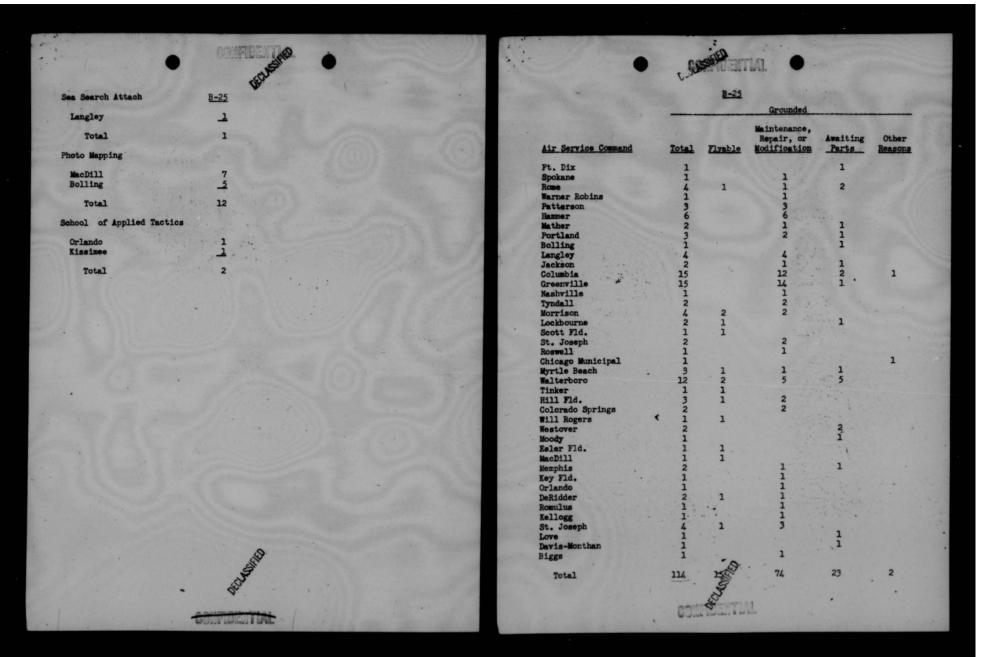
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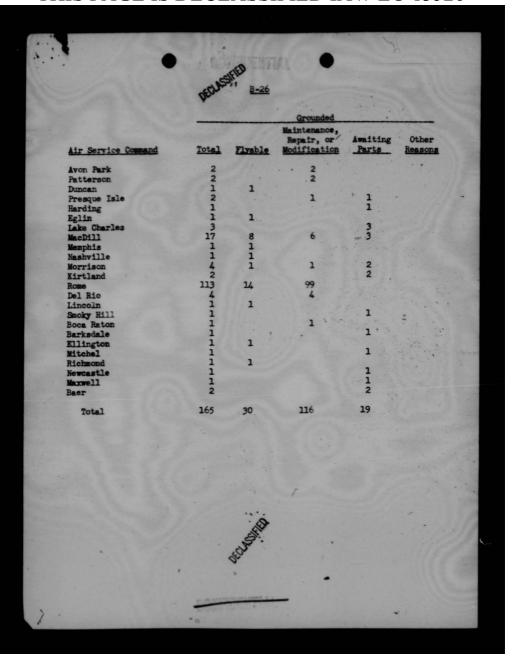
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	- COMPAREN	Tina	
	STATE STATE	ITIAL •	110000000000000000000000000000000000000
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1	MEDIUM BOMBER	S IN U. S.	
	As of March	21, 1943	
3rd Air Force Units	B-25	3rd Air Force Units	B-26
Morris	7	Jacksonville	
Pope	i	MacDill	1 53
Godman		Myrtle Beach	53 10 17 22 48 1
Colorado Springs	4	Barksdale	17
Esler	8	Ayon Park	22
New Orleans	1	Lake Charles	48
Тапра	1	Tampa	1
Will Rogers	9	Baer	4
Tallahoma	6	Hunter	1
MacDill	2		
Columbus	2	Total	157
Greenville	56		
Walterboro	31	3rd Air Force	
Columbia	83	3rd Concentration Wing	
			100000000000000000000000000000000000000
Total	212	Hunter	44
3rd Air Force		Total	44
3rd Concentration Wing			
		Materiel Command	
Hunter	<u>69</u>		
Total		Baltimore	8
Total	69	Ypsilanti	1
		Wright	5
Materiel Command		Omaha	136 √
		Patterson	_3
Kansas City	145		
St. Paul	82	Total	153
Tulsa	65		
Paterson, N.J. Inglewood	1 8 2 _6	Air Transport Command	13 . 10 . 10 . 10
Patterson Field	3	Morrison	
Wright	2	Morrison New Castle	2
ar TRue	-	Her Castle	29
Total	309	Total	31
10021	309	TOTAL	31
Air Transport Command		Proving Ground Command	
St. Joseph	- 11	Eglin	9
Hamilton	2		
New Castle	10	Total	9
Romulus	4		2 11 11 11 11 11 11
Memphis	4 8	Flying Training	
Love	30 A		1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Longbeach -	5.60	Del Rio	20
	40	Del Mio	30
	30 ACCURSTANCE		19 11 11 2 33
	porter for	Total	30
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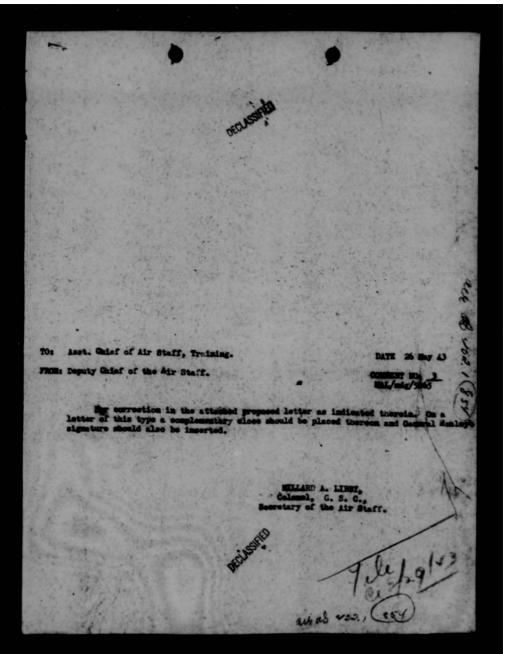
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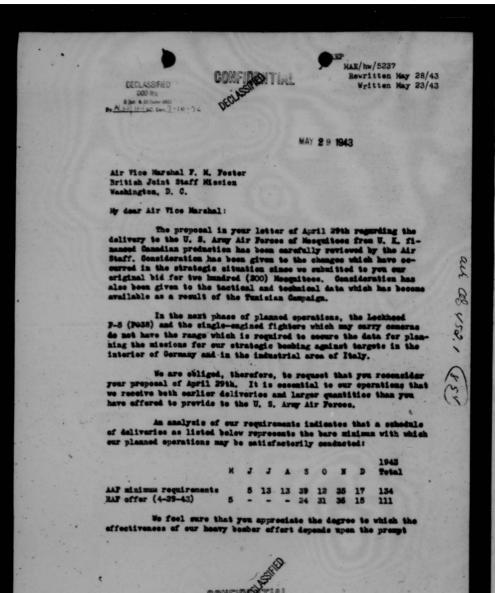
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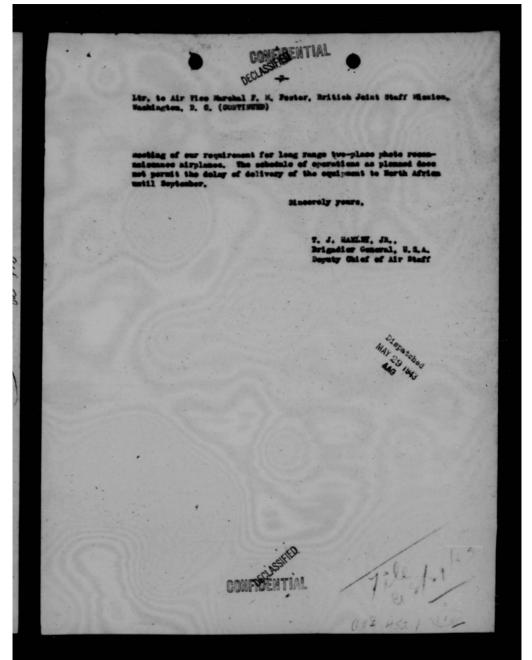


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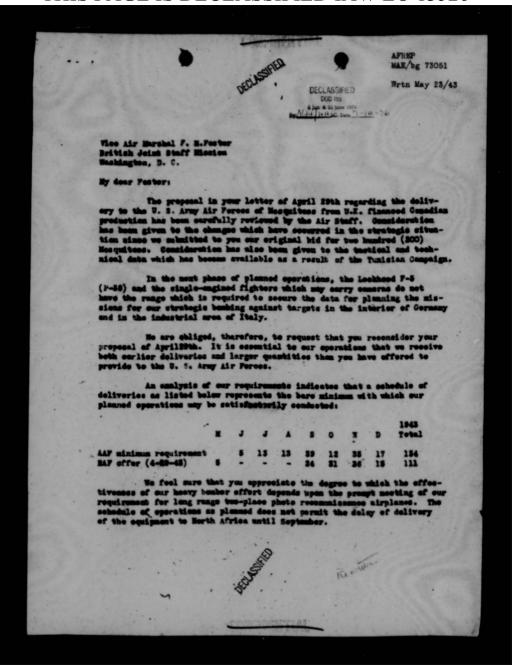


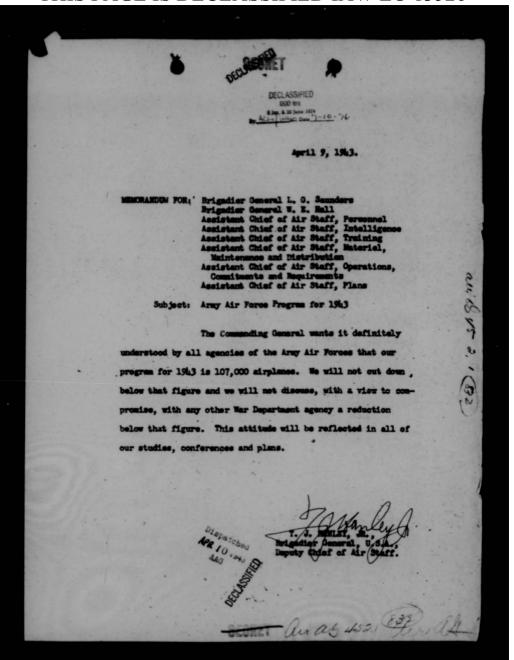
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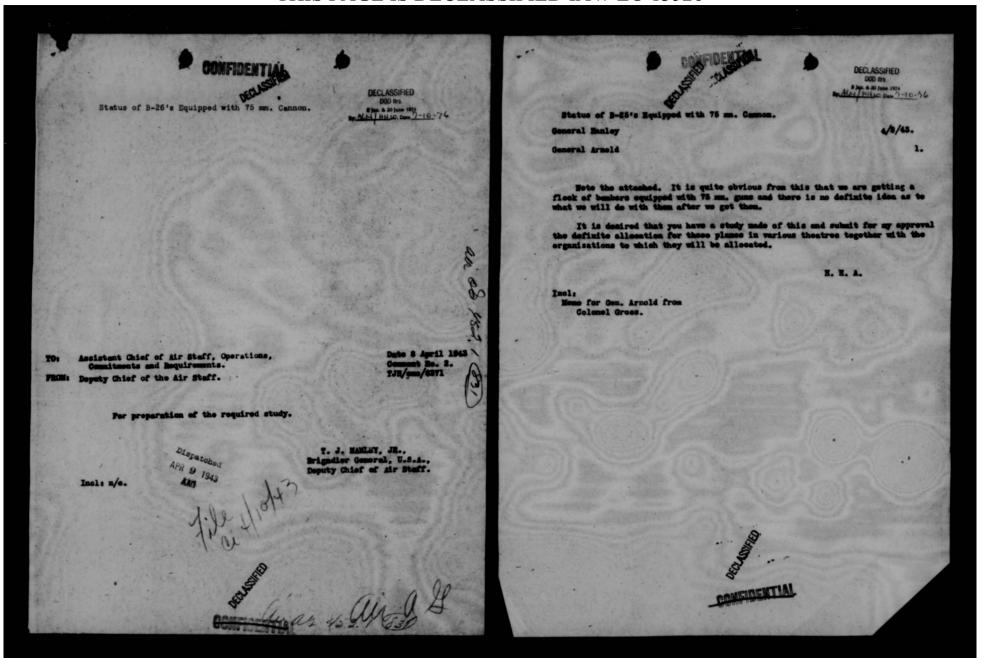


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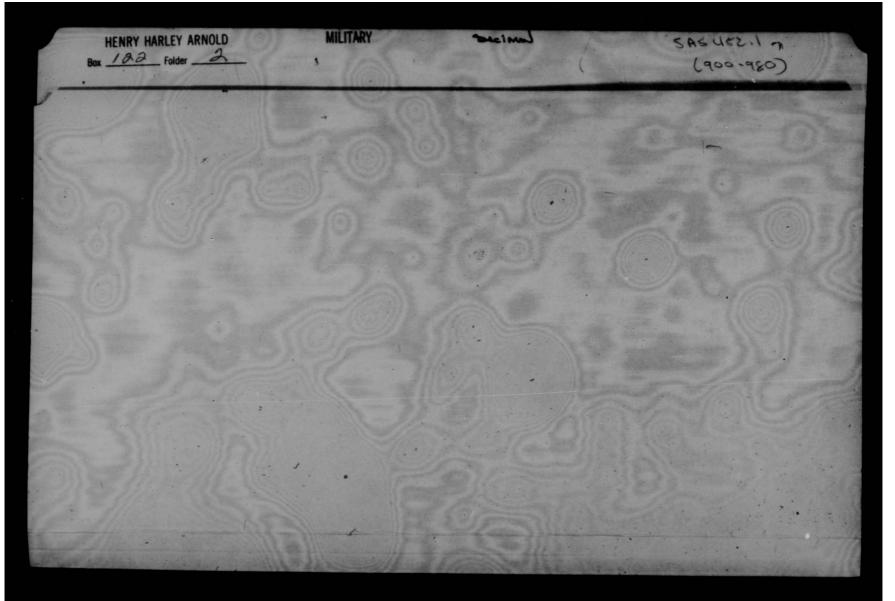




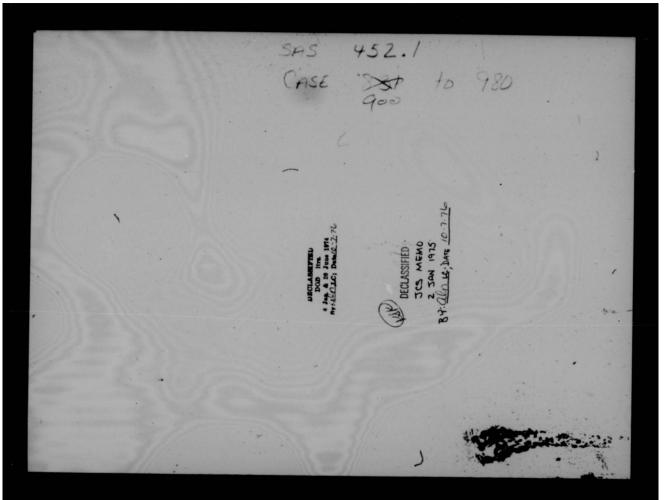
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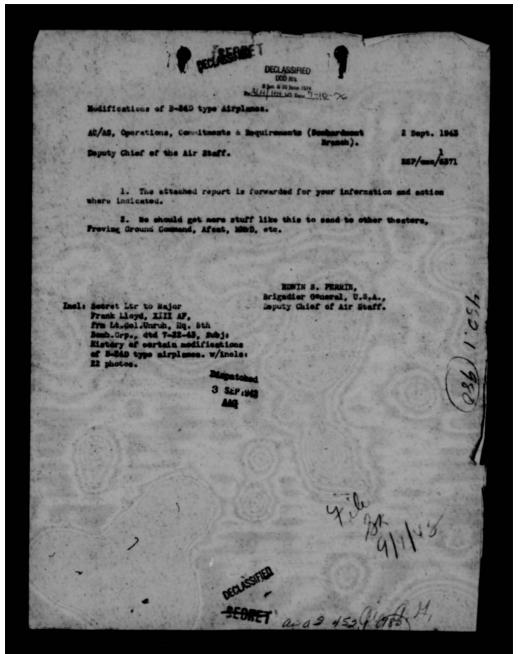
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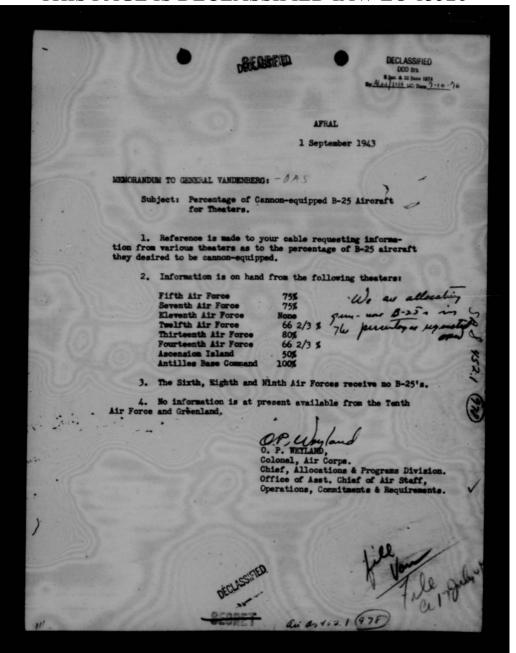
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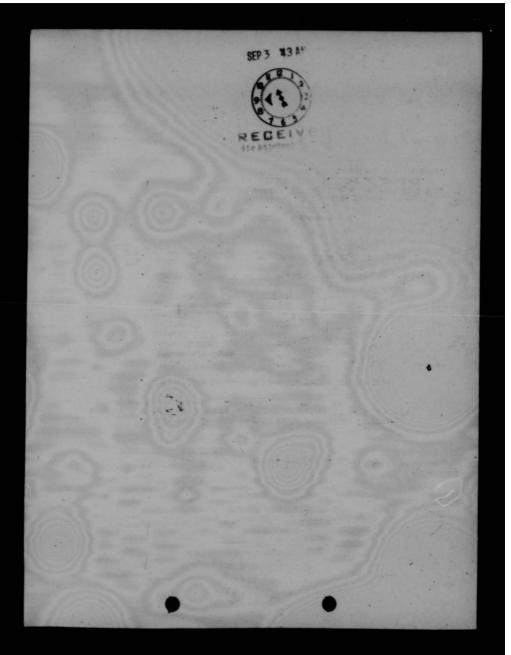


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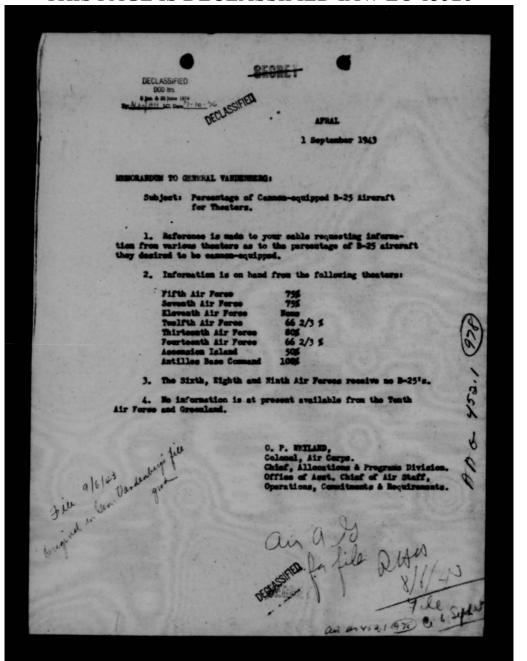


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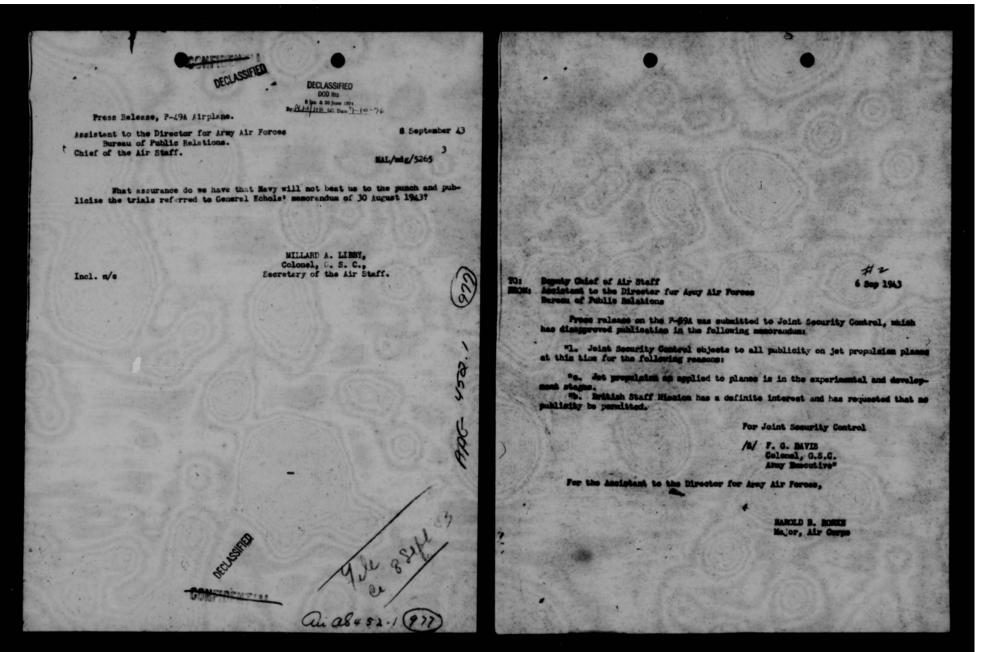
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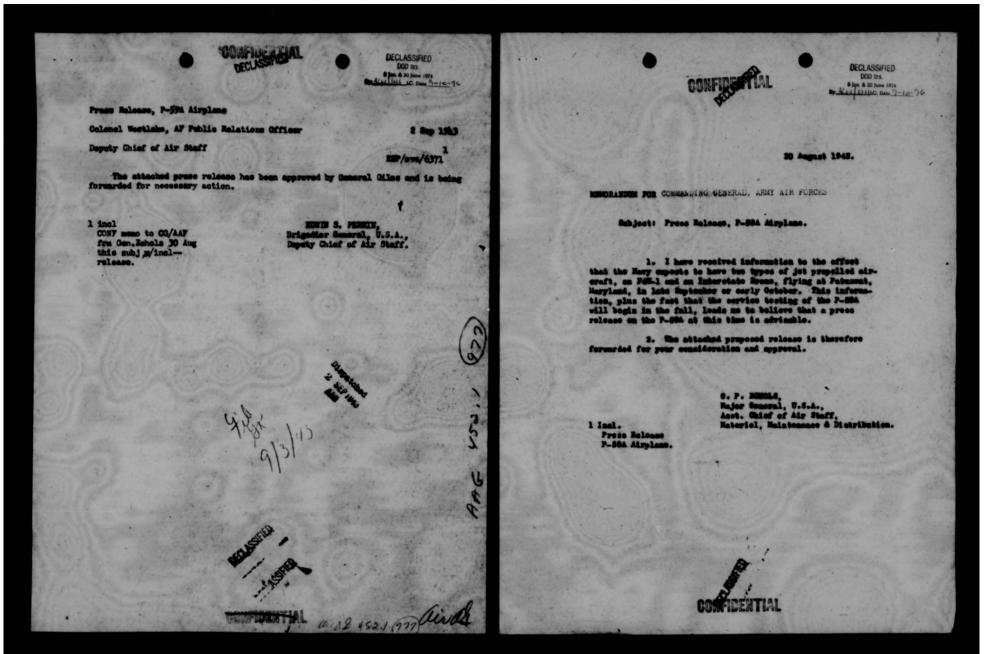
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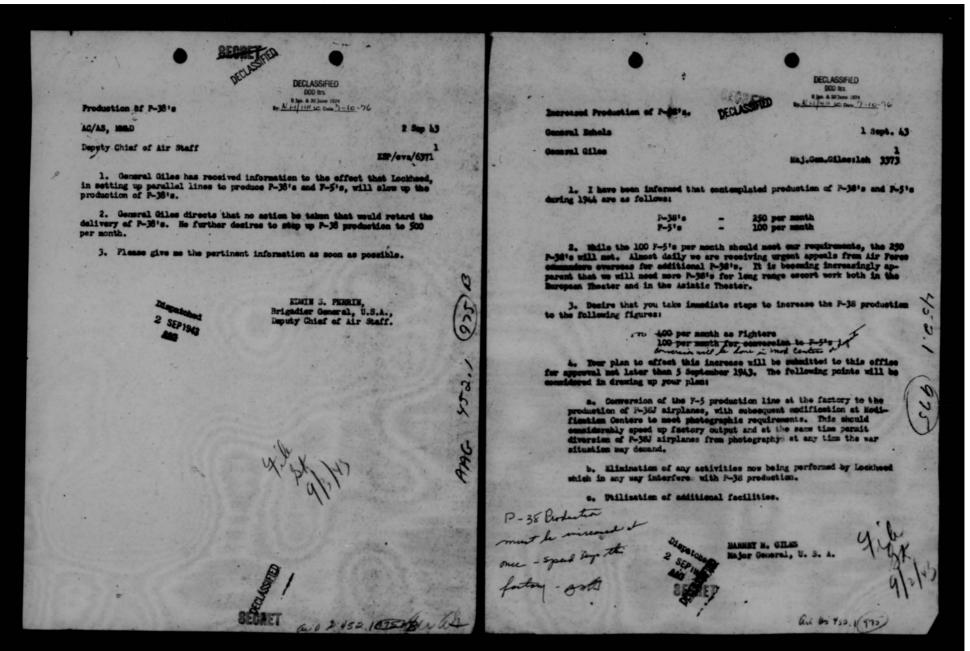
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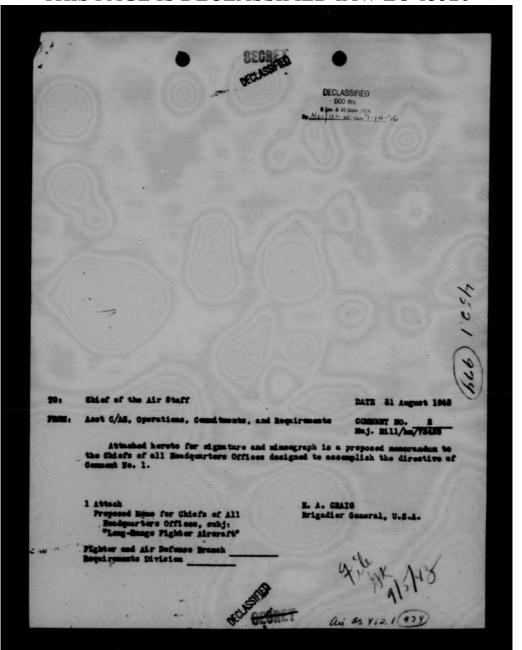


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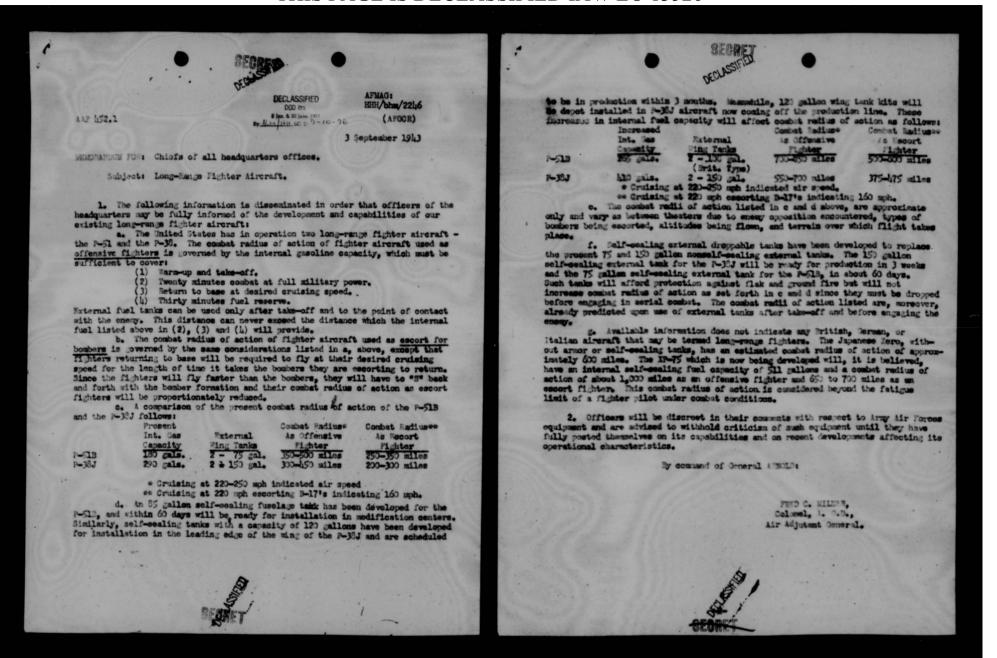


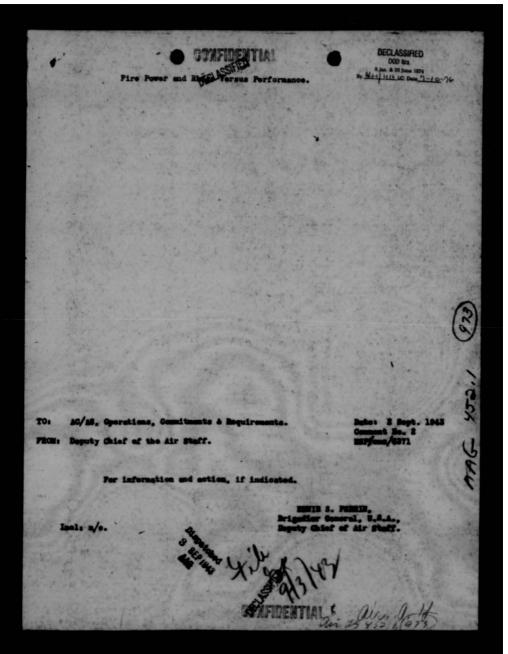
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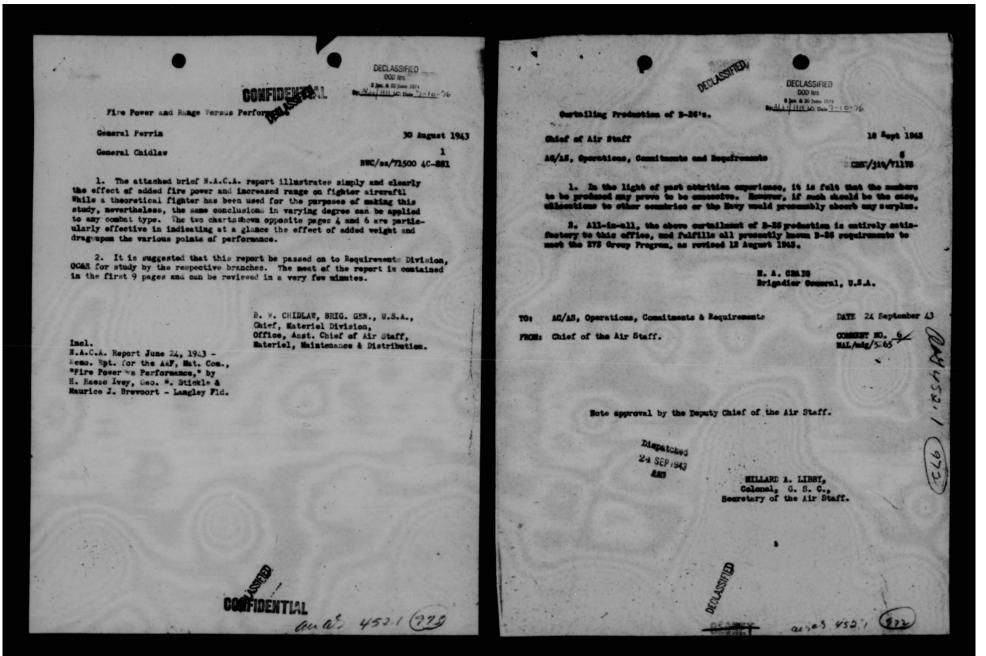


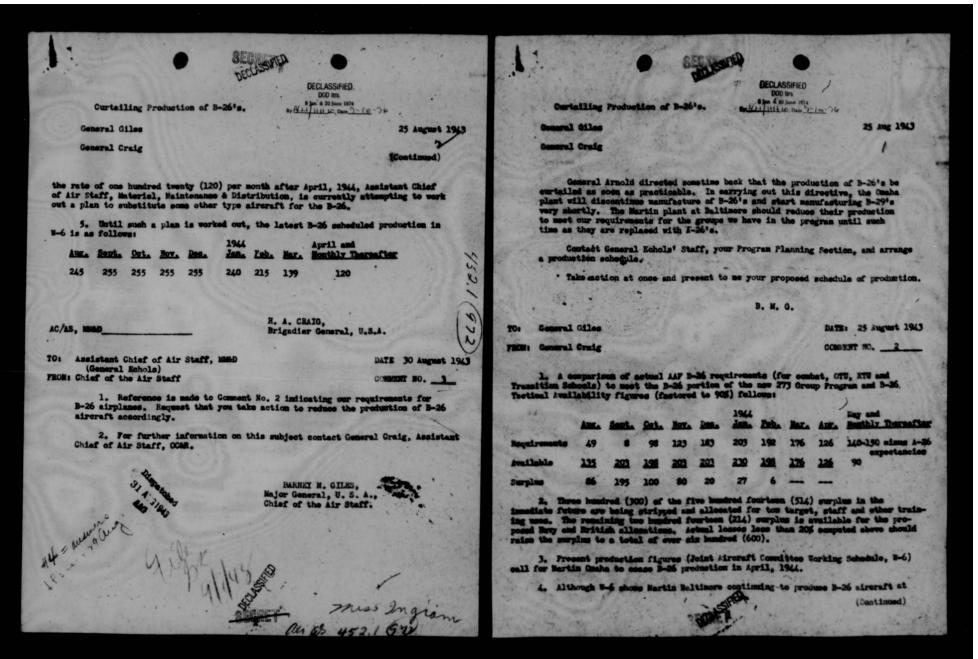
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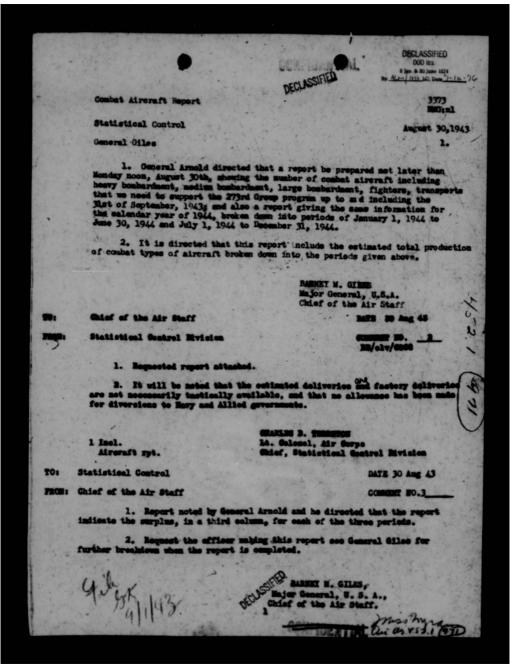


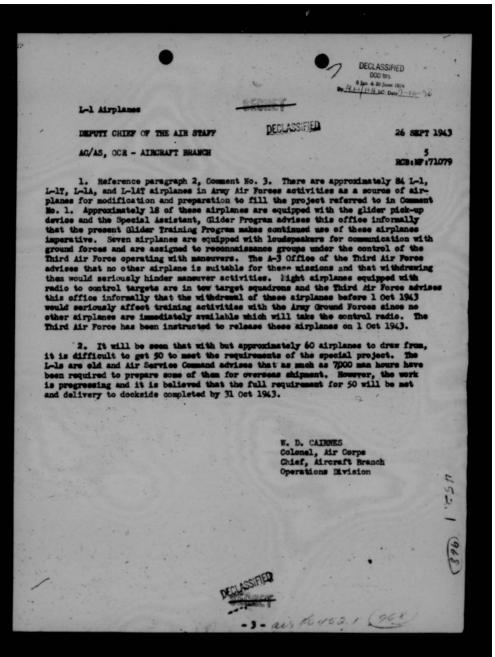


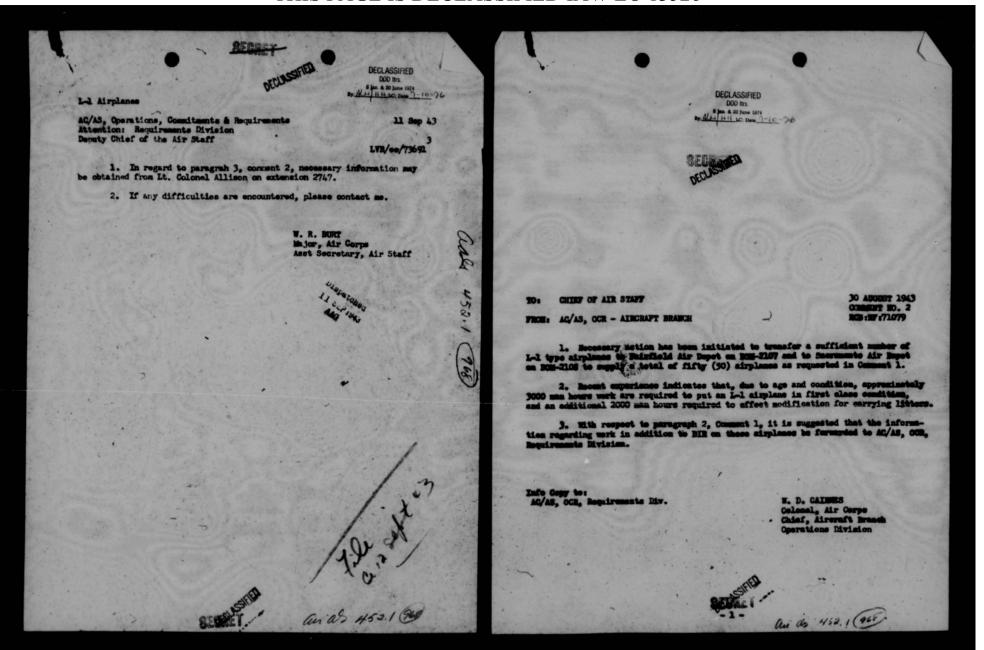
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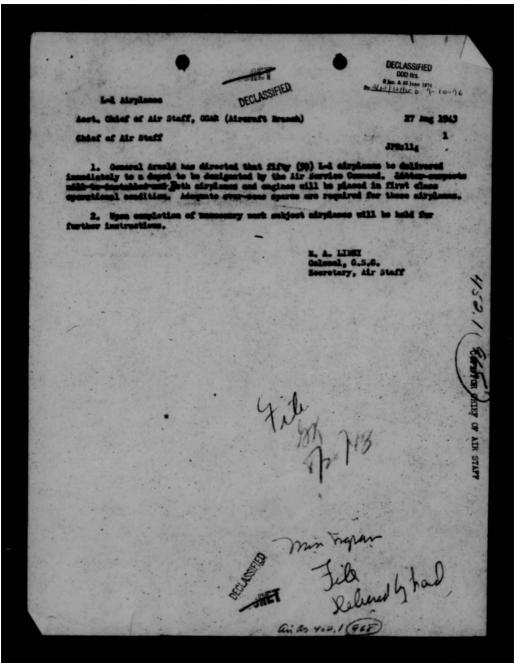




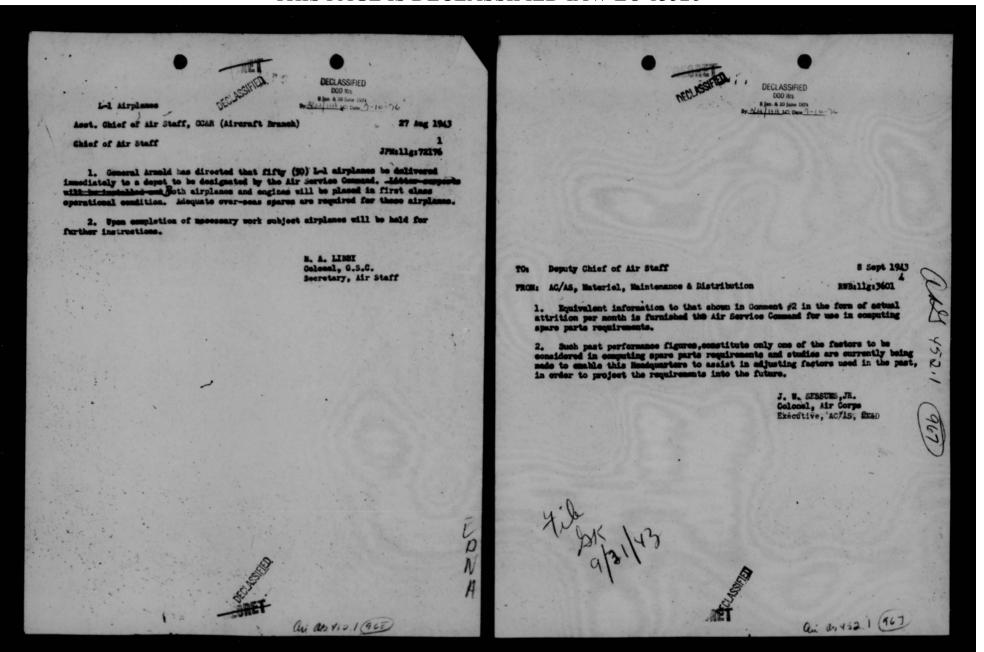




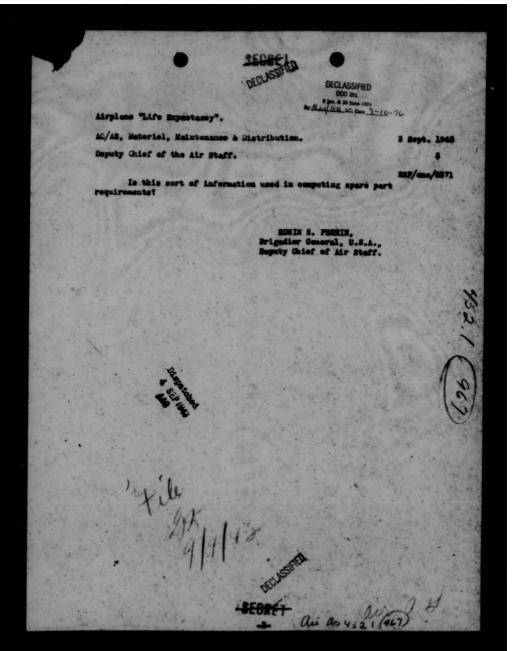
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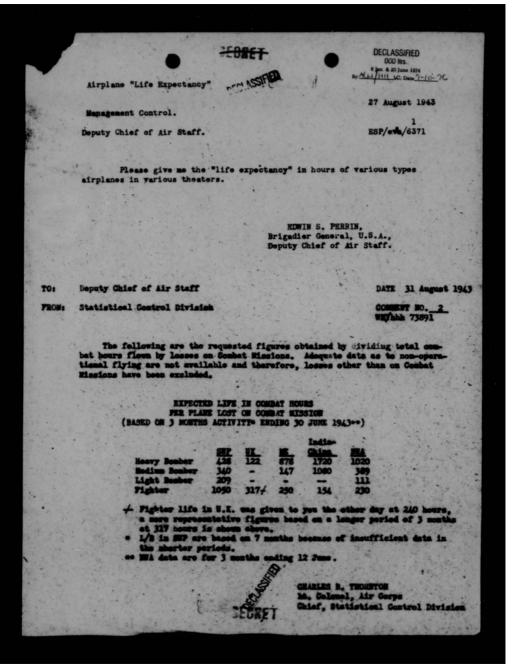
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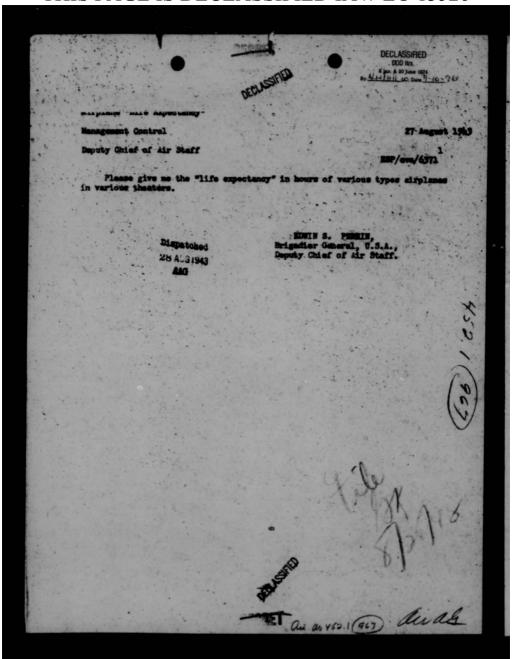


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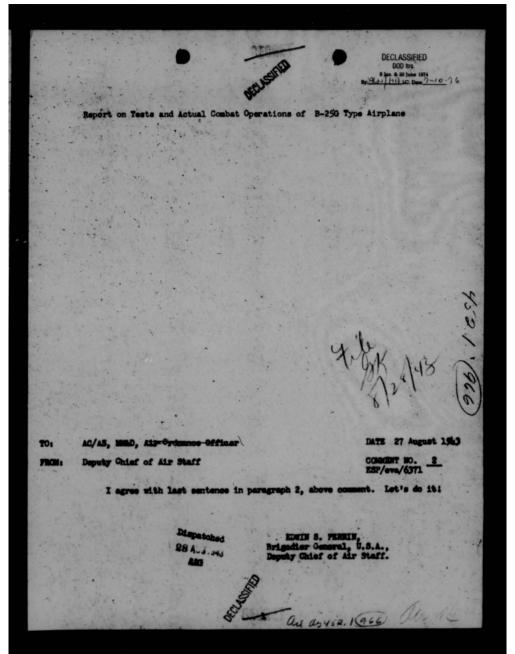


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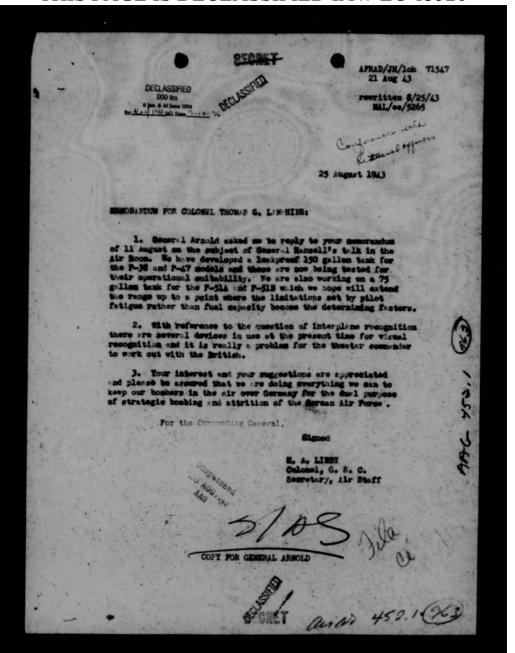




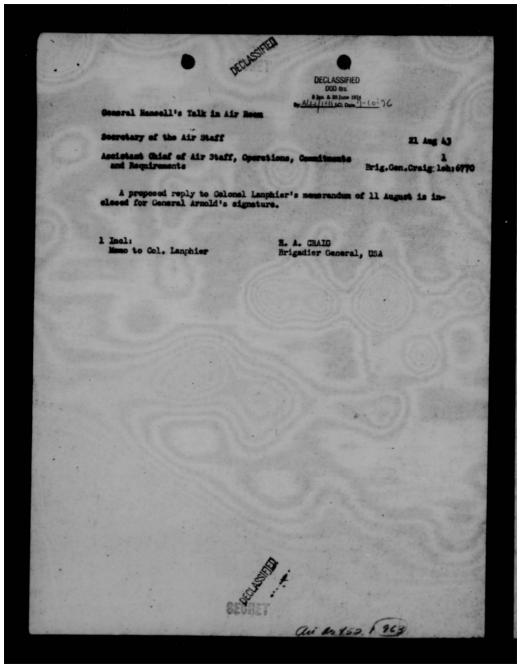
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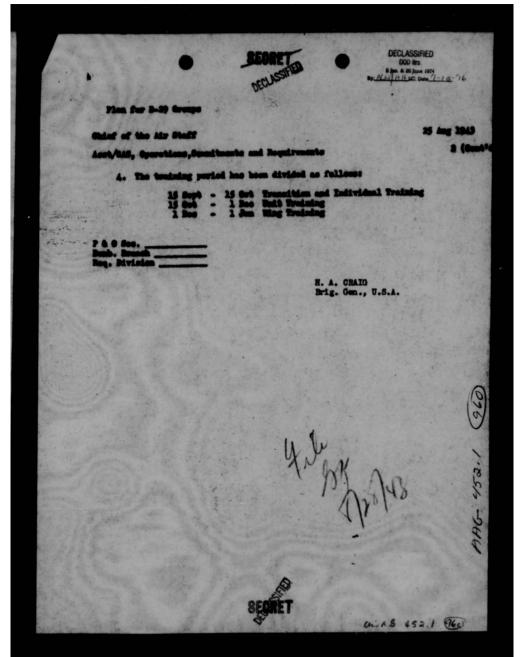
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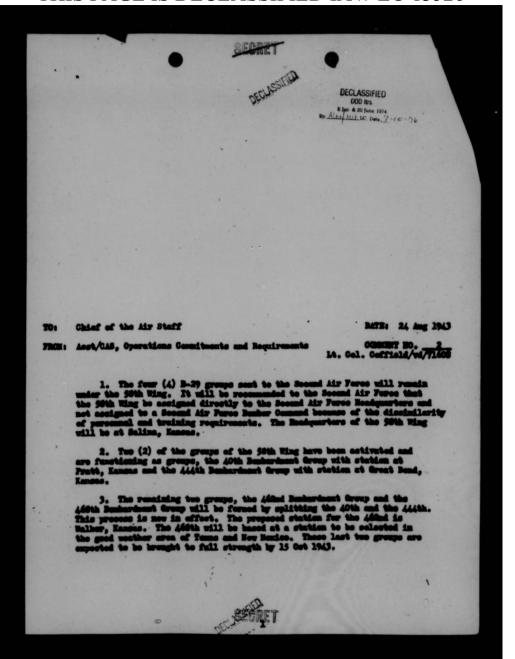
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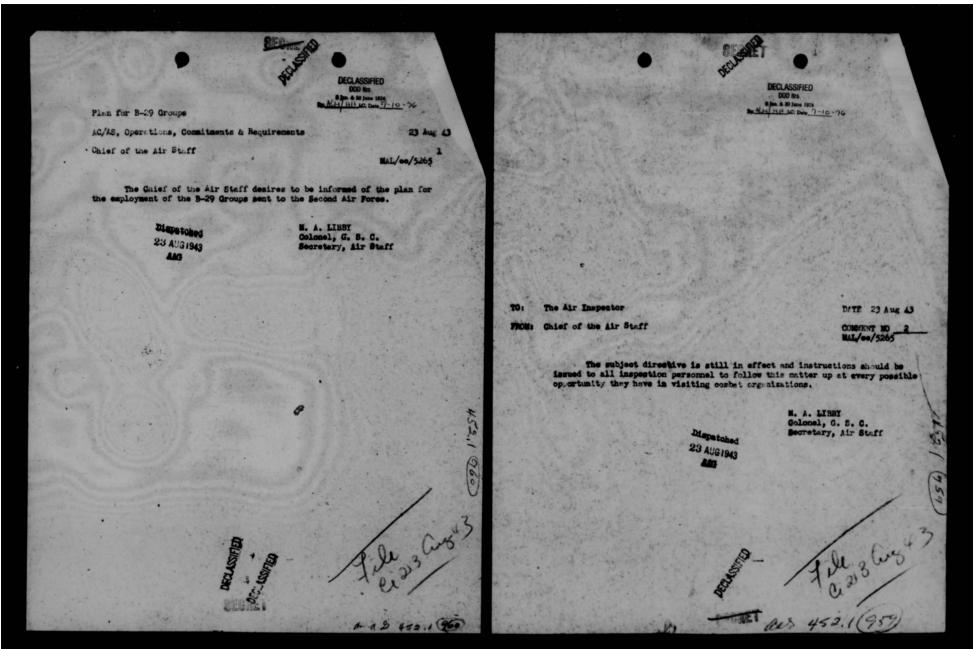


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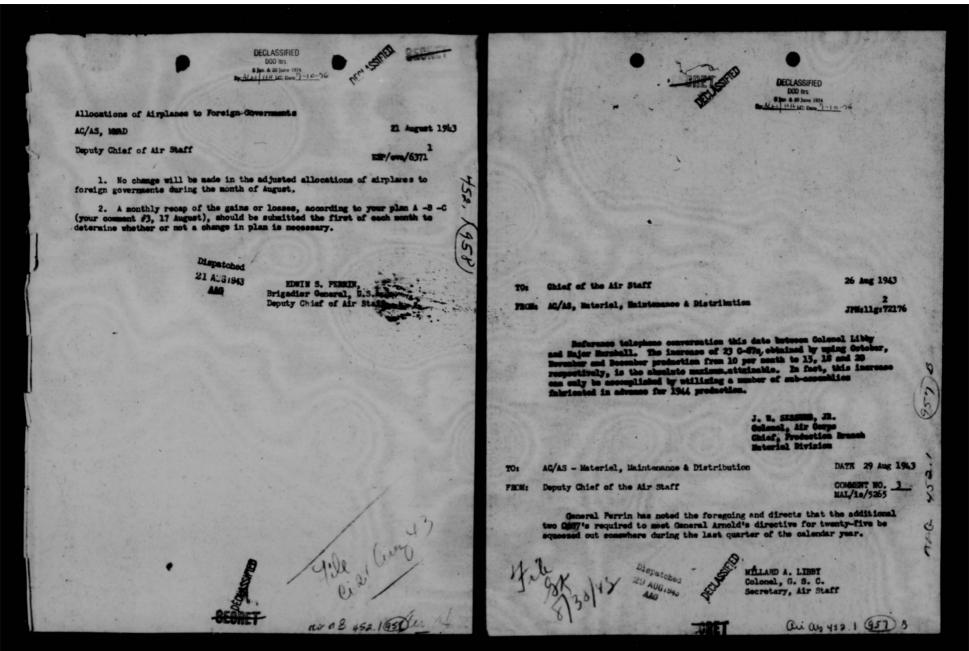


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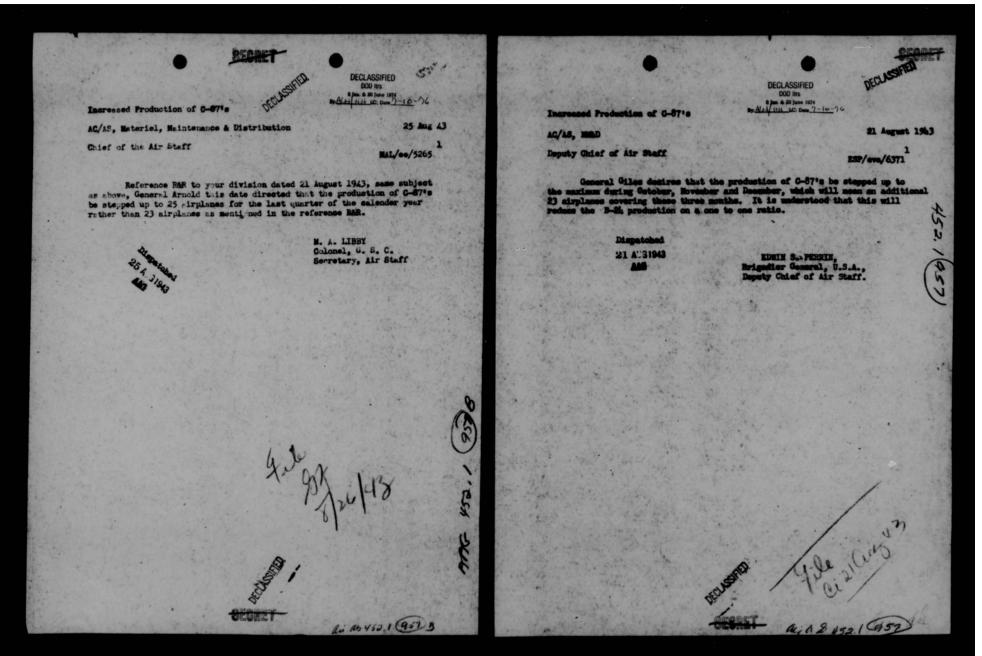




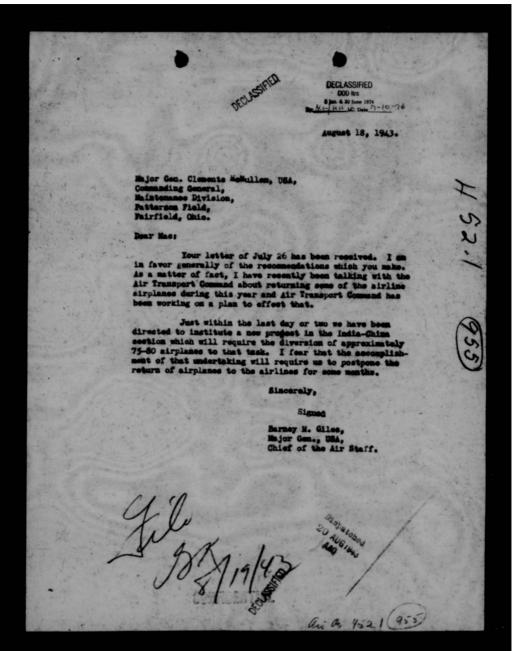
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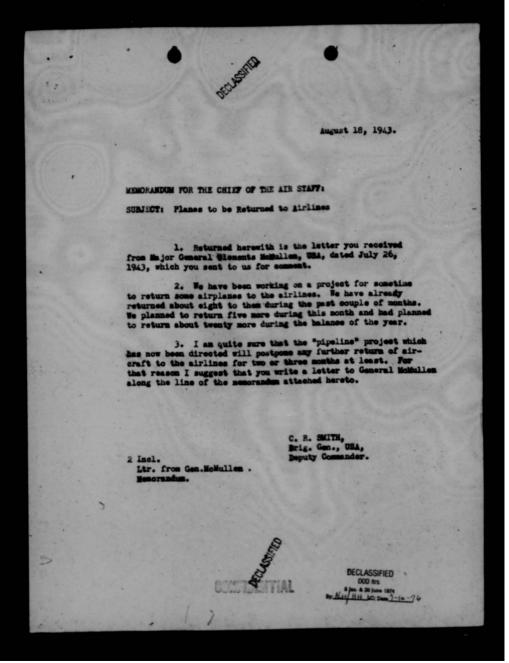
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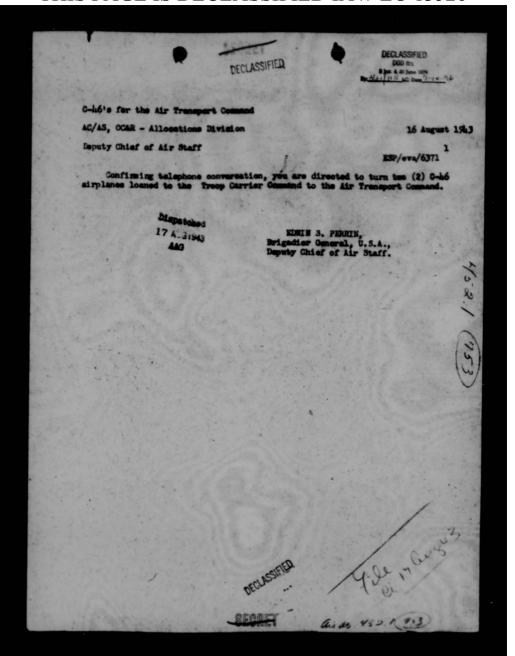


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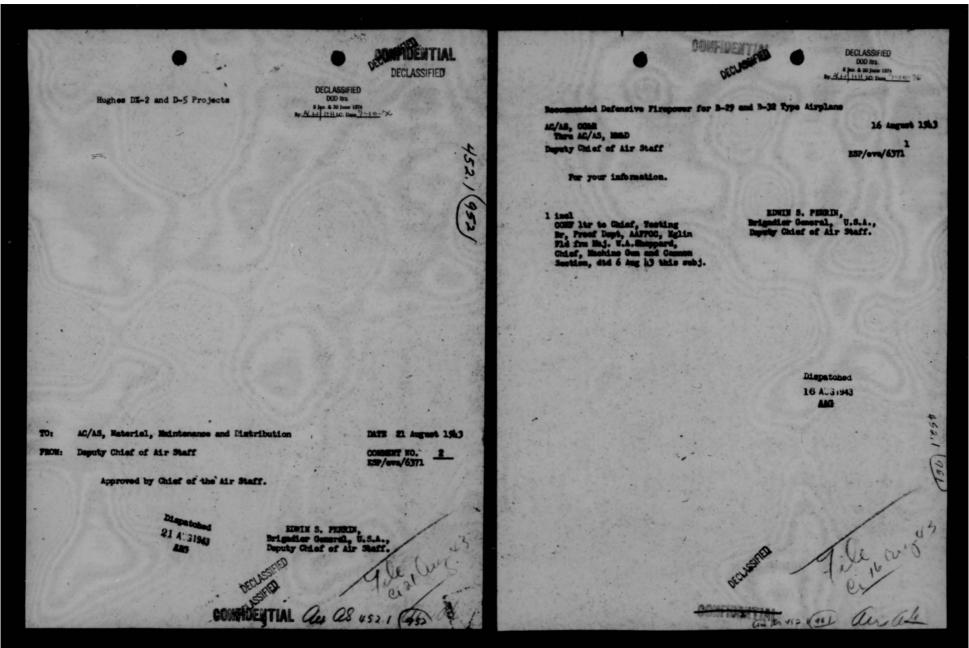


	The state of the s	
UBJECT	C-46's for the Air Transport Command	
0:	AC/AS, OCER - Allocations Division	DATE 16 August 194
ROM:	Deputy Chief of Air Staff	COMMENT NO. 1 ESP/eva/6371
	Confirming telephone conversation airplanes loaned to the Troop Carrier	n, you are directed to turn two (2) C-h6
		200
	No.	folf.
		EDMIN S. PERRIN, Brigadier General, U.S.A.,
		Deputy Chief of Air Staff.
: D	emity Chief of Air Staff	DATE 18 August
OM:	C/AS OCAR, Allocations and Frograms Di-	
		R/E/h1/6109
		secure the immediate reassignment of
t	hese two (2) C-46's to the Air Transpor	
	1	They a Partar O. F. WEYLAND Colonel, Air Corps RYK Part
	OURDINATION:	RVK Dres W
	ircraft Branch (165	100
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+	ele 1/2 of 43	JAN
	NN 191	U 421

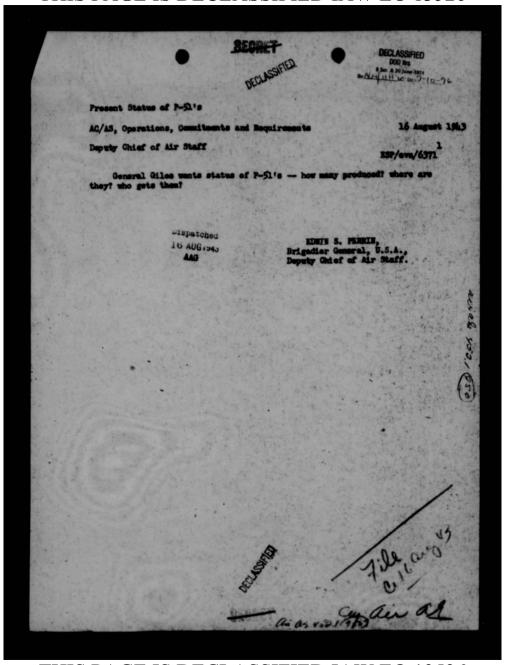
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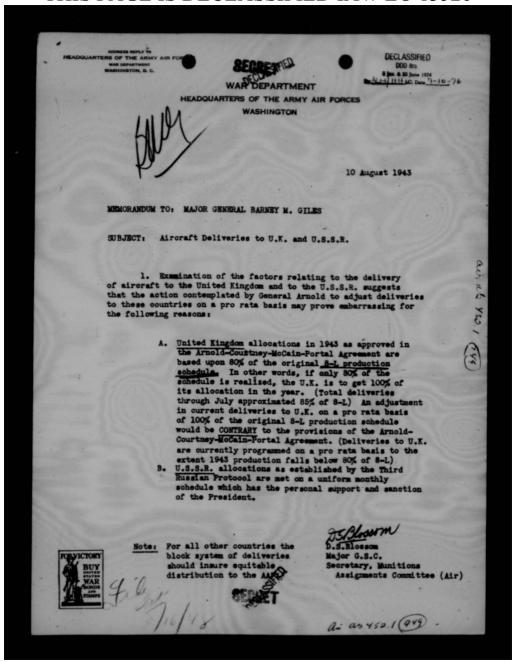
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DECLASSIFIED 000 ltrs

10 August 1943

MAJOR GENERAL BARNEY M. GILES

Aircraft Deliveries to U.K. and U.S.S.R.

1. Examination of the factors relating to the delivery of aircraft to the United Kingdom and to the U.S.S.R. suggests that the action contemplated by General Arnold to adjust deliveries to these countries on a pro rata basis may prove embarrassing for the following reasons:

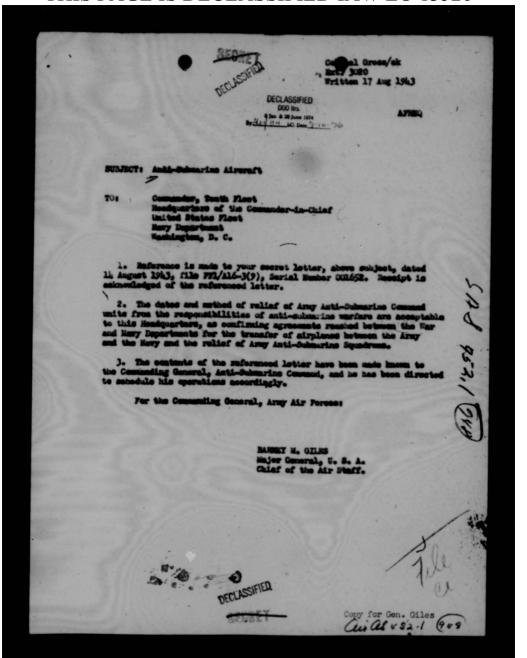
> A. United Kingdom allocations in 1945 as approved in the Arnold-Coustney-McCain-Portal Agreement are based upon 80% of the original 8-L production schedule. In other words, if only 80% of the schedule is realised, the U.K. is to get 100% of the allocation in the year. (Total deliveries through July approximated 85% of 8-L) an adjustment in current deliveries to U.K. on a pro rata basis of 100% of the original 8-L production schedule would be CONTRARY to the provisions of the Arnold-Courtney-WoCain-Fortal Agreement. (Deliveries to U.K. are currently programmed on a pro rata basis to the extent 1945 production falls below 80% of 8-L)

B. U.S.S.R. allocations as established by the Third Russian Protocol are met on a uniform monthly schedule which has the personal support and sanction of the President.

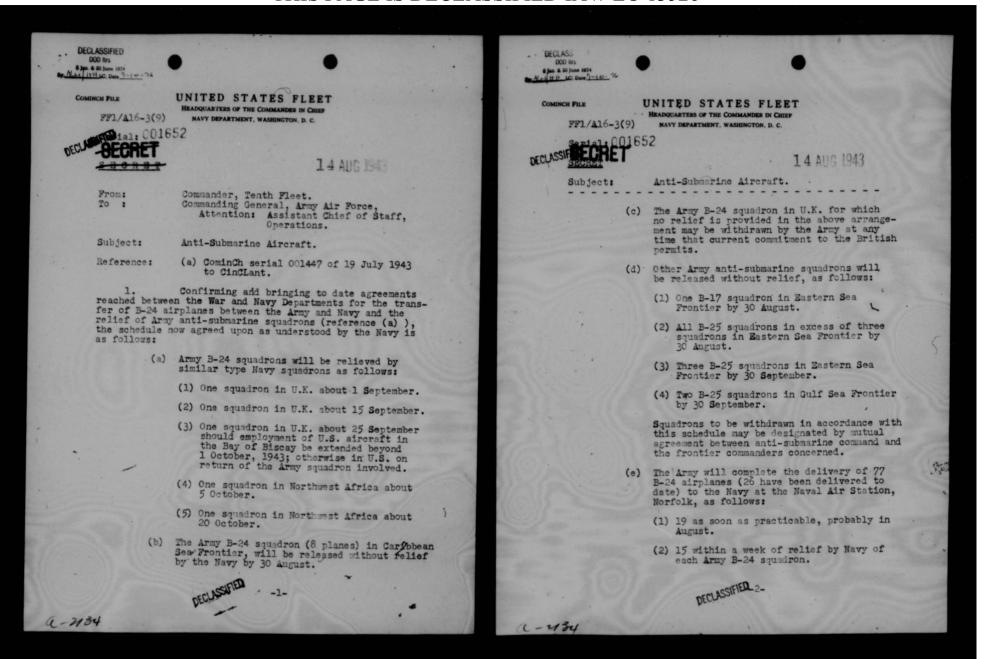
Note: For all other countries the block system of deli should insure equit distribution to

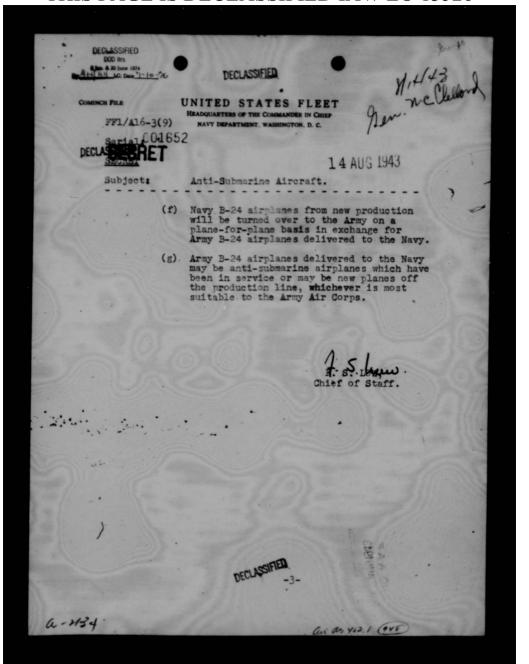
jor G.S.C. oretary, Munitions Assignments Committee (Air)

,450. 1 (949)

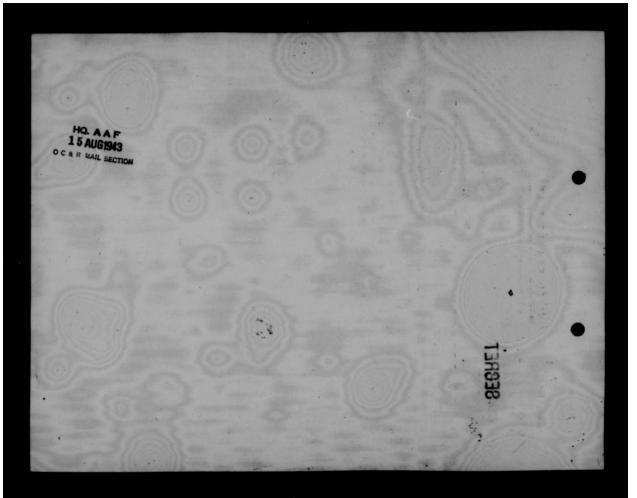


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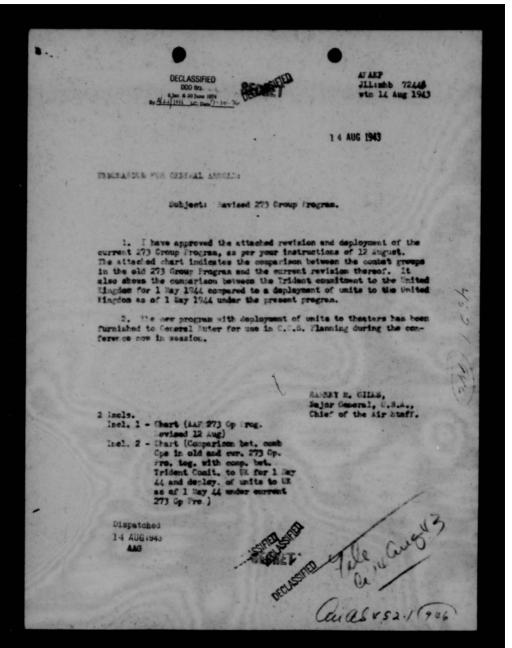




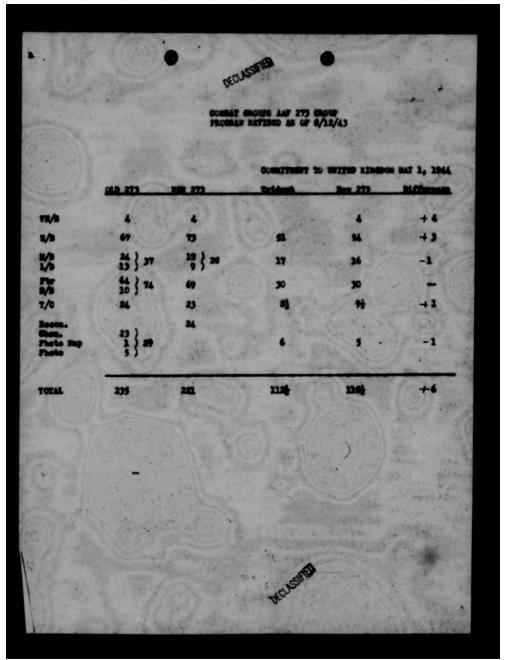
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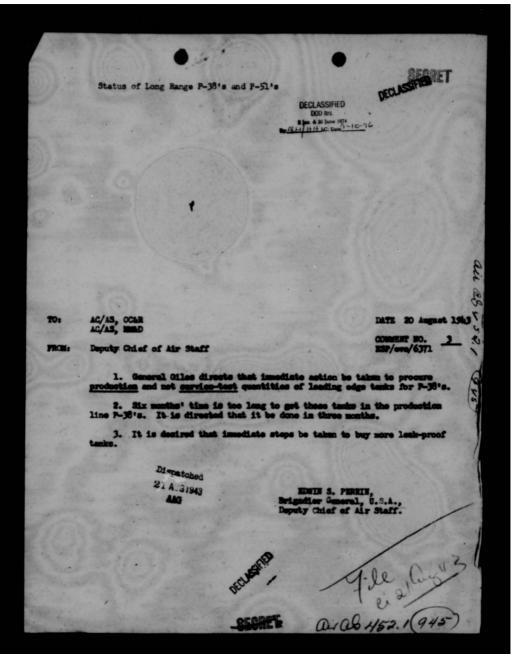
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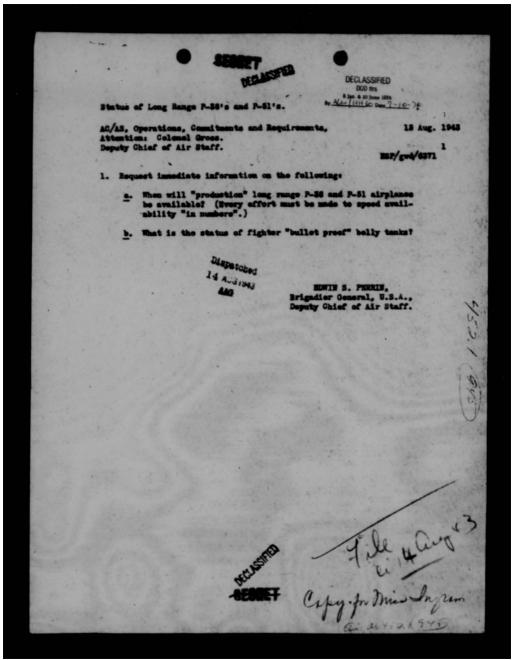
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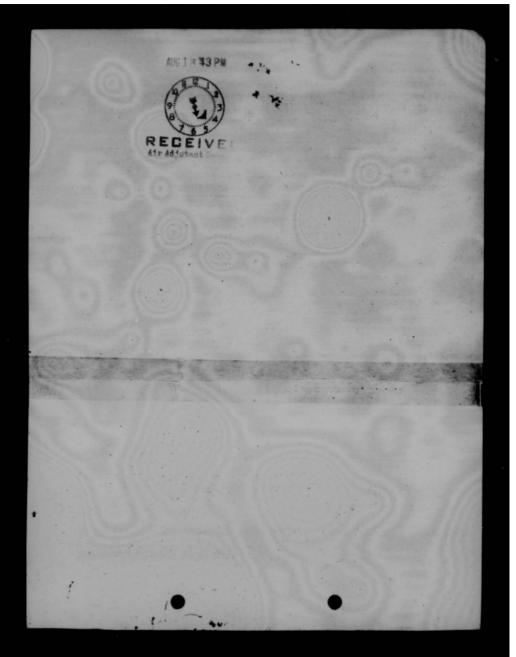
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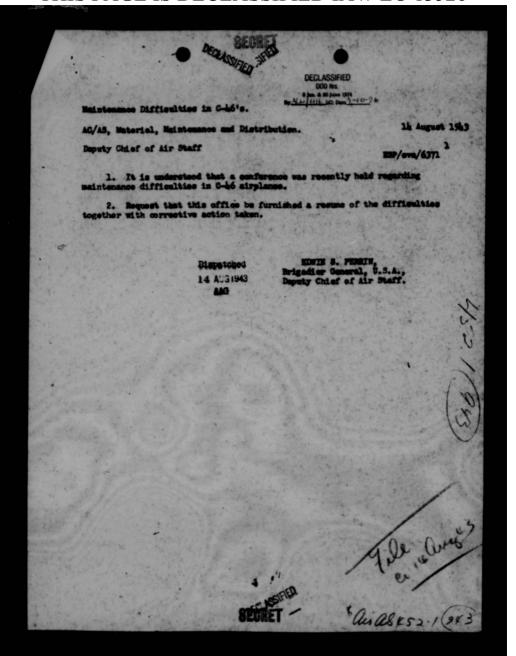
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	DOD IES	CESDECLASSIFIED	TALLY NO.
- AHT	AND RECORD SI	HEET	FILE NO.
SUBJEC	Waintenance Difficulties in C-46's.		
TO:	AC/AS, Materiel, Maintenance and Distri	bution.	DATELL August 1943
FROM:	Deputy Chief of Air Staff		ESP/eva/6371
	1. It is understood that a confer maintenance difficulties in C-46 airpla		regarding
	2. Request that this office be futogether with corrective action taken.	rnished a resume of th	e difficulties
		200	E disputition
		EDWIN S. PERRIN	· R
		Brigadier General, Deputy Chief of Air	
1 33		The second	
0:	Deputy Chief of Air Staff	Date all	IG 17 1940
1	 The conference referred to in Go on August 14, 1943, to determine the exac serious fire hazards which have arisen in sentatives were present: 	t modifications necess	sary to overcome
	Lt. Col. George A. Hatcher Major John Marshall, Mater Captain C. H. Williams, Ai Mr. Jack Luttrell, Air Tra	riel Division. ir Transport Command. insport Command.	
	Mr. R. W. Kellhofer, Mater Mr. Cohagen, Air Service C		
1	2. It was decided that immediate acconnection between the wing skin and the fuel spilling into the outer wing panel. vided in the outer wing panels and wheel livered from production until these chang furnished for those airplanes now in serventtrell are in Buffalo today to review a	fuel tank casting. The Adequate ventilation wells. No more C-46s are accomplished.	will also be pro- will be de- Kits will be ther and Mr.
	3. During the above conference, a t	elephone call was received, advising that further in very bad condition the field to investigate the condition of the conditi	ived from Colonel el hoses on 15 ion. A fuel hose te, and action
	2-46s then at Homestead had been found to expert was immediately sent down from Wri was initiated to determine the manufacture	er of the defective ho	se in question.
	expert was immediately sent down from Wrignes initiated to determine the manufacture	B. W. CHILD Erig General,	LAW Alle

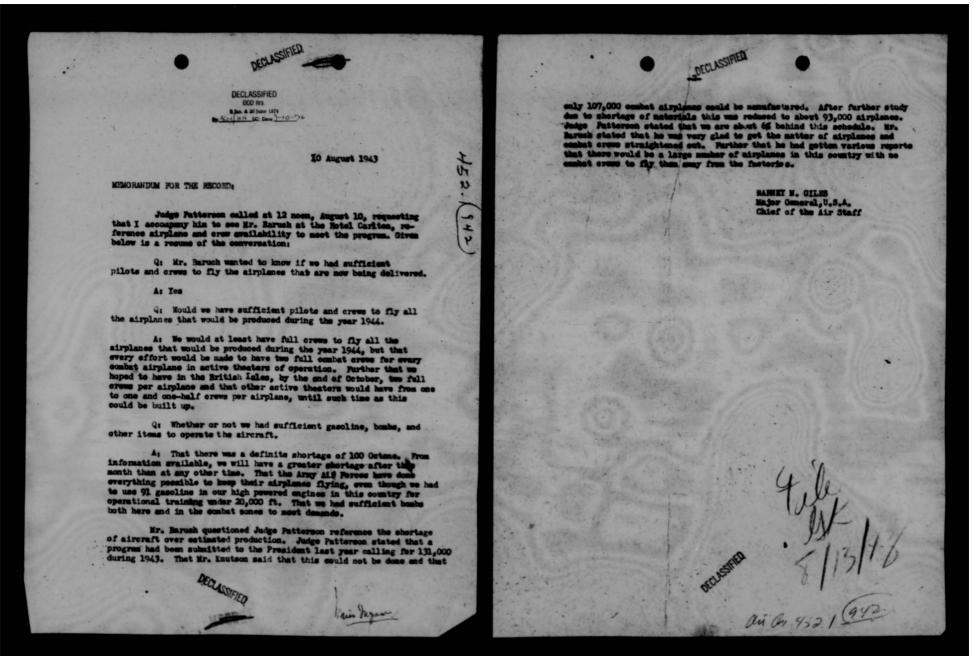
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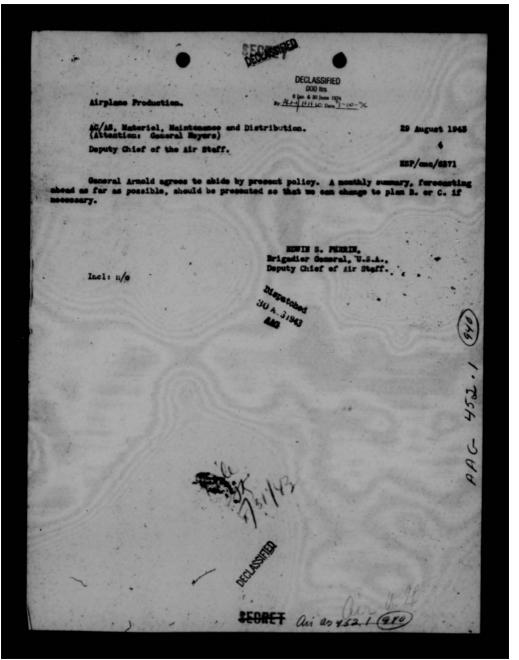


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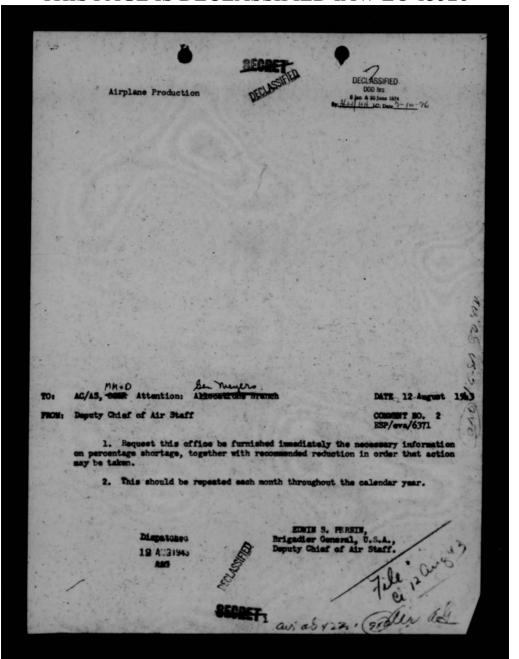
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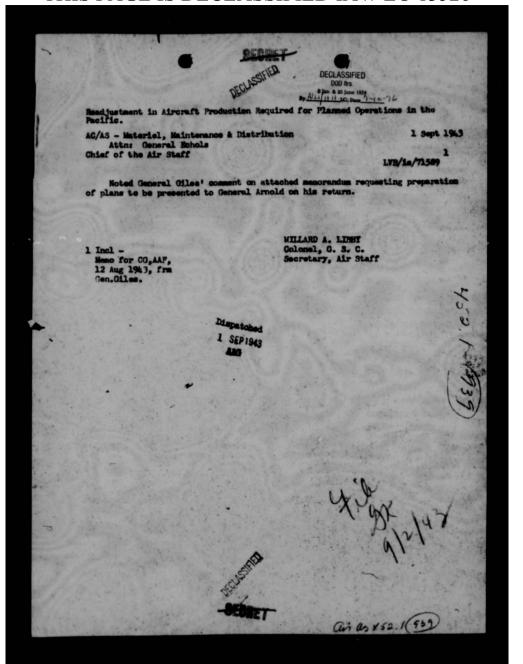


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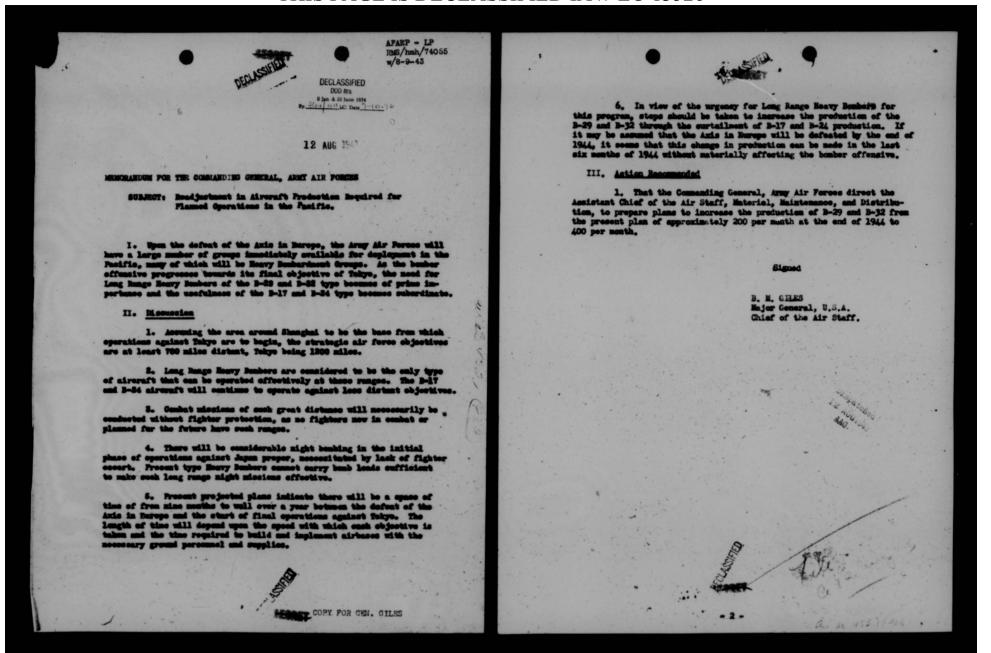
DECLASSIFIED DOD Itrs n & 20 June 1974 Airplane Production -10-16 Deputy Chief of Air Staff 17 August 1943 Assistant Chief of Air Staff, M.M.& D. 1. The attached tabulation indicates S-L allocations or S-L schedules of Combat aircraft allocated to foreign countries, and the estimated deliveries against those allocations based upon 3 different policies of blocking production (also the related percentages): A. Procest Policy - Rescie and small recipients assured of their total allocations during the year. Britain and Reminions to receive their total allocations if 600 of 6-L is not, by models, keep and floty share and share alike in all "slippages" in deliveries. B. Proposed Policy - Russia and Britain (not including Beninions) to receive their total allocations if 80% of 8-L is not, by models for the year, irmy and Hovy and all others to share and share alike in "alippages" in deliveries. 6. Alternate Plan - All recipionts on the same basis for the year as a whole sharing equally the "slippage" in deliveries. 2. With reference to the attached recapitulation, the differences between the present policy (A) and the proposed policy (B) are searcely approximately, and it is felt that the reparameters from the foreign countries would not be offset by the slight gains to the U.S. 3. It is recommended that policy A (present policy) be followed unless more matic reduction of Russian and British deliveries is to be considered. B. E. MIERS Chief of Air Staff Incl.



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8 jan 6 20 June 1974

September 14, 1943

Major General Ira C. Eaker Commanding General, Eighth Air Force London, England

Dear Ira:

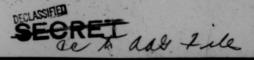
The controversy between the Corps of Engineers and the Air Forces has been raging for years. Over here it has reached the stage where the War Department is directing the Air Forces in detail regarding the photographic aviation that will be provided. The Air Forces was directed to provide B-17 aircraft for the job in the United Kingdom and we have a directive to provide pressurised cabin aircraft for this work. I can't say that the matter has come to any successful conclusion.

The Engineers have requested that a mapping test be flown at Fort Sill utilizing an F-5 and a heavy bonber. From this test, they will determine whether or not the photography you are providing is satisfactory.

Colonel Kaye has steadfastly maintained that the heavy bombardsent type airplane would not be able to perform successful serial photographic mapping missions in an active theater. During his trip to your theater, he made statements in a memorandum to you and to General Edwards, a copy of which was forwarded to the Engineers in this country. The Engineers and War Department G-2 took violent exception to certain statements made therein and we have had to relieve Kaye from the position of Chief Air Photographer in the interest of peace and harmony with the War Department General Staff. While he was samy, it became necessary to issue instructions to the Air Porces regarding photography provided for the Ground Arms, a copy of which order is attached,

Regarding a future photographic airplane, the P-35 J is being modified for photographic use, the initial allocation of which will start coming out after September 1st. The P-36 looks premising for an entreme leng range photographic airplane. Suitable tests will determine the possibilities of this airplane. Howard Hughes has successfully flown, some thirty odd times, a two-engine plywood job similar to the P-58. This airplane is very clean and shows great promise for a future long range photographic airplane.

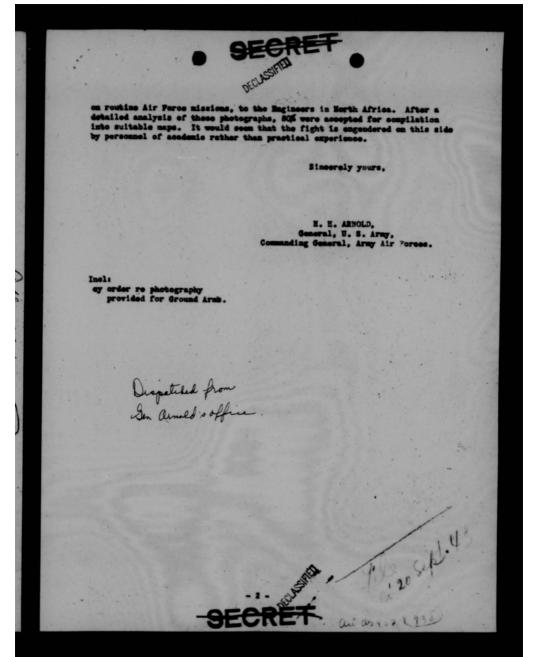
I hope that you can continue to provide photography satisfactory to the Engineers in England. It is interesting to note that the Third Photographic Group in North Africa submitted photographic coverage, which had been performed



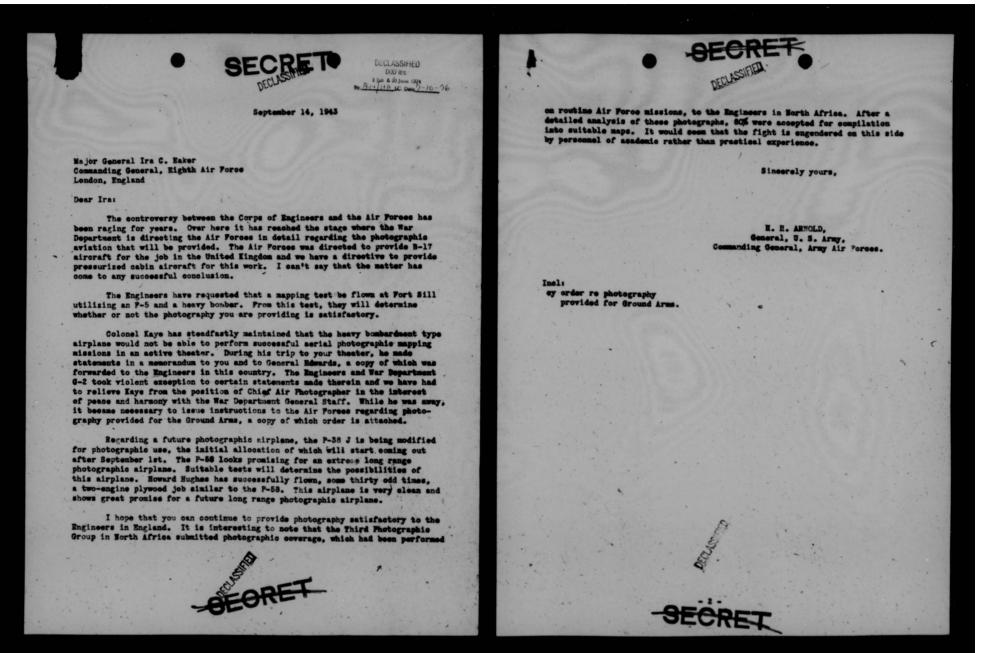
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By.

UNITED STATES ARMY AIR FORCES
HEADQUARTERS
FIRST PHOTO CHARTING GROUP

Bolling Pield, D. C. 28 August 1945

DECLASSIFIED DOD tris

MEMORANDUM FOR: Commanding General, Army Air Forces

SUBJECT: Reply to Letter from General Eaker Re: Photography.

The following is a suggested reply to General Eaker's letter, dated 5 August 1943, relative to serial photography in the Eighth Air Force:

Major General Ira C. Eaker Commanding General Bighth Air Force A.P.O. 633, c/o Postmaster New York, New York

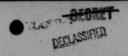
Dear Ira:

The controversy between the Corps of Engineers and the Air Forces has been raging for years. Over here it has reached the stage where the War Department is directing the Air Forces in detail regarding the photographic aviation that will be provided. The Air Forces was directed to provide B-17 aircraft for the job in the United Kingdom and we have a directive to provide pressurized cabin aircraft for this work. I can't say that the matter has come to any successful conclusion.

The Engineers have requested that a mapping test be flown at Fort Sill utilizing an F-5 and a heavy bomber. From this test, they will determine whether or not the photography you are providing is satisfactory.

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in this country. The Engineers and War Department G-2 took violent exception to certain statements made therein and we have had to relieve Kaye from the position of Chief Air Photographer in the interest of peace and harmony with the War Department General Staff. While he was away, it became necessary to issue instructions to the Air Porces regarding photography provided for the Ground Arms, a copy of which order is attached.

Regarding a future photographic airplane, the P-38 J is being modified for photographic use, the initial allocation of which will start coming out after September 1st. The P-58 looks promising for an extreme long range photographic airplane. Suitable tests will determine the possibilities of this airplane. Howard Hughes has successfully flown, some thirty odd times, a two-engine plywood job similar to the P-58. This airplane is very clean and shows great promise for a future long range photographic airplane.

I hope that you can continue to provide photography satisfactory to the Engineers in England. It is interesting to note that the Third Photographic Group in North Africa submitted photographic coverage, which had been performed on routine Air Porce missions, to the Engineers in North Africa. After a detailed analysis of these photographs, 80% were accepted for compilation into suitable maps. It would seem that the fight is engendered on this side by personnel of accedemic rather than practical experience.

Sincerely yours.

H. H. ARNOLD General, U. S. Army Commanding General, Army Air Forces

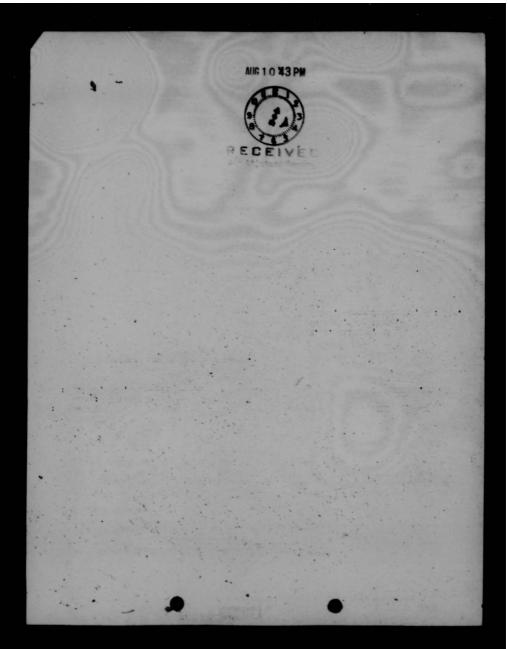
2 Incls.: Cpy ltr Gen. Moore to Gen. Eaker 7/20/43. Ltr Gen. Eaker to Gen. Arnold 8/5/43. MINTON W. KAYE. Colonel, Air Corps Commanding



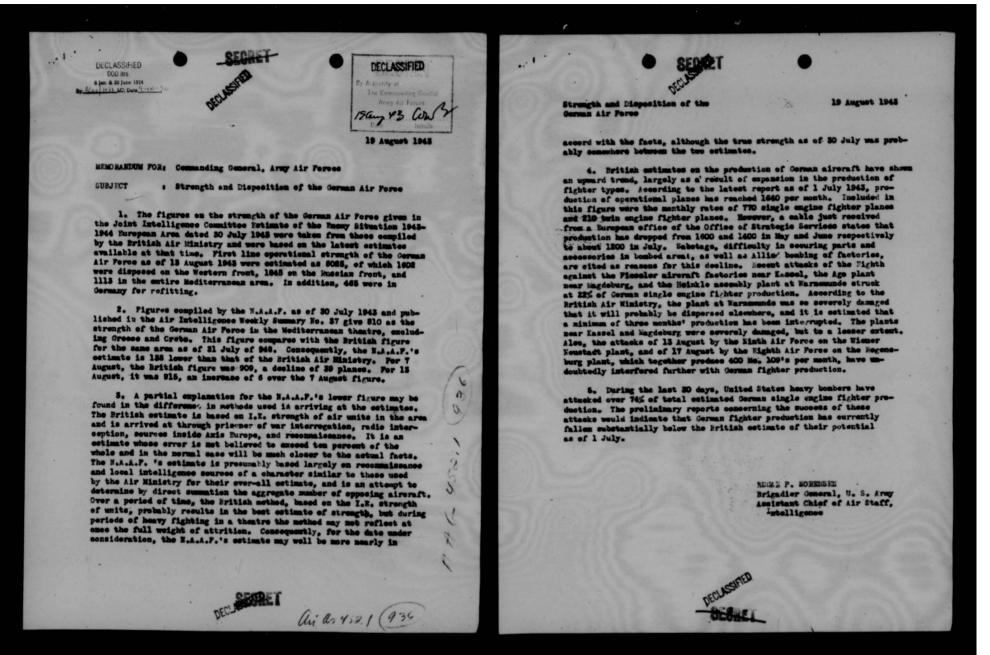
SUBUECT: Monthly Report on Distribution of Aircraft.	FILE NO.
The state of the s	
To: . Aircraft Branch, AFROA	DATE 8/6/43.
FROM: Colonel Peterson	COMMENT NO. 1.
Request that a copy be furnished of the month	hly report on Distribution of
Aircraft, received from factory and modification cent	ters, to: Office of the
Commanding General, Army Air Forces, attention: Cold	
	CAS AUG BY
To: AFAGG Attn: Colonel Peterson	DATE 8/9/43
FROM: AC/AS, OCR, Aircraft Branch	CONCENT NO. 2
	DDMc/ms/73993
Mecessary action has been taken,	
	D. CAIRWES.
Co	lonel, Air Corps,
	nief, Aircraft Branch, Op. Div
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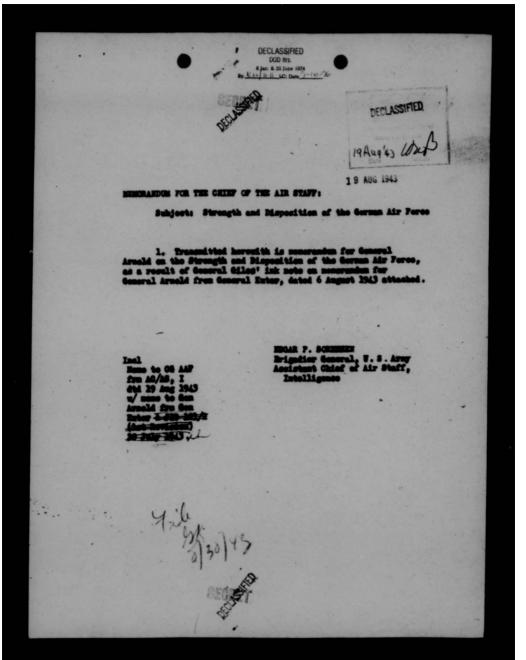
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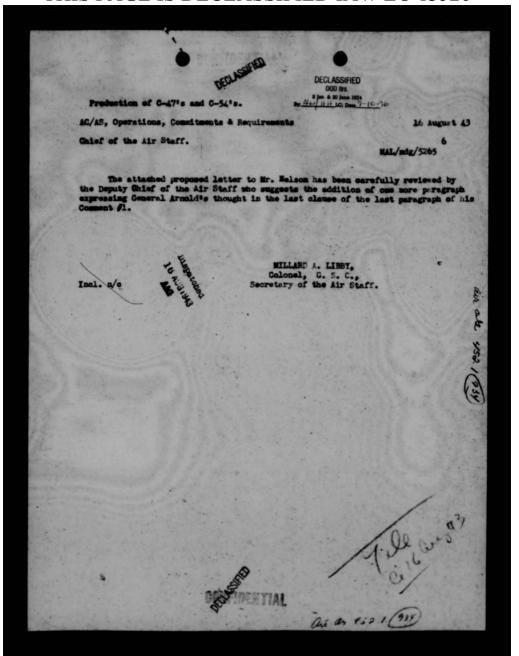


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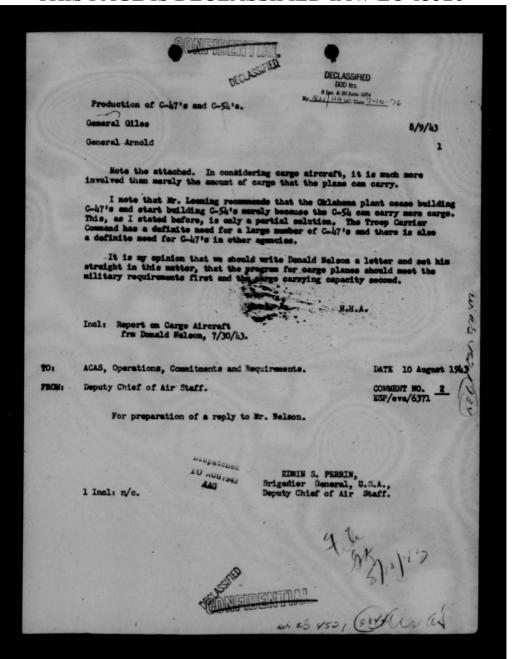




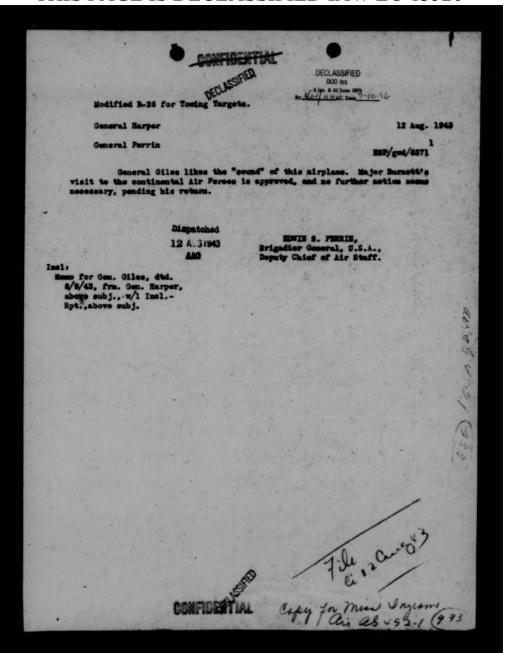
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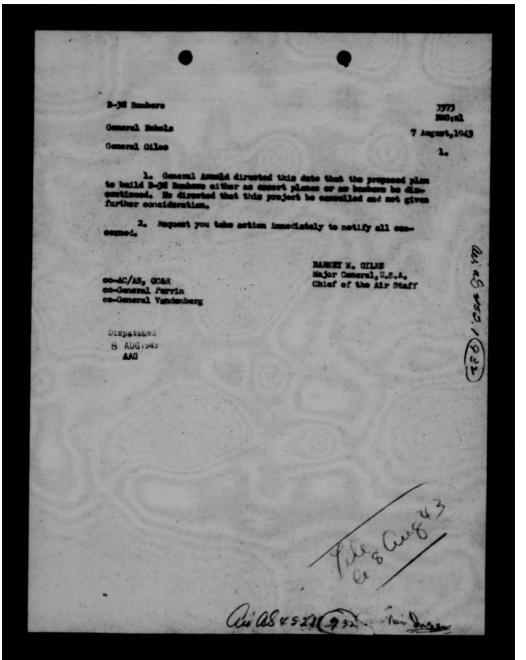
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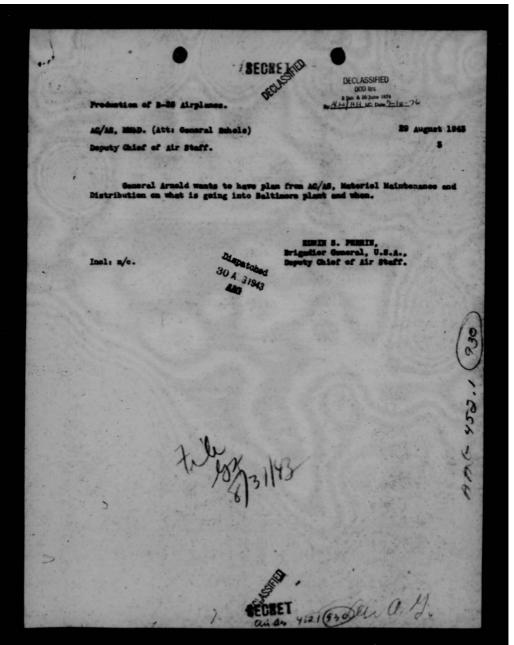
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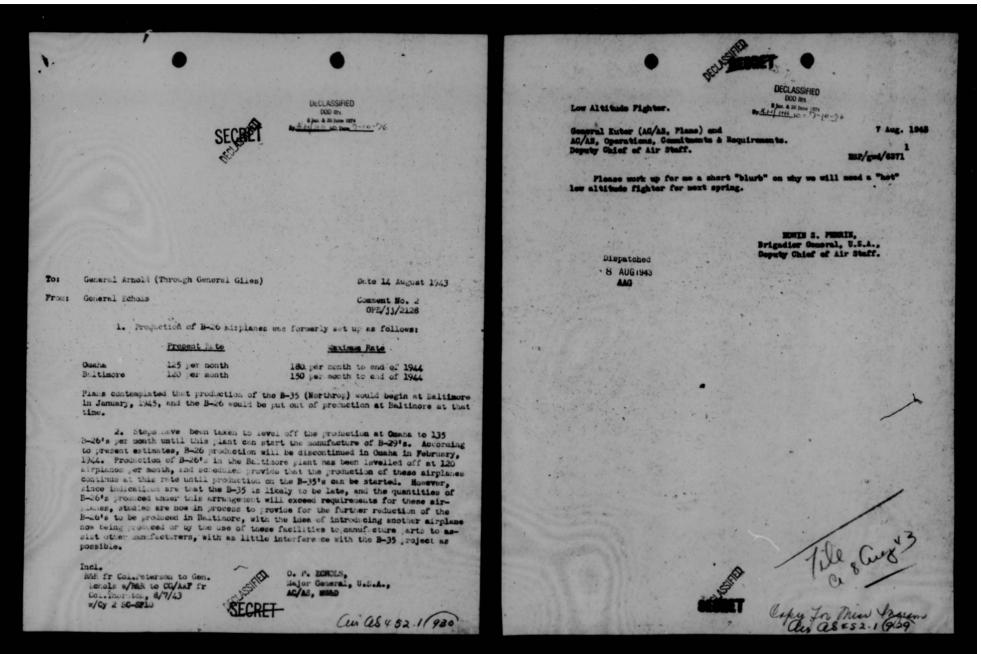
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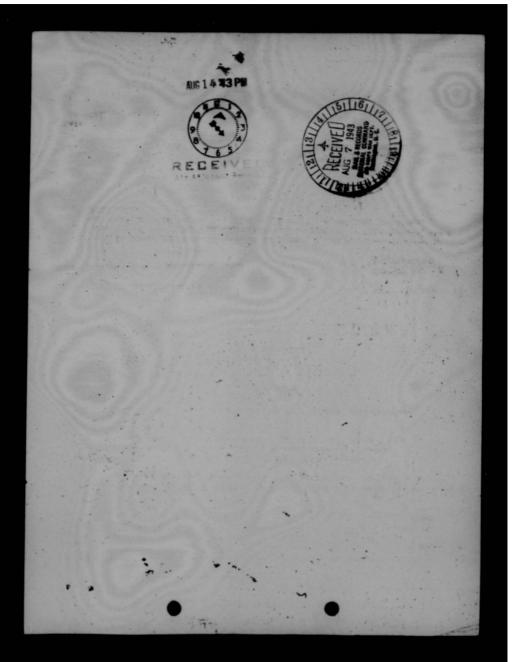


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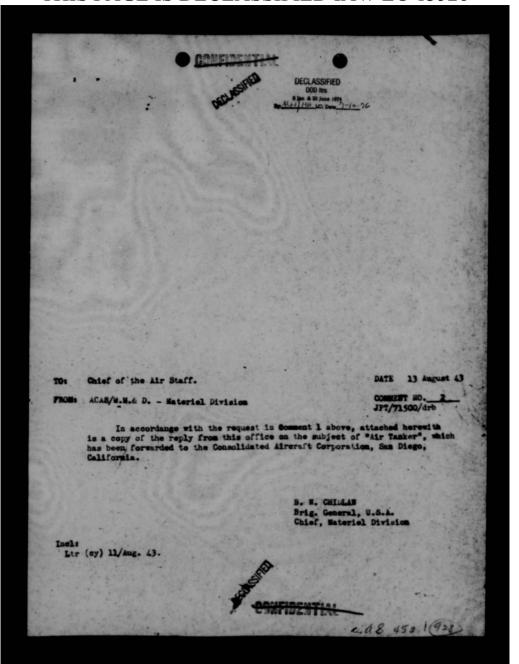


DECLASSIFIED DOUBLES BANK AD JOHN 1874 ROUTING AND RECORD SHEEKLAST	FILE NO.
SUBJECT: Air Tenker.	
To: General Echols.	DATE 7 August 43
FROM: Chief of the Air Staff.	COMMENT NO.1 MAL/mdg/5265
1. The Chief of the Air Staff directs that a the following, be sent to Consolidated Aircraft Con	
"After careful consideration of pr proposed air tanker, no real military r appears to exist, consequently no proce item is anticipated."	necessity therefor
2. Please furnish this office with copy of me	essage so dispatched.
Colone	MAR. URD A. LIBBY, sl, G. S. C., of the Air Staff.
TO: Chief of the Air Staff.	DATE 13 August 43 C
FROM: ACAS/M.M.& D Materiel Division	00mm No. 2 July71500/drb
In accordance with the request in Comment 1 is a copy of the reply from this office on the su has been forwarded to the Consolidated Aircraft California.	bject of "Air Tanker", which
	CHIULAN CHIULAN CHIULAN Material Division
Incl: Ltr (cy) 11/smg. 43. To air a. H. noted. For f	max de consus
	S/U. S. 3-1109 A.P.

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11 August 1943.

Consolidated Aircraft Corporation, 3302 Pacific Highway, San Diego, California.

Attention: Mr. I. M. Laddon.

Gentlemen:

Reference is made to the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation proposal for an Air Tanker. Copies of brochure left with General Echols by Mr. Laddon have been studied by this office and other offices of the Air Staff.

After careful consideration of the probable uses for such special equipment as this Tanker would be as weighed against the needs for other essential combat equipment, it has been decided that no real military necessity for this particular item of equipment appears to exist and consequently no procurement of such an item is anticipated. Mr. Fleet of your organization has been previously advised of this decision.

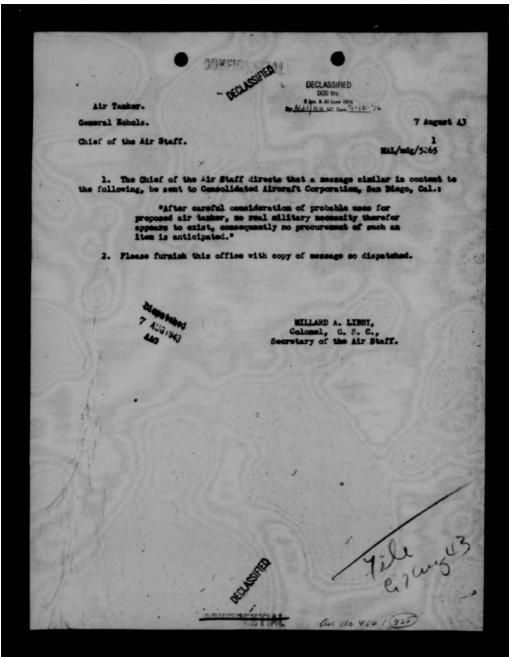
With your permission, the descriptive booklet furnished by Mr. Laddon to General Echols will be retained for the files of this office.

Very truly yours.

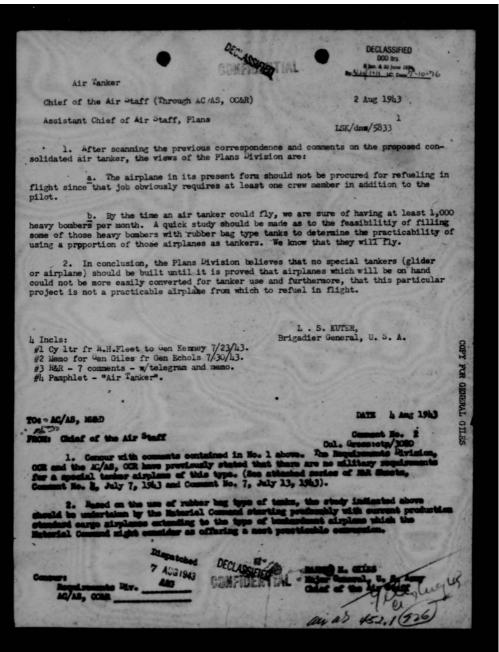
B. W. CHIDLAW, Brig. General, U.S.A., Chief, Materiel Division, Office, AC/AS, MARD

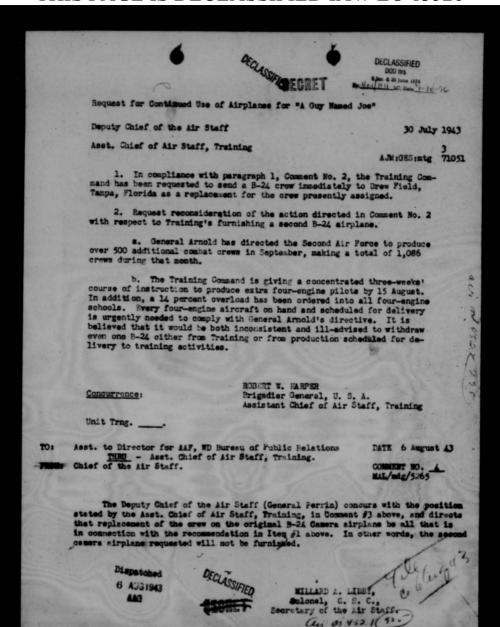


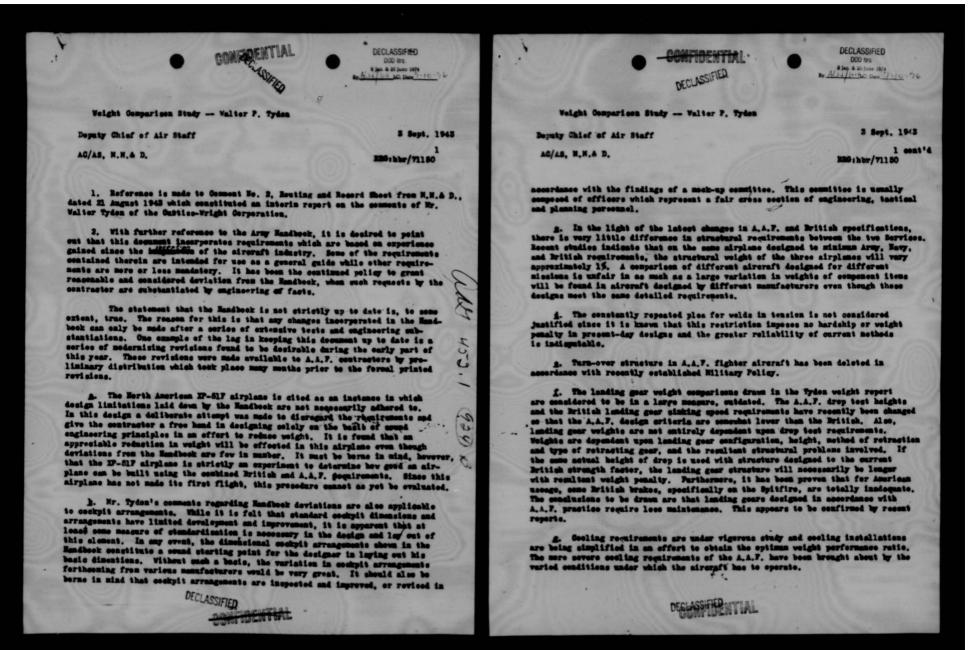
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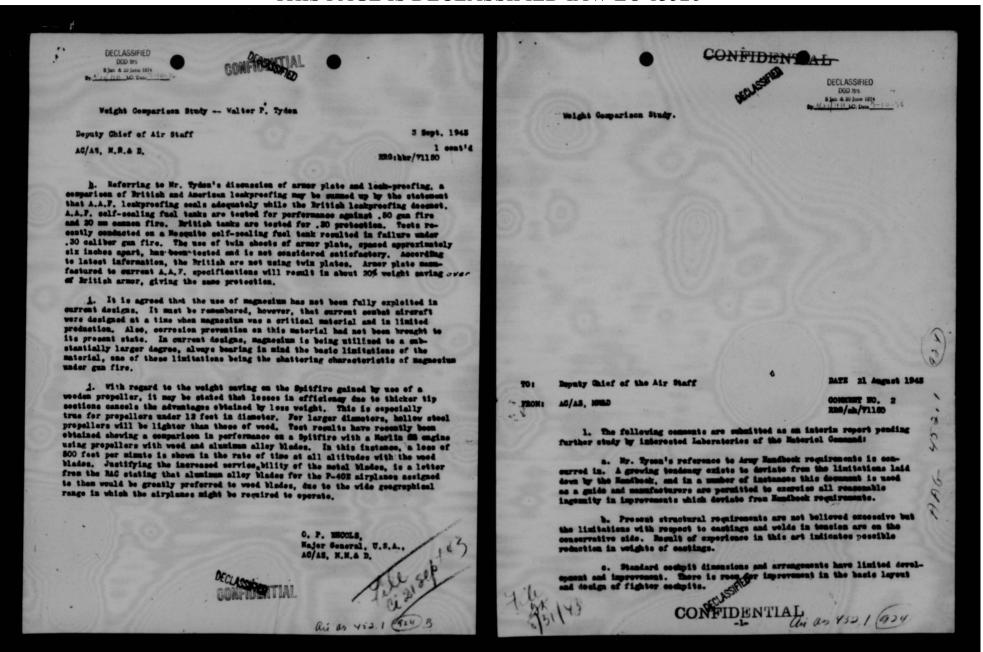


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Weight Comparison Study.

Deputy Chief of the Air Staff

AC/AS, HOLAD

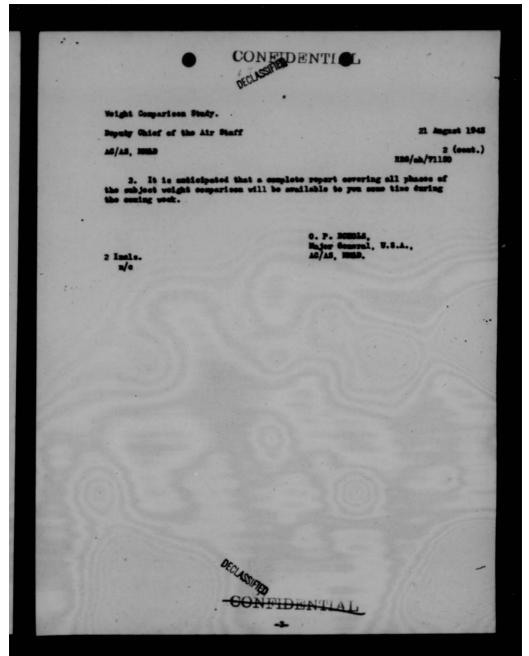
2 (cont.)

- 4. It is agreed that an organization within the Naterial Sem to concentrate on alimination of weight from all aircraft is urgantly needed. The recommendation that a reduction in armor plate protection ands is not concurred in. This based on contact with a great number of operational pilots, which indicates that our armor requirement is an important factor in encocacial operation against the enemy. It is concidered that we are very close to the minima limit.
- a. Alf cooling requirements have contributed natorially to enscend operation in varying climatic conditions. Proceed satisfactory cooling, while not meeting fully the requirements in all cases, is result of constant effort to meet a set goal.
- f. All attempts to reduce the cil capply to normal basic requirement have resulted in domain from the payrige for an increase in the anomal of cil carried. This due to large variation in endurance because of variable fuel leads.
- g. Concerning fuel and oil system protection, tests to confirm statement that two thin plates are botter than one thick plate, have been recommended. AAF colf-conling tanks and fuel lines known to be far superior to British designs.
- h. Very few of our latest type fighters have renorable assumition boxes in wings. Reference one piece wings on the FV-130 and Japanese Jere, this feature being incorporated in the IP-SLF expect window to bjection on the part of Maintenance personnel.
- i. Agree that aircraft should not be equipped for both Arctic and Desert operations. Any special features should be added in Medification Centers. Reference weight comparison of hybramic systems, excessive weight of the F-60 hybramic system uninly due to manufacturer' lack of improvement in an obsolute system. CAAF fighters in general are not embject to this criticism.
- j. As effort has been unfor may for some time which will eventually result in removing the objectionable comparison with regard to fighter weights. As example is our P-SLF which is being built the lightest gross weight possible in hosping with present state of the art. To this end the creation of a special unit specifically charged with reduction of weight on equipment items is being set up.

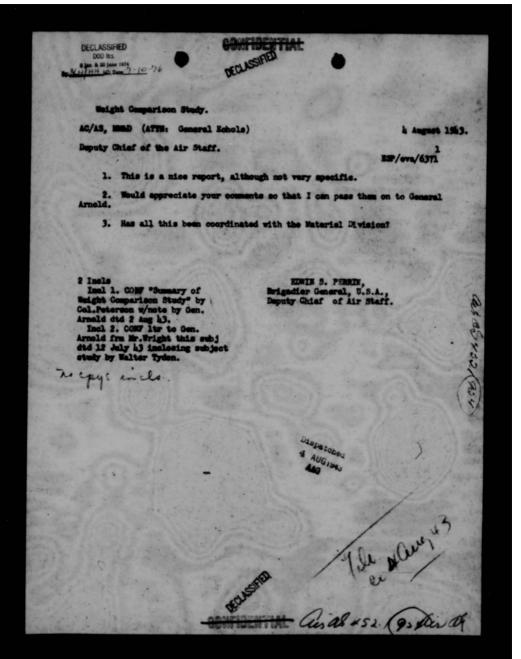
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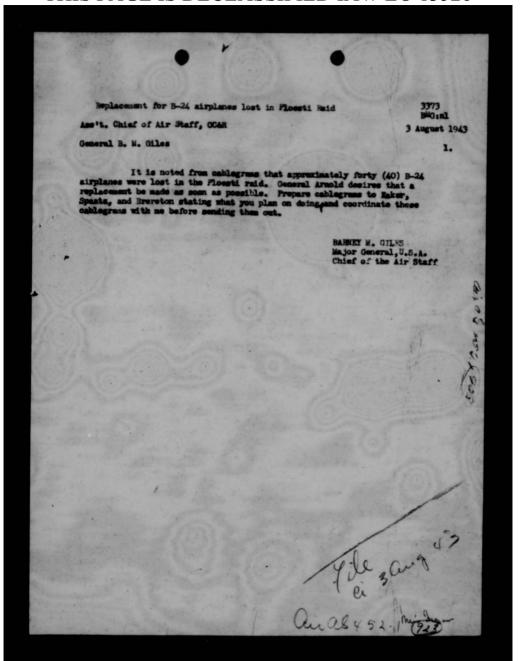
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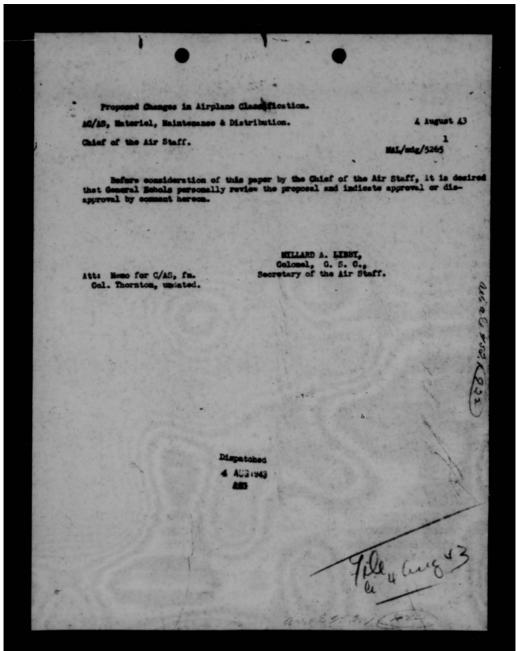
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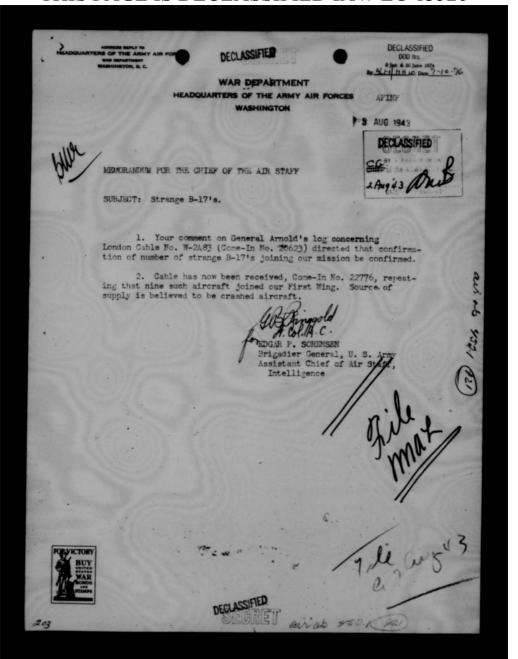
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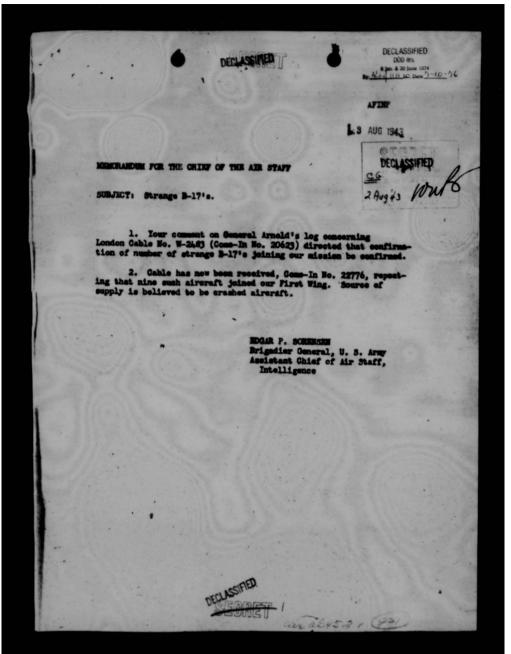
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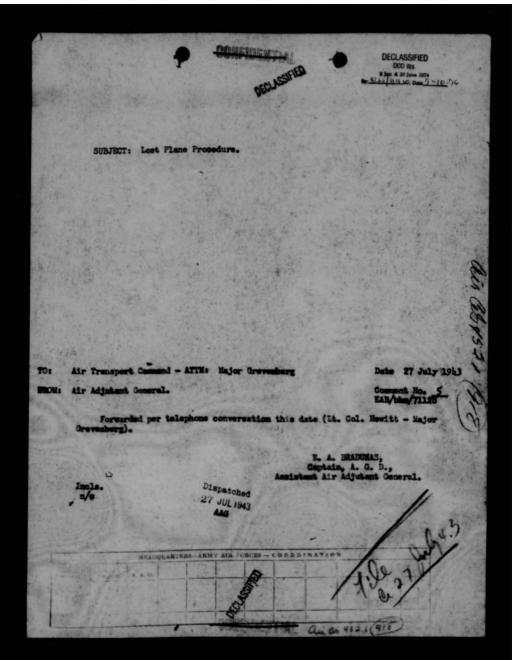
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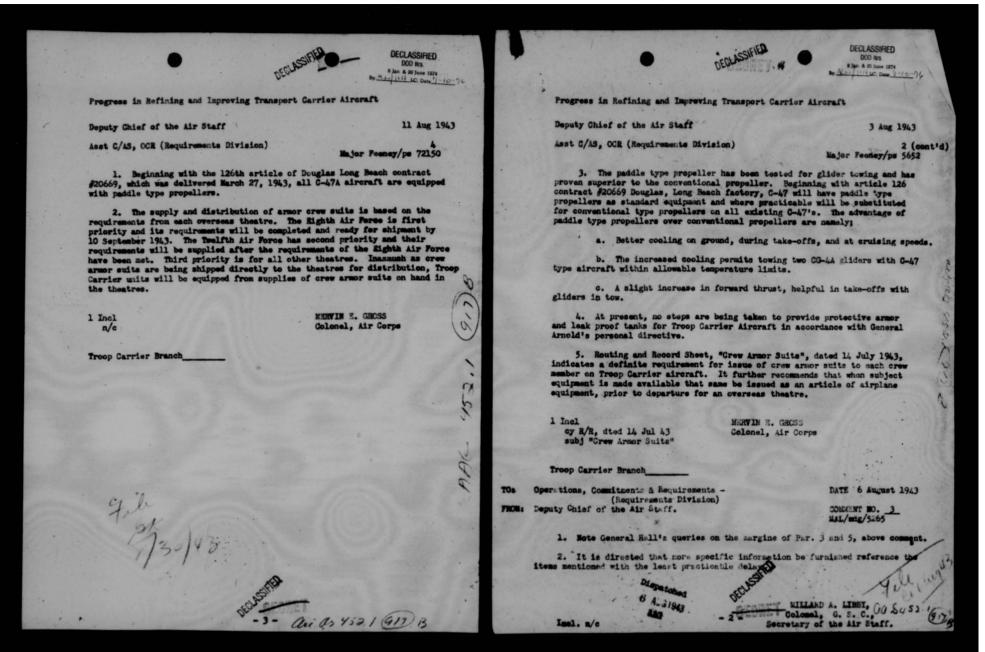
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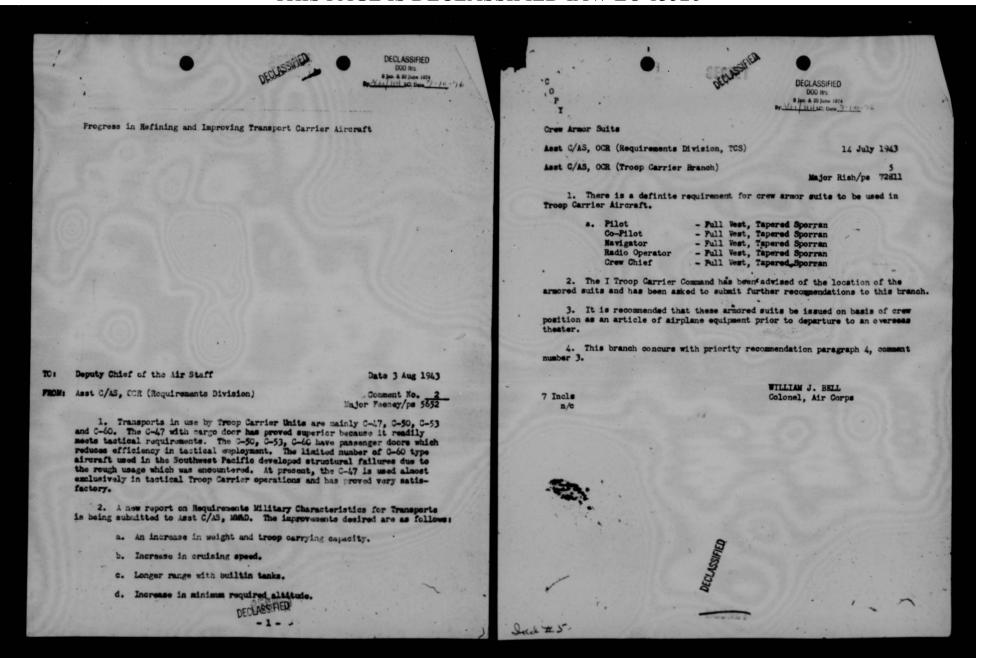


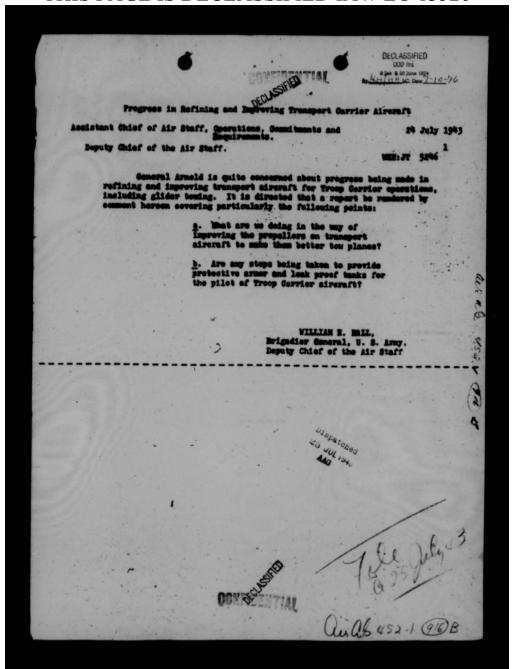
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SEC.	BC:
DEC.	DECLASSIFIED DOD It's
Finterination of Aircraft	AN HILL Date 7-10-76
Deputy Chief of Air Staff, THEU: OCHA I	Requirements Division 9 August 1945
AC/AS, NMD, Nateriel Division	5 (Comt·4)
	BEC:das - 71500
7. It is therefore the spinion of the method of winterination described above operating in all temperate or tropical to plane, and at the same time, be espaidle arotic regions with incorporation of only	of moving to or through arctic or sub-
8. Immediate approval is requested be furnished to the Natoriel Command to	in order that necessary directives can put the above plan into effect.
	B. W. CHIDLAW, Brig. General, U.S.A., Chief, Materiel Division.
CONCURRINGE.	7
Deputy Chief of Air Staff	V
AC/AS, OCR, Require. Div.	6
Incl. Incl.	w/inel.
Hote (Requirements Division, AGAS COSE)—Confolioring emorphisms a. Faragraph 2, Item 11s—Carturetor a	
damage to engines and to emable pilot to ext	ract maximum horsepower without danger of
b. Faragraph 2, Item 21Flootric suit winterisation item poculiar to may one latit standard equipment in all aircraft wherein or	rheostats cannot be considered a special and. Such rheostate must be retained as ress wear bleatrically heated.flying smits.
Approved with amoptions as indicated in above note from Requirements Division, AGAS, CORR:	MERVIN E. GROSS Colonal, Air Corps Chief, Requirements Division
/S/ EDWIN S. PERRIN Deputy Chief of Air Staff	Disputance 4 1 1 AUG 1943
and the same of th	wreb 450 1 (15 %)

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Deputy Chief of Air Staff, THRU: OCR, Requirements Division

9 August 1945

AC/AS, MMD, Materiel Division

BWC : das - 71500

l. As a result of the directive in Comment He. 1, the present winterization directive was analysed by the Engineering and Production Divisions of the Material Command with a view of eliminating all winterization items from these aircraft not allocated to theatres demanding winterization, that would compremise in any way the operation of aircraft in normal or tropical operation, or which would require removal prior to being ferried to normal or tropical theatres. The production line items remaining are in the nature of engineering advances which, while not detrimental to normal operation, are readily adaptable to ready winterization. For example, it is just as easy to install low temperature hose capable of minus 70 degrees to plus 160 degrees as regular hose at a very minor increase in dollar cost. It is likewise just as easy to furnish ANG-3 control bearing lubricants and hydraulic cile which will function equally satisfactorily in cold, temperate or tropical theatres. Many of the remaining items as listed in Inclosure #2 are of similar nature with some of the specified requirements, such as cabin heat temperatures, etc., being joint Army-Navy-British standardization features. The items listed on Inclosure #2 are forwarded recommending consurrance.

2. As a result of the above-mentioned study by the Materiel Command, the following items on the current directive are recommended to be deleted from factory production as possibly compremising the airplane for normal operations:

ITEM NO.

- 2 d. Omit requirement for drain cock on the bottom of oil radiator and substitute drain plugs (The drain cock is readily installable in place of the drain plug and will be installed in modification centers on northbound aircraft).
- 7 a. Omit requirement for carbureter heat on turbo supercharged airplanes only (to be installed in modification centers on northbound aircraft only).
- 11 a. Omit requirements for carburetor air thermometers on all except turbe supercharged airplanes. All others will have provisions (thermometers to be installed in modification centers on northbound aircraft only).
- 13. Omit requirements for pressure transmitters (diaphragm type) email airplanes. Gauge fitting (No. 45al4994) to be installed for filling oil pressure gauge lines with light oil (transmitters to be installed at modification center on northbound aircraft only).
- 21. Omit requirement for electric suit rheostats on bember and carge aircraft (not now required on fighter and single-engine attack) where A-H-B Standard cabin heat requirement of plus 10 degrees Fahrenheit is met at crew stations. Biring to rheostats to be re-

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Winterisation of Aircraft.

Deputy Chief of Air Staff, THEU: OCR, Requirements Division

9 August 1943

AC/AS. NND. Materiel Division

3 (Cont'd)

tained. (Rheestats to be installed at medification centers on merthbound aircraft only)

- 27. Omit requirement for pemphlet on arctic Operations (Technical Order Ol-1-67) and all pre-flight, flight and post flight instructions on production airplanes (pamphlet and necessary instruction manuals to be furnished at modification centers on northbound aircraft only).
- 3. In consideration of this situation, it is desired to point out that those winterisation items which the theatre commanders have objected to in the past as being detrimental in temperate and tropical operations were to a very great extent deleted from the winterisation program in the spring of this year, with the resultant saving of labor and material. Since this new directive was not effective until late in April , 1945, there were some airplanes coming out of production with these items installed possibly as late as June. These items are listed below:
 - a. Oil cooler shutters.
 - b. Radial engine push rod lagging.
 - c. Lagging of oil lines and tanks.
 - d. Permanently installed immersion heaters.
 - . Pull closing engine coul flaps.
 - f. Light oil in pressure gauge lines.
 - g. Wing de-icers on fighter and single-engine aircraft.
 - h. Propene priming.
 - i. Propeller feed chutes.
 - j. Special spark plugs.
- 4. Due to the minor nature and small number of the items recommended for deletien in Paragraph 2, after due consideration it is considered most feasible to install them at modification centers or at the jump-off stations where specialized equipment is installed on merthbound airplanes. The charts montioned in Comment 50. 2 do not give the complete information required by the Material Command as a basis for preparing these kits, as they give only the ultimate destination of the aircraft. It is necessary to know, in addition to those actually assigned to aretic or sub-arctic stations, the approximate number of aircraft by type which

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Winterisation of Aircraft.

Deputy Chief of Air Staff, THRU: OCR, Requirements Division

9 August 1943

AC/AS, MMD. Materiel Division

BWC:das - 71500

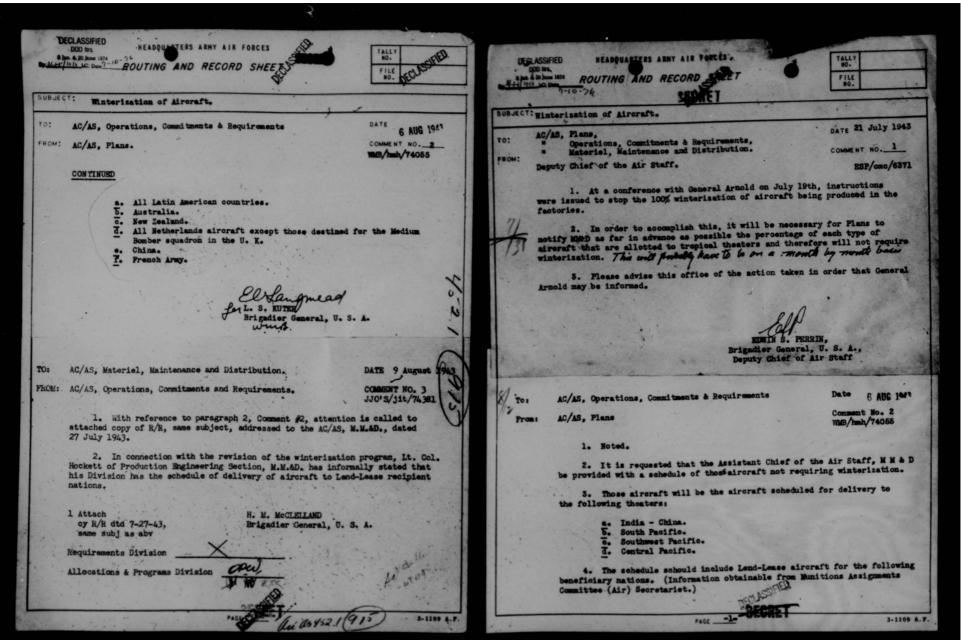
will be flown through these regions during the months of October through March en route to their ultimate destination. Such an estimate was given to this office by the Director of Military Requirements, a copy of which is attached as Inclesure \$3.

- 5. General arnold stated in conference that he felt the allecations of aircraft to the theatree where winterisation is mandatory were sufficiently stabilised to permit assignment of aircraft models to certain factories where winterisation would be a production line accomplishment, leaving the remaining factories free to preceed without the necessity of incorporating winterisation, thus saving man, hours and material. This system was given very careful study. However, after due consideration by the Chieft of the Engineering and Production Divisions, and by General Branshaw personally, it was felt that installation of the necessary winterisation items at the modification center or jump-off point represented a far more certain and satisfactory, and ultimately less expensive, method of securing the necessary winterised aircraft. In corroboration of this idea, these factors are to be considered:
- a. Allocations, while becoming more stabilised, are still subject to certain Fluctuations to meet emergency situations.
- b. Pastory production schedules due to circumstances such as unpredicted material shortages, or more particularly, the current man-power situation, causes certain fluctuations in actual production versus factory production schedules.

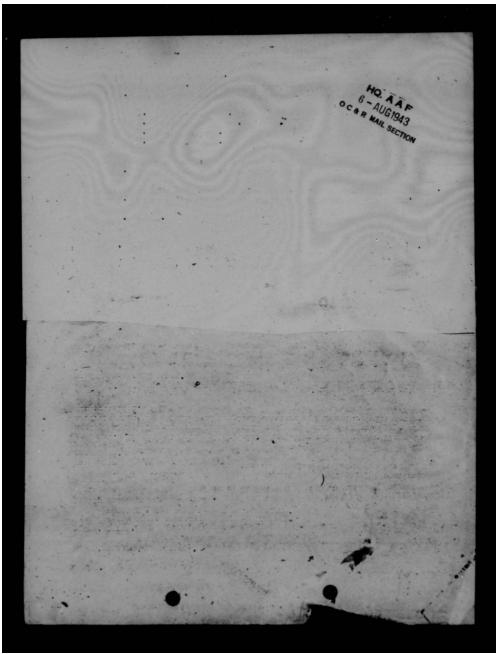
In some of the aircraft model and series studied, the number demanding winterisation was: such that it partially over-flowed from one factory into another factory line, causing that line to be partially winterised and partially unwinterised. This same situation is also true in certain single line factories, such as the Bell P-39 and Lockhood P-36.

6. One of the major criticisms leveled against the Materiel Command in recent years was the failure to insure adequate winterisation during the winters of 1842 and 1845. This resulted in the rather drastic complete winterisation program under which we are now working by direction of the AC/AS, OCR. This directive states that all sembat aircraft and all transport aircraft, C-60 and larger, shall be capable of operations at temperatures down to minus 65 degrees Pahrenheit. It should be noted that referring to Paragraph 3 above, a great amount of the materials used and man hours involved have been saved by deletion of the items listed and finding better ways of assemplishing the same results. Criticisms have been noted that stocks of these items removed from the aircraft prior to departure to mermal or tropical theatres were piling up in such places as Miani, Estal, etc. These till not centime to pile up simply because such items are not in the airplanes any longer that are being winterised under the current program.

