

Lend Lease: Jan.-Feb. 1943

(467)

hm

These memos sent out

1/9/43

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PSF

C. F.

January 6, 1943.

Lend Lease

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE: x20

x220

I understand both the Army and Navy are definitely of the opinion that Russian continuance as a major factor in the war is of cardinal importance, and therefore it must be a basic factor in our strategy to provide her with the maximum amount of supplies that can be delivered to her ports. I fully indorse this concept.

The present Second Protocol agreement with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics terminates in large part by the end of this fiscal year. I have therefore taken steps to ascertain Soviet needs for a Third Protocol covering the period July 1, 1943, to June 30, 1944. As soon as these needs have been received, I intend to ask the various interested agencies as to the degree to which they may be met.

In the meantime, I am asking the various interested agencies that in executing the Second Protocol and in planning their overall programs to the end of the fiscal year 1944, the necessity of meeting Soviet needs in accordance with the above strategical viewpoint must be regarded as a matter of paramount importance.

It is planned to make the Third Protocol offering a joint one by the United States and the United Kingdom, to be drawn up by substantially the same procedure and formula as the Second Protocol.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

x4193

x48

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By Deputy Archivist of the U.S.
By W. J. Stewart Date FEB 2 1972

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January 6, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHAIRMAN, WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION: x4772

I understand both the Army and Navy are definitely of the opinion that Russian continuance as a major factor in the war is of cardinal importance, and therefore it must be a basic factor in our strategy to provide her with the maximum amount of supplies that can be delivered to her ports. I fully indorse this concept.

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In the meantime, in executing the Second Protocol and in planning the overall program to the end of the fiscal year 1944, the necessity of meeting Soviet needs in accordance with the above strategical viewpoint must be regarded as a matter of paramount importance.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

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By Deputy Archivist of the U.S.
By W. J. Stewart Date 4/9 2/13/72

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January 6, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHAIRMAN, WAR PRODUCTION BOARD: x4735

I understand both the Army and Navy are definitely of the opinion that Russian continuance as a major factor in the war is of cardinal importance, and therefore it must be a basic factor in our strategy to provide her with the maximum amount of supplies that can be delivered to her ports. I fully indorse this concept.

The present Second Protocol agreement with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics terminates in large part by the end of this fiscal year. I have therefore taken steps to ascertain Soviet needs for a Third Protocol covering the period July 1, 1943, to June 30, 1944. As soon as these needs have been received, I intend to ask the various interested agencies as to the degree to which they may be met.

In the meantime, in executing the Second Protocol and in planning the overall program to the end of the fiscal year 1944, the necessity of meeting Soviet needs in accordance with the above strategical viewpoint must be regarded as a matter of paramount importance.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

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By Deputy Archivist of the U.S.
By W. J. Stewart Date FEB 2 1972

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January 6, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE LEND-LEASE ADMINISTRATOR: x 4559

I understand both the Army and Navy are definitely of the opinion that Russian continuance as a major factor in the war is of cardinal importance, and therefore it must be a basic factor in our strategy to provide her with the maximum amount of supplies that can be delivered to her ports. I fully indorse this concept.

The present Second Protocol agreement with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics terminates in large part by the end of this fiscal year. I have therefore taken steps to ascertain Soviet needs for a Third Protocol covering the period July 1, 1943, to June 30, 1944. As soon as these needs have been received, I intend to ask the various interested agencies as to the degree to which they may be met.

In the meantime, in executing the Second Protocol and in planning the overall program to the end of the fiscal year 1944, the necessity of meeting Soviet needs in accordance with the above strategical viewpoint must be regarded as a matter of paramount importance.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

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By Deputy Archivist of the U.S.
By W. J. Stewart Date _____

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January 6, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PETROLEUM COORDINATOR FOR WAR: x 435

I understand both the Army and Navy are definitely of the opinion that Russian continuance as a major factor in the war is of cardinal importance, and therefore it must be a basic factor in our strategy to provide her with the maximum amount of supplies that can be delivered to her ports. I fully indorse this concept.

The present Second Protocol agreement with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics terminates in large part by the end of this fiscal year. I have therefore taken steps to ascertain Soviet needs for a Third Protocol covering the period July 1, 1943, to June 30, 1944. As soon as these needs have been received, I intend to ask the various interested agencies as to the degree to which they may be met.

In the meantime, in executing the Second Protocol and in planning the overall program to the end of the fiscal year 1944, the necessity of meeting Soviet needs in accordance with the above strategical viewpoint must be regarded as a matter of paramount importance.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

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By Deputy Archivist of the U.S.
By W. J. Stewart Date FEB 2 1972

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January 6, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY: x21

I understand both the Army and Navy are definitely of the opinion that Russian continuance as a major factor in the war is of cardinal importance, and therefore it must be a basic factor in our strategy to provide her with the maximum amount of supplies that can be delivered to her ports. I fully indorse this concept.

The present Second Protocol agreement with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics terminates in large part by the end of this fiscal year. I have therefore taken steps to ascertain Soviet needs for a Third Protocol covering the period July 1, 1943, to June 30, 1944. As soon as these needs have been received, I intend to ask the various interested agencies as to the degree to which they may be met.

In the meantime, in executing the Second Protocol and in planning the overall program to the end of the fiscal year 1944, the necessity of meeting Soviet needs in accordance with the above strategical viewpoint must be regarded as a matter of paramount importance.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

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By Deputy Archivist of the U.S.
By W. J. Stewart Date FEB 2 1972

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January 6, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE: x1

I understand both the Army and Navy are definitely of the opinion that Russian continuance as a major factor in the war is of cardinal importance, and therefore it must be a basic factor in our strategy to provide her with the maximum amount of supplies that can be delivered to her ports. I fully indorse this concept.

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FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

DECLASSIFIED
By Deputy Archivist of the U.S.
By W. J. Stewart Date FEB 2 1972

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January 6, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY: X18

I understand both the Army and Navy are definitely of the opinion that Russian continuance as a major factor in the war is of cardinal importance, and therefore it must be a basic factor in our strategy to provide her with the maximum amount of supplies that can be delivered to her ports. I fully indorse this concept.

