

Report 35

**NATIONAL WAR PROGRAM**  
**MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORT**

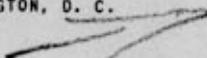
August 31, 1943

Prepared by  
Bureau of the Budget  
Executive Office of the President

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

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

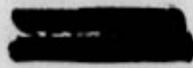
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Sept. 17, 1943.

FOR THE PERSONAL ATTENTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

H. D. S.

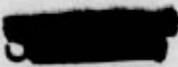
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## I. SUMMARY

Aircraft Production: 67.7 million pounds of military airframes were accepted in August—an increase of 6 percent over July. The number of aircraft acceptances in August totaled 7,612—an increase of 239 planes over July. Four-engine bomber acceptances increased to 935.

(Page 2; and charts 1, 2)

Army Air Forces: First-line airplanes on hand totaled 49,947 on August 1; of these, 26,602 were tactical. Active duty personnel of the Army Air Forces totaled 2,239,000; 65,000 were pilots. (Pages 3, 4)

Navy Aeronautical Program: The Navy had 19,466 airplanes on hand on August 23; of these 10,810 were combat. Navy and Marine Corps military aeronautical personnel totaled 218,000 on August 1; 28,000 were pilots. (Pages 5, 6)

### Active Military Strengths:

	<u>Total All Classes</u>	<u>Date</u>
Army .....	7,198,000	Sept. 1
Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard ....	2,463,000	Aug. 15

The Army reported 1,816,000 overseas on September 1.

(Pages 10, 16; and charts 3, 4)

### Selected Ordnance Production

	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>Jan.-July</u>
Torpedo, submarine .....	693	691	4,046
Medium tank .....	2,026	2,165	14,313
Gun, 90mm antiaircraft .....	415	362	3,210
Gun, 155mm (field) .....	43	55	316

(Pages 7, 15)

Navy Ship Construction: 249 combatant vessels have been completed in 1943 through August 20: 2 battleships, 10 aircraft carriers, 21 aircraft carrier escorts, 2 heavy cruisers, 3 light cruisers, 81 destroyers, 99 destroyer escorts, and 31 submarines. (Pages 11, 12; and charts 5-9)

Merchant Shipping: From August 1st through the 29th, 206,000 dwt. of United Nations' merchant vessels were reported lost, while gains from new construction increased 1,535,000 dwt. (Page 17, and chart 10)

## II. AERONAUTICAL PROGRAM

### August Aircraft Production

Preliminary reports indicate that 67.7 million pounds of airframes (spares included, gliders excluded) were accepted in August, bringing the total for the first eight months of the year to 428.6 million pounds. This is 12 percent below the 487.5 million pounds scheduled. The weight increased 6 percent over July.

Military aircraft accepted in August totaled 7,612. This was 89 percent of the working schedule of the J.A.C. and represented an increase of 239 planes over the July total. 935 four-engine bombers were accepted.

### Aircraft Acceptances for 1943 Thru August

	July	Aug.	Jan.— August	Scheduled Sept.—Dec.
Bomber, 4-engine	830	935	5,236	4,861
Bomber, 2-engine	816	905	6,674	4,806
Bomber, 1-engine	806	842	5,448	5,439
Fighter	2,082	2,309	13,278	12,535
Reconnaissance	26	20	317	332
Total combat	4,560	5,011	30,953	27,973
Transport, 4-engine	17	17	117	114
Transport, 2- & 1-eng.	622	614	4,414	3,349
Total tactical	5,199	5,642	35,488	31,436
Trainers	1,726	1,562	13,892	6,533
Liaison	399	362	2,648	1,645
Rotary wing	2	4	6	18
Special purpose	47	42	324	517
Grand total	7,373	7,612	52,358	40,149

The "pool" of accepted but undelivered aircraft increased 16 percent during August to 1,852 (78 percent tactical) on August 31.

### Army Air Forces

A. Airplanes. On August 1, the Army Air Forces had on hand 49,947 first-line airplanes, an increase of 2,817 or 6 percent during the month. Of the total, 26,602 were tactical types, including 4,833 four-engine bombers.

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

Type	July 1	Aug. 1	Increase
<u>Tactical</u>			
<u>Combat:</u>			
Bomber, heavy	4,327	4,833	506
Bomber, medium	3,450	3,633	183
Bomber, light	1,275	1,385	110
Fighter	7,425	8,188	763
Total combat	16,477	18,039	1,562
<u>Service Combat:</u>			
<u>Transport:</u>			
Heavy	304	350	46
Medium	1,977	2,065	88
Light	—	—	—
Utility	1,956	2,202	246
Special purpose	3,567	3,946	379
Total tactical	24,281	26,602	2,321
<u>Trainers</u>	22,849	23,345	496
Grand total	47,130	49,947	2,817

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

	Bomber			Fighter	Trans- port	Other	Total
	Heavy	Medium	Light				
Aug. 1, 1943	4,833	3,633	1,385	8,188	4,617	27,291	49,947
Jan. 1, 1943	1,996	1,628	641	4,453	1,297	20,321	30,336
Increase	2,837	2,005	744	3,735	3,320	6,970	19,611

B. Personnel of the Army Air Forces. The active duty strength of the Army Air Forces, including personnel assigned from other services, totaled 2,238,802 on August 1 — an increase of 41,688 during July and 91 percent of the requirements for the 273-group program by December 31, 1944.

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

Type of Personnel	Officers	Enlisted	Total	Minimum Requirements for 273 Groups by Dec. 1944
Pilots	63,713	1,163	64,876	118,736
Aviation cadets	107,164	—	107,164	84,382
Bombardiers	11,635	552	12,187	18,231
Navigators	8,450	—	8,450	23,380
Observers	403	—	403	887
Engineers	5,285	—	5,285	5,926
Mechanics	—	213,107	213,107	289,244
Armorsers	2,253	57,022	59,275	85,473
Meteorologists	1,307	—	1,307	4,762
Communications	3,820	—	3,820	6,265
Photographic	1,336	—	1,336	1,016
Radar	—	49,022	49,022	76,040
Other, Army Air Corps	67,640	1,070,453	1,138,093	1,046,462
<b>Total, Army Air Corps</b>	<b>273,006</b>	<b>1,391,319</b>	<b>1,664,325</b>	<b>1,760,804</b>
Assigned from other branches	51,319	523,158	574,477	706,157
<b>Total, Army Air Forces</b>	<b>324,325</b>	<b>1,914,477</b>	<b>2,238,802</b>	<b>2,466,961</b>

C. Flying Training. During July, 5,232 pilots completed advanced training, as compared with 5,628 in June. A total of 70,329 pilots have completed advanced training since the beginning of the war emergency.

Bureau of Aeronautics

A. Airplanes. On August 23, the Navy reported a total of 19,466 airplanes on hand. Of these, 10,810 were tactical combat types — an increase of 993 tactical combat types since July 26.

Navy Airplanes on Hand — July 26, Aug. 23, and Increase

Type	July 26	Aug. 23	Increase
<u>Tactical Combat</u>			
Scout bomber	2,353	2,575	222
Torpedo bomber	1,497	1,692	195
Patrol bomber, 2-engine:			
Boat	1,012	1,078	66
Landplane	623	736	113
Patrol bomber, 4-engine:			
Boat	82	98	16
Landplane	214	220	6
Observation scout	1,416	1,399	-17
Fighter	2,620	3,012	392
Subtotal	9,817	10,810	993
<u>Tactical Non-Combat</u>			
Utility	187	190	3
Utility (multi-engine)	171	174	3
Transport	259	267	8
Transport (multi-engine)	277	297	20
Subtotal	894	928	34
<u>Training</u>			
Trainer, primary	2,830	2,980	150
Trainer, advanced	4,592	4,725	133
Subtotal	7,422	7,705	283
<u>Experimental</u>	28	23	-5
Grand total	18,161	19,466	1,305

B. Personnel. The active duty strength of the Navy and Marine Corps military aeronautical personnel on August 1 was 218,175, as compared with a requirement through December 31, 1943 of 287,295.

The number of aviation pilots on active duty on August 1 was 86 percent of required strength.

Active Duty Strength on Aug. 1, 1943 and Requirements for Dec. 31, 1943  
of Navy and Marine Corps Military Aeronautical Personnel

	Navy		Marine Corps		Total	
	Require- ments 12-31-43	Actual Aug. 1	Require- ments 12-31-43	Actual Aug. 1	Require- ments 12-31-43	Actual Aug. 1
<u>Pilots</u>						
Officers	30,181	21,600	11,507*	5,667*	41,688	27,267
Enlisted	915	786	1,253	121	2,168	907
Subtotal	31,096	22,386	12,760	5,788	43,856	28,174
<u>Other</u>						
Officers	23,337*	22,210*	2,729	2,610	26,066	24,820
Enlisted	139,193	111,930	73,974	53,251	213,167	165,181
Subtotal	162,530	134,140	76,703	55,861	239,233	190,001
Grand total	193,626	156,526	89,463	61,649	283,089	218,175

\* Includes navigators

### III. ARMY

#### Production of Ordnance Equipment

Production will have to be substantially increased over the July rates if the 1943 requirements for the 37mm antiaircraft gun and carbine are to be met.

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

Item	June	July	Jan. 1 Thru July 31	Required Production 1943 <sup>1/</sup>
<u>Aircraft<sup>2/</sup></u>				
Gun, 20mm	6,600	6,600	48,203	54,901
Gun, 37mm	498	260	4,125	7,062
<u>Antiaircraft<sup>2/</sup></u>				
Gun, 40mm	1,230	1,179	8,776	14,043
Gun, 90mm	415	362	3,210	4,149
<u>Combat Vehicles</u>				
Tank, light	758	826	5,312	7,921
Tank, medium	2,026	2,165	14,313	23,187
<u>Artillery<sup>2/</sup></u>				
Mortar, 60mm and 81mm	1,980	1,980	13,137	23,669
Howitzer, 75mm (S.P., field, and pack)	365	315	2,603	3,956
Howitzer, 105mm (S.P. & field)	450	582	3,264	5,515
Gun, 155mm (field)	43	55	316	596
<u>Small Arms</u>				
Rifle, U.S., cal. .30, M1	92,750	90,700	622,230	1,180,030
Rifle, all other, U.S., cal. .30 and .303	165,575	148,026	913,440	1,851,916
Carbine	185,549	228,536	892,543	3,000,507
Machine gun, cal. .30	15,615	10,056	144,270	205,298
Machine gun, cal. .50	53,303	56,630	353,013	676,102

<sup>1/</sup> August 1, 1943 Army Supply Program

<sup>2/</sup> Proof firing may not be complete

### Production of Ammunition

In only two cases, for the selected ammunition items, will July production rates be high enough to meet the 1943 requirements if continued for the balance of the year. The monthly production rates for some items must be stepped up rather sharply to fulfill the year's requirements.

### Deliveries of Selected Items of Ammunition for 1943 Through July

Item	June	July	Jan. 1 Thru July 31	Required Production 1943*
<u>Bombs</u>				
250-lb., G.P. & demolition	21,213	27,111	573,968	775,000
500-lb., G.P. & demolition	153,131	135,160	591,504	1,751,000
1,000-lb., G.P. & demolition	23,298	23,328	259,109	548,000
2,000-lb., G.P. & demolition	11,000	10,409	76,177	140,000
4,000-lb., G.P. & demolition	301	550	1,577	4,875
1,000-lb., armor piercing and semi-armor piercing	44,639	30,364	213,648	258,661
Cluster, fragmentation	51,758	74,344	432,787	1,399,395
Fragmentation, parachute	3,553	15,010	18,563	1,470,000
<u>Small Arms Ammunition</u> (Million rounds)				
All .30 cal.	1,028	1,103	6,519	12,165
All .50 cal.	422	453	2,533	5,010
<u>For 20mm Guns, M1, M2, Hispano</u> (Thousand rounds)				
	13,672	17,902	68,388	170,335
<u>Antiaircraft Ammunition</u> (Thousand rounds)				
For 37mm A.A. guns	67	455	2,320	5,246
For 40mm A.A. guns	908	1,650	11,635	35,285
For 90mm A.A. guns	183	186	1,360	7,012
<u>Artillery Ammunition</u> (Thousand rounds)				
For 75mm field guns	1,463	1,413	7,769	20,598
For 155mm guns (shell)	57	90	896	1,422
For 75mm pack and field howit.	683	572	3,941	11,288
For 105mm howitzers	1,126	975	5,794	18,514
For 155mm howitzers	211	196	2,049	3,191
For 60mm and 81mm mortars	1,268	1,222	11,483	19,795

\*August 1, 1943 Army Supply Program

War Construction Program by the Corps of Engineers

The Office of the Chief of Engineers has authorized a total of \$10.7 billion for emergency projects under its War Construction Program, as follows:

Construction in the U. S. .... \$9.7 billion  
 Construction outside the U. S. .... .6 billion  
 Real estate program ..... .4 billion  
 Total ..... \$10.7 billion

Status of War Construction and Real Estate Program

August 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	\$2,854	26	\$2,697	95	████████████████████				
Ground Force	2,663	25	2,594	97	████████████████████				
Storage & shipping	935	9	916	98	████████████████████				
Industrial	2,848	26	2,778	98	████████████████████				
Outside U. S.	636	6	361	57	████████████████				
Other	408	4	354	87	████████████████				
<u>Real Estate</u>	399	4	290	73	████████████████				
Total, Aug. 1	\$10,743	100	\$9,990	93	████████████████████				
Total, July 1	10,666*		9,796*	92	████████████████████				
Increase	\$ 77		\$ 194						

\*Excluding repairs and utilities.

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

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

Status	Number of Projects	Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost
Completed	1,722	\$7,791,656,000	87.5%
Under construction	325	1,110,491,000	12.4
Not started	8	6,474,000	.1
Total	2,055	\$8,908,621,000	100.0%

### Military Personnel

The estimated increase in the active duty strength of the Army during August was 71,182, bringing the total to 7,198,000 on September 1.

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

	Aug. 1 Actual	Sept. 1 Estimated	August Increase
Commissioned officers	542,463	555,285	12,822
Warrant and flight officers	22,896	23,790	894
Enlisted men and selectees	6,467,436	6,534,000	66,564
W.A.C.	61,403	52,425	-8,978
Subtotal	7,094,198	7,165,500	71,302
Army Nurse Corps	32,620	32,500	-120
Total	7,126,818	7,198,000	71,182

Commissioned officers and enlisted men overseas at the beginning of September were estimated at 1,816,000, an increase of 94,000 over August 1.

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

	Aug. 1 Actual	Sept. 1 Estimated	August Increase
Army Ground Forces in U.S.	2,066,884	2,016,945	-49,939
Army Air Forces in U.S.	1,540,296	1,499,955	-40,341
Army Service Forces in U.S.	1,333,448	1,311,755	-21,693
In Defense Commands in U.S.	367,725	372,235	4,510
In staging areas	38,777	55,420	16,643
In ships	50,925	125,955	75,030
Overseas	1,728,763	1,815,735	86,972
Total	7,126,818	7,198,000	71,182

On September 1, the total active duty military personnel in continental U.S., overseas, and in ships was distributed as follows: Ground Forces, 3,183,970 or 44 percent; Air Forces, 2,186,065 or 31 percent; and Service Forces, 1,827,965 or 25 percent.

IV. NAVYCompletions of Naval Vessels

Two hundred forty-nine combatant vessels had been completed in 1943 through August 20, as compared with a total of 145 completions in the calendar year 1942. Fifty-one of these completions occurred during July and 28 more during the first 20 days of August.

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

Type	1942 Actual	1943			
		Actual Thru Aug. 20	Scheduled for Balance of Year	July	August Thru 20th
<b>Combatant Vessels:</b>					
Battleship	4	2	0	0	0
Aircraft carrier	1	10	5	1	1
Aircraft carrier, escort*	17	21	25	3	3
Heavy cruiser	0	2	2	0	0
Light cruiser	8	3	5	1	0
Destroyer	81	81	48	14	5
Destroyer escort	0	99	177	26	17
Submarine	34	31	31	6	2
<b>Total combatant</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>28</b>
Patrol craft	919	537	436	76	39
Mine vessels	272	229	183	45	28
Auxiliaries	208	200	183	25	11
Landing force vessels**	215	429	211	40	29

\* Formerly "auxiliary aircraft carrier"

\*\* LST, LSD, and LCI(L)

Status of Construction of Selected Naval Vessels

Of 1,581 combatant vessels on order on August 20, 14 percent had been launched and 70 percent had not been placed on the ways.

Status of Construction of Selected Naval Vessels, Aug. 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		
<b>Combatant Vessels:</b>						
Battleships	2	2	0	4	0	0
Aircraft carrier	13	11	3	27	0	0
Aircraft carrier, escort	15	5	12	32	48	0
Large cruiser	1	1	1	3	0	0
Heavy cruiser	17	8	2	27	0	0
Light cruiser	26	15	6	47	0	0
Destroyer	177	46	46	269	0	0
Destroyer escort	664	108	134	906	0	0
Submarine	196	46	24	266	0	0
<b>Total combatant</b>	<b>1,111</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>1,581</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>0</b>
Patrol craft	374	225	210	809	104	35
Mine craft	92	57	193	342	0	68
Auxiliaries	97	84	99	280	275	97
Landing force vessels*	566	77	31	674	0	186

\*IST, LSD, and LCI(L)

Change in Vessels on Hand Since June 30, 1940

The number of combatant vessels of the Navy has increased by 260 since June 30, 1940 to a total of 643. These figures reflect only publicly announced losses.

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

Type	On Hand June 30, 1940	Additions and Reductions 6/30/40 to 8/20/43			On Hand Aug. 20, 1943
		Comple- tions	Losses, Transfers, etc.*	Net Gain or Loss	
Combatant Vessels:					
Battleship	15	8	1	7	22
Aircraft carrier	6	12	4	8	14
Aircraft carrier, escort	0	40	17	23	23
Heavy cruiser	18	2	6	-4	14
Light cruiser	19	12	3	9	28
Destroyer	225	189	121	68	293
Destroyer escort	0	99	9	90	90
Submarine	100	81	22	59	159
Total combatant	383	443	183	260	643
Patrol craft	98	1,565	237	1,328	1,426
Mine craft	36	613	175	438	474
Auxiliaries	138	532	101	431	569
Landing force vessels**	0	647	236	411	411

\*Publicly announced losses, transfers, and reclassifications.

\*\*IST, ISD, and LCI(L)

Analysis of Losses, Transfers, and Reclassifications

Fifty-six combatant vessels have been announced as lost by the Navy, 96 vessels transferred, and 42 vessels reclassified through August 31, 1943.

Publicly Announced Losses, Transfers, and Reclassifications  
June 30, 1940 to August 31, 1943\*

Type	Lost	Trans-ferred	Reclassi-fied	Total
<b>Combatant Vessels:</b>				
Battleships	1**	0	0	1
Aircraft carriers	4	0	0	4
Aircraft carrier escorts	0	23	0	23
Heavy cruisers	6	0	0	6
Light cruisers	3	0	0	3
Destroyers	30	50	41	121
Destroyer escorts	0	14	0	14
Submarines	12	9	1	22
<b>Total combatants</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>194</b>
Patrol craft	89	154	39	282
Mine craft	10	127	59	196
Auxiliaries	40	38	29	107
Landing craft***	3	227	3	233
<b>Total other</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>818</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>1,012</b>

\* Figure for August is incomplete, and Canadian construction is excluded.

\*\* The Arizona

\*\*\* LSD, IST, and LCI(L)

Production of Naval Ordnance Materiel

The following table shows the deliveries of selected ordnance materiel for 1943 through July:

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

Item	June	July	Jan. 1 to Aug. 1	Scheduled Production 1943**
<u>Torpedoes</u>				
Surface craft*	0	1	1	751
Submarine*	693	691	4,046	8,741
Aircraft*	655	620	2,715	8,422
<u>Surface Fire Guns</u>				
Heavy, 12 in. and 16 in.	0	0	3	6
Medium, 8 in. and 6 in.	4	5	26	56
Light, 4 in.	4	3	31	101
<u>Antiaircraft Guns</u>				
Heavy, 3 in. and 5 in., mounted barrel	757	771	4,403	9,160
Light, 40mm and 20mm, mounted barrel	4,694	4,889	31,532	57,467
<u>Fire Control Equipment</u>				
Gun directors	315	293	2,059	3,773
Radar fire control	40	92	343	1,642
<u>Ammunition</u>				
Heavy surface fire	2,440	1,632	16,889	36,519
Medium surface fire	19,674	16,826	144,345	305,545
Light surface fire	188M	363M	1,419M	4,686M
Antiaircraft:				
Heavy	406M	496M	2,634M	5,984M
Light:				
20mm	37,738M	38,590M	271,146M	471,146M
40mm	774M	1,363M	15,104M	N.A.
141	139M	116M	5,150M	9,900M

M = 1,000 rounds

N.A. = Not available

\* Turned into store

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

Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard Personnel

The total active duty military personnel of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard on August 15 was over 2,463,000 -- an increase of approximately 195,000 during the last 30 days.

Active Duty Military Strength of the  
Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard -- August 15, 1943

	Officers	Officer Candidates	Enlisted Personnel	Nurses	Total
<u>Navy</u>					
Regulars	30,507	2,990	353,899	1,897	389,293
Reserves:					
Men	150,324	112,718	1,267,057	4,094	1,534,193
Women	4,371	968	22,626	—	27,965
Subtotal	185,202	116,676*	1,643,582**	5,991	1,951,451
<u>Marine Corps</u>					
Regulars	5,215	139	110,699	—	116,053
Reserves:					
Men	18,087	12,609	200,887	—	231,583
Women	319	144	4,932	—	5,395
Subtotal	23,621	12,892	316,518**	—	353,031
<u>Coast Guard</u>					
Regulars	3,406	508	26,020	—	29,934
Reserves:					
Men	5,180	644	119,299	—	125,123
Women	254	73	3,627	—	3,954
Subtotal	8,840	1,225	148,946**	—	159,011
Grand total	217,663	130,793	2,109,046	5,991	2,463,493

\* As of July 31, 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.

During the first 29 days of August no tankers were lost by the United Nations, and for merchant vessels other than tankers the tonnage reported lost was 206,000 dwt.—one-third of the July figure. During the same period, gains from new construction increased 1,535,000 dwt. to a total of 24,167,000 dwt. since December 1, 1941. The losses for the total period amounted to 16,801,000 dwt., leaving a net gain of 7,366,000 dwt.

Gains and Losses of United Nations' Merchant Vessels  
December 1, 1941 Through August 29, 1943  
 (000 Dwt.)

	Dec. 1, 1941 Thru <u>June 30, 1943</u>	<u>July</u>	Aug. 1 <u>Thru 29</u>	<u>Total</u>
Gains .....	20,817	1,815	1,535	24,167
Losses .....	<u>15,978</u>	<u>617</u>	<u>206</u>	<u>16,801</u>
Net gains .....	4,839	1,198	1,329	7,366

Merchant Ship Deliveries by U.S. Shipbuilders

During August, 142 merchant vessels totaling 1,604,000 dwt. were delivered by U.S. shipbuilders. The July deliveries were 143 vessels at 1,625,626 dwt. To September 1, 62 percent of the 18,889,000 dwt. programmed for the year had been delivered.

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

<u>Type</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Dwt.</u>
Dry cargo .....	125	1,326,971
Tanker .....	<u>17</u>	<u>276,798</u>
Total .....	142	1,603,769

## VI. REVIEW OF PRODUCTION IN SELECTED WAR INDUSTRIES

Studies by the War Projects Unit of the Bureau indicate that:

(1) Peak production of synthetic rubber is not expected until the second quarter of 1944, current output is below available capacity and may amount to 254,000 tons for 1943. Total stocks available at the beginning of 1944 will be low.

(2) Productive capacity of Government plants for anhydrous ammonia is 40 percent in excess of military needs for explosives, and output may be diverted to a fertilizer program.

### Synthetic Rubber Program (Buna S)

The total program for synthetic rubber production in the United States and Canada provides an annual capacity of 850,000 long tons. Of this amount, 735,000 tons or 86 percent is Buna S, with the remainder divided between two other special types. The Buna S program includes 14 plants for direct production of synthetic rubber and 28 plants to supply, in the proper proportions, the two principal components, butadiene and styrene. About 95 percent of this plant capacity is Government-financed, at an estimated cost of \$470 million. The construction of the Government-financed part of the program is now 80 percent completed and some plants are in actual production. Peak production is expected during the second quarter of 1944.

Production of Buna S, besides being limited by its own plant capacity, is also controlled by the availability of its main components. The following table shows estimated available capacity of Buna S and the Buna S equivalents of capacity available for its components, butadiene and styrene:

Production Capacity of Buna S Rubber  
With Buna S Equivalents of Capacity for Components\*

Period	Capacity (1,000 long tons)		
	Buna S	Butadiene	Styrene
1943 - 1st half	21.1 actual	34.5 actual	18.0 actual
- 2nd half	206.1	183.8	204.2
1944 - 1st half	358.6	346.2	362.7
- 2nd half	367.6	378.2	380.0

\*Short tons of styrene and butadiene are multiplied by 3.75 and 1.1, respectively, to convert them to Buna S long tons.

The output of butadiene may be curtailed below capacity, since this production depends on the amount of feed stock (butene-butylene) available. A considerable amount of this feed stock is secured from petroleum plants which are under the control of the Petroleum Administrator for War and which are manufacturing high octane gasoline as the principal product.

Actual production of Buna S and its components is failing to keep pace with available capacity to produce. Many technical difficulties in this new industry are still unsolved. In addition, manufacturing technique for using synthetic rubber is not yet fully developed.

Current estimates of output for synthetic rubber for 1943, when compared with stockpile and requirements, show that a seriously low margin of rubber reserves will remain at the beginning of 1944. These relations are summarized in the following table:

Stocks (crude) Jan. 1, 1943.....	443,000 tons
New supplies, 1943—synthetic 254,000	
—crude           54,000	308,000 tons
Total supply .....	751,000 tons
1943 Requirements .....	609,000 tons
Stocks, Jan. 1, 1944 .....	142,000 tons

#### Anhydrous Ammonia

In modern warfare, the nitrogen component of explosives is derived chiefly from the synthetic production of anhydrous ammonia, using either natural gas or coke. This chemical also has a wide general use in industry and in fertilizer for agriculture. At the beginning of the present war program, domestic capacity of the United States and imports provided a total production of 860,000 tons of anhydrous ammonia per year. A Government expansion program was begun in the fall of 1940 to augment this production by ten Government plants with a designed capacity of 1,447,000 tons, more than doubling the previous supply. This program also included facilities for converting ammonia to ammonium nitrate, with a capacity of 756,000 tons, at a combined program cost of \$259 million.

By the spring of 1943 it had become apparent that these proposed capacities were in excess of military needs. After canceling one plant and reducing capacities of others, a total new capacity remains in Government plants, amounting to about 793,000 tons for anhydrous ammonia. Present total capacity of private plants amounts to 528,000 tons, or a total of 1,321,000 tons.

Present estimates of military requirements for the fiscal year 1944 amount to 477,000 tons of anhydrous ammonia, or about 60 percent of the present reduced capacity of Government plants. A part of this capacity (including the TVA plant at Muscle Shoals) has already been diverted to manufacture for industrial purposes and for fertilizer. However, large surpluses for which there are no ready storage facilities at the point of manufacture will be accrued if the Government plants under Ordnance Department control continue to operate at the present scheduled rate.

Studies are under way for utilizing this surplus capacity beyond military needs for production of anhydrous ammonia for fertilizer, under a program of the War Food Administration. Such a program will entail completion and operation of the ammonium nitrate plants which were begun as a part of the ammonia program but which are now largely kept in standby condition because of a change in military requirements.

Type of Product	Number		Cost	
	1943	1944	1943	1944
Aircraft	1,200	1,200	\$1,200	\$1,200
Ship construction & repair	70	70	2,100	2,100
Motor and motor vehicles	20	20	20	20
Trucks	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Engines and accessories	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Iron and steel	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Power plant parts	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Machine tools	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Explosives and equipment	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Electricity	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Radio and communication	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Small arms manufacturing	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Small arms	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>\$12,000</b>	<b>\$12,000</b>

1. This table is based on the data available at the time of the study. It does not include the cost of the production of the raw materials used in the manufacture of the products listed. The cost of the raw materials is included in the cost of the products listed. The cost of the raw materials is included in the cost of the products listed.

VII. WAR INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

A total of 17,478 war industrial plant expansions, publicly and privately financed, costing \$20 billion, had been approved by June 1, 1943. This was a net increase during May of 726 expansions, estimated to cost \$279 million.

War Industrial Facilities Financed with Public and Private Funds  
Number of Plant Expansions and Estimated Cost (Millions of Dollars)  
June 1, 1943

Type of Product	Total		Public Funds		Private Funds	
	Number	Est. Cost	Number	Est. Cost	Number	Est. Cost
Aircraft	1,380	\$3,406	353	\$3,150	1,027	\$256
Ship construction & repair	768	2,246	227	2,145	541	101
Combat and motor vehicles	544	508	72	426	472	82
Guns	922	925	209	816	713	109
Ammunition, etc.	1,348	1,201	315	1,069	1,033	132
Explosives and assembling	160	2,885	81	2,872	79	13
Iron and steel	2,361	1,802	240	1,231	2,121	571
Non-ferrous metals	749	1,473	135	1,160	614	313
Machine tools	1,688	308	186	155	1,502	153
Machinery and equipment	2,508	802	331	475	2,177	327
Chemicals	884	1,411	177	1,118	707	293
Petroleum and coal products	282	609	40	201	242	408
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,486	496	215	292	1,271	204
Non-manufacturing	2,653	1,916	100	444	2,553	1,472
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,478</b>	<b>\$19,988</b>	<b>2,426</b>	<b>\$15,554</b>	<b>15,052</b>	<b>\$4,434</b>

Notes: Most projects costing less than \$25,000 are excluded.  
Public commitments for the purchase of \$2.4 billion of machine tools are excluded.  
Number of plants by product groups do not add to totals because of duplication of facilities between product groups.

Facilities financed with public funds were estimated to cost \$15.6 billion on June 1, an increase of \$160 million during May. \$12.3 billion or 79 percent were in place on June 1.

War Industrial Facilities Financed with Public Funds  
Value and Percentage in Place on June 1, 1943  
(Millions of Dollars)

Type of Product	Number of Expansions	Est. Cost	Construction in Place						
			Value	%	0	25	50	75	100
Aircraft	484	\$3,151	\$2,285	73					
Ship construction and repair	391	2,145	1,688	79					
Combat and motor vehicles	89	425	379	89					
Guns	295	816	709	87					
Ammunition, etc.	453	1,069	994	93					
Explosives and assembling	92	2,872	2,731	95					
Iron and steel	309	1,231	884	72					
Nonferrous metals	156	1,160	854	74					
Machine tools	215	155	139	90					
Machinery and equipment	420	475	352	74					
Chemicals	204	1,118	764	68					
Petroleum and coal products	41	202	69	34					
Misc. manufacturing	247	292	200	69					
Non-manufacturing	121	444	205	46					
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,517</b>	<b>\$15,555</b>	<b>\$12,253</b>	<b>79</b>					

Notes: Most projects costing less than \$25,000 are excluded.  
Public commitments for purchase of \$2.4 billion of machine tools are excluded.  
Number of plants by product groups do not add to totals because of duplication of facilities between product groups.

### VIII. 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 August 15, 1943:

Stockpile Status of Selected Commodities - August 15, 1943

Commodity	Unit of Measure	Recommended Purchase Program	Percent of Purchase Program		
			Stockpile Inventory Aug. 15, 1943	Inventory Increase Since July 15	Inventory Increase Since Pearl Harbor
Alcohol	1,000 gal.	125,000	104%	3%	104%
Antimony, metal	Tons	24,922	49	0	18
Chrome ore	1,000 l.t.	1,950	36	-1	22
Diamond dies	Dies	60,000	14	0	9
Manganese ore	1,000 l.t.	3,300	18	-3	3
Manila fiber	1,000 bales	2,037	4	0	-3
Mercury	Flasks	87,200	52	-2	47
Mica	Tons	14,415	72	0	54
Nickel, content of matte	Tons	<sup>1</sup> /15,000	0	0	0
Nitrate of soda	1,000 tons	2,100	<sup>2</sup> /	0	-1
Opium	1,000 lbs.	640	101	0	101
Quartz crystals	1,000 lbs.	2,099	166	19	95
Quinine sulphate	1,000 av. oz.	12,450	22	0	-36
Rubber	1,000 l.t.	<sup>3</sup> /1,900	9	-1	-9
Silk	1,000 bales	50-100	11	0	3
Tin, refined	1,000 l.t.	<sup>1</sup> /307	19	1	3
Tungsten	Tons	40,500	28	4	9
Zinc concentrates	1,000 tons	<sup>1</sup> /1,700	13	-1	9
Zinc metal	Tons	160,000	65	10	65

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

<sup>2</sup>/ 88,770 tons stored in Chile.

<sup>3</sup>/ Latest program recommends purchase of all available.

## IX. AGRICULTURE AND WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

On the food production front the prospects are about the same as reported last month. Arrangements have been made to increase shipments of grain into the United States from Canada and to import more molasses for production of alcohol so as to lighten the pressure on grain for this purpose. A new scientific development in handling ammonium nitrate promises to be of considerable significance in increasing agricultural production after the war and to some extent during the war.

### Prices and Income

The index of prices received by farmers rose 5 points (188 to 193) from mid-July to mid-August, the highest level since September 1920, while prices paid by farmers remained unchanged during the same period. Cash farm income from marketings in the period from January to July 1943 totaled 34 percent more than in the first seven months of 1942. Returns from livestock were up 30 percent and returns from crops, 41 percent. Income in the last five months of this year is not expected to show as large a percentage increase because income rose very rapidly in the latter part of last year.

### Farm Labor

Completing this year's harvest will require employment on farms by October 1 of at least 750,000 more persons than the number employed on August 1. In addition to family labor and hired workers, farmers will need the help of many thousands of U.S. Crop Corps paid volunteers. The War Food Administration, carrying on mobilization of these volunteers, expects that Crop Corps workers can be recruited and placed in sufficient numbers through local campaigns to meet the need.

Up to August 31, 57,853 foreign farm workers had been brought into the United States. Of this total, 44,577 came from Mexico, 8,828 from Jamaica, and 4,448 from the Bahama Islands.

Interstate movement of domestic seasonal workers during August included the transportation of 3,191 workers from Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Mississippi to the spring wheat harvest areas of North and South Dakota and Montana, and 325 workers from Oklahoma to Wyoming to assist in harvesting hay. These workers were transported with the understanding that

they would be returned to their homes in September in time for cotton picking. The August interstate movement brought to 4,970 the number of workers transported since Public Law 45 went into effect on April 29, 1942. Previous to the enactment of this law, 8,165 domestic seasonal workers were transported with financing from the President's Emergency Fund.

#### Transportation

Arrangements have been made to import about 2½ million bushels more grain from Canada by way of the Great Lakes during September than was shipped in August. Arrangements have been made also for boats to ship grain from western Canada to California for feed and to bring much larger amounts of feed grains into western and central United States by rail from Canadian prairie provinces.

The allocation of imports of molasses from the West Indies has been stepped up from 9 million to 29 million gallons a month for use in the production of alcohol, which will result in smaller amounts of grain being used for this purpose.

#### Farm Machinery

Manufacturers are well started on the 1944 machinery production program. Because of the increased volume of machinery production, it is apparent that the distribution and rationing program will be simpler and will apply to fewer items.

#### Distribution

To help maintain production of manufactured dairy products, including butter, cheese, and evaporated milk, at levels sufficient to supply essential civilian requirements, a program has been prepared (for use in areas where needed) under which expanding consumption of fluid milk and cream can be arrested through a system of dealer quotas. Fluid milk consumption, increasing now at the rate of approximately 1 percent a month, is about 20 percent higher than in 1941.

It is expected that practically all of October butter production will be available for civilian use and that no further "set-aside" will be required until the normal seasonal increase in butter production in the spring.

Nearly half of the 10 million pounds of early-season turkeys, sought for shipment to our armed forces overseas, was obtained during the first month the order requiring sales to the Government for this purpose was in effect.

A total of 7,411 cars of early and intermediate crop Irish potatoes were purchased up to August 27 to prevent waste and to provide growers the fair returns assured them when the Government asked for increased production. Of the purchases made, 3,833 cars went to canners, 278 to dehydrators, 1,017 to starch plants, 1,064 to state institutions and welfare associations, 407 were resold in commercial channels, and 70 cars were exported.

More than 1½ billion pounds of food and other agricultural commodities were delivered during July for shipment to allied fighting fronts, the largest for any month since the beginning of Lend-Lease operations in March 1941.

#### Scientific Achievements

Fertilizer technologists, working with manufacturers, have developed a new method of handling ammonium nitrate now being manufactured in enormous quantities for use in making high explosives. Considerable amounts are available for fertilizer and still larger amounts will be available after the war. The affinity of ammonium nitrate for water, however, has made it difficult to handle. The new product, in the form of small particles coated first with oil and then with clay, does not absorb moisture and become lumpy so as to clog fertilizer-distributing machinery.

## I. ECONOMIC STABILIZATION PROGRAM

Maintenance of high level of consumer expenditures and recent successes in holding the price line do not justify too much optimism on stabilization prospects, in view of existing pressures on prices and prospective depletion of inventories. Growing concern, furthermore, over the lack of measures with which to control excessive use of accumulated liquid funds in the reconversion period is justified.

Prices—Cost-of-Living: With meat prices cut back by OPA and vegetables seasonally lower, the cost of living for city workers dropped 0.8 percent from mid-June to mid-July. Retail food prices, which declined by 2.0 percent during this period, are expected to show a further decline of 0.5 to 1.0 percent when August 15 figures become available.

Prices—Farm: Upturns in prices received by farmers for chickens, eggs, cottonseed, dairy products and grains raised the general level of farm prices 5 points during the month ending August 15. This 2.6 percent rise more than offset the decline in the preceding month and lifted the index to 117 percent of parity, a new high point. Prices paid by farmers were unchanged.

Wages: Since October 1942, when Congress directed the President to stabilize wages and salaries, wage-rate adjustments permitted by the War Labor Board have increased average weekly earnings in manufacturing by not more than 0.8 percent. However, as a result of factors over which the War Labor Board has no control—increases in the work week and in piecework earnings, increases in overtime worked, shifts in the distribution of the labor force, etc.—average weekly earnings in manufacturing had advanced 10.7 percent by May 1943.

Taxes: Observers think that Congress won't enact more than \$4 to \$5 billion of taxes in a new revenue measure (assuming no sales tax) although it might in addition enact a compulsory savings program if pressed by the administration. Tax committees are reported to be planning a tax simplification bill to be taken up after regular revenue act, the principal object being the elimination of 20 to 30 million individual income tax returns.

War Bonds: War savings bond sales in August totaled \$802 million, the lowest volume since November 1942. Redemptions reached an all-time high of \$152 million, 19 percent of sales as compared with 15 percent the previous month. In its Third War Loan drive, which began September 9, the Treasury hopes to sell \$3 billion Series E savings bonds—double the amount sold in the Second War Loan.

Rationing: Failure to divert milk supplies into fluid uses and failure to stimulate increased production may require rationing of milk.

## XI. WAR FINANCES

### Disbursements

Disbursements for war purposes for the first two months (16.7 percent) of the year amounted to 14.2 percent of the \$100 billion estimated for fiscal year 1944.

	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>
Monthly rate	\$7.373	\$7.687	\$6.746	\$7.529
Adjusted annual rate	87.900	91.700	78.200	90.600

### Appropriations

Appropriations, other Congressional authorizations, and commitments of Government corporations for war purposes increased \$180 million in August to a total of \$344 billion since June 30, 1940. Net disbursements against this amounted to \$124 billion.

#### Appropriations and Disbursements, F.Y. 1941 Thru August of F.Y. 1944 (Billions)

	Appropriations & Authorizations			Disbursements
	F.Y. 1941 Thru F.Y. 1943	F.Y. 1944	Total	F.Y. 1941 Thru August 1943
War	\$126.649	\$59.036	\$185.685	\$68.008
Navy	47.480	28.321	75.801	35.669
Maritime Commission	11.243	.013	11.256	4.393
Govt. corps. (commit.)	19.910	.288	20.198	6.206
Other	26.411	9.799	36.210	10.014
Est. approp. required beyond F.Y. 1944 for completion of Navy	--	--	14.617	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$231.693</b>	<b>\$97.457</b>	<b>\$343.767</b>	<b>\$124.290</b>

### XII. MANPOWER

#### Employment and Labor Supply

There was an increase of 900,000 in both the number of persons employed and in the number in the labor force during July as a result of the continued shift of students into the labor market with the close of the school year. Employed persons totaled 54.3 million and the labor force 55.5 million in July. No change is reported between June and July in the 1.2 million unemployed. Since July 1942, employed persons increased by 300,000 but the total labor force declined by 1.3 million.

Agricultural employment has been well maintained, or perhaps even increased, between July 1942 and July 1943. Non-agricultural employment is showing definite indications of having reached its peak, or even of declining, when comparisons are made between corresponding months of 1942 and 1943.

During the past year, the male labor force has declined by 3.8 million, but much of this slack has been absorbed by an increase in the female labor force of 2.5 million.

#### Employed, Unemployed, and Total Labor Force (In Millions)

	<u>July 1943</u>	<u>June 1943</u>	<u>July 1942</u>
Employed	54.3	53.4	54.0
Unemployed	<u>1.2</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>2.8</u>
Total labor force	55.5	54.6	56.8

### Labor Turnover and Absenteeism

Labor turnover in manufacturing was somewhat higher in June 1943 than in the previous month. All separations in June were at the rate of 7.04 per 100 employees, while the May rate was 6.57. Total accessions to manufacturing payrolls continued to outstrip separations with a June rate of 8.30. Information is not yet available to appraise the effect of WMC stabilization programs upon labor turnover rates.

The rate of absenteeism as reported by important war industry plants continued in June at approximately the same level as in recent months in spite of increases in the numbers of women employed. The June rates for manufacturing ranged from 2.7 percent for petroleum refining to 8.1 percent for shipbuilding. Other manufacturing industries with rates in excess of 6.0 percent included tanks 6.1, firearms 6.4, ferrous foundries 6.4, airframes 7.2, aero-engines 6.1, and propellers 6.4. In bituminous coal mining, the June rate was 8.1 in comparison with a May rate of 8.4 percent.

### Hours and Earnings

Average weekly hours of employment in all manufacturing industries were 45.2 in June 1943 and 45.3 in May. This slight decline was caused partly by vacations in the durable goods industries which reported average weekly hours of 46.8 in June and 47.0 in May. In the non-durable goods industries, the general coal strike resulted in a drop in average weekly hours to 28.1 in anthracite mines and to 28.3 in bituminous mines for June. Other non-manufacturing industries reporting average weekly hours below 42 included telephone and telegraph 41.8, electric light and power 41.7, general merchandising 37.5, and apparel 37.6.

Average hourly earnings in all manufacturing industries were up to 95.9 cents in June from 95.4 cents in May. Both durable and non-durable goods contributed to this increase, with average earnings in durable goods increasing from 105.0 cents per hour to 105.5 cents and in non-durable goods from 79.7 to 80.4 cents. The aircraft engine and shipbuilding industries continued to show the highest average earnings at 126.5 and 125.3 cents per hour, respectively.

#### Strikes

Strike statistics are not now available for July through temporary discontinuance of OWI-BLS arrangements for collection. It is expected that the series will again be available for August, and it may be possible to secure estimates for July.

### XIII. ADMINISTRATIVE DEVELOPMENTS

Highlights in the administrative developments of the month were:

1. Continued turmoil in the activities of civilian agencies involved in foreign programs.
2. Continuing concentration of management upon the operating problems within the War Production Board, the War Manpower Commission, and the OPA.
3. Inaction within the War Food Administration in regard to its increasingly acute problem of organization and management.

#### Economic Operations in Liberated Areas

Meager progress has been shown by the Office of Foreign Economic Operations in the State Department in its first three months. Two of the total of eleven prospective area committees are operating and two more have recently been formed. Recruitment of necessary coordinating staff by the State Department has scarcely begun.

August witnessed new flareups of interagency rivalry and controversy to the extent that no agreement has yet been reached on the type of civilian agency set-up to replace AMGOF in Sicily, the first sub-area. Lend-Lease and OFRRO still dispute what territories should be allocated to each for distribution; OFRRO and the State Department are in disagreement as to the control of the former's staff in the field; OEM and OFRRO have not yet agreed on which is to carry on industrial rehabilitation.

Meanwhile, a larger and far-reaching issue is rising among a number of agencies, namely: Is the State Department to absorb all foreign economic operations or will it restrict its operations to securing observance by other agencies of our foreign policies? The issue is a burning one on the interagency front.

#### Office of Economic Warfare

The transfer of the foreign economic operations of ERU corporations to the Office of Economic Warfare is proceeding slowly and painstakingly. Much of the transfer of contracts and other detailed arrangements should be completed by October 1.

#### Foreign Food Procurement

Foreign food development and procurement is daily becoming more urgent. Not one major food directive has been given OEM by the War Food Administration since the OEM establishment on July 15.

Underlying the present stymied conditions is a controversy between CCC (War Food Administration) and OEW. In addition, the State Department is delaying moves already begun, pending settlement of the jurisdictional dispute.

#### Food Allocations

A proposal is current to increase the membership of the Combined Food Board to include Canada and later, perhaps, several other food-producing nations.

Meanwhile, the present two-way (British-American) organization is working far from smoothly. On the one hand, the Secretary of Agriculture and his OFAR staff are in the Combined Food Board. On the other hand, the War Food Administrator and his WFA staff have national food responsibility. The result is the lack of a continuous and consistent American policy on national and international levels.

#### War Food Administration

The War Food Administration still lacks a general manager and has postponed action upon its problem of organization and administration. Rather widespread evidence points to (1) inadequate field organization, (2) serious and probably growing non-compliance with food orders, (3) uncertainty as to ability to handle peak production of various foods as they are harvested, and (4) need for better arrangements for consistent action by both WFA and OPA in food problems. Arrangements for foreign food procurement continued to be unsatisfactory to both WFA and OEW; and no stiffening of WFA policy in the direction of a more realistic review of food requirements is visible.

#### War Production

The War Production Board continued to concentrate upon its operating problems, and there were no dramatic developments. Increasing, although still inadequate, attention was given to the matter of preparing the Board to deal with the changing production problems growing out of the progress of the war and the generally encouraging production of war materials. WPB policies and operations promise to have even greater influence upon the American economy and to be of more vital concern to public welfare in the coming year than they have been in the past. The Board is suffering an attrition in the number of its experienced and responsible officials which, if unchecked, may impair its effectiveness.

The Office of War Mobilization gave continuing attention to stimulating revision of requirements of claimant agencies along realistic lines.

### Manpower

It became clear during the month that manpower is the "short" element in the economy. The War Manpower Commission carried forward its decentralization of operations into regional and field offices. The harmonious correlation of manpower supply with production programs loomed as a coming critical problem on the domestic front.

### Price Control

Food prices eased, and the top management of OPA centered attention upon internal policies and operating problems. Since the position of general manager in the organization was filled, there has been a notable improvement in operations. The problem of close and consistent cooperation between OPA and WFA remains to be solved.

### Transportation

Relationships between the ODT and the Division of Stockpiling and Transportation of the War Production Board continued to be strained. The issue involved is one of division of labor in the determination and administration of transportation priorities.

### Information

Steps were taken to make better use of the Deputy Directors of OWI. They had been set up in OFF days to maintain contact with other agencies. Under the new organization in the Domestic Branch, they will participate more actively in supervising both the planning and execution of campaigns.

The OWI also arranged to reestablish the Central Press Intelligence Unit to furnish clippings for all Government agencies on approximately the same scale as at the end of the 1943 fiscal year when the centralized activity was abolished. The reorganized unit is scheduled to be in operation shortly after September 1.

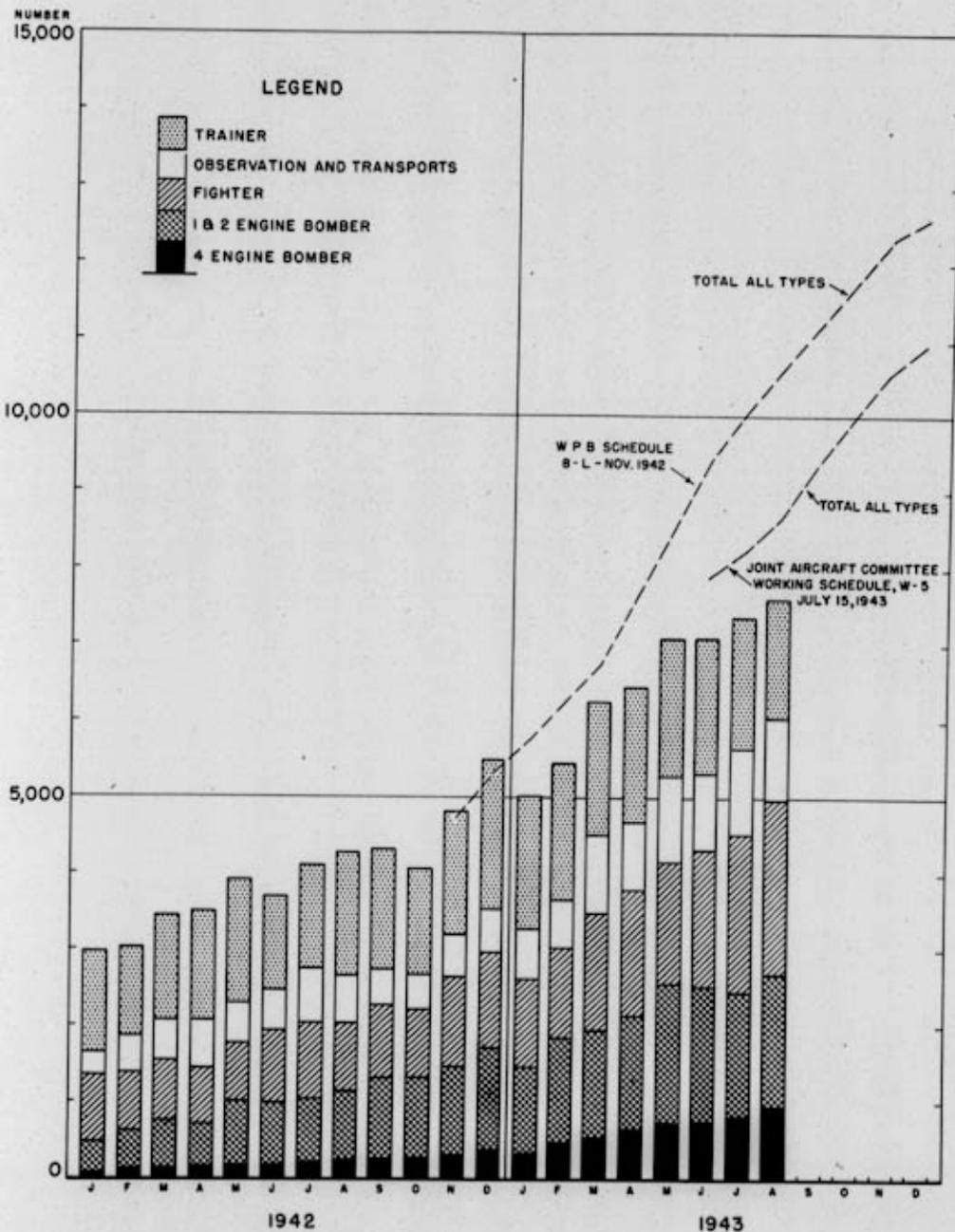
The regional planning units in Washington were pulled together into three divisions to be responsible for (1) the United Kingdom and the Middle East, where the problem is essentially one of information; (2) enemy and occupied Europe, which is concerned principally with propaganda warfare; and (3) the Pacific area, which is concerned with both information and propaganda warfare.

#### XIV. 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 Aircraft Carriers, Escort
7. Construction Progress on Large and Heavy Cruisers
8. Construction Progress on Light Cruisers
9. Destroyers, Escort Vessels, and Submarines -- Construction Program
10. Gains and Losses of Merchant Ocean Vessels Available to the United Nations
11. Deliveries of Merchant Ships by U. S. Shipbuilders
12. Status of Basic War Commodities Program
13. 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.)

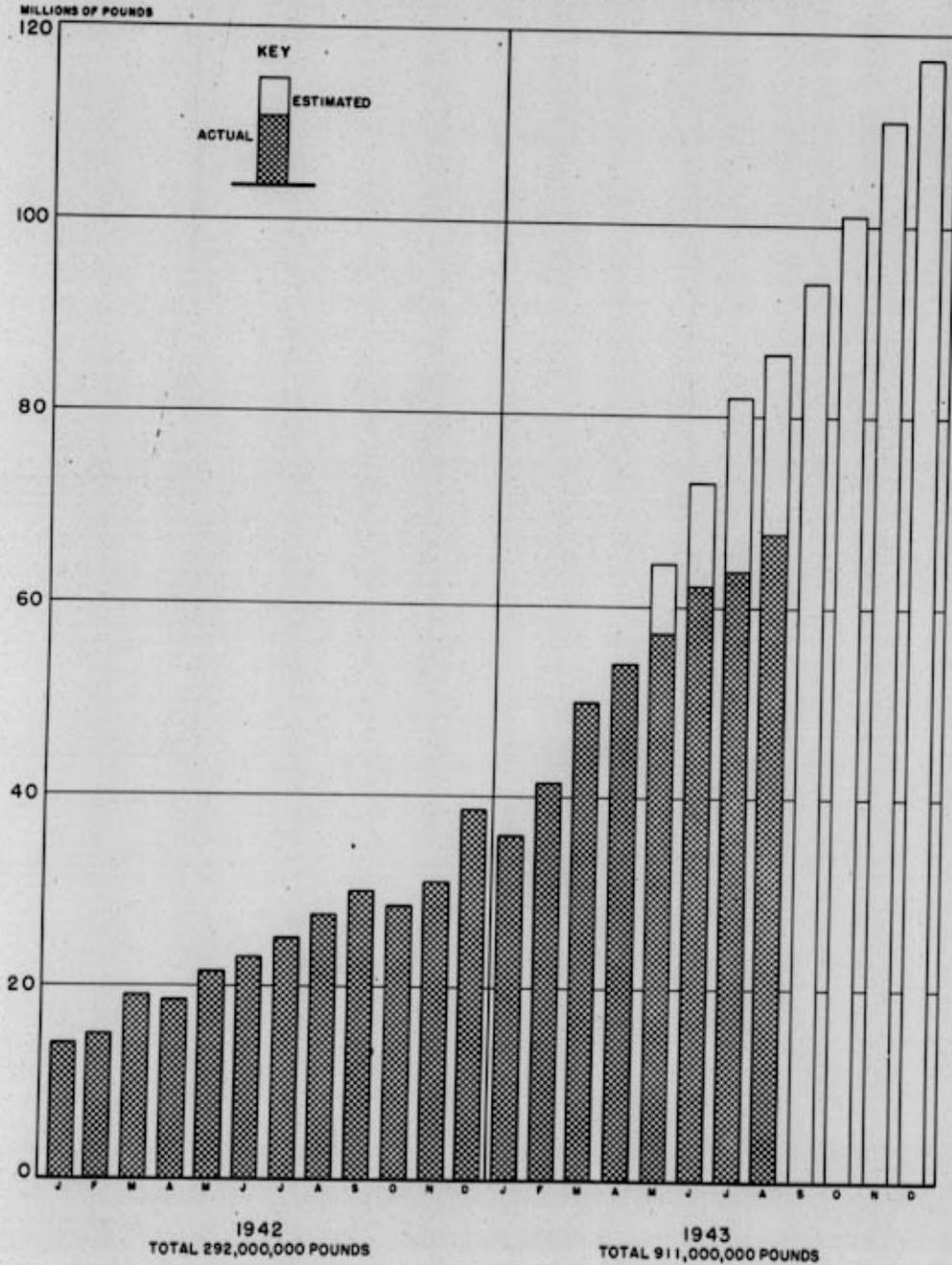


CHART 3

# TOTAL ARMY STRENGTH

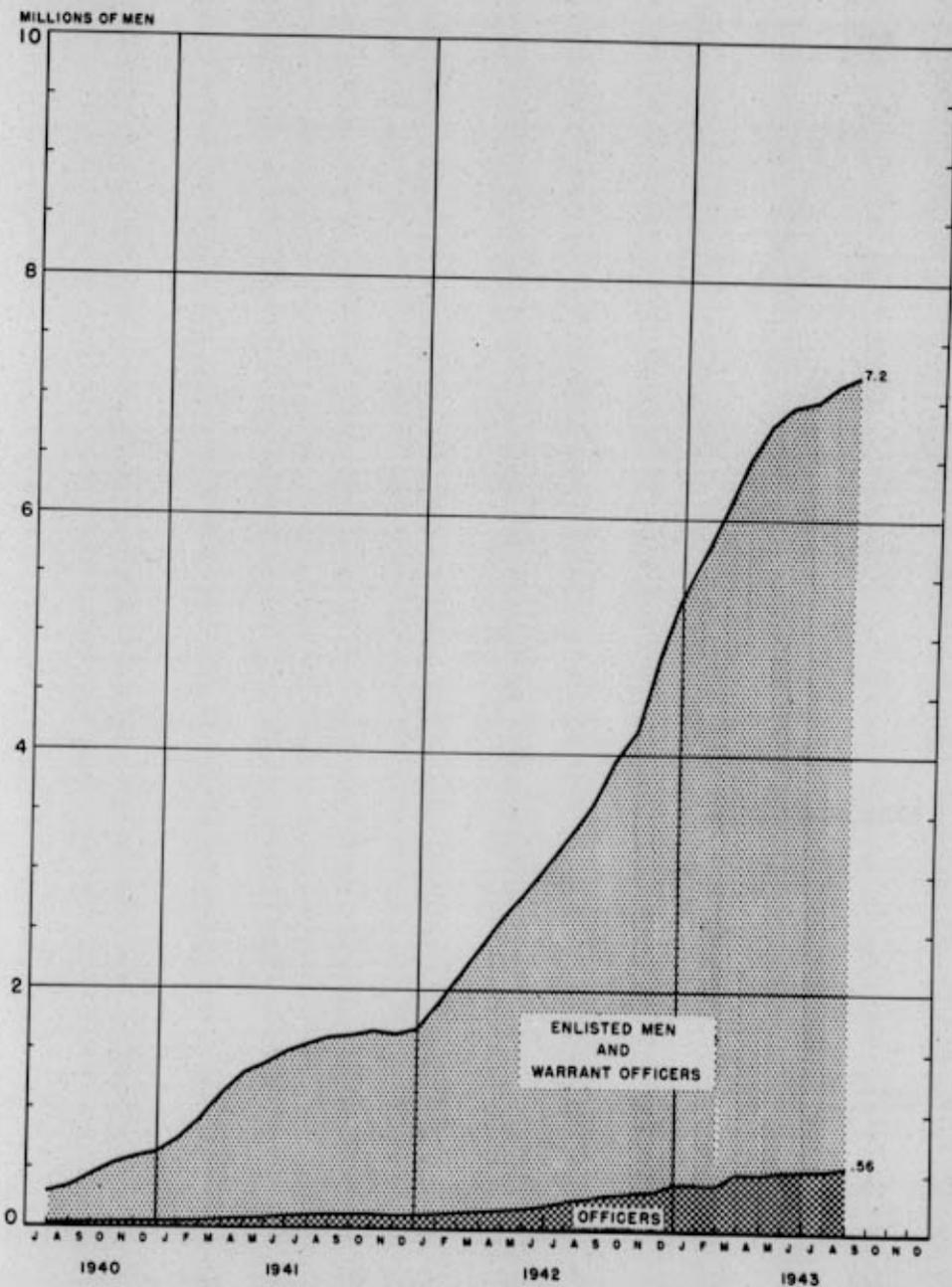


CHART 4

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

OFFICERS, OFFICER CANDIDATES, ENLISTED PERSONNEL, & NURSES

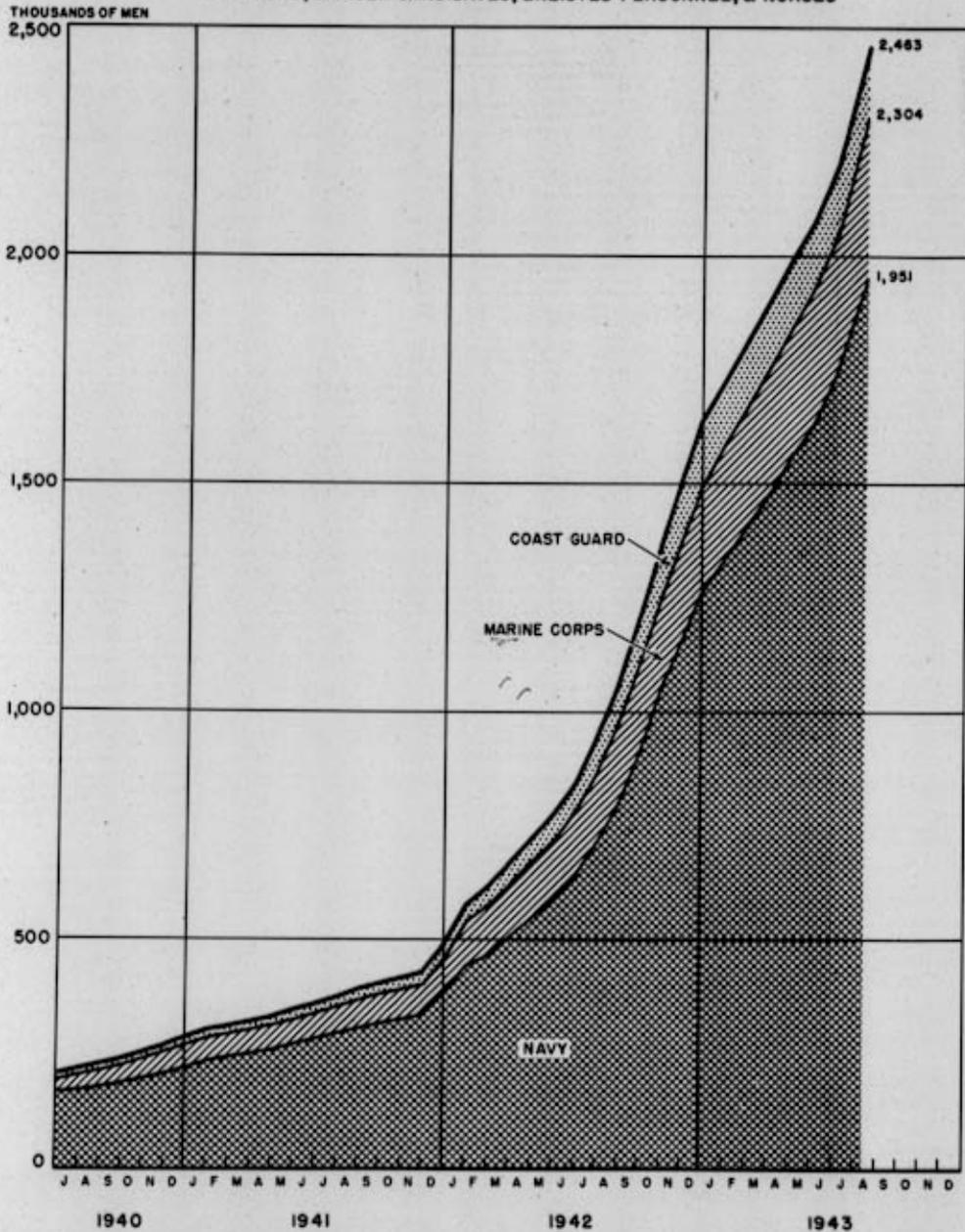


CHART 5

## CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS ON BATTLESHIPS AND AIRCRAFT CARRIERS

JULY 1, 1940 TO AUGUST 1, 1943

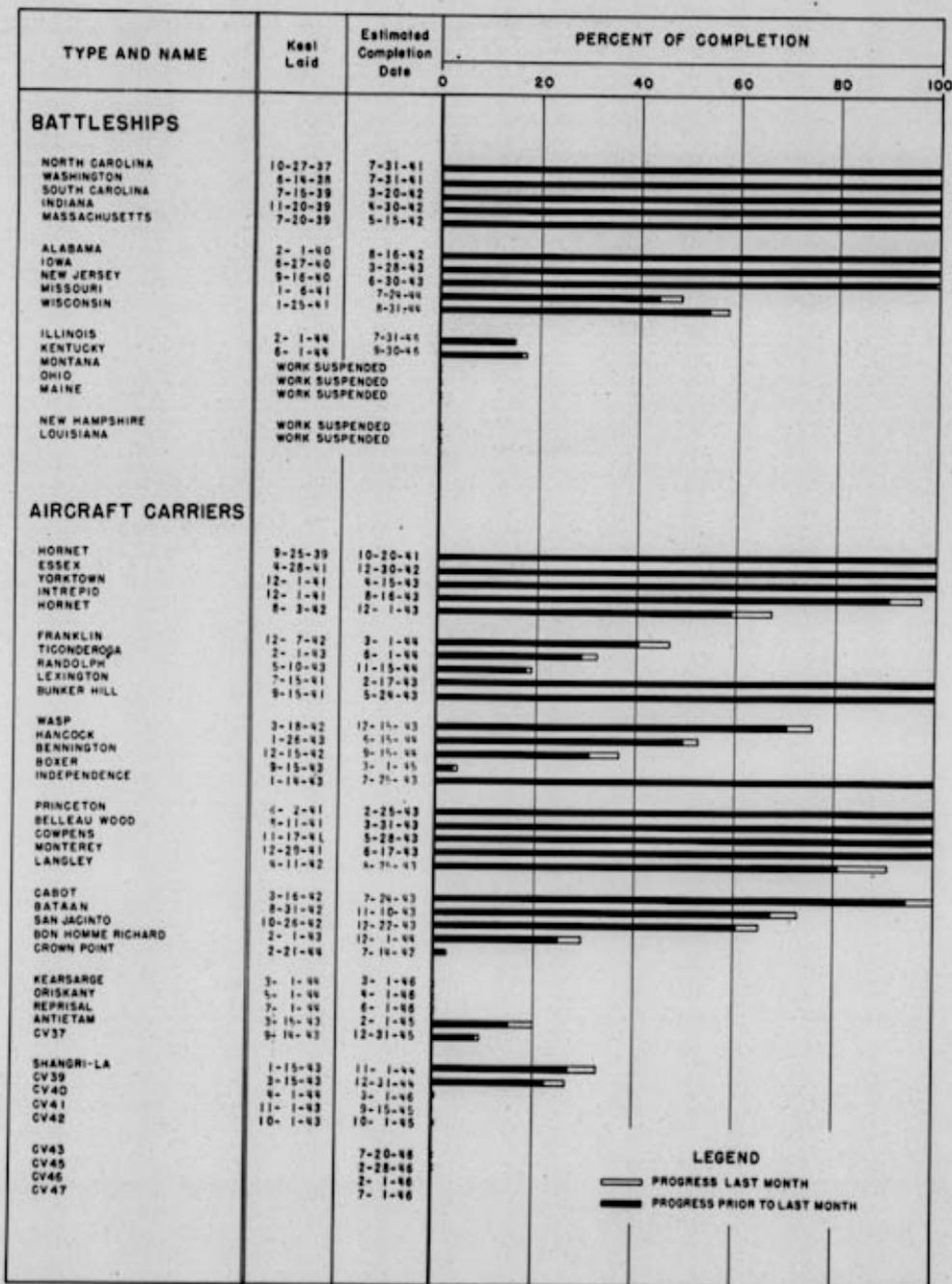


CHART 6

# CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS ON AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, ESCORT

JULY 1, 1940 TO AUGUST 1, 1943

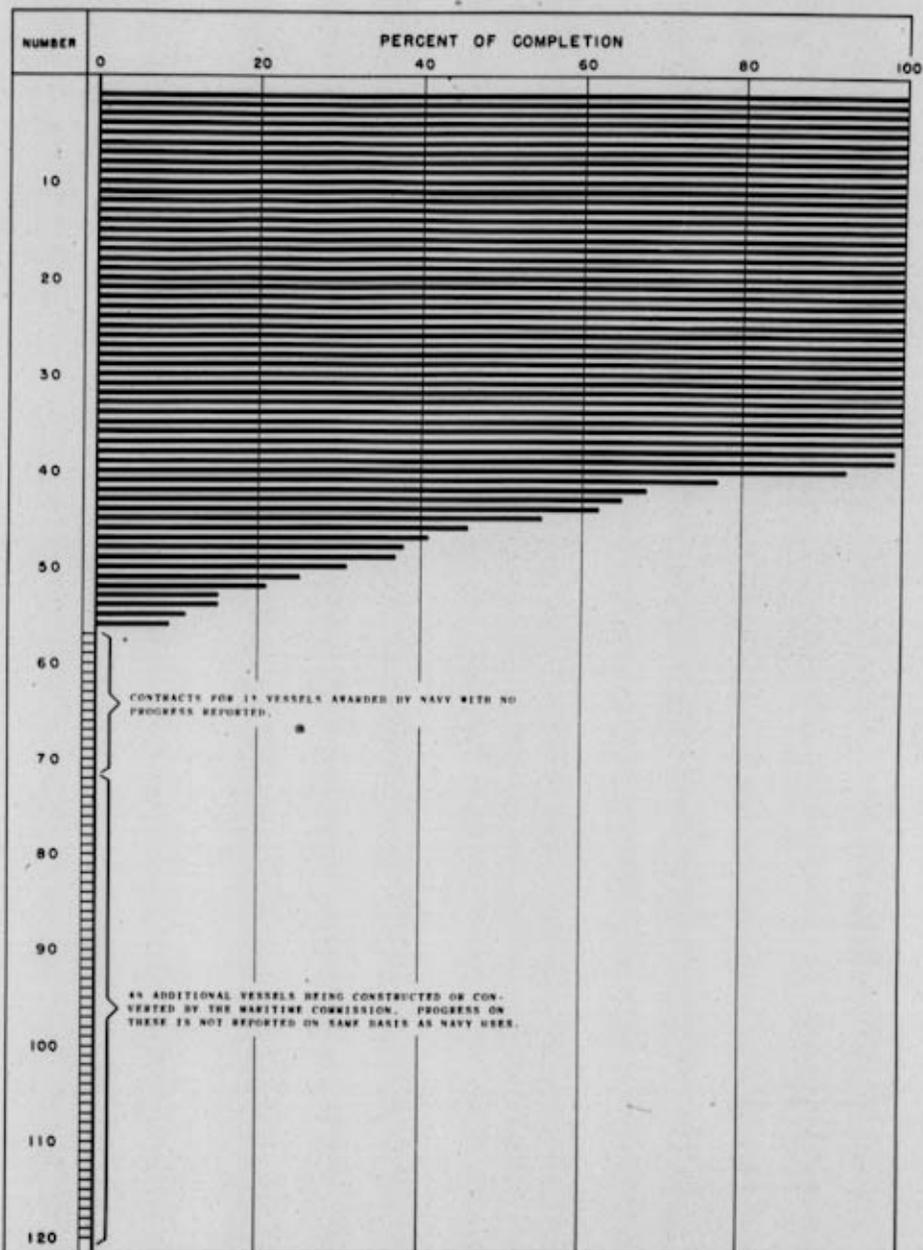


CHART 7

# CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS ON LARGE AND HEAVY CRUISERS

JULY 1, 1940 TO AUGUST 1, 1943

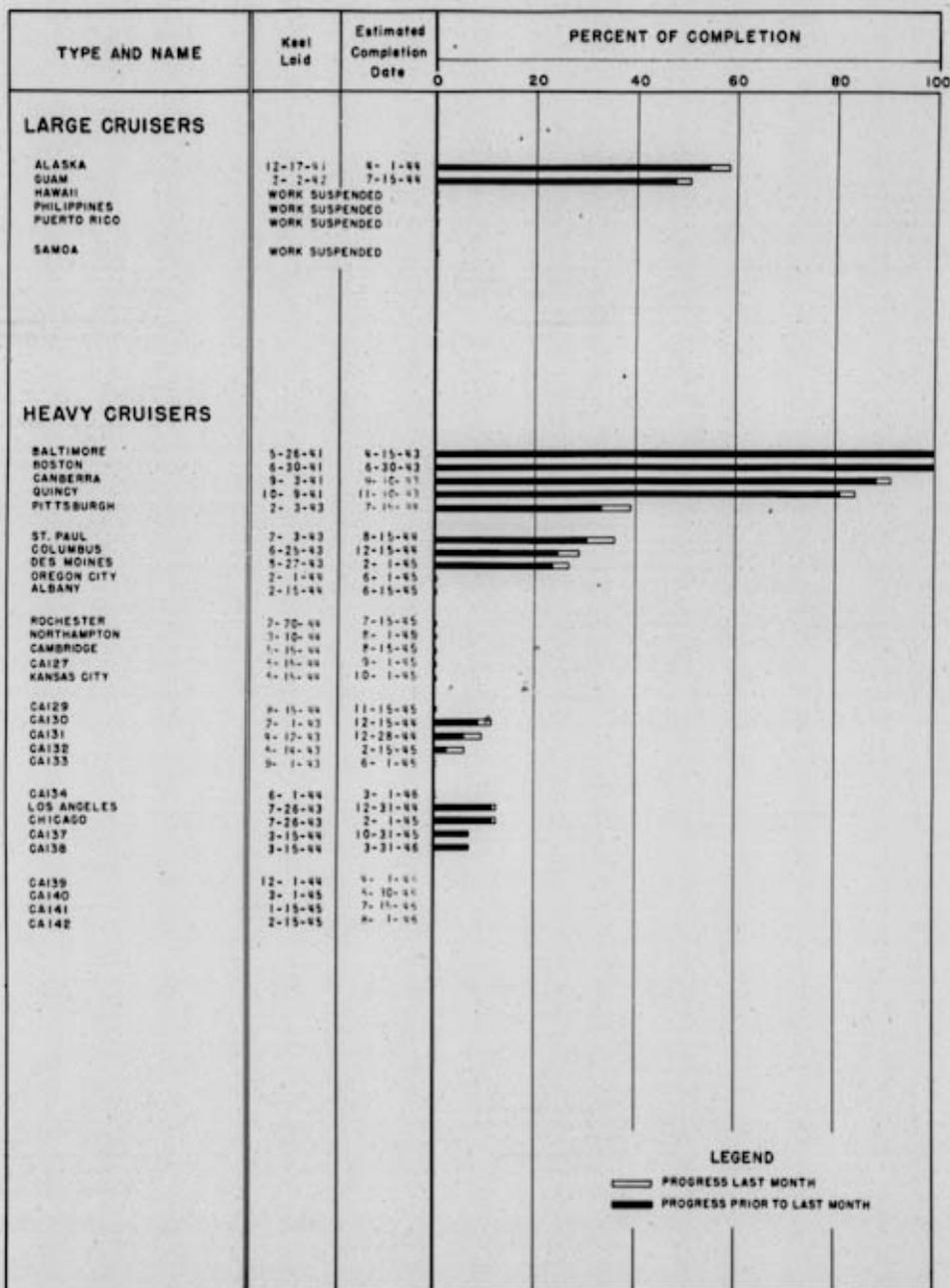


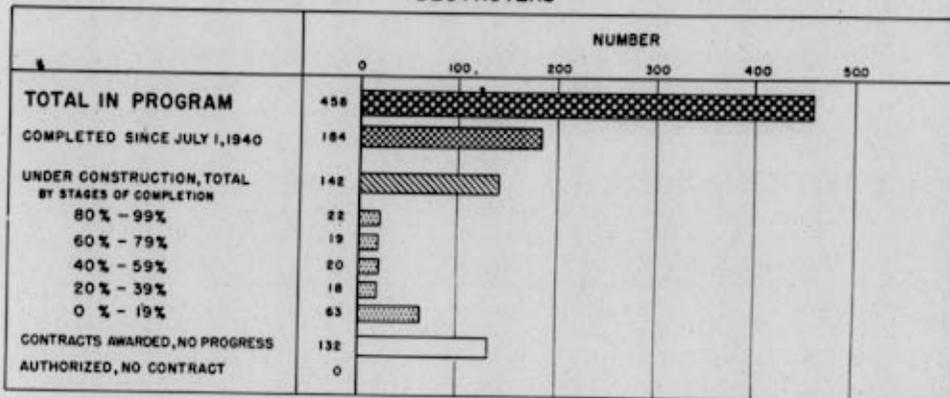


CHART 9

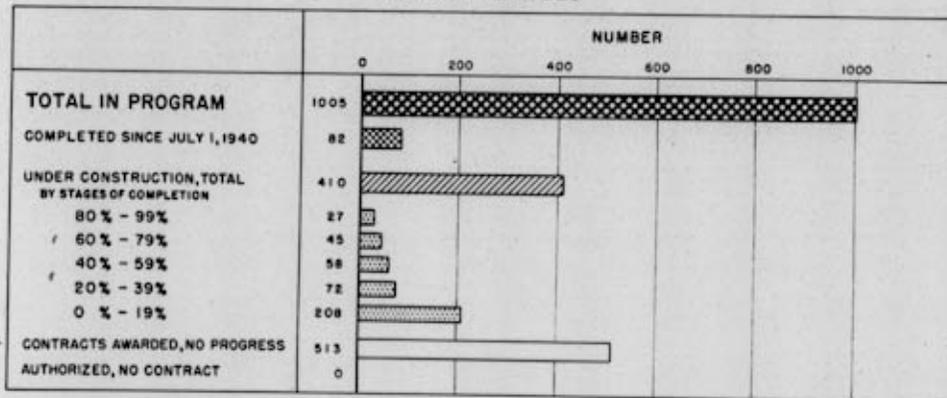
# DESTROYERS, ESCORT VESSELS AND SUBMARINES CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

AUGUST 1, 1943

## DESTROYERS



## ESCORT VESSELS



## SUBMARINES

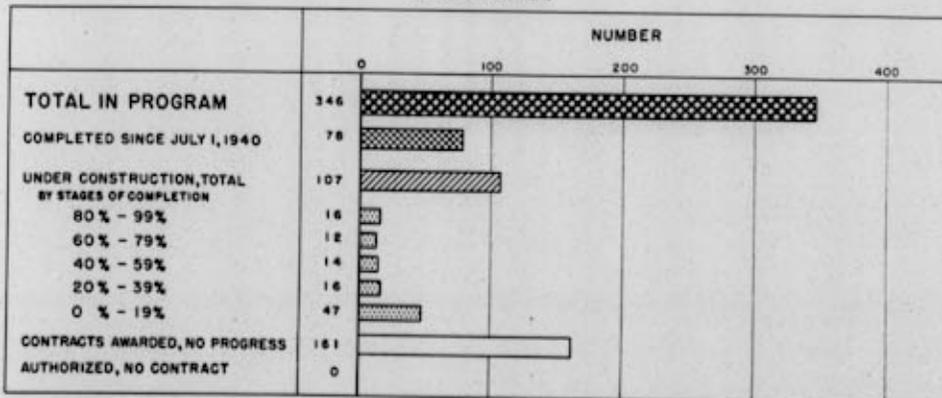
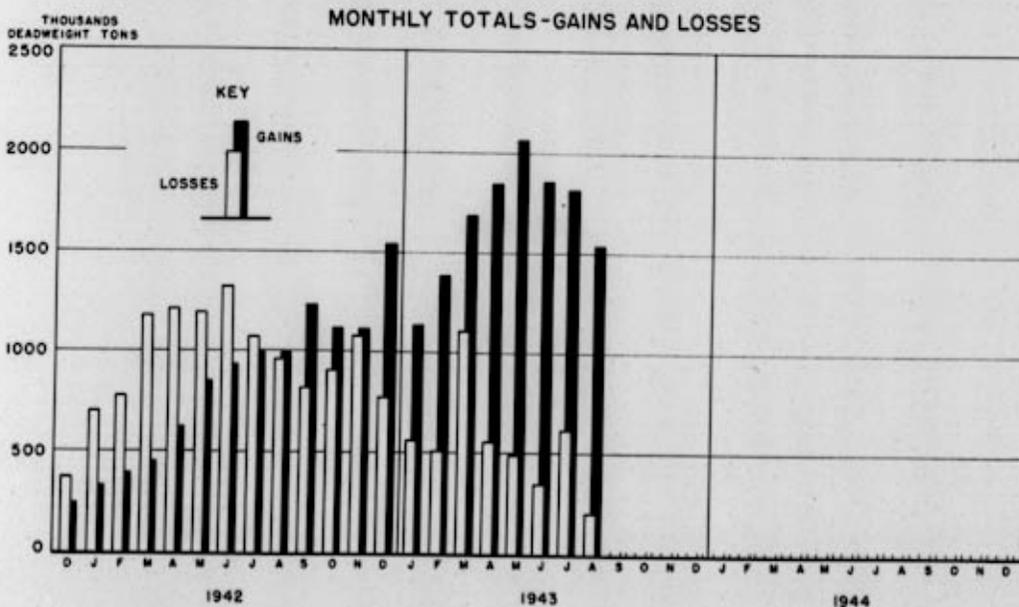
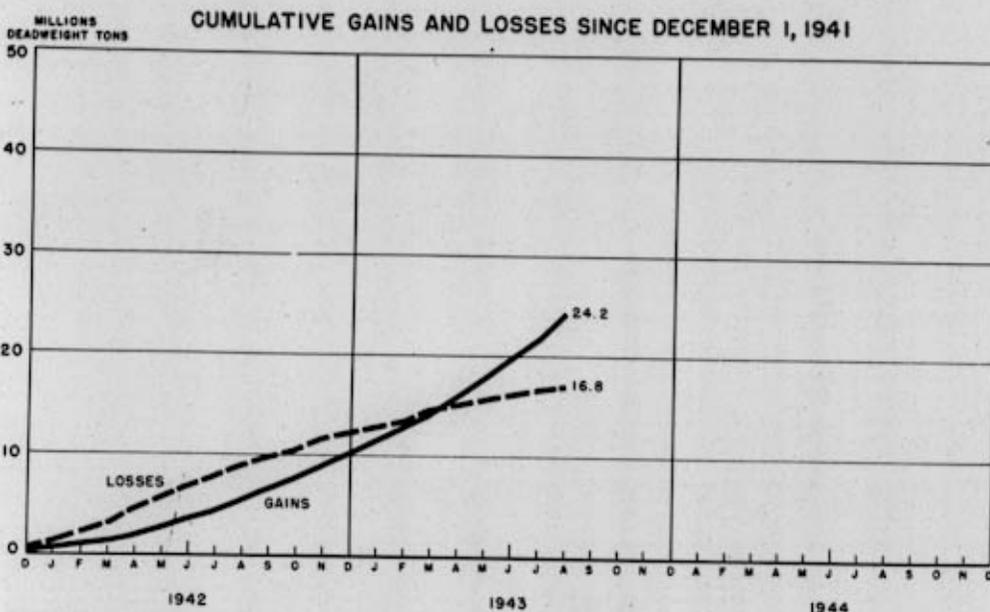


CHART 10

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



\* LOSSES ON NOTIFICATION BASIS

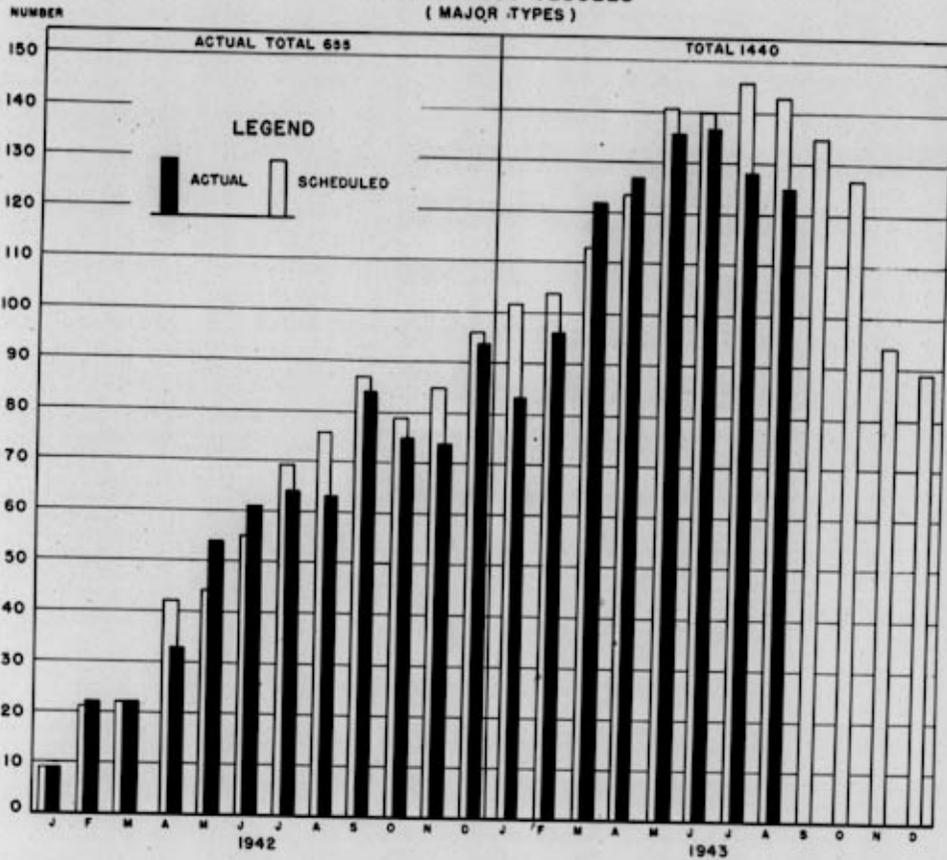
SOURCE: WEEKLY REPORT OF THE COMBINED SHIPPING ADJUSTMENT BOARD

CHART II

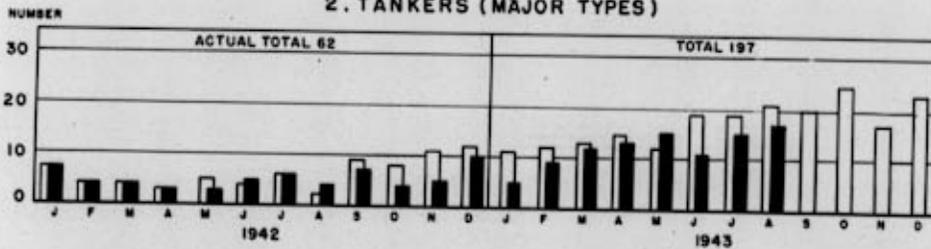
# DELIVERIES OF MERCHANT SHIPS BY U.S. SHIPBUILDERS

U.S. MARITIME COMMISSION - PRIVATE AND BRITISH ACCOUNTS

## I. DRY CARGO VESSELS ( MAJOR TYPES )



## 2. TANKERS ( MAJOR TYPES )



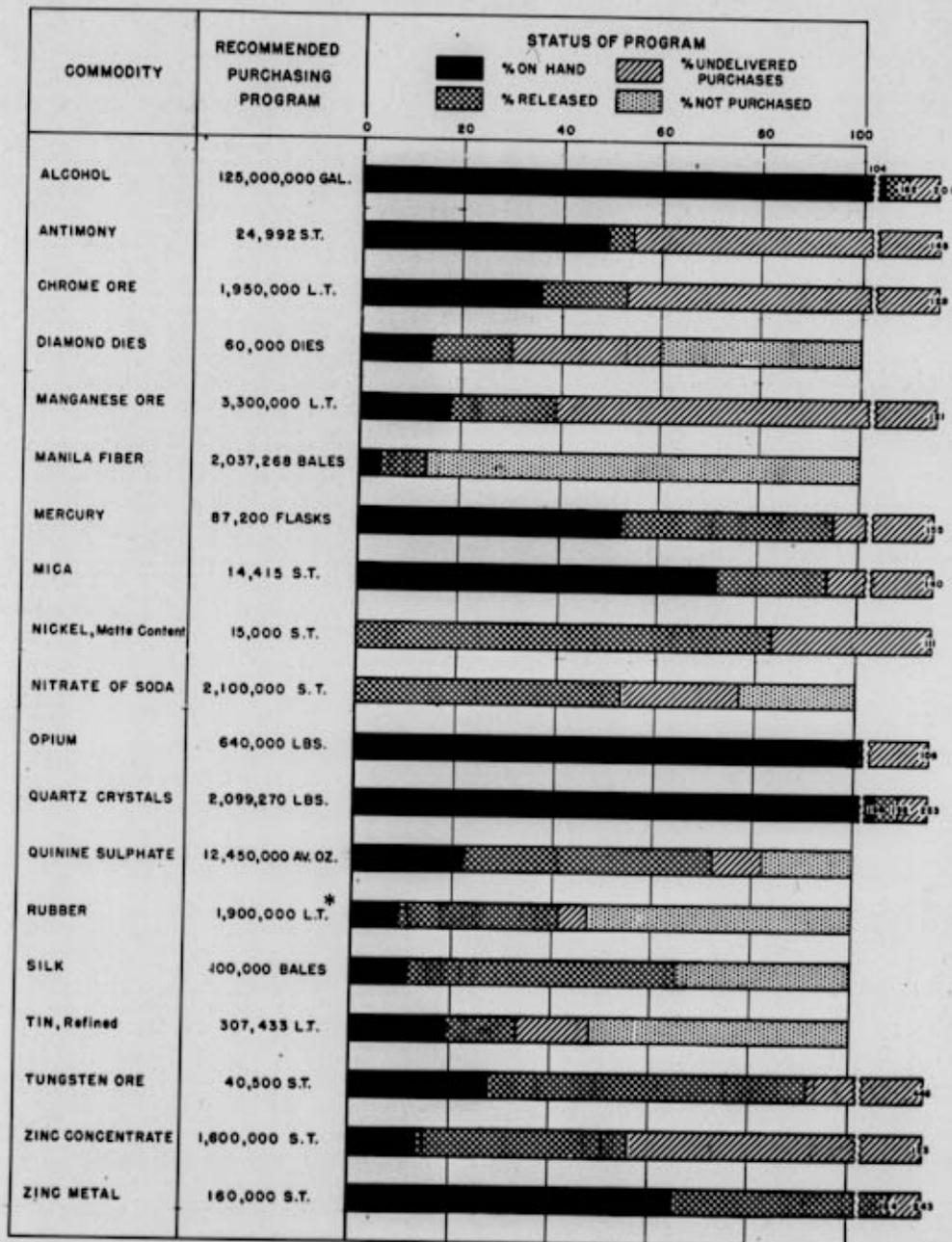
SOURCE: MARITIME COMMISSION - SCHEDULE REVISED 3-31-43

CHART 12

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

(PERCENTAGES BASED ON QUANTITIES IN RECOMMENDED PURCHASE PROGRAM)

AS OF AUGUST 15, 1943



\*LATEST PROGRAM RECOMMENDS PURCHASE OF ALL AVAILABLE

CHART 13

MONTHLY WAR DISBURSEMENTS ON AN ANNUAL BASIS