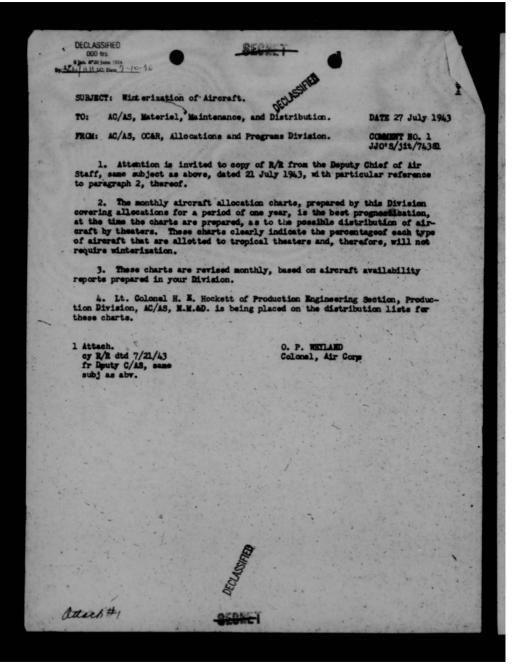
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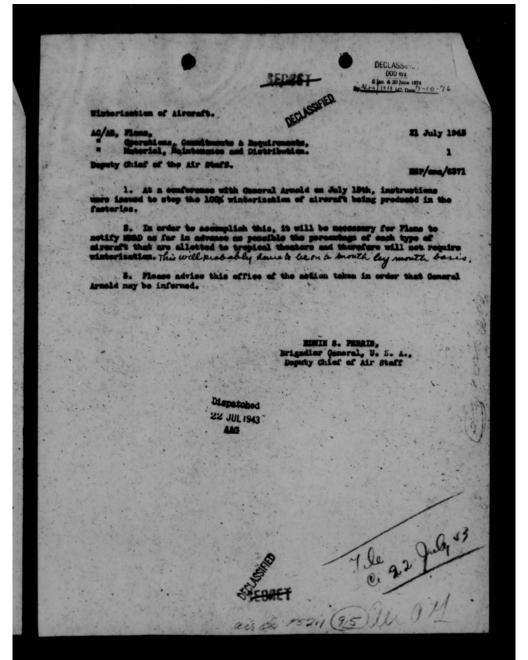


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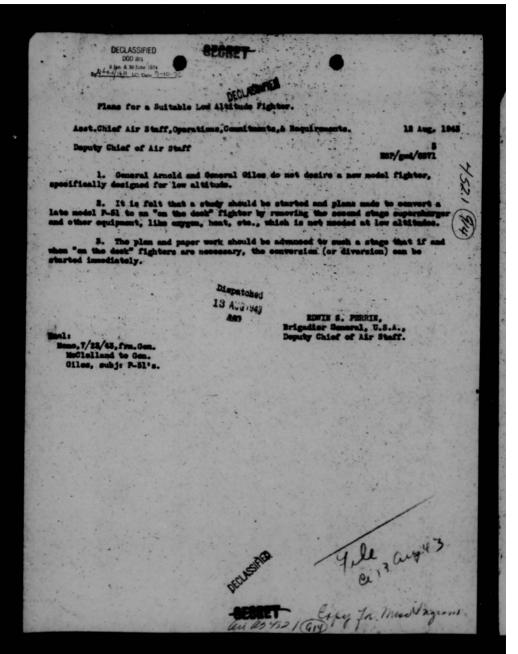


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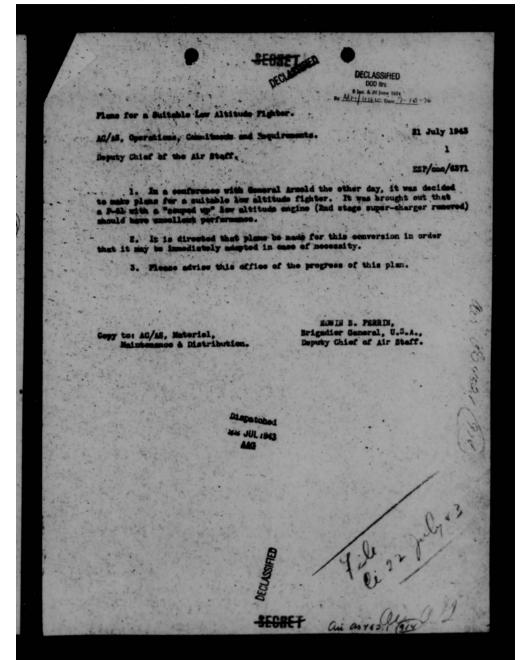




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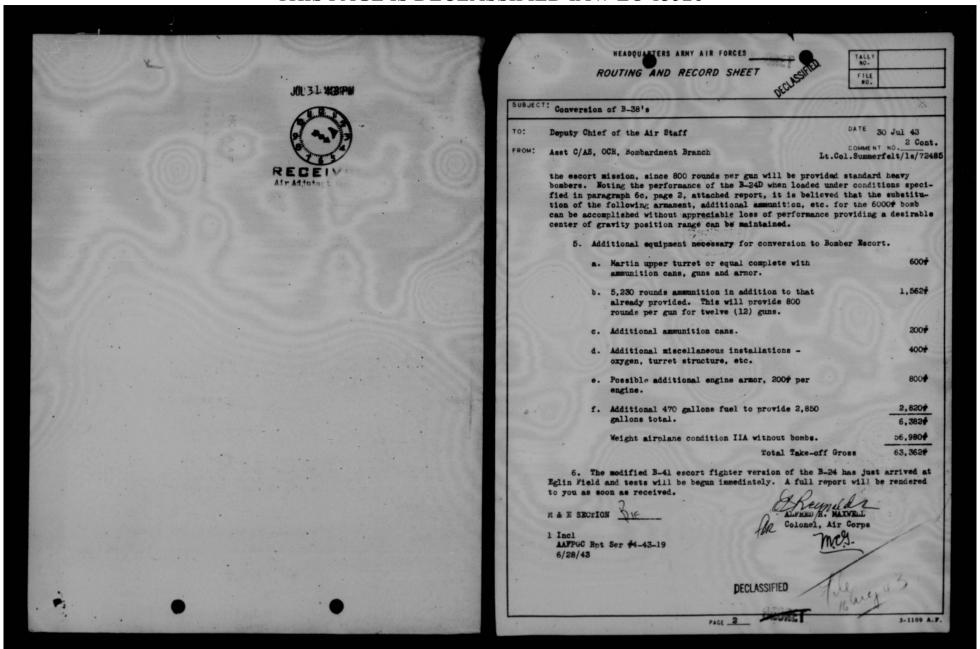


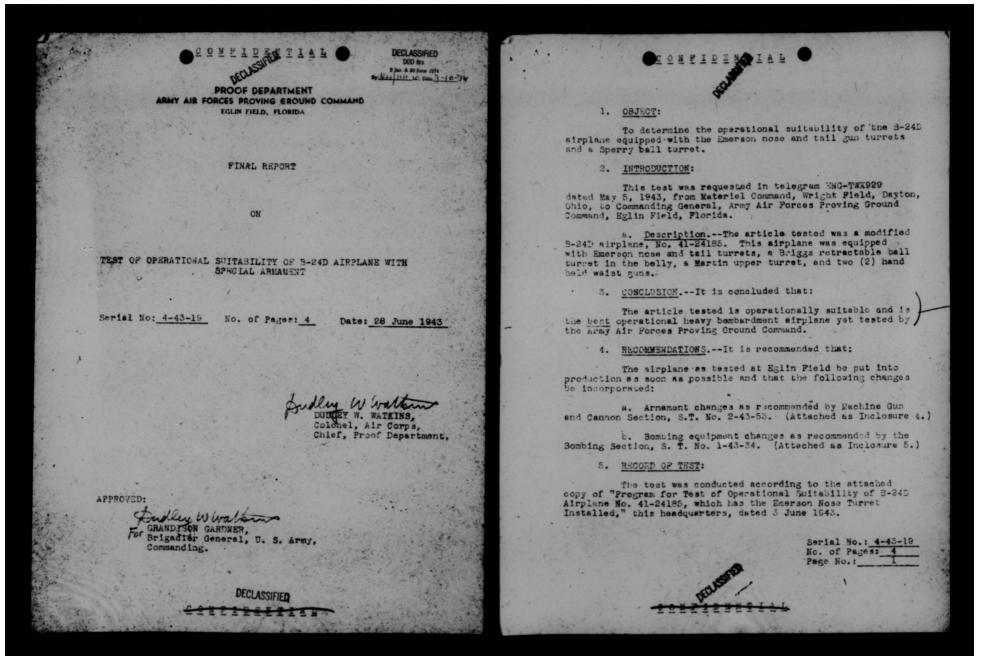
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THE DE DATE - ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET	FILE NO.
LEGRET OF	
BUECT: Conversion of B-38's.	
: AC/AS, Operations, Commitments and Requirement	ts. DATE 21 July 1943
OM: Deputy Chief of the Air Staff.	COMMENT NO. 1 ESP/cmc/6371
l. In a conference the other day, Ger B-38 be engineered to a fighter escort airplat of this escort cannot start until April or May steps should be taken to improve the modified	ne. Apparently, the production y of 1944. In the meantime.
2. Please advise this office of the the results of tests on the modified B-24.	action taken on the above and
	Ell
	EDWIN S. PERRIN, Brigadier General, U.S.A., Deputy Chief of Air Staff.
: Deputy Chief of the Air Staff	DATE 30 Jul 43
NOM: Asst C/AS, OGE, Bombardment Branch	COMMENT NO. 2 Lt.Col.Summerfeit/ls/72
 Reference Item 1, the following action pertaining to the modified B-24 is submitted. 	
 The Materiel Command was given a prelifully 27. A directive establishing military chadesired therein will be forwarded upon completito be held on July 28. 	Pontoni stice and dans 11
3. Attached here with is the final report of B-24D Airplane with Special Armanent, by Fr. 28 June 1943. Note conclusion on page one. Si now receiving similar armament installations, an installations in August, it is believed that the effective.	oving Ground Command, dated nce all B-24E type airplanes are
4. In regard to the improvement of the B- that this can be accomplished and still permit a However, it is believed an insufficient amounts' substituting the below listed possible additiona 1000 rounds per gun could be provided. This sti	satisfactory operations to 27,000'
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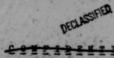




6. DISCUSSION:

a. The sirplane was first flight tested with full combat crew of ten (10) crew members, twenty-three hundred (2300) gallons of gasoline, and full load of machine gun ammunition. (No bombs.) The airplane took off in approximately three thousand (3,000) feet. It was found that approximately four (4) degrees nose up stabilizer was needed to crack the rour (4) degrees nose up stabilizer was needed to crack the nose wheel from the ground and accomplish an easy take-off. The airplane was very stable in the climb, and climbed at one hundred sixty (160) MPH indicated at seven hundred (700) feet per minute with a power setting of forty-five (45) inches of Hg. and twenty-five hundred (2500) RPM. The airplane was leveled off at ten thousand (10,000) feet at a power setting of thirty-two (32) inches. Hg. and twenty-two hundred (2200) RPM. The airplane flew in a slightly nose down attitude with an indicated air speed of one hundred eighty (180) MPH. The airplane was very stable, pleasant, and easy to fly. The Briggs retractable ball turnet in the belly was lowered. This slowed the airplane approximately three (3) MPH and seemed to cause the airplane to fly a little more in the nose down attitude. It was almost impossible to notice any difference in the flying characteristics of the airplane with the turnet retracted or extended. The turret was retracted and a landing made. The airplane was a little nose heavy on the landing. and about eight (8) degrees nose up stabliger was used to hold the nose wheel off the ground.

- b. The airplane was not flown with Loading No.1 Conditions A or B (see Inclosure 2), due to the fact that the auxiliary outboard wing fuel tanks were leaking.
- c. The airplane was flown with Loading No. 2 Condition A. (See Inclosure 2.) The take-off was accomplished in approximately three thousand five hundred (3,500) feet with half flaps and a power setting of forty-nine (49) inches Hg. and twenty-seven hundred (2700) RPM. The airplane was flown to twenty-nine thousand (29,000) feet indicated altitude. (See Inclosure 3 for flight data.)
- d. The airplane is unstable at twenty-nine thousand (29,000) feet indicated altitude, but flies satisfactorily at twenty-eight thousand (28,000) feet indicated altitude. (See Inclosure 3 for performance data at twenty-eight thousand (28,000) feet indicated.)
- e. The airplane was then flown with Loading 2 Condition B. (See Inclosure 2.)



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f. The airplane took off in approximately four thousand (4,000) feet with half flaps, forty-nine (49) inches Hg. and twenty-seven hundred (2700) RPM. The sirplane was flown to twenty-six thousand five hundred (26,500) feet indicated altitude. (See Inclosure 3 for flight date.) The sirplane is unstable at twenty-six thousand five hundred (26.500) feet indicated altitude but flies satisfactorily at twenty-five thousand (25,000) feet indicated. (See Inclosure 5 for performance date.

g. Under all leading conditions flown the airplane was very stable, easy, and pleasant to fly. There was no appreciable loss of speed between this airplane and the standard 3-24D sirplane with the Briggs retractable turret either in the extended or retracted position.

7. INCLOSURES:

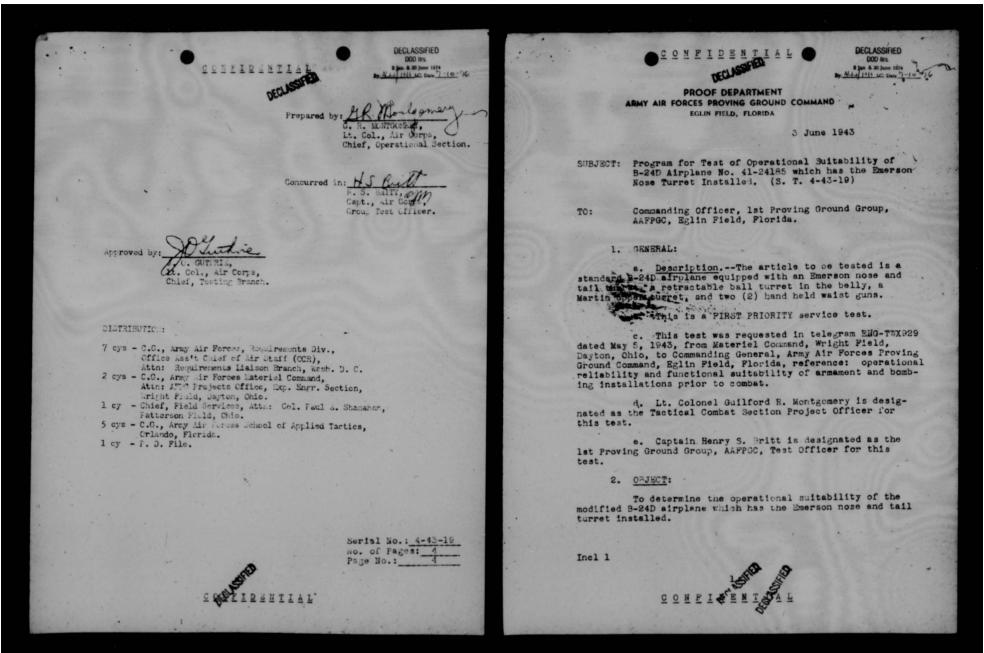
Incl 1 - Test Program S.T. 4-43-19.

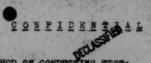
Incl 2 - Weight and Balance Chart.

Incl 3 - Flight Data.

Incl 4 - Final Report S.T. 2-43-53. W/O Incls. Incl 5 - Final Report S.T. 1-43-34. W/O Incls.

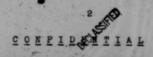
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3. METHOD OF CONDUCTING TEST:

- a. B-24D, No. 41-24185, will be used for all tests.
 - (1) The airplane will be flight tested with full combat crew, full load of ammunition (no bombs), and two thousand three hundred (2,300) gallons of gasoline. Special attention will be paid to the airplane's landing and take-off characteristics, the airplane's level flight characteristics at desired druiting conditions, and the differential in speed with ball turnet extended and ball turnet retracted.
 - (2) The airplane will be flight tested with six*(6) one thousand (1,000) pound bombs, full combat crew at battle stations, full load of ammunition, and two thousand three hundred (2,300) gallons of gasoline. The airplane will be flown to service ceiling with retractable turret in the extended position. The sirplane will be flown at various altitudes with various power settings to determine the best operating altitude and power setting. Special attention will be paid to the level flight characteristics, and the landing and take-off characteristics with this load.
 - (3) The airplane will be flight tested with eight (8) one thousand (1,000) pound bombs, full combat crew at battle stations, full ammunition load, and two thousand three hundred (2,300) gallons of gaspline. The airplane will be flown to service ceiling with the retractable ball turret in the extended position. The airplane will be flown at various altitudes with various power settings to determine the test operating altitude and power settings. Special attention will be paid to the level flight characteristics and to landing and take-off characteristics.





4. RECORDS:

a. Complete records of all flights will be kept by the Project Officer in the office of the Tactical Combat Section.

b. A pilot's report will be filled out after each mission.

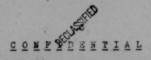
5. REPORTS:

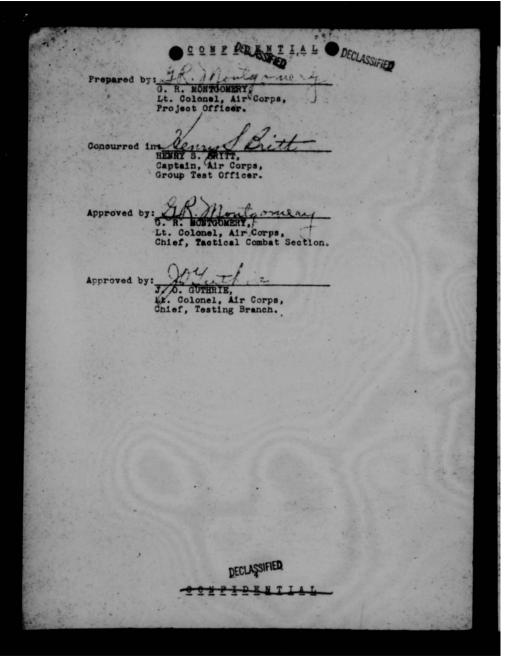
A final report will be prepared by the Project Officer, after a conference with all participating personnel, and submitted to the Chief of the Proof Department, through the Chiefs of the Testing Branch and Tactical Combat Section, immediately upon completion of this test.

By command of Brigadier General GARDNER:

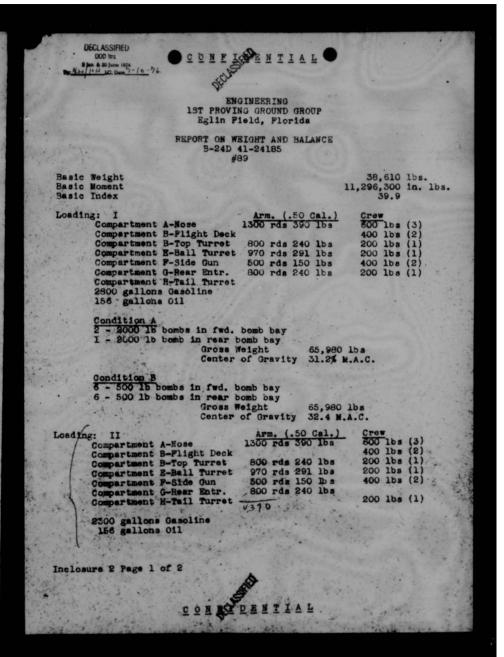
Dudley N. Watth,

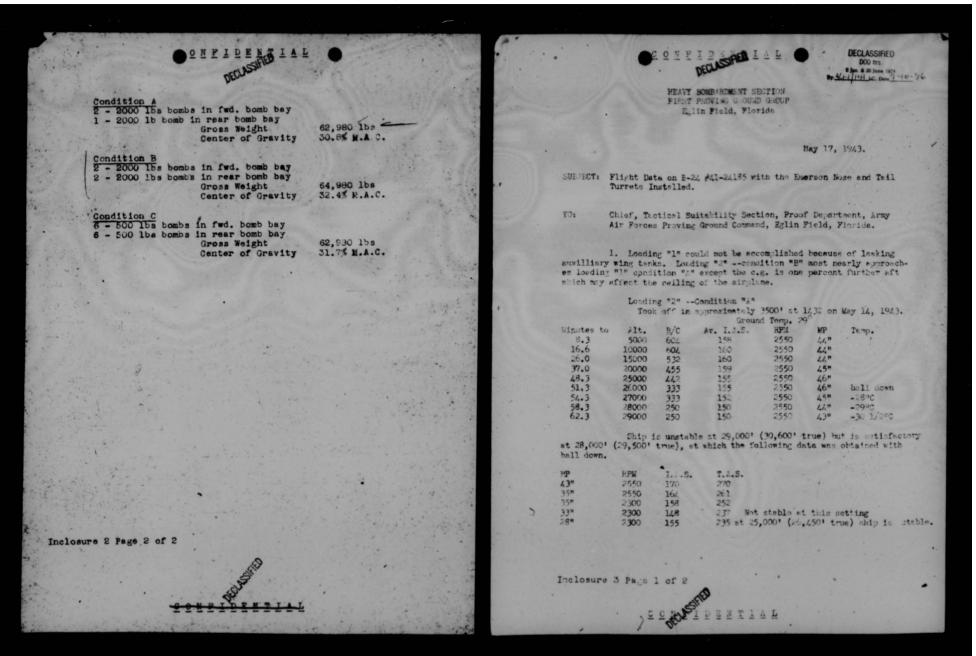
Colonel, Air Corps, Chief, Proof Department.



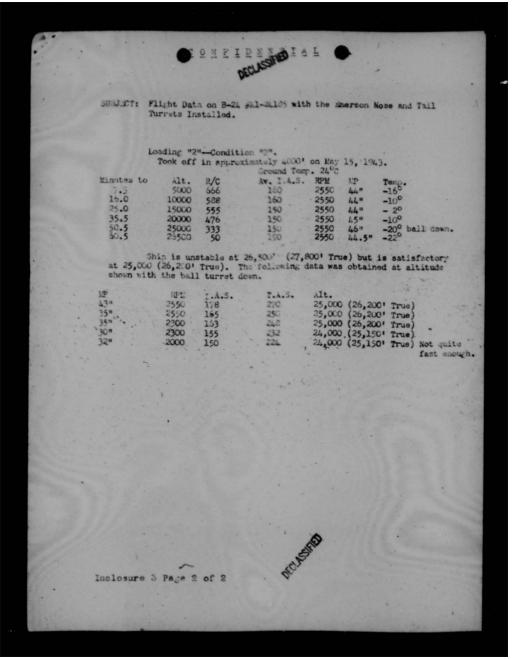


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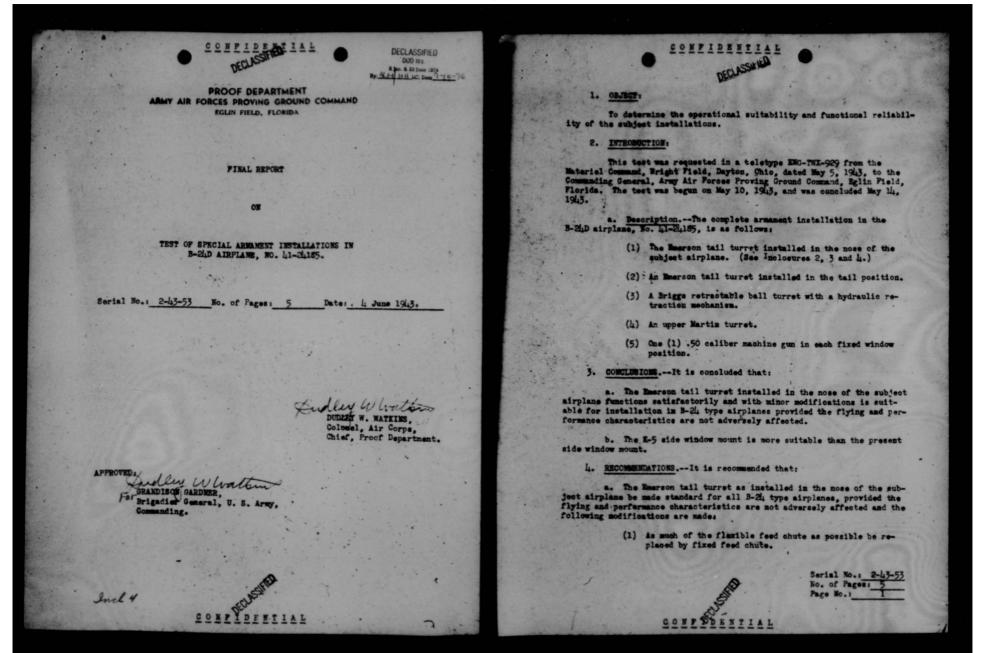


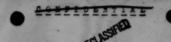


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- (2) Some means be incorporated to indicate when the turret is in the proper azimuth position for leaving the turret.
- (3) A manual firing mechanism of the mechanical trigger motor type be adopted rather than the present type which operates through the G-ll solencid. The mechanical trigger motor should be foot-operated.
- (4) The hand operating mechanism be modified to give inoreased speed.
- (5) The gun slots be completely sealed.
- (6) The lower front section of the plexiglas dome be made removable. (See Inclosure 2a.)
- (7) The flange on top of the right ammunition box be removed.
- (8) A heavier spring be installed on the special Emerson lever that locks the bolt in the rearward position. (See Inclosure 9.)
- (9) The manual gun charger retracting spring be made stronger. (See Inclosure 10.)
- (10) Lock nuts be installed on the charger adjusting screws.
- (11) The pin in the gear that operates the safety glass in elevation be made stronger.

b. A study be made to determine whether or not increased tension on the control handles would be desirable.

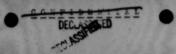
5. RECORD OF TEST:

a. This test was run in accordance with the program which is attached as Inclosure 1, with the exception that on the mission where the turret was fired out in all possible combat attitudes while the bombardier was dropping the bombs, only two (2) bombs were dropped instead of the fire (5), and that three (3) gunners fired two hundred (200) rounds per gun at a tew target instead of as stated in the test program.

- b. The gun history charts are attached as Inclosure 5.
- o. The results of the dispersions made on the beresighting range are attached as Inclosure 6.



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The results of the tow target missions are attached as In-

e. The Materiel Division's completed questionnaire is attached as Inclosure &.

6. DISCUSSION:

a. Although each of the installations were function fired during this test, the Emerson turnet in the nose position was the only installation which was given a thorough test. The Emerson turnet in the tail had been tested previously (S.T. No. 2-12-5), and only later modifications were examined. A test had just been completed on the retractable ball turnet (S.T. No. 2-12-23). The Martin upper turnet is a standard turnet. The side window guns had been previously tested. On the last mission all of the guns in the airplane were fully loaded and fixed simultaneously at matterials the course (S. O.C.) (see without affection the airplane. twenty-eight thousand (28,000) feet without affecting the airplane.

b. On the first mission one (1) gun failed because the ammunition because eaught on the flexible feed chute. It is believed that as much of the flexible feed chute as possible should be replaced by fixed feed chute. It was found necessary to cut off a portion of the flexible chute at the roller where the ammunition feeds into the turret.

. c. An asimuth indicator scale or some other means of aligning the turret should be incorporated so that the turret operator can open the doors of the turret without damaging the doors.

d. The present method of firing the guns manually is unestis-factory. The foot firing mechanism converted to a lever on the back of the G-ll type solenoid results in damage to the solenoid which then comes out of adjustment while firing the guns electrically. This damage occurred after firing only a few rounds of amaunition. A manual firing mechanism similar to the Motor Products design will eliminate this condition.

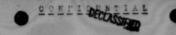
e. The present hand crank gear ratio will not allow sufficient speed in tracking attacking aircraft. On a camera mission the turnet was operated manually and was found that it could not be operated fast enough to track an attacking fig. tr plane. The elevation gear ratio was extremely poor in that a fighter ship could not be tracked at the closer

f. The gun slots were not completely scaled in the present mose turret. It is believed that a complete scal would eliminate objection-

g. Approximately six (6) inches of the lower front section of

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the plexiglas dome was out and removed to facilitate servicing the turret. After this operation was completed the glass was replaced. (See Inclosure 2a.)

- h. The flange on the top of right ammunition box should be removed. The speed of loading is greatly reduced, and it is impossible to load this box to its full capacity.
- i. The spring on the lever mounted on the side of the gun for holding the bolt in the rear position is too weak. This condition allows the lever to occasionally drop down and lock the bolt in the rear position, thereby stopping the gun. (See Inclosure 9.)
- j. The manual gun charger retracting spring is not strong enough to return the charging rechanism to its stowed position. This condition may result in damage to the charger mechanism when the gun is fired. It is believed that a stronger spring will correct this condition.
- k. The adjusting acrew mounted on the side of the gun for disengaging the manual gun charger and the bolt stud will not keep its adjustment. Kaladjustment of this screw either prevents the releasing of the bolt stud or releases the bolt stud prematurely. It is believed that a lock nut on the adjusting screw will remedy this condition.
- When the turret was first operated at this station the safety glass could not be elevated because the pin holding the elevation gear was sheared. The original pin was replaced with a stronger pin.
- m. The hand control works too freely and thus causes over control of the turret. It is believed that a friction device on the control handle would make the control handle more satisfactory.

7. INCLOSURES:

Inclosure 1 - Test Program.

Inclosure 2 - Photographs.

Inclosure 3 - Photographs.

Inclosure 4 - Photographs.

Inclosure 5 - Gun History Charts.

Inclosure 6 - Dispersion patterns.

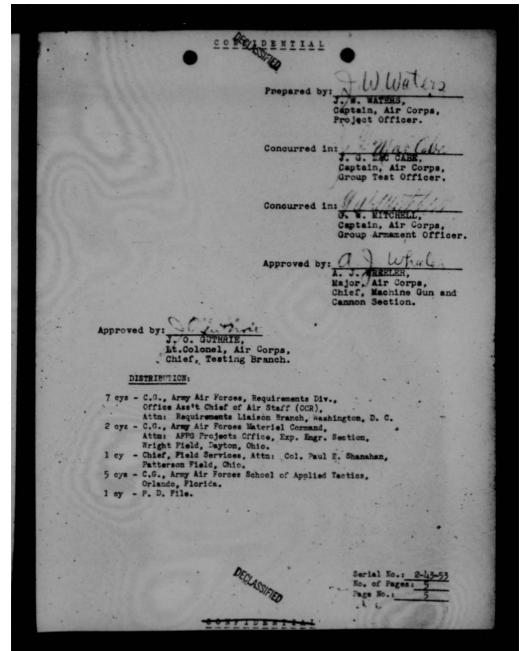
Inclosure 7 - Results of Tow Target Missions.

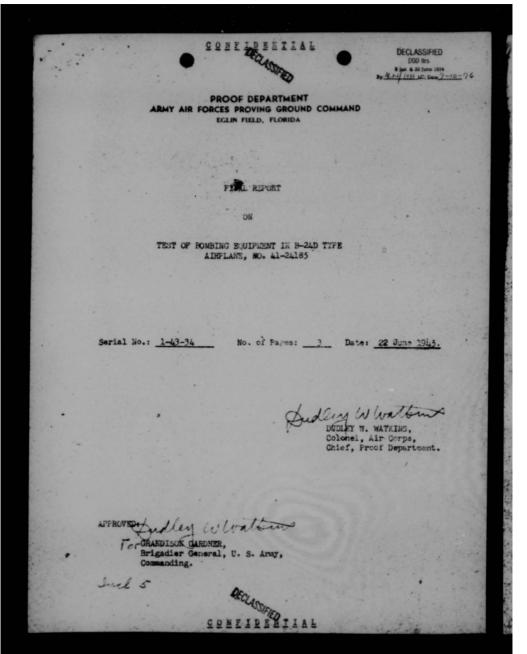
Inclosure 8 - Questionmaire.
Inclosure 9 - Photographs.
Inclosure 10 - Photographs.

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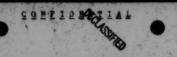
Serial Wo.: 2-43-53 No. of Pages: 5 Page No.:

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1. OBJECT:

To determine the operational reliability and functional suitability of the bombing installation in B-24D type airplane, No. 41-24185.

2. DITSODUCTION:

This test was sutherized by teletype ENG-TMI-929 from Wright Field, Bayton, Ohio, dated 5 May 1943, to the Commanding General, Army Air Forces Freving Ground, Eglin Field, Florids, reference test of operational reliability and functional suitability of armament and bombing installations in B-24D airplane, No. 41-24485.

a. <u>Description</u>. The subject simplane is a standard B-24D except for the installation of an Exercin nose and tail turnst. The nose turnst is sented in the top of the nose section and the book sight mounted beneath this installation, somewhat limiting the normal room available for the borbardier in this type simplane. A report covering the installation of this turnst is contained in S. 7. No. 2-43-53, this headquarters, dated 4 June 1943. The airplane was equipped with an M-series sight, the C-1 automatic pilot, standard Air Force bonk shackle and standard A-2 bonk releases. This test was begun on May 10, 1943, and was concluded on May 31, 1943.

3. CONCLUSIONS .- It is concluded that:

a. The new position of the bosh eight installation as installed in this airplane is batisfactory for the M-series sight.

b. The bombardier's side vision is slightly limited below an altitude of two thousand (2,000) feet.

c. Sighting operation can be performed while the nose turret is being fired.

4. RUDONOMIDATIONS .- It is recommended that:

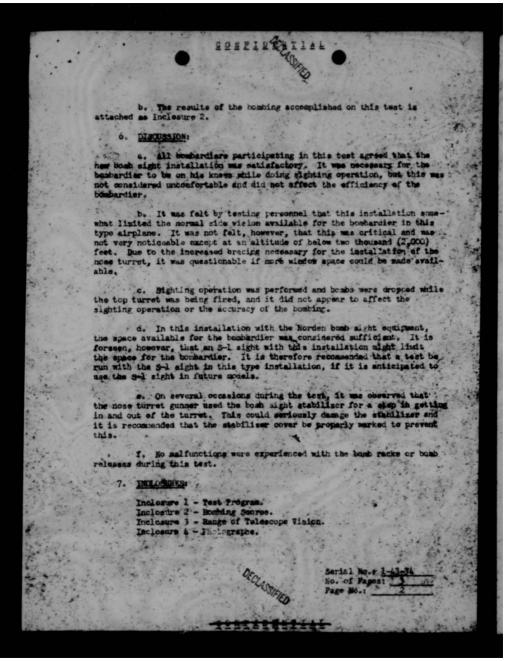
a. A test be conducted to determine the suitability of 3-1 bonds sight in the 8-24 airplane with this type nose turnet installation.

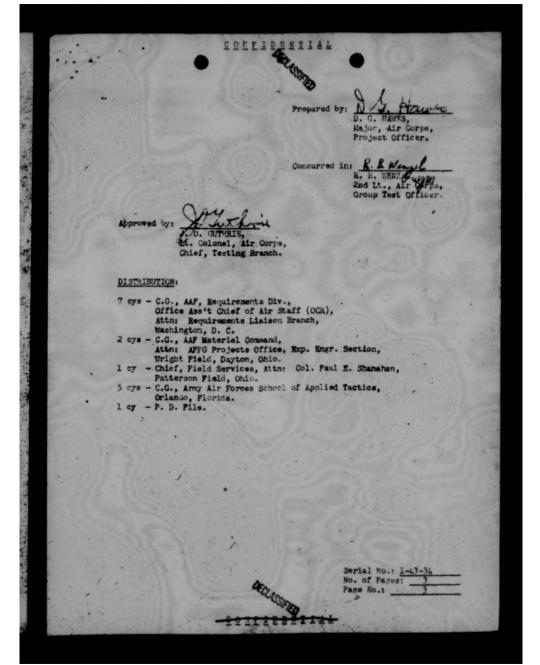
The bosh eight stabilish cover be clearly marked "No Step", and a removable type step be installed a " of the stabilizer for use whenever the bosh eight is not installed.

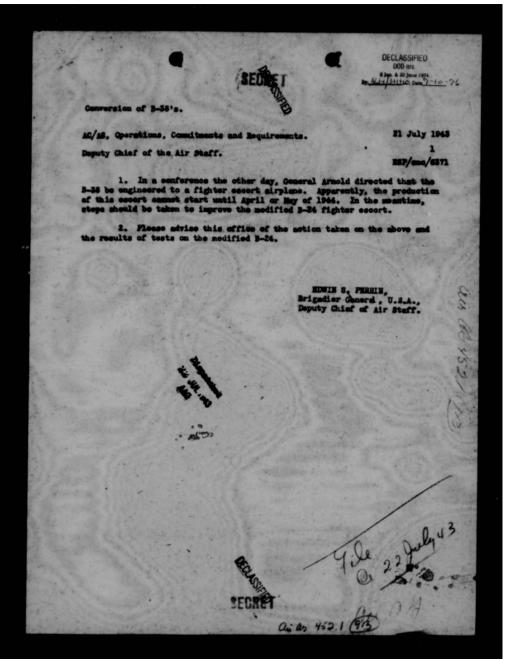
5. RECORD OF TEST

of Booking Squipment as Installed in B-248 Airplane, No. 41-2485", a copy of which is attached as Inclosure I.

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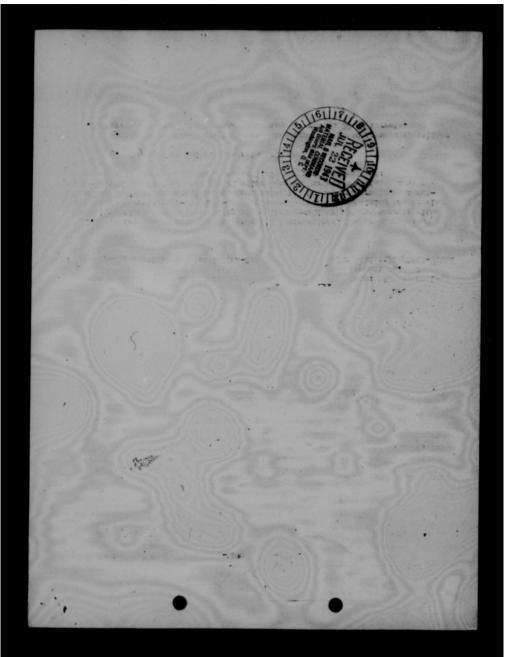




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-	HEADQUANTERS ARMY AIR FORCES BECLASSIFIED BOOD INS. ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET HEADQUANTERS ARMY AIR FORCES	TALLY NO.		
SUBJECT: Improvement of Fire Power in B-22, and B-32's.				
TO:	AC/AS, Materiel, Maintenance and Distribu	tion. DATE 21 July 1943.		
FROM:	Deputy Chief of the Air Staff.	COMMENT NO. 1		
		ESP/cmc/6371		
	1. At a recent conference, General Arnold directed that immediate action be taken to improve the fire power in the B-29's and B-32's. The Proving Ground Command was instructed to determine the fire power needed to get and maintain fire superiority in all quadrants. When this is determined, AC/AS, MAAD, is to be advised and immediate action is to be taken to develop suitable 20 mm turrets in the two above mentioned aircraft. A letter is being written to General Gardner verifying General Arnold's decision. 2. It is requested that close liaison be maintained with General Gardner in order that immediate action may be taken to mock-up these 20 mm turrets. Please keep this office advised.			
	Copy to AC/AS, OC&R.	ELWIN S. PERRIN, Brigadier General, U.S.A., Deputy Chief of Air Staff.		
TO:	Deputy Chief of the Air Staff	Inte: 10 August 1943		
FROM:	ACAS/MED/Interial Division (AFDMA-2B)	(Imjor Elliott/IM/2865-71714		
L. In accordance with General Arnold's instructions, the Proving Ground Command investigated the desirability of replacing caliber .50 gan turrets with 20 mm cannon turrets on B-29 and B-32 airplanes. A report containing the Proving Ground Command's receminations has been submitted to General Arnold. As out- lined therein and as indicated by Brigadier General Gardner's statements at the conference with General Arnold on August 7, it was recommended that: a. The caliber .50 gans be retained. b. If 20 mm cannon are to be used the rear upper and lower dual caliber .50 turrets be replaced by rear upper and lower dual 20 mm turrets.				
	AED TO	3-1109 A.F.		
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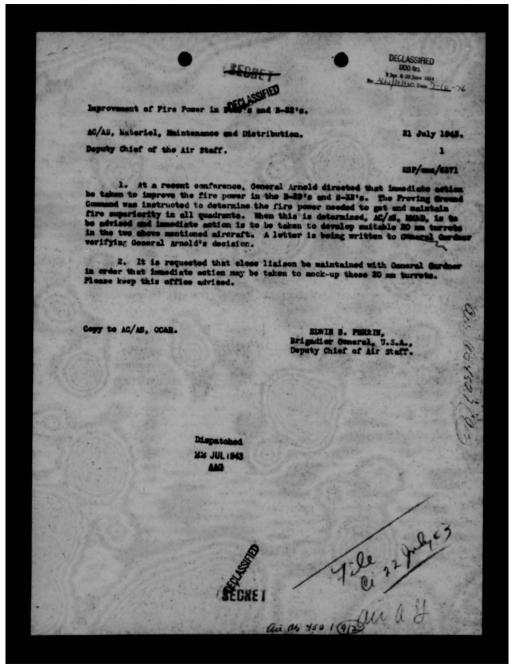
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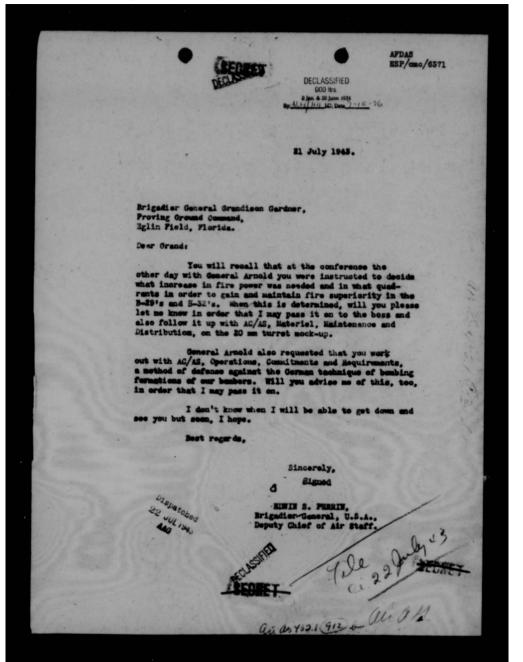
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	HEADQUERS ARMY ALB COMOES	TALLY NO.
	ROUTING AND RECORD	FILE
	DECLA	NO.
SUBJECT: 1	provement of Fire Power in B-29's and B-32's.	
то: Д	eputy Chief of the Air Staff	DATE 10 August 1943.
FROM: A	CAS/AMD/Amterial Division (AFDMA-28)	COMMENT NO. 2 (cont) [
General Control	At the August 7 conference the following i	instructions were issued by
AL PA	the development of 20 mm turrets is to	be expedited.
	by As soon as firing prototypes are avail e equipped with rear upper and lower dual 20 s fas a result thereof it is considered desiral implanes are to be so equipped at the earliest	ale to do so, weduction B-29
of the	The Materiel Command is taking action to a maturets which can be installed in B-29 m rear hemisphere. The turrets will be designed Gldmobile gun or alternative 20 mm gun of ped by the Ordname Department.	d to incorporate either the
	B. W. CHIDIAN Brig, General, Chief, Material	U. S. A. 1 Division
		12 -10
1 1/1/16		72 100
	ramer 1	100 mm
By Authorit	EUNE I	
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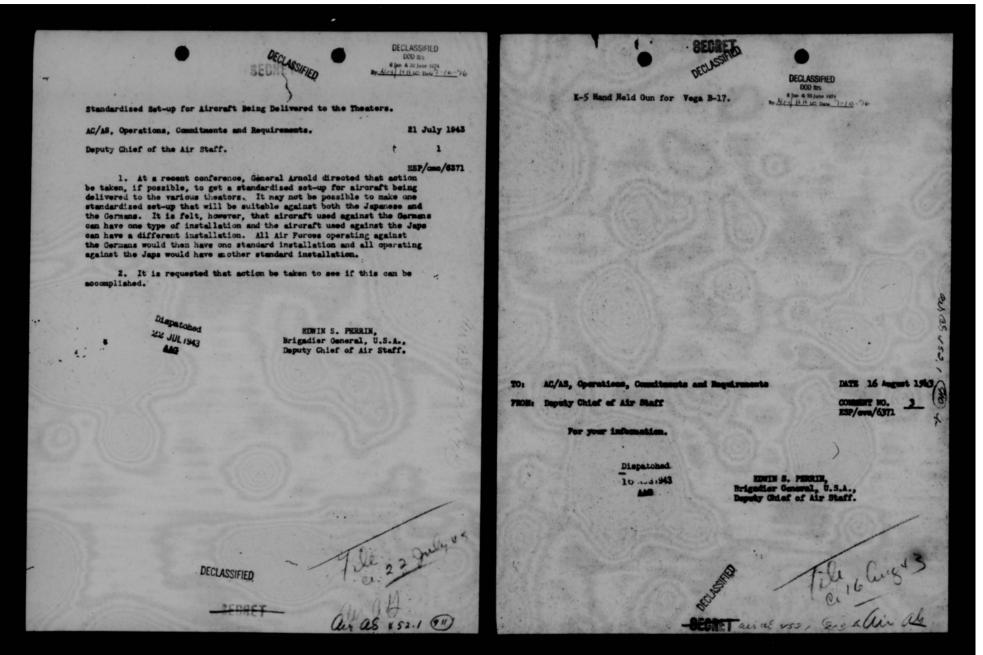
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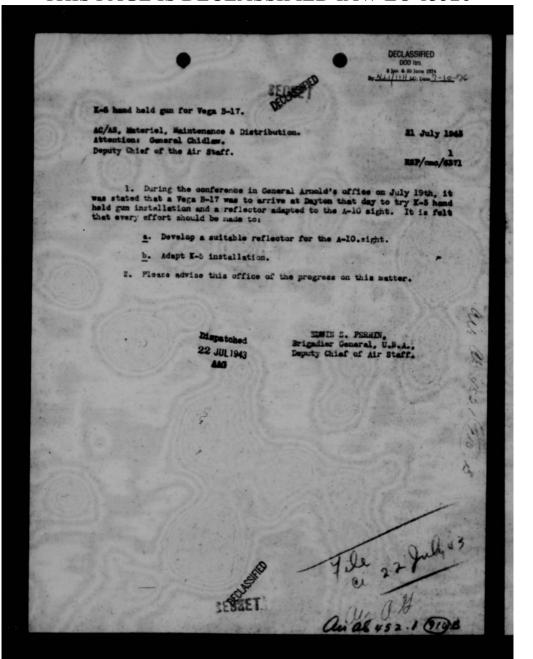
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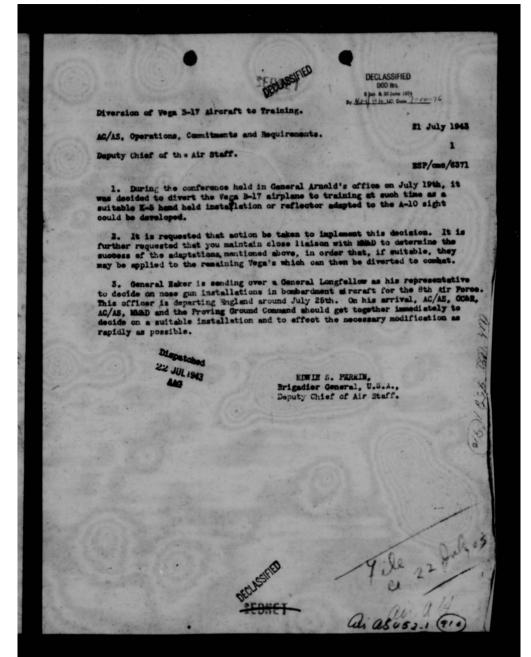
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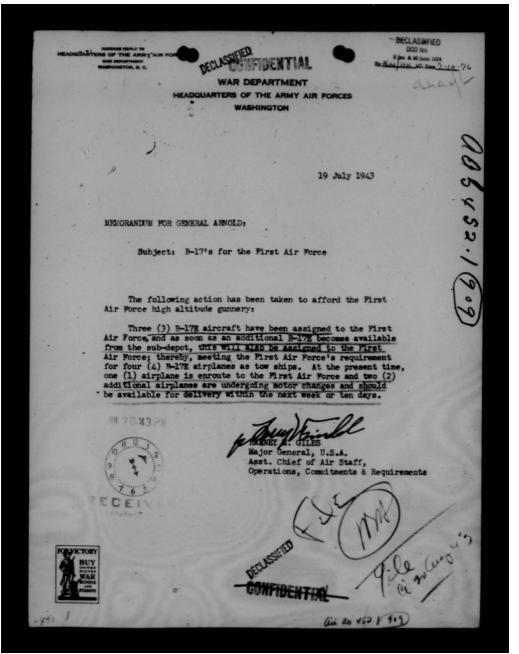


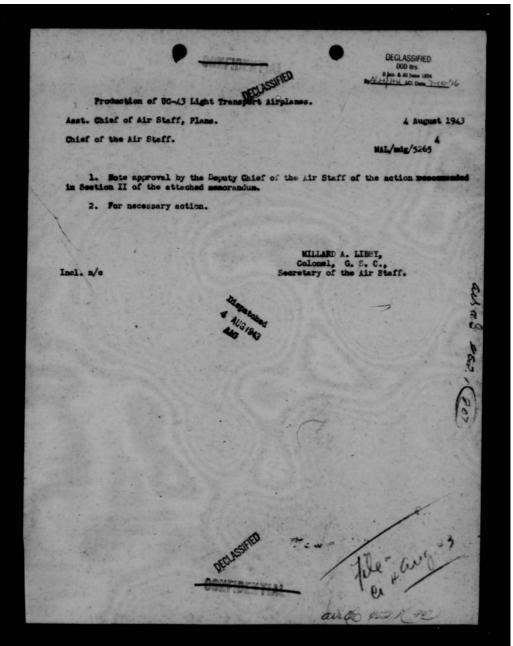
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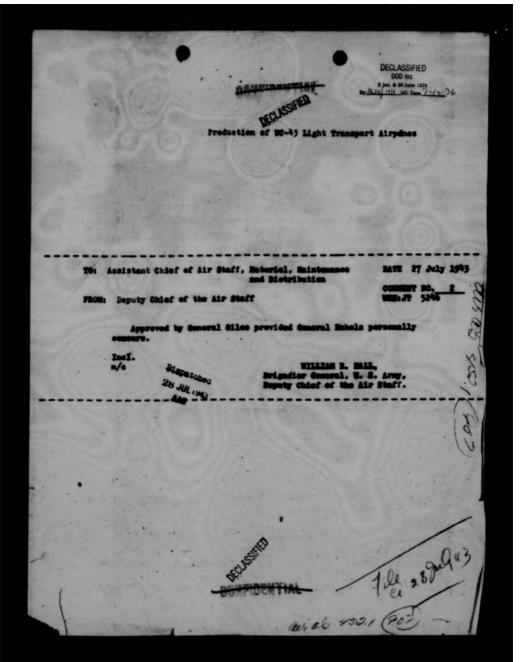
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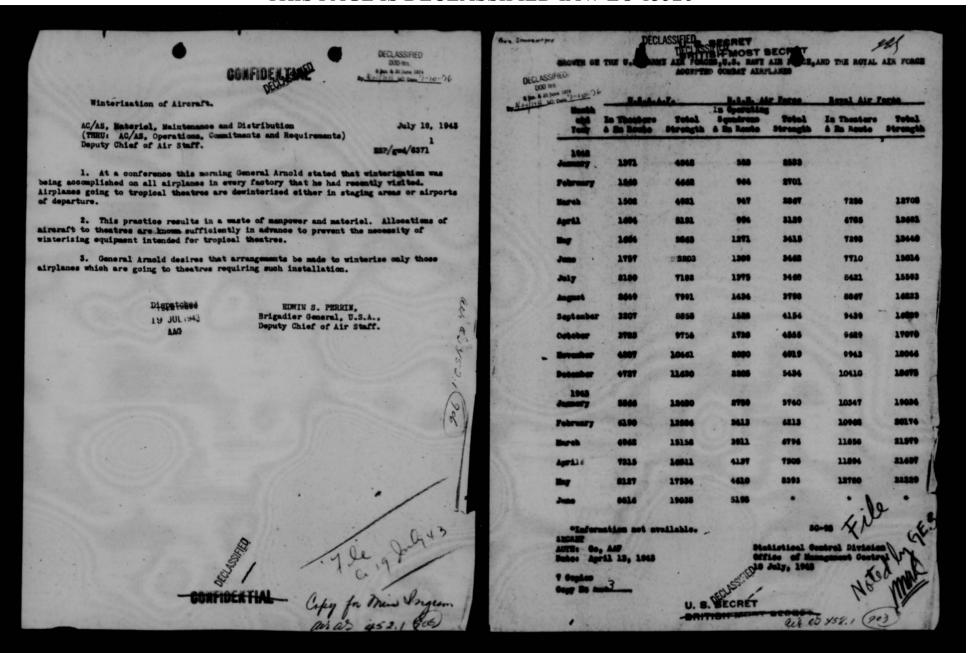


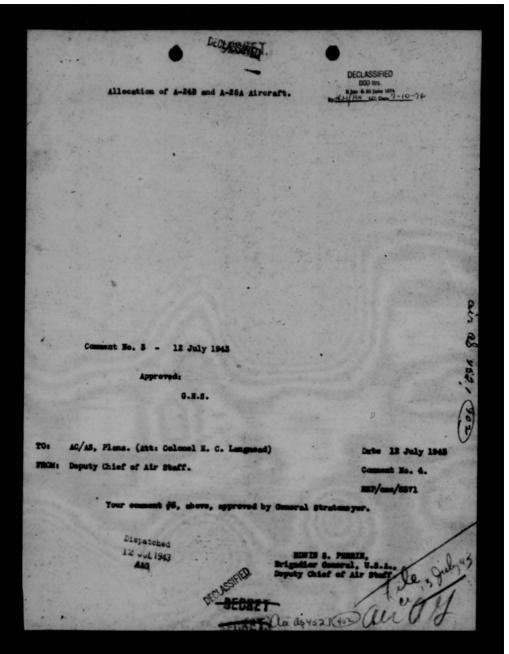


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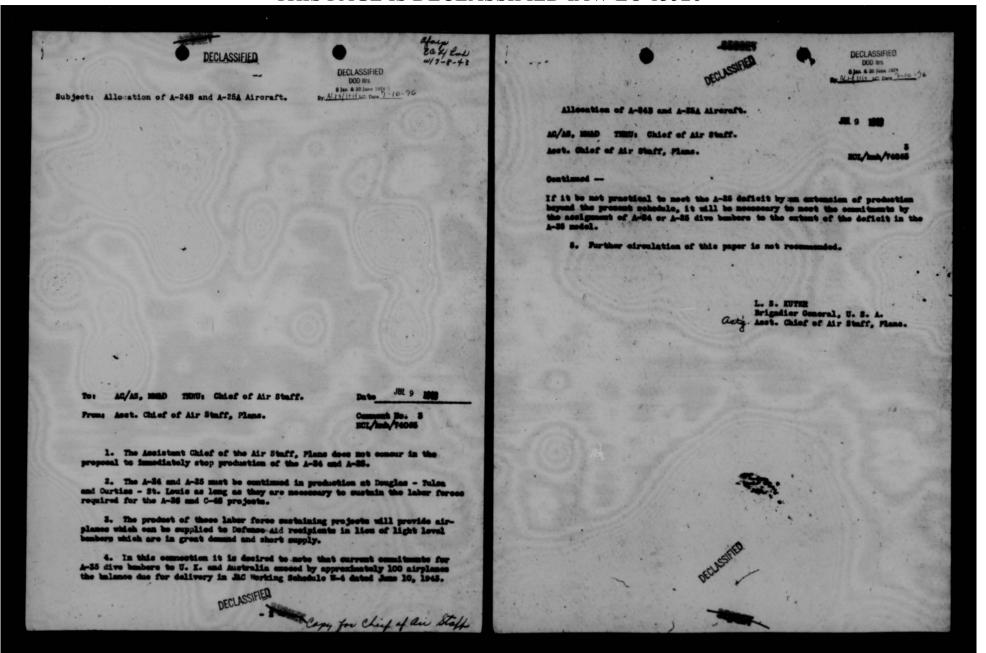


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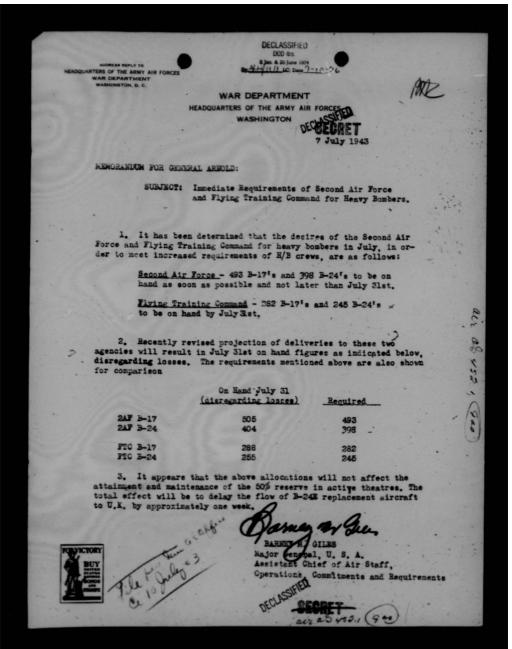




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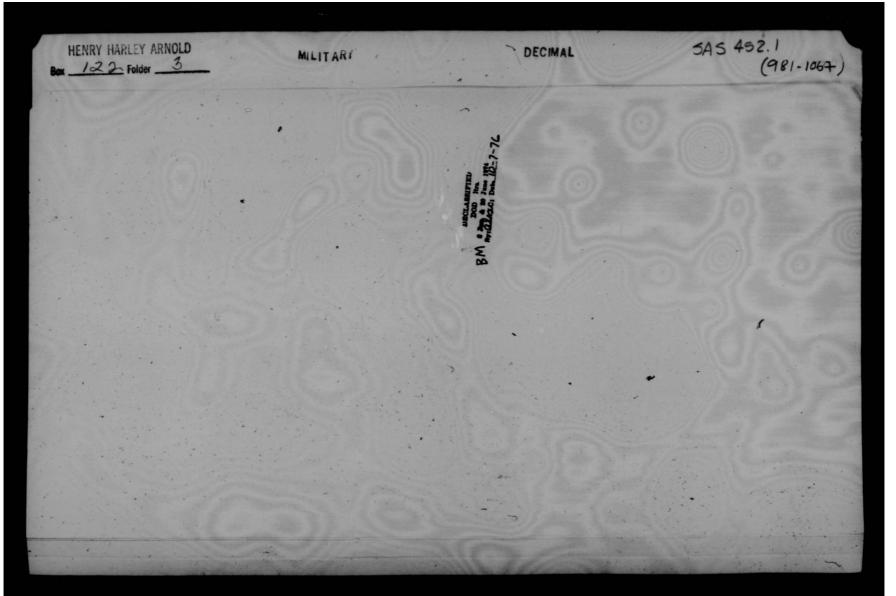


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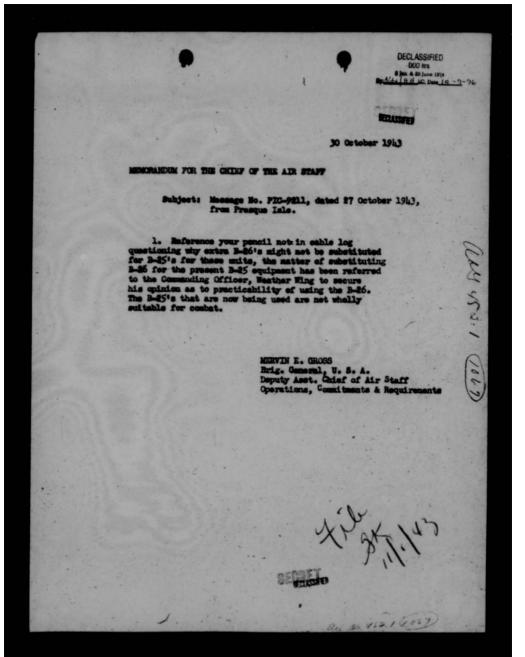


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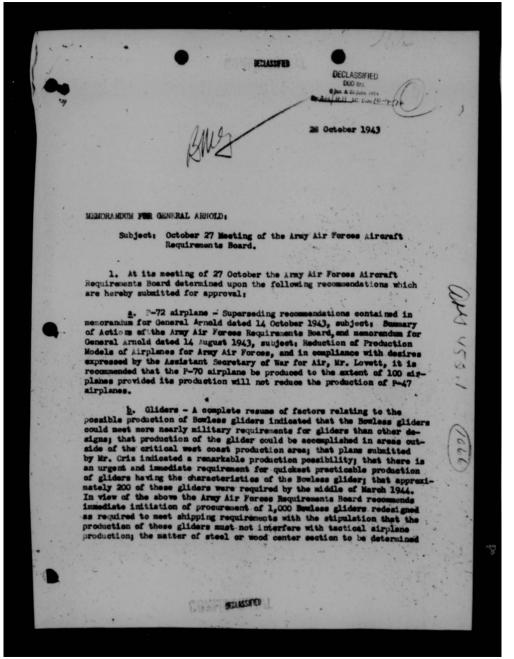
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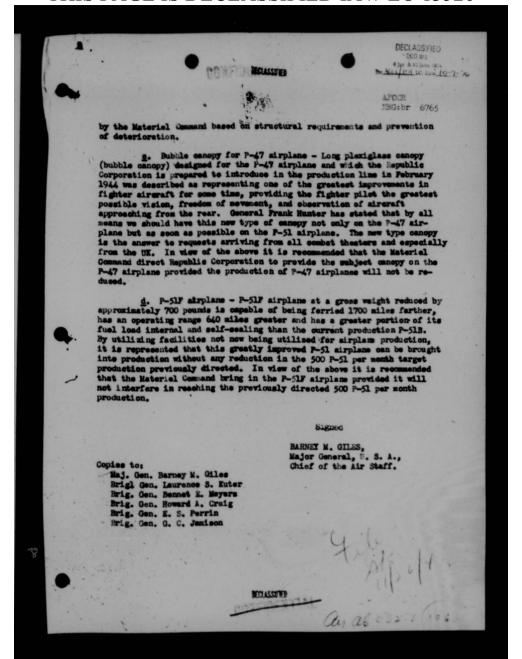


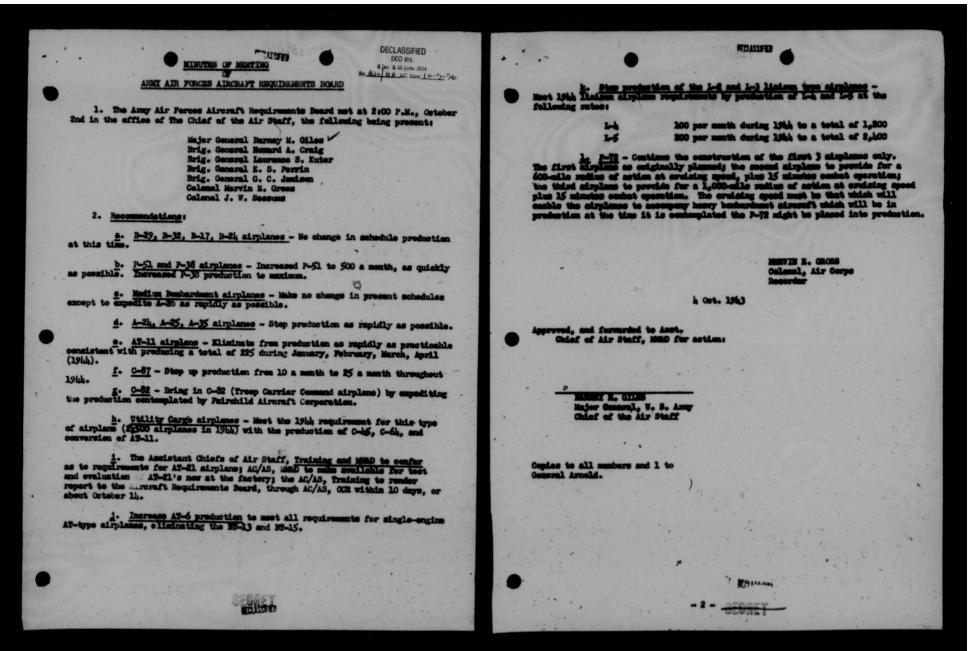
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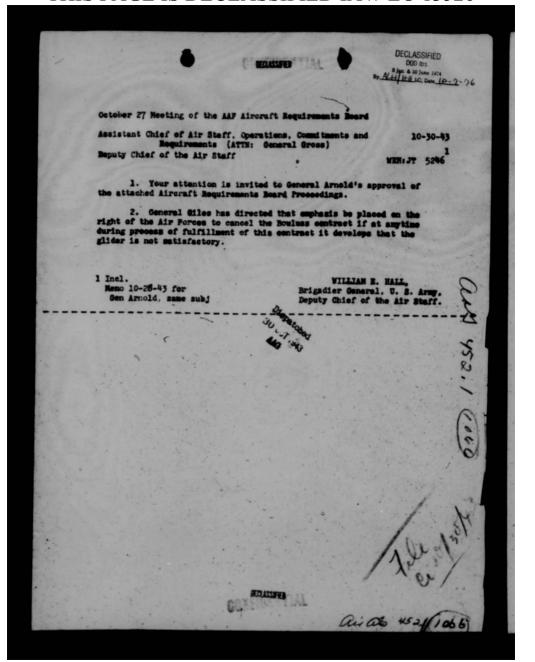


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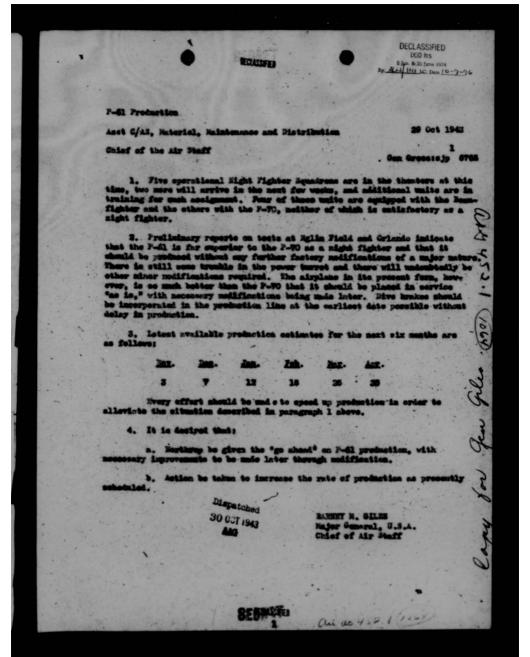




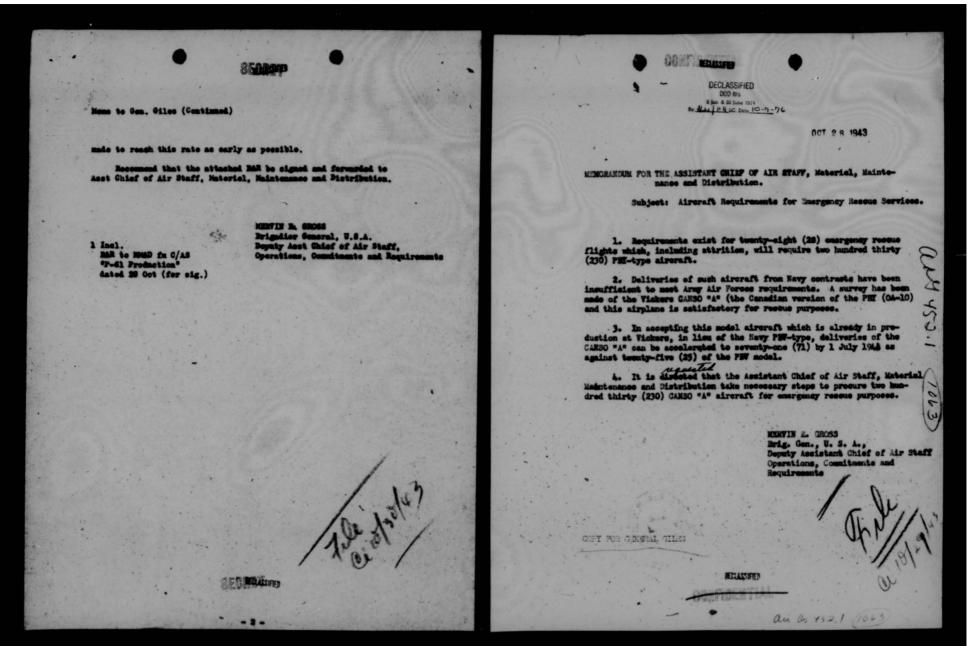




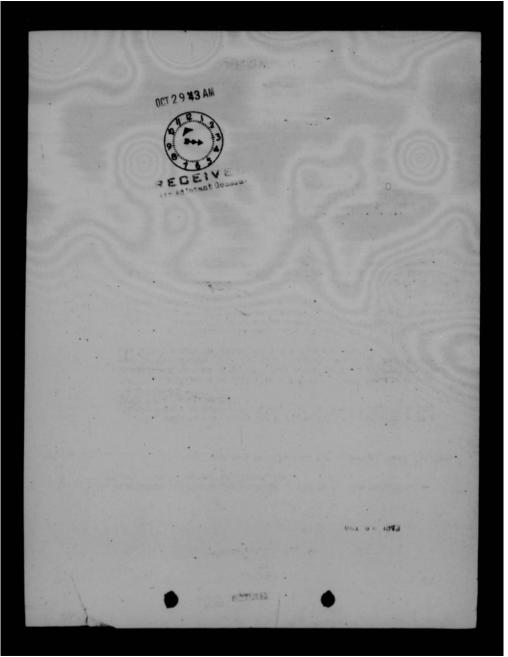
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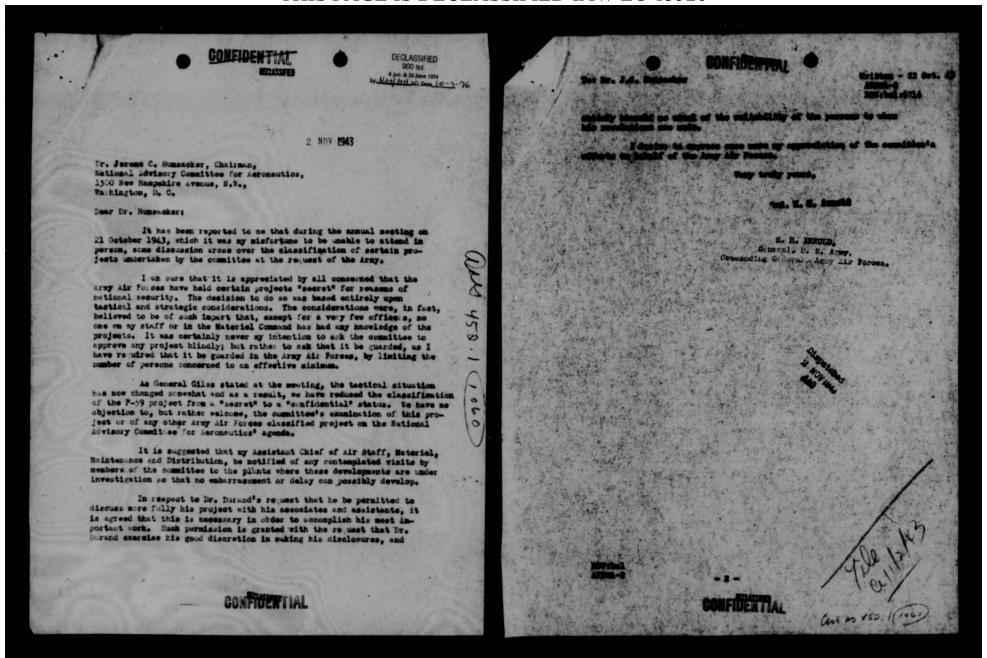
DECLASSIFIED 000 WS Subject: Fight Fighter Aircraft nee and other vital tar our airdrones and other vital targets. To meet this thr specially trained units, equipped with night fighter air radar and capable of locating and destroying enemy night 2. Seven Hight Fighter Squadrons have completed training and are deployed and equipped as follows: North Africa Pacific (1 fit Hammit, 1 fit SOPAG, 1 fit SOPA) 1 increase to South Pacific increase to South Pacific increase to Southwest Pacific 3. Three OTU-MTU Squairons, equipped with the P-70, are precently in operation. Three combat squairons, also using the P-70, are new undergoing training, and four additional combat squairons are scheduled to complote training by 1 July 1946. This will give us a total of fourt Combat Squairons and three MTU Squairons. 4. Nother the P-70 nor the Semfighter is a entisfactory night fighter. Informal reports free Orlands and Rgim Field indicate that the P-61 has demonstrated excellent characteristics and should be supplied to both the centat units and the training units as seen as possible. We could well use too hundred F-61 airplance today if we had then. 5. The latest available production estimates are as follows: Production at the rate of fifty per month can be accomplished without interference to any other scheduled production, and every effort should be

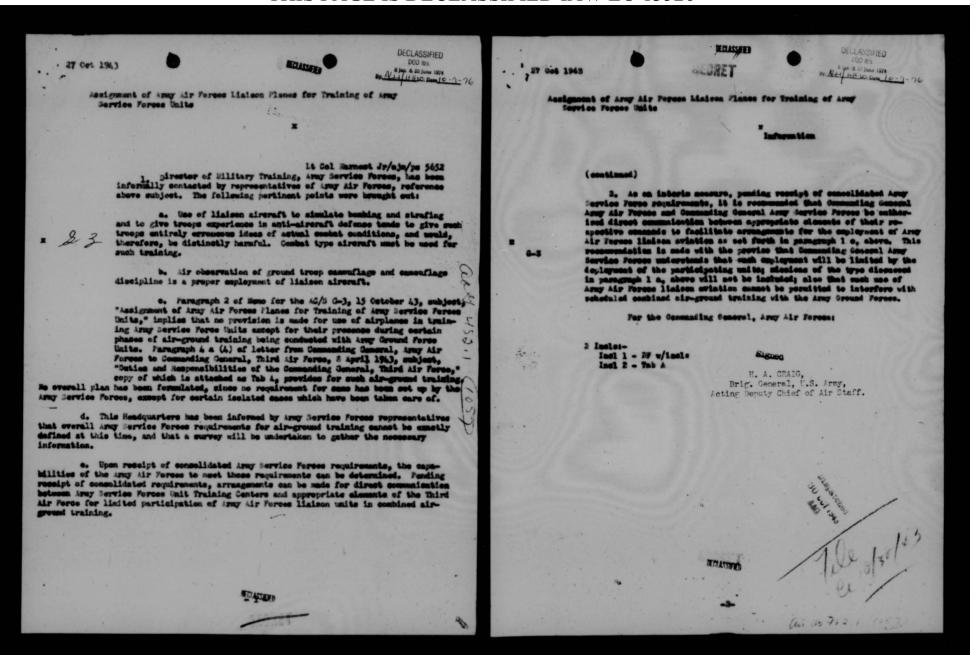


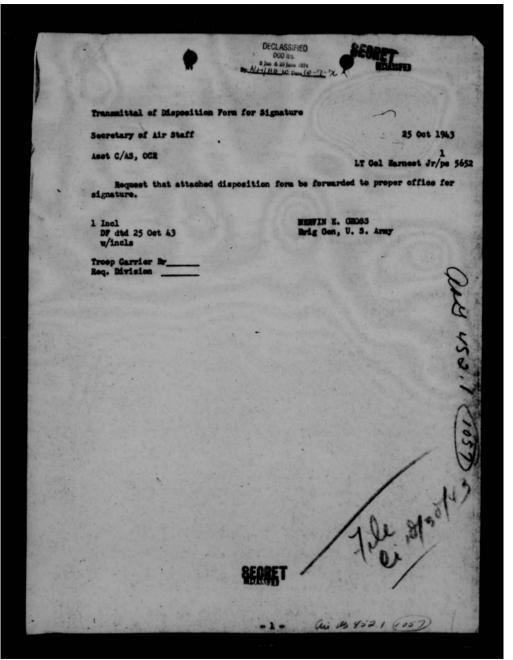
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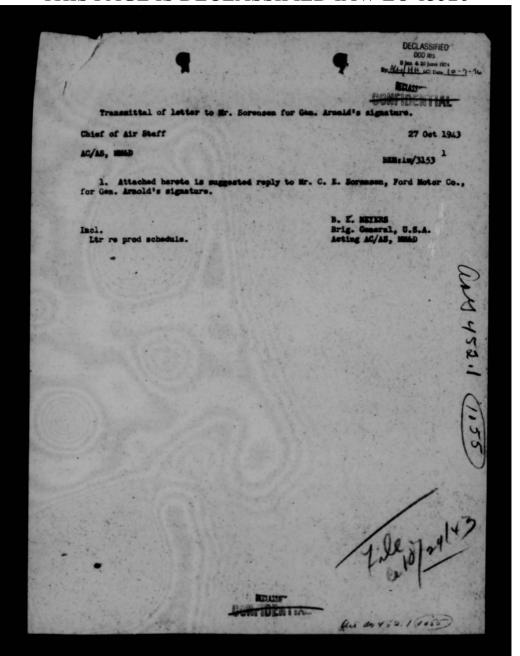
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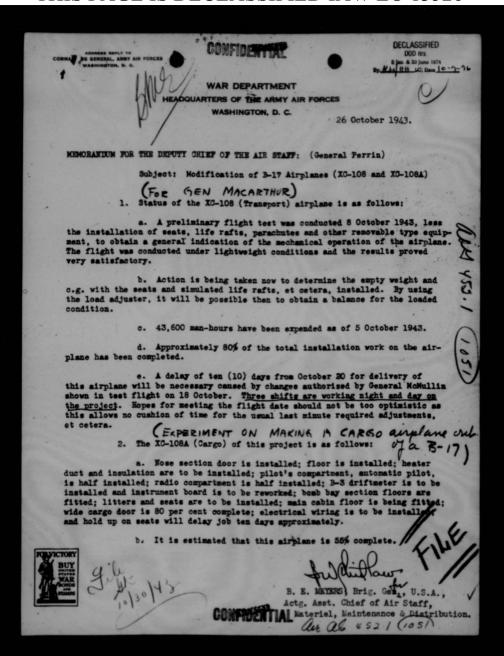




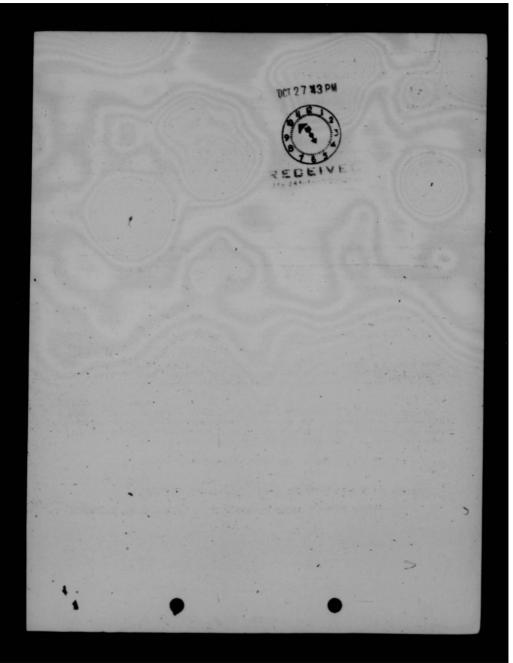
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26 October 1943.

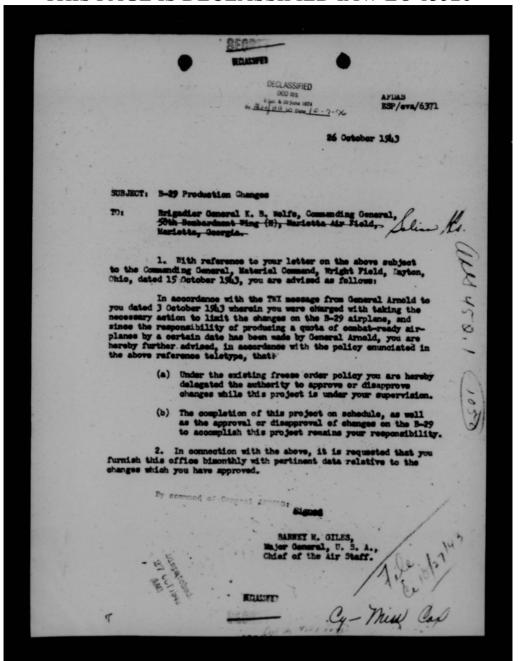
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DEPUTY CHIEF OF THE AIR STAFF: (General Perria)

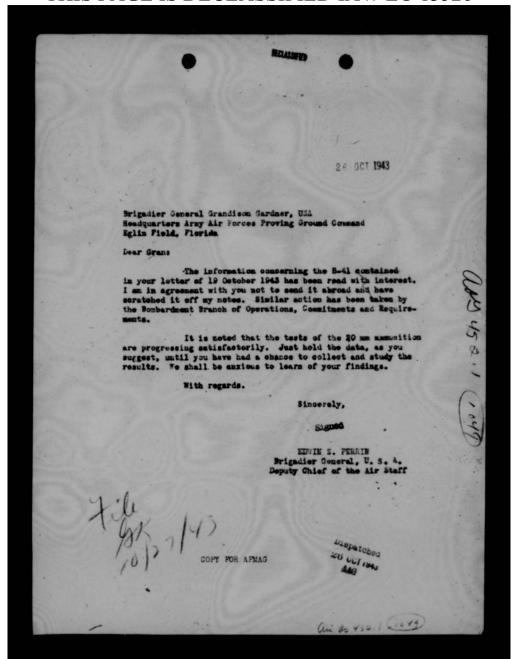
Subject: Medification of 3-17 Airplance (XG-108 and XG-108A)

- 1. Status of the XG-108 (Transport) airplane is as follows:
- a. A preliminary flight test was conducted 8 October 1943, less the installation of coats, life rafts, parashates and other removable type equipment, to obtain a general indication of the mechanical operation of the airplane. The flight was conducted under lightweight conditions and the results proved very satisfactory.
- b. Action is being taken new to determine the empty weight and e.g. with the sente and simulated life rafts, of cetera, installed. By using the lead adjuster, it will be possible then to obtain a balance for the leaded condition.
 - c. 43,600 man-hours have been expended as of 5 October 1943.
- d. Approximately 80% of the total installation work on the air-
- e. A delay of ten (10) days from October 20 for delivery of this airplane vill be necessary beneed by changes authorized by Seneral McMullin show in test flight on 18 October. Three shifts are verting night and day on the project. Hopes for meeting the flight date should not be too optimistic as this allows no cushion of time for the usual last minute required adjustments, et coters.
 - 2. The IG-108A (Cargo) of this project is as fellows:
- a. Hose section door is installed; floor is installed; heater dust and insulation are to be installed; pilot's compartment, entermtic pilot, is half installed; radio compartment is half installed; B-5 driftmeter is to be installed and instrument board is to be reverbed; bomb buy section floors are fitted; litters and scate are to be installed; main cabin floor is being fitted; wide carge door is 80 per cent complete; electrical viring is to be installed; and held up on scate will delay job ten days approximately.
 - b. It is estimated that this airplane is 58% complete.

B. E. MKERS, Brig. Gen., U.S.A., Actg. Asst. Chief of Air Staff, Materiel, Maintenance & Distribution

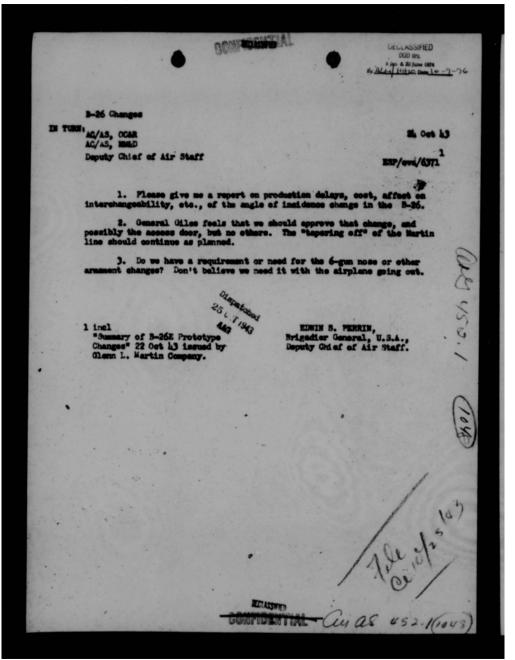
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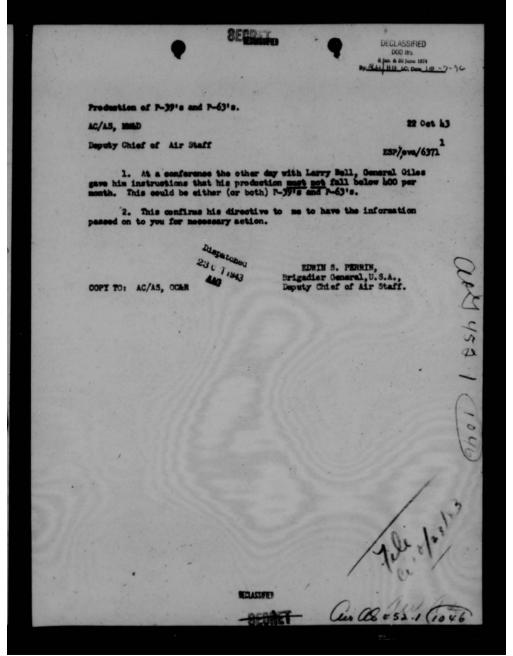


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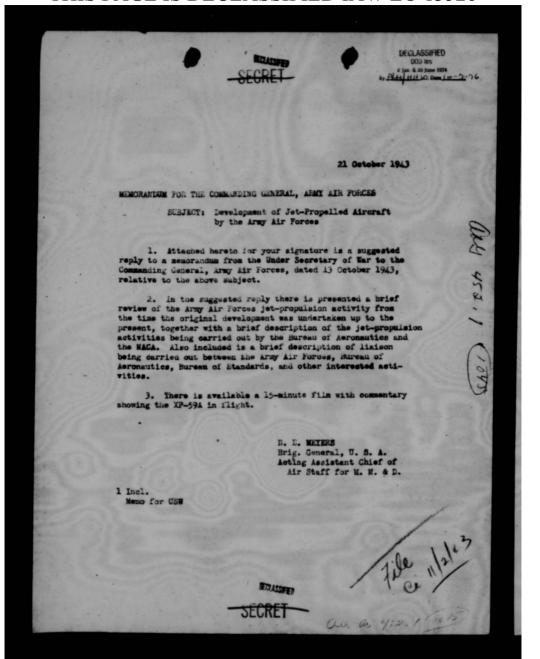
	DOO RFS. 6 June 4 20 June 1974
	by Alta to Day 10
B-26 Changes	
Asst C/AS, MAD	26 Oct
Asst C/AS, OCR	Capt Mason/sl
1. Attention is invited to Paragraph your office of the reports requested.	1 of Comment No. 1 for preparation
was evident. However, in the short time as sufficient data could not be obtained to mulisadvantages which were not and could not tion. For example, it is understood that it wing, the wing tanks cannot be filled, appro-	ake a proper decision. There may be apparent during this brief inc because of the increased angle of
3. As to other changes suggested by	the Martin Company, the attitude of
3. As to other changes suggested by this office is substantially this: While thange in the plans for tapering off 8-26 which will improve the combat effectiveness no loss in production should be accepted. as the wing change have not been evaluated until this is done no definite statement or opinion of this office that the Materiel Call suggested changes, that the Proving Greport on the degree of improvement they of that the Army Air Forces Tactical Center statectical adaptability. It is recommended accomplished before any action is taken on	we are definitely opposed to any production, it is felt that any che sof the airplane at no cost and we have the proper Air Force agencies for requirement is possible. It is command should evaluate and report cound Command should test them and frer over current installations, a hould consider and report on their that such a testing program be
3. As to other changes suggested by this office is substantially this. While thange in the plans for tapering off B-26 painth will improve the combat effectiveness to loss in production should be accepted. The statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the suggested changes, that the Material Gall suggested changes, that the Proving Greeport on the degree of improvement they of that the Army Air Forces Tactical Center statical adaptability. It is recommended that the Army Air forces the statement of the sta	we are definitely opposed to any production, it is felt that any che sof the airplane at no cost and we kevertheless, these changes as we by the proper Air Force agencies for requirement is possible. It is command should evaluate and report cound Command should test them and four over current installations, a hould consider and report on their that such a testing program be the proposed changes.
3. As to other changes suggested by this office is substantially this; While thange in the plans for tapering off B-26 which will improve the combat effectiveness to loss in production should be accepted. The statement of this control of this office that the Materiel Call suggested changes, that the Proving Greeport on the degree of improvement they of that the Aray Air Forces Tactical Center stactical adaptability. It is recommended that the Aray are forces factical center stactical adaptability. It is recommended that the Aray are forces factical center stactical adaptability. It is recommended that the Aray are forces factical center stactical adaptability. It is recommended that the Aray are forces for the faction of the factio	we are definitely opposed to any production, it is felt that any che sof the airplane at no cost and we kevertheless, these changes as we by the proper Air Force agencies for a requirement is possible. It is command should evaluate and report command should evaluate and report of fer over current installations, a should consider and report on their that such a testing program be the proposed changes. It for the attack nose on the B-26.
3. As to other changes suggested by this office is substantially this. While thange in the plans for tapering off B-26 painth will improve the combat effectiveness to loss in production should be accepted. The statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the suggested changes, that the Material Gall suggested changes, that the Proving Greeport on the degree of improvement they of that the Army Air Forces Tactical Center statical adaptability. It is recommended that the Army Air forces the statement of the sta	we are definitely opposed to any production, it is felt that any che sof the airplane at no cost and we kevertheless, these changes as we by the proper Air Force agencies for requirement is possible. It is command should evaluate and report cound Command should test them and four over current installations, a hould consider and report on their that such a testing program be the proposed changes.

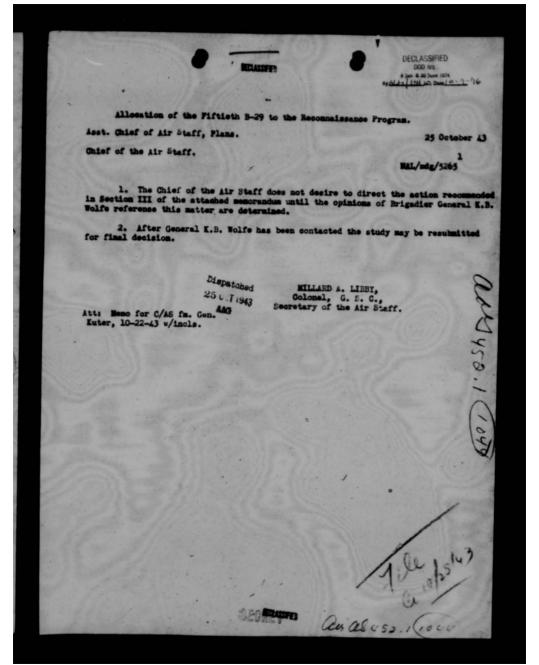


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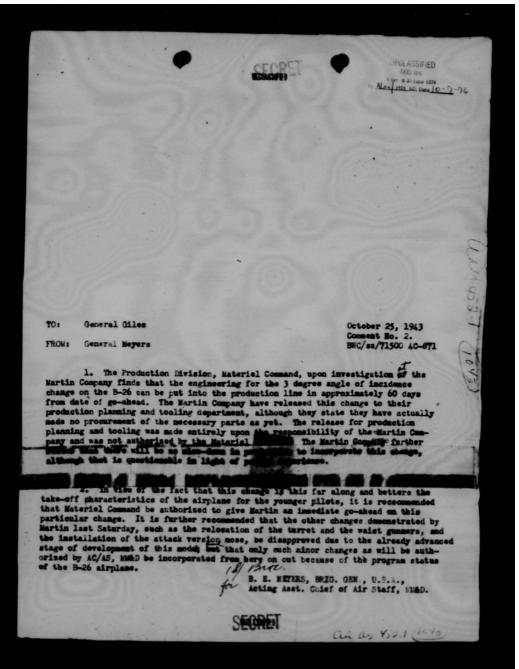


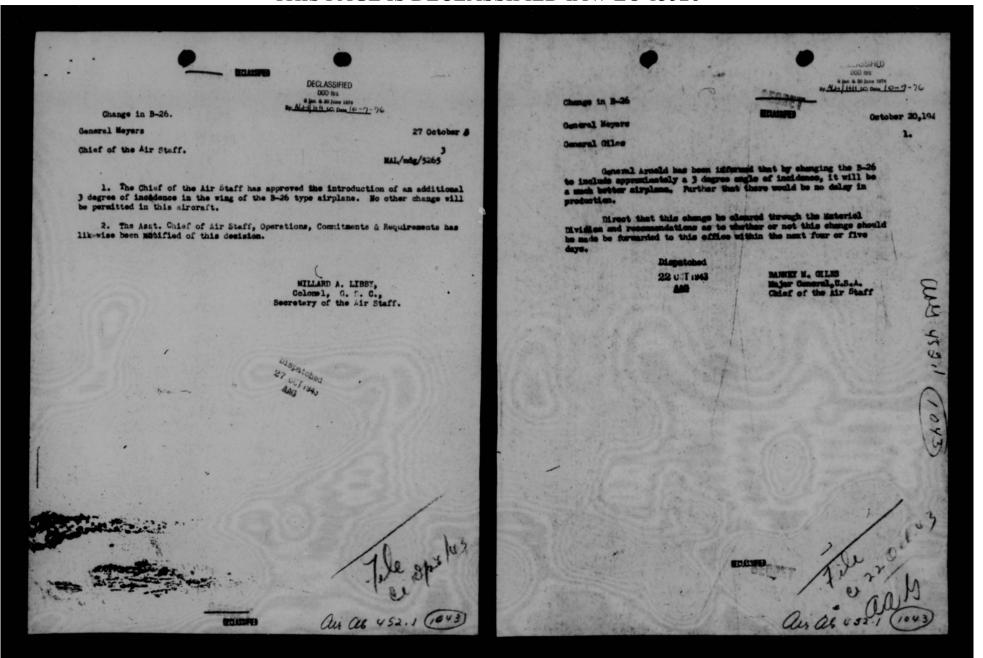
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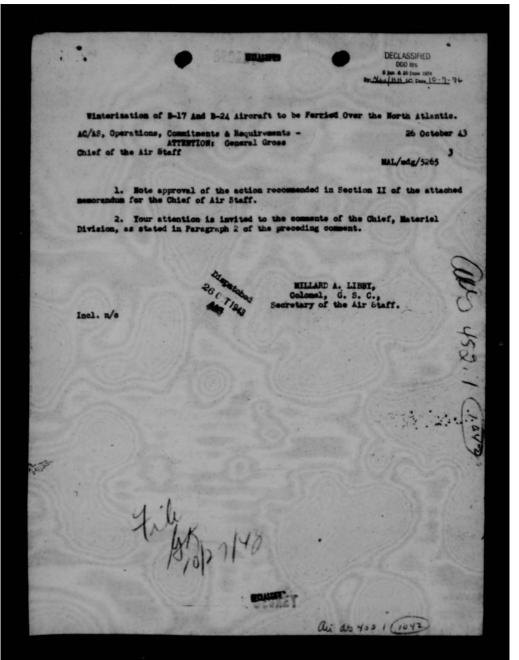


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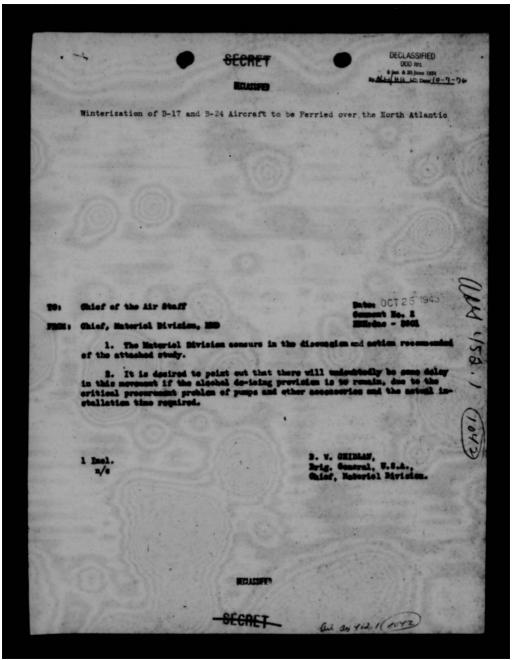




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8 Jan. & 20 June 1974

By Aldrif It H. C. Date (6-7-7-8)

19 October 1943

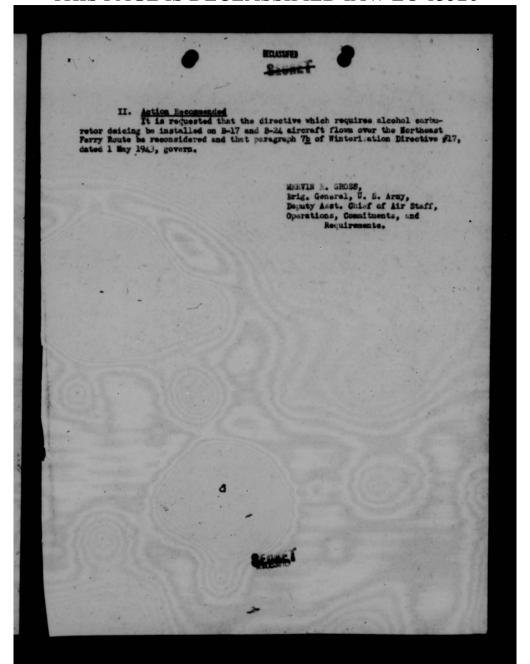
MENORANDOM FOR THE CHIEF OF AIR STAFF:

Subject: Winterisation of B-17 and B-24 Aircraft to be Ferried Over the Borth Atlantic.

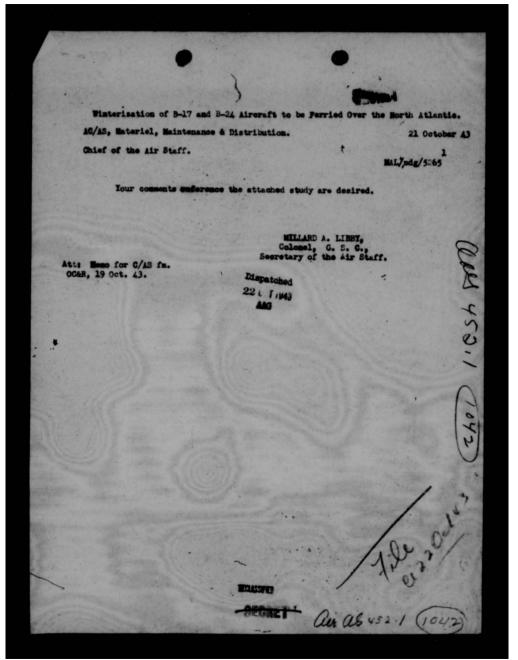
I. Discussion

- 1. As a result of cold weather tests by the Alaskan Cold Meather Detachment in Alaska last Winter, a conference was called this Spring to determine the winterisation requirements for U. S. army aircraft this Winter. This conference was attended by representatives of the Material Command, OCER, MADD, and the Alaskan Cold Weather Detachment. As a result of this conference, Winteritation Office Directive \$17, dated 1 May 1943, was jublished, which stated that alcohol would not be used for carburetor descing of B-17 and B-24 aircraft, and would be eliminated immediately.
- 2. On the twentieth of September, 1943, this office was officially notified that carburetor alcohol deicers would be required on B-17 and B-24 aircraft departing from Presque Iale beginning the fifteenth of October and continuing until the first of May, 1944. Strict acherence to this requirement may remain until the first of May, 1944.
- 3. The Material Command was immediately notified by this effice of the change in winterisation requirements for B-17 and B-24 aircraft which would be ferried over the North Atlantic. However, since plans had not been previously made for this particular installation, it is feared that delays will nost likely result before a program for making this carbureter alcohol installation on get under way.
 - 4. From tests conducted by the Alaskan Cold Weather Detachment, it was concluded that alcohol detains will keep ice from forming, but will not clear severe ice out of the carburetor as efficiently as heat. On every occasion where carburetor ice was indicated, the alcohol was turned on and in every instance failed to remedy the situation. For turbo supercharged installations, extensive parallel tests conducted by the Alaskan Cold Weather Detachment conclusively demonstrated that ice would be resorved from carburetors in every instance by closing the intercooler shutters and applying carburetor heat. It is concided that alcohol systems for carburetor deleting can be dispensed with for turbo supercharged aircraft. Both B-17 and B-24 aircraft are turbo equipped and have full closing intercooler shutters.

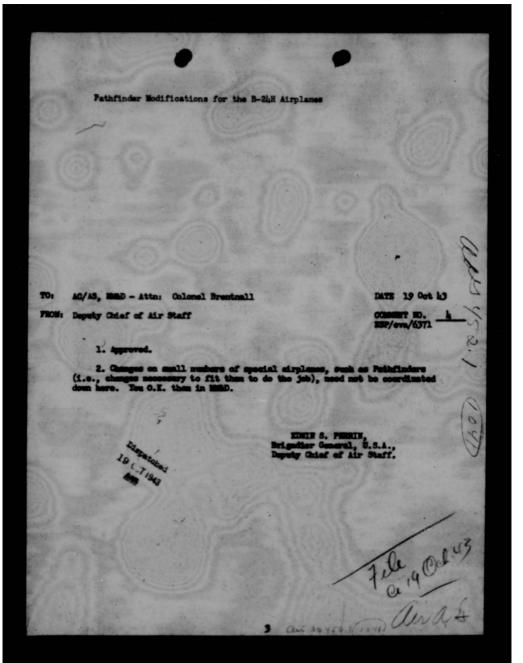
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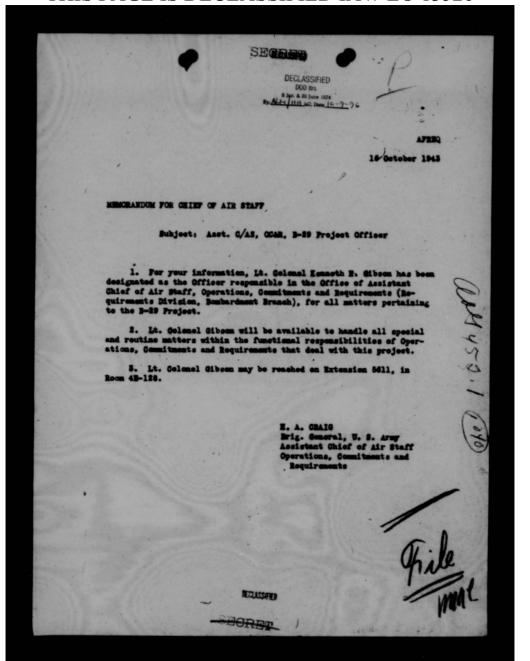
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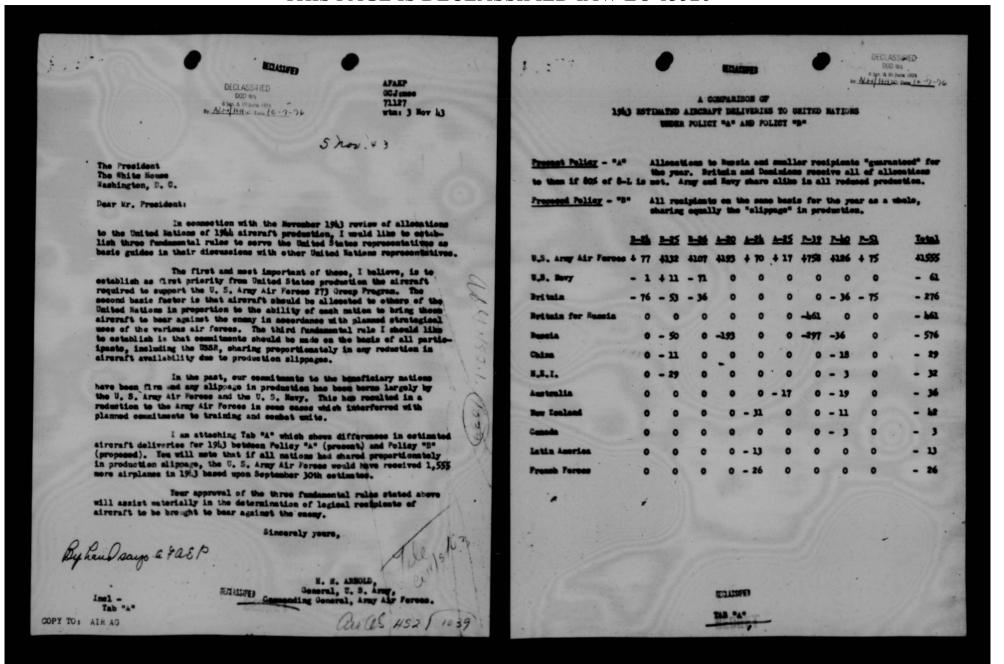
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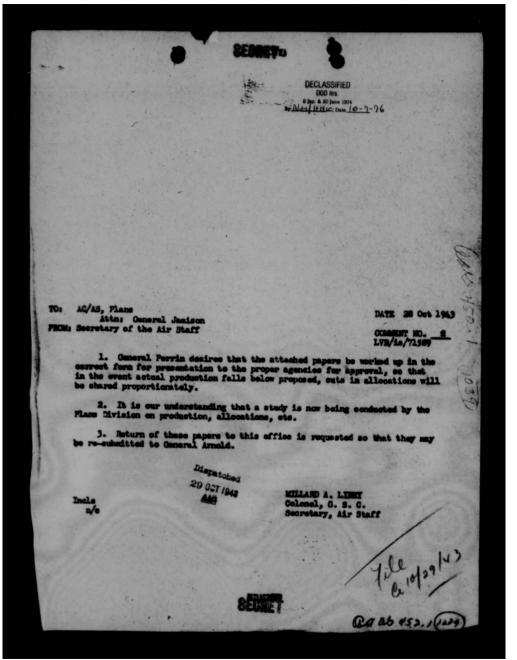
SECRET **DEGLASSIFIED** WAR DEPARTMENT EADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES WASHINGTON, D. C. AFREQ 16 October 1943 MEMORANDUM FOR CHIEF OF AIR STAFF Subject: Asst. C/AS. OCAR. B-29 Project Officer 1. For your information, Lt. Colonel Kenneth H. Gibson has been designated as the Officer responsible in the Office of Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Operations, Commitments and Requirements (Requirements Division, Bombardment Branch), for all matters pertaining to the B-29 Project. 2. Lt. Colonel Gibson will be available to handle all special and routine matters within the functional responsibilities of Operations, Commitments and Requirements that deal with this project. 3. Lt. Colonel Gibson may be reached on Extension 5611, in Room 4E-128. H. A. CRAIG Brig. General, U. S. Assistant Chief of Air Operations, Commitment Requirements

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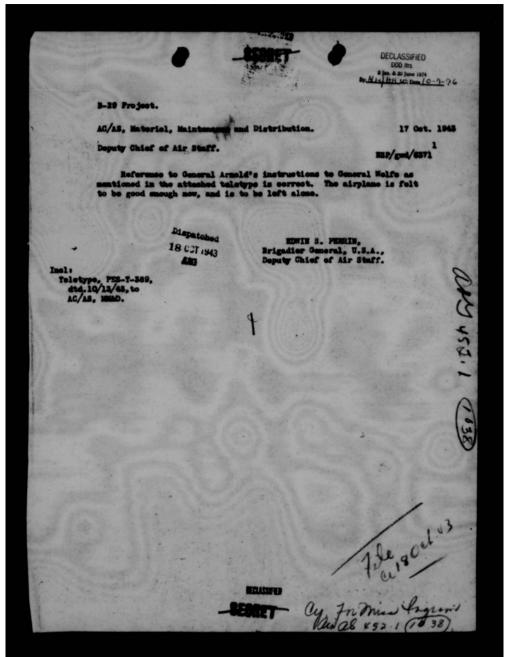


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PES-T-389 10/13/43 ABBISTANT CHIEF OF AIR STAFF

EXTRA PRIDRITY

B-29 TYPE AIRPLANES, NACELLE REDESIGN PROGRAM INCLUDING HEATER WING DE-ICING FEATURES. CONSIDERABLE PRESSURE HAS BEEN PUT ON BOEING SEATTLE ENGINEEXX ENGINEERING AND THE B-29 PROGRAM TO INCORPORAEXX INCOXX INCORPORATE HEATED WING DE-ICING IN SUBJECT AIRPLANES FOR NEXT WINTER. THIS ACTION HAS BEEN DONE IN CONFRMXX CONFORMANCE WITH DIRECTIVE REFERENCE AFDMA-1-181 DATED 30 AUGUST WHICH IS QUOTED IN PART AS FOLLOWS QUOTE

HOWEVER, IT IS THE UNDERSTANDING OF EVERYONE CONCERNED THAT THE HEATED WING DE-ICING EQUIPMENT WILL BE INSTALLED, NOT JUST AT THE CONVENIENCE OF THE MANUFACTURER, BUT TO BE IN OPERATION, FULL WORKING ORDER, AND ROLLING OFF PRODUCTION LINES IN TIME FOR OPERATIONS DURING THE FALL AND WINTER OF 1944 AND 1934 XXXX 1945 UNQUOTE. ALL ENGINEERING EFFORTS TO DATE INDICATE THAT IT IS NOT PRACTICABLE TO INSTALL THE REQUIRED HEAT EXHCXX EXCHANGERS IN THE PRESENT NACELLES AND THIS FACT HAS SO FR XX FAR DICTATED THE NECESSITY FOR NACELLE REDESIGN FOR THESE AIRPLANES. IT NOW BECOMES APPARENT THAT ALL THESE EFFORTS HAVE REACHED THE FOLLOWING STALEMATE:

A. 160 AIRPLANES WORTH OF NACELLES PER MONTH ARE REQUIRED TO MEET
THE PRESENT B-29 PROGRAM PEAK. THIS DOESN XX DOES NOT INCLUDE
SPARES REQUIREMENTS.

B. FISHER STATES OFFICIALLY THAT THEIR PEAK NACELLE CAPACITY IS 150 AIRPLANE SETS PER MONTH TOTAL INCLUDING SPARES. PEAK TO BE REACHED

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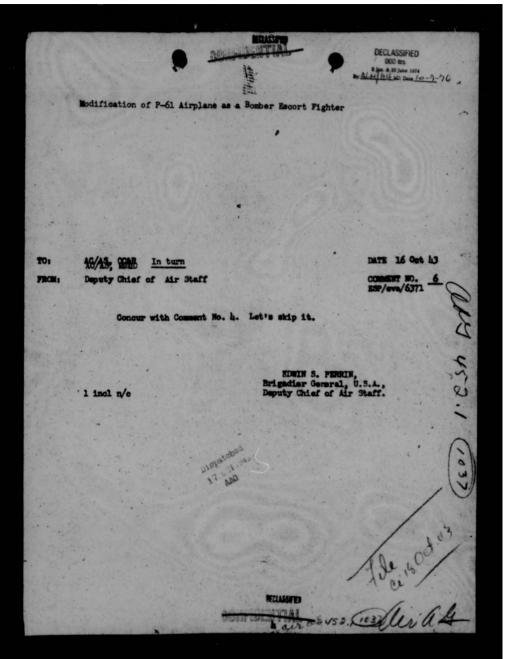
- A. 160 AIRPLANES WORTH OF NACELLES PER MONTH ARE REQUIRED TO MEET
 THE PRESENT B-29 PROGRAM PEAK. THIS DOESN XX DOES NOT INCLUDE
 SPARES REQUIREMENTS.
- B. FISHER STATES OFFICIALLY THAT THEIR PEAK NACELLE CAPACITY IS 150 AIRPLANE BETS PER MONTH TOTAL INCLUDING SPARES. PEAK TO BE REACHED NEXT FALL.
- C. BOEING SEATTLE OFFICIALLY STATES THAT THEY CANNOT FURNISH RELEASE ON THE REDESIGNED NACELLE PRIOR TO THE END OF JUNE 1944.
- D. CHRYSLER STATES THAT IT WILL TAKE THEM 14 MONTHS AFTER RECEIPT OF REQUIRED ENGINEERING INFORMATION TO TOOL UP AND START PRODUCTION ON EITHR XX EIGHER THE PRESENT OR THE REDESIGNED NACELLES, THEIR PRODUCTION WOULD BE REACHED SOMETIME LATER WITH THE USUAL ACCELERATION PERIOD REQUIRED.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT GENERAL ARNOLD HAS INFORMED GENERAL WOLFE THAT THIS HOT WING WILL NOT BE INCORPORATED IN THE B-29 TYPE AIRPLANE.

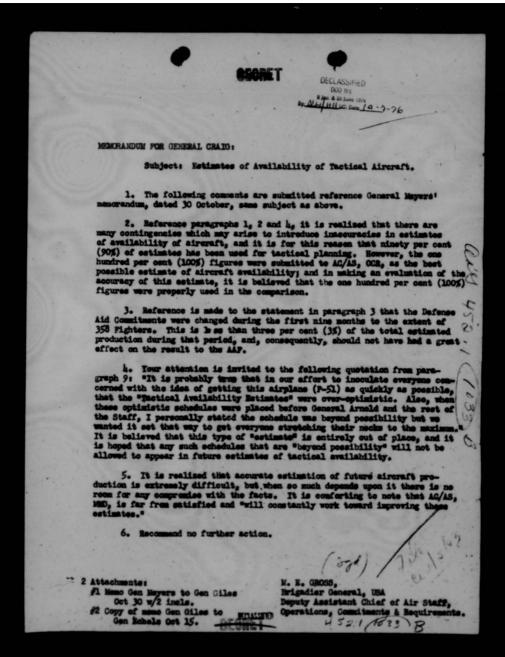
IT IS CONCLUDED FROM THE ABOVE THAT CHRYSLER MUST BEGIN
FABRICATING NACELLES IMMEDIATELY IN ORDER TO MEET PRODUCTION REQUIREMENTS AS PRESENTLY SCHEDULED, THEREFORE THEY ARE BEING DIRECTED THRU
THE B-29 COMMITTEE TO PROCEED WITH THE FABRICATION OF THE PRESENT
NACELLES WHICH ARE NOT DESIGNED TO TAKE HEAT EXCHANGERS.
END AFAMC

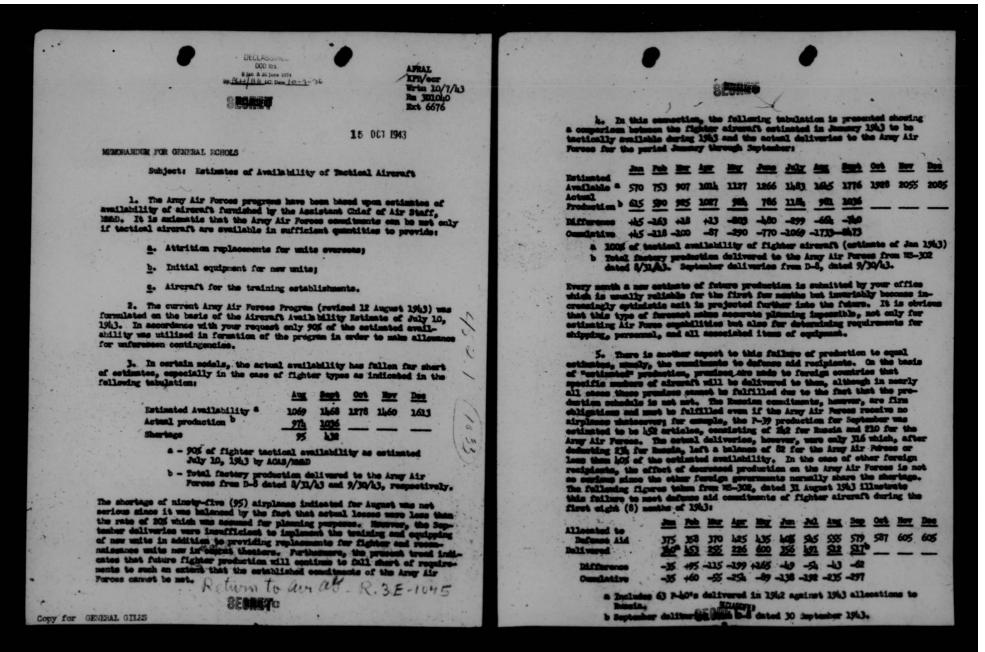
TECHNICAL EXECUTIVE

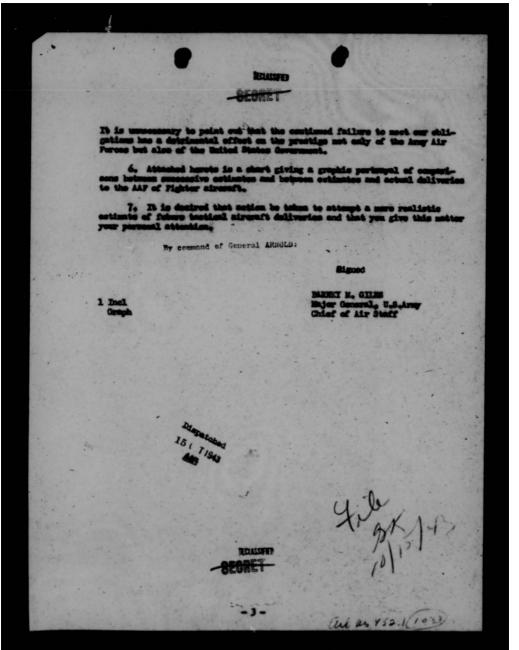
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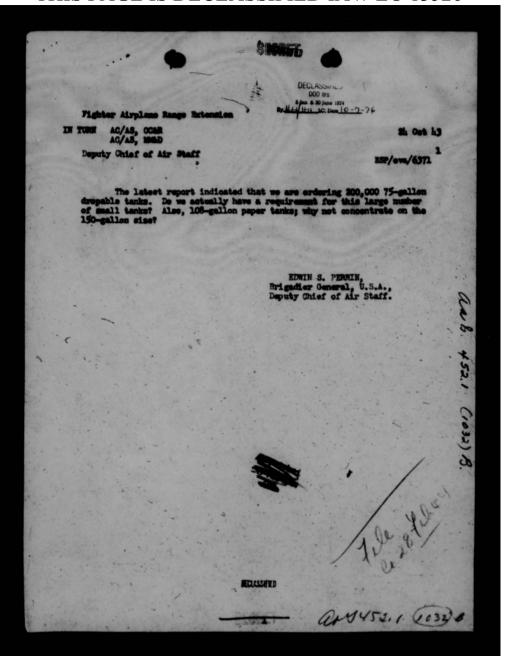
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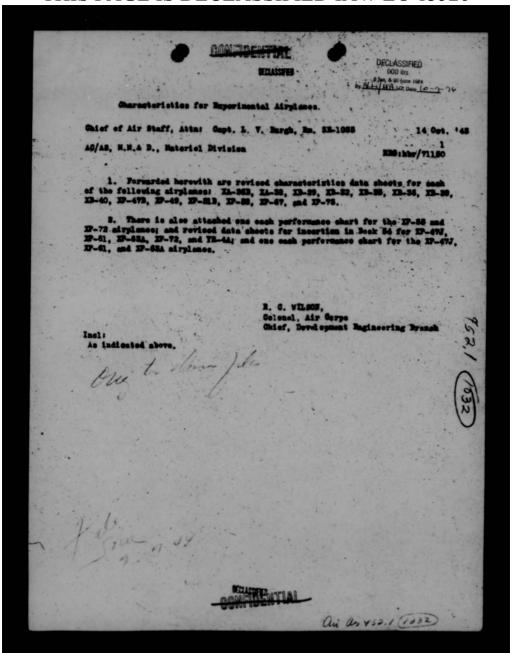


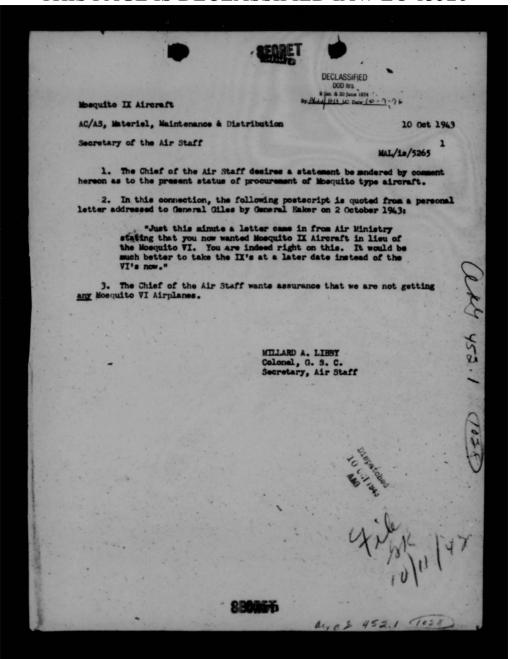


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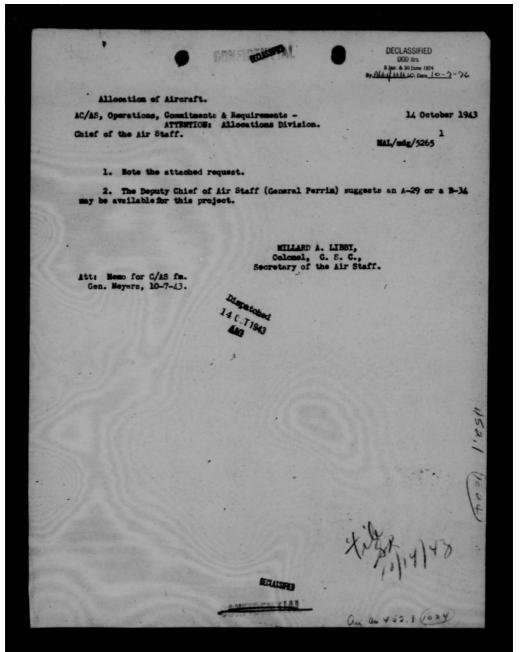
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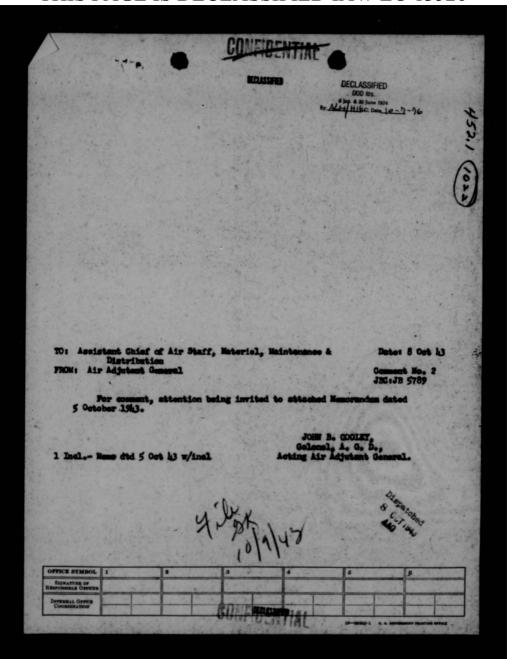


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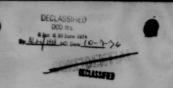
DECLASSIFIED DOD Itrs & 20 June 1974 11 10. Date 10-7-76 19th Aircraft Requirements to Sustain the AAF 273 Group Progress OCT 1943 AC/AS MAD THRU: C/AS AC/AS, Plane 71127 1. Subject paper setting forth Army Air Forces aircraft requirements for 19th to sustain the 273 Group Program is forwarded recommending approval with the following stipulations: a. That the approved recommendations of the Army Air Forces Requirements.
Board be put into effect where conflicts exist in types and models as prec-cribed by AG/AS CORR in this paper. b. That continuous effort be made by the AC/AS MEAD to find ways and means to increase production of long range bomber and fighter aircraft. 2. The requirements for types and models of aircraft as presented by AC/AS OCER are based, to a large degree, upon the availability of aircraft as foreseen at a time when we were fighting a defensive war. This is particularly true in the case of fighter aircraft as evidenced by the preponderence of short range fast climb defensive fighters in the program. Bow that we have taken the offensive every effort should be made to produce long range fighters and bombers to the maximum. L. S. KUTER, Brigadier General, U. S. A. Incl n/e Dete: 16 Oct. 4 To AC/AS MMV& Comment No. 4 aids 452.111000



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AFATC/OPS/APS/mal October 5, 19h3

SUB JECT:

Plans for Removal of Camouflage for ATC Airplanes.

TO

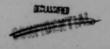
Commanding General, Army air Forces, Washington, D.C. (Attention: Deputy Chief of Air Staff)

- 1. In accordance with A.A.F. Regulation 65-Gh, camouflage will be removed from all transport aircraft other than those that are to be exposed to combat. The North Atlantic Wing, the African Middle East Wing and the Pacific Wing have routes through combat areas and letters have been written to these Wings asking that the Theater Commanders be consulted in defining present combat sones.
- 2. Of the new aircraft which will be assigned to this Command, it is desired that with the empeption of the C-16 aircraft yet to be assigned to Project 7 and 8 for the India-China Theaters, all C-16 aircraft allocated to this Command be produced without camouflage. It is also the desire of this Command that all C-17 aircraft allocated to the Command be produced without camouflage, however, since the major part of the C-17 aircraft have been allocated to the Troop Carrier Command and must be camouflaged, it may not be practicable to produce the limited number allocated to this Command without camouflage. C-54 and C-57 type aircraft, inassuch as they are traveling in and out of the combat areas, should be camouflaged.

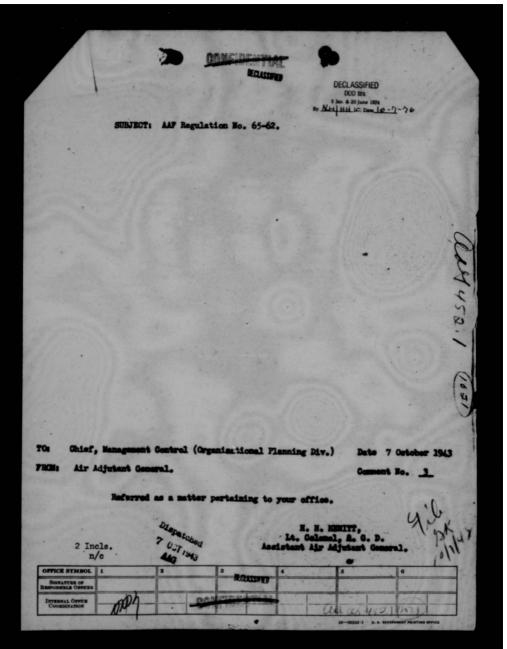
For the Commanding General:

2 Incls:
R&R fr DC/aS, dtd 9/h/k3
AAF Regulation 65-64

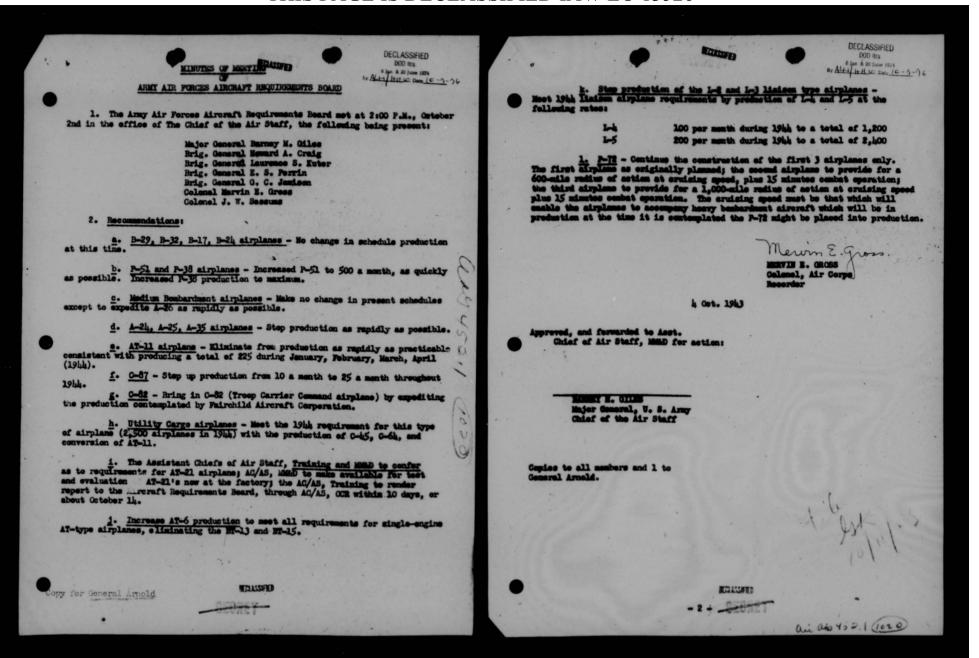
Major, Air Corpe,

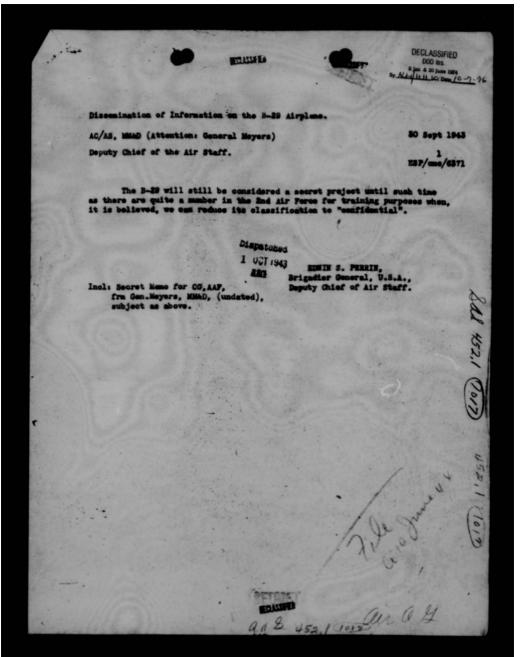


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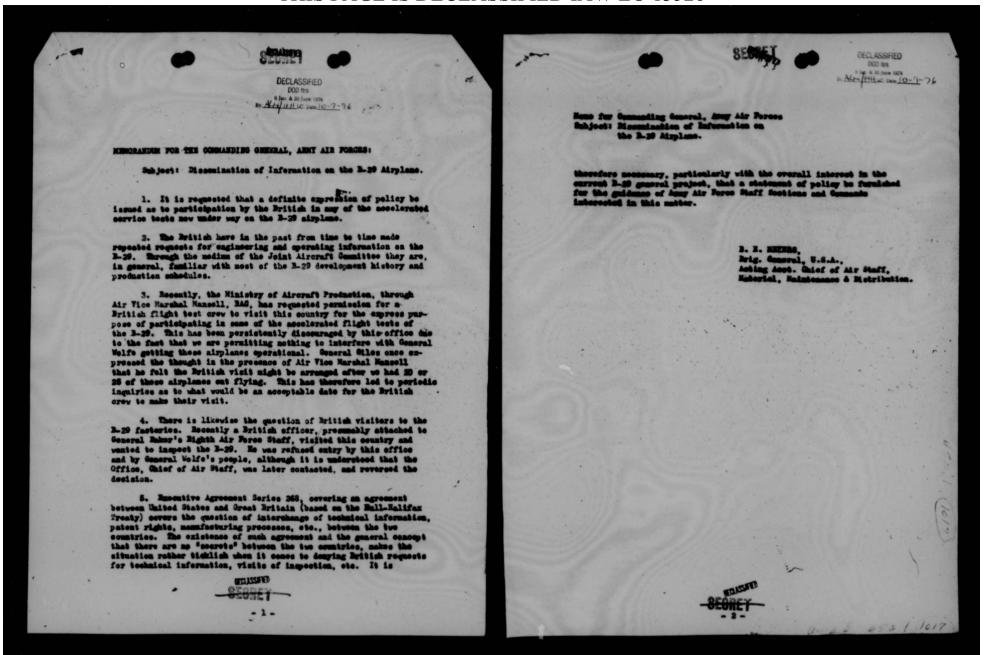


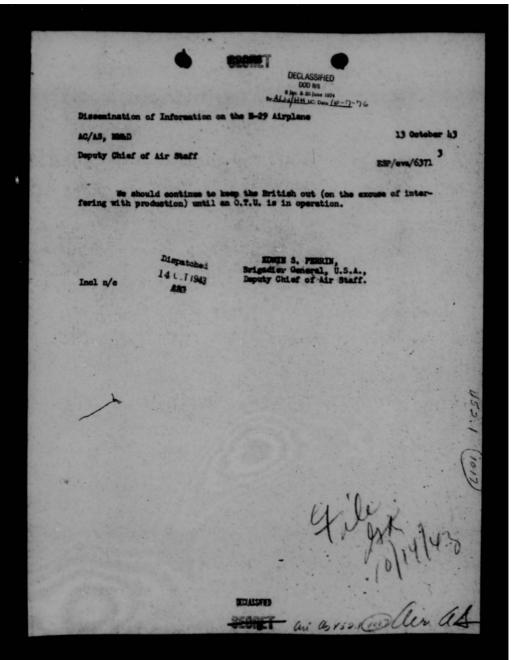
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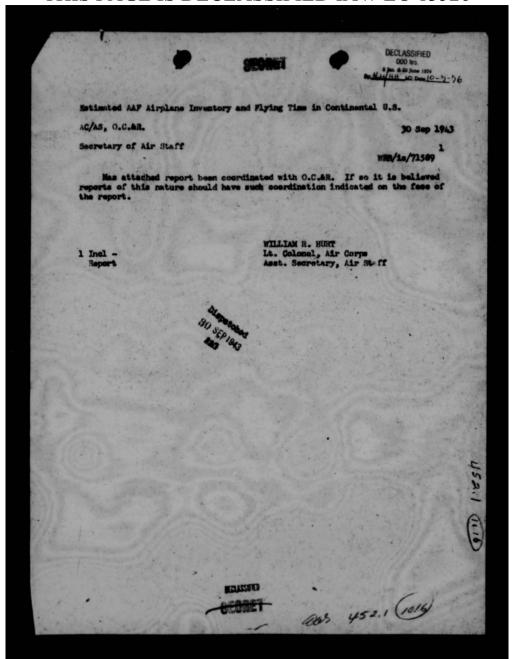


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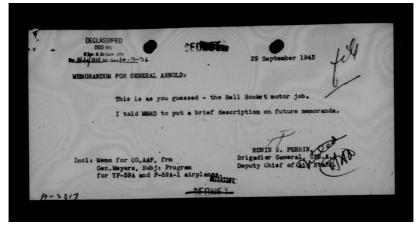


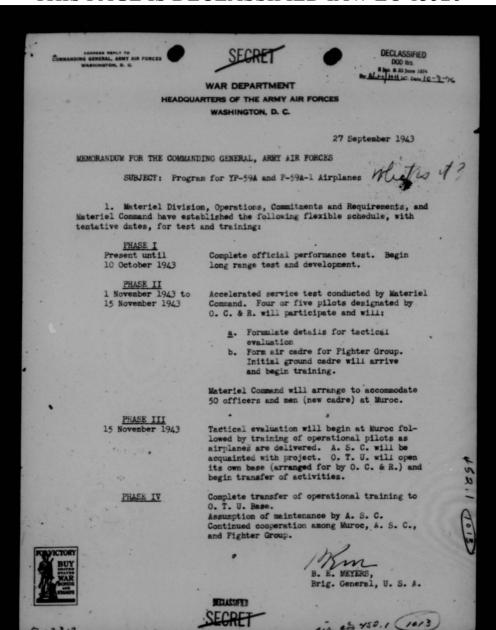


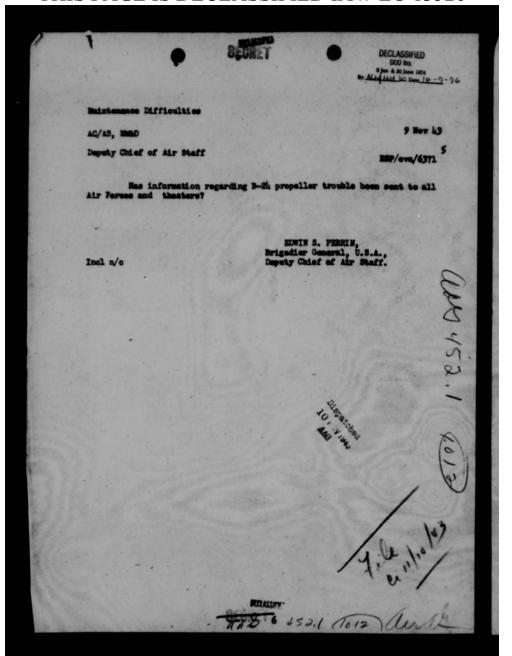
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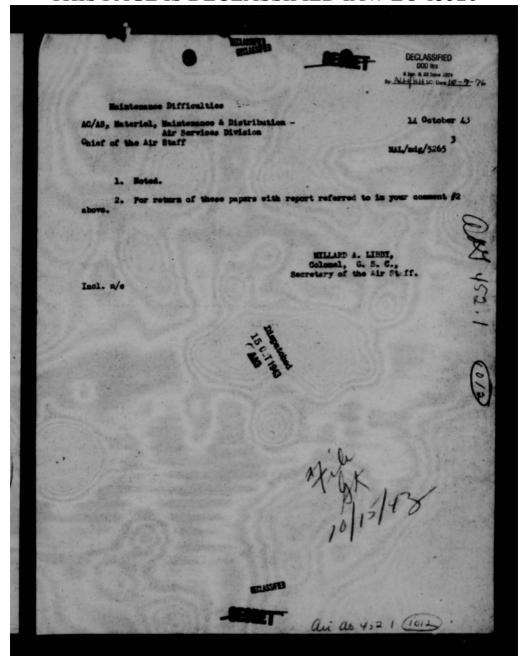
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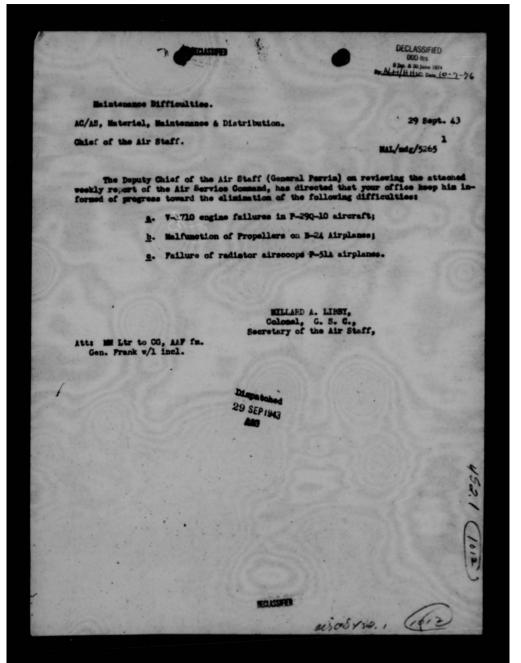




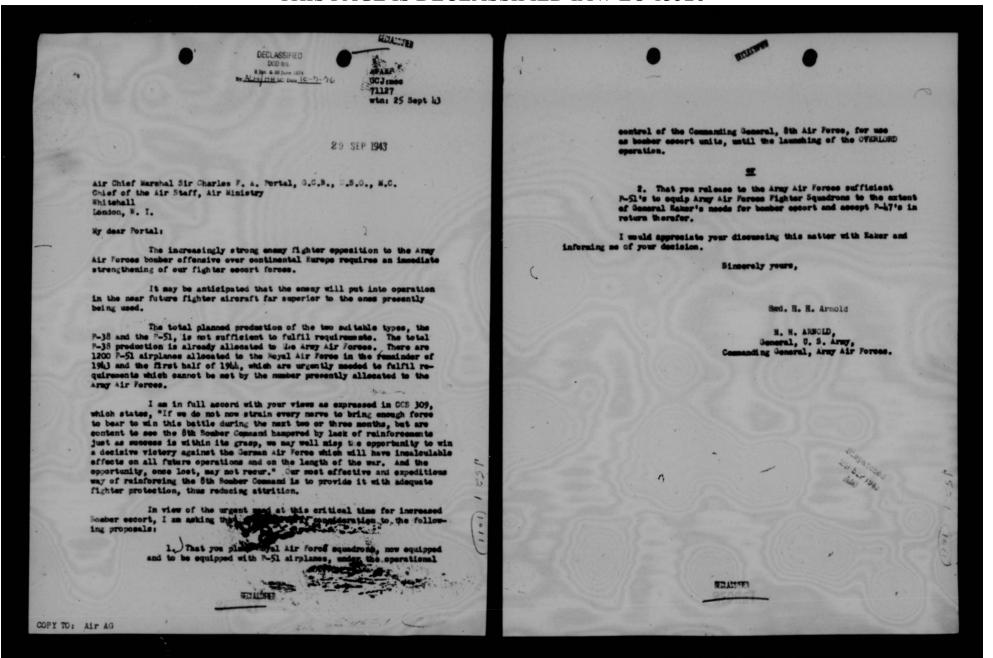
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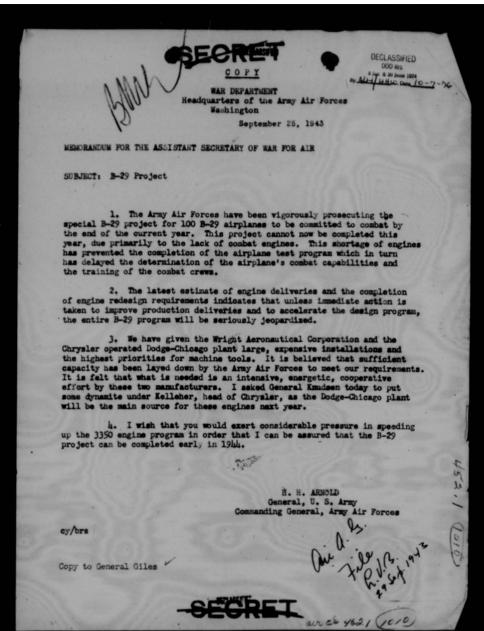


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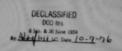


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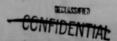
8 October 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL GILES, CHIEF OF AIR STAFF

SUBJECT: Comments on letter from Admiral McCaim, dated 4 October 1943, concerning PV-1 and PV-2 airplanes.

l. Immediate and effective help from the use of Vega facilities in acceleration of P-38 production would have required immediate consurrence by the Newy in removal of the PV sirplane from the Vega factory. It would also have required immediate removal from Vega of certain PV work in processa. After thorough review, the plan involving the use of Vega facilities for acceleration of the P-38 was not considered feasible because of the delay that would be involved in securing concurrence by the Newy, even if it could be obtained, and the subsequent period of time required to effect complete removal of the PV.

- 2. The letter from Admiral McCain is indicative of the course which the Mavy would take in this matter if we had pressed them for removal of the PV program from Vega. This is only the beginning of what past experience has shown us would be a long drawn out exchange of arguments a. to the pros and come of our proposal, and would only result in delay which we cannot afford to risk.
- 3. As a result of several meetings held on the meet Coast subsequent to your recent visit there, three general plans for acceleration of P-36 production were considered, and as a result Leckheed has been instructed to proceed with the plan which involves the use of Consolidated-Valtee, Mashville, facilities for fabrication of complete P-36 components in its early phases. Execution of this plan involved the selection of the simplest and best-tooled components of the P-36 airplane for removal to Consolidated-Valtee facilities at Mashville. That plant was selected for initial placement of components the get this plan under may at once. The plan contemplates that Consolidated-Valtee at Mashville and their subcontractors at Conneraville, Indiana, will eventually provide center section.



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Hemorandum to General Giles (Continued) Subject: Comments on letter from Admiral HeGain, dated 4 October 1943, concerning PV-1 and PV-2 simplanes.

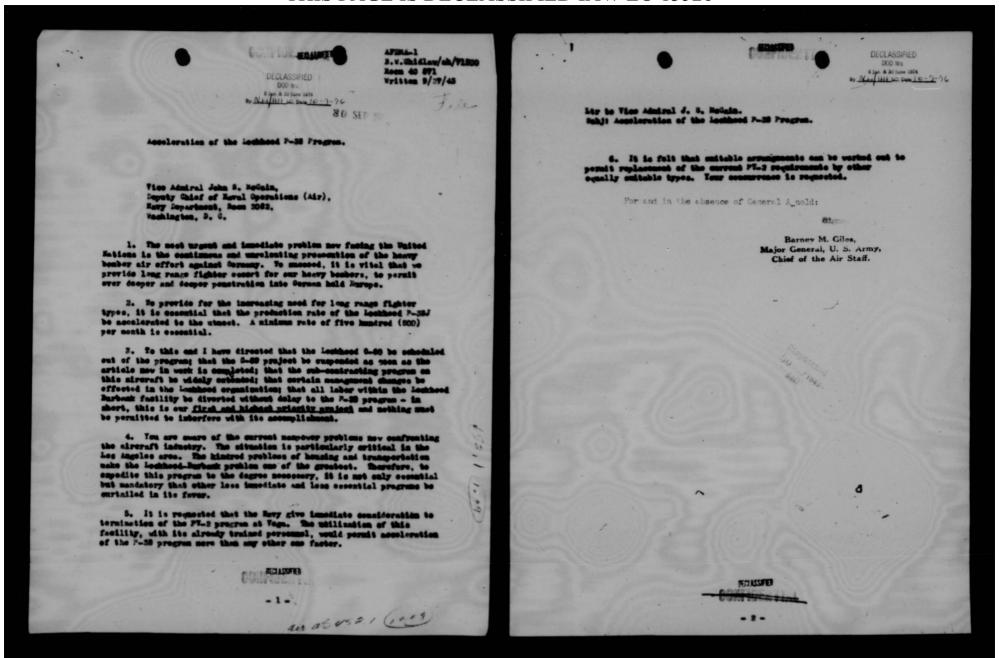
and wing aft panel assemblies to Lockhood at the rate necessary for Lockhood to assemble 500 P-36 airplanes per nonth. As these subcontractors progressively are able to provide quantities of these assemblies, Lockhood will be able proportionately to reduce the production of these assemblies and utilize the manpower and floor space released thereby for acceleration of other components and final assembly at Burbank. The facilities of the Consolidated-Vultee plant at Hashville can be utilized to duplicate tooling and to accelerate any further subcontracting of major components. This facility has floor area now available, mechine tools, equipment, personnels, and the necessary "know-how" to initiate and proceed with this project at once. This was considered to be of paramount importance in expediting the program.

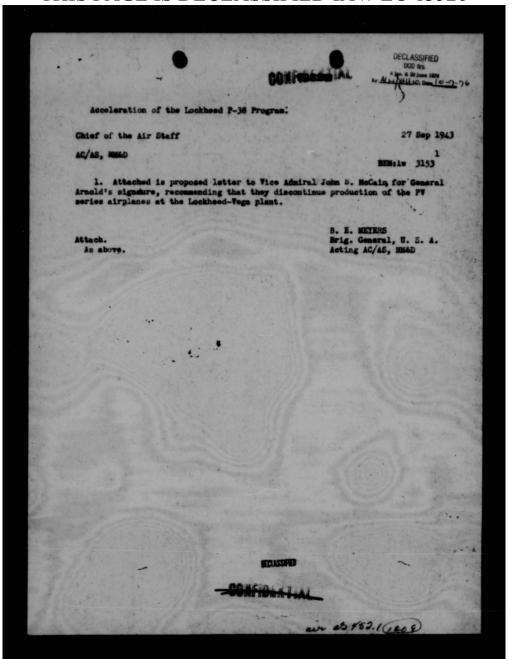
4. In order to implement the program for acceleration of the P-36, Lockheed Aircraft Corporation has reorganized their top management structure. This involved the transfer from Vega to Lockheed of three of the strongest executives at Vega and the dearties and separation of certain Lockheed officials. The former Vice-President and General Manager has been removed from active participation in Lockheed management and has been replaced by the President of the Vega Aircraft Corporation. The former Lockheed production manager has been denoted to factory superintendent and has been replaced by the Vega production manager. In addition, certain wall-qualified management personnel have been removed from Vega to Lockheed. He may have some repersuasions from the Management of these shifts.

5. It is recommended that no further negotiations be conducted with the Mavy toward removal of the PV sirplanes from Vega because of the fact that another plan has been adopted which has emabled us to get to work at once, and which as a result it is believed will enable us most quickly to accelerate production and delivery of P-36 airplanes.

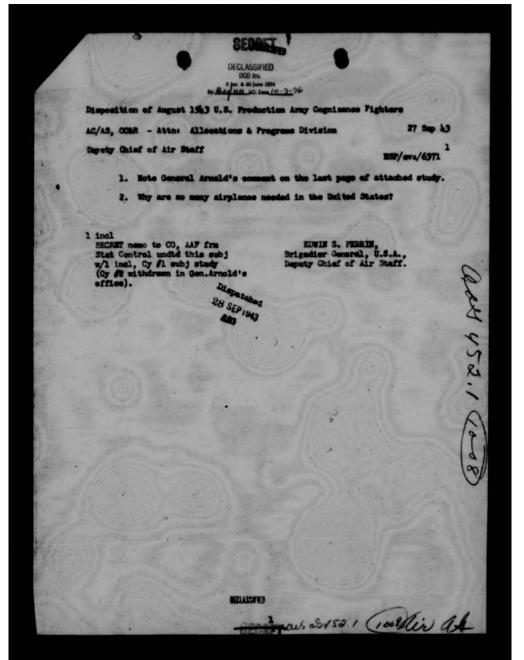
Incl. Ltr, 10/4/43, from B. I. MITIES, Brigadier General, U.S.A. Acting AC/AS, MAD

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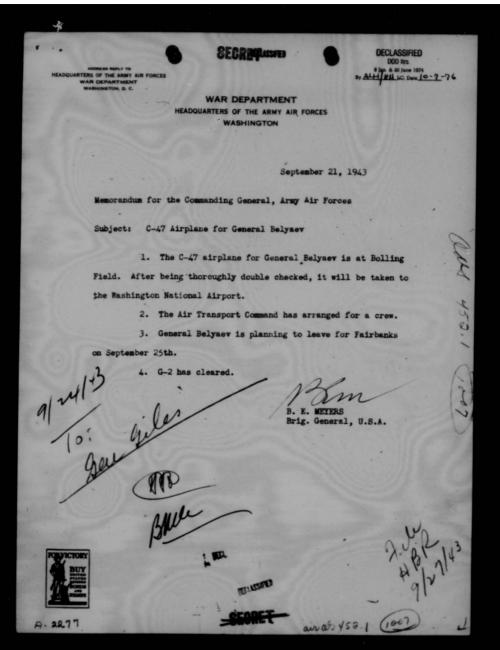




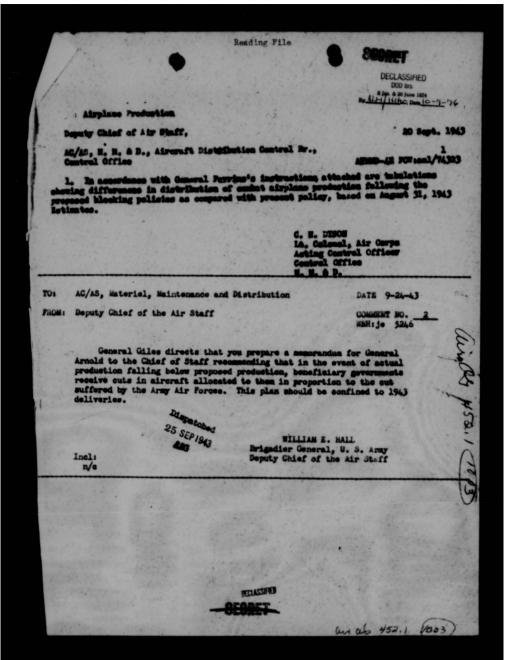
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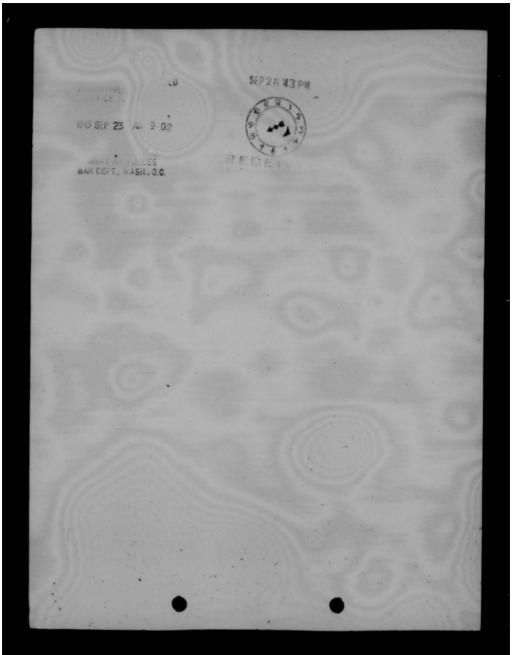
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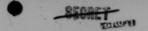
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DECLASSIFIED SECURET DATE DOO 1/2 NEADOUA RS ARMY AIR FORCES				
By MI HILL IC Date 1074 - 7-74 AND RECORD SHEET	TALLY NO.			
Noormo And Nedona Sineer	FILE NO.			
SUBJECT: B-29 Engine Difficulties	The second second			
TO: AC/AS, MWD	DATE 22 Sep 43			
FROM: Deputy Chief of Air Staff	COMMENT NO, 1 ESP/eva/6371			
Please give me a brief resume of the B-2 estimate as to when we will be out of the woo	9 engine troubles and your			
	000			
	Coll			
Briga	DWIN S. PERRIN, dier General, U.S.A., y Chief of Air Staff.			
TO: Deputy Chief of Air Staff	DATE 27 Sept. 1943			
Attn: Brig. General E. S. Perrin FROM: Asst. Chief of Air Staff, M.N. & D.	COMMENT NO. 2			
"pre-model test" status R-3350 BA engines which were a operation and subject to special daily inspections. A status engines were produced up to July, 1943, and the in B-29 airplanes up to No. 25 (except No. 10). The dabove engines are listed on attached sheet.	approximately 150 of the above			
2. Beginning in July, 1943, the "first phase" of duced incorporating certain corrective measures, based minimize above listed difficulties. These corrective sheet.	on extensive ground testing to			
No. 10 B-29 airplane has been equipped with the above "first phase" combat engines incorporating many of the improvements listed, and although limited flight experience has been obtained, results to date are very favorable and represent a marked improvement over the "model test" status engines, described in paragraph 1. On the basis of flight testing to date, it is believed that the introduction in production engines by 15 October 1943 of the 1.4 reduction gear tooth overlap, the chrome-plated top ring and the revised ignition system will provide satisfactory combat engines for the B-29.				
3. In order to provide further improvements of features as listed on attached sheet will be incorpora	ted in production of the "second			
	EXERS, eneral, U. S. A.			
	sst. Chief of Air Staff, 1860 0/21,			

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DECLASSIFIED DOD Hrs 4 30 June 1974 HITIC: Date 10-7-76

DIFFICULTIES AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES

ON R-3350-BA ENGINES FOR B-29 AIRPLANE

1. Major Difficulties.

- a. Stationary reduction gear tooth failures.
- b. Nose section cracking at sump location.
- c. Impeller gear teeth failures.
- d. Exhaust valve failures.
- e. Piston burning.
 f. Ignition system failures at altitude and radio noise.
- g. Link rod failures due to hydraulicing.
- h. Carburetor metering trouble due to plugging of bleeds and backfiring during acceleration.
- i. Push rod housing and inter-rocker box hose oil leakage.
- j. Distributor oil seal leakage.