The present Second Protocol agreement with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics terminates in large part by the end of this fiscal year. I have therefore taken steps to ascertain Soviet needs for a Third Protocol covering the period July 1, 1943, to June 30, 1944. As soon as these needs have been received, I intend to ask the various interested agencies as to the degree to which they may be met.

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FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

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By Deputy Archivist of the U.S.
By W. J. Stewart Date FEB 2 1972

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

January 6, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF WAR: x2⁵

I understand both the Army and Navy are definitely of the opinion that Russian continuance as a major factor in the war is of cardinal importance, and therefore it must be a basic factor in our strategy to provide her with the maximum amount of supplies that can be delivered to her ports. I fully indorse this concept.

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In the meantime, in executing the Second Protocol and in planning the overall program to the end of the fiscal year 1944, the necessity of meeting Soviet needs in accordance with the above strategical viewpoint must be regarded as a matter of paramount importance.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

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By W. J. Stewart Date FEB

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**THE COMBINED CHIEFS OF STAFF
WASHINGTON**

January 6, 1943

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MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOPKINS: x#117

In accordance with our discussion, there are attached memoranda for signature by the President with particular reference to the formulation of a Third Soviet Protocol and addressed to the following:

Secretary of State
Secretary of War
Secretary of the Navy
Secretary of Agriculture
Secretary of the Treasury
The Petroleum Coordinator for War
The Lend-Lease Administrator
The Chairman, War Production Board
The Chairman, War Shipping Administration

~~Upon signature, please return to this office
for dispatch.~~

x 4774

JHB
J. H. BURNS
Major General, U.S. Army

x 4753

Mr. President - this is A.K..

JHB

Attachments (9)

~~SECRET~~

Executive Office
of the
Chairman

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD

Washington, D.C.

January 13, 1943

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THE WHITE HOUSE

0

My dear Mr. President:

Thank you for your memorandum of January 6 concerning the necessity of meeting Soviet needs in accordance with the strategic viewpoint which you have outlined.

I am advising our top staff regarding your policy, and you may rest assured that we will do everything possible to carry it out effectively.

Respectfully,



Donald M. Nelson

The President

The White House

~~Confidential~~

PSF

C. F.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Lend Lease

January 9, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR

HON. E. R. STETTINIUS, JR

x4559

For your information and
return.

F. D. R.

Enclosures

x25

Let 1/9/43 to the P. from Secy War
submitting December report on the
progress of the War Dept. in meeting
the Second Russian Protocol.

x220
x4193

COPY

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 9, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR
HON. E. R. STETTINIUS JR.

For your information and return.

F.D.R.

Enclosures

General Wilson:

*We are to return
these to Miss Baxter.*

mb

Stelbow

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

3:25 pm

Confidentially to
The President,

Emm

WAR DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

January 9, 1943.

The President,

The White House

Dear Mr. President:

In accordance with your request of October 2, 1942, I am submitting herewith the December report on the progress of the War Department in meeting the Second Russian Protocol.

At the conclusion of the first half of the Protocol period, approximately 60 per cent of the items required under the Protocol have been made available on schedule or ahead of schedule. With few exceptions, materiel has been furnished for export as ships have been available to handle the materiel, even though in some instances availability is behind Protocol schedules.

While factory deliveries of aircraft are ahead of the Protocol with the exception of light bombers, which shortage is due to a change over in the production line and will be made up soon, flight delivery of available planes has been unsatisfactory. Drastic action has been taken in an attempt to remedy this situation. Russian representatives have been brought to continental United States to expedite winterization of planes.

+134
Plans for the development of the Persian Corridor as a supply route to Russia are going forward on schedule. Approximately 40 per cent of the men required to operate the program have already sailed and the remainder are scheduled to sail in the next three months. Export of materiel and supplies required for operations in the Persian Corridor is well under way and is scheduled for substantial completion by March 1, 1943.

The War Department is furnishing substantial quantities of materiel not required under the specific Protocol items. Continued compliance with these spot requests will be affected by their relation to overall demands on available production facilities and strategic decisions involving operations in all theaters of war.

Statistical data concerning the status of the military items on the Protocol and detailed information on the various projects in the Persian area is set out on the attached tabulations.

Faithfully yours,

Henry L. Stimson

SECRETARY OF WAR

4 Incls.

Tab A thru D
(dup.).

[REDACTED]

SUMMARY OF TABULATION "A"

The attached tabulation indicates that through November Ground Protocol items were being furnished to the U.S.S.R. by the War Department as follows:

45 per cent ahead of schedule

15 per cent on schedule

40 per cent behind schedule

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DCB Dir. 5200.9 (9/2)

Date- JAN 31 1972

Signature- *RAH*

[REDACTED]

January 5, 1943

1.

WAR DEPARTMENT

STATUS OF GROUND MILITARY ITEMS ON THE SECOND RUSSIAN PROTOCOL

<u>Protocol Number (1)</u>	<u>Item Description (2)</u>	<u>Quantities on Second Protocol for July-December (3)</u>	<u>Quantities Assigned July-December (a) (4)</u>	<u>Quantities Made Available July-December (b) (5)</u>	<u>Status as of December 31, 1942 (c) (6)</u>	<u>Remarks (7)</u>
GROUP I. ARMAMENT AND MILITARY EQUIPMENT.						
2.	Tanks					Munitions Assignments Committee (Ground) has established priority of delivery on completed tanks adjusted to availability of shipping space as reported by U.S.S.R. representatives. Tanks not yet made available are on hand, but their release is held up until minor shortages of equipment are made up to enable tanks to go forward fully equipped.
	Light	1,572	1,772	574	998 short	
	Medium	1,428	957	484	944 short	
3.	Anti-Aircraft Guns, 90mm, complete w/auxiliary equipment.	72	72	64	8 short	
4.	Anti-Aircraft Guns, 37mm	1,020	920	680	340 short	Shortages due to U.S.S.R. refusing to accept guns without directors. Directors or acceptable sights now in production and shortage will be made up.
<u>LEGEND:</u>						
(a) Includes material assigned, but not exported to apply on First Protocol.						
(b) Includes material assigned and made available, but not exported to apply on First Protocol.						
(c) Column 5 as compared with Column 3.						
(d) As available from production.						

