Report 36

[redacted]

NATIONAL WAR PROGRAM

MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORT

September 30, 1943

Prepared by
Bureau of the Budget
Executive Office of the President

[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) and (E)
OMB letter, 11-27-72
By SLR NARS Date JAN 22 1982

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

Oct 18 1943

FOR THE PERSONAL INFORMATION OF THE

PRESIDENT.

H. D. S.

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I. SUMMARY

Aircraft Production: 72 million pounds of military airframes were accepted in September—an increase of 4 percent over August. The number of aircraft acceptances in September totaled 7,598— a decrease of 14 planes under August acceptances. Four-engine bomber acceptances increased to 977.

(Page 2; and charts 1, 2)

Army Air Forces: Airplanes on hand totaled 51,660 on September 1; of these, 19,341 were first-line combat planes. Active duty personnel of the Army Air Forces totaled 2,305,320; 69,628 were pilots.

(Pages 3, 4)

Navy Aeronautical Program: The Navy had 20,976 airplanes on hand on September 23; of these, 11,733 were combat planes. Navy and Marine Corps military aeronautical personnel totaled 234,777 on September 1; 30,757 were pilots.

(Pages 5, 6)

Active Military Strengths:

	Total All Classes	Date
Army	7,290,000	Oct. 1
Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard	2,585,000	Sept. 15

The Army reported 1,999,500 overseas on October 1.

(Pages 11, 17; and charts 3, 4)

Navy Ship Construction: 309 combatant vessels had been completed in 1943 through September 20, as follows:

2 Battleships
11 Aircraft Carriers
26 Aircraft Carriers, Escort
2 Heavy Cruisers
4 Light Cruisers
93 Destroyers
135 Destroyer Escorts
36 Submarines

(Pages 12, 13; and charts 5-9)

Merchant Shipping:

During September, 173,000 dwt. of United Nations' merchant vessels were reported lost, while gains from new construction increased 1.8 million dwt.

(Page 18, and chart 10)

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II. AERONAUTICAL PROGRAM

September Aircraft Production

Preliminary reports indicate that 72 million pounds of airframes (spares included, gliders excluded) were accepted in September, bringing the total for the first nine months of the year to 502 million pounds. This is 14 percent below the 581.5 million pounds scheduled. The weight accepted in September increased 4 percent over August.

Military airplanes accepted in September totaled 7,598. This was 90 percent of the working schedule of the J.A.C. and represented a decrease of 14 planes under the August total. 977 four-engine bombers were accepted.

Aircraft Acceptances for 1943 Through September

Type	Aug.	Sept.	Jan.-Sept.	Scheduled Oct.-Dec.
Bomber, 4-engine	935	977	6,213	3,797
Bomber, 2-engine	905	846	7,519	3,671
Bomber, 1-engine	842	989	6,437	4,243
Fighter	2,309	2,264	15,541	9,677
Reconnaissance	20	32	349	277
Total combat	5,011	5,108	36,059	21,665
Transport, 4-engine	17	19	136	92
Transport, 2- & 1-engine	614	636	5,051	2,630
Total tactical	5,642	5,763	41,246	24,387
Trainer	1,562	1,494	15,387	4,889
Liaison	362	315	2,963	1,250
Rotary wing	4	3	7	15
Special purpose	42	23	347	390
Grand total	7,612	7,598	59,950	30,931

The "pool" of accepted but undelivered aircraft increased 18 percent during September to 2,184 (80 percent tactical) on September 30.

Army Air Forces

A. Airplanes. On September 1, the Army Air Forces had on hand 19,341 first-line combat airplanes. Of these, 5,339 were four-engine bombers — an increase of 506 heavy bombers during August.

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

Type	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Increase
Combat			
Bomber, heavy	4,833	5,339	506
Bomber, medium	3,633	3,729	96
Bomber, light	1,385	1,513	128
Fighter	8,188	8,514	326
Reconnaissance	490**	246	-244
Total combat	18,529	19,341	812
Transport			
Heavy	350	366	16
Medium	2,065	2,142	77
Amphibian	—	31	31
Utility	2,202	2,452	250
Total transport	4,617	4,991	374
Total combat and transport	23,146	24,332	1,186
Trainers	23,345	23,871	526
Communications	3,456	3,457	1
Total, all types	49,947	51,660	1,713

*As reclassified by Chief of Air Staff on August 11, 1943.
**Includes restricted planes.

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

	Bomber			Fighter	Trans-port	Other	Total
	Heavy	Medium	Light				
Sept. 1, 1943	5,339	3,729	1,513	8,514	4,991	27,574	51,660
Jan. 1, 1943	1,996	1,628	641	4,453	1,297	20,321	30,336
Increase	3,343	2,101	872	4,061	3,694	7,253	21,324

B. Personnel of the Army Air Forces. The active duty strength of the Army Air Forces, including personnel assigned from other services, totaled 2,305,320 on September 1 — an increase of 66,518 during August and 93 percent of the requirements for the 273-group program by December 31, 1944.

Active Duty Strength of the Army Air Forces, September 1, 1943 and Minimum Requirements for 273 Groups by December 1944

Type of Personnel	Officers	Enlisted	Total	Minimum Requirements for 273 Groups by Dec. 1944*
Pilots	68,309	1,319	69,628	118,736
Aviation cadets	106,046	—	106,046	84,382
Pre-aviation cadets	98,388	—	98,388	—
Bombardiers	12,672	422	13,094	18,231
Navigators	8,920	—	8,920	23,380
Observers	387	—	387	887
Engineers	6,066	—	6,066	5,926
Mechanics	—	226,094	226,094	289,244
Armorers	2,364	61,143	63,507	85,473
Meteorologists	1,311	—	1,311	4,762
Communications	3,349	—	3,349	6,265
Photographic	1,300	—	1,300	1,016
Radar	—	52,381	52,381	76,040
Other, Army Air Corps	73,946	982,754	1,056,700	1,046,462
Total, Army Air Corps	383,058	1,324,113	1,707,171	1,760,804
Assigned from other branches	54,298	543,851	598,149	706,157
Total, Army Air Forces	437,356	1,867,964	2,305,320	2,466,961

* Requirements are being revised.

C. Flying Training. During August, 5,603 pilots completed advanced training, as compared with 5,232 in July. A total of 75,932 pilots have completed advanced training since the beginning of the war emergency.

Bureau of Aeronautics

A. Airplanes. On September 23, the Navy reported a total of 20,976 useful airplanes on hand. Of these, 11,733 were tactical combat types — an increase of 923 tactical combat types since August 23.

Navy Airplanes on Hand
August 23, September 23, and Increase

Type	Aug. 23	Sept. 23	Increase
Tactical Combat			
Scout bomber	2,575	2,902	327
Torpedo bomber	1,692	1,786	94
Patrol bomber—boat:			
4-engine	98	71	-27
2-engine	1,078	1,072	-6
Bomber—landplane:			
4-engine	220	292	72
2-engine	736	770	34
Observation scout	1,399	1,422	23
Fighter	3,012	3,418	406
Subtotal	10,810	11,733	923
Tactical Non-Combat			
Utility	190	140	-50
Utility (multi-engine)	174	141	-33
Transport	267	271	4
Transport (multi-engine)	297	427	130
Subtotal	928	979	51
Training			
Trainer, primary	2,980	3,212	232
Trainer, advanced	4,725	4,901	176
Subtotal	7,705	8,113	408
Special Purpose	0	118	118
Experimental	23	33	10
Grand total	19,466	20,976	1,510

B. Personnel. The active duty strength of the Navy and Marine Corps military aeronautical personnel on September 1 was 234,777, as compared with a requirement through December 31, 1943 of 283,089.

The number of aviation pilots on active duty on September 1 was 88 percent of required strength on that date.

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

	Navy		Marine Corps		Total	
	Requirements 12-31-43	Actual Sept. 1	Requirements 12-31-43	Actual Sept. 1	Requirements 12-31-43	Actual Sept. 1
Pilots						
Officers	30,181	23,458	11,507	6,478	41,688	29,936
Enlisted	915	726	1,253	95	2,168	821
Subtotal	31,096	24,184	12,760	6,573	43,856	30,757
Other						
Officers*	23,337	23,112	2,729	2,827	26,066	25,939
Enlisted	139,193	120,583	73,974	57,498	213,167	178,081
Subtotal	162,530	143,695	76,703	60,325	239,233	204,020
Grand total	193,626	167,879	89,463	66,898	283,089	234,777

*Includes navigators.

C. Pilot Training. From January 1, 1942 through August 20, 1943 the Navy commissioned 20,307 pilots. It had in training 44,156 student pilots on September 1, and 7,920 of these were in the last stage of training prior to commissioning.

III. ARMY

Production of Ordnance Equipment

The August 1, 1943 Army Supply Program for ordnance contemplates the delivery of equipment, parts, and supplies totaling $12.4 billion in calendar year 1943 and $12.5 billion in 1944. This program, exclusive of items procured for the Navy, is $8.8 billion less than the February 1, 1943 program:

Army Supply Program	February 1, 1943	August 1, 1943	Reductions
	(Billions)		
For C.Y. 1943	$16.1	$12.4	$3.7
For C.Y. 1944	17.6	12.5	5.1
Totals	$33.7	$24.9	$8.8

The decrease was caused by:

(1) Lowered unit prices

(2) Reduction of requirements which were excessive in the light of combat experience

(3) Revised International Aid requirements

(4) Modification of the procurement program in order to bring it in line with manufacturing possibilities for certain items

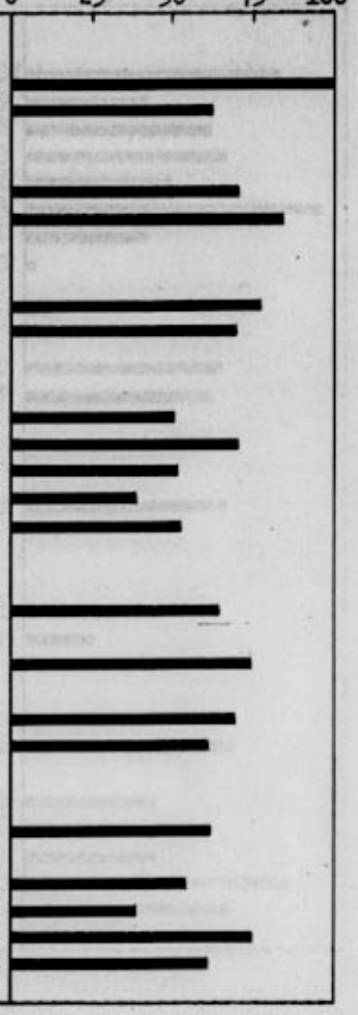
On August 31, 1943 approximately 60 percent, on a dollar basis, of the revised program for 1943 had been delivered.

Some of the 1944 requirements for 20 items in the August 1, 1943 Army Supply Program were advanced into 1943 for economy of manufacture. Because of the lack of available manufacturing facilities in 1943, some of the 1943 requirements for 80 other items have been included in 1944 requirements.

The status of deliveries of major ordnance items is as follows:

Status of 1943 Deliveries of Selected Critical Ordnance Materiel
(Includes International Aid and Navy Items Procured by Army)

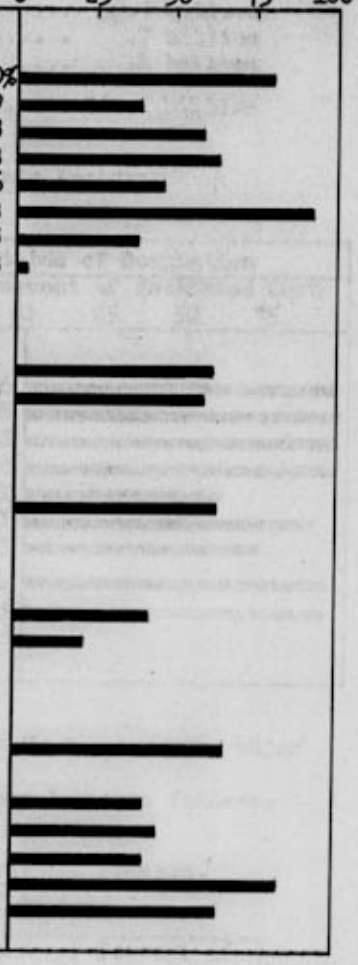
Items	August	January 1, 1943 to August 31, 1943	
		Actual	% of Aug. 1, 1943 A.S.P.*
Aircraft**			
20mm guns	6,683	54,886	100
37mm guns	250	4,635	62
Antiaircraft**			
40mm guns	1,152	9,928	71
90mm guns	365	3,575	85
Combat Vehicles			
Light tanks	903	6,215	78
Medium tanks	1,861	16,174	70
Heavy Duty Trucks			
4 ton, 6 x 6	704	5,098	51
4-5 ton, 4 x 4	427	3,427	71
6 ton, 6 x 6	624	4,065	52
7½ ton, 6 x 6	113	580	39
10 ton, 6 x 6	413	2,835	53
Artillery**			
60mm and 81mm mortars	2,288	15,425	65
75mm howitzers (S.P., field, and pack)	315	2,969	75
105mm howitzers (S.P. and field)	603	3,867	70
155mm guns (field)	56	372	62
Small Arms			
.30 cal. US rifles, M1	105,382	727,612	62
.30 and .303 cal. rifles (all other US)	146,183	1,021,563	55
.30 cal. carbines	273,429	1,165,972	39
.30 cal. machine guns	9,340	153,610	75
.50 cal. machine guns	58,107	411,120	61



* Army Supply Program.
** Proof firing may not be complete.