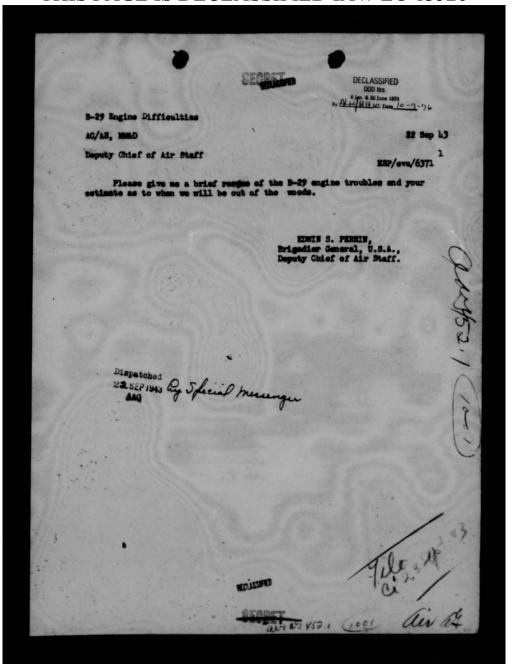
2. Corrective Measures, "First Phase" combat Engines - Beginning July, 1943.

- a. Strengthened nose section casting in production.
- b. Impeller drive gear springs with reduced tension in production.
- c. Shrouded type stellite exhaust valves in production. Nichrome faced heads and buttress thread valve seats will be incorporated by January, 1944.
- d. New type Garlock distributor oil seals October 1, 1943.
- e. Chrome-plated top piston ring by October 15, 1943. A redesigned piston with three chrome plated compression rings will be incorporated in December, 1943, to improve oil control and reduce piston head temperatures.
- f. Stationary reduction gear with 1.4 tooth overlap October 15, 1943.
- g. Improved ignition system (based on B-17 service experience) with 5 mm. cable, ceramic sleeve terminals, stronger elbows and provision for pressurizing - in production.
- h. New inter-rocker box hose and clamps on service test in production October 15, 1943. Push rod housing being redesigned to eliminate hose available November 1, 1943.
- i. Filters and modified bleeds are being installed in carburetor to prevent plugging of bleeds. Revised pressure regulator cap being installed to eliminate lag in acceleration.
- k. Hydraulicing trouble has largely been eliminated by modified starting technique. Intake pipe bleeds on service test.

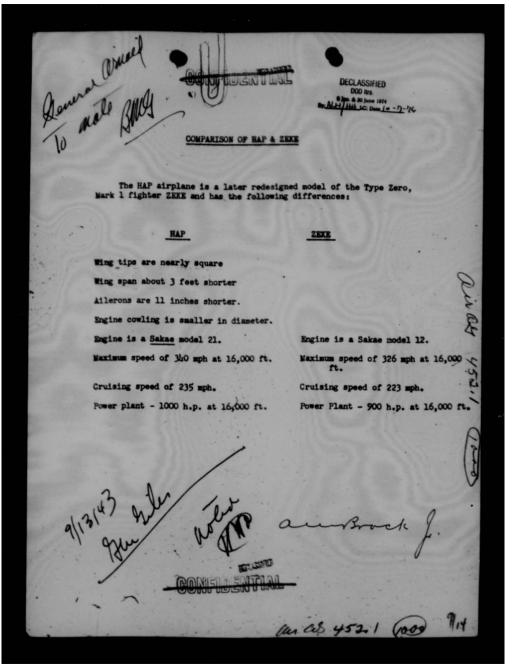
3. Improved Features, "Second Phase" Combat Engines - Beginning March, 1944.

- a. Pilot sleeve mounting for stationary reduction gear to provide flexibility for propeller shaft motion - March, 1944.
- b. Low tension ignition system June, 1944.
- c. Fuel injection system June, 1944.
- d. Oil flow redistribution throughout engine to improve heat rejection.

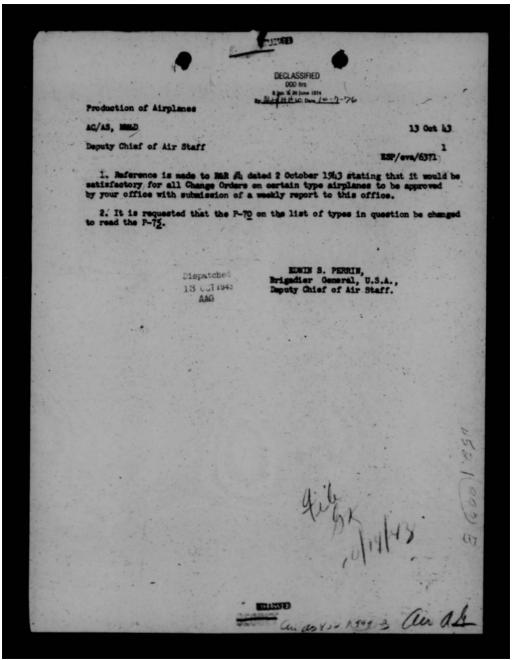
WALLSON!



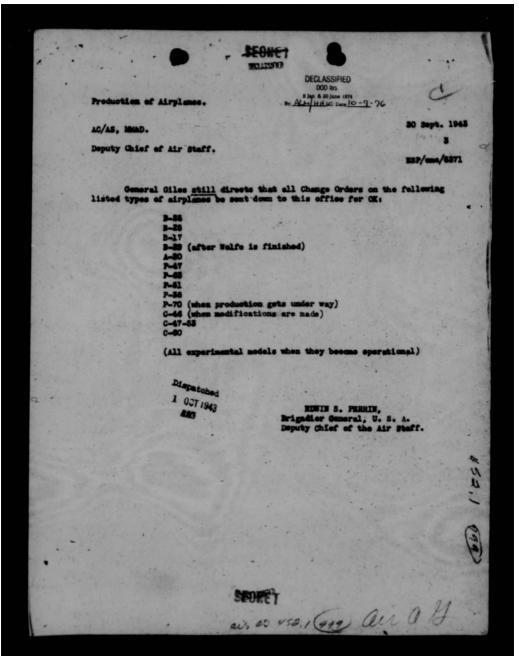
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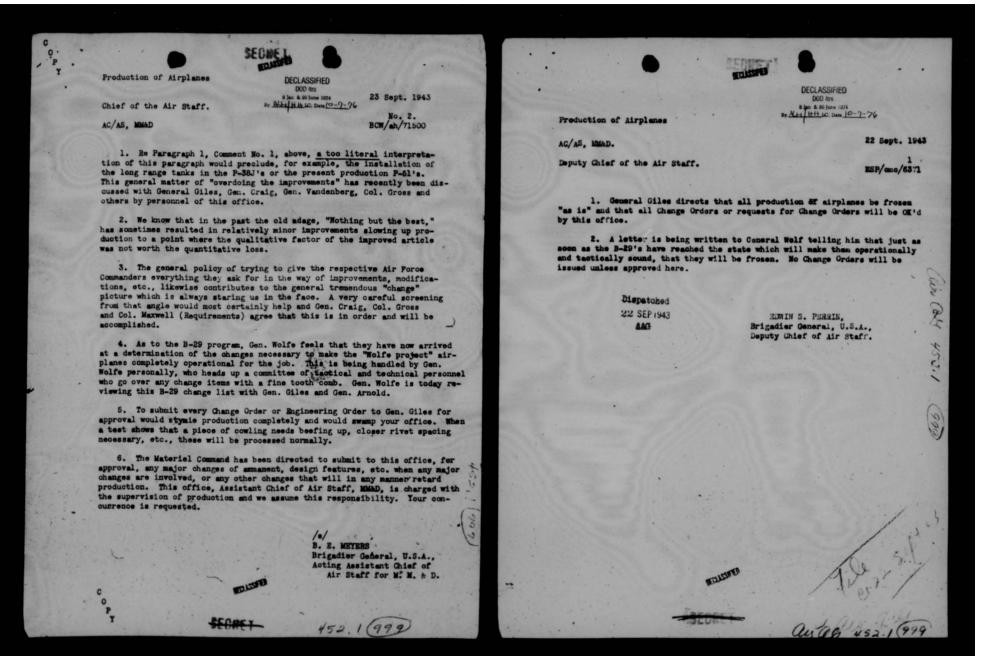
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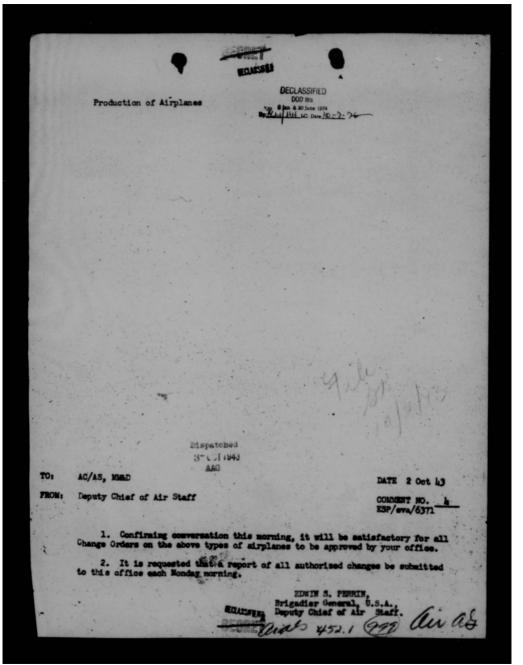


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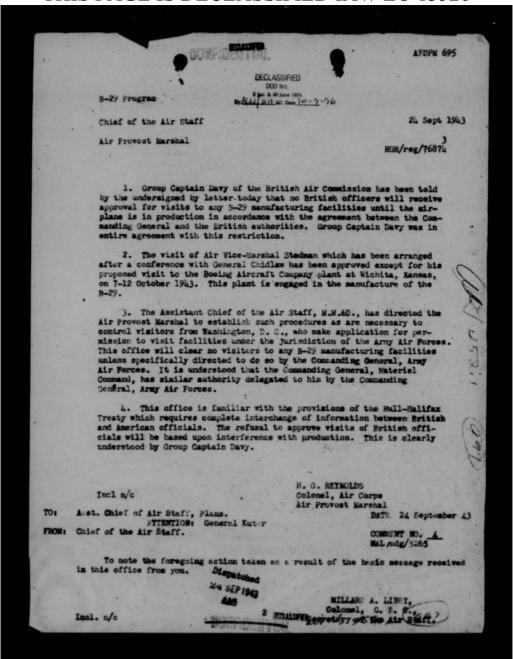


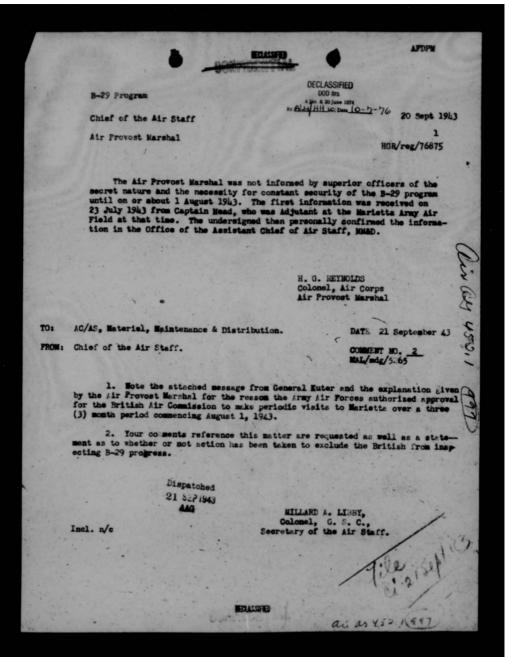
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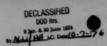




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AND

HEADQUARTER

58TH BOMBARDMENT OPERATIONAL TRAINING WING (HEAVY)

KBN/jje

Marietta Army Air Field, Marietta, Georgia 10 September, 1943

SUBJECT: B-29 Progress Report - 58th Bombardment Wing (H), 30 August, 1943 to 10 September, 1943.

Commanding General, Headquarters, Army Air Forces, Washington, D. C.

1. PRODUCTION

a. <u>Airplanes</u> - The production of B-29 airplanes was sixteen (16) behind schedule 1 September, 1943. It is indicated that the schedule for the month of September will also be considerably reduced. However, it is still estimated that one hundred airplanes (100) will be available to the 58th Bombardment Wing by 1 January, 1944. These delays are due to engine delivery shortages, and manufacturer's organization and scheduling difficulties.

b. Engines - Engine deliveries have been below schedule since the beginning of the Project. It is believed that if the Wright Aeronautical Corporation can make their schedule for September and adhere to their estimates for the remainder of the year, the Project can be completed as origin—mates for the remainder of the year, the Project can be completed as origin—mates for the remainder of the year of combat engines has retarded the test program on the airplane and the compat training of the program. The Materiel Command and the Ass't Chief of Air Staff, Materiel, Maintenance and Distribution are thoroughly familiar with this situation and are taking every possible measure to accelerate the engine production and engineering schedules.

2. TESTS

a. The second and final experimental B-29 was flown from Seattle to Wichita 30 August, 1943 and the Boeing Company's test organization moved to the latter locality at the same time.

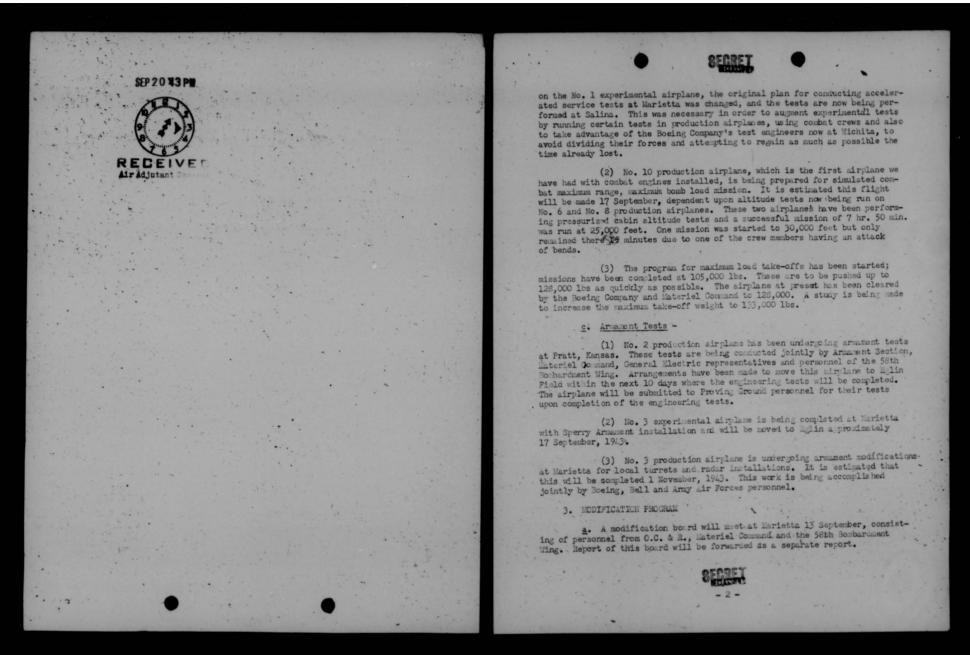
b. Accelerated Service Tests

(1) No. 1 XB-29 airplane - Due to the delay in the test program



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4. TRANSFER OF 58TH BOMBARDMENT WING HEADQUARTERS

a. Due to the progress made on transition training and organization of the groups, and the necessity for accelerating the various tests, it was considered advisable to complete the move of the 58th Wing Headquarters to Salina. This Headquarters will officially open at Salina 15 September. The Technical Staff, Section, Wing Headquarters detachment and various enlisted specialists will remain at Marietta Army Air Field and make the necessary preparations to initiate the modification program. It is intended to use the Bell facilities for modifications until such time as their capacity is absorbed, then augment these facilities by using the Birmingham Bechtal-Parson-McCone modification center. This modification program will give the Bell Company experience on the airplane and will enable them to increase their training program and occupy the facility. It will also permit the 58th Bombardment Wing personnel to obtain experience on repair and maintenance of the airplanes, augmenting the training of specialized personnel. This program will offer the Birmingham modification center an opportunity to familiarize themselves with the airplane and make their plans for continuing modifications after the 58th Bombardment Wing Project is completed.

b. It is still believed necessary to conduct a standardized 150 hour accelerated service test on three (3) of the fully modified combat B-29 airplanes. It is proposed to initiate this test upon the first three (3) airplanes available and to conduct this test as originally planned at Marietta.

. 5. MARIETTA BASE FACILITIES

a. Base facilities at Marietta have been restudied in view of the removal of the first phase of the accelerated service tests and the early transfer of the 58th Wing Headquarters to Salina, and have been reduced as much as it is believed possible. In order to insure the success of the B-29 program as planned, it is believed necessary to maintain the base facilities at its present capacity so that we may have flexibility for accommodating sufficient personnel to take care of any contingencies that may arise as a result of additional accelerated service tests, modifications, emergency test programs or specialized training requirements.

6. B-29 MECHANICS SCHOOL

a. Considerable difficulty is being experienced by the Boeing Company in conducting the B-29 mechanics school at Seattle, due primarily to their inability to obtain at this stage a B-29 production airplane and other necessary training equipment. The B-29 production delays at Wichita have not permitted diverting a complete airplane or airplane components to this school. As Seattle is not producing B-29's the mechanics from this school have not had the advantage of factory tours or factory instruction, which has been available at other mechanics schools. The Training Command in the past has attempted to establish a mechanics school in Wichita. But due to housing conditions, airport limitations, and production problems in the Wichita plant, it was not deemed advisable to set up a school in this area. Conditions at the



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B-29 mechanics school are being closely observed. It may become necessary at a later date to use a large percentage of the Larietta base and N.Y.A. facilities to accommodate the present B-29 mechanics program. This matter will be coordinated with the Training Command at the proper time.

7. SUPPLY

- \underline{a} . T. O.'s and Equipment Lists for service elements required for maintenance and service to the 58th Wing are under preparation.
- b. Supply procedures and routines for expeditious furnishing of parts and other critical equipment to the tactical units have been arranged with Air Service Command and Materiel Command.
- c. The equipping of tactical units with supplies and equipment for current maintenance is in process but has not as yet been completed. Some difficulties are being encountered due to this, but should be cleared up in the immediate future.
- d. Equipment lists of personal and air-borne organizational equipment are being prepared and should be completed shortly.
- e. Organizational equipment and initial stocks of supplies have been prepared and are now being packed for overseas shipment. These items are being concentrated at the designated In-Transit Depot and will be shipped on instructions of General Whitten when a final decision is made as to destination and time of departure.
- f. A-4 personnel are being given instruction in embarkation and debarkation procedures to qualify them for supervision of arrival of the 58th Wing supplies and equipment in the theater, to insure proper placing and proper security.
- g. A part of A-4 Section is en route to Salina to have the A-4 Section in operation when Headquarters 58th Wing opens at Salina 15 September.

8. ORGANIZATIONAL TRAINING

a. Transition

(1) The groups have been progressing satisfactorily with pilot transition, considering equipment available. To date forty-eight (48) pilots have completed transition in the B-29. It is the requirement that all pilots be checked-off on the B-26 prior to the B-29 transition. It is felt that the B-26 is a great help in the training of B-29 pilots. Pilot transition comprises all the air training with the exception of the crews conducting the accelerated service tests with the three (3) airplanes at Salina, and the gunnery tests on the YB-29 at Pratt, Kansas. Bombing tests are being conducted by the 462nd Bombardment Group at Walker Army Air Field, Victoria, Kansas. Equation:



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b. Ground School Training

- (1) S-2 Conducting general orientation in photo intelligence pending the arrival of intelligence officers in the groups. Photo intelligence personnel is on hand.
- (2) Navigation School Classes of six (6) hours daily and two (2) hours each night for celestial observation are being conducted for rated bombardiers whom we desire to retain in the group. One (1) celestial navigation trainer at each post is nearing completion.
- (3) Bombardier School A school for bombardiers has been started in each group consisting of bombing theory and the operation of bomb trainers eight (8) hours daily. Anticipate bombing for qualification with B-17 commencing about 16 September 1943.
- (4) B-29 Maintenance School Groups are conducting schools for pilots, co-pilots and flight engineers in the maintenance and operation of the B-29. Groups are prepared to institute practice and radio procedure to operators as soon as transmitter case becomes available. Mock-ups of all radio equipment and assigned aircraft is being prepared.
- (5) Training aids for the training of gunners on the GE Central Fire Control have been devised by the 58th Bombardment Wing Technical Staff Section and are in the process of being furnished to the groups. Also, one (1) mock-up of the entire Central Fire Control system is being furnished to each group to further aid in training of gunners. All these training aids are parallel to the standard GE equipment in the B-29.

c. Status of B-29 airplane assignment, and total flying time to date

ORGANIZATION	NO. AIRPLANES	TIME	TOTAL
58th Bomb. Wing	2	21.1	54.3
40th Bomb. Group	3	23.2 185.6 113.1	24.2
		56.8 105.8	355.5
444th Bomb Group	4	115.1	1000
		8.6 70.2	299.7
462nd Bomb Group	1	35.2	35.2
468th Bomb. Group	3	44.7 54.2	
		30.9	129.8
9		GRAND TOTAL	874.5

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9. PERSONNEL

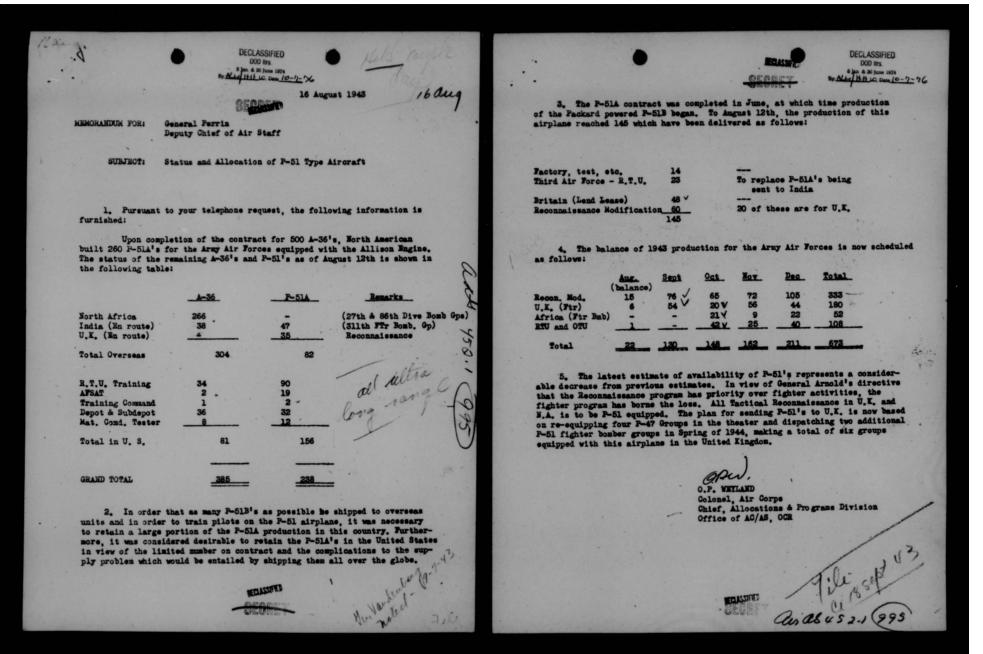
- a. As a result of the established flow of personnel which has been set into operation by the Ass't Chief of Air Staff Personnel, 58th Bombardment Wing has been in receipt of approximately 50% of its total requirements. To date the greatest emphasis has been placed on securing personnel for the air crews in order to insure that the combat crews would be manned on the date specified.
- b. Although charged with the responsibility of furnishing house-keeping and ground enlisted personnel, the 2nd Air Force has been unable to meet its requirements for the past six weeks. This situation has been alleviated and this Headquarters was advised this date by 2nd Air Force that they would start furnishing such enlisted personnel immediately.
- c. It has been the policy of the Wing Headquarters to assign all personnel as equally as possible in both category and experience to each group. The greatest shortages and experience exist in the 468th Group at the present time, but action has been and is being taken to correct this.
- d. The establishing of the combat crew development detachment at Salira, Kansas has resulted in a processing and training center of great advantage to the 58th Wing. To date only approximately 50% of the combat crew personnel examined have been found physically qualified. It will be possible in many instances for the Wing surgeon to recommend waivers for minor physical disqualifications and those enlisted men who cannot be waivered will either be made Available for reassignment from the 58th Wing or retained for ultimate assignments to the ground echelons of this Wing.

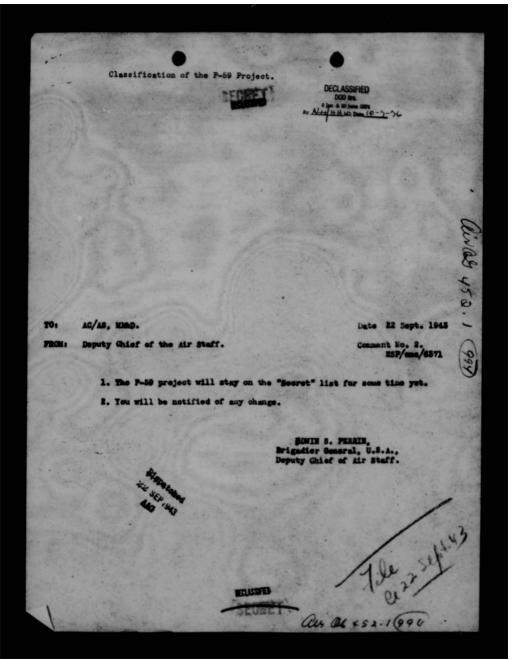
R. B. WOLFE
Brig. General, U.S. A
Commanding.

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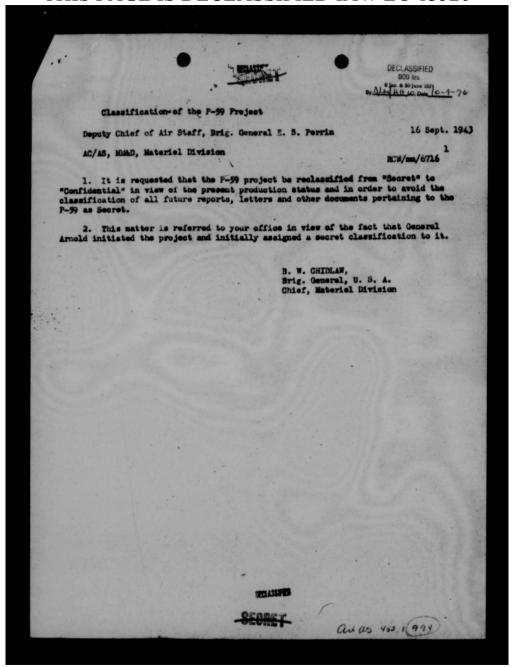
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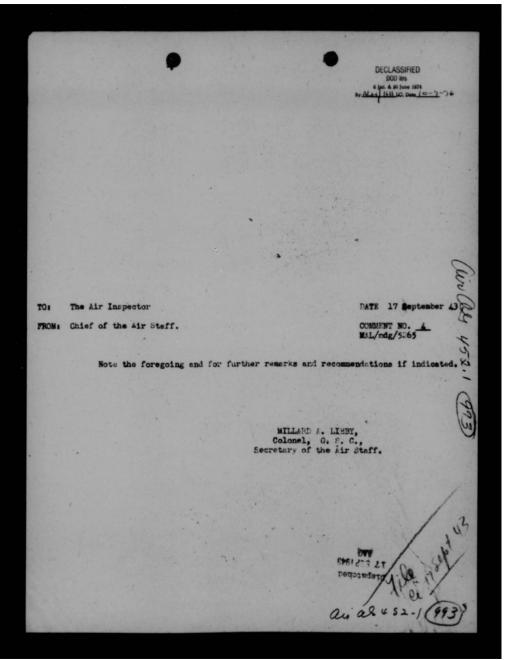
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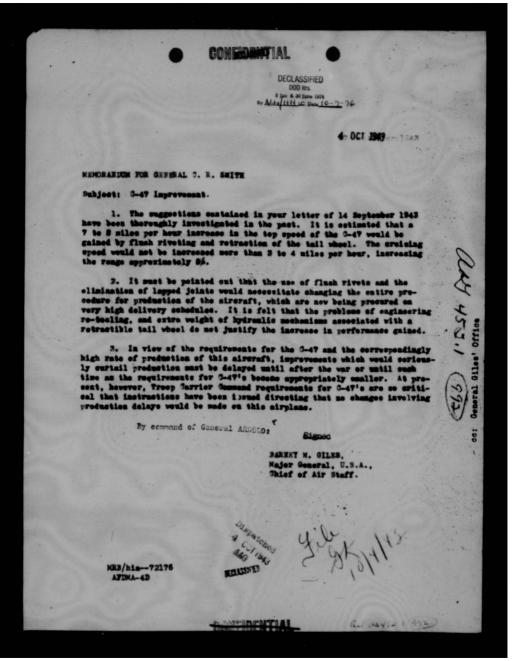


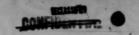
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ARMY AIR FORCES
Headquarters, Army Transport Command
Washington, D.C.

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8 Jan. & 30 June 1974

87. ALH J. H. H. G. Date 10'-7-7 6

September 14, 1943

To: General Arnold

Some two or three years ago, Donald Douglas told me that he could very materially improve the performance of the DO3 type by flush riveting, retracting the tail wheel and other similar construction modifications.

Such an airplane would require no more material, would have increased speed, would have increased abaility to cope with icing conditions and would transport more cargo, mere miles, with the same amount of fuel and oil.

Yet, in the past couple of years, we have built hundreds of this type without substantial modification, certainly without increased performance. And, we plan to build thousands more, all with lapped joints, with dangling tail wheels and with other things which serve to slow up an airplane in the air.

There is probably good reason for making no change but we are certainly paying considerable for continuing to fly these relatively inefficient aerohynamic objects through the air, for millions of miles.

> C. R. Smith Brigadier General, U.S.A.

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RAE/h1/6109

16 Sept 43

Assignment of Aircraft of The Air Inspector

Deputy Chief of the Air Staff THEU AC/AS, OC&R

1

AC/AS OCR. Allocations and Programs Division

1. a. C-60 type airplanes are now allegated

1. a. C-60 type airplanes are now allecated up through about 20 October 1943. Nine (9) of these are to be modified for navigational training for the Training Command, one (1) is to be medified for fereign service for the Army Airways Communications Wing and ten (10) are to fill allocations made to the Air Transport Command last July.

b. It is contemplated that after the above allocations are filled, the mext C-60 will be allocated to the Eleventh Air Force as a replacement, four (4) to the Training Command as replacements for four (4) C-60s lost and one (1) more for a navigational trainer.

g. It is estimated that a total forty (40) C-60s, in addition to those required by paragraph b, will become available by 31 December and that no more thereafter will be produced. These forty (40) are now tentatively allocated to the Air Transport Command.

2. A. The fifteen (15) larger simplenes required by The Air Inspector can be met as follows:

b. Permanent assignment of the four (4) B-18s and three (3) B-34s now on lean from the Training Command. Training has agreed to release these.

g. The assignment of five (5) AT-23s which are now available. The AT-23 is a stripped-down B-26 which results in a considerably lower take-aff and landing speed.

d. The allocation of three (3) C-60s from December expectancies which will be diversions from the Air Transport Command.

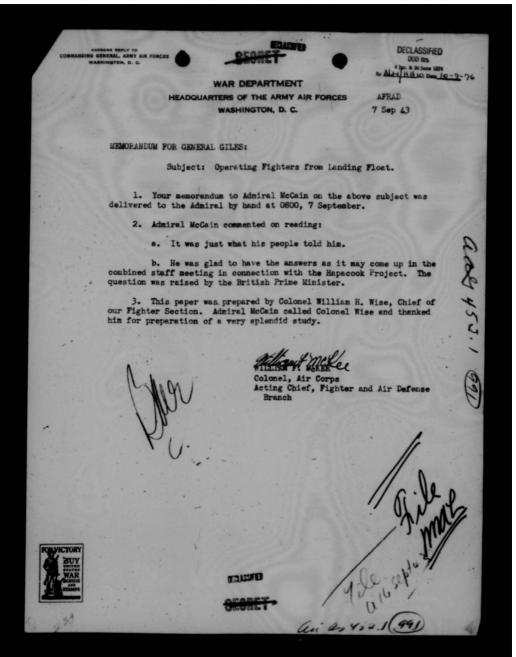
3. a. In reference to the request for the immediate assignment of eleven (11) UC-43s, only eight (8) more airplanes of this type are now scheduled to become available to the AAF by 31 December 1943, and availability of this type ceases after that date. It is planned to send as many of these eight (8) as actually materialise to the Fifth Air Force to supplement and attrit those of this type now in that theater. The UC-78 and the UC-64 are the only other utility airplanes becoming available to the AAF at the present time. The UC-64 is a utility cargo plane and the number is small. All UC-64s are being allocated to foreign theaters and to meet a commitment of one hundred (100), to the Air Service Command.

b. For your information, the UC-78 is apparently not being favorably leoked upon by many field agencies. This is because it does not have single engine performance it cannot fly under instrument conditions and it is restricted from flying in turbulent air. In consequence, other requests for blanket replacement of assigned UC-78s have been received and refused. It is understood that no more will be procured after the first of the year of this type.

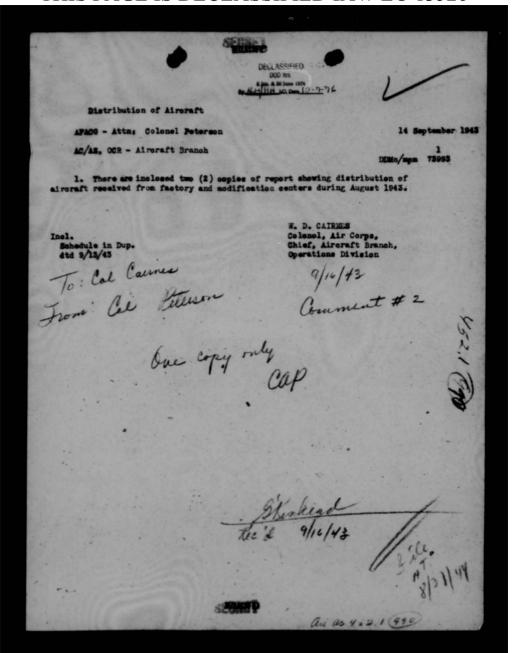
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	Assignment of Aircraft	of The Air Inspector		
Deputy C	hief of Air Staff		16 80	pt 43
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constituent	ion of the plan propose ions Branch, Allocation	d in parabranh 2. If	to the office of origin f acceptable, direct communi- mili result in the allocat	cation
			O. P. MEYLAND Colonel, Air Corps	
Coordina	tion:			-
AC/AS	, Training			iber 43
Os The A	ir Inspector		DATE 17 Septem	ber 43
ROM: Chief	of the Air Staff.	for further reserve a	COMMENT NO. 4 MAL/mdg/5265 and recommendations if indi	3
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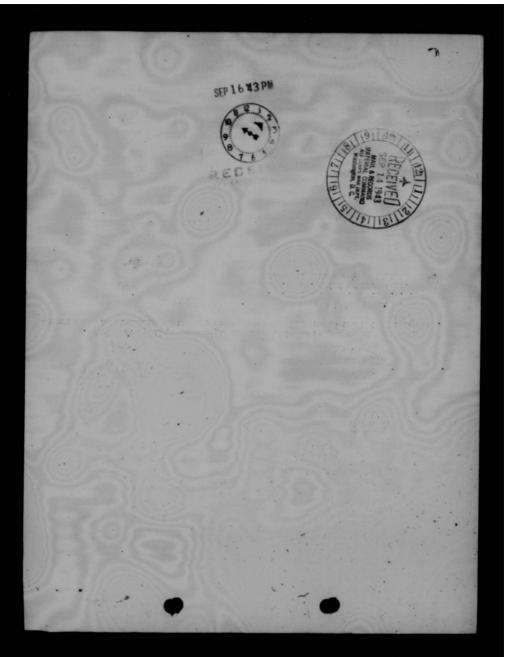


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SUBJECT:	Inspection of B-29		
		tautal Maintenance . i	0.17-117
TO: A	ssistant Chief of Air Staff, Ma Distribution (ATTN: Genera		DATE 9-13-43
FROM: De	eputy Chief of the Air Staff		WEH: JT 5246
W	General Giles directs to oreign officers the opportunity aived in the case of Air Commodince they are assigned to the E	ore Sharpe and Wing Comma	he B-29 be
		WILLIAM	/ / Y/V
cc Genera	al Kuter	Brigadier Gener	al, U. S. Army, the Air Staff.
	eputy Chief of Air Staff, ttention: Gen. Hall	1700	ate: 15 Sept 1943 comment No. 2 FP/ss/71500
PROM: AC	C/AS, MALD	&v	N
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arought t	to the attention of the various	B. R. METERS, RRIG. Actg. Asst. Chief of Materiel, Maintenan	GEN., U.S.A.,Q
brought t	o the attention of the various	B. E. MATERS, BRIG. Actg. Asst. Chief of	of Air Staff,
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P-39 Performance.

Asst. Chief of Air Staff, Intelligence.

Chief of the Air Staff.

13 September 43

MAL/mde/5 65

The Chief of the Air Staff has noted the attached memorandum received from AC/AS, NMAD and before ennunciating a policy reference the propriety of wide spread dissemination of such detrimental material desires your comments reference the specific instance completed of.

Att: Memo for C/AS fm. MM&D 9/11/43.

MILLARD A. LIBBY, Colonel, G. S. C., Secretary of the Air Staff.

TO: Chief of the Air Staff

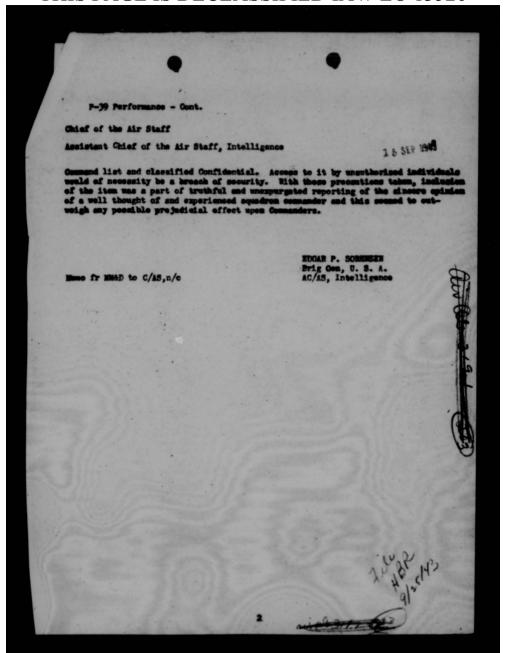
PROM: Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Intelligence

Comment No. 2

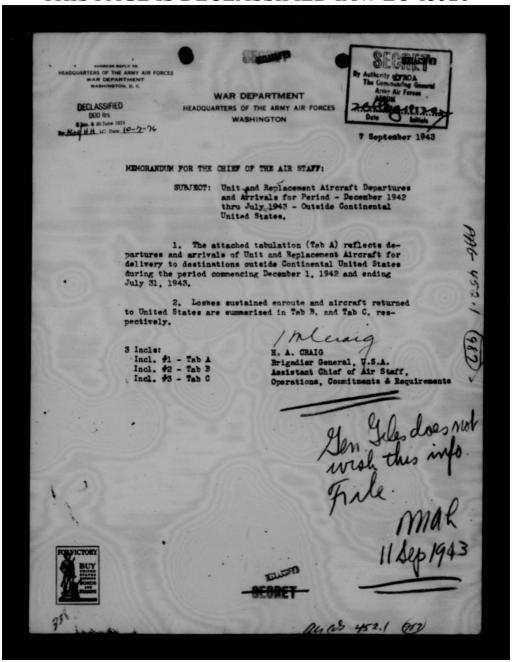
1 5 SEP 1943

- 1. The process of digesting and disseminating interviews given at this Readquarters by officers returning from theatres with combat or operational experience is carried out by the Interview and Editorial Section, Current Branch, Informational Division, AC/AS Intelligence.
- An evaluation for fact is made by the Interview and Editorial Section and editing is done partly on that basis and partly for mere coherence. Wherever questions of policy are involved, the matter is taken up with higher authority.
- 3. In order to avoid the loss of what might be vital intelligence, it is seldon the policy to suppress statements made in good faith by officers with wide experience in combat areas. However, a most decided effort is made to limit the distribution of material doubtful as to policy to a list of officers of such rank and command position that they may be presumed to have the true facts and not be unduly or harafully influenced by the stated coining of one individual. The distribution known as Command goes only
- 4. With respect to the item in the foreign given by Major John W. Mitchell, as mentioned in Brig. General B. E. Mejers' memo to the Chief of the Air Staff, dated 11 September Subject: P-39 Performance discomination was limited to the

au as 452 /988

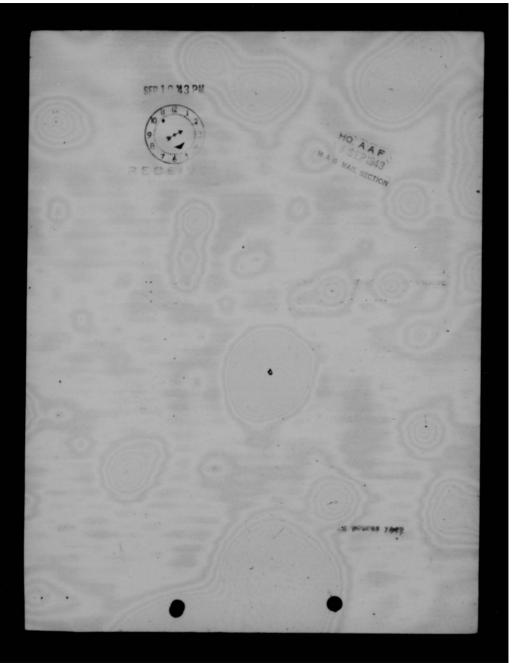


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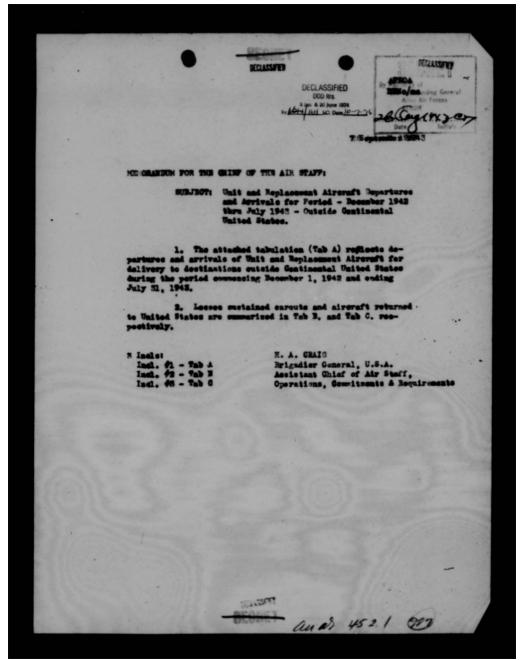


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*Unit and Replacement Airplane Departure and Arrivals
Period - December 1942 thru July 1943 (Including Enroute as of 11/30/42)

	DEPARTURES			LOSSES	DELAYS E	ROUTE	ARRIVALS
	Enroute as of Nov. 30, 1942	Departures Dec. 1942 thru July 1943	Total Departures 12/42 thru 7/43 (incl. enroute as of 11/30/42)	Losses (See Tab B)	Airplanes Returning to U.S. (See Tab C	Enroute 7/31/43	Total Arrivals 12/42 thru 7/43
Heavy	50	2098	2148	39	3	53	2053
Medium	110	1848	1958	77	13	150	1718
Light	23	223	246	40	0	8	198
Dive	0	467	467	0	9	83	375
Fighter	422	3692	4114	219	39	438	3418
Photo	21	135	156	11	0	5	140
Transport	73	555	628	12	1	26	589
Transport ATC **	. 3	265	268	4	0	36	228
Others	49	384	433	8	6	37	382
Totals	751	9667	10418	410	71	836	9101

*Air Forces 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, Atlantic Bases

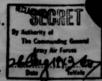
**ATC airplanes departing for delivery to ATC activities outside Continental United States

Source: Aircraft Branch Chart - subject as above and Airplane Departure and Arrival summaries. Statistical Control Division Reports -- SC-AS-3, SC-AI-3

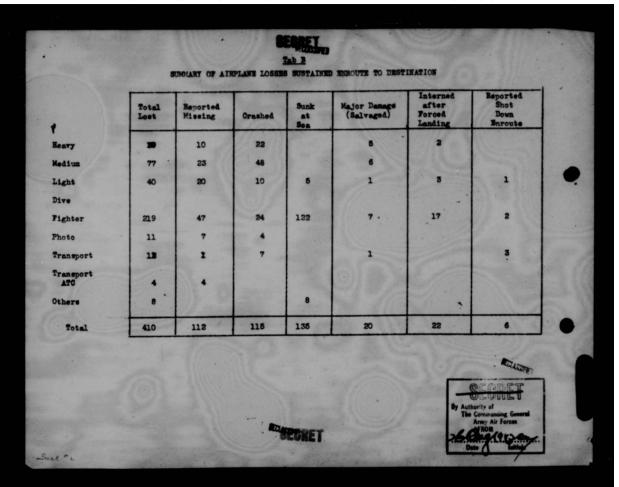
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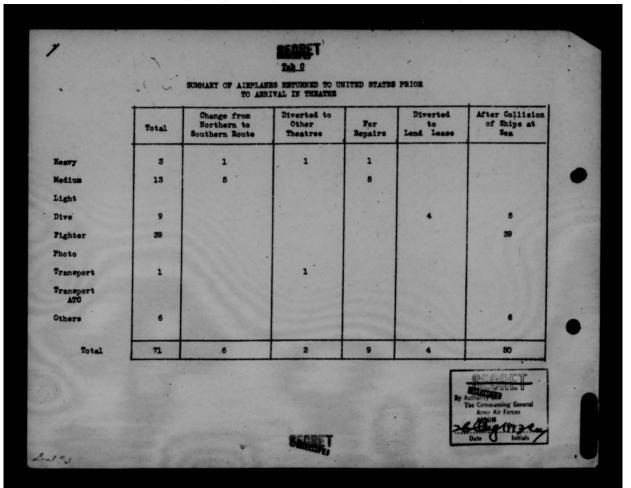
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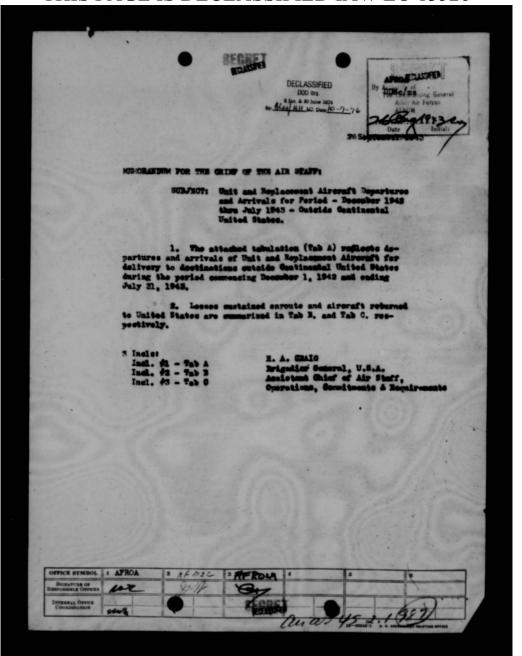




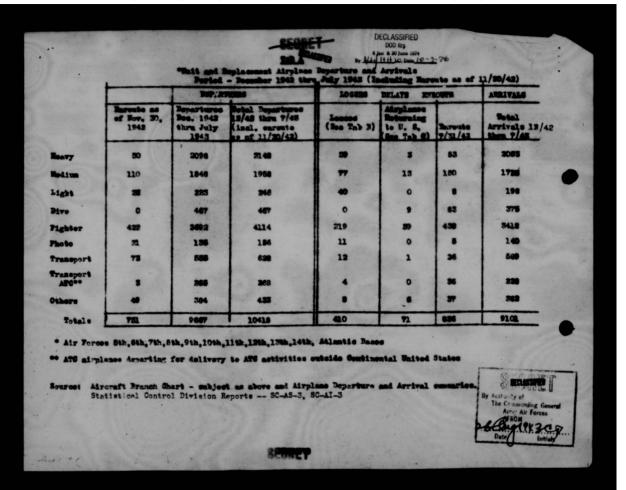
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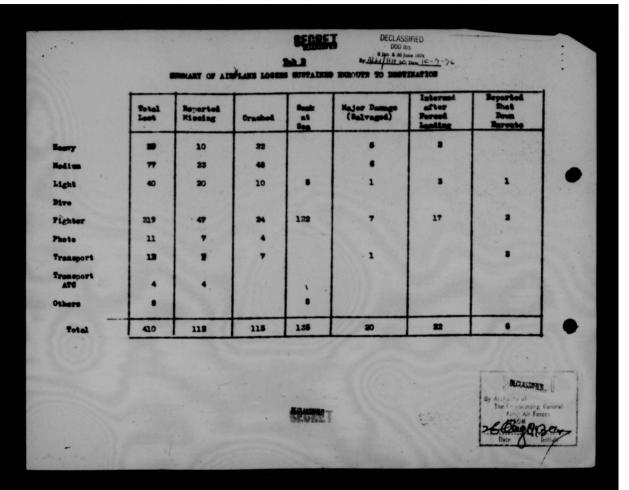
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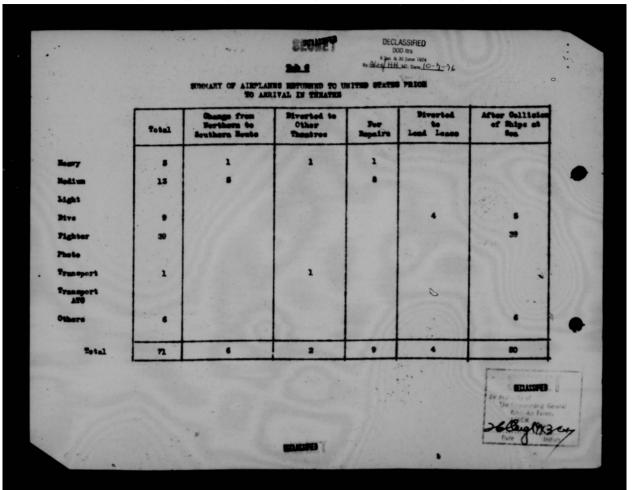
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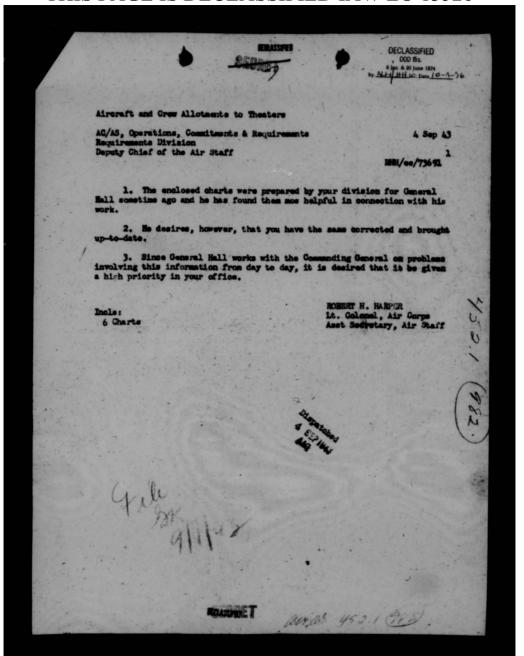


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	CLASSIFIED HEADQUITTERS AR DOO itrs.		NO.
- And	Alf 10: Date 10-5-76	0116.00	FILE NO.
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:	AC/AS, NOWD	4 1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/	DATE & September 1
OM:	Deputy Chief of Air Staff		ESP/eva/6371
	1. General Giles direct C-69 (Constellation) and to p	s that plans be made to stop out all efforts on fighters.	production of the
	2. Will you please give can be stopped (to use up par have, and how production of P	me a brief memorandum outlints already fabricated), how made a second of the second outliness and the second outliness are secon	ning when production many C-69's we would
		- 201	6)
•		EDWIN S. PERI	RIN,
		Brigadier General Deputy Chief of A	
			6 September 19
ro:	Deputy Chief of Air Staff, 8r	ig. General E. S. Perrin	Comment No. 2 BFM:dh 3153
From:	Deputy AS/AC, M.M.&D.		
I am	1. We are now in the proportion. This was a matter preparing a plan for increasin mitted at an early date.	cess of studying the possibil of conference with General 0 g the production of P-38 air;	diles this morning.
		2	1
		BE	MEYERS
		Brig.	General, U.S.A.
-			ty Ass't. Chief of Vitaff, W.M.&D.
- 43	and utant General	DA	TE 7 September 43
M: Ch	ief of the Air Staff.		ANGENT NO. 3
			H/mlg/73691
	1. Noted.		/ /
	2. For file.	(D)	1111 / 1
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	· · · ·	Lieut. Colone	ARPER,

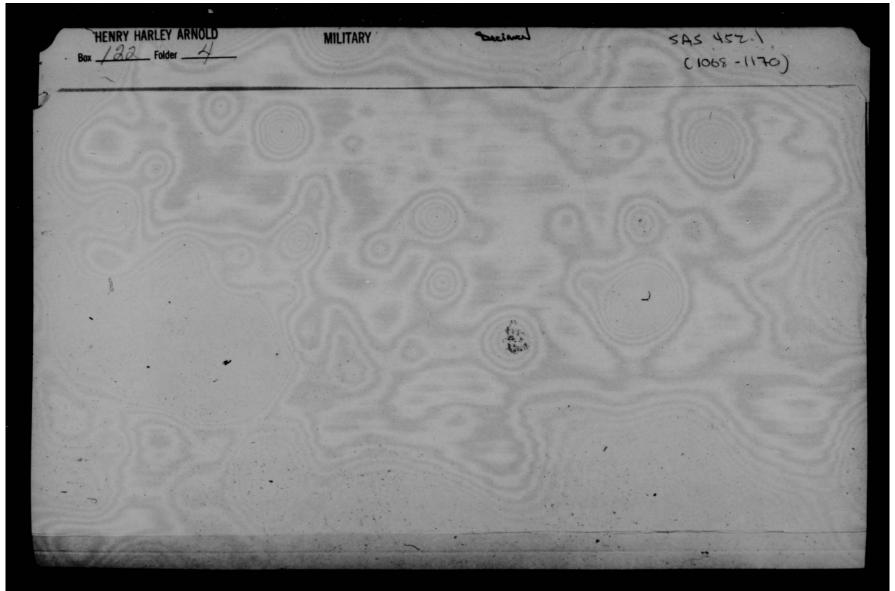


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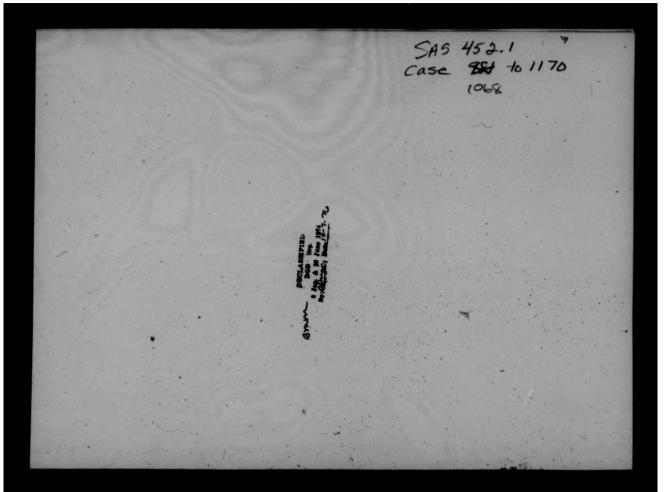


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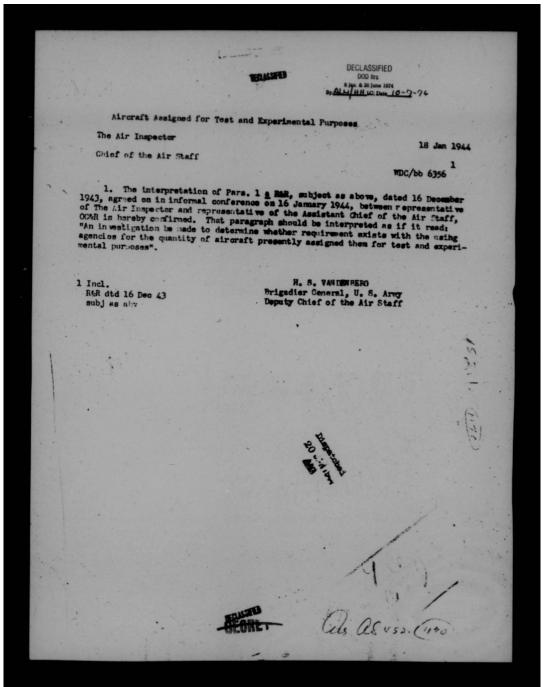
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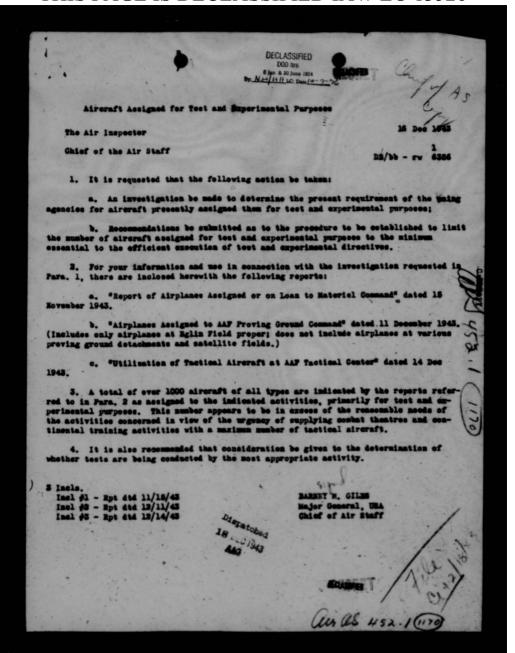


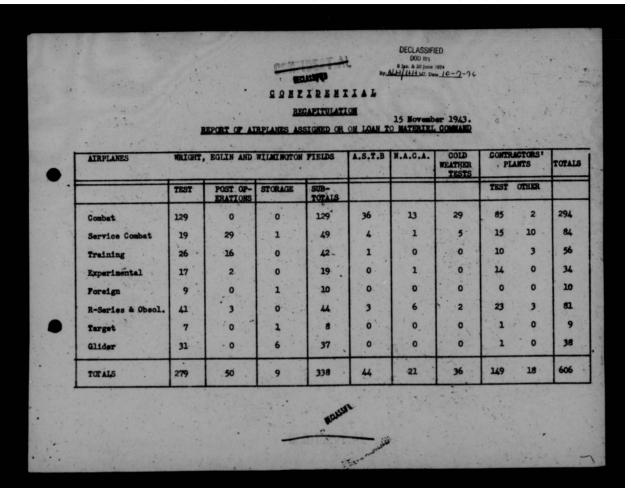
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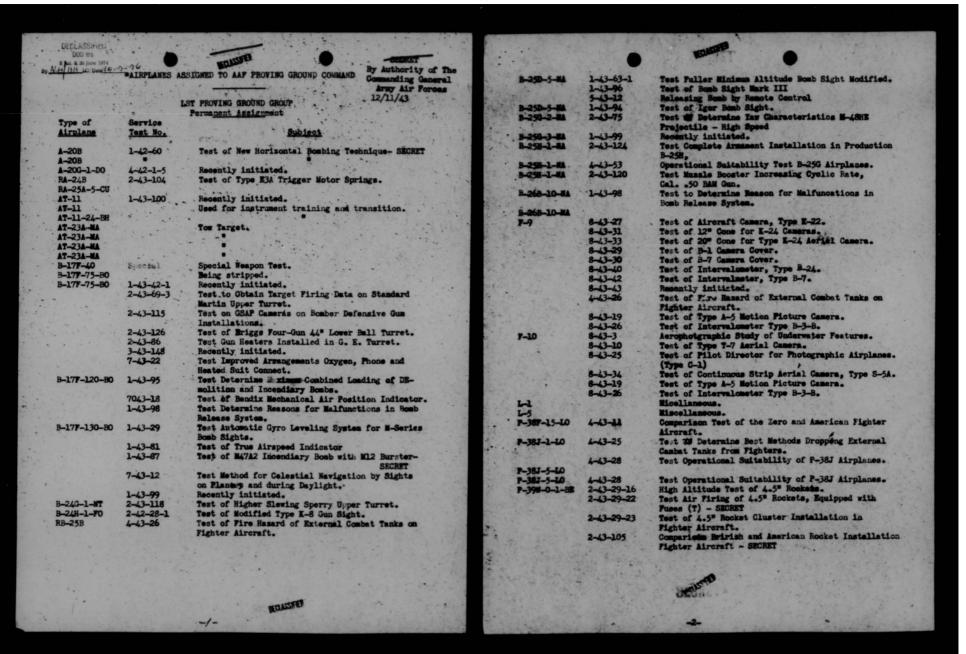
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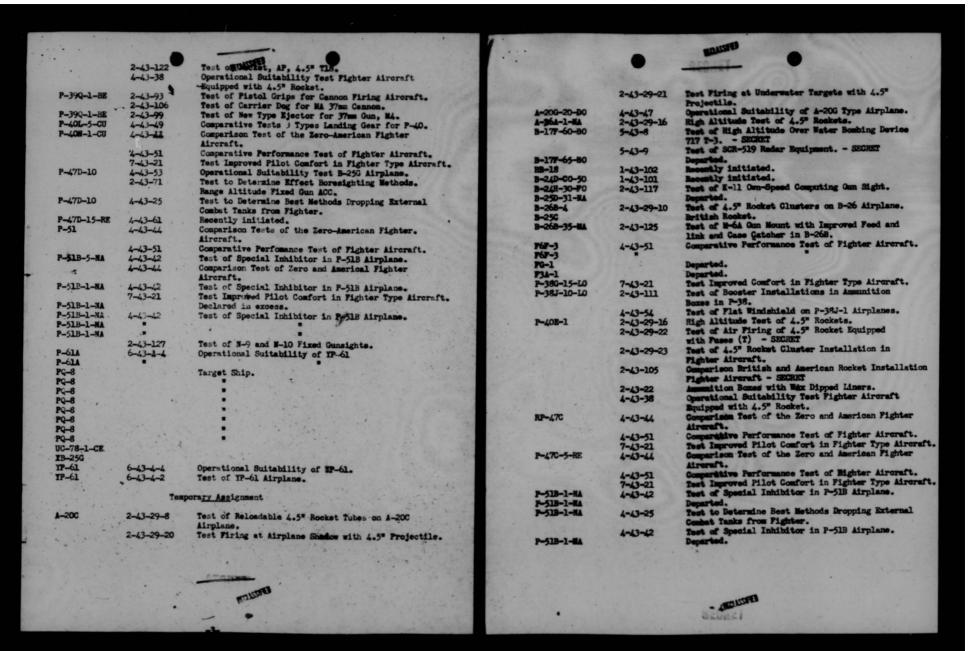


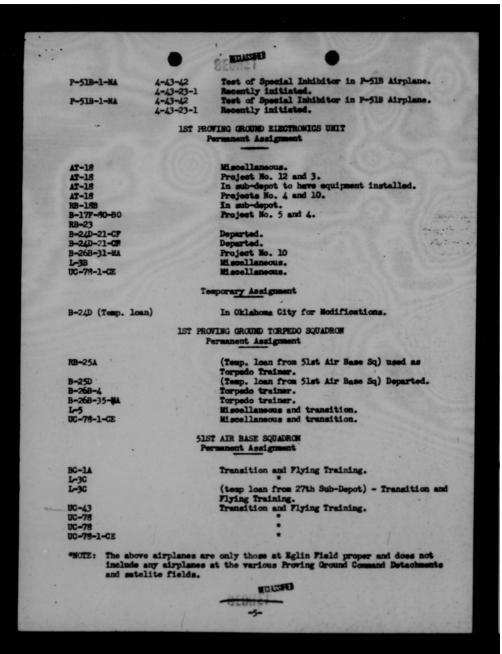


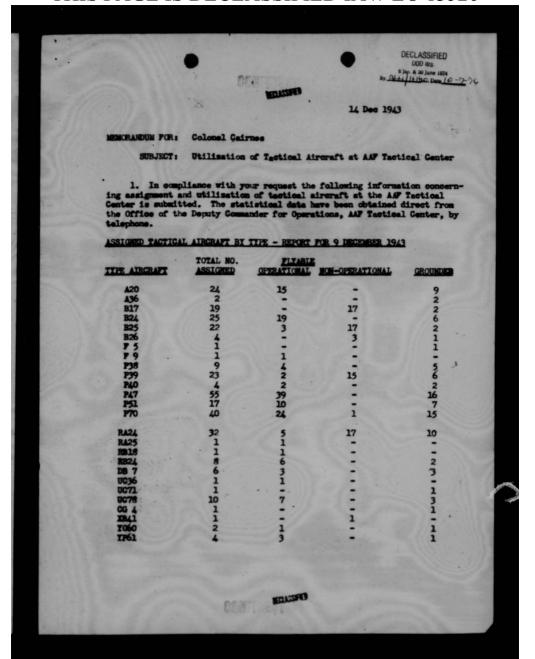


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SOURS FLOWN BY TACTICAL AIRCRAFT (OPERATIONAL AND NON-OPERATIONAL) DURING PERIOD 11 NOVEMBER THROUGH 10 DEGEMBER 1943 BY TYPE AIRCRAFT AND MISSION

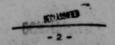
MISSION	HRAVY	HEDIUM BONEUR	LIGHT ROBBER	FIRSUIT*
Hev. Trng Gunnery Trng	1412 hre 65	435 lare	282 hrs 35	2827 hrs 376
Bosb Trng High Alt. Trng Ascrial Photo Trng Transition Trng Instrument Trng Formation Trng	452 435 0 331 71 172	97 6 0 255 48 369	0 0 18 10 310	6 899 14 1569 587 1929
Tact Demonstration AAF Board Proj Tactical Test Service Test	133 54 41 32	0	240 85 400 0	1028 589 262 380
TOTAL HOURS	3199	1212	1380	9936
Average No. Flyable	43	23	14	161
Hours Per Month Per Plyable Aircraft	74.4	52.7	97.8	61.6

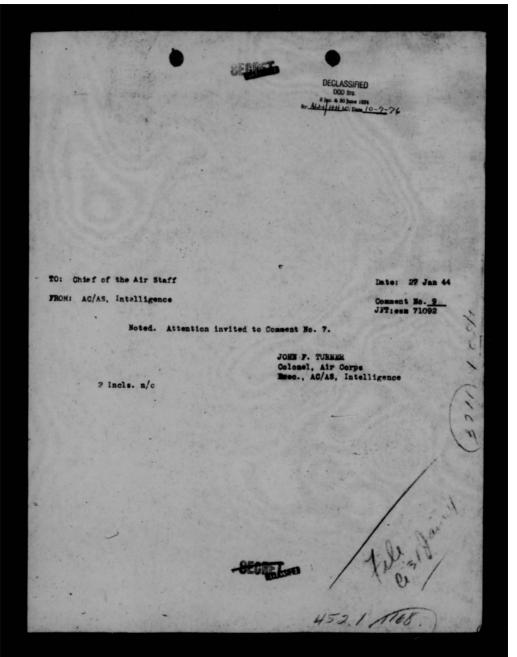
 All tactical aircraft assigned to the AAF Tactical Center are being used for tactical purposes by that Command. None are reported as available for other assignment.

3. Pursuant to an arrangement proposed by the Office of the Asst C/AS, Training (Colonel Berr) and concurred in by Allocations, all P-51 aircraft assigned to the Tactical Center will be reassigned to the Third Air Force in exchange for P-39's and P-63's.

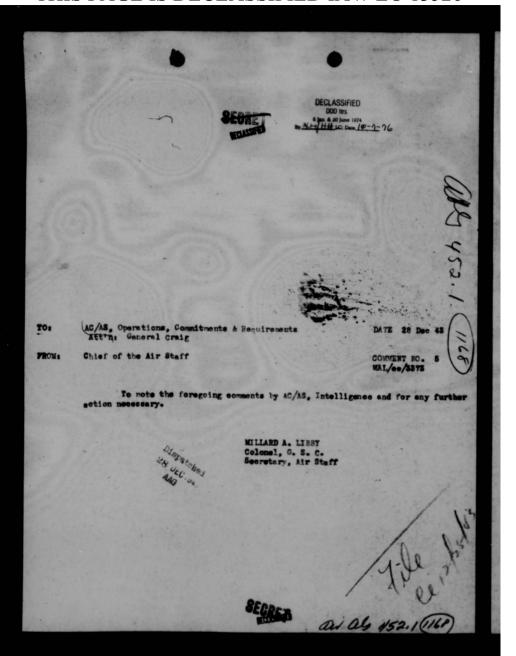
Russell A. Pisher /s RUSSELL A. PISHER Major, Air Corps Idaison Officer

"Includes thirty-six (36) P-70's, four (4) XP61's and eleven (11) A20's used as pursuit sireraft by 481st Hight Fighter Group.

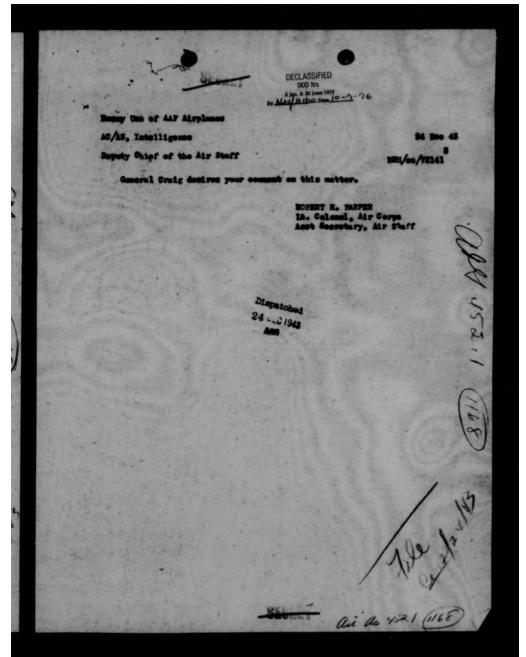




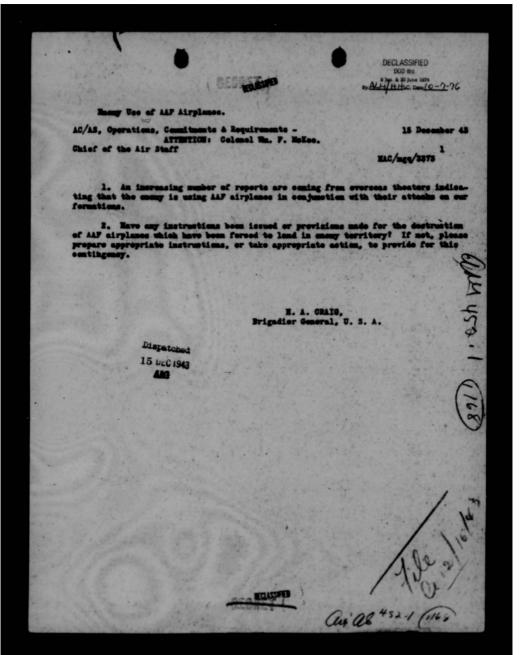
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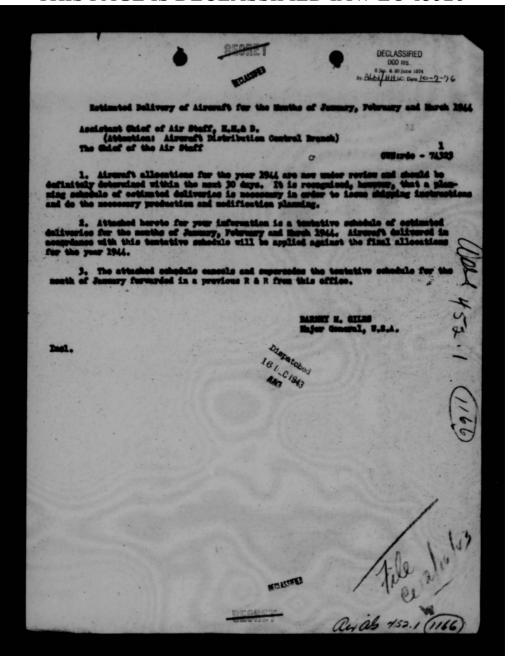
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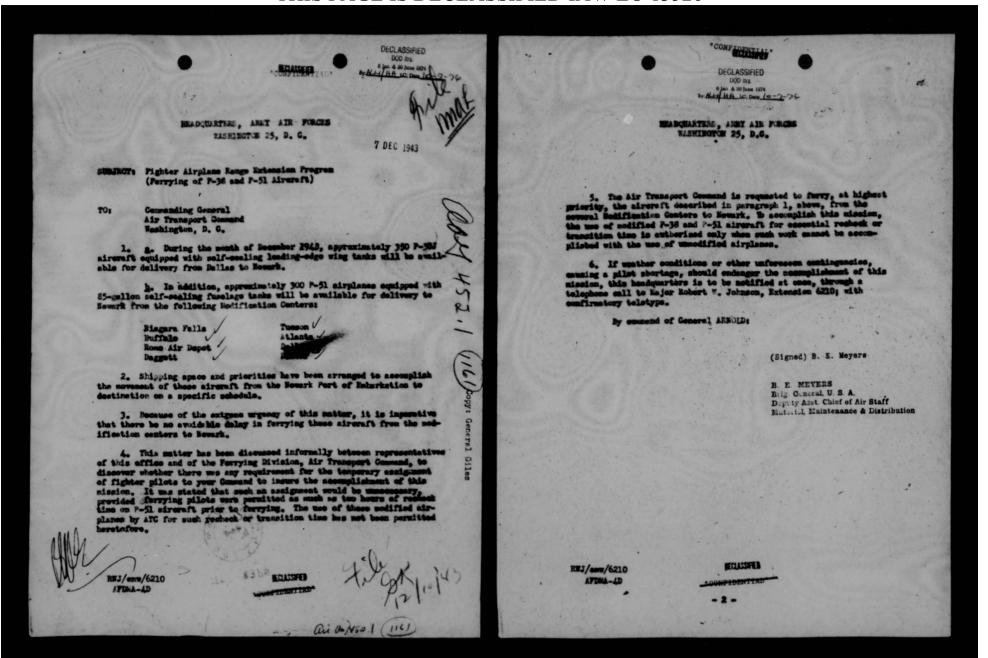
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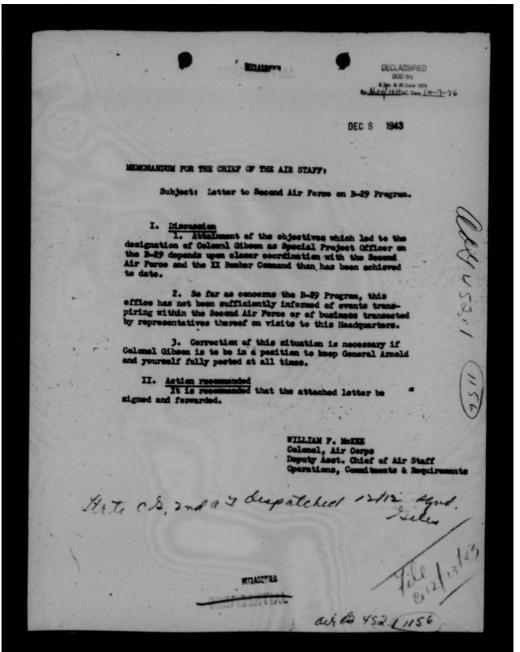


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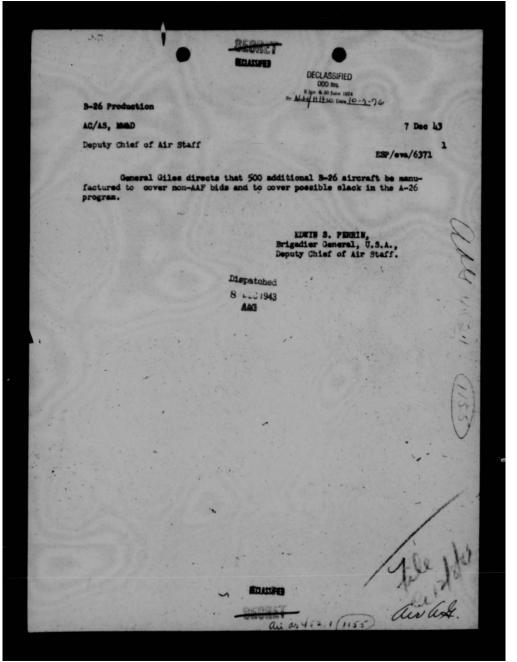
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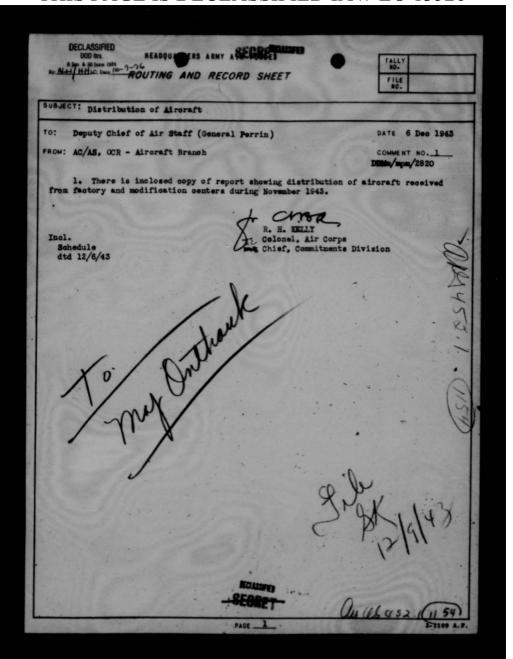


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	Subjects 3-3	• Production	SECRE	DECLASSIFIED DOO ITS By Market Lith LC Dawn 10-7-76 At 10-7-76
20.		Air Staff (Goneral Perri	(a)	Date 11 Dec 1948
	o. An that could be pr	eriel Temmand investigationer, for 800 addition optimistic estimate as educed during 1944 would itional by 81 December 1	to the number of ad to be 30 additional	develop the following: ditional 3-36 airplance by 1 July 1944 and a
	b. Upo tail 3-26 product	a decision by the Commercial votes, plans were made to	utilise copasity	released at Martin,
	b. Ups tail 3-35 produce haltimore, to fr Placing an addit 3-30 program. 2. A confe Air Staff, Flass planes available benefit to justi requirements for would not be req	a decision by the Commerties, plans were made to rather the 3-30 program is ional order at this tim rease this morning with , COMM and MMD indicate during the first six p fy placing an additional the year would indicate mired during the last he	representatives of that the small quite and that the small quite and that a that the small quite af 1944 would that the small quiter and that a that the small quiter and that a	released at Martin, ild 3-30 mession. a would retard the Assistant Chiefs of martity of 3-36 airmet be of sufficient review of the total al 3-36 airplance



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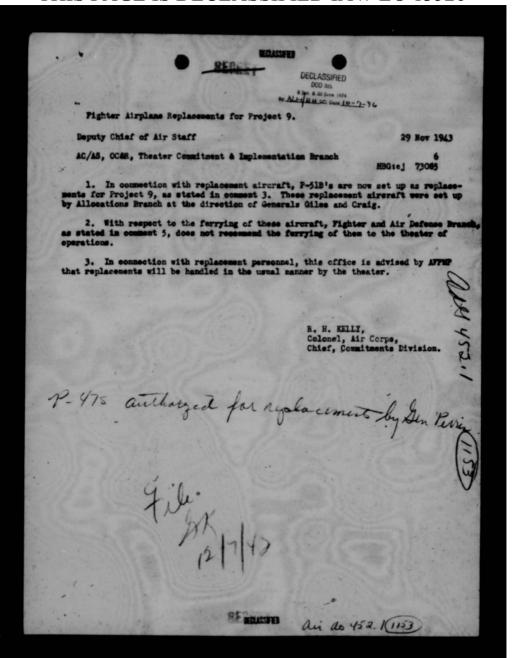


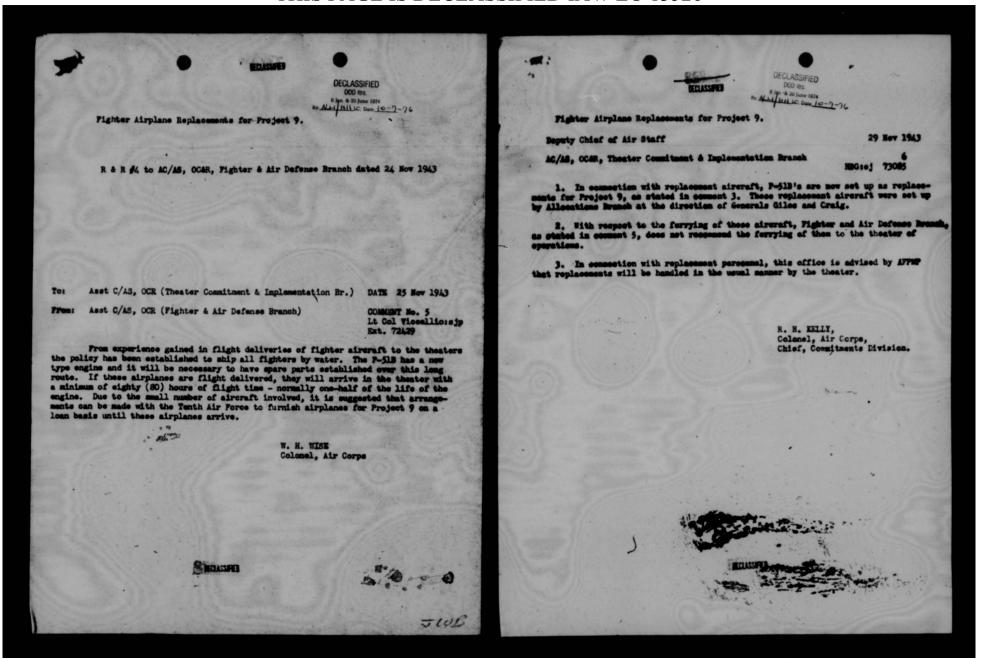
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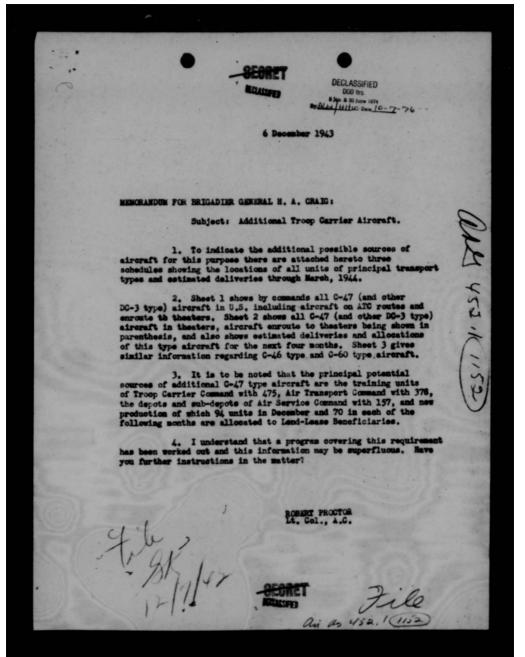
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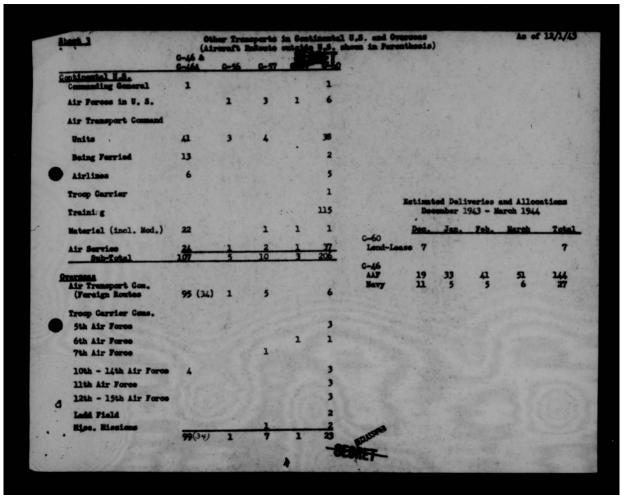


Shopk 1 Continental U.S.	(Including	47 and of	ther DG- m ATG B	3 Type A	irereft :	in U.S.	stere) . A	DECLASSIFIED OOD RITS Fig. 6 30 June 1974 He HH LC. Date 10 -	As of 11/30/43
(Including ATC Foreign Rost		G-18	6-19		G-52	0-53	C-84	Sub-Total	Gomend Tot
Troop Carrier Command									
Units in Training	356	5	9	3	4	98		475	-
Other than Training	5		1					14	
Inloute to Theaters	. 61					2		65	552
Air Transport Command									
oq. and Perry Units		1	9			2	2	18	
Training Units		1	26	1				26	
Being Ferried	49	1	1			1		52	
Leased to Airlines	14	1	28			5		4	
Foreign Routes	185	3	7		1	35	1	232	378
Material Command									
Unite	11					1		12	
Modification Centers	16							16	2
Service Command		. 1	. 9	1		. 5	1	22	
Depots and Sub-Depots	142		5	2				157	179
Commanding General Training Command	2	6		1 1		1		9 2	9 2
California-Arisona Maneuver Tactical Conter	1		1	1. 16	1	***	300	1	1
	852	19	95	PIRE		166			1150

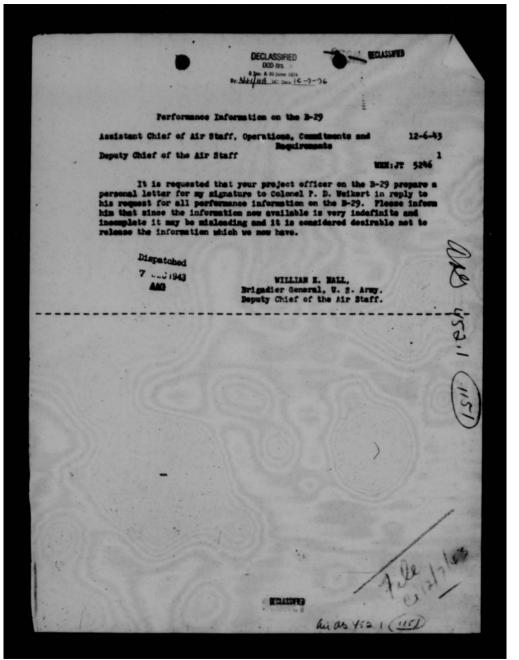
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ment .	6-47 and other 20-3 Type Aircraft in Theaters (Aircraft Enloute show in parenthesis - Also show on Sheet 1)							4	e 11/30/43
In Theaters and extends U.S.	G-47 & G-47A	0-48	Segue	G-50 G-5	2 0-5	3	0-61	Sub-Fotel	second Total
Troop Carrier Commands									
5th Air Force	291 (17)							291 (17)	
6th Air Force	7		6					IJ	
7th Air Force	7				4	33		n	
8th Air Force(& 9th)	93 (34)	1			30	(2)		124 (36)	
Oth Air Force (& 14th)	30 (6)		10.					34 (6)	
11th Air Force	23							23	
12th & 15th Air Forces	437 (1)				96	2		529 (1)	1000
13th Air Force	54 (3)							54 (3)	1079 (63)
Other Activities	-			,					
Atlantic Bases	2							2	
Ledd Field	1							1 .	
EnRoute U. S.					3 3 3	1		1	
Ciddle East	949 (61)	1	~		13	1 (2)	1	1088	•
		SP1976 % 7	ed Deliveri	es and Alloc r 1943 - Mar	tions of	C-47A	(Sole ty	pe)	
	Dec.	Jan.			otal				
ш	157	185		10 to	752		20%		
Havy	. 5	20	20	50	65				
Britain	13	50	50 20	20	73				
Russia	2	5	5	5	17				
10 mm	11/200	17/10/		THE PARTY	*	Hotes	Austra	in and H.E.	ber .
CONTRACTOR OF STREET	41 2/100		951	MEI					

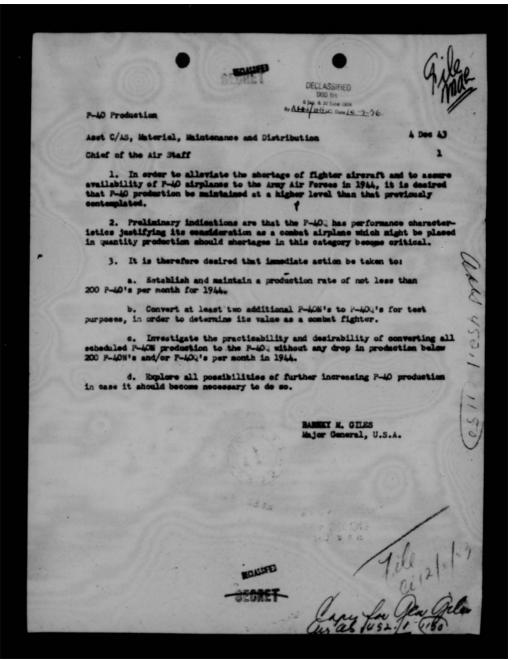
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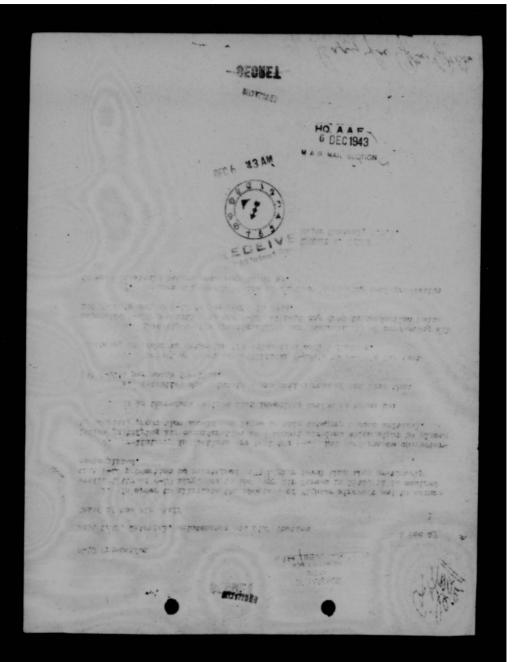
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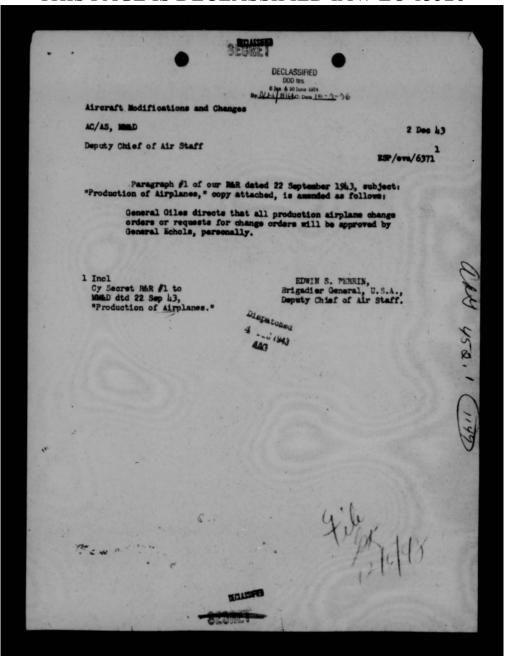
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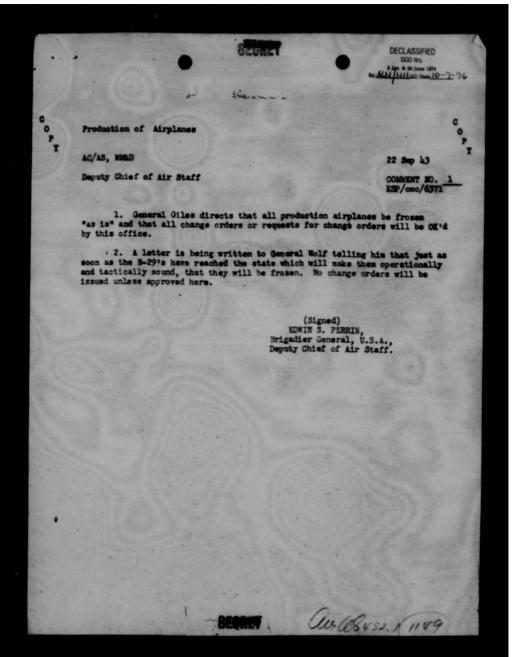
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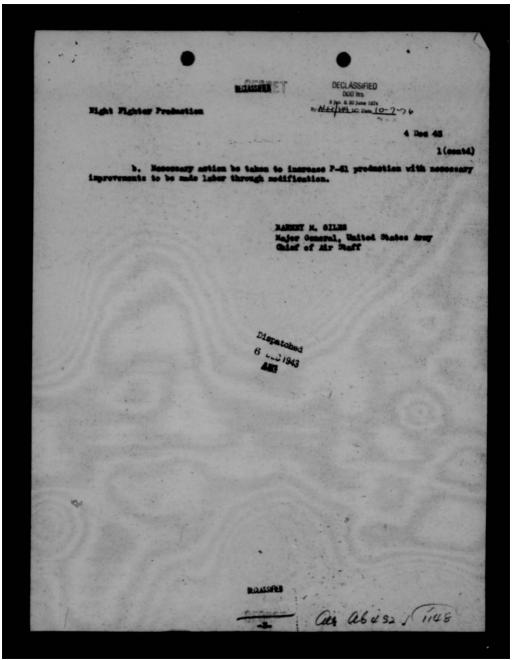


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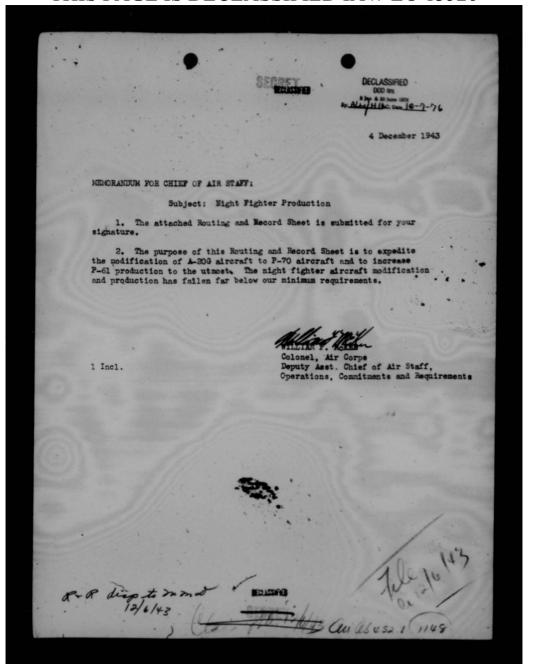


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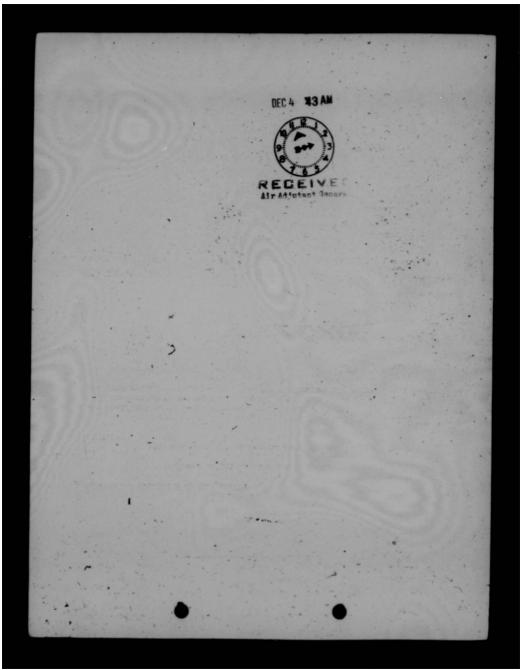


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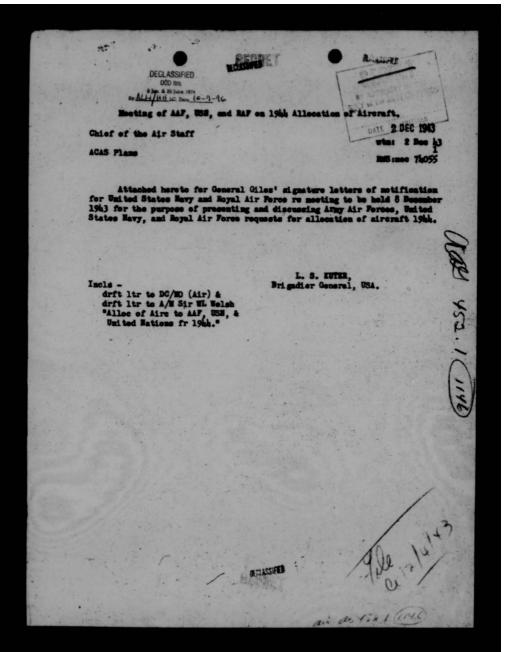


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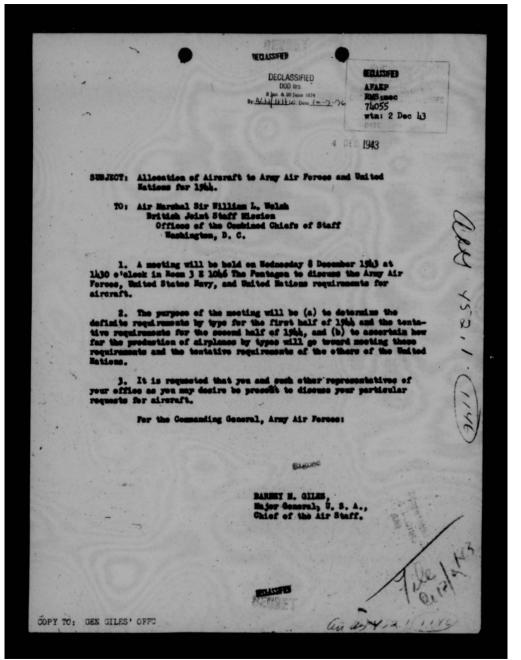
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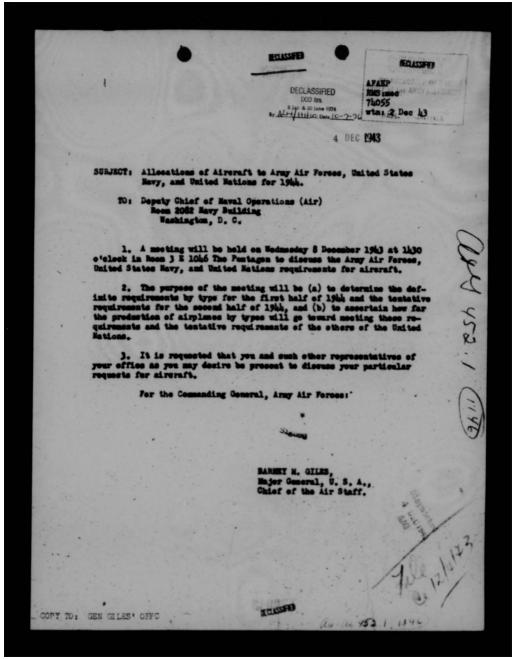


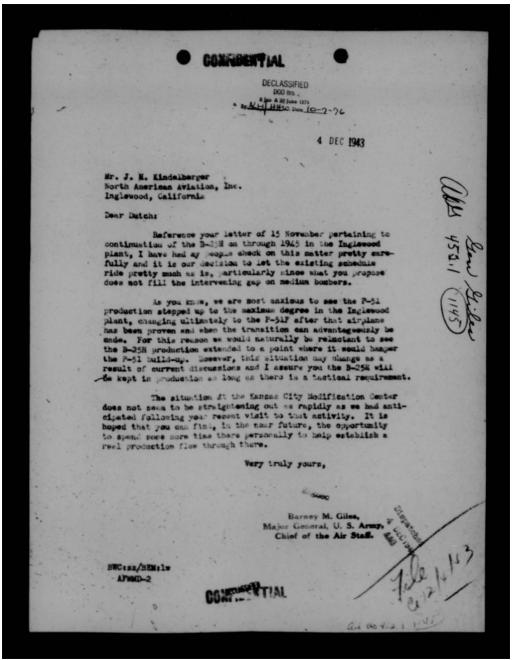
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MORTH AMERICAN AVIATION, INC. INGLEWOOD, CALIFORNIA

(penned Note: "Gen. Meyers:

Prepare reply for my signature - since we are
short - at end of 1st half of 1944 - about 6 or 800 Medium
bombers, it might be advisable to keep the B-25's in the
picture a little longer at Inglewood. (signed) B.M.G.")

PERSONAL

Major General Barney Giles Chief of the Air Staff Army Air Forces Pentagon Building Washington, D. C.

Dear Barney:

- l. We have given very serious consideration to the W-8 schedule for the Inglewood plant and are, of course, unable to come to any final conclusions through such independent consideration.
- First, while in no position to comment on military requirements, we feel that certain factors might be pointed out without intending to presume in this regard.
- 3. Regarding the B-25H now in production at this plant, it is noted that W-8 provides for discontinuing this model about the end of 1944. The B-25J, which is considerably different both tectically and constructionally, is scheduled to continue production in Mansas City. We frankly question the advisability of cutting off the B-25H, or at least scheduling any such cut-off at this time. If, as we have some reason to believe, the B-25H type is the only medium bomber scheduled for full production for the future, the elimination of the B-25H is probably based on the future use of the A-36. (This is a reasonable program but if past experience can be used as a guide, it will be much later than the end of 1944 before a new plane of this type can supplant the B-25H. Also we have some doubt that the A-26, while undoubtedly superior in many respects, can ever completely take the place of the B-25H particularly since the defensive armament of the "H" is now about the equal of the four-engine bombers when operating near ground level.

4. Again admitting that we are in no position to make such judgments, we do feel that we may be in a very bad position if we schedule the "H" out of production

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Major General Barney Giles November 15, 1943

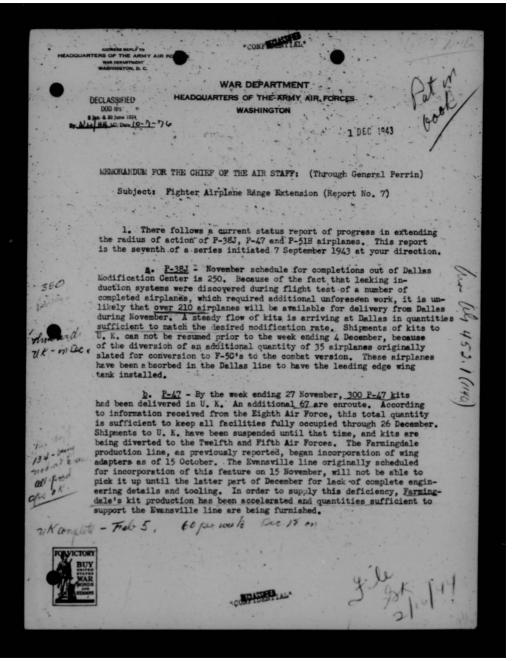
and are then called upon to produce more at a later date. The success of the "C" and "G" models in the South Pacific theatres makes this supposition reasonable from our point of view. We cannot emphasize too strongly that Kaneas City will not be able to convert "J" production into the "H" type except with long notice and with some loss in production.

- 5. Another important factor is that in spite of any plans we may make and the very best efforts of all concerned, there will be a serious loss in efficiency and labor utilisation in Inglewood for at least two months while the factory is rearranged to produce P-51 airplanes only.
- 6. All this will be done to raise the production of P-51 airplanes from a total of 500 to 700 per month (including Dallas), and this by April 1945. Actually if the overall needs were considered in the light of what model in the country should be eliminated to get 200 more P-51 airplanes per month by 1945 spring we can hardly see how the B-25R could be chosen for discontinuance.
- 7. Major Tom Garrity who is project officer from Wright Field is now in Australia with six of the B-25H's. He was a combat pilot on B-25's early in the war before being brought to Dayton. By being there for the combat trible for the new model we should get some rather quick answers. George Kenney will undoubtedly give you some official comment as soon as he can. The principal question we are uncertain about is the Co-pilet's seat which was taken out on the "H" but can be put back if necessary on due notice.
- 8. We believe that the Inglewood schedule should be set at about 80 B-25H and 250 P-51 airplanes per month (adjusted for the length of the month) and be left at this level until better answers can be developed for many of the questions outlined above. Also in a few months our ultimate capacity from the standpoint of manpower will be more apparent and the schedule can then be revised as desired.

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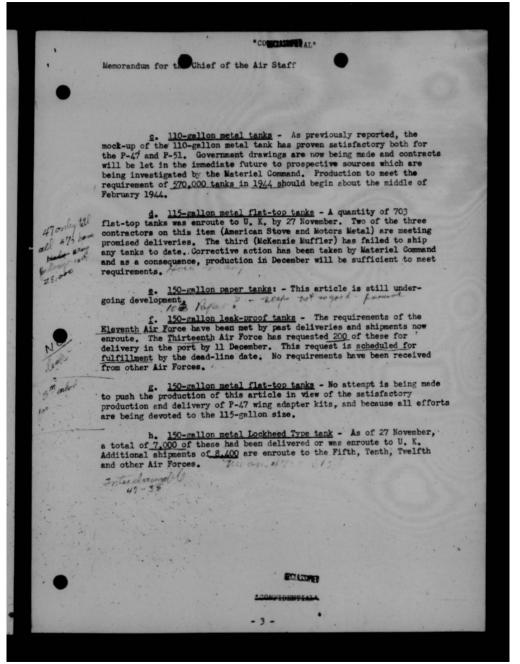
Major General Barney Giles November 15, 1943 9. I understand Fred Hopkins should be here this week together with Ramlings from ASU and T.P. Wright from ARCO. They are going to look into schedules among other things and we hope that things can be worked out to have the Inglewood schedule as outlined above. Would appreciate your comment if you feel able to give it but at any rate please give the matter of the B-25H serious thought before it is discontinued. Sincerely, /s/ Dutch J. H. Kindelberger

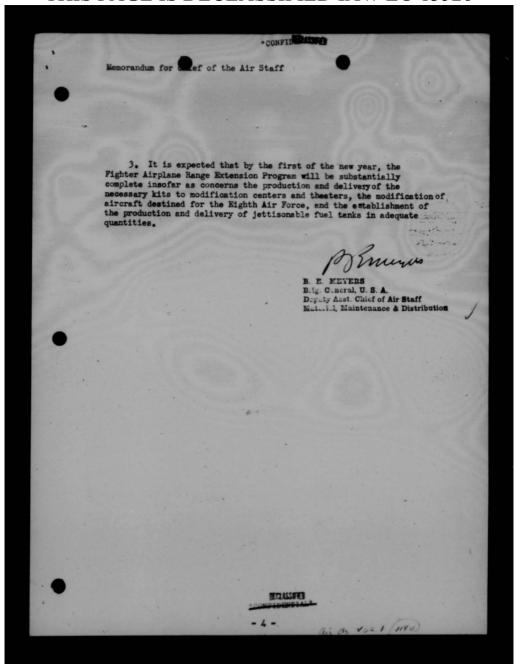


DECLASSIFIED DOD itrs Chief of the Air Staff. & 20 June 197 C. P-51B - A total of 118 P-51 kits have been delivered to U. K. with an additional 70 enroute. U. K's requirements will be satisfied completely during the month of December. The modification of P-51 aircraft has proven to be a much more complicated and extensive job than was originally extimated by North American. Instead of the 450 man-hours stated as being required, it has developed that the initial mock-ups have required 1200 man-hours. Also because of the unfamiliarity of all concerned with this airplane, a considerable length of time has been required to train crews to do the work. To meet these unexpected difficulties, modification facilities have been expanded to include a total of six centers, namely, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Rome, Daggett, Tucson and Atlanta. At each of these, work is steadily in progress with kits available in excess of number of airplanes on hand. Within the past four days there has been an increasing number of airplanes placed in the modification lines and 20 completions have been reported through 28 November. Each center has been instructed to work 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and to give this job precedence over all other Army Air Forces projects on hand at these centers except the C-46 at Buffalo and five P-38J's at Atlanta. These measures will continue in effect until such time as the rate of modified airplanes from the centers is at least equal to the factory production rate and the pool of airplanes on hand at each center is reduced to normal, that is, three days' requirement. On this basis, the actual time involved in running a P-51 through a modification center to receive a fuselage tank should be ten or eleven days exclusive of ferrying time. This condition will be relieved by 8 December 43. 2. The status of jettisonable fuel tanks for use with the three airplanes discussed in Paragraph 1 is reported below: 2. 75-gallon tanks - As of 27 November, 20,000 of these tanks had been delivered in U. K. with an additional 2400 enroute. Shipments also are enroute for the Tenth and Thirteenth Air Force in accordance with their requirements.

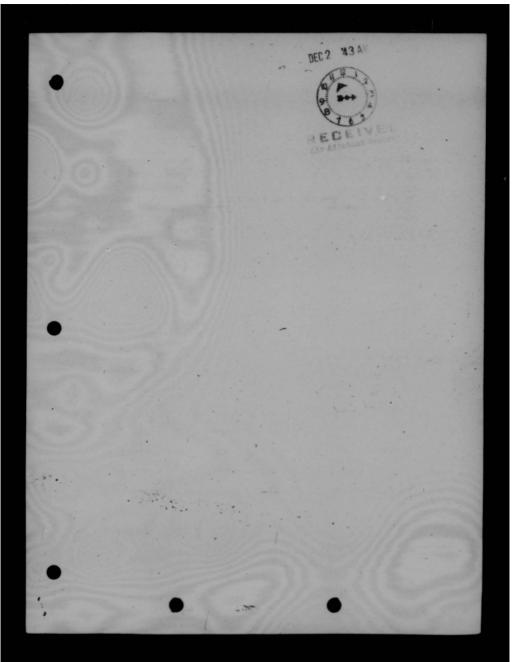
b. 75-gallon leak-proof tanks - Production of these is scheduled to start 18 December and will reach the desired rate of eight per day by 22 January 1944. Air Service Command has cabled all Air Forces requesting a statement of requirements for leak-proof tanks for low-altitude missions. The Tenth and Thirteenth Air Forces are the only ones to date which have expressed a requirement for the 75 gallon size. Initial production is tentatively scheduled, therefore, for them.

CHESTING CHANGE





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1 DEC 1943

MEMORANDUM TO MAJOR GENERAL O. P. ECHOLS:

Subject: Modification of Fighters for Long Range Recort

1. The primary objective of the Army Air Forces at this period is the successful continuation of the heavy bomberdment offensive against Germany. It is of paramount importance that every possible effort be made to fully implement this operation, and to accelerate it to the full limit of our capability. Recent operations have demonstrated conclusively that our losses of heavy bombers may become prohibitive unless fighter protection can be furnished throughout each mission. Present limitations in numbers of long range fighters proclude our implementing each bomber strike in this manner. These may not be on our side in this offensive, for every delay affords the enemy the opportunity to strengthen and perfect his defenses. Therefore, we must expedite the modification and dispatch of long range fighter aircraft by every possible means. the successful continuation of the heavy bombardment offensive against

2. It has some to my attention that as of 29 November, there were two hundred and twenty (22) P-51's and one hundred fifty-six (156) P-38's in the various medification centers for the installation of long range integral tanks, some of which have been immobilized there for more than a menth. I realize that some delay is required in establishing a producing modification line. I also realize that a backleg at the enter large enough to insure continuous efficient operation is decirable. However, I can much conserved about the large and increasing backleg of P-51's as compared to the continuing low output of the modified articles, only twenty-two (22) of which have been delivered. Diversion of the unswidified aircraft to the theater is not the answer, for the installation of the long range tanks in the maximum number of aircraft must be accomplished here, to avoid overloading the theater's already hard-pressed service command with additional modification work. with additional modification work.

3. It is my belief that this problem should and can be met by proper organization and use of our modification facilities here. I am encouraged by the recent improvement in the output of medified P-38 aircraft, but urge that you give your personal attention to the acceleration of these long range modification projects, and particularly to improving production of andified P-51 aircraft.

By command of General ARNOLD:

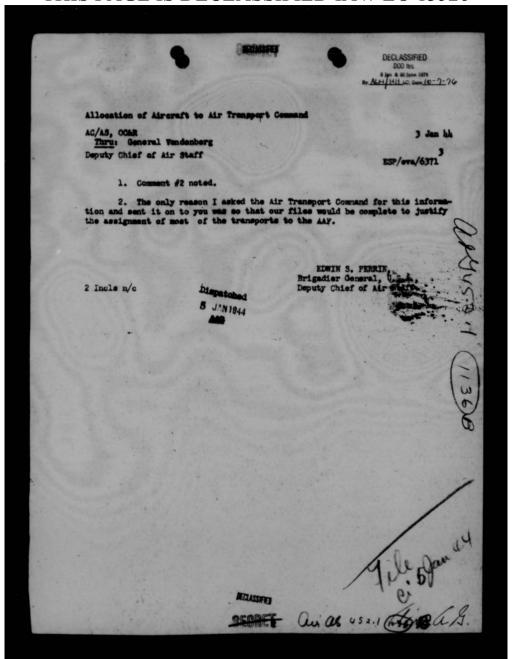
Signed

BARNET M. GILES Major General, U. S. Army Chief of the Air Staff

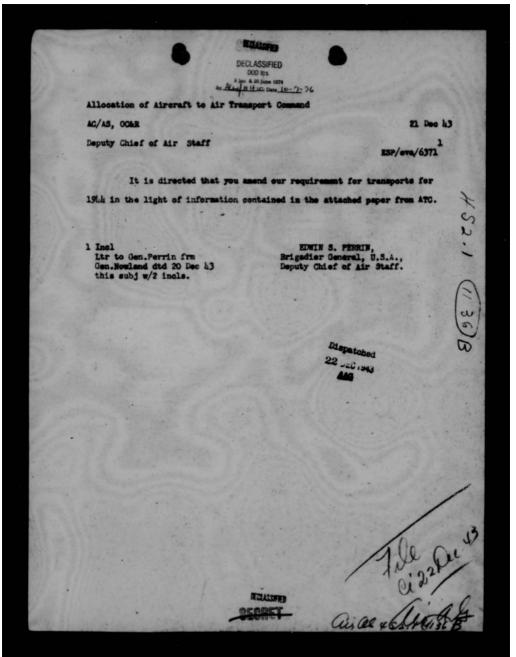
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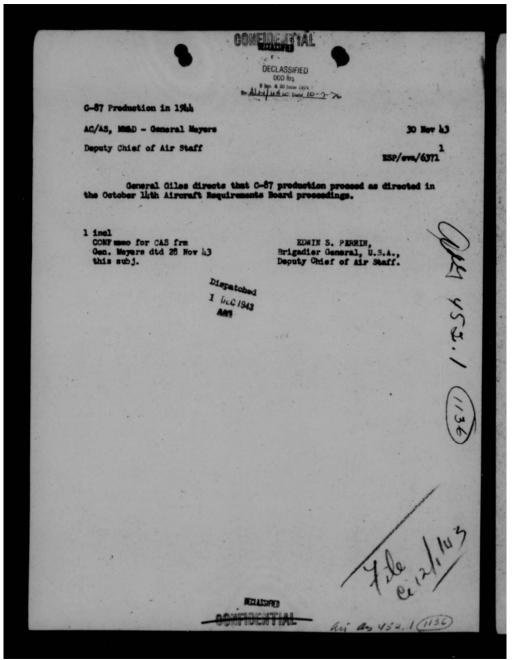
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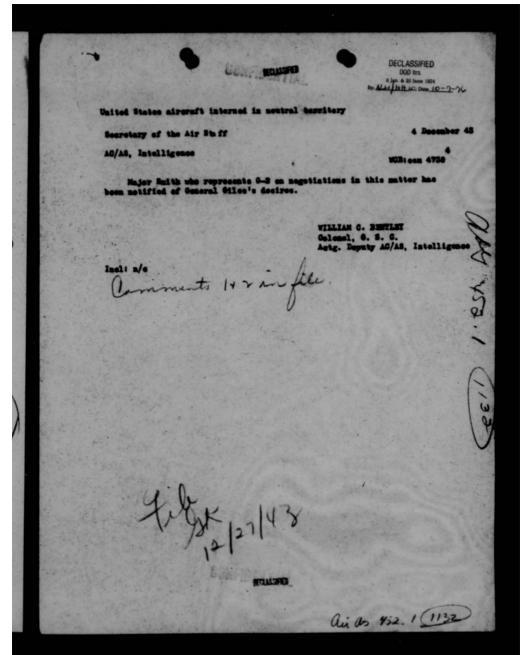
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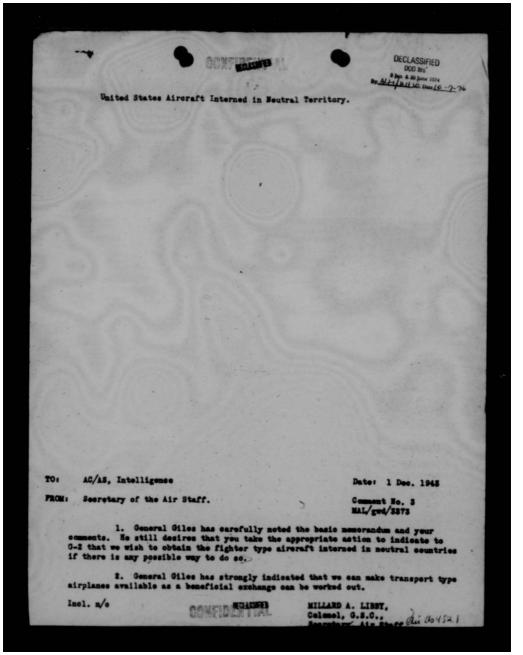
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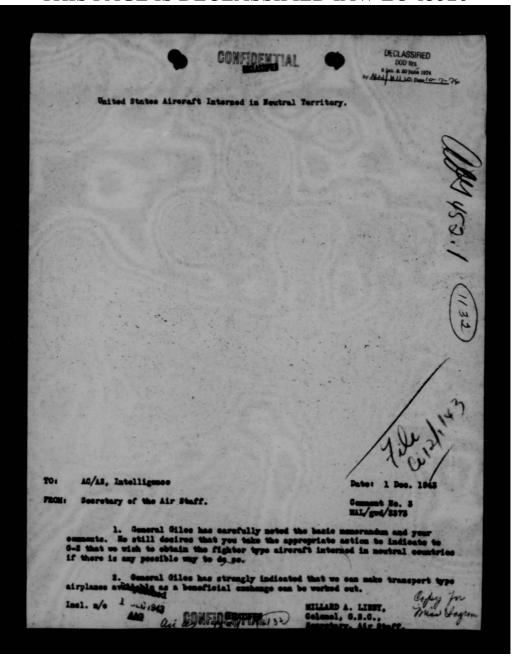


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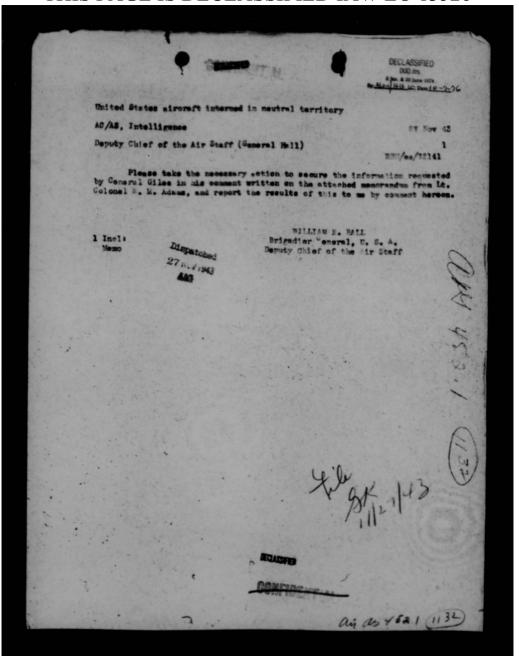


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habilitation of Aircraft for Training.

Asst. Chief of Air Staff, Plans

25 Nov 1943

Asst. Chief of Air Staff, Materiel, Maintenance & Distribution, Executive Office

S:saj:3365

1. Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Nateriel, Maintenance and Distribution concurs in the main paragraph 10, that we monitor a project for rehabilitation of aircraft, but not in sub-paragraphs a, b, & c. The manner in which the rehabilitation is commended is strictly a matter for H. N. & D. to decide.

2. A joint study by the Air Service Command and the Material Command has n directed to this end.

> BENNETT E. WEYERS Brig. General, U. S. A. Deputy Seet. Chief of Air Staff, M. M. & D.

TO:

AC/AS, Materiel, Maintenance and Distribution. 28 Nov. 194 THRU: AC/AS, Operations, Commitments and Requirements.

at So. 2

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Secretary of the Air Staff.

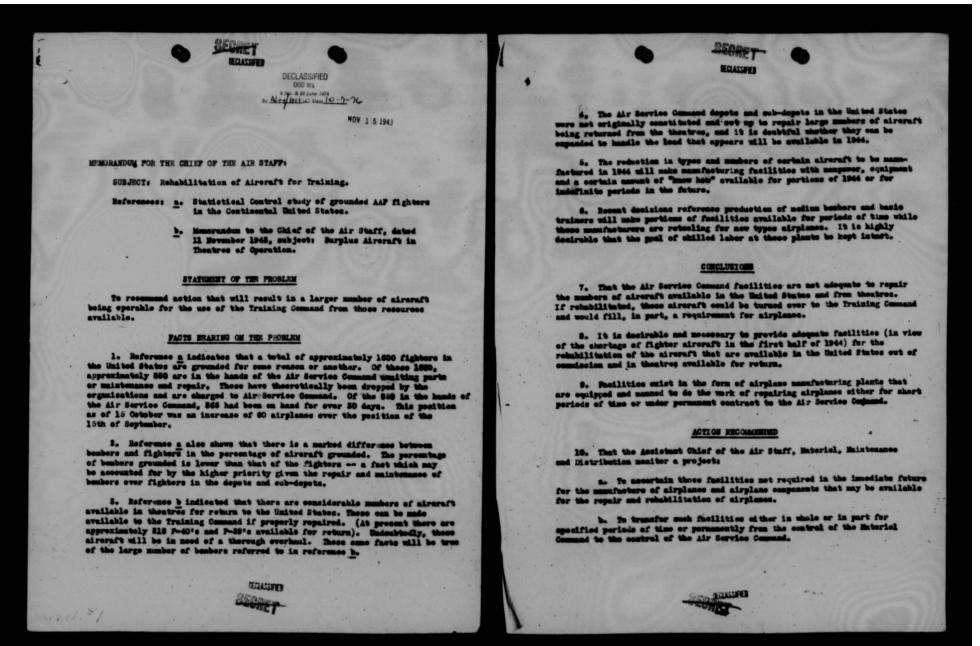
1. Reference is directed to the attached memorandum from the Air Inspector (Inclosure So. 2), dated 25 Sevember 1945, subject: "Expediting Repair of Aircraft." It appears that the Class 25 aircraft mentioned therein may furnish an initial working back-log for the facilities to be utilized, as outlined in memorandum from the Chief of Logistical Flans, dated 15 Sevember 1945, above subject (Inclosure So. 1).

2. The memorandum from the Chief of Logistical Plans has been approve by General Craig as amended by Comment No. 1 above.

3. It has been directed that a report be made by the AC/AS, Materiel, Maintenance and Distribution, thru the AC/AS, Operations, Commitments and Requirements, to the Commanding General, Army Air Forces, every thirty days, as to the activity and progress on the project outlined in Inclosure No. 1.

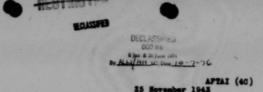
Ho. 1-Memo, dtd. 11/15/43, fra. Ch. Logistical Plans, APARP, to Ch.Air Staff, above subj., w/2 Inele.-Tabe A and B. Bo.2-Mone, dtd. 11/25/45, frm. Air Inspector to Ch.Air Staff, Subj: Expediting Repair of Aireraft.

WM. R. BURT, Lt. Colonel, G.S.C. Asst, Secretary, Air Staff.



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	CONCURRENCES			
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MEMORANDUM POR THE CHIEF OF THE AIR STAFF

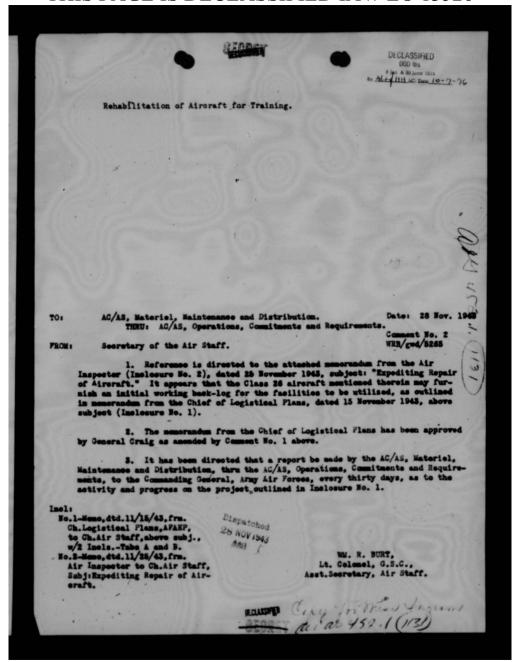
Subject: Expediting Repair of Aircraft

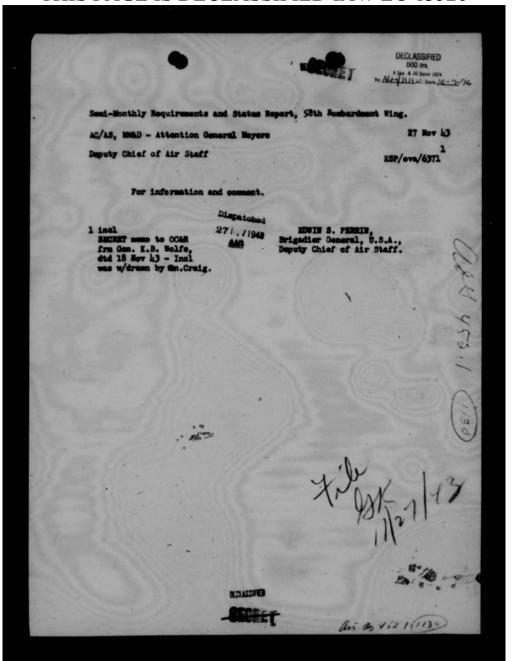
- 1. Reference is made to Memorandum on above subject dated 20 November 1943.
- 2. A letter has been written to the Commanding General of the Air Service Command regarding the large number of aircraft in the United States now in Depots and Sub-Depots and urging that all action possible be taken to expedite the repair of damaged aircraft that are now in Depots and Sub-Depots. The Commanding General, Air Service Command was requested to bring this matter to the attention of the Air Inspector of his command in order that all Inspectors in the field will pay particular attention to unnecessary delay in repairing airplanes.
- 5. Special instructions have been issued to all the Field Air Inspectors, headquarters Army Air Forces, directing that during their inspections of Depots and Sub-Depots they determine that all steps possible are being taken by Depot and Sub-Depot Commanders to expedite the delivery of airplanes undergoing repair.
- 4. In regard to the particular shortage of P-38's it may be well to issue instructions to the Air Service Command to reclassify certain Class 26 P-38's in order that they may be repaired and placed back in service as serviceable aircraft. When a damaged airplane cannot be repaired within 60 days, including time to secure necessary parts, it is now placed in Class 26. Due to the extreme shortage of P-38's and other fighter type aircraft it might be advisable to extend the period from 60 days to 75, days. If this is considered advisable, necessary instructions should be issued to the Air Service Command.

JUNIUS W. JOHES, Brigadier General, U.S.Army, The Air Inspector.

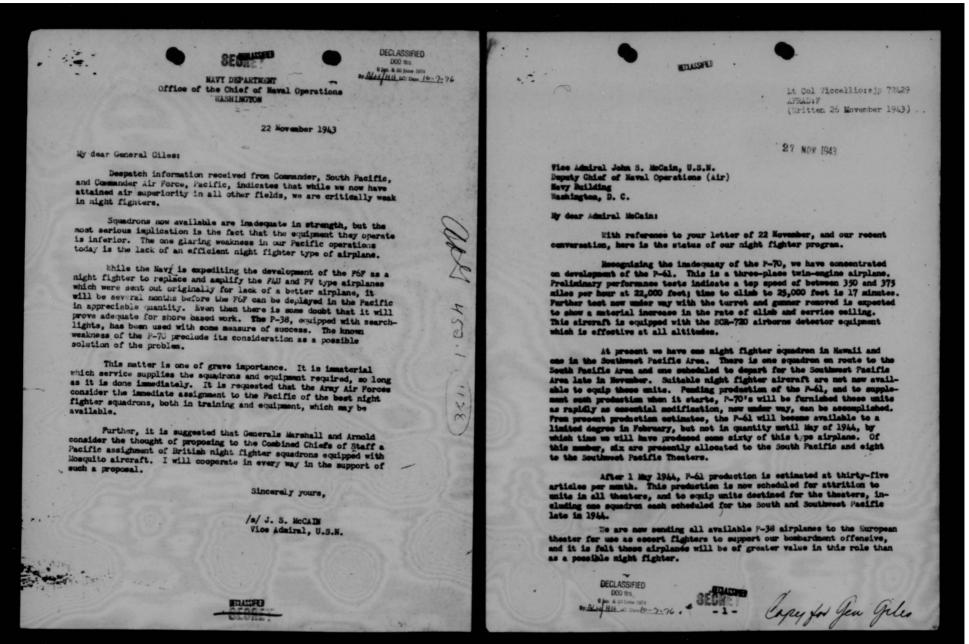
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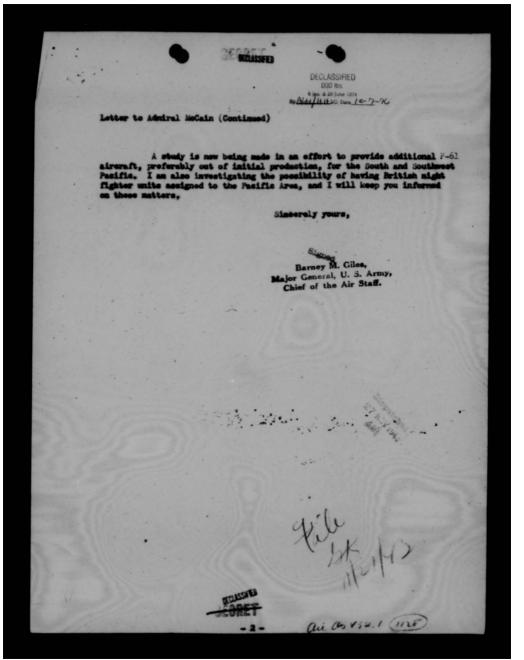
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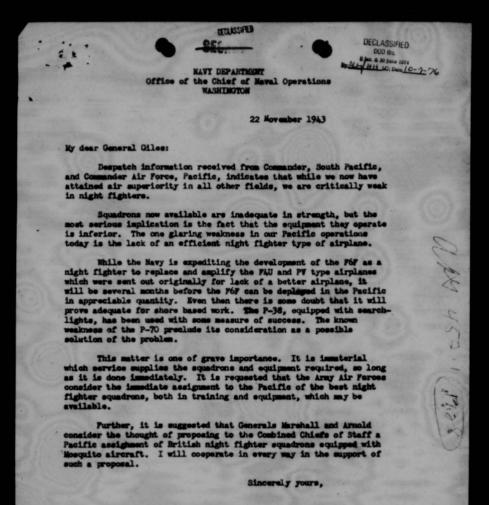


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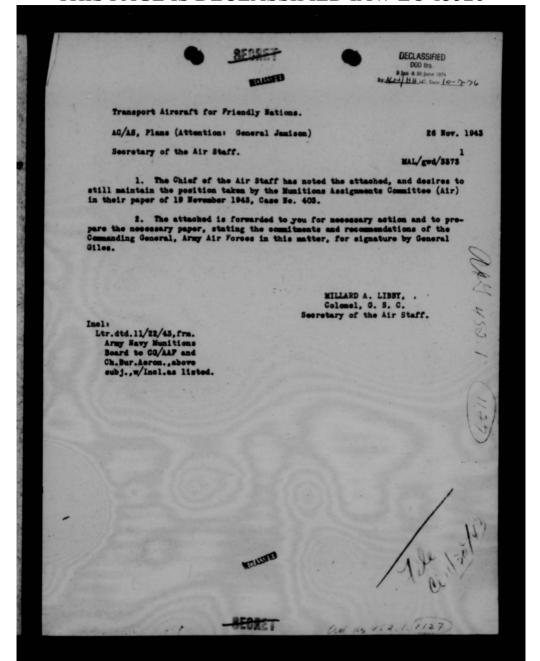


/s/ J. S. McCAIN Vice Admiral, U.S.N.

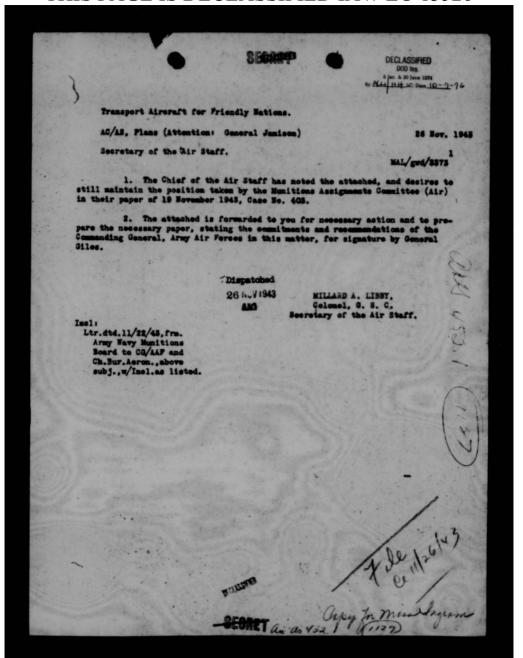


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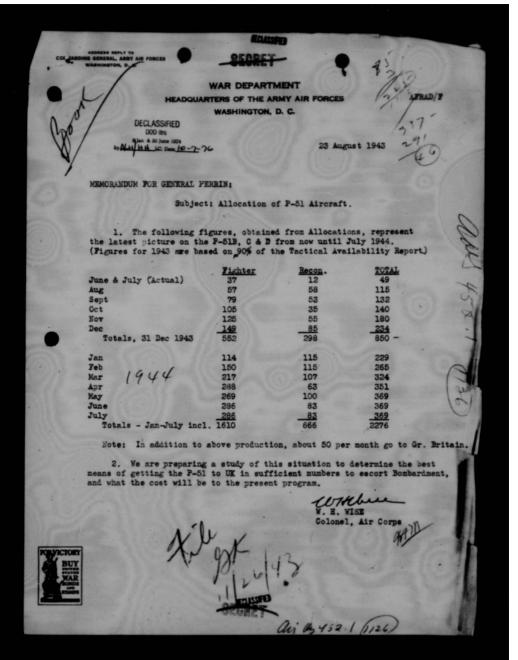
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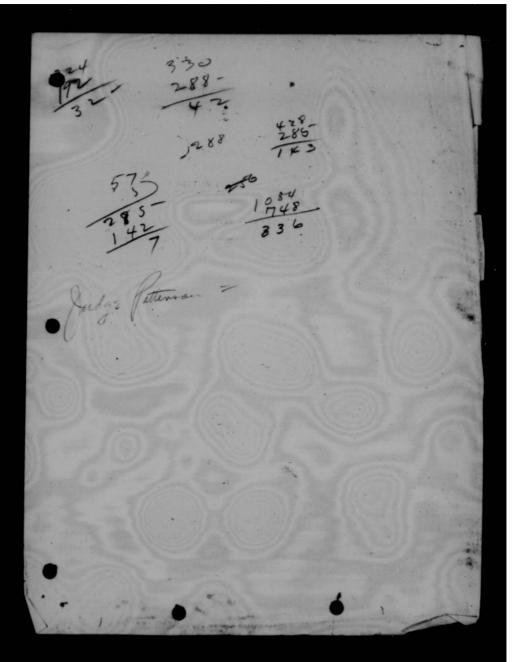


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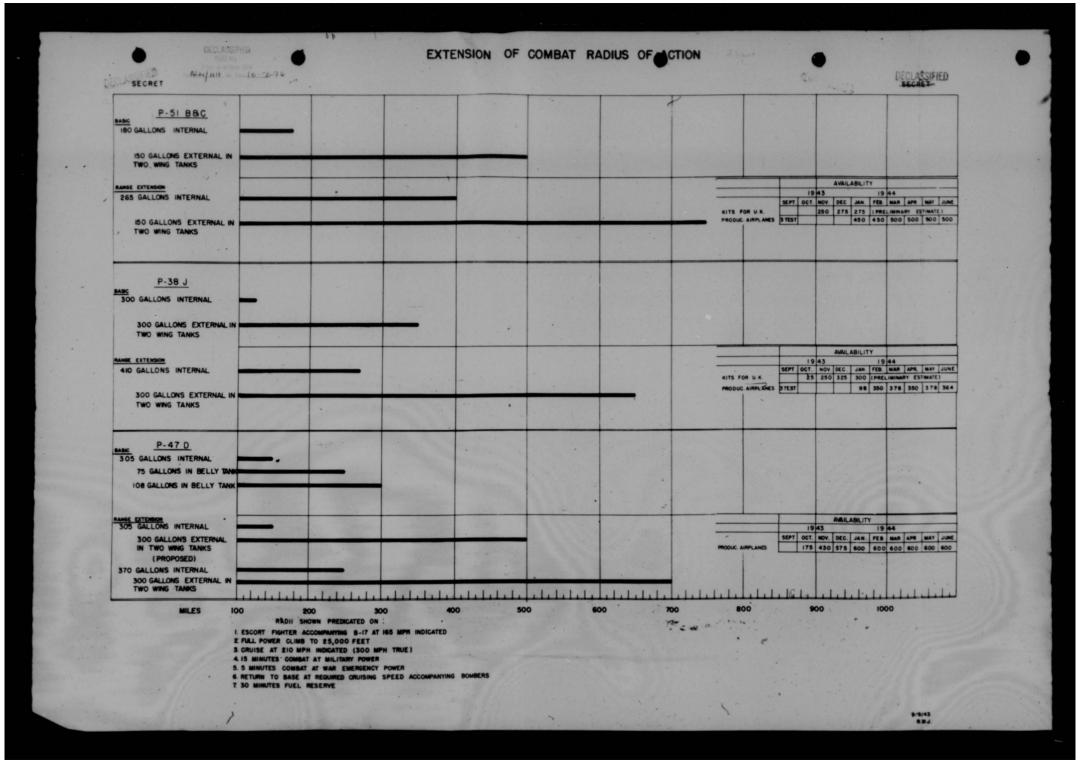


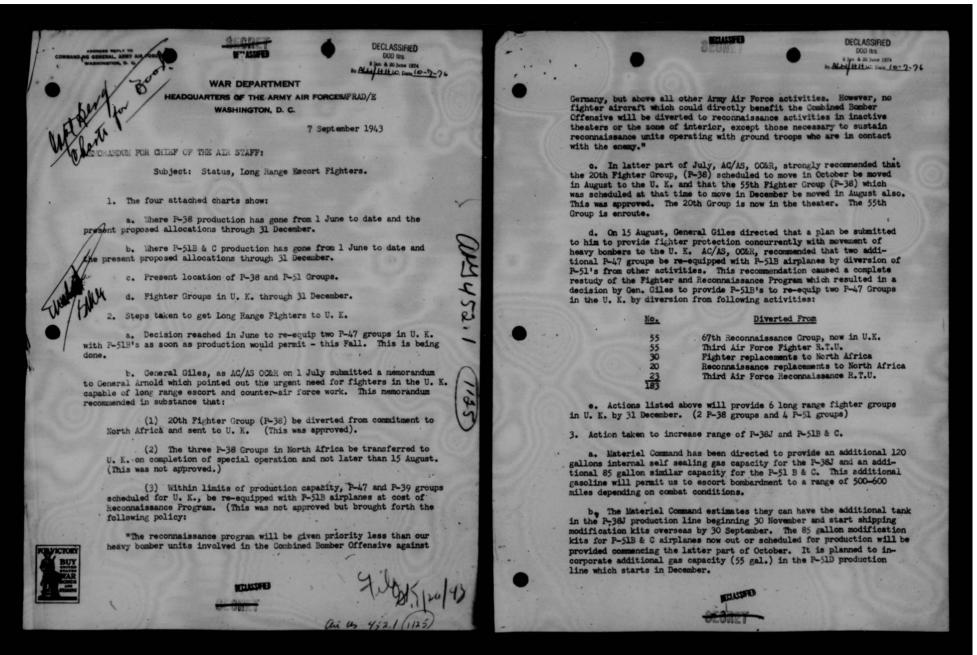
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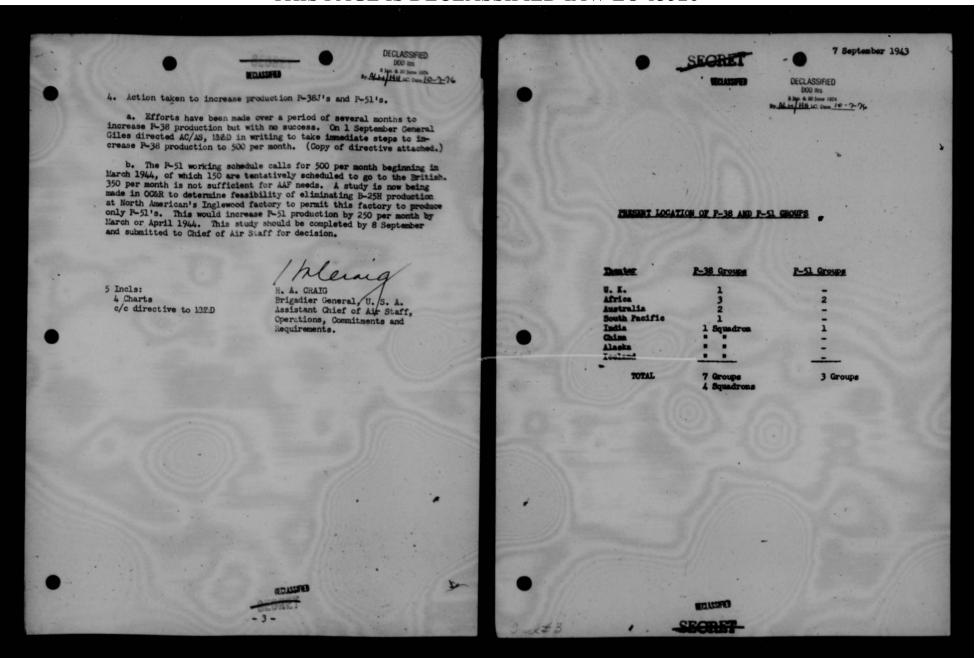
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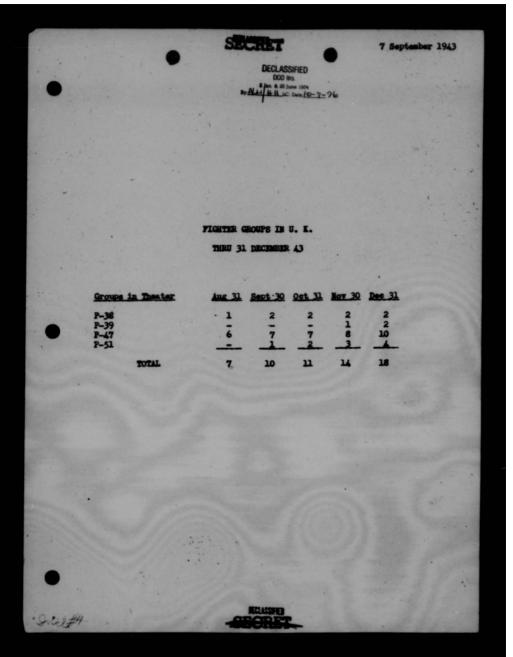
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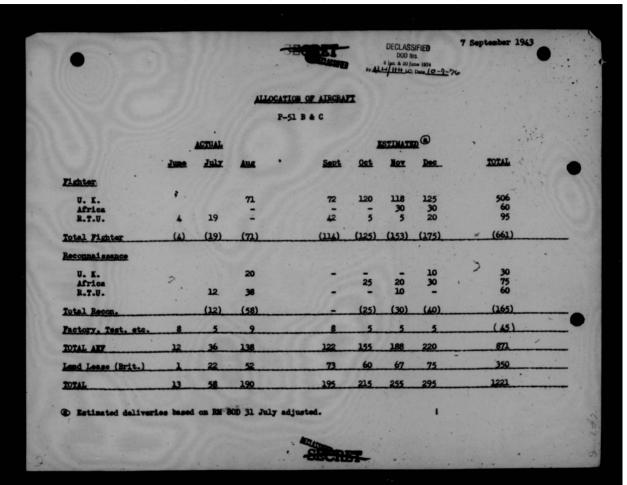


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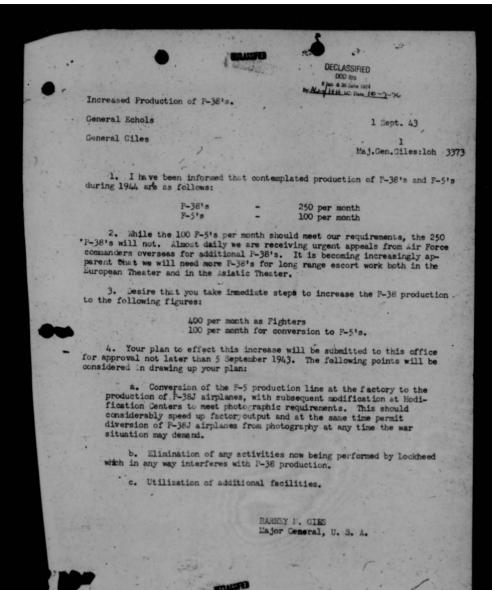


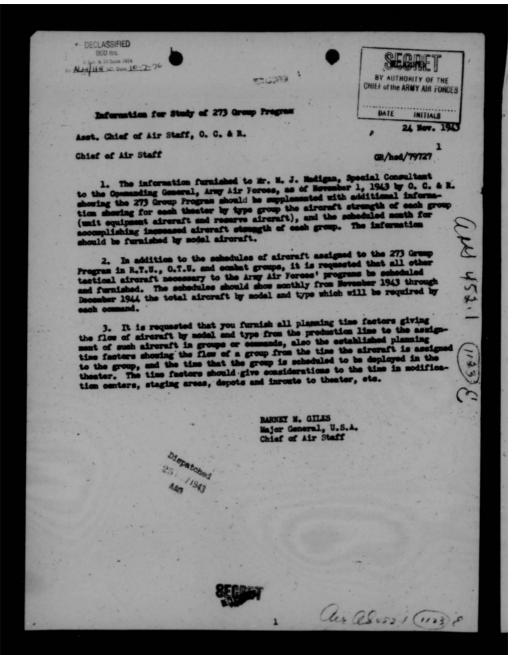
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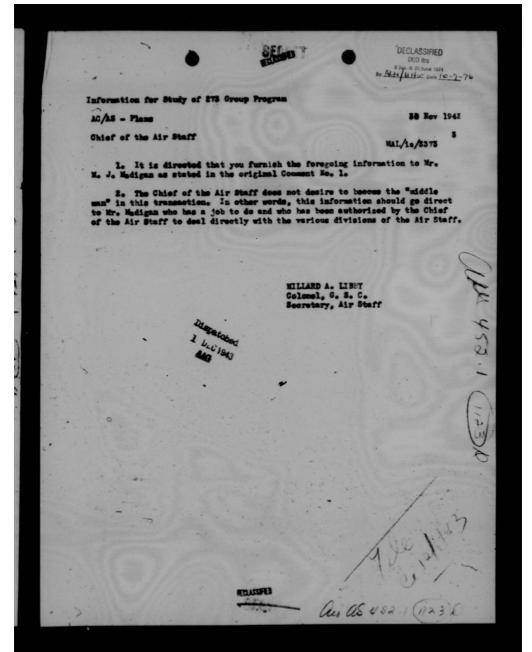
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India		35	-		5	10	5	55
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S.W. Pacific	53	55		15	30	30	30	213
South Pacific	2	47	A. F. S.	20	5 30 - 2 3	2	2	10
Iceland	3	3	-		3	3		12
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U. K.			20	23	32	15	48	138
Africa				14	32 16 16 30 6	25	20	65 57 66
India S.W. Pacific				12	10	78	19 20 35 23	27
South Pacific				3	6	3	35	47
OTU & ETU	29	8	1		40	- 300	23	101
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P-38 Mod.	29	8	21	56	50	55	- 55	274
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total Production F-5	100	266	105	156	90 170	300	220	200 1392
DTAL P-38 Type	175	266	105	156	260	300	330	1592



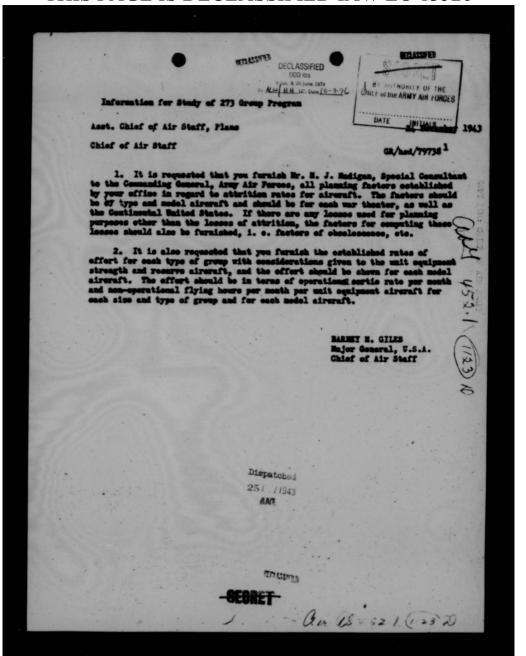
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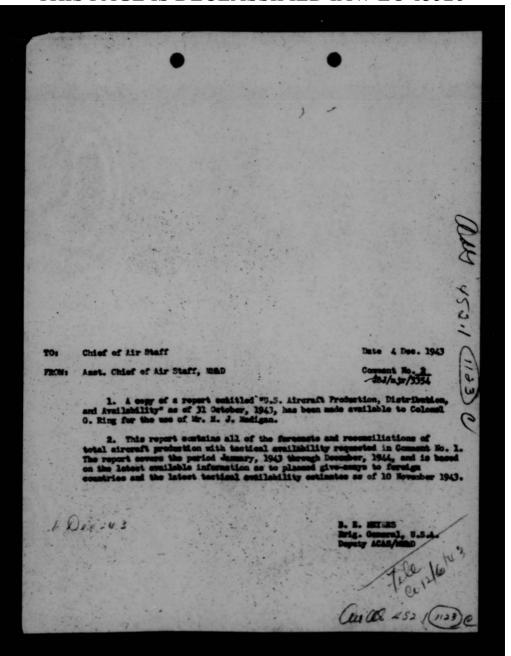




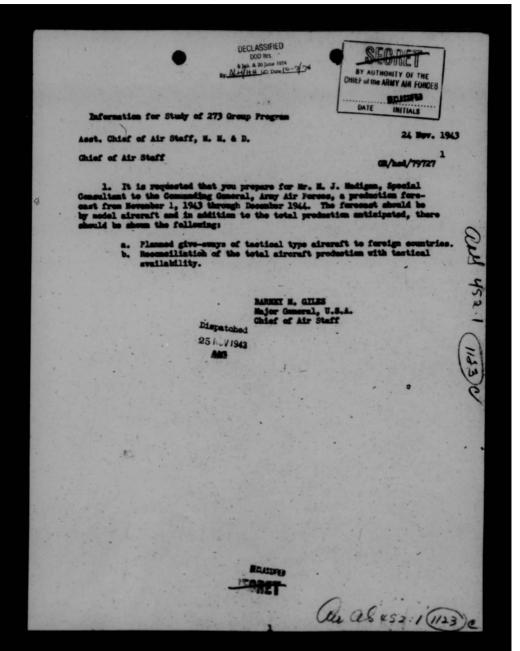


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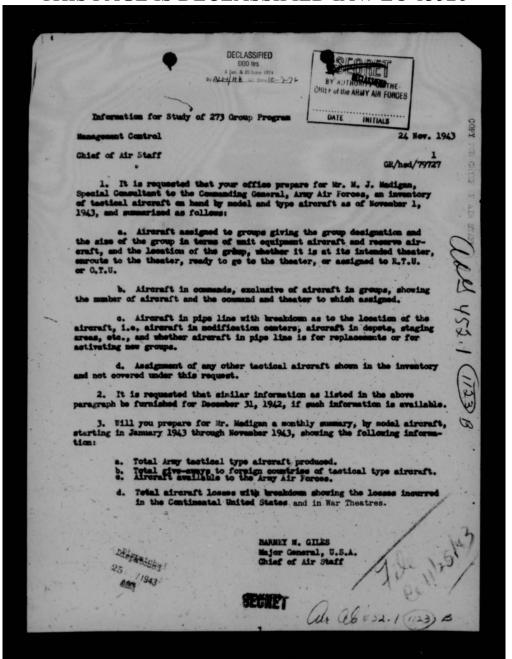


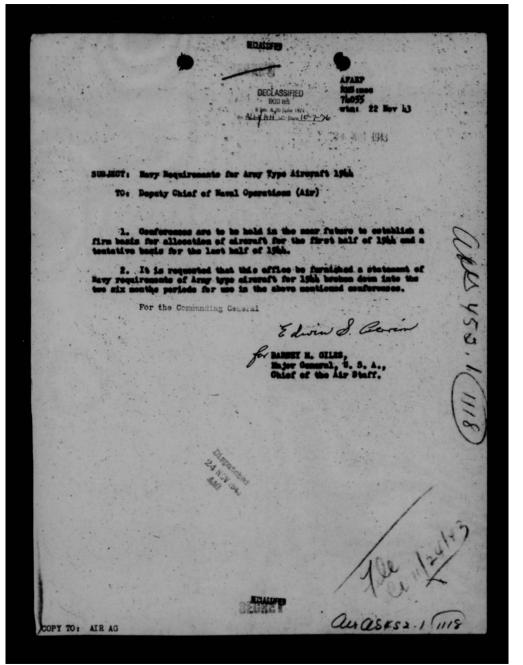


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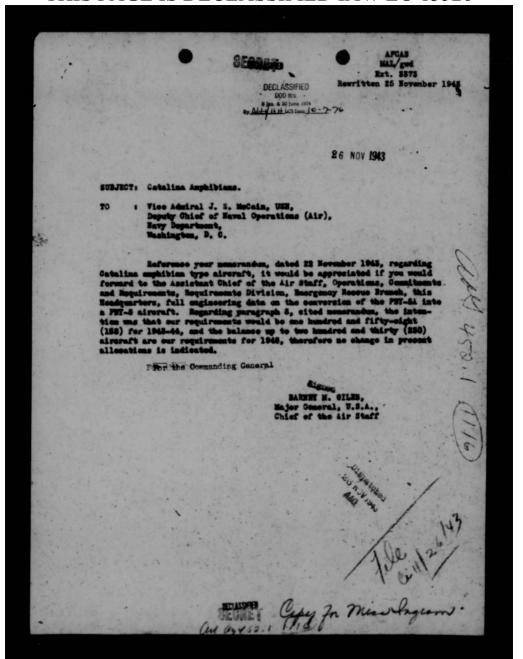


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NAVY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON

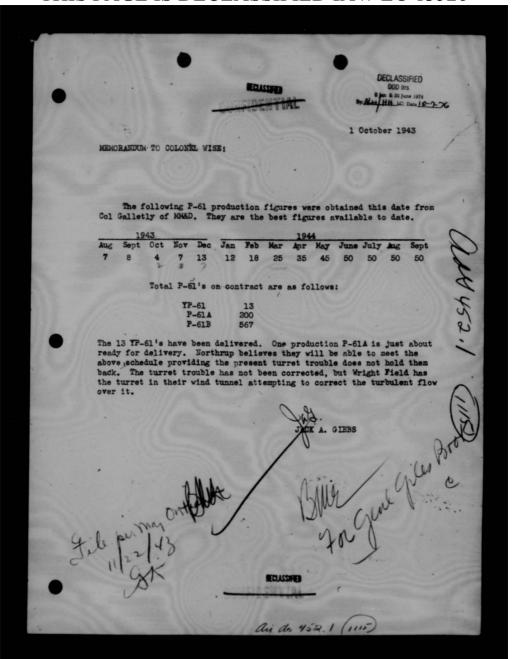
22 November 1943

MIGNORANDUM FOR GRUERAL CITIES

SUBJECT: Catalinas (Seaplane and Amphibian) - Mariners.