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 DDB DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/86)

Protocol Number (1)	Item Description (2)	Quantities on Second Protocol for July-December (3)	Quantities Assigned July-December (a) (4)	Quantities Made Available July-December (b) (5)	Status as of December 31, 1942 (6)	Remarks (7)
5.	Anti-Tank Guns 57mm	600	1,100	650	50 over	
7&8.	Sub-machine Gun Cal. .45	120,000	132,262	93,341	26,659 short	Production substantially behind estimates due to change in model.
9.	Scout cars M3A1 w/armament	3,000	2,164	1,361*	1,636	*Does not include 719 available but with minor equipment shortages.
	Truck 1/4 ton 4 x 4	9,000	11,290	11,290	2,290 over	
10.	Trucks (cargo)	60,000	49,940	45,099	14,901 short	
11.	Telephones, Field	72,000	(d)	55,664	16,336 short	Shortage will be made up in 1943.
12.	Wire, Field Telephone (miles, single strand)	149,127	234,646	181,768	32,641 over	
13.	Toluol (lbs.)	24,000,000	32,169,589	32,270,399	8,270,399 over	
	T.N.T. (lbs.)	24,000,000	42,689,375	38,000,000	14,000,000 over	
14.	Powder, nitroglycerin etc. (short tons)	Available Quantities	16,752	16,758	-	
17.	Motorcycles	4,500	6,500	5,500	1,000 over	
18.	Prime Movers for Artillery (Tractors)	1,200	1,433	1,332	132 over	
20.	Radio Sets (various types)	8,350	6,944	5,173	3,177 short	

Protocol Number (1)	Item Description (2)	Quantities on Second Protocol for July-December (3)	Quantities Assigned July-December (a) (4)	Quantities Made Available July-December (b) (5)	Status as of December 31, 1942 (c) (6)	Remarks (7)
23.	Radio Tubes	2,000,000 over 12 month period on schedule to be arranged.	(d)	138,710	-	U.S.S.R. has requested metal tubes. U.S. manufacturing facilities inadequate for this type. If U.S.S.R. will accept glass tubes, no difficulty anticipated in meeting Protocol requirements. Awaiting advice as to acceptability of substitute.
24.	Generators, Gas Driven (Battery Chargers)	10,000 over 12 month period	(d)	9,250	-	
27.	Radio Direction Finders (various types)	100	0	0	100 short	
28.	Measuring and Test Equipment	\$1,000,000 worth over 12 month period on schedule to be arranged.	(d)	\$29,387	-	Requirements will be taken care of if filed within reasonable time before expiration of Protocol.
30.	Dry Cells for Field Telephones	1,500,000 over 12 month period on schedule to be arranged.	(d)	0	-	Total quantity will be made available when requisitions are filed.

Protocol Number (1)	Item Description (2)	Quantities on Second Protocol for July-December (3)	Quantities Assigned July-December (a) (4)	Quantities Made Available July-December (b) (5)	Status as of December 31, 1942 (c) (6)	Remarks (7)
31.	Dry Cells for Radio Equipment	400,000 over 12 month period on schedule to be arranged.	(d)	5,000	-	Total quantity will be made available when requisitions are filed.
32.	Radio Components, Parts and Accessories	\$500,000 worth over 12 month period on schedule to be arranged.	(d)	\$121,199.83	-	Total quantity will be made available when requisitions are filed.
34.	Field Repair Shops (134 trucks in each Unit)	30	20	0*	30 short	*Approximately half of the assigned units are available and are in process of being boxed for export.

NOTE 1:

The Second Russian Protocol provides that "Ammunition for all weapons will be supplied in the same proportion as for United States troops and, if practicable, in an amount equal to the accuracy life of weapons".

Pursuant to this commitment, large quantities of finished ammunition have been assigned and made available to U.S.S.R. (Figures on assignments and availability are under audit and are not available). The following amounts have been shipped as of November 30, 1942:

AMMUNITION (rds.)

30 Cal. AP	87,560,820
30 Cal. Tracer	34,277,020
30 Cal. Links	14,698,900
30 Cal. Ball	149,783,180

AMMUNITION (rds.) Cont'd.

45 Cal. Ball	63,598,000
50 Cal. AP	38,173,343
50 Cal. Tracer	6,221,500
50 Cal. Links	51,481,956
50 Cal. Ball	270,000
30 Cal. Incend.	5,266,055
50 Cal. Incend.	4,055,502
.303 Flame Tracer	2,054,031
20 MM AP	51,600
20 MM HE	894,083
20 MM Tracer	240,300
37 MM AP	1,485,790
37 MM HE	6,403,910
75 MM AP	333,262
75 MM HE	367,452
81 MM HE	141,233
90 MM HE	39,101

GROUP II. VARIOUS MATERIAL, MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT.

NOTE:

By conference report on the Second Russian Protocol approved by the representatives of the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the commitment under the Second Russian Protocol in respect to certain chemicals was revised by providing that an additional 60,000 short tons would be made available on U.S.S.R. requisitions depending "upon the supply situation prevailing at the time particular requests are made." The chemicals embraced in this group include Items 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 60, and 61 listed in Group II of the Second Russian Protocol, all of which chemicals are procured by the War Department. No detail is shown in this report as to status of these additional requisitions.