Status of 1943 Deliveries of Selected Bombs and Ammunition
(Includes International Aid and Navy Items Procured by Army)

Items	August	January 1, 1943 to August 31, 1943	
		Actual	% of Aug. 1, 1943 A.S.P.*
Bombs			
250 lb. GP & demol.	43,745	617,713	80%
500 lb. GP & demol.	130,388	658,746	39
1,000 lb. GP & demol.	60,205	319,314	58
2,000 lb. GP & demol.	11,258	87,435	63
4,000 lb. GP & demol.	646	2,223	46
1,000 lb. AP & semi-AP	26,498	240,146	93
Cluster, fragmentation	41,252	539,254	38
Fragmentation, parachute	25,018	43,581	3
Small Arms Ammunition (Million rounds)			
All .30 cal.	1,020	7,539	62
All .50 cal.	406	2,938	59
For 20mm Guns, M1 and M2, Hispano (Thousand rounds)	22,651	107,046	63
Antiaircraft Ammunition (Thousand rounds)			
For 40mm AA guns	2,918	14,790	42
For 90mm AA guns	187	1,547	22
Artillery Ammunition (Thousand rounds)			
For 60mm and 81mm mortars	1,265	13,106	66
For 75mm howitzers, (pack and field)	682	4,583	41
For 75mm guns (field)	1,371	9,260	45
For 105mm howitzers	1,244	7,506	41
For 155mm howitzers	259	2,636	83
For 155mm guns (field)	70	909	64



*Army Supply Program.

War Construction Program by the Corps of Engineers

The Office of the Chief of Engineers has authorized a total of $10.8 billion for emergency projects under its War Construction Program, as follows:

Construction in the U. S.	$9.7 billion
Construction outside the U. S.	.7 billion
Real estate program	.4 billion
Total	$10.8 billion

Status of War Construction and Real Estate Programs
September 1, 1943

Type of Facilities	Estimated Cost: Millions	Estimated Cost: % of Total	Status of Completion: Millions	Status of Completion: Percent of Estimated Cost %
War Construction Program				
Air Force	$2,888	27%	$2,770	96
Ground Force	2,684	25	2,626	98
Storage and shipping	944	9	923	98
Industrial	2,851	26	2,797	98
Outside U. S.	675	6	409	61
Other	412	4	376	91
Real Estate Program	399	3	292	73
Total, Sept. 1	$10,853	100%	$10,193	94
Total, Aug. 1	10,743		9,990	93
Increase	$ 110		$ 203	

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

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

Status	Number of Projects	Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost
Completed	1,770	$7,861,999,000	87.9%
Under construction	307	1,063,945,000	11.9
Not started	16	15,068,000	.2
Total	2,093	$8,941,012,000	100.0%

Military Personnel

The estimated increase in the active duty strength of the Army during September was 66,981, bringing the total to 7,290,000 on October 1.

Distribution of the Army Active Duty Strength, by Class
August 1, September 1, and Increase

Class of Personnel	Sept. 1 Actual	Oct. 1 Estimated	Sept. Increase
Commissioned officers	562,384	565,470	3,086
Warrant and flight officers	24,833	24,260	-573
Enlisted men and selectees	6,551,640	6,616,805	65,165
W.A.C.	50,564	49,561	-1,003
Subtotal	7,189,421	7,256,096	66,675
Army Nurse Corps	33,598	33,904	306
Total	7,223,019	7,290,000	66,981

During September, the Army active duty strength overseas and in ships increased 132,300 to a total of nearly 2,062,000, or 28 percent of the total Army strength.

Disposition of Army Active Duty Military Personnel
By Assignment -- August 1, September 1, and Increase

Assignment of Personnel	Sept. 1 Actual	October 1 Estimated	Sept. Increase
Army Ground Forces in U.S.	1,962,368	1,860,475	-101,893
Army Air Forces in U.S.	1,695,691	1,621,381	-74,310
Army Service Forces in U.S.	1,283,551	1,454,714	171,163
In defense commands in U.S.	223,361	204,759	-18,602
In staging areas	128,576	86,900	-41,676
In ships	122,903	62,297	-60,606
Overseas	1,806,569	1,999,474	192,905
Total	7,223,019	7,290,000	66,981

On October 1, the total active duty military personnel in continental U.S., overseas, and in ships was distributed as follows: Ground Forces, 3,038,503 or 42 percent; Air Forces, 2,185,304 or 30 percent; and Service Forces, 2,066,193 or 28 percent.

IV. NAVY

Completions of Naval Vessels

Three hundred and nine combatant vessels had been completed in 1943 through September 20, as compared with a total of 145 completions in the calendar year 1942. Sixty-one of these completions occurred during August and 27 more during the first 20 days of September.

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

Type	1943				1942 Actual
	August	Sept. Thru 20th	Jan. 1 Thru Sept. 20	Scheduled Sept. 21 to Dec. 31	
Combatant Vessels:					
Battleship	0	0	2	0	4
Aircraft carrier	2	0	11	4	1
Aircraft carrier, escort*	7	1	26	21	17
Heavy cruiser	0	0	2	2	0
Light cruiser	1	0	4	4	8
Destroyer	10	7	93	34	81
Destroyer escort	36	17	135	146	0
Submarine	5	2	36	24	34
Total combatant	61	27	309	235	145
Patrol craft	70	37	605	332	919
Mine vessels	54	22	277	129	272
Auxiliaries	32	4	225	143	208
Landing force vessels**	45	27	472	167	215

* Formerly "auxiliary aircraft carrier"
** LST, LSD, and LCI(L)

Status of Construction of Selected Naval Vessels

Of 1,319 combatant vessels on order on September 20, 17 percent had been launched and 64 percent had not been placed on the ways.

Status of Construction of Selected Naval Vessels, Sept. 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	12	3	28	0	0
Aircraft carrier, escort	15	3	11	29	46	0
Large cruiser	1	1	1	3	0	0
Heavy cruiser	14	10	2	26	0	0
Light cruiser	25	16	5	46	0	0
Destroyer	171	45	41	257	0	0
Destroyer escort	420	107	138	665	0	0
Submarine	187	48	26	261	0	0
Total combatant	848	244	227	1,319	46	0
Patrol craft	267	195	194	656	102	35
Mine craft	104	50	162	316	0	44
Auxiliaries	126	79	102	307	265	53
Landing force vessels*	543	77	31	651	0	6

*LST, LSD, and LCI(L)

Note: The above table reflects a program cutback of 205 destroyer escorts reported after September 1.

Change in Vessels on Hand Since June 30, 1940

The number of combatant vessels of the Navy on September 30 had increased 301 since June 30, 1940 to a total of 684. These figures reflect only publicly announced losses.

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

Type	On Hand June 30, 1940	Additions and Reductions 6/30/40 to 9/20/43			On Hand Sept. 20, 1943
		Completions	Losses, Transfers, etc.*	Net Gain or Loss	
Combatant Vessels:					
Battleship	15	8	1	7	22
Aircraft carrier	6	13	4	9	15
Aircraft carrier, escort	0	45	24	21	21
Heavy cruiser	18	2	6	-4	14
Light cruiser	19	13	3	10	29
Destroyer	225	201	124	77	302
Destroyer escort	0	135	18	117	117
Submarine	100	86	22	64	164
Total combatant	383	503	202	301	684
Patrol craft	98	1,631	263	1,368	1,466
Mine craft	36	661	205	456	492
Auxiliaries	138	560	114	446	584
Landing force vessels**	0	673	226	447	447

*Publicly announced losses, transfers, and reclassifications.
**LST, LSD, and LCI(L).

Analysis of Losses, Transfers, and Reclassifications

Fifty-nine combatant vessels have been announced as lost by the Navy, 107 vessels transferred, and 44 vessels reclassified through September 30, 1943.

Publicly Announced Losses, Transfers, and Reclassifications June 30, 1940 to September 30, 1943*

Type	Lost	Transferred	Reclassified	Total
Combatant Vessels:				
Battleships	1	0	0	1
Aircraft carriers	4	0	0	4
Aircraft carrier escorts	0	25	0	25
Heavy cruisers	6	0	0	6
Light cruisers	3	0	0	3
Destroyers	32	50	43	125
Destroyer escorts	0	23	0	23
Submarines	13	9	1	23
Total combatants	59	107	44	210
Patrol craft	111**	115***	40	266
Mine craft	13	145	56	214
Auxiliaries	41	49	38	128
Landing craft (LSD, LST, and LCI(L)	6	232	11	249
Total other	171	541	145	857
Grand total	230	648	189	1,067

* Excluding book transfers of Canadian-built patrol and mine craft.

** Includes a number of district patrol vessels returned to owners, not lost in battle or through mishap.

*** Russian PC transfers included in previous reports have since been reclassified as small boats, explaining reduction from last month.

Production of Naval Ordnance Materiel

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

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

Item	July	August	Jan. 1 to Sept. 1	Scheduled Production 1943 1/
Torpedoes				
Surface craft 2/	1	4	5	767
Submarine 2/	691	794	4,840	8,699
Aircraft 2/	620	745	3,460	7,686
Surface Fire Guns				
Heavy, 12 in. and 16 in.	0	1	4	6
Medium, 8 in. and 6 in.	5	1	27	54
Light, 4 in.	3	8	3/ 41	106
Antiaircraft Guns				
Heavy, 3 in. and 5 in., mounted barrel	771	881	5,284	9,156
Light, 40mm and 20mm, mounted barrel	4,889	5,261	36,793	58,097
Fire Control Equipment				
Gun directors	293	316	2,375	3,770
Radar fire control	92	112	455	1,564
Ammunition				
Heavy surface fire	1,632	3,696	20,585	40,725
Medium surface fire	16,826	30,167	3/173,540	322,040
Light surface fire	363M	542M	1,961M	4,715M
Antiaircraft:				
Heavy	496M	577M	3,211M	5,781M
Light:				
20mm	38,590M	41,023M	312,169M	472,169M
40mm	1,363M	2,204M	17,308M	N.A.
1.1 in.	116M	617M	5,767M	7,642M

M = 1,000 rounds
N.A. = Not available
1/ Represents actual production through August 1943 and estimates for the balance of the year, as of August 31.
2/ Turned into store.
3/ Figures for first six months revised since July report.

Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard Personnel

The total active duty military personnel of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard on September 15 was nearly 2,585,000 — an increase of approximately 122,000 during the preceding 30 days.

Active Duty Military Strength of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard — September 15, 1943

	Officers	Officer Candidates	Enlisted Personnel*	Nurses	Total
Navy					
Men	189,331	117,386	1,718,465	6,216	2,031,398
Women	5,127	996	28,331	—	34,454
Subtotal	194,458	118,382**	1,746,796	6,216	2,065,852
Marine Corps					
Men	25,049	12,188	311,954	—	349,191
Women	311	154	5,882	—	6,347
Subtotal	25,360	12,342	317,836	—	355,538
Coast Guard					
Men	9,019	1,143	148,445	—	158,607
Women	324	72	4,145	—	4,541
Subtotal	9,343	1,215	152,590	—	163,148
Grand total	229,161	131,939	2,217,222	6,216	2,584,538

*The enlisted strengths approved by the President are: Navy, 2,092,960 by Dec. 31, 1943; Marine Corps, 370,500 by Dec. 31, 1943; and Coast Guard, 150,000 by Feb. 28, 1943.

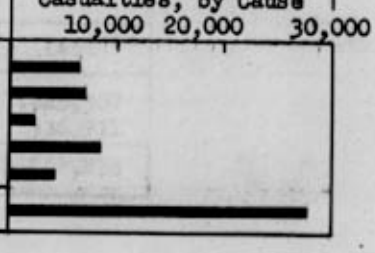
**As of August 31, 1943.

Naval War Casualties

Latest data show that the Navy war casualties to July 1, 1943 totaled 28,820—an increase of 2,856 during the second quarter of 1943.

Naval War Casualties—Navy Only—Dec. 7, 1941 to July 1, 1943

Cause	Officers	Enlisted Men	Total
Killed	485	6,230	6,715
Wounded	255	6,791*	7,046
Prisoners	384	1,887	2,271
Missing	694	7,871	8,565
Other deaths	1,338	2,885	4,223
Total	3,156	25,664	28,820



*59 percent of these have returned to duty.

V. MERCHANT SHIPPING

Gains and Losses, United Nations

Losses of United Nations' merchant vessels reported during September totaled 173,000 dwt., a decrease of 21 percent from the August figure, and gains reported, totaling 1.8 million dwt. of new construction, showed a decline of 3 percent. From December 1, 1941 through September 30, 1943, 26 million dwt. were constructed, while losses amounted to nearly 17 million dwt. — a net gain of 9 million dwt.

Gains and Losses of United Nations' Merchant Vessels
Reported Dec. 1, 1941 Through Sept. 30, 1943
(000 Dwt.)

	Dec. 1, 1941 Through July 31, 1943	Aug.	Sept.	Total
Gains	22,632	1,851	1,789	26,272
Losses	16,519	220	173	16,912
Net gains	6,113	1,631	1,616	9,360

Merchant Ship Deliveries by U.S. Shipbuilders

During September, 138 merchant vessels totaling 1,562,000 dwt. were delivered by U.S. shipbuilders. The August deliveries were 142 vessels at 1,604,000 dwt. To October 1, 71 percent of the 18,889,000 dwt. programmed for the year had been delivered.

Merchant Ship Deliveries by U.S. Shipyards
September 1943

Type	Number	Dwt.
Dry cargo	113	1,225,367
Tanker	25	336,911
Total	138	1,562,278

VI. REVIEW OF PRODUCTION IN SELECTED WAR INDUSTRIES

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

(1) Small arms ammunition requirements have been reduced to two-thirds of maximum capacity, and a 10 percent saving in manpower (17,000 employees) is possible by shutting down some plants which have been operated with the least efficiency and by using the remainder to full capacity.

(2) Aircraft engine production is now beginning to accrue an over-all surplus of certain models of engines, but a large deficit in other models will continue throughout the next year unless facilities and contracts are adjusted.

Small Arms Ammunition

Present total capacity for all types of small arms ammunition (up to and including .50 caliber) amounts to 30.9 billion rounds per year, if operated on three shifts, seven days per week. Ninety-two percent of this capacity has been provided by an expansion program of twelve Government-owned plants, to be operated by private contractors. The remaining capacity is in one Government arsenal and three private plants. Construction was virtually completed by the end of 1942, at a cost of $479 million.

Ammunition requirements for 1943 and 1944 were reduced in August to annual totals of 20 and 21 billion rounds, respectively, which is at a level of about two-thirds maximum capacity. Production is proceeding at about this rate, with fractional operation of all plants. However, conversion to tire manufacturing has been authorized for two of the smaller plants.

Employment in this industry in July 1942 amounted to a total of 168,000 in the twelve Government plants. Excessive use of manpower has occurred by operating all plants at partial capacity instead of concentrating full production in the minimum number of plants. Also, marked differences in management efficiency, as to output per man and unit costs, exist between plants at comparable rates of production. Studies have shown that a 10 percent saving in manpower is possible for 1944 production by shutting down some of the plants least efficiently operated and by using the remainder to full capacity.

Aircraft Engines

The total anticipated productive capacity of all aircraft engine plants will be 38,400 engines per month. Of this capacity, 36,000 or 93 percent will be furnished by 19 plants financed by the Defense Plant Corporation at a cost of $1.1 billion. Construction of these plants is 93 percent complete, with 73 percent of the equipment delivered. Full completion is expected by July 1944, and full production by December 1944.

Requirements for engines, based upon the latest production schedule, are shown in the following table for certain models:

Cumulative Differences Between Scheduled Production and Requirements
Selected Aircraft Engine Models — July 1943-June 1944

Manufacturer	Engine No.	Plane Types Using Engine	Requirements		Cum. Surplus or Deficit (Product over Requirements)	
			1943 July-Dec.	1944 Jan-June	Dec. 1943	June 1944
P & W	R 1830	B-24, PB2Y	21,695	25,590	7,723	14,906
P & W	R 2800	B-26, P-47	11,076	11,283	-22	7,045
Allison	V 1710	P-38,39,40	13,349	11,708	446	4,638
Wright	R 3350	B-29, C-69	1,539	4,530	-878	-2,990
Wright	R 1820	B-17, SBD	19,858	22,105	-1,181	-2,186
Wright	R 2600	B-25, SB2C	15,977	16,239	-6,467	-5,079
Wright	R 2600	A-20	5,483	5,117	-2,511	-5,038

In general, Pratt and Whitney and Allison engines are being scheduled and produced beyond the present program of requirements, while requirements established for Wright engines exceed the latest production schedules. Accordingly, it appears that some plane models are now designed for Wright engines and should be modified to use Pratt and Whitney engines of similar size and type.

Field observations indicate an unsatisfactory labor situation in many plants.

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 September 15, 1943:

Stockpile Status of Selected Commodities - September 15, 1943

Commodity	Unit of Measure	Recommended Purchase Program	Percent of Purchase Program		
			Stockpile Inventory Sept. 15, 1943	Inventory Increase Since Aug. 15	Inventory Increase Since Pearl Harbor
Alcohol	1,000 gal.	160,000	79%	-25%	79%
Antimony, metal	Tons	24,922	50	1	19
Chrome ore	1,000 l.t.	1,950	36	-1	21
Diamond dies	Dies	60,000	13	-1	8
Manganese ore	1,000 l.t.	3,300	21	4	7
Manila fiber	1,000 bales	2,037	3	-1	-4
Mercury	Flasks	87,200	44	-8	39
Mica	Tons	14,415	76	3	57
Nickel, content of matte	Tons	1/15,000	0	0	0
Nitrate of soda	1,000 tons	2,100	2/	0	-1
Opium	1,000 lbs.	640	101	0	101
Quartz crystals	1,000 lbs.	2,199	192	26	124
Quinine sulphate	1,000 av.oz.	12,450	22	0	-36
Rubber	1,000 l.t.	3/ 1,900	8	0	-9
Silk	1,000 bales	50-100	10	-1	2
Tin, refined	1,000 l.t.	1/ 307	19	0	3
Tungsten	Tons	48,000	22	-6	7
Zinc concentrates	1,000 tons	1/ 1,700	12	-1	8
Zinc metal	Tons	160,000	64	-1	64

1/ Part or all of this amount consists of recommended purchases per annum.
2/ 88,770 tons stored in Chile.
3/ Latest program recommends purchase of all available.

VIII. WAR HOUSING

Publicly Financed

To September 1, 1943, a total of $2.2 billion had been made available for the construction of public war-housing projects.

Including the Home Owners' Loan Corporation conversion program, to September 1 a total of 768,900 family dwelling units, dormitories for single persons, and trailers had been programmed, of which 505,424 or 66 percent had been completed.

Status of Public War Housing Program -- September 1, 1943

Status	New Construction				HOLC Conversions	Total Program
	Family Dwelling Units	Dormitories	Trailers	Total	Family Dwelling Units	
Completed	348,027	125,364	27,943	501,334	4,090	505,424
Under construction	115,341	30,387	8,901	154,629	13,479	168,108
Not started	38,497	9,531	4,907	52,935	42,428	95,363
Total	501,865	165,282	41,751	708,898	59,997	768,895

Privately Financed

In addition to the public war-housing program, Title VI of the National Housing Act provides for insurance by the Federal Housing Administration on mortgages, not to exceed $1.2 billion in the aggregate, on houses designed for the use of war workers. To September 1, a total of 262,283 mortgages on privately financed war-housing had been accepted for insurance and 199,346 new houses, involving 229,976 dwelling units, had been started.

IX. AGRICULTURE AND WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

A review of the agricultural situation at the end of September indicates that food production in 1943 will be 5 percent above the previous record set in 1942 and that production aims for 1944 exceed those of 1943. Prices received by farmers and prices paid by farmers have been stable since mid-July. The general outlook for food supplies of most classes for civilian consumption is good, as compared with the average pre-war year.

Production

Combining crop and livestock output, it is clearly indicated now that total food production in 1943 will be 32 percent above the pre-war average and 5 percent above the previous record set in 1942. There are many production problems to be solved, however. The most urgent one is the matter of balancing up livestock numbers and feed supplies. Even for the record livestock population on hand at present, we shall have as much feed per head as in 1940. But it must be distributed correctly around the country for use in reasonable amounts by all the various types of livestock. The War Food Administration has issued requests to feeders to make most efficient use of the feed supply and has also issued an order which will enable it to direct the distribution of 20 percent of the total protein feed supplies if that becomes necessary.

An especially acute problem is that of bringing up the returns to dairymen so as to meet their increased costs without increasing the price of milk to the consumer. Payments are being made to farmers, based on their output of milk or butterfat, to offset the increase in the cost of feed since September 1942. The program is being put into effect by Commodity Credit Corporation and will cost some 50 to 60 million dollars for the months of October, November, and December.

The food production aim in 1944 will be for the biggest output ever recorded -- topping even this year's record.

Requests for action by Congress to extend the life of Commodity Credit Corporation and increase its borrowing power have been placed before the appropriate committees by the War Food Administrator and his associates. The War Food Administration and OPA reached virtually complete agreement on ceiling prices for the winter vegetable and fruit items.

Farm Income

Cash farm income, including Government payments, for 1943 is now expected to total about $20 billion, and net income of farm operators is expected to be about $12.5 billion. Comparable figures for last year were $16.2 billion and $9.5 billion, respectively. On the average, 1943 will be the best year on record for net income of farm operators, but producers of some products for which prices have risen relatively little are not especially well off.

Prices

Both the index of prices received by farmers and the index of prices paid, including interest and taxes, have been stable since mid-July.

Prices paid by farmers for feed have been advancing from month to month, and the average level is now more than 25 percent higher than a year ago. With the price ceiling on corn, the strong demand for feed has pushed prices of oats and barley far out of line with the quotations on corn and the relative feeding values of the three grains. The price of wheat has risen in recent weeks until quotations in all important markets are above the loan rates in those markets.

Transportation

Tight spots, inevitable when this year's record production began to move heavily to market, came into evidence during September. There will be bad squeezes during October. The priorities are being given to potatoes, corn, and soybeans. Since it is more important to move potatoes, corn, and soybeans at this time, the wheat will have to wait its turn. During the period before rolling stock can be made available to move wheat from the line elevators, there will be complaints, particularly from the Dakotas, where much wheat is piled on the ground.

Farm Machinery

During the month of September, the 1944 farm machinery distribution and rationing program was completed. It provides for distribution control over only 46 types of machinery, and rationing of only 31 types. Under the old program, 91 types were on the list of rationed machines. The program is designed to get essential machinery where it will do the most good in food production and to make it easier for the farmer to obtain available machinery.

Distribution

The steady increase in fluid milk consumption has made it necessary to limit the amounts of fluid milk delivered to civilians.

All buying of butter for Government account ceased on September 30 and will not be resumed until April 1. Discussion is continuing on a practical way of separating butter from meats on the ration stamps to force it out from the heavy production areas in the upper Mississippi Valley to the stringent deficit areas on the seacoasts.

To ease the abnormal buying and hoarding of soaps by consumers, heavy additional amounts of fat for soap-making were made available during the month. It appeared that this action would make soap rationing unnecessary.

The general outlook for civilian supply of foods to be distributed per capita — after meeting the military, Lend-Lease, and other requirements out of the record total food supply — is as follows:

1. There will be about the same amounts of flour and other grain products, lean meat, and fresh vegetables as in the average pre-war year.

2. There will be less fish, butter, cheese, condensed and evaporated milk, fresh and canned fruits, canned vegetables, and sugar than in the average pre-war year.

3. There will be more fluid milk, fats other than butter, fresh citrus fruits, potatoes and dry beans, and eggs and poultry meat than in the average pre-war year.

Farm Labor

With farm activity at an unusually high level, the number of people working on farms was 11,502,000 on the first of September, compared with 11,020,000 a month earlier and 11,390,000 on September 1 last year.

In the last year up to September 30, 61,770 foreign farm workers were brought into the United States. The number from Mexico was 48,244, from Jamaica 8,828, and from the Bahama Islands 4,698. Of the total, 49,172 were employed on September 30, the balance having been repatriated or reported as missing.

From September 1, 1942 to September 18, 1943, a total of 18,983 seasonal workers had been transported from labor surplus states to 21 states having serious shortages of farm workers. To September 18, 1943 5,058 year-round (full-time) workers had been transported and placed on dairy, poultry, and general farms.

X. ECONOMIC STABILIZATION PROGRAM

The stabilization record in the first year since the enactment of the October 1942 amendment to the Emergency Price Control Act shows an increase in the cost of living of less than 5 percent, as compared with 9 percent in the previous year. Wage pressures, however, will irresistibly mount unless the cost of living is even more firmly held.

Prices—Cost-of-Living: Recent successes in holding the line will be maintained only if OPA efforts are buttressed by Congressional support of subsidy programs on important cost-of-living items, such as milk. Already, preliminary figures for September show a slight increase in the food component over August, the first increase in four months. Firmer control over fresh vegetables, which have increased 38 percent since September 1942, will soon be instituted—part of a new program designed to cut the cost of living over 3 percent. Cost pressures on textile prices may force upward revision on some apparel items.

Prices—Farm: Prices received and prices paid by farmers show no change between August 15 and September 15, the parity ratio remaining at 117 percent. Some upward revisions in OPA ceilings are resulting from parity increases or WFA support prices. Lowering of the support price on hogs to $12.50 per cwt. (Chicago), effective in October 1944, reflects the much-needed reorientation of production programs away from livestock.

Wages: The War Labor Board has received about 800 applications for approval of various types of wage incentive plans since April, which will be reviewed in terms of their effects on wage stabilization.

Taxes: The Treasury's request for $10.5 billion in a full year, including perhaps $2.5 to $3 billion in refundable taxes, though modest in terms of the stabilization program needs, is meeting strong Congressional opposition.

War Bonds: Through October 2, total bond subscriptions reported in the Third War Loan Drive were $16.8 billion—112 percent of the goal. Sales of Series E, most important as an anti-inflationary measure, show the poorest record—$1.5 billion, compared with a goal of $3 billion.

Debt Liquidation: The anti-inflationary effect of consumer debt liquidation has been practically spent, increasing the need for purchasing power absorption. After falling $3.3 billion in 1942, consumer credit, it is estimated, will fall by only $1.6 billion in 1943, the major reduction having already occurred in the first six months.

XI. WAR FINANCES

Disbursements

Disbursements for war purposes during September were $7.2 billion. For the first quarter of fiscal year 1944, disbursements amounted to 21.5 percent of the $100 billion estimated for the fiscal year.

	July	August	Sept.
	(Billions)		
Monthly rate	$6.746	$7.529	$7.212
Adjusted annual rate	78.200	90.634	86.818

Appropriations

Appropriations, other Congressional authorizations, and commitments of Government corporations for war purposes increased $494 million in September to a total of $344.3 billion since June 30, 1940. Net disbursements against this amounted to $131.5 billion for the total period.

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

	Appropriations & Authorizations			Disbursements
	F.Y. 1941 Thru F.Y. 1943	F.Y. 1944	Total	F.Y. 1941 Thru Sept. 1943
War	$126.649	$59.036	$185.685	$72.049
Navy	47.480	28.321	75.801	37.578
Maritime Commission	11.243	.013	11.256	4.759
Govt. corpns. (commit.)	19.910	.774	20.684	6.466
Other	26.411	9.799	36.210	10.650
Est. approp. required beyond F.Y. 1944 for completion of Navy	—	—	14.631	—
Total	$231.693	$97.943	$344.267	$131.502

XII. MANPOWER

Labor shortages have developed in 184 areas representing 60 percent of the nation's population. The total labor force is at the approximate level of one year ago, although non-agricultural employment has declined by a million workers. The number of women employed continues to increase, and they represent a significant proportion of employment even in heavy ordnance. Labor turnover and absence rates in manufacturing industries were both higher in July than in June. Average hourly earnings were higher in July, although average weekly earnings declined slightly in view of shorter hours.

Stringencies in the Labor Market

Of 350 labor-market areas surveyed by the War Manpower Commission, 72 reflected acute labor shortages, and there was a labor stringency in 112 other areas on October 1, 1943. More than 60 percent of the country's population is represented in these 184 labor-market areas. In addition to these local shortages, certain vital industries, such as copper, molybdenum, zinc, aluminum, fluorspar, mica, Northwest coal and Eastern iron-ore mining and castings are facing shortages on a national basis. Although the number of workers needed in these industries is relatively small, failure to recruit them may seriously affect the entire production program.

Labor Supply and Employment

The civilian labor force was 53.3 million in September 1943. This was considerably smaller than during the summer months because students who had worked during the summer had returned to school, the seasonal peak in agricultural employment had passed, and more men had left to go into the armed forces.

Total employment declined to 52.5 million in September, which is approximately the level of a year ago. During the year, there was a net decline of 2.4 million employed men and a net increase of 2.5 million employed women. Unemployment declined 900,000 between September 1942 and September 1943. Despite the maintenance of total employment levels as

between September 1942 and September 1943, non-agricultural employment declined a million. Most of this decline has occurred during recent months. If this trend continues, it will substantiate the prediction of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics that "civilian employment appears to have passed its war-time peak."

Estimates of Labor Force and Employment, by Sex
(In Millions)

	1943			1942
	September	August	July	September
Total labor force	53.3	54.9	55.5	54.1
Men	36.2	37.5	37.8	39.2
Women	17.1	17.4	17.7	14.9
Employed	52.5	53.9	54.3	52.4
Men	35.8	37.0	37.2	38.2
Women	16.7	16.9	17.1	14.2
Unemployed	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.7
Men	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.0
Women	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7

Increased Employment of Women

Women constituted 32 percent of the nation's civilian labor force in September 1943, as against 24 percent in 1940. In most war industry centers, however, their proportion is higher, and their numbers are steadily increasing in all war industries. In ordnance and shipbuilding, where no women were employed before the war, women are now about 10 percent of all wage earners. In airframe plants, women are 37 percent of the total, and in small arms ammunition plants, 46 percent. Munitions industries, if they are to meet production schedules, are expected to expand the employment of women from 2.3 million in July 1943 to 3.6 million by July 1944.

Labor Turnover and Absenteeism

The rate of labor turnover in manufacturing industries, which had declined in May and June from March and April levels, rose again in July. The average separation rate was 7.43. In war industries, the rate of turnover ranged from 3.22 in petroleum refining to 13.48 in aluminum and magnesium smelting and refining. The latter industry and shipbuilding have a rate of turnover which would yield approximately 100 percent or more turnover during a year.

Absence rates also increased in July over June in manufacturing industries. A rate exceeding 7 percent was reported in bituminous coal, shipbuilding, firearms, airframes, and ferrous foundries. Rates of absenteeism in July ranged from 3.3 to 8.9 percent. Absence rates are higher for women than for men.

Hours and Earnings

Average weekly earnings, which had risen steadily during the first half of 1943, declined slightly in July. This resulted from shorter hours of work. Average hourly earnings, on the other hand, rose from .959 cents in June to .963 cents in July in all manufacturing industries. Converted automobile plants, shipyards, and aircraft engine plants continued to report the highest average hourly earnings, at $1.243, $1.266, and $1.275, respectively. This trend is expected to continue into 1944 but the rate of advance will slow down as the increase in hours levels off. Some future increases in weekly earnings may be expected from proposed incentive-pay plans, adjustments in basic wage schedules, and a continuation of the shift from low-paid to high-paid jobs.

XIII. ADMINISTRATIVE DEVELOPMENTS

The chief administrative developments during September were (1) creation of the Foreign Economic Administration through consolidation of the chief agencies engaged in foreign economic activities, (2) establishment of the Joint Production Survey Committee of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, (3) inauguration of the West Coast Production-Manpower Program to coordinate manpower resources and production programs, and (4) a substantial reabsorption of the War Food Administration by the constituent agencies of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Foreign Economic Activities

Consolidation of the chief agencies engaged in foreign economic activities on September 25 came at a time when interagency controversy and bickering had reached a critical stage and preparations for civilian operations in liberated areas were almost deadlocked.

The consolidation has been generally welcomed by the staffs of the agencies. The Foreign Economic Administrator has an unparalleled opportunity to establish our foreign economic programs on a solid basis.

Merging of the agencies, however, presents an important administrative problem of great complexity. Staff of the Bureau of the Budget is assisting Mr. Crowley in planning the new organization.

The impending establishment of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration raises new questions as to the relationship of the national and United Nations' agencies and the means by which their activities can be coordinated. This will, however, be much less difficult now that Lend-Lease, the Office of Economic Warfare, the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, and the State Department's Office of Foreign Economic Coordination are merged.

In the planning of our foreign food programs, some improvement may be expected from adjustments made during the month in the War Food Administration and the Department of Agriculture. An agreement between the Administration and the Secretary as to the use of personnel of the Office for Foreign Agricultural Relations should obviate the friction between the requirements and allocations staff of WFA and the staff of the Combined Food Board.

Joint Production Survey Committee

The Joint Production Survey Committee was established within the Joint Chiefs of Staff to balance production against requirements in accordance with the strategic situation. This is a most important step forward in Army-Navy supply programming, since for the first time a full-time staff at the Joint Chiefs level has been charged with the responsibility of reviewing the production programs and reserve stocks of the military services. The future success will depend on: (1) the independence of viewpoint of the Committee members, (2) the effectiveness of its staff work, and (3) its cooperativeness in dealing with civilian agencies, such as the OWM and WPB. The members must view the program from the over-all standpoint of the Army and Navy. Various programs must be balanced with each other without regard to the interest of any one of the services. When cutbacks are called for, they must be made promptly, irrespective of special pressures. In order to carry out this work, it will be necessary to employ some staff thoroughly conversant with the methods used by the services in formulating programs and controlling reserve stocks. Effective work by this Committee can prove to be the greatest single contribution to facilitating the work of the Procuring Services and civilian agencies, such as the War Production Board and the War Manpower Commission. Prompt cutbacks of unnecessary military programs will do much to solve the most difficult of the supply problems.

West Coast Program

The development of the West Coast manpower program was an important event in the war production field during the month. The plan is a recognition that the limiting factor in production on the West Coast is manpower. The plan provides machinery to adjust production programs within the region to fit the manpower supply and to attempt to move manpower into the most urgent lines of production. As a part of this program, the Chairman of the War Production Board has issued a directive requiring that contracts increasing employment in critical labor areas receive his approval.

Preliminary reports from the West Coast area indicate that the reception of the plan by labor and management has by no means been uniformly cordial. Complete acceptance of the plan by both labor and management is fundamental to its operation. If the "labor budget" is to be balanced, management must voluntarily accept severe limitations on its hiring and labor utilization practices. Likewise, the worker must accept restrictions on his choice of jobs. The experience on the West Coast suggests that further extensions of the plan should be preceded by the most skillful and thorough maneuvers to obtain labor-management cooperation in advance of the announcement of extensions. For without this collaboration, the plan will surely fail.

From another standpoint, the West Coast plan poses the problem of interagency collaboration in a serious form. If the "labor budget" of an area is to be balanced, the requirements for labor must be appropriately adjusted. This is in large measure a problem of adjusting the direct and indirect demands of the various procurement agencies. The policies and attitudes of the procurement agencies remain to be defined. In view, however, of the long periods of dispute and friction in the adjustment of competing demands for materials, it is well to point out that the same process will be repeated with regard to manpower unless the procurement agencies approach the question realistically and in good faith.

War Production Board

Steps have been taken within the War Production Board to initiate a review of outstanding directives to procurement agencies to import and purchase domestically for stockpiles. The supposition is that the trend of events warrants a reexamination of the assumption on which existing stockpile policy has been based.

A decision to decentralize further the operations of the War Production Board was announced. While the immediate effect in terms of the volume of work decentralized is not large, the plan contemplates further transfers of authority to the field offices of the Board.

A study of the WPB Bureau of Planning and Statistics was completed by the Bureau of the Budget for WPB officials. The report which was turned over to them recommended steps to improve the existing loose but elaborate organization of statistical work, to curtail issuance of superfluous reports, to turn back to the War and Navy Departments responsibility for routine reporting subject to standards fixed by WPB, and to provide for more effective utilization of planning staff in preparing for coming production and reconversion problems. The issues raised by the report call attention to the lack of satisfactory focus within the Board for all programming activities and the need for clarification and further development of top-side management functions, particularly on the Vice Chairman level.

The program of the Smaller War Plants Corporation will soon have to be reconsidered. Its objective has been to obtain war contracts for small plants. Cutbacks in war production will require that the program of the Corporation be broadened and geared into the mechanism of the reconversion of plants to non-military production.

Food Front Retreat

Changes in organization of the War Food Administration during September substantially restored the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing prior to the establishment of the War Food Administration, in which the various units within the Department of Agriculture received very little over-all guidance and supervision in development of a comprehensive and specific food program.

Transportation

Owing to the possibility that priority action may be necessary on rail traffic to the Pacific Coast, ODT, WFA, and WPB have devised a priority schedule to be put into effect if the railroads are unable to handle the load.

Stabilization

The Office of Price Administration continued to improve in operating efficiency. Among developments during September were (1) the appointment of an Assistant General Manager for field operations and an Assistant General Manager for National Office operations, (2) strengthening of the authority of the regional administrators, (3) the extension of the authority of district directors to rent control operations, and (4) selection of personnel with business experience, to comply with the provisions of the 1944 Appropriation Act.

OPA continues to have trouble with PAW on questions of fuel oil rationing and with SFAW on administration of the order limiting distribution of coal to consumers. The Petroleum Rationing Policy Committee, established in August, has been useful, however, and creation of a similar interagency committee to deal with solid fuel problems is contemplated. Action by OPA in establishing price panels in local price and rationing boards has lagged, with probably detrimental effects upon compliance. Steps have been taken, however, to obtain fuller cooperation with the judges of United States Courts and with the state and local governments in strengthening the program for compliance and enforcement.

Information

During September the Overseas Branch of the Office of War Information reorganized its planning and intelligence. The seven regional staffs in the Office of the Overseas Director were consolidated into three groups -- dealing with propaganda warfare in Europe, information in Europe, and with both activities in the Far East. There was also established in New York a regionalized Editorial Board which began the review of pamphlets, booklets, motion pictures, and other long-range propaganda projects previously reviewed by the regional chiefs.

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

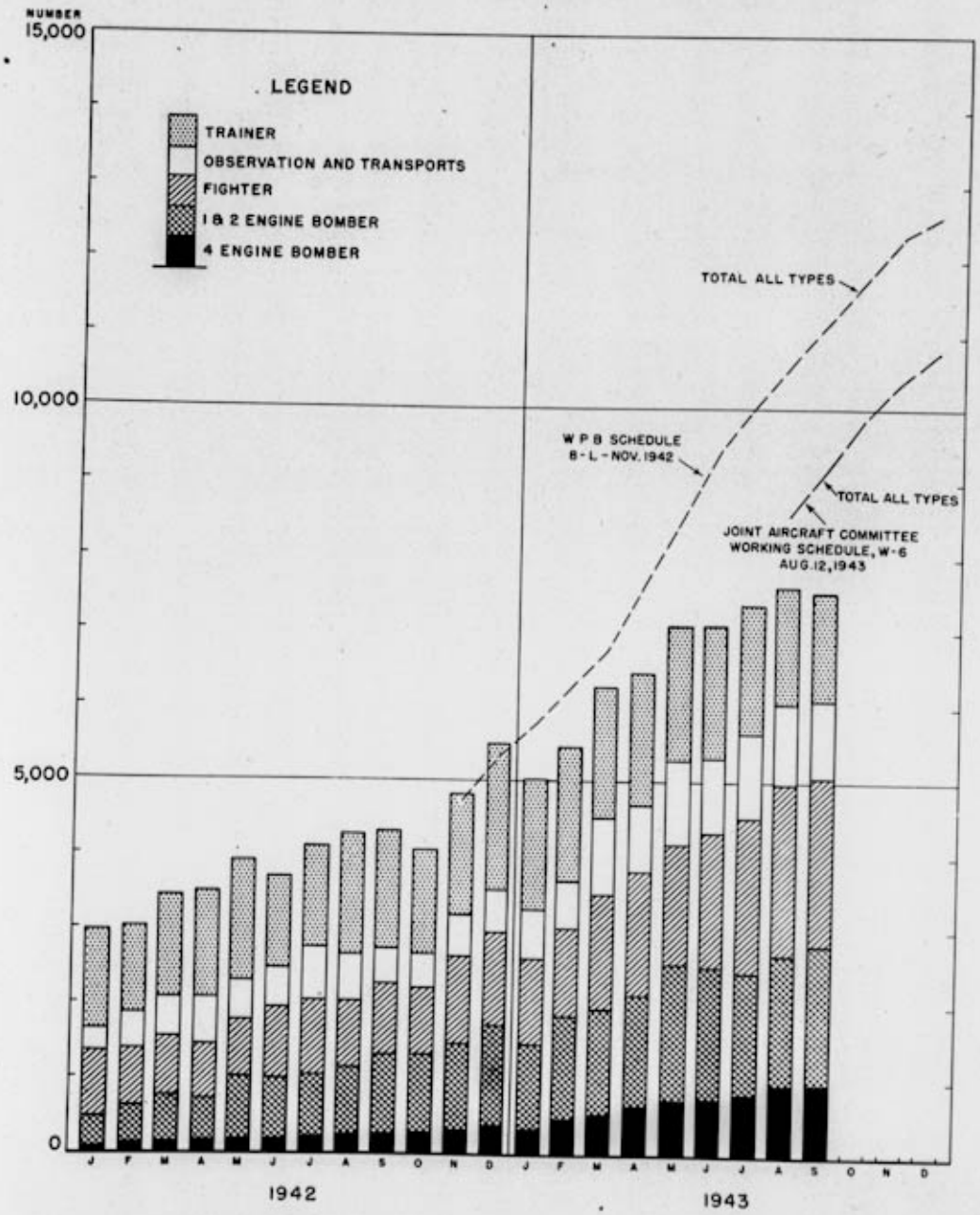
11. Deliveries of Ships by U.S. Merchant Shipbuilders

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.)

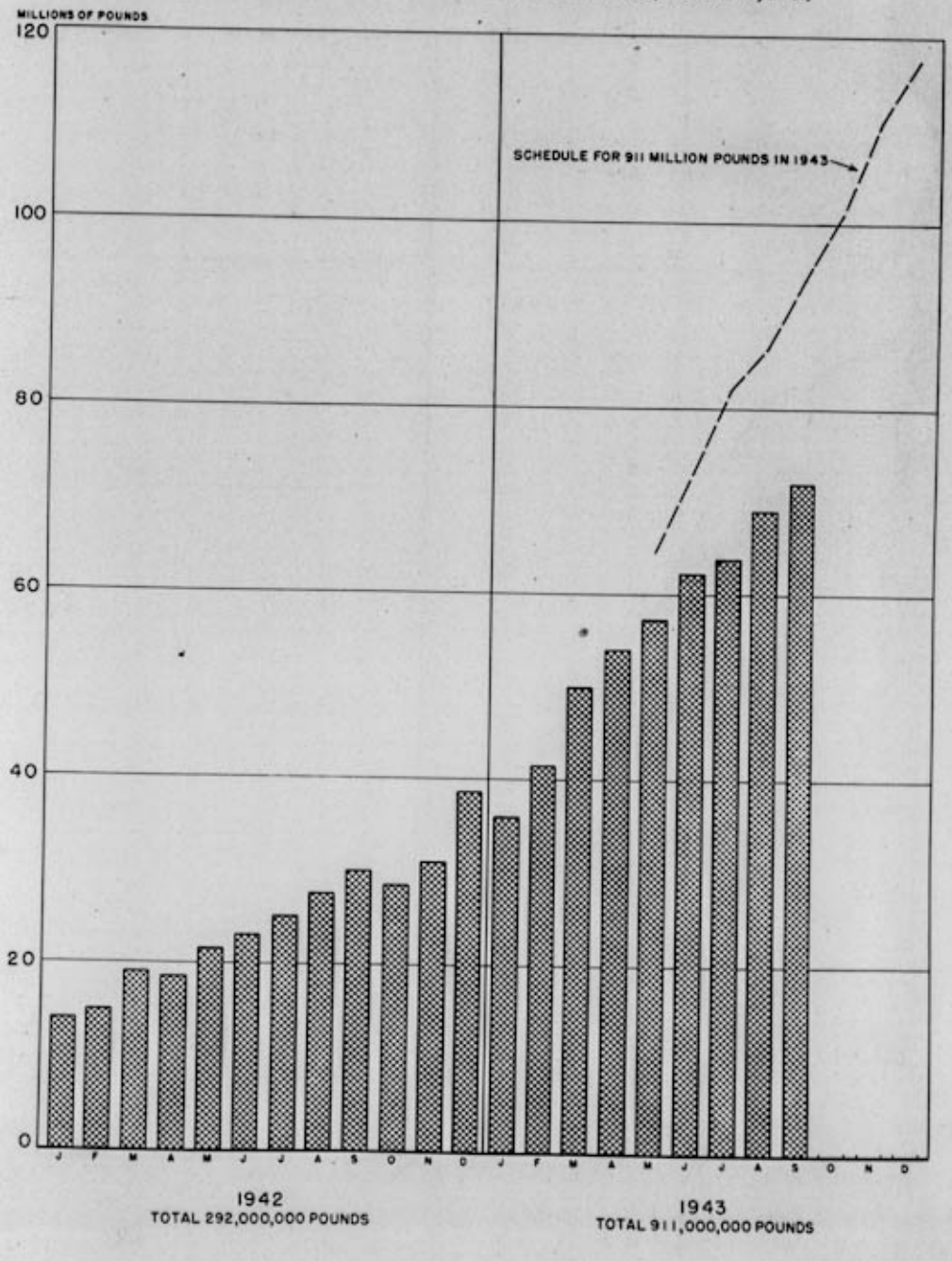


CHART 3

TOTAL ARMY STRENGTH

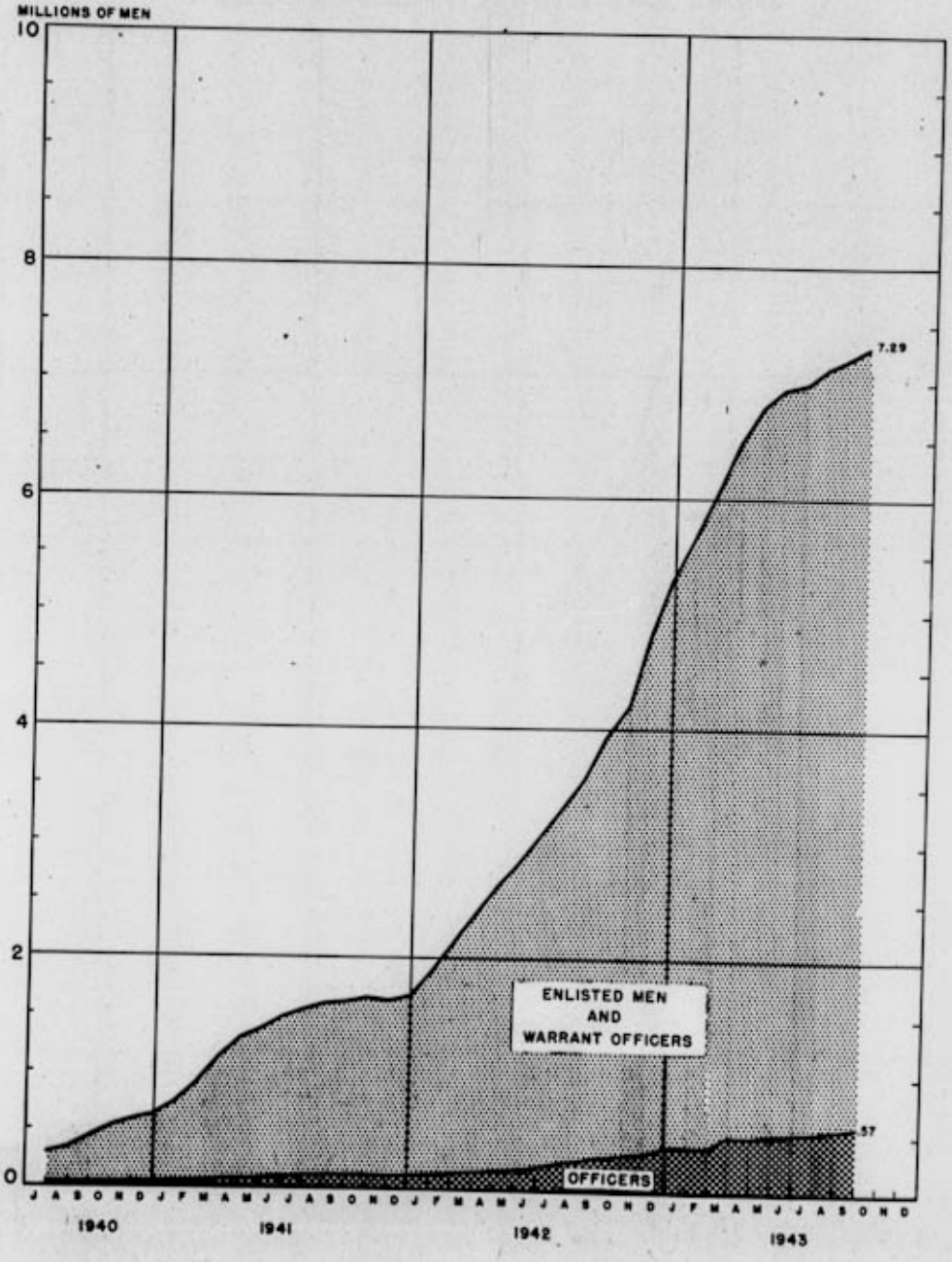


CHART 4

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

OFFICERS, OFFICER CANDIDATES, ENLISTED PERSONNEL, & NURSES

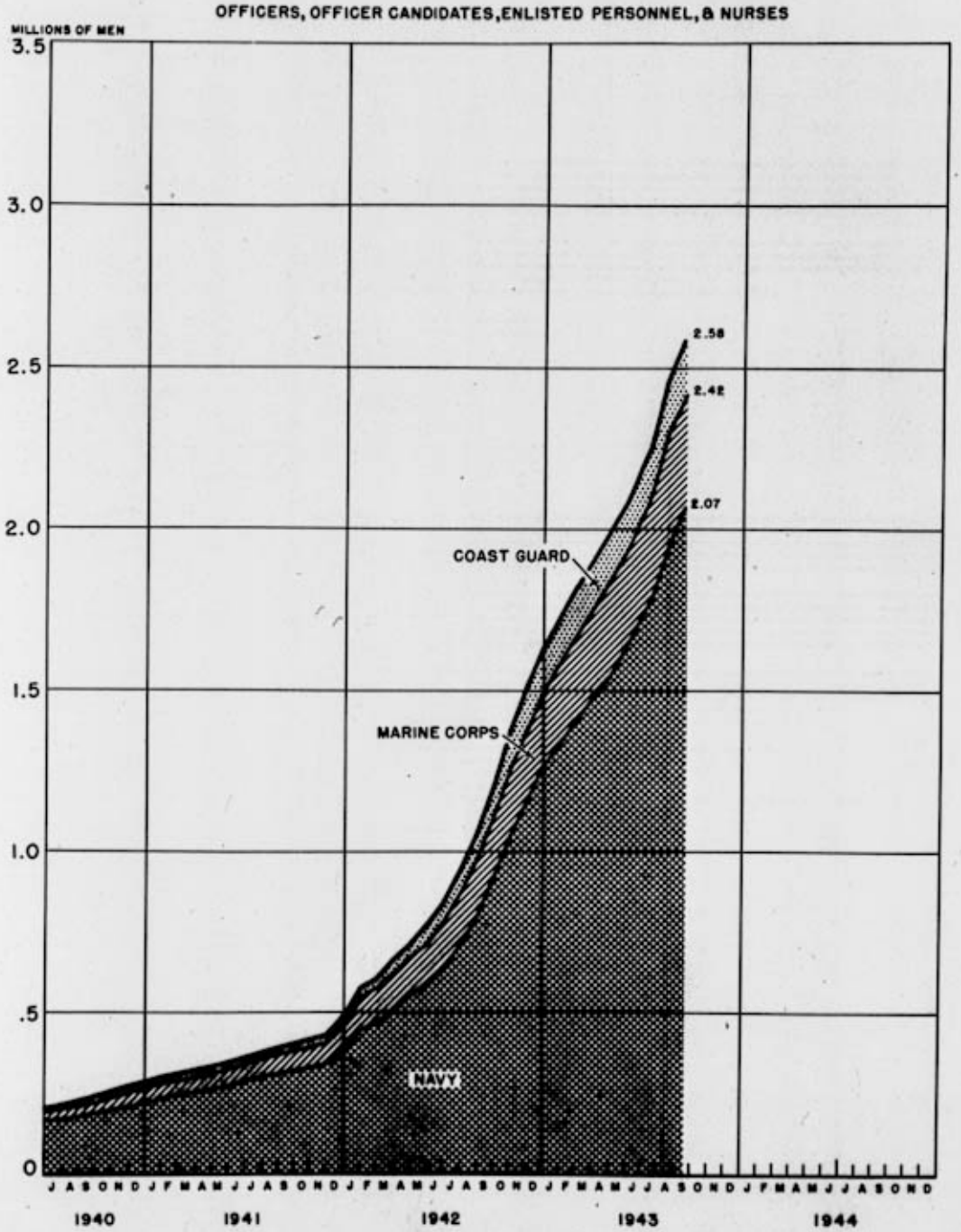


CHART 5

CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS ON BATTLESHIPS AND AIRCRAFT CARRIERS

PROGRESS JULY 1, 1940 TO AUGUST 1, 1943 — PROGRESS TO SEPTEMBER 1, 1943

TYPE AND NAME	Keel Laid	Estimated Completion Date
BATTLESHIPS		
NORTH CAROLINA	10-27-37	7-31-41
WASHINGTON	6-14-38	7-31-41
SOUTH CAROLINA	7-15-38	3-20-42
INDIANA	11-20-39	4-30-42
MASSACHUSETTS	7-20-39	5-15-42
ALABAMA	2- 1-40	8-16-42
IOWA	6-27-40	3-28-43
NEW JERSEY	9-16-40	6-30-43
MISSOURI	1- 6-41	7-24-44
WISCONSIN	1-25-41	6-30-44
ILLINOIS	2- 1-44	7-31-46
KENTUCKY	4-15-44	6-30-46
MONTANA	WORK SUSPENDED	
OHIO	WORK SUSPENDED	
MAINE	WORK SUSPENDED	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	WORK SUSPENDED	
LOUISIANA	WORK SUSPENDED	
AIRCRAFT CARRIERS		
HORNET	9-25-39	10-20-41
ESSEX	4-28-41	12-30-42
YORKTOWN	12- 1-41	4-15-43
LEXINGTON	7-15-41	2-17-43
BONKER HILL	9-15-41	5-24-43
INDEPENDENCE	1-14-43	2-25-43
PRINCETON	6- 2-41	2-25-43
BELLEAU WOOD	8-11-41	3-30-43
COWPENS	11-17-41	5-28-43
MONTEREY	12-29-41	6-17-43
LANGLEY	4-11-42	8-31-43
INTREPID	12- 1-41	8-16-43
COBOT	3-16-42	7-24-43
BATAAN	8-31-42	11-10-43
SAN JACINTO	10-26-42	12-22-43
HORNET	8- 3-42	12- 1-43
FRANKLIN	12- 7-42	3- 1-44
TICONDEROGA	2- 1-43	6- 1-44
RANDOLPH	5-10-43	11-15-44
WASP	3-18-42	11-23-43
HANCOCK	1-26-43	6-15-44
BENNINGTON	12-15-42	9-15-44
BOXER	9-15-43	3- 1-45
BON HOMME RICHARD	2- 1-43	12- 1-44
CROWN POINT	2-21-44	7-14-45
KEARSARGE	3- 1-44	12-31-45
ORISKANY	5- 1-44	3- 1-46
REPRISAL	7- 1-44	5- 1-46
ANTIETAM	3-15-43	2- 1-45
CV 37	9-14-43	12-31-45
SHANGRI-LA	1-15-43	11- 1-44
CV 39	3-15-43	12-31-44
CV 40	3- 1-44	12- 1-45
CV 41	11- 1-43	9-15-45
CV 42	10- 1-43	10- 1-45
CV 43	9- 4-44	7-20-46
CV 45	7- 4-44	2-28-46
CV 46	10-16-44	2- 1-46
CV 47	8-15-44	2- 1-46

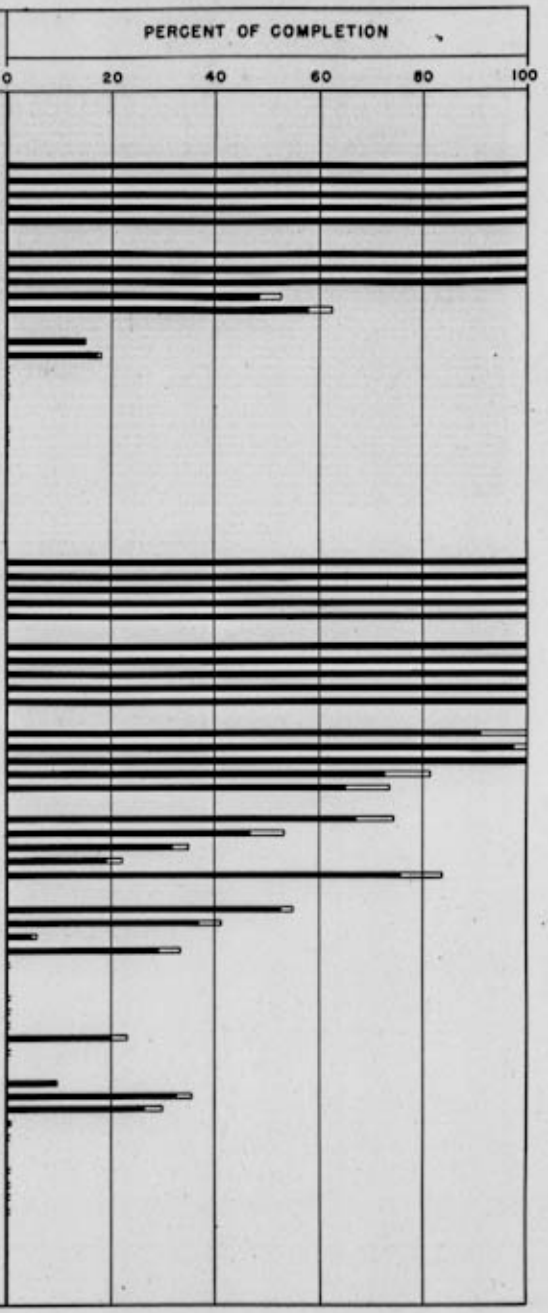


CHART 6

CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS ON AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, ESCORT

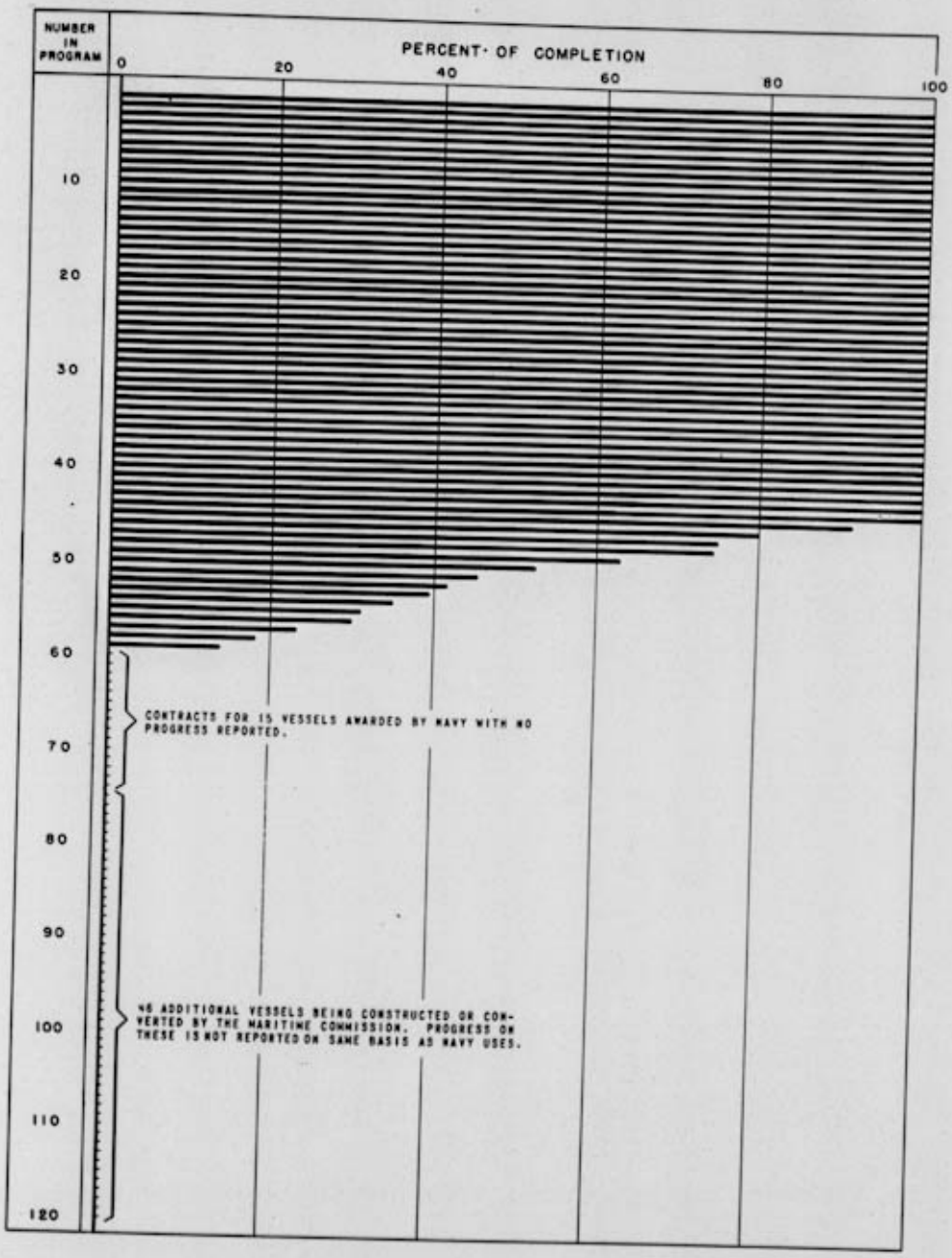


CHART 7

CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS ON LARGE AND HEAVY CRUISERS

PROGRESS JULY 1, 1940 TO AUGUST 1, 1943 — PROGRESS TO SEPTEMBER 1, 1943

TYPE AND NAME	Keel Laid	Estimated Completion Date
LARGE CRUISERS		
ALASKA	12-17-41	4- 1-44
GUAM	2- 2-42	7-15-44
HAWAII	WORK SUSPENDED	
PHILIPPINES	WORK SUSPENDED	
PUERTO RICO	WORK SUSPENDED	
SAMOA	WORK SUSPENDED	
HEAVY CRUISERS		
BALTIMORE	5-26-41	4-15-43
BOSTON	6-30-41	6-30-43
CANBERRA	9- 2-41	10-14-43
QUINCY	10- 9-41	11-30-43
PITTSBURGH	2- 3-43	7-15-44
ST. PAUL	2- 3-43	8-15-44
COLUMBUS	6-28-43	12-15-44
DES MOINES	9- 8-43	2- 1-45
OREGON CITY	1- 5-44	5- 1-45
ALBANY	2-10-44	6-15-45
ROCHESTER	2-20-44	7-15-45
NORTHAMPTON	3-10-44	8- 1-45
CAMBRIDGE	5-15-44	8-15-45
CA127	6-15-44	9- 1-45
KANSAS CITY	6-25-44	10- 1-45
CA129	1-15-45	4-15-46
CA130	2- 1-43	12-15-44
CA131	4-12-43	12-28-44
CA132	6-14-43	2-15-45
CA133	9-13-43	6- 1-45
CA134	6- 1-44	3- 1-46
LOS ANGELES	7-26-43	12-31-44
CHICAGO	7-26-43	2- 1-45
CA137	3-15-44	10-31-45
CA138	3-15-44	3-31-46
CA139	12-15-44	4-10-46
CA140	1-15-45	6-30-46
CA141	2-20-45	7-15-46
CA142	3- 5-45	8- 1-46

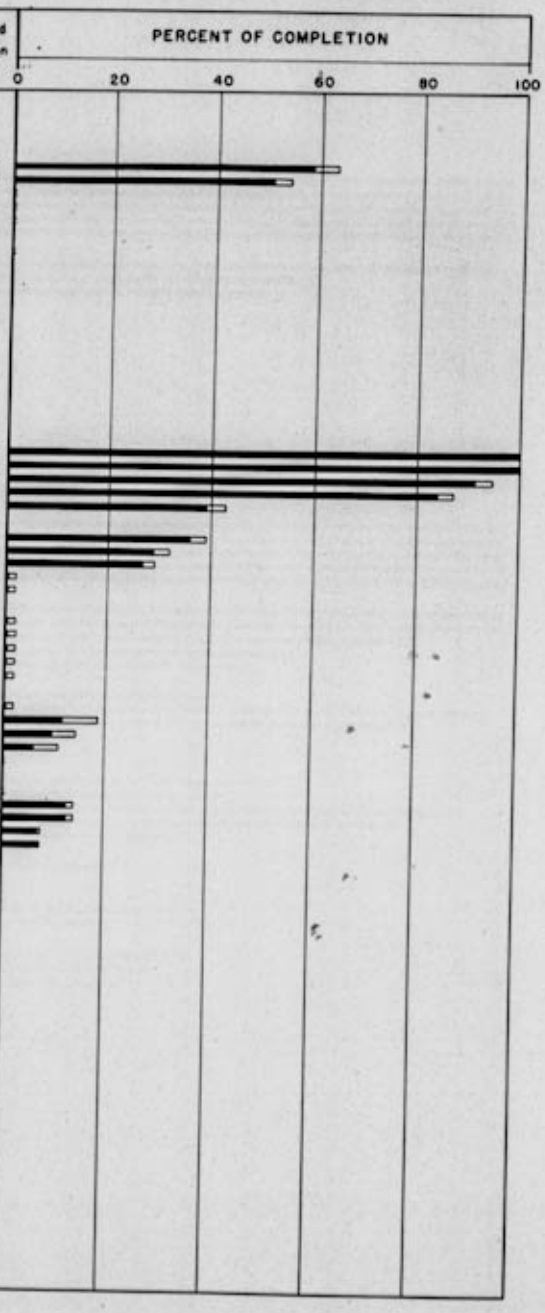


CHART 8

CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS ON LIGHT CRUISERS

PROGRESS JULY 1, 1940 TO AUGUST 1, 1943 — PROGRESS TO SEPTEMBER 1, 1943

TYPE AND NAME	Keel Laid	Estimated Completion Date
LIGHT CRUISERS 6000 TONS		
ATLANTA	4-22-40	12-29-41
JUNEAU	5-27-40	2-11-42
SAN DIEGO	3-27-40	1-10-42
SAN JUAN	5-15-40	2-28-42
OAKLAND	7-15-41	7-17-43
RENO	[illegible]	12-17-43
FLINT	10-23-42	8- 1-44
TUCSON	12-23-42	10- 1-44
JUNEAU	12- 1-43	6- 1-45
SPOKANE	12- 1-43	7- 1-45
FRESNO	2- 1-44	8- 1-45
LIGHT CRUISERS 10,000 TONS		
CLEVELAND	7- 1-40	6-15-42
COLUMBIA	8-19-40	7-15-42
MONTPELIER	12- 2-40	9- 9-42
DENVER	12-26-40	10-15-42
SANTA FE	6- 7-41	11-24-42
BIRMINGHAM	2-17-41	1-29-43
MOBILE	4-18-41	3-24-43
VINCENNES	3- 7-42	12-15-43
PASADENA	2- 6-43	6- 1-44
SPRINGFIELD	2-13-43	8-15-44
TOPEKA	4-21-43	10- 1-44
BILOXI	7- 9-41	8-31-43
HOUSTON	8- 4-41	12-31-43
PROVIDENCE	7-27-43	12- 1-44
MANCHESTER	2- 1-44	6- 1-45
VICKSBURG	10-26-42	5- 1-44
DULUTH	11- 9-42	8- 1-44
MIAMI	8- 2-41	11-29-43
ASTORIA	5- 6-41	2-14-44
OKLAHOMA CITY	12- 8-42	10-15-44
LITTLE ROCK	3- 6-43	12-31-44
GALVESTON	12-22-43	8- 7-45
YOUNGSTOWN	3-15-44	11- 1-45
AMSTERDAM	3- 3-43	10-14-44
PORTSMOUTH	6-28-43	12-30-44
WILKES-BARRE	12-14-42	6-15-44
ATLANTA	1-25-43	8-15-44
DAYTON	3- 8-43	9-15-44
FARGO	8-23-43	3-15-45
HUNTINGTON	10- 4-43	4-15-45
NEWARK	1- 1-44	7- 1-45
NEW HAVEN	2- 1-44	9- 1-45
BUFFALO	3- 1-44	10- 1-45
WILMINGTON	7- 1-44	1- 1-46
CL112	8- 1-44	2- 1-46
CL113	9-15-44	4- 1-46
CL114	11- 1-44	5- 1-46
CL115	11- 8-44	6- 1-46
TALLAHASSEE	11-15-43	5-15-45
CHEYENNE	2-15-44	8-15-45
NORFOLK	4-15-44	10-15-45
CL143	1- 8-45	7- 8-46
CL144	2-15-45	8-15-46
CL145	3- 8-45	9-15-46
CL146	6-15-45	12- 1-46
CL147	7- 8-45	12-30-46
CL148	11-14-44	7- 1-46
CL149	2- 8-45	10- 1-46

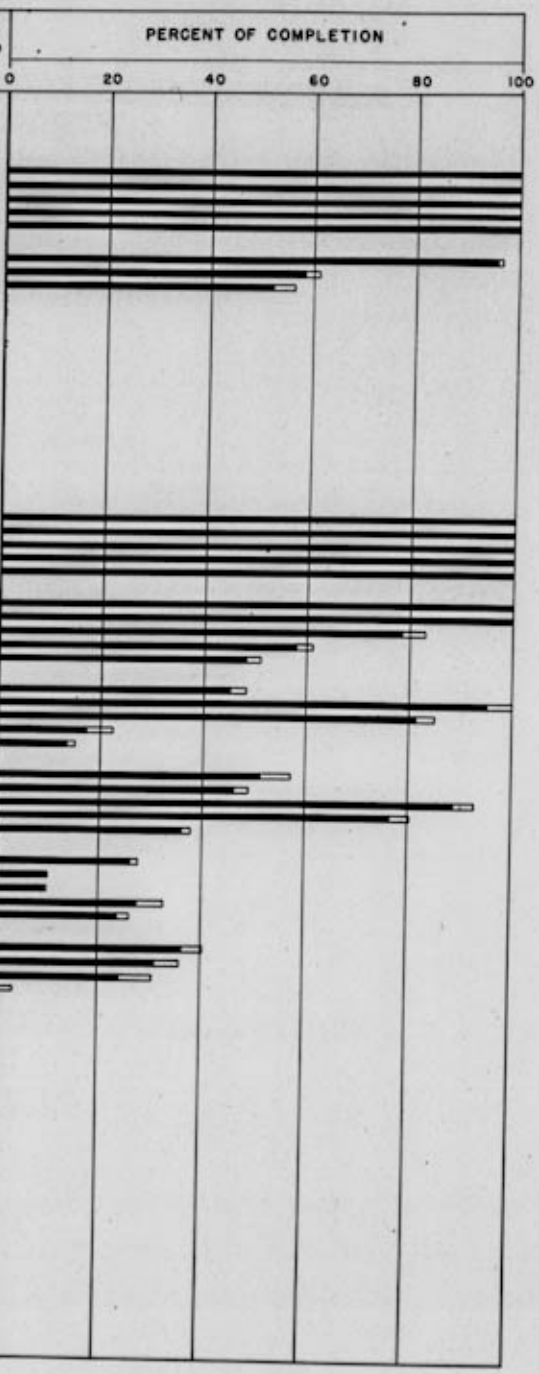
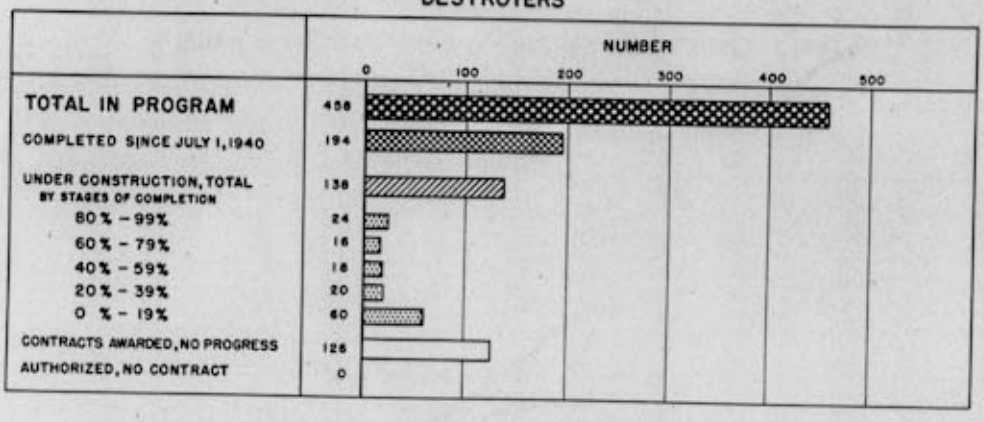


CHART 9

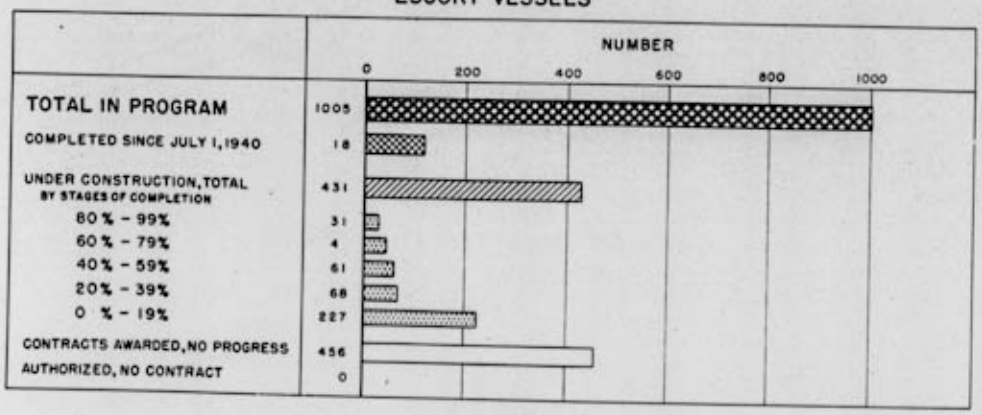
DESTROYERS, ESCORT VESSELS AND SUBMARINES CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

SEPTEMBER 1, 1943

DESTROYERS



ESCORT VESSELS



SUBMARINES

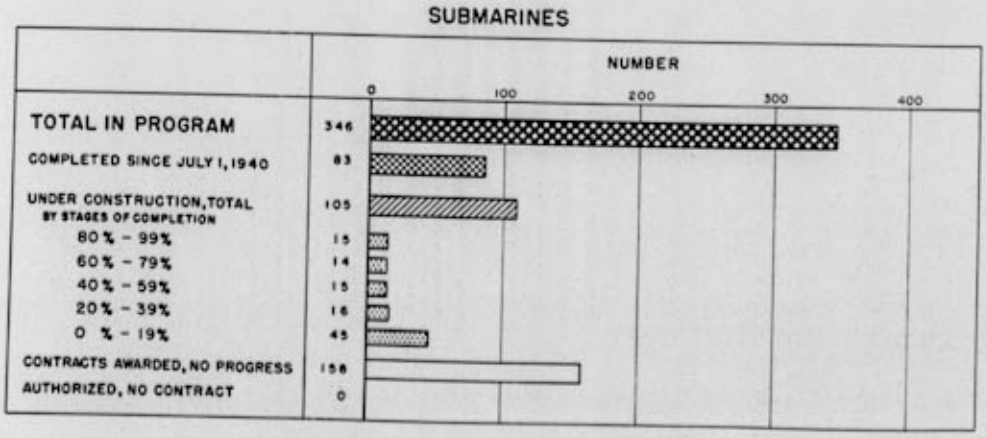
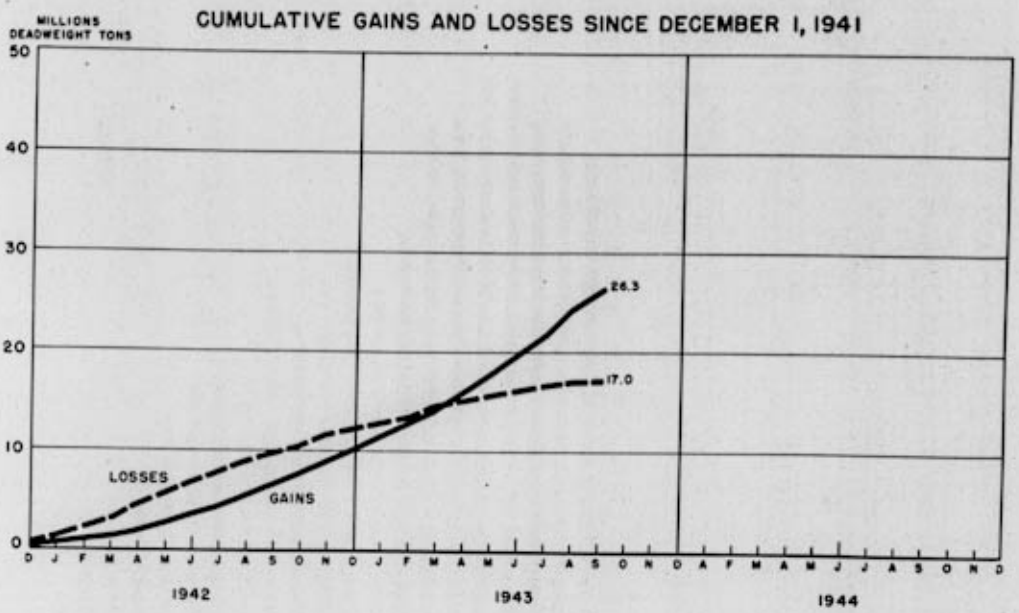
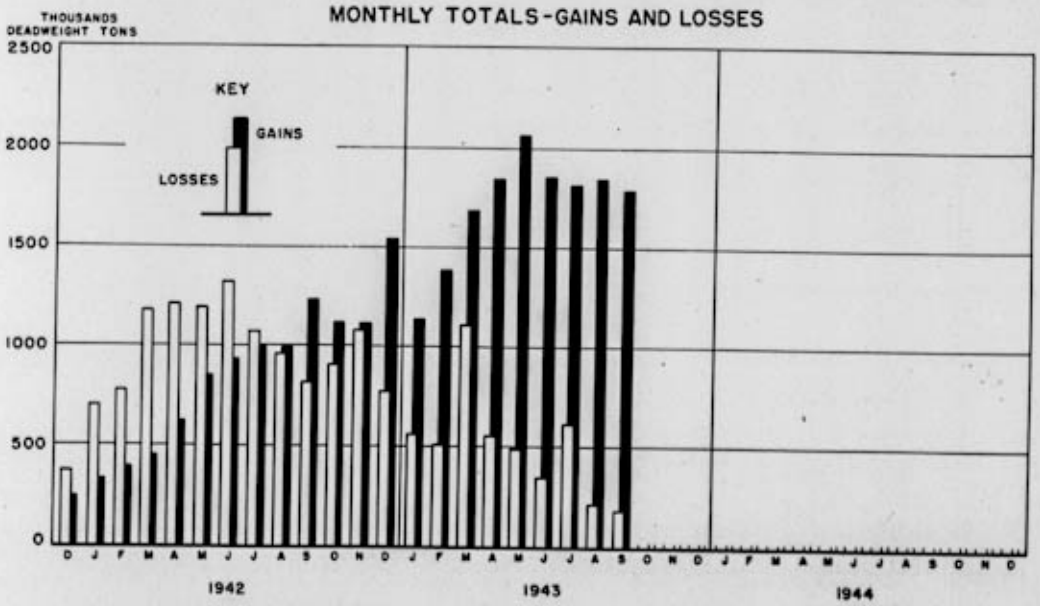


CHART 10

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





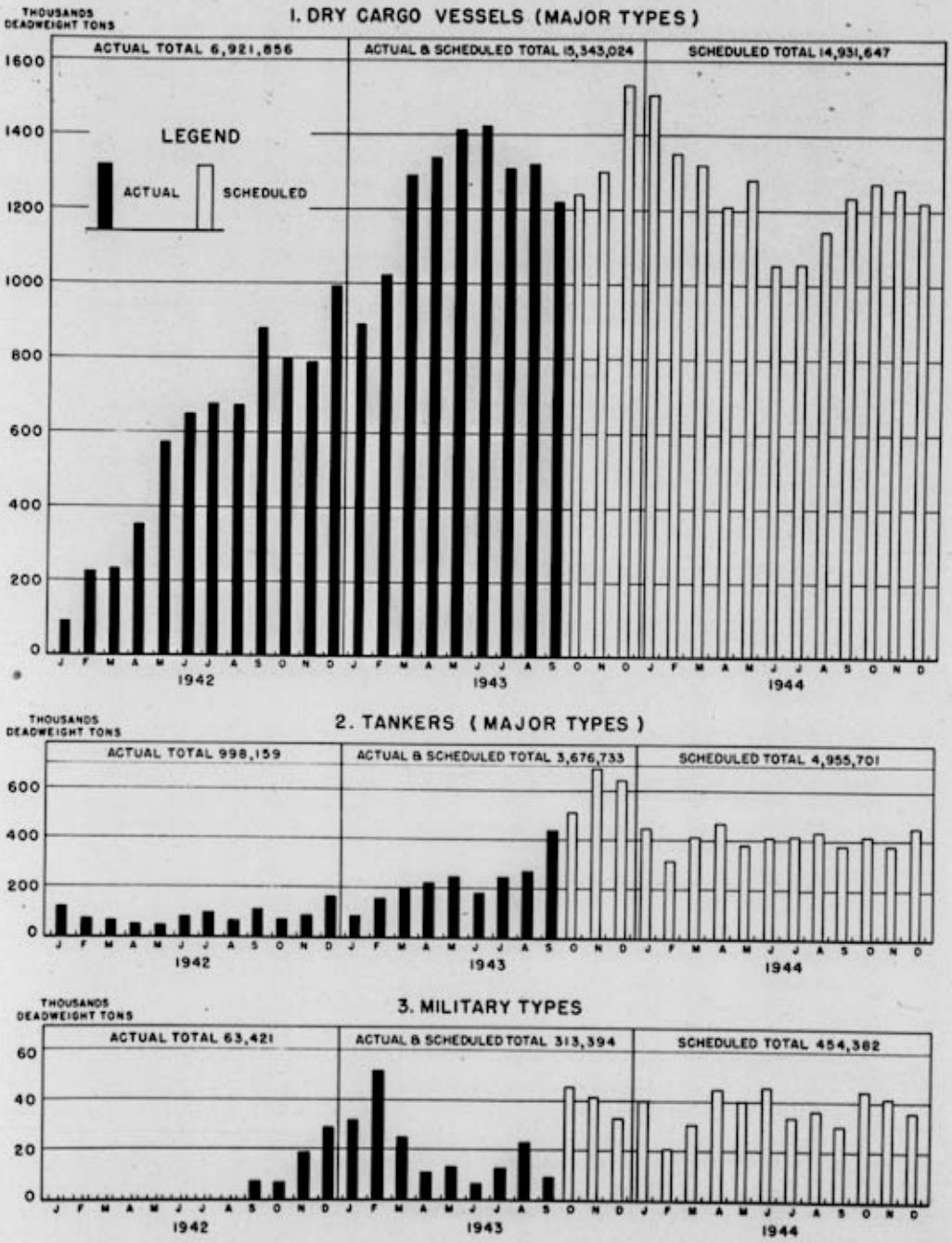
*BEGINNING WITH AUGUST 1943, MERCHANT VESSELS COMMISSIONED FOR MILITARY SERVICE ARE INCLUDED. LOSSES ARE ON A NOTIFICATION BASIS.

SOURCE: WEEKLY REPORT OF THE COMBINED SHIPPING ADJUSTMENT BOARD

CHART II

DELIVERIES OF SHIPS BY U. S. MERCHANT SHIPBUILDERS

U. S. MARITIME COMMISSION – PRIVATE AND BRITISH ACCOUNTS



SOURCE: MARITIME COMMISSION - SCHEDULE AS OF 8-31-43

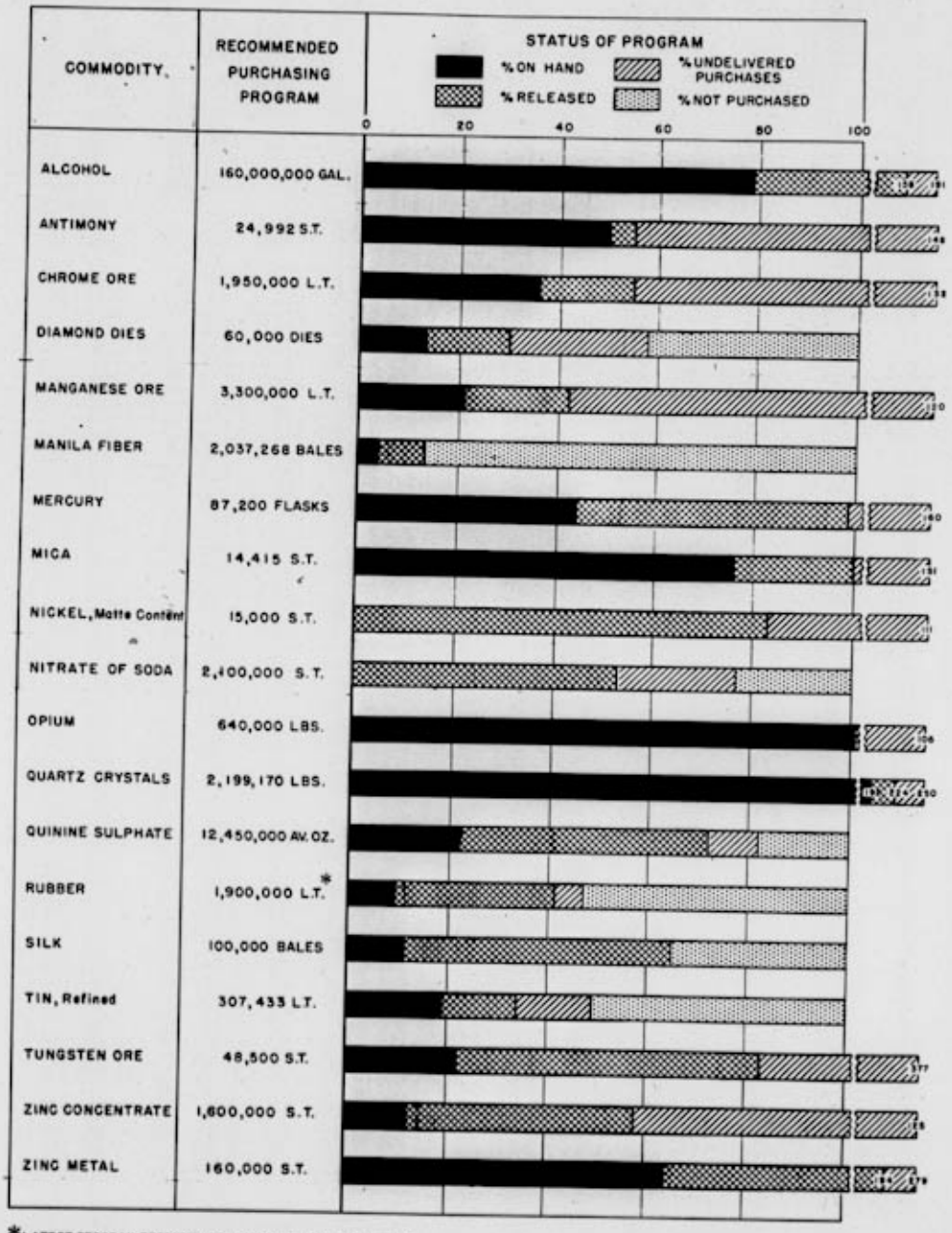
CHART 12

STATUS OF BASIC WAR COMMODITIES PROGRAM

SELECTED CRITICAL AND STRATEGIC MATERIALS

(PERCENTAGES BASED ON QUANTITIES IN RECOMMENDED PURCHASE PROGRAM)

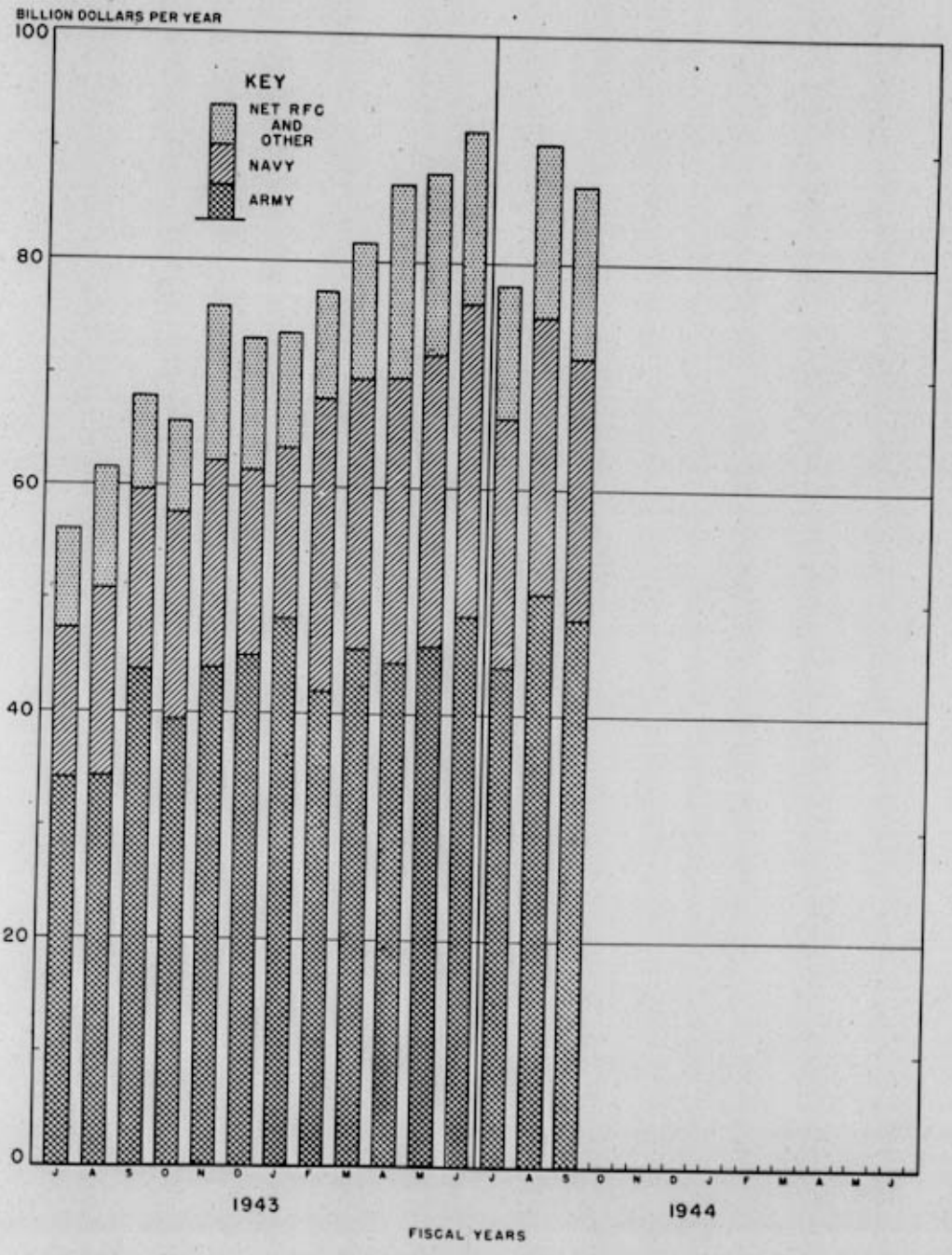
AS OF SEPT. 15, 1943



*LATEST PROGRAM RECOMMENDS PURCHASE OF ALL AVAILABLE

CHART 13

MONTHLY WAR DISBURSEMENTS ON AN ANNUAL BASIS



PRESIDENT'S SECRETARY'S FILE
Subject File
Bureau of the Budget:Progress
Rpts.Natl.Def.:Oct.-Dec.1943
Box 96