- In response to your request of this date, I have investigated the matter of providing PHI-5s in lieu of PHI-5A's for AAF sea rescue squadrons.
- 2. The U. S. Navy is receiveing no Catalina seaplanes at present. The only version of this model now in delivery to us is the amphibian (Army Ob-10). The only seaplane version of now in production is the PB2B (Boeing Vancouver), all of which go to the United Kingdom inaccordance with established allocations.
- 3. I mentioned PRMs (Martin Mariners) to you this morning, as an alternate suggestion for the immediate problem of the provision of nine (9) rescue seaplanes. However, upon checking the present availability of this type, I find that we are 42 planes shout of unit equipment for squadrons now in commission, with no reserve available to replace losses. I believe it would be inadvisable to assign any small number of these planes to the AAF in any case, because of the type training which would be required, the complications concerning spare support, etc. The total in production is such that the Army Requirement for sea rescue squadrons could not be met with this type.
- 4. The most practicable solution of the problem as I see it is, if amphibians are not desired, for you to remove the amphibian gear and seal the wheel well pockets and bow sheel doors permanently. We have done this successfully and find that it gives us a perfectly satisfactory conversion of a PEM-5A into a PEM-5. Any overhaul or repartir shep can accomplish the change. The bow wheel doors must be sealed and reinforced. The side wheel well pockets are sealed with extra fuel tanks of approximately 30 gallon capacity each. We will be glad to furnish you with full engineering information on this change.
- 5. As you no doubt are aware, we have just executed a contract for 230 Canso airplanes with the Vickers Company, for allocation to the Army Air Forces at the request of the latter, This airplane is essentially an GA-10. While I was in conference with you this morning, Major Russell Smith called Commander Riley's office and left word that your requirement had been reviewed and that you wished to reduce the allocation from 230 to 158. According to General Armold's despatch, youde not want any amphibians, but wish straight scaplanes. Under this last agreement which has just been completed, the first four Cansos are to be delivered in December. It is requested that you inform me at the earliest possible time, just what changes in the present contracts or allocations are desired, so that necessary modifications can be made. If no change is made, the Army Air Forces will receive 230 Canso amphibians, with deliveries statting in December, 1943.

FUALTH J. S. McCAIN Vice Admiral, U. S. N.

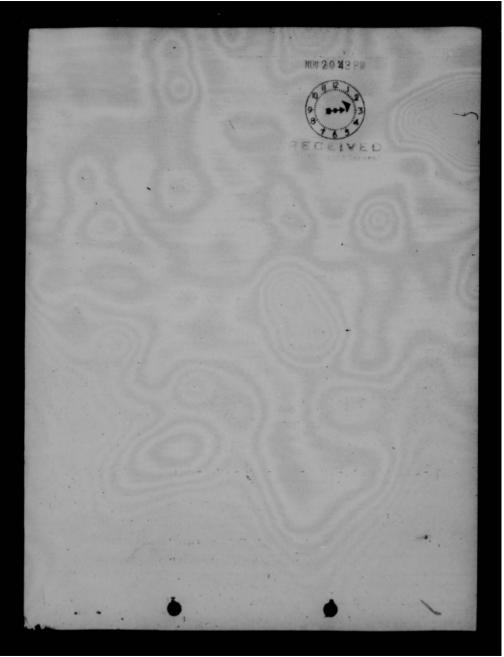


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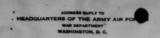
DECLASSIFIED DOD tos ROUTING AND RECORD S P Jan & 20 June 1974 By ALH LLL: Date 1-2-76	No.
SUBJECT: Characteristics for Experimental A	Mirplanes.
To: Chief of Air Staff, Attn: Capt. L. V	V. Burgh, Rm 3E-1035 DATE 19 Nov. 143
FROM: AC/AS, M.M.& D., Materiel Division	RRG:hbr/71150
Forwarded herewith are revised chathe following airplanes: IP-51F, IP-72,	aracteristics data sheets for each of IP-75, XP-600, XA-38, IB-35, and XB-36.
	R. C. WILSON, Colonel, Air Corps Chief, Development Engineering Branch
Incl: Data sheets as indicated above.	
Inclosures withdrawn Onthante 11/22	450
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WAR DEPARTMENT
HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES
WASHINGTON

O NOV 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF THE AIR STAFF: (Through General Perrin)

Subject: Fighter Airplane Range Extension (Report No. 6)

1. There follows a current status report of progress in extending the radius of action of P-38J, P-47 and P-51B and C airplanes. This report is the sixth of a series initiated 7 September 1943, at your direction:

g. P-38J - A total of twelve (12) P-38J leading edge tank kits has been flight delivered to U. K. A resumption of shipments is scheduled for the week ending 20 November, to continue to the Eighth and other Air Forces until all requirements are met.

The P-38 modification line at Love Field, Texas, is now full and is operating at the desired rate of efficiency. Installation time has been reduced from 300 man-hours to 150.

b. P-47 - As of the week ending 13 November, a total of 104 wing adapter kits had been flight delivered to U. K. By midnight, 22 November, 300 of these kits will have been delivered to Newark and should be in U. K. not later than 25 November, representing a complete satisfaction of the Eighth Air Forces' initial request. Water shipments at the rate of thirty kits per week will meet U.K.'s subsequent

The requirements of the Twelfth, Fifth and other Air Forces will be met immediately succeeding completion of initial deliveries to U. K.

c. P-51B and C - As of 13 November, fifty-three (53) fuselage tank kits had been delivered to U. K., and a lot of fifteen (15) was enroute by water. By the end of the first week in December 1943, a total of 270 kits to complete U. K.'s requirements, is scheduled for shipment.

Facilities for the modification of P-51B and C aircraft have been expanded to include Tuscon, Daggett and Evansville in order to secure a higher completion rate on modified airplanes. This change in planning was caused by the discovery that the job involved over twice as many man-hours as were estimated originally.

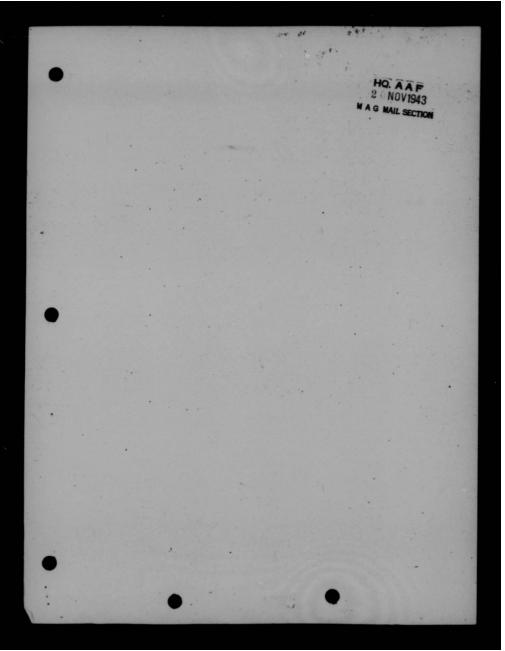


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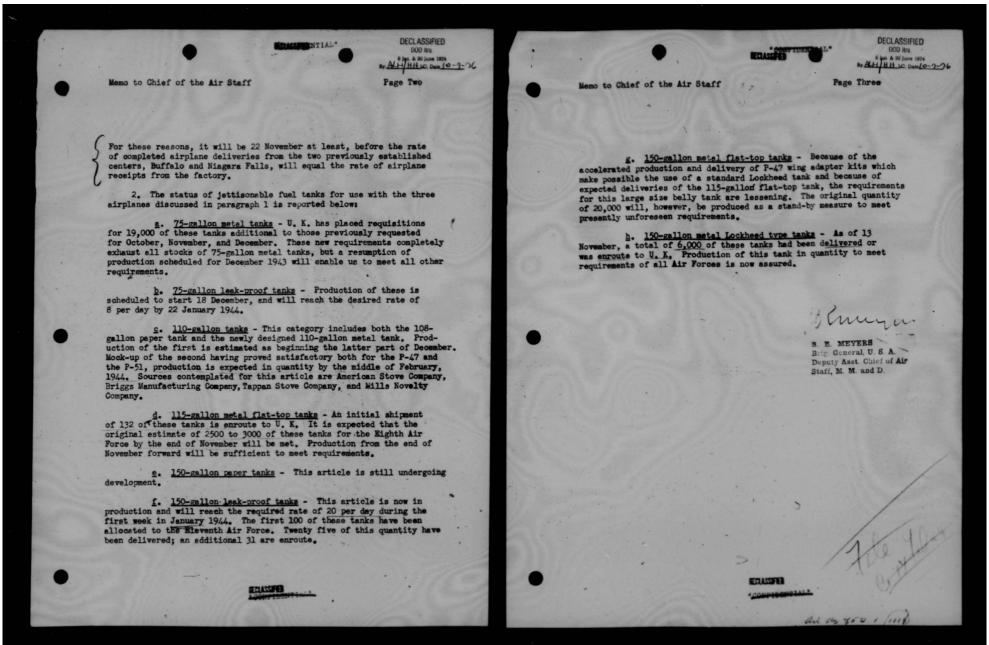
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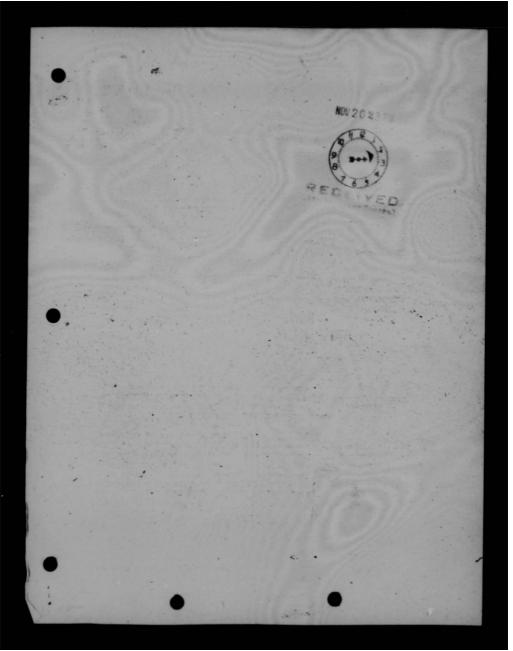
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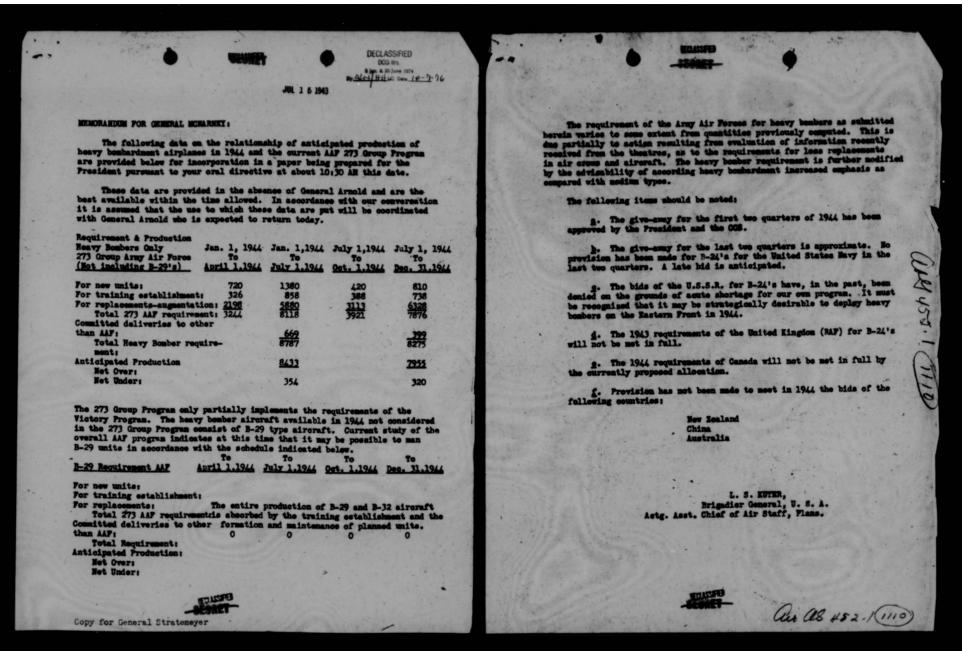
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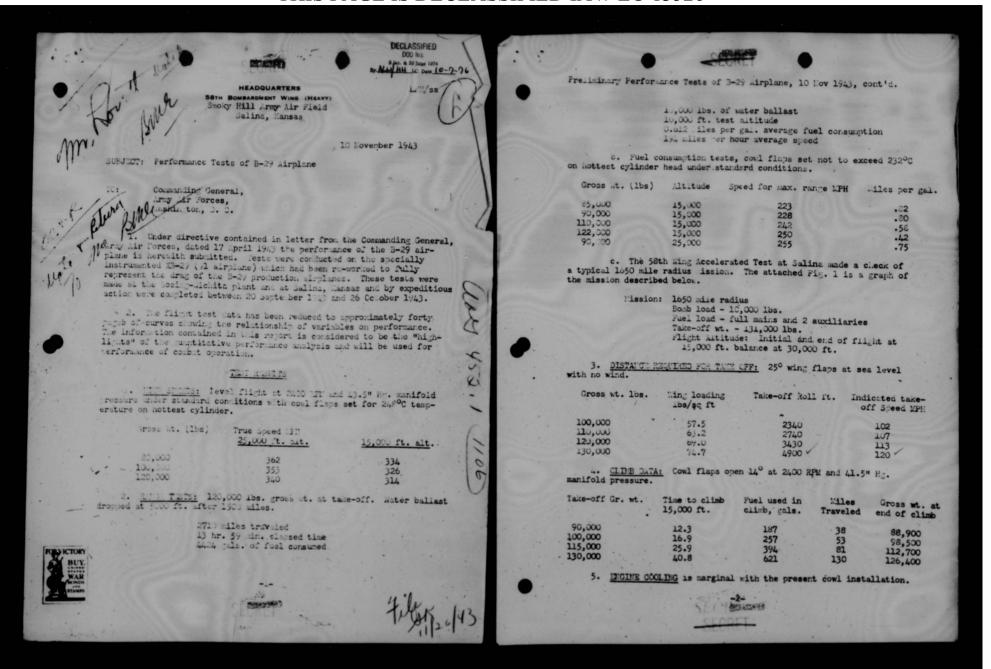


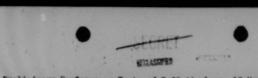
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Ne hit	Span 1804 ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET C. Date 16-7-74	FILE NO.			
SUBJECT:	Relationship of anticipated production of heavy bombar	ment airplanes in 1944			
то:	Chief of the Air Staff	DATE 7/15/43 COMMENT NO. 1 RFW/dns/71127			
FROM:	Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Plans				
1.	Attached hereto is a copy of an informal memorandum pr	esented to General			
McNarney	in accordance with your verbal instructions.				
	L. S. EUTER.				
l Incl:	of memo for Gen McMarney	J. S. A.			
fr G	en Kuter 7/15/43.	4			
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Preliminary Performance Tests of B-29 Airplane, 10 Nov 1943, cont'd.

Temperatures are high for satisfactory hot weather operation especially at high altitudes and/or heavy gross weights. It is necessary to use large cowl flap openings in an attempt to cool the top cylinders with the result that the other cylinders are comparatively cold. It therefore appears possible that the cooling can be improved without serious loss and with some gain in performance at high altitudes and weights by opening up the top flaps to cool the tylinders which would make it possible to use smaller openings of the main cowl flaps. Additional tests will be conducted to form a basis for improved cooling.

b. Airplane performance and engine cooling are critically dependent upon proper operation of the cowl flaps. Caution should be used when reducing coul flap angles below 5° since in this range a small decrease in angle will result in a large increase in cylinder temperature. Careful check should therefore be kept of the hottest cylinders.

Conversely reducing cowl flap settings at the larger openings has a much smaller effect on head temperatures and a large increase in performance can often be obtained by closing the flaps to raise the temperature toward the maximum operating limits. Fourteen degree cowl flap opening is optimum for cooling in climb. Additional opening results in considerable loss in rate of climb with no further reduction in cylinder temperatures.

7. GET ERVAL COMMENTS:

Take-off at 131,000 lbs. is not appreciably different from a take-off of a B-17 or B-24 loaded to their maximum gross weight of approximately 62,000 lbs.

Use of wing flaps is mandatory for satisfactory take-off. A *warning horn has been devised to operate in the event the flaps are not properly set for take-off when the throttles are opened.

Speeds for maximum range of the airplane are close to the speed of minimum power required for level flight. It is possible to fly the airplane on the reverse side of the power required curve. When setting up a range mission according to a specified flight plan the range and stability will be adversely affected if cowl flaps, intercooler flaps and other items affecting drag are not properly set. For the above reasons the speeds to be used for obtaining maximum range (which are listed in this report) are slightly high, in order that formation flying will not place any ship of the formation on the wrong side of the horse power required curve with the attendant adverse effects.

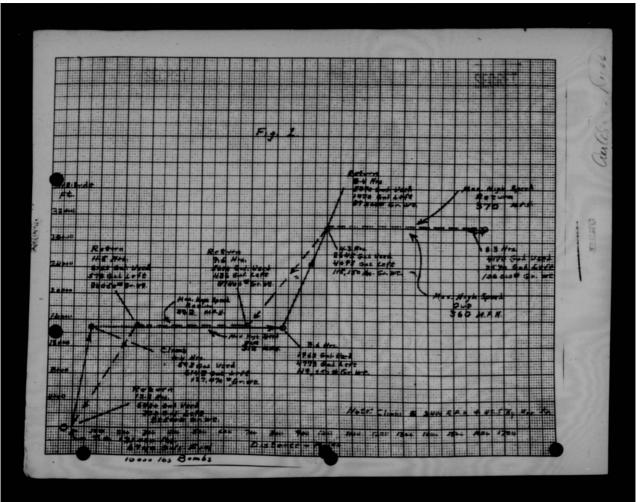
Brigadier General, U. S. A.,

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SUBJECT: Performance Tests of B-29 Airplane	16.39	C. Sana
TO: General Giles FROM: Asst C/AS, OUR (Bombardment Branch)		NOV 18 1943
	Colonel Gi	bson/bgm/5611
Noted. 1 Incl - Ltr fr Hq 58th Bombardment Wing (H) to CG/AAF dtd 10 Nov 43, subject as above	Office K. Marwell Colonel, Air Corps	
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SUBJECT:	G AND RECORD SHEET	
Airplane Product	ion	
To: Deputy Chief of Air	Staff	AFROD 48
FROM: AC/AS, M M & D, Airc	raft Distribution Control Branch	PCW/ Jot/74323
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	mended that the "ground rules" for mined at the beginning of the year d to a minimum.	
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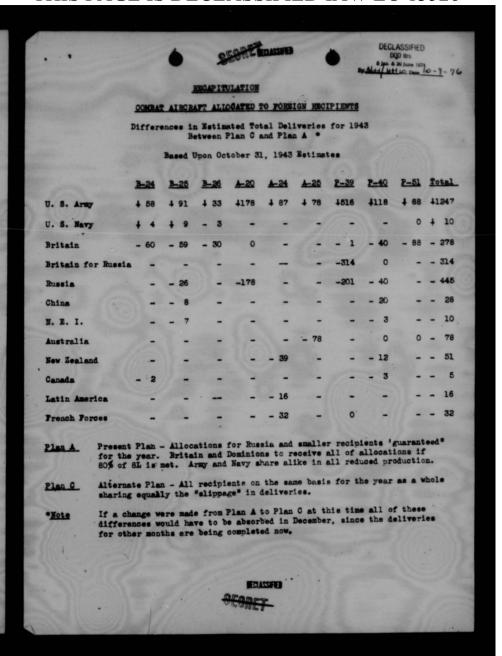
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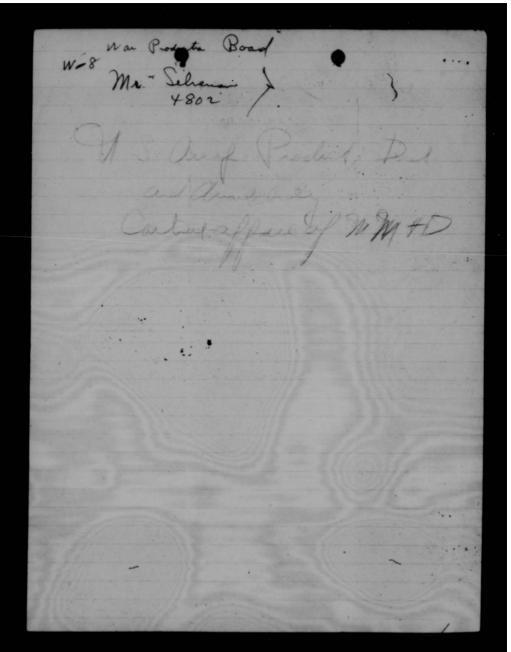
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ustralia	-	-	-	16	5	- 78	-	0	0	- 78
ew Zealand	1	301		30.25	- 39	10	-	- 17		- 56
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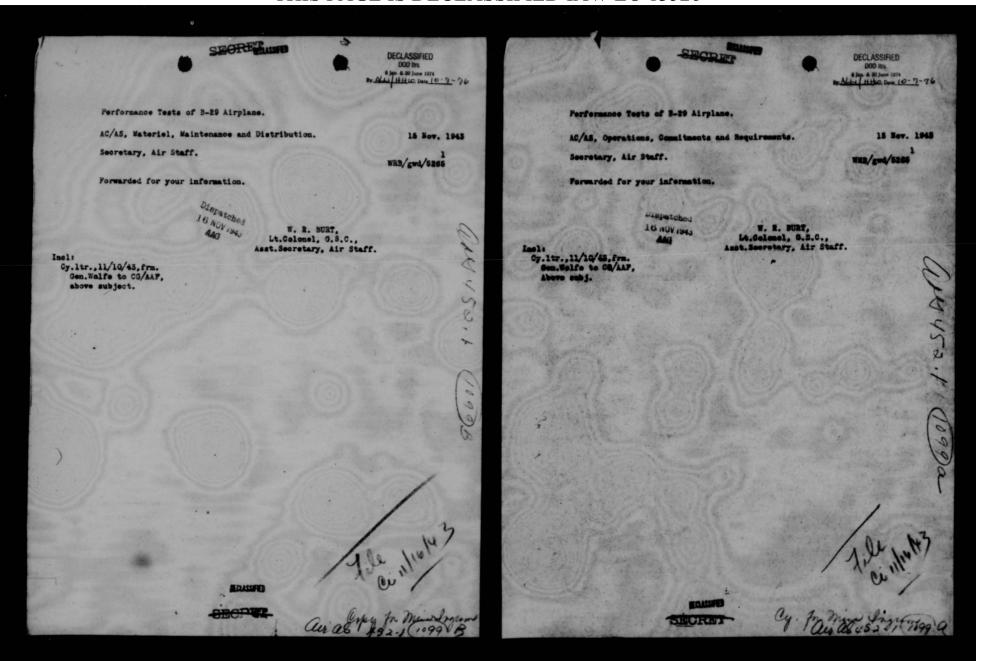
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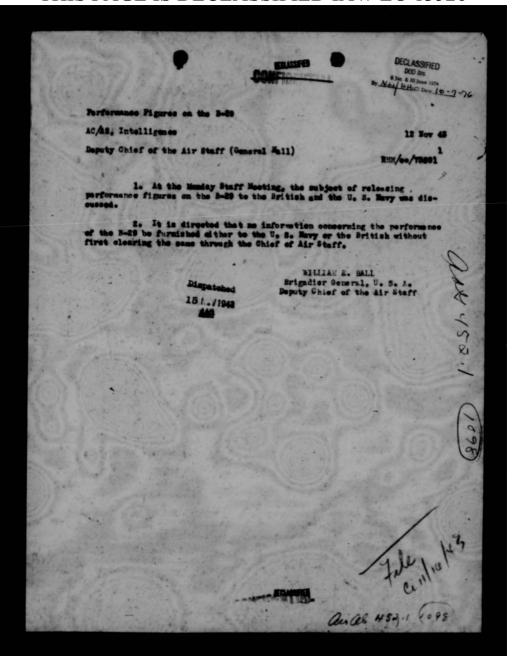
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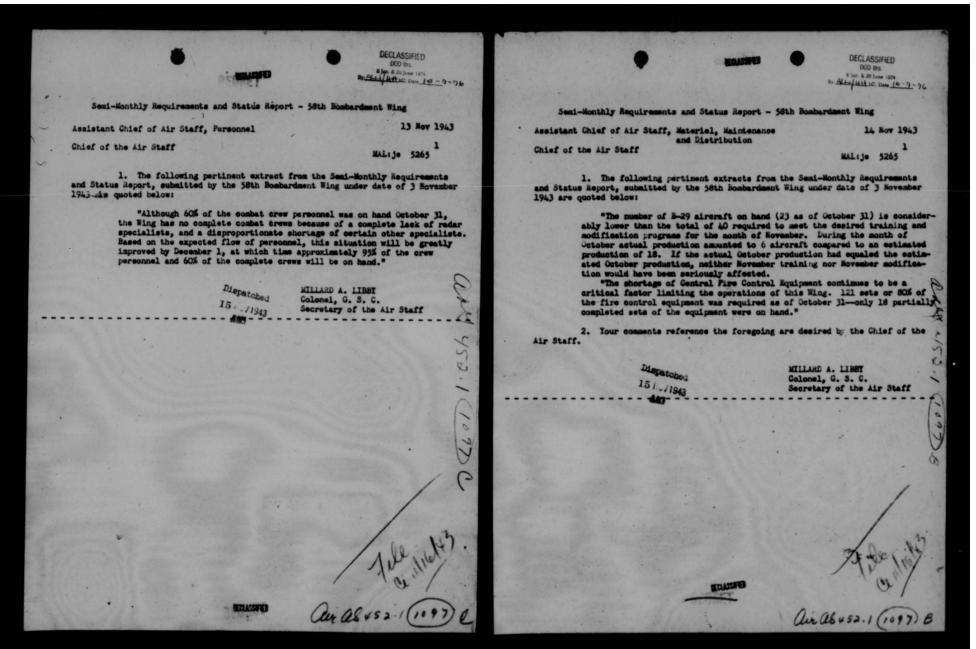
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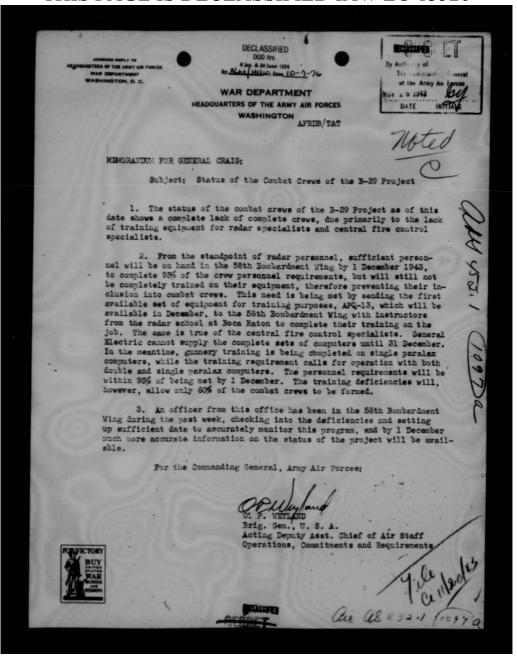


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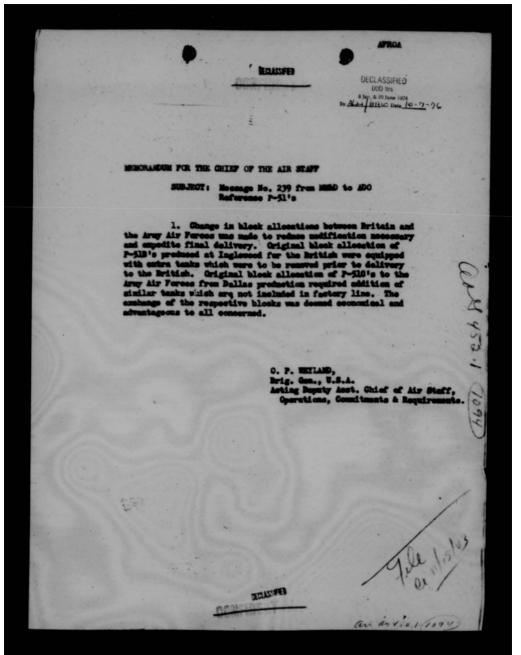




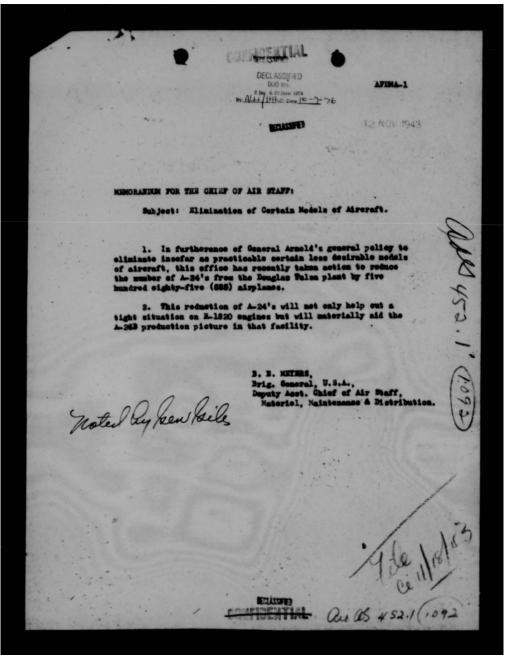
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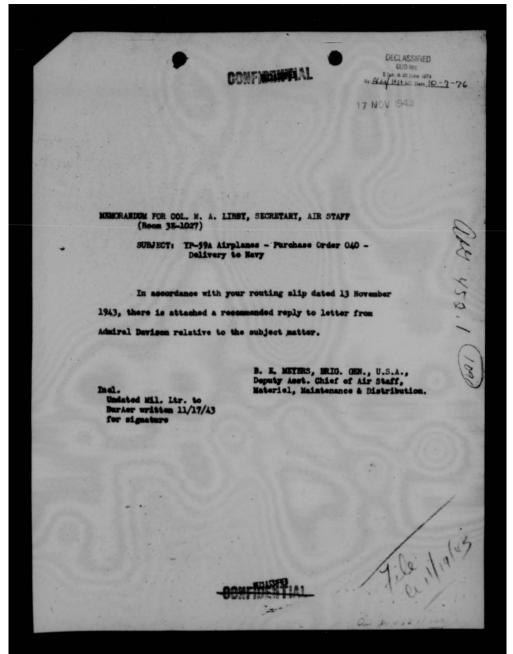
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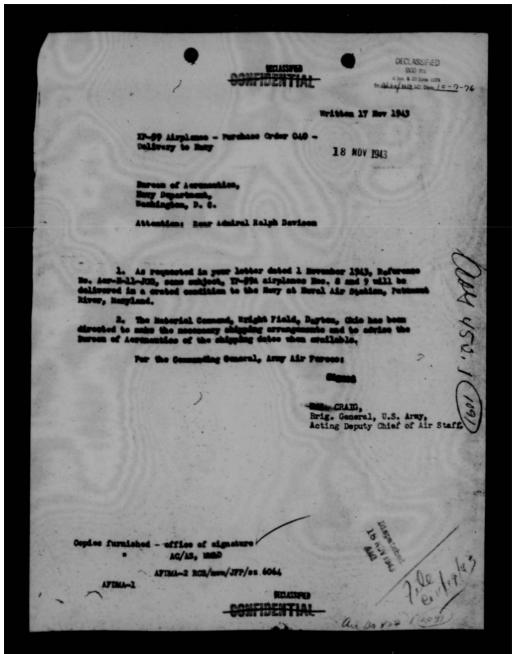
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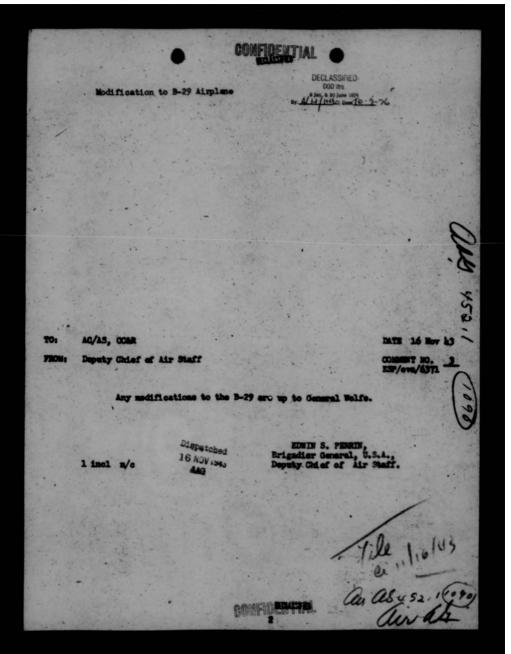
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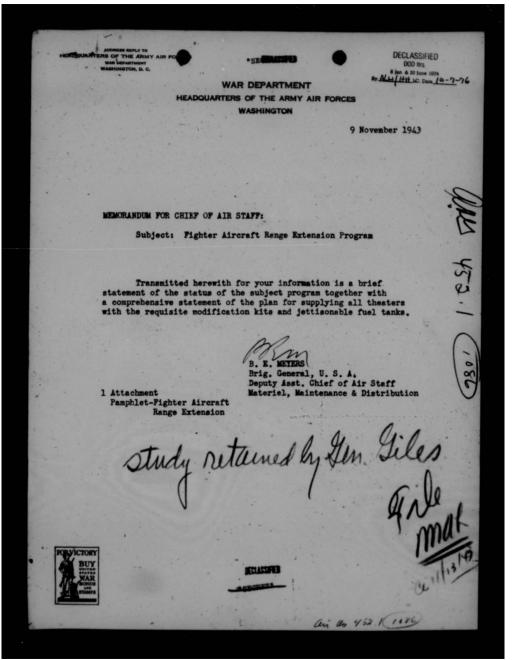
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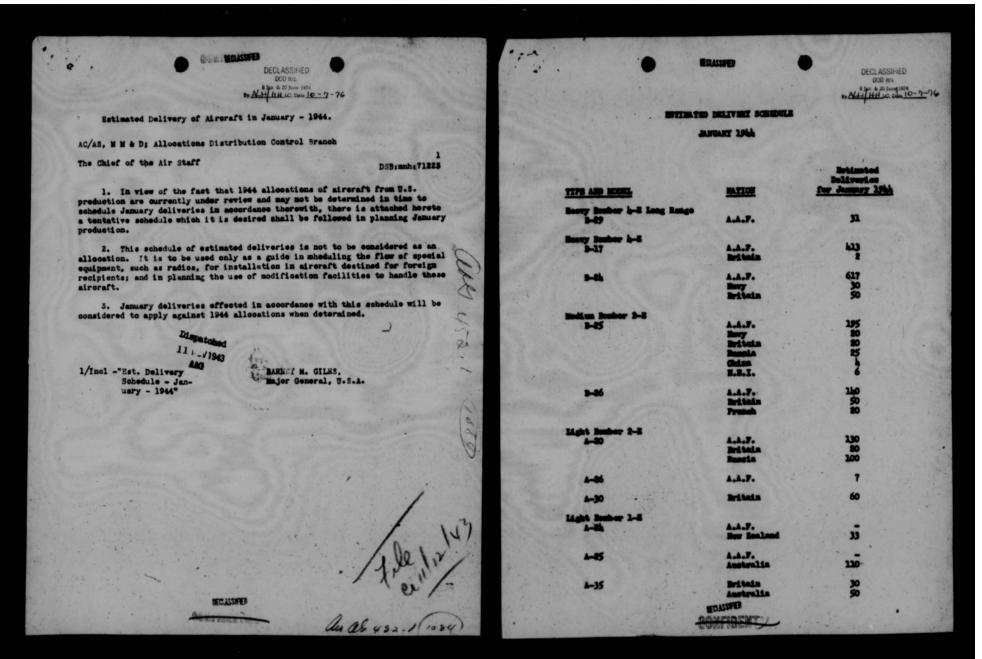


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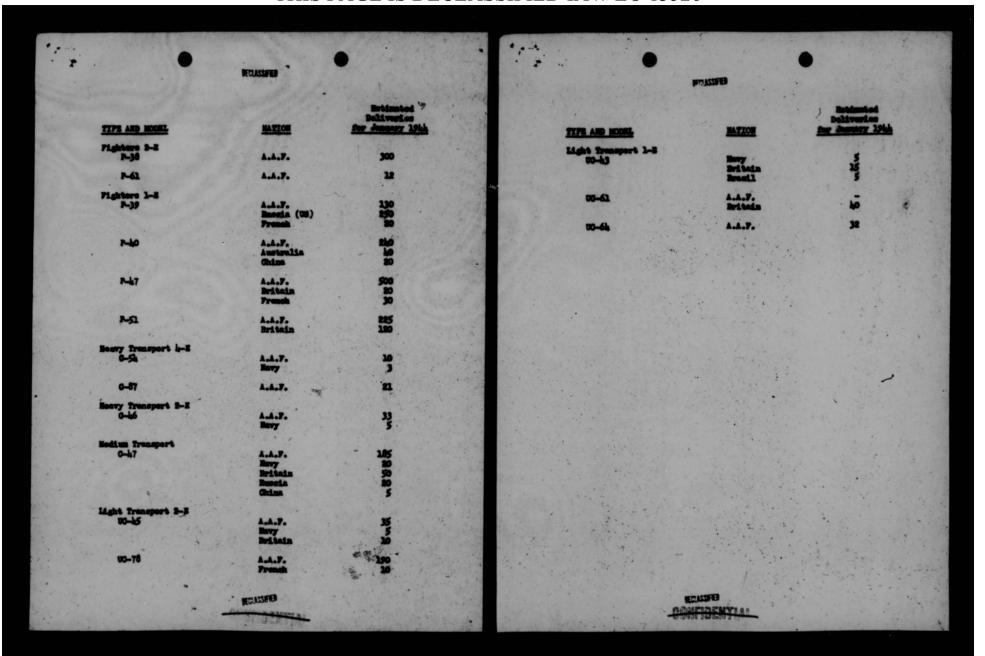


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8 Jap. & 20 June 1974
By ALH Hithus: Date 10 - 7 - 76

8 Hovember 1943.

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MEMORANDUM FOR MAJOR CEMERAL B. M. GILES:

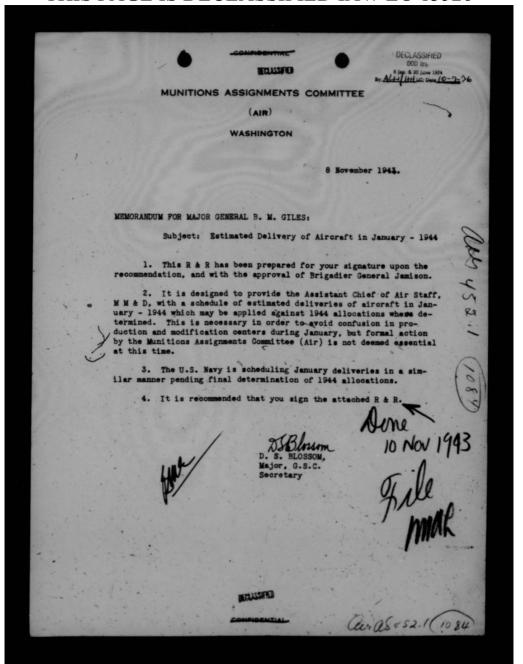
Subject: Estimated Delivery of Aircraft in January - 1944

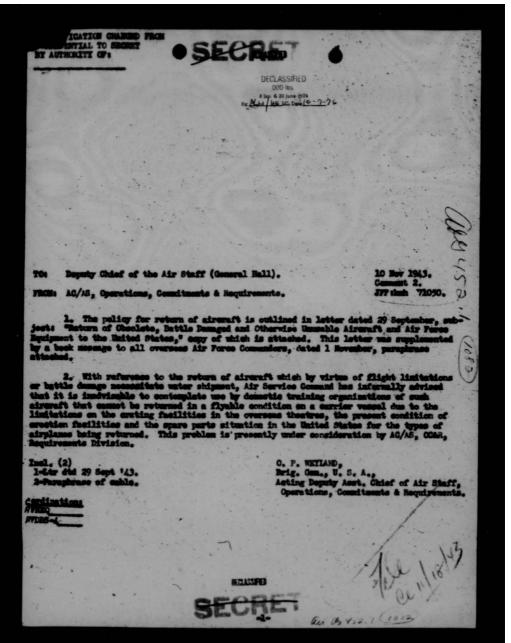
- 1. This R & R has been prepared for your signature upon the recommendation, and with the approval of Brigadier General Jamison.
- 2. It is designed to provide the Assistant Chief of Air Staff, M & D, with a schedule of estimated deliveries of aircraft in January 1944 which may be applied against 1944 allocations where determined. This is necessary in order to avoid confusion in production and modification centers during January, but formal action by the Munitions Assignments Committee (Air) is not deemed essential at this time.
- 3. The U.S. Mavy is scheduling January deliveries in a similar manner pending final determination of 1944 allocations.
 - 4. It is recommended that you sign the attached R & R.

D. S. BLOSSOM, Major, G.S.C. Secretary

ECUSTED

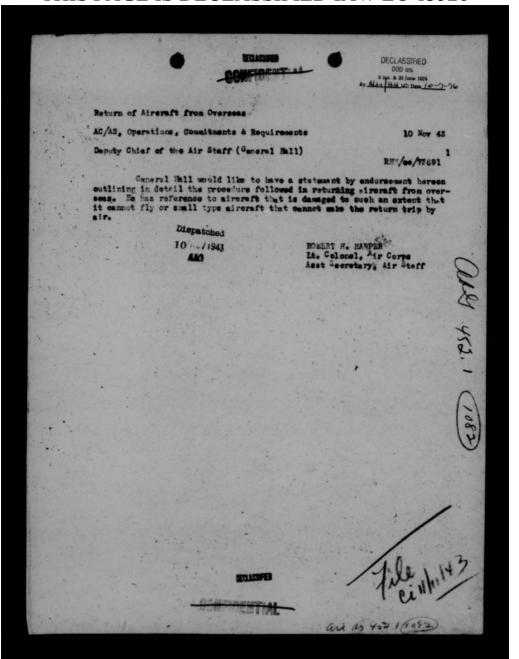
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By Al-14 Httl LC, Date 1c-7-76

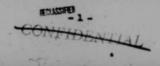
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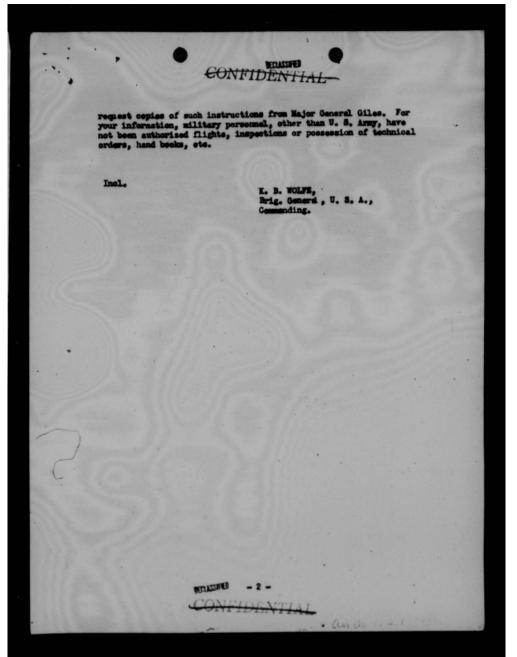
Smoky Hill Army Air Field, Salina, Kansas, 20, September 19k3

SUBJECT: Operation of XB-29 Airplane 41-18335 At Eglin Field, Florida.

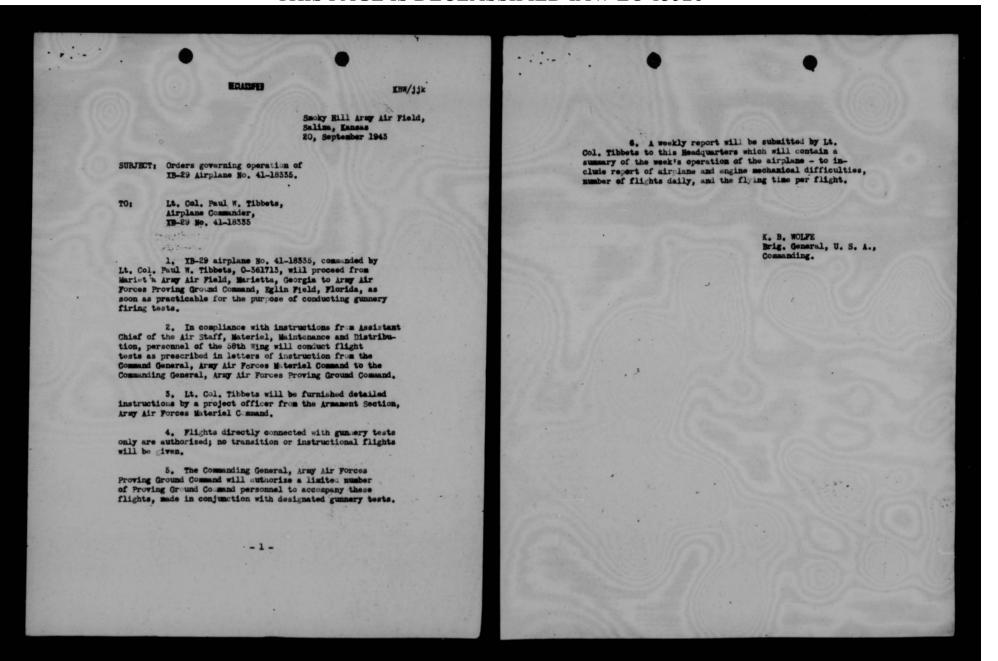
TO: Commanding General,
Army Air Forces Proving Ground Command,
Eglin Field, Florida.

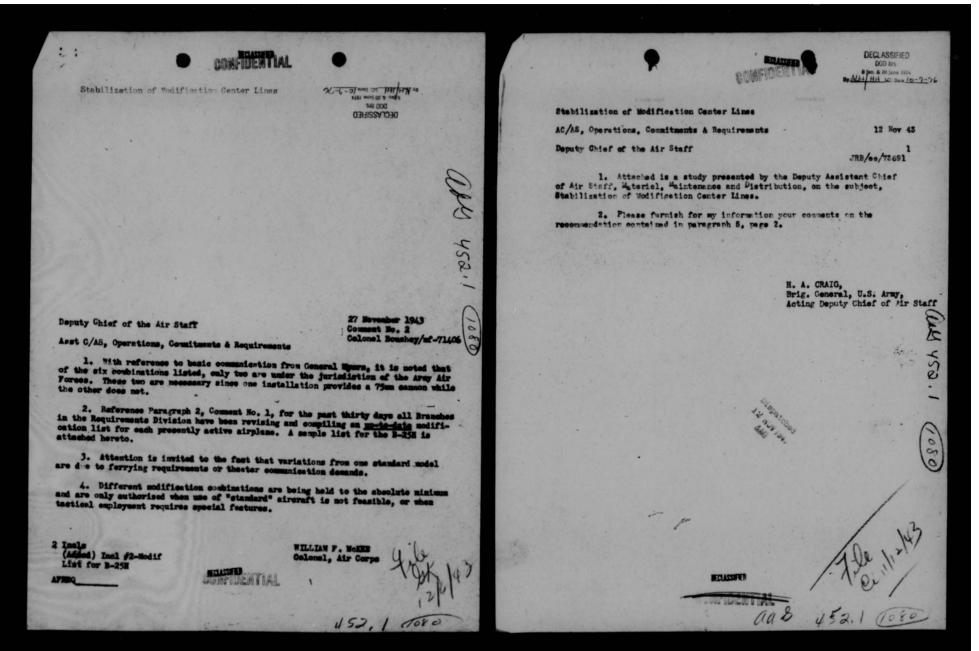
- Herewith attached copy of 58th Bombardment Wing orders covering the gumnery test of XB-29 airplane h1-18335.
- 2. Reference is made to conference held at Eglin Field 6 June, 1943, attended by General Echols, General Ciles, General Gardner and the undersigned, and verbal instructions issued during this conference.
- 3. The Chief of M.M.&. D. Hq. Army Air Forces, and the Chief of the Naterial Command have advised the 58th Bombardment Wing that detailed instructions have been issued covering the scope of the firing test.
- h. It is understood that flight personnel of the 58th Wing will perform flight missions as prescribed by the Material Command.
- 5. It is requested that any conflict of instructions or misinterpretations of test requirements be coordinated between the Material Command and the Assistant Chief of Staff, A-3 of this Readquarters.
- 6. Insumuch as the combat training of the 58th Wing is dependent at this time upon the maximum amount of transition flying available from a limited number of airplanes, it is desired that IB-29 Airplane bl-18335 be returned to the 58th Bombardment Wing as soon as the specified tests are completed.
- 7. You are advised that very specific instructions have been issued by the Commanding General, Army Air Forces covering the confidential classification of the airplane and the prohibition of demonstration flights, and inspection of the airplane and its equipment. It is recommended that in the event you are not supplied with those instructions you

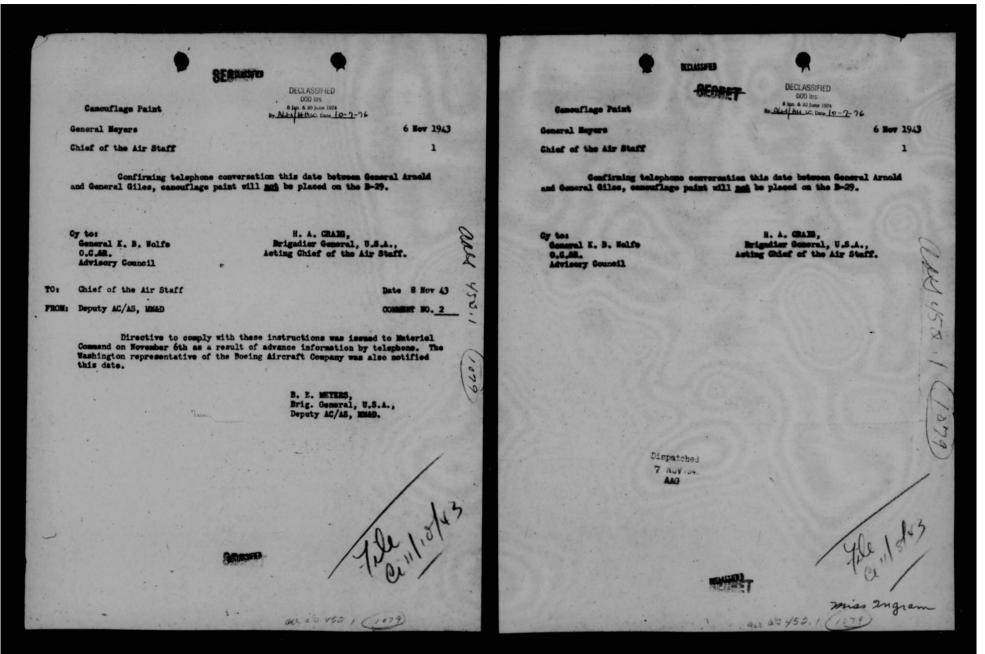




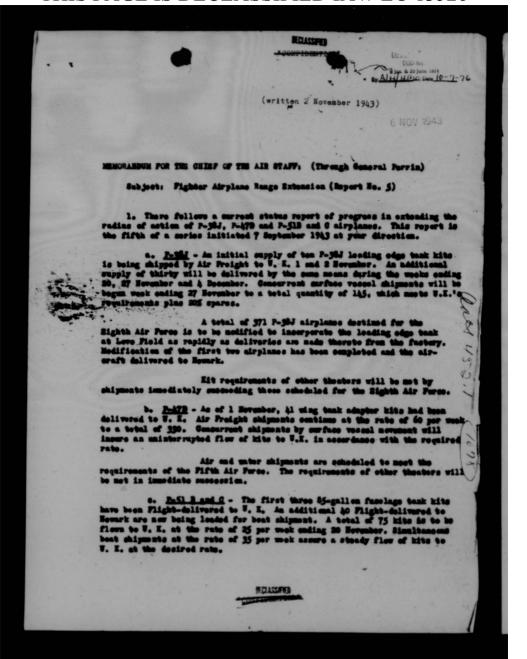
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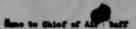






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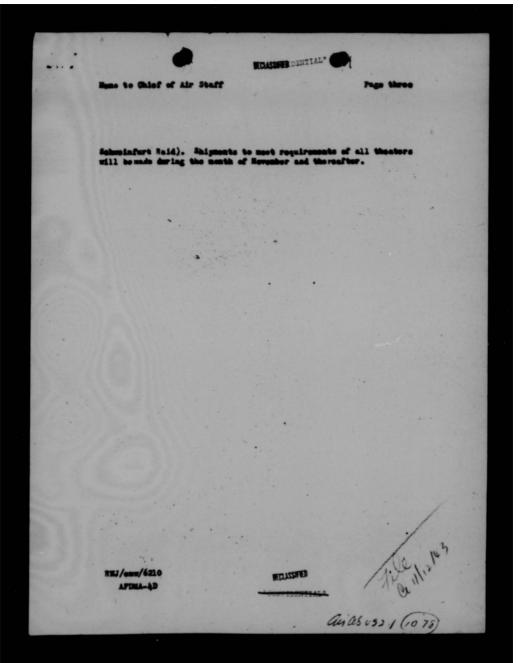


Hedification of P-518 and C airplance duction of for Highth Air Furce is going forward in the Bell and Carties medification tenters at Buffalo. Sufficient kits are now on hand to assure the stondy progress of mark or schools.

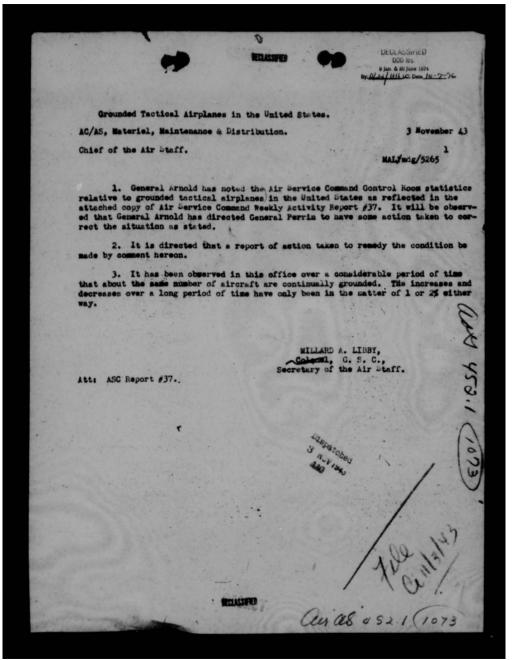
- 2. The status of juttleanable feel tenks for use with the three airplanes discussed in paragraph 1 is reported below:
- a. 25 calles noted tents Sow in V. E. or execute therete are enfficient tanks to entisfy stated requirement through December 1963. Additional shipments out of existing steeks and out of resume production will be made at a rate sufficient to meet all stated requirements and to furnish mesonary recordes.
- b. 75 ralles lash-most tanks Production of these is scheduled to start 18 Beamber and will reach the desired rate of eight per day by 22 January 1954.
- c. 108 calles namer tanks First production by Clopay Paper Corporation is estimated to be available about 16 December and will build up rapidly toward the end of Jammary 1944. Development of a motal tank of this approximate expectity and designed for wing emoperation is now going forward. Story offert will be made to secure initial production by 1 Jammary 1944.
- 4. 115 ration metal flat-ton imain Initial shipments of this article to W. E. are scheduled for 6 Hovember 1943. It is expected that between 2500 and 3000 will have been delivered to Howark for shipment to W. E. by the end of Hovember. Production from Hovember forward will be sufficient to meet requirements.
- 5. 150 calles namer tents This article is still undergoing development.
- f. 150 callen leabured tasks This article is now in production and will reach the required rate of 20 per day during the first web in Jamery 19th. The first 100 of these tasks have been allocated to the Sloventh Air Perce. Twenty five of this quantity have been delivered; an additional 31 are execute.
- g. 150 collen metal flateten tanks Sedance of the accolerated production and delivery of F-47 wing adaptor hits which make possible the use of a standard Leathead tank and because of expected deliveries of the 115 gallen flat-top tank, the requirements for this large size belly tank are leasuing. The original quantity of 20,000 will, however, be produced as a stand-by measure to most presently unforceson requirements.

h. 150-caller metal leatherd from tanks - A total quantity of 5,117 of those is exceed to 3, I., which is slightly in excess of the requirements stated in Oable 21,389 (which reported the results of the

ECASSIED



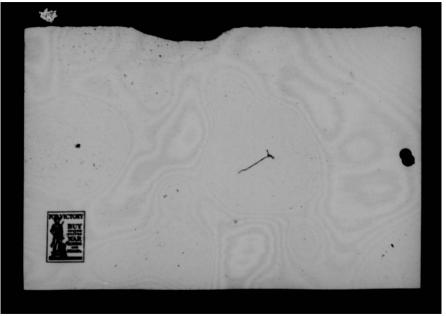
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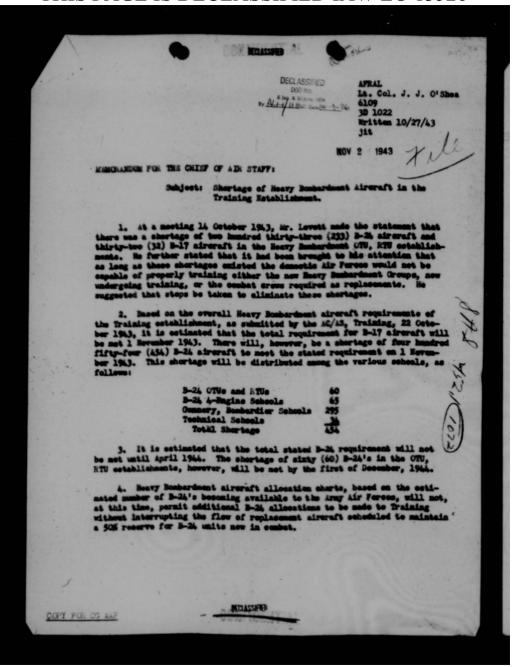


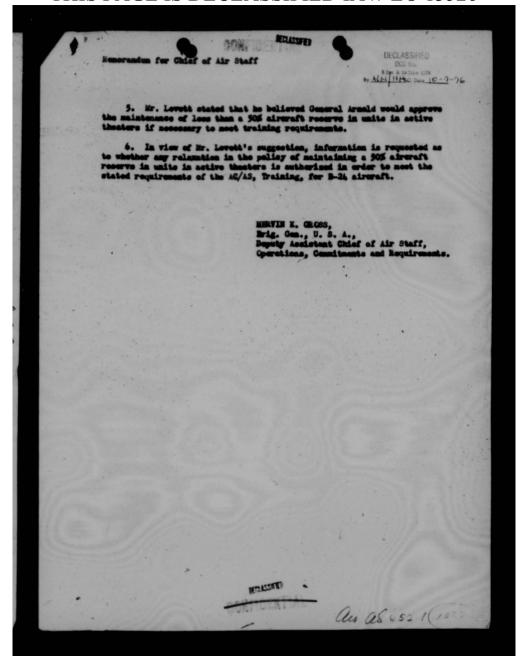
HIS PAGE IS DECLASSIFIED IAW EO 1352 Hen Craig:

prepared for Den Cernold's return a chart showing the actual requirements of the training Stablishment from until July lat, 1944

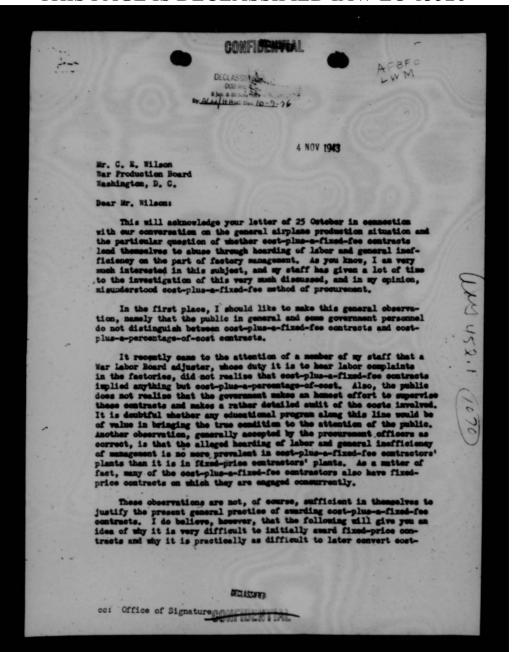
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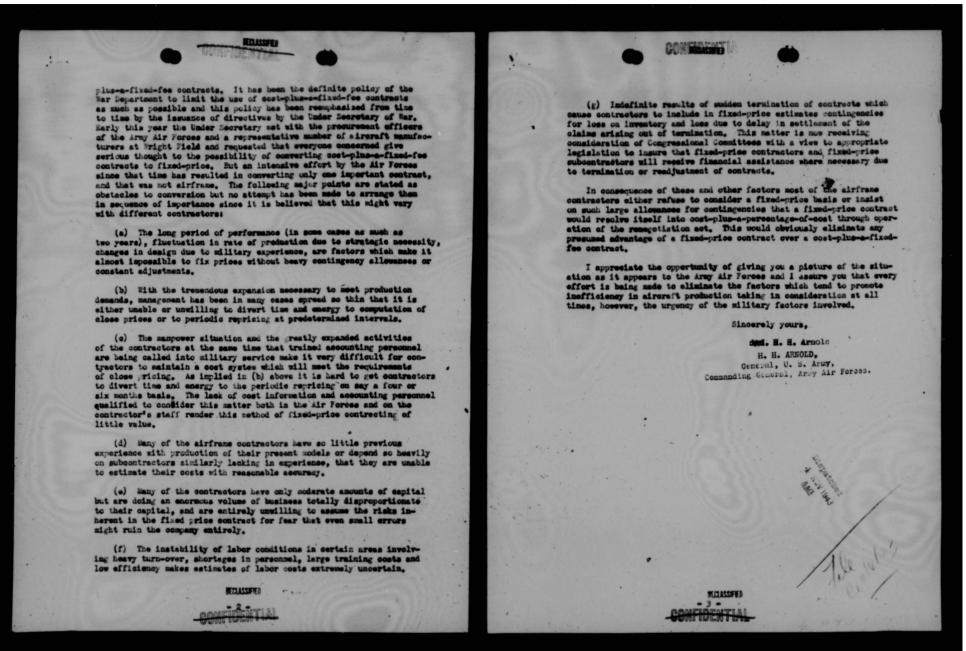






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8 Jan. 6 20 June 1974

By. Abs. | It It sc. Dane 10 - 7 - 76

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 25, 1943

General H. H. Arnold 3 E 1009 Pentagon Building Washington, D. C.

Dear General Arnold:

Supplementing our conversation today on the general airplane production situation, and with particular reference to the question of the poor degree of efficiency of some of the operations we discussed, there is a very wide-spread belief that the alleged hoarding of labor, slowness on the part of management to promote general efficiency in its productive efforts, etc., are fundamentally chargeable to the rather general practice of granting the airframe commanies cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts.

When I was last on the Pacific Coast, I was surprised to find that the general public was of the opinion that this type of contract was the root of the evil. This was evidenced by numerous telephone calls from employees of the airframe plants and others, on learning that I was in the district for the purpose of dealing with the labor shortage situation.

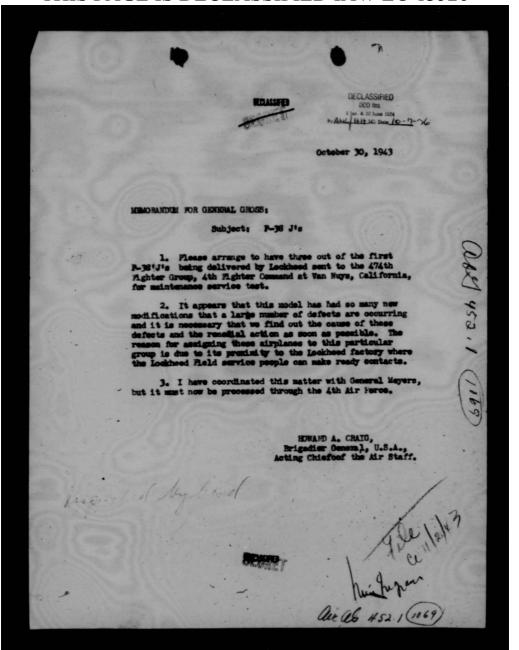
I realize the inherent difficulty of fairly establishing fixed prices on airplanes which are just going into production or have been subjected to radical design changes, but on the other hand I am also inclined to believe that there are numerous types of planes which have been in production for considerable periods, where the cost-plus-fixed-fee method of payment still obtains long after what might be regarded by the critics as a reasonable time in which fixed prices might possibly have been established.

Would it not be desirable to review the contracts of some of the leading manufacturers, to see if there are not more types on which the method of payment could be promptly changed to fixed price, thus automatically providing the presently lacking incentive to economy of labor and material in the production of more standard types of planes. It seems to me that there are numerous ships, where we now have a cost experience factory that warrants the adoption of this proposal. Even where war experience necessitates further changes, and these cases are bound to occur, it seems to me that this does not preclude the possibility of more widely adopting fixed prices, because the increased or decreased cost of the ships can be decided with reasonable accuracy, particularly in view of the accumulation of the experience factor, over the last couple of years, of large scale manufacturing.

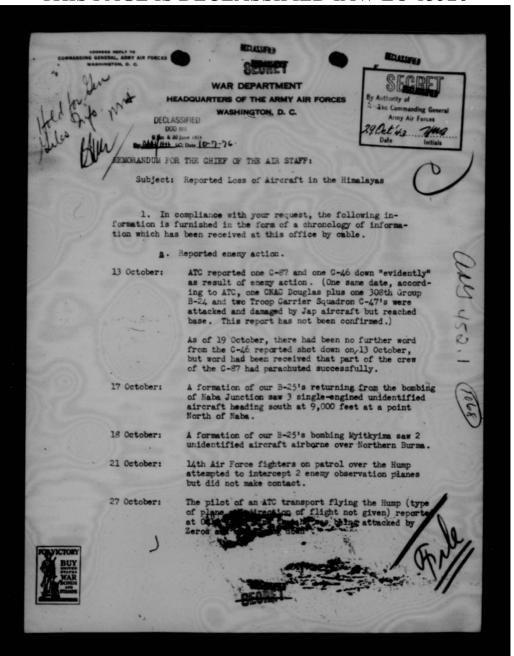
Sincerely yours,

/s/ C. E. Wilson C. E. Wilson

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Memo for Chief of the Air Staff (Cont'd)

On the same date, according to Chennault, 6 B-24's on routine ferry for the 308th Group were attacked near Sumprabum at 0930 local time by 8 camouflaged fighters. The enemy planes pressed home their attack for over 50 minutes. (Note: not worried about gasoline apparently). 3 Jap planes confirmed destroyed, 1 probable and others damaged. No losses to us but considerable battle damage.

On the same date, 5 B-24's of the 308th returning to China on ferry were attacked at 1500 near Sumprabum by 8 silver Jap fighters of a different type than those which attacked during this morning. 5 Japs claimed destroyed with one more probable; no loss to us except minor battle damage.

b. Our Retaliation.

16 October:

12 B-25's bombed Shamo landing field with undetermined results.

18 October:

Alexander radioed that fighters of 10th and 14th Air Forces were patrolling the ferry route and that reconnaissances and attacks were being made on Northern Burma airdromes.

(Estimates of enemy air strength from rear echelon and from Chennault places only 30 enemy planes in the entire Northern Burma area. However, radio from the AMA in Chungking dated October 19th stated that 50 Jap fighters and 100 bombers were scheduled to move from Manchuria via Thailand to Burma during the two weeks immediately following October 19th.)

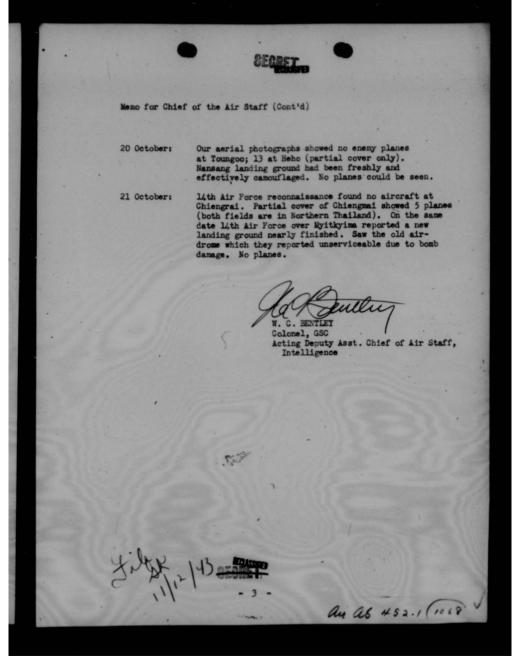
Same date, 9 B-25's bombed Myitkyima with fair results.

11 B-24's bombed Heho airdrome with fair results. The formation was intercepted by 7 fighters which made determined attacks. 1 enemy plane confirmed, 1 probable with several damaged. We lost 1 B-24 with another damaged.

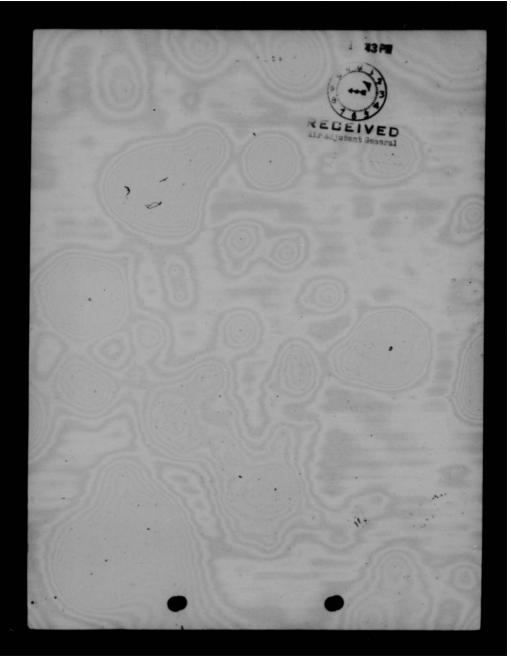
19 October

12 B-25's bombed Kawlin landing ground with good results. Saw no planes on the field.

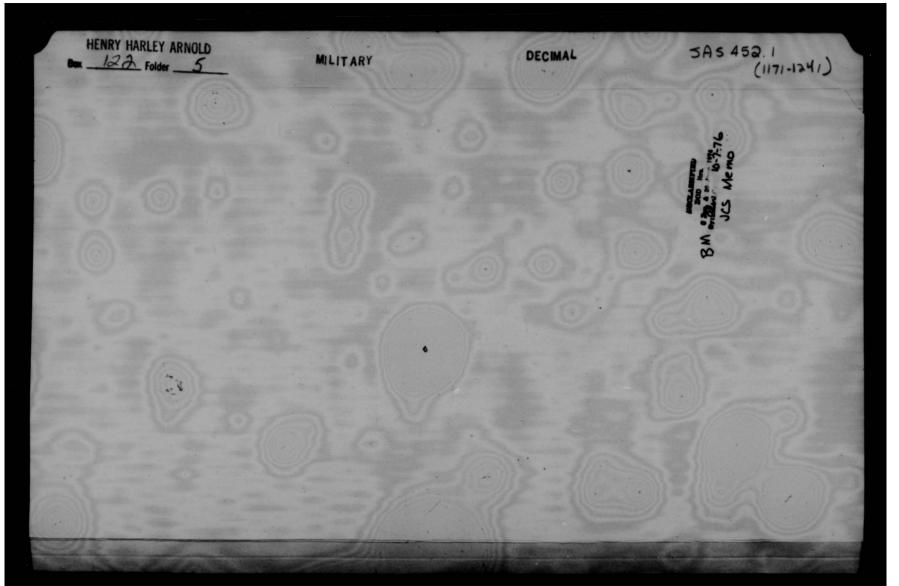




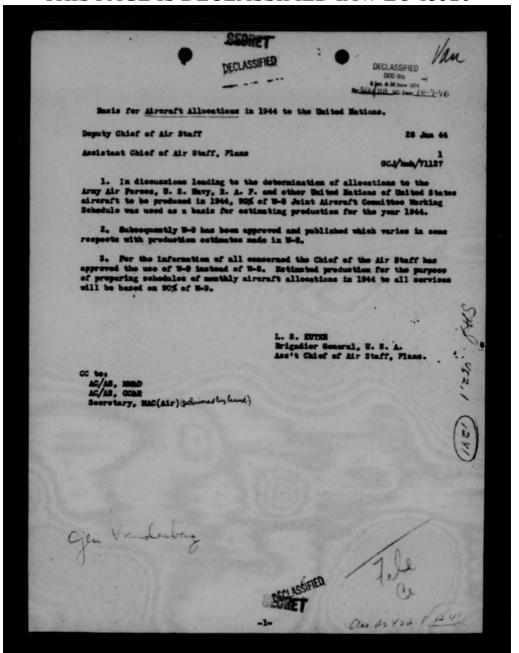
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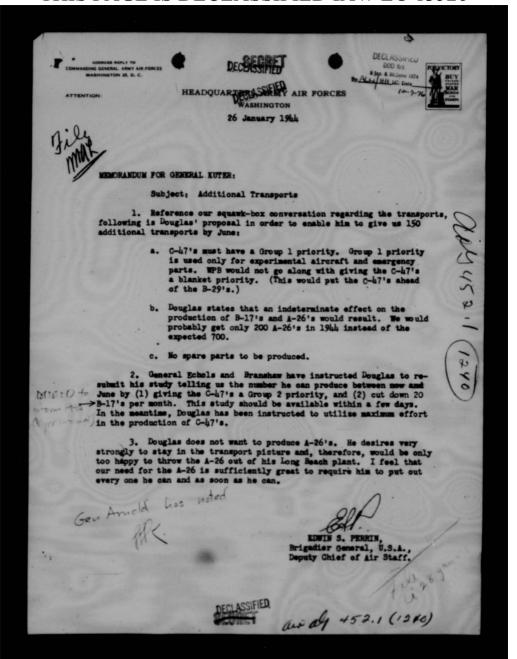
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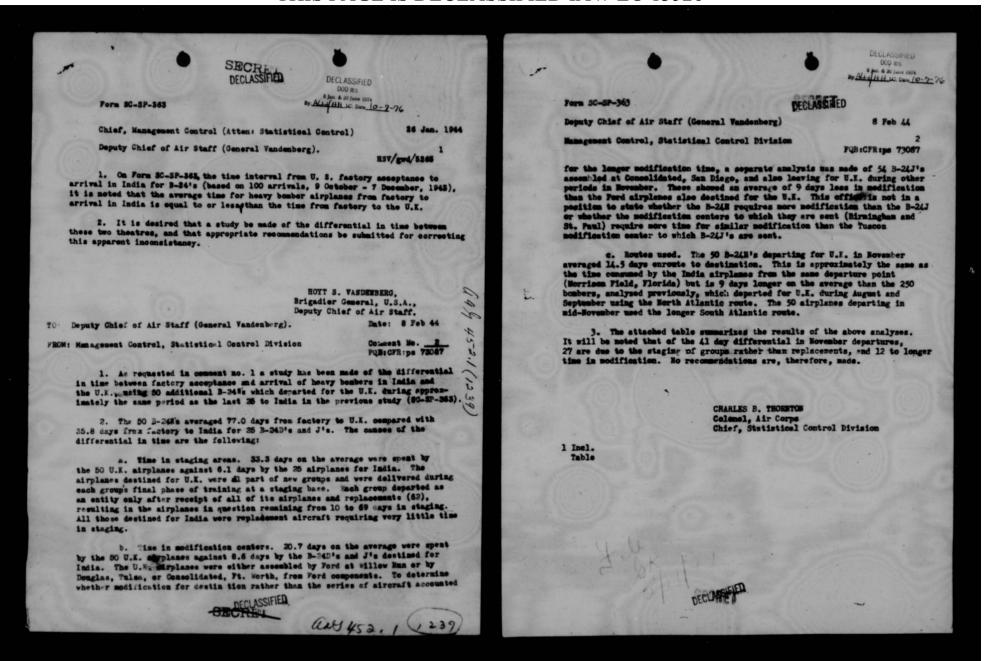


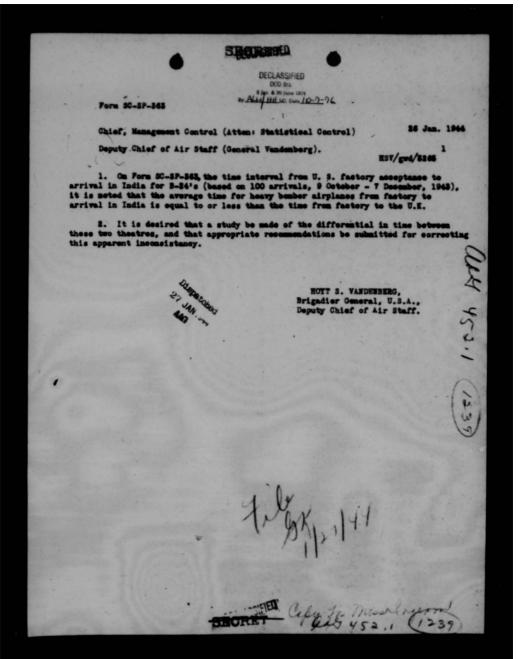
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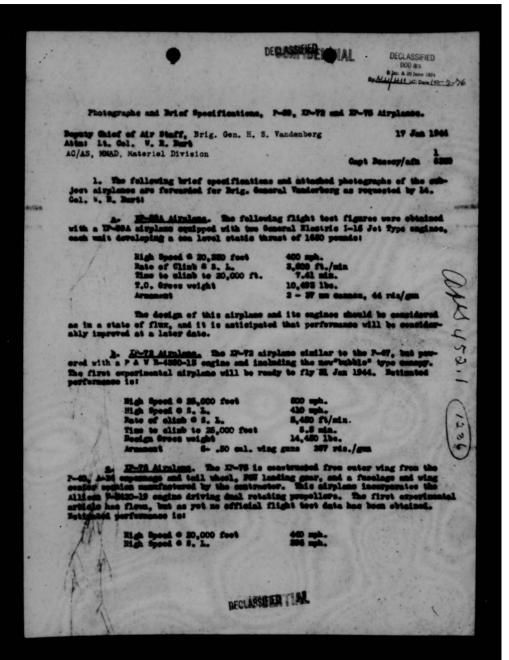
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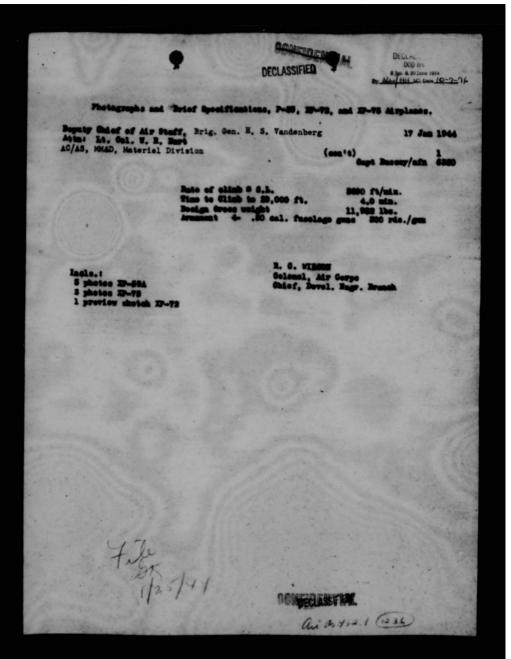






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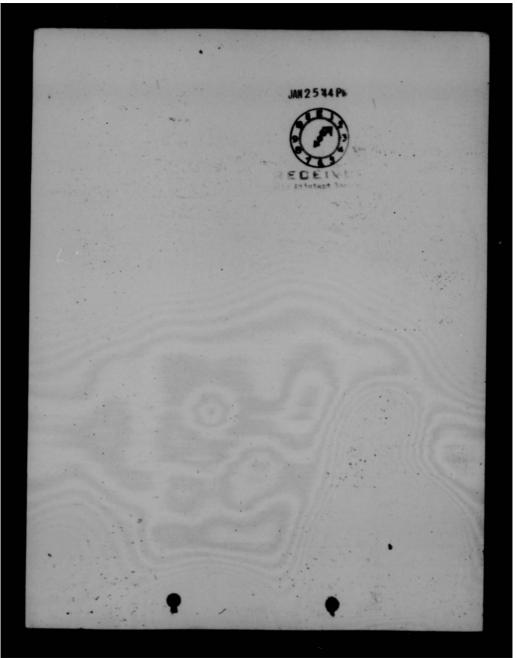


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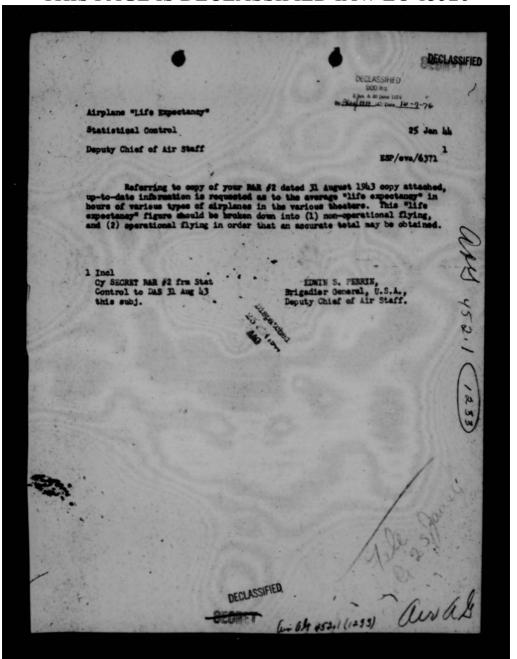
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SUBJECT:	Tabulations on "Give Away"	Aircraft to Allied Natio	ons.
TO:	AC/AS, Plans (Attention: G	en. Jamison.)	DATE 20 Jan. 1944
FROM:	Deputy Chief of Air Staff (Gen, Vandenberg)	HSV/gwd/5265
on "give	1. Returned herewith are cay aircraft to the RAF, in ac 2. General Arnold yesterday away aircraft to other count b. Included in this book, sho	ocordance with the recent y directed that similar tries. He desires these	tabulations be prepared in a loose leaf book of
for each	3. In addition to the above country, as prepared by Major	e, General Arnold also d r Blossom showing monthl	desires like tabulations y totals.
		1	1
		Va	WANDALD DEC
		Brigadier	General, U.S.A.,
Incl:		Deputy Ch	ief of Air Staff.
3 cys.	Tabulation		
Agree	ment with RAF"		
TO: Depu	ity Chief of Air Staff (Gen.)	Vandenberg)	DATE: 25 Jan 1914 &
FROM: AC/A	S, Plans (Gen. Jamison)		RMS:mec 74055
is i	In accordance with above n process of compilation and	e comment, a loose leaf will be forwarded upon	book of the type desired
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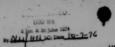
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WAR DEPARTMENT
HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES
WASHINGTON

27 JAN 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR CHIEF OF AIR STAFF
ATTENTION ERIGADIER GENERAL E. S. PERRIN, DEPUTY CHIEF OF AIR STAFF

SUBJECT: Status of P-61 Airplane.

1. The following is the eighth of the series of weekly status reports on the P-61 airplane as requested by General Perrin:

a. Flight testing of the P-61A airplane with the turret removed has temporarily been halted due to an engine failure. A request for a new engine has been initiated. In an attempt to expedite this program, the Materiel Command is also overhauling the engine which was removed from the airplane and this engine will be put back into the airplane if the overhauling is completed before a new engine can be procured.

b. The addition of water injection to the two-stage, two-speed R-2800B engines in an IR-61 has been completed by the manufacturer and flight testing is to commence this date. The test program consists of twelve flights on twelve successive days.

c. The incorporation of the turbo supercharged, single-staged, single-speed R-2800C engines in one airplane is continuing and the Materiel Command is still awaiting from the contractor a letter of quotation upon which to base a contract pertaining to this project.

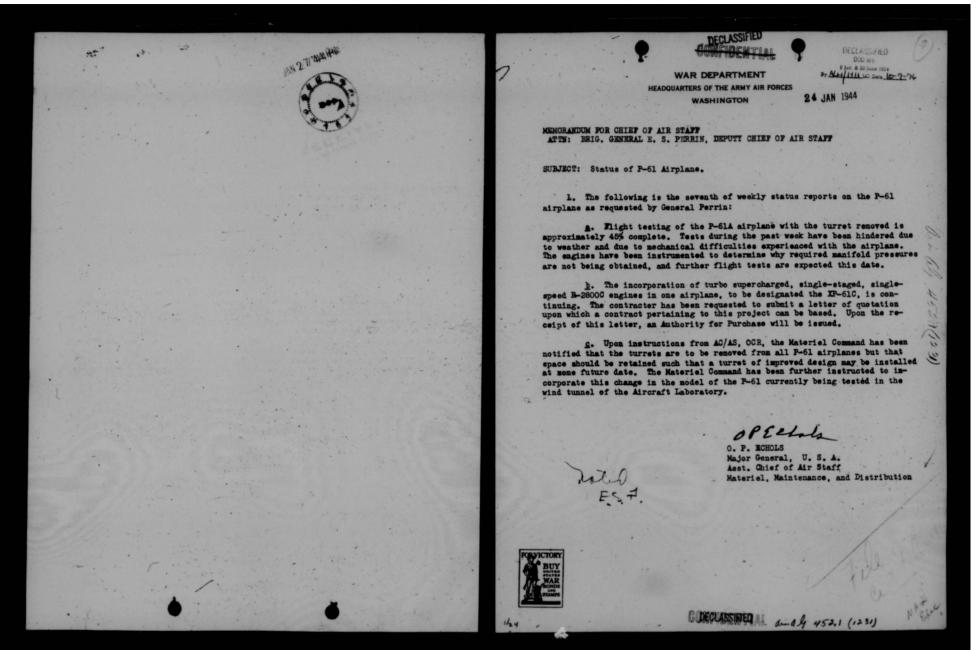
O. P. ECHOLS
MAJOR GENERAL, U. S. A.
Asst. Chief of Air Staff

Materiel, Maintenance and Distribution

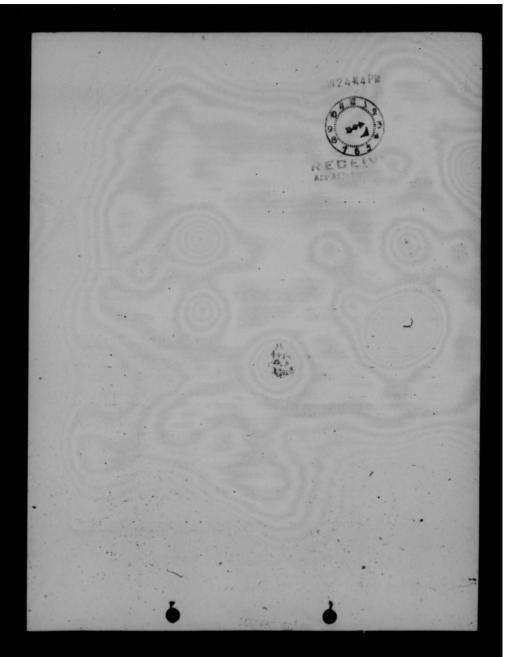


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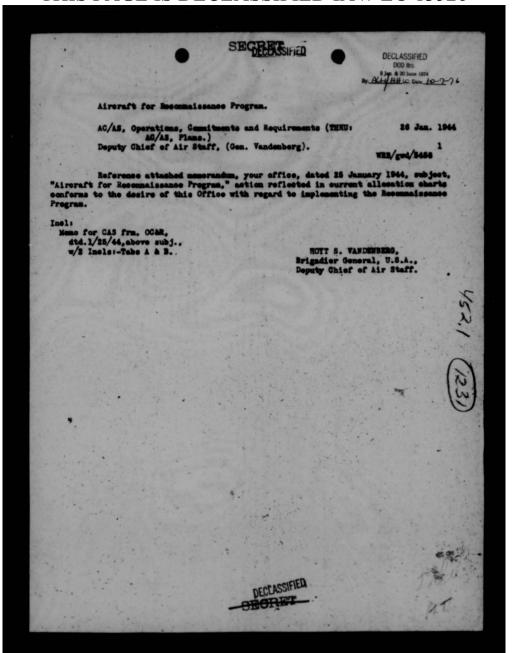
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Mritten 12 Jan 1944 Major Perter/med/75055 DOO itrs NH/HH 16 Date 10-7-74

JAN 25 1944

MEMORANDOM FOR CHIEF OF AIR STAFFS

Subject: Aircraft for Reconnaissance Program.

1. The present Recommissions Program included in the 275 Group Program is sufficient to meet the minimum anticipated requirements of the Army Air Perces and the Army Ground Perces. Prior to submission and approval by the Commanding General, Army Air Perces, particular emphasis was placed upon obtaining an empression of opinion from each theater. Theater econsurrance from Ghina-Burma-India and Sauthemet Restlet in the Commandia and C Southwest Pacific Area was qualified by the statement th as outlined, was sufficient to meet their requirements w dates after which further units would be needed. Several subsequently been requested by various theaters; the Euro ed. Several of Operations requested two (2) additional Tastical Re-Groups and the Southwest Pacific Area requested a Head Headquarters Squadren, Photo Hing, Recommaissance, Pur quests may therefore be expected.

2. Availability of fighter type aircraft has been insufficient to support the present Parts Recommaissance and Tactical Recommaissance units at T/O strength plus authorised reserve. The requirements to support these two programs in 1946 are submitted here with comparison on both the 18% and the 20% attrition factor basis for comparison.

a. Attached as Tab A are the 1944 require sustain the mineteen (19) Photo Hecommaissance Squadrens (twenty-six and ano-fourth (20) Tastical Recommaissance already deployed in the theaters.

b. Attached as Tab B are the 1944 require mos Squadrons as authorised in th Revision of the 275 Group Program, and which will be fully deployed in 1944. These requirements in summary are:



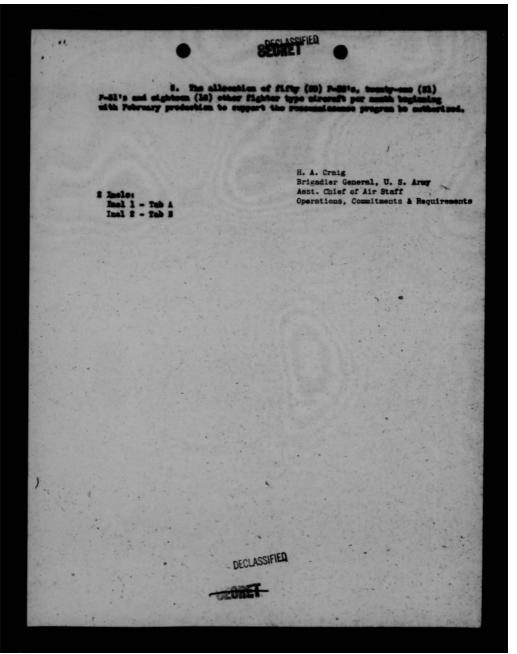


- (1) But 1966 requirements for F-5 (P-50) total 546 based on the 126 attrition factor. These 546 F-5's (P-50's) are required at a rate of fifty (50) per month beginning with Pobrany production.
- (2) Not 1944 requirements for P-6's (P-61's) total 888 based on the 18% attrition factor. Those 882 P-6's (P-61's) are required at a rate of tuesty-one (21) per menth beginning with Pobruszy production.
- (3) Not 1944 requirements for other fighter types (p-89, p-40) total 198 based on the 18% attrition faster. Those 198 aircraft are required at a rate of eighteen (18) per month beginning with February production.
- 5. At the present time there is no production fighter aircraft suitable to meet the requirements of Photo Recommissance Squadrone encept the P-SC. This type has been supleyed in all theaters with outstanding mesones as a photographic ship. As regards factical Recommissance, the aircraft requirement for units of this type stationed in the United Eingdon can be adequately not only with P-SI's. In other theaters the P-SI is extremely decirable but because of the shortage of this type, it has only been implayed to meet the nere critical moeds. P-SI requirements herein are for the support of present P-S (P-SI) Squadrone new in theaters. Units which cannot be equipped with P-SI's are being supplied P-S0's and P-40's.
- 4. Sombardment type aircraft for photographic mapping in the European Theater of Operations cannot be successfully used due to the necessity of furnishing large numbers of eccert fighter aircraft and diversionary raids by other benderment aircraft to decay enough fighter opposition. Squadrous equipped with the F-5 type aircraft have successfully completed mapping missions for the Ground Forces in this theater. It is anticipated that the number of these missions will grow as the war progresses. While it is realised that the F-5 type aircraft deed not men the specifications of the Gorpe of Engineers in all respects, it is the only aircraft presently available which can be employed for this purpose.
- 5. Requirements for bembardment type aircraft for the Reconnaisonnce Program are intentionally emitted from this memorandes becomes the attrition requirement is small and thus for has been not without difficulty. Present information indicates no difficulty will be experienced in securing the required master of this type during 1944.

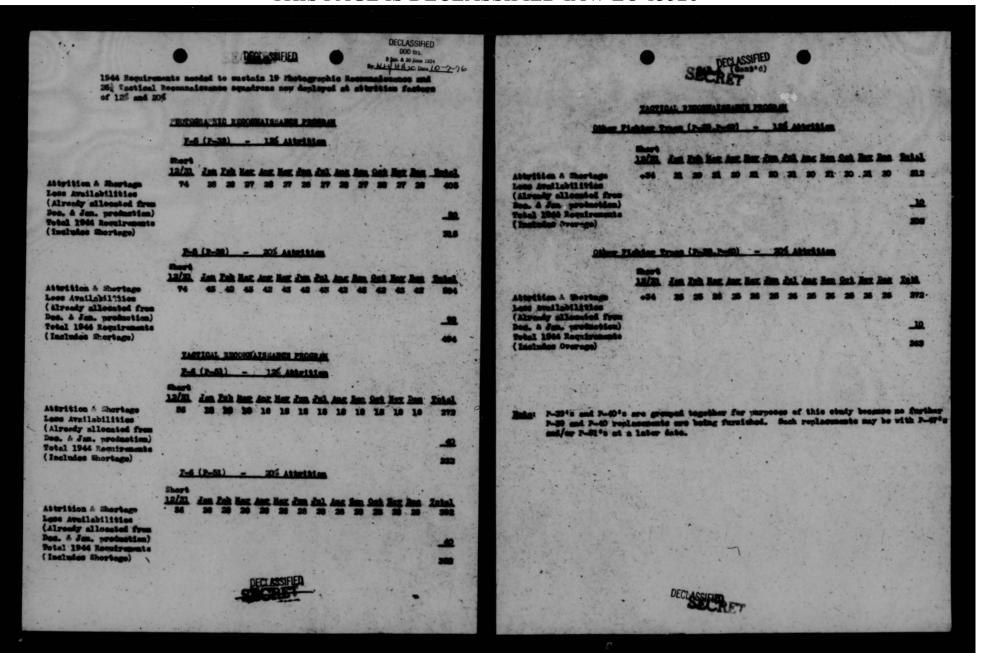
II. Action Recommended

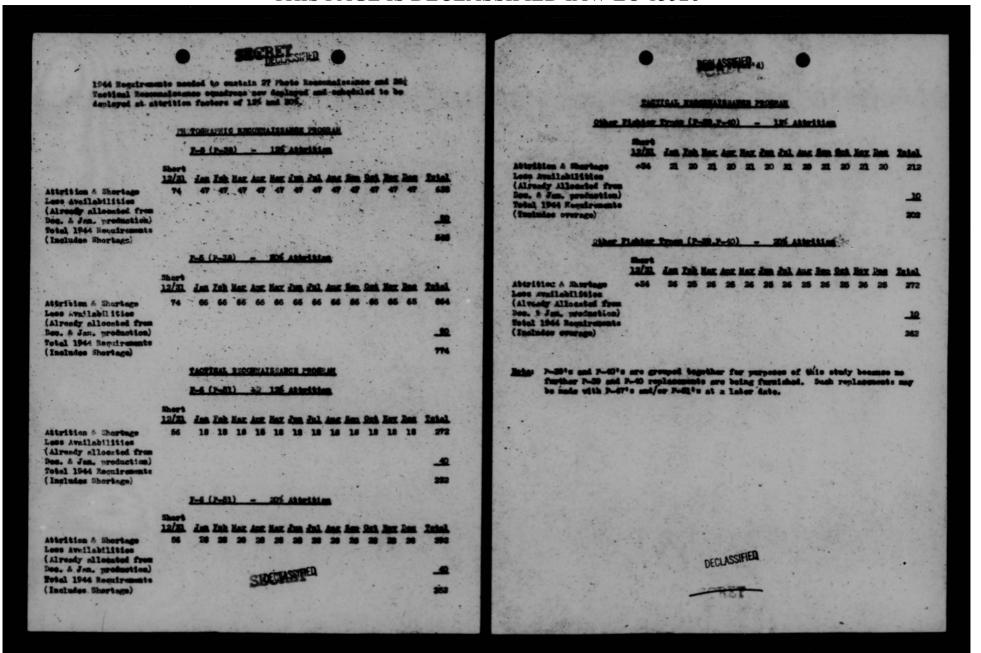
1. The attrition planning factor of less per month for fighter type aircraft in recommissance units be approved.

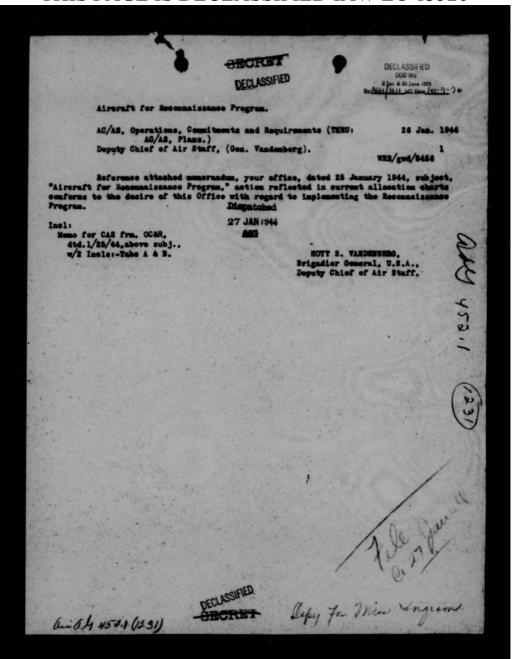




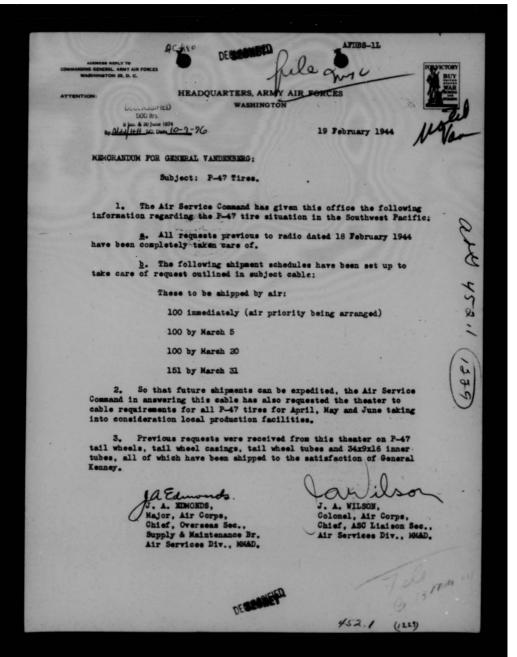
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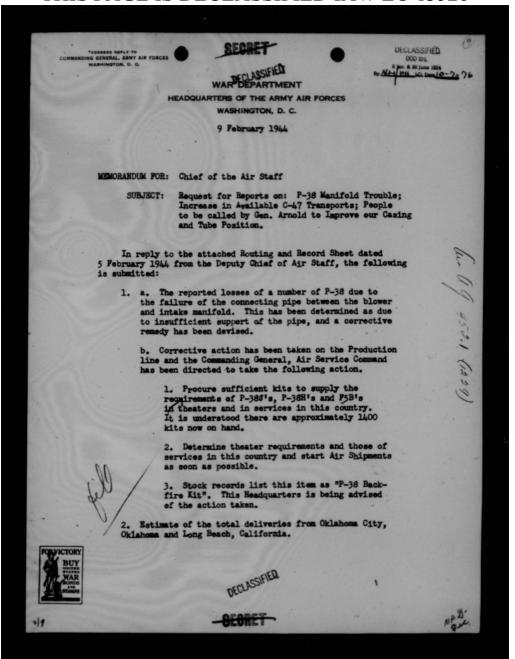




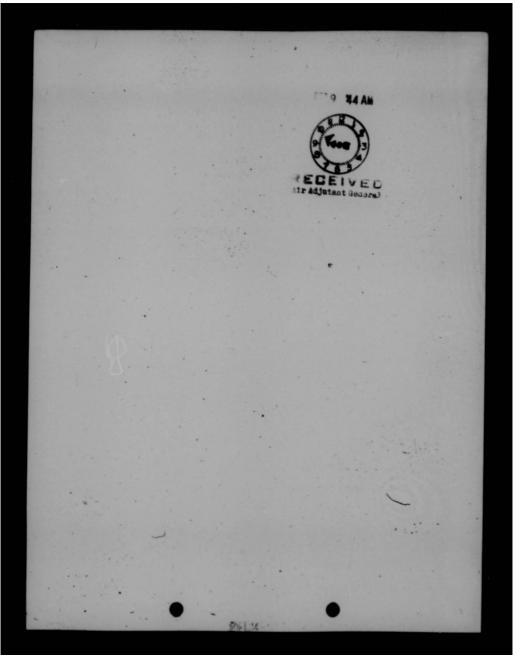


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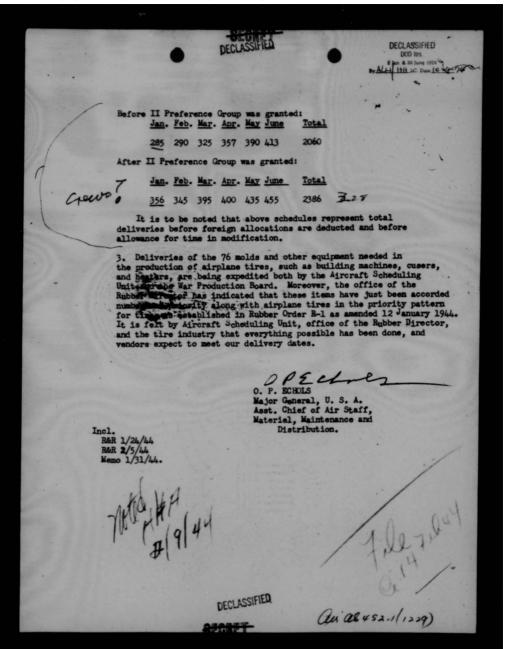




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by Ned H	4 20 June 1874 - 7-76 H. LC. Date 10-7-76 ROUTING AND RECORD S	HEET	10.			
	NOOTING AND NECOND S	HEET	FILE NO.			
SUBJECT	: Request for Reports on: P-38 Manifold	Trouble; Increase	in Available C-47			
TO:	Transports: People to be called by Gen AC/AS, MALD	Arnold to Horove	DATE 5 Feb 44			
FROM:	Deputy Chief of Air Staff		COMMENT NO. 1			
			ESP/eva/6371			
	1. What action is being taken to	fix P-38's in other	r theaters?			
	2. What was the delivery schedul What is the schedule after getting Gro		upping the priority?			
	3. What is the "big problem" of them, or what?	the 76 additional m	olds? Can't we get			
		001	1			
	1 Incl	Poll-				
	Memo to CAS frm MM&D	EDWIN S. PER	RIN,			
	dtd 31 Jan bh this subj	Brigadier General	1, U.S.A.,			
	w/incl (Gen. Perrin's R&R #1 dtd 2h Jan hh).	Deputy Chief of	air Staff.			
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ADDRESS REPLY TO
COMMANDING GENERAL, ARMY AIR FORCES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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DOO ITS

Jan. & 20 June 1976

Jeff 14 (\$10). Date (\$10)

WAR DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES WASHINGTON, D. C.

31 January 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief of the Air Staff

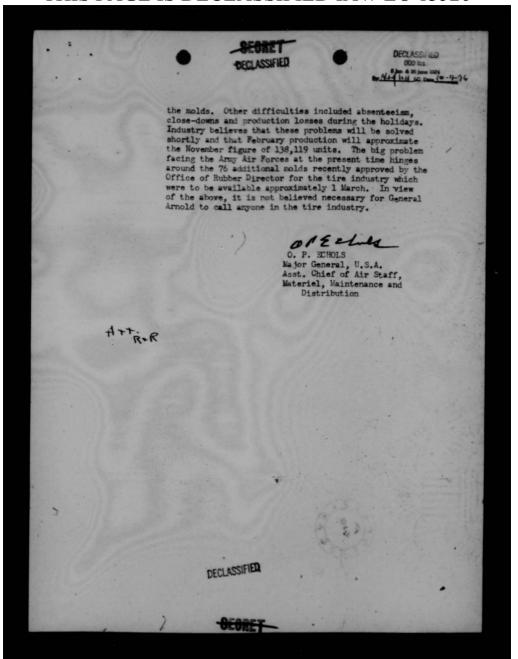
SUBJECT: Request for Reports on: P-38 Manifold Trouble; Increase in Available C-47 Transports; People to be called by General Arnold to Improve our Casing and Tube Position.

In reply to the attached Routing and Record Sheet dated 24 January 1944 from the Deputy Chief of Air Staff, the following is submitted:

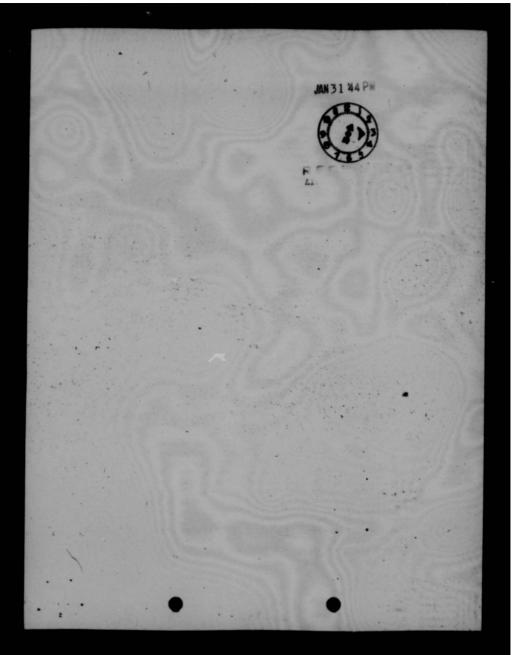
- a. Shipment of intake manifold connection kits to clear the difficulty has been accomplished as follows:
 - 50 kits (2 per airplane required) left Sacramento, Air Express on 22 January 1944.
 - (2) 170 kits (2 per airplane required) left Sacramento, Air Express on 23 January 1944.
 - b. Information from Allocations Branch of the Commitments Division, AC/AS, OCAR, reveals that 110 P-38's have been shipped to this Air Force. Information received today indicates that 101 remain.
 - c. Therefore, the two shipments of kits mentioned in paragraph a., should be ample to accomplish the necessary corrective action in the theater.
- At the J.A.C. Meeting on 27 January 1944, 2000 C-47's were put into Group No. 2, therefore, there should be no trouble to increase delivery on these transports.
- 3. The decreased performance of tire manufacturers in the months of December and January has been due to problems arising from the change-over to synthetic rubber which, in turn, retarded tires coming out of



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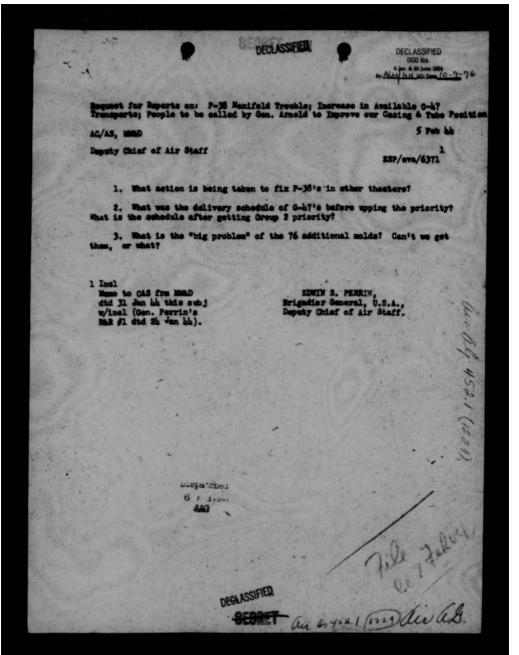


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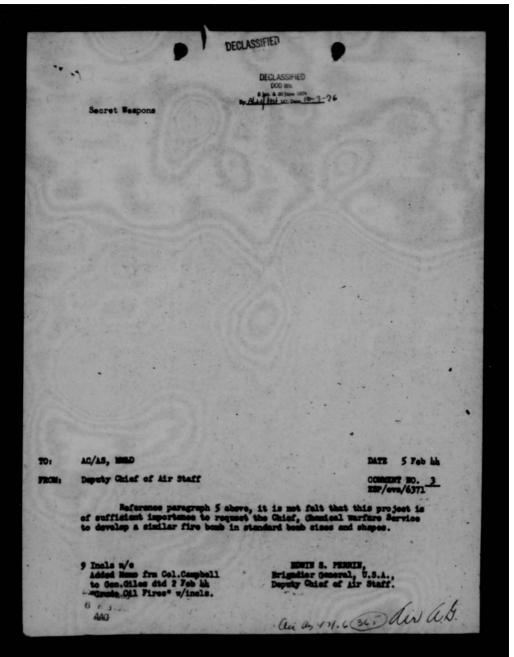


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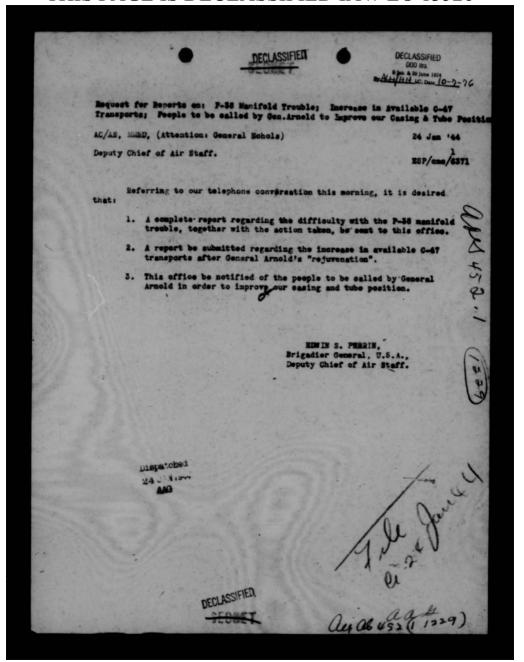
or Within		RO			SECULOS SECULOS	SHEET THEN I'd Troubl			FILE NO.	a C-47	
	Transpo	rts;	People t	o be o	alled by	Gen.Arnol	d to Imp	rove our	Casing	& Tube	Posit
то:	AC/AS,	inad,	(Attenti	on: Ge	eneral Ech	ols)			DATE 24	Jan '	14
FROM:	Deputy	Chief	of Air S	taff.					COMMENT	P/cmc/	371
										,	14)
		Refer	ring to o	ur tel	ephone co	nversatio	n this m	orning,	it is de	sired	0
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						ng the di					
						arding th					11/100
						Arnold's					
		3. T	his offic	e be r	otified o	f the peop	ple to b	e called	by Gene	rel	
		A	rnold in	order	to improv	e our cas	ing and	tube pos	ition.		
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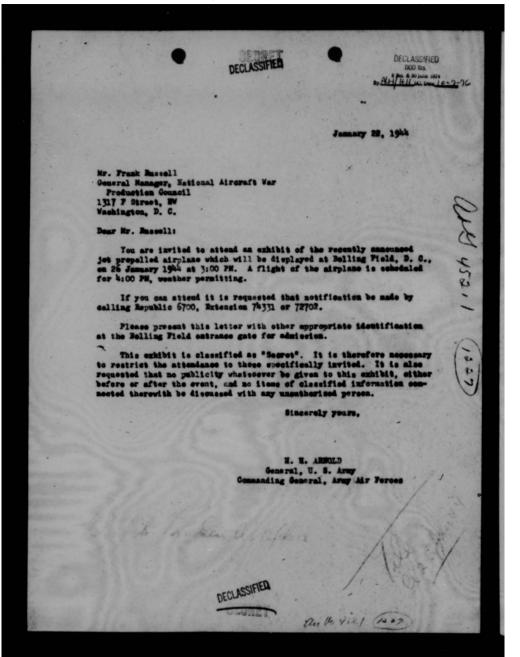
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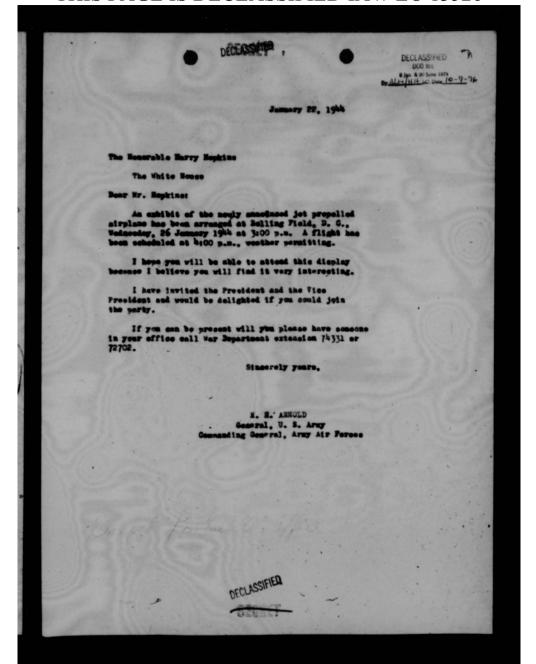
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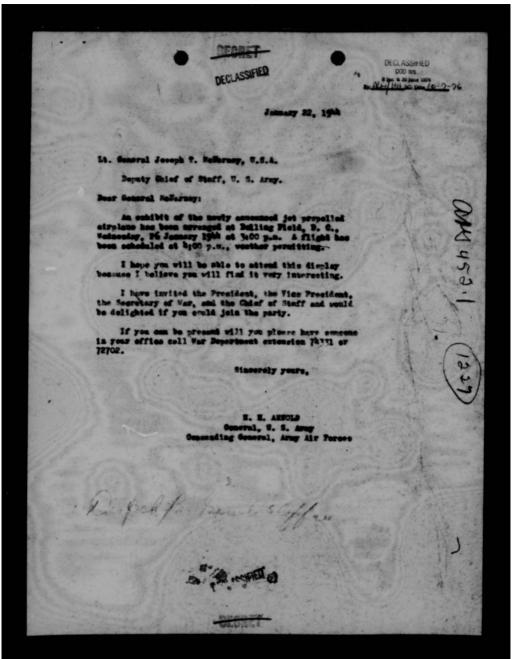
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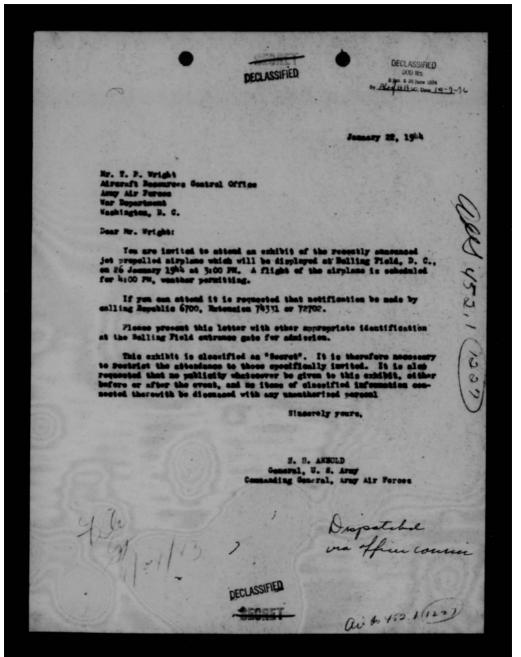
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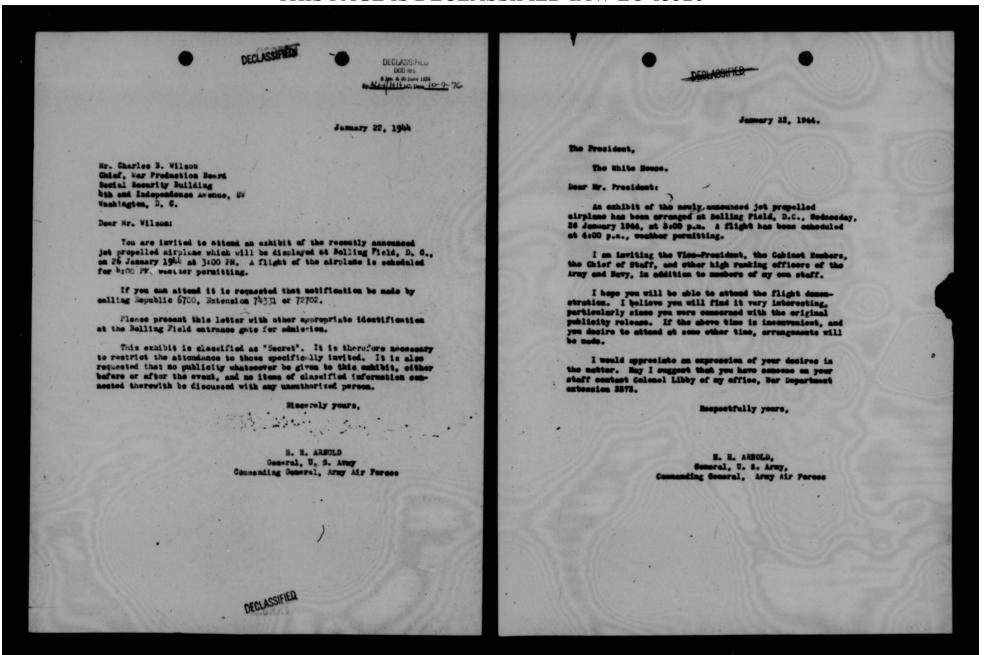
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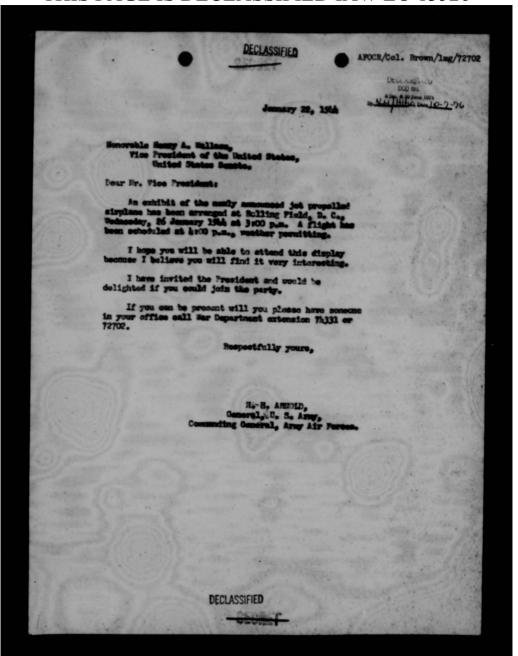


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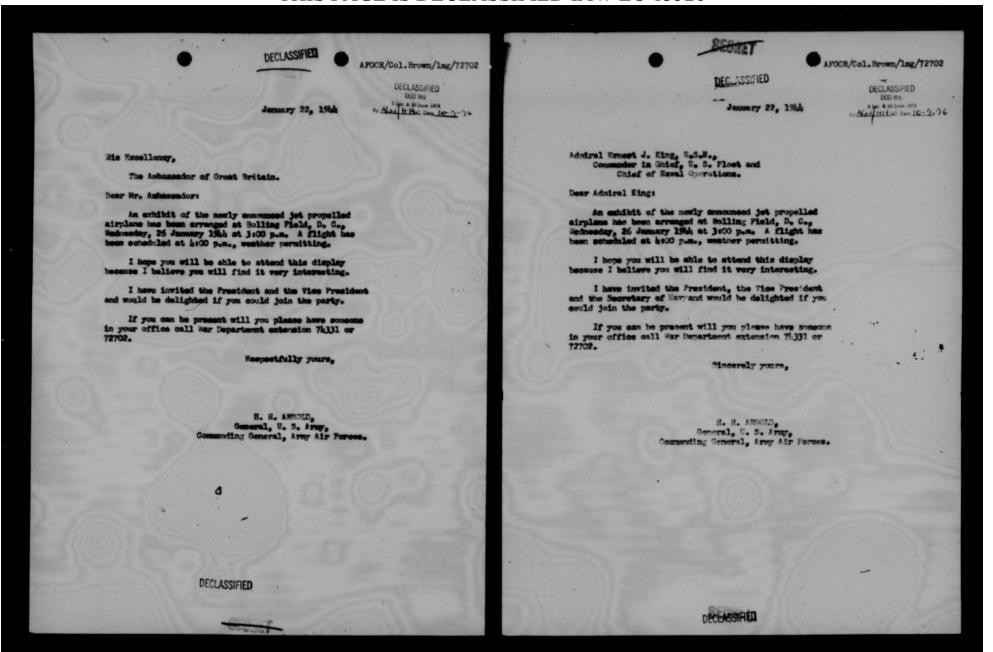


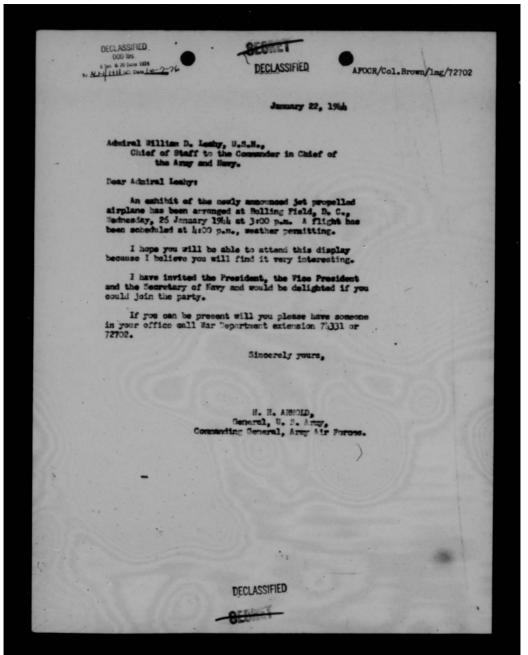
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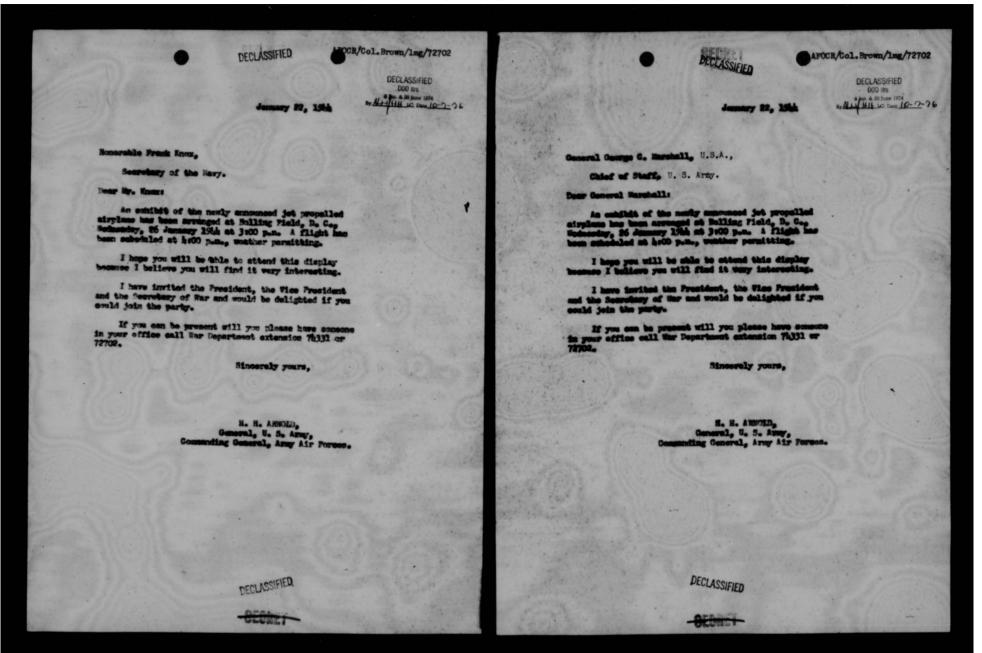


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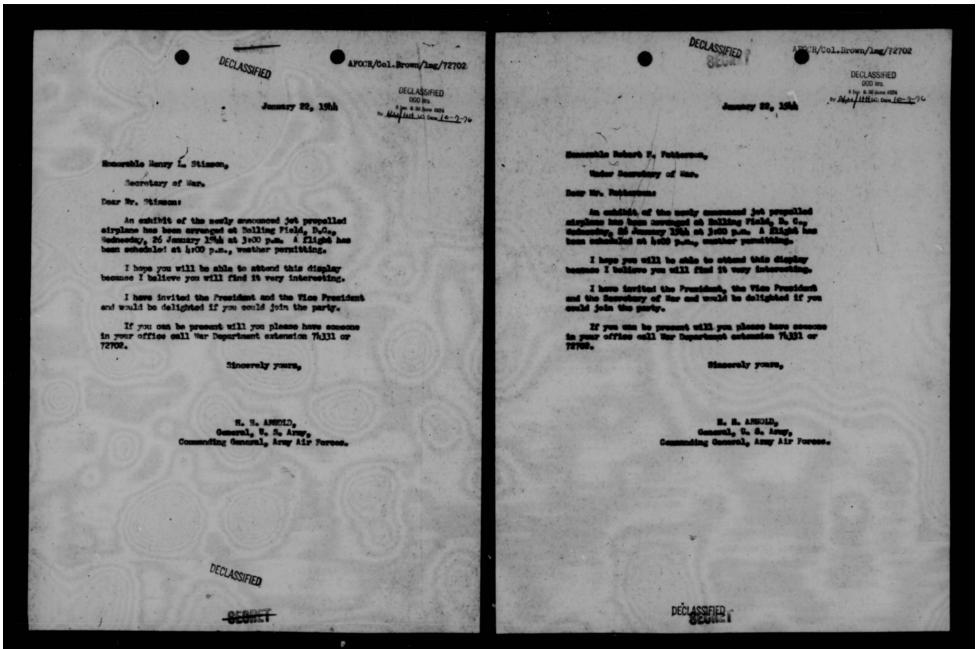




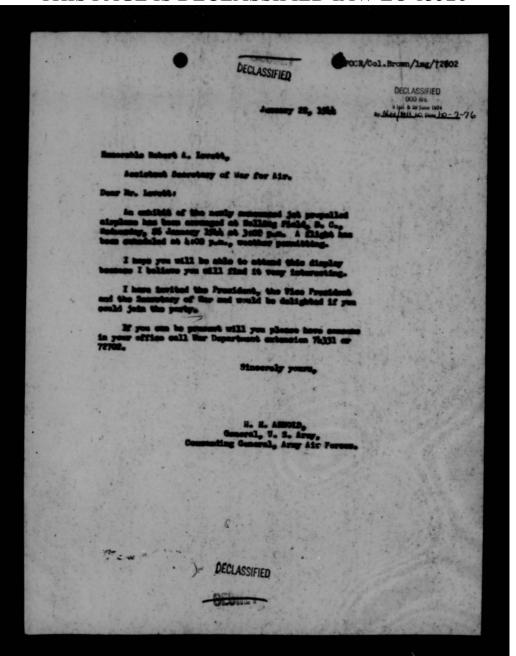
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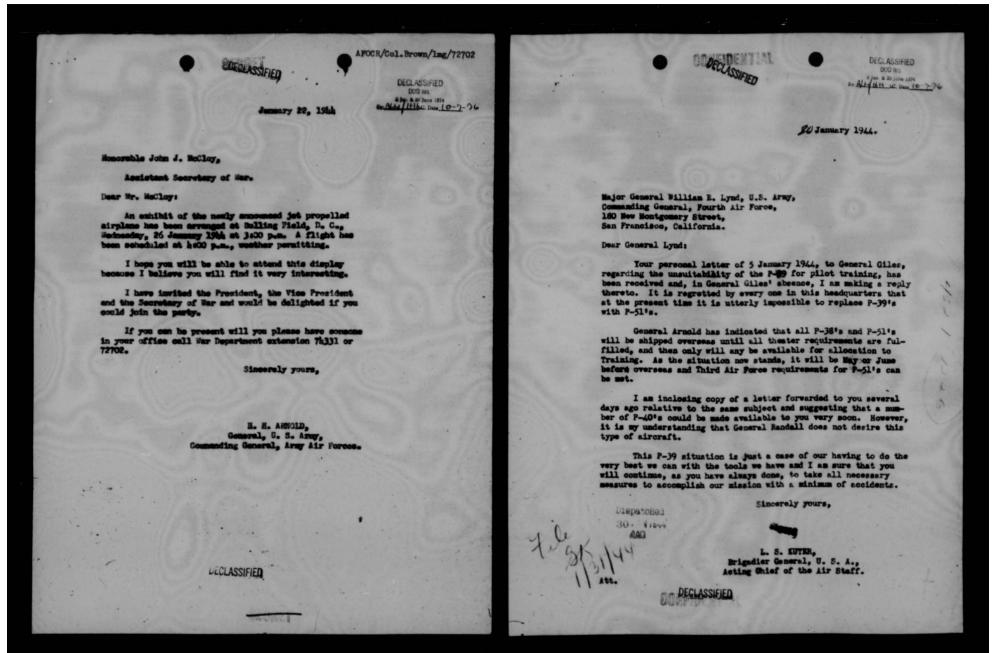
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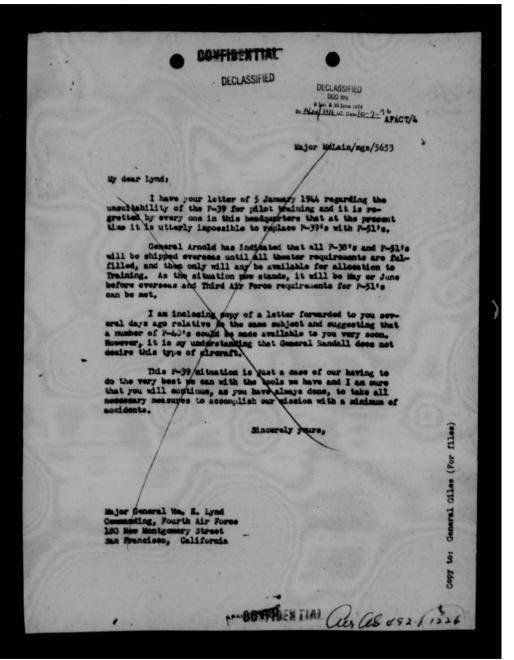


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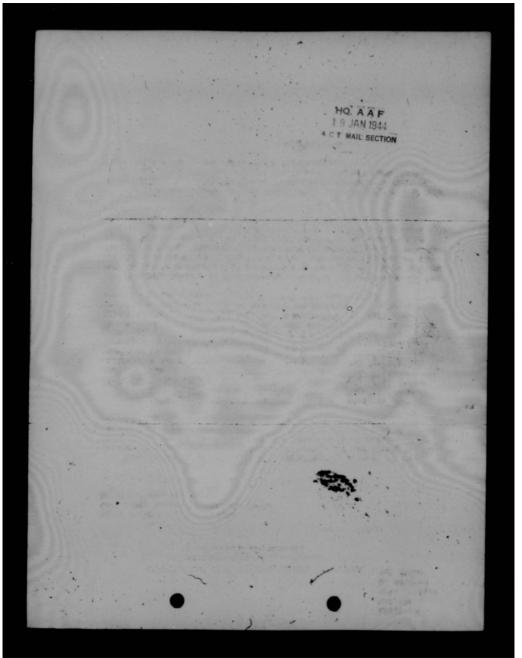
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OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL HEADQUARTERS FOURTH AIR FORCE BAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 5 January, 1944 Major General Barney M. Giles, USA Chief of Staff, Army Air Forces War Department, Washington, D.C. Dear Barney: Not long ago, I mentioned in a personal letter the unsuitability of the P-39 for pilot training. Since then we have lost two more boys who were unable to recover from accidental spins. Would like to make another appeal for the substitution of the P-51 for the P-39 as soon such a shift can be made. Pilots are not allowed to spin the P-39 or do other acrobatics, and as a result when they get in a spin, they dont come out of it. Wonder what the prospects of this are? Sincerely,

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8 pa. 8 20 June 1974
By Almi HH Lic pass 10-7-7-76

AFRAL WHS/EGR Wrtn 1-18-44 Rm 3D1032 Ert 72556

Major General Villian E. Lynd Commanding General, Fourth Air Force San Francisco, California

My dear Lynd:

Your letter of 13 December 1945, regarding the success of the measures you have taken in connection with violations of flying regulations in the Fourth Air Force, has been read with great interest. It seems that you are doing a fine job in this respect, and your efforts are very much appreciated both by General Arnold and myself.

with reference to the last paragraph of your letter, as you doubtless know we are continuing to suffer from an over-all shortage of fighters, not only in training but also in theaters. This is expecially true of the P-38 and P-51, which are now being allocated entirely to active theaters at the direction of General Arneld. To emable us to obtain the fullest use possible of P-38 models now available in this country for training Air Service General has established first priority on repair and maintenance of P-38 type aircraft. Progress of maintenance in sub-depote in the Fourth Air Force is now under your direct control. With additional P-50's and P-51's not available for training at this time, fighter training requirements will have to continue to be not largely with P-47's, P-39/63's and P-40's.

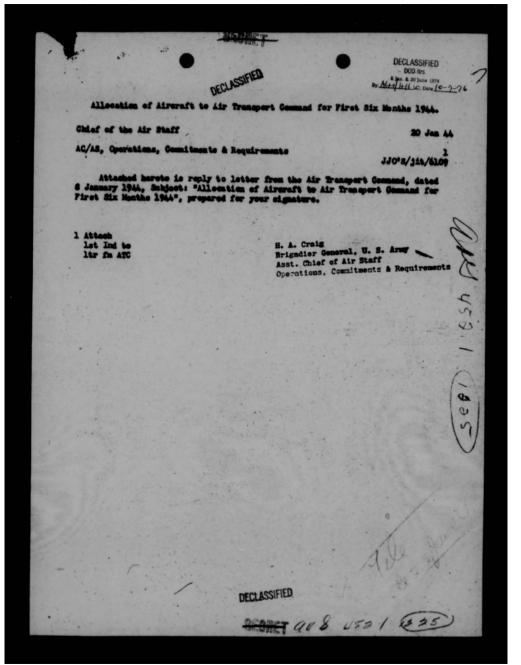
The Bell factory is in process of switching its production to the P-63 and it is estimated that production of the P-39 will cease in May. The first 25 P-63's available for training have been allocated to the Pourth Air Force. Nearwhile, we are using the remaining P-39 production to meet theater requirements where necessary and to help sustain the training program. I am gratified that you have been this to reduce your socident rate on P-30's to approximately what the P-36 rate in the Fourth Air Force was a year ago.

It is now estimated that we shall receive roughly 1800 P-40's this year, and it is expected to devote these almost entirely to training. An allocation of approximately 100 P-40's to Fourth Air Force in the first quarter ban be arranged if you desire them.

Sincerely yours,



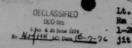
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Lt. Col. J. J. O'Shea Rm 3D 1022 - 6109 1-20-44

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AFRAL

HEAD, WARTERS ARMY AIR FORCES, Machington 25, D. C. 25 JAN 1944

TO: Commanding General, Air Transport Command, Washington 25, D. C.

1. The Tactical Availability Report of combat and transport type aircraft becoming available to the Army Air Forces is revised menthly by the AC/AS, MMAD, and supercedes all previous estimates of availability. This monthly revision is necessary in order to reflect action by the Rumitions Assignment Board, and the effect of shortages in the availability of raw materials, machine tools, and management upon production schedules.

- 2. The figures furnished by the Chief of Air Staff were based on informal information which has been superseded by the later and more assurate estimate dated 4 January 1944.
- 3. The latest estimate of C-54, C-87, and C-46 aircraft is included in the Sectional Availability Report dated 4 January 1944. The availability of these types for the first six months of 1944 is as follows:

	JAH JAH		MAR	APR	MAT	JUE	TOTALS
C-54	7	11	12	16	. 18	22	
C-54 C-87 C-46	18	20	13	60	118	100	70

4. The availability of the above types of aircraft to the Air Transport Command is published monthly by this Headquarters in the Transport Aircraft Allocation Chert, and distributed to the Air Transport Command and the various divisions of the Air Staff to permit the planning agencies to adjust the flow of personnel, materials, and units, and make the necessary changes and commitments.

5. It is desired that for future planning the Air Transport Command use the availability figures of transport aircraft, allocated to the Air Transport Command, for the next tubbee months in the Transport Aircraft Allocation Chart.

By command of General ARECLD:

STREET

L. S. KUTER, Brig. General, U. S. A., Acting Chief of Air Staff.

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ARMY AIR FORCES

ters Air Transport Washington 25, DC DECLASSIFIED
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Fan 6 20 June 1974

By HH HH IC, Dare 10-7-X

AFATC/PL/CR/dam 8 January 1944

SUBJECT: Allocation of Aircraft to Air Transport Command for the

TO: Chief of Air Staff

A. Recent inquiry of the Office of AC/AS, CCAR, reveals that CCAR figures on planes tactically available for allocation to Air Transport Command in the first six months of 1944 show considerable reduction from those which on 10 December 1943 were indicated by the Chief of Air Staff to Commanding General, ATC, as the number of aircraft which would be allocated to ATC. For reference the contrasting figures are as follows:

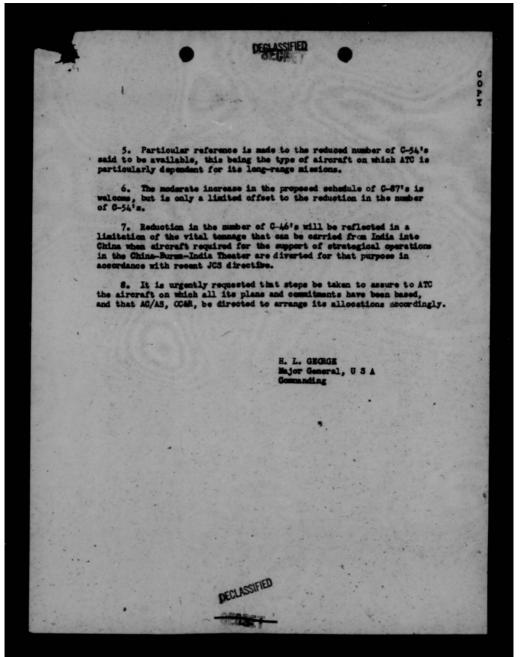
	C	C-54		17	C-46	
	C/AS	OCAR	C/AS	OCAR	C/AS	OCAR
January February March April May June	13	7	9	18	36	22
February	18	11	9	20	21	36
March	18	12	9	13	11 65	46
April	26	16	9	6	80	60
May	31	18	10	6	140	118
June	37	-22	10	7	100	36 46 60 118 100 382
	149	86	56	70	442	382

2. The number of aircraft stated by the Chief of Air Staff to be available has been used by the Divisions of ATC for determining requirements of the Gommand, and Wings have been advised of the allocations of planes on which they could rely for the carrying out of their missions.

3. Plans for procurement of personnel and for construction of facilities have been predicated on the figures of Chief of Air Staff, and estimates have been submitted to the Finance Division for Budget purposes on the same basis.

4. Assurances have been given the Commanding General, AAF, that certain objectives could be reached, in the belief that ATC would be in possession on the dates indicated of the number of aircraft stated to be available. Many of these objectives, which are of strategical importance, cannot be reached, if planes are to be allocated to ATC in accordance with the most recent schedule issued by Commitments Division, AC/AS, CCAR,





Basic: Ltr fm ATC dtd 6 Jan 1944, Sabj: "Allo of A/C to ATC for lst 6 months 1944"

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Lt. Col. J. J. O'Shea Rm 3D 1022 - 6109 1-20-44 jit

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AFRAL

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HEAD, WARTERS ARMY AIR FORCES, Washington 25, D. C. 25 JAN 1944

TO: Commanding General, Air Transport Command, Washington 25, D. C.

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- 20 3	194A	10	MAR	APR	MAX	200	TOTALS
C-54	7	11	12	16	18	22	
C-54 C-87 C-46	18	36	13	60	118	100	86 70 382

4. The availability of the above types of aircraft to the Air Transport Command is published menthly by this Headquarters in the Transport Aircraft Allocation Chart, and distributed to the Air Transport Command and the various divinions of the Air Staff to penult the planning agencies to adjust the flow of personnel, materials, and units, and make the necessary changes and commitments.

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By command of General ARROLDS

i. S. KUTK

Brig. General, U. S. A., Acting Chief of Air Staff

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ARMY AIR FORCES
Headquarters Air Transport Command
Washington 25, D. C.

AFATC/PL/GR/dam 8 January 1944

SUBJECT: Allocation of Aircraft to Air Transport Command for the First Six Months of 1944

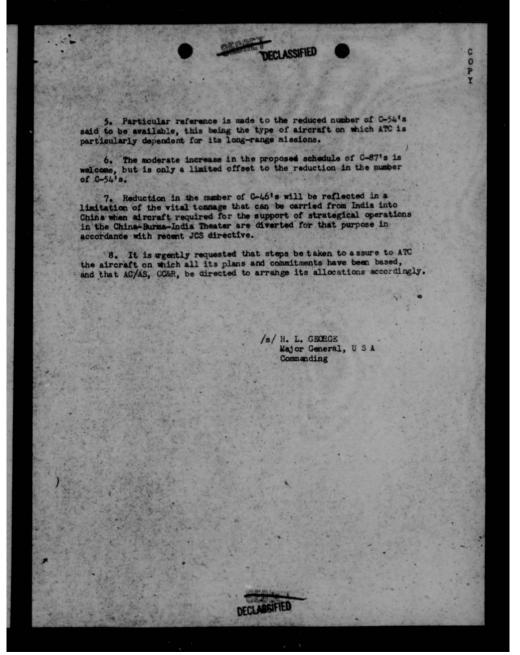
To: Chief of Air Staff

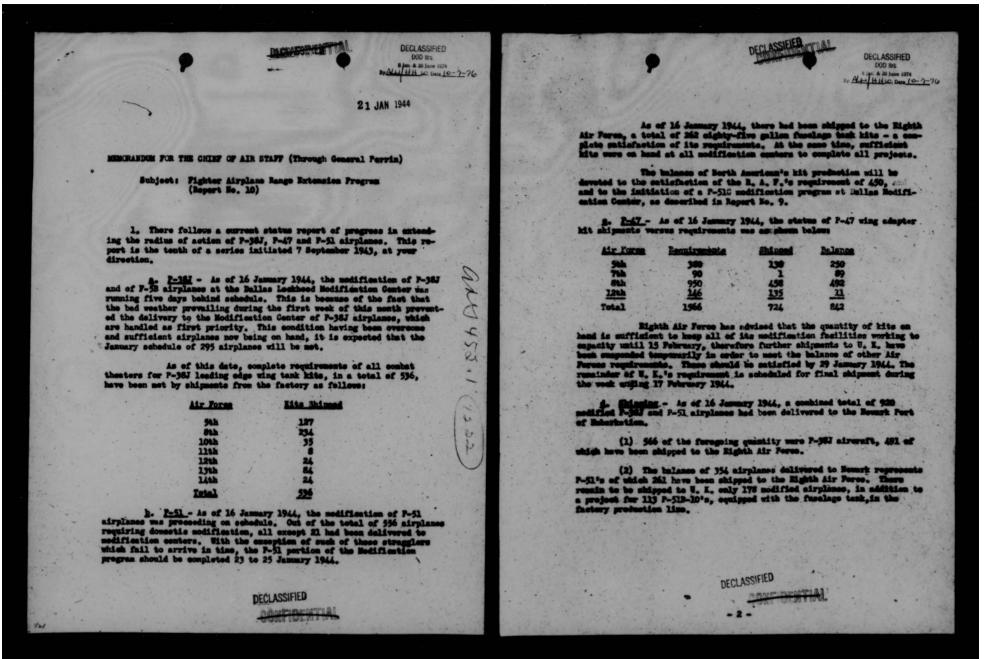
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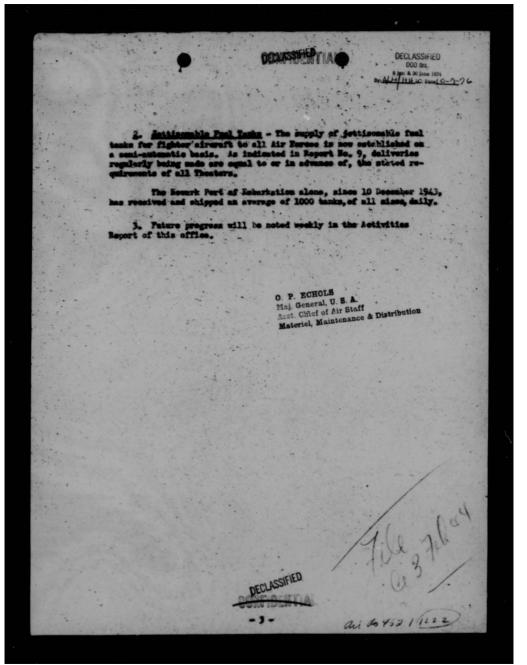
	C	-54	- 0-	87	C-4	6
	C/AS	OC&R	C/AS	OC&R	C/AS	0C&R
January	13 .	7	9	18	36	22
February	18	11	9	20	21	36
March	24	12	9	13	65	46
April	26	16	9	6	.80	60
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	149	86	56	70	442	382

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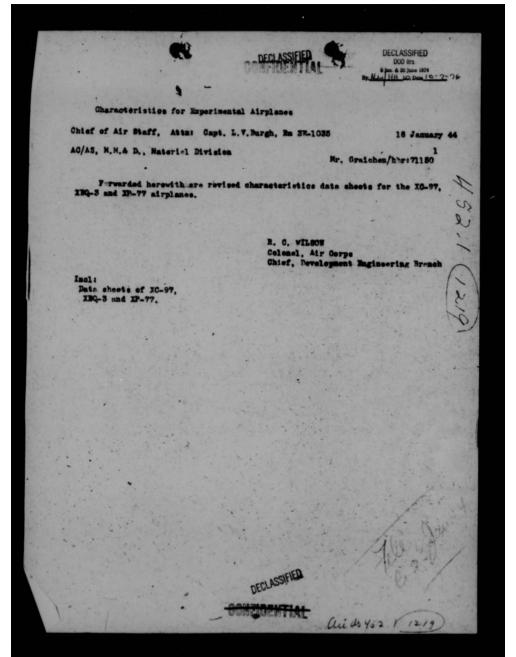




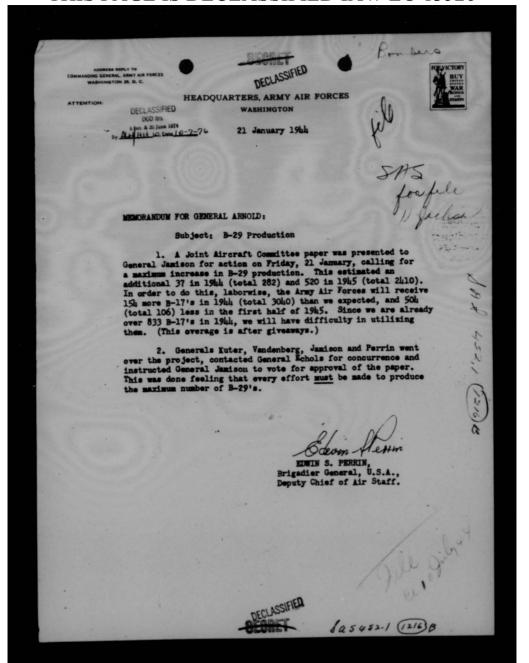


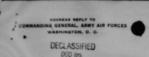


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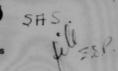




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WAR DEPARTMENT

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES
WASHINGTON, D. C.