Protocol Number (1)	Item Description (2)	Quantities on Second Protocol for July-December (3)	Quantities Assigned July-December (a) (4)	Quantities Made Available July-December (b) (5)	Status as of December 31, 1942 (c) (6)	Remarks (7)
14.	Armor Plate (tons)	6,000	749*	749*	5,251 short	*Includes 125 tons submitted to U.S.S.R. and not yet accepted. U.S.S.R. representatives request no further Armor Plate be furnished until they give further instructions. Reason given by U.S.S.R.-lack of shipping space.
36.	Phenol (lbs.)	12,000,000	(d)	13,549,867	1,549,867 over	
39.	Sodium Bromide (lbs.)	1,800,000	(d)	1,981,660	181,660 over	
40.	Phosphorus (lbs.)	2,400,000	(d)	2,921,321	521,321 over	
41.	Dibutyl Phthalate (lbs.)	3,600,000	6,030,174	6,039,055	2,430,174 over	
42.	Dimethylaniline (lbs.)	3,000,000	4,131,000	4,211,000	1,211,000 over	
43.	Diphenylamine (lbs.)	1,800,000	2,297,010	2,015,360	215,360 over	
44.	Colloxyline (lbs.)	4,800,000	(d)	5,481,575	681,575 over	
45.	Methanol (lbs.)	12,000,000	(d)	11,302,976	697,024 short	
48.	Ammonium Chloride (lbs.)	9,600,000	(d)	6,406,400	1,606,400 over	
50.	Potassium Nitrate (lbs.)	3,600,000	(d)	6,625,350	3,025,350 over	
51.	Ammonium Sulpho Cyanate (lbs.)	3,000	(d)	4,275	1,275 over	
52.	Ethyl Centralite (lbs.)	600,000	600,000	572,805	27,195 short	

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Protocol Number (1)	Item Description (2)	Quantities on Second Protocol for July-December (3)	Quantities Assigned July-December (a) (4)	Quantities Made Available July-December (b) (5)	Status as of December 31, 1942 (c) (6)	Remarks (7)
53.	Resorcinol (lbs.)	120,000	(d)	140,000	20,000 over	
54.	Barium Peroxide (lbs.)	300,000	(d)	300,250	250 over	
55.	Strontium Oxalate (lbs.)	96,000	(d)	95,950	50 short	
56.	Rhodamine (lbs.)	6,000	(d)	4,000	2,000 short	
58.	Cerium Metal (lbs.)	18,000	(d)	24,000	6,000 over	
60.	Potassium Sulphate (lbs.)	1,800,000	(d)	1,716,375	83,625 short	
71.	Leather (short tons)	5,601	5,627	3,574	2,027 short	
72.	Army shoes (prs.)	1,200,000	1,600,000	1,404,224	202,008 over	
73.	Army cloth (yds.)	9,000,000	9,149,914	8,024,897	975,103 short	
75.	Webbing, Tubular (yds.)	18,000,000	19,732,000	14,758,497	3,241,503 short	
	GROUP V. MEDICAL SUPPLIES	\$6,000,000	\$5,200,578	\$5,200,578	\$799,422 short	

Additional Material not listed on original Second Russian Protocol in detail.

<u>Items</u>	<u>Shipped as of Nov. 30, 1942</u>
Rocket Launchers	1,000
Welding Trucks	17
Heavy Wrecking Trucks	5
Pneumatic Floats	955
Tank 37mm Guns	39
AC 20mm Guns	118

B

SUMMARY OF TABULATION "B"

This tab indicates the amounts of certain Protocol items which had been made available but were not shipped by the U.S.S.R. for forty-five days or longer. The list includes appreciable quantities of Tractors, Ammunition, Chemicals, Signal Equipment, Cloth and Webbing.

Franklin
DECLAS

[REDACTED]

SECOND RUSSIAN PROTOCOL MATERIALS AVAILABLE
BUT NOT FLOATED WITHIN 45 DAYS

Status as of December 20, 1942

<u>ORDNANCE</u>		<u>SIGNAL</u>		<u>QUARTERMASTER</u>	
Tank, Medium M4A2	20	Wire, telephone	7,010	Cloth, overcoating (yds.)	1,610,397
Car, Scout, M3A1	444	Radio Set, SCR-284	300	Webbing (yds.)	1,929,958
Tractor, Heavy	88	Radio Set #19	750	Suiting (yds.)	55,358
Tractor, Medium	425	Remote Control Unit	10		
Shot and Shells (rds)	1,551,678	Radio Tubes	18,887		
Diphenylamine (lbs.)	99,000	Resistors	635		
Dynamite Powder (lbs.)	827,200	Condensers	17,410		
Di-butyl Phthalate (lbs.)	186,847	Dummy Antenna	15		
Ammonium Nitrate (lbs.)	1,000,000	Potentiometers	24		
Glycerine (lbs.)	182,306	Variacs	74		
		Telephones, EE-8-A	3,000		
		Power Units	180		
		Modulation Monitors	5		
		Batteries	50		
		Switches	75,000		

[REDACTED]

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██████████

SECOND RUSSIAN PROTOCOL MATERIALS AVAILABLE
BUT NOT FLOATED WITHIN 45 DAYS

Status as of December 20, 1942

CHEMICAL

Ammonium Chloride (lbs)	2,502,500
Phenol (lbs)	4,803,165
Potassium Nitrate (lbs)	3,650,300
Potassium Sulphate (lbs)	240,000
Sodium Bromide (lbs)	280,000
Thorium (T. Nitrate) (lbs)	20,100
Dimethylaniline (lbs)	13,600
Ethylene Glycol (lbs)	1,807,770
Barium Peroxide (lbs)	50,050

SUMMARY OF TABULATION "C"

The attached tabulation indicates that factory deliveries of aircraft on the Second Protocol are ahead of schedule, except as to Light Bombers. In addition, planes have been made available to repay those taken over from the U.S.S.R. by the United States in United Kingdom. A further quantity is being made available in this country to apply against the United Kingdom's Protocol commitment.

This tabulation also shows the routes over which deliveries of planes to the U.S.S.R. are scheduled.

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DOD DIR. 2500.9 (8/27/88)

██████████

STATUS OF AIRCRAFT ON SECOND RUSSIAN PROTOCOL

Type (1)	Number on Protocol July-December (2)	Delivered from Factory through December on Protocol Account (3)	Additional Deliveries from Factory through December (4)	Total Deliveries from Factory through December (5)	Routes over which U.S. Protocol Planes are Scheduled for Delivery (Per Month)	
					Flight Delivery	
					Via Alaska (6)	Via Africa (7)
Medium Bombers	72	83	0	83	12	
Light Bombers	600	590	0	590	50	50
Fighters	600	649	429 (a)	1,078	80	
AT-6C's	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>30</u>		
TOTAL	1,272	1,322	459	1,781 (b)		

(a) Made up as follows:

To repay U.S.S.R. for the 179 P-39's taken over by U. S. in U. K. 179

To apply on U.K. Protocol Account 250

(b) Of this total, 803 have been received in the Persian Corridor by ship and 711 assembled and delivered to U.S.S.R. (See Tab D).

██████████

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DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

SUMMARY OF TABULATION "D"

This tab presents the details of the projects to augment the flow of supplies through the Persian area.

<u>Projects</u>	<u>Status of Completion</u>	<u>Number Received</u>	<u>Number Delivered to The Russians</u>
Expansion of port facilities	94%		
Road Construction	1st Section 69% 2nd Section 48%		
Truck Assembly		13,139	11,055
Airplane Assembly		803	711
Barge Assembly	158 barges assembled		

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Date-

STATUS OF PROJECTS IN PERSIAN AREA AS OF DECEMBER 28, 1942

(Figures incomplete due to Cable #1097 being badly garbled in transmission)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Employees of Army and Civilian Contractors</u>	<u>Native Laborers</u>	<u>Russians</u>	<u>Status of Completion</u>	<u>Number Received To Date</u>	<u>Number Delivered to Russians to Date</u>
Khorramshahr Port facilities under the District Engineer	60	460		94%		
Andimeshk-Ahwaz-Khorramshahr- Tanuma Road project under the District Engineer	618	2,460 exclusive of 1,000 natives employed by subcontractors.		1st Section 69% 2nd Section 48%		
Andimeshk Truck Assembly Plant	25	695			10,085	8,026
Bushire Truck Assembly Plant					3,054	3,029
Abadan Airplane Assembly Plant					A-20 & Bos. - 650 B-25 - 102* P-40 - 39 P-39 - 12 *1 Cannabalized	A-20 - 577 B-25 - 100 P-40 - 32 P-39 - 2
Kuwait Barge Assembly				158 barges assembled 23 barges under con- struction		

Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

C. F.
Lend Lease

January 9, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR

HON. E. R. STETTINIUS, JR

x4559

For your information and
return.

F. D. R.

Enclosures

Let to the P. 1/9/43 from Harold L.
Ickes, Petroleum Administrator for War
enclosing fourth progress report on
subject of Supplies for the U. S. S. R.

x4435

x220

x4193

x56

MUNITIONS ASSIGNMENTS BOARD

To ~~MRS. DAGGETT~~: *Miss Backeller*

AM RETURNING HERewith ORIGINAL
REPORTS FOR:

WAR
NAVY
INTERIOR (OPC)

ALSO EXTRA COPY OF LEND-LEASE
REPORT FORWARDED FOR MR. HOPKINS.

COPIES OF ABOVE HAVE BEEN MADE
AND FURNISHED MR. HAZARD. *6/2/41*

WE HAVE NOT RECEIVED ANY MORE
JANUARY REPORTS TO DATE.

AS FOR DECEMBER REPORTS, WE FIND
THAT TREASURY REPORT, AS WELL AS WAR SHIPPING
ARE MISSING ALSO.

hd

(Date)

BRIG. GEN. S. P. SPALDING.

MISS BACHELDER

IF YOU HAVE TREASURY AND WAR SHIPPING
REPORTS FOR DECEMBER, MAY WE BORROW THEM,
PLEASE?

AND AS YOU KNOW, WE STILL NEED OTHERS
FOR JANUARY. THANKS.

R. D.

COPY

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 9, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR
HON. E. R. STETTINIUS JR

For your information and return.

F.D.R.

Enclosures

General Wesson:

*We are to return these
to Miss Baxter.*

mb

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR

WASHINGTON

JAN -9 1943

My dear Mr. President:

I am pleased to enclose our fourth progress report to you on the subject of Supplies For The U. S. S. R.

Sincerely yours,

Harold G. Peters

Petroleum Administrator for War.

The President,

The White House.

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR

WASHINGTON

SUPPLIES FOR THE U.S.S.R.

REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT

JAN -9 1943

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Although we had received provisional notice from the Soviet Commission of its desire to have three cargoes of aviation gasoline and blending agent shipped during November, actually this requirement did not materialize. No requisitions were placed, and in consequence we were not called upon to furnish any of the materials in that month.

We were requested to furnish two cargoes each of blending agent and of 100 octane gasoline in December. The Munitions Assignments Board approved the release of the material, with shipment divided equally between the East Coast and the West Coast, one cargo of each product destined to the Far Eastern area and one of each to the Northern ports.

These will be the first tankers to carry petroleum products from this country to North Russia since the establishment of the embargo on this route last spring. Through an exchange arrangement the British actually will furnish the 100 octane cargo for North Russia, which we will replace. The British will also furnish tanker transportation for the gasoline while the United States will provide the tanker for the blending agent.

Some time ago the Soviet Commission placed a request for January shipment from the West Coast of one cargo each of blending agent and of 100 octane gasoline. A cargo of 100 octane has been approved by the Munitions Assignment Board for January shipment in a U. S. tanker which will be turned over to Soviet registry. However, according to notification given to the Commission by the Protocol Committee, it appears that no further quantities of either material will be available for January shipment. The letter of notification expresses the hope that it will be possible to make available monthly, beginning with February, one cargo of blending agent and one of 100 octane. This contrasts with the Commission's recent indication that one cargo of blending agent and two cargoes of 100 octane would be required monthly.

Three cargoes of 95 and 100 octane gasoline are being shipped on to North Russia from the United Kingdom out of the quantities diverted because of convoy difficulties while en route to Russia early last year.

According to the best information we have been able to obtain, the total Russian ocean tanker fleet consists of six ships, excluding one or two small vessels, but including the two tankers turned over to them by the U. S. In January, as

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

Interior Dept Itc, 11-3-72

mentioned above, an additional United States tanker will be turned over to Soviet registry. Out of the total of seven, two are being repaired in North Russia and are not now available for service, and two are understood to be required for vegetable oils. This leaves only three ships regularly available for petroleum transportation. It is not known at this time what additional tankers we may be asked to provide for specific cargoes.

The following tabulation summarizes the petroleum product shipments that have been made to the U. S. S. R. during the period June 22, 1941 (the date of the German invasion of Russia) to December 31, 1942:

Aviation Gasoline and Blending Agents	1,902,920 Bbls.
Motor Gasoline	708,807 "
Miscellaneous Naphtha and Kerosene	18,240 "
Gas Oil	132,574 "
Fuel Oil	27,831 "
Lubricating Oil	131,945 "
Grease	5,366 "
Tetraethyl Lead	12,819 "
Lubricating Oil Additives	14,357 "
Total	2,954,859 Bbls.
Ceresine	623 Tons
Paraffin Wax	122 Tons

Because of delay in the arrival of the tankers from Russia, the cargo of blending agent and the cargo of 100 octane aviation gasoline scheduled for December shipment from the West Coast will not load until January. The December cargo of blending agent from the East Coast actually did not sail until January 2. None of these three cargoes, totaling about 222,000 barrels, is included in the above tabulation.

PETROLEUM REFINING PLANTS

Although some complications have developed, generally satisfactory progress is being made in the preparation of the refining plants which this country will furnish to the Russians. One problem at present receiving attention is that the quality of material specified by the Soviet Purchasing Commission for these plants is in many cases higher than United States wartime standards. For example, they may specify steel with a considerably higher alloy content than is used in this country under wartime restrictions. The Russians maintain that under the Protocol they are allotted certain quantities of scarce materials, and they feel that they should be entitled to draw against these Protocol quantities for the fabrication of the refining equipment to be furnished to them. They fear that, if this is not allowed, they will be faced with the necessity for early replacement of parts. We are now working on this problem and hope to have it settled in the near future.

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MAR 21 1973

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

PRODUCTION, DRILLING, AND OIL FIELD EQUIPMENT AND
SPARE PARTS FOR EXISTING REFINERIES.

As indicated in last month's report, a considerable number of requisitions placed by the Russians for oil field and refinery equipment never came to the attention of this Office in the course of being processed. We are still engaged in the difficult work of locating all such requisitions that may not yet have been completed, and are taking steps to expedite delivery whenever delays or insufficient priority ratings are discovered.

RECOMMENDATIONS

We have no new recommendations to make at this time, but would only reiterate our previous suggestions.

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

PSF

C. J.
Lend Lease

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 9, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE CHIEFS OF STAFF x5014

FOR RECOMMENDATION

F. D. R.

Memo 1/8/43 to the President from
E. R. Stettinius, Jr., Office of
Lend-Lease Admin. re Soviet Supply
Programs re directive 10/2/42
sending brief statement of major
current factors in the Soviet
supply situation.

x4559

x220

x4193

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

~~SECRET~~

January 13, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR

Miss Tully:

A copy of the attached paper has been made by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and original is returned for President's files.

Recommendation will be made to the President after consideration by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.



W. L. Freseman,
Commander, U. S. Navy, *
Aide.

DECLASSIFIED
By Deputy Archivist of the U.S.
By W. J. Stewart Date FEB 2 1972

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A 2711

**THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON**

January 9, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE CHIEFS OF STAFF

FOR RECOMMENDATION

F. D. R.

~~SECRET~~

A 2712

OFFICE OF LEND-LEASE ADMINISTRATION
FIVE-FIFTEEN 22d STREET NW.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

E. R. Stettinius, Jr.
Administrator

January 8, 1943

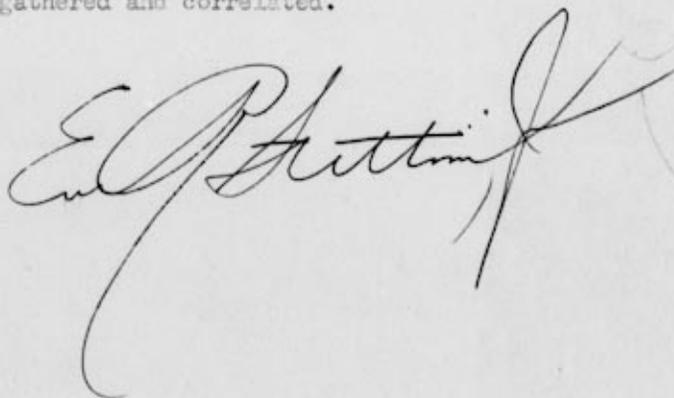
MEMORANDUM

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-78
By J. Schenck Data FEB 2 1972

TO: The President
FROM: E. R. Stettinius, Jr.
SUBJECT: Soviet Supply Programs

In accordance with your directive to me dated October 2, 1942, I have prepared a brief statement of the major current factors in the Soviet supply situation. I have also added my recommendations.

The regular monthly statistical report on the entire program will follow in due course as soon as the information has been gathered and correlated.



~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-75THE SOVIET SUPPLY PROGRAM By J. Schenck Data ~~SECRET~~

2 1972

I. The Status of the ProgramShipping:

Convoys were resumed over the northern route during December. Vessels included in the convoy had all been at sea for some time. Loading of vessels for the northern route was reinstated in December to make vessels available for the January convoy. Loading of additional vessels is planned for January to permit them to sail from the United States in time to join the February convoy.

West Coast clearances were less than expected, due in considerable measure to continuation of the long standing difficulty of the Soviet Government in placing vessels on berth in accordance with announced schedules. Nine United States vessels were transferred to Soviet registry during December. More will berth in early January, and five additional vessels are expected to berth for transfer to Soviet registry in late January or early February, bringing the total transfers under the Lend-Lease Act to thirty-five.

Persian Gulf conditions have been crowded, necessitating diversion of nine vessels with bottom cargoes of steel totaling some 19,000 tons to Karachi. Soviet protests at the diversions have been vigorous. Explanation has been made of the necessity for diversion because of crowding of clearance facilities in Persian Gulf ports resulting in delays of vessels by as much as two months and failure to have available sufficient clearance facilities to despatch cargoes of higher priority which reach port subsequently to vessels carrying steel stocks. Sailings to the Persian Gulf ports during December were two-thirds of the number planned. The slippage was due to unforeseen contingencies.

Total clearances for December have been estimated at 245,000 gross tons of cargo, of which 122,000 gross tons cleared the West Coast. Shipments of food in December were the largest yet made, reaching slightly over 100,000 tons. Anticipated clearances for January range up to some 500,000 tons, due to increased movement on the northern route and through the West Coast.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-78
22 in Database Data, FEB 2 1978

- 2 -

Airplanes:

Flight delivery of airplanes was markedly delayed during December. Against a record of one hundred and sixty planes flight-delivered in October and sixty-seven in November, December clearances for United States account from Miami and Fairbanks were only twenty-five. Reduction in flight deliveries over the Alaskan-Siberian route was occasioned largely because of extensive winterization requirements not anticipated by the Air Forces. These requirements are now appreciated, and extreme pressure has been exerted to speed winterization. Meanwhile, January fighter planes are being crated for ocean shipment so as to continue the flow of deliveries. The South Atlantic route is still running slowly, due to the necessity for certain modifications in engines of light bombers which are the only planes scheduled for the route.

Spare Parts and Accessories:

Since the arrival in the Soviet Union of a group of United States Army Ordnance experts, information concerning shortages of essential equipment for American tanks has increased. Indications are that the Ordnance experts wish to set up a special repair center for American tanks and require equipment to do so. Unfortunate failures with electric starters and track connectors have given rise to requests for replacements by special airplane. Shortages in available planes have so far prevented satisfaction of this desire, but some essential parts have been forwarded by air express over the regular ferry routes.

Available Stocks:

Accumulation of stocks awaiting shipment now approximates 1,000,000 tons. Over half of this is composed of carbon steels, while considerable tonnage has accumulated in chemicals and certain textiles.

To avoid waste, production of carbon steel has been slowed or stopped in most categories. Alloy steel production continues at full speed. Consideration of a stock pile of steels not to exceed 300,000 tons is contemplated. Surplus stocks would be borrowed for other users. Soviet refusal to consent to such borrowings at the present time prevents action, but studies are being made to clarify all facts. Accumulated chemicals and textiles may be repossessed by the War Department in accordance with the operation of the established 45-day rule.

~~SECRET~~

II. RecommendationsShipping:

With the reopening of the northern route, the opportunity arises for reinstating delivery at Protocol rates. Since deliveries under the Protocol have only approximated 55% to date, it is recommended that as many vessels be allocated to the route as can be handled.

Spare Parts and Accessories:

Maintenance of equipment which has already reached the Soviet Union is of utmost importance. It is recommended that measures be taken to despatch special airplanes with maintenance and repair equipment. It may even be desirable to allocate a limited number of transport planes to Soviet service in view of increasing requirements for technical information, blue prints, replacement parts, and maintenance equipment.

Available Stocks:

To avoid waste of critical items, it is recommended that the present policy of slowing or stopping production in items of greatest accumulation be continued, and that borrowings from extreme accumulations be authorized when urgent needs of others become known and prompt replacement can be assured.

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Order 13526
FEB 2 1977
By: H. Belarmino Tada

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PSF

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

C. F.
Lend Lease

January 9, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR

HON. E. R. STETTINIUS, JR.

x4559

For your information
and return.

F. D. R

Enclosure

Let to the P. 1/9/43 from Secy Navy ^{*x18*}
enclosing report as of Jan. 1, 1943
re progress made by Navy Dept. in supply-
ing material to the Soviet Govt. under
the Second Protocol covering July 1, 1942
to June 30, 1943.

x220
x4193

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
WASHINGTON

85963

(SC)111-7/EF61
Serial 03723
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

JAN 9 1943

Dear Mr. President:

In accordance with your memorandum of October 2, 1942, there is enclosed herewith a report as of January 1, 1943 showing the progress made by the Navy Department in supplying material to the Soviet Government under the Second Protocol covering the period July 1, 1942 to June 30, 1943.

Respectfully submitted,

Frank Knox

The President
The White House

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DND DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/68)

Date- JAN 25 1972

Signature- *[Signature]*

STATUS OF DELIVERY OF MATERIALS REQUISITIONED BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT
OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE 2d PROTOCOL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

	: Amount Requested :	Delivered Prior To : : July 1, 1942 :	Delivered : : Bet. July 1, 1942 & : : Dec. 31, 1942 :	Deliveries : : Scheduled for Jan. 1943 :	Deliveries : : Scheduled for Feb. 1943 :	Deliveries : : Scheduled for March 1943 :	Balance : : To Be Delivered :	Scheduled Time of : : Deliveries of : : Balance :
MINE SWEEPERS	: 10 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	10 :	April 1943 - July 1943
MOTOR TORPEDO BOATS WATER & OIL COOLERS	: 810 ea. :	0 :	260 ea. :	66 ea. :	182 ea. :	75 ea. :	227 ea. :	April 1943 - May 1943
MARINE DIESEL ENGINES & SPARES (1100 to 1600 HP)	: 146 :	0 :	14 :	12 :	13 :	15 :	92 :	April 1943 - Aug. 1943
MARINE DIESEL ENGINES & SPARES (75 to 170 HP)	: 437 :	0 :	43 :	0 :	62 :	107 :	225 :	April 1943 - June 1943
MARINE DIESEL GENERATORS	: 574 :	2 :	111 :	16 :	7 :	55 :	383 :	April 1943 - Jan. 1944
TURBO-GENERATORS	: 14 :	0 :	4 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	10 :	April 1943 - June 1943
MARINE GASOLINE ENGINES & SPARES (50 to 1200 HP)	: 2472 :	260 :	310 :	174 :	225 :	106 :	1397 :	April 1943 - Sept. 1943
MARINE DIESEL ENGINES (ALL OTHERS)	: 379 :	0 :	18 :	14 :	30 :	30 :	287 :	April 1943 - Sept. 1943
MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT FOR TUGS	: 3 sets :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	3 sets :	April 1943 - June 1943
STORAGE BATTERIES FOR SUBMARINES	: 15 sets :	0 :	9 1/2 sets :	3 1/2 sets :	2 sets :			
RADIO RECEIVERS	: 97 :	0 :	55 :	0 :	8 :	4 :	30 :	April 1943 - May 1943
SHIP & SHORE RADIO STATIONS	: 26 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	26 :	May 1943 - July 1944
RADIO DIRECTION FINDERS & SPARES	: 4 equps. :	0 :	4 equps. :	0 :	4 sp. equip. & batteries :			
WOODEN SUBCHASERS (RPC 1-50)	: 50 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	4 :	46 :	April 1943 - July 1943
WOODEN MOTOR BOATS (RPT 1-30)	: 30 :	0 :	6 :	6 :	0 :	0 :	18 :	Sept. 1943 - Nov. 1943
MARINE PUMPS AND SPARES	: 336 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	336 :	April 1943 - Sept. 1943
ELECTRIC MOTORS & SPARES	: 1214 :	0 :	0 :	43 :	0 :	0 :	1171 :	April 1943 - July 1943
ELECTRIC VENTILATING SETS	: 649 :	0 :	0 :	89 :	34 :	4 :	522 :	April 1943 - June 1943
SCHIPPS ENGINES	: 66 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	10 :	56 :	April 1943 - July 1943
HIGH PRESSURE AIR COMPRESSORS	: 3 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	3 :	April 1943
AIR TANKS	: 30 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	30 :	April 1943
SOUND MEASURING & TESTING EQUIP.	: 5 :	0 :	0 :	5 :				
ELECTRIC STEERING GEAR & CONTROLS	: 14 ea. :	0 :	0 :	2 gears :	7 gears :	5 gears :	14 controls :	July 1943 - Aug. 1943
FATHOMETERS & EQUIPMENT	: 4 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	4 :		
ROTARY & CHANGEOVER SWITCHES	: 4400 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	Partial :		April 1943 - June 1943
POTASSIUM TETRAOXIDE	: 560,000# :	0 :	149,592# :	80,000# :	60,000# :	60,000# :	210,408# :	April 1943 - June 1943
LINOLEUM	: 20,000 mtrs. :	0 :						
			: 20,000 mtrs. :					

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

**STATUS OF DELIVERY OF MATERIALS REQUISITIONED BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT
OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE 2d PROTOCOL**

	: Amount : Requested :	: Delivered: : Prior to : July 1, : 1942 :	: Delivered : Bet. July 1 : 1942 and : Dec. 31, 1942 :	: Deliveries: : Scheduled : for Jan. : 1943 :	: Deliveries: : Scheduled : for Feb. : 1943 :	: Deliveries: : Scheduled : for March : 1943 :	: Balance : To Be : Delivered :	: Scheduled Time of : Deliveries of : Balance
ELECTRICAL SPARE PARTS FOR								
DIESEL ENGINES	: 253 :	: 2% :	: 48% :	: 25% :	: 25% :	: :	: :	: :
TURBO VENTILATORS FOR ENGINE ROOM	: 32 :	: 0 :	: 0 :	: 0 :	: 0 :	: 0 :	: 32 :	: May 1943 - June 1943
EXHAUST MUFFLERS FOR 900 HP Eng.	: 2 sets :	: 0 :	: 2 sets :	: 0 :	: 0 :	: 0 :	: 300 :	: April 1943 - June 1943
CHAIN HOISTS	: 309 :	: 1 :	: 8 :	: 0 :	: 0 :	: 0 :	: 4 :	: April 1943 - Aug. 1943
WINDLASSES WITH MOTORS	: 4 :	: 0 :	: 0 :	: 0 :	: 0 :	: 0 :	: :	: :
WEATHERPROOF SIRENS	: 2 :	: 0 :	: 2 :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :
RADIO TRANSMITTERS	: 9 :	: 0 :	: 4 :	: 4 :	: 1 :	: :	: :	: :
VOLTMETERS, AMMETERS, CIRCUIT BREAKERS, SWITCHES	: 16 volt- : mtrs.; 20 :	: 0 :	: 16 voltmtrs.;	: 4 circ. brs.;	: 4 circ. brs. :	: :	: :	: :
	: ammeters;	: :	: 20 ammeters;	: 132 swtchs. :	: :	: :	: :	: :
	: 8 circ. :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :
	: breakers;	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :
	: 132 swit. :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :
AUX. EQUIPMENT FOR SHIPS	: 10 sets :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: Not Scheduled
VERTICAL STEAM BOILER	: 1 :	: 0 :	: 1 :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :
WATER-TIGHT JUNCTION BOXES	: 240 :	: 0 :	: 0 :	: 0 :	: 0 :	: 0 :	: 240 :	: April 1943 - May 1943
DESK CLOCKS	: 4 :	: 0 :	: 4 :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :
CHRONOMETERS	: 12 :	: 0 :	: 12 :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :
DEPTH SOUNDERS	: 3 :	: 0 :	: 0 :	: 3 :	: :	: :	: :	: :
PNEUMATIC HAMMERS	: 200 :	: 0 :	: 0 :	: 200 :	: :	: :	: :	: :
MARINE STEAM DYNAMO	: 1 :	: 0 :	: 1 :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :
SCHICK STADIