

Report 34

NATIONAL WAR PROGRAM
MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORT

July 31, 1943

Prepared by
Bureau of the Budget
Executive Office of the President

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(D) and 5(D) and (E)

OMB letter, 11-27-72

by SLR, NARS Date JAN 22 1973

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D. C.

file

August 14, 1943.

THE PRESIDENT:

For his confidential information.

H. D. S.

Report 34

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I. SUMMARY

Aircraft Production: 66.5 million pounds of military airframes were accepted in July--an increase of 7 percent over June. The number of aircraft acceptances in July totaled 7,373--an increase of 279 planes over June. Four-engine bomber acceptances increased to 830.

(Page 2; and charts 1, 2)

Army Air Forces: First-line airplanes on hand totaled 47,130 on July 1; of these, 24,281 were tactical. Active duty personnel of the Army Air Forces totaled 2,197,000; 61,000 were pilots. (Pages 5, 6)

Navy Aeronautical Program: The Navy had 18,161 airplanes on hand on July 26; of these 9,817 were combat. Navy and Marine Corps aeronautical personnel totaled 204,700 on July 1; 26,500 were pilots. (Pages 7, 8)

Active Military Strengths:

	<u>Total All Classes</u>	<u>Date</u>
Army	7,141,900	Aug. 1
Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard	2,268,000	July 15

The Army reported 1,722,000 overseas on August 1.

(Pages 12, 18; and charts 3, 4)

Selected Ordnance Production:

	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>Jan.-June</u>
Torpedo, submarine	715	682	3,344
Medium tank	2,097	2,026	12,148
Gun, 90mm antiaircraft	376	415	2,848
Gun, 155mm (field)	59	43	261

(Pages 9, 17)

Navy Ship Construction: 197 combatant vessels have been completed in 1943 through July 20; 2 battleships, 8 aircraft carriers, 16 aircraft carrier escorts, 2 heavy cruisers, 3 light cruisers, 70 destroyers, 69 destroyer escorts, and 27 submarines. (Pages 13, 14; and charts 5-8)

Merchant Shipping: The weekly average loss rate of 122,000 dwt. of United Nations' vessels for July was 85 percent greater than the June rate.

(Page 19; and chart 9)

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II. AERONAUTICAL PROGRAM

July Aircraft Production

Preliminary reports indicate that 66.5 million pounds of airframes (spares included, gliders excluded) were accepted in July, bringing the total for the first seven months of the year to 351.9 million pounds. This is 12 percent below the 401 million pounds scheduled. The weight increased 7 percent over June.

Military aircraft accepted in July totaled 7,373. This was 91 percent of the 8,146 working schedule of the J.A.C. and represented an increase of 279 planes over the June total. 830 four-engine bombers were accepted.

Aircraft Acceptances for 1943 Through July

	June	July	Jan.- July	Scheduled Aug.-Dec.
Bomber, 4-engine	736	830	4,301	6,197
Bomber, 2-engine	966	816	5,769	5,963
Bomber, 1-engine	809	806	4,606	6,473
Fighter	1,814	2,082	10,969	15,894
Naval reconnaissance	38	26	297	277
Total combat	4,363	4,560	25,942	34,759
Transport, 4-engine	15	17	100	162
Transport, 2- & 1-eng.	559	622	3,804	4,131
Total tactical	4,937	5,199	29,846	39,052
Trainers	1,765	1,726	12,330	7,926
Communications	356	399	2,286	2,010
Rotary wing	0	2	2	20
Special purpose	36	47	282	598
Grand total	7,094	7,373	44,746	49,606

There follow two charts of the Aircraft Production Board which show the production program for airframe weight and engine horsepower, actual and scheduled, for 1941 through 1944. These are based on its W-4 schedule, which was revised slightly in July..

AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION BOARD
 RESOURCES CONTROL OFFICE

AIRFRAME WEIGHT PRODUCTION PROGRAM

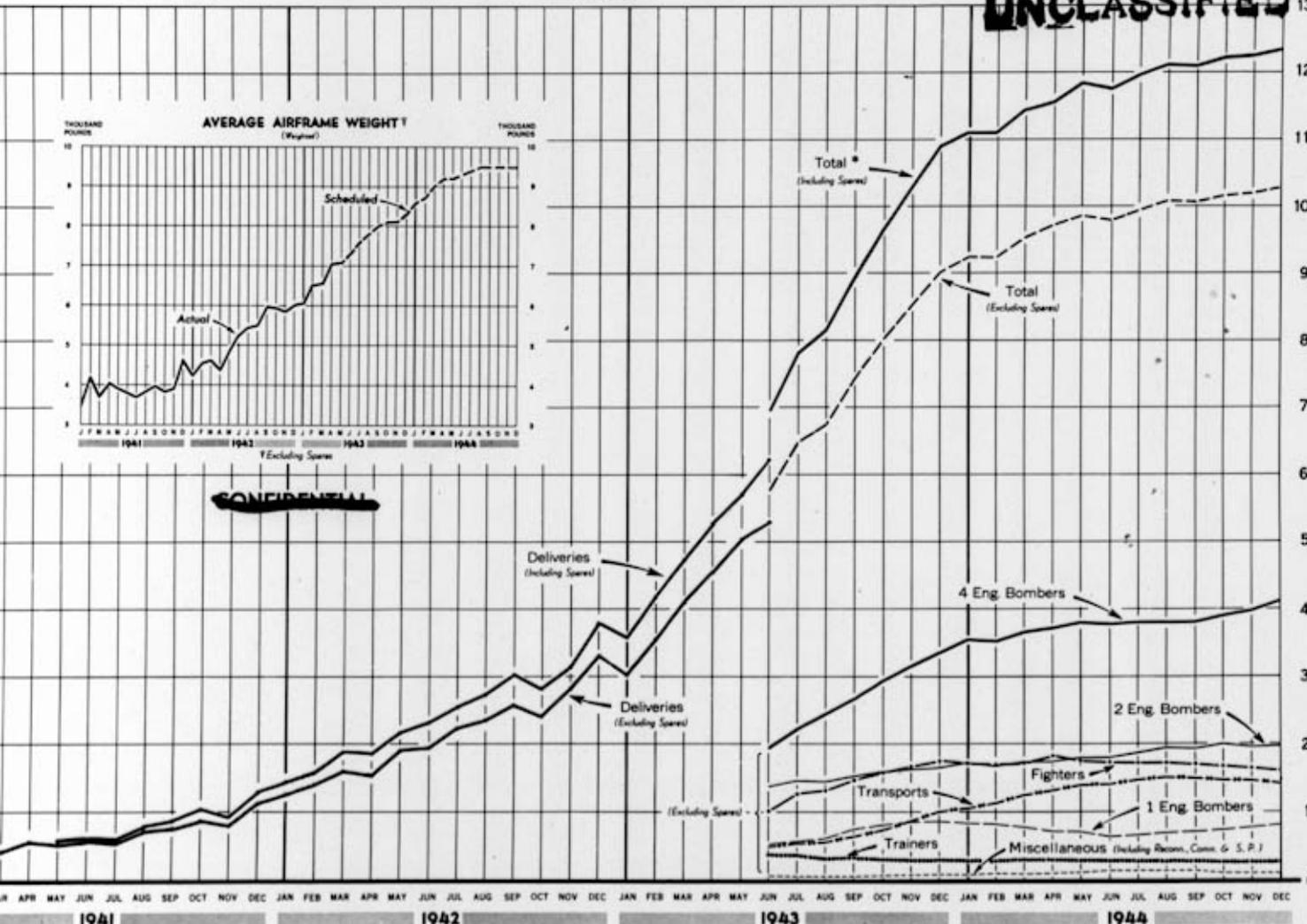
J.A.C. Working Schedule W-4

JUNE 9, 1943

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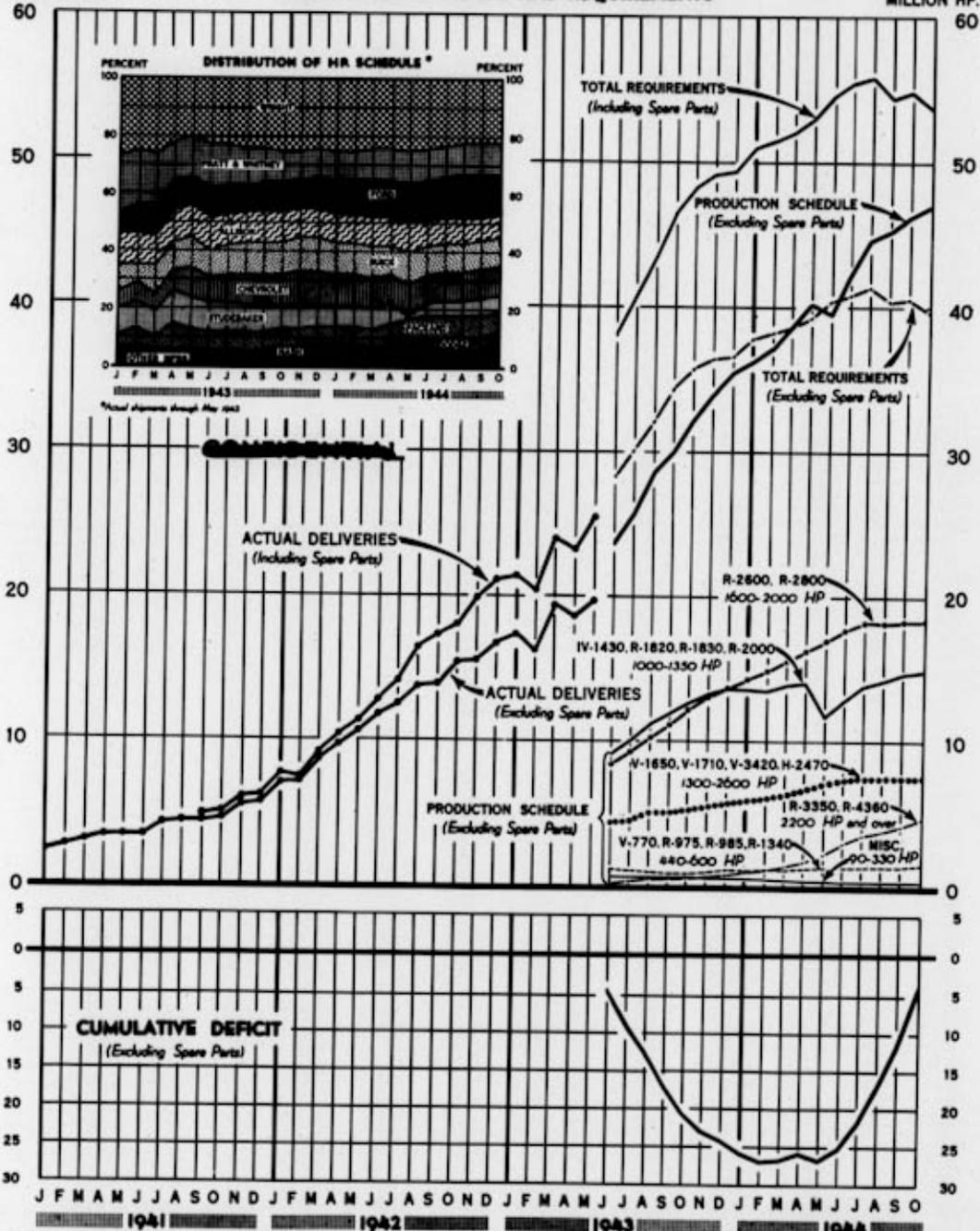
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RESOURCES CONTROL OFFICE
HORSEPOWER OF AIRCRAFT ENGINES

PRODUCTION SCHEDULE AND REQUIREMENTS †



† Requirements are based on delivery of installation engines 2 months in advance of airplane deliveries, on concurrent delivery of spare engines in proportions required by the services, and on export requirements. Spares - J.A.C. Directive Case 1850, Revised Apr. 8, 1943

Army Air Forces

A. Airplanes. On July 1, the Army Air Forces had on hand 47,130 first-line airplanes, an increase of 2,558 or 6 percent during the month. Of the total, 24,281 were tactical types, including 4,327 four-engine bombers.

Airplanes of the Army Air Forces on Hand
June 1, July 1, and June Increase

Type	June 1	July 1	Increase
<u>Tactical</u>			
<u>Combat:</u>			
Bomber, heavy	3,862	4,327	465
Bomber, medium	3,105	3,450	345
Bomber, light	1,146	1,275	129
Fighter	6,966	7,425	459
Total combat	15,079	16,477	1,398
<u>Service Combat:</u>			
<u>Transport:</u>			
Heavy	261	304	43
Medium	1,576	1,977	401
Light	210	-	-210
Utility	1,744	1,956	212
Special purpose	3,557	3,567	10
Total tactical	22,427	24,281	1,854
<u>Trainers</u>	22,145	22,849	704
Grand total	44,572	47,130	2,558

A.A.F. Airplane Inventories, Jan. 1 and July 1, 1943

	Bomber			Fighter	Trans- port	Other	Total
	Heavy	Medium	Light				
July 1, 1943	4,327	3,450	1,275	7,425	4,237	26,416	47,130
Jan. 1, 1943	1,996	1,628	641	4,453	1,297	20,321	30,336
Increase	2,331	1,822	634	2,972	2,940	6,095	16,794

B. Personnel of the Army Air Forces. The active duty strength of the Army Air Forces, including personnel assigned from other services, totaled 2,197,114 on July 1 -- an increase of 13,073 during June and 89 per cent of the requirements for the 273-group program by December 31, 1944.

Active Duty Strength of the Army Air Forces
July 1, 1943

Type of Personnel	Officers	Enlisted	Total	Minimum Requirements for 273 Groups by Dec. 1944
Pilots	59,835	1,076	60,911	141,902
Aviation cadets	99,672	--	99,672	84,382
Bombardiers	9,526	605	10,131	18,231
Navigators	7,715	--	7,715	23,380
Observers	511	--	511	887
Engineers	4,644	--	4,644	5,926
Mechanics	--	208,385	208,385	266,078
Armorers	1,729	51,369	53,098	85,473
Meteorologists	1,305	--	1,305	4,762
Communications	3,109	--	3,109	6,265
Photographic	885	--	885	1,016
Radar	--	44,363	44,363	76,040
Other, Army Air Corps	67,307	1,074,087	1,141,394	1,046,462
Total, Army Air Corps	256,238	1,379,885	1,636,123	1,760,804
Assigned from other branches	49,308	511,683	560,991	706,157
Total, Army Air Forces	305,546	1,891,568	2,197,114	2,466,961

C. Flying Training. During June, 5,628 pilots completed advanced training, as compared with 5,778 in May. A total of 65,108 pilots have completed advanced training since the beginning of the war emergency.

Bureau of Aeronautics

A. Airplanes. 1,796 aircraft of the Navy were declared obsolete on July 1 and will not appear in the "on hand" figures in the future. On July 26, the Navy reported a total of 18,161 airplanes on hand. Of these, 9,817 were tactical combat types -- an increase, after deducting those declared obsolete, of 587 tactical combat types since June 23.

Navy Airplanes on Hand -- June 23, July 26, and Increase

Type	June 23	July 26	Increase
<u>Tactical Combat</u>			
Scout bomber	2,184	2,353	169
Torpedo bomber	1,337	1,497	160
Patrol bomber, 2-engine:			
Boat	1,091	1,012	-79
Landplane	508	623	115
Patrol bomber, 4-engine:			
Boat	82	82	0
Landplane	219	214	-5
Observation scout	1,519	1,416	-103
Fighter	2,290	2,620	330
Subtotal	9,230	9,817	587
<u>Tactical Non-Combat</u>			
Utility	230	187	-43
Utility (multi-engine)	184	171	-13
Transport	254	259	5
Transport (multi-engine)	250	277	27
Subtotal	918	894	-24
<u>Training</u>			
Trainer, primary	3,799	2,830	-969
Trainer, advanced	4,426	4,592	166
Subtotal	8,225	7,422	-803
<u>Experimental</u>	28	28	0
Grand total	18,401	18,161	-240

B. Personnel. The active duty strength of the Navy and Marine Corps military aeronautical personnel on July 1 was 204,747, as compared with a requirement through December 31, 1943 of 287,295.

The number of aviation pilots on active duty on July 1 was 85 percent of required strength. By December 31, it is estimated that the pilots will be 92 percent, other aviation officers 101 percent, and enlisted men 93 percent of required strength.

Active Duty Strength and Requirements of
Navy and Marine Corps Military Aeronautical Personnel

	Navy		Marine Corps		Total	
	Require- ments 12-31-43	Actual July 1	Require- ments 12-31-43	Actual July 1	Require- ments 12-31-43	Actual July 1
<u>Pilots</u>						
Officers	28,767	20,516	11,507*	4,933*	40,274	25,449
Enlisted	764	913	1,253	132	2,017	1,045
Subtotal	29,531	21,429	12,760	5,065	42,291	26,494
<u>Other</u>						
Officers	22,495*	20,491*	2,729	2,388	25,224	22,879
Enlisted	146,806	104,858	73,974	50,516	220,780	155,374
Subtotal	168,301	125,349	76,703	52,904	245,004	178,253
Grand total	197,832	146,778	89,463	57,969	287,295	204,747

*Includes navigators.

2,313 pilots completed training during June, as compared with 1,759 during May.

III. ARMYProduction of Ordnance Equipment

For the fifteen items reviewed, production rates in June were lower than in May for six and greater than in May for eight.

Production rates for the following items will have to be substantially increased to meet 1943 requirements: 37mm antiaircraft gun, M1 rifle, and carbine.

Deliveries of Selected Critical Ordnance Materiel for 1943 Thru June
(Includes Defense Aid and Navy Items Procured by the Army)

Item	May	June	Jan. 1 Thru June 30	Required Production 1943
<u>Aircraft*</u>				
Gun, 20mm	6,600	6,600	41,603	79,015
Gun, 37mm	850	498	3,865	11,081
<u>Antiaircraft*</u>				
Gun, 90mm	376	415	2,848	4,248
Gun, 40mm	1,144	1,230	7,597	14,043
<u>Combat Vehicles*</u>				
Tank, light (less armament)	735	758	4,486	7,921
Tank, medium (less armament)	2,097	2,026	12,148	24,386
<u>Artillery</u>				
Gun, 155mm (field)	59	43	261	596
Howitzer, 105mm (S.P., field)	424	450	2,682	5,515
Howitzer, 75mm (S.P., field, and pack)	391	365	2,290	1,141**
Mortar, 60mm and 81mm	1,898	1,980	11,157	23,669
<u>Small Arms</u>				
Rifle, U.S., cal. .30, M1	94,310	92,750	531,530	1,497,372
Rifle, all other, U.S., cal. .30 and .303	120,365	165,575	765,414	873,186
Carbine	150,691	182,549	664,007	3,791,207
Machine gun, cal. .30	15,680	12,015	134,214	183,115
Machine gun, cal. .50	51,073	53,303	296,410	649,977

*Proof firing may not be complete.

**Revised requirement.

Production of Ammunition

For the 20 items reviewed, production rates in June were lower than in May for eight and greater than in May for twelve. With the exception of 1,000-pound armor piercing and semi-armor piercing bombs, and shells for the 155mm gun and 155mm howitzer, June production rates will have to be exceeded if the 1943 requirements of the Army Supply Program are to be met.

Deliveries of Selected Items of Ammunition for 1943 Through June

Item	May	June	Jan. 1 Thru June 30	Required Production 1943
<u>Bombs</u>				
250-lb., G.P. & demolition	22,000	21,213	546,857	799,000
500-lb., G.P. & demolition	143,792	153,131	456,344	1,664,000
1,000-lb., G.P. & demolition	52,879	23,298	235,781	784,000
2,000-lb., G.P. & demolition	11,515	11,000	65,768	160,000
4,000-lb., G.P. & demolition	326	301	1,027	4,875
1,000-lb., armor piercing and semi-armor piercing	45,962	44,639	183,284	348,429
Cluster, fragmentation	57,743	51,758	358,443	1,384,478
Fragmentation, parachute	-	3,553	3,553	2,160,000
<u>Small Arms Ammunition</u>				
(Million rounds)				
All .30 cal.	1,002	1,028	5,416	12,291
All .50 cal.	379	422	2,080	5,066
<u>For 20mm Guns, M1, M2, Hispano</u>				
(Thousand rounds)	11,559	13,672	50,486	243,295
<u>Antiaircraft Ammunition</u>				
(Thousand rounds)				
For 37mm A.A. guns	41	67	1,865	7,463
For 40mm A.A. guns	724	908	9,985	37,054
For 90mm A.A. guns	297	183	1,188	6,464
<u>Artillery (Thousand rounds)</u>				
For 75mm field guns	1,383	1,463	6,376	26,337
For 155mm guns (shell)	53	57	806	1,145
For 75mm pack and field howit.	602	683	3,369	11,188
For 105mm howitzers	995	1,126	4,819	18,414
For 155mm howitzers	194	211	1,853	2,784
For 60mm and 81mm mortars	2,012	1,104	9,995	19,688

War Construction Program by the Corps of Engineers

The Office of the Chief of Engineers has authorized a total of \$11 billion for emergency projects under its War Construction Program, as follows:

Construction in the United States \$9.5 billion
 Construction outside the United States6 billion
 Repairs and utilities, real estate, and misc. .. 1.0 billion
 Total \$11.1 billion

Status of War Construction, Real Estate, and Maintenance Programs
July 1, 1943

Type of Facilities	Estimated Cost		In Place						
	Mil- lions	% of Total	Mil- lions	Percent of Estimated Cost					
				%	0	25	50	75	100
<u>War Construction</u>									
Air Force	\$2,828	25	\$2,623	93					
Ground Force	2,649	24	2,567	97					
Storage & Shipping	932	8	910	98					
Industrial	2,832	25	2,746	97					
Outside U.S.	630	6	331	53					
Other	396	4	335	85					
<u>Real Estate</u>	399	4	284	71					
<u>Repairs & Utilities</u>	471	4	1/466	99					
Total, July 1	\$11,137	100	\$10,262	92					
Total, June 1	10,950		10,010	91					
Increase	\$ 187		\$ 252						

1/ Estimated

The status of the program of construction in the U. S., covering major projects only (jobs of \$500,000 and over), on July 1 was as follows:

Status of Major Projects of the War Construction Program
By Stages of Completion — July 1, 1943

Status	Number of Projects	Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost
Completed	1,633	\$7,542,880,000	85.0%
Under construction	374	1,283,412,000	14.5
Not started	28	45,911,000	.5
	2,035	\$8,872,203,000	100.0%

Military Personnel

The estimated increase in the active duty strength of the Army during July was 149,000, bringing the total to 7,142,000 on August 1.

Distribution of the Active Duty Strength of the Army, by Grade

	July 1 Actual	August 1 Estimated	July Increase	Approved for Dec. 31, 1943
Commissioned officers	521,435	537,000	15,565	} 7,533,000
Warrant & flight officers	21,919	23,200	1,281	
Enlisted men & selectees	6,358,200	6,485,000	126,800	
W.A.C.	60,243	63,700	3,457	
Subtotal	6,961,797	7,108,900	147,103	
Army Nurse Corps	31,305	33,000	1,695	
Total	6,993,102	7,141,900	148,798	

Commissioned officers and enlisted men overseas at the beginning of August were estimated at 1,722,000, an increase of 126,000 over July 1.

Disposition of Active Duty Commissioned Officers and
Enlisted Men, by Assignment

	July 1 Actual	August 1 Estimated	July Increase
Army Ground Forces in U.S.	2,070,282	2,077,780	7,498
Army Air Forces in U.S.	1,564,489	1,568,980	4,491
Army Service Forces in U.S.	1,288,822	1,296,090	7,268
In Defense Commands in U.S.	378,914	378,890	-24
Overseas	1,596,767	1,722,475	125,708
In ships	40,652	42,330	1,678
In staging areas	53,176	55,355	2,179
Total	6,993,102	7,141,900	148,798

On August 1, the total active duty military personnel in Continental U.S., overseas, and in ships was distributed as follows: Ground Forces, 3,302,000; Air Forces, 2,215,000; and Service Forces, 1,625,000.

IV. NAVYCompletions of Naval Vessels

One hundred ninety-seven combatant vessels had been completed in 1943 through July 20, as compared with a total of 145 completions in the calendar year 1942. Forty-three of these completions occurred during June and 27 more during the first 20 days of July.

Physical Completions of Selected Naval Vessels
(Includes Lend-Lease Vessels and Conversions)

Type	1942 Actual	1943			
		Actual Thru July 20	Scheduled for Balance of Year	June	July Thru 20th
Combatant Vessels:					
Battleship	4	2	0	1	0
Aircraft carrier	1	8	7	1	0
Aircraft carrier escort*	17	16	25	2	1
Heavy cruiser	0	2	2	1	0
Light cruiser	8	3	5	0	1
Destroyer	81	70	60	10	8
Destroyer escort	0	69	199	22	13
Submarine	34	27	36	6	4
Total combatant	145	197	334	43	27
Patrol craft	919	465	525	87	43
Mine vessels	272	182	242	36	26
Auxiliaries	208	176	139	24	12
Landing force vessels**	215	380	227	35	20

* Formerly "auxiliary aircraft carrier"

**IST, LSD, and LCI(L)

Status of Construction of Selected Naval Vessels

During June, the following combatant vessels were added to the Navy shipbuilding program: 110 submarines, 82 destroyers, and 205 escort vessels.

Of 1,632 combatant vessels on order on July 20, 13 percent had been launched and 72 percent had not been placed on the ways.

Status of Construction of Selected Naval Vessels, July 20, 1943
(Includes Lend-Lease Vessels)

Type	New Construction on Order				Con- vert- ing	Add'l Auth.
	Not Yet on Ways	On Ways	Launch- ed	Total		
Combatant Vessels:						
Battleships	2	2	0	4	0	0
Aircraft carrier	13	13	3	29	0	0
Aircraft carrier escort	15	6	15	36	49	0
Large cruiser	1	2	0	3	0	0
Heavy cruiser	19	6	2	27	0	0
Light cruiser	27	14	6	47	0	0
Destroyer	190	42	48	280	0	0
Destroyer escort	699	112	125	936	0	0
Submarine	201	48	21	270	0	0
Total combatant	1,167	245	220	1,632	49	0
Patrol craft	398	223	230	851	106	69
Mine craft	73	73	219	365	0	92
Auxiliaries	57	93	97	247	166	277
Landing force vessels	292	82	40	414	0	248

Change in Vessels on Hand Since June 30, 1940

The number of combatant vessels of the Navy has increased by 215 since June 30, 1940 to a total of 598. These figures reflect only publicly announced losses.

Gains and Losses of Selected Naval Vessels
June 30, 1940 Through July 20, 1943
 (Includes Lend-Lease Vessels and Conversions)

Type	On Hand June 30, 1940	Additions and Reductions 6-30-40 to 1-15-43			On Hand July 20, 1943
		Comple- tions	Losses, Transfers, etc.*	Net Gain or Loss	
Combatant Vessels:					
Battleship	15	8	1	7	22
Aircraft carrier	6	10	4	6	12
Aircraft carrier escort	0	35	16	19	19
Heavy cruiser	18	2	6	-4	14
Light cruiser	19	12	3	9	28
Destroyer	225	178	118	60	285
Destroyer escort	0	69	8	61	61
Submarine	100	77	20	57	157
Total combatant	383	391	176	215	598
Patrol craft	98	1,503	212	1,291	1,389
Mine craft	36	566	167	399	435
Auxiliaries	138	509	98	411	549
Landing force vessels**	0	595	218	377	377

*Publicly announced losses, transfers, and reclassifications. An analysis of these appears on the following page.

**Includes LSD, IST, LCI(L)

Analysis of Losses, Transfers, and Reclassifications

Fifty-two combatant vessels have been announced as lost by the Navy, 83 transferred, and 41 reclassified through July 20, 1943.

Publicly Announced Losses, Transfers, and Reclassifications
June 30, 1940 to July 20, 1943

Type	Lost	Trans-ferred	Reclassi-fied	Total
Combatant Vessels:				
Battleships	1*	0	0	1
Aircraft carriers	4	0	0	4
Aircraft carrier escorts	0	16	0	16
Heavy cruisers	6	0	0	6
Light cruisers	3	0	0	3
Destroyers	28	50	40	118
Destroyer escorts	0	8	0	8
Submarines	10	9	1	20
Total combatants	52	83	41	176
Patrol craft	55	123	34	212
Mine craft	8	110	49	167
Auxiliaries	34	30	34	98
Landing force vessels**	0	218	0	218

*Does not include the Oklahoma

**ISD, LST, and LCI(L)

Production of Naval Ordnance Materiel

Production of all types of torpedoes produced in the first half of 1943 was 19 percent higher than the production during the last half of 1942.

Deliveries of Selected Ordnance Materiel for 1943 Through June
(Includes Defense Aid and Army Items Procured by the Navy)

Item	May	June	Jan. 1 to July 1	Scheduled Production 1943**
<u>Torpedoes</u>				
Surface craft*	0	0	0	1,125
Submarine*	715	682	3,344	8,639
Aircraft*	494	655	2,095	8,649
<u>Surface Fire Guns</u>				
Heavy, 12 in. and 16 in.	0	0	3	6
Medium, 8 in. and 6 in.	5	4	21	57
Light, 4 in.	1	4	28	116
<u>Antiaircraft Guns</u>				
Heavy, 3 in. and 5 in., mounted barrel	742	732	3,577	9,187
Light, 40mm and 20mm, mounted barrel	4,606	4,588	25,837	56,597
<u>Fire Control Equipment</u>				
Gun directors	303	315	1,764	4,097
Radar fire control	50	40	250	1,086
<u>Ammunition</u>				
Heavy surface fire	2,727	2,440	15,257	33,916
Medium surface fire	29,108	19,674	127,519	322,645
Light surface fire	336M	187M	1,057M	3,808M
Antiaircraft:				
Heavy	320M	406M	2,138M	7,177M
Light:				
20mm	42,381M	37,738M	232,556M	
40mm	2,045M	774M	13,741M	
1"1	684M	139M	5,034M	

M = 1,000 rounds

*Turned into store

**Represents actual production through May 1943 and estimates for the balance of the year as of May 31.

Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard Personnel

The total active duty military personnel of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard on July 15 was 2,268,000--an increase of approximately 134,000 during the last 30 days.

Active Duty Military Personnel of the
Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard -- July 15, 1943

	Officers	Officer Candidates	Enlisted Personnel	Nurses	Total
<u>Navy</u>					
Regulars	29,818	2,702	343,255	1,833	377,608
Reserves:					
Men	142,501	50,959	1,185,760	3,814	1,383,034
Women	3,845	634	19,128	--	23,607
Subtotal	176,164	54,295*	1,548,143**	5,647	1,784,249
<u>Marine Corps</u>					
Regulars	4,999	294	111,046	--	116,339
Reserves:					
Men	16,719	11,699	179,983	--	208,401
Women	319	76	3,314	--	3,709
Subtotal	22,037	12,069	294,343**	--	328,449
<u>Coast Guard</u>					
Regulars	3,178	206	26,387	--	29,771
Reserves:					
Men	4,648	316	117,343	--	122,307
Women	255	20	3,094	--	3,369
Subtotal	8,081	542	146,824**	--	155,447
Grand total	206,282	66,906	1,989,310	5,647	2,268,145

*Latest available data, as of July 1, 1943.

**The enlisted strengths approved by the President are:

Navy 2,092,960 by Dec. 31, 1943
 Marine Corps 370,500 by Dec. 31, 1943
 Coast Guard 150,000 by Feb. 28, 1943

V. MERCHANT SHIPPING

Gains and Losses, United Nations

The average weekly losses of United Nations' merchant vessels almost doubled in July as compared with the June rate, while the weekly rate of gains from new construction increased about 9 percent.

Weekly Gains and Losses of United Nations' Merchant Vessels For Nine-Week Period Ending August 1, 1943 (Thousand Dwt.)

Week Ending	Gains	Losses	Week Ending	Gains	Losses
June 6	371	121	July 4	511	57
June 13	340	10	July 11	326	236
June 20	446	87	July 18	348	95
June 27	418	46	July 25	388	137
Total	1,575	264	Aug. 1	602	85
			Total	2,175	610
Weekly aver.	399	66	Weekly aver.	435	122

The average weekly losses of U.S. controlled vessels for June and July were 22,700 dwt. and 38,900 dwt., respectively, as compared with gains of 335,400 dwt. and 361,100 dwt., respectively.

Merchant Ship Deliveries by U.S. Shipbuilders

During July, 153 merchant vessels totaling 1,625,626 dwt. were delivered by U.S. shipbuilders. The June deliveries were 148 vessels at 1,638,000 dwt. To August 1, 54 percent of the 18,889,000 dwt. programmed for the year had been delivered.

Merchant Ship Deliveries by U.S. Shipyards, July 1943

<u>Type</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Dwt.</u>
Dry cargo	138	1,378,691
Tanker	15	246,935
Total	153	1,625,626

VI. REVIEW OF PRODUCTION IN SELECTED WAR INDUSTRIES

Studies by the War Projects Unit of the Bureau indicate that current production of fabricated magnesium products (mostly castings), including both private and Federal plants, is only two-thirds of requirements, as established by the War Production Board, and that production of 100-octane gasoline in Government-financed plants (about 12 percent of total capacity) is nearly six months behind schedule, with initial production not likely until October 1943.

Magnesium Fabricating Plants

Nineteen plants for fabricating magnesium are being financed with Government funds at the nominal cost of \$22 million, with construction mostly by conversion of existing foundries. Seventeen of these are casting plants, one is for the manufacture of extruded shapes, and one for sheets, strips, and plates. Together they constitute 22 percent of the proposed fabricating capacity of the country. The program will not be completed until June 1944. The output of the industry for April 1943 was roughly one-half the final capacity.

After allowing for exports, for a 25 percent loss in melting, and for other uses, it appears that the ingot supply, beginning with the third quarter of 1943, will exceed the fabrication capacity and WPB scheduled requirements. If necessary, the capacity of several of the fabricating plants could be increased at minor cost.

Magnesium Fabrication Program for 1943 and First Half of 1944
(Millions of Pounds)

Period	Ingots for Domestic Supply (less exports & melting loss)	Fabrication Program		Excess Ingots (Supply minus capacity)
		Requirements	Scheduled Capacity	
1943 - 1st Qtr.	41.7	47.9	48.5*	- 6.8
- 2nd Qtr.	49.1	53.5	51.4*	- 2.3
- 3rd Qtr.	61.7	51.1	57.1	4.6
- 4th Qtr.	79.1	66.4	56.2	12.9
1944 - 1st Qtr.	89.5	58.8	70.2	19.3
- 2nd Qtr.	90.7	62.4	71.7	19.0

*The actual production for the first quarter of 1943 was 30.9 million pounds and for the second quarter 41.6 million. This lag is primarily due to the fact that a period of from four to six months is required to attain maximum production technique in magnesium foundries.

It is obvious that no further expansion of ingot facilities is required. However, in order to make full utilization of reserve capacity and surplus ingots, careful review of 1944 requirements on fabrication is suggested.

With the exception of powdered magnesium, June 1943 production of all types of fabricated products was less than both the estimated capacity and WPB requirements.

Magnesium Fabrication, by Type of Product, June 1943 and June 1944
(Millions of Pounds)

Type of Product	June 1943				June 1944 Peak Production	
	Required	Avail. Capacity	Actual Prod.	Surplus or Deficit	Required	Capacity
Sand castings	7.68	6.32	4.18	-3.50	10.41	11.07
Mold castings	8.30	8.14	7.96	-.34	7.05	8.60
Die castings	.38	.38	.23	-.15	.59	.65
Forgings	.10	.05	.01	-.09	.11	.16
Extrusions	.21	.14	.10	-.11	.25	.45
Sheets and strips	.41	.19	.13	-.28	.77	.82
Powder	1.42	2.30	1.69	+.27	2.02	2.41
Total	18.50	17.52	14.30	-4.20	21.19	24.14

Government Plants for 100-Octane Gasoline

The Government program for 100-octane gasoline includes 17 projects estimated to cost \$103 million and designed to produce 45,500 barrels per day, or about 12 percent of the total high-octane program.

Although it is more than 14 months, on the average, since construction began, only about one-half of the construction and one-third of the equipment and mechanical installations have been accomplished. Production of 100-octane gasoline in the Government plants has been retarded nearly six months and will not begin in any substantial amounts until October 1943.

All projects report that delay is due mainly to nondelivery of materials and processing equipment. High priority ratings have not been enjoyed until recently, but in addition several plants have failed to order large proportions of their machinery and equipment.

VII. STOCKPILE AND PUBLIC PURCHASES OF BASIC WAR COMMODITIES

Strategic and critical materials are purchased by the Government: (1) for stockpiles to be used only in case of an emergency with respect to the specific items concerned; (2) for stockpiles to be released only by WPB; and (3) for resale to industry currently upon receipt. The following table shows the status of selected items as of July 15, 1943:

Stockpile Status of Selected Commodities - July 15, 1943

Commodity	Unit of Measure	Recommended Purchase Program	Percent of Purchase Program		
			Stockpile Inventory July 15, 1943	Inventory Increase Since June 15	Inventory Increase Since Pearl Harbor
Alcohol	1,000 gal.	125,000	101%	10%	101%
Antimony, metal	Tons	22,000	56	- 9	20
Chrome ore	1,000 l.t.	1,950	37	0	23
Diamond dies	Dies	60,000	14	1	9
Manganese ore	1,000 l.t.	3,300	21	- 1	6
Manila fiber	1,000 bales	2,037	4	0	- 3
Mercury	Flasks	107,200	44	3	40
Mica	Tons	16,845	61	3	45
Nickel	Tons	15,000*	0	0	0
Nitrate of soda	1,000 tons	2,100	0**	0	- 1
Opium	1,000 pounds	640	101	2	101
Quartz crystals	1,000 pounds	2,099	147	0	76
Quinine sulphate	1,000 av. oz.	12,450	22	- 1	-36
Rubber	1,000 l.t.	1,900	10	- 1	- 8
Silk	1,000 bales	50-100	11	0	3
Tin, refined	1,000 l.t.	307*	18	- 1	2
Tungsten	Tons	40,500	24	1	5
Zinc concentrates	1,000 tons	1,600*	14	1	10
Zinc metal	Tons	160,000	55	8	55

*Part or all of this amount consists of recommended purchases per annum.

**88,770 tons stored in Chile.

VIII. AGRICULTURE AND WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

There were further improvements in farm production prospects during July: Production of farm machinery was started under the new War Production Board order which will make increased supplies available for 1944; farm employment on July 1 showed a slight increase over June but was 2 percent below July 1 last year; additional boats have been secured to step up feed grain shipments from Canada; and 11½ million bushels of corn were moved to market during the month to relieve the shortage in processing plants.

Production

Total food production in 1943 probably will exceed the record 1942 production by 4 percent and the average for the period 1935-39 by 31 percent. This forecast is based on crop conditions on July 1 with the assumption of average weather for the remainder of the year and a continuation of present trends in livestock production. Production of food crops is expected to be 10 percent below last year although 11 percent above the average for 1935-39. The drop in output of food crops will be more than offset by an increase in livestock production.

Of our total 1943 food production, 75 percent has been allocated to civilians, about 13 percent to our military forces, 10 percent to Lend-Lease, and the remaining 2 percent for shipments to our territories and for special needs. Present estimates indicate that the civilian per capita consumption in 1943 will be about 4 percent larger than the average in 1935-39 but 6 percent smaller than the record consumption in 1941.

Abundant supplies of both Irish potatoes and sweet potatoes in prospect for this fall and winter will strain storage and transportation facilities. Commercial vegetable production for fresh market is estimated to be about 11 percent lower than last year but is augmented by heavy Victory Garden production.

With increasing numbers of cattle coming to market, the Government's set-aside order on beef meeting Army requirements has been reduced from 45 to 40 percent. More beef will be available for civilians in most sections of the country. Pork supplies are expected to be adequate under the

rationing program. To keep an even flow of butter and cheese going to civilians as production declines seasonally, WFA also has reduced the quantities required to be set aside for Government purchase — on butter from 50 to 30 percent for the next three months, and cheese from 70 to 60 percent for this month and next and down to 50 percent for October.

The quantity of eggs available to civilians during the next twelve months will be at least equal to the amount available in the last twelve months.

Eleven and one-half million bushels of corn moved from farms to market during July, aided by the Government's promise to pay farmers the difference in price on corn marketed before August 10 if corn prices should increase before October 31 and encouraged by personal visits of AAA Committeemen among farmers with corn to sell.

Prices and Income

Prospects are that the cash farm income from sales in 1943 will reach or exceed 19 billion dollars, as compared with about 15½ billion in 1942. The index of prices received by farmers declined 2 points from June to July; lower prices for meat animals were largely responsible. The index of prices paid by farmers advanced another point and now stands at 165 (1910-14 = 100). The ratio of prices received to prices paid (parity index) was down 2 points to 114.

Farm Labor

Estimated farm employment on July 1, 1943 was 11,749,000. This was a slight increase from a month earlier but a decline of 260,000 or about 2 percent from July 1, 1942 and 4 percent lower than the 1938-42 July average. Farm wage rates on July 1, 1943 were about 36 percent higher than in July 1942 and about double the rates of the same time in 1940.

Transportation

Use of more boats on the Great Lakes and for coastal shipping was obtained to increase movement of feed grains from Canada. More Cuban molasses is being shipped into the country for livestock feed. To lighten the load on railroads, plans are under way to get more extensive use of barges for moving grain on the Mississippi River system.

Higher arrivals of sugar from the Caribbean, following cessation of submarine activities, should offset the reduction of 600,000 tons in the beet sugar crop and the reduced supply of corn sugar and syrup. Increased allotments of cane and beet sugar can be made and continued if the shipping situation remains good. The improvement in the shipping situation also makes possible adequate supplies of coffee.

IX. ECONOMIC STABILIZATION PROGRAM

Continued success in holding the line will require more flexibility in the use of Government purchase and sale operations involving limited subsidy payments, a stepping up of price enforcement, and more adequate fiscal measures.

Prices—Cost of Living: With other living costs relatively stable, a drop in fresh vegetable and butter prices cut the cost of food 0.8 percent and the total cost of living for city workers 0.2 percent in the month ending June 15, the first month to show a reduction since a year before Pearl Harbor. Food prices for the month ending July 15 are expected to show a decline of about 1.7 percent, reflecting meat subsidy rollbacks and a further decline in fresh fruit and vegetable prices.

Prices—Farm: The steady increase in farm prices was halted—temporarily, at least—in the month ending July 15, when prices received by farmers declined 1 percent. Farm prices now average 114 percent of parity, as compared with 116 percent in the previous month, prices paid by farmers having continued to rise.

Wages: Intent upon holding to the wage line established by the Little Steel formula while clearing up a heavy backlog of cases, the War Labor Board in July denied wage increases in a number of important cases. Regional boards are setting up hundreds of brackets of "sound and tested going rates" by occupations and labor market areas and are now turning out rulings on voluntary wage and salary cases at record speed.

Taxes: In fiscal 1944, on the basis of existing legislation, total receipts from the public are now expected to amount to \$41.9 billion, exceeding the January budget estimate by almost \$5 billion. This will, however, cover only 40 percent of expected total Government payments, as compared with 50 percent recommended by the President in January. Postponement of the Ways and Means Committee hearings on the new revenue bill indicates further delay in a fundamental attack on the inflation problem.

War Bonds: War bond sales in July totaled \$890 million, only \$15 million more than in June when the second income tax installment fell due. Redemptions in savings bonds in July amounted to \$138 million or 15 percent of sales, bringing net sales down to \$752 million.

Rationing: Despite announcement by WPB of a program designed to prevent rationing of apparel, supplies of textiles remaining for civilian needs will soon be endangered to a point where rationing may be necessary. Estimates place unrestricted consumer demand for textiles in 1943 at 41 percent above new civilian supplies.

X. WAR FINANCES

Disbursements

The disbursements as reported on the Treasury Daily Statement for June and July represent a very poor index of activity because of substantial year-end adjustments and transactions which acted to inflate the June rate and subtract from the July rate. This accounts for at least \$750 million of the \$1 billion drop. However, it should be noted that the average for June and July was below the rates of disbursement for April and May.

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>June-July</u> <u>Average</u>
	(B i l l i o n s)				
Monthly rate	\$7.290	\$7.373	\$7.687	\$6.746	\$7.213
Adjusted annual rate	86.900	87.900	91.700	78.200	85.000

Appropriations

Appropriations, other Congressional authorizations, and commitments of Government corporations for war purposes increased \$64 billion in July to a total of \$344 billion. Net disbursements against this amounted to \$117 billion.

Appropriations and Disbursements, F.Y. 1941 Through July of F.Y. 1944 (Billions)

	Appropriations & Authorizations			Disbursements
	F.Y. 1941 Thru F.Y. 1943	F.Y. 1944	Total	F.Y. 1941 Thru July 1943
War	\$126.65	\$59.04	\$185.68	\$63.78
Navy	47.48	28.32	75.80	33.63
Maritime Commission	11.24	.01	11.26	4.03
Govt. corps. (commit.)	19.91	.16	20.07	5.90
Other	26.35	9.81	36.16	9.41
Est. approp. required beyond F.Y. 1944 for completion of Navy	--	--	14.62	--
Total	\$231.63	\$97.34	\$343.59	\$116.75

XI. MANPOWER

Current Employment

Both employment and unemployment increased during June, due to the addition of approximately two million students to the civilian labor force. This addition far outweighed losses to the armed forces and increased the number of employed by 1.3 million and the number of unemployed by 0.3 million. The greatest increase in employment was in agriculture (1.1 million).

Estimates of the Employed and Unemployed Civilian Labor Force
May and June, 1943, and June, 1942

Civilian Labor Force	Millions of Persons		
	June 1943	May 1943	June 1942
Employed	53.4	52.1	53.3
Unemployed	1.2	0.9	2.8
Total	54.6	53.0	56.1

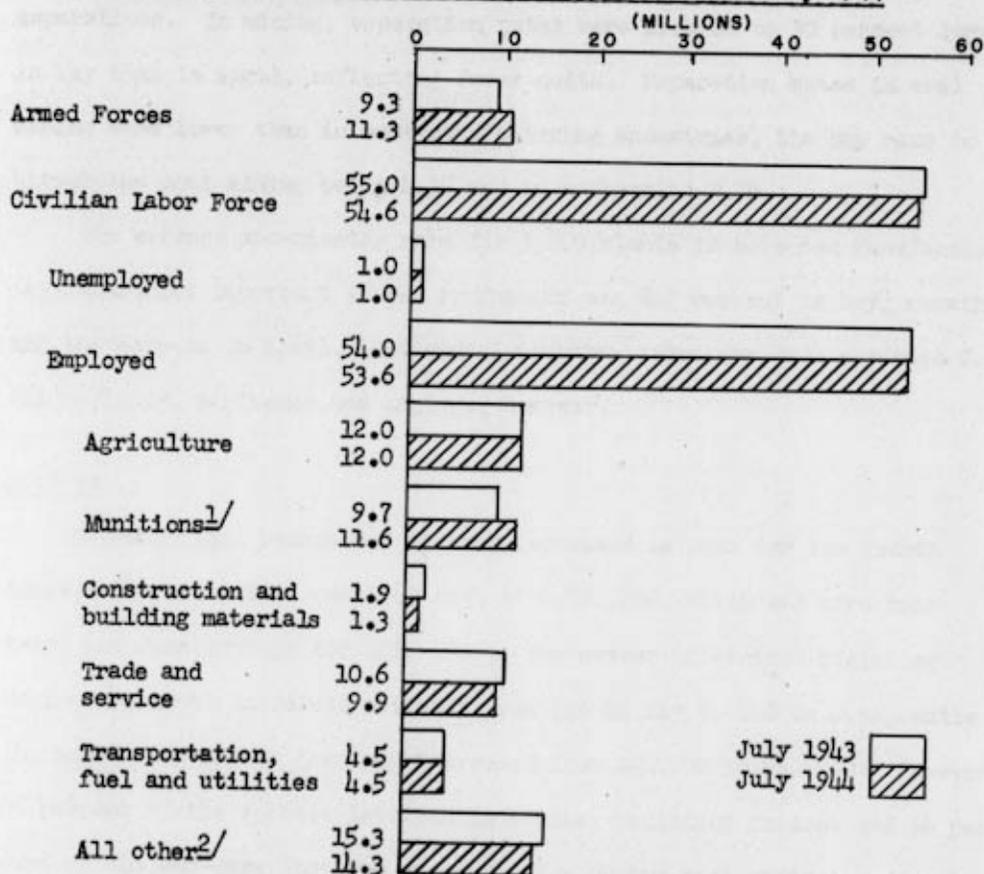
Manpower Requirements

A minimum of 3.9 million persons must be added to the armed forces and munitions industries from July 1943 to July 1944, according to a recent estimate. This assumes a slight increase of productivity in the munitions industry and an increase in the average work-week from 46.9 hours to 48 hours. Declining activities in trade, services, construction, and building materials are expected to release 2.3 million, leaving a net additional requirement of 1.6 million. About half of this number will be provided by a normal annual increase in the size of the labor force, but the remainder must be recruited largely from women.

Although approximately 7.7 million were added to the armed forces and munitions industries in the year just completed, it will be increasingly

difficult to add another 3.9 million in the coming year. These difficulties arise from the fact that labor demands in munitions industries are largely concentrated in areas where critical shortages already exist. This will necessitate increased attention on the part of management to the fuller utilization of present employment.

Estimated Distribution of Manpower, July 1943 and July 1944



^{1/} Includes all metal-using industries, metal mining, selected chemicals and rubber industries.

^{2/} Includes other manufacturing, Government, self-employed, and domestic servants.

Turnover and Absenteeism

The total separation rate in manufacturing industries declined 13 percent from 7.54 in April to 6.57 in May. This represents the lowest monthly figure thus far in 1943, though it is still slightly above the 1942 monthly average. The decline was mainly due to a decrease in the quit rate, though there were also slight decreases in lay-offs and military and miscellaneous separations. In mining, separation rates were from 20 to 30 percent lower in May than in April, reflecting fewer quits. Separation rates in coal mining were lower than in most manufacturing industries, the May rate in bituminous coal mining being 4.35 and in anthracite 2.71.

The average absenteeism rate for 3,600 plants in selected manufacturing industries important in war production was 6.2 percent in May, remaining the same as in April. Individual industry increases were reported for shipbuilding, airframes and engines, however.

Strikes

Man-days lost because of strikes increased in June for the fourth consecutive month to a new 1943 high of 4,750,000, which was more than twice the June average for 1935-1939. The number of strikes beginning during the month increased slightly from 395 in May to 400 in June, while the number of workers involved increased from 620,000 to 950,000. However, 85 percent of the workers involved in strikes beginning in June and 90 percent of the man-days lost are accounted for by the coal strikes.

XII. ADMINISTRATIVE DEVELOPMENTS

The chief administrative developments among the National War Agencies were: (1) the appointment of a general manager of OPA; (2) the drastic internal reorganization of the OWI in consequence of the sharp cut in appropriations; (3) the very slow progress made by the new Office of Foreign Economic Coordination in the Department of State in the formulation of plans and selection of personnel for administration of liberated areas; and (4) the transformation of BEW into OEW with the attendant changes in personnel and plans for the transfer to it of the RFC corporations.

War Production Board

The War Production Board gave attention to operating problems and kept out of the headlines. The relations of WPB and OWM and of both agencies to the procurement agencies were in process of development during July. The Bureau of the Budget has urged, in general, that the OWM make the fullest possible use of the WPB in the exercise of the OWM's over-all program control responsibilities.

An agreement was negotiated between OPA and the Solid Fuels Administration providing for rationing of fuels (coal and wood) in the Pacific Northwest. A campaign of voluntary effort to conserve coal, petroleum, power, and transportation was launched.

Office of Price Administration

The post of general manager (Senior Deputy Administrator) of the OPA was finally filled. Now the big job of working out all the necessary internal administrative improvements and strengthening field operations lies ahead. Owing to the clause in the appropriation act requiring "business experience", OPA is preparing to replace the head of the price department and the directors of five of the six divisions within the department before the deadline on August 16. The restrictive proviso applying to OPA of the joint resolution of Congress (extending the life of the CCC and amending the Emergency Price Control Act) made it necessary to review the clauses of all price regulations fixing specifications or standards. OPA will have to rely upon WPB and WFA hereafter to fix grades and standards.

Office of War Information

The 1944 appropriation act for the Office of War Information required a drastic reorganization of the Domestic Branch. The Bureaus of Field Operations, Publications, and Graphics and Printing were abolished. The activities of the Domestic Motion Picture Bureau were drastically curtailed. Poster clearance and allocation and the review and clearance of Government publications were retained from the discontinued bureaus. The Radio Bureau established twelve branches to service local radio stations.

The Domestic Branch has been forced to curtail its services, particularly those for other agencies. The central press clipping service was abolished, but an effort is being made to get OWI to continue the functions, pending submission of a supplemental appropriation to the Congress. In the Division of Public Inquiries, the Staff Specialist Section was eliminated and the activity was curtailed generally.

Motion picture production by the Domestic Bureau of Motion Pictures was discontinued, but the Bureau will continue to serve as a central point of contact with the industry. It will coordinate the production of film by Government agencies, distribute existing OWI non-theatrical films, and work with the industry to obtain pictures useful to the Federal information campaigns.

Petroleum Administration for War

At the July meeting of the Petroleum Industry War Council, it was pointed out that the Army was dealing directly with members of the petroleum industry on matters which should be channeled through the Petroleum Administrator for War in order to keep the petroleum program in balance. The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of War have had many discussions regarding the extent to which the Army is attempting to take over control of petroleum activities, foreign as well as domestic, which have been assigned to PAW by the President.

The delivery of additional petroleum supplies to the Atlantic seaboard through the completion of the Big Inch Pipeline has relieved the ration problems and, thus, the conflict between OPA and PAW has for the moment decreased. Conflict still continued with OPA on the matter of increase in crude oil and other petroleum prices.

War Food Administration

During July the new Food Administrator made no major move to straighten out the confused organizational relationships which continued to exist within the WFA, although some adjustments are under consideration.

Development of policies and programs remains hit or miss; responsibilities for operations in the field remain obscure with resultant friction; leadership for commodity management is diffuse and initiative is often lacking. Clarification of responsibilities and provision of staff to follow up firmly to get timely action is badly needed. It is essential that a WFA "General Manager" be appointed immediately.

Foreign Economic Activities

Coordination for Liberated Areas: The elaborate coordination machinery established on an interdepartmental scale in the State Department two months ago is proceeding slowly. Considerable interdepartmental discussion of a helpful nature has occurred in the Coordinating Committee level and in various subcommittees, but the formulation of definite plans and the selection and training of personnel have lagged badly.

Thus far, no area directors and only two sub-area directors have been selected. Similarly, only one area planning committee is at work (Italy) and its efforts have largely been devoted to Sicily alone; one committee now at work on Greece may be expanded to cover the Balkan area.

On the supply side, the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations has thus far been unable to secure supplies for its operations, in part because of a failure to secure allocations from the allocating boards and in part because of past opposition of the Army to the allocation of such supplies. Recent conferences with the military and in the Coordinating Committee give some promise of remedying this situation. The Army has agreed to guarantee the barest minimum of food supplies for occupied areas for a period of up to six months. Considering, however, the difficulties of allocation, processing, procurement, shipping, and distribution, the situation is a serious one.

Foreign Procurement and Development: Transfer of the United States Commercial Corporation, the Rubber Development Corporation, Petroleum Reserve Corporation, and the Export-Import Bank of Washington is now being worked out by the Office of Economic Warfare and the RFC, with the help of the Bureau of the Budget. In the meantime, at the request of Director Crowley of the OEW, the Budget Bureau staff is beginning an extensive study of the organization and operations of the OEW to suggest means of increasing the effectiveness of that agency.

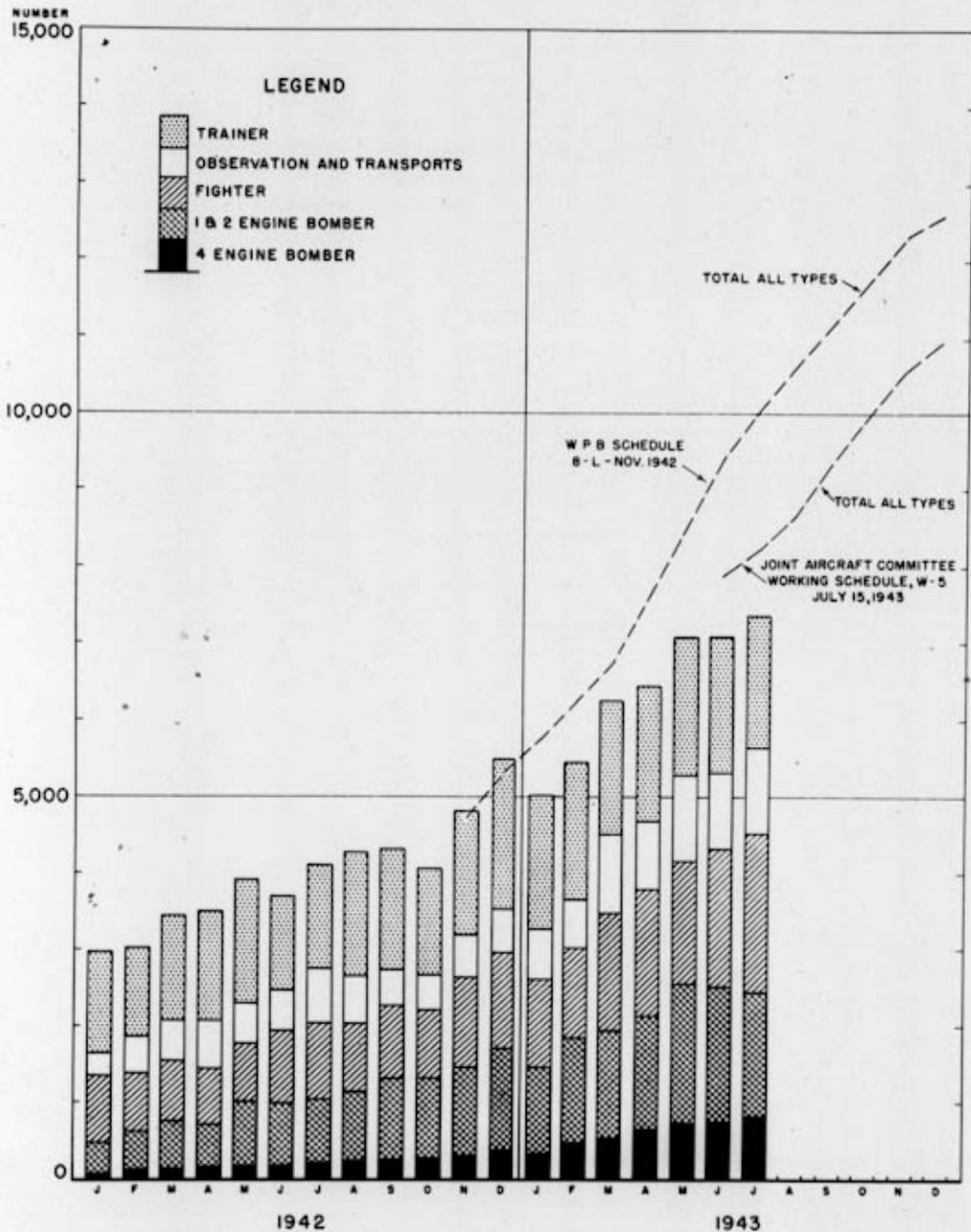
The strained relations between the Commodity Credit Corporation and the OEW with regard to foreign food procurement and development continue. Consideration of means of resolving the disputes is being given by the Director of the Office of War Mobilization in collaboration with the Bureau of the Budget.

XIII. LIST OF CHARTS

1. Monthly Acceptances of Military Airplanes, by Type
2. Monthly Aircraft Acceptances, by Weight
3. Total Army Strength
4. Total Active Duty Strength of Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard
5. Construction Progress on Battleships and Aircraft Carriers
6. Construction Progress on Large and Heavy Cruisers
7. Construction Progress on Light Cruisers
8. Destroyers, Escort Vessels, and Submarines -- Construction Program
9. Gains and Losses of Merchant Ocean Vessels Available to the United Nations
10. Deliveries of Merchant Ships by U. S. Shipbuilders
11. Status of Basic War Commodities Program
12. Monthly War Disbursements on an Annual Basis

CHART I

MONTHLY ACCEPTANCES OF MILITARY AIRPLANES BY TYPE



SOURCE: WAR PRODUCTION BOARD

CHART 2

MONTHLY AIRCRAFT ACCEPTANCES BY WEIGHT

(INCLUDES SPARE AIRFRAME PARTS BUT EXCLUDES GOVERNMENT-FURNISHED EQUIPMENT SUCH AS ENGINES, PROPELLERS, TURRETS, ETC.)

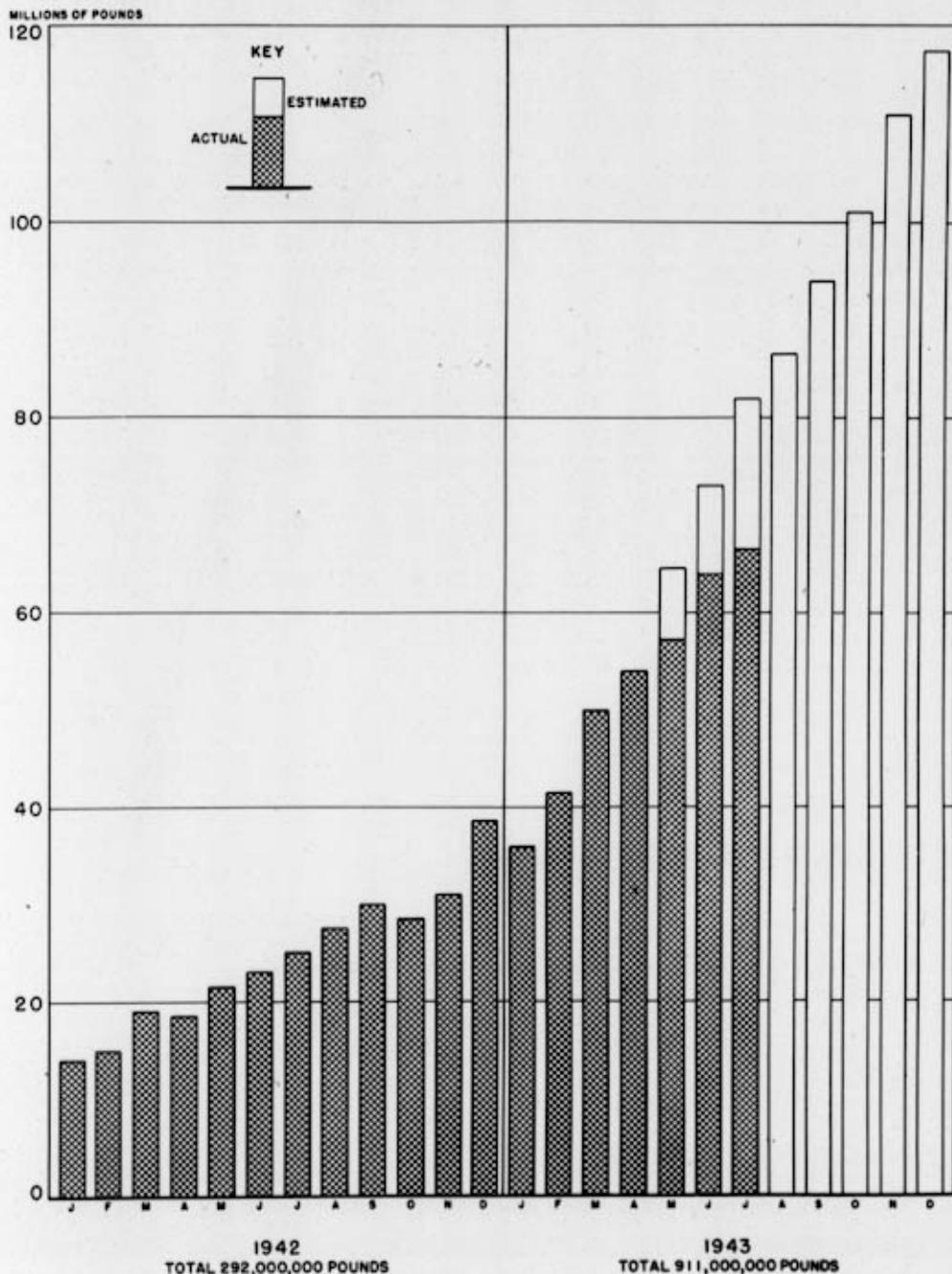


CHART 3

TOTAL ARMY STRENGTH

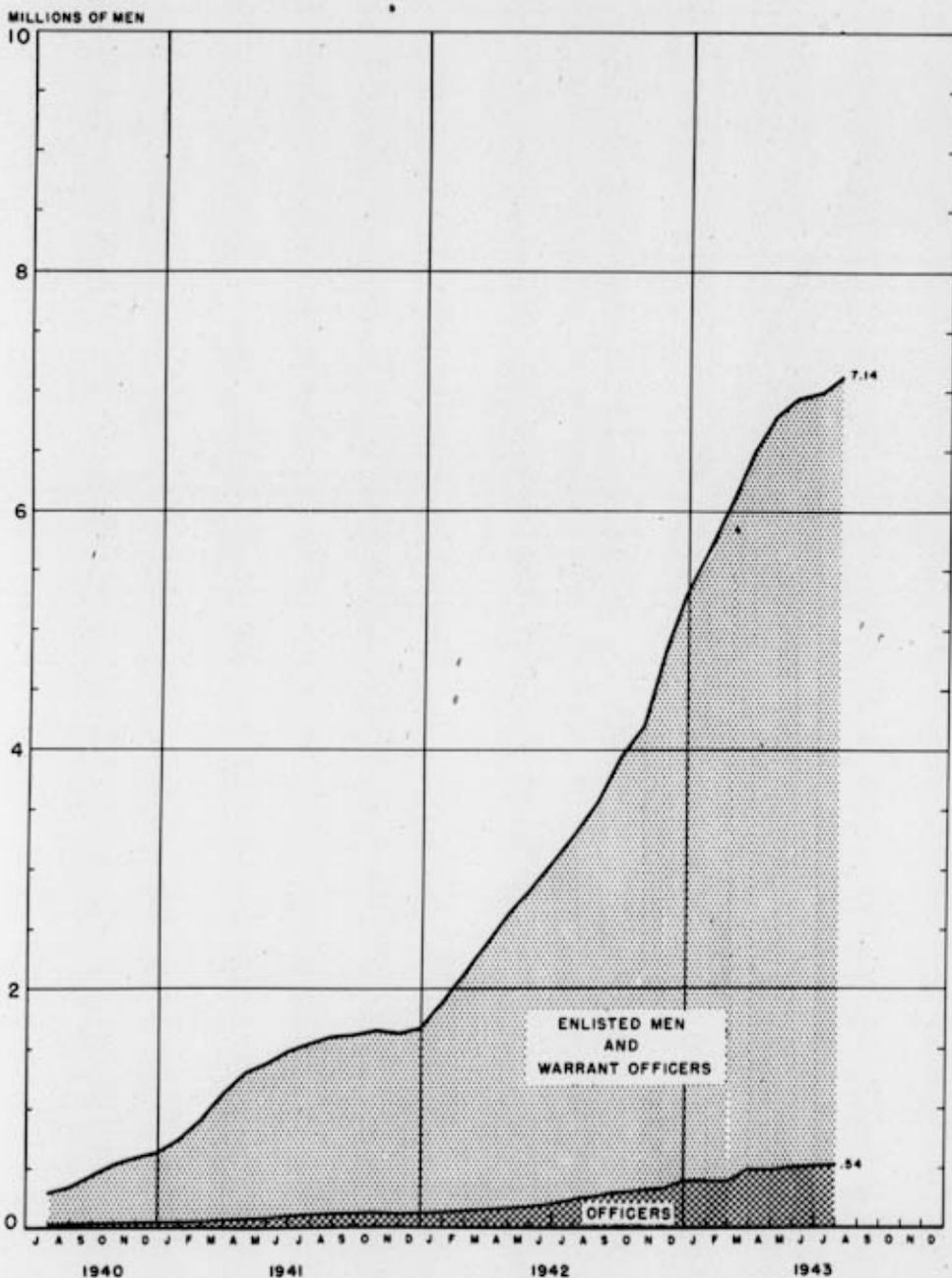


CHART 4

TOTAL ACTIVE DUTY STRENGTH OF NAVY, MARINE CORPS AND COAST GUARD

OFFICERS, OFFICER CANDIDATES, ENLISTED PERSONNEL, & NURSES

THOUSANDS OF MEN
2,500

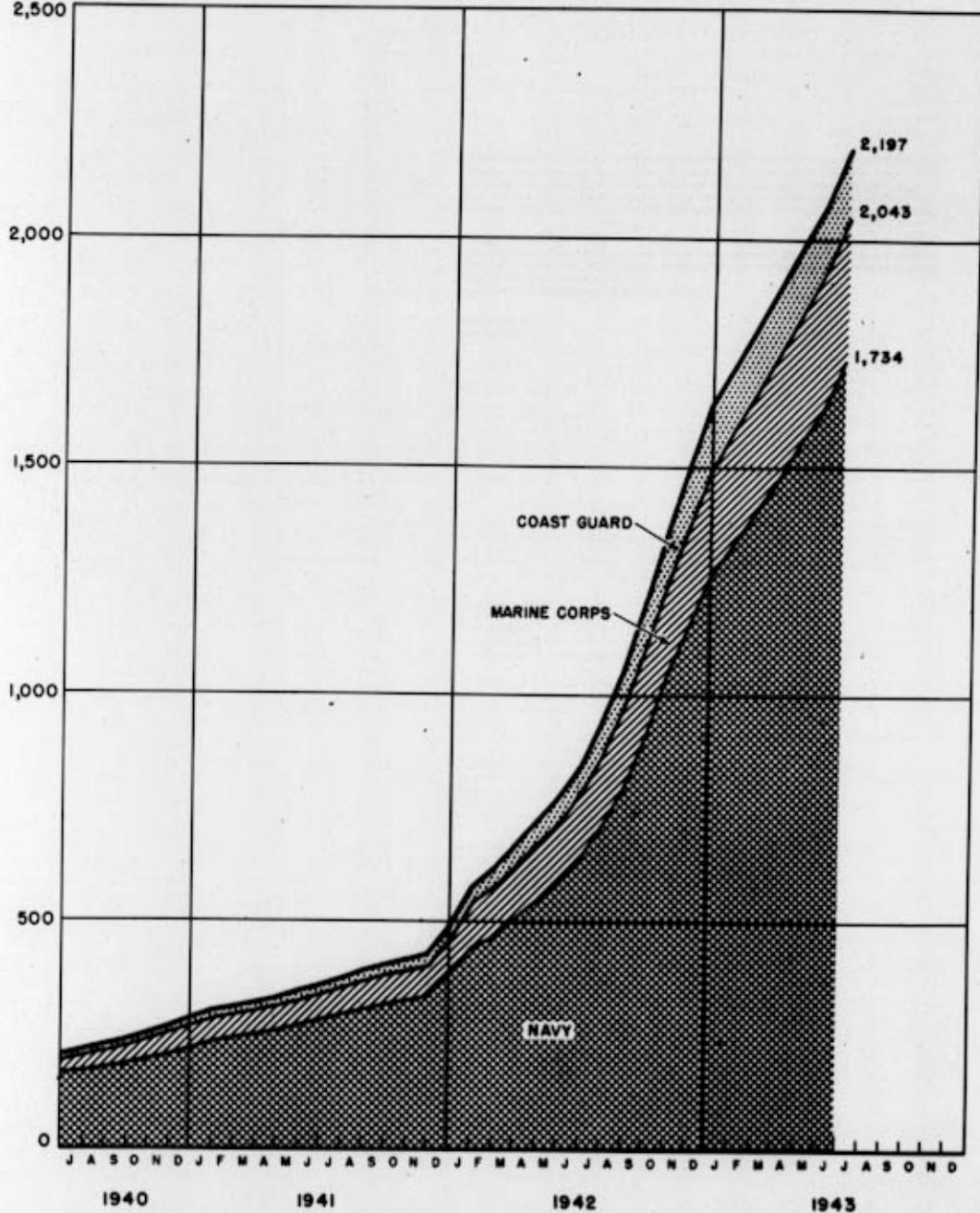


CHART 6

CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS ON LARGE AND HEAVY CRUISERS

JULY 1, 1940 TO JULY 1, 1943

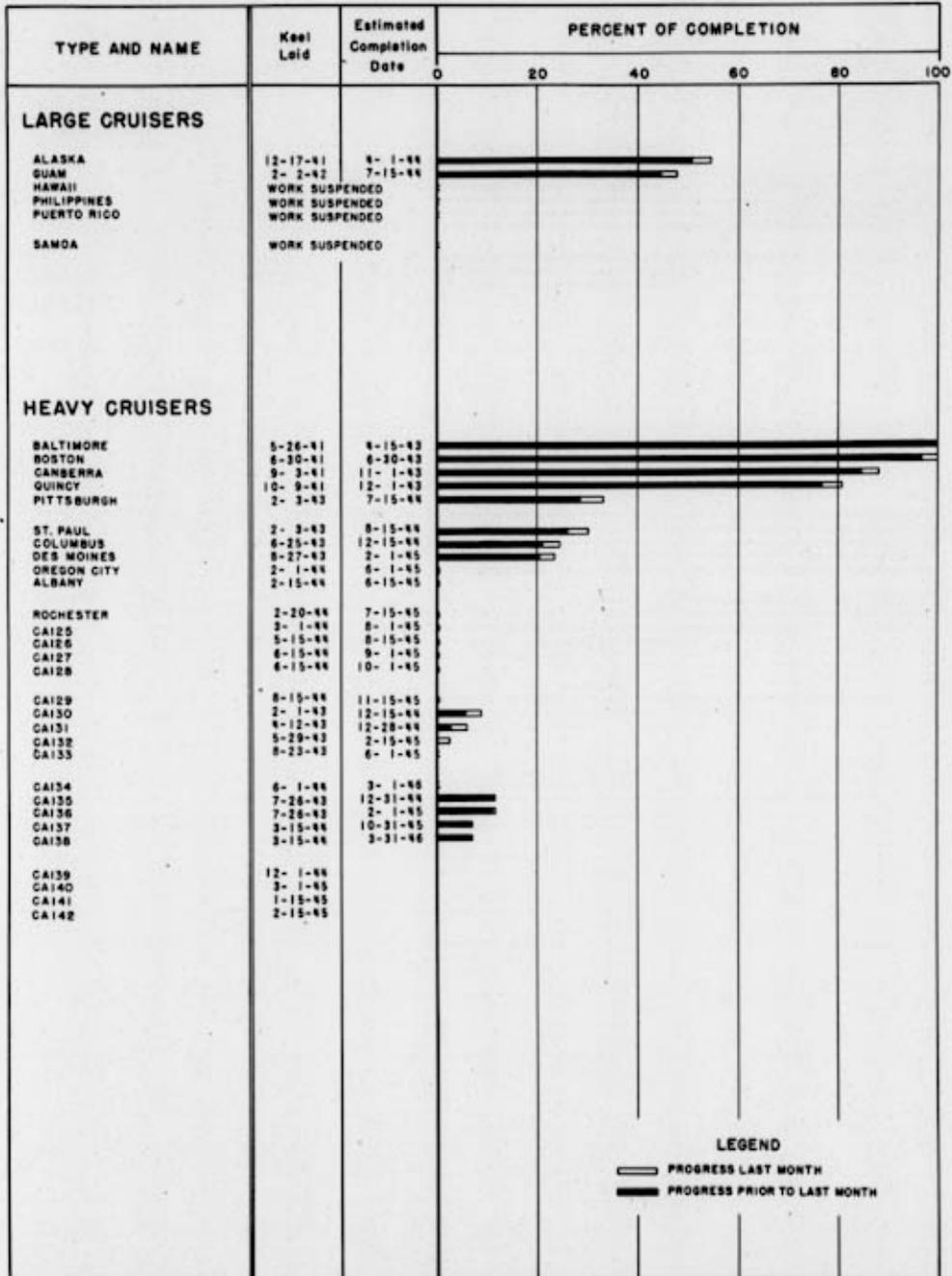
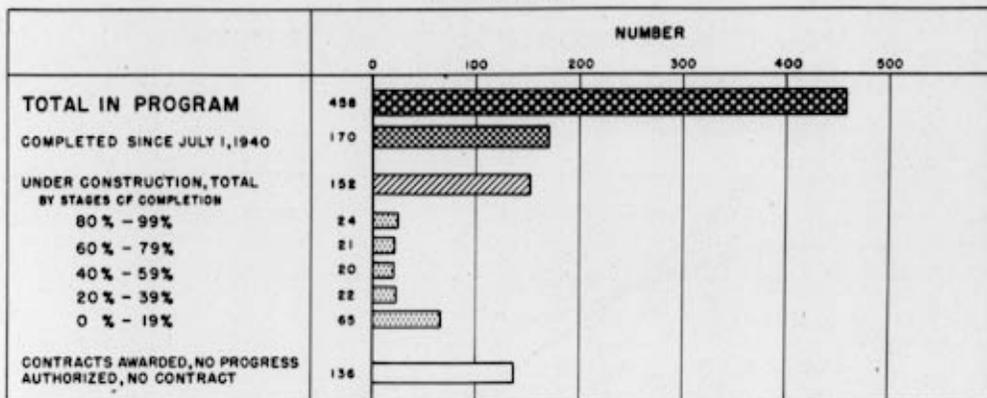


CHART B

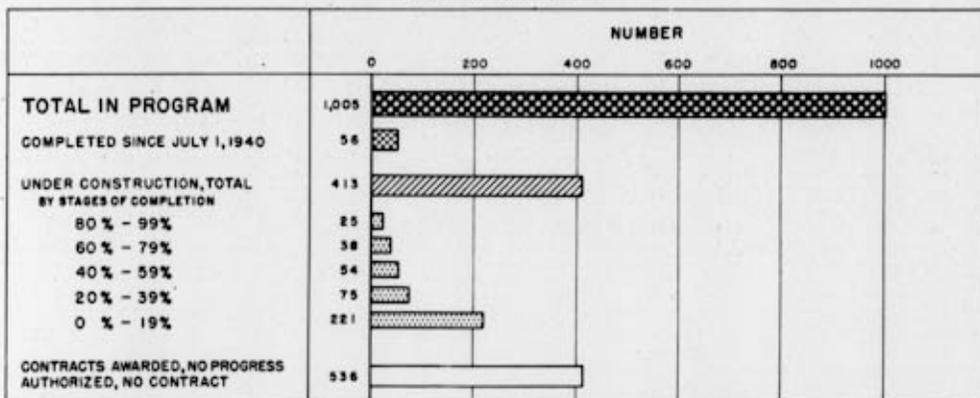
DESTROYERS, ESCORT VESSELS AND SUBMARINES CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

JULY 1, 1943

DESTROYERS



ESCORT VESSELS



SUBMARINES

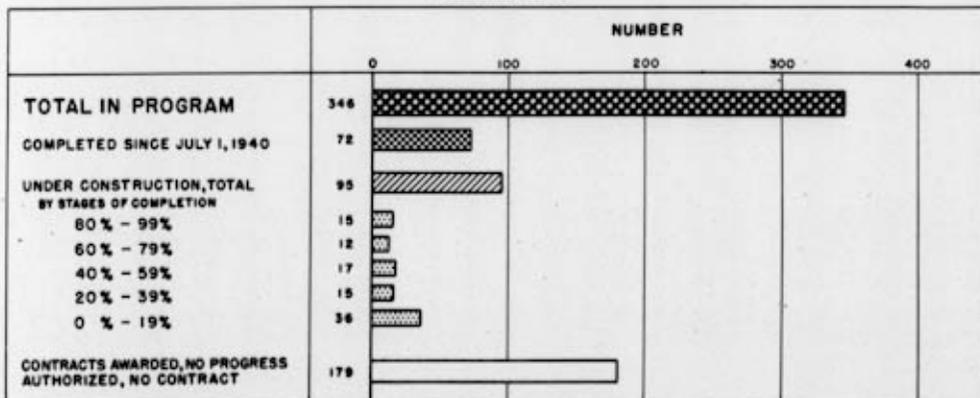
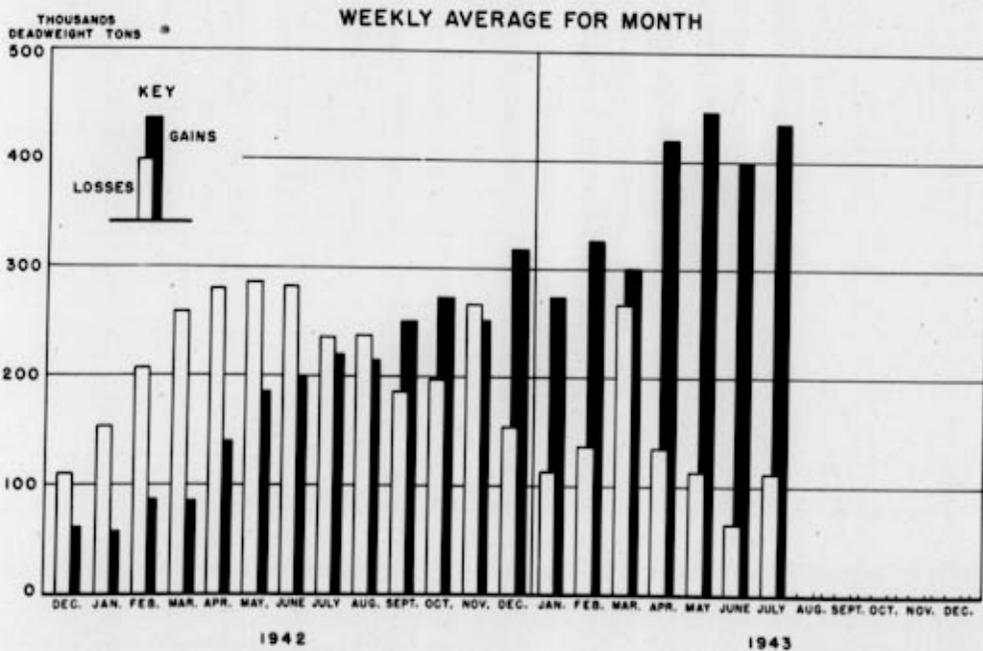
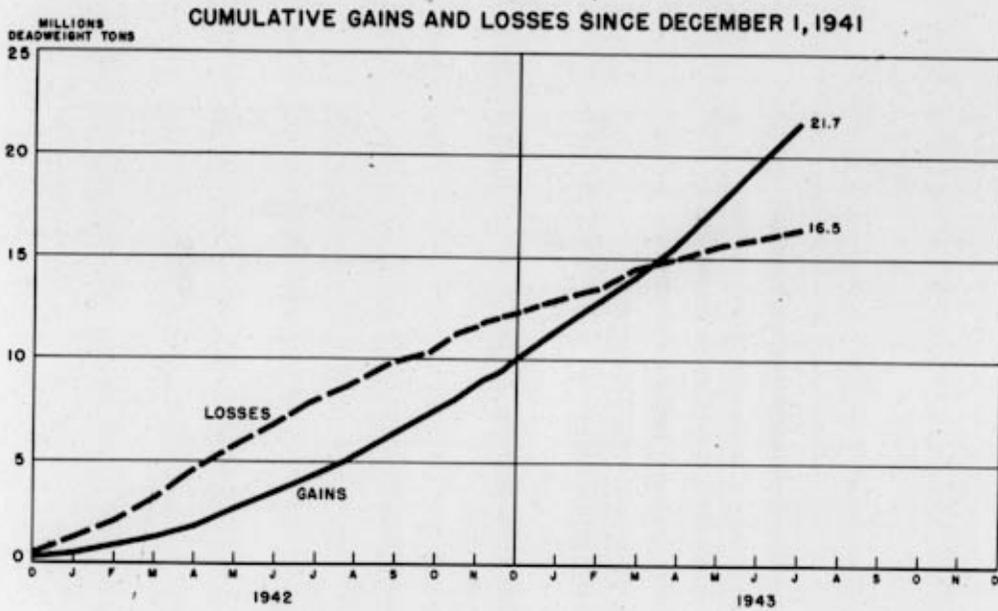


CHART 9

GAINS AND LOSSES OF MERCHANT OCEAN VESSELS AVAILABLE TO THE UNITED NATIONS



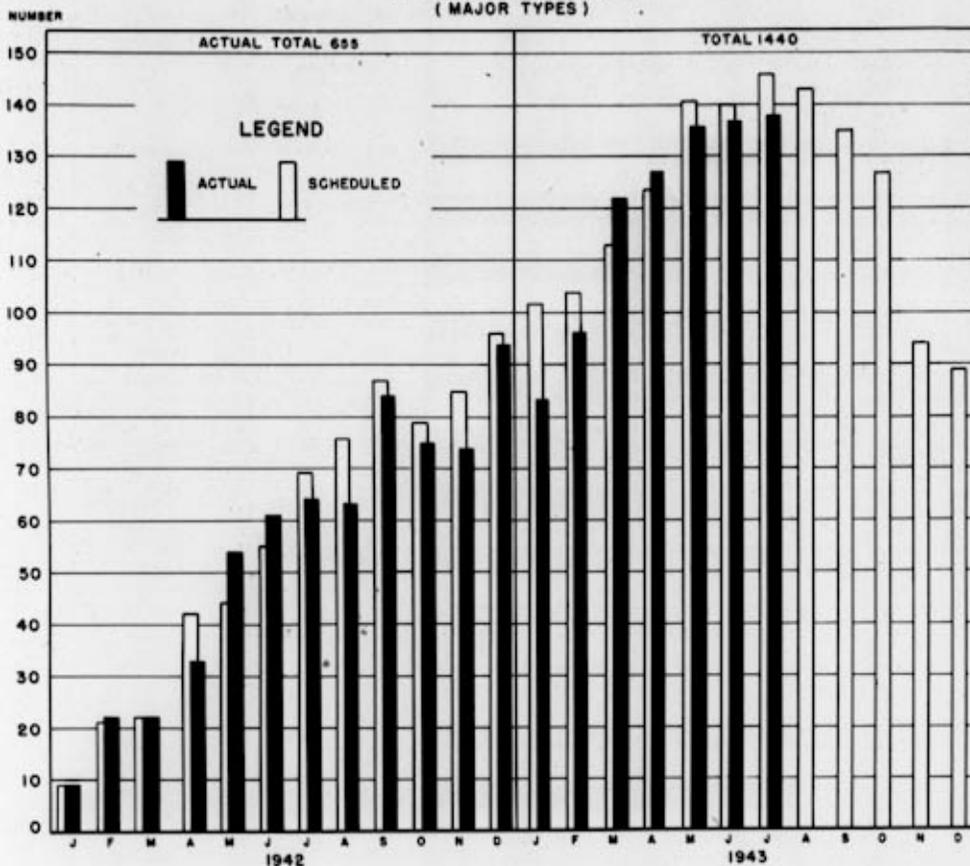
SOURCE: WEEKLY REPORT OF THE COMBINED SHIPPING ADJUSTMENT BOARD

CHART 10

DELIVERIES OF MERCHANT SHIPS BY U.S. SHIPBUILDERS

U.S. MARITIME COMMISSION - PRIVATE AND BRITISH ACCOUNTS

1. DRY CARGO VESSELS (MAJOR TYPES)



2. TANKERS (MAJOR TYPES)

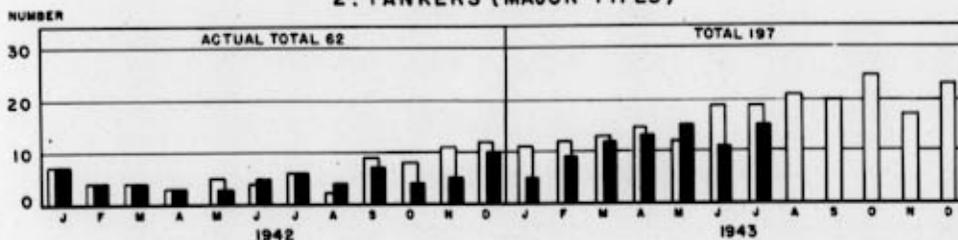


CHART II

**STATUS OF BASIC WAR COMMODITIES PROGRAM
SELECTED CRITICAL AND STRATEGIC MATERIALS**

(PERCENTAGES BASED ON QUANTITIES IN RECOMMENDED PURCHASE PROGRAM)

AS OF JULY 15, 1943

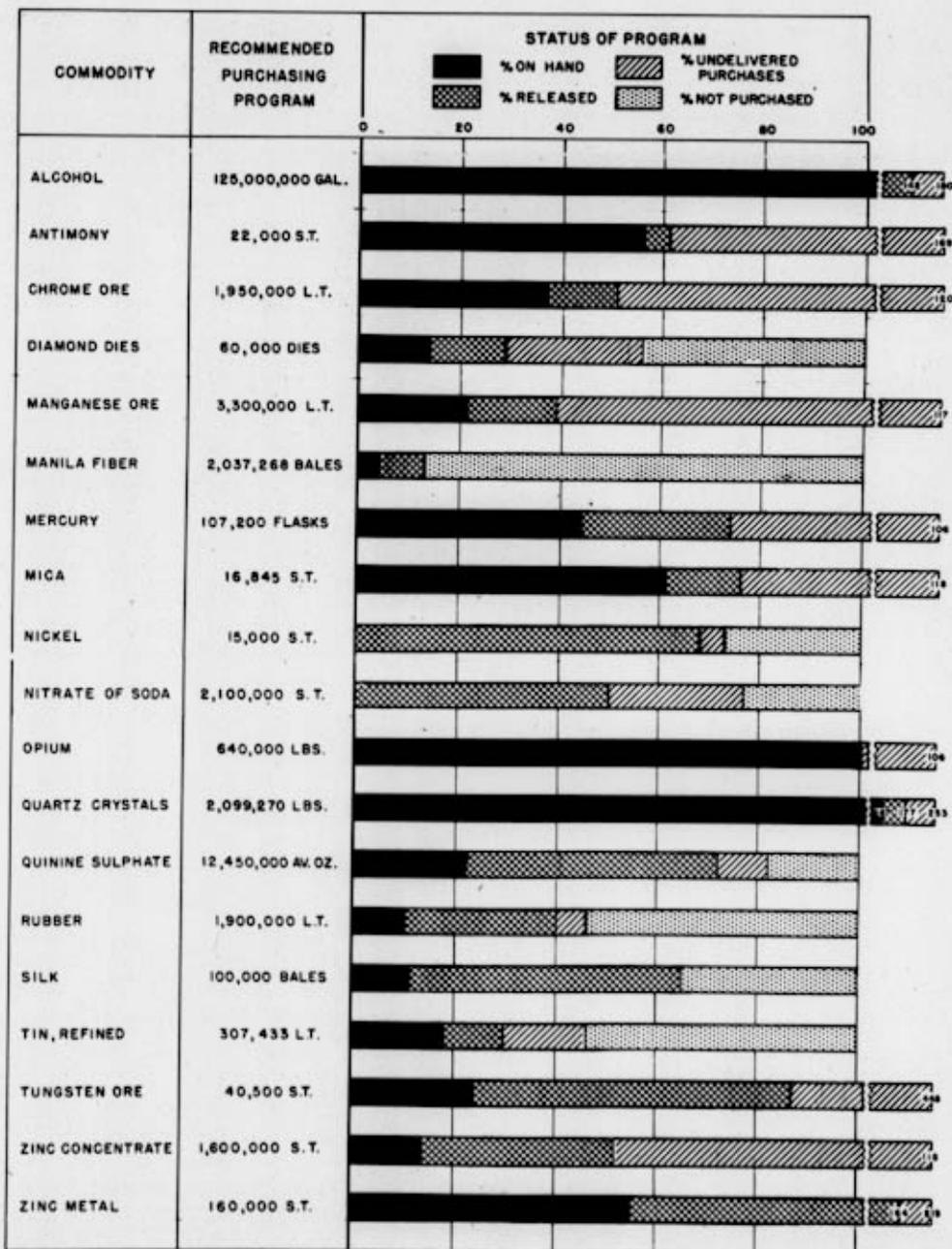


CHART 12

MONTHLY WAR DISBURSEMENTS ON AN ANNUAL BASIS

BILLION DOLLARS PER YEAR