13 January 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR BRIGADIER GENERAL E. S. PERRIN, DEPUTY CHIEF OF AIR STAFF

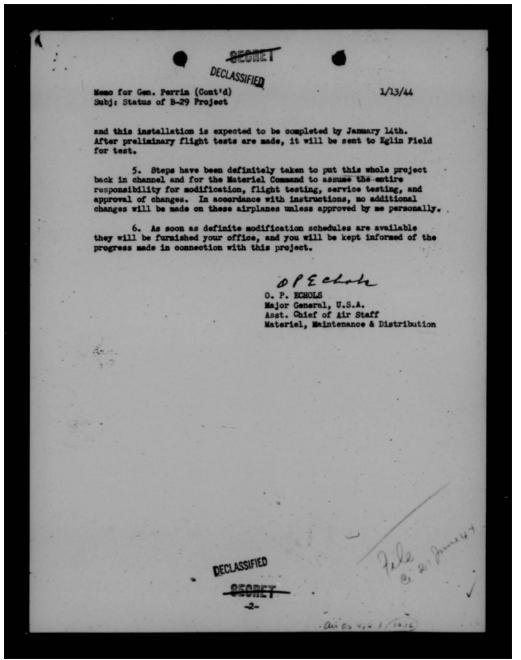
SUBJECT: Status of B-29 Project

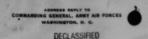
- 1. Reference your memorandum of January 9th on the above subject, a definite understanding had been made with the 20th Bomber Command as to what modifications are necessary on the B-29 airplane to make them operational. A detailed estimate as to the manhours required per airplane is now being prepared by Colonel Cover, Chief of the Modification Branch at Wright Field. A quick estimate indicates that it will require initially about 25,000 manhours per ship to accomplish these modifications. It is hoped and believed that this can be reduced materially after the modification lines are in production.
- 2. A great deal of the engineering data required for certain of these modifications is not yet available. All possible steps have been taken to accelerate obtaining this information. Certain items such as propeller feathering and de-icing will require additional flight testing before the final modifications on these items can be determined.
- 3. Colonel Cover is now in the process of making up a detailed schedule on modification. This schedule will show the date that each airplane is to go to each modification center and the estimated dates of completion. This schedule should be available within the next few days. The above does not contemplate the installation of the 4-gun turret in these airplanes as previously planned as, first, the experimental installation must be completed and flight tested, and it is now apparent that this and the installation and modifications connected therewith cannot be completed within the time limits available. It is my information that both General Wolfe and General Saunders did not desire that these airplanes be delayed for this modification, but that it be made in subsequent airplanes when practicable.

4: Installation of the 4-gun turret is being made at Marietta, Georgia on airplane serial No. 42-6205. Considerable difficulty has been encountered in the wiring on the central fire control in connection with this turret. However, I am informed that this has been overcome,









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WAR DEPARTMENT

Sign & 20 June 1874 HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SASTILE
4 January 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DEPUTY CHIEF OF AIR STAFF: (General Perrin)

Subject: Status of the B-29 Project.

I. Personnel

The shortage of 8,989 ground duty enlisted men as of 30 November has been reduced to 885. The requirement for 240 crews for the initial movement has been filled in all categories with the exception of Radar Operator Mechanic. One hundred and sixty-two are short in this category and action is being taken to make up this shortage by 15 January in order to complete 240 combat crews.

II. Training

As of 25 December, the 58th Wing had flown 4858 hours on the B-29 and 19,475 hours on the B-17. Thirty-one percent of the B-29 time has been at night with five hours of formation flying in B-29s at over 20,000 feet. The 58th Wing has now completed its individual training phase and moves into its unit training phase. The next week will show a large increase in the amount of formation flying and high altitude bombing.

III. Equipment

The Operations Division, WDGS, has authorized A-1-E-3 and A-1-E-5 priorities on all signal organizational equipment. A complete report has been requested as of 7 January of Army Service Forces to determine the extent to which these priorities will overcome or alleviate the estimated shortages. Shortages also are indicated for signal aircraft equipment (particularly RCM), certain fire control items, and D-7 tractors and machine shops for engineer units. These are production shortages and action to expedite their availability is being taken. AC/AS, MMAD has worked out a plan for theater overhaul of engines with a shipping schedule of spare engines by water and air to implement it. Engine availability is considered sufficient to support this plan and all plans and requirements are being coordinated with the





IV. General

Ten (10) P-51Bs have been supplied to the IX Bomber Command for a 30-day period of combined training. Pilots and ground crews were furnished by AFTAC and the airplanes furnished by the Third Air Force.

Twenty (20) C-87s set up to transport General Wolfe and 25 officers and men of the advanced schelon of the XX Bomber Command are ready and are moving toward Morrison Field. General Wolfe is at Morrison Field with four (4) C-87s, and it is estimated that he will depart on 6 January with all 20 of the airplanes.

Construction on five airfields in the Calcutta area has been started and construction on the Chinese fields is scheduled to start on 11 January. Requirements for tanks, pumps and accessories for fuel storage at Calcutta and the advanced airdrones in the forward area will be met on time.

V. Summary

The critical phase of the project at the present time is the construction of airfields in both areas due to the late implementation date and consequent late arrival of engineers in the theater. The 930th Engr. Avn. Regt. (less 3 Bns.), the 879th Airborne Engr. Avn. Bn., and the 1875th and 1877th Engr. Avn. Bns. are enroute to Bonbay, arriving there early in February. Sixty-five percent of the organizational equipment for these units has left the United States and is due in Calcutta in early February. Action has been taken with the theater commander to provide engineer units from other activities in the theater in order that the construction of the airfields will not be delayed or retarded.

Airplane production and modification continue to be the single greatest critical item in the entire project. As of 15 December the modification program was placed in the normal channels by the XX Bomber Command. To date no modified airplanes have been produced from the modification centers. The first two of a total of 36 airplanes have been in the modification centers 48 days as of 30 December. A memorandum is being prepared setting forth the numbers of airplanes so delayed and will be presented to the Deputy Chief of Air Staff upon the arrival of General Saunders on Thursday. mountain.

B-29 Project Officer K.H. Glow

Deputy Asst. Chief of Air Staff Operations. Commitments & Requirements



13 January 1944

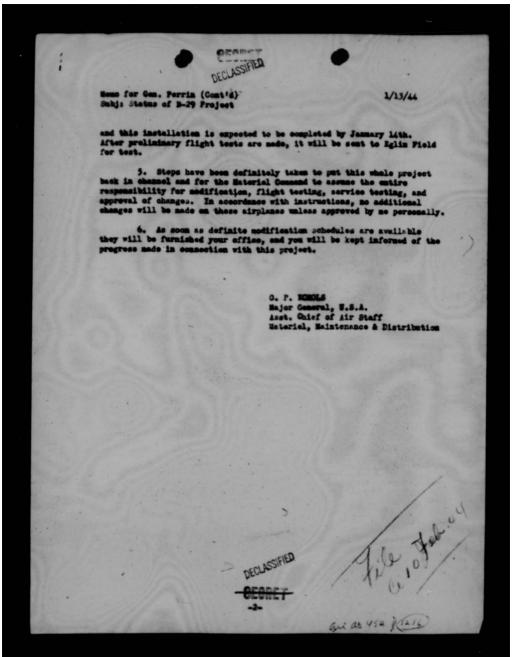
MEMORANDUM FOR BRIGADIER GENERAL E. S. PERRIN, DEPUTY CRIEF OF AIR STAFF

SUBJECT: Status of B-29 Project

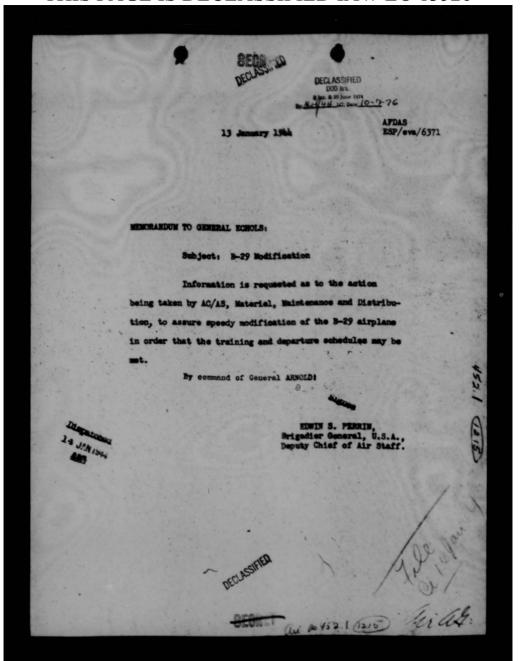
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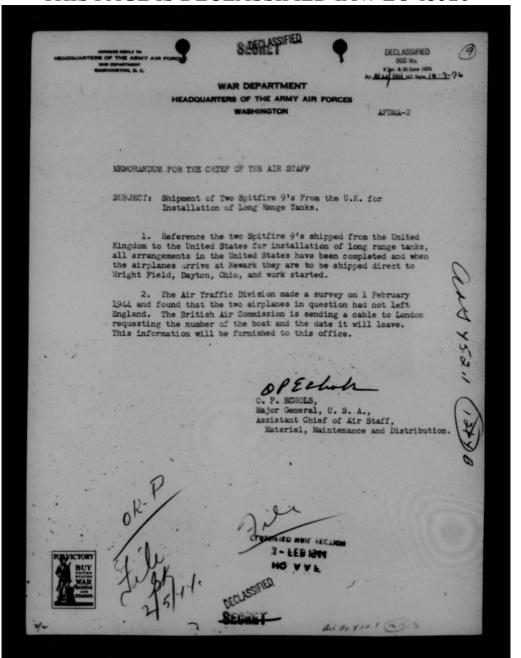




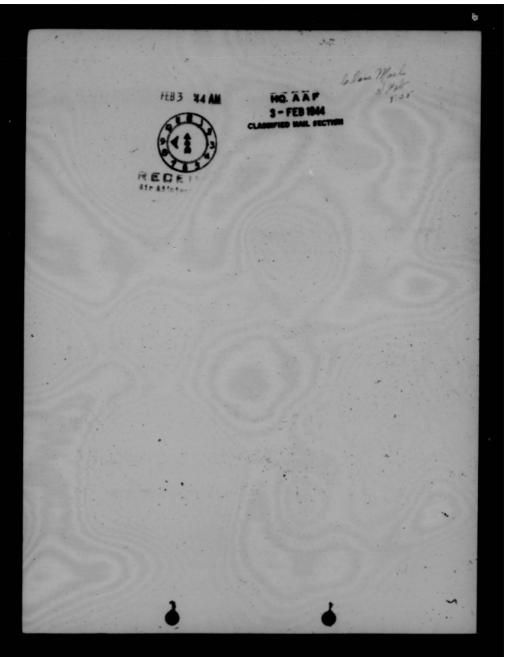
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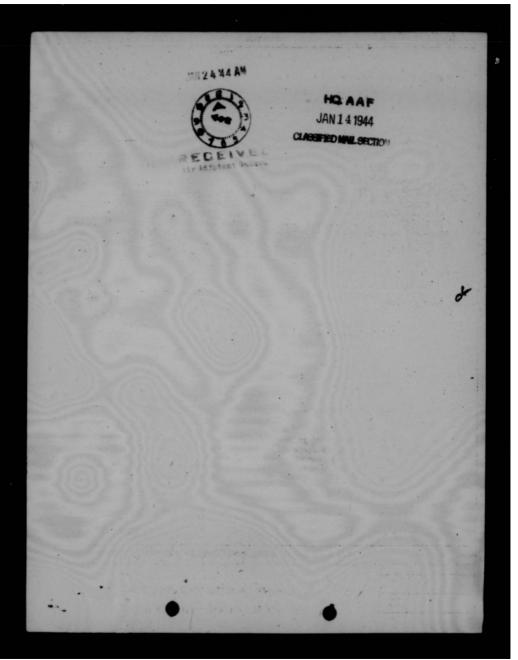
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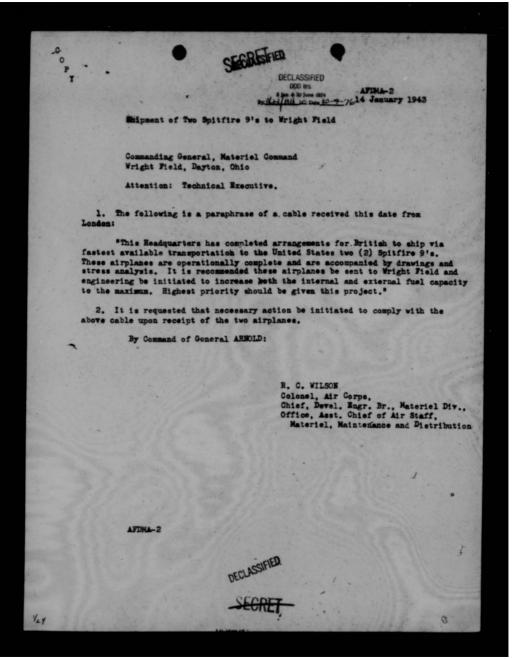
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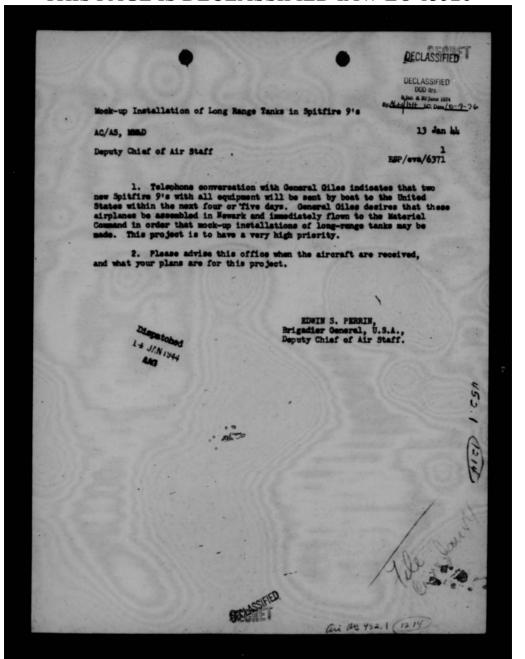
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- DOD	olus	HI AIR PORCES	TALLY NO.
- NATHA	10-1-94 ROUTING AND R	ECORD SHEET	FILE NO.
SUBJECT:	Mock-up Installation of Lon	g Range Tanks in Spitfire	910
то:	AC/AS, MAD		DATE 13 Jan lili
FROM:	Deputy Chief of Air Staff		ESP/eva/6371
	1. Telephone conver new Spitfire 9's with all e States within the next four airplanes be assembled in M Command in order that mock- made. This project is to he	or five days. General Gi swark and immediately flow up installations of long-r	coat to the United Lles desires that these on to the Materiel
	2. Please advise the and what your plans are for	his office when the aircrathis project.	PERRIN, por Air Staff.
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		EDWIN S. Brigadier Gen	PERRIN, meral, U.S.A.,
		Deputy Chief	of Air Staff.
	f of Air Staff : Brig. Gen. E.S.Perrin, De	outy Chief of Air Staff	Date: 22 Jan.1944
FRON: AC/A	AS, MOGAD	Po	FDMA 24/Copt. Bussey/15/6330
new is t maxi proj are	1. A directive has been f Spitfire 9's are to be deli to be initiated to increase imum. It has also been dire- ject. Plans as to the proce at present being formulated near future.	wered to the Materiel Com both the internal and ext ected that highest priorit; dure to be followed in ex	mand and that a project ernal fuel capacity to a y should be given this pediting this project
be f	2. The date of arrival of forwarded upon its receipt i		nown at this time but will
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		Major General, U. Asst. Chief of A.	
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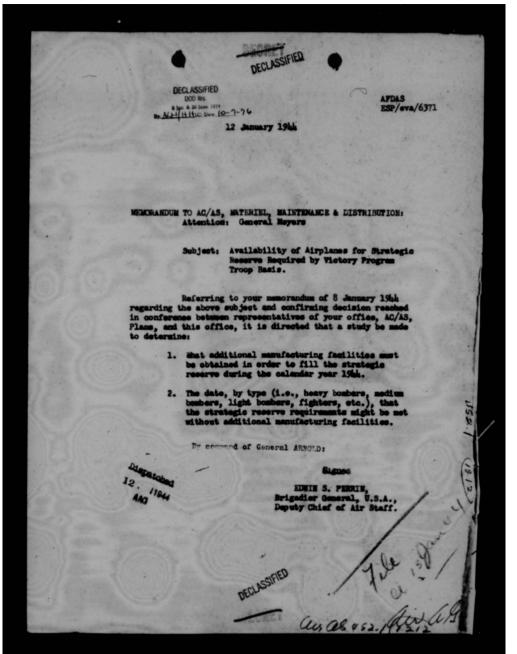


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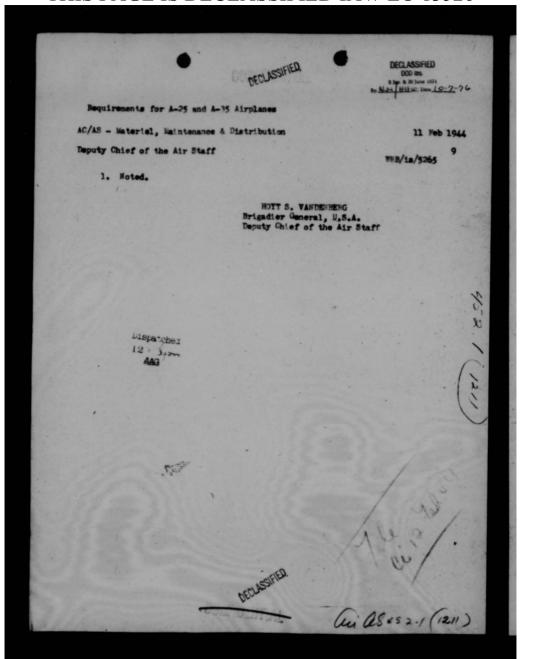




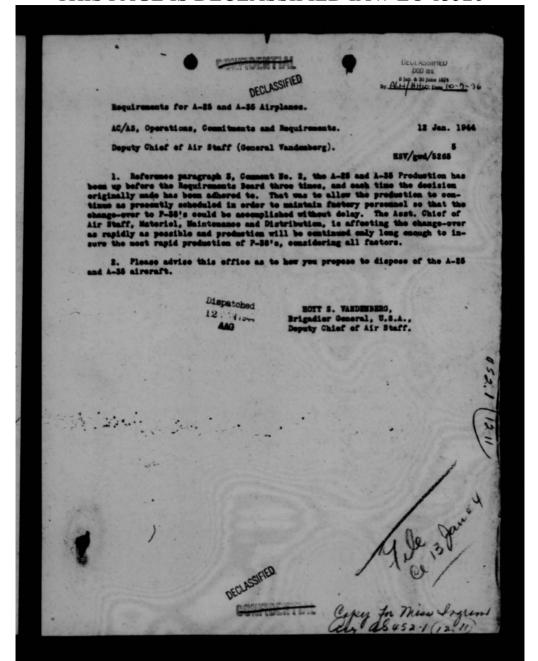
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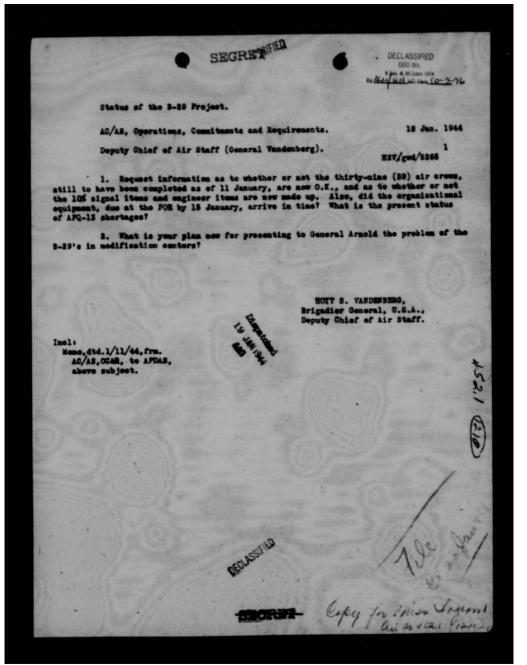
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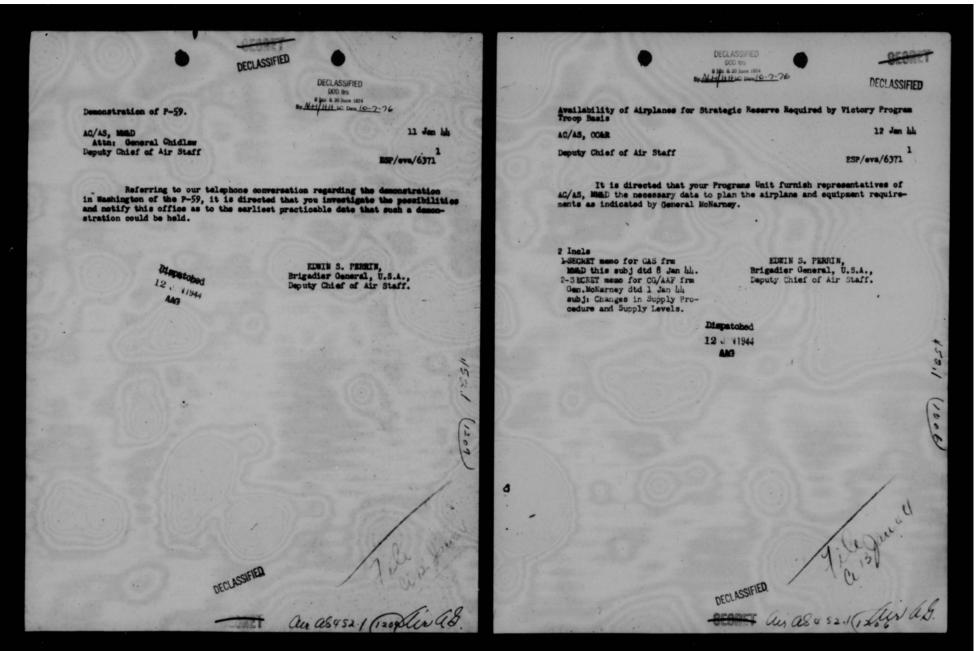
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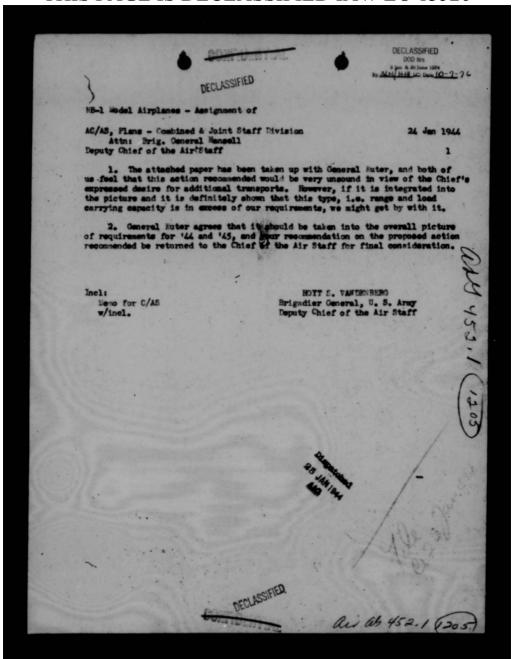
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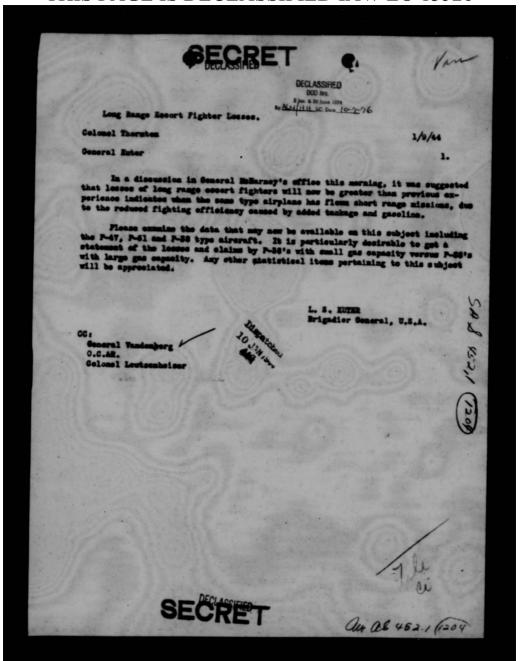
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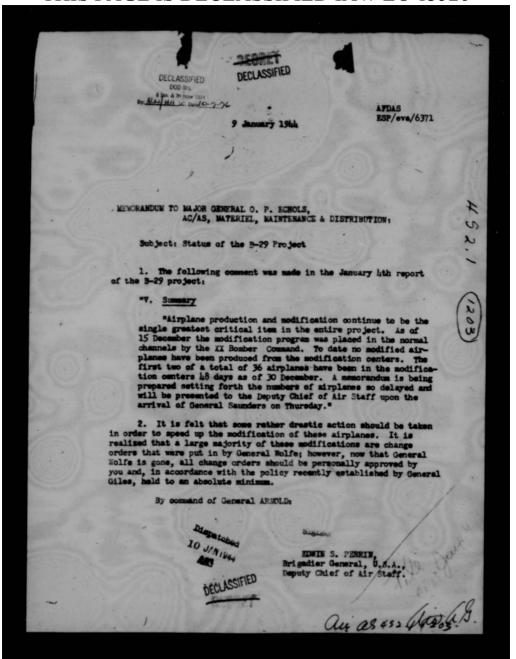
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4 January 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF AIR STAFF:

SUBJECT: Study of P-39 in Comparison with Other Fighter Aircraft

1. Discussion:

- 1. Examination has shown the P-39 to be outstanding in the production of Group I accidents. Hence, it seemed desirable to make a study of this and other fighter eigeraft.
- 2. In this study the accident proneness of the P-39 has been compared to the four other fighters. Accidents resulting from spins and stalls, certain landing and take-off accidents, tendency to catch on fire and structural feilure which were considered to be related to design and flying characteristics, were used for the comparison. The period selected for study included July thru October 1943. This period reflects the most stable conditions for a comparative study of fighter aircraft, as the effect of weather is reduced to a minimum, and the latest experience with all types was obtainable. In the study, rates are expressed for 100,000 flying hours. This index was adopted instead of the customary base of 1,000 hours in order to express the rates in whole numbers instead of decimals, which often obscure the real significance of rates.
- 3. Examination of the rate of all fatal and wreck accidents for the five types of fighter planes included in this study reveals that with the exception of the comparatively low rate of the P-47, rates are closely comparable for both fatal accidents and accidents resulting in complete wrecks:

Aircraft	Rate Per 100,000 Hours			
	. Fatal	Wreck		
P-39	38	86		
P-38	32	84		
P-40	32	81		
P-47	16	45		
P-51 .	30	86		

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4. However, marked differences in the rates from plane to plane appear when all accidents are considered. The number of accidents and the rate per 100,000 hours of flying are:

Aircraft	Number of Accidents	Rate (100,000 Hours
P-39	401	211
P-38 P-40	171	164
P-47	353	137
P-51	90	222

5. Now, considering only that general group of accidents in which aircraft design and flying characteristics play an important part, the relationships are as follows:

Aircraft	Rates per 100,000 Hours				
311110	Total	Demage	Wreck		
P-38	43	18	25		
P-39	53	18	35		
P-40	102	78	24		
P-47	44	31	13		
P-51	62	42	20		

These figures appear to indicate that the P-40 is the most accident-prone fighter plane. By far the largest number of damage accidents involve P-40's. However, in the much more serious category of complete wrecks, the P-39 has the poorest record by a wide margin.

6. Division of accidents which reflect plane characteristics into principal accident types shows the following rates, which apply to all the fighter aircraft included in the study:

Type of Accident	Rate (100,000	Hours)
Spins and Stalls Landing (groundloops, noseovers & noseups	19	
& landing gear failures only) Take-off (groundloops, noseovers & noseups	27	
Fire Structural failure	6	

It is evident that spins and stalls and landing accidents make up the largest part of those fighter aircraft accidents considered to be related to the characteristics of the plane.



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7. The rates for accidents which reflect plane characteristics are shown for each plane in the table below.

Type of Accident		Rates per 100,000 Hours				
	2-39	P-38	P-40	P-47	P-51	
Spins & Stalls	30	16	30	7	10	
Landings(groundloops, noseovers & nosemps & landing gear failure)	12	11	55	26	44	
Take-off(groundloops, noseovers & noseops)	1000	1	5	5		
Pire	6	9		3	7	
Structural failure	5	6	4	3		

The P-39 and P-40 are predominate in spins and stalls. Landing accidents most frequently involve the P-40, P-47 and P-51. The P-39 and P-38 show a proportionately low rate for landing accidents. This clearly demonstrates the superiority of the tricycle landing gear. Landing accidents in the P-40, P-47 and P-51 appear to be related to the spacing of landing wheels on the conventional landing gear. The P-40 is equipped with the most narrowly spaced wheels, which accounts for the large number of accidents of this class. The superiority of the P-38 and P-39 is again demonstrated in the take-off accident rates. The tendency for planes equipped with liquid cooled engines to catch fire is indicated by the rates shown. Structural failure predominates in the P-39, P-38 and P-40.

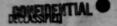
8. The table below washes out all damage accidents, showing only complete wrecks attributable to the types of accidents used in the comparison.

Type of Accident	Rates per 100,000 Hours							
	P-39	P-38	P-40	P-47	P-51			
Spins & Stalls Landings (groundloops, moseovers &	49	13						
noseupe & landing gear failures)	1	-	2	2	10			
Take-off(groundloops, noseovers &	*							
noseups)	-	-	1	-				
Fire	5	8	6	3	5			
Ohmahmal fallum			1	2	-			

These figures show that most of the wrecks involving P-39s are in the single category of spins and stalls, and that nearly 40% of all wrecks from spins and stalls occur to this fighter. While the rate of spins and stalls is second highest among all types of accidents considered, they are by far the most serious accident. (See Faragraph 6)



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9. Purther analysis of spins and stalls shows that, unlike other fighters, the P-39 has a tendency to go into high altitude spins and stalls in full flight without engine failure. The detailed breakdown of spins and stalls follows:

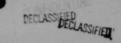
Type of Accident Breck Ac	cciden	ts - Rat	te Per	100,000	Hours
	P-39	P-38	P-40	P-47	F-51
Spins and Stalls	25	13	14	6	5
A. In full flight	21	6	8	2	
1. High altitude (*)	20	5	8	2	
a. With engine failure	2	2	1		
b. Without engine	18	3	6	2	
c. Engine performance undetermined	1		1		
2. Low altitude	1	1	ī		
B. Landing, take-off and Forced	1		1 (30)		
Landing	5	8	6	4	5
* Altitude high enough to permi	t reco	very fr	om cont	trolled	spin or st

Further evidence is offered in accidents of unspecified type in which stalls, uncontrolled dives, uncontrolled spins, and loss of control at some particular speed or during some particular maneuver were noted. The rates per 100,000 hours for wreck accidents in which one or more of the above was present are:

Aircraft	Rate		
P-39 P-38	20		
P-47	7 3 9		

That spins and stalls have persisted despite modification in design and restrictions in use, is shown by the monthly trend of these accidents involving P-39s. The table below shows the number of such accidents reported from July thru Becember 1943.

Spins	and Stalls		Number of Accidents			
	100		Total	Fatal	Wreck	
	July .		18	10	16	
	August		18	10	16	
	September		10	5	8	
	October		11	5	7	
	November		15	8	9	
	December		12	9	12	
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10. The destructiveness of spins and stalls at high altitude without engine failure is shown by the fact that in all fighters, every accident of this type resulted in a complete wreck. Thus, 18 spins and stalls involving P-39s at high altitude without engine failure resulted, in each 100,000 flying hours, in 18 completely wrecked F-39s. This accident is particularly vicious because no recovery from spins of this type appears possible. Two-thirds of the wreck accidents are fatal, the margin between fatal and non-fatal accidents, depending on the ability of the pilot to bail out successfully. No other type of accident results in as many wrecks to P-39s as this single type. The rate of destruction to F-39s from spins and stalls at high altitude without engine failure is six times as great as in F-30s, three times as great as in F-40s and nine times as great as in F-47s.

11. The tendency of the P-39 to go into uncontrollable spins and to stall at high speed is well established. Technical orders and service bulletins aimed at combatting these characteristics have been issued. The plane design has been altered and ballast has been added to move the center of gravity forward. Flight restrictions have been imposed and the tail strengthened to compensate for the rearward c.g. Thus, to the unsafe, or at least tricky, characteristics of the P-39 has been added the adverse effect of restricting its use and prohibiting the full schedule of missions in training. Field observation indicates that a lowering of the morale of pilots assigned to this fighter has been another serious result.

II. Conclusions.

The facts revealed by this study, supported by observation and experience of the Regional Safety Officers of the Office of Flying Safety, indicate that the P-39 apparently is not adaptable to student training because of the following indicated faults:

a. Lack of maneuverability due to flight restrictions which have necessarily been imposed.

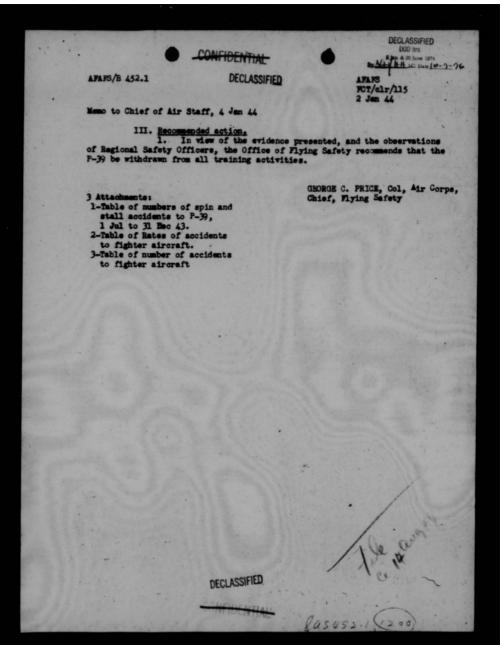
b. Bad spinning characteristics, with a tendency to flatten out after approximately three turns.

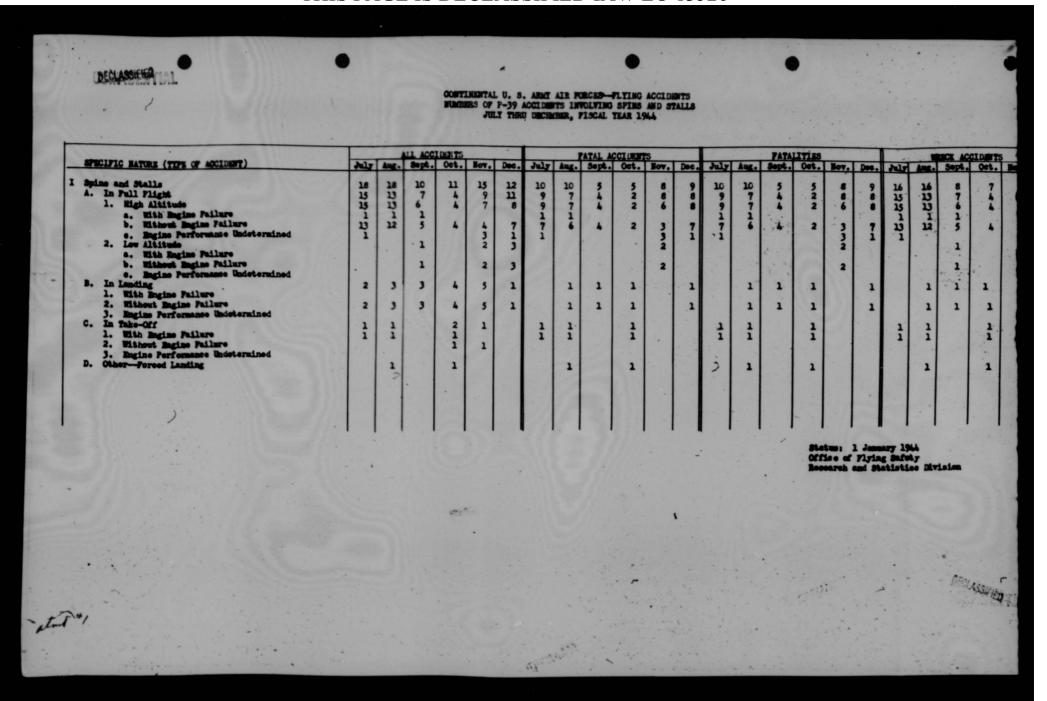
g. Tendency toward high speed stalls, which result in snap rolls when pull-outs are attempted.

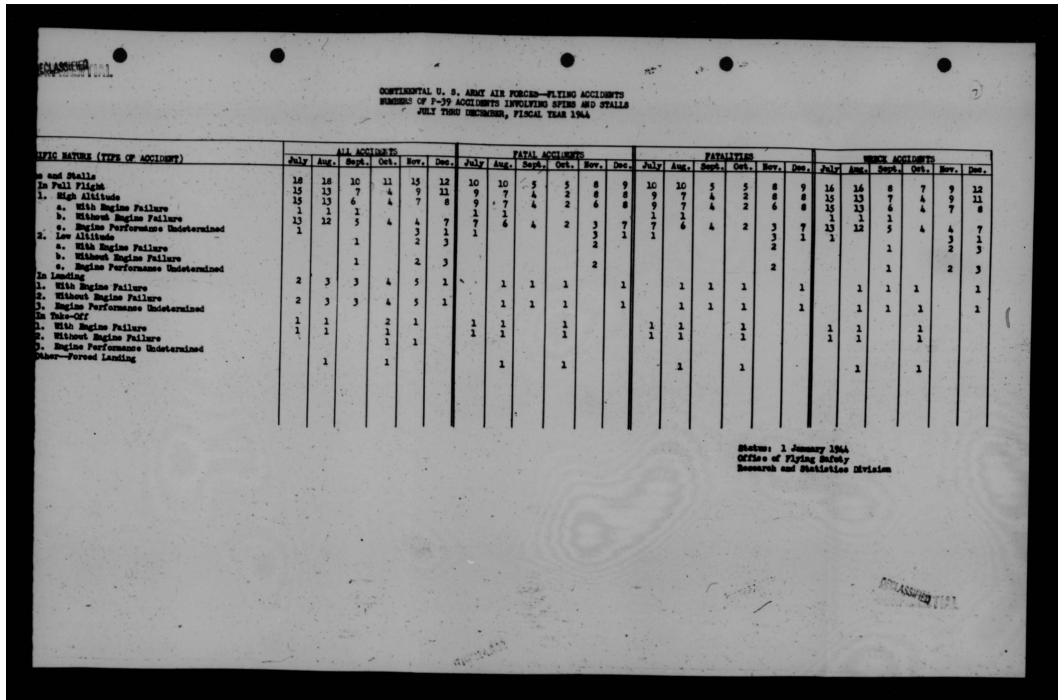
 \underline{d} . Extremely critical center of gravity location which is materially affected by rapid changes in load.

e. The flight characteristics and reputation of the P-39 cause apprehension and consequent lowering of efficiency and morale among students assigned to this aircraft.

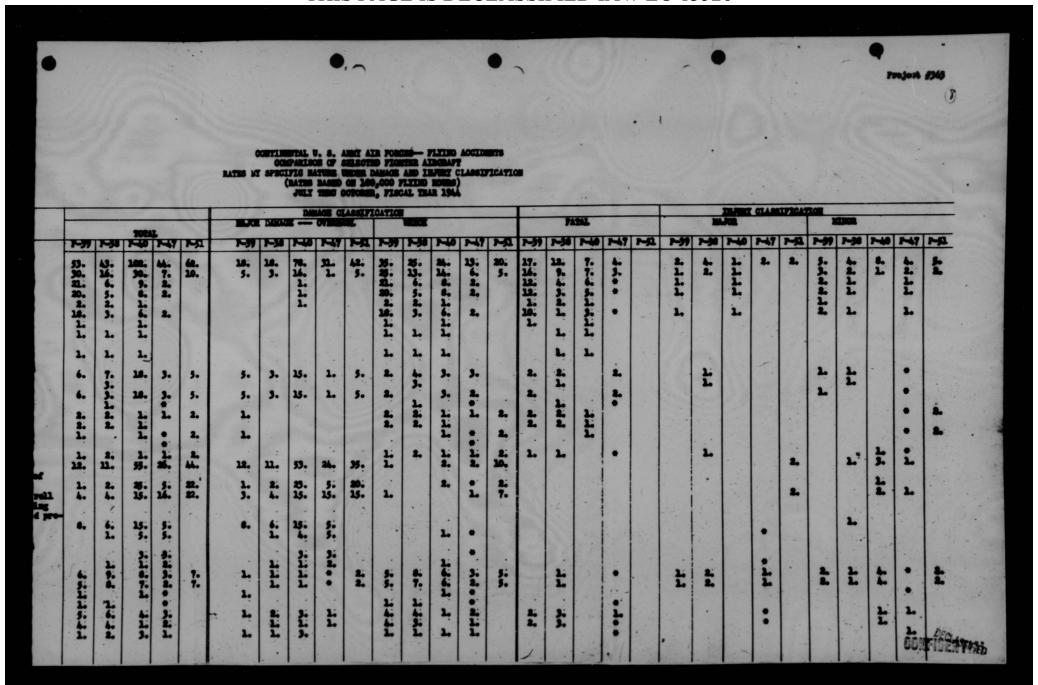
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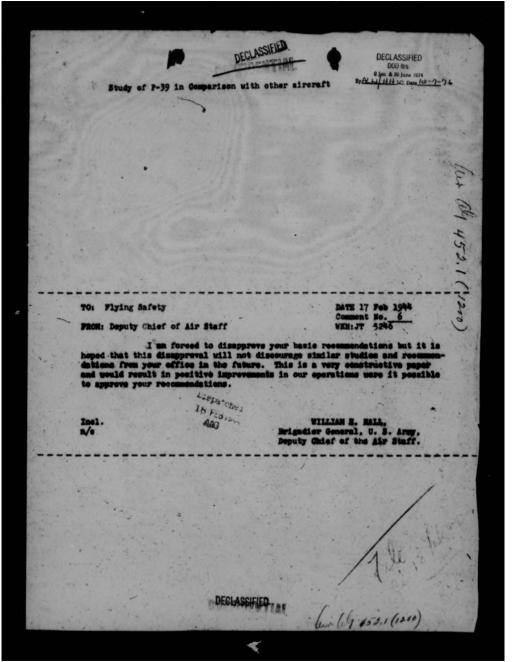


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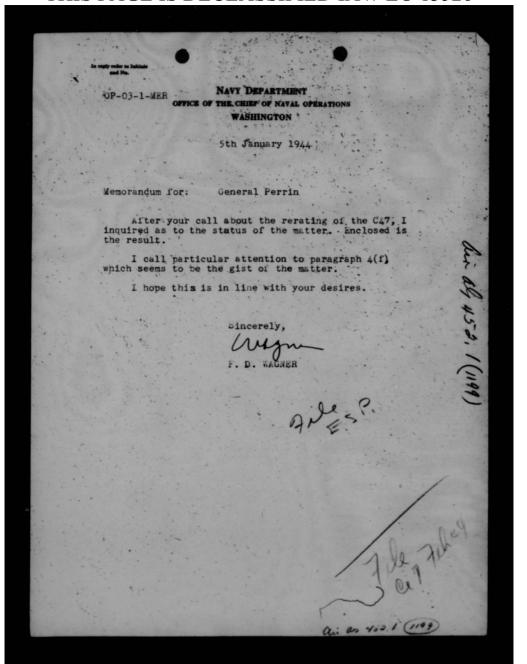


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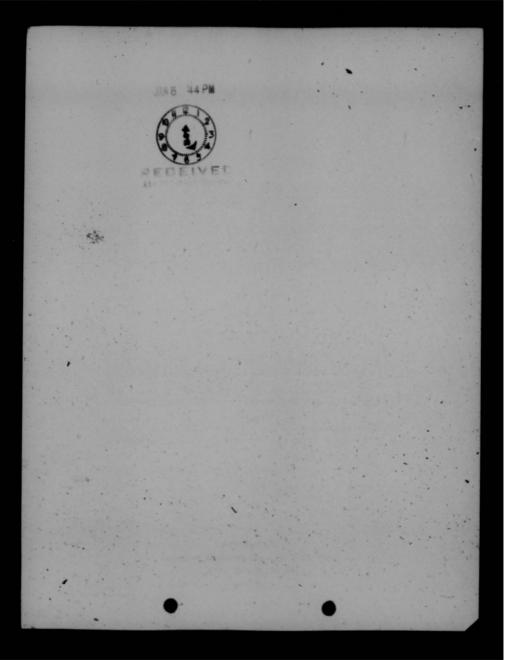


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8 Jan. & 20 June 1974

By A Hallith LC: Date 10-7-76

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NAVY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS



5 January 1944

E ORANDUM for Admiral Magner.

SUBJECT: Aircraft Preference List - C-47, B-17.

- 1. On December 29, 1943, the AAF presented the subject proposal to the Aircraft Preference Group Sub-Committee of the Joint Aircraft Committee. It had been drawn up hustily, with the thought of getting it before the JAC for approval at its regular meeting the next day. It was proposed that the preference group ratings of the C-47 and the B-17 be interchanged at the Douglas Long Beach plant. That is, the C-47 be shifted from Group II and the B-17 from Group II to Group V. These changes were to apply only in the Douglas Long Beach plant, temporarily, and were not to affect either model elsewhere. The reason put forth for the proposal was the urgency of the C-47 requirement, and the fact that with present groupings the B-17 is in the favored position, and production shortfalls affect only the C-47. No material shortages exist; it is purely a problem of manpower assignment within this one plant.
- 2. After brief discussion in the Subcommittee, it was decided that the desired result (i.e. indication of relative importance in the Long Feach plant) could be attained by putting the C-47 in Group IV and the R-17 in Group V, in the Douglas Long Beach plant. Neither the Navy member nor the RAF member were satisfied that this was the proper solution, as it violates the principles behind the subject list, but both acceded to the desire of the Army member to get the case before the JAC for decision.
- On December 30, 1943, the above case was presented to the JAC. At this meeting, another paper was presented to the Committee on the same subject, by Mr. T. P. Wright (ARCO). This paper recommended Group II rating for C-47s in the Long Beach plant, purely on the basis of the manpower situation in that wea. A general discussion followed, during which the subcommittee chairman stated that new evidence had been introduced which had not been considered in the previous discussion; he suggested that the case be returned to the subcommittee for further study and recommendation. The matter of the priority which has been accorded the landing craft program was noted by the Committee and the opinion was voiced that the JAC should not attempt to utilize the Ajroraft Preference List as a means by which this priority could be circumvented. It was emphasized that the Aircraft Preference List is meant to be a classification of models according to their relative surategic importance. and that any attempt to alter the standing of models on the basis of other considerations would destroy the purpose of the list. Similarly, assigning one model to different preference groups in different plants can not be defended in principle, although an exception has previously been made in the case of the 8-24. The original purpose of the list was to provide a basis for

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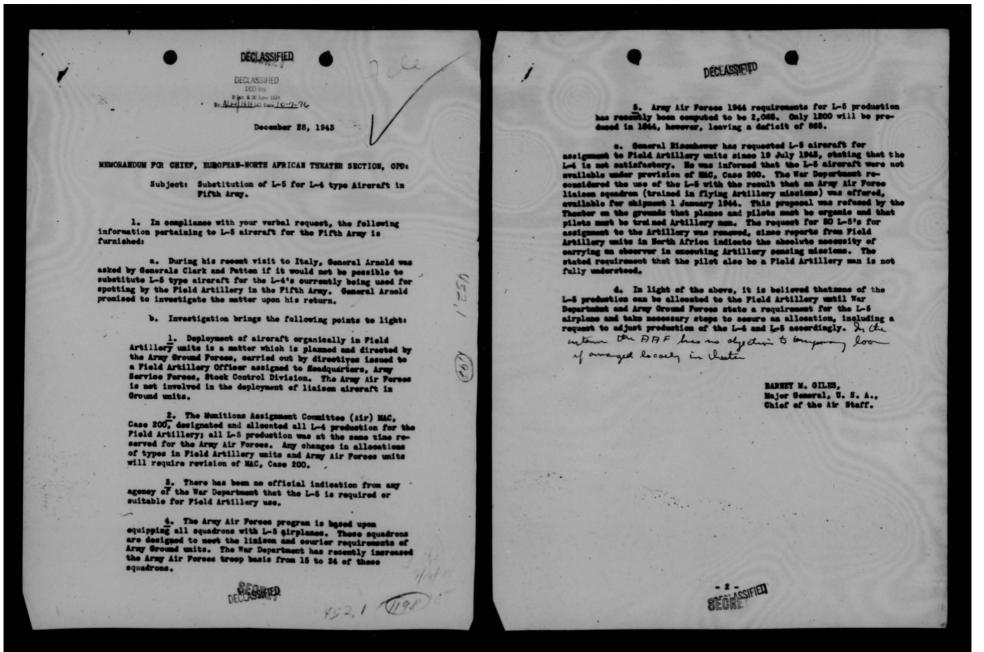
material allocations; it is only intended to be a general guide for duly appointed committees which are concerned with the equitable distribution of mangower, as an indication of the relative strategical importance of the various models. Finally, the case was returned to the Subcommittee for further study and recommendation.

- 4. A subcommittee meeting was called on January 2nd. At this time, the case was thoroughly reviewed. All factors heretofore mentioned were considered. The opinion of Dr. Lombard (hanpower Division, ARCO) was obtained; information as to the War Manpower Commission's "General Production Urgency List" was provided by Mr. T. P. Wright (ARCO). It was finally decided that:
 - (a) The strategic importance of the C-47 is such that it merits classification in Group III.
 - (b) The strategic importance of the R-17 is such that it also merits classification in Group III.
 - (c) Higher classification of the C-47, in Groups I or II, along with experimental models and the most urgently required combet types, is not warranted nor is it necessary to obtain maximum production now scheduled. Its strategic importance does justify Group III in all plants. Conversely, the B-17 has decreased in importance and its present and predicted availability exceeds urgent requirements. Therefore, it is appropriate that it be reclassified from Group II to Group III.
- (d) If the above reclassification is approved, the B-17 and C-47 will be in the same group and the AAF may then, by administrative means, control the production in the Douglas Long Beach plant to insure maximum C-47 output.
- (e) The above classifications are justified by strategic considerations and such revision does not expose the JAC to the charge of juggling the Aircraft Preference List to circumvent πanpower priorities assigned to other projects.
- (f) Since Aircraft Preference Groups I, II and III are all included in Group I of the General Production Urgency List, the assignment of a higher group rating to the C-47 than Group III would have no effect, manpower-wise.
- 5. At the request of the AAF member, the Committee report has not been forwarded, since the case was introduced by the AAF and it has not yet been decided whother it is to be withdrawn or processed. Upon receipt of further advice from the AAF member, a report will be forwarded to the JAC along lines indicated in paragraph 4, or the Committee will be informed that the case has been withdrawn at the request of the AAF.

Huhr Olden-

Chairmen, Aircraft Preference List Subcommittee

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MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL GILES:

Subject: Lisison Aviation for AAF and Army Ground Units.

I. The Artillery Program.

- A. The deployment of circurft organically in Field Artillery Units is a matter which is planned and directed by the Army Ground Forces, carried out by directives issued by a Field Artillery officer assigned to Hos, ASF, Stock Control Division. The Army Air Forces is not involved in the deployment of lisison aircraft in ground units.
- B. The Air Service Command acts as a source of supply for ground unite using Air Corps equipment, and formishes aircraft for overseas and domestic assignment in accordance with directives issued by the agency described in Paragraph IA.
- C. After extensive hearings, the Nunitions Assignment Committee (Air) in MAG Case 200 designated and allocated all 1-4 production for the Field Artillery. All 1-5 production was at the same time reserved for the AIF. Any change in allocations of types to Field Artillery units and AAF units will require revision of MAG Case 200.
- D. On October 13, 1943, COSR dispatched a memorandum to the Chief of Staff (Operations Division) requesting a statement of the number of L-4 sirvast necessary to be preduced in 1944 to meet Field Artillery requirements. To date, no direct reply or directive has been received by CG, AAF, as a result of this request, although the CG, AAF, has received an information copy of a memorandum to G-4, NDGS, indicating a net requirement in 1944 for 3,245 L-4's from production. Production of the L-4 for 1944 is precently scheduled at one hundred (100) per month (1200 total). This figure was contained in 1944 requirements as a result of verbal statement from the agency mentioned in Paragraph IA above, and was subsequently approved by General Arnold. Attention is particularly invited to the fact that the Nar Department has not officially informed the AAF of the Field Artillery requirement for L-4's in 1944, although they were requested to do so on October 13th.

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E. There has been no official indication from any agency of the War Department that the L-5 is required or suitable for Field Artillery use.

F. The Field artillery planes are flown by Field Artillery officers who are trained on 1-4 aircraft at the Field Artillery School, Ft. Sill, Oklahoma.

II. The Army Air Forces Liaison Program.

A. The AAF program is based on equipping all AAF liaison squadrons with the L-5 airplame. The liaison squadrons are designed to meet the liaison and courier requirements of Army Ground units. In this connection, the War Department has increased the AAF troop heals from fifteen (15) to twenty-four (24) squadrons. At the present time, fourteen (14) squadrons have been setivated and four (4) of these are now overseas.

8. It is also planned to provide 1-5 aircraft to certain AAF headquarters units to furnish courier and lisison service within the AAF. 0-3, NDOS, has non-concurred in the provision of courier and lisison service for AAF units (although AAF commanders in theaters have indicated such a requirement) until Ground Unit requirements, in the form of twenty-four (24) lisison squadrons, are met.

C. The AAF 1944 requirements for 1-5 production airplanes have recently been secreted as follows:

For AAF limison equadrons
For organic assignment to AAF units

2065

It has been directed by CO,AAF, that 1200 L-5's will be produced in 1966, which will not be sufficient to meet AAF requirements indicated above.

D. Request of Fifth Army for L-5 sircraft for assignment to Field Artillery units.

1. General Eisenhower has repeatedly requested L-5 sireraft for assignment to Artillery units in Fifth Army since 19 July 1943, stating that the L-4 is not satisfactory.

2. He was informed that the L-5 aircraft were not available under provisions of MAC Case 200.

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missions) as offered available for shipment 1 January 1944.

4. This proposal was refused by the theater on the grounds that planes and pilots must be organic and that pilots must be trained artillery men. The request for fifty (50) L-5's for assignment to the Artillery was renewed.

5. Since reports from Field Artillery units in North Africa indicate the absolute necessity of carrying an observer in executing Artillery sensing missions, the stated requirement that the pilot also be a field artilleryman is not fully understood.

III. Difficulties of the Problem.

A. Field artillery has no sechanics available trained to maintain the 185 HP engine of the L-5. Difficulties have been encountered in field maintenance of the 65 HP L-4 engine.

5. Short field landings and take-offs with use of flaps in the 1-5 simpleme require radically different technique, in which Field Artillery pilots have not been trained.

C. It has become increasingly difficult for the AAF to formulate and carry out a program for liaison aviation, because of the numerous spot requirements which have been recommended to the AAF without sufficient consideration of the necessary long-range planning needed to successfully coordinate the program with production and training factors.

IV. Recommendations

A. It is recommended that no 1-5 production be allocated to the Field Artillery until:

1. %ar Department and Army Ground Forces state a requirement for the L-5 sirplane, and take necessary steps to secure an allocation, including a request to adjust production of the L-4 and L-5 secondingly.

 Field Artillery makes necessary adjustments in its training program to provide personnel for proper saintenance and operation of 1-5 airplane.

3. A full evaluation be made of the increased performance

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WAR DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES WASHINGTON, D. C.

REMORANDUM FOR GENERAL GILES:

Subject: Lisison Aviation for AAF and Army Ground Units

I. The Artillery Program,

A. The deployment of aircraft organically in Field Artillery Units is a matter which is planned and directed by the Army Ground Forces, carried out by directives issued by a Field Artillery officer assigned to Hqs, ASF, Stock Control Division.
The Army Air Forces is not involved in the deployment of liaison aircraft in ground units.

B. The Air Service Command acts as a source of supply for ground units using Air Corps equipment, and furnishes aircraft for overseas and domestic assignment in accordance with directives issued by the agency described in Paragraph IA.

C. After extensive hearings, the Munitions Assignment Committee (Air) in MAC Case 200 designated and allocated all L-4 production for the Field Artillery. All L-5 production was at the same time reserved for the AAF. Any change in allocations of types to Field Artillery units and AAF units will require revision of MAC Case 200.

D. On October 13, 1943, OCER dispatched a memorandum to the Chief of Staff (Operations Division) requesting a statement of the number of L-4 aircraft necessary to be produced in 1944 to meet Field Artillery requirements. To date, no direct reply or directive has been received by CG, AAF, as a result of this request, directive has been received by CG, AAF, as a result of this request, although the CG, AAF, has received an information copy of a memorandum to G-4, WDGS, indicating a net requirement in 1944 for 3,245 L-4's from production. Production of the L-4 for 1944 is presently scheduled at one hundred (100) per month (1200 Total). This figure was contained in 1944 requirements as a result of verbal statement from the agency mentioned in Paragraph IA above, and was subsequently approved by General Arnold. Attention is particularly invited to the fact that the War Department has not officially informed the AAF of the Field Artillery requirement for L-4's in 1944, although they were requested to do so on October 13th.







- E. There has been no official indication from any agency of the War Department that the L-5 is required or suitable for Field Artillery use.
- F. The Field Artillery planes are flown by Field Artillery officers who are trained on L-4 aircraft at the Field Artillery School, Ft. Sill, Oklahoma.
 - II. The Army Air Forces Liaison Program.
- A. The AAF program is based on equipping all AAF liaison squadrons with the L-5 airplame. The liaison squadrons are designed to meet the liaison and courier requirements of Army Ground units. In this connection, the War Department has increased the AAF troop basis from fifteen (15) to twenty-four (24) squadrons. At the present time, fourteen (14) squadrons have been activated and four (4) of these are now overseas.
- 3. It is also planned to provide L-5 aircraft to certain AAF headquarters units to furnish courier and liaison service within the AAF. G-3, WDGS, has non-concurred in the provision of courier and liaison service for AAF units (although AAF commanders in theaters have indicated such a requirement) until Ground Unit requirements, in the form of twenty-four (24) liaison squadrons, are met.
- C. The AAF 1944 requirements for L-5 production airplanes have recently been computed as follows:

For AAF liaison squadrons
For organic assignment to AAF units

1000

It has been directed by CG,AAF, that 1200 I-5's will be produced in 1944, which will not be sufficient to meet AAF requirements indicated above.

- D. Request of Fifth Army for L-5 aircraft for assignment to Field Artillery units.
- 1. General Risenhower has repeatedly requested L-5 aircraft for assignment to Artillery units in Fifth Army since 19 July 1943, stating that the L-4 is not satisfactory.
- 2. He was informed that the L-5 aircraft were not available under provisions of MAC Case 200.
- 3. The War Department reconsidered the use of the L-5, with the result that an AAF limison squadrom (trained in flying Artillery DECLASSIFIED



missions) was offered available for shipment 1 January 1944.

- 4. This proposal was refused by the theater on the grounds that planes and pilots must be organic and that pilots must be trained artillery men. The request for fifty (50) L-5's for assignment to the artillery was renewed.
- 5. Since reports from Field Artillery units in Borth Africa indicate the absolute mecessity of carrying an observer in emouting Artillery sensing missions, the stated requirement that the pilot also be a field artilleryman is not fully understood.
 - III. Difficulties of the Problem.
- A. Field Artillery has no mechanics available trained to maintain the 185 HP engine of the L-5. Difficulties have been encountered in field maintenance of the 65 HP L-4 engine.
- B. Short field landings and take-offs with use of flaps in the L-5 airplane require radically different technique, in which Field Artillery pilots have not been trained.
- C. It has become increasingly difficult for the AAF to formulate and carry out a program for liaison aviation, because of the numerous spot requirements which have been recommended to the AAF without sufficient consideration of the necessary long-range planning needed to successfully coordinate the program with production and training factors.

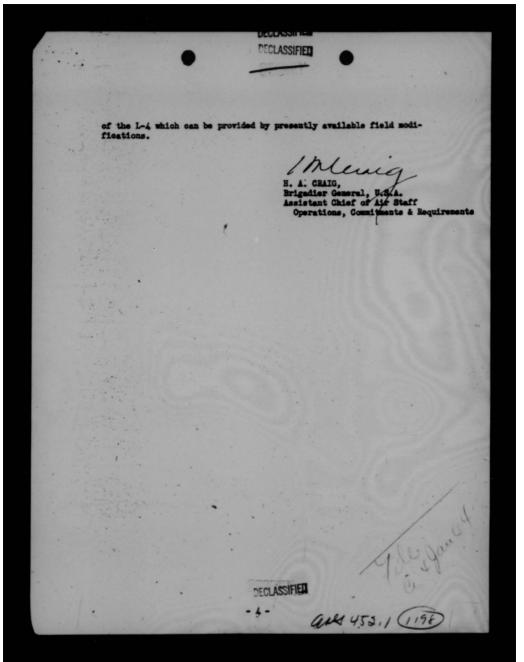
IV. Recommendations

- A. It is recommended that no L-5 production be allocated to the Field Artillery until:
- 1. War Department and Army Ground Forces state a requirement for the L-5 airplane, and take necessary steps to secure an allocation, including a request to adjust production of the L-4 and L-5 accordingly.
- Field artillery makes necessary adjustments in its training program to provide personnel for proper maintenance and operation of L-5 airplane.
 - 3. A full evaluation be made of the increased performance

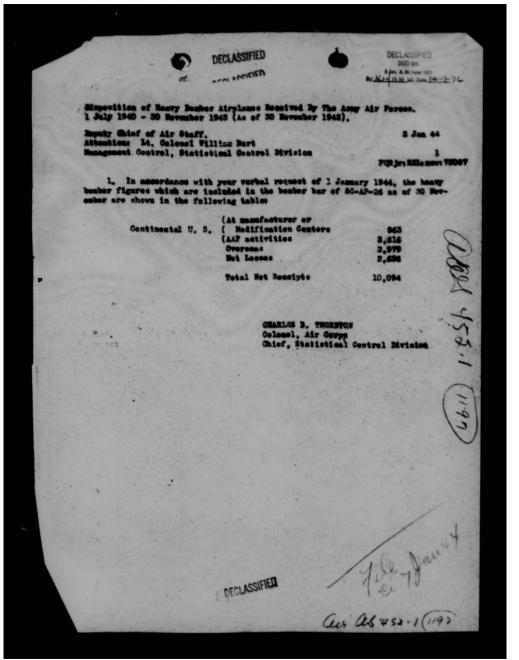


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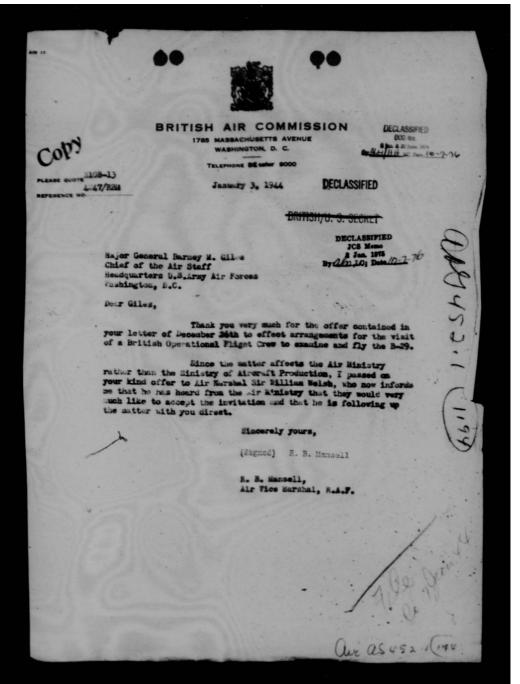
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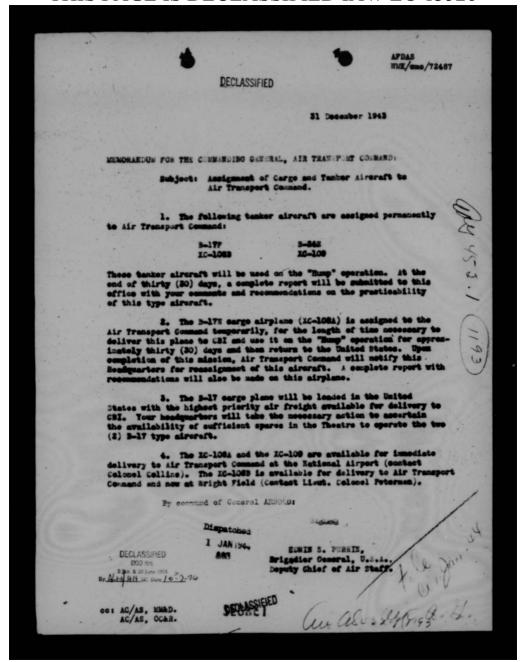
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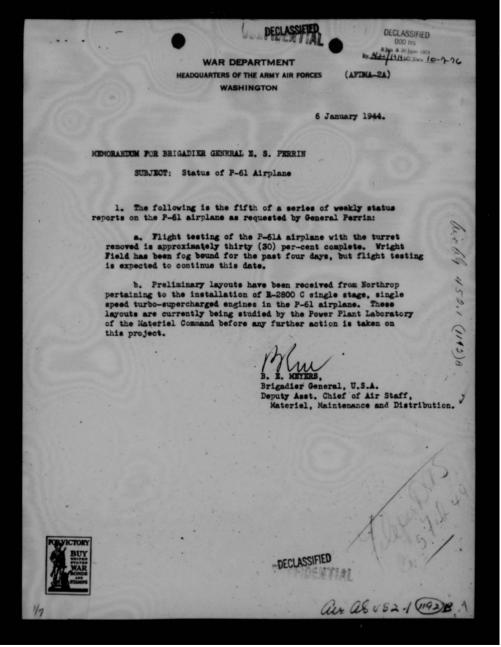


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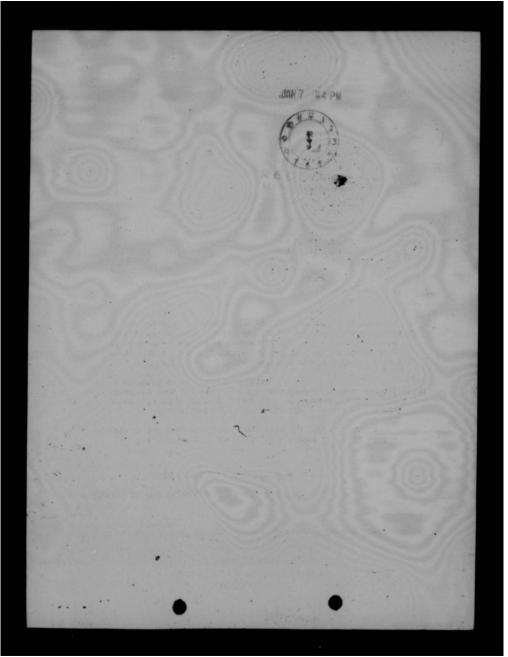


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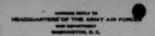


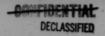


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WAR DEPARTMENT WASHINGTON

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AFDMA-2A

3 0 DEC 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR BRIGADIER GENERAL E. S. PERRIN

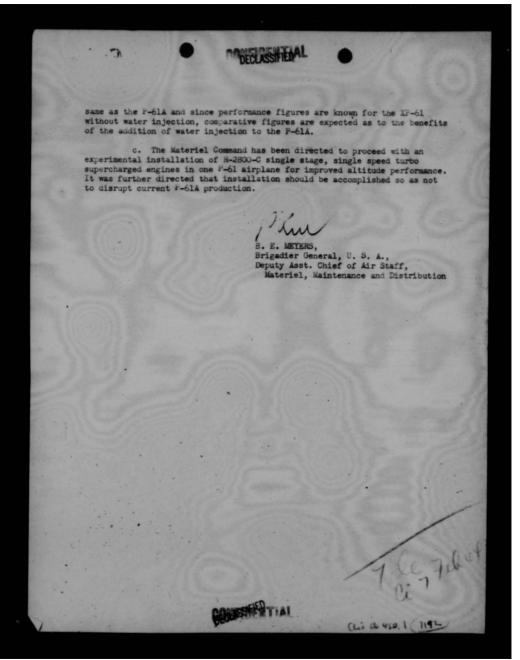
SUBJECT: Status of P-61 Airplane

- 1. The following is the fourth of a series of weekly status reports on the P-61 airplane as requested by General Perrin:
- a. An airspeed calibration has been accomplished on the P-61A airplane with the turret removed, now at Wright Field. Additional flight testing has been held up due inclement weather.
- b. A Routing and Record Sheet has been forwarded the Asst. Chief of Air Staff, O.C.&R., outlining the present status of the changes to the P-61 as recommended by that office. A brief resume of the R. & R. is as follows:
- (1) The top turret and all related equipment, including provisions for gunner, has been removed from two production P-61A airplanes. One of these airplanes has been delivered to Materiel Command and the other has been sent to Eglin Field for early tests as requested.
- (2) Torquemeters have been installed on the airplane at the Materiel Command, and the airplane is currently undergoing flight tests.
- (3) An investigation is now underway at the factory to overcome the tail buffeting difficulties encountered from the top turret. Corrective measures are consisting of the addition of vanes mounted on the gun barrels and results appear favorable.
- (4) The Materiel Command has considered the recommendations to: A. Install the two-stage, two-speed R-2800-C engine with mater injection,

B. Add water injection to the present two-stage, two-speed R-2800-B.

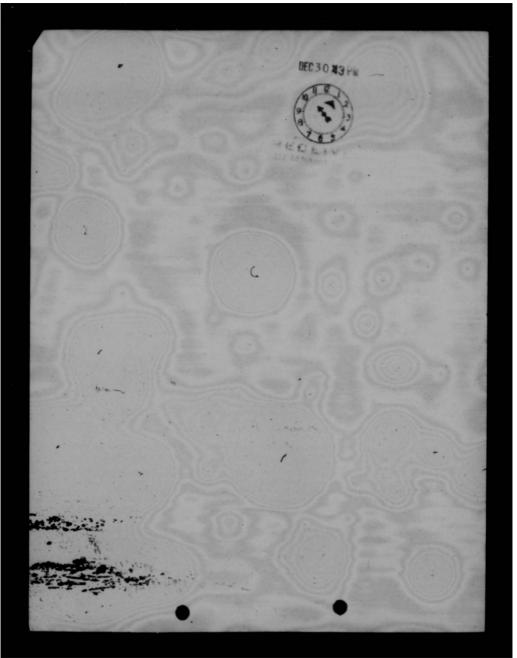
The two-stage, two-speed R-2800-C installation appears impracticable because of increased dimensions (106" length vs. 92" present engine length).

Northrup is currently adding water injection to the two-stage, two-speed R-2800-B engine in an XP-61. Since this airplane is substantially the

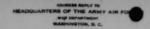


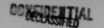
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WAR DEPARTMENT

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES
WASHINGTON

AFDNA-2A

24 DEC 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR BRIG. GEN. E. S. PERRIN, DEPUTY CHIEF OF AIR STAFF

SUBJECT: Status of P-61 Airplane

 The following is the third of a series of weekly status reports on the P-61 airplane as requested by General Perrin;

a. The P-61A airplane with the turret removed, now at Wright Field, is at present having minor brake troubles corrected. Instrumentation and the addition of torquemeters have been completed on this airplane. Additional flight testing is expected this date.

b. The manufacturer is currently adding water injection to the two stage, two speed R-2800-B engine in an XP-61. Since this airplane is substantially the same as the P-61A and since performance figures are known for the XP-61 without water injection, comparative figures are expected as to the benefits of the addition of water injection to the P-61A.

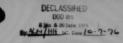
c. AC/AS, OC&R has been advised that the Materiel Command is currently studying the possibility of a single stage, single speed turbo supercharged R-2800-C engine. If further studies by Wright Field and the manufacturer indicate substantial gains in performance at altitude and the allied problems of flame dampening, adjusting of engine programs to make such engines available, etc., give promise of satisfactory solution, Wright Field will be directed to proceed with a trial installation.

8. E. METERS, BRIG. GEN., U.S.A., Deputy Asst. Chief of Air Staff, Materiel, Maintenance & Distribution.



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WAR DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES

WASHINGTON 16 December 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR BRIGADIER GENERAL E. S. PERRIN

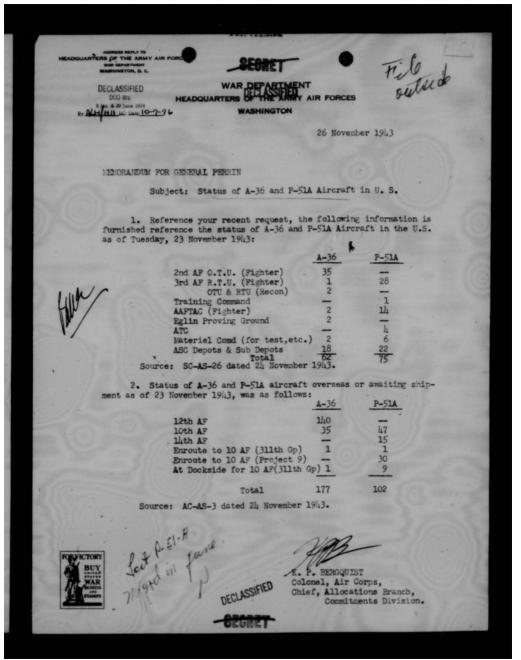
SUBJECT: Status of P-61A Airplane,

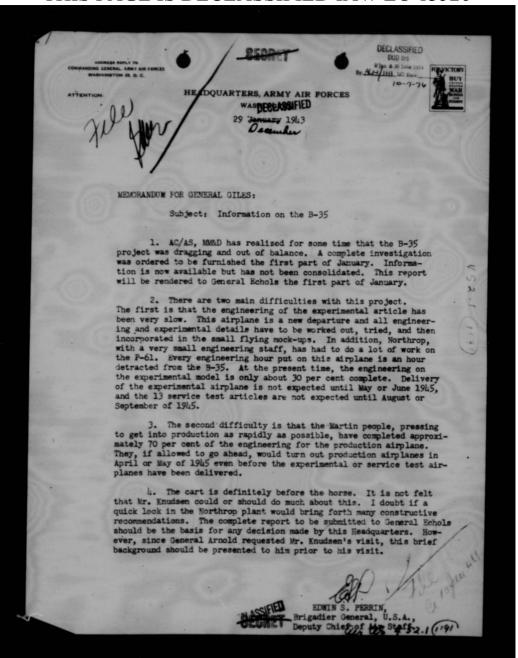
- 1. The following is the second of the series of weekly status reports on the P-61 airplane as requested by General Perrin.
- a. The P-61A, now at Wright Field with the turret removed, is undergoing flight tests to obtain high speed, rate of climb and high speed at critical altitude after which it will be returned to the factory for turret installation. It will then return to Wright Field for similar tests for comparative purposes.
- b. An investigation is now underway at the factory to overcome the tail buffeting difficulties by the addition of vanes mounted on the gun barrels and with good results. The study has narrowed down to positioning the vanes for best results. It is the opinion of Production Division that it would be a great mistake to remove this turret if tail buffeting can be overcome otherwise as the small gain in performance is negligible compared to the loss of firenower.
- c. Wright Field has undertaken a study on the basis of a turbosupercharged R-2800-C engine in the airplane. This shows great promise for high altitude operation, although Pratt and Whitney is proceeding with R-2800-B so as not to interrupt P-61 production. If a project for the turbo-supercharged "C" engine were initiated, it is estimated that an airplane could be flying in six months and that production could start in approximately one year. A two-stage R-2800-C installation (no turbo) appears undesirable due to dimensional limitations and would not be quite as versatile at altitude; the turbo supercharged R-2800-C looks promising except that flame damping provisions will retard performance slightly. Performance data for this combination will be submitted when available.

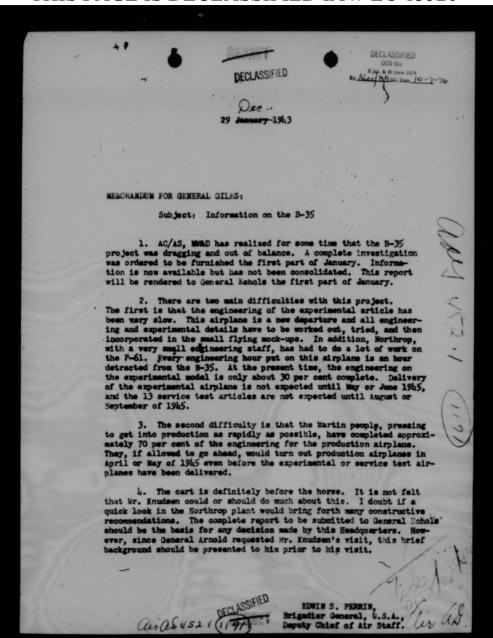
gadier General, U.S.A. Deputy Asst. Chief of Air Staff.

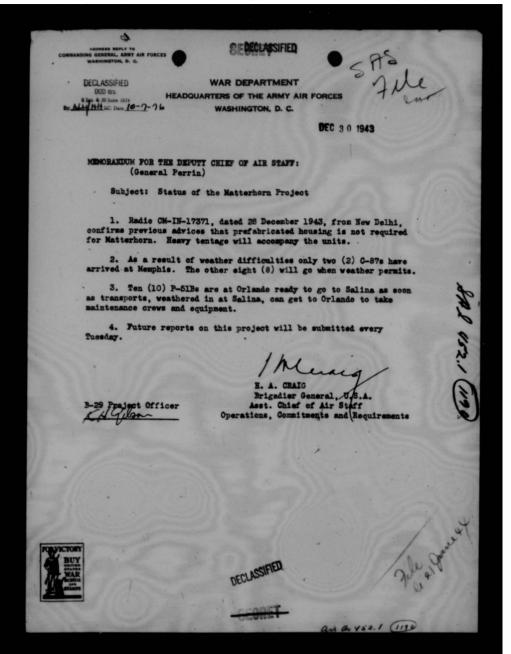
Materiel, Maintenance and Distribution.







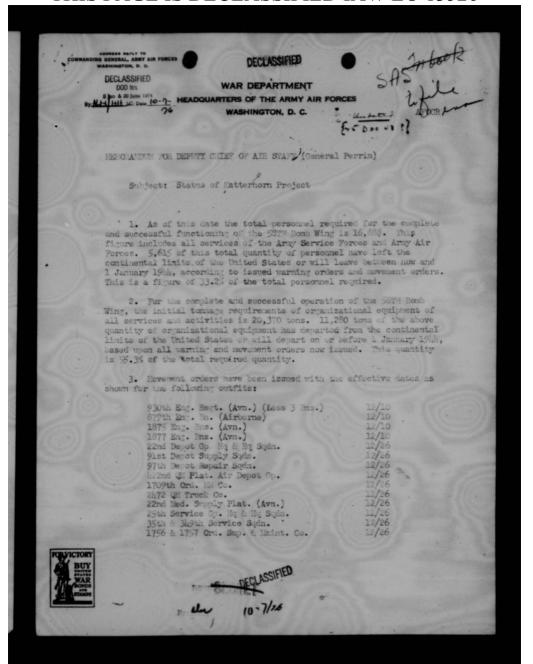


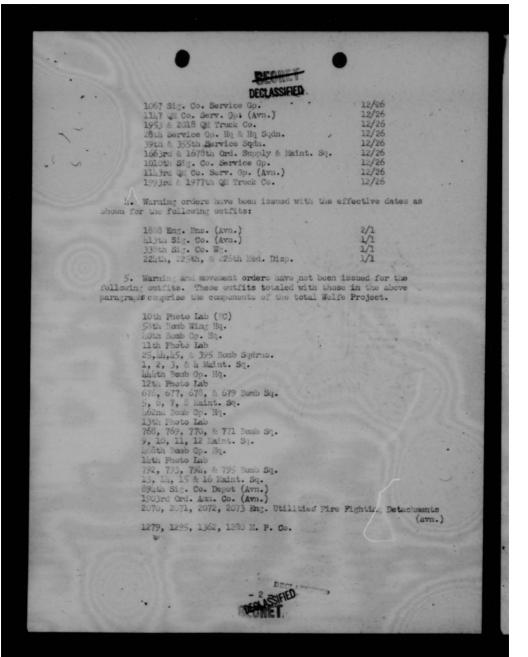


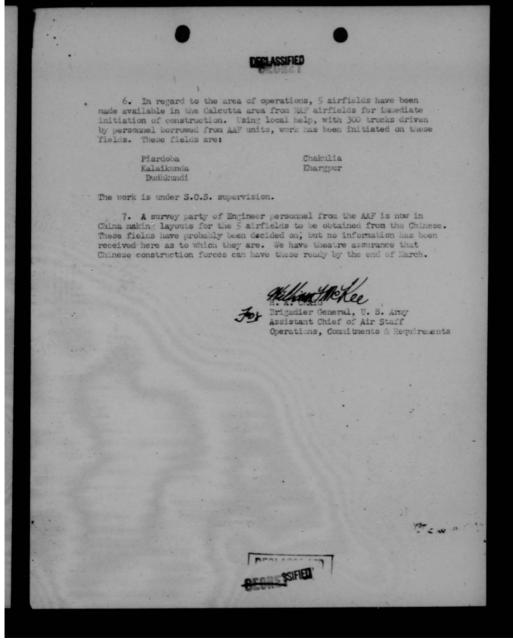
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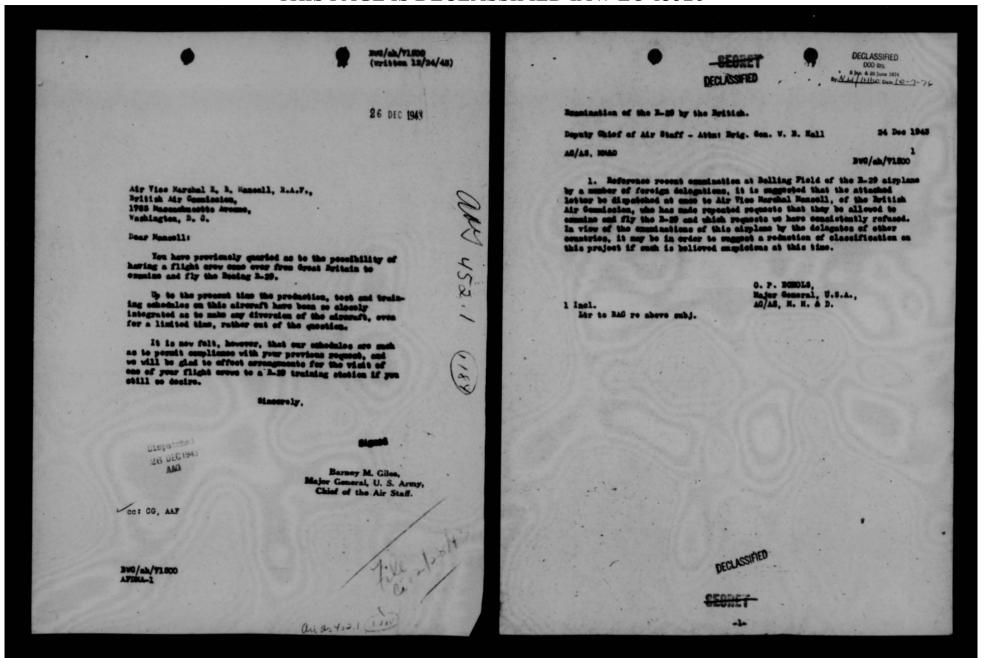


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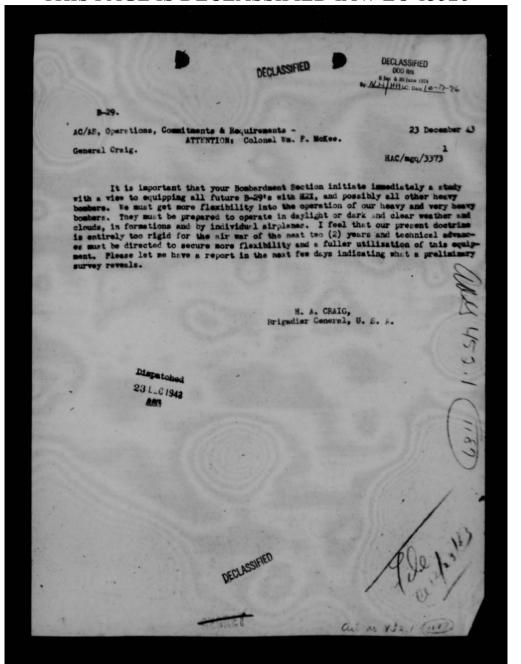




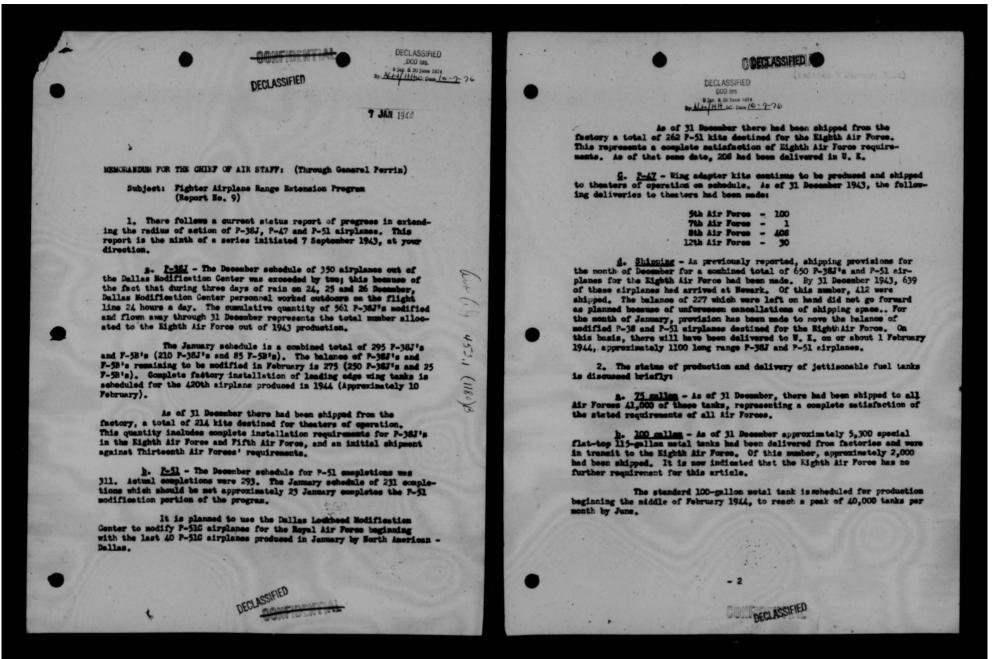


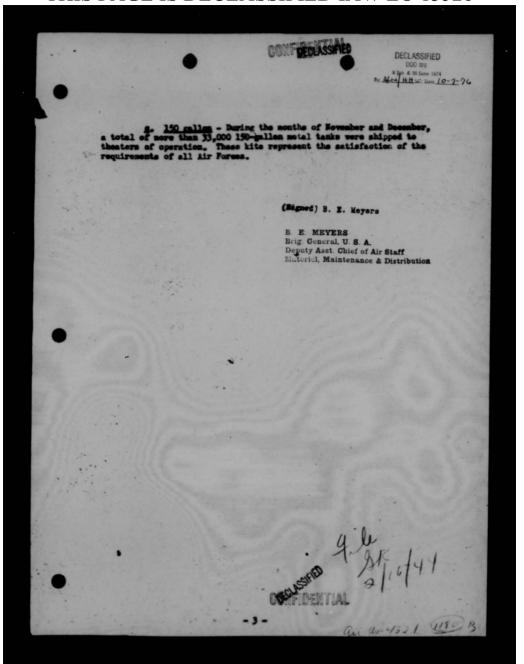


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HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY AIR PO

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WAR DEPARTMENT

8 jan 8 20 jane 1974 HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY AIR FORCE

2 0 DEC 1943

MENORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF AIR STAFF: (Through General Perrin)

Subject: Fighter Airplane Range Extension Program (Report No. 8)

 There follows a current status report of progress in extending the radius of action of P-38J, P-47 and P-51 airplanes. This report is the eighth of a series initiated 7 September 1943, at your direction.

a. P-38J - The December schedule for completions out of Dallas is 350 airplanes. Because the unflyable weather of the past few days has prevented the scheduled movement of aircraft to and from Dallas, it has been necessary to request the assignment of twenty-five (25) P-38 pilots from domestic Air Forces to assist Air Transport Command in working out the back log of sirplanes. Future weather permitting, the December mission will be accomplished.

Due to unremitting assistance extended by the Nateriel Command and to the devoted efforts of Lockheed, the supply of kits now on hand at Dallas is in excess of the number of airplanes. Shipments to the Eighth and other Air Forces have been resumed. Details as to the status of the P-38 portion of the program are contained in a special report to Chief of Air Staff, dated 11 December 1943.

b. P-51 - The December schedule for completions out of the several Modification Centers is 311. Adverse weather, also, having retarded the scheduled flow of Mustangs to and from Modification Centers twenty-five (25) P-51 pilots from domestic sources have been requested for temporary assignment to Air Transport Command. Current accomplishments of the Modification Centers give evidence that the December schedule will be met.

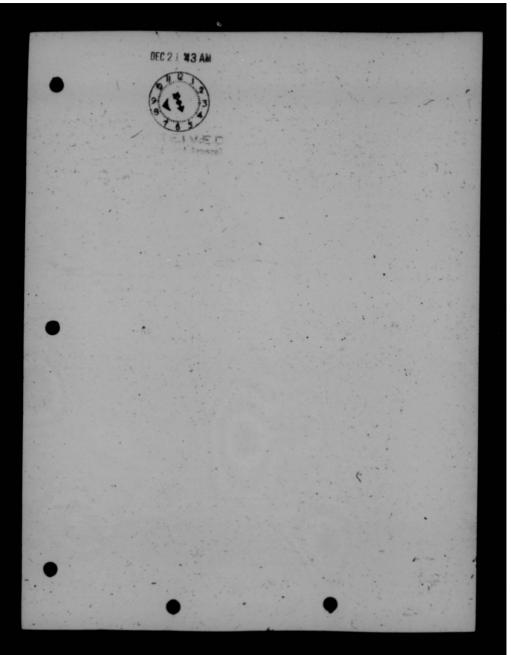
Kits have been delivered to all Centers in quantities sufficient to meet December requirements. This week, the belance of seventy-four (74) kits required by Eighth Air Force will be shipped.

Royal Air Force has formally expressed a reversal of policy and requested a sup ly of kits sufficient to convert all of its P-51B and P-51C aircraft to long-range fighters. In anticipation of such





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Memo for Chief of Air Staff

a contingency, the procurement of kits is sufficient to satisfy the British needs. Shipments, therefore, will follow immediately after AAF requirements are met.

A special report to Chief of Air Staff, dated 11 December 1943, contains details of the P-51 portion of the program.

g. P-47 - Wing adapter kits continue to be produced on schedule. 352 have been delivered to U. K. and 100 to S. W. P. A. Shipments are being made daily to meet the requirments of all Air Forces. Completion is scheduled for the week ending 5 February. sixty-five (65) gallon increase in internal fuel capacity of this airplane is scheduled for production in the P-47D-25 on 15 Merch 1944.

d. Shipping - Shipping space, sufficient to insure the movement of a combined total of more than six hundred P-38 and P-51 aircraft from Newerk to U. K. during December has been provided.

The British have consented to accord the movement priority over their own aircraft. Through continued coordination of effort on the part of Materiel Command, Air Service Command and Air Transport Command, the utilization of all of this space for delivering this quantity of longrange fighters to U. K., is assured, insofar as weather permits.

2. Three sizes of jettisonable fuel tanks are now standard for fighter aircraft, as shown below:

Small 75 Gallon 100 Gallon I (wing tank) P-47 X (belly tank) X (belly tank) P-51 X (wing tank) X (wing tank) X (belly tank) P-39 X (belly tank) X (belly tank)

The status of production and delivery of each is discussed briefly:

a. 75 gallon - Deliveries previously made and shipments now enroute out of existing stocks satisfy the stated requirements of all Air Forces. Production of this tank is scheduled for resumption this month at an adequate rate. Eighth Air Force has stated that the quantities of these tanks now scheduled for shipment during December are sufficient to meet its requirements for the next six months.

mo for Chief of Air Staff

b. - 100 gallon - A special flat-top version of this tank required only by U. K. is now in production and shipments of the initial quantities are now enroute. It is to be noted that U. K.'s requirement for a P-47 belly tank such as this is diminishing in the same proportion as the theater is equipped with wing tank-carrying P-47's. The standard tank is scheduled for production in February. Authorities for Purchase have been issued to cover contracts with four manufacturers, whose scheduled output is 40,000 tanks per month by June, 1944.

g. 150 gallon - The Lockheed tank is now being produced with fittings adaptable to either the P-38 or the P-47. Deliveries previously made and shipments now enroute satisfy the stated requirements of all Air Forces.

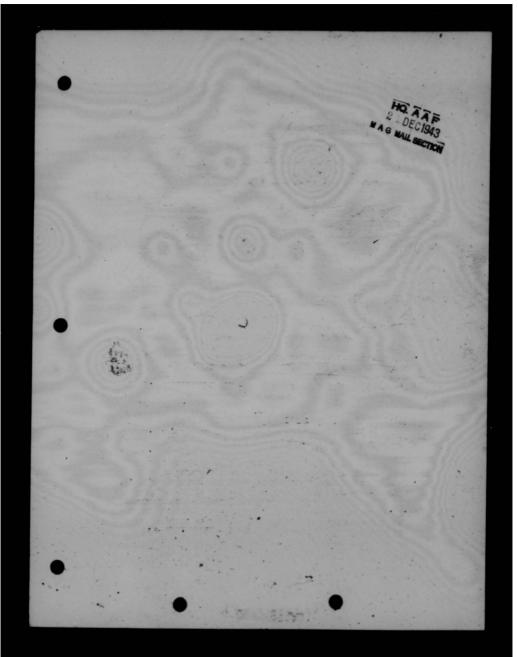
d. Leakproof tanks - As a result of Eglin Field tests, indicating the freedom of non-leakproof wing tanks from explosive effects of gun-fire, the leakproof article is no longer considered in connection with fighter escort for long range bombardment missions.

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O. P. ECHOLS Maj General, U. S. A. Asst Chief of Air Staff Materiel. Maintenance & Distribution

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COMFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT:

Basic Trainer Airplane RequirECT ASSIFIED

TO:

Assistant Secretary, Air Staff, Attn: Lt. Col. Burt <u>IHRU</u>: AC/AS, Training, Attn: Major Seay
Management Control, Statistical Control Div. (AFMSC-2C)

DATE: 3 Dec. 1943

COMMENT NO. _____

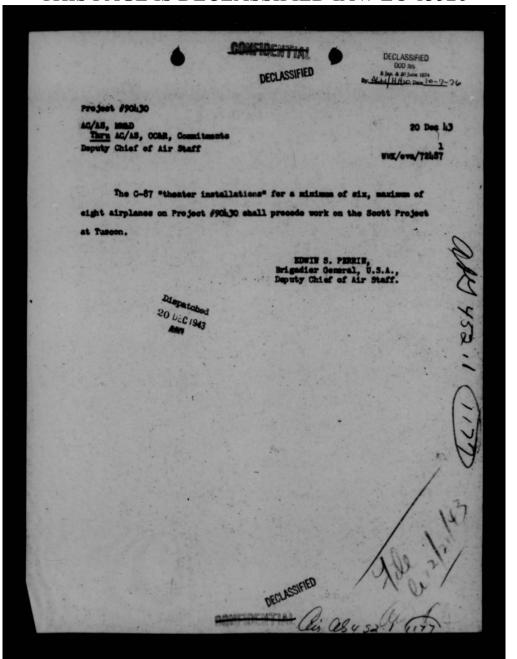
 In answer to your request for statistical data concerning Item 9, Training Diary, 30 November, the following comments are submitted:

- 2. The Training Command requirements for basic trainer airplanes, as approved in the "Morking Schedule for the 273 Group Program" dated 19 October, are one basic trainer for every 2.6 students under instruction in basic pilot training school. As of 1 November 1943 the Training Command had assigned 7,198 basic trainers, as against a required average student population in basic schools of 18,059 for the 93,600 pilot program at its peak. This is a ratio of 1:2.5, or about 250 in excess of requirements. However, only 6,365 of these basic trainers are being used in basic schools, so that the actual ratio of basic trainers now in basic schools to ultimate required student population is 1:2.8. Partly offsetting the 833 basic trainers not being used in basic schools, so that the total airplanes actually being used in basic schools is 6,925, or a ratio of 1:2.6, exactly the desired ratio.
- 3. Although the 18,059 peak student population is not scheduled to be reached until January 1944, the actual student population in October 1943 was 19,602. This resulted largely from a sharp decline in elimination rates in primary schools from 35% in May 1943 to 22% in October 1943, which has resulted in overloading the basic schools far beyond the scheduled requirements of the 93,600 program. When this temporary situation is corrected, there will be no shortage of basic trainers.
- 4. It is understood that the Training Command prefers to use AT-6's in place of basic trainers in basic schools, so that if there were a shortage of basic trainers it should be made up by increasing production of AT-6's, if possible, rather than by increasing production of basic trainers. In fact, basic trainer production could be eliminated altogether, since it is desired to replace basic trainers now in schools with AT-6's as rapidly as possible.
- Contemplated reductions in the pilot training program should still further increase existing overages of all types of trainers in the near future.

CHARLES B. THORNTON
Colonel, Air Corps
Chief, Statistical Control Division

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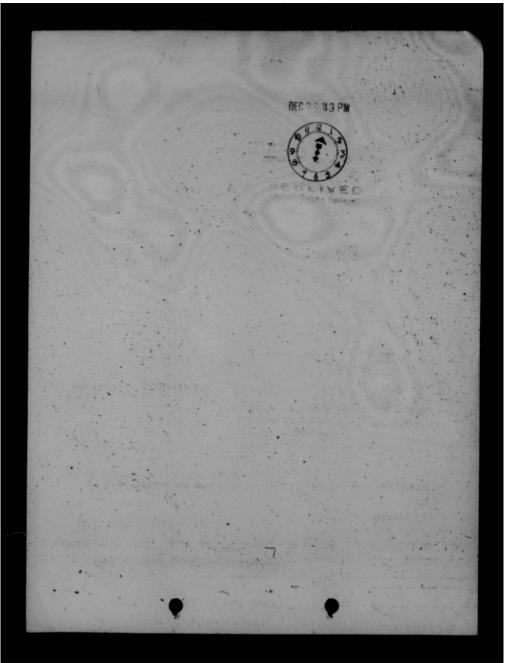


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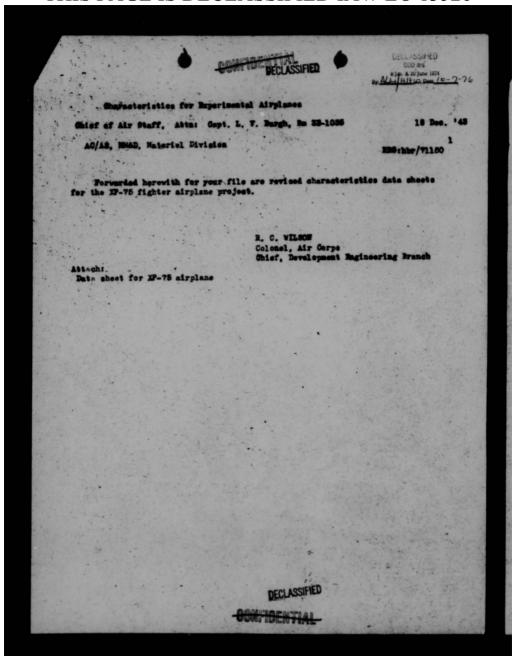
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Characteristics for Experimental	
To: Chief of Air Staff, Attn: Capt. L. V. Burgh, Ro	m 3E-1035 DATE 18 Dec. '43
FROM: AC/AS, MOMED, Materiel Division	RRG:hbr/71150
	4
Forwarded herewith for your file are revised for the IP-75 fighter airplane project.	characteristics data sheets
hap	
& E. C. WILS Colonel, A	
Chief, Dev	elopment Engineering Branch
Attach: Data sheet for XP-75 airplane	
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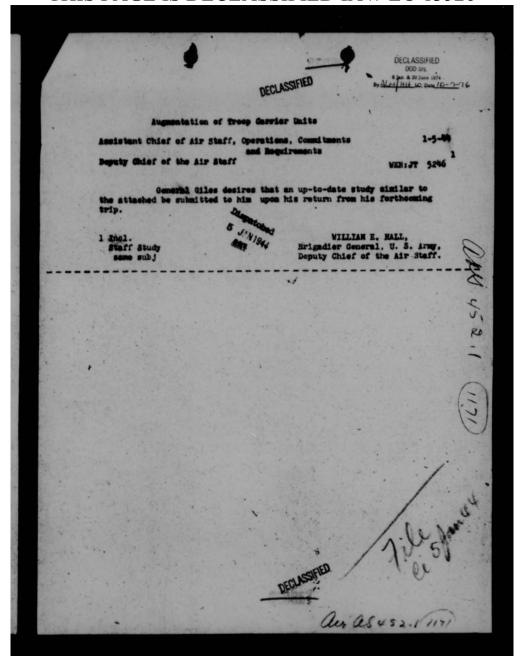
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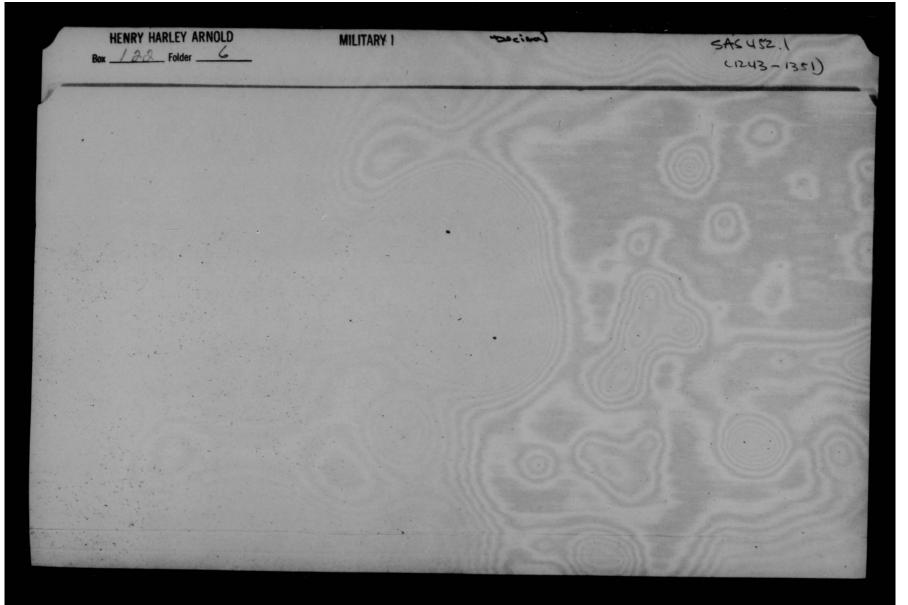
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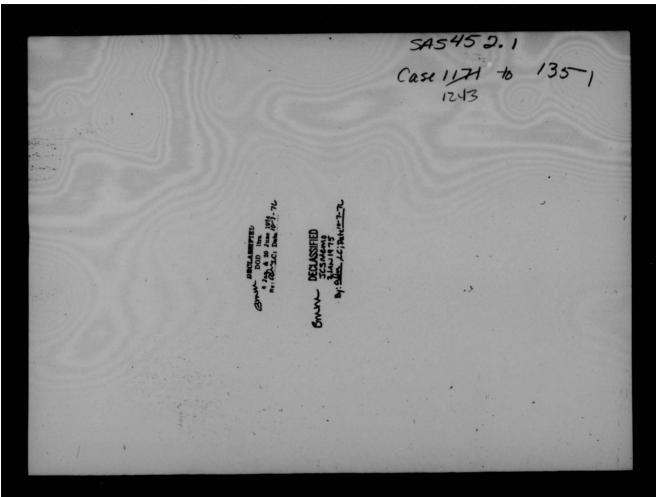
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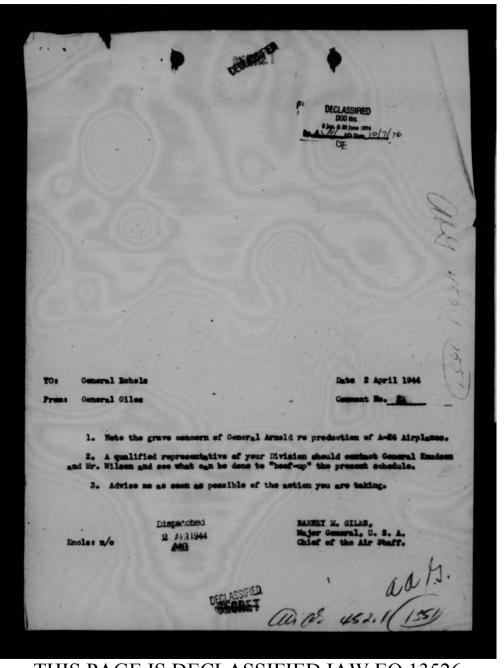
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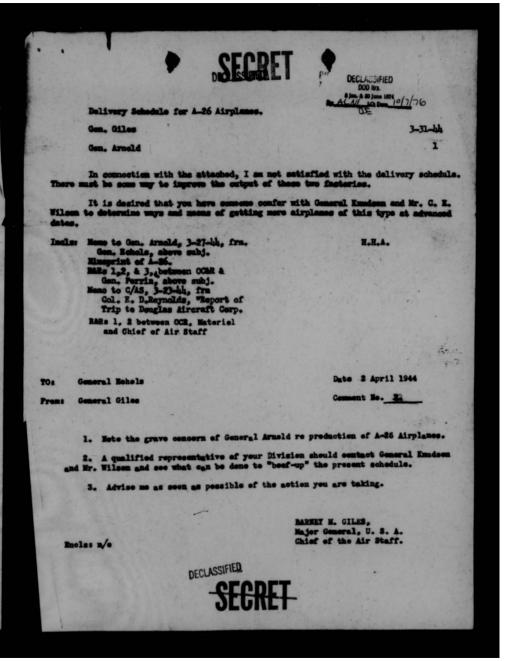
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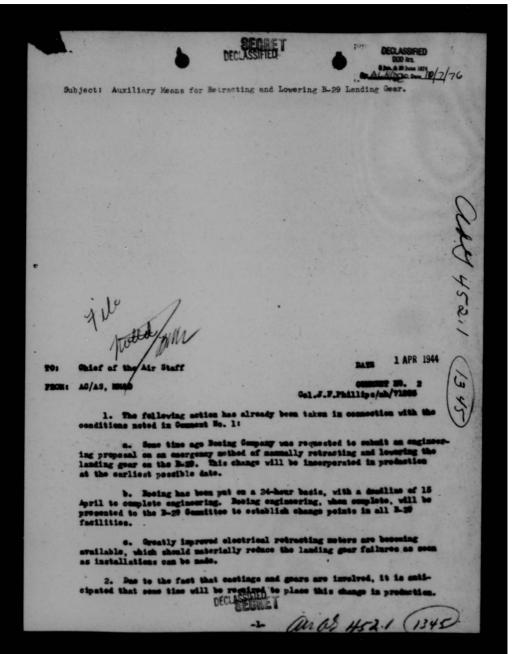


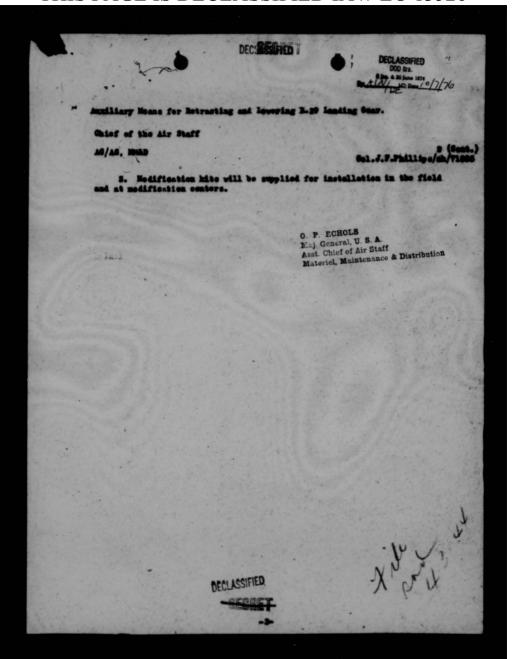
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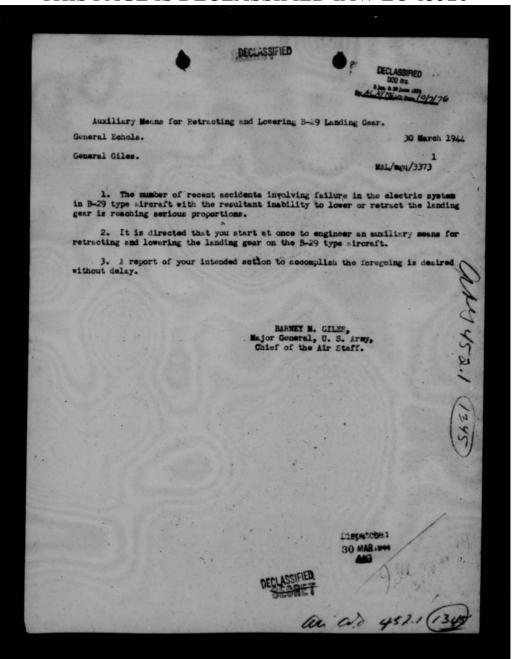
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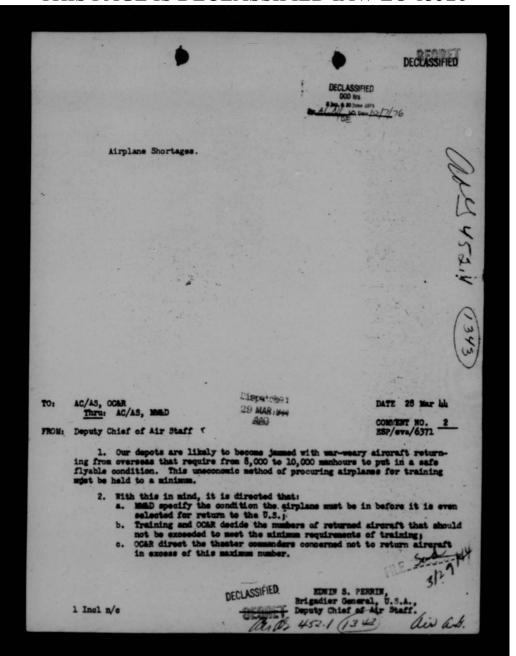




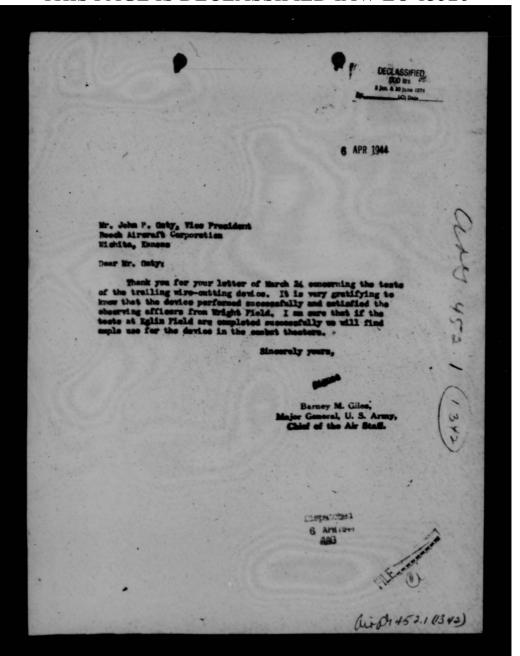
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 For your information of a letter to this Hendquart iestruction of telephone and sable attachment to be towed the towing aircraft. 	telegraphic lines in enemy	airborne devi
3. Materiel Command was and test of the equipment and	instructed to initiate a pr a P-51B aircraft was assign	roject for de-
4. Army Air Forces Board military requirement existe unificient coverage of the sublements of the Righth, Finth erification of a military recommendation of a mil	bject, cables were dispatche , Twelfth, and Fifteenth Air	ort did not ou
5. In the meantime, Mate conducted tests which proved a rill perform the operations for eccived in this Meadquarters into of 24 Mar 1944.	or which it is designed. Pr	indicated the
. 6. Current status of the	projects	
sceipt, information will be t ssistance in compiling report	been received from the thee	on to be con
bet will be initiated as soon	as Materiel Command furnis	nes mecesser.
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ADDRESS BEPLY TO COMMANDING GENERAL, ARMY AIR FORCES WASHINGTON 25, D. C. CORPOSITION

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HEADQUARTERS, ARMY AIR FORCES
WASHINGTON

AFDMA-1

2 9 MAR 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF AIR STAFF

SUBJECT: Items Recently Discussed by Mr. Gross of Lockheed Aircraft

1. Reference recent discussions by Mr. Gross of Lockheed in various offices of Headquarters, AMF in connection with the "Subjects for Mecussion," copy attached, the following report of action on each item listed is furnished as requested by Brig. Gen. E. S. Perrin:

a. P-38 E.T.O. Changes:

There is no foundation to the "rumor" that modifications will be confined to airplanes in the U.S.A. It is definitely planned to accomplish the modifications recommended by Col. Kelsey in the E.T.O. as well as in this country, including putting same on the production line. The Air Service Command is taking the necessary action to move the kits to the E.T.O. and necessary space bookings will be made.

- There will be 600 kits in each of three groups of changes. Of these, 125 kits of the first group (priority 1-A changes) have been shipped and the remaining 475 are enroute from Burbank to Newark.
- (2) Of the second group (priority 1 changes) all kits will be available within three weeks following joint approval by AC/AS, OCER and MARD. These changes are now being reviewed.
- (3) The third group of changes (priority 2 changes) have been approved and are scheduled as production line changes as well as theater changes. Thirteen (13) kits have been shipped to the U.K. to serve as prototype installations with remainder of kits scheduled for shipment about June. To ship sooner would cause shortage of parts for the production line.

b. P-38 - 500 Per Month Program:

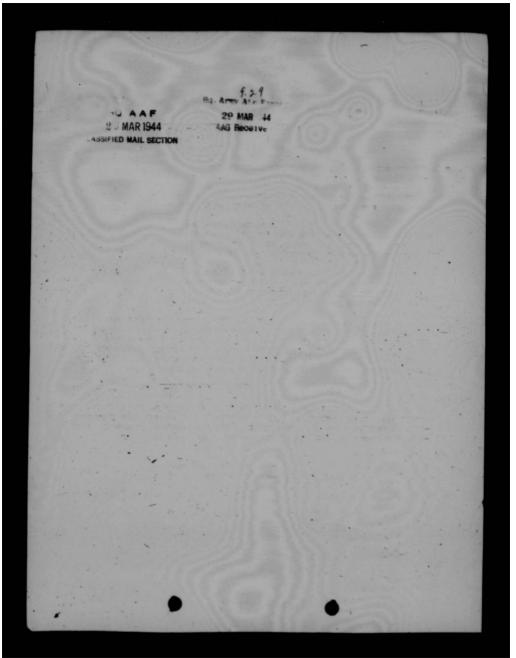
There is no planned change in the procurement of 500 P-38's

per month.

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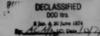
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Memorandum for the Chief of Air Staff Subject: Items Recently Discussed by Mr. Gross of Lockheed Aircraft

c. P-38 - 800 Per Month Plus Spares Versus 700 Per Month Plus Spares:

Answered by subparagraph b., above.

d. Warehouse for P-38 Assemblies:

Mr. Gross was advised to submit in detail Lockheed's request for an additional warehouse (approximately \$2,000,000) which he considers essential to house the two to three weeks' supply of subassemblies. Final action must await receipt and review of this request, which has not yet been received.

e. Continuous Service Test of P-38 at Burbank:

To implement General Arnold's approval for Lockheed's retaining three (3) P-38's for testing to destruction, Mr. Gross has been informed that Lockheed should make formal application to the Materiel Command by means of a request for bailment contract or equivalent legal agreement for the retention of the three aircraft. Materiel Command has been directed to approve same when Lockheed submits the request.

f. Airplane for Administrative Use:

Approval for Lockheed to purchase a crashed up Model 12 airplane was granted by the JAC (Air) on 24 March 1944.

go Airplane for Pilot Pick-up at Long Beach:

Steps have been taken to permanently assign a C-60 (Lodestar) airplane to the Materiel Command for use by the AAF Resident Representative office at Lockheed for local pilot pick-up.

h. C-69 and C-69B Programs

The W-10 schedule now being drafted, will permit delivery of ten (10) C-69's instead of nine (9) this year and will allow Lockheed to proceed throughout 1945 at the following monthly rates:

4, 5, 6, 6, 7, 7, 8 thereafter through December (sum total - 94).

Cancellation of the C-69B project is being accomplished.



CONFIDENTIAL

Memorandum for the Chief of Air Staff Subject: Items Recently Discussed by Mr. Gross of Lockheed Aircraft

i. P-80 Program:

No comment.

j. XP-58:

Steps have been taken to cancel the second IP-58 article.

k. L-1000 Reproduction Rights:

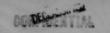
Mr. Gross was requested to discuss post war reproduction rights with Mr. W. L. Marbury, Army Service Forces. Informal report from Mr. Yost, Washington representative of Lockheed who attended this conference, is to the effect that Mr. Marbury did not encourage Mr. Gross in hoping that exclusive reproduction rights free in peace time could be granted the Lockheed Company in connection with their L-1000 (jet) power plant development.

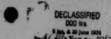
l Incl. Cy. "Subjects for Discussion" O. P. ECHOLS
Maj. General, U. S. A.
Asst. Chief of Air Staff
Materiel, Maintenance & Distribution

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COMMANDING GENERAL ARMY AIR FORCES WASHINGTON, D. C.





WAR DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY AIR FORCE WASHINGTON, D. C.

8 December 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL E. S. PERRIN:

- 1. The General Electric regulator referred to in attached copy of telephone conversation is a unit of the proposed unilever control. This one-lever control operates the throttle, the propeller governor, and the turbo overspeed regulator. A book message was sent to the Eighth, Twelfth, and Fifth Air Forces to obtain their requirements for such a control. The Eighth and Twelfth Air Forces have requested this installation in P-47's at the derliest possible date.
- 2. The following information was received from Capt Stoody, N942D, Production Engineering:
- a. General Electric has not stopped development of the regulator, but instead has given the Materiel Command a tentative schedule which should enable the installation of the unit in production P-47's not later than July 1944.
- b. A P-47 equipped with the unilever test installation has been flying at Republic since May. Available information indicates they are quite enthusiastic with the performance of this feature.
- c. NAMED estimates that this control unit can be incorporated in production line P-47 aircraft by about July 1944 without decrease in present production; however, this control will be introduced as a production line installation in such a manner that production losses will not be experienced.
- 3. Two GE units are to arrive at the Army Air Forces Proving Ground Command this week for installation and operational tests.
- 4. Present manifold pressure and turbo speed regulation for the P-47D series aircraft are unsatisfactory for War Emergency power at high altitudes. With the use of water injection at high altitudes the present system will be dangerous. Therefore, it is mandatory that a satisfactory installation be introduced for the P-47D series aircraft as soon as possible. A request has been forwarded this date to Asst Chief of Air Staff, NAED for this installation as soon as it can be accomplished without any loss in production.

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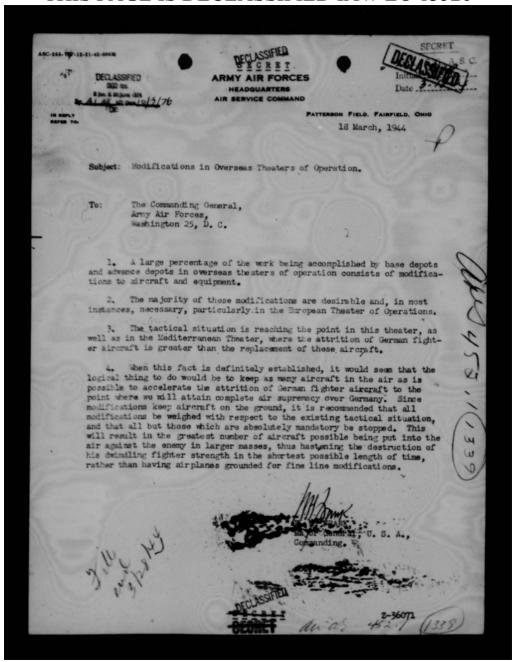
1 Incl: cy of tel conversation 6 Dec 43 between Mr. . Goslin and Gen Perrin.

OKP

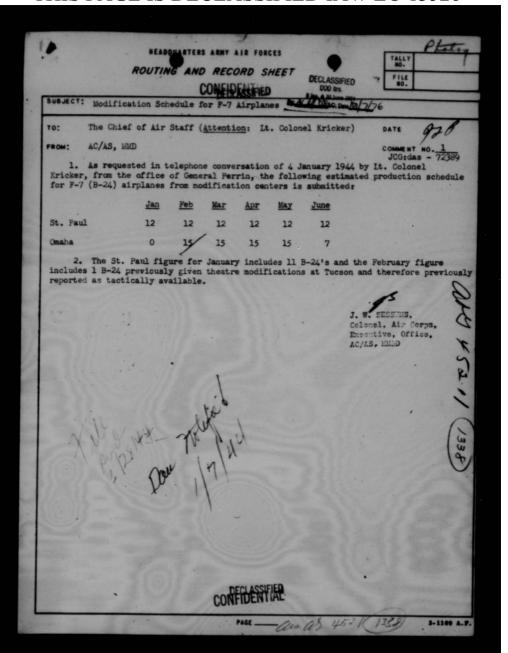
W. H. WISE Colonel, Air Corps

Acting Chief, Fighter & Air Defense Branch Requirements Division Office of Asst Chief of Air Staff, Operations, Commitments and Requirements

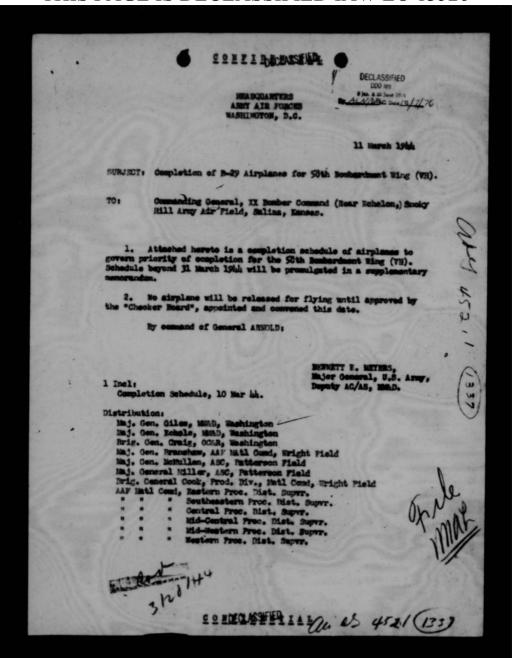
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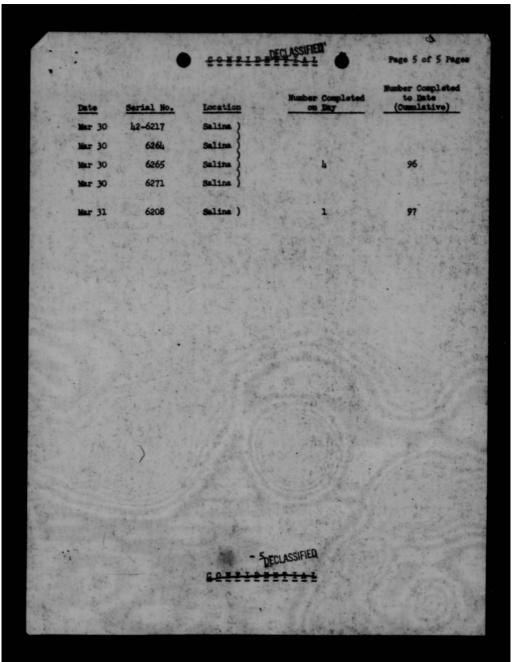
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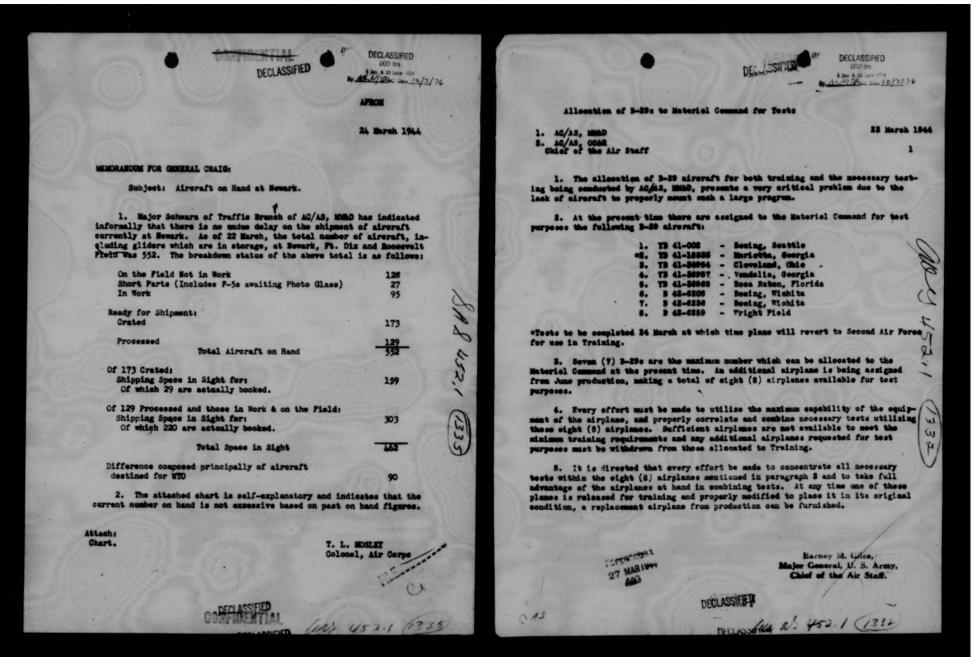
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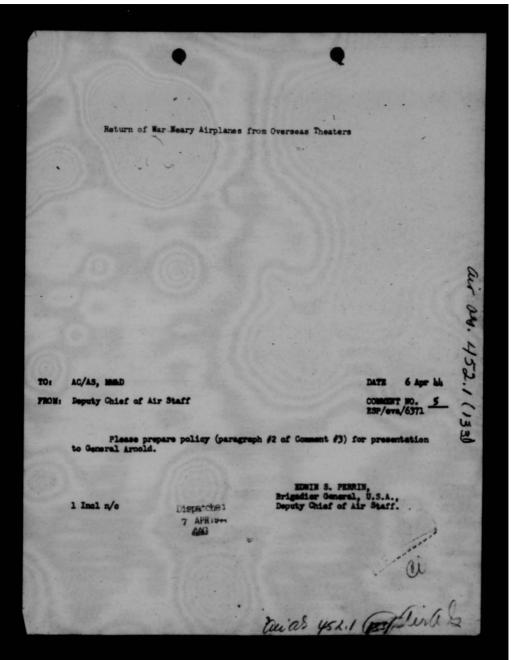
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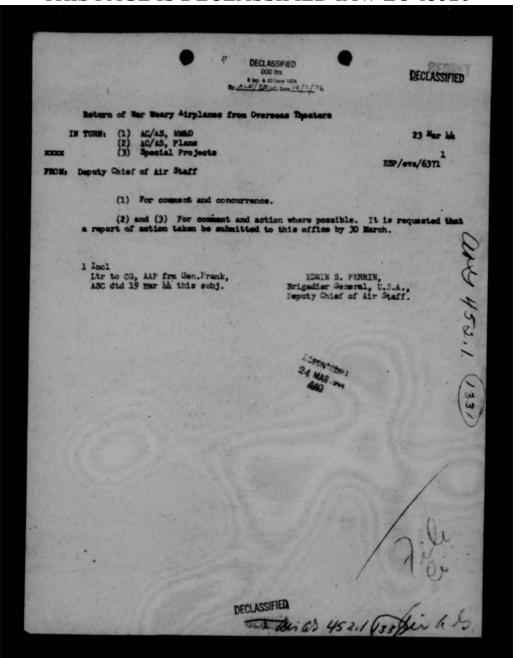


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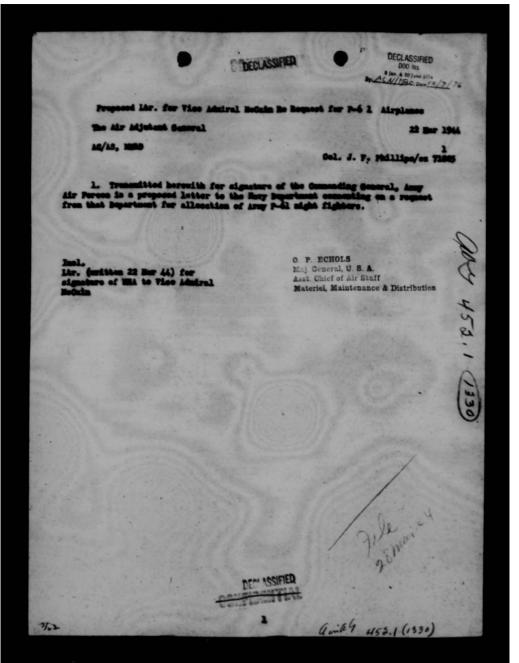




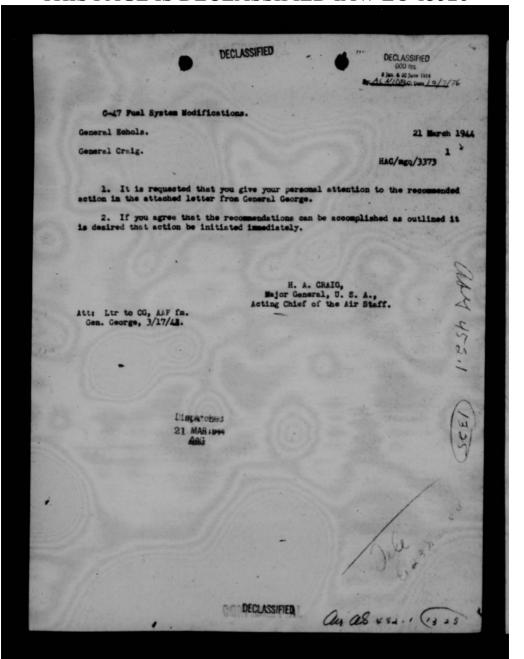
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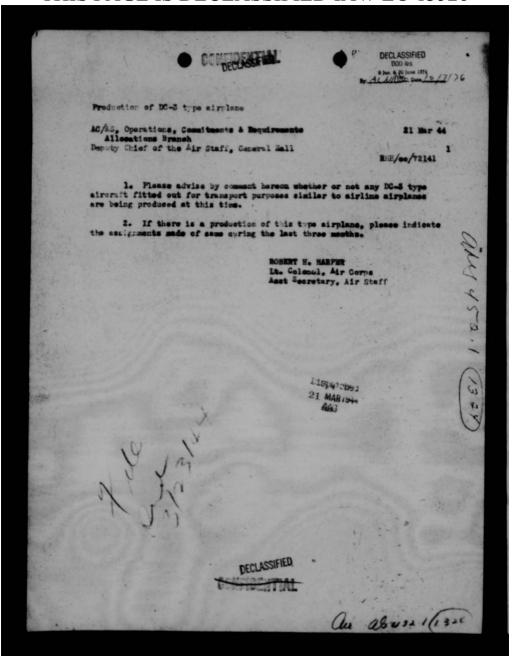


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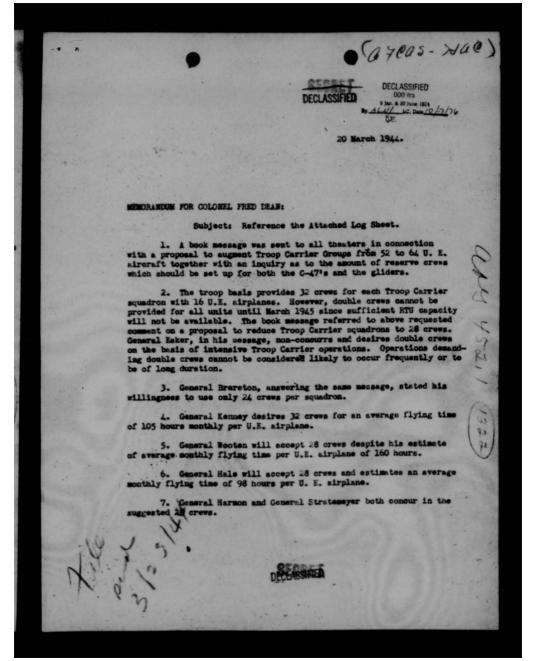


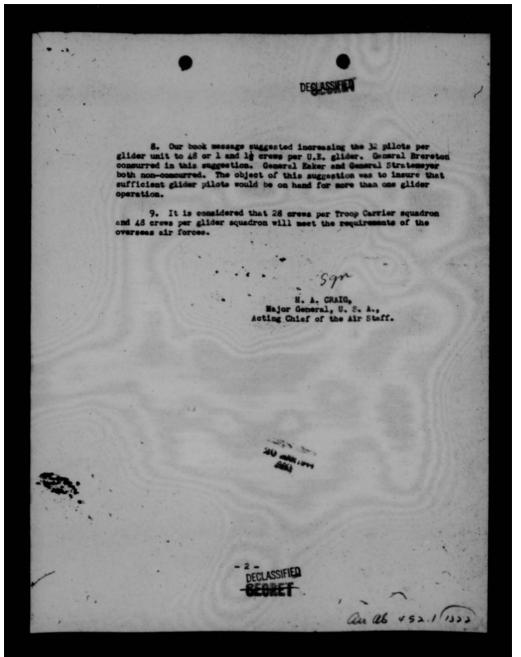
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	Production of DC-5 type sirplane	By A CN/DEC Date 19/7/76			
		onte 21 Mar 44			
	AC/AS, Operations, Commitments & Requirem Allocations Branch				
	Deputy Chief of the Air Staff, General Ha	11 REE/oc/72141	1		
			~		
	le Piesse advise by coment hereon aircraft fitted out for transport purposes are being produced at this time.	a whother or not any DC-5 type s similar to sirline sirplanes	M		
	2. If there is a production of the	is type airplane, please indicate not three months.	1851 CAN		
	ROBERT H. HARPER Lt. Goldmel, Air Corps Asst Secretary, Air Staff				
			7 50		
TO:	Deputy Chief of the Air Staff (General H		4 1944		
PRON:	AC/AS, Operations, Commitments, and Requi		2 3		
,	10/25, 0/2120005, 0	19T/31t/6109	18		
	There are no BG-3 or other Beavy or	Medium Transport type aircraft in	. 0		
	production which would serve for transpor	re purposes statute or many			
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	planes.	LIAM F. MOKES			
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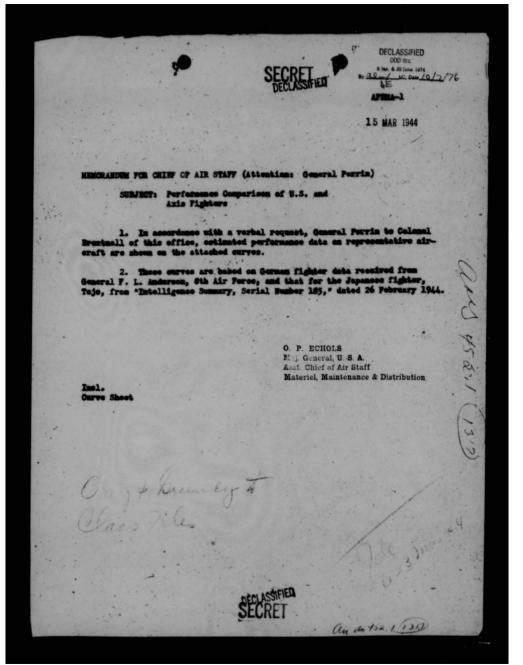


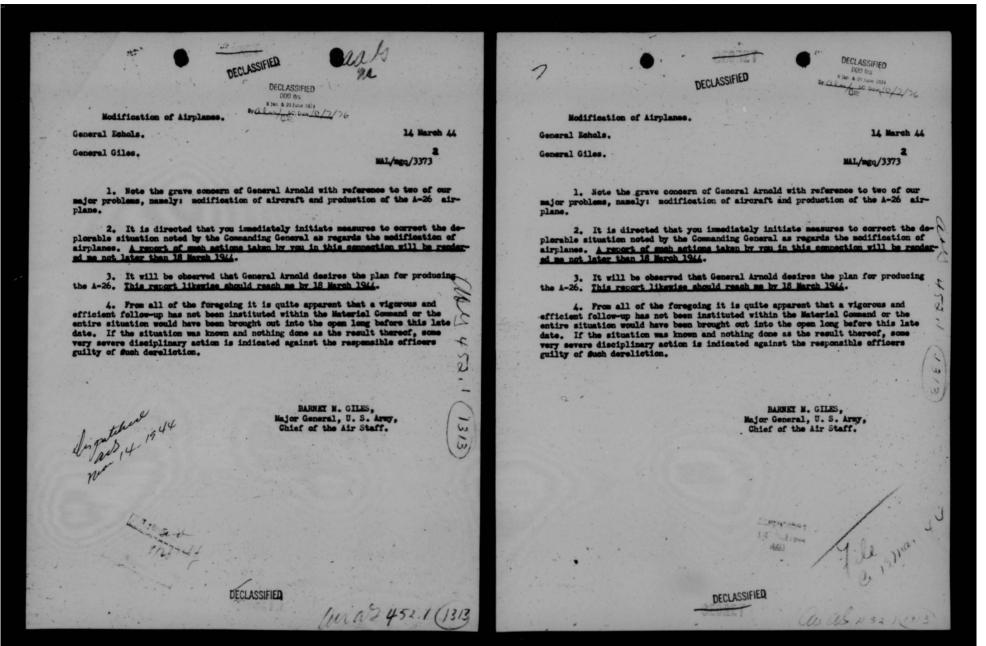
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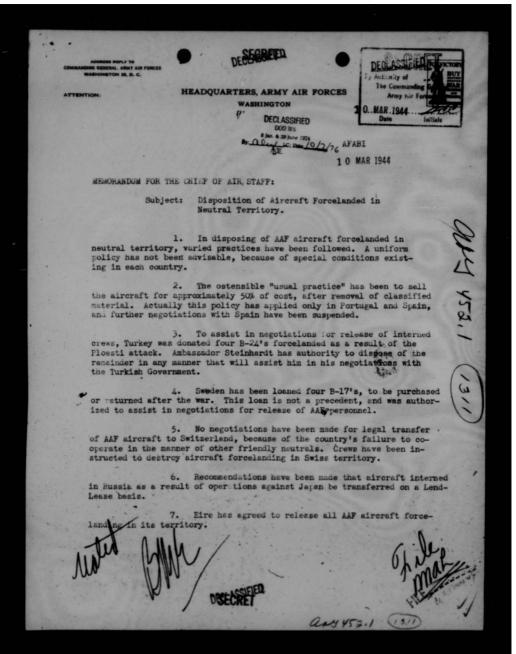


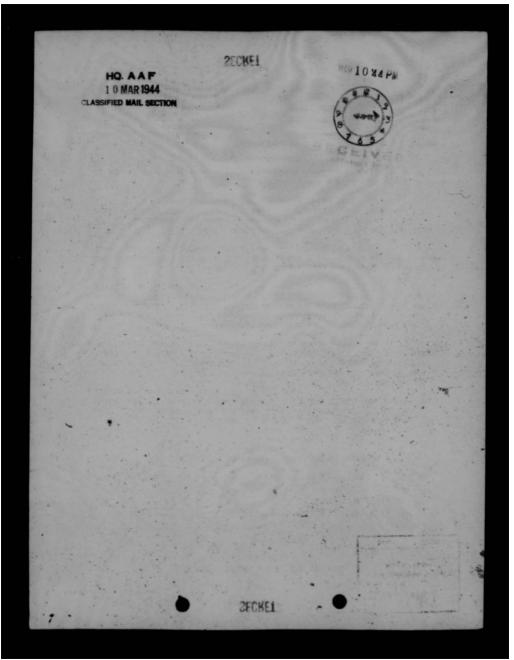


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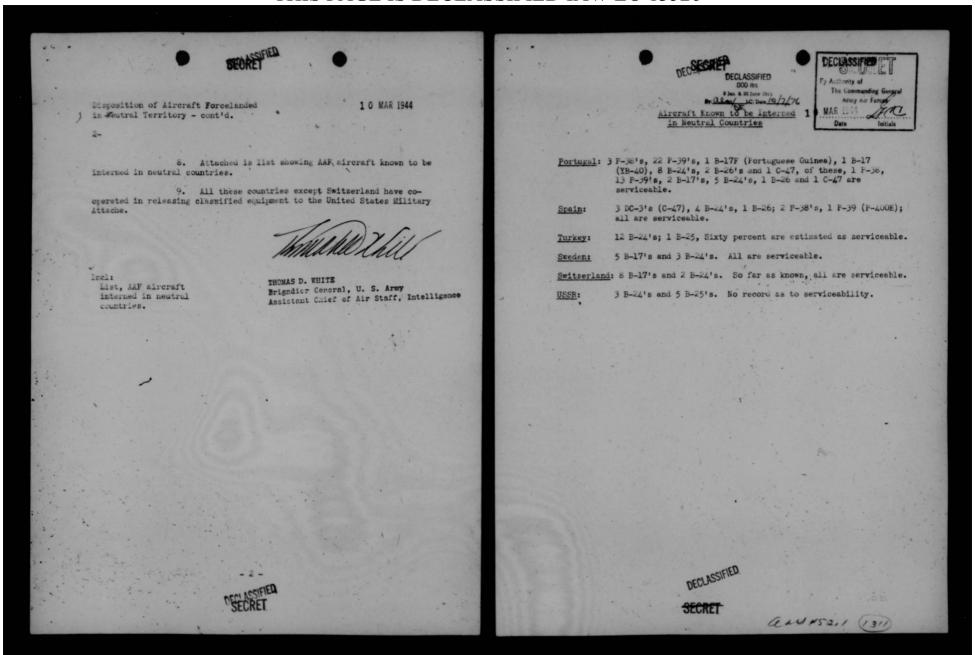


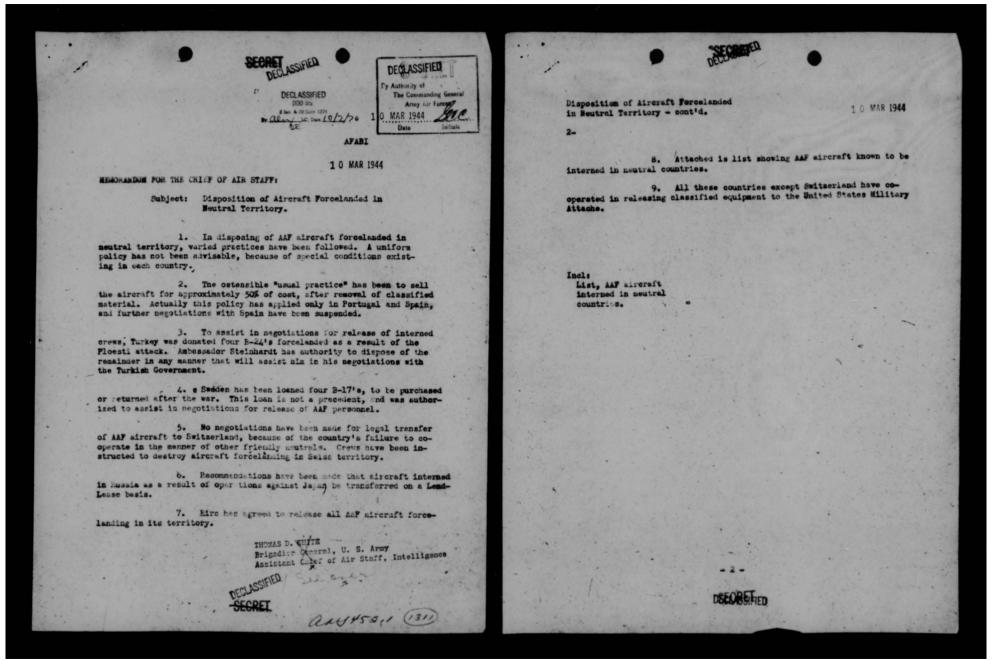


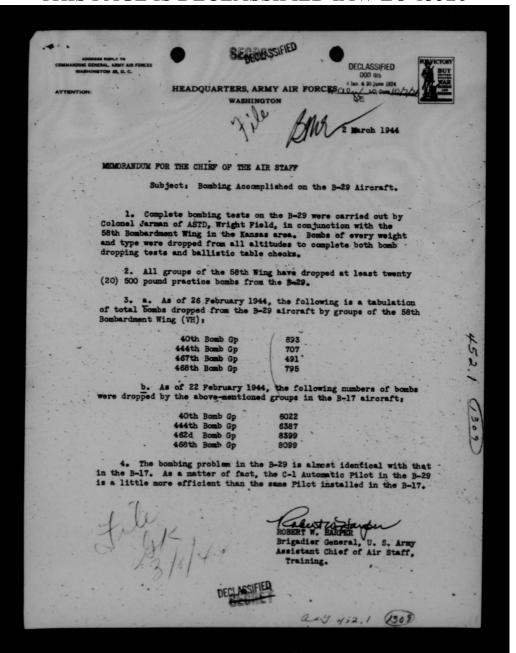


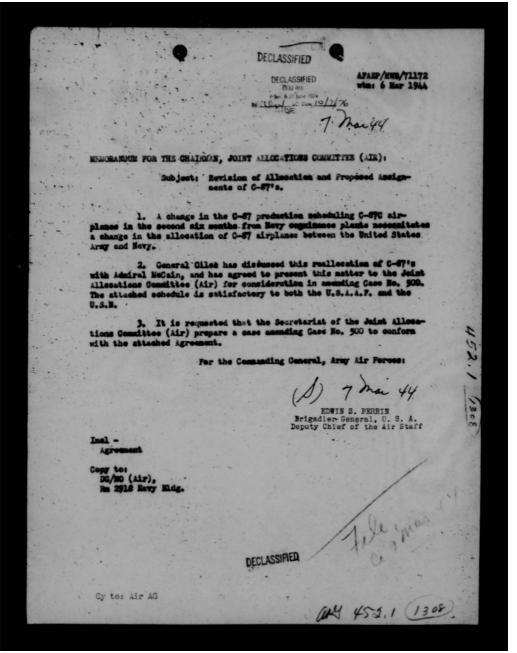


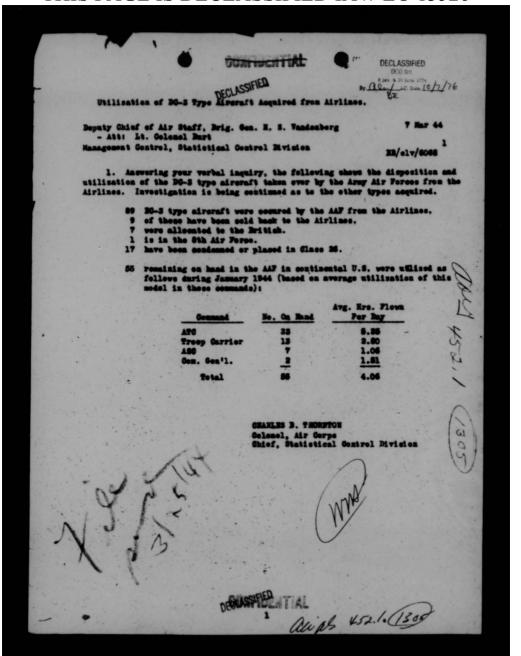
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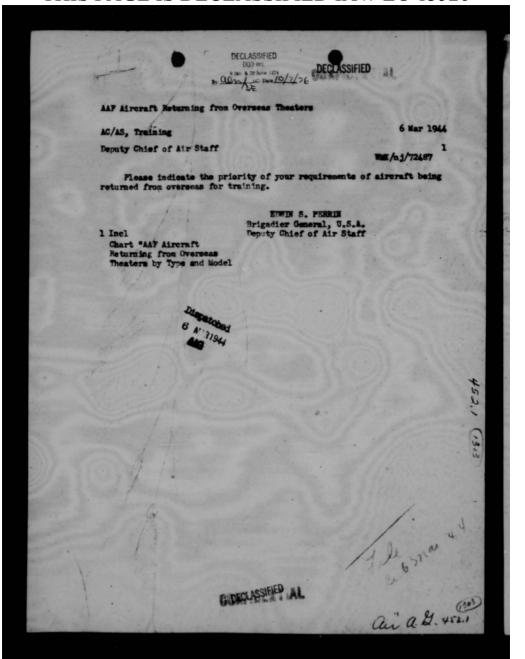








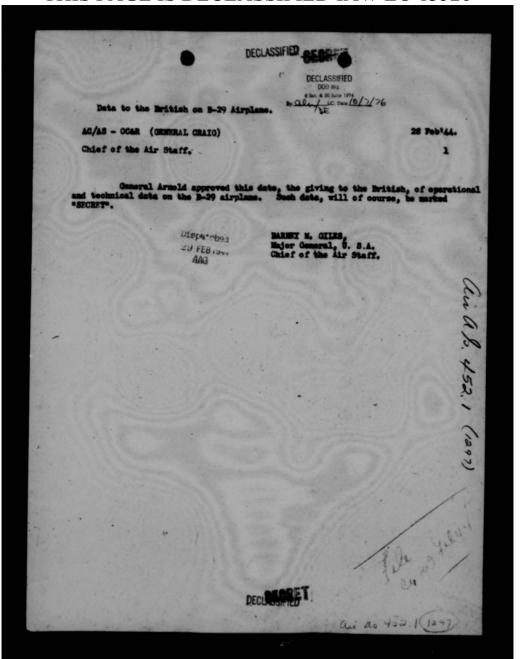
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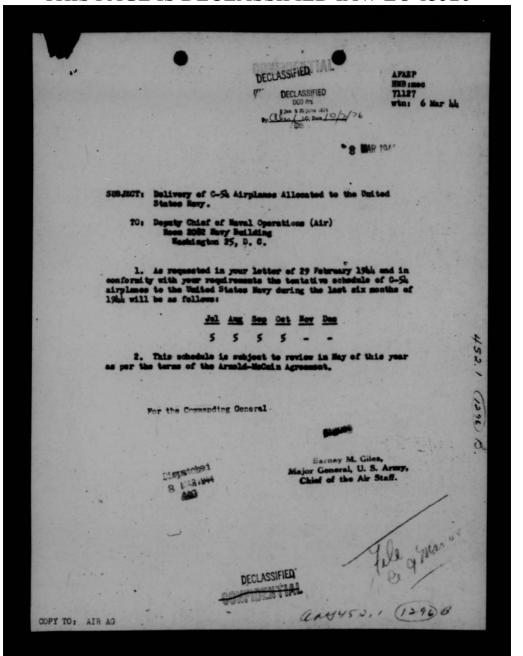
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Tentative Allocation of 200 G-47A Aircraft for ATC DATE: 5 Mar 44 AC/AS, OCAR FROM: Deputy Chief of Air Staff General Giles approves the allocation of the additional 200 transports to the Air Transport Command. 2. A study should be made regarding the disposition of the additional hOO. I feel, and General Giles concurs to a certain extent, that some of these should be given to the Air Service Command for issue to their air depot and air service groups now in theaters in order that they can deliver emergency supplies to tactical organizations. The first of these transports should be sent to India to enable ASC to more efficiently supply ATC Hump operations in the Essam area.

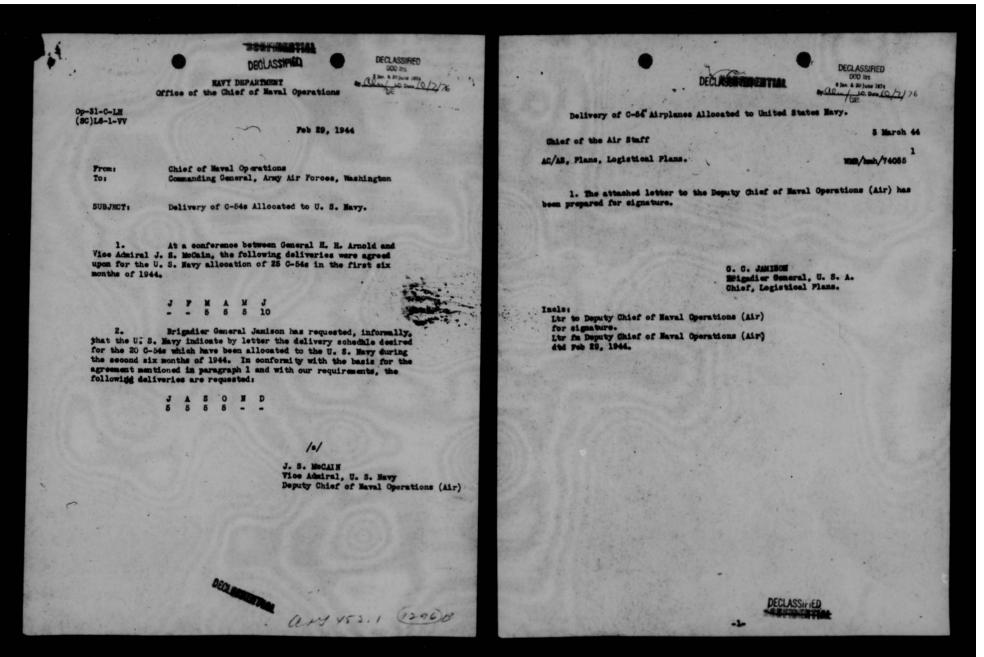
Please feturn your proposed allocation through this office. EDWIN S. PERRIN rigadier General Inel n/e

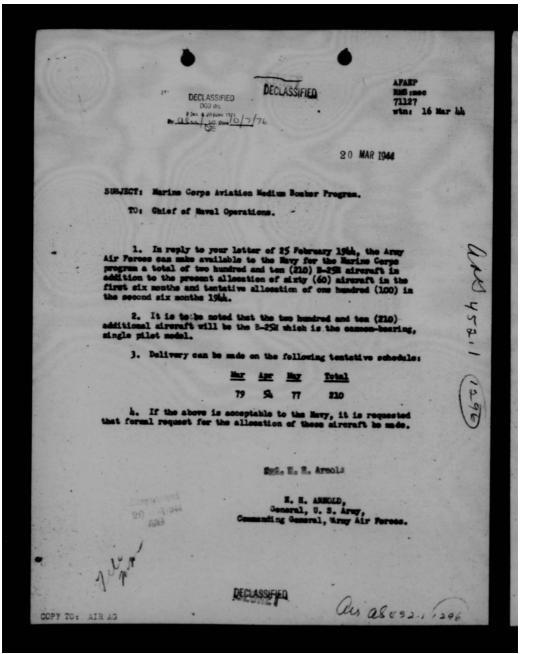


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MAY DEPARTMENT
HIEF OF THE NAVAL OPERATIONS, OFFICE OF

25 Feb 1944

FROM:

Chief of Maval Operations Commanding General, U. S. Army Air Forces.

SUBJECT: Marine Corps Aviation Medium Bomber Program.

- An original program of sixteen (16) medium bomber equadrons was set up for Marine Corps Aviation and sufficient B-25 aircraft were allocated by the Army Air Forces to support this program.
- 2. Due to the recent changes in sircraft allocations, only one-half of the program has been completed. The remainging half has been held in abeyonce because of lask of sircraft in the first six months of 19kk. Information has been received that a tentative allocation for the second half of 19kk amounting to one hundred (100) aircraft has been made. This figure will not permit expansion of the medium bomber program beyond the eight (8) squadroms now formed. As a matter of fact, if retirement of aircraft for age is as important as now anticipated, this figure will not be sufficient to support the present program.
- 3. As now visualised the requirements for the complete program are three hundred eighty three (383) aircraft broken down as follows:

 Operating
 Spares
 Contingency
 Total

 16 squadrons
 192
 96

 Training
 5k
 11

 Hedrons
 k
 1

 TOTAL
 25
 383

is. Under present allocations (smixty (60) in the first half of 1944) two hundred eight (208) aircraft will be on hand on 30 June 1944. In order to form eight (8) new squadrons and support the entire program in the last six months of 1944, the following sireraft must be procured.

To make up shortage that will exist on 30 June 1944 - 22
Required to form new units
Required for losses
Required to retire aircraft for age (15 months) - 30

5. In order to permit Naval Aviation to carry out its assigned mission in the Pacific area, the medium bomber program for Marine Corps Aviation should be completed at the earliest practicable date. It is therefore requested that the three hundred ten (310) aircraft required be allocated to the Navy for the mix months period commending July 19th for assignment to the Marine Corps.

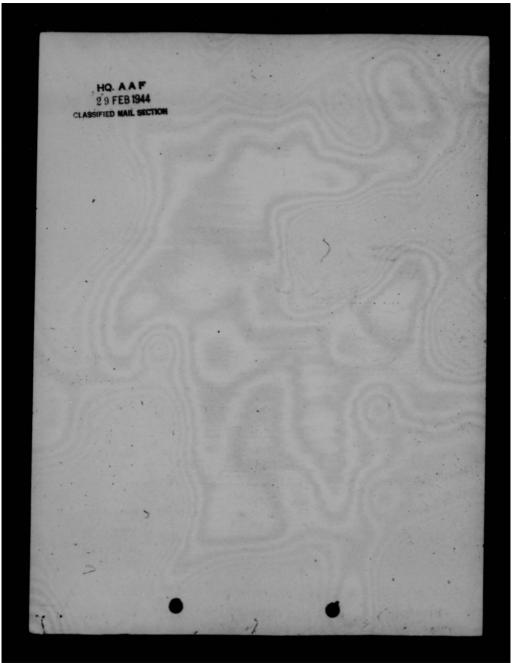


J. S. McCAIN
Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Air)

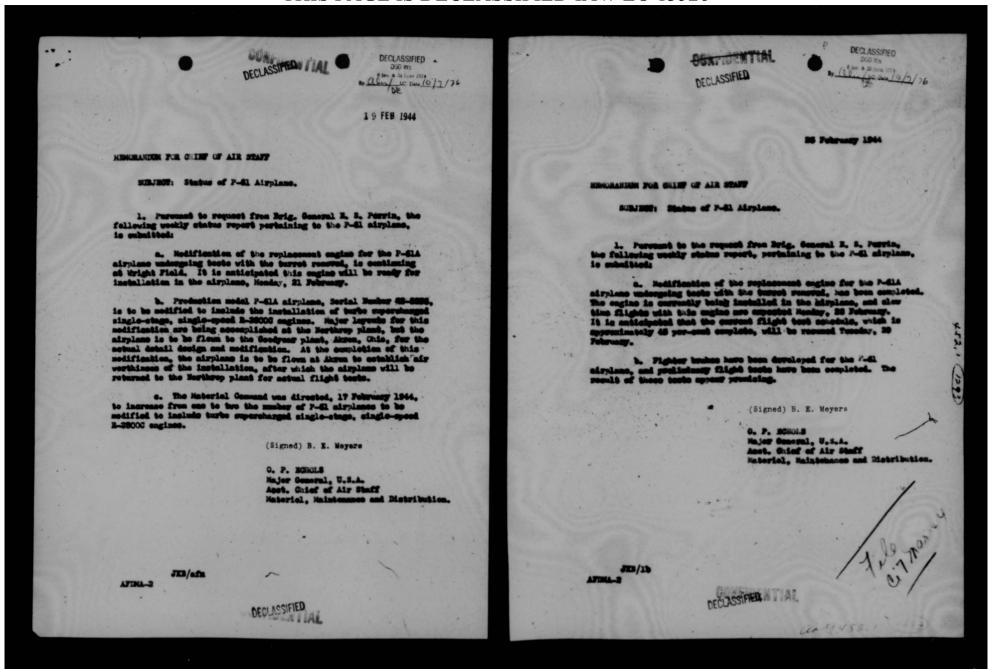
	HEADQUETERS ARMY AIR FORCES	COMPLICATION
	ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET	TALLY NO.
	DECLASSIFIED DOOD Its	FILE MÓ.
SUBJECT	P-61 Airplane	12/26
то:	AC/AS, MALD	DATE 28 Feb lili
FROM:	Deputy Chief of Air Staff	COMMENT NO. 1 ESP/eva/6371
	1. The following information is desired with respect	to this airplane:
	a. What is our scheduled production?	
	b. What is our actual production?	
	c. How many do we now have?	
	d. Where are these airplanes?	
	e. Do they have turrets on or removed? 2. It will be satisfactory to submit the "status" rep	
	rather than every week in the future.	ort every two weeks
	EDWIN S. PERRI Brigadier General, Deputy Chief of Air	U.S.A.,
	- m. M.	Tile many
	neclassified	
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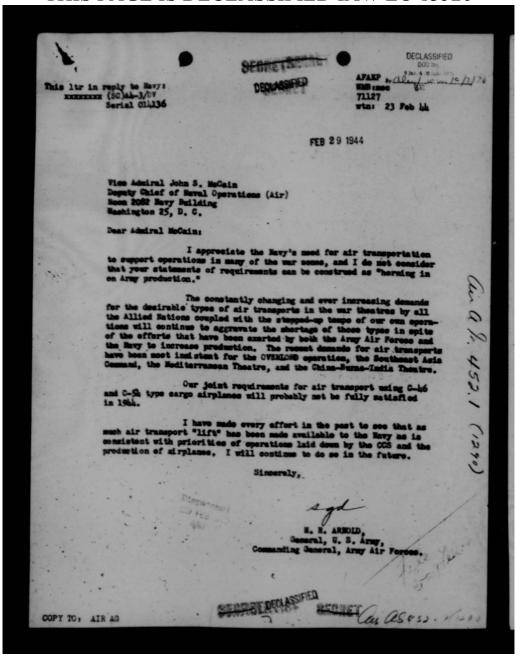
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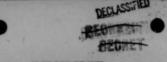


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COPY

MAYY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON

(SC)A4-3/DV Serial O14136

16 Feb 19hl

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Dear General Arnold:

From time to time I have made rather strong please for CS4 airplanes. The Mavy feels that it has considerable parental interest in this particular plane because we felt that we were instrumental in keeping the CS4 (DC4) type in production.

On 16 February, 1942, in the J.A.C., Admiral Towers had the following inserted in the minutes concerning Case No. 1881:-

"Admiral Towers, however, stated that in his opinion the planned production schedule of transport type aircraft was still far below the amount which the services will find necessary for future operations. He also stated that although he has brought this to the attention of the Committee members many times in the past, production has never been increased to the point where the current requirements including Defense Aid could be satisfactorily met."

In approving this case, a schedule was established calling for delivery to the U. S. Navy of RSD airplanes at a rate of 5 per month beginning in August 1943.

At the JAC meeting 27 March, 1942 "following an informal discussion of the transport production program by the Committee, the NFB was authorised to make a study of the possibilities of increased transport production with a view toward an ultimate production of 500 transports per month." In connection with this study, the Services were requested to submit statements of their requirements for 1943. In a letter from Buker the Mary stated its requirements for RSD through 1943 called for 45 airplanes. Actually, only 15 were received by the U. S. Navy through 1943. On 3 April, 1942, when Mr. Wright reported back to the committee for NFB, no reference was made to RSD (C-Sh or DC-h) production. The discussion pertained to increasing production of C-53 and C-h7 airplanes.

I am sending you this information to show that our recent requests for transport airplanes have not been in the category of horning in on Army production. Our requests were considered to be restatements of long standing requests.

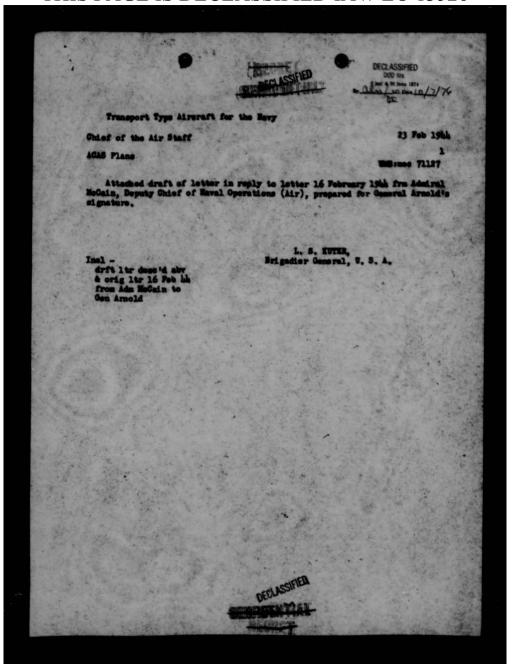
General Henry H. Arnold, AAF., Commanding General, Army Air Forces. Room 3E10, Pentagon Building

Washington, D. C.

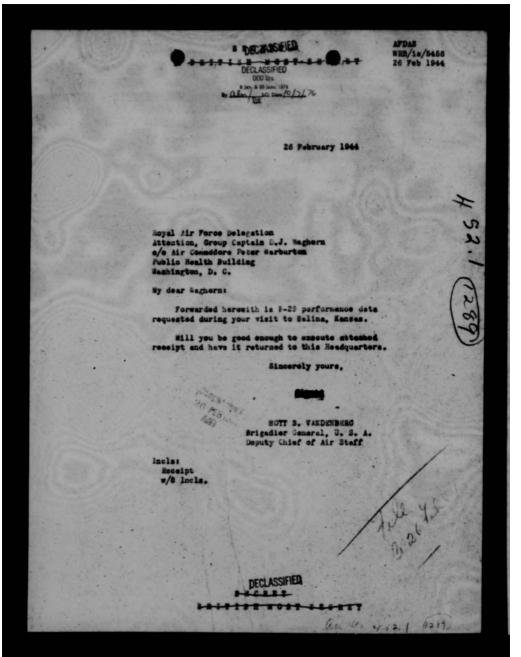
Gen Kuter, note & prepare reply for me. Sincerely,

(S)
J. S. McCAIN
Deputy Chief of Naval Operations
(Air)

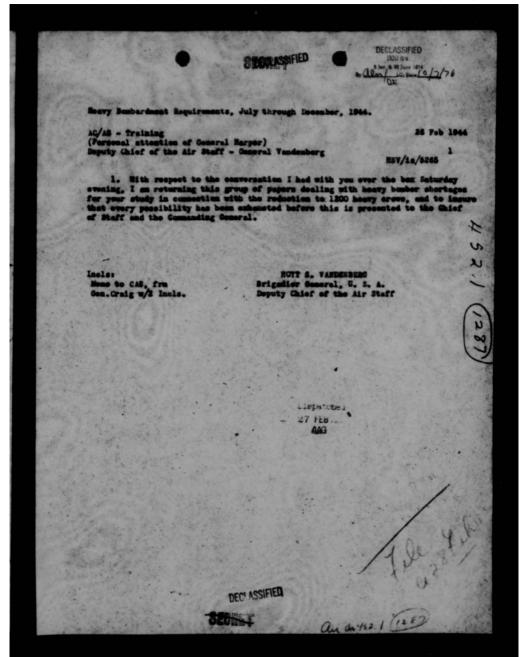
REPORT



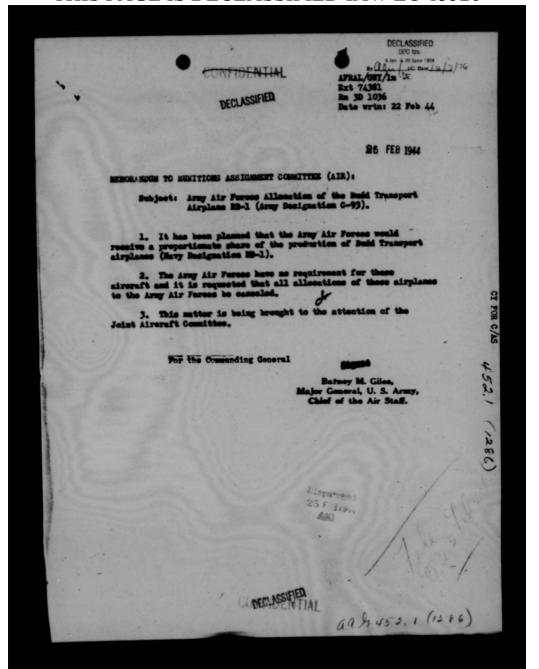
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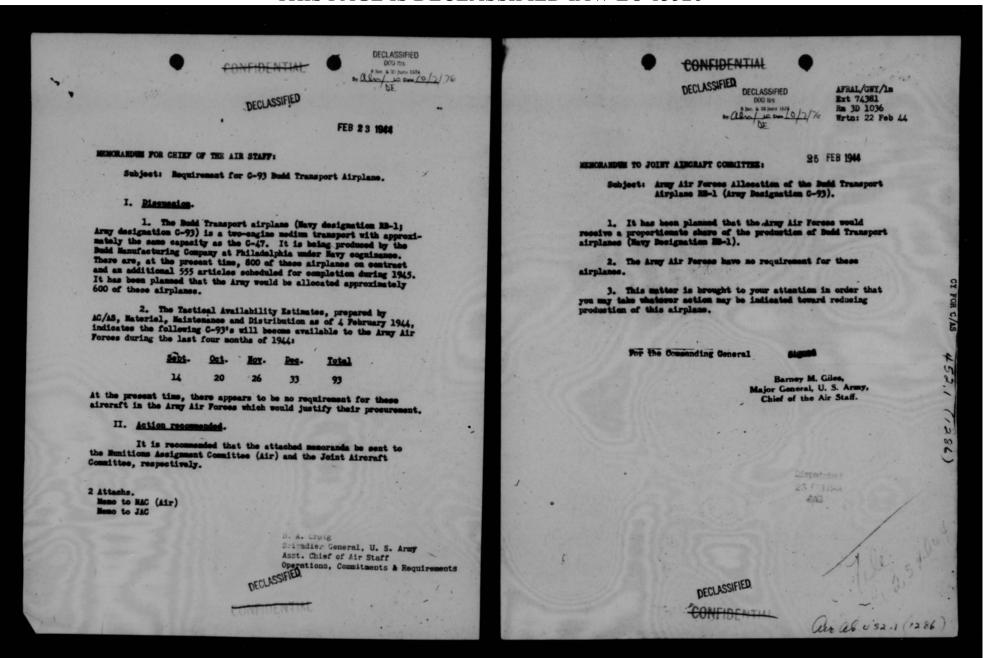
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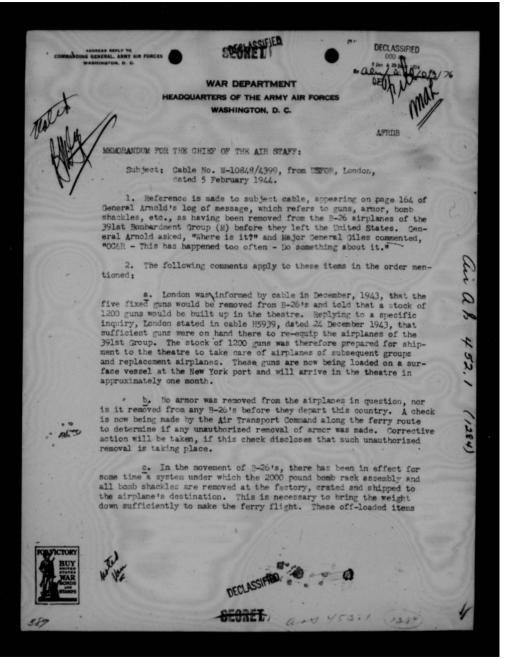


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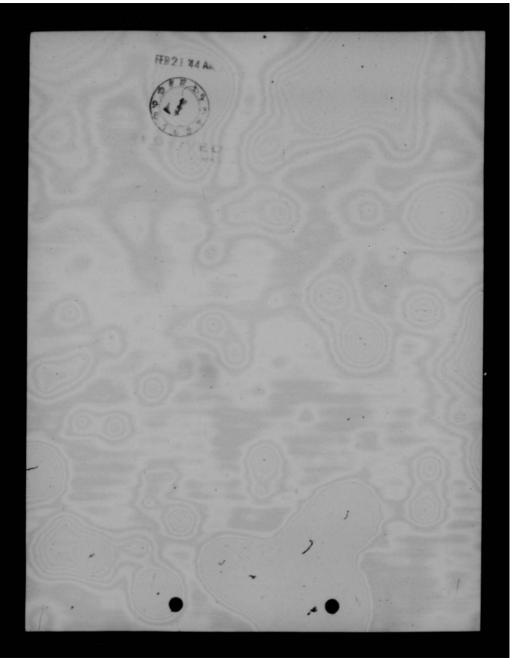


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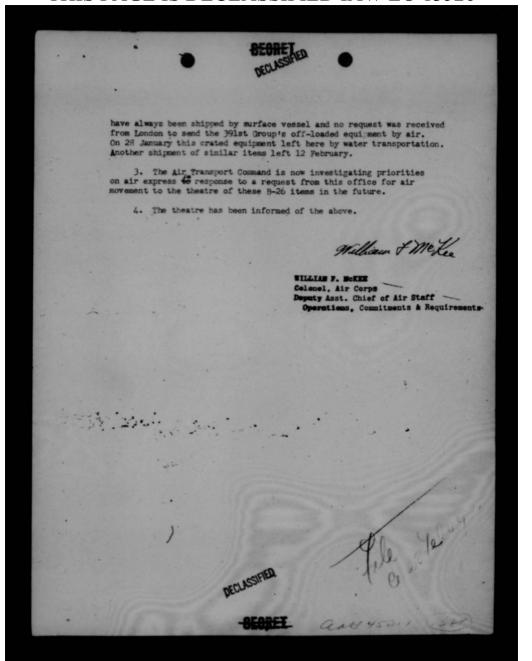




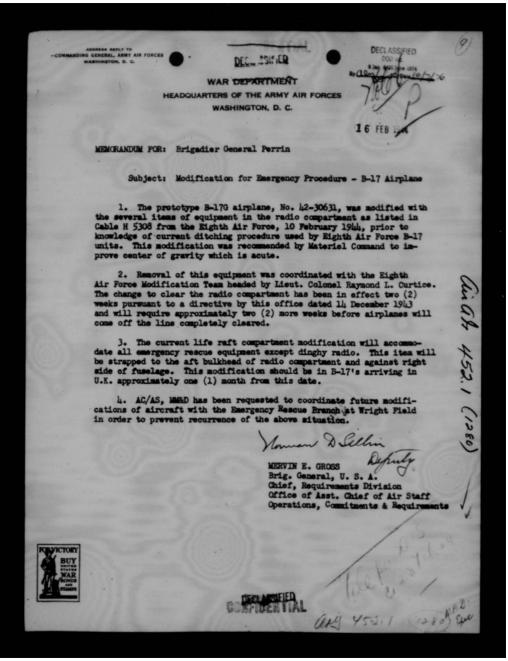
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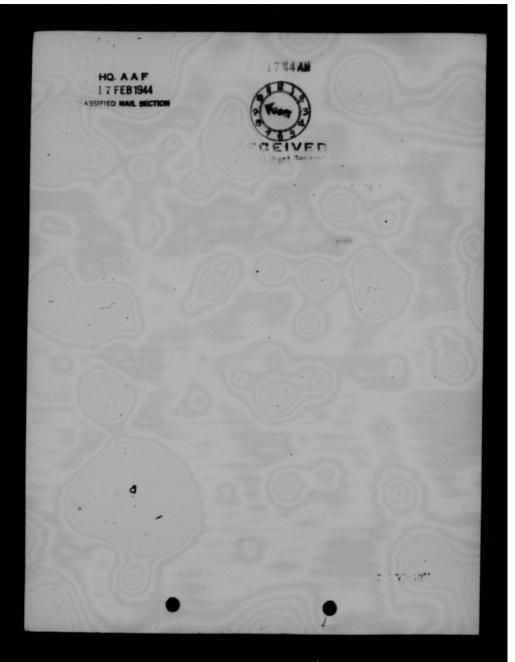
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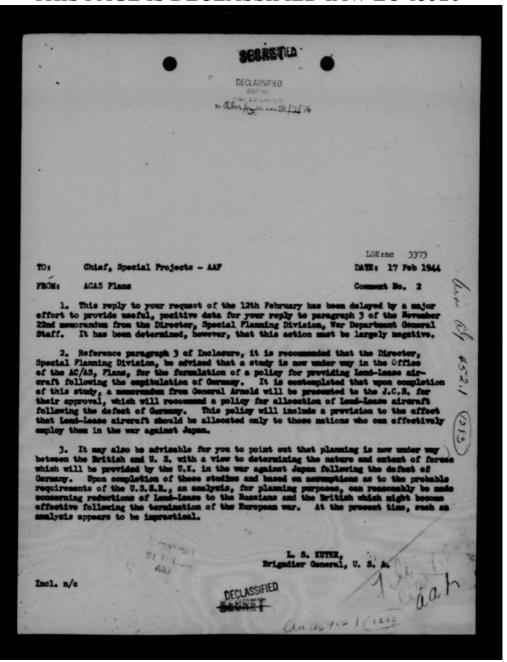
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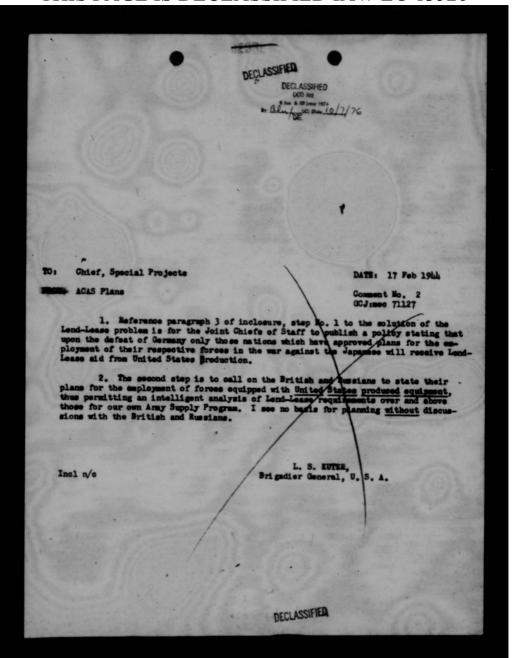


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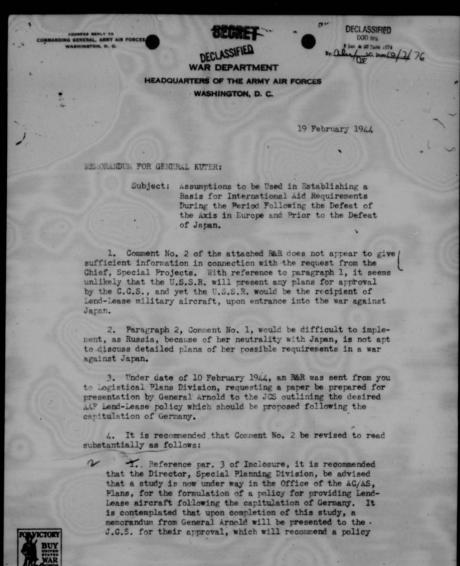


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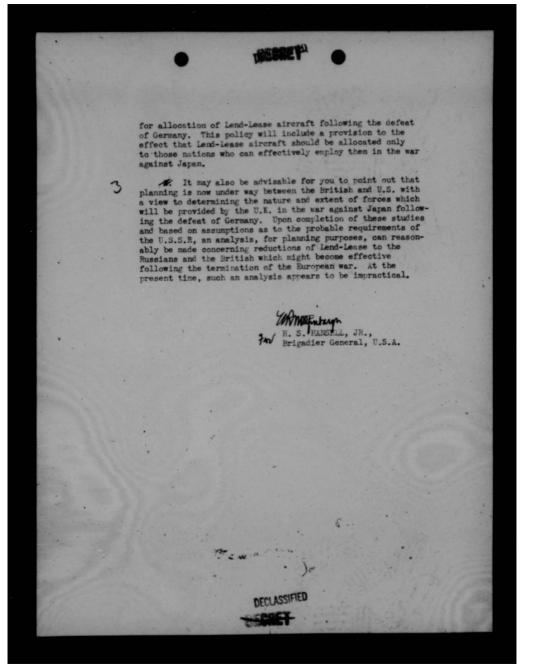


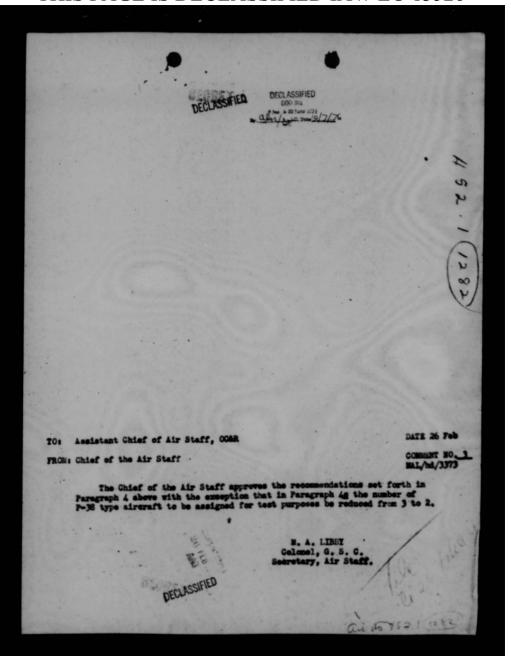
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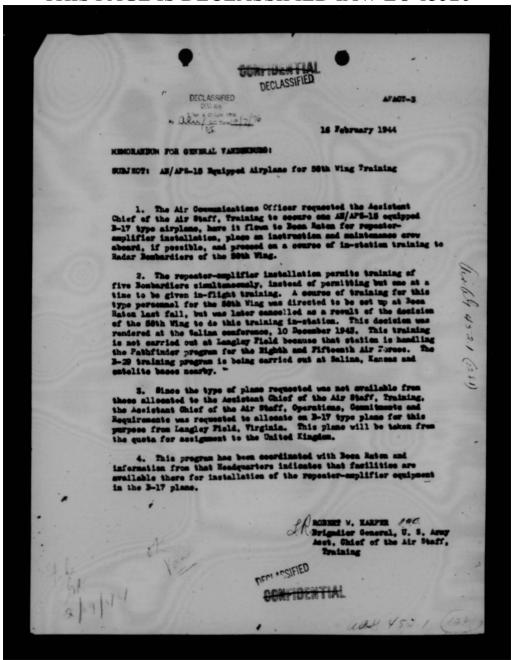


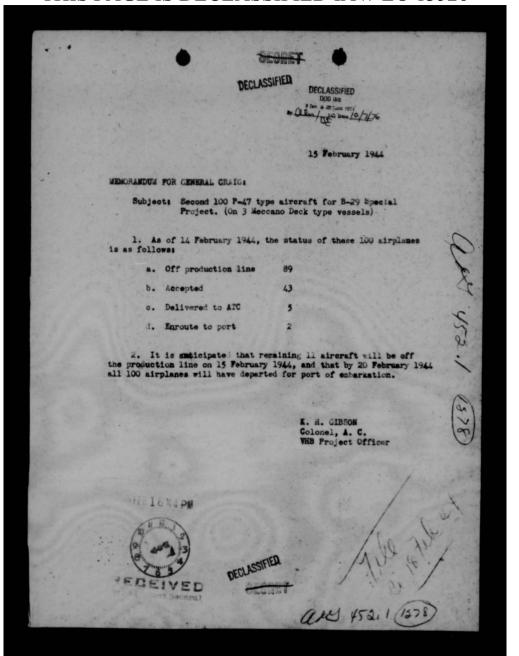




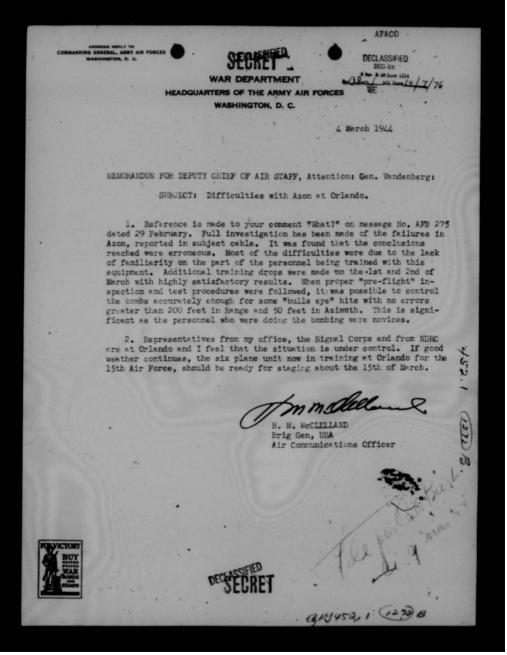


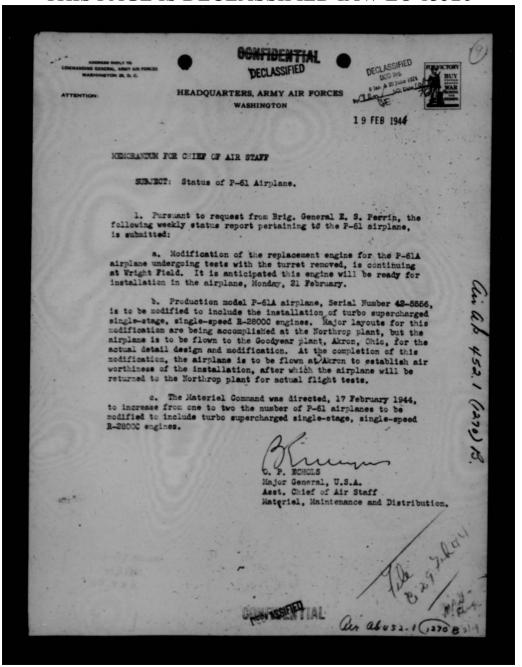
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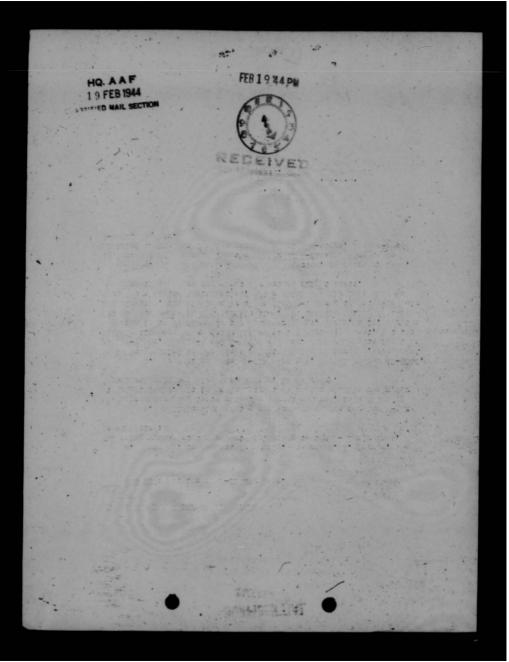


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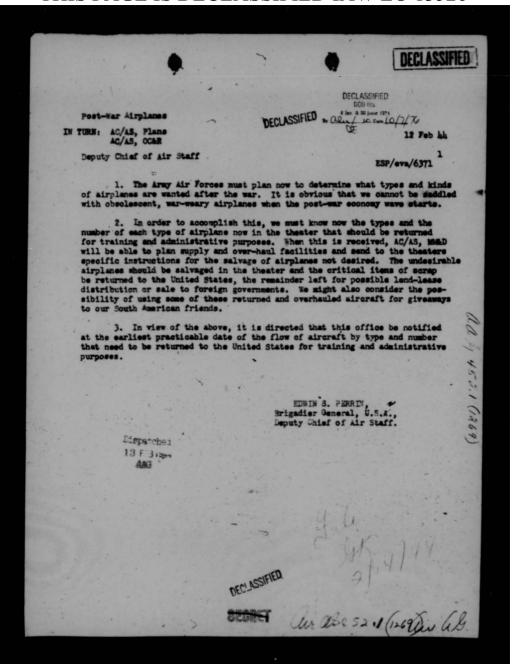




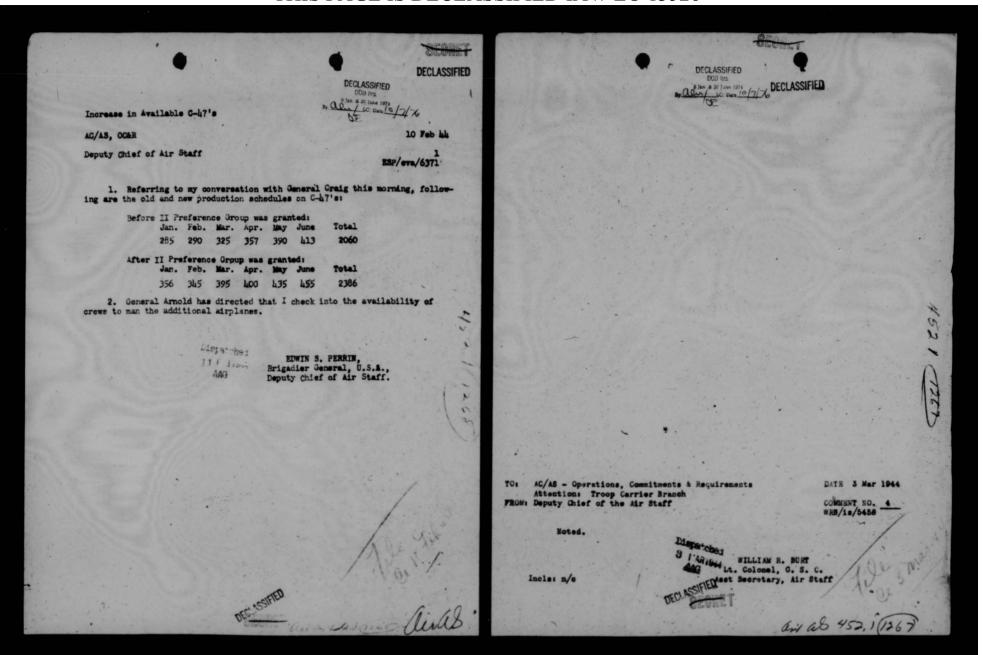
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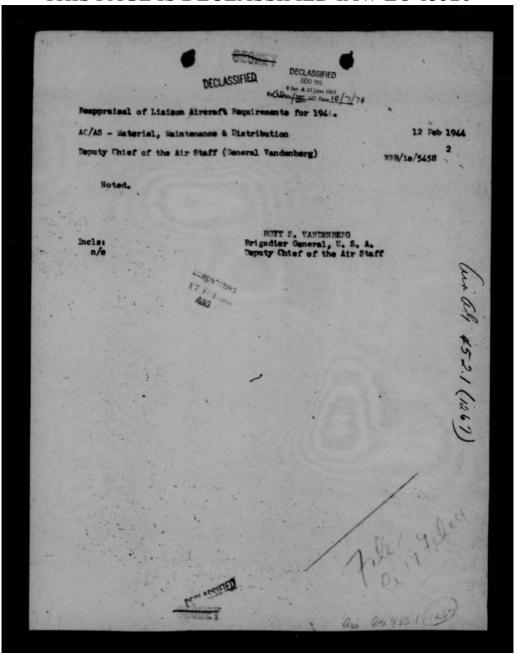
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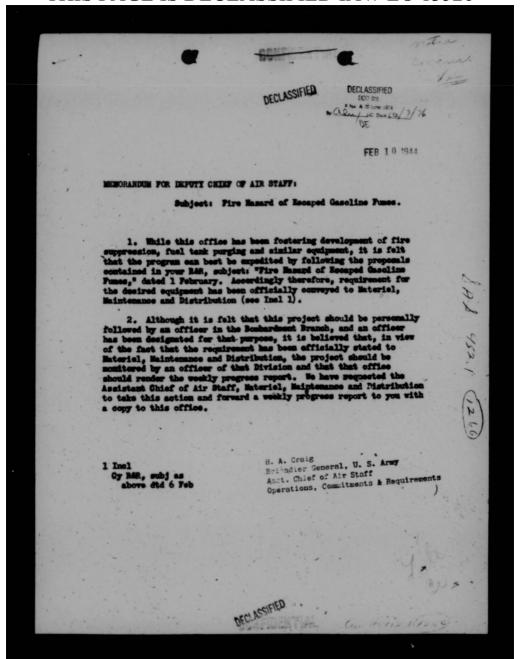
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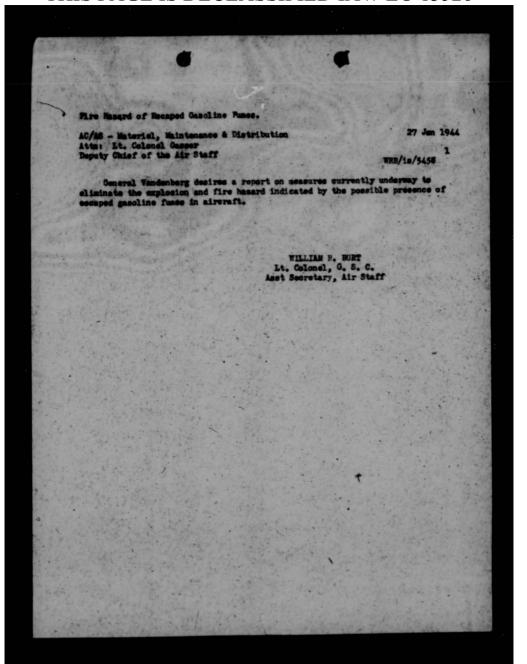


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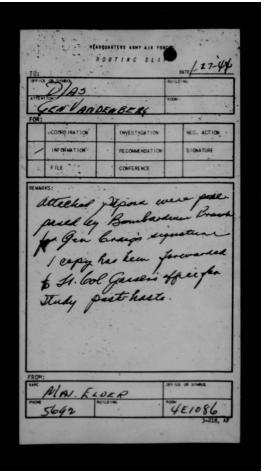


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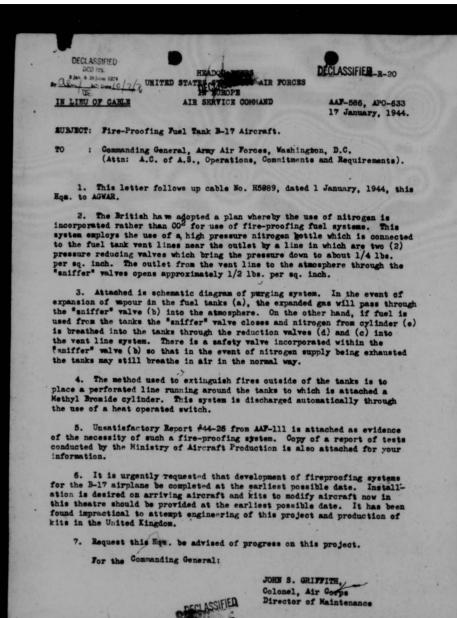
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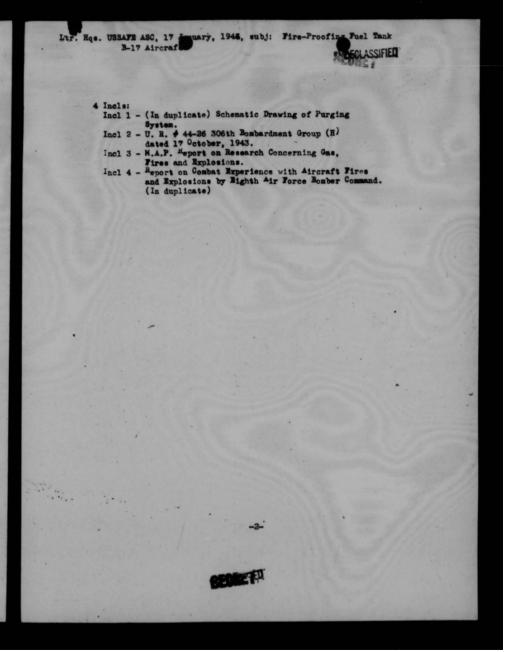


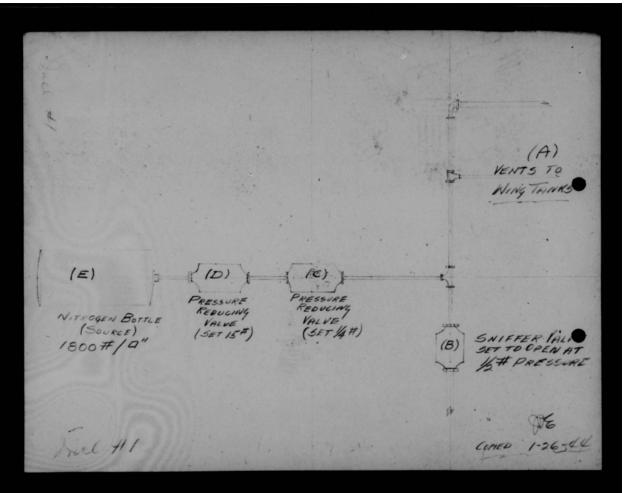
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B-17 Aircraft Fire-Proofing Fuel Tank -DECLASSIFIED 3 DOD Mrs Asst C/AS, MMD, Material Division - Att Prom: Asst C/AS, Operations, Commitments & Requirements 1. Paragraphs 2 and 3 of the basis letter indicate that place for a ale system of purging gaseline tanks has been adopted by the British suitable system of purging seedine tanks through the use of a high pressure (1800 ; bottle connected to the fuel tank vent lis during valves are fitted. 2. Paragraph 4, basic letter, offers an automatic Nethyl Browles system for suppressing flame outside of the gasoline tank, ms should be carefully studied and DECLASSIFED

	SEURET SECRET	DECLASSIFIED DOD 173	
Anot C/AS, MMD, Interiol	Division - Ating Gala		26 Jun 1944 2 Cents ter/so = 5:92
A. It is requested assemblish a study coveri- positionality and install this office.		to imediately initi putous as to veight fis recommendation	desirability, desirability, to furnished
5. In order to faci organized that local limit	litate a lenitive lisi lish agmeios be centes	ted.	
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Alles	(III)
	War Dept. CSILLE DEPARTMENT
M- D DECLASSIFIED	Air Corps AIR CORPS Mat'l, Div.
"ar Dept. Dones	Form No. 54 Serial No.
A4m Comma	(Temp)
Form No. 54 by Clary in small 170 AIR CORPS Mat'1. Div	UNSATISFACTORY REPORT
(Temp) Serial No	(See A. C. Circ
UNSATISFACTORY REPORT	15-54)
(See A. C. Circ	
15-84)	Station Serial No. 44-26 Date 17 October, 1943.
Station Serial No. 44-26 Date 17 October, 1943.	Station AAF 111 Organization 306th Bombardment Croup (H)
Station AAF 111 Organization 306th Jonbardment Group (H)	Name, type and ser. No. of equipment
Name, type and ser, No. of equipment B-177 aircraft equipmed with Vine Tanks. Fuel Cells Installed in	Name and part No. of defective part Outboard Wine 1-5, Inboard Wing 6-9
Name and part No. of defective part Out bard Vine 1-5, Inhard Ving 6-9.	DESCRIPTION OF TROUBLE:
DESCRIPTION OF TROUBER:	5. It is also recommended that an alternative modification be used if the
1. It has some to the attention of this office that outboard wing tanks in B-177 aircraft has become a dangerous hazard to crews aboard, because of the	first modification seems unadvisable.
highly explosive gasoline funes left in the tanks when they are almost empty.	6. This recommendation is that Fire Extinguisher System (BAC Inst. Dwg.
2. Crew members of aircraft have seen adjoining B-177 aircraft in formation	65-5679) be modified for outboard fuel collective the tubing to No. 2 and No. 3 engine should be plugged at the connection the firewall and the
explode while in combat under enemy fire. From interviewing the pilots of	engine should be plugged at the connection without the firewall and the
these adjacent aircraft, they have recited several instances where a fire has	selector valve in pilot's compartment be by the inch a way that the
started in outboard wing tanks and later the aircraft was seen to explode.	selector valve in pilot's compartment be broad as in such a way that the inboard extinguishers could not be used. The behind the fire all,
This fire starts when a hot projectile pierces the wing manks, setting fire	and an additional length of tube could be run from the fire extinguisher
to the highly volatile gasoline fumes.	line to each of the vent lines as aforementioned in first recommendation.
	It is also recommended that a butterfly check valve (locally manufactured)
3. B-17F Aircraft No. 42-30714 returned to this station after a mission with	be installed as aforementioned in first recommendation.
a Cal303 hole in No. 4 outboard wing tank. The leading edge of this wing	The state of the s
was heated to such an extent that the deicer boot was melted in front of	
these tanks and deicer lines and vent lines were melted by this fire.	JAMES M. VENABLE, JR.,
	Cantain, Air Corps,
4. It is recommended that a CO2 cylinder and valve assembly, 7.25 pounds,	Asst. Engineering Officer.
Part No. 2015037, be mounted in each wing with two supply lines, one line	
running to vent system of No. 1 to No. 5 series of tanks and one line running to vent system of No. 6 to No. 9 series of tanks. Each of these extinguishers	let Ind.
lines would be connected to the vent system outboard of the Tee connections	
at wing station No. 19 and wing station No. 16. A cable could then be	Hq. AAF Station 111, APO 634, 0 of the Eng Off, 17 October 1943.
attached to the CO2 release and run inward through the wing to the bomb bay	To: Commanding Officer, Strategic Air Depot, AAF Station 506, APO 635.
where a handle would be supplied for the discharge of the CO2 when the tanks	Attention: Engineering Officer.
were close to the empty condition. This CO2 charge would then remain in	1. Recommend that above suggested fire extinguisher system be
the tanks, and eliminate a dangerous fire hazard. A locally manufactured	installed in all B-17F aircraft equipped with wing fuel cells.
butterfly check walve can be installed in the vent system outboard of the	meeting in all alle attorner administ and their ners of
Tee connection at station No. 19 for outboard tanks and another check valve	For the Station Commander:
can be installed outboard of the Tee connection at station No. 16 for inheard	
tanks to prevent the escape of the released CO2 from the outer wing tanks	
to the main tanks and to the main fuel vent beneath the wing.	HERRY J. SCHAIDT,
	Major, Air Corps,
	Engineering Officer.
- SET	COCCUMENTAL INC.
ARTICLE STATE OF THE STATE OF T	UEU
	-2-



EXPLOSION AND FIRE RISK IN PETROL TANKS OF E

Part I. Emlesion.

- 1. It has been known for some time that a considerable proportion of aircraft lest on operations fall in flames or explode. Recent experiments have shown that conditions exist during substantial periods of an operational sortic in which violently explosive mixture exist in the tanks of a bomber aircraft. If aircraft are attacked when in this condition by enemy missibes, incendiary or inert, a diseastrous explosion and fire results at once. It is certain that such explosions would be lethal to the structure of an aircraft, leaving the crew no possible chance of escape.
- 2. A demonstration was staged at R.A.E. on 9th April, 1943, to demonstrate the hazards of this explosion risk and how they might be overcome. It was attended by a representative of D.O.R. and the fellowing representatives of this command: -

Air Commodore Roach W/Cdr. Smeddle Dr. Dickins

Ops. 1 (d)

The demonstration opened with a film showing the conditions necessary to produce an explosive mixture andthe resutling violent explosions and fires produced in previous experiments as a result of attacking tanks containing explosive mixtures with incendiary bullets. (This film is available in Command H.Q. for imspection).

- 3. The film was followed by a demonstration on the Synhurst Range: -
 - (i) A 90 gallon Blenheim self sealing tank containing about 5 gallons of petrol was cooled to about - 25°C and was attacked above petrol level through a mock-up wing structure with German Armour Piercing Incendiary Ammittion. The first shet produced a most violent explosion which completely destroyed the tank and was followed by a raging fire which was spread over an area of some 20 ft. diameter. This explosion would have undoubtedly destroyed the aircraft wing even in the absence of the airstream.
 - (ii) An identical tank under the same conditions except that it contained an inert atmosphere of nitrogen was attacked by 3 rounds of German Armour Piercing Incendiary followed by 3 rounds of British B. Mk. VII Z Incendiary. In no case was there a fire or explosion. After an interval of 25 minutes the tank was attacked by a further 3 rounds of German Armour Piercing Incendiary and 3 rounds of British Incendiary, but it was not possible to cause a fire or explosion.
 - (iii) A similar Blenheim tank containing a prepared explosive mixture but no petrol was attacked by a "Reminot Inert Bullet". This is a mild steel projectile representing a flak fregment and had a striking velocity of about 2400 ft/sec. (velocity of flak fregment can be as high as 3500 ft./sec). The first shot produced a vialent explaint which completely burst asunder the tank, and would have undoubtedly destroyed the aircraft. Had there been petrol in the tank fire also would have resulted

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- (iv) Same conditions as Test (iii), but with rectangular tank. On the third shot there was an explacion, but of less violence than in Test (iii). The tank was, however, burst completely down one side and bulged out in all directions. The effect of this explacion was less violent than the previous one was, probably due to the fact that an old tank which had been patched one was, preciably due to the fact that an old tank which had been patched was used and was possibly weaker in construction and may have been further weakened by provious firing trials.
- (v) A Blembeis tank containing petrol was cooled to about 25° C, and was attacked above petrol level with 5 "Robinet" bullets in rapid succession. No explosion resulted but this may well have been due to the fact that the striking velocity of these bullets is rather law compared with what night have been supered from a flak fragment. The tank was then attacked with one round of British B Mark VII E incendiary. There was immediately an extracely violent explosion, and a raging fire stretching over many square feet occurred. The aircraft would have undeshoodly been destroyed.

Conclusions:

4. If the petrol and tank are between the temperatures of -10°C and -40°C at ground level or between -2°C to -5°C at 20,000 ft., conditions which are often obtained on operations, and a tank or tanks are struck above petrol level with an incendiary bullet, in every case a disastrous explosion and/or fire will occur, with certain destruction of the aircraft, leaving the erew no possible chance of escape. If struck with an inert bullet or fragment of flak, an explosion and/or fire of the same magnitude as that caused by incendiaries will occur in approximately 50% of the strikes. The fragment of explosion and fire with inert fragments depends on the velocity of the fragment and the amount of structure both external to the tank and internal struck by the fragment. When an inert gas such as nitrogen is introduced into the tank above petrol level, the explosion risk is completely eliminated.

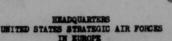
5. It is recommended that immediate action be taken to incorporate a system for the introduction of an inert gas (nitrogen) above petrol level sufficient for a 7 hour flight in all tanks of bomber aircraft on the highest priority, even though this involved an additional weight of 230/250 lbs. per 4 engined aircraft.

Note. So impressive was the demonstration that it is recommended that the attached photographs be studied and the film from which they are taken seen.

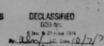
Part II - Pire

- 1. Part I deals with explosions produced as a result of projectiles striking petrol tanks above fuel level. This section, Part II, deals with fires external to the tanks caused by petrol leaks.
- 2. A demonstration was staged to show that fires produced in tank bays, as a result of leaks from self-scaling tanks, can be extinguished by fire extinguishers of the Methyl Brouide type.
- 3. A mild steel tank in a half scale Lancaster wing section was set up in the blower tunnel so that a 180 mile an hour air stream could be blown over it. The set-up was arranged so that a small quantity of petrol was sprayed on to the side of the tank to simulate a petrol look. This was ignited electrically, and at the same time, petrol was fed into the tank bay at the rate of 80 gallons per hour. This is considered to represent a fairly large look.

In the first experiment the fire was allowed to burn for 20 sees, and at the end of this time a very violent fire could be seen through a mice window in the tank bay, and flames of a blew pipe nature wave streaming aft of the trailing edge. An extinguishes bottle was fired manually and the fire was quickly extinguished. In normal circumstances, the fire would not be allowed to attain such proportions before being acted upon by the extinguisher or bottle, as a flame switch would be fitted in the tank bay and this would fire the bottle as soon as a fire commenced. The experiment in (i) above was repeated, but with flame switches operating the extinguisher. A flame switch operated before the fire had any change to obtain a serious hold. Very little flame was seen, the fire being completely extinguished even though petrol continued to run out of the wing. (11) Conclusions and Recommendations. 4. There is little doubt that a system such as that demonstrated would be successful in extinguishing the majority of tank fires, and it is recommended that its development proceeds on the highest priority. 5. A similar system for dealing with fires in both radial and liquid cooled engines is to be demonstrated shortly. If the demonstration proves successful, the R.A.E. will be asked to state the weights involved for both engines and tanks, andconsideration can then be given as to whether it is acceptable. BC/S.27560 11th April 1943.



AIR SERVICE COMMAND



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COMBAT EXPERIENCE WITH AIRCRAFT FIRES & EXPLOSIONS

I. The following is extracted from a report by the Operational Research Section of the VIII Bomber Command:

I. Evidence from Battle Damaged Aircraft

Analysis of battle damage data reported to the Operational Research Section indicates the frequency with which fuel tanks have been hit, without preventing the aircraft involved from returning from their operation. On 50 missions during the six menths from 26 February through 26 August 1943, 80II aircraft unde sorties and battle damage diagrams covering 2628 aircraft were submitted to the Operational Research Seption. Of 14,036 hits reported on these damaged aircraft, 212 were found on fuel tanks (including main, feeder, and wing tip tanks.) The causes of these hits were as follows:

Gause	OI NAME	<u>a</u>		Marie	91 QI	Vape
Flak Enemy, 20mm, Enemy, small Machine gum,	calibe	mach	ine	gun		. 46
Machine gun, Self-inflict	from o	ther f	rie	ndly .	A/C .	3
Empty shell Unknown	C&508 .	:::	:	:::	::	: i
		TOTAL				212

Of these 212 hits, none were reported to have been followed by fires, nor have any reports been received of planes returning to base after having experienced fires in wings (exclusive of the nacelles). In fact, only four instances of fire have been specifically referred to in the 2628 reports on battle damaged planes which have been studied—two in engine—nacelles and two in the fuselage.

-1-

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Because of under-reporting, however, especially with respect to categor E (salvaged) planes, we believe this figure unduly minimizes the frequency of fires in A/C returning damaged. On the other hand, the fact that there are m reports of a plane returning after a fire in a fuel tank and only a few reports of aircraft returning after fire elsewhere in the plane seems to us prime facie evidence that A/C which catch fire rarely return.

2. First-Hand Evidence Regarding Lost Aircraft.

Operational Research Section representatives have interviewed a number of witnesses of aircraft lost in combat-escaped prisoners of war, men who evaded capture, and internees-in order to ascertain the exact circumstances and the sequence of events which caused their aircraft to be lost.

analysis of interviews with 230 crew members, covering the losses of 95 aircraft discloses the following facts:

- (a) 52 of the 95 aircraft suffered 75 fires.
- (5) Of the 75 fires, it appeared that 28 started in the fuselage, 41 in the engine-nacelles, and only 6 in the wings outside the nacelles.
- (c) In the 52 aircraft which suffered these 75 fires, the ultimate result was as follows:

Explosed in mid-air	
Burned on ground without exploding Fire or fires were put out or went out .	. 9
Fate of plane not known	
TOTAL	52

- (d) Many of the fires originating in the engine-nacelles subsequently spread to the wings, fuel tanks, and fuselage.
- (e) The following details are available concerning the 6 cases where fires originated in the wings (exclusive of the nacelles):
 - (1) Target: PLOESTI Date: lst August 1943
 Group: 44th Type: B-24
 C/CSN: Not given

(Based on interrogation of co-pilot)

While aircraft was flying at about 100-200 feet altitude, a flak hit started a fire in the left wing back of the #2 engine. The fire eventually

2- SECRETAR

went out.

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(2) Target: RECENSBURG Groups 100th Date: 17 August 1943 Type: B-17 A/GSN: Not given

(Based on interrogation of the pilot)

On crossing the enemy coast at 1035 hours at an altitude of 16,700 feet, the pilet felt aircraft shudder from flak hit which put a three-foot hole near the trailing edge of the left flap inboard of the center line of #1 engine. In a few seconds flames appeared at edge of hole, eating their way toward leading edge. It appeared that a feeder tank gas line had been severed, and fuel ignited. Crew belied out, and while pilet was descending he saw ship explode in the air. On the ground he learned that under-side of right wing had also been on fire.

(3) Target: FOGGIA AIRDROME

Date: 16 August 1943 Type: B-24 A/CSN: #42-40778T

(Based on interrogation of the pilot, radio, operator, top turret, ball turret, and both waist gummers)

After bombs were dropped at about 23,000 feet, twenty FW and We 109s attacked the squadron which included this ship, from 3 o'clock to 6 o'clock to 9 o'clock horisontal in echoloms of five or six. a 20s shell blew a hele in the top of the left wing just outboard of the fl engine, several feet wide from the trailing edge toward the center. The blast apparently burst a fuel tank, set fuel afire, and burning gas ran down wing to flight deck.

The waist gunners thought the bomb bay tank must have been badly punctured as gaseline swept to rear of ship without, herever, catching fire. On the other hand, the pilet, who probably remained on board the ship longer, reported that the bomb bay was also on fire, with flames sweeping back and out waist gun windows.

At least nine of the crew baled out, but it is not known whether the ship exploded after they left.

(4) Target: PARIS: (Remault-Caudron)
Group: 100th

Date: 3 Sept. 1943 Type: B-17 A/GSN: Not given.

(Based on interrogation of the left waist gunner)

-3-

Flying at about 23,000 feet, plane went over target

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but did not drop bombs because leader didn't bomb. Heard many flak fragments hit ship however, and noticed a neat five-inch hole through the left wing behind #2 engine, where a fire was started and spreading. Tried to call pilot but interphone was dead. Baled out, and felt and heard explosion of ship while fallingbelieves it could have been either bombs or engine exploding.

(5) Target: LE MANS Group: 303rd Date: 4 July 1943
Type: B-17
A/CSN:791

(Based on interrogation of the tail, upper turret, ball turret, and right waist gunners).

On way in toward target, after gaining altitude and not long after crossing French coast, flak set #1 engine on fire, a fire started in the radio room, and a yellow-mosed FW attack from 5-7 o'clock level (with what the right waist gunner and tail gunner believe were incendiaries) hit the right wing and set a fuel tank on fire.

Crew baled out, A/C crashed and burned without exploding.

(f) The evidence of 257 returning survivors of 115 lost aircraft (including the 95 aircraft referred to above), indicates that only the following four aircraft were lost as a result of explosions in mid-air, without the fire first being seen by orew members.

> (1) Target: FOGGIA Group: 44th

Date: 16 August 1943
Type: B-24
A/CSN: not given
Hame of A/C: "Lady Luck"

(Based on interrogation of the radio operator)

About ten to fifteen minutes after leaving target one engine quit, apparently from internal failure, and several fighers attacked from all angles when ship left formation. #2 and #3 engines were hit and started to out out. A 20mm. shell exploded in cockpit in front of pilot and co-pilot. Bale-out order followed immediately. Ship went into a steep dive, and before any of the crew could get out it exploded.

The radio operator was thrown clear and landed safely.

A bomb bay tank was carried, but the radio operator
saw no fire, and heard no comment about fire on intercom.



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(B) Targets Groups Date: 6 Sept. 1945 Type: 8-17 A/CSM: 165.

(Based on interrogation of the co-pilot, bombardier, and both waist gunners)

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Climbed from 17,000 feet to 25,000 feet while crossing enemy territory, made runs over three targets before dropping bombs, and came down to 17,000 feet on way out.

Before target was reached had concluded that plane would run short of gas; had 300 gallons left at Stuttgart.

The engines ran dry one after the other-#1 and #3 first, then #2 and #4- and pilet reported situation to group leader, who told them to bale out.

At least five baled out at about 17,000 feet. Ship exploded just after bombardier jumped. No fire was seen, although pilot told orew members that ship may have been on fire because saw plane smoking badly on the way down.

(3) Target: PARIS Group: 100th

Date: 15 Sept. 1943 Type: B-17 A/CSN:Not given

(Based on interrogation of the radio operator)

Plane came in to target at 24,000 feet, dropped bombs, and while still over target was hit by intense, accurate flak which, among other things, knocked out #1 and #4 engines. Three FWs then attacked, probably knocked out a third engine (as prop ran away). Flak or fighters may have damaged fuel line or tank as ship ran low on gas.

Grew baled out on order, and after all had cleared plane it exploded in mid-air. Radio operator knew of no fires.

(4) Target: WILHELMSHAVEN. Group: 44th Sadn: 68th Date: 27 Jan. 1945

Type: B-24

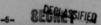
A/CSN: not given

Pilot: 1st Lt M.W.

Sullivan

(Based on interrogation of the bombardier)

Just before dropping bombs on Amsterdam instead of primary target, FWs attacked from nose. In first attack navigator was killed, and bombardier blown back from nose by concussion. Ship dropped back of formation, caught up again, went into a dive at 25,000 feet, and a few seconds later exploded. The bombardier came to in mid-air, pulled his ripcord, and in three or four minutes hit the water. Hw saw no 'chutes but did see small pieces of plane floating around.

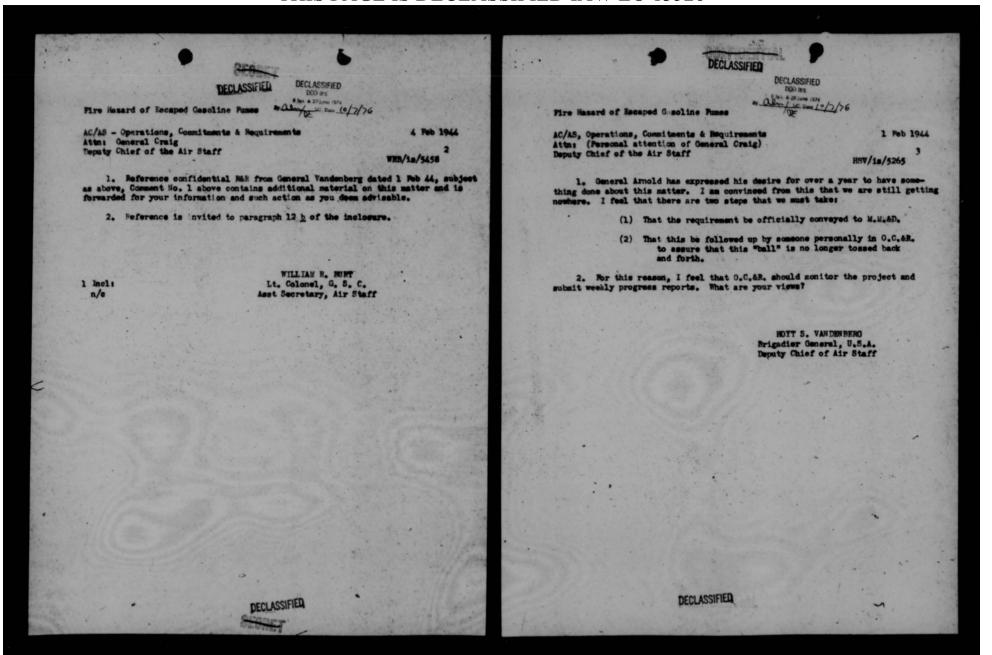


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2. The O.R.S. points out that more fires are caused by hits to Engine Macelles than direct hits to tanks. This is being covered by the present program to re-equip nacelle with COS extinguisher system and armor plate protection. Bowever, it should be borns in mind that O.R.S. receiver reports from returning crew members. These reports are not received on aircraft which explode, preventing escape of crew members (refer to last sentence, para. 1 of above extract).

- 3. Extract from letter Sighth Air Force Bomber Command 12 January 1944.
 - a. Protection against Fires and Explosions.
- (1) Perhaps equally great is the need for protection against fires and explosions. In 55% of the cases of aircraft shot down, the aircraft was on fire and, in the majority of these cases, fire was the decisive cause of the loss. The majority of fires (55%) occur in the engines or nacelles. The installation of engine armor would undoubtedly reduce the fire hazard a great deal, but it is also believed that an efficient fire extinguishing system for the nacelles and the wings would be of great value.
- (2) The destruction of aircraft due to fuel tank explosions while difficult to substantiate, is a cause of great concern. Tests conducted by the RAF (see Inclosure 2) have conclusively shown that German armor-pieroing incendiary ammunition fired into a fuel tank above the fuel level at temperatures around minus 25 degrees centigrade will cause a violent explosion sufficient to destroy the entire aircraft. At least a dozen instances have been reported of aircraft seen to explode with indications pointing to this as the underlying cause. The RAF have developed and are using a system for introducing an inert gas (nitrogen) into the fuel tanks which eliminates the danger of explosion from this cause entirely. It is believed that such a system should also be installed on USAAF heavy bombers operating in this theater.

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HEADQUARTERS, ARMY AIR FORCES & A

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MEMORANDUN TO CHIEF OF AIR STAFF

SUBJECT: Performance and Characteristics of P-51B, P-38J, P-39Q, P-53A and B-25E Airplanes.

1. In compliance with your request for data reference subject above, the following is supplied:

AIRPLANE	INTERNAL	EXTERNAL	NOTE 2 RANGE	NOTE 3 RADIUS	NOTE 4
P-38J	424			230	4 x .50/2000
	424	600	2300	537	1 x 20/150
P-39Q	120			135	4 x .50/900
	120	175	1100	275	1 x 37/30
P-51B	265			360	4 x .50/1260 -
	265	300	2600	735	
P-63A	201			240	4 x .50/900
	136	325	2050	575	1 x 37/30
B-25H	974			375	12 x .50/4200
(See Note 1)	974 .	650 (R)	2500	600	1 x 75/21

"R" Removable

NOTES:

- First condition with only 974 gals, built-in capacity carries 3200
 pounds of bombs. Second condition with 650 gallons removeable carries
 no bombs.
- Range is at most economical cruising power with allowances for warmup, take-off, climb, land, bombs and droppable tanks carried all the way and ten per cent allowance taken from net ideal range. No reserve.
- 3. Radius is at maximum cruise power with same allowances as Note 2 above.
- 4. Ammunition shown is total.

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O, P. ECHOLS
BRIGADIER GENERAL, U. S. A.
Asst. Chief of Air Staff

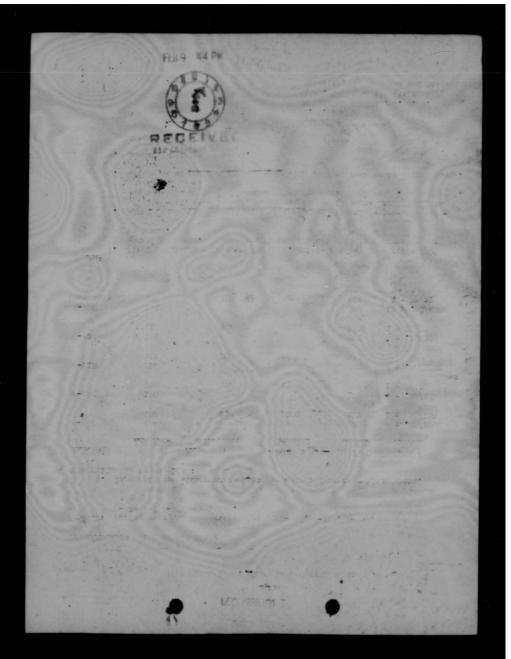
Asst. Chief of Air Staff Materiel, Maintenance and Distrib

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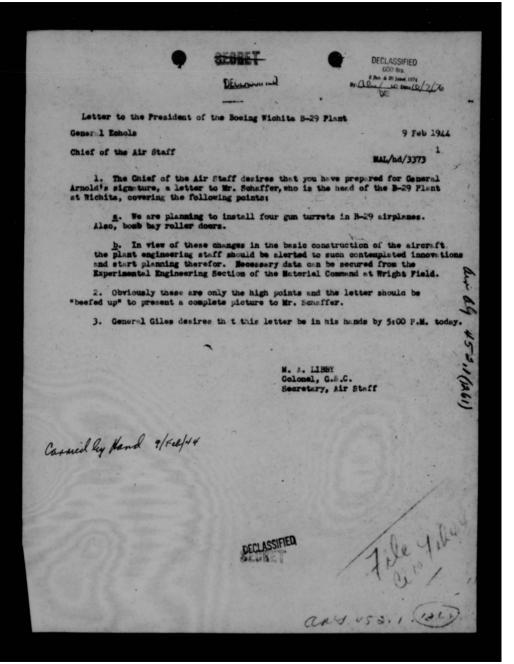
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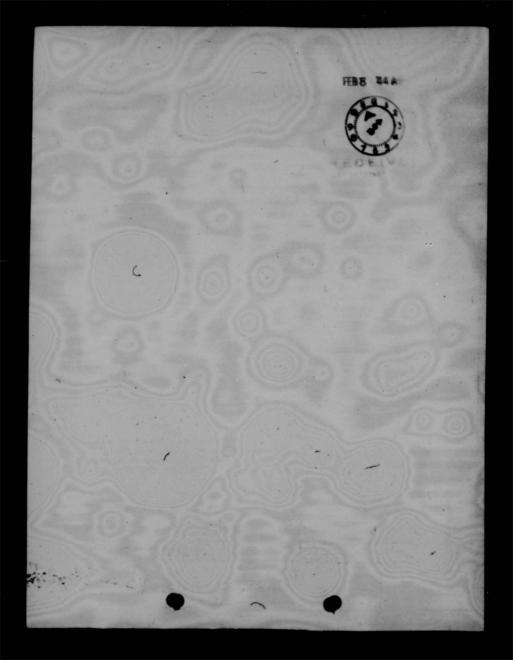


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ROUTING AND RECORD	0700-50	TALLY NO. FILE NO.
SUBJECT: Maintenance Difficulties	DECLASSIFIED	
TO: Deputy Chief of Air Staff (Gen. Perrin) 3 Jan 4 20 Jano 1974 /76	DATE 8 Feb. 1944
FROM: ACAS/MMAD, Air Services Division	NA INE	COMMENT NO. 1. APDES-1 KMU/deb 2105
In compliance with your request Sheet dated 29 September 1943, the sas requested is submitted on the pro- indicated in attached inclosure.	eventh of a series of ser	mi-monthly reports
	Asses	werlan
l Incl. Report Z-9486	Brig. General	, U. S. Army,
B-24 Propeller Malfunction	Chief, Air Se	ervices Division.
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By Oan 6 30 June 1974

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By Oan 6 30 June 1974

Report on B-24 Propeller Malfunction

Initials Den 44

In connection with the special reports to this Headquarters regarding overspeeding and failure to feather or unfeather with hydromatic propellers, eleven (11) reports regarding B_24 series airplanes have been received to date. Ten (10) of these reports concern overspeeding, and one overspeeding combined with failure to feather.

The investigation of the case covering overspeeding and failure to feather has not been concluded. With regard to the cases involving overspeeding only, the following information is submitted.

Cause of overspeed not determinable from exhibits and available information. Governors tested at Propeller Laboratory, Wright Field, and no defects found. Number of cases, 4.

Governors tested at Propeller Laboratory, Wright Field, and relief setting found low. Overspeed attributed to this cause. Number of cases, 3.

Internal engine failure resulting in loss of oil and subsequent overspeeding of propeller due to failure of oil supply to governor. Number of cases, 1.

Investigation not completed. Number of cases, 2.

Propeller problems on B-24 series airplanes were discussed with Mr. John Burridge, Hamilton Standard Propeller Representative with the Eighth Air Force Service Command, during a recent visit to this Command. Mr. Burridge stated that a pre-flight inspection procedure had been devised by that command involving timing of the propeller response to operation of the control. This procedure was found effective in avoiding overspeeding with B-17 series airplanes. As B-24 series airplanes use electric head governors, the same procedure cannot be applied to them in all details. However, Mr. Burridge stated that when he left England, an investigation to devise a procedure for B-24 series airplanes was in process. The Eighth Air Force Service Command will be requested to forward information. The Propeller Laboratory has also been requested to furnish comments and recommendations regarding these pre-flight procedures.

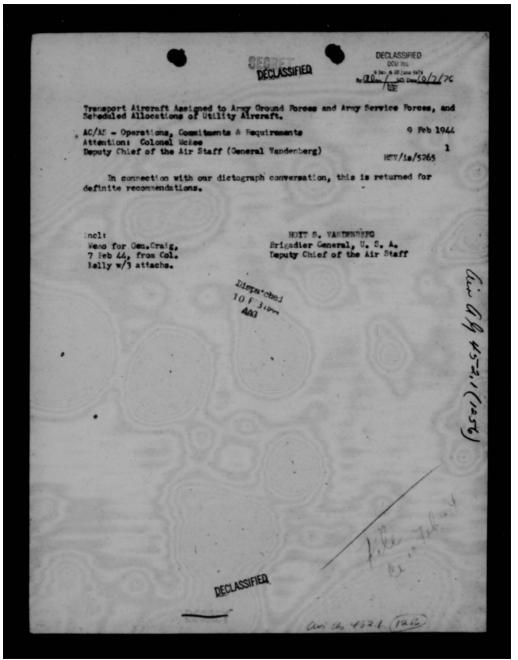
Personnel of the Maintenance Division of this command are currently making a special tour of activities operating B-24 series airplanes on 91 octane fuel to investigate various difficulties and to recommend remedial action. Information regarding possible causes of propeller malfunction and suggested remedial action was given to Lieutenant Treat of the Engine Section, this Headquarters, who is visiting these activities. It is expected that Lt. Treat's trip will result in additional information regarding the conditions encountered in the field.

With regard to the test of cartridge type relief valves for replacement of the existing relief and dump valves, flight tests by the Propeller Laboratory, Wright Field, were begun on 19 January 1944. It is expected that approximately 6 days flying will be required for these tests.

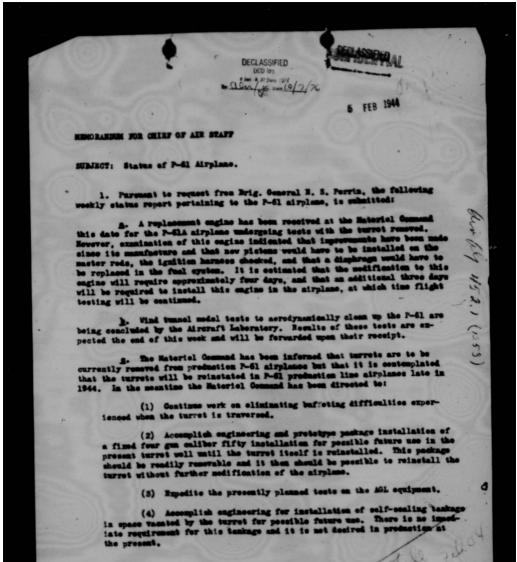
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O. P. ECHDLS
Rajor Semaral, U.S.A.
Asst. Chief of Air Staff
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ADDRESS REPLY TO COMMANDING GENERAL, ARMY AIR FORCES WASHINGTON, D. C.

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WAR DEPARTMENT
HEADQUARTERS OF THE BRMY AIR FORCE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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8 Jan. 6 20 June 19/4

By. (10) / JC, Day (9/7/7)

7 JAN 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF AIR STAFF: (Through General Perrin)

Subject: Fighter Airplane Range Extension Program (Report No. 9)

 There follows a current status report of progress in extending the radius of action of P-38J, F-47 and F-51 airplanes. This report is the ninth of a series initiated 7 September 1943, at your direction.

a. P-38J - The December schedule of 350 airplanes out of the Dallas Modification Center was exceeded by two; this because of the fact that during three days of rain on 24, 25 and 26 December, Dallas Modification Center personnel worked outdoors on the flight line 24 hours a day. The cumulative quantity of 561 P-38J's modified and flown away through 31 December represents the total number allocated to the Eighth Air Force out of 1943 production.

The January schedule is a combined total of 295 P-38J's and F-5B's (210 P-38J's and 85 F-5B's). The balance of P-38J's and F-5B's remaining to be modified in February is 275 (250 P-38J's and 25 F-5B's). Complete factory installation of leading edge wing tanks is scheduled for the 420th sirplane produced in 1944 (Approximately 10 February).

As of 31 December there had been shipped from the factory, a total of 214 kits destined for theaters of operation. This quantity includes complete installation requirements for P-38J's in the Eighth Air Force and Fifth Air Force, and an initial shipment against Thirteenth Air Forces' requirements.

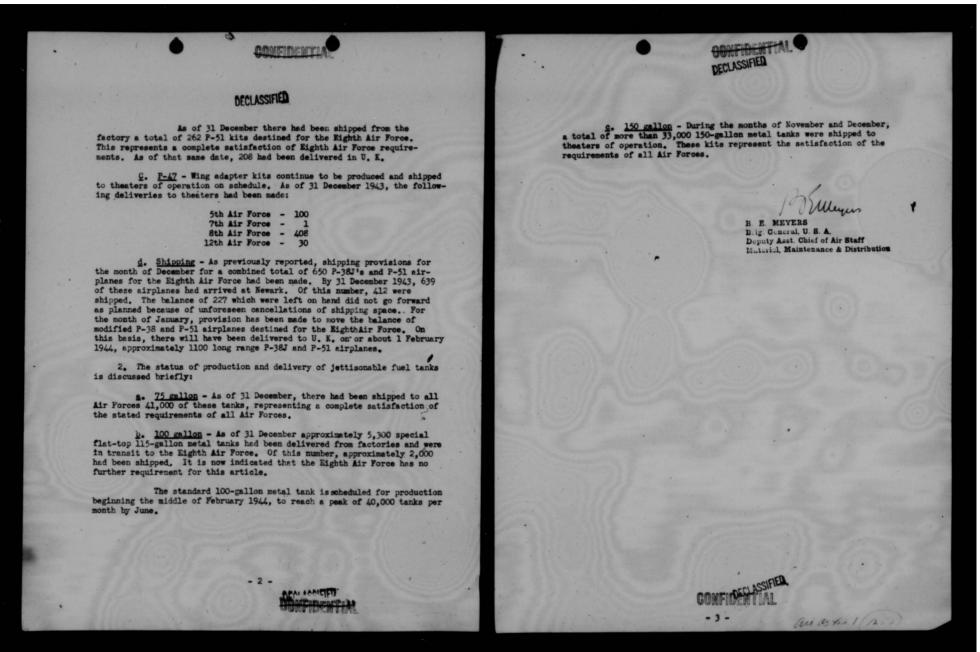
b. P-51 - The December schedule for P-51 completions was 311. Actual completions were 293. The Jenuary schedule of 231 completions which should be met approximately 23 January completes the P-51 modification portion of the program.

It is planned to use the Dallas Lockheed Modification Center to modify P-51C airplanes for the Royal Air Force beginning with the last 40 P-51C airplanes produced in January by North American -Dallas.

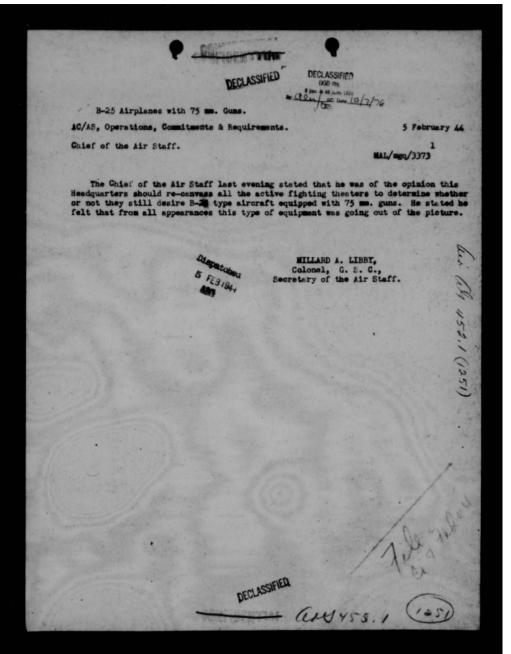


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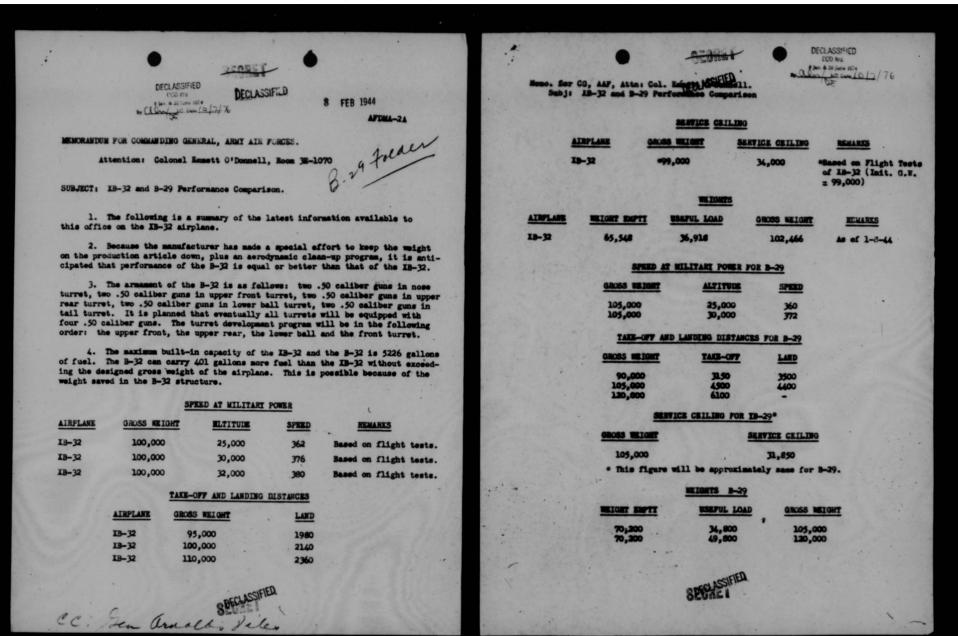
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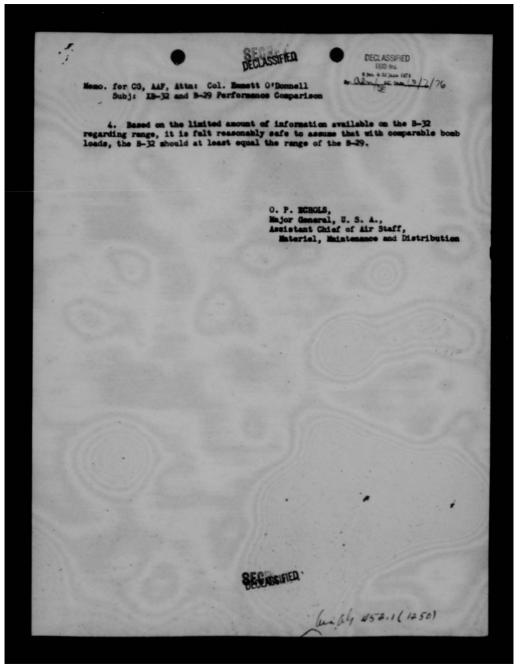


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B-25 Airplance with 75 mm. Owne	By Clay 10 10/10/10/10/10/10/10/10/10/10/10/10/10/1
The Chief of the Air Staff	10 MB 14
Aust C/AS, OCR	hajor lineon/ae -
1. The present situation airplanes is summarized below:	with respect to 75 ms. earmon-equipped 3-25
a. The Twelfth Air F	eroe has stated that it has no further requir
b. The Eleventh Air	Perce has stated that 16 has no further requi
e. The Fifth Air Fer eision on the 3-25H after giving o a period of thirty days. The deci- mately one senth.	on has stated that it will make its final de- me complete squadren a combat service test for sion should reach this Hendquarters in approxi-
d. The Seventh Air F	eroe has made no change in its requirement for-more B-25's.
e. The Thirteenth Air for 80 cannon-equipped, 20% bomba	r Force has made no change in its requiremnt rdier-ness B-25's.
fer 66-2/35 camon-equipped, 33-1/	r Porce has made no change in its requirement to bombardier-nose B-25's. This requirement to
g. The Touth Air Port	on has made no change in its requirement for
h. De coincetion with of old 3-250's and 3-250's in comb being asked to re-state their pass	the program new boing plasmed for the encha at for new B-257's and B-258's, all thestore outage requirements for the two types.
i. Sixteen B-258's o are being entitted and even trait the Fifth Air Ferce, probably some The outcome of this test may well ! B-258.	quipped with reder range finders for the came and at Eglin Field. These airplance will go time in April, 1944, for count service test have a bearing on future requirements for the
in a B-25. It is estimated that they in approximately 45 days.	s directed development of a 105 mm. installation will get under the mesh-up of this installation will get under
2. This office will fell tioned in paragraph I c., the anew the results of the test outlined is indicated to review the 3-25 was	or the subject closely. Then the decision move to cables referred to in paragraph 1 h., a paragraph 1 i., are received, any action run will be initiated.
lesh liv	4 de
MAR See	Colonel, Air Corps

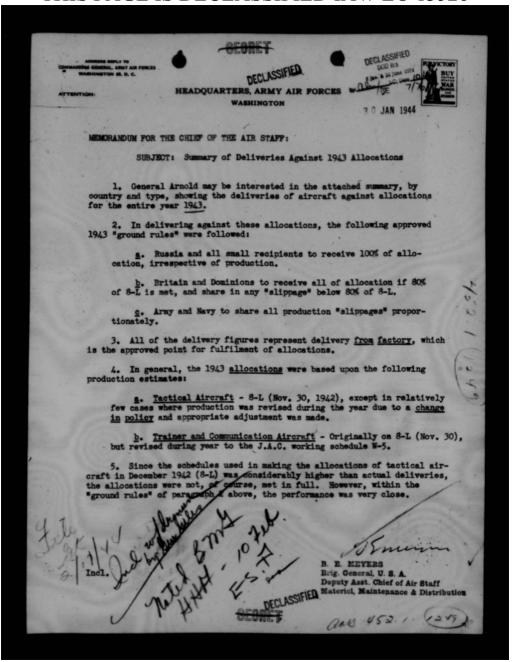


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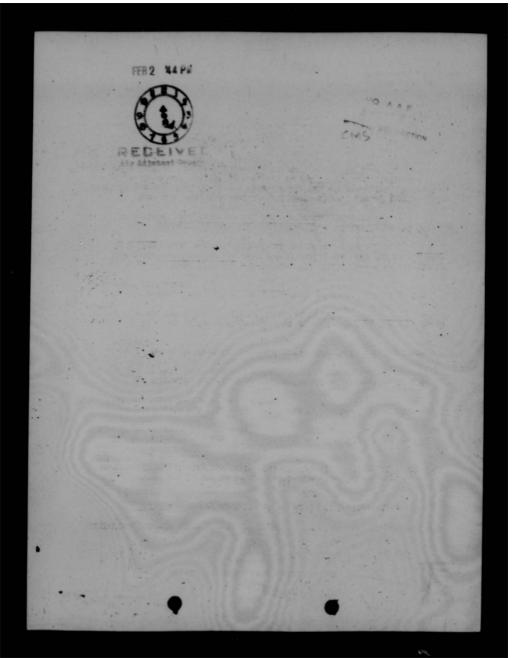




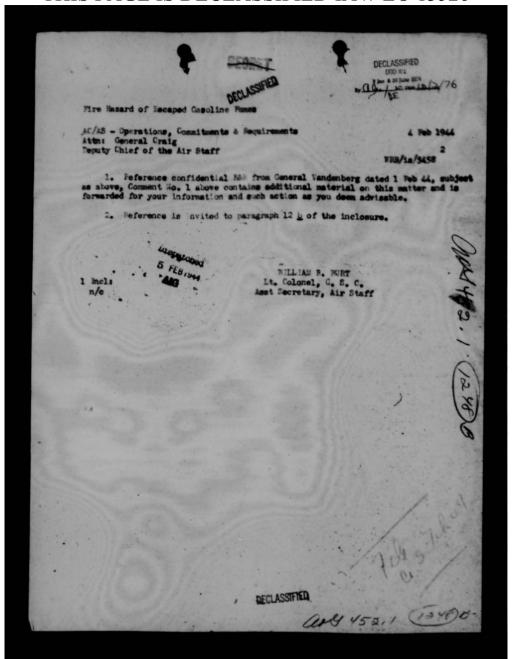
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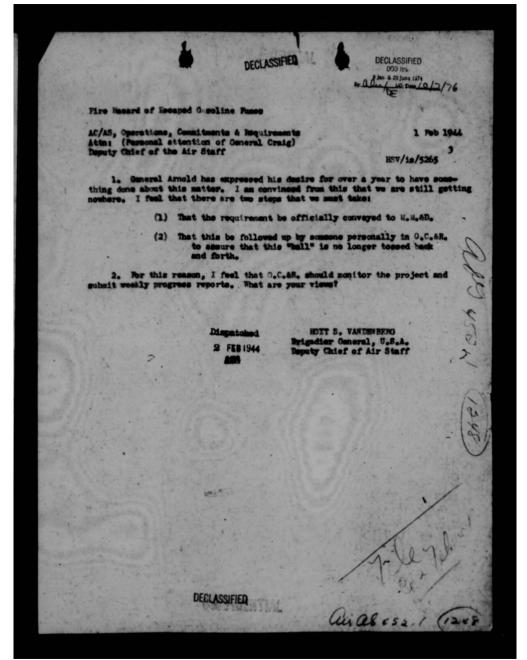
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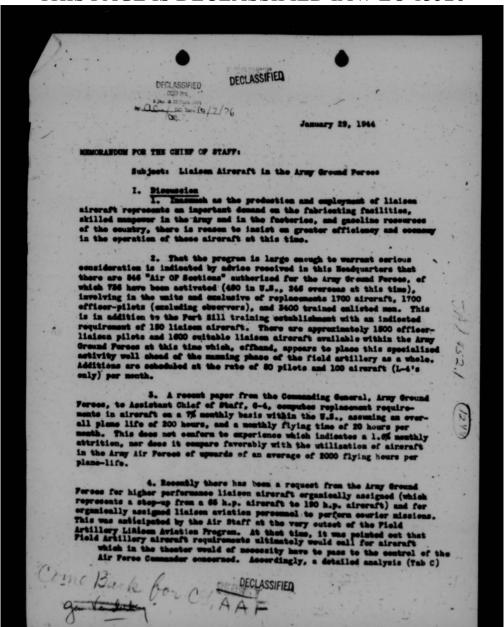
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questioning the soundness of reserving special liaison aviation for the Field Artillery, was prepared and presented in the form of a memorandum for the chief of Staff, dated 19 Nov 42. This memorandum did not receive the concurrence of Headquarters, Army Ground Forces, and decision was held in abeyance by the Nar Department pending further battle experience.

- 5. Battle experience now indicates that less than 5% of liaison aviation missions being flown in the Theaters are for the purpose of adjustment of artillery fire, and that the other 95% are courier type missions. Under current practices, this results in the wasteful employment of trained artillery-officer personnel. Further, this experience beers out the prediction of the Air Staff and supports its original contention that the liaison pilot should be considered in the same category as the driver of a staff car or truck, and therefore, this rating should be confined to enlisted personnel. It is so confined in the Army Air Forces at this time. AAF Liaison Squadrons have been provided to perform all necessary missions requiring the use of liaison type aircraft within the Army, including conveying artillery-officers as observers.
- 6. The AAF has always contended that adjustment of artillery fire from multi-seater aircraft can be performed better by an observer than by the pilot of the aircraft. The Field Artillery insisted that it was necessary for the pilot of the sircraft to adjust the fire, and on this basis their requirement for training Field Artillery battery officers as liaison pilots was recognized by the Var Department. There are now positive indications that the AAF contention was soundly based. The Field Artillery Journal (December, 1943 issue, page 894, paragraph 3) states in effect that it is almost impossible for a pilot to fly a plane in combat and observe for artillery purposes at the same time. Hence, separate officers are to be kept available in addition to the Artillery officer pilots. This statement is substantiated by informal verbal reports of personnel returned from the theaters and General Omar Bradley's directive issued in the Bediterranean Theater on 14 May 1943.
- 7. The Air Staff believes that all liaison aviation service should be provided by the Commanding General, Army Air Forces. In theaters, liaison aviation service will be provided by Theater Air Force Commanders to be used for adjustment of artillery fire or for such other purposes as the situation may require. In the CBI Theater, for example, an AAF Liaison Squadran is now performing valuable courier service in connection with road building.
- 8. Reconsay in the use of personnel and the elimination of duplication and unnecessary overhead are required. Plexibility to meet the changing requirements of supported units with respect to modifications in aircraft and the training of personnel to operate and maintain such new airplanes and other equipment as well as the provision of a flexible unit is necessary.
- 9. The modernt of requirements for blind and night flying, aerial photography, possible helicopter operation, and field maintenance



DECLASSIFIED of 190 h.p. engines (vs difficulties with 65 h.p. now) have extended this matter far beyond the original "Aerial OP" concept. 10. Presented in Tab A is summary of pertinent points in favor of the recommendations set forth below transferring the responsibility for the operation of Field Artillery Liaison aircraft to the AAF. Tab B sets forth the currently scattered responsibilities for Field Artillery lisison flying activity within the War Department at this time, including, as it must, inherent danger of omission and duplication. H. Action recommended.
The Secretary of War directs implementation of the following policies General, Army Air Forces. In theaters, limited aviation service will be provided by Theater Air Force Commanders. 2. That organic air observation for Field Artillery be discontinued; Field Artillery 7/0's be amended accordingly; that all personnel now holding rank or grade in organic air observation for field artillery be carried on as excess until absorbed into Field Artillery units except as indicated in paragraph 3 below. 3. That all Air Corps property now in organic air observation for Field Artillery be returned to the Army Air Forces and all personnel assigned be transferred to the Army Air Forces except for such personnel as the Commanding General, Army Ground Porces desires to retain in nonflying duties in the Army Ground Porces. 4. That appropriate adjustments in the Army Troop Pasis be made to reflect action directed above. sed. B. B. Armeld Dispatched H. H. ARNOLD, 31 JAN 1944 General, U. S. Army, nding General, Army Air Forces. 3 Incls: Tab A Tab B Tab C Come unt to: Col Tark. Personnel mi fout

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Responsibility

AAF

ASF AGF

AAF

AGF

AGF AAF

AGF

AAF

Supporting the recommendations contained in basic study. FIELD ARTILLERY LIAISON ACTIVITY 0.C.&R. (Troop Carrier Branch, Requirements Division) is agency charged with responsibility on limited arcraft matters in Head-A. Efficient utilization of facilities and experience quarters, AAF. of the AAF in storage, issue, and maintenance of equipment. The Third Air Force is AAF agency interested primarily in field aspects of problems other than field artillery units themselves. B. Technical training of AAF personnel. C. Economy of personnel, effort, and research. Activity D. Utilize centralised services such as photo and radio installations. rocurement and design Maintenance E. Interchange of equipment and personnel as needed from wide scope available to AAF to meet changing conditions encountered let & 2nd Beh. in particular Theaters of operations. Operation F. Avoid potential wastes and expenditures from possible duplication that may embarrass the War Department, maic G. Uniformity of rank and grade and awards for personnel Operational assigned to similar activities within the Army. Organ isation H. Uniform access to manpower for purposes of flight and maintenance instruction. Flying Safety Regulations Investigation I. Conforms with German and British practices wherein the liaison aviation is a part of the GAF and RAF. Responsibility to Government agencies Procurement Peting Administration Weather Information Traffie Control

A. C. C. C.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF (Attention G-3 Division)

Subjects Organic Liaison Aviation for Ground Units.

1. Discussion:

- 1. Maneuver experience has shown that all lisison aviation should be organic in ground units.
- 2. At present, the requirement for organic limits a eviation in ground units has been recognised only insofar as the requirement of the Field Artillery is concerned. It is proposed that corresponding requirements of Division Headquarters, and area and services other than the Field Artillery, be also provided for and placed under control of the Division Commander.
- 3. At present, limison aviation operating with a Division is assigned to two different organisations: (1) To Organic Air Observation for Field Artillery, and (2) To Flight "C" of AAF Observation Squadron.

Availability of the latter depends on the presence of an AAF Observation Squadron in support of the Division. Owing to the higher priority demand for high performance aircraft, pilot and maintenance personnel, it is doubted that the AAF program will ever permit enough Observation Squadrons to assure one in support of each Division and higher unit. There is no shortage by liaison aircraft, however, and the procurement and training of the necessary liaison pilot-mechanic personnel can be readily accomplished. It is therefore proposed that the limitation in number of Observation Squadrons not be allowed to limit the availability of liaison aviation to ground units, but that requirements for liaison aviation should be considered independently.

4. The consolidation of all liaison aviation operating with a Division and assignment to Division Headquarters would reduce administrative overhead, centralise control, increase flexibility and vill simplify supply and maintenance. It is proposed to effect this consolidation by forming AAF Liaison Flights (proposed T/O attached, Tab "A") and assigning them to Divisiona and similar units wherein they occupy status similar to that occupied by Signal, Medical and Quartermaster Corpe Units.

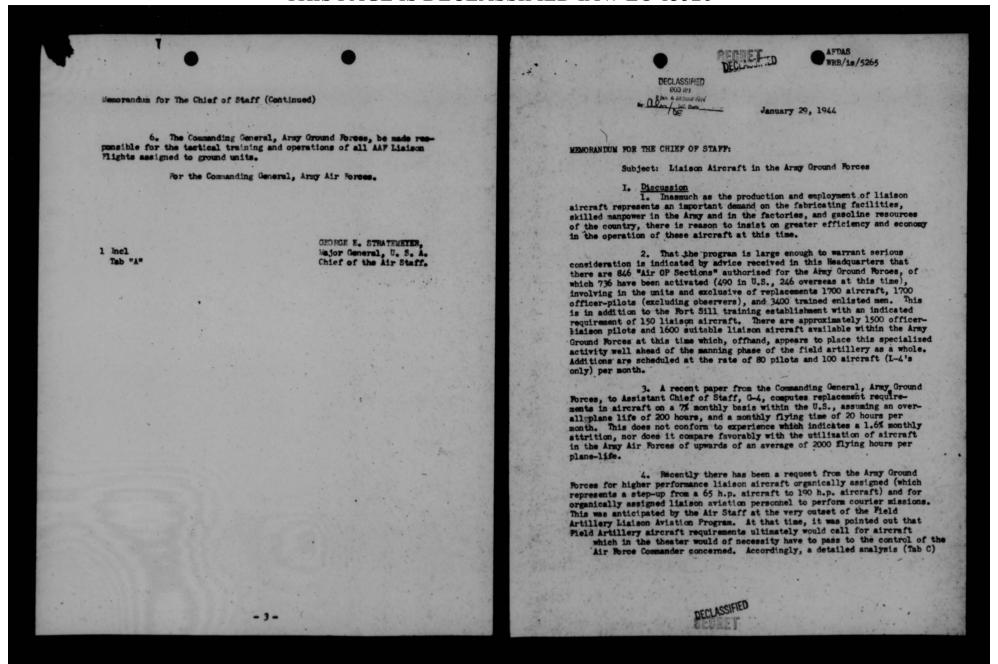
Mesorandum for the Chief of Staff (Continued)

- 5. Placing responsibility for flying and technical training of liaison swiation personnel, and technical supply of liaison swiation units, on the Community General, Army Air Person, would eliminate duplicate everywhead for administration; would eliminate competition for strategic untertains and personnel; would standardise equipment; and would emploit and utilize the years of experience of the AAF and its actablishments for training flying personnel and development of equipment.
- 6. Linious aircraft, existing and contracted for, and limious pilots, existing and to be trained under present directions are sufficient to men and equip enough AAF limious flights to meet the AGF program.
- 7. The proposed plan for the empeliation of all limison flights will not increase the present authorization for personnel or equipment but will vastly increase the potentialities of this aviation and will give it a more equitable distribution. In addition to the present functions, limison flights will be capable of photographic work for terrain studies, testing camouflage, etc.
- S. Bristing and presently authorized personnel and equipment for organic Field Artillery Lisison aviation and Flights "C" of CR: Sqs can be absorbed into AAF Lisison Flights, except for such personnel as CG, AGF, may prefer to return to non-flying datics with AGF units.

II. Atten Becommided. The Secretary of War directs thats

- l. The present organisation of Liaison eviation in AAF Observation Squadrens and Field Artillery units be discontinued.
- 2. AAF Liaison Flights be authorised, and constituted and activated in accordance with T/O attached as Tab "A".
- 3. Personnel and equipment, existing and authorised for Field Artillery Limison eviation units, be transferred to the Army Air Forces, except for such personnel as the Commanding General, Army Ground Forces, may desire to retain for non-flying duties with ground units.
- 4. AF Linison Flights be assigned: One per Army, one per type Corpe, one per type Division.
- 5. The Commending Omeral, Army Air Porces, be made responsible for all flying training and technical training, for cetablishing technical standards and for developing and procuring all technical equipment pertaining to AAF Linison Flights.

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questioning the soundness of reserving special liaison aviation for the Field Artillery, was prepared and presented in the form of a memorandum for the Chief of Staff, dated 19 Nov 42. This memorandum did not receive the concurrence of Headquarters, Army Ground Forces, and decision was held in abeyance by the War Department pending further battle experience.

- 5. Battle experience now indicates that less than 5% of liaison aviation missions being flown in the Theaters are for the purpose of adjustment of artillery fire, and that the other 95% are courier type missions. Under current practices, this results in the wasteful employment of trained artillery-officer personnel. Further, this experience bears out the prediction of the Air Staff and supports its original contention that the liaison pilot should be considered in the same category as the driver of a staff car or truck, and therefore, this rating should be confined to enlisted personnel. It is so confined in the Army Air Forces at this time. AAF Liaison squadrons have been provided to perform all necesary missions requiring the use of liaison type aircraft within the Army, including conveying artillery-officers as observers.
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- B. Economy in the use of personnel and the elimination of duplication and unnecessary overhead are required. Mexibility to meet the changing requirements of supported units with respect to modifications in aircraft and the training of personnel to operate and maintain such new airplanes and other equipment as well as the provision of a flexible unit is necessary.
- The advent of requirements for blind and night flying, aerial photography, possible helicopter operation, and field maintenance

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of 190 h.p. engines (vs difficulties with 65 h.p. now) have extended this matter far beyond the original "Aerial OP" concept.

18. Presented in Tab A is summary of pertinent points in favor of the recommendations set forth below transferring the responsibility for the operation of Field Artillery Liaison aircraft to the AAF. Tab B sets forth the currently scattered responsibilities for Field Artillery liaison flying activity within the War Department at this time, including, as it must, inherent danger of omission and duplication.

II. Action Recommended
The Secretary of War directs implementation of the following policies:

- 1. All liaison aviation service be provided by the Commanding General, Army Air Forces. In theaters, liaison aviation service will be provided by Theater Air Force Commanders.
- 2. That organic air observation for Field Artillery be discontinued; Field Artillery T/O's be amended accordingly; that all personnel now holding rank or grade in organic air observation for field artillery be carried on as excess until absorbed into Field Artillery units except as indicated in paragraph 3 below.
- 3. That all Air Corps property now in organic air observation for Field Artillery be returned to the Army Air Forces and all personnel assigned be transferred to the Army Air Forces except for such personnel as the Commanding General, Army Ground Forces desires to retain in non-flying enties in the Army Ground Forces.
- 4. That appropriate adjustments in the Army Troop Basis be made to reflect action directed above.

H. H. ARNOLD, General, U. S. Army, Commanding General, Army Air Forces.

3 Incls:

Tab A

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TAB

Supporting the recommendations contained in basic study.

- A. Efficient utilization of facilities and experience of the AAF in storage, issue, and maintenance of equipment.
 - B. Technical training of AAF personnel.
 - C. Economy of personnel, effort, and research.
- D. Utilize centralized services such as photo and radio installations.
- E. Interchange of equipment and personnel as needed from wide scope available to AAF to meet changing conditions encountered in particular Theaters of operations.
- F. Avoid potential wastes and expenditures from possible duplication that may embarrass the War Department.
- G. Uniformity of rank and grade and awards for personnel assigned to similar activities within the Army.
- H. Uniform access to manpower for purposes of flight and maintenance instruction.
- I. Conforms with German and British practices wherein the liaison aviation is a part of the GAF and RAF.

TAB B

O.C.&R. (Troop Carrier Branch, Requirements Division) is agency charged with responsibility on limited aircraft matters in Headquarters, AAF.

The Third Air Force is AAF agency interested primarily in field aspects of problems other than field artillery units themselves.

Activity	Responsibility
Procurement and desi	gn MY
lst & 2nd Ech.	AGF
Distribution Operation	ASP
Training Basic Operational	AAF
Organisation	- AGF
Flying Safety Regulations Investigation Responsibility to Gov	AGF AGF remment agenciesAAF
Personnel Procurement- Rating Administration	AGF AAF AGF
Weather Information	AT
Traffic Control	М

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Nov 19, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF (Attention G-3 Division)

Subject: Organic Liaison Aviation for Ground Units.

I. Discussion:

 Maneuver experience has shown that all liaison aviation should be organic in ground units.

2. At present, the requirement for organic lisison aviation in ground units has been recognized only insofar as the requirement of the Field Artillery is concerned. It is proposed that corresponding requirements of Division Headquarters, and arms and services other than the Field Artillery, be also provided for and placed under control of the Division Commander.

3. At present, liaison aviation operating with a Division is assigned to two different organisations: (1) To Organic Air Observation for Field Artillery, and (2) To Flight "C" of AAF Observation Squadron.

Availability of the latter depends on the presence of an AAF Observation Squadron in support of the Division. Owing to the higher priority demand for high performance aircraft, pilot and maintenance personnel, it is doubted that the AAF program will ever permit enough Observation Squadrons to assure one in support of each Division and higher unit. There is no shortage of liaison aircraft, however, and the procurement and training of the necessary liaison pilot-mechanic personnel can be readily accomplished. It is therefore proposed that the limitation in number of Observation Squadrons not be allowed to limit the availability of liaison aviation to ground units, but that requirements for liaison aviation should be considered independently.

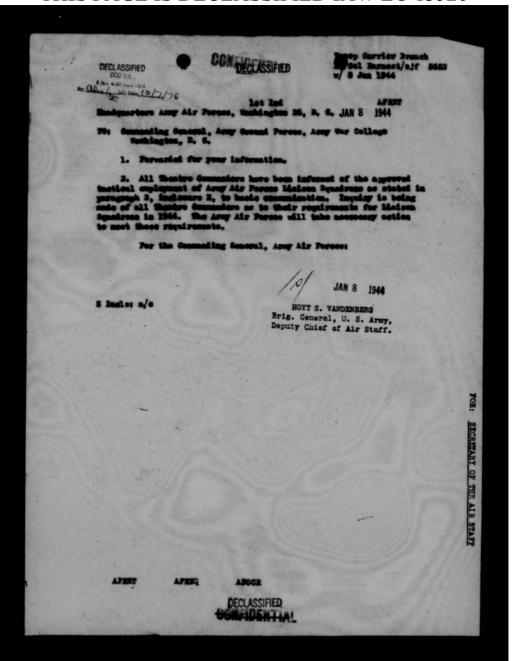
4. The consolidation of all liaison aviation operating with a Division and assignment to Division Headquarters would reduce administrative overhead, centralize control, increase flexibility and will simplify supply and maintenance. It is proposed to effect this consolidation by forming AAF Liaison Flights (proposed T/O attached, Tab "A") and assigning them to Divisions and similar units wherein they occupy status similar to that occupied by Signal, Medical and Quartermaster Corps Units.

Memorandum for the Chief of Staff (Continued)

- 5. Placing responsibility for flying and technical training of liaison aviation personnel, and technical supply of liaison aviation units, on the Commanding General, Army Air Forces, would eliminate duplicate overhead for administration; would eliminate competition for strategic materials and personnel; would standardize equipment; and would exploit and utilize the years of experience of the AAF and its establishments for training flying personnel and development of equipment.
- 6. Liaison aircraft, existing and contracted for, and liaison pilots, existing and to be trained under present directions are sufficient to man and equip enough AAF liaison flights to meet the AGF program.
- 7. The proposed plan for the consolidation of all liaison flights will not increase the present authorization for personnel or equipment but will vastly increase the potentialities of this aviation and will give it a more equitable distribution. In addition to the present functions, liaison flights will be capable of photographic work for terrain studies, testing camouflage, etc.
- 8. Existing and presently authorized personnel and equipment for organic Field Artillery Liaison aviation and Flights "C" of CBs Sqs can be absorbed into AAF Liaison Flights, except for such personnel as CG, AGF, may prefer to return to non-flying duties with AGF units.
 - II. Action Recommended.
 The Secretary of War directs that:
- The present organization of Liaison aviation in AAF Observation Squadrons and Field Artillery units be discontinued.
- 2. AAF Liaison Flights be authorized, and constituted and activated in accordance with T/O attached as Tab "A".
- 3. Personnel and equipment, existing and authorized for Field Artillery Liaison aviation units, be transferred to the Army Air Forces, except for such personnel as the Commanding General, Army Ground Forces, may desire to retain for non-flying duties with ground units.
- 4. AAF Liaison Flights be assigned: One per Army, one per type Corps, one per type Division.
- 5. The Commanding General, Army Air Forces, be made responsible for all flying training and technical training, for establishing technical standards and for developing and procuring all technical equipment pertaining to AAF Liaison Flights.

randum for The Chief of Staff (Continued) 6. The Commanding General, Army Ground Forces, be made reponsible for the tactical training and operations of all AAF Liaison Flights assigned to ground units. For the Commanding General, Army Air Forces.

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OF DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF
Organization and Training Division G-3

WDGCT 360 (5 Sep 1943)

MEMORANDUM FOR THE COMMANDING GENERALS, ARMY AIR FORCES:

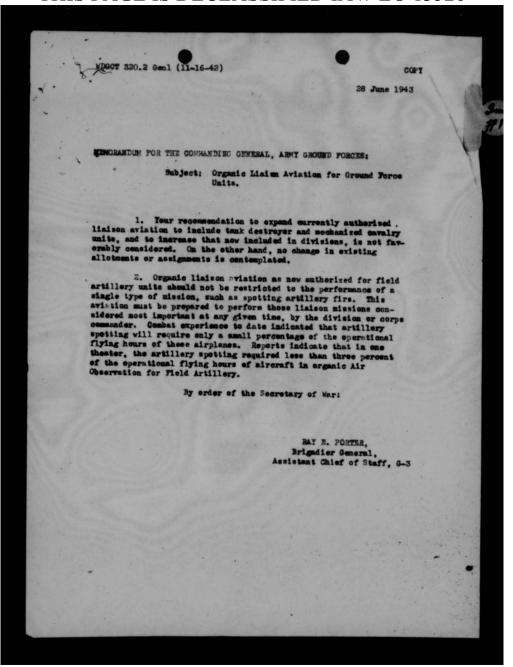
Subject: Liaison Aviation for Army Ground Force Use.

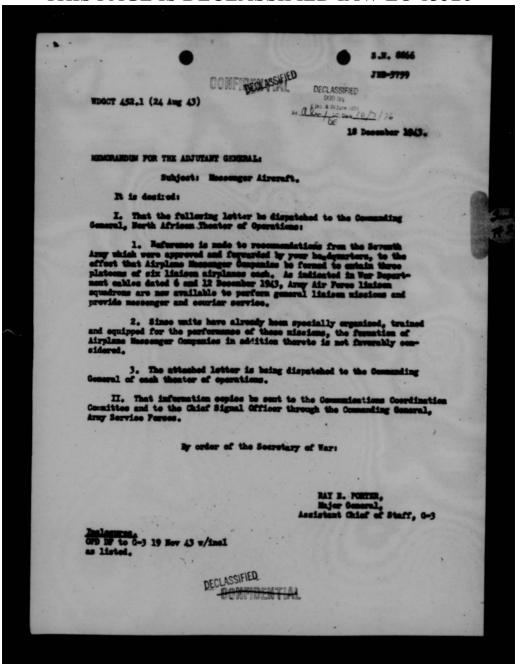
- Reference is made to memoranda on the above suject from the Army Air Forces dated 5 September and from the Army Ground Forces dated 6 October 1943.
- 2. Liaison aviation organic in field artillory units is intended to meet the requirements of the Division for liaison service. When several artillery units are with a Corps, the Corps Beadquarters requirements for liaison service normally can be met in the same manner. Priority for the performance of these missions is established by the Corps or Division Commander as indicated in War Department memorandum dated 28 June 1943, copy of which is attached as Inclosure No. 1. It is expected that the performance of the required tactical missions for field artillery units generally will be placed in first priority.
- 3. Combat experience has shown a requirement for additional limiton aviation to perform general limiton missions, messenger and courier service as stated in War Department memoranda to the Adjutant General dated 18 December 1943, copies of which are attached as Inclosures Nos. 2 and 3. In order to avoid the removement of limiton mirroraft from Corps and Rivision artillery units to provide this service, Army Air Porce limiton squadrons (which have been organised, trained and equipped to provide such service) will be utilized.
- 4. In addition to the previously defined responsibilities with respect to organic air observation for field artillery, the Commanding General, Army Air Forces is responsible for providing the liaison service indicated in the preceding paragraph,

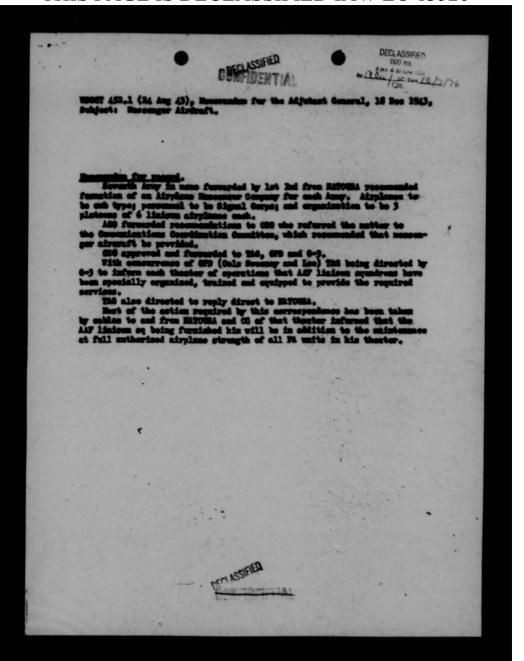
By order of the Secretary of War:

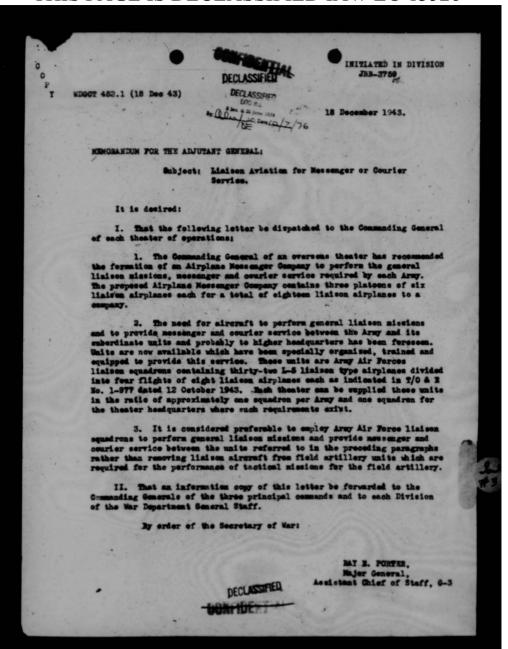
Inclosures. Inclo. Nos. 1, 2 and 3. L. S. PARTRIDGE, Colonel, General Staff, Acting Assistant: Chief of Staff, G-3.

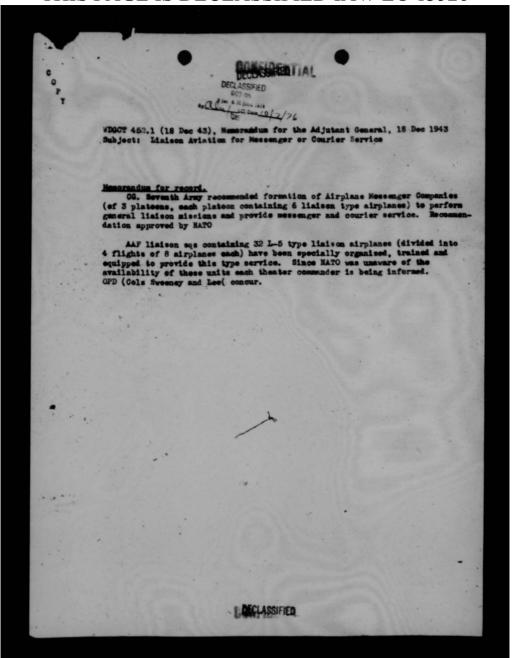
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NUMERANDUM FOR DEPUTY CHIEF OF AIR STAFF (General Vandemberg):

Subject: Spinning Tendencies of the P-39 Aircraft.

In accordance with verbal request from your office for information on the minning characteristics of P-30 type advanced new used in the training establishments of the Third and Pourth Air Forces, the following report is submitted:

- 1. The problem of spinning tendencies in P-39 type aircraft and the resulting training problem is not now. This trait in P-39 type aircraft appears to be an inherent characteristic of the design and very little can be done to correct this trait without major medification of the aircraft. With the present design the only way to lessen spinning tendencies would be to decrease the wing leading of the airplane by reducing the weight. To do this, it is necessary to take the weight out of the forward part of the airplane which results in an even more undesirable situation in that the center of gravity is neved to the rear causing a very unstable condition in the airplane. Under these conditions a flat spin will result from which the plane will not recover. This shifting of center of gravity will also place excessive strains and stresses on the tail surfaces during any always manester.
- 2. At the Pighter Conference held at Eglin Field from the 15th to the 27th of May 1943, it was determined that the center of gravity location on the F-35W and the F-35Q was poorly located. On 29 May 1943 Requirements Division requested by RR that the Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Material, Maintenance and Distribution, Material Division take immediate action to investigate the e.g. location on above mentioned airplance. It was also requested that if amunition or equivalent weight in links and empty cases were required for proper e.g. location, appropriate instruction be issued, preferably in the form of immediate action technical radiogram. A number of Technical Orders have been issued on subject airplance until the situation is confusing to the operating personnel even though some phases of the status of the airplane are not definitely covered. The Aircraft Laboratory, therefore, agrees that new Scalmioni Orders should be issued, clarifying all phases of the status of the airplane during compliance with the various Technical Orders.
- 3. In a conference held by the Aircraft Laboratory, Vright Field, Dayton, Ohio, on 20 January 1944, the revision of Technical Orders use discussed and clarification of these Technical Orders was agreed upon.

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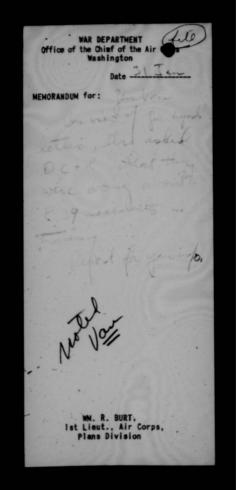
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- 4. From 14 July to 8 August 1943, the Amy Air Forces and the Flight
 Research Popariment of Bell Aircourt Corporation conducted a series of
 exhaustive tests in connection with reported unstable characteristics of
 the F-39. Amy Air Perce pilete from the III Plighter Command, Third and
 Fourth Air Forces participated in these tests. Bighty-six coparate tests
 were made to reproduce the se-called "bumbling" characteristics, of which
 26 were photographically recorded from an airplane. These tests were
 conducted with current types of F-39's. The first had a grees weight of
 approximately 7200 pounds with e.g. positions from 26 to 31 percent of the
 M.A.C. This corresponded to a range of loadings varying from full amumition,
 normal oil, (normal configuration) to the configuration in which all
 assumition was missing and an overload supply of oil in the rear oil tank
 was carried. The other airplane was ballacted to a grees weight of 7600
 pounds with the c.g. of 30 percent of M.A.C. corresponding to the condition
 of assumition expended by amply cartridges retained, and with everload oil.
- 5. The airplance were equipped with anti-spin parachutes of dimensions previously used successfully on all prior P-30 spin tests. In a determined effort to duplicate the reported manester, the pilets of both the Army and Boll Aircraft subjected the two P-30 airplance to stress and strains of a severity never before undertaken in connection with the normal Air Forces spin test requirements. In the source of the 86 tests, more than 1,000 turns of spins were made, including inverted spins and spins from unusual altitudes with full military power applied. In no case did either of the airplance de one complete "tumble" although their spins and span rells were done so rapidly that at first glance the maneuver could be misinterpreted as an end-over-and motion. In most onces, recovery from the spin was entirely normal when proper spin technique was employed.
- 6. From a training viewpoint, it is believed that all pilets familiar with the P-39 type aircraft will agree that this aircraft is not desirable for training. Bowver, due to the soute shortage of the P-36, P-51 and P-40 types, it is necessary to utilize the P-39 for training. It is neted that training requirements are only 70 percent not by Fighter aircraft of all types. It is further noted that 25 percent of the smallable aircraft are P-39's. If these are taken out of training without replacements, the remainder will be 55 percent of training requirements. This would present an impossible condition and the commitments of our replacement pilets could not be not
- 7. It is believed that high fatality rates and the decrease in the quality of the product is a price we will have to continue paying until P-SI's and P-SI's are available in quantities necessary to fully noot the requirements for training replacement pilots on the type of airplane they will be required to fly in combat.

H. A. Craig Bricadier General, U. S. Army Agat. Chief of Air Staff Operations, Commitments & Requirements

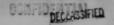
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COMMANDING GENERAL, ARMY AIR FORCES WASHINGTON, D. C.





WAR DEPARTMENT

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES

WASHINGTON, D. C. 27 January 1944

MEMOFAMBUN FOR DEPUTY CHIEF OF AIR STAFF (General Wandenberg):

Subject: Spinning Tendencies of the P-39 Aircraft.

In accordance with verbal request from your office for information on the spinning characteristics of P-SS type aircraft now used in the training establishments of the Third and Fourth Air Forces, the following report is submitted:

1. The problem of spinning tendencies in P-39 type aircraft and the resulting training problem is not new. This trait in P-39 type aircraft appears to be an inherent characteristic of the design and very little can be done to correct this trait without major modification of the aircraft. With the present design the only way to lessen spinning tendencies would be to decrease the wing loading of the airplane by reducing the weight. To do this, it is necessary to take the weight out of the forward part of the airplane which results in an even more undesirable situation in that the center of gravity is moved to the rear causing a very unstable condition in the airplane. Under these conditions a flat spin will result from which the plane will not recover. This shifting of center of gravity will also place excessive strains and stresses on the tail surfaces during any abrupt maneuver.

2. At the Fighter Conference held at Eglin Field from the 15th to the 37th of May 1943, it was determined that the benter of grevity location on the P-39N and the P-39Q was poorly located. On 29 May 1943 Requirements Division requested by R&R that the Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Materiel, Maintenance and Distribution, Materiel Division take immediate action to investigate the c.g. location on above mentioned airclanes. It was also requested that if ammunition or equivalent weight in links and empty cases were required for proper c.g. location, appropriate instruction be issued, preferably in the form of immediate action technical radiogram. A number of Technical Orders have been issued on subject airplanes until the situation is confusing to the operating personnel even though some phases of the status of the airplane are not definitely covered. The Aircraft Laboratory, therefore, agrees that new Technical Orders should be issued, clarifying all phases of the status of the sirplane during compliance with the various Technical Orders.



3. In a conference held by the Aircraft Laboratory, Wright Field, Dayton, Chio, on 20 January 1944, the revision of Technical Orders was discussed and clarification of these Technical Orders was agreed upon.

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- 4. From 14 July to 5 August 1943, the Army Air Forces and the Flight Research Department of Bell Aircraft Corporation conducted a series of exhaustive tests in connection with reported unstable characteristics of the P-39. Army Air Force pilots from the III Fighter Command, Third and Fourth Air Forces participated in these tests. Eighty-six separate tests were made to reproduce the so-called "tumbling" characteristics, of which 26 were photographically recorded from an airplane. These tests were conducted with current types of F-39's. The first had a gross weight of approximately 7200 pounds with c.g. positions from 28 to 31 percent of the M.A.O. This corresponded to a range of loadings varying from full ammunition normal oil, (normal combat configuration) to the configuration in which all ammunition was missing and an overload supply of oil in the rear oil tank was carried. The other airplane was ballasted to a gross weight of 7600 pounds with the c.g. of 30 percent of M.A.C. corresponding to the condition of ammunition expended by empty cartridges retained, and with overload oil.
- 5. The airplanes were equipped with anti-spin parachutes of dimensions previously used successfully on all prior P-39 spin tests. In a determined effort to duplicate the reported maneuver, the pilots of both the Army and Bell Aircraft subjected the two P-39 airplanes to stress and strains of a severity never before undertaken in connection with the normal Air Forces spin test requirements. In the course of the 86 tests, more than 1,000 turns of spins were made, including inverted spins and spins from unusual altitudes with full military power applied. In no case did either of the airplanes do one complete "tumble" although their spins and snap rolls were done so rapidly that at first glance the maneuver could be misinterpreted as an end-over-end motion. In most cases, recovery from the spin was entirely normal when proper spin technique was employed.
- 6. From a training viewpoint, it is believed that all pilots familiar with the P-39 type aircraft will agree that this aircraft is not desirable for training. However, due to the acute shortage of the P-38, F-51 and P-40 types, it is necessary to utilize the P-39 for training. It is noted that training requirements are only 70 percent net by Fighter aircraft of all types. It is further noted that 25 percent of the available aircraft are P-39's. If these are taken out of training without replacements, the remainder will be 53 percent of training requirements. This would present an impossible condition and the commitments of our replacement pilots could not be met.
- 7. It is believed that high fatality rates and the decrease in the quality of the product is a price we will have to continue paying until P-51's and P-28's are available in quantities necessary to fully meet the requirements for training replacement pilots on the type of airplane they will be required to fly in combat.

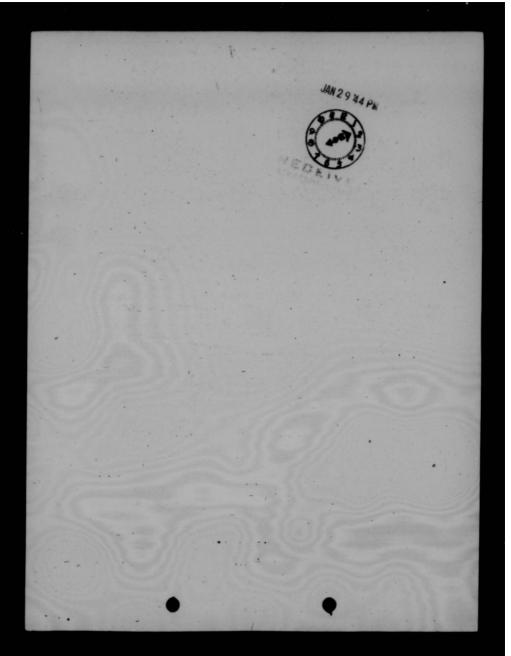
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H. A. Craig
Brigadier General, U. S. Arm
Asst. Chief of Air Staff
Operations, Commitments & Requirements

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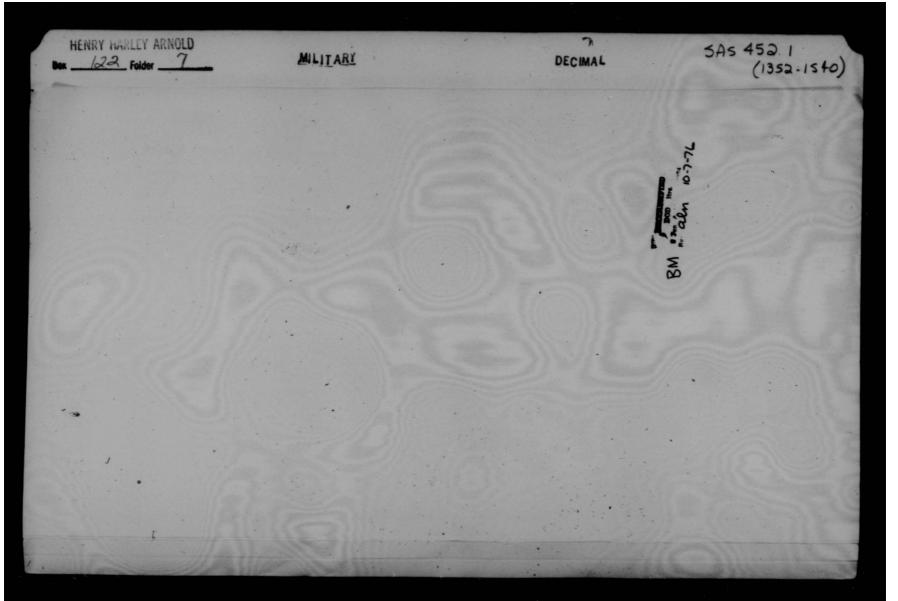
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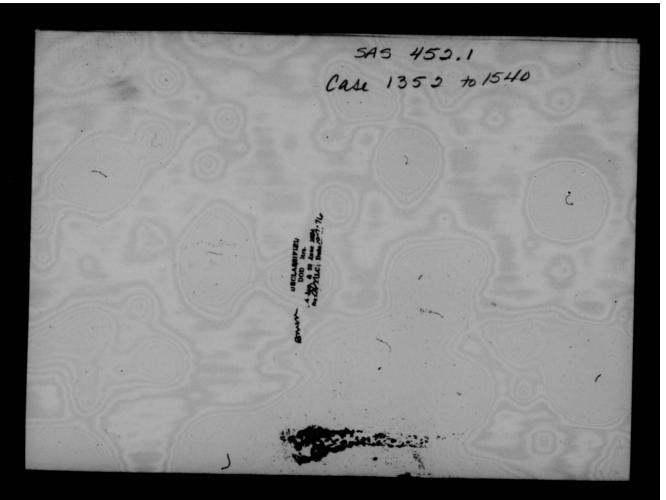


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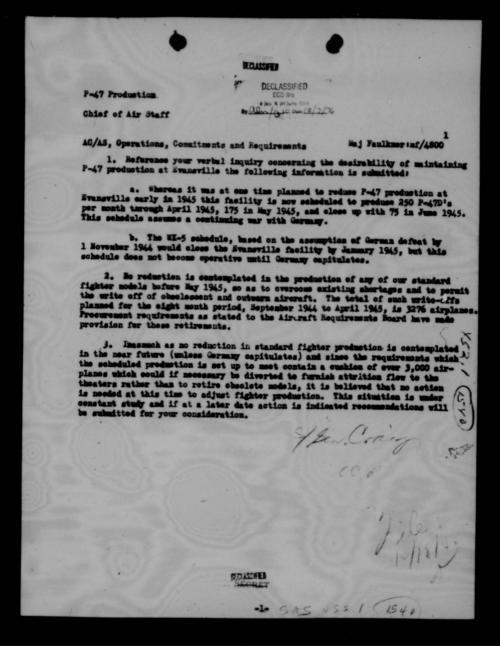
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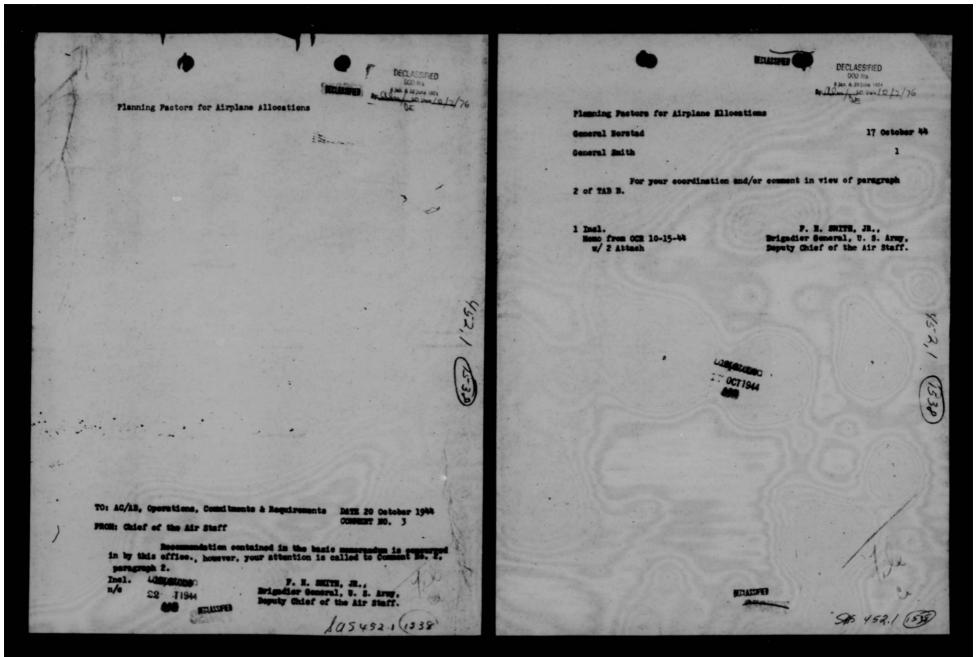


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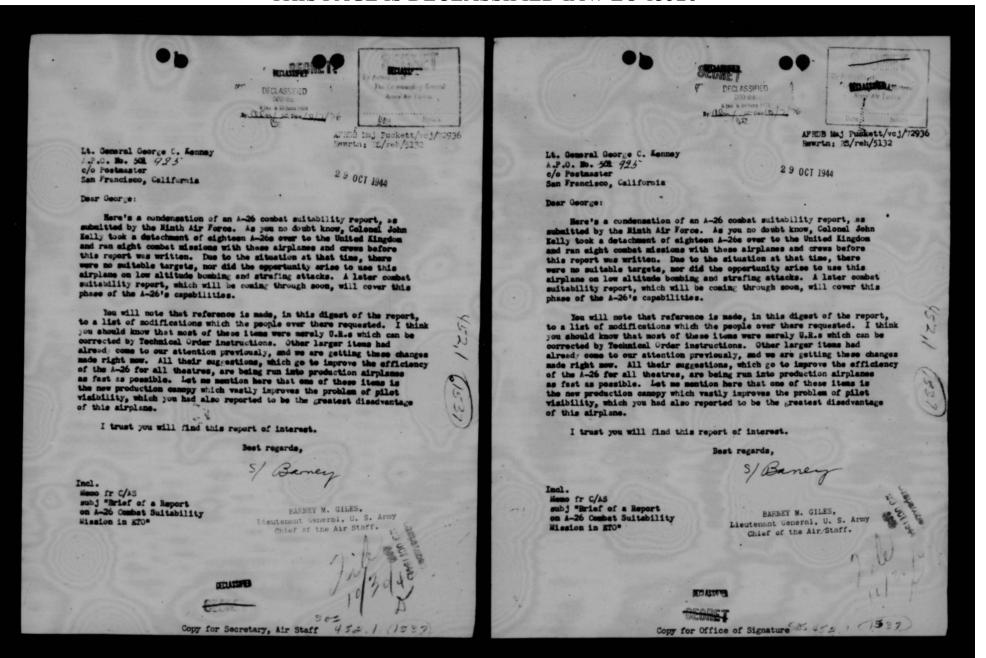


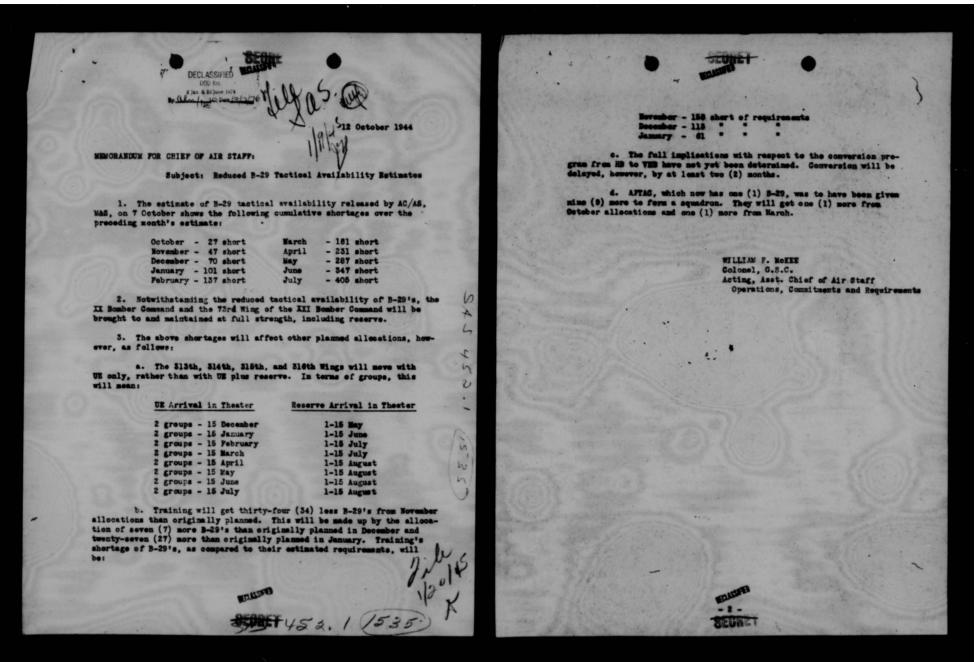
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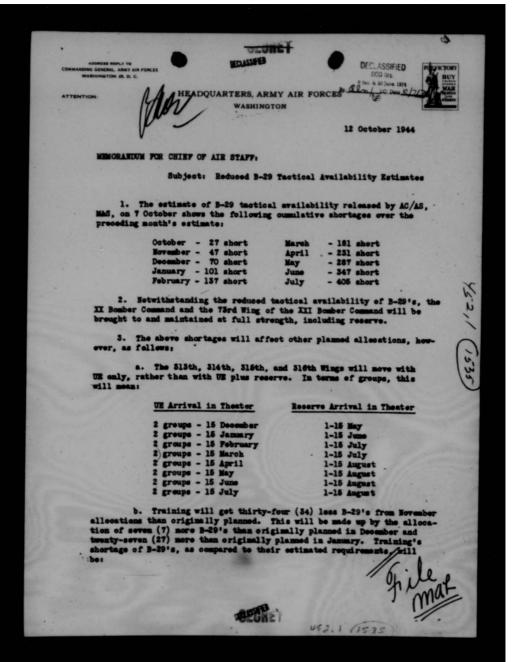


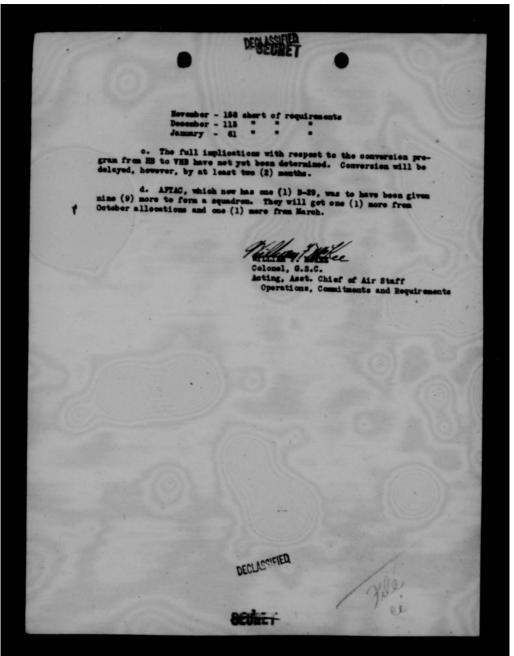


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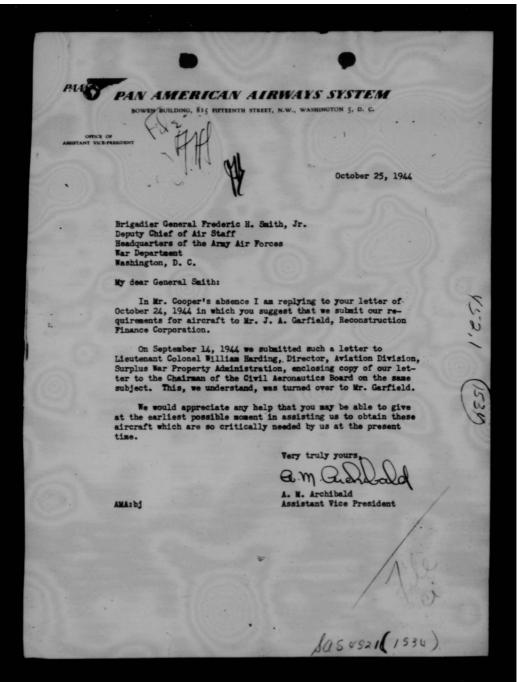


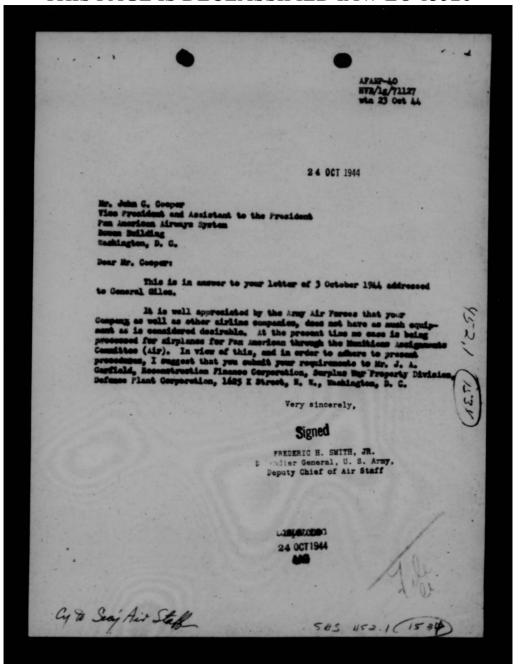




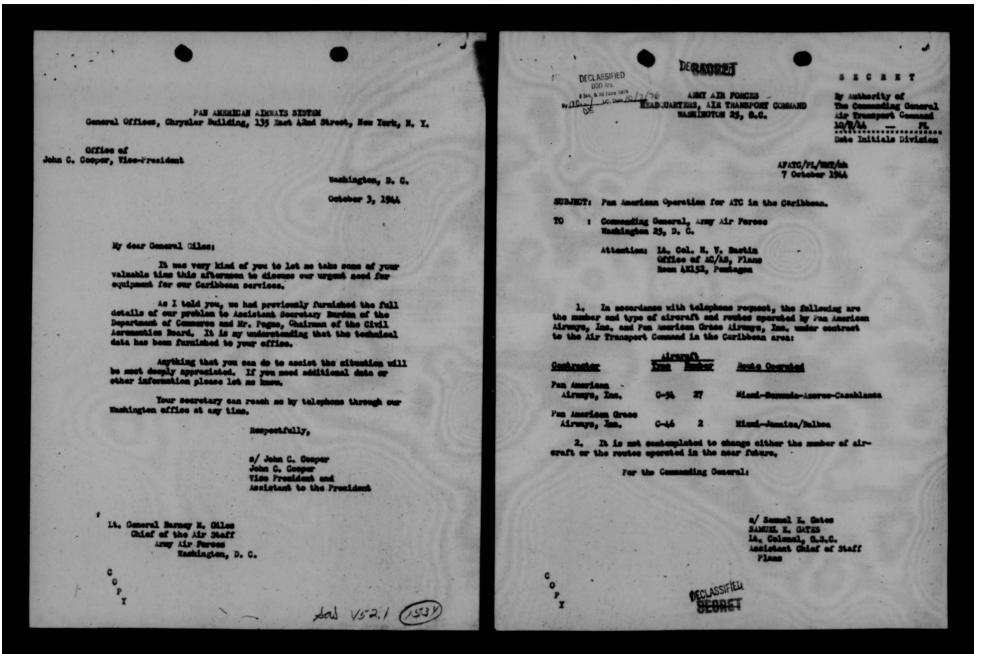


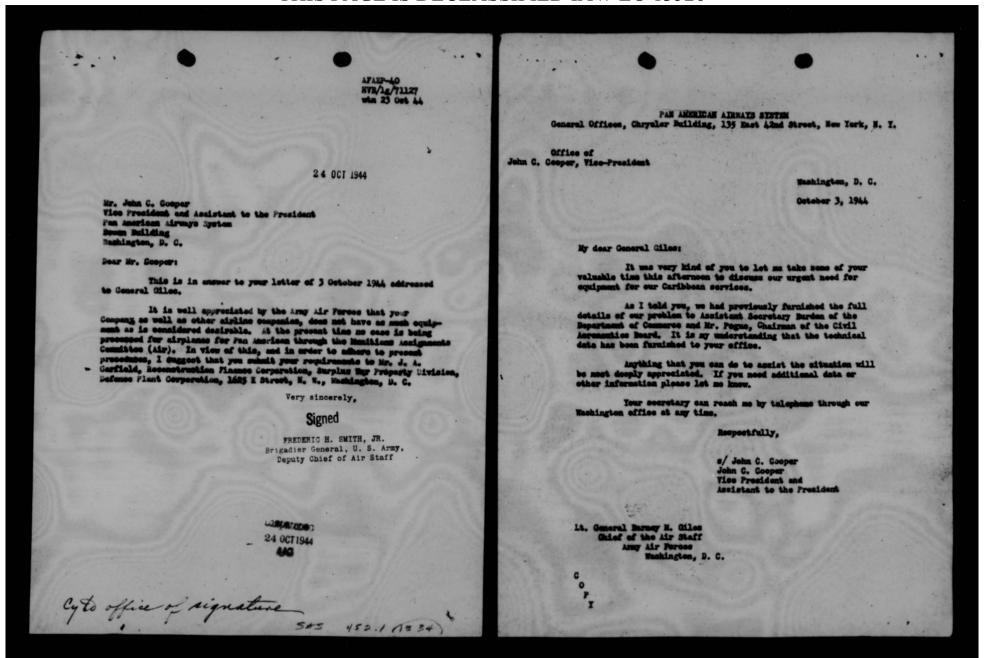
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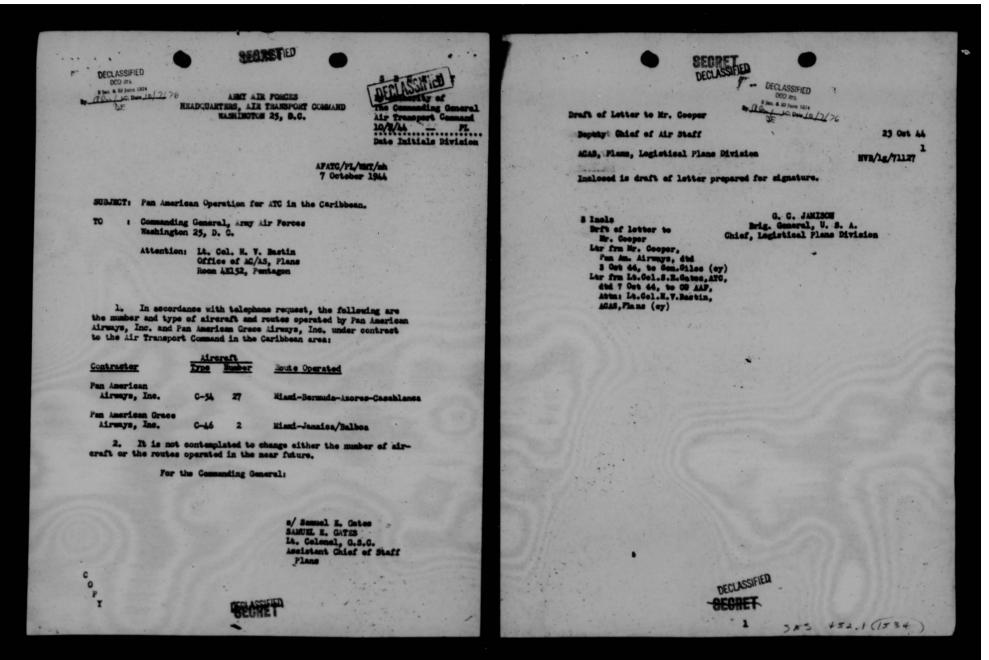


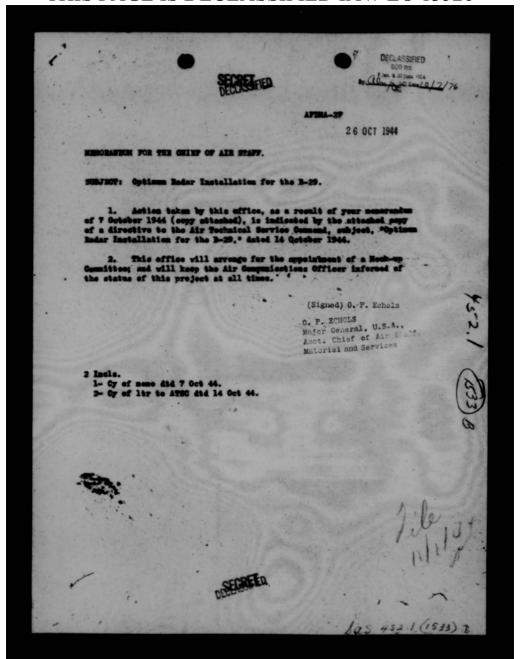


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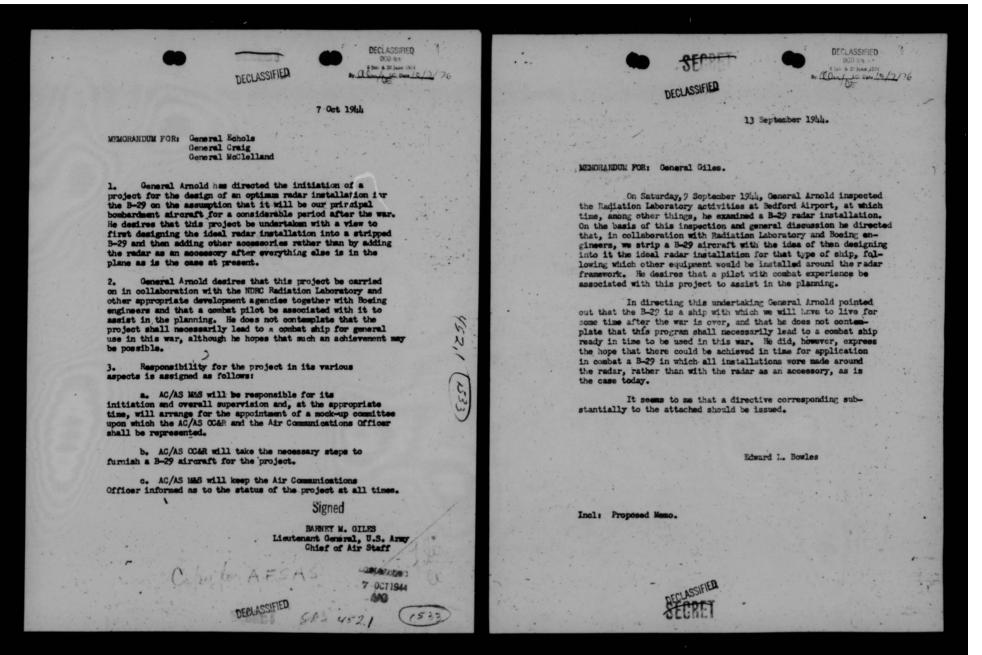








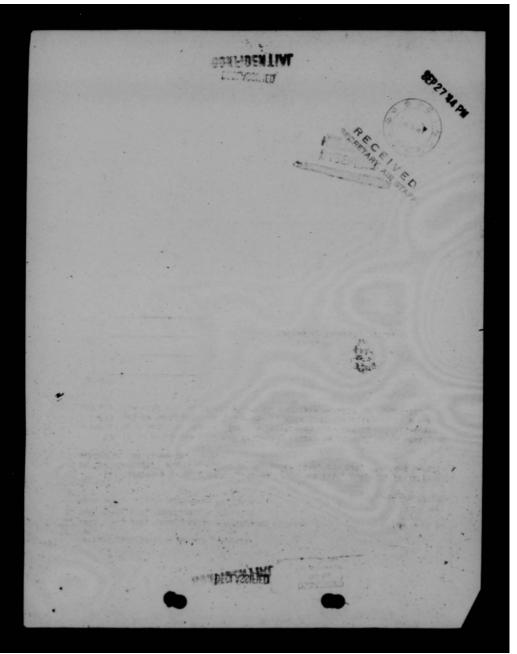
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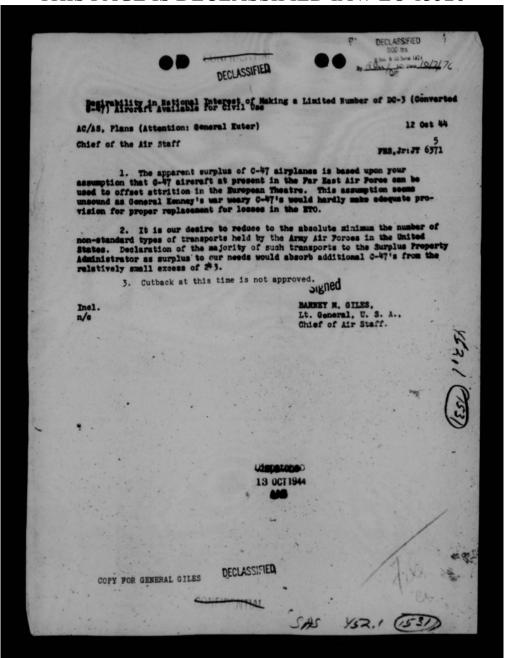
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Anch CAR DOR. Regularements Division	25 Sept 44 y/ber/71506
1. Reference is made to RaR, dated 18 August 1946, subject, " of NEX Aircraft," and RAR, dated 15 September 1946, subject, "Revise ention of HEX Aircraft."	dedification of Modifi-
2. It is requested that the following policy be adhered to in aircraft with both SEX and LAS for the Fourteenth Air Forces. AX/AN SCR-879 must be included. In other words, this dual installation in LAS airplane with the basic radar set changed from SCR-FIF to AX/AN	modifying FS-1 and a normal S-15.
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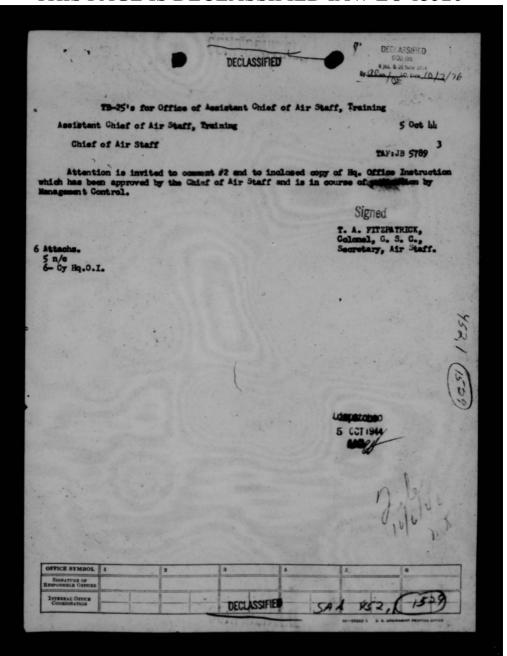
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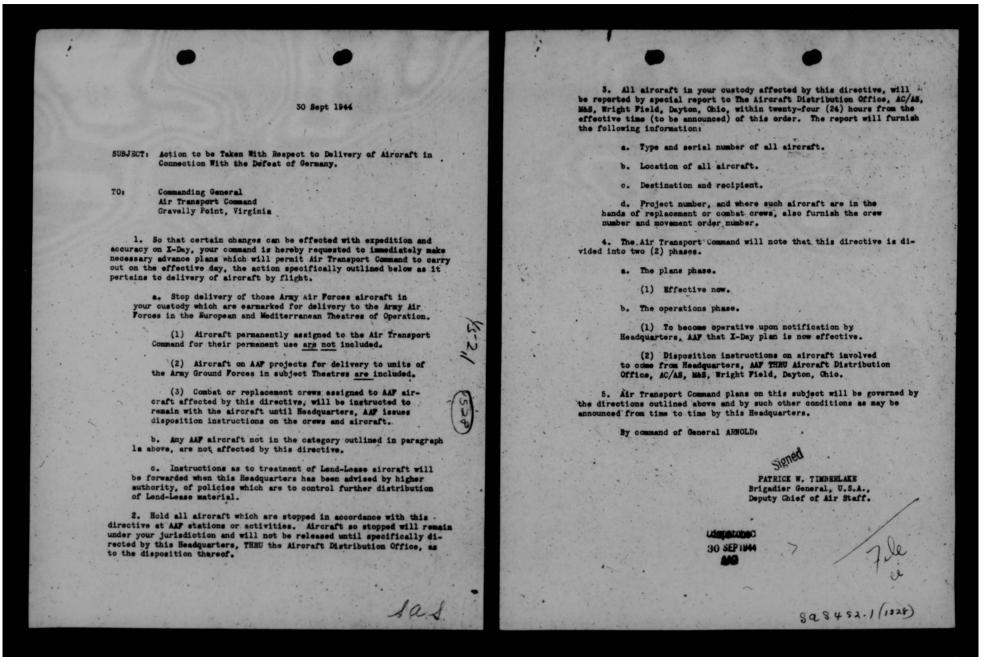
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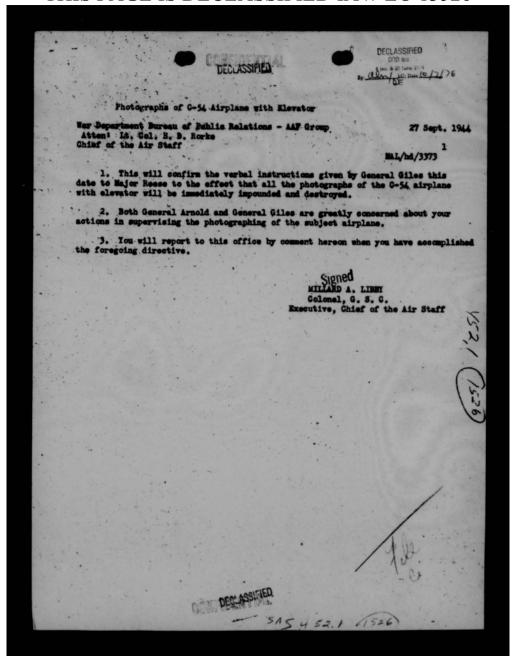




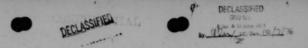
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Photographs of C-54 Airplane with Elevator

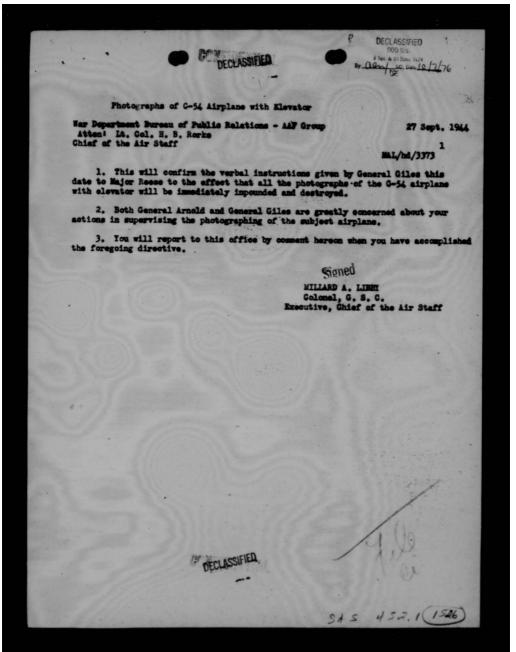
Chief of Air Staff ATTN: Colonel Millard A. Libby Air Forces Group, War Department Bureau of Public Relations 28 Sept. 1944

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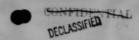
- The order given verbally by General Giles and restated in Paragraph 1 of basic communication has been complied with. The Pictorial Officer of this group certifies to the destruction of negatives and all existing prints by fire.
 - 2. The following facts are offered in explanation of the situation:
- a. The Special Assistant to the Commanding General of the Air Transport Command requested War Department Bureau of Public Relations to release a story about the special mission aircraft. The request was made following a personal conversation with Mr. Stephen T. Early, press relations secretary to the President, in which Mr. Early suggested that the subject airplane be given publicity as a special mission ship. Mr. Early suphasized that if the continuing operations of this airplane were publicized, it would constitute a truthful answer to the incorrect reports that it was constructed exclusively for Presidential use. Consequently, the release was made on transporting Madame Chiang Kai-Shek from Rio de Janiero to New York in this particular plane. This same release pointed out that the airplane had been used to take the Secretary of War to the European Theater of Operations and that it had been in continuing special mission operation. It also stated, with Mr. Early's approval, that the airplane was fitted with a loading elevator. Mr. Early is understood to have previously discussed release of information on this plane with the Director of the Bureau of Public Relations.
- b. News of the existance of the aircraft was followed by requests for interior photographs. The Review Branch of WDOPR stated that no security was involved and AFOTI advised ATC that no adverse policy then existed. As a further precaution to assure good taste in pictorial coverage, arrangements were made with ATC for a WDOPR photographer to make the pictures.
- c. Classification of "SECRET" was placed on the negatives and one set of prints pending coordination. These classified negatives and prints are the ones that were destroyed.
- 3. The press knows that this Special Mission aircraft exists and requests for interior photographs of it are still pending. In the event reconsideration is given the current decision, request is made that the undersigned be advised.

HAROLD B. RORKE, Lt. Colonel, Air Corps, Acting Assistant to Director for Army Air Forces.

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by Compact Date 1974

by Compact December 1974

December 1

Photographs of C-54 Airplane with Klevator

Ghief of Air Staff ATTN: Colonel Millard A. Libby Air Forces Group, War Department Bureau of Public Relations 28 Sept. 1944

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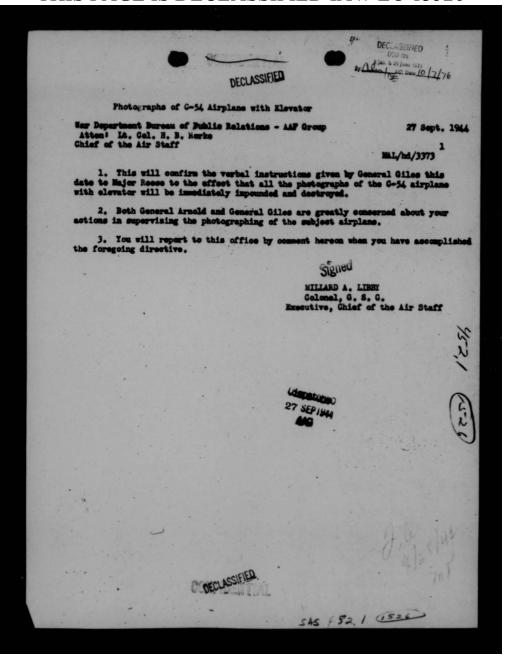
- The order given verbally by General Giles and restated in Paragraph 1 of basic communication has been complied with. The Pictorial Officer of this group certifies to the destruction of negatives and all existing prints by fire.
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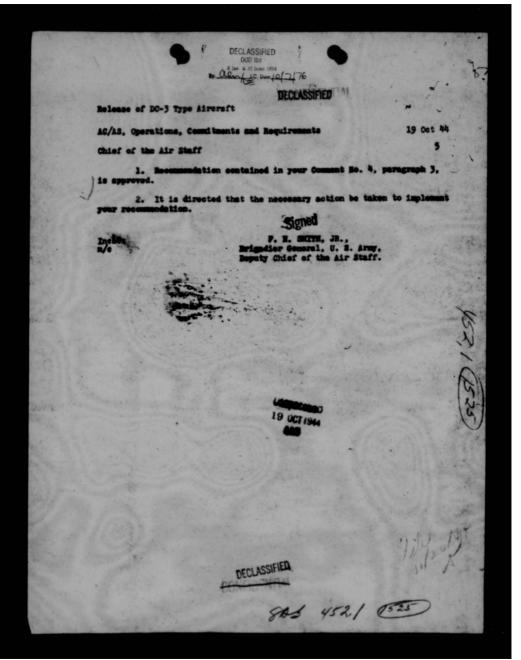
Signed

HAROLD B. RORKE, Lt. Colonel, Air Corps, Acting Assistant to Director for Army Air Forces.

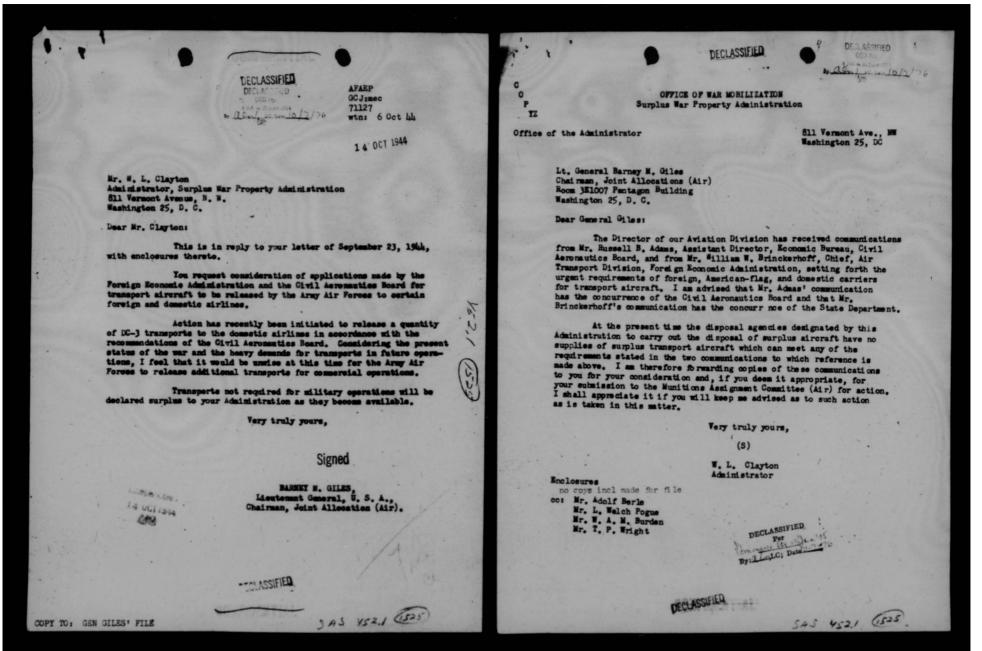
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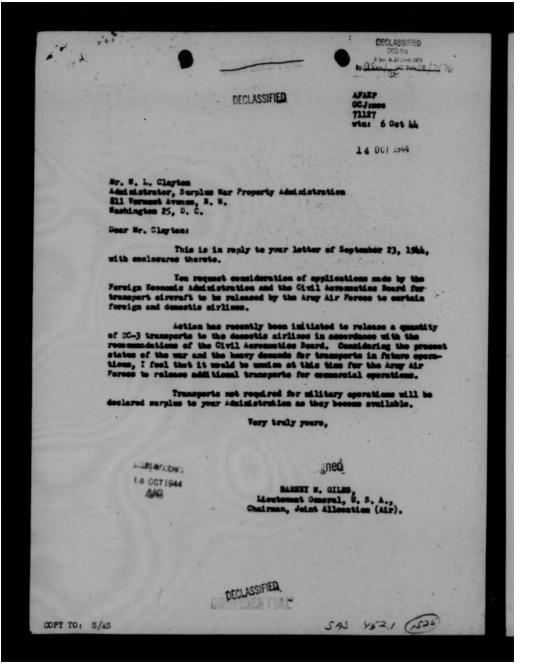
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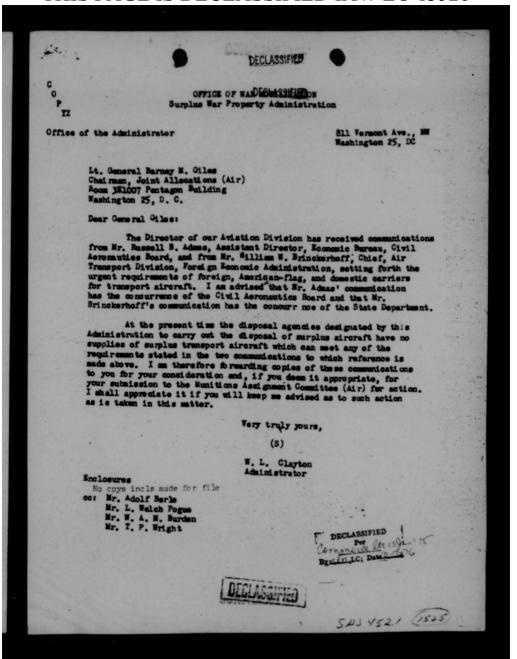


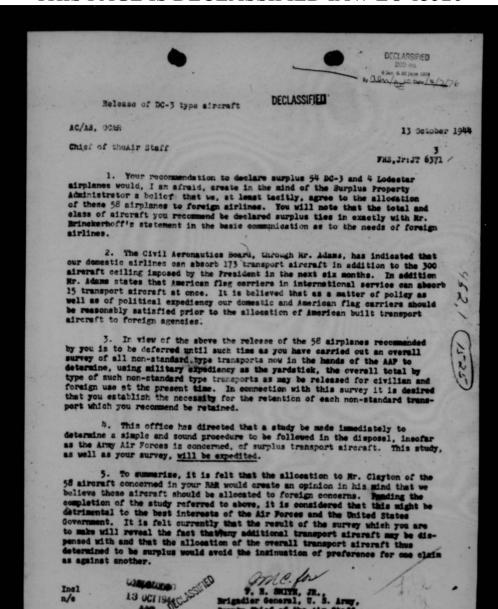


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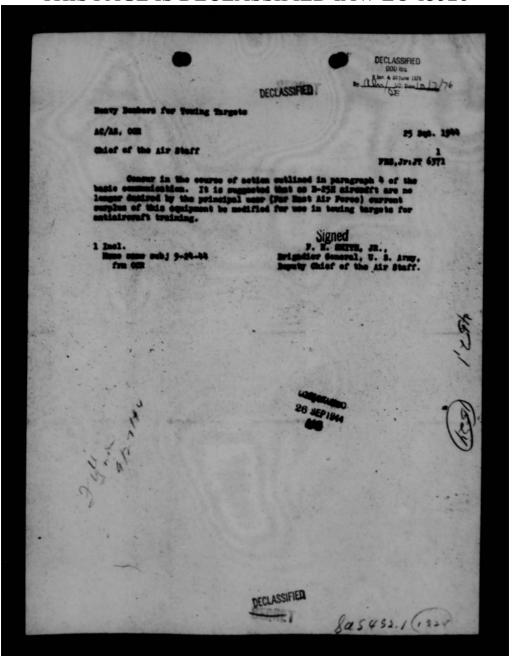




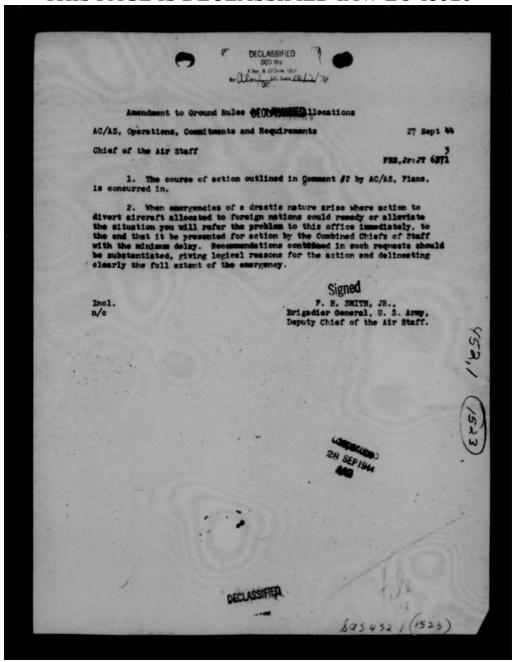


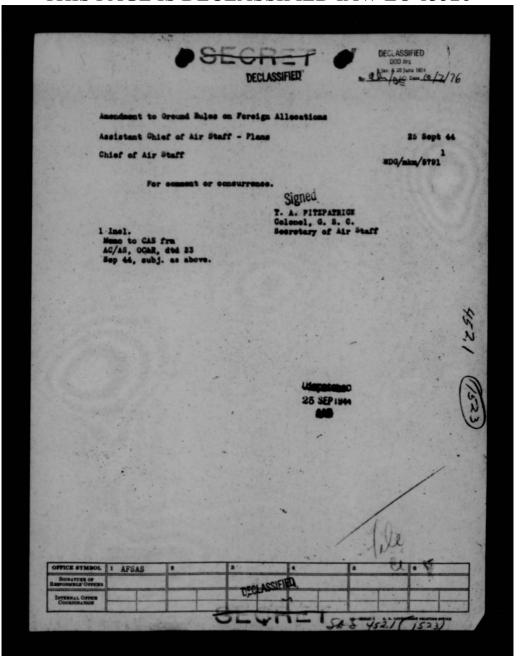


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APERQ/H 27 September 1944

MEMORATION FOR GENERAL CRAIG

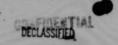
SUBJECT: New Developments

- In accordance with request stated in MAR dated 15 July 1944, above subject, the following information on experimental projects is herein transmitted for your information:
- a. Booing IB-29 (41-002): Installation of ducted cylinder baffles and pneumatic bemb doors has been completed. Operation of pneumatic bemb doors at 10,000 feet was as follows: At 170 pounds working pressure, 200 mph and 1/2° yaw, operation of the doors was satisfactory. It was possible to open the rear doors five times and close them four times with 1,500 pounds pressure in reservoir at start of test. Flights made during week to determine the heat available from the turbo for carburetor de-icing.
- b. Consolidated-Vultee IB-36: Mock-up inspection of specified radio and radar equipment for the second IB-36 sirplene has been held at the contractor's plant. A complete nose section of the airplane was constructed and included the addition of two "Berbette" mose turrets to supplement ferward protection. Because of the weight and poor serodynamics of this mose armament, the contractor prepared additional studies which were presented. The best arrangement utilizes a remotely controlled mose turret covering approximately a 60 degree cone. A partial mock-up covering radar operator's, mavigator's, and bembardier's positions predicated on use of the new mose turret was inspected and basic equipment was arranged. The contractor is new completing this se section to include the flight deck. Meny advantages are realised by the new arrangement such as excellent coordination between all crew members particularly bomberdier, mavigator, and radar stations; improved pilot's visibility and coordination with flight engineer; nose ment: excellent visibility for bombardier and nose gunner. While a considerable weight penalty will be involved, it is believed that the resulting improvements in the airplane are justified. Upon completion of studies and mock-up, a recheck of the mock-up will be made.

A conference has been scheduled at Wright Field on 4 October at which time representatives of Consolidated-Vultee, Morthrop and Fratt and Whitney will be present to discuss R-4360 engine cooling and fan de-

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sign. Data obtained during fan test program will be reviewed and decisions are to be made regarding fan and diffuser configuration to be used for first flights of this airplane.

- e. <u>Neurlas IB-42</u>: He flights have been made on He. 1 sirplane since 16 august awaiting redesign landing gear rotating link parts. Three Mights were made in the He. 2 sirplane during the week ending 16 September.
- d. Dourlas XB-45: The tailpipe constructed for test at General Electric will be delivered in the near future.
- e. <u>North American ID-45</u>: A conference is scheduled for 28 September to determine the detail military characteristics for this class of airplane. Hembers of O.C. & R., M & S., and A.T.S.C. will be present.
- f. Republic FF-72: Rework on No. 1 airplane to agree with production version is approximately 60% complete. On No. 2 airplane, it was found that the two-stage engine was not satisfactory for installation and the latest information indicates it will be about October 9 before another engine is available.
- 6. Fisher Bedy IP-75: Brief official AAF performance tests on He.'l production airplane have been completed. This airplane has the increased area stabilizer with end plates and is being delivered to Eglin Field.
- h. Borth American IP-82: Delivery schedule calls for the first IP-82 airplane to be completed in June, 1945. Contract has been amended to call for same model specification to cover all four airplanes. Delivery schedule for IP-82A airplanes is January and February 1946.
- i. Pairshild NO-82: The first article on this contract has been flown approximately six hours but is now in the shope being prepared for an engineering inspection to be conducted 2 October 1944 at the Contractor's plant. Tentative arrangements call for a demonstration of the carge leading and unleading features of this sirplane in Washington approximately 1 November 1944.
- j. 3350-21 (Wright); After 8-1/2 hours running at 2500 H.P. dry, an intake valve spring broke, comeing failure of the engine. This engine has 297 hrs running, approximately 100 hours at 2200 H.P. or ever. A new engine will be installed for 2800 H.P. running after a 27 hour test on an engine with chrome plated barrels.
- k. 2-4360-3 to -11 (PAN): The type test at Pratt & thitney was completed leaving the front intermediate bearing failure at 145 hours as the only indicated weakness during the test. One engine which has completed approximately 50 hours at 3600 H.P. will be given a 100 hour everlead test.

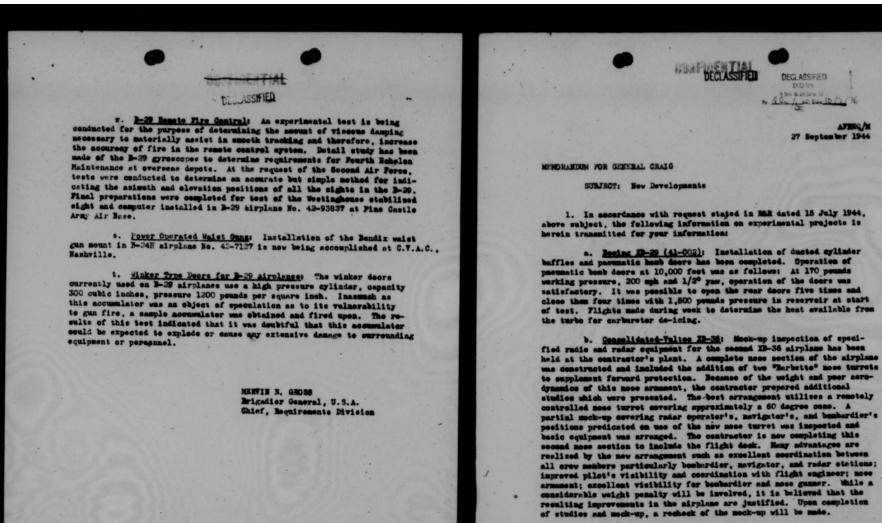
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War Emergency Rating testing with water injection will be conducted en another engine. The single Cylinder engines have run 20,600 hours, the single rew seven cylinder engine 1,800 hours, and the multi-cylinder engines 9,900 hours. The fan test at wright Field is new under way and completed, variable blade angle fan has been tested and ground cooling fan installed for test. Mounts for the dynamometer R-4360-9T engine have been received and installed and the engine has been changed from dual to single retation reduction gear.

- 1. Y-1650-9 (Paskard Bi-145M); Packard authorized to proceed with five engines with carbureter which will be the Y-1650-9, and two sets of fuel injection parts to convert V-1650-9 to V-1650-11, making the Bolls-Royce Bi-165K engine. Three Y-1650-19 engines incorporating a hydraulic supercharger drive are being purchased and finel design mearing completion.
- m. <u>Y-3420-17 (Alliabn)</u>: Engine has 150 hours on the model test and dives completed and engine being inspected. Examination shows that satisfactory and engine rebuilt for 30 hours at 3000 H.P. take-off and military ratings and 30% installed on stand.
- n. V-1710-65 (Alliann): Engine with complete unter injection system is 80% installed on a torque stand for checking the rapid power change and fluctuations when unter injection is used. A bisulated airplane installation is being utilised. On high power running (75°) trouble experienced with intake plug magnete condensor, cousing plug failures. Engine removed from stand because of plug parts in engine. How engine being installed.
- e. <u>Fighter Pick-Un</u>: Personnel from this Laboratory have returned from Flight Test Base. Murec, California, and report that pick-ups of a P-51 airplane were reasonably successful using a C-47 and B-17 Airplane. Tests with the B-25 Airplane were unsuccessful as contact speeds were found to be too high. A great deal more work on this project is necessary before it may be considered completed.
- p. Three Axis Flight Indicator (Contact Picture Flight Indicator):
 As a result of a directive from the Requirements Division AS/AS OGAR to
 develop 300 three axis flight indicators for service test as a medification
 of the Havy invention known as project 6 H, a representative of this office
 vill visit the Buream of Assenautics in Washington D.C. to study the Havy's
 model.
- q. A-10 Automatic Pilot: Satisfactory preliminary tests of the A-10 Automatic Pilot in a F-47D and a B-17F Airplane have been completed. Punctional tests at Eglin Field on the F-47D installation will begin approximately 25 September 1944 and on the B-17F installation 9 October 1944.

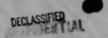
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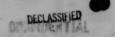
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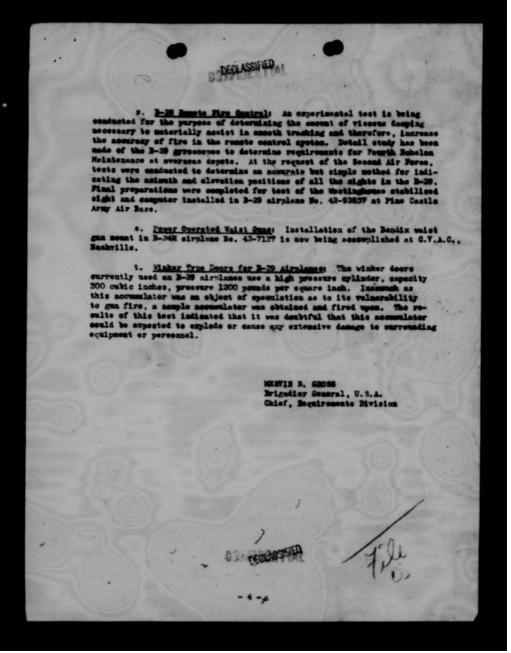
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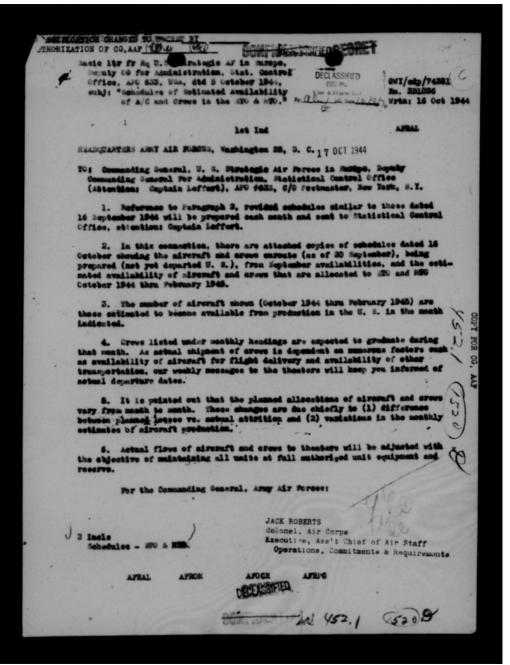


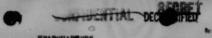
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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES STRATEGIC AIR FORCES IN MUROPE
DEPUTY COMMANDING GENERAL FOR ADMINISTRATION
STATISTICAL CONTROL OFFICE

APO 633, U. S. Army 5 October 1944.

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SUBJECT: Schedules of Retinated Availability of Aircraft and Grees in the ETO and MEO.

Commanding General, Headquarters, Army Air Perces.

Attn: AC/AS Operations, Commitments and Requirements, Col.

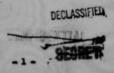
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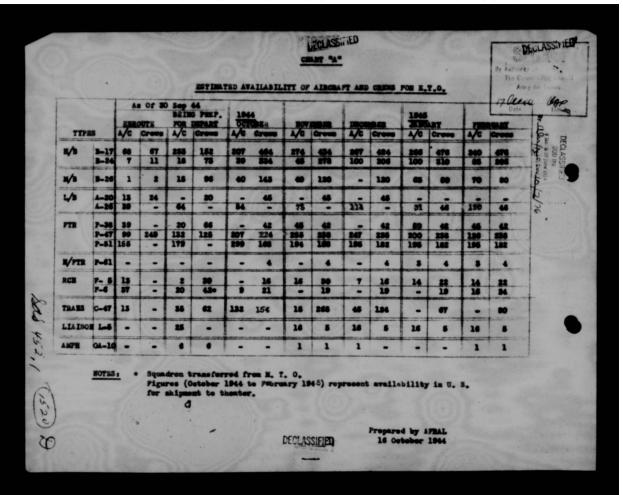
1. Receipt is acknowledged with appreciation of the schedules dated 16 September 1944 (a) showing the estimated availability of aircraft and crows for EEO and (b) showing estimated availability to MEO.

2. These schedules are invaluable to this Headquarters for planning purposes and inasmed as they are prepared monthly by your office, it would be further appreciated if we were put on repeated distribution for the monthly schedules when they are prepared. Please continue to send them to the attention of the Statistical Centrel Office, Captain Leffert.

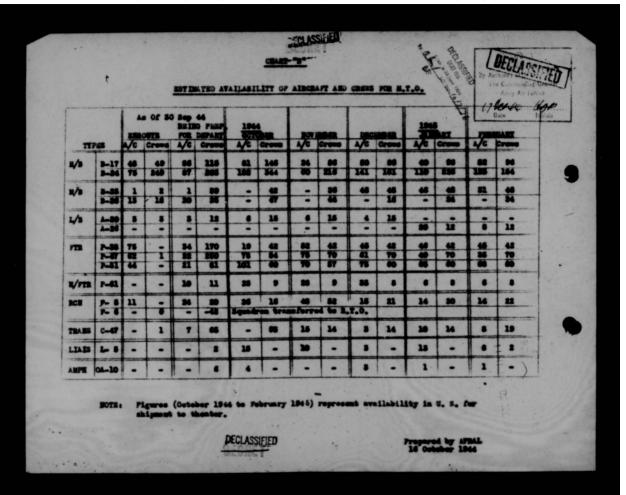
For the Deputy Commanding General for Administration;

JAMONE PRESTOR
Colonel, A. Q.
Chief, Statistical Control Office.

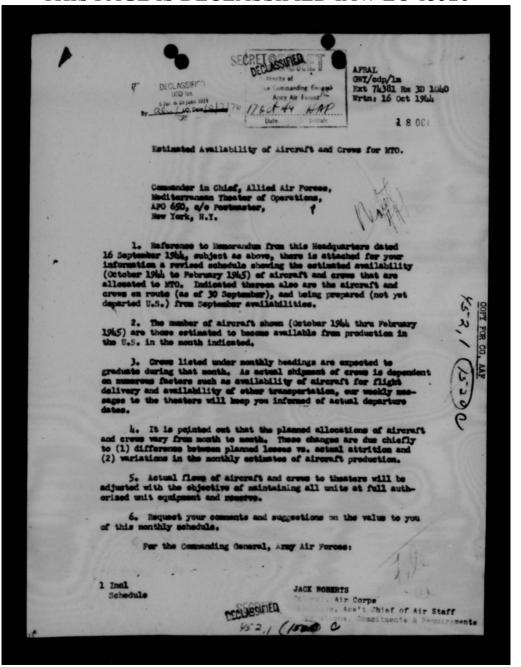


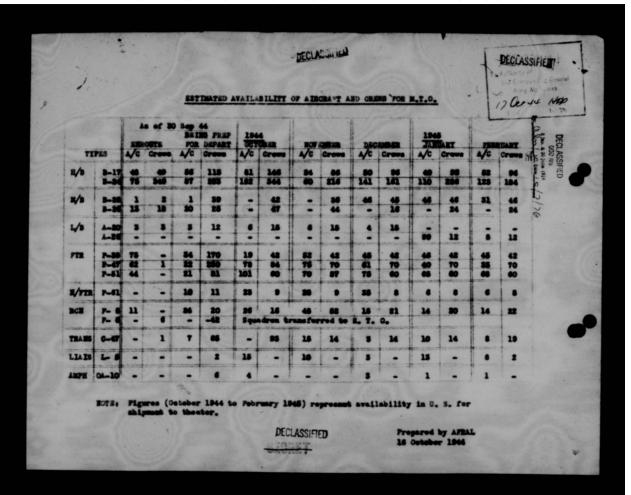


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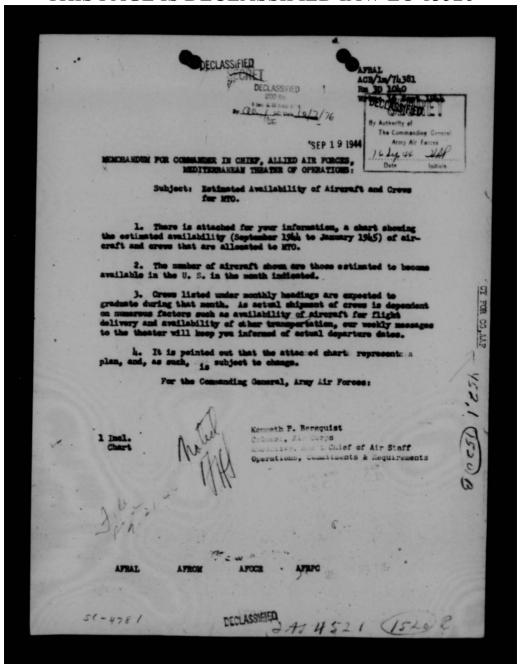


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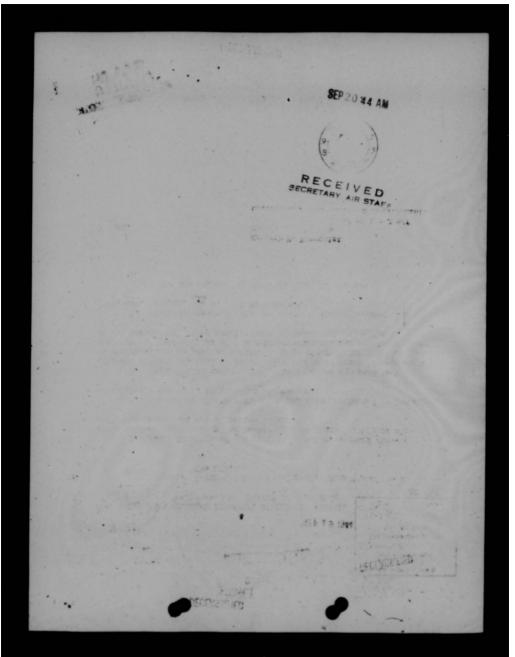


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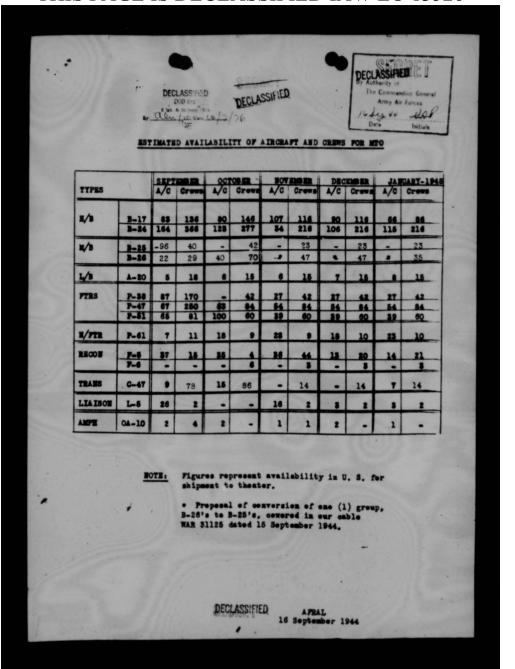


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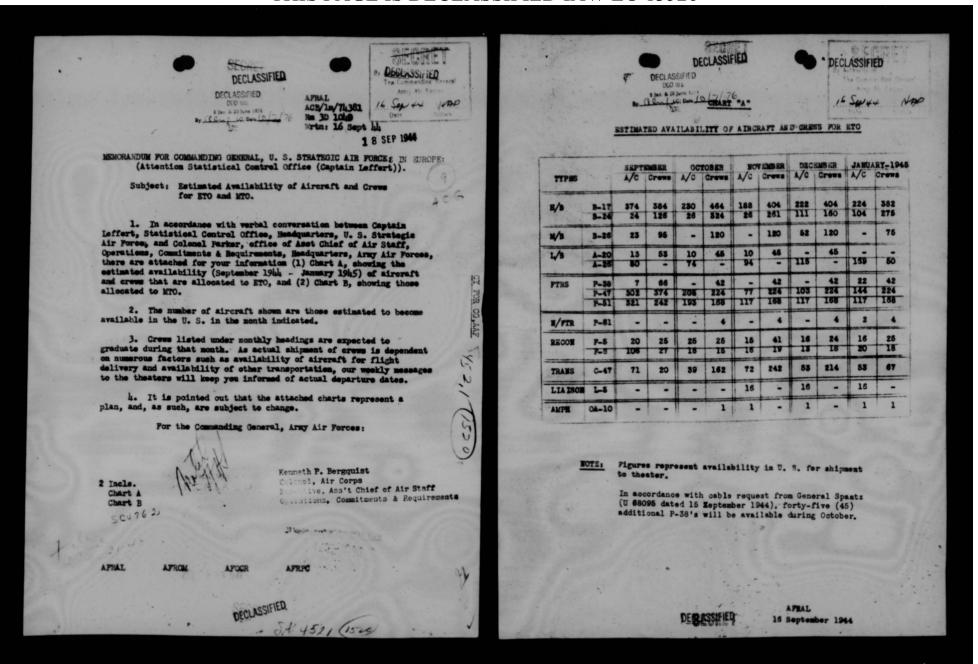
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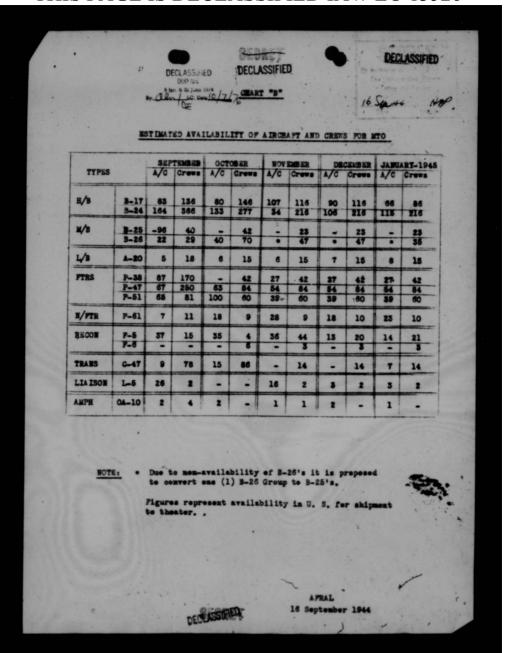


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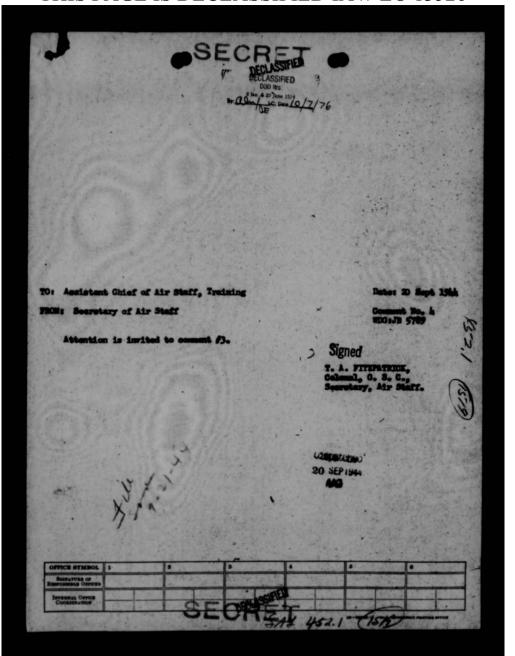


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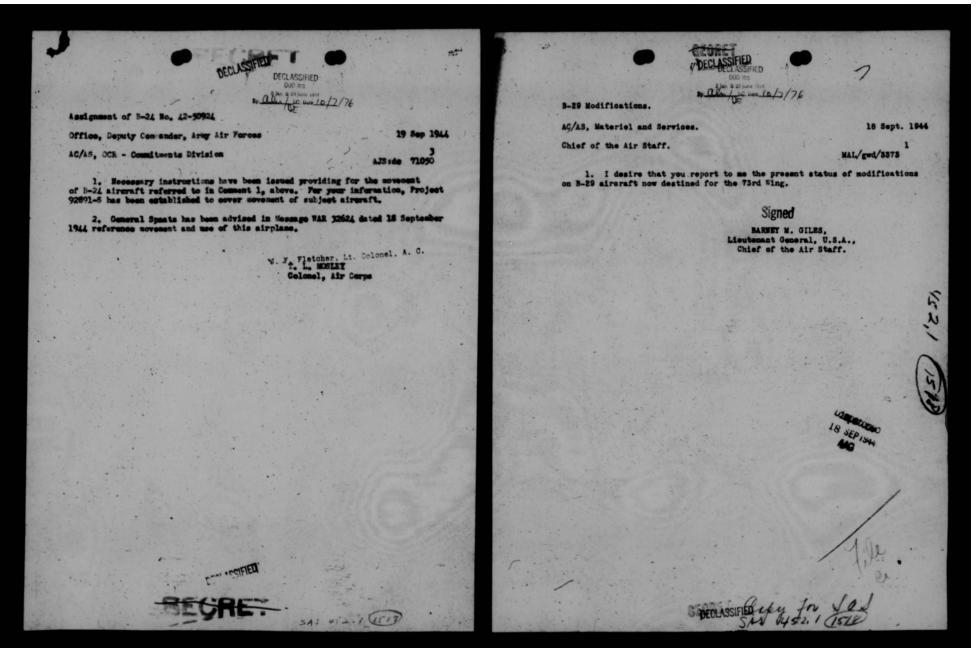




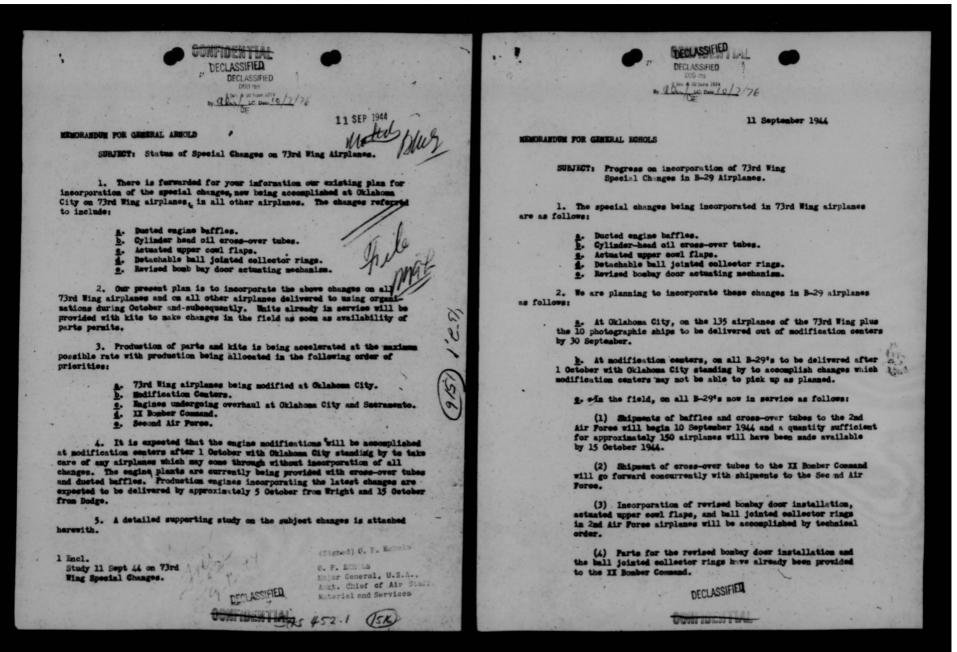
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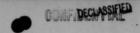


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MEMORANDUM POR GENERAL ECHOLS

11 September 1944

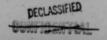
- 3. Production engines will be provided with ducted baffles and crossover tubes beginning approximately 5 October from Wright and 15 October from
 Dodge. In the meantime, Oklahoma City is reworking engines coming for overhaul.
 Cross-over tubes are being produced by Oklahoma City Air Depot at the rate of 32
 engine sets per day to implement the supply kits from the engine manufacturers.
- 4. As of this date, Oklahoma City has received the following number of airplane sets of subject kits for the 65 B-29's delivered out of modification centers to the depot to date:

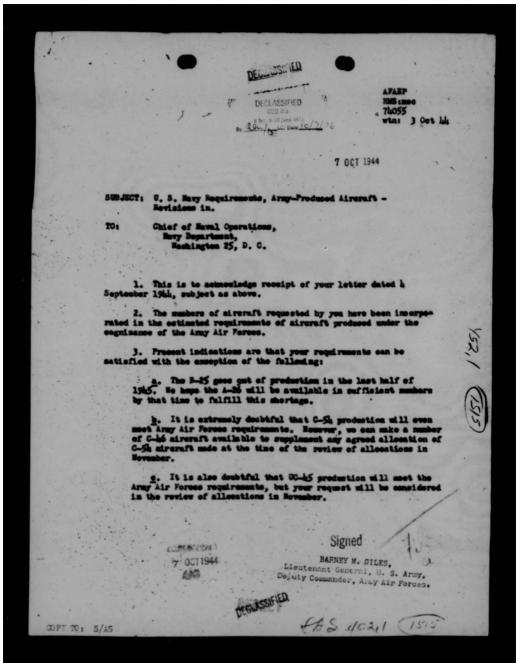
 - b. 126 upper coul flaps
 c. 128 front collector rings
 d. 123 snap question

 - 119 cross-over tubes 600 speeder springs
- 5. The requirements and planned allocations of available parts and kits are shown in the attached five tables.

C. S. IRVINE, Colonel, Air Gorps, Chief, Modification Division, Office, AC/AS, Materiel & Services.

5 Bacls. Cross-over tube allocation sched. Baffle allocation sched. Cowl flap allocation sched. Ball joint allocation sched. Bomb door kit allocation sched.





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4 Sep 1944

Prom:

Chief of Naval Operations.

Commanding General, U. S. Army Air Porces.

SUBJECT: U. S. Havy Requirements, Army-Produced Aircraft Revisions in.

1. Revisions have been completed in the Naval Air Program which reflect changes demanded by recent operational experience. No further changes are anticipated upon the termination of hostilities in the ETO, as the result of this consideration.

 No changes are desired in allocations heretofore established for the remainder of 1944.

3. 1945 requirements are listed below. For convenience, previously established tentative allocations are given, together with requested changes. The two halves of one year are treated separately since past precedent calls for firm allocations for the first half of the year and tentative figures for the last half.

(a) B-24

let Helf 2nd Har 1945
Jan Peb Mar Apr May Jun Total Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Total Total

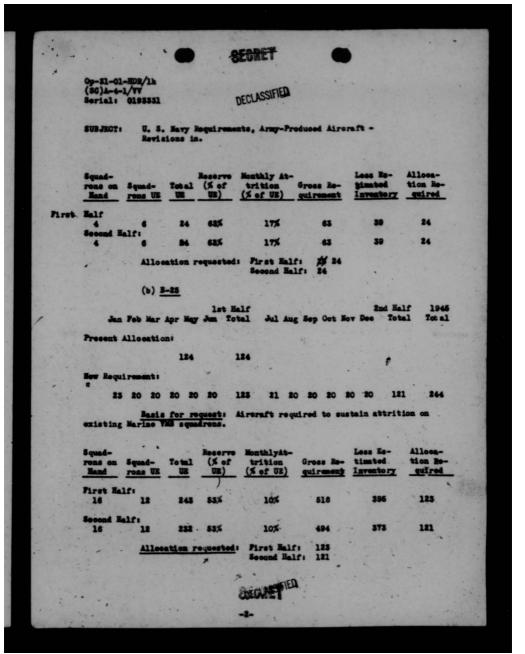
Present Allocation, (Resently Revised):

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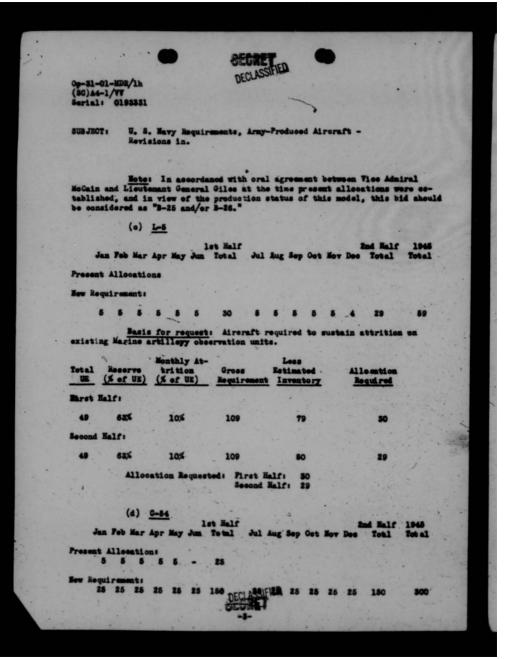
New Requirements

Basis for request: Aircraft required to sustain attrition on existing photographic squadrons. B-24 required due to altitude limitations of F947-2.

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SUBJECT:

U. S. Havy Requirements, Army-Produced Aircraft -

Basis for request: New requirement as shown provides for revised Maval Air Imnesport Service complement of 205 place (164 operating, 41 supporting spares) and for a total of 189 planes (111 operating, 28 supporting spares) for assignment other than to MATO. In the latter category a total of 36 operating planes are set up for 6 existing Bracuation Squadrons, 66 operating planes for 4 existing Marine Transport Squadrons, and 10 operating planes for special assignments. While squadrons concerned are now in commission (operating with less decirable equipment) and the meed exists at the present time for the major portion of requirements shown, it is relationed that the maximum production of the C-64 type will not permit the attainment of full AAF and Mavy program requirements for a considerable period. The schedule listed above is based upon attainment of full Mavy program level by 31 December 1945. Present production schedules call for a total production of C-54s in 1945 as follows:

Jan Peb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Total 86 91 104 110 117 121 127 134 135 135 135 135 1450

In order to effect a fair distribution of this production and to permit concurrent attainment of full program level by the AAF and the Mavy, it is proposed that the Mavy be allocated 20% of the monthly production of C-54s throughout 1945, and that the remaining 80% be allocated to the AAF.

Allocation requested: First Half: 20% of monthly production.

(e) C-46

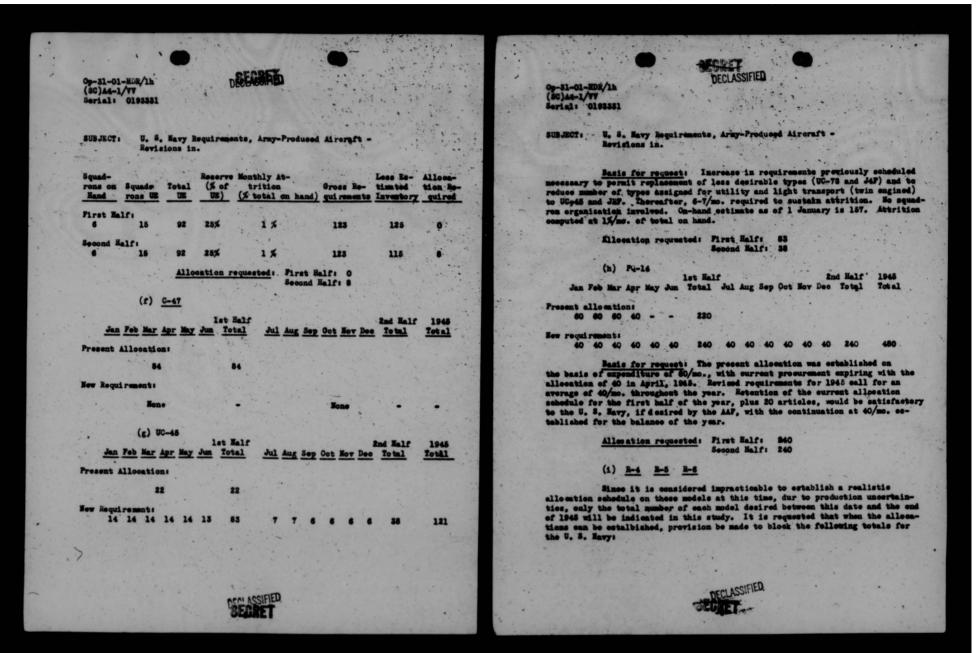
Jan. Peb Mar Apr May Jun Total Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Total Total

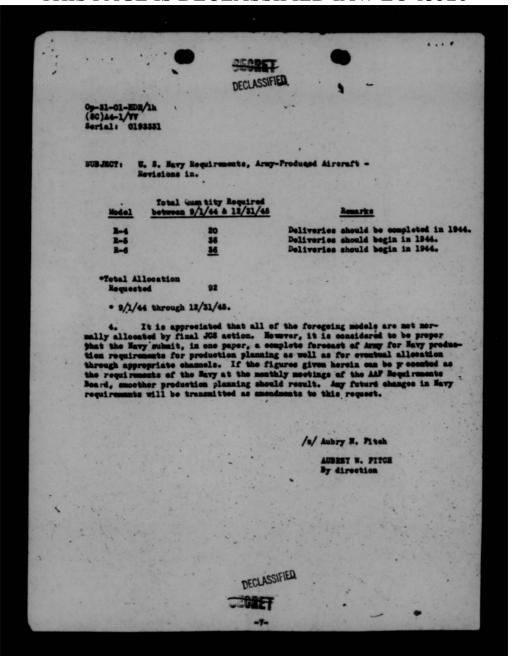
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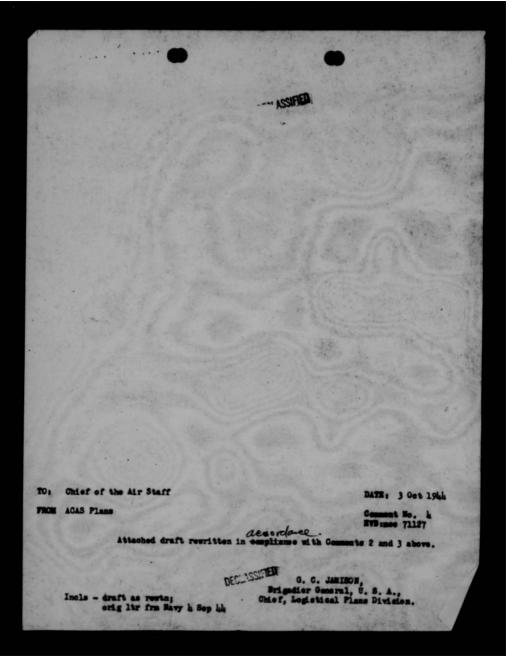
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Basis for request: Aircraft required to sustain attrition on existing Marine transport squadrons.

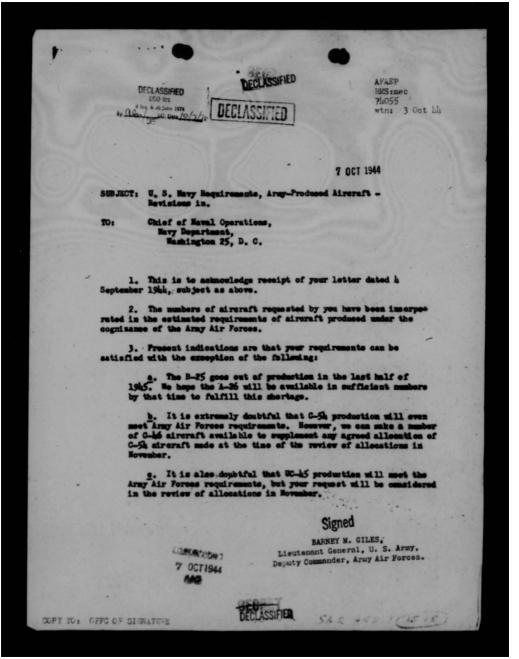
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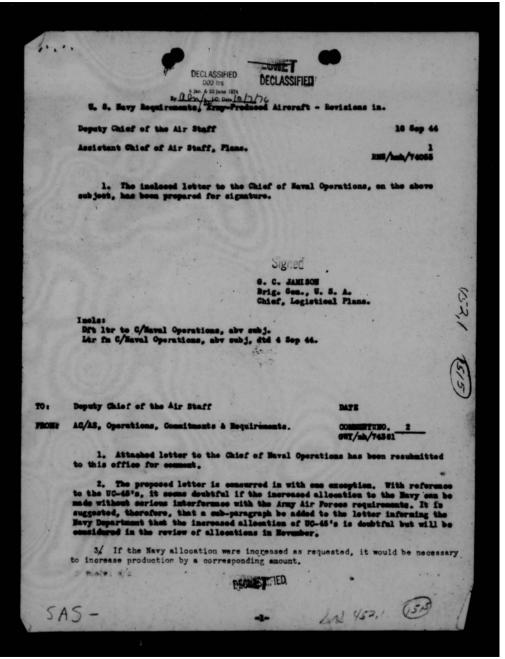


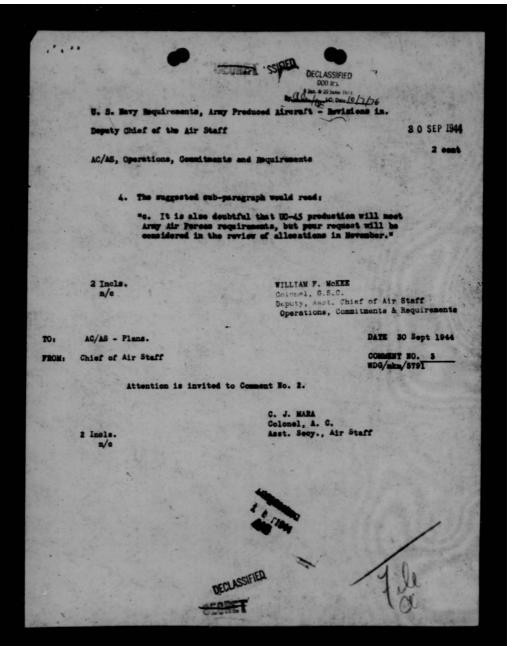




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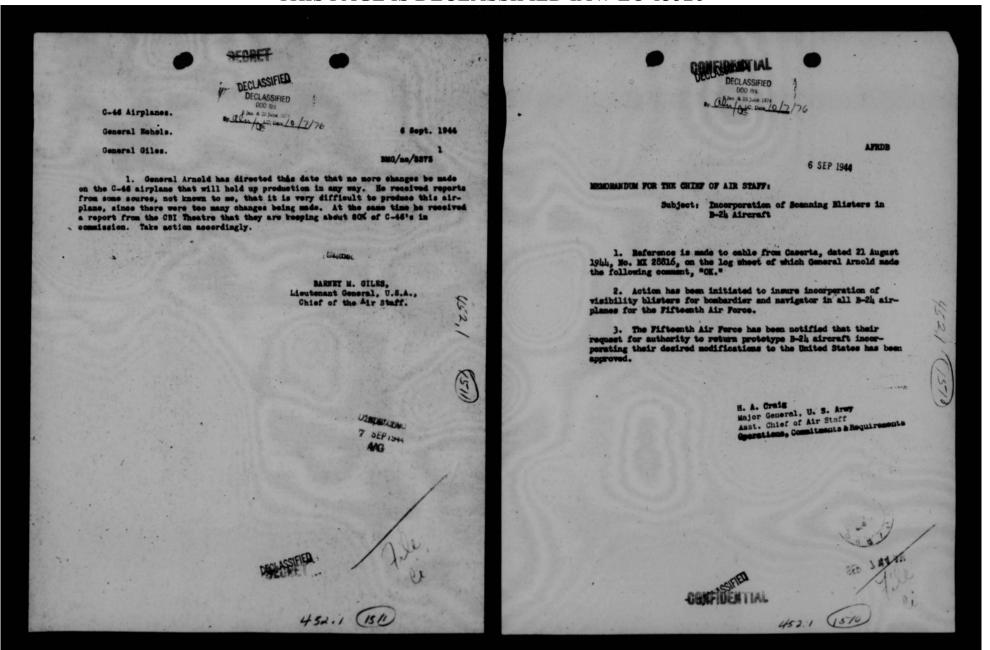


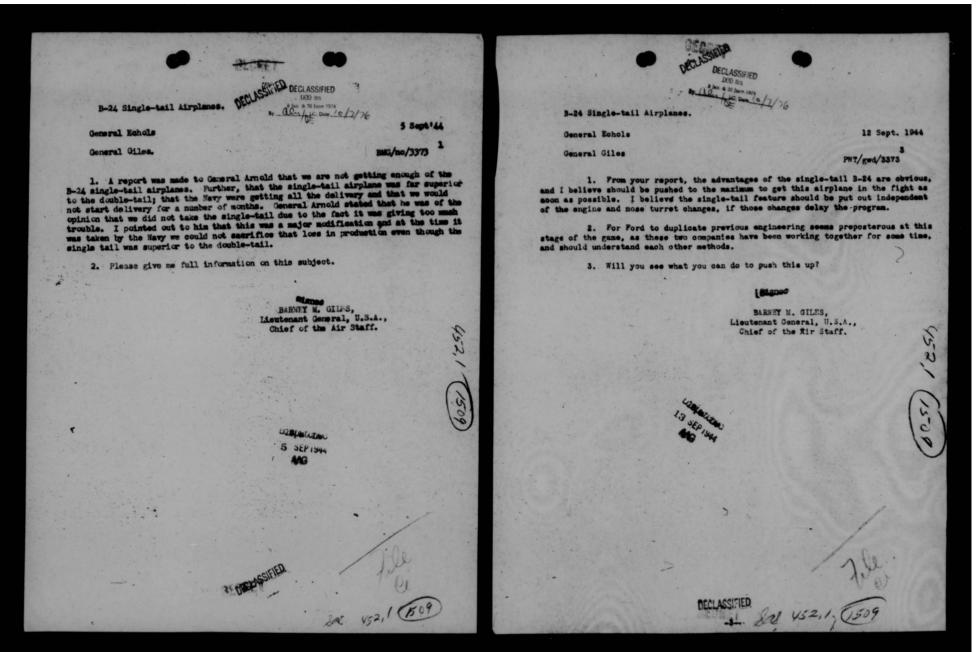




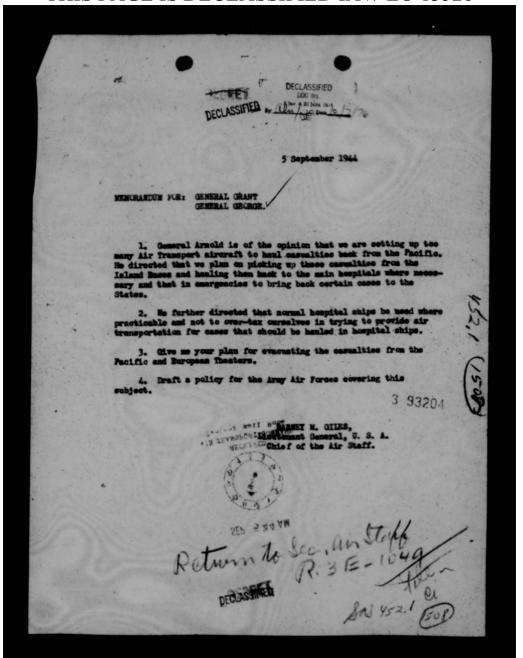
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	Fr. O. On Joseph 1974 Fr. O. On Joseph 1974 Test of Emerson 128 Ball Rose Turret	in B-2k Type Airplane, AAF Board Proj. (N-5)/4	Declassified Doo its. B-29 Airplanes. Bran a 20 June 1974 B-29 Airplanes.	
	Asst C/AS, MAS	SEP 2 1944	General Echols.	6 Sept. 1944
	Asst C/AS, OCR	Capt Wichehl/mlj/2960	General Giles.	BMG/ng/5878
	The test report pertaining to Emerson 126 ball turnet in the nose of B-2h aircraft has been reviewed by this office. The previsions contained in paragraphs 3 and h of the subject report are approved, and it is requested that prior to the acceptance of production turnets for installation in B-2hK aircraft, that the modifications desmad necessary in paragraph hs, 1 through 8, be incorporated into the turnet wherever possible. Production of the turnet should not be delayed for the installation of these items, but all of the subject modifications are to be incorporated as soon as is possible.		1. General Arnold wants you to have prepared, for his signature, a letter to all Commands and Bases using B-29 airplanes, stating briefly what action has been taken to make this airplane safer for operations. Believe that you should include in this letter detailed items that were involved in cooling the engines. The main purpose of this letter is to let the Service know that every thing possible is being done to produce more B-29's and better B-29's. 2. Suggest you prepare a draft and I will get General Arnold's O.K.	
	1 Incl Avey w/d		prior to final preparation of the letters. Would like the next day or two.	to have this draft within
	Bomb Br	H. A. Craig	- Anima	
	A/C Sec	Major General, U. S. Army Asst. Chief of Air Staff Operations. Committee Com	BARNEY M. Lieutenant Gene	ral, U.S.A., N
	APREC	Operations, Commitments & Requirements	Chief of the	Air Staff.
		(Jol)	The state of the s	8/2
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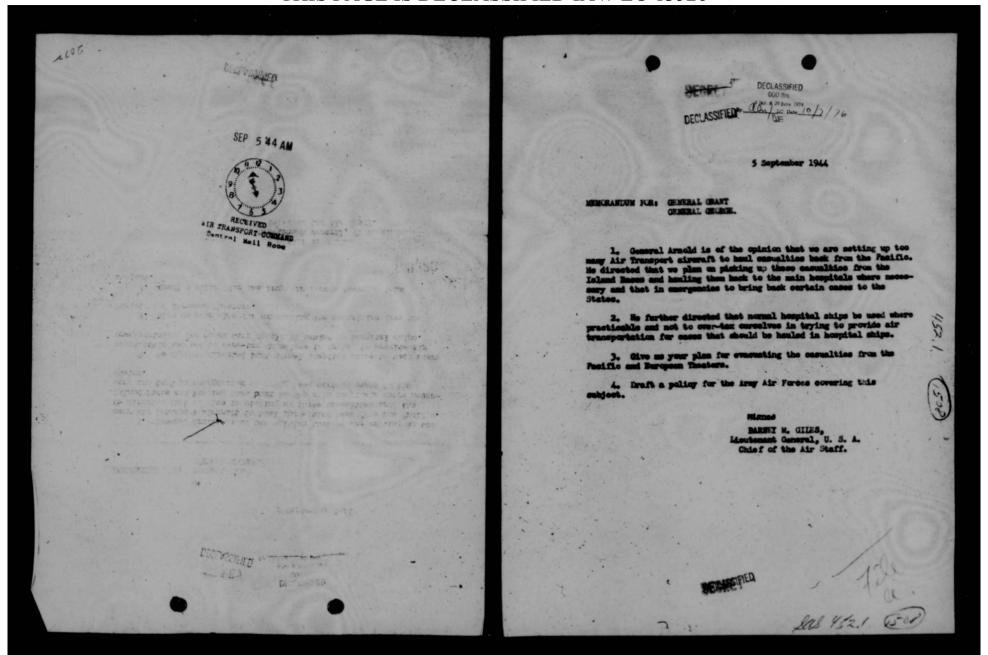




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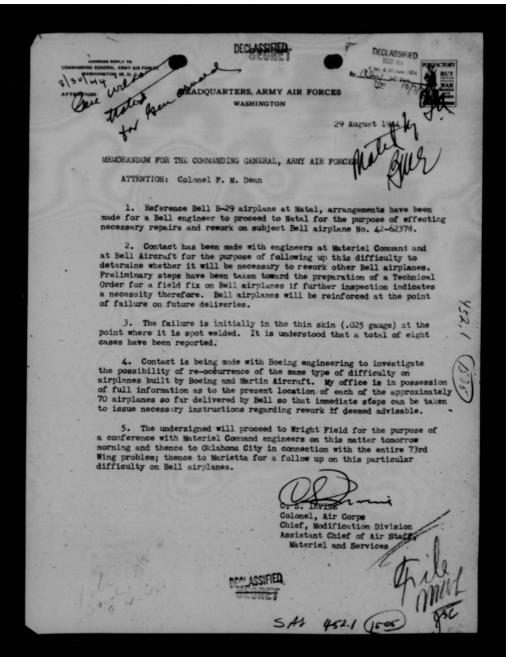


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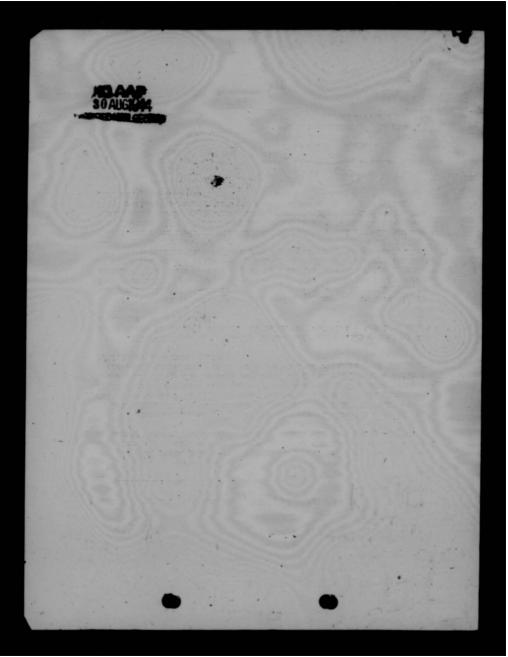


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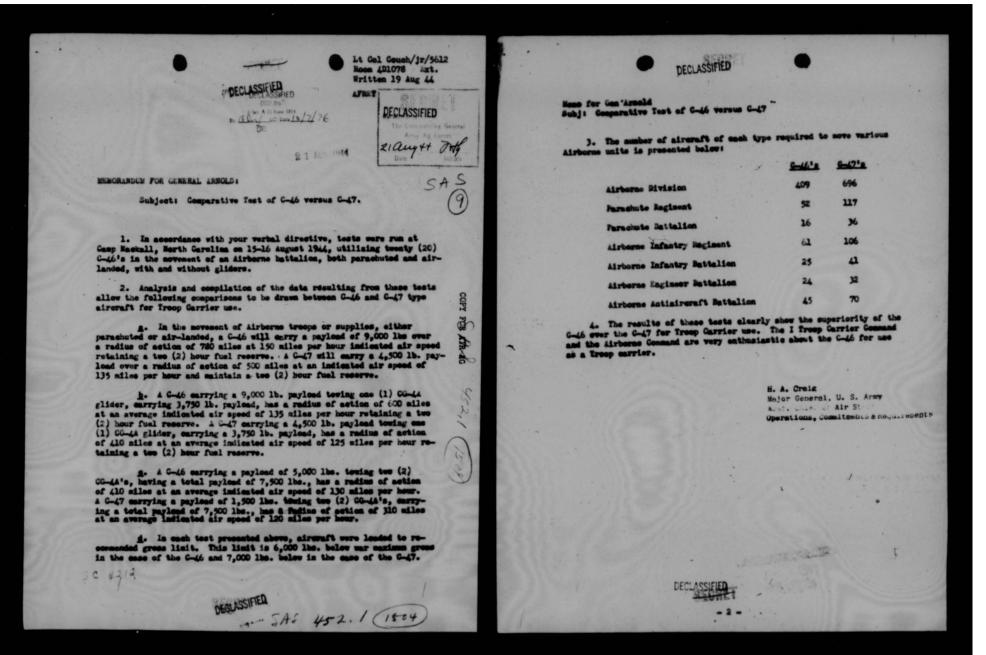
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het	by AS no a super out of 1/2/76 allation of the SAC-7 Tail Turnet in D-2, Aircref	DAS
	C/AS, M.S. Materiel Division, Production Branch	
	C/AS, OCR, Requirements Division	M6 28 MM
	420, 000, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 1	Capt Michehl/alj/2960
of t	 Representatives of this office on a recent viscted and operated the SAC-7 tail turnet which is Dash 5 turnet. This turnet weights 2600 pounds at, and it is the consensus of opinion both of this map personnel that the subject turnet is much betterey and fire power standpoint to installation in is the Ball power boost meant. 	s less than the standard is affice and the unteriol
not l	2. In view of the above, it is requested that is all the SAC-7 tail turret in all combat aircraft. So fitted with the Dash 7 turret until they are a criment to do so without interfering with the insteat aircraft. These turrets and the aircraft when be placarded to indicate that a saving in weight, and that the weight and balance figures have be use to do this will result in considerable confusionally the subject turret is identical with the Date.	mileble in quentities allation thereof in on they are installed of 260 pounds has been
has t	3. In the swent that progress on the Ball power- reached the point of installation in B-ds aircraft be continued until such time that the Dack 7 to	boost or hand held gums t, it is requested that tret can be installed.
the !	h. It is requested that this office be informed initial installation of the Dash 7 turret.	of the expected date of
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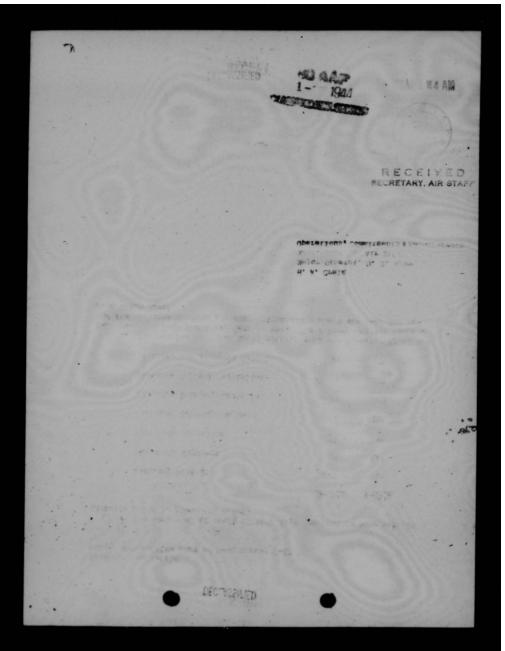
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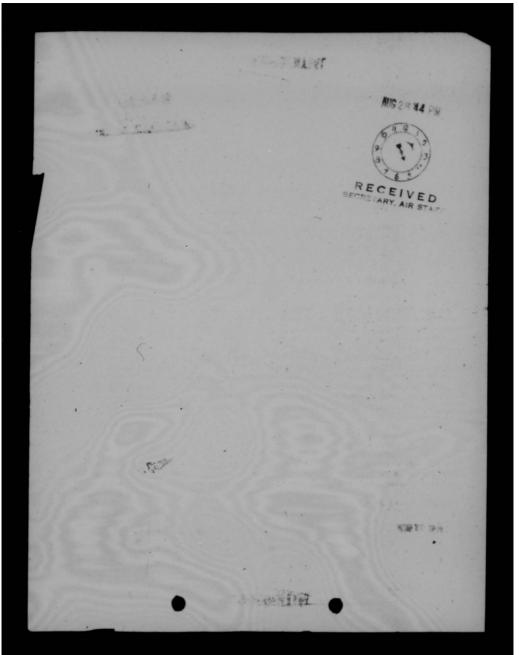
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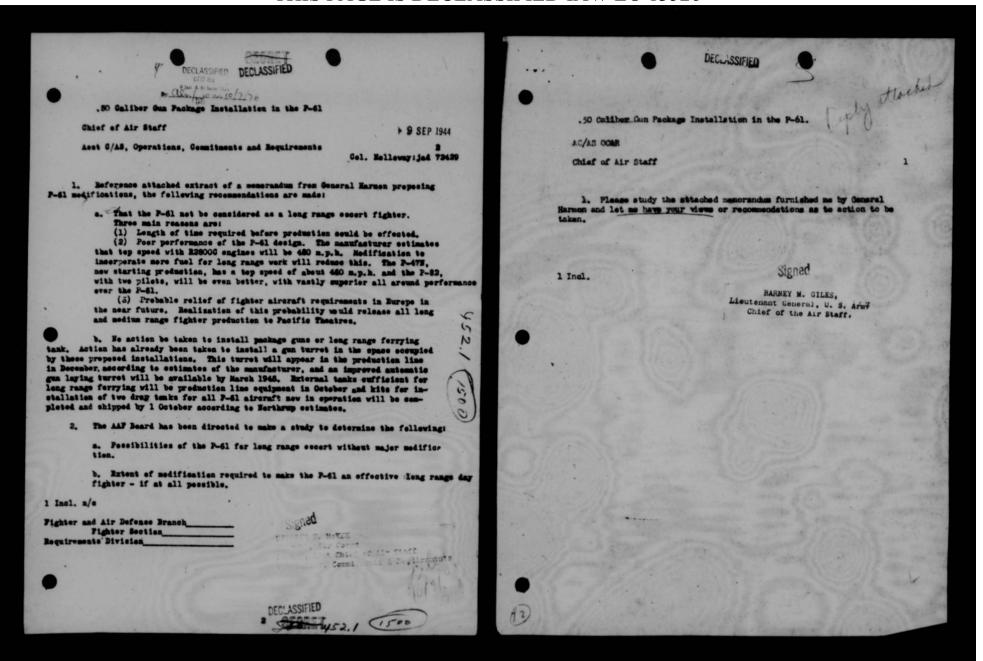
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estion of airplanes is w	s always held the fire maestrable. A medifi	cation program dire	bring for one
makes allocation of airc	obvious disadvanta es	. It slows down at	remark flow.
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ain to standardise modification.	floations, as far as t	me possible, to obv	late these
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of Tweatieth Air Ferce B	to establish a policy 5-29's. It is believe	d renomable to om	clude that th
airplane, with no differ	rence in modifications	, will be able to s	perate sue-
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- 50 CALIBER OUN PACKAGE INSTALLATION IN THE P-61s IN THE PLACE OF THE ELECTRIC TURRET WITH 400 ROUNDS OF AMMUNITION PER CON.
- 1. Thirteen P-61s have been modified, and twelve delivered to the 6th Night Fighter Squadron. The design orgiginated at HAD, at the request of the Fighter Command. Northrup design has not been approved by the Materiel Command.
- 2. A 347 gallon fuel tank (HAD design) is being installed for ferrying purposes only. It is (1) not self-sealing; (2) contains a simple 00² purging system; (3) installation requires removal of forward ammunition boses for inboard 20 MM guns, and the aft ammunition cans for outboard 20 MM guns. This is not a combat tank.
- 3 3. I am not fully aware of the program for P-61 armament. Fire power and particularly high volume of fire is of vital moment in a Night righter and when this can be obtained at no appreciable cost in performance its installation is justified. P-61 should be equipped with package guns until the turret again becomes available and this should be a Mainland modification.

New Subject: Consideration of the P-61 as long-range escort fighter

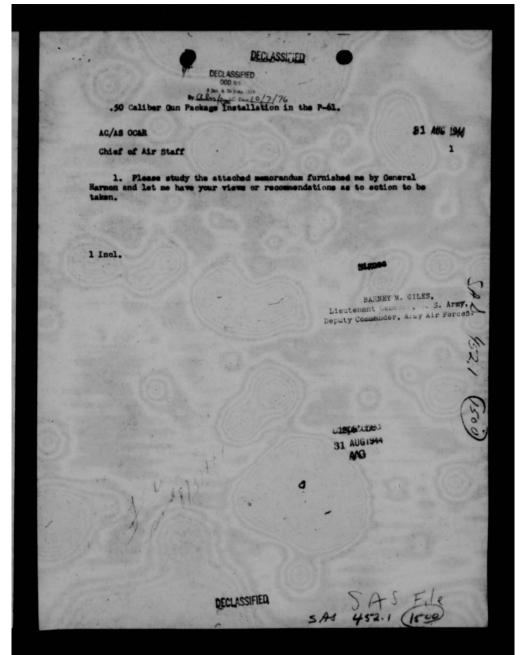
The performance characteristics of this aircraft, including its

maneuwerability, suggest that it should be most excellent for this purpose.

Furthermore, a modification of this aircraft as long-range escort fighter is

already in the design stage at the Northrup plant.

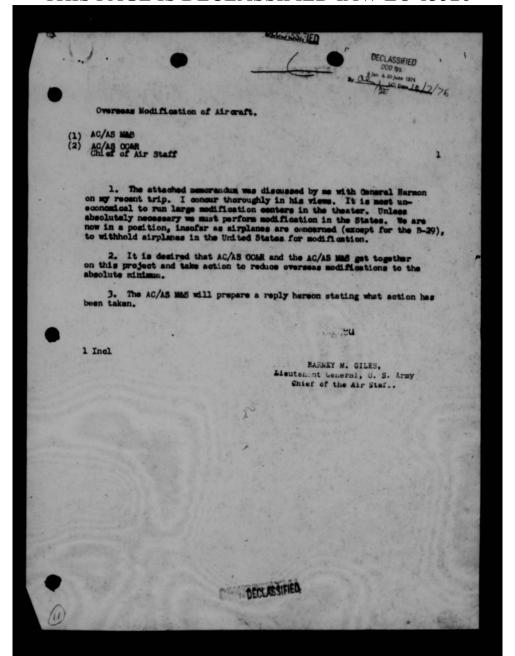
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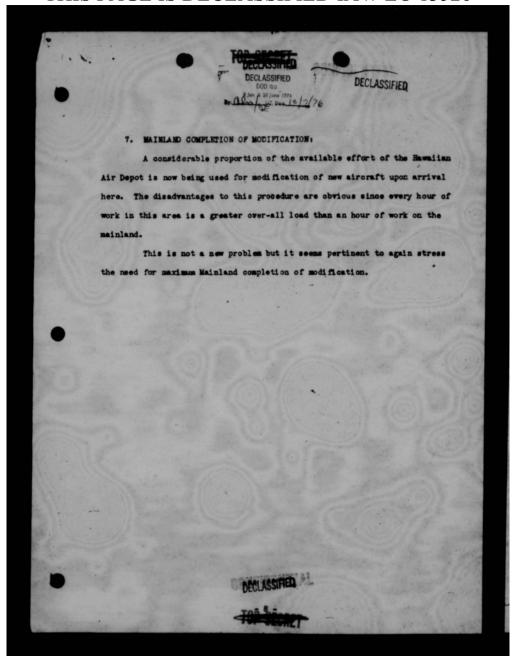


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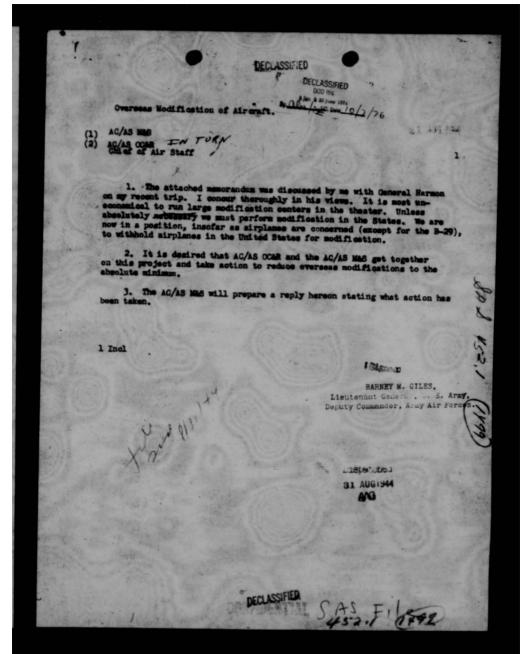
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	Chief of Air Staff Asst C/AS, OCR			1 2 SEP 1944	
				1 Coums/el1/2960	
	L. This office Comment 2 above, and modifications in the	prepared the letter re is thereughly familiar past having been perfo 2, states the present	eftered to in pare r with the situation would by the House	graphs 1 and 2, on with respect t	
	Paragraph 3, Comment this office.	2, states the present	situation, and is	concurred in by	
	2. While the le	etter mentioned above ; will also be complete is before these sirples	refere only to 3-2 dy modified in an	aircraft, D-250 cordence with Ser	for
	Air Perce requirement States,	is before these sirples	WILLIAM F.		
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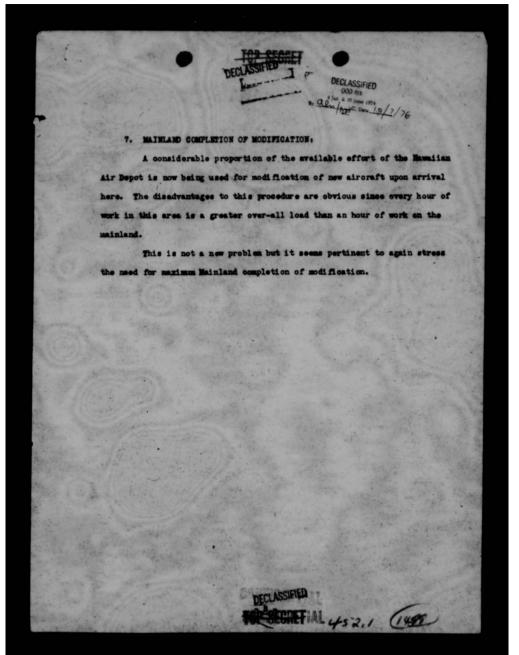


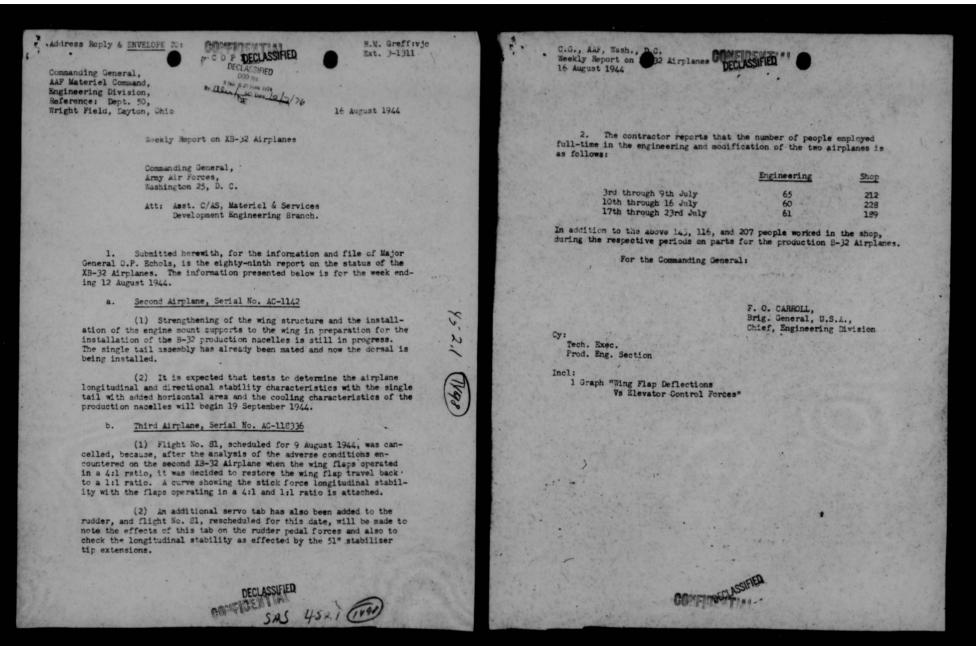


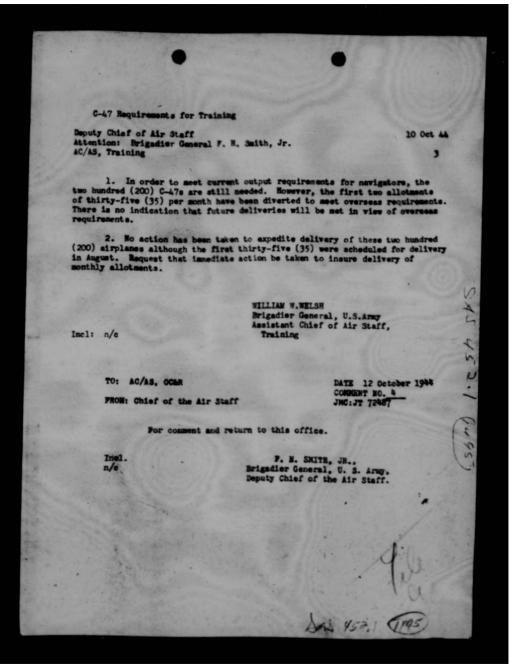
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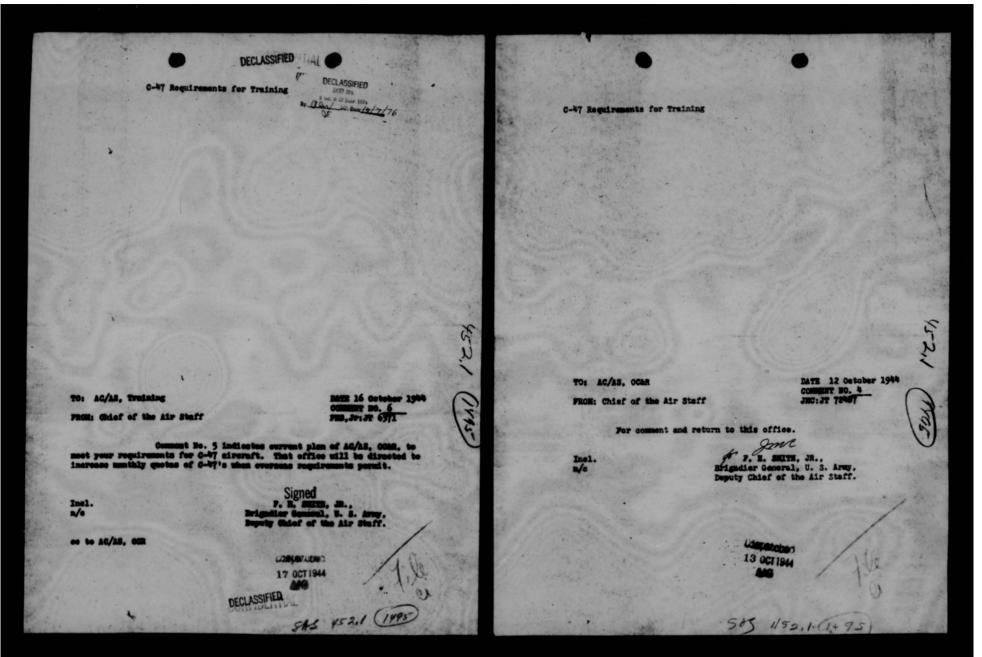


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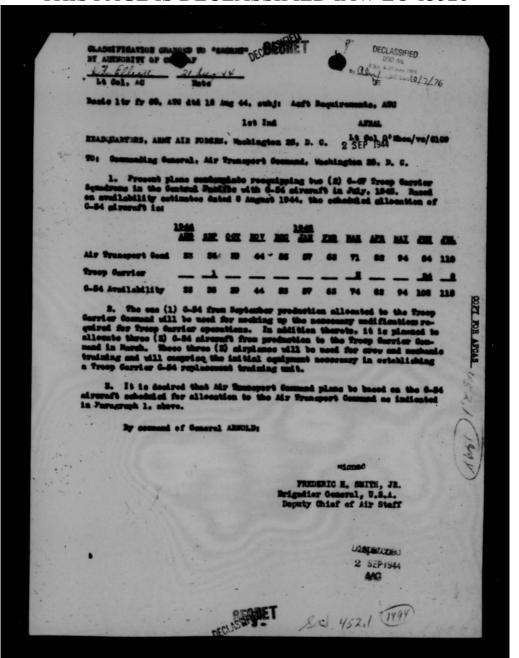


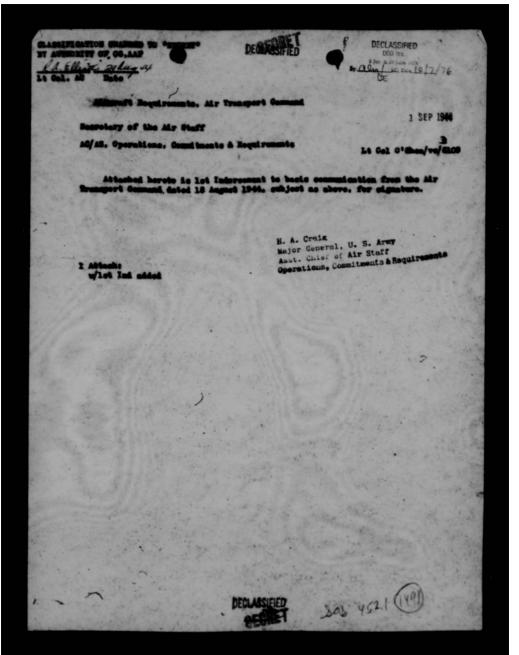




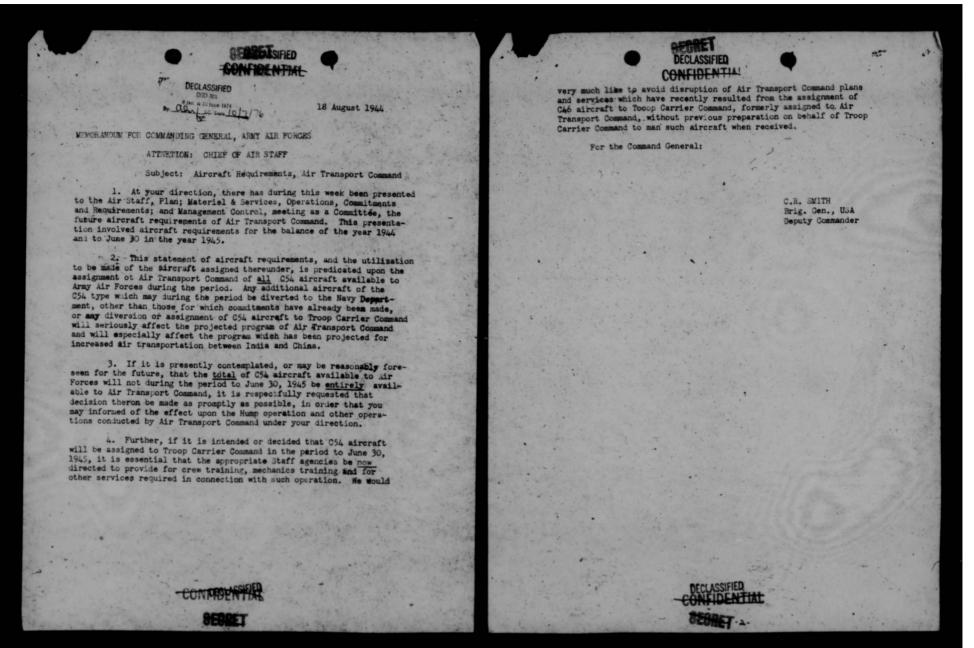


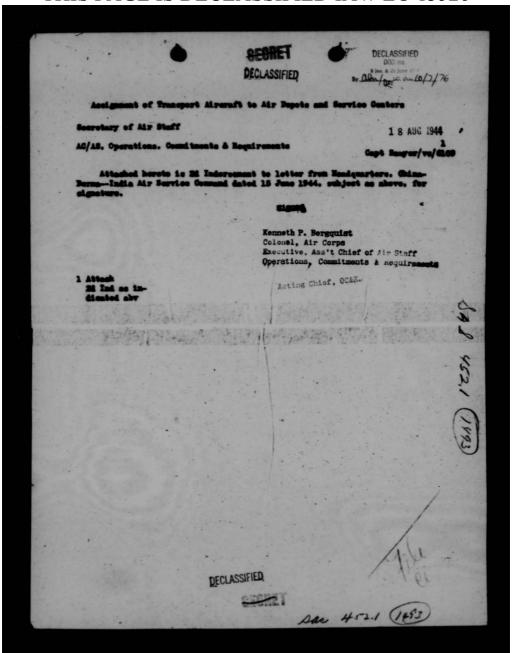
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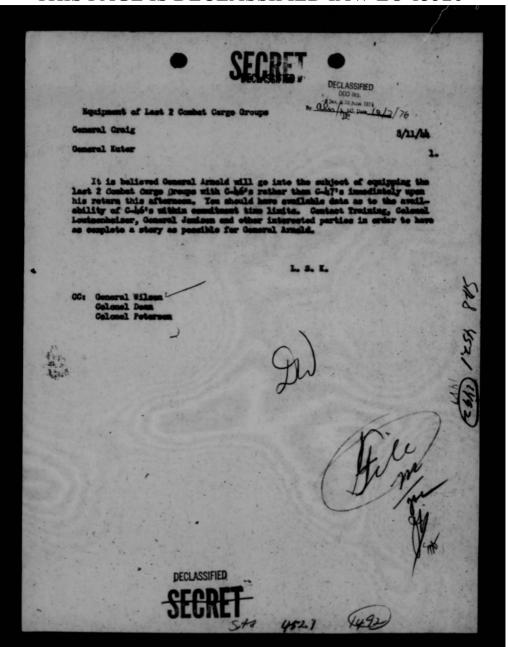


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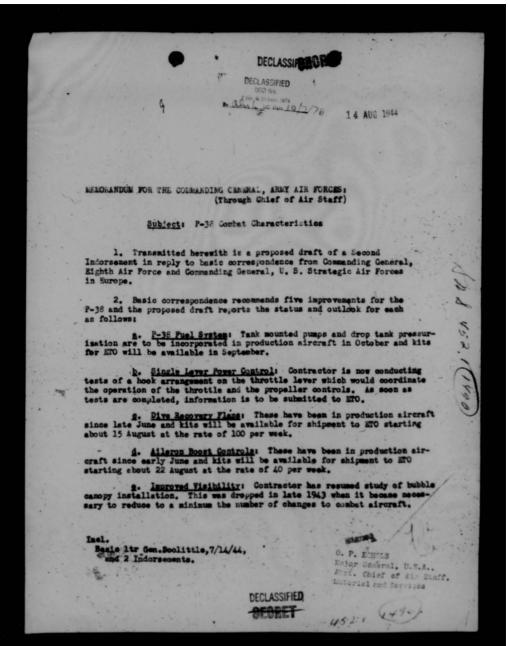


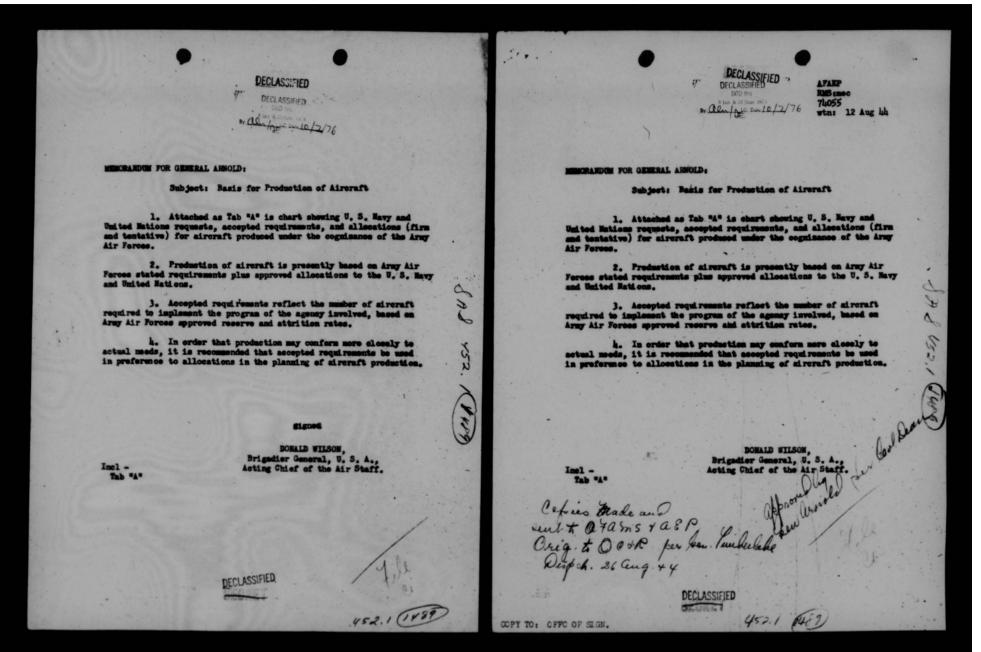


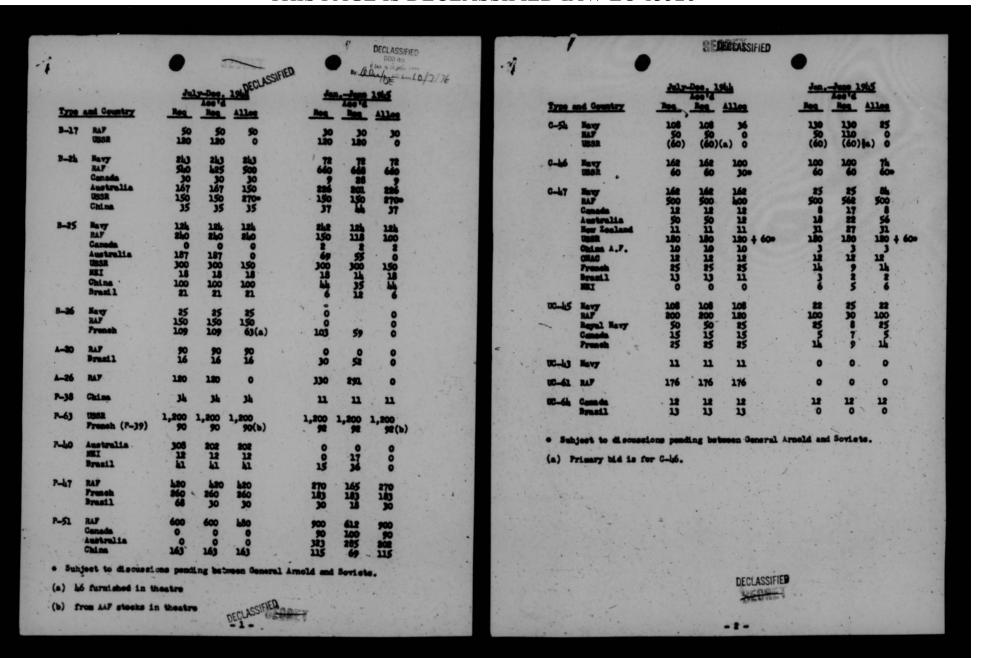
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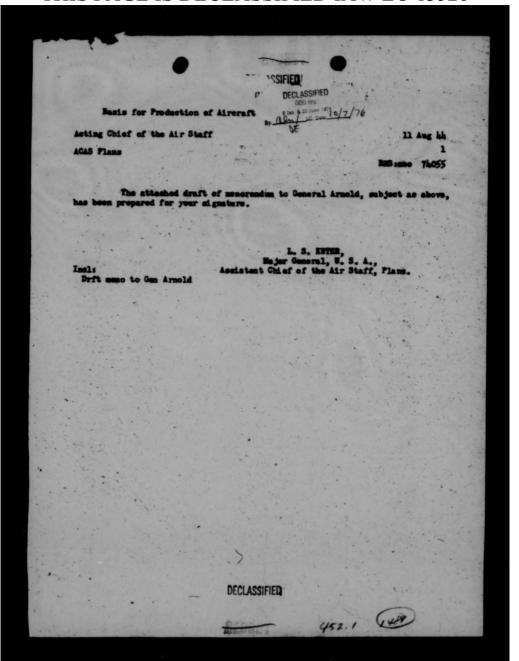


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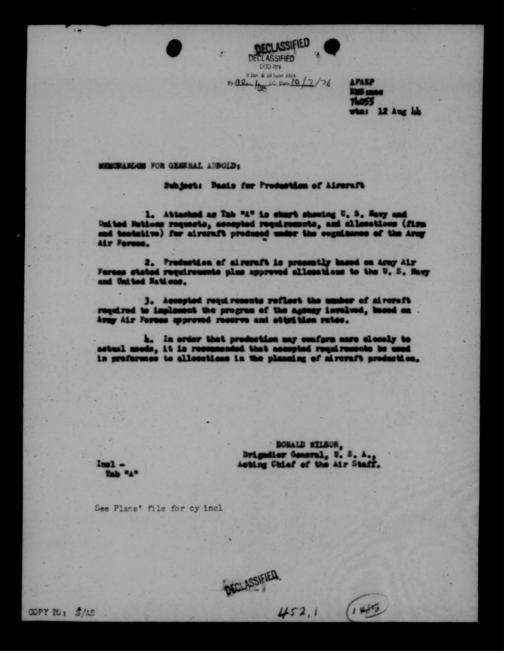


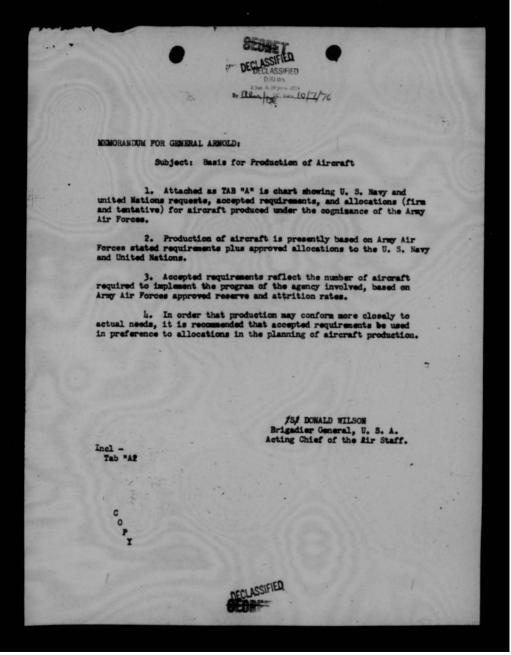


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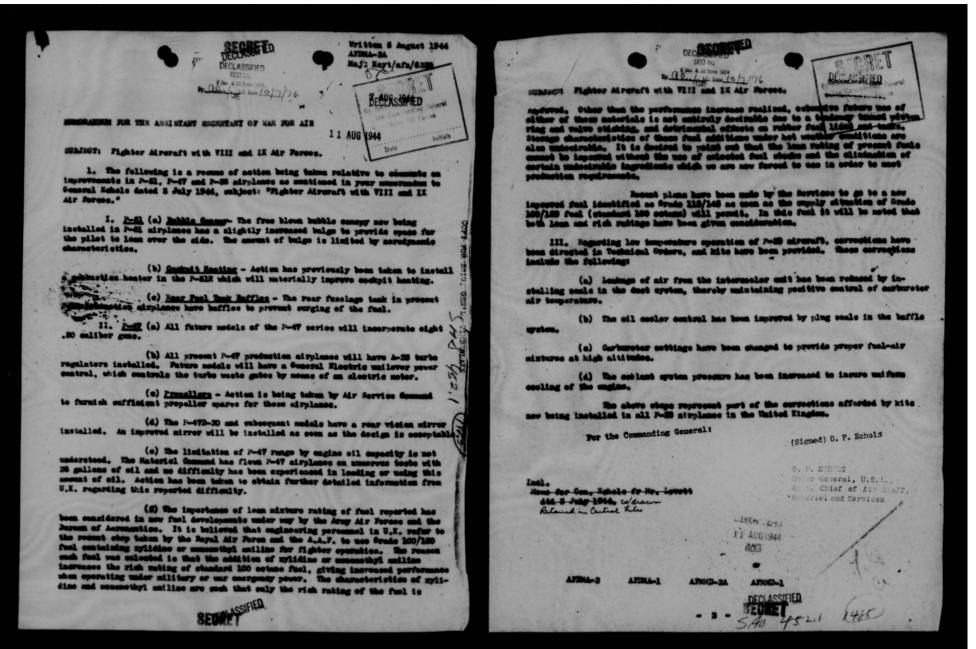


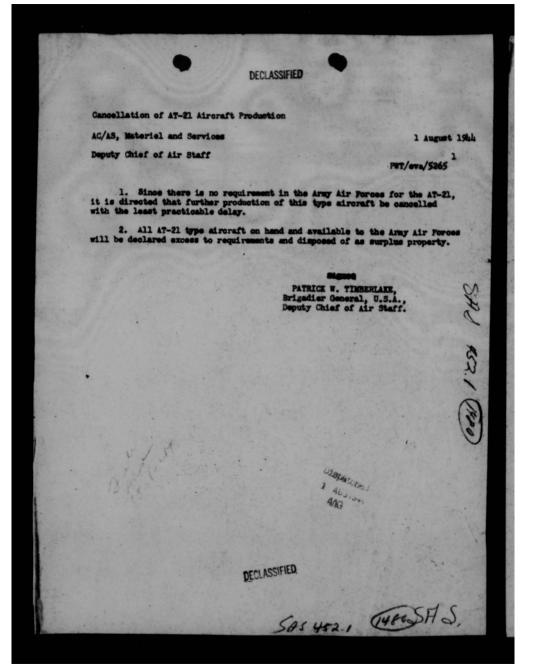


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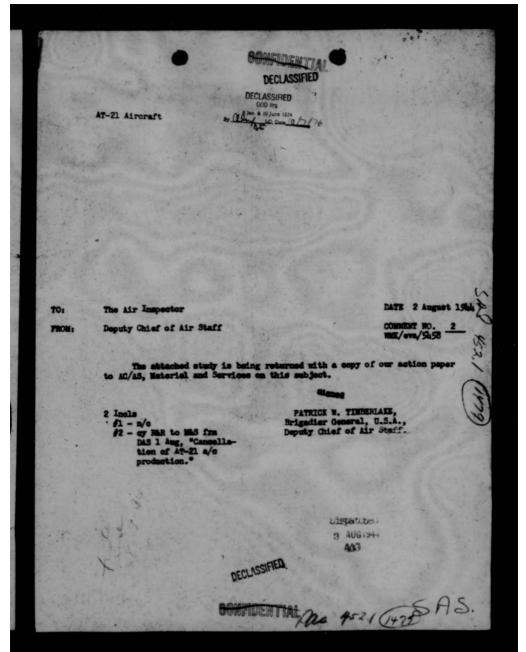
DECLASSIFIED DOD has Jan. & 20 June 1904 1. QQ ... | C. Date 10/2/ Installation of Emerson Fall Nose Turret in B-24 Airplane Asst C/AS, Mes, Materiel Division, Production Branch Asst C/AS, CCR, Requirements Division Lt. Col. McFlroy/dr/5692 1. Comparative tests on 3 aces gum proposals for the P-2h airplane were completed at Fglin Field 28 July 19hh. The airplanes tested were (a) a B-17 nose mated to the B-2h airplane, (b) an A-16 lower chin turret installed on a B-2h, and (c) the Pherson nose ball turret, model 128, installed on the B-2h. Colonel Pen I. Funk, Aircraft Section, Bembardment Branch, personally inspected and flew each of these airplanes. As a result of the tests the following recommendations are made: a. Further study or development of the B-17 nose installed on the P-2h airplane is not advisable. The longitudinal stability of the airplane with this installation is very poor. Visibility for pilot and co-pilot is had, the weight involved is greater than either of the other two proposals, and the engineering problems involved are greater than either those of the A-16 chin turret or the Pmerson nose turret proposals. b. The A-16 Bendix chin turret installed on the B-2h airplane is not recommended for production for the following reasons; (1) The turret is not considered to be as good as the Emerson ball turret, model 128. (2) The operational ceiling of the airplane is 17,000 feet which is too low for operational suitability.

(3) The pilot, co-pilot visibility is not as good as that in the Paerson installation. 3. It is recommended that immediate steps be taken to have the Emerson Fall nose turnet installed in all production B-2h airplanes. Results of the tests at Eglin Field show this turnet to be superior to any now in use or proposed. Aerodynamic characteristics of the airplane are improved. Weight is decreased. Filot, co-pilet visibility and bombardier visibility are improved. Request necessary action be taken to get this installation in production simplenes at the earliest possible date. This is a basic modification with a large state of the same s with a 1/ priority. gadier General, U.S.A.



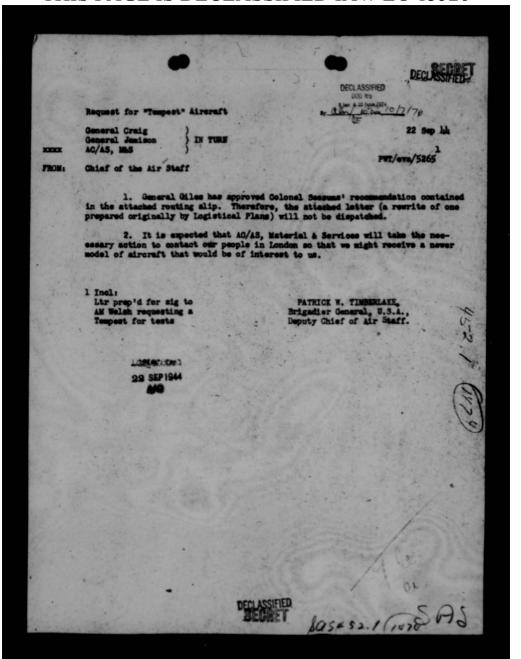


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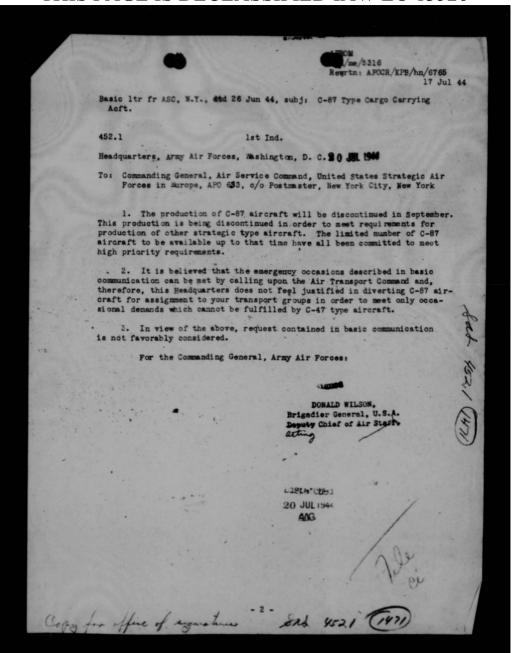


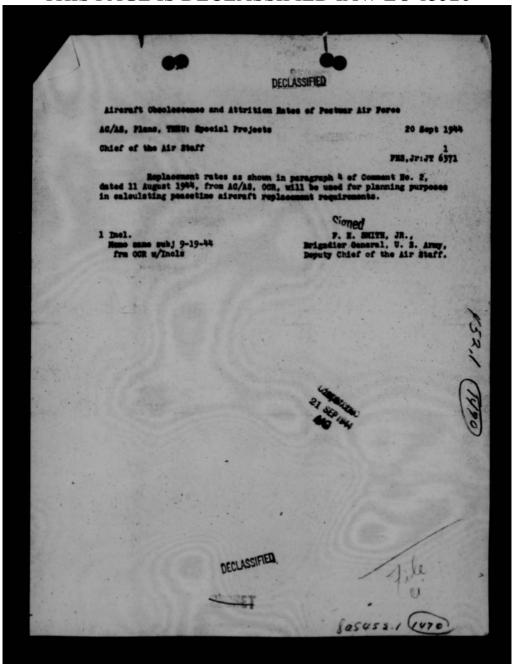
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Nedification of 2-29 Tail Gun Firing Switch		Increased Production of P-51, B-25 Aircr	nn
AC/AS, IMAD, Material Division (APDNA-ED)	381. 191944	AC/AS - Operations, Commitments & Requirements Attention: Requirements Division 23 July 1944	
AG/aS, COAR, Requirements Division	Gapt. Highebl/voj/8002	Chief of the Air Staff	RHH/1a/3373
1. To provide better coloctive fire power eliminate the memorality of the cummer taking his switch in the 20 mm. common; it is requested the rewired to allow the 20 mm, can to be fired from this will necessarily mean that the colibre .50 right writch only.	at the firing elevate be	General Wilson desires that the sub cluded in the agenda for the meeting of to meet on 1 August.	ject of the attached memorandum be in- the Aircraft Requirements Board, scheduled
2. This is a basic modification and is to	Cochrain	l Inel: Hemo to AAF Aircraft Requir. Rd., 7/20/44, frm Gen. Jamison.	ROBERT H. HARPER 14. Colonel, Air Corps Executive, Chief of Air Staff
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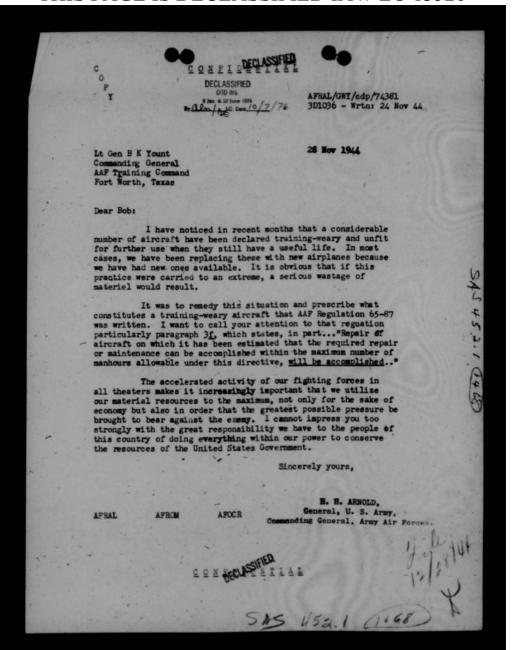


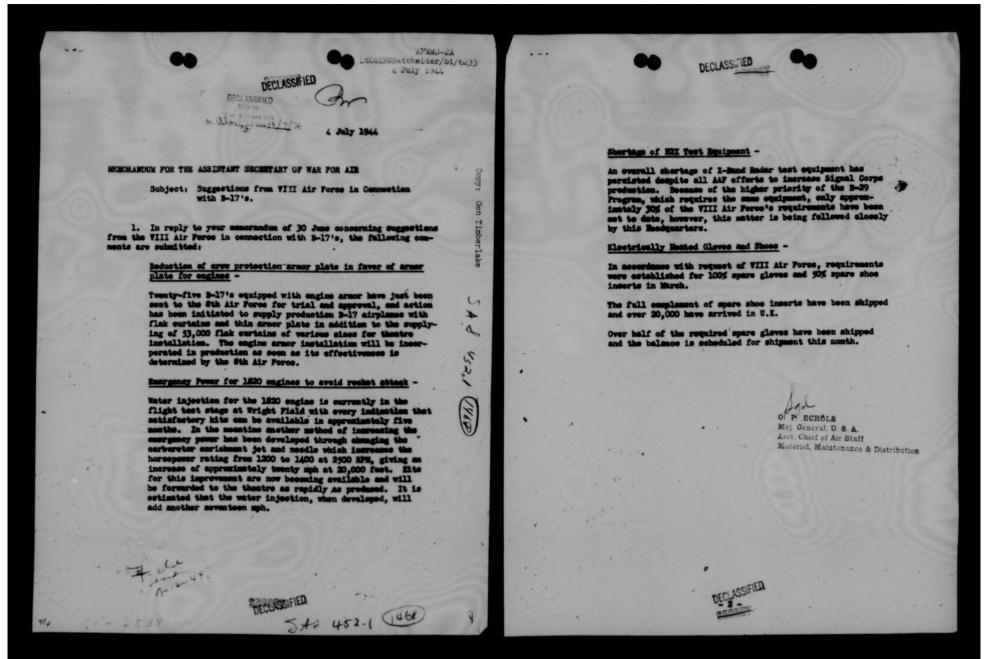
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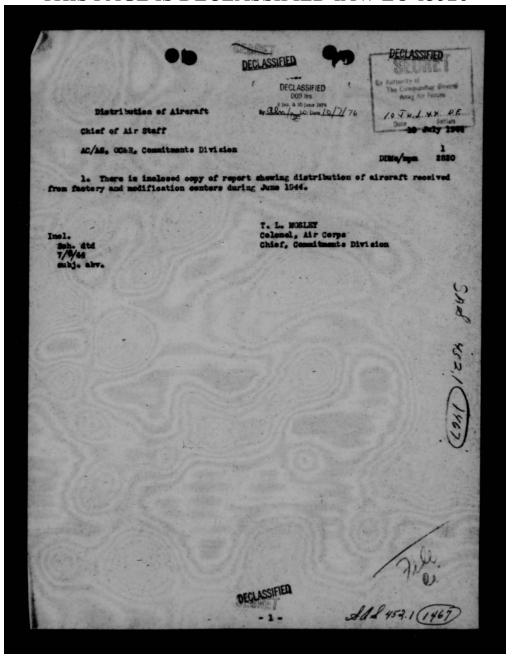




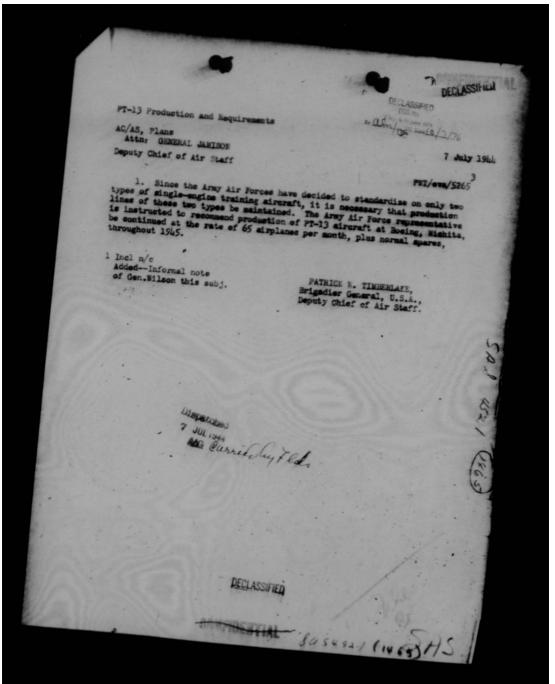
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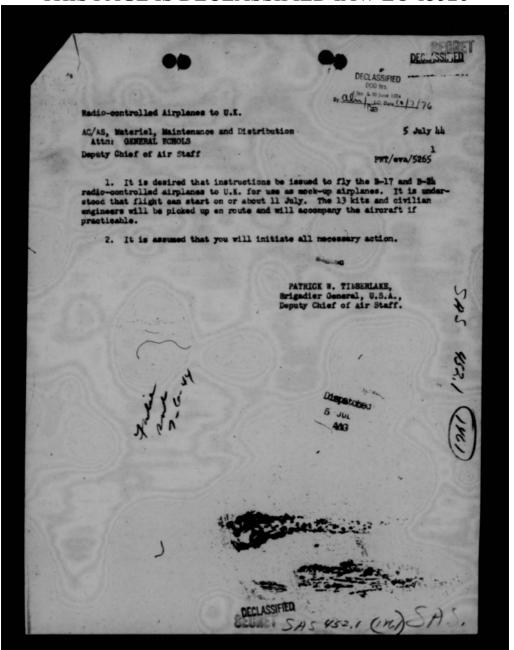




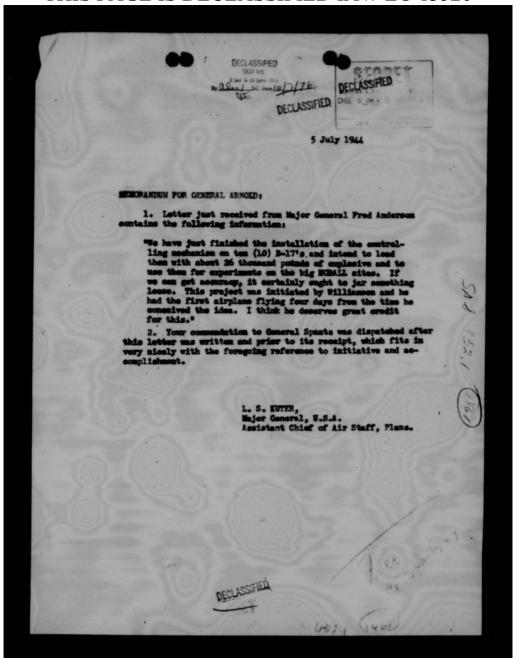
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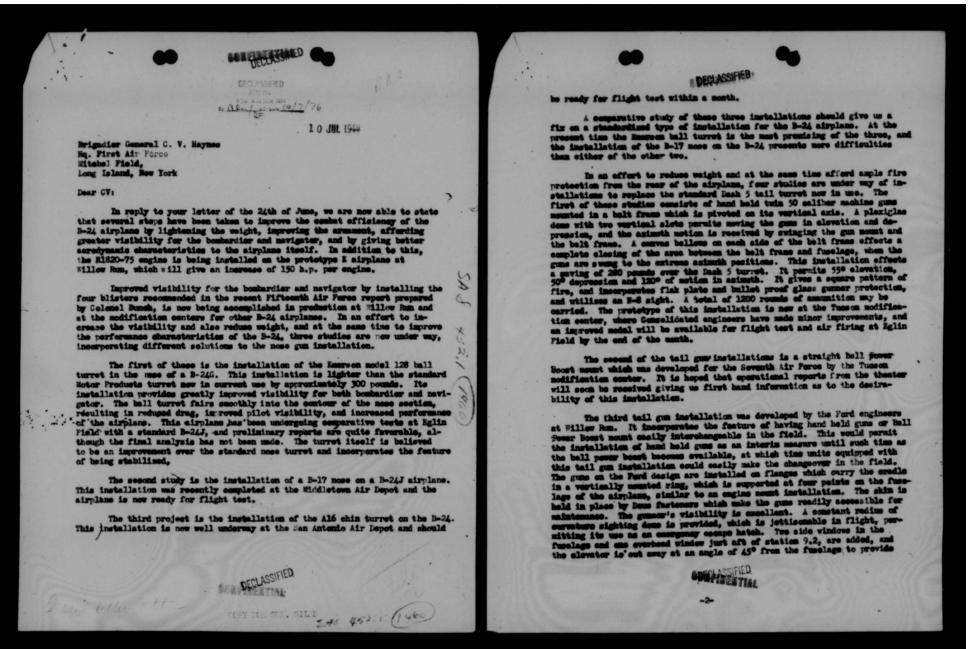
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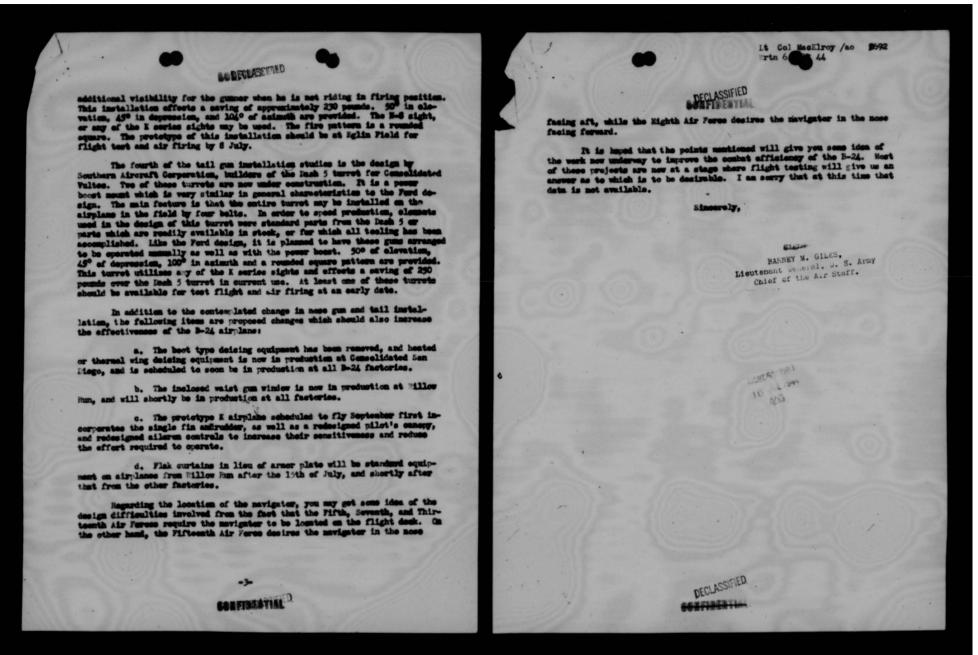


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Mitchel Field, New York

Lieut, General Berney M. Giles Chief of Air Staff Headquarters Army Air Forces Washington 25, D.C.

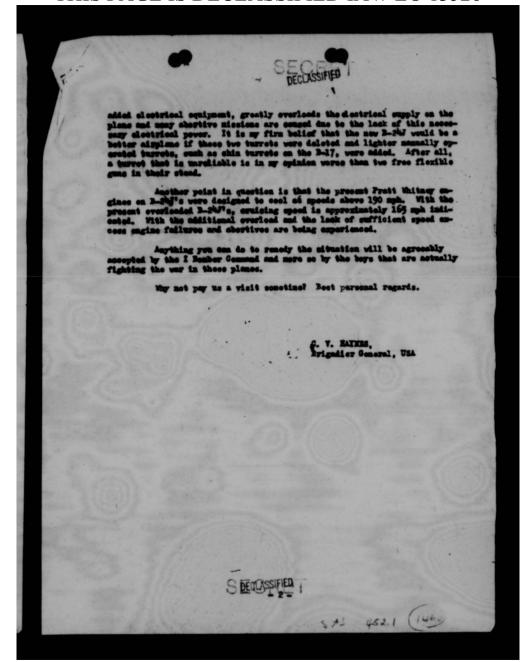
Dear Barney,

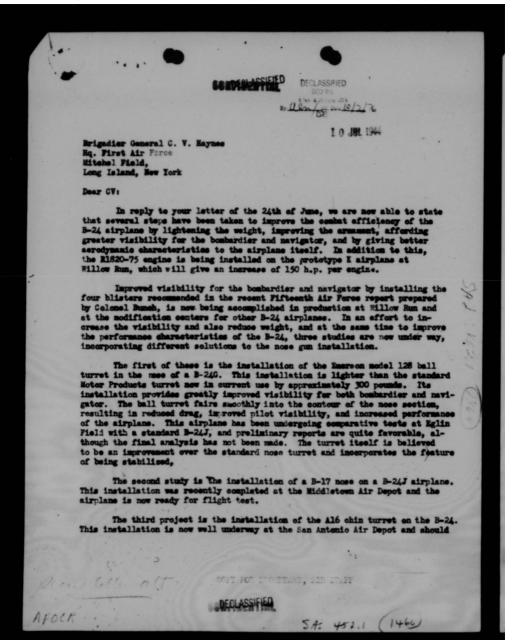
Have just finished reading a report from the Fifteenth Air Force outlining the deficiencies of the B-2hJ's. Two of these deficiencies are those that you and I discussed and verified last February at the Matienal Airport in Vashington. The main deficiency was the blindness or lask of proper visibility in the nose compartment for the bombardier and the nextgator. At that time, it was agreed to place Pyrex windows on each side of the bombardier's compartment to afford better visibility. It was also agreed to move the navigator to the flight deck or pilot's compariment. It was my understanding that those modifications were to be made in the factories on new B-2t planes in production. However, information at hand indicates that these modifications are not coming off the production line, with the result that the boys overseas are hewing to modify their own planes as can be seen by the following quoted report.

"All through this initial period of operation, the bombing results obtained were poor compared to the results obtained with the B-24D. The navigators complained that their visibility was not sufficient to allow them to do their proper job of navigating. As a result, IP's were being missed, bombing runs were being crowled, and the bembardiers, who also had insufficient visibility, were not able to see directly ahead or to either side in order to "drop" on their section leader. Improvement in forward and downward visibility for the bombardier and navigator was obtained by adding two (2) 17 1/2" x 15 1/2" x 6" blisters for the navigator and two (2) 15 1/2" x 15 1/2" x 6" blisters for the bombardier. These blisters were sufficiently large to allow forward, downward and reseward visibility for both the navigator and bombardier them wearing the type N-1 netal helevet which is now worm on all combat missions. In the case of the B-24H airplane, four (%) additional windows 1% x 16" were installed, two (2) on each side of the bulkheed immediately to the rear of the Emerson nose turret. With these visibility improvements, both the Bombardier and navigator were then able to do their job properly and the bombing record of these aircraft showed immediate improvement."

Information at hand indicates that the new 3-24's with the front and rear turrets are so heavy that it is almost impossible to attain an altitude of 25,000 feet. These additional turrets, together with other

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be ready for flight tost within a month.

A comparative study of these three installations should give us a fix on a standardized type of installation for the B-24 airplane. At the present time the Engreen hall turret is the most premising of the three, and the installation of the B-17 nose on the B-24 presents more difficulties than either of the other two.

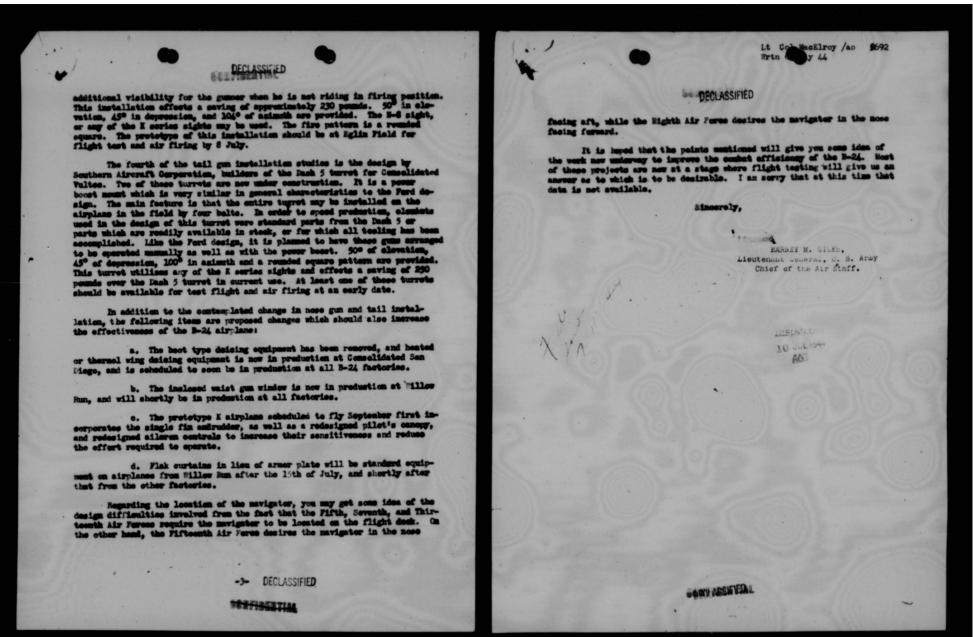
In an effort to reduce weight and at the same time afford ample fire protection from the rear of the simplane, four studies are under may of installations to replace the standard Each 5 tail turned new in use. The first of these studies commists of head held twin 50 calibor machine gume neumted in a helt from which is preveted on its vertical axis. A planiglas done with two vertical alots permits moving the gume in elevation and depression, and the aximuth metica is received by evinging the gum neumt and the belt frame. A compact along of the axis believe as each side of the belt frame effects a complete closing of the entreme estamth positions. This installation effects a saving of 200 peames over the lash 5 turnets. This installation effects a saving of 200 peames over the lash 5 turnets. It gives a square partern of incorparates flak plate and insight. It gives a square partern of fire, and incorparates flak plate and inlist proof glass gumer preterm and utilizes an H-S sight. A total of 1200 rounds of assumition my be carried. The protestype of this installation is now at the Tuness modification center, where Generalizated engineers have made unner improvements, and an improvemental will be available for flight test and air firing at Eglin Field by the and of the menth.

The second of the tail gum installations is a straight bell power boost neunt which was developed for the Seventh Air Ferce by the Tusson modification center. It is hoped that operational reports from the theater will seem be received giving us first hand information as to the desire-bility of this installation.

The Third tail gus installation was developed by the Ford engineery at Willow Rus. It incorporates the facture of having hand held guss or bill power beest assume easily interchangeable in the field. This would powel the installation of hand held guss as an interim measure until such time as the bell power beest become available, at which time units equipped with this tail gus installation easily make the changeour in the field. The guss on the Ford design are installed on flanges which carry the cradle in a vertically negatively, which is superted at four points on the fuscings of the sixplane, similar to an engine neunt installation. The skin is held in place by Dues factorizes which make the guss readily accessible for unintenance. The gussur's visibility is excellent. A constant radius of curvature eighting does in provided, which is juttiseable in flight, permitting its use as an energy eccept hetch. Two side vindows in the fuelage and one overhead vindow just aft of station 9.2, are added, and the allowing to gust any tau angle of 45° from the fuelage to provide

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MED 10/20/16 HEADQUARTERS I BOMBER CO MAND

24 June 1944

Lieut, General Barney M. Giles Chief of Air Staff Headquarters Army Air Ferces Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Barney:

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Have just finished reading a report from the Fifteenth Air Force entlining the deficiencies of the B-24Jis. Two of these deficiencies are these that you and I discussed and verified last February at the National Airport in Washington. The main deficiency was the blindness or lack of proper visibility in the ness compartment for the bombardier and the navigator. At that time, it was agreed to place Pyrex windows on each side of the bombardier's compartment to affort better visibility. It was also agreed to move the navigator to the flight dock or pilet's compartment. It was my understanding that these modifications were to be made in the factories on new B-24 planes in production. However, information at hand indicates that these medifications are not coming off the production line, with the result that the boys everses are having to medify their own planes as can be seen by the fellowing queted report.

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Information at hand indicates that the new B-24's with the front and rear turrets are so heavy that it is almost impossible to attain an altitude of 25,000 feet. These additional turrets, tegether with other



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added electrical equipment, greatly everleads the electrical supply on the plane and many abortive missions are caused due to the lack of this necessary electrical power. It is my firm belief that the new B-24J would be a better airplane if these two turrets were deleted and lighter manually eperated turrets, such as chin turrets on the B-17, were added. After all, a turret that is unreliable is in my opinion werse than two free flexible guns in their stead.

Another point in question is that the present Pratt Whitney engines on B-24J8s were designed to cool at speeds above 190 mph. With the present overleaded B-24J's, cruising speed is approximately 165 mph indicated. With the additional everlead and the lack of sufficient speed excess engine failures and abortives are being experienced.

Anything you can do to remedy the situation will be agreeably accepted by the I Bember Co mand and more so by the boys that are actually fighting the war in these planes.

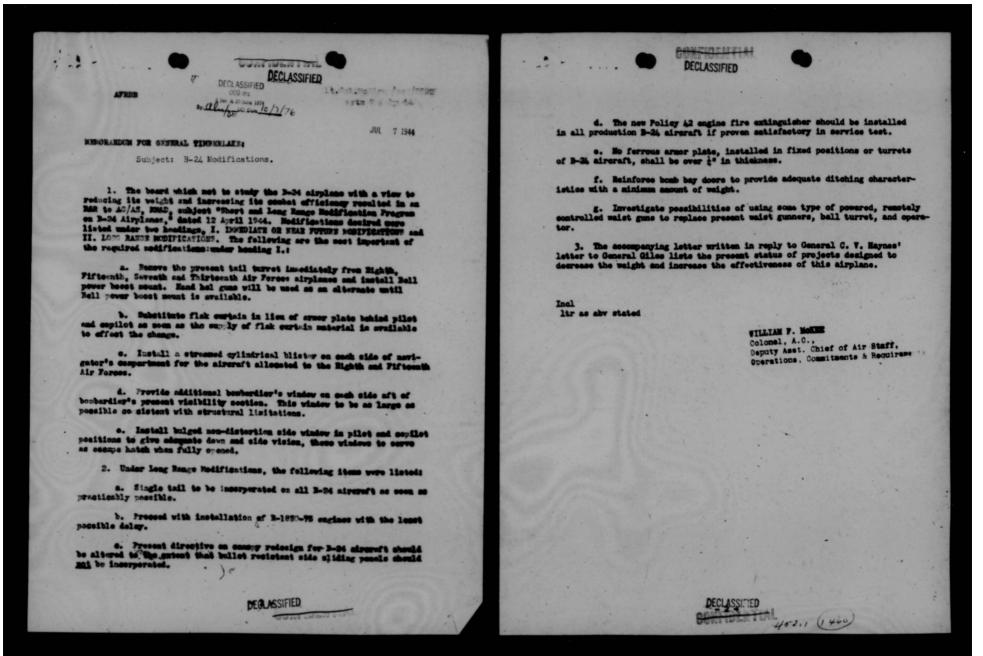
Why not pay us a visit sometime? Best personal regards.

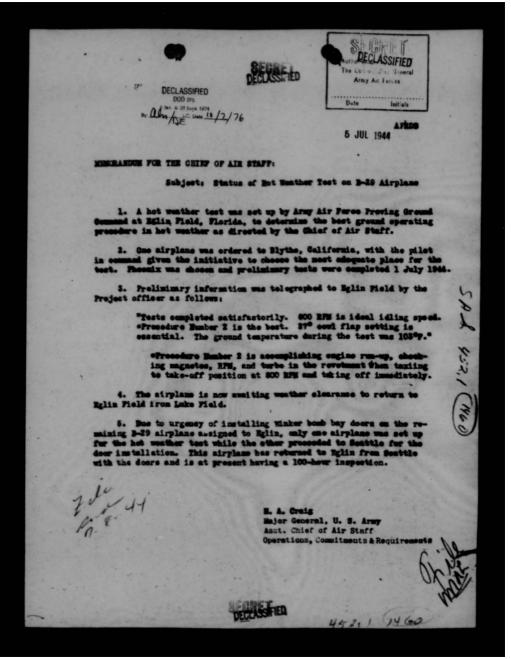
/s/ C. V. HAYNES C. V. HAYNES Brigadier General, USA

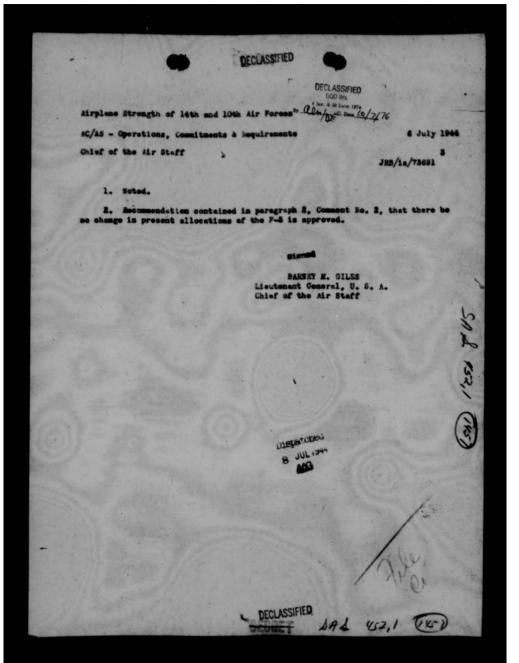
P.S. I wrote a letter to Army Air Forces regarding the lack of visibility of the B-24H and J's, Dec 4, 1943. - C.V.

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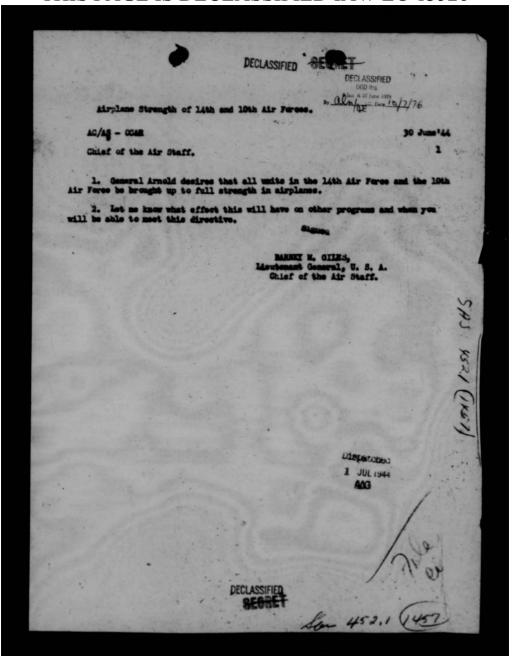
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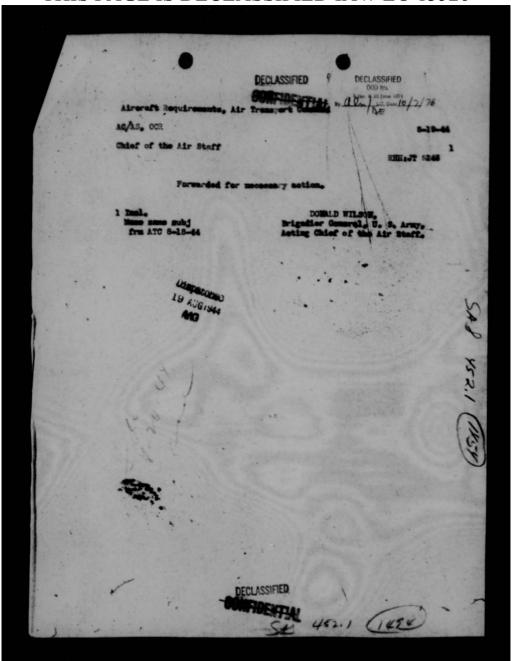




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AFDMA-2A Maj. Jones/afn/dk/6330 Written 2 August 1944

1 0 806-1944

Rewritten 9 August 1944 AFCAS/RWH/3373

Lt. Col. Harold E. Hartney Aeronautical Consultant 1411 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. Washington D. C.

Dear Colonel Hartney:

The Burnelli design proposal subsitted to this office for consideration has been studied by qualified personnel to ascertain its merits as a long range bombardment aircraft. Based on the referenced study a decision has been reached that the airplane does not offer characteristics of sufficient superiority over existing or proposed airplanes to warrant the development of such a design.

The principal factors affecting this decision are:

- 1. Aerodynamically, subject airplane does not show sufficient improvement over similar ty es to warrant its develop-
- 2. The large size of the ducts dictated by the engine installation requiring large cut-outs in both front and rear spars and the abrupt change in size from the central portion to the outer panels of the wing result in a structurally inefficient combination.
- 3. There is an excessive amount of armament especially in view of the fact that bomber sissions are run by formations in maich the total fire protection of the formation can be counted upon.
- 4. The proposed airplane does not neet the Military Characteristics for Heavy Bombardment Type Airplanes. The most serious deficiencies in this respect are with regard to operating altitude, high speed at operating altitude, service ceiling and average speed for remired range.

Returned herewith is Central Aircraft Corporation drawing Number 7-2101 of B rnelli Long Range Bomber.

Your patriotic interest in the furtherance of the war effort is greatly

Sincerely yours,

AFDMA-2

ARC:

AFWMD-1

DONALD WILSON AFCAS Brigadier General, U.S. Chier of Air Staff.

Incl. Drawing

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AFDMA-2A Waj. Junes/afn/dk/6330 Written 2 August 1944

Rewritten 9 August 1944 AFCAS/RWH/3373

1 0 AUG 1944

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Returned herewith is Central Aircraft Corporation drawing Humber 7-2001 of B reelil Long Range Busber.

Your patriotic interest in the furtherance of the mar effort is greatly appreciated.

10 AUG1944 40G

AFDMA-1

Sincerely yours,



AFDMA-2

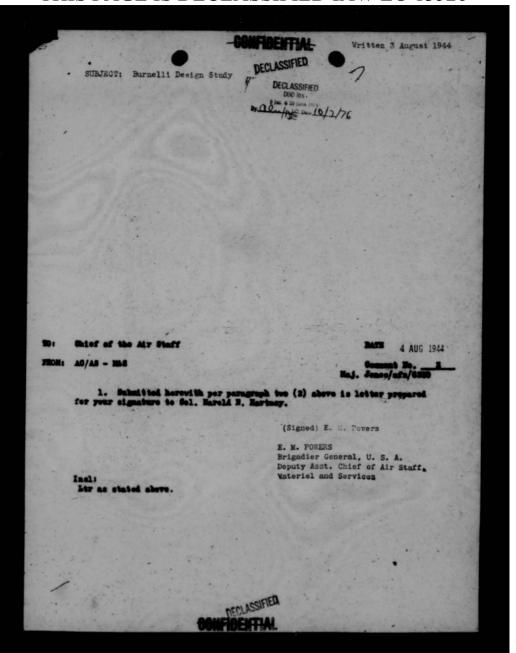
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DOBALD WILSON,
Brigadier Geraral, U.S.A.
AFCASD Chief of Air Source

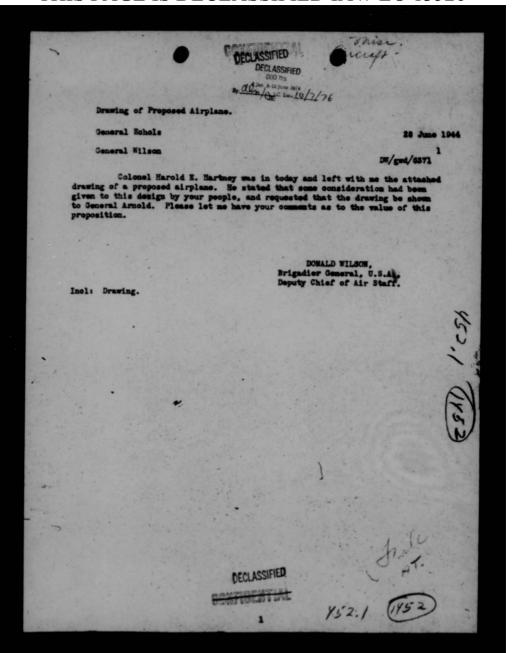
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COPY FOR THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF AIR STAFF

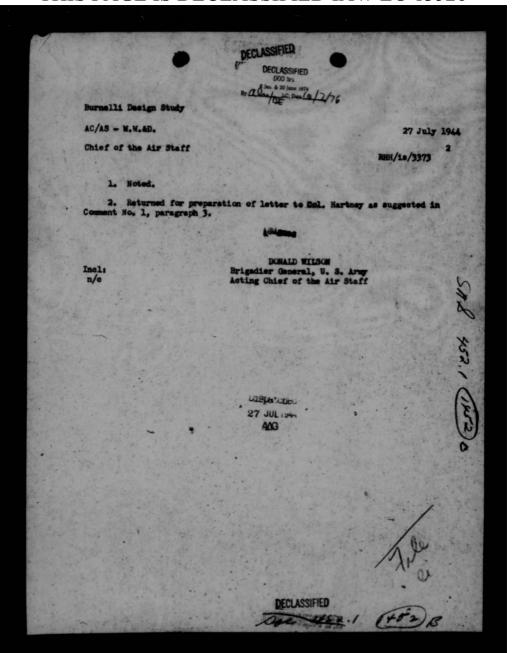
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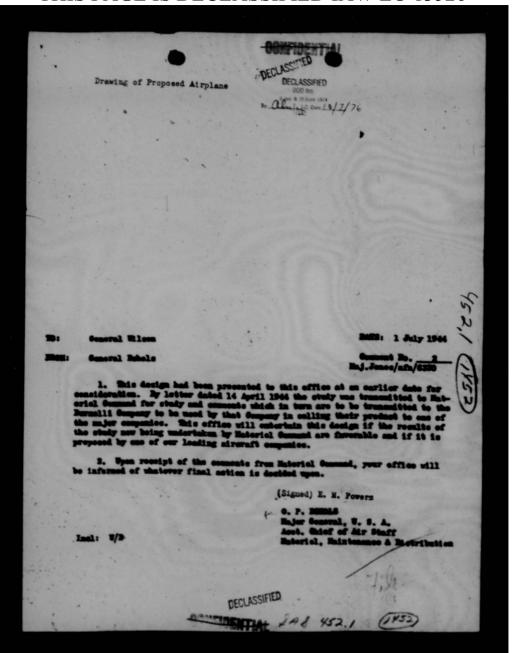
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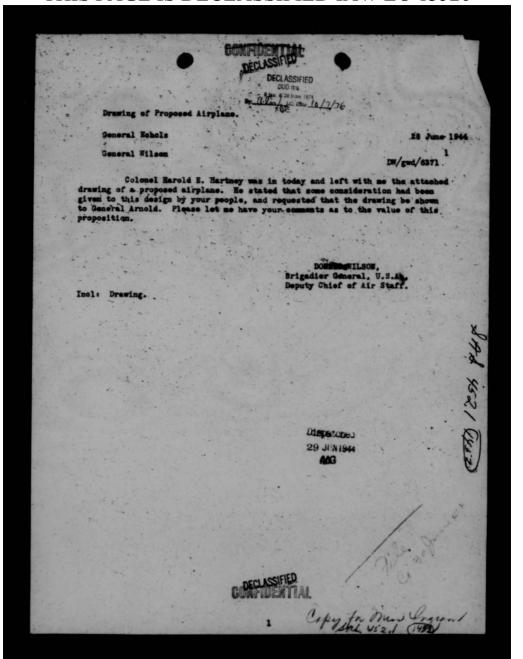
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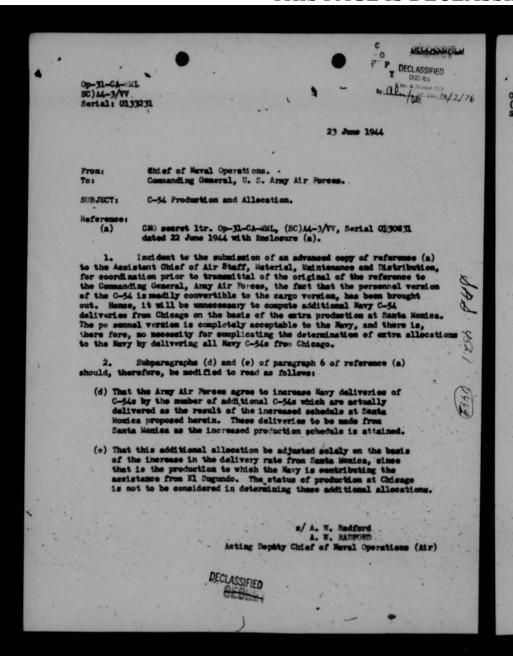
COMMANDING GENERAL, ARMY FORCES DATE 6/29/44 MEMORANDUM FOR: Gen Arnold Gen. Wilson folked to Col Hartney. Received a picture of the new bomben and sent it up to Gen Echols for comment. Commanding General, Army Air Forces 3-7900, AF

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HAROLD EVANS HARTNEY Occidental Hotel Washington, D. C. June 28, 1944 Dear General Arnold: While it was a disappointment not to see you, personally, to-day, I found in General Donald Wilson a most appreciative listener to the proposal of a super-bomber with super arment (50 cannon) of high performance and features possible only in the large lifting fuselage type All I wanted to-day was to aquaint you with progress working along with various members of the staff and have you issue a "hurry-up" directive on this type should you be 100% in accord. General Wilson will probably tell you all about my visit and I want you to know I am at your service and can get over there on a moment's notice to the Pentagon should you get a minute and desire to see me. Respectfully yours: Lt. Col. (Inac. A. of U. S. General H. H. Arnold Pentagon Building ashington, D. C.



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OFFICE OF THE CHIFF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

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From: Chi

Chief of Naval Operations.

Commanding General, U. S. Army Air Forces.

SUBJECT: C-Si Production and Allocation.

Enclosure:

(A) Copy of Louglas Aircraft Co. TWX of 1535 dated June 20, 1944.

- 1. J.C.S. 888 establishes an allocation of 25 C-Sus from army to Navy during the last half of 1944, and a tentative allocation of an additional 25 C-Sus during the first half of 1945, both allocations being based upon the assumption that 100% of the production scheduled in W-10 (prior to May 25th revision) will be met. If not, production slippage will be borne in proportion to the quantity allocated.
- 2. The serious shortage of C-Sis in the Navy and the fact that presently scheduled allocations do not even approach requirements are well known to the Army Air Forces. It was for this reason that the Navy was forced to undertake the production cognizance of the RY-3 (C-87C) and the RZY at Consolidated, San Diego. It now appears that the RZY will be unsatisfactory as a service transport and that production is not justified. Over half of the RY-3s which will be produced are committed to the Royal Air Force to fulfill the original Army Air Forces obligation on this production. Moreover, the inferiority of these types in comparison to the C-Si is well known.
- 3. The obvious answer to the Mavy's predicament lies in increased C-Sh production. In order to explore the possibilities of such action, conferences were held with Douglas officials as to what results could be realised by devoting the facilities of the M1 Segundo Douglas plant to C-Sh production. It was apparent that much time could be saved in this investigation by sending representatives to California to discuss the matter directly with Nessrs. Douglas, Conant and Rogers. In order that the Army Air Forces might be fully cognisant of the proceedings and to insure coordination of effort, General Echols was asked to send a representative to attend all discussions. Colonel Barber, of Material, Maintenance and Distribution was designated as the Army Air Forces representative.
- 4. It was soon apparent in the discussions that little use of the El Segundo facilities could be devoted to C-R₂ production if the BT2Ds were to be produced as scheduled. Accordingly, loughas was asked to submit a proposal on C-S₄ production with the BT2D program reduced to 15 prototype airplanes, with contract belance carried as a pending program. The two general premises under which the study was to be made were (1) increase of presently scheduled C-S₄ production under Army Air Forces cognisance by maximum component fabrication at El Segundo, and (2) by setting up a C-S₄ line in El Segundo. Acceleration of deliveries was stated to be the most important objective, rather than increase of eventual peak production.

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5. Enclosure (A) represents the Douglas evaluation of the Mavy proposal. It is apparent, from the enclosure, that it will be impracticable to consider the establishment of a C-5h production line at El Segundo. Entle it is believed that the tooling difficulty could be cleared through the use of other facilities and the EF2D interference could be climinated by deferring this development, the predicted retardation of Santa Monica acceleration precludes consideration of this course of action. The increased schedule for Santa Monica indicates an appreciable gain over the May 25th revision to 3-10. Beginning in 1945, however, the increased production will be in personnel transports, whereas the Navy's requirement is for cargo transports. It is, therefore, necessary that an agreement be reached between the Army air Forces and the U.S. Navy as to increased allocations of C-5hs to the latter service in quantity equivalent to the net increase in production attained through the use of the El Segundo plant.

- . 6. In view of the foregoing, the U. S. Navy makes the following proposal:
 - (a) That the present 1-10 schedule for C-51 production at Santa Monica be increased from:

Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 9 11 13 13 13 13 17 18 24 27 34 38 43 50 50 50 50 50 70: 9 12 15 15 16 16 21 21 29 32 39 43 49 56 57 57 57 57

- (b) That this increase is to be made possible by the use of the El Segundo as outlined in Enclosure (a).
- (c) That present Navy allocations of C-51:s be unchanged by this proposal and that deliveries of these aircraft be made in accordance with recently approved blocking, i.e.,

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subject, of course, to such adjustment as may be necessary as the result of production slippage or acceleration, in which case proportional changes would be made.

(d) That the Army Air Forces agree to increase Mavy deliveries of cargo C-Sis by the number of additional C-Sis which are actually delivered as the result of the increased schedule at Santa Monica proposed herein. These deliveries could be made from Santa Monica so long as that facility is producing the cargo version, but would have to come from the Chicago production thereafter.

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- (e) That this additional allocation be adjusted solely on the basis of the increase inthe delivery rate from Santa Monica, since that is the production to which the Navy is contributing the assistance from El Segundo. Slippage at the Chicago plant should not affect the additional allocation regardless of whether or not the planes are delivered to the Navy from Chicago, since in the latter case, the Army Air Forces would receive planes from Santa Monica in quantity equivalent to the Navy's contribution.
- (f) That, at subsequent allocations conferences leading to revision of existing allocations agreements such as J.C.S. 888, the Army Air Forces agree to consider C-Si production resulting from the use of El Segundo as a firm Navy allocation, without prejudice to existing or future commitments of other C-Sis to the Navy from production which is derived from the facilities of Sm ta Monica and Chicago exclusive of El Segundo assistance.
- 7. It is requested that this matter be considered as one of great urgency, and that the decision and implementation thereof be expedited in every way possible.

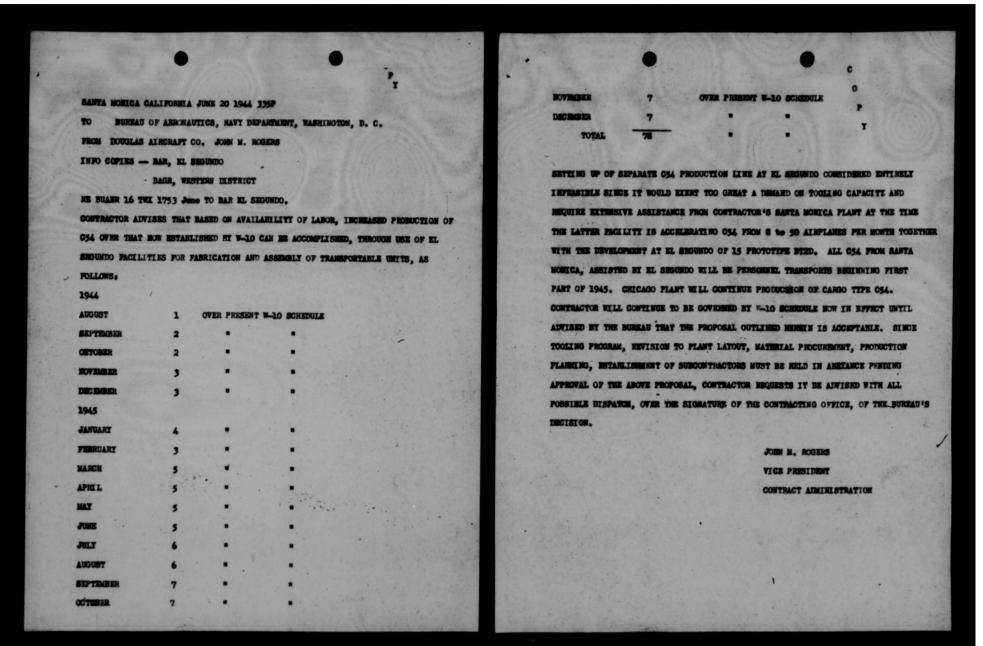
(Signed) A. W. RADFORD

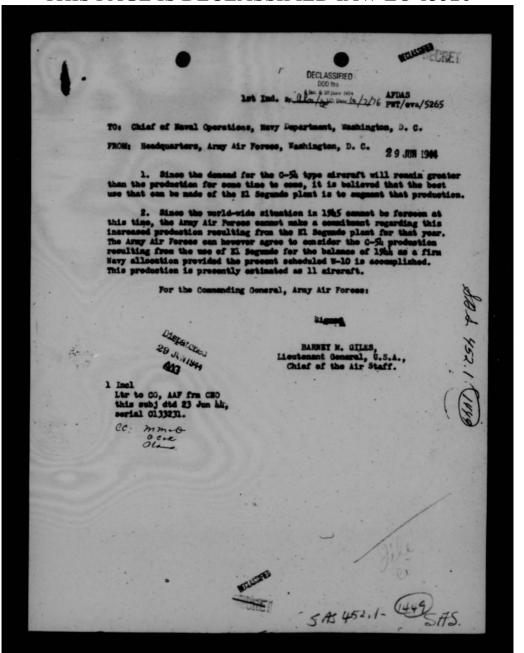
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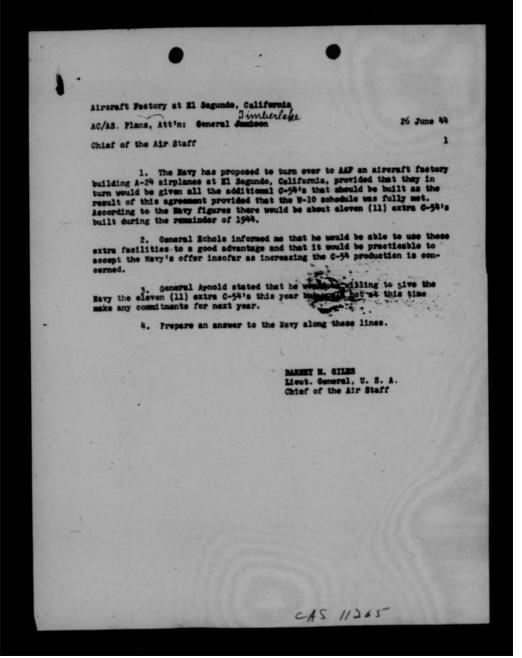
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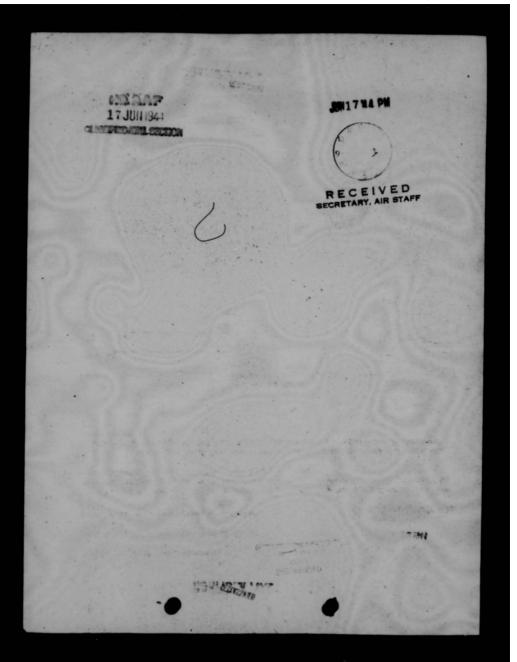


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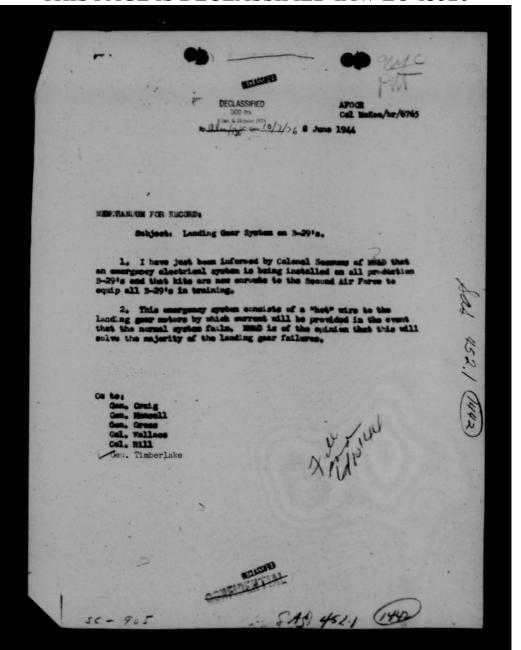


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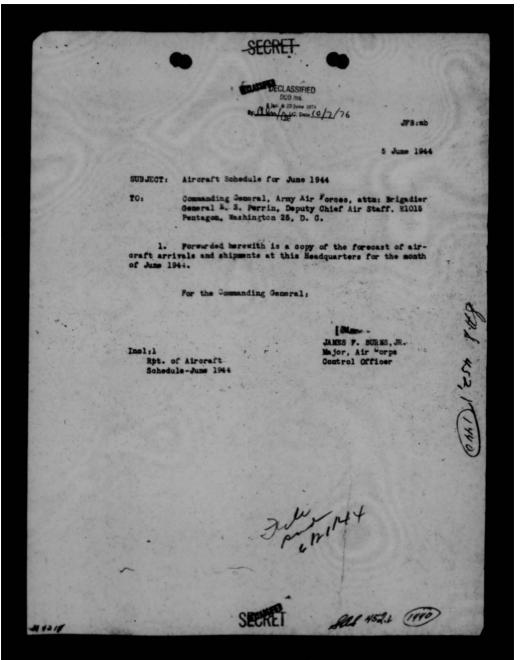
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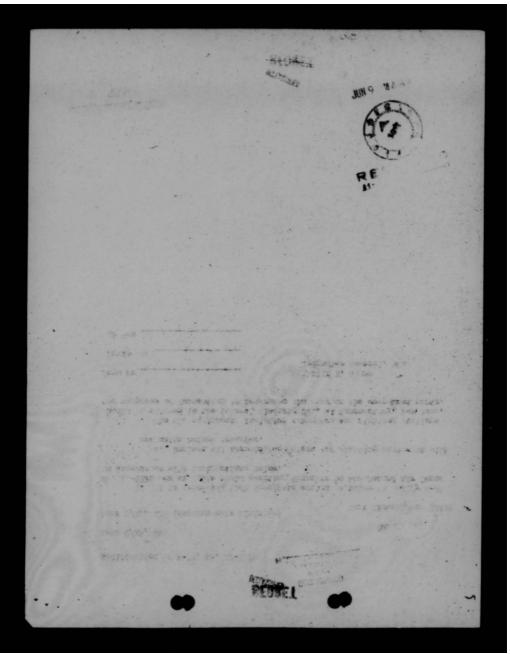


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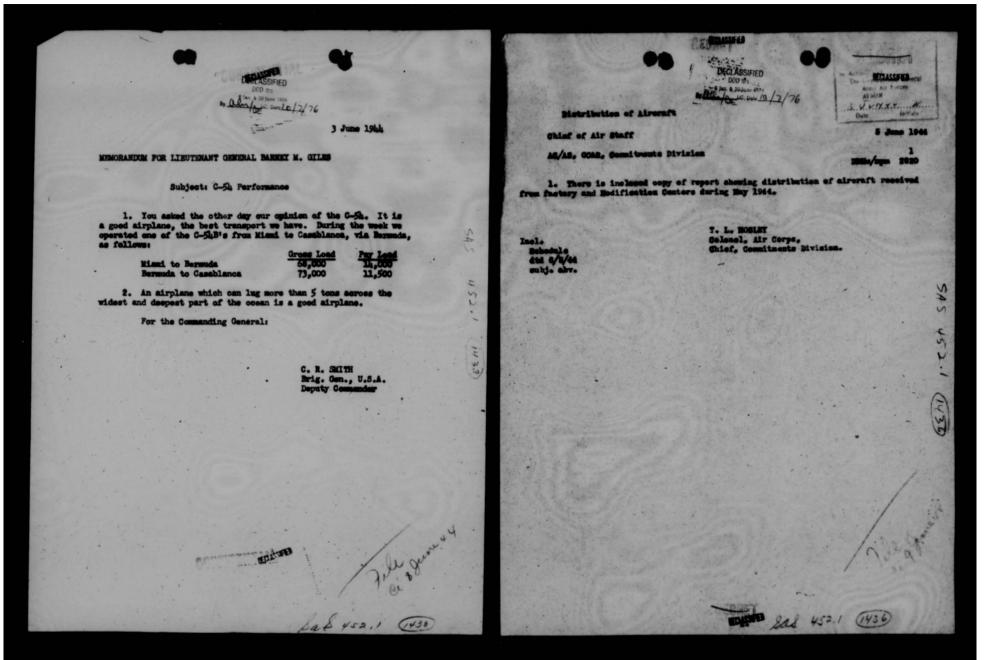
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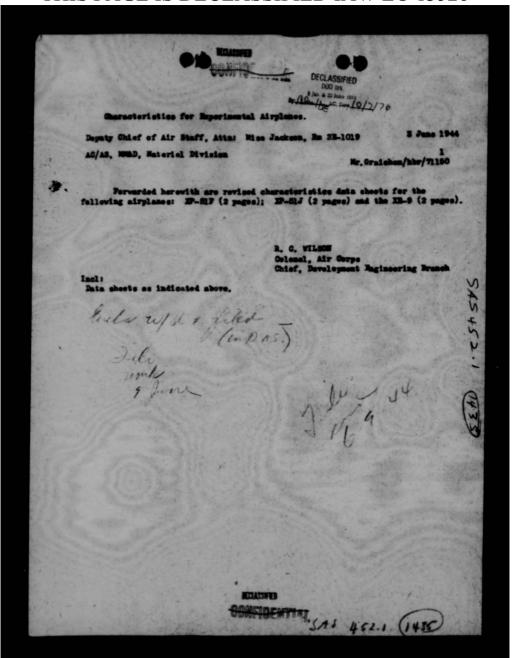
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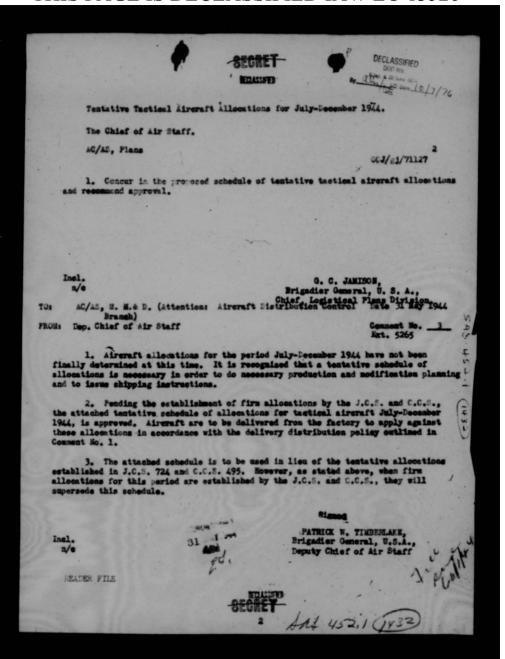
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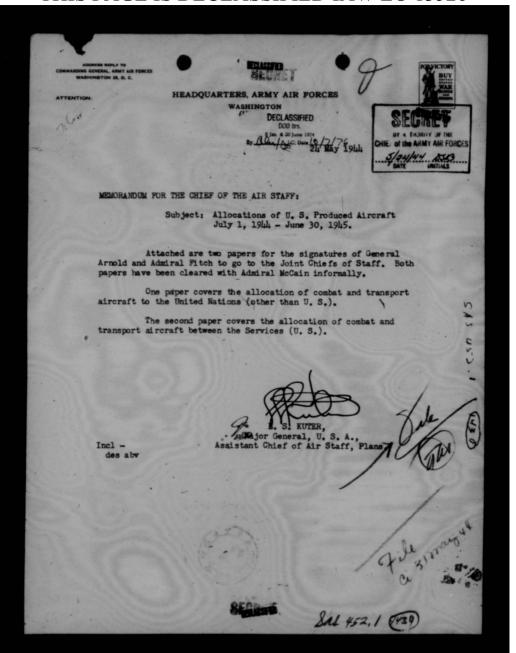


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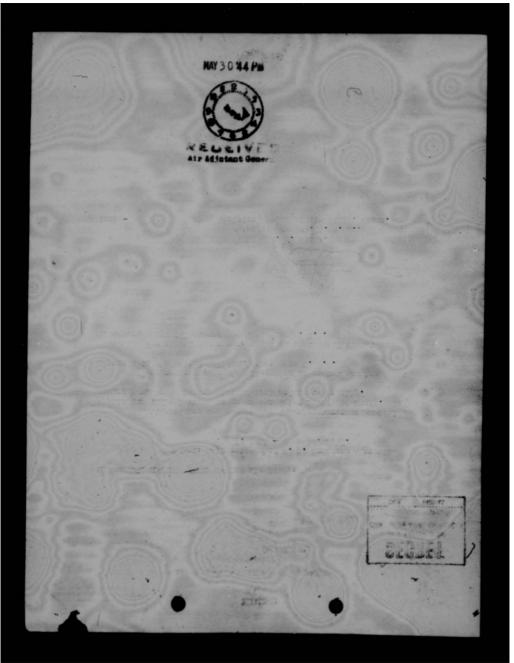
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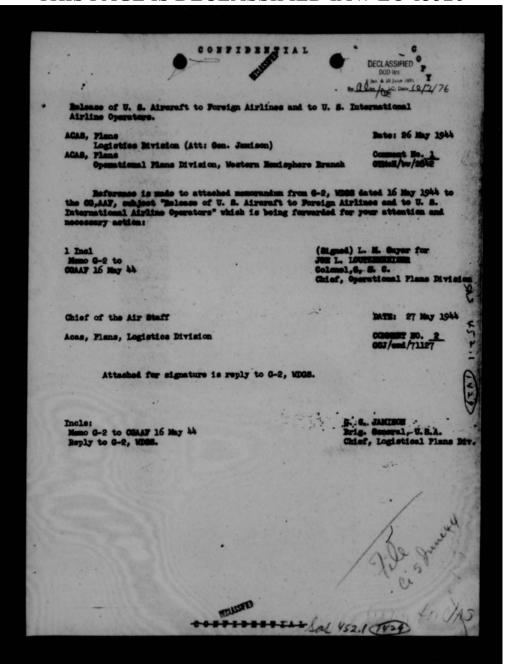


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In Reply Refer to: MID 904 (5-16-44) WAR DEPARTMENT

WAR DEPARTMENT

War Department General Staff

Wilitary Intelligence Division G-2

16 May 1944.

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MEMORANDUM FOR COMMANDING GENERAL, ARMY AIR FORCES:

Subject: Release of U. S. Aircraft to Foreign Airlines and to U. S. International Airline Operators.

- 1. This Division has an interest in the above subject for reasons of security and national defense.
 - 2. Particular reference is made to the Nestern Hemisphere area.
- 3. Keen foreign competition with U. S. airlines may be anticipated in this area, and recent developments indicated that failure to release sufficient aircraft to U.S.-owned or partially owned airlines may result in increased foreign competition in areas important to hemisphere defenses.
 - 4. The following instances may be cited in illustration:

a. 'NIM (Royal Dutch Airlines): On 12 May 1943, two C-60 Lockheed aircraft were allotted by Munitions Assignment Committee (Air) to the Government of the Kingdom of the Metherlands, payment for which was made in cash, for specific war purposes in connection with Dutch oil refineries in the Metherlands West Indies. This emergency requirement was of short duration. The aircraft in question, however,may be considered to be indirectly in commercial operation at present. By special permission, one plane was operated commercially by KIM to replace a wrecked plane. Request by the Netherlands Government to transfer ownership of both planes to KIM has thus far been denied, and original agreement still holds, but their continued operation for transport of government and oil company personnel has made additional space available in KIM aircraft for commercial use. Because of cash sale the aircraft are non-recoverable by the U.S.

b. Dominican Airline: An airline has recently been formed in the Dominican Republic to operate domestically, 60% of the stock being held by Dominican interests, and 40% by Pan American Airways. Operations have not commenced on account of inability to secure the light transport equipment (twin-engine) required for the short-haul, local service contemplated.

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Representatives of British West Indies Airways (British-owned) are reported by our M.A. to the Dominican Republic to have told the Dominican owners (headed by Pres. Trujille) that they can obtain equipment from Canada and commence operations at an early date if they are given the franchise. (Note: BWIA has recently obtained two Aero "Ansons" from Canada, but their application for American engines for these planes has not been approved.) Many attempts to expand the Lowell Yerex interests (TACA, Inter-American Airways, BWIA) in the whole Latin American area have been noted recently.

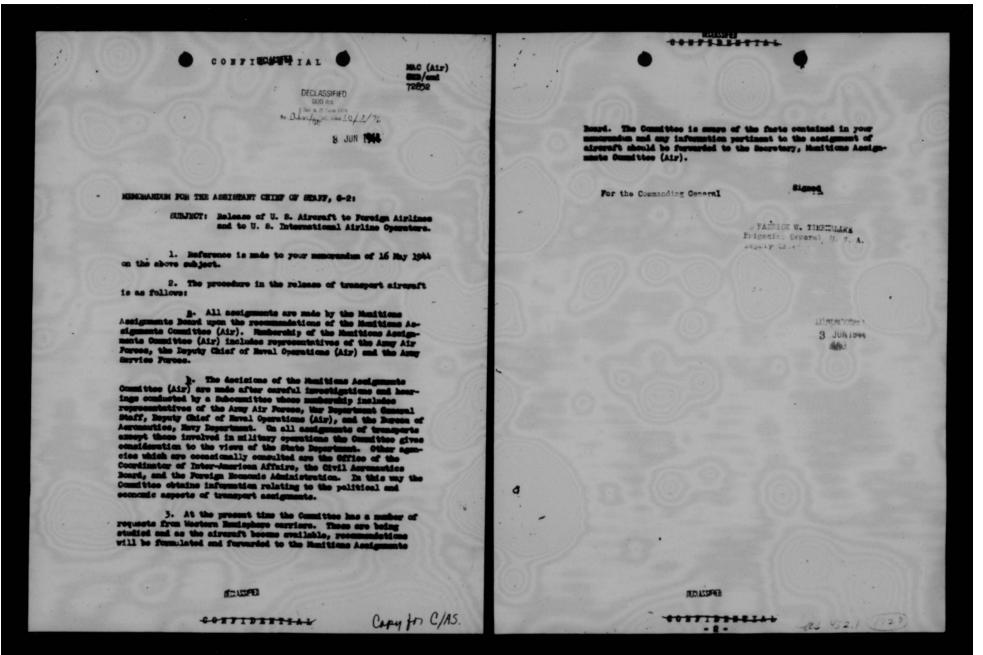
- c. Canadian Pacific Airlines: Mine Lockheed "Lodestars" were allocated to this C.P.R. subsidiary for use in prosecution of the war effort. It is understood that these planes are now in what may be considered commercial use between Vancouver and Fairbanks, Alaska, bearing CPA insignia.
- 5. It is not the intention of this Division to inject itself into civil aviation matters, but to call attention to the possibilities created for fereign airline expansion in strategic areas through the inability of U. S. operators to secure aircraft.

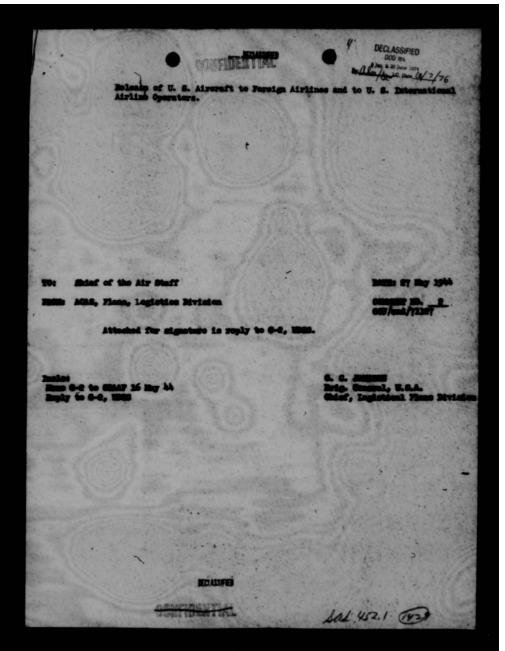
/s/ Clayton Bissell

Major General A. C. of S., G-2

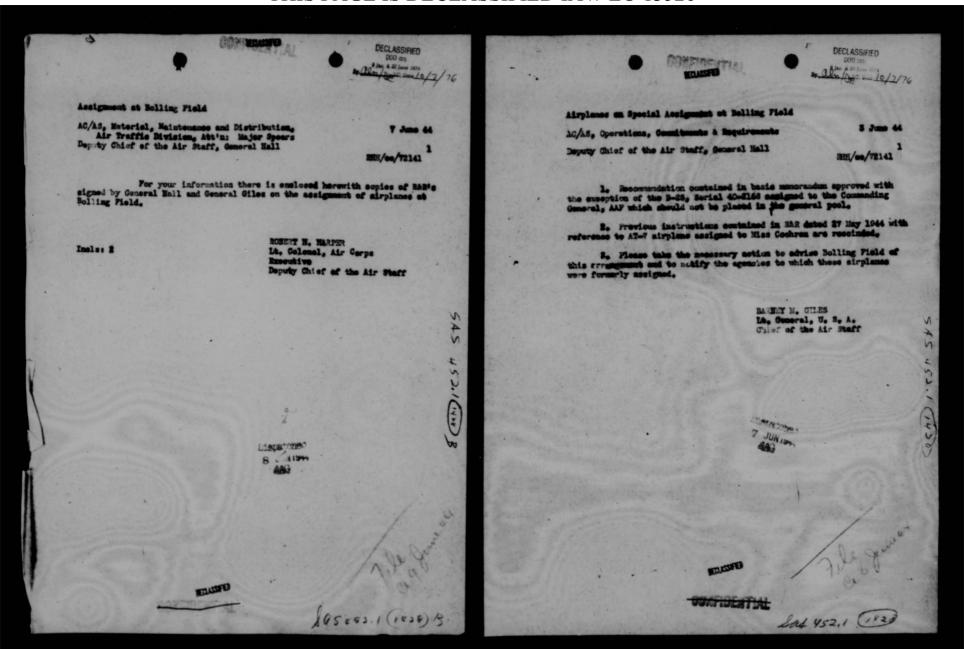
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2 7 mer 1944

MEDICINANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF AIR STAFF

Subject: Airplanes on Special Assignment at Bolling Field

l. Attached hereto as Tab "A" is a list of all airplanes now assigned to Bolling Field for the exclusive use of various Army Headquarters, Rissions, or Individuals together with the flying time on these airplanes for the last three (3) menths.

2. In view of the recent policy approved by the War Department Comercial Staff regarding the assignment of airplanes to Army agencies outside of the Army air Perces, it is believed that none of the airplanes new assigned to agencies outside of the Army Air Perces, in compliance with this policy, should be withdrawn from their present assignment.

3. With reference to the airplanes assigned for the exclusive use of Officer Personnel within the Army Air Perces, it is recommended that the following airplanes be withfrom from their present assignment and placed in a special peal at Bolling Field to be flow only by Bolling Field pilots or by specified pilots from Headquarters, Army Air Forces:

Type	Serial Number	Present Assignment
0-48	k1-7681	Air Staff
C-188	1 ₂ -56001	Air Staff
B-170	42-102942	Commanding Coneral, Twentieth Air Force
UC-45B	43-35541	Deputy Chief of Air Staff
B-260	41-35090	Commanding General, Twentieth Air Force
B-25	10-2168	Commanding General, Army Air Forces
AT-234	13-13123	AC/AS, Training
AT-234	13-13h2h	AC/AS, Training
AT-21	12-65035	Chief of Air Staff

i. The above recommendation is in line with your desire to peol all the airplanes now assigned exclusively to individuals within the Army Air Forces with the exception of the C-hūā airplane presently assigned for the exclusive use of the Commanding General, Army Air Forces, and AT-7C airplane presently assigned for the exclusive use of Mass Jacqueline Cochran.

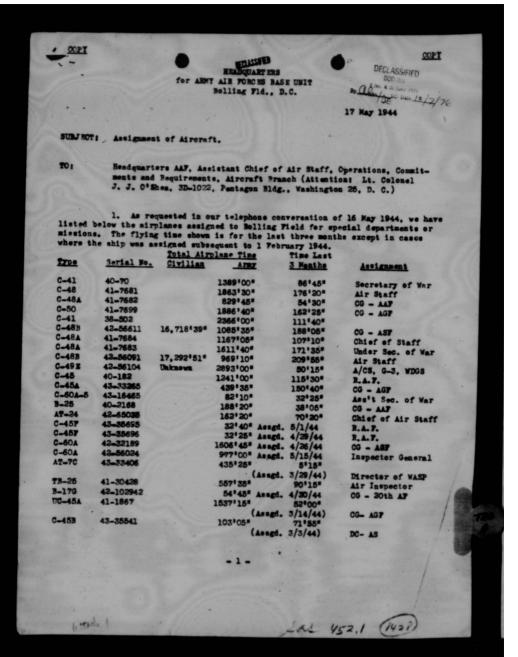
5. Request your approval.

1 Attach:

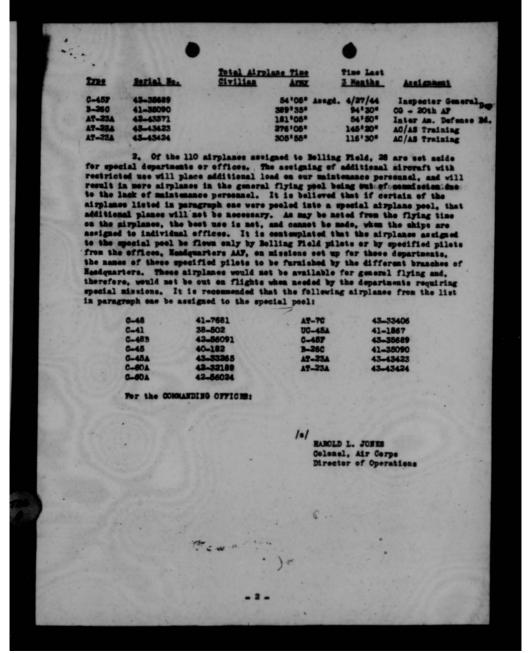
H. A. Creig Major General, U. S. Army A. S. Chile of Air Staff Operations, commitments Requirements



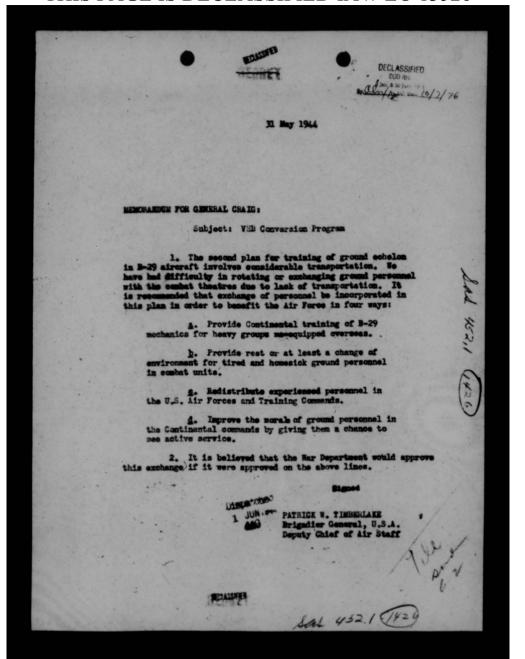
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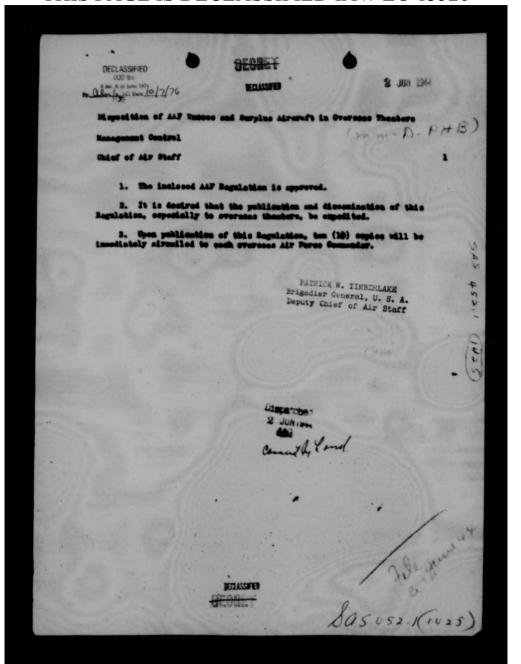


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HEADQUARTERS, ARMY AIR FORCE

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL TIMBERLAKE:

SUBJECT: Disposition of AAF Excess and Surplus Aircraft in Overseas Theaters

- 1. After his return from a mission to various overseas theaters, Major General W. H. Frank, Air Service Command, addressed a communication dated 19 March 1944 to the Commanding General, Army Air Forces, subject: "Return of War Weary Airplanes From Overseas Theaters". General Frank indicated the urgent necessity for issuance of directives which would effect the disposition of excess and surplus aircraft overseas.
- 2. General Frank's communication was coordinated by General B. E. Meyers, General E. S. Perrin, Colonel J. L. Loutzenheiser and Colonel F. Trubee Davison, and on 11 April 1944, the undersigned forwarded a memorandum to the Commanding General, Army Air Forces and requested that policies, similar to those outlined in the attached proposed AAF Regulation, be approved. General Giles approved this memorandum on 27 April 1944 and action was initiated to draft an AAF Regulation on this subject.
- 3. The attached proposed AAF Regulation in its formative stage was the subject of numerous conferences between representatives of AC/AS, New and those of AC/AS, OCAR, AC/AS, Training and Air Staff, Special Projects. Before this proposed Regulation was finally submitted to the Chief of Air Staff with my memorandum of 27 May 1944, it was approved by:

AC/AS, MM&D, Resources Division AC/AS, MM&D, Materiel Division AC/AS, MMAD, Air Services Division AC/AS, MAD, Control Office AC/AS. OCAR AC/AS, Training AC/AS, Plans Air Staff, Special Projects

In addition to the above, approval of the proposed Regulation was obtained from the Foreign Economic Administration, the Surplus Aircraft Advisory Committee of the Surplus War Property Administration and the Readjustment Division, Headquarterestray Service Forces.

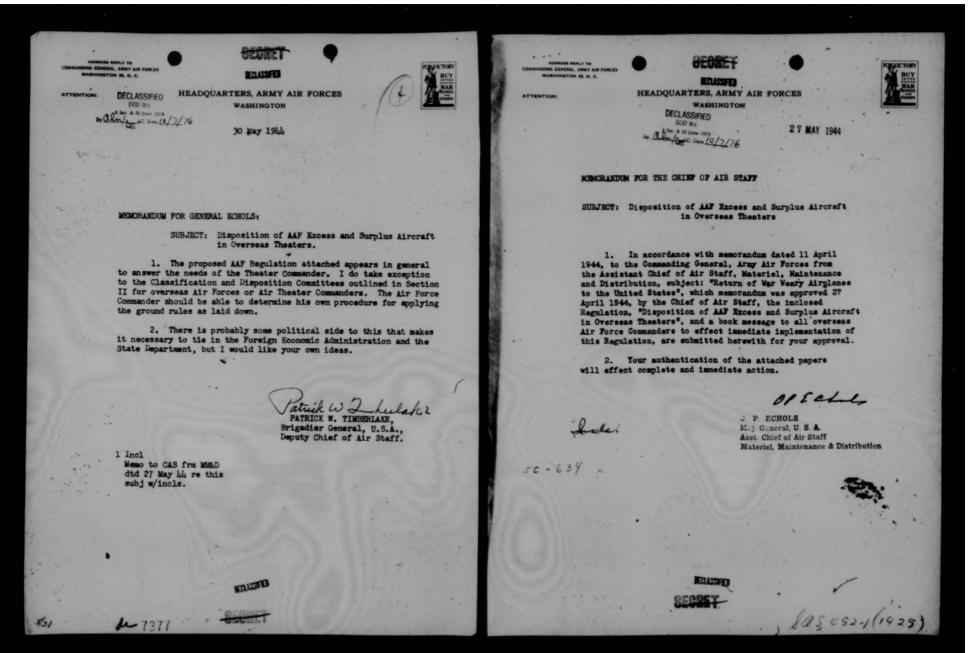
Memo to General Timberlake, subject: Disposition of AAF Excess and Surplus Aircraft in Overseas Theaters. Page 2.

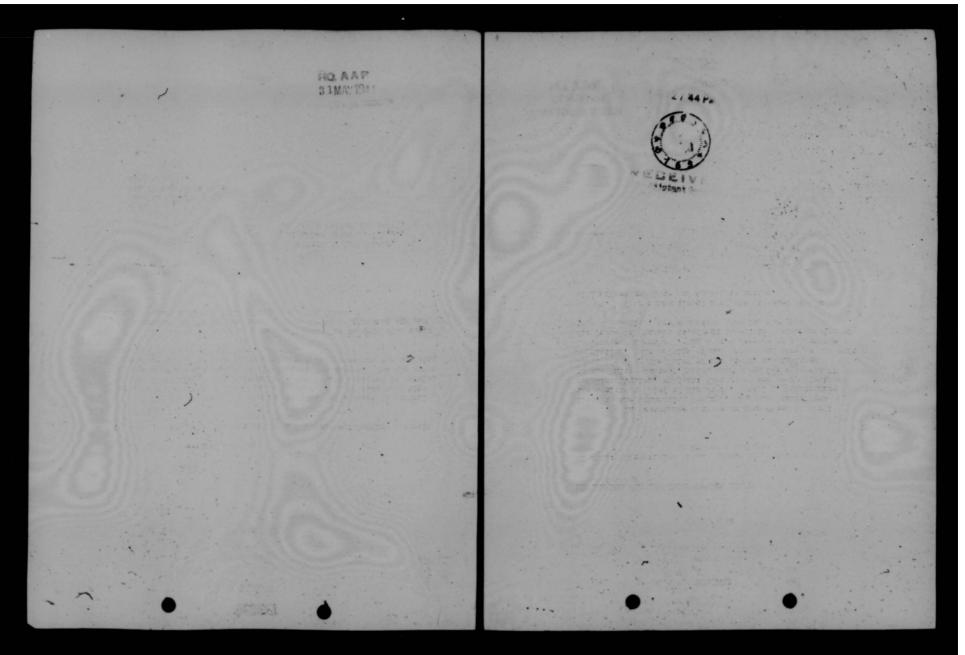
- 4. Under Executive Order 9425, dated 15 February 1944, there was established the Surplus War Property Administration with the specific authority to have general supervision and direction of the handling and disposition of surplus war property. Regulation 1 issued by the Surplus War Property Administration assigned to the Foreign Economic Administration the disposition of all surplus war property located outside the continental United States.
- 5. In answer to the comment contained in paragraph 1 of your memorandum of 30 May 1944, it was deemed advisable to direct the establishment of Classification and Disposal Committees as a protection to the Army Air Forces as well as to the Air Force Commanders. There will undoubtedly be investigations, at some future date, into the disposal methods and it was considered that the Army Air Forces and the Air Force Commanders would be in a more favorable position if all disposal matters were passed on by committees rather than individuals.
- 6. In answer to the comment contained in paragraph 2 of your memorandum of 30 May 1944, it is necessary by law, as outlined in paragraph 4 above, to tie in the Foreign Economic Administration. Paragraph 5 of the proposed Regulation indicates that the Disposition Committee when it deems it advisable may include as an advisory member, a representative of the State Department. This clause was included at the suggestion of the Surplus Aircraft Advisory Committee of the Surplus War Property Administration, because it was felt that when sales or transfers to Foreign Governments were contemplated, the Army Air Force should have the benefit of the State Departments views.

Incl.

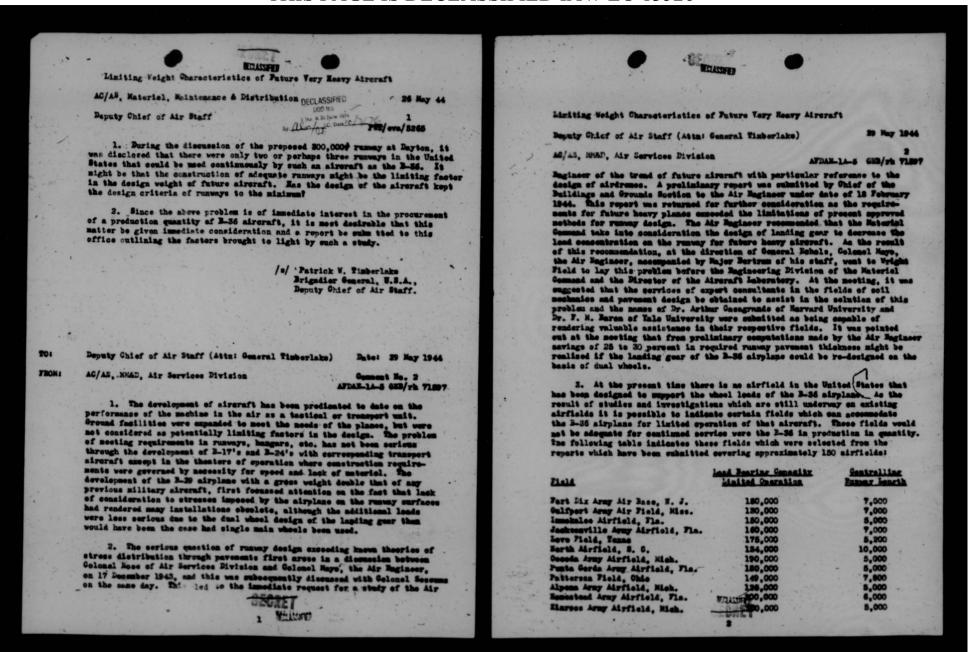
OPEchel O. P. ECHOLS General, U. S. A. Chief of Air Staff hanteriel, Maintenance & Distribution

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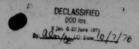


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ECHOTES Limiting Veight Characteristics of Future Very Heavy Aircraft Deputy Chief of Air Staff (Attat, Ceneral Timberlake) AG/AS, MAD, Air Services Division AFRALLA-S 613/74 7200 In considering these load bearing values the definition of "copecity" and "limited" operation should be berne in mind. These definitions are given in paragraph 3s and 3t of attached lotter 5 January 1944 from the Chief of Ragineere (Inclusive \$1). 4. In addition to the above fields, there are many fields which he between 100,000 and 130,000 pennds. It is believed that the B-S tic conscioually an any of these fields which will test 100,000 pen w. The latest efficial information received in this Section regar better. The latest official information received in this & delivery of the 3-35 indicates that the first plane will be my of the 3-30 indicates unit to houser, has stopped this abor 1946. Informal information, houser, has stopped this her 1944. It is understood that the first plane will be of with Tame, and Tarrent Field, located at this factory, that the plane on for such operation. It is believed, however, that the plane can get off of the field under its minimum capty weight, and the nearest field to this factory which could natiofactorily handle this plane for test flights is Love Field located at Ballas, forms, approximately 80 miles away. 5. About 15 May 1944, a directive was received for initial expansions lake Army Air Rece, and preparation of a master plan was started titizate expansion of this base for use as a Vest Cent test base of rick Command. A strong recommendation was made that the 200,000 per be used in the reconstruction of the runnay in the program. This design be used in the resenstruction of the r design has been authorized to the Chief of Ra held during the week of 29 May to discuss this design with representatives of the Air Ragineer, the Chief of Ragineers and civilian expert consultants. This runway will be actually constructed to the 800,000 pound design and will be the first such runway time built. 6. It is suggested that the problem of runny design as a limiting facts in design of landing gear of future aircraft can be given the consideration that this problem warrante by a joint study of the Saterial Semmad and the Air Sagincer with the desistance of the consultants mand in paragraph 2. It is believed that a colution enticinctory from the standpoint of airplane paragraph 2. formance and the design of adequate airfield facilities can be rea a precedure. P. WHITTHE Chief, Air Services Division, Office of Aget. Chief of Air Staff, MELASSED Materiel, Maintenance and Distribution. Ltr fm Gof3, 4t4 1/5/44 818-4521 (1424)

SECRETARD



Limiting Weight Characteristics of Future Very Heavy Aircraft

AC/AS, MM&D - Attn: Colonel Sessums.

14 June 1944

Deputy Chief of Air Staff

WMK:hj:5458

What action, if any, is being taken to carry cut the suggestion contained in Par. 6 of Comment No. 2, with special attention to the future development of airplanes?

PATRICK W. TIMBERLAKE Brigadier General, U. S. A. Deputy Chief of Air Staff

2 Incls
|| 1 - n/c
|| Added
|| 2 - Cy Memo fr
|| DAE, 12 June 44

To: Deputy Chief of Air Staff - Attention: Brig. Con. P. W. Timberlake Date 9 UNN GAA

Prom: AC/AS, MIND

Col. R. C. Wilson/mm/6716

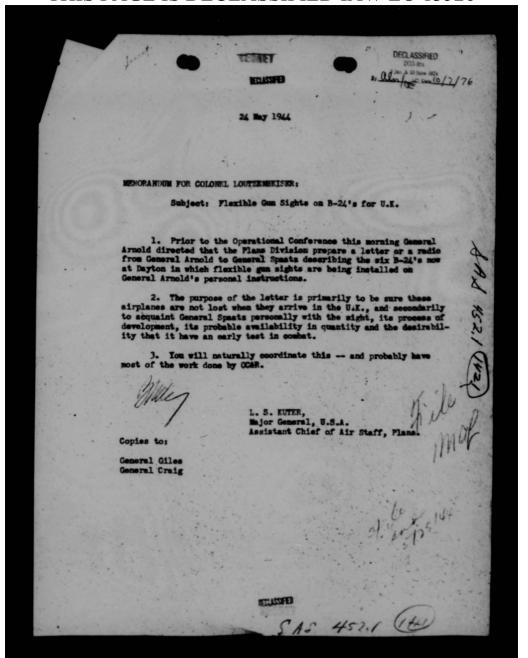
1. Conferences have been held since the initiation of Comment 1 between the Office of the Air Engineer and the Aircraft Laboratory, Engineering Division; Enterial Commend. In order to expedite the joint study of the problem, arrangements have been made for direct exchange of information between the two offices. Becommendations for my action growing out of these exchanges of views will be processed through normal channels, but the procedure adopted will insure prompt consideration of all of the factors involved in the landing of very heavy aircraft.

Incl. n/c

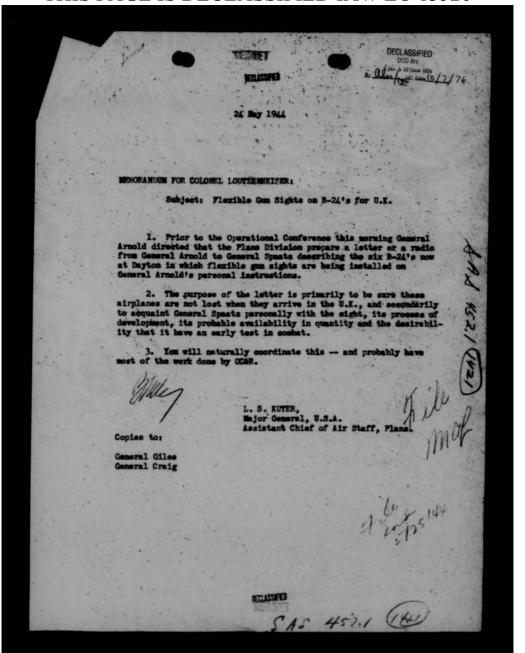
J. W. SESSUMS, Colonel, Air Corps, Executive, Office, AC/AS, MM&D

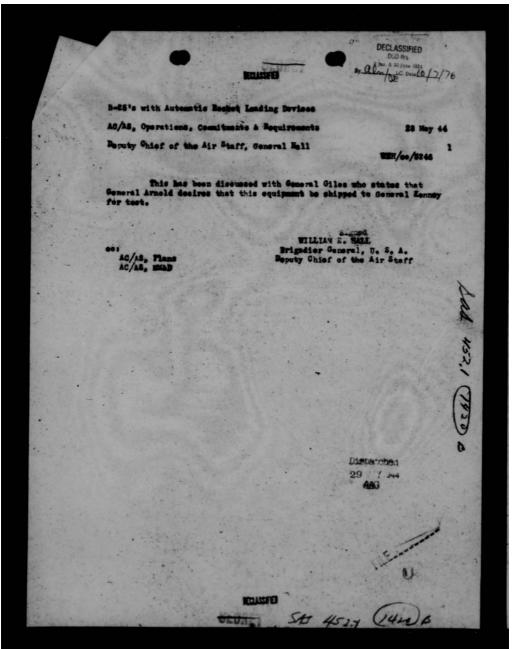
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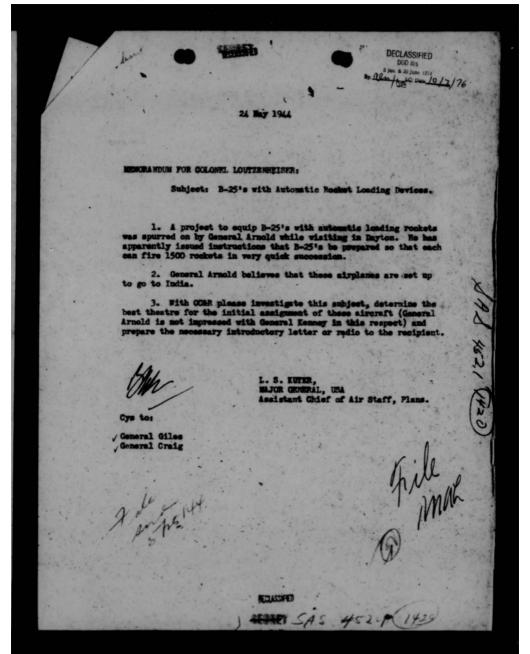


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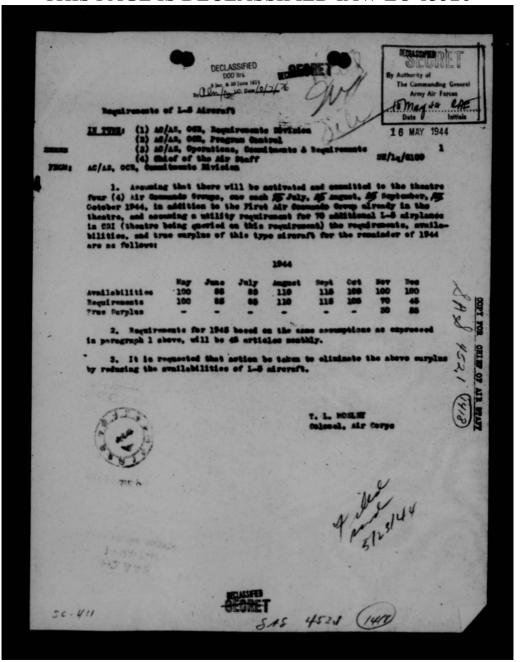




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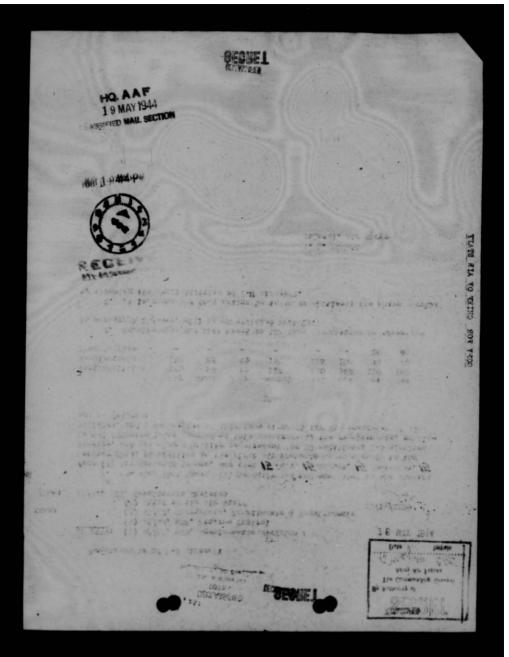


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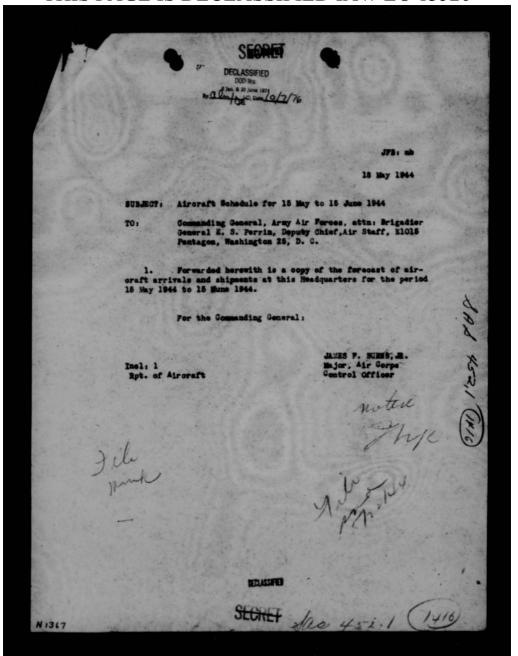


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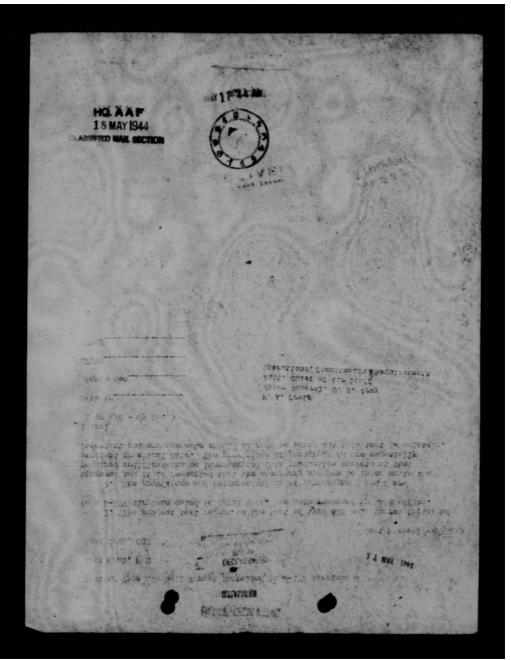
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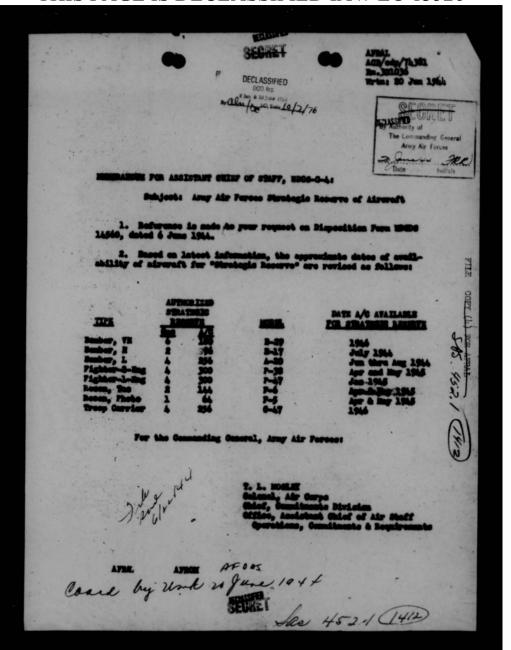
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	Turret Installed in B-17F Air;	17 MAY 1944
Asst C/AS, MMD	DECLASSIFIED DOD to	17 MAY DAY
Asst C/AS, OCR	-Dente -10/7/76	Capt Nichehl/mw/72435
1. The subject te in a B-17F airplane dat	est report, on the test of type ed 14 April 1944, has been rev	A2B ball turret installed viewed by this office.
required modifications earliest practical date	and recommendations of paragreested that the necessary change be incorporated into productic. The provisions of paragraph onts should be made to carry our	ges to incorporate the
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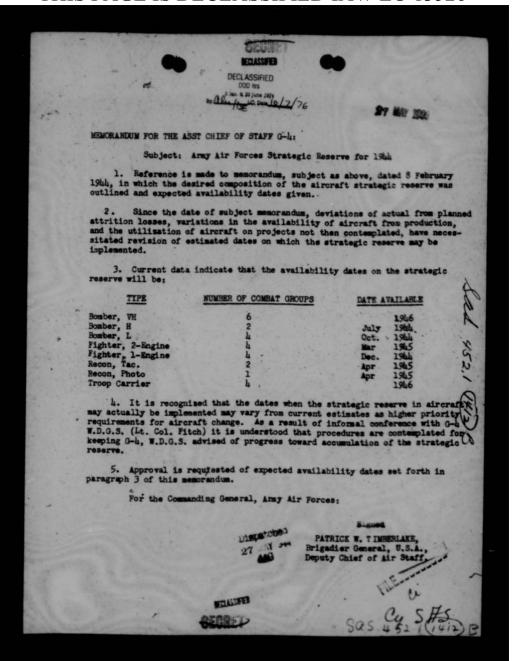


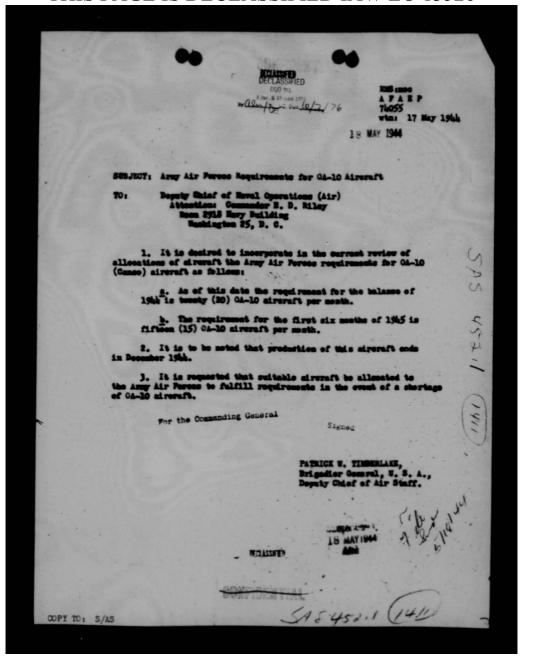
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	OOD WE DELISION DELISION OF THE PERSON OF TH
	mr. 10/7/76
	B-29 Medifications
	Asst C/AS, NND (Nodification Division)
1	Aust C/AS, OCR (Requirements Division) Capt Bichehl/mm/72435
	1. The recoverendations contained in Comment No. 3 above are not concurred
	in. The report submitted by Colonal Cook indicated that failures of the auxiliary power plant generating system were ensountered. These might have been prevented by such a modification as was requested in Comment No. 1, paragraph 2s.
	2. Inserted as it is understood in paragraph 2f of Comment No. 3 that a complete re-engineering of the tail turnet gummer's compartment is necessary in order to adequately provide space sufficient to recove a wounded or dead gummer, it is requested that whatever modifications are possible should be done on airplanes scheduled for combat and that in the meantime every effort should be made to re-engineer the tail compartment in order that it may be introduced
	be made to re-engineer the tail compartment in order that it may be introduced into production aircraft at the earliest practicable date.
	3. The necessity for power saimuth central of the upper histor sighting station is considered mandatory by Eglin Field and all other interested gunners and CFC people. At best, memmal tracking of the central station system from a realist platform on the ground is errette and inaccurate. This, when transposed to a sowing airplane taking even mild eventve action induces errors of much cagnitude as to proclude the slightest possibility of accuracy from the computers, this modification must be made if it is expected that the central station system
300	will prove satisfactory in combat. Eglin Field has stated that ranging and accourate tracking are impossible, with the system in its present state.
	4. All medifications which have been submitted by this office are considered mandatory to the safety of flight and performance of the aircraft, and have been essefully considered before submission to your office for inclusion into the medification program. A study has been made to determine which codifications can be deleted in the interests of production speed.
	5. It is requested that the above modifications be incorporated inte
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	enb Br HENVIN E. GROSS Brigadier Constal, USA Equip Sec

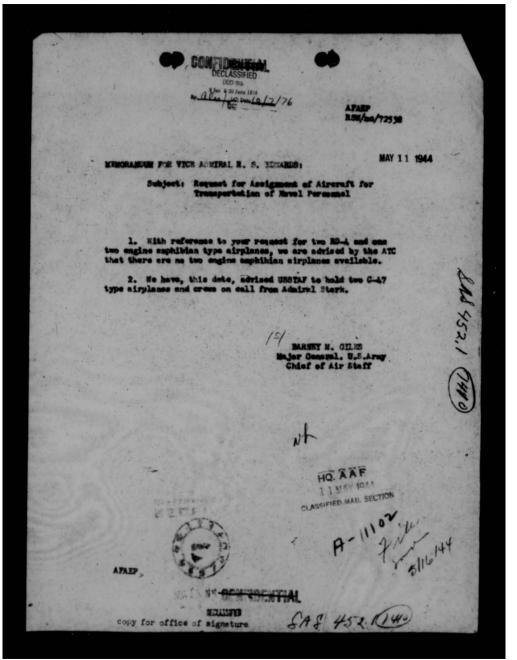


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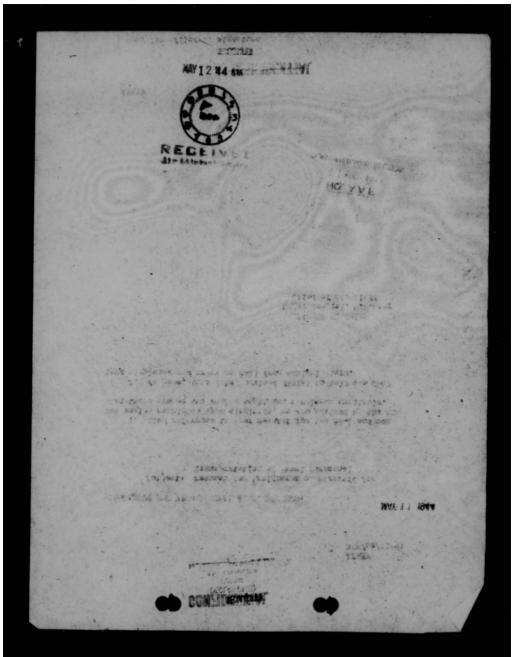




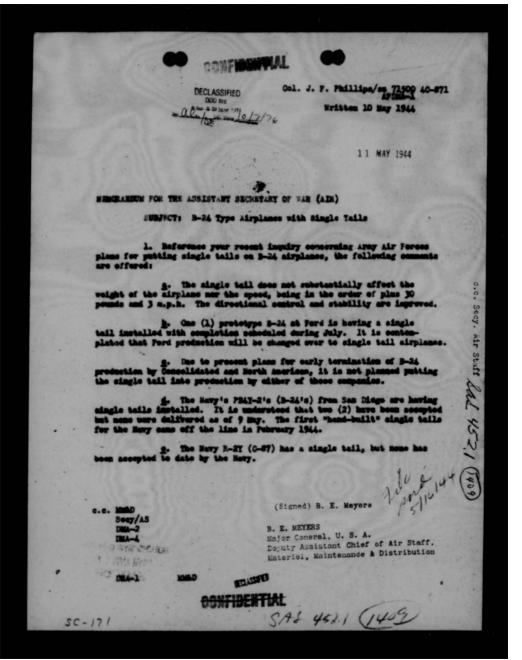
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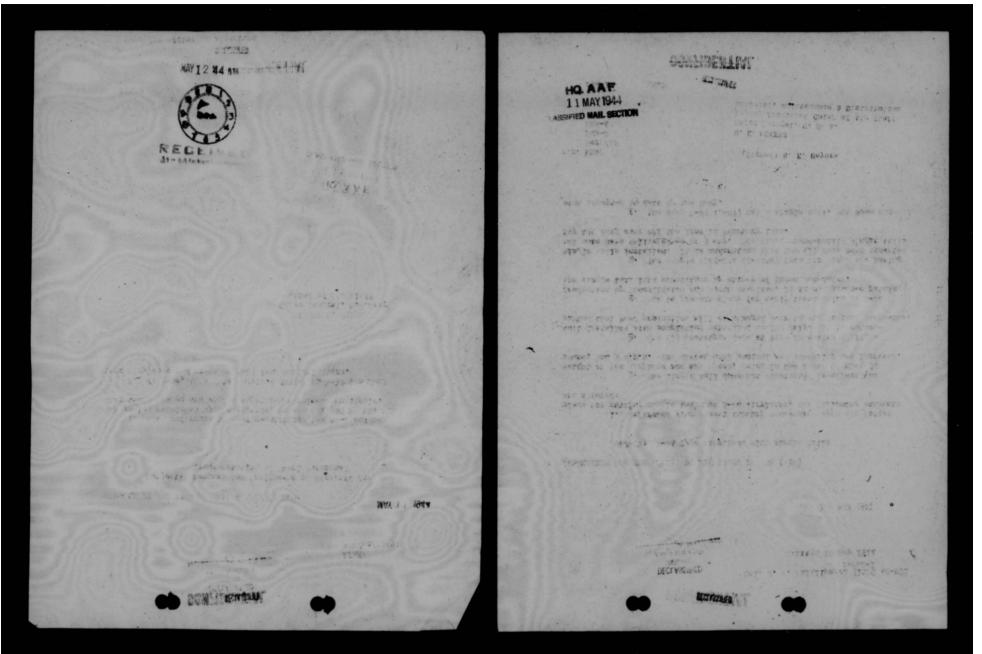


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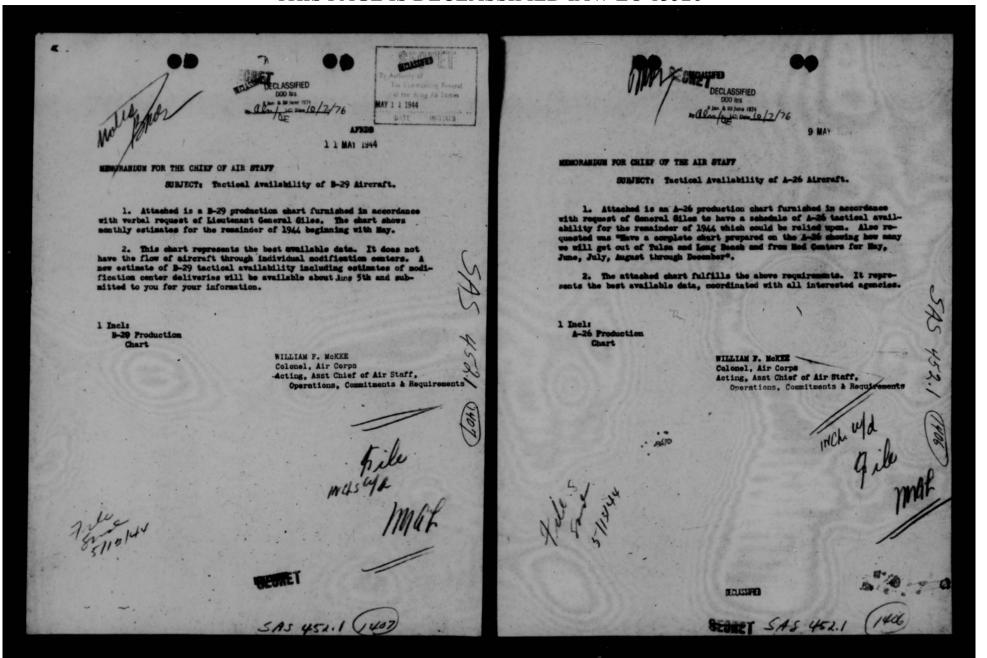


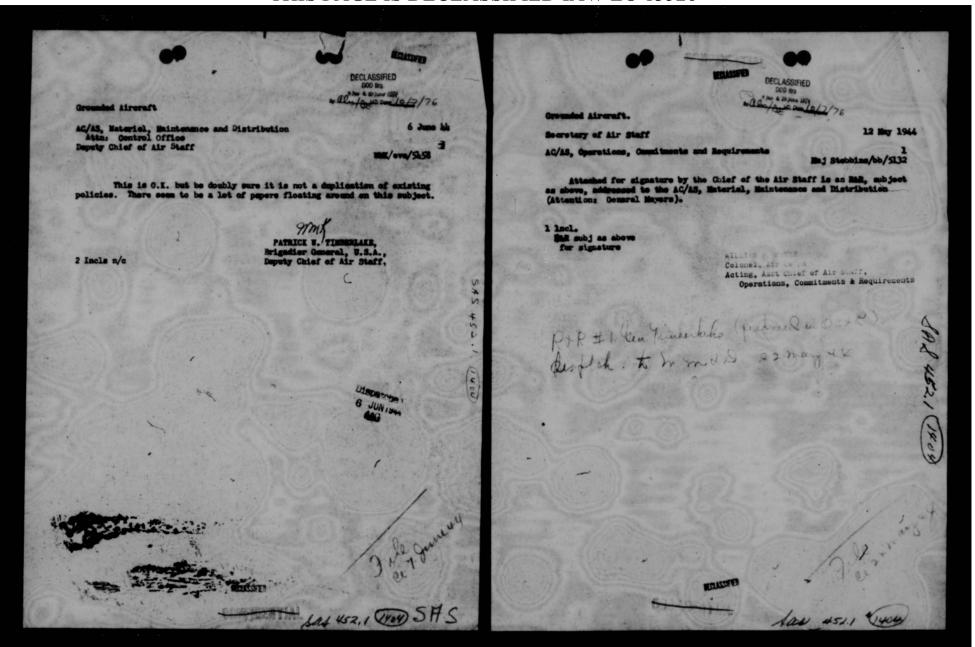
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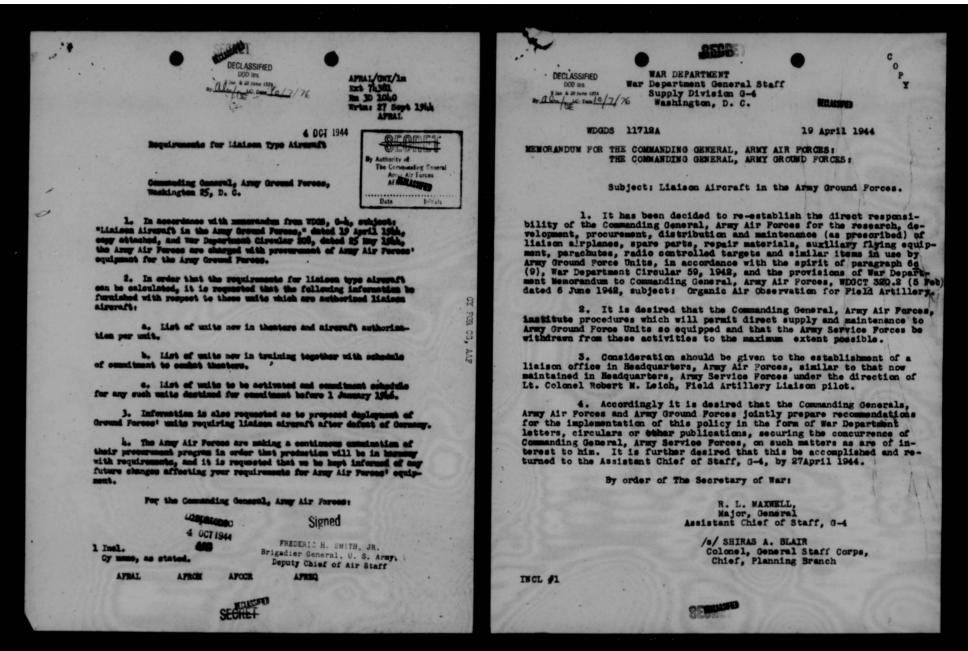
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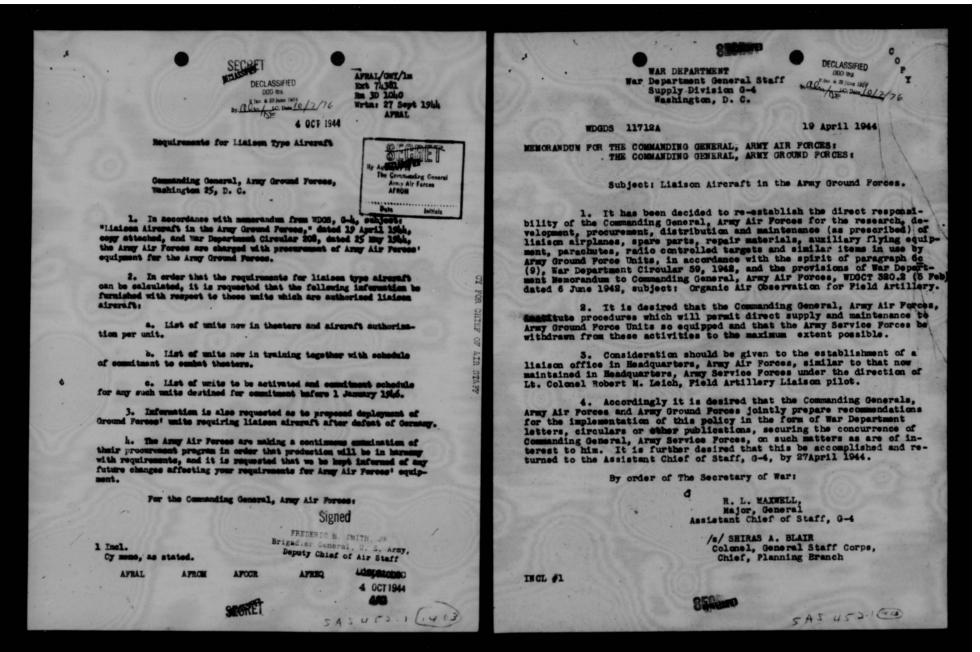


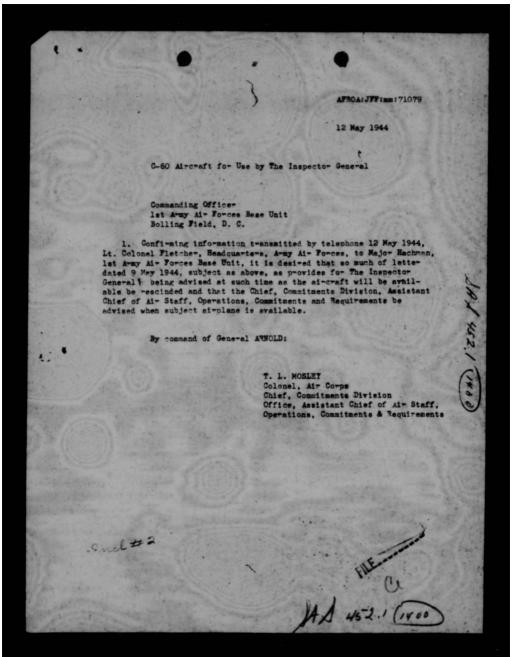


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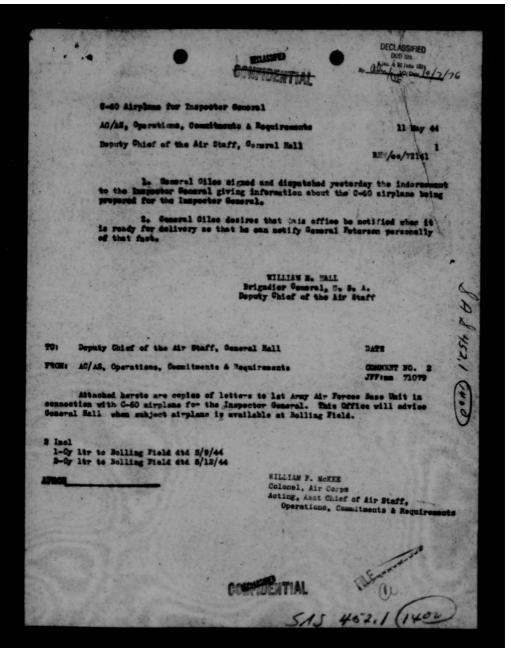
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G-60 Airplane for 1	Inspector General		Requirements for Linises	Type Aircraft.	
	Commitments & Requirements	11 May 44	Chief of Air Staff		2 OCT !
Deputy Chief of the	Air Staff, General Hall	REN/00/72161 1	AC/AS, Operations, Commitme		ONT/1m 74361
1. Generate to the Inspector Ge	al Ciles signed and dispatched meral giving information about	posterday the indersement t the C-GO mirplane being	l. Attached for signat Ferces, requesting information aircraft.		
2. Generalis ready for deliver of that facts	of Oiles desires that this officery so that he can notify General	loe be notified when it real Peterson personally	2. The Army Air Forces including those for the Army Or in order that we may calculate	are responsible for procures ound forces, and the requeste requirements more accurately,	d information is necessar
	WILLIAM E. PA Brigadier General, Beputy Chief of the	D. S. A.	1 Attach. Lir to CO, AGF, same subject.	Signed H. A. Creix Motor Gonerat, U. Augt. Union of Al	S. Army r Steff
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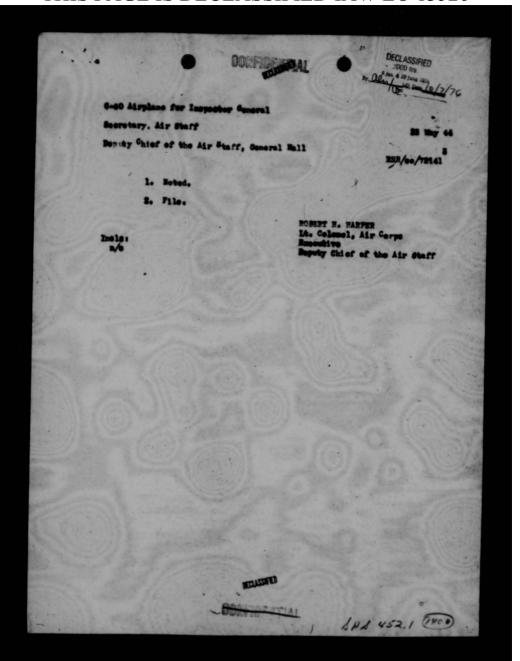




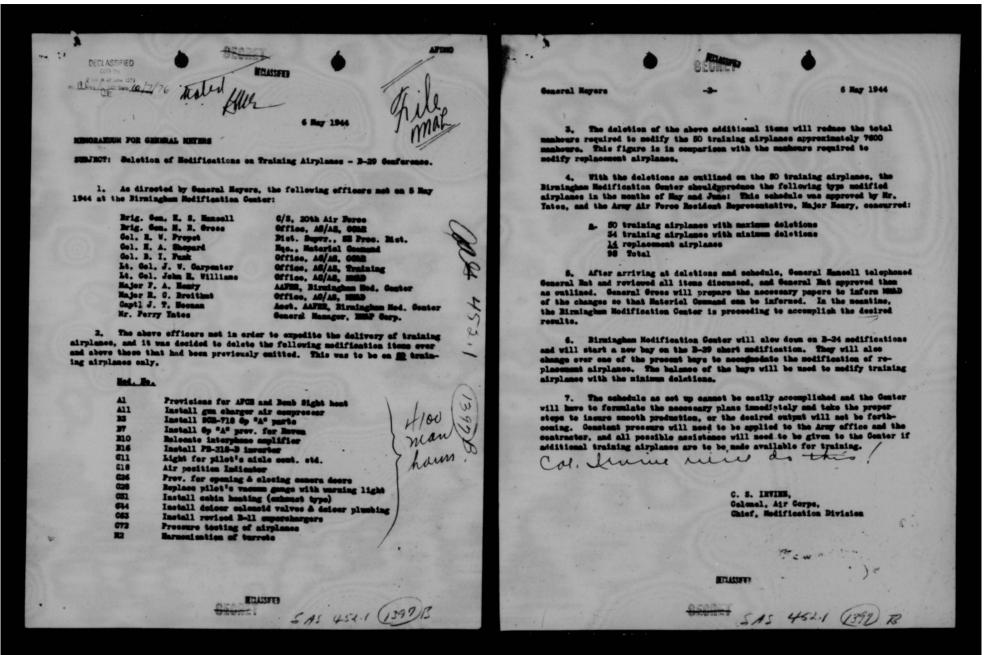
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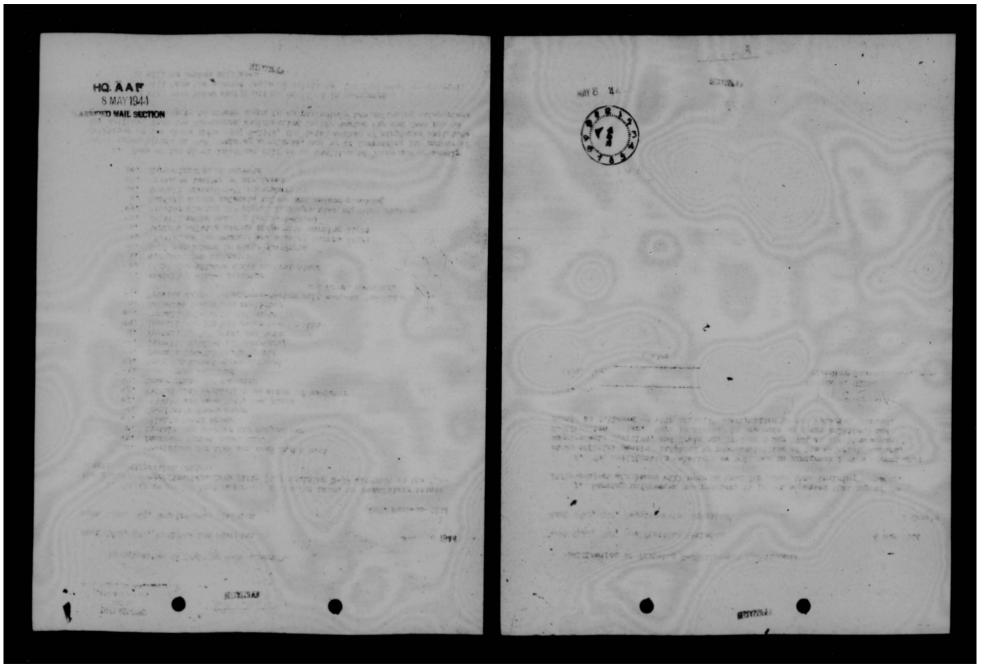
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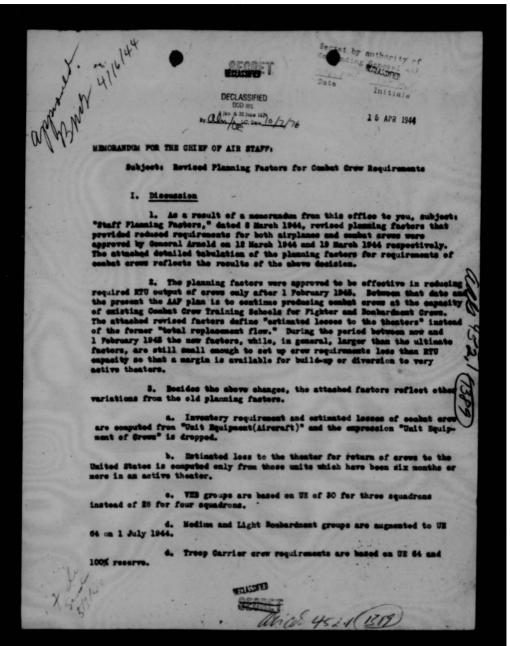
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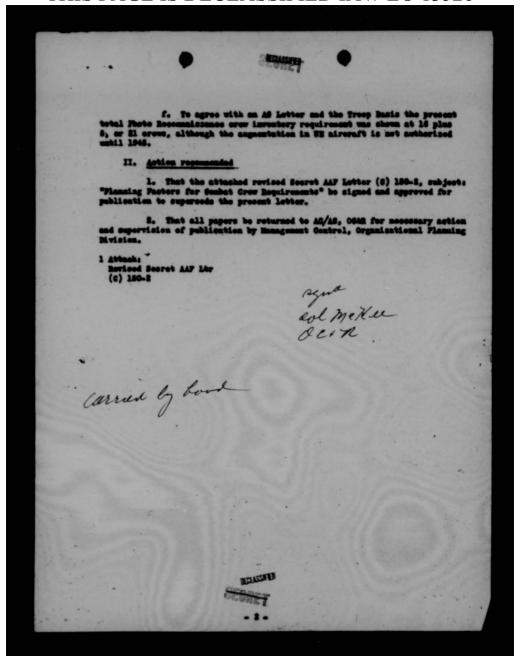


		THE STATE OF
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or Charles con 10/2/76		
Nedification to Training B-20 Aircraft		
April CAS. MID. Medification Division	Nestification to Training B-39 Aircraft (Continued)	
	Asst C/AS, 100, Medification Davision	Sont'd
Asst C/AS, OCE, Requirements Division Col. Funb-os-5692	Asst C/AS, OCR, Requirements Division	
1. It is requested that necessary action be taken to immediately delete the following modifications from fifty (50) training 8-29 aircraft at the Bir- mingham Modification Contor:). Herring unforescen emergencies, it is not expected that any of the fifty subject eirplanes will over be used for other than training purposes.	
a. Provisions for AFGE and Bemb Sight heat *b. Inscense Turret Aums. Cap. o. Install gas charger air compressor	4. The medification deletions as outlined in paragraph 1 were agreed upon at an official meeting attended by representatives of the Material Command, Requirements Division, and Training, held on 5 May 1944 at the Rivalegi	-
*d. Pilet's front amor	Medification Center. Work is already in progress on those deletions and should be followed up with official confirmation to the Meterial Command.	
of. Pilet's and co-pilet's B-R glass	m & 4 5/5	
th. Lower armer for computer	Bright E. Choss	Army
j. Four gus turret upper forward k. Install SOR-718 Op."A" parts	Aire. See.	
k. Install SCH-718 Op. "A" parts 1. Install AM/ARS-1 (28 adapters) m. Install Op "A" prov. for Reven		
*n. Install SCR 995/695 radio now location *o. Install SCR-622 Op "A" parts		
p. Relecate interphone emplifier		
r. Install 76-216-D inverter		,
s. Light for pilot's sials central stand t. Air position indicator su. A-12 regulators in cargo platforms		
v. Provintime for mentar and cleater emera dears		
w. Replace pilot's viscent gauge with varning light x. Install cabin heating (enhant-type) -y. Provide disming for signal light at side sighting station		
s. Install defer released valves and defer plumbing as. Install revised 8-11 supershargers		
bb. Pressure testing of airplams		
2. Some of the above deletions will be in addition to these now presently	637	2 19
being accomplished on 8-29 training airplanes, and by so increasing the number of deletions on the above fifty (50) B-29's, the total number of airplanes estimated		4
for delivery from the Birmingham Medification Conter during May and June can be increased from Seventy to minely eight in approximately the following entegories:	0 (10	413
50 will have those medifications outlined in paragraph 1 34 will have the present training deletions (As indicated by asterisk)		1775
14 will be combat airplanes (As indicated by asterisk)	RECUSSFED.	
and the same of th		1
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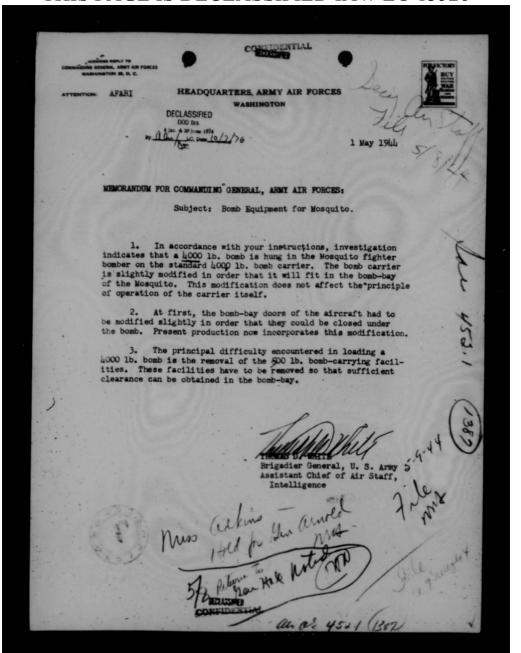


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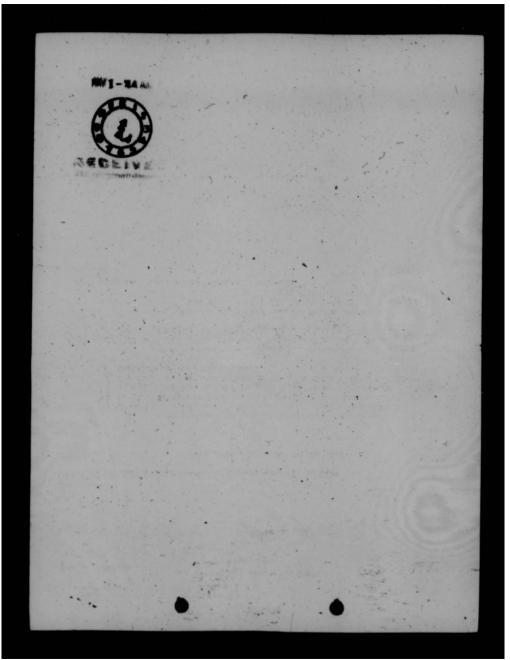




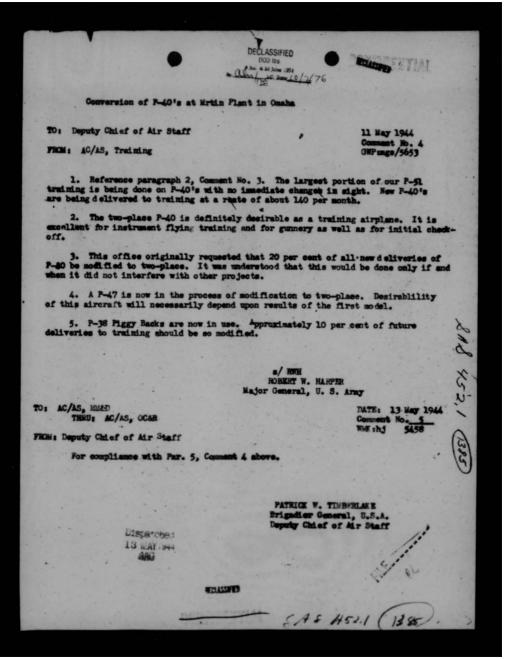
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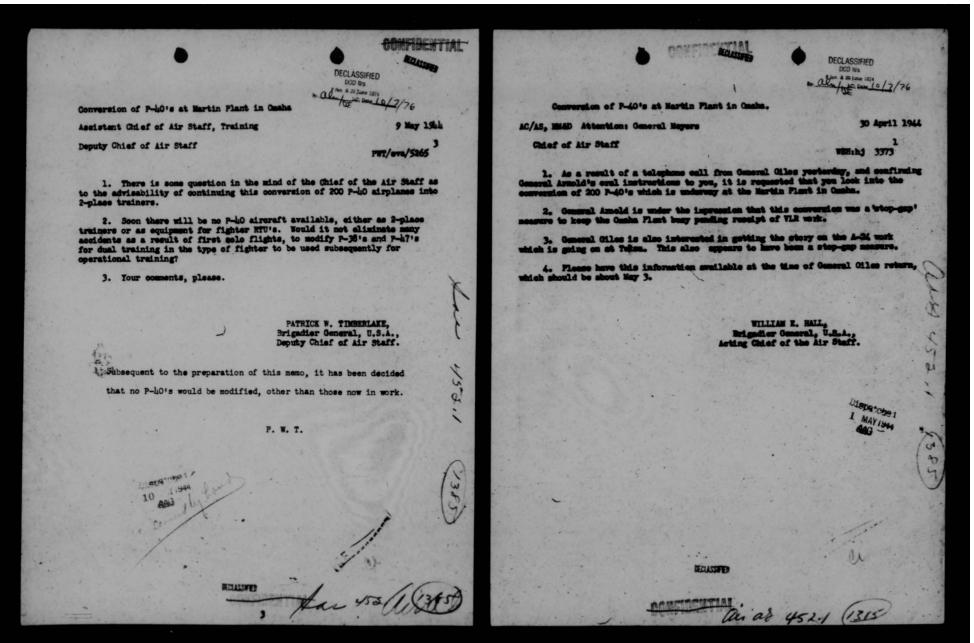


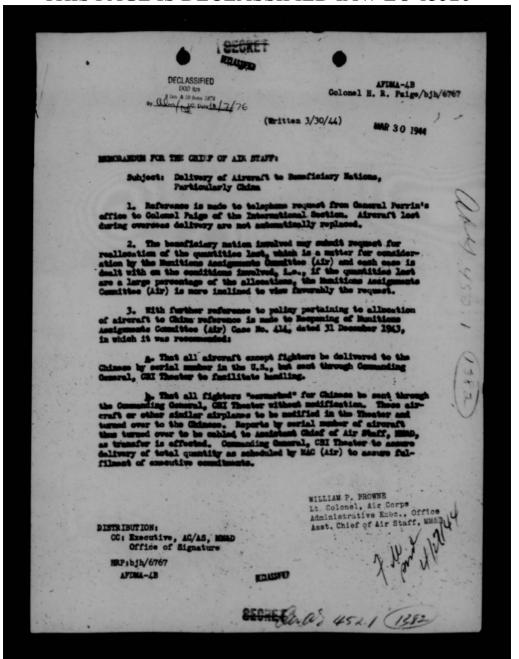
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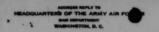


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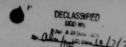












WAR DEPARTMENT

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES
WASHINGTON

APR 2 0 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF AIR STAFF:

Subject: B-32 Production

I. Discussion

1. Attention is invited to the fact that estimates of B-32 production as shown on recent Tactical Availability Reports published by Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Materiel, Maintenance, and Distribution, are less than previous estimates upon which the commitment of B-32 Groups was based in the augmented Very Heavy Bombardment Program.

2. A comparison of B-32 estimates follows:

	1944				1945		
Estimate of	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Total -	
January, upon which Program based	. 5	11	16	22	28	82	
April	0	10	- 15	20	25	70	
Difference	-5	-1	-1	-2	-3	-12	

- 3. The Program as approved by General Arnold 18 January 1944 envisaged a bare minimum of training on B-32 aircraft. No time was allowed for model crews, flight leader crews and instructor crews to obtain flight time in B-32 aircraft prior to the four month OTV training period.
- 4. The April B-32 availability estimate shown in paragraph 2 will permit even less training on B-32 aircraft than the original approved Program.
- 5. It is believed that steps should be taken to increase B-32 production to at least the January estimate level.

II. Action recommended

That the attached Routing and Record Sheet to Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Materiel, Maintenance, and Distribution be signed and forwarded.



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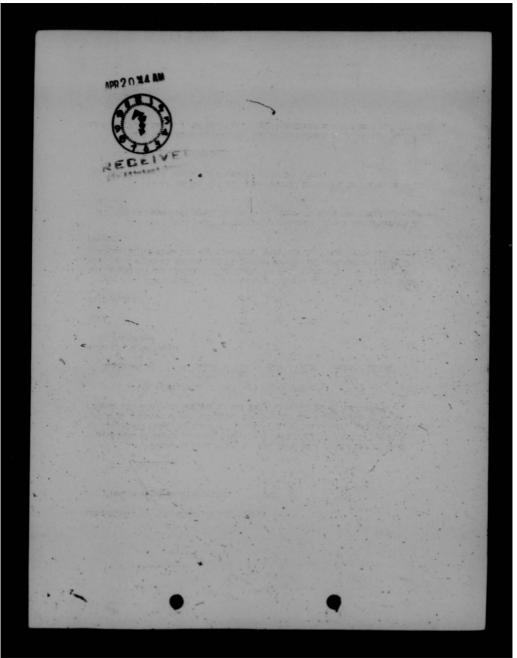
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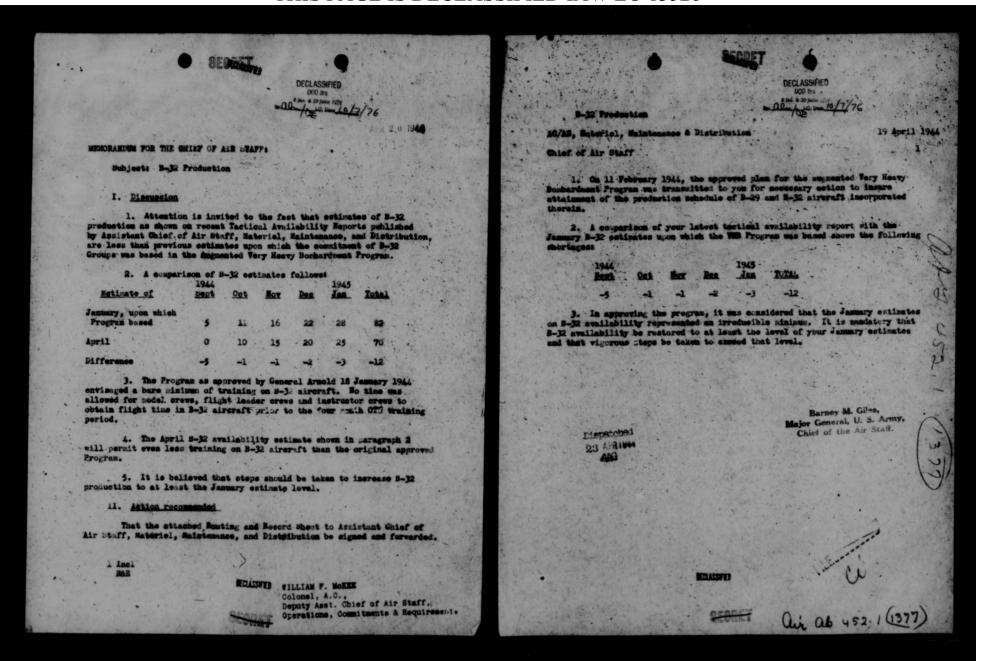
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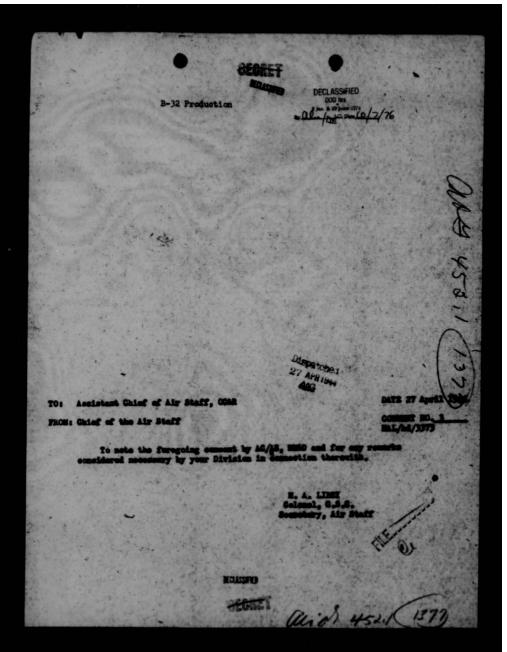
Deputy Asst. Chief of Air Staff, Operations, Commitments & Receivement

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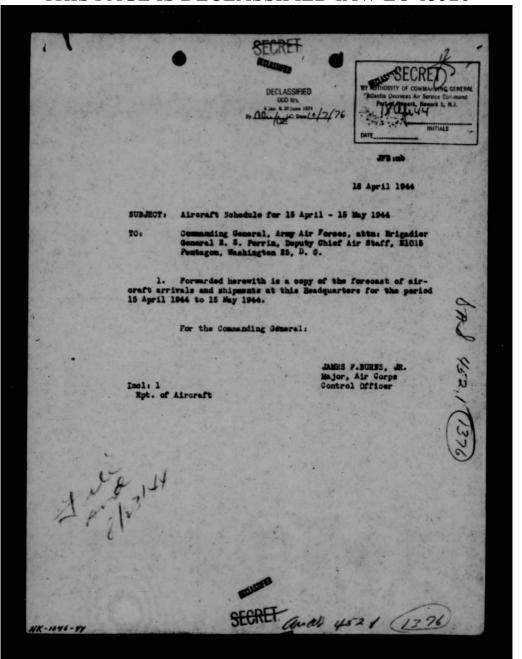


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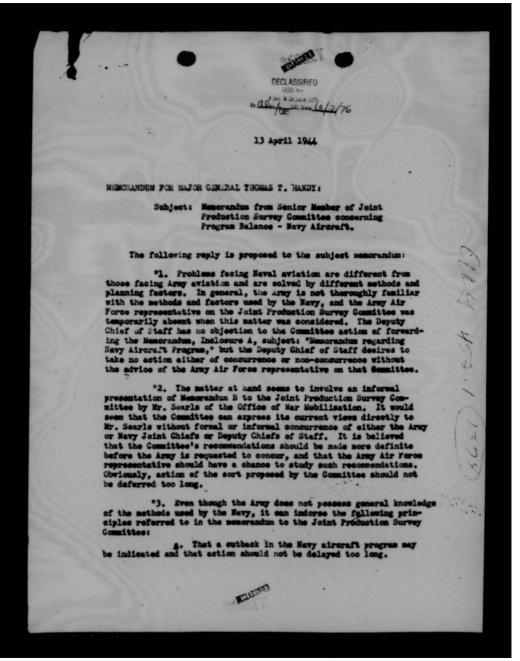


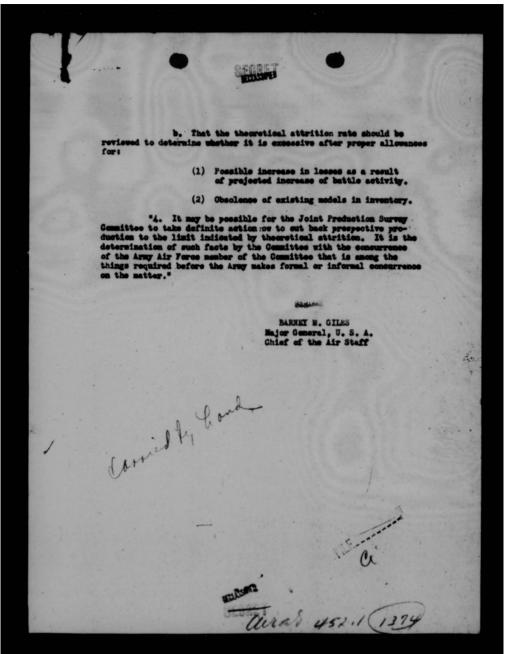


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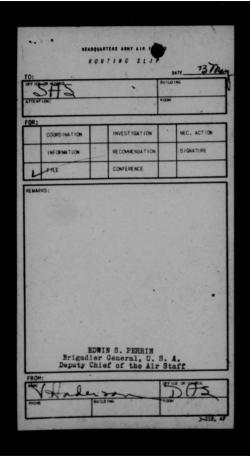


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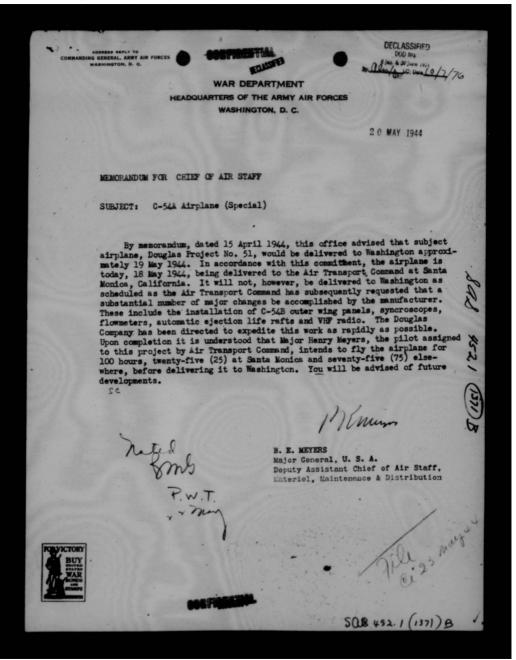




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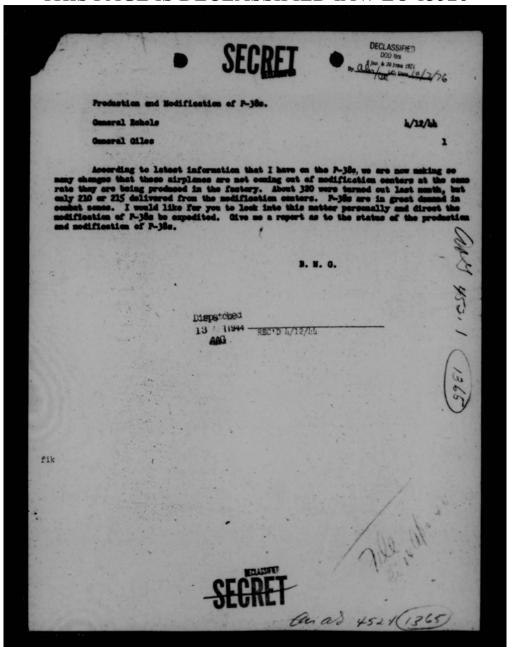
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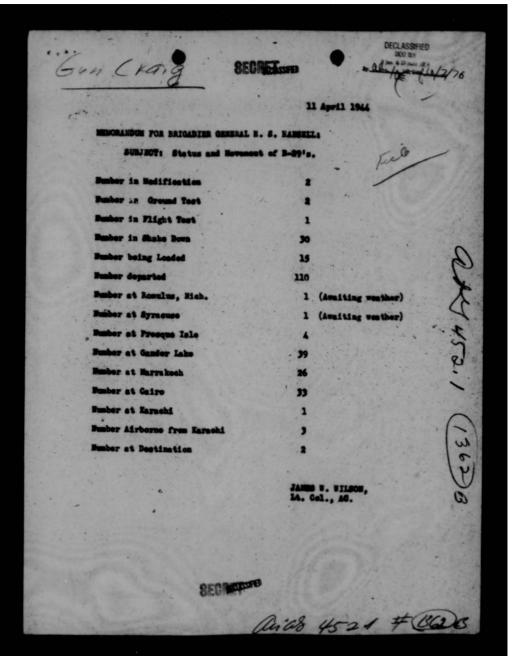
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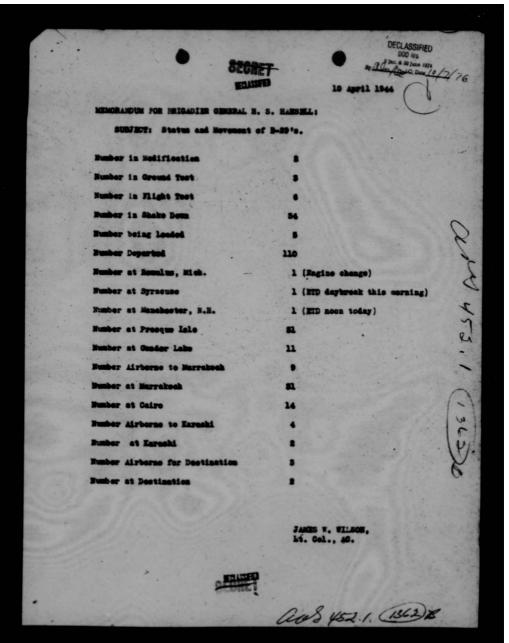
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STATUS AND MOVEMENT	OF AIRCE	<u>uft</u>
	Assigned	Departed
hoth Group, Pratt highth Group, Great Bend h62nd Group, Walker h68th Group, Smoky Hill TOTAL.	40	37 34 26 13
PLANES HAVING ALL JOBS COMPLET	ED	159
Passed Ground Test & Awaiting Shakedown Undergoing Ground Test Undergoing Shakedown or pleted & awaiting loa Loaded & Awaiting Depar Departed	com- ding. 26 ture. 19	
NEW PRODUCTION FLANES TO AT	C FOR FERRYI	ING 2
FROM Air Service Depot to ATC : FROM Modification Center to Eg		
		Xs Ys B-29s
TOTAL IN MODIFICATION CENTERS.		1 85
TOTAL IN AIR SERVICE DEPOTS		2
TOTAL REMAINING IN 58TH WING		1 48
TOTAL BRING FERRIED BY ATC (in	cl. 1 dmgd)	. 5
The same of the same of the	4/10/44	

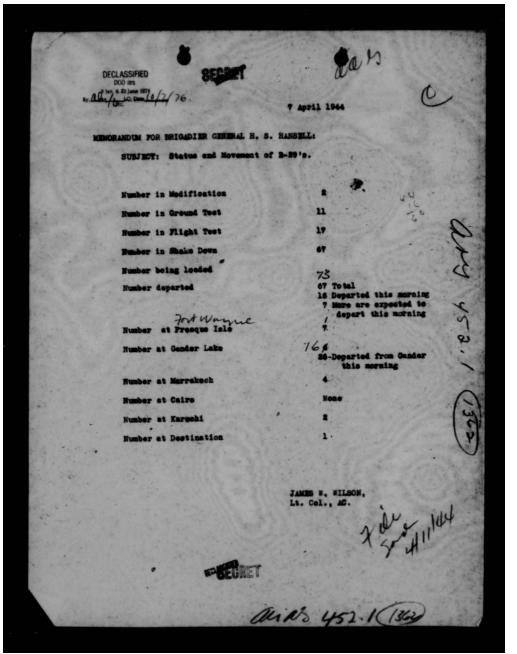
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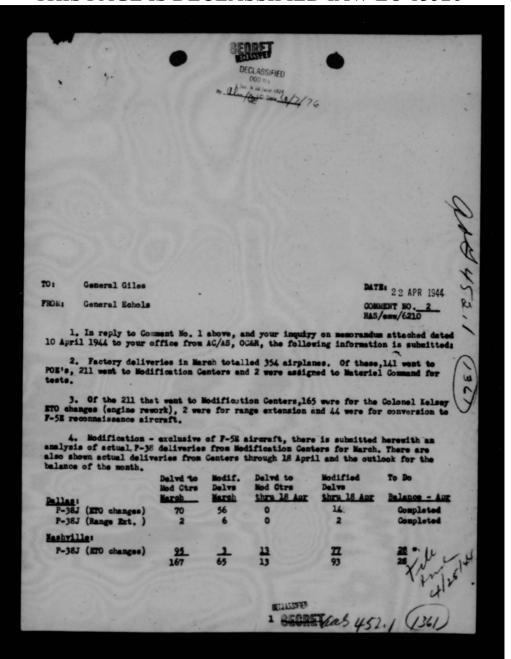
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	86
STATUS AND MOVEMENT OF AIRCRAFT	8
	8
Assigned Departed	8
40th Group, Pratt 39 31	88
Whith Group, Great Bend 39 31	
462nd Group, Walker 40 15 *	
468th Group, Smoky Hill 40 2 TOTAL 158 79	8
TOTAL 150	100
* 1 plane departed from Walker but only got	
as far as Salina	
PLANES MAVING ALL JOBS COMPLETED 158	
· (including departed planes	
Passed Ground Test &	8
Awaiting Shakedown 10	
Undergoing Ground Test 0	8
Awaiting Ground Test 5	100
Undergoing Shakedown or completed & Awaiting	8
Loading	88
Loaded & Awaiting Departure 16	8
Departed 79 .	8
NEW PRODUCTION PLANE (UNDELLIVERED)	8
FROM 40th Group to 462nd Group	36
	2
	88
Xs Ys B-29	8
TOTAL IN MODIFICATION CENTERS 1 86	5
TOTAL IN AIR SERVICE DEPOTS	+
TOTAL REMAINING IN 58TH WING	1
ATC HAS ONLY 1 PLANE (Demaged at Memphis)	1

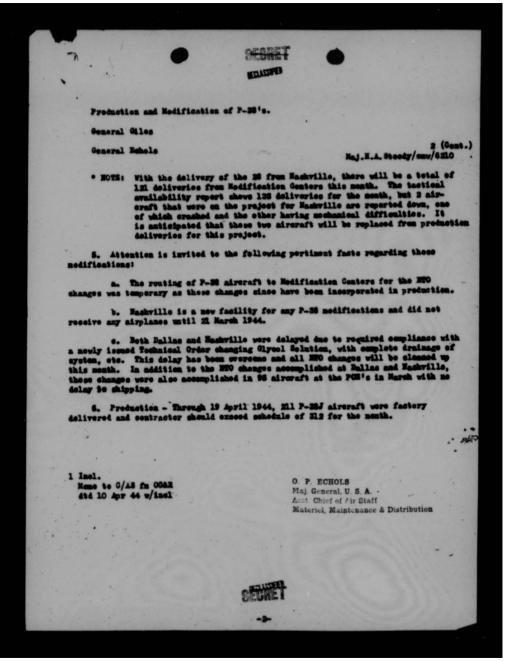
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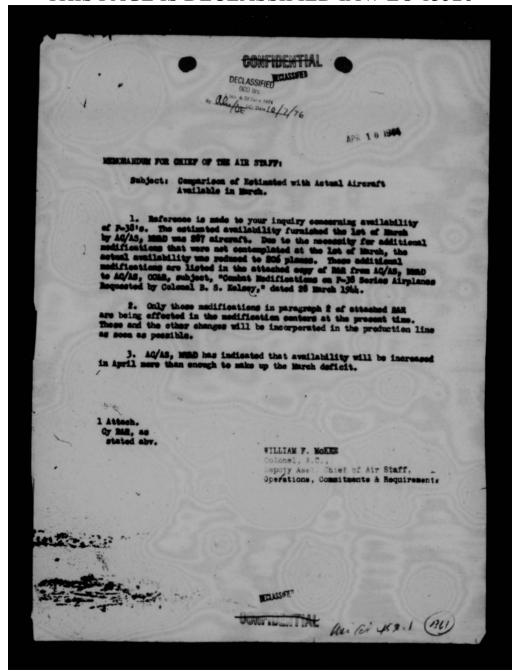


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27 A Con 6 20 June 1216

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Combat Medifications on P-38 Series Airplanes Requested by Col. B. B. Kelsey

AG/AS, OCAR, (Requirements Division) THRU:

AG/AS, OCAR, (Requirements Div - fighter & Air Defense Br.)

AG/AS, MMAD, (Materiel Division)

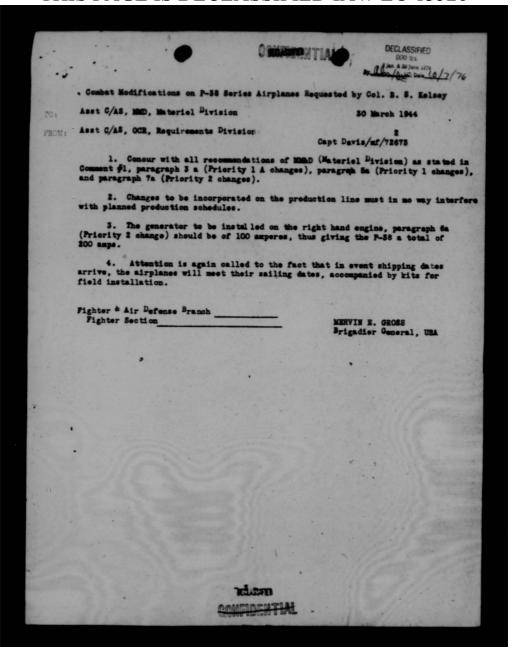
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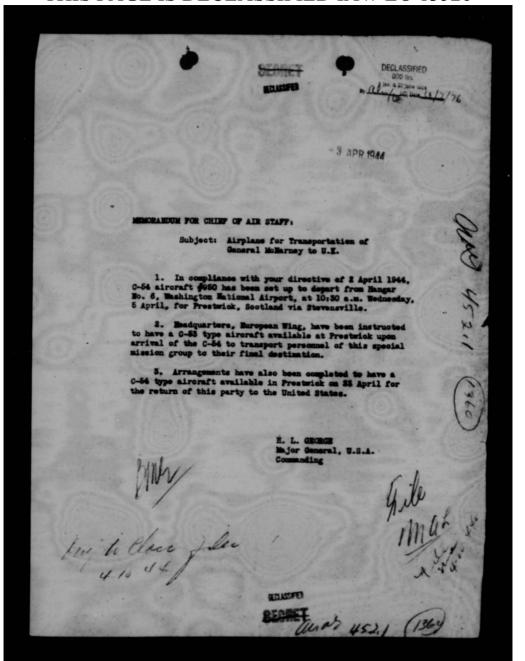
HAS/ems/6210

- 1. Colonel B. S. Kelsey of the "ighth air orce has been in this country for Several weeks on temporary duty conducting a series of tests on the P-SS. Recommended changes resulting from these tests are designed to materially improve P-SS airplanes both on the production line and in service. Seme action already has been taken on these changes, of which there follows a brief description, together with a current status report and the planned future program.
- 2. Changes have been divided into three categories, the first of which is known as Priority 14 changes:
 - a. Supercharge the prestone collant system by running a line from the carburetor to the prestone header tank.
 - b. Install oil cooler flap seals.
 - c. Install coolant radiator flap seals.
 - d. Modify the vent lines for the crankease breather tubes.
 - e. Inlarge the turbe regulator balance line from 1/4" to 1/2" and add a sump.
- 3. With respect to the feregoing Priority là items, all have been ordered placed in production airplanes and it is anticipated all will have been incorporated by 7 April 1944. "irplanes off the production line in the interim will have been modified to incorporate these changes at Dallas Modification Center, "consolidated-Vultee Aircraft Corporation at Mashville, the various Ports of Embarkation and in contractors "ustomers' Service Department. In cases where airplane shipment would have been delayed by incorporation of these kits in the ports, the airplanes were released with the kits stowed in their cockpits. It is planned to precure and furnish kits to change all delivered P-58J and F-58-1 airplanes in theaters, and the necessary machinery has been set up to procure these immediately upon approval from this Meadquarters.
 - a. Concurrence of OCAR is requested.
- 4. The next group of recommended changes are known as Priority 1 items and are as follows:
 - a. Relocate control wheel switches.
 - b. Revise fuel selector valve handle.
 - c. Provide ventilation for the leading edge tank booster pump compartments.
 - d. Improve the cockpit sealing.
 - e. Install intercooler exit plug.
 - f. Add placard of engine operating instructions.
 - g. Add wing fillet support.

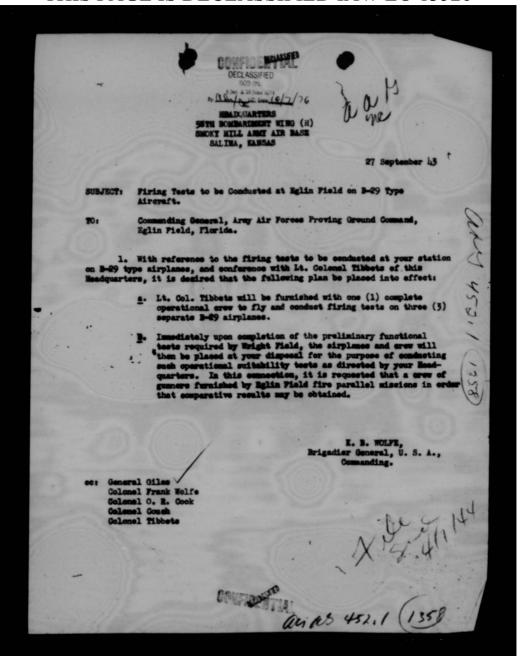


Series Airplanes Requested by 28 March 1944 1 (Cent'd) HAS/com/6210 AC/AS, OCAR (Requirements Division) HRRU: AC/AS, OCAR (Requirements Div.-Fighter & AC/AS, 1864) (Material Division) er & Air Defense Br.) h. Change flap control lever and method of lubrication. Tab lubrication change. 4. Prill additional bleed hole in turbo regulator. k. Install provisions for electrically heated gloves and spats. 1. Install radio shield drip trough. 5. It is planned to install these Priority I changes in production articles as seen as possible, to make retreactive installation in delivered P-SSJ and P-SB-1 airplanes and to modify as many unequipped production articles as possible prior to theater departure insofar as the latter can be accomplished without delay to planned shipments. (Notelly is estimated less than 30 man-hours per airplane are required to accomplish these changes in a Modification Center). a. Concurrence of OCAR in this progress is Requested. 6. he final group of changes are known as Priority 2 items and consist entirely of these installation that have been previously approved for production line incorporaa. Install generator on right hand engine. b. Install provisions for a drop tank displacing strut c. Ins all gum camera in leading edge of drop tank fathing. d. Install gum heaters and reroute armament con eat to the cockpit. e. Install dive flaps. f. Install aileron boosters. 7. With the exception of dive flaps and alleron boosters which would require at least two weeks tis-up of the airplane, it is planned, in addition to the production line incorporation, to also install the modifications in delivered P-S8J and P-S8-1 aircraft; also, as soon as possible, to modify production articles prior to theater departure in-sofar as this can be done without delaying planned shipments. Due to scardity of parts and possible production line interference, it is planned that production inderporation of these changes will take precedence over theater or Modification Center kit supply. a. Concurrence of OCAR in this Priority 2 program is requested. 8. In the case of oversees shipment of the kits for all the foregoing changes, Bighth Air Force will be given priority. S. R. BRETTEAL Colonel, Air orps Thief, Production Branch

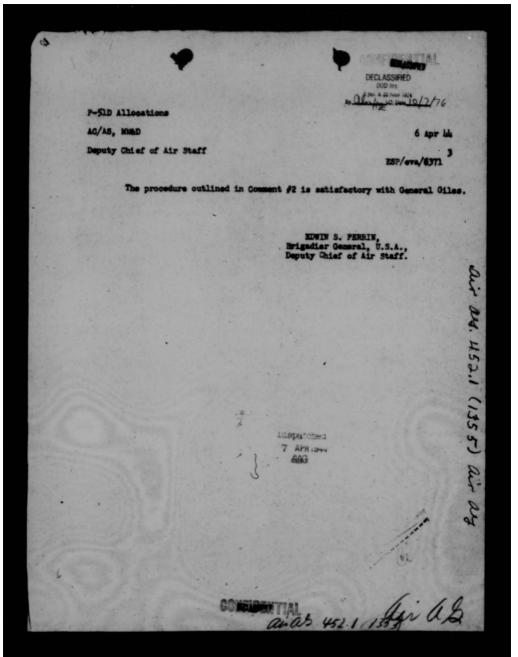




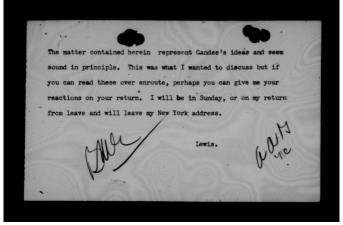
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VIII AIR SUPPORT COMMAND Office of the Commanding General APO 636. US ARMY

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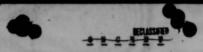
8 September 1948

SUBJECT: Post Airgraft for Reconnaissance Units.

10 : Commanding General, Eighth Air Porce, APO 635, US Army.

- 1. Eighth Air Force 1st Indorsement dated 6 September 1943, to secret letter this Headquarters dated 1 September 1943, subject "Flow Chart Information" to Commanding General, Eighth Air Force, 320.2, provides for twelve P-51 recommaissance squadrons (four groups) for the Tactical Air Force.
- 2. Information received in this Command indicates that the P-514 aircraft (18 of which are at Abbotsinch now) equipped with Allison V-1710-81 (F-20) (9.6 blower), has a performance of approximately 365 mph at sea level, and approximately 416 mph at 11,600 feet.
- 5. When these P-Sla's are modified in the United Kingdom with 8.8 blowers and change in carburetor jets, they will be most desirable recommaissance aircraft with calculated speeds of 350 mph at sea level and 409 mph at 6000 ft. It is, however, understood that the R-Sla airplane is not now being produced and flow charts indicate only 51 of this type will be received in the United Kingdom.
- 4. Other models of P-51's are considered desirable, but it is resonants that the Army Air Forces be requested to produce the assect type F-51 airfress with the latest Allison low altitude engine, which it is understood develope approximately 1900 HP at sea level to 6000-8000 feet. This will result in tentative speeds of approximately 400 mph at sea level and approximately 420 mph at 6000 feet.
- 5. This request merely results in additional standard P-51 airframes of the latest model being built, using the latest type allies engine with new standard water injection to develop the maximum horse power at the minimum altitude (1900 HP at sea level).
- 6. It is recommended that at least 750 pure recommaissance P-51 type airplanes be ordered. This is calculated on four groups of recommaissance aircraft with a 50% reserve plus necessary attrition. Because of the transactous calculated forward speed of this airplane with this perticular water-becated Allison engine, it can also be used as a fighter-beaber in event of marganey.

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Ltr VIII ASC, 7 apt, 520.2 subj "P-SI Aircraft for Reconnaissance Units".

or excess aircraft. This particular model will carry two 1000 1b bombs, rocket equipment, and all standard P-51 airframes are piped for external fuel tanks and make devices.

- 7. These airframes can be built in conjunction with the standard fighter fighter-benker program, and merely require installation of standard allison engines rather than Merlin engines.
- 8. If this proposal is favorably considered, it is recommended that the request include a strong representation for the new Morth professor standard universal wing panel, which has been designed to take either four 20 mm cannon, four .50 caliber machine guns, or any other combination, i.e., one, two or three connen and one, two or three .50 caliber machine guns. This new standard universal wing panel includes all desired modifications such as elimination of blisters, Norris type electrical heaters, double eccentrics for gm alignment, 180 rounds per cannon, etc.
- 9. It is understood that the 1200 P-61B aircraft now being namufactured carry only four .50 caliber machine guns, and the P-610 and P-61D carry six .50 caliber machine guns. The tentative proposal for the P-61F carries only four .50 caliber machine guns.
- 10. This Command is primarily interested in thirteen groups of Pa-51 type aircraft (four groups of recommaissance and nine groups of fighters), and the .60 caliber machine gm is considered inadequate for use sgainst Focke-Wulfs, by reason of heavy Focke-Wulf rear armor. It is well understood that the .50 caliber machine gm is giving satisfactory service in other theaters and that the .50 caliber machine gm in the Pa-47 will destroy the Focke-Wulf, but the Pa-47 has eight ferward firing guns. The new North Merican standard universal wing panel, which gives a combination of any four forward firing guns or cannons, is commidered most desirable for all Pa-51 aircraft scheduled for this theater, both for pure reconnaissance and fighter-bomber aircraft. It is further understood that one or more guns can be eliminated to give reduction in weight without upsetting the center of gravity.
- 11. The fitting of the now North American standard universal wing punel to these airframes for thirteen groups is concurred in Informally by the Commending General, VIII Fighter Commend (Colonel Griswold, 7 September 1943).
- 12. This letter is forwarded new so that the factical Air Force may be clearly on record as to what types of recommaissance aircraft are desired, to avoid a repetition of incidents, for exemple, in Africa, when A-36 aircraft were equipped with winterised equipment and improper blowers, which resulted in reduced performance at desired altitudes as much as 40 mgh.

For the Commending Concret,

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L W SWEETSEN, JR Colonel, GSC Deputy Chief of Staff, Ope

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VIII AIR SUPPORT COMMAND Office of the Commanding General APO 656. U S ANM DECLASSIFIED
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E August 1948.

SUBJECT: Tactical Units for Eighth Air Force.

TO : Commanding General, Eighth Air Force, AFO 655, U S Army.

- Reference is made to Combined Chiefs of Staff Quebec secret cablegram EAR 64831 dated August 181506Z. The following comments are subgitted;
- a. Nine groups of medium bombers are satisfactory. It is understood B-26 aircraft will eventually be replaced by A-26B's, in accordance with Message form 452.1, He Righth Air Force, 17 August 1945.
- b. Two groups of multi-engine light bombers are considered inadequate. It is recommended that the light bomber units be increased to one wing of four tactical groups, equipped with the latest type A-20 or A-25 aircraft. These light bomber groups will also be used for night intruding and night bombing.
- c. (1) Thirty-five fighter-bomber groups are satisfactory to this Headquarters; previded fighter-bombers are of the F-51 type, equipped to carry 1000 lb or 1500 lb bembs under each wing, jettisemable fuel tanks, and adapters for chemical munitions, reshet devices, and 40 mm cannon for tank busting. Fighter-bombers of the F-59 and F-65 type are not desired because of himited internal fuel capacity, and resultant inability to cross to Continent, take part in combat, and return to United Kin dem; lack of any bomb lead whatsoever when carrying external fuel tanks; undesirable 37 mm installation and inability to pick up more than one 500 lb bemb. An appeapriate preparties of the F-51 type aircraft should have engines medified and 20 mm cannons installed so they can serve a dual purpose; i.e., (1) as fighter-bombers, and (2) as close escert and escort cover to the tactical bembers at medium altitudes. VIII Fighter Command, with F-47's and F-51F's, can provide top cover. Present preportion in escert for mediums and light bembers is 24 fighters for close escert, 24 fighters for escort cover, and 24 fighters for top cover, plus two squadroms for target support then necessary, for each 18-ship bomber box. When bomber boxes are increased from 18 to 36 or 54 aircraft, only the close escert is increased, and then only to three squadroms for

Ltr Hq VIII ASC, 20 August 1945, subj. Tactical Units for Eighth Air Force. thirty-six and four squadrons for fifty-four aircraft.

(2) It is recommended that the critical altitude of all fighter-bembers for the tactical air force be in preportion as follows:

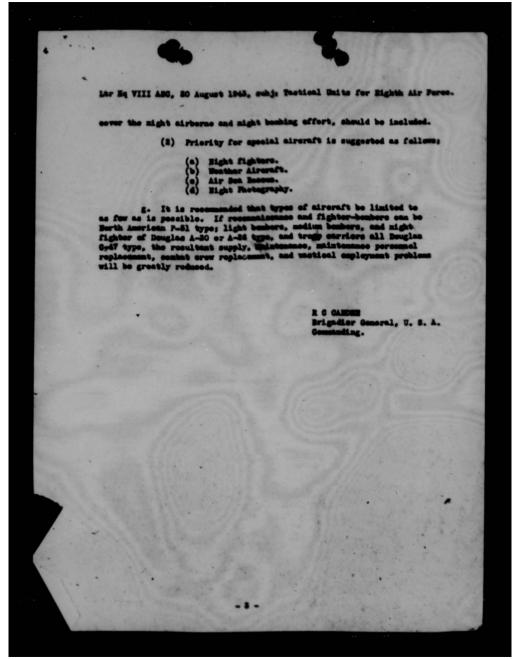
	Mission	Type .	Critical Altitude	Prepartiemate Allocation
1.	Pure Fighter-Bomber	P-61	8900 to 12000 ft.	15 Groups
2.	Close Becert Fighted-	P-61	10000 to 16000 ft.	15 Groups
8.	Escart Cover Fighter-	P-51	15000 to 20000 ftl	7 Groups
4.	Top Cover	(Provided by	VIII Fighter Command	with

d. The assignment of four rather than five reconnaissance g groups is adequate; provided each group is composed of three singel engine fighter recommaissance squadrons and one phote recommaissance squadrons. Fighter recommaissance squadrons should have \$6.70 type aircraft per squadron and photo recommaissance, 16.70 aircraft per squadron. P-51's should be of a type with blowers modified to give maximum performance between sero and 6000 frest, and with K-24 camera int the air scoop for verticals and behind pilet's cockpit for obliques. The liaison squadron should be completely climinated from recommaissance groups and four liaison aircraft with liaison pilets should be assigned to each tactical squadron and group headquarters squadron, including the photo squadron.

o. The nine and a half groupe of troop carrier aircraft may not be considered adequate. It is my understanding that it requires 1009 troop carrier aircraft plus 832 Mace CG-44 gliders to lift one airborne division of one parachute and two glider regiments. It is also my informal understanding that COSSAC and Commanding General ETOUSA desire additional troop carrier groups. It is estimated that approximately twenty groups are required to lift one division at one time. Only modified C-47's (not C-55's) with reinforced floors and large doors should be considered for these groups.

f. (1) The alletment of tactical groups makes no provision for special aircraft required for night fighting, weather flights, air-sea recess, or night photography. It is requested that provisions for obtaining these special aircraft be taken care of at this time. Eight protection of convoys, of invasion staging areas in the south of England, of night crossings and of ports and supported ground armies, is of paramount importance. Only multi-engine night fighters of A-20 or A-26 type with complete flame suppressors and front- and rear-seeing AI equipment, to





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4 APR. 1944

MENORANDUM FOR CHIEF OF AIR STAFF

SUBJECT: Status of P-61 Airplane.

1. Pursuant to the request from Mig. Seneral B. S. Perrin, the following status report pertaining to the P-61 airplane is submitted:

A. The engine replacement for the P-61A sirpless undergoing tests with the burnet removed has been accomplished and slow time for the run-in of this engine has been completed. However, trouble is now being experienced with the torque meter, and the engineering shope are surrently working on the engine to rectify this difficulty. At the time of the engine change, flight tests were approximately 40% complete, and it is emposted that this sirpleme will be ready to recome flight tests in the very near future.

he Consideration has been given to the acredynamic clean-up of the aircraft to increase top speed, and wind tunnel tests indicate that only small increases in performance are possible without major medification in the design of the airplane. The wind tunnel needs was notified such that the top turret of the aircraft to be lowered by inches, and although this medification would only sid 5 miles per hr. to the high speed of the airplane, the reduction in weight would improve general handling, rates of climb and coilings, and the removal of the turret and its affiliated structure would increase the structural integrity of the airplane.

A. Information from the Bureau of Aerenanties states that they are planning to convert production of the 3-Stage, 2-Speed B-20005 engines to 3-Stage, 2-Speed B-20005 engines early in 1945. With this in mind, together with the desire to obtain better performance at altitude for this airplane, this office has directed that turbs expercharged single-stage, single-speed B-20006 engines be incorporated in P-61 production. Present estimates indicate that the first experimental turbs, expercharged installation will be ready for flight 1 July 1944 and the first production article will be completed 16

O. P. RCHOLS

Hajor Semeral, W.S.A.
Asst. Chief of Air Staff
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8 J. A.L. V. N. Doc. 1974

disposition of Lugslee Forg. Type airplants

TO: ACAS OCER THRU: Deputy Chief of the Air Staff

APK 0 1970

DATE: 31 Mar bb

FROM: ACAS Plans

Comment No. 2 OCJ:mec 71127

1. There are no established Lend Lease requirements for aircraft listed in paragraph 1, Comment 1, and it is not considered advissable to offer them on Lend Lease just because they are surplus to the Army Air Forces.

2. It is recommended that the Army Air Forces declare the airplanes surplus and that they be sold in accordance with surplus property regulations.

1/th/p clan file

H. S. HANSELL, JR., Brigadier General, U. S. A., Act'g Asst. Chief of Air Staff, Plans.

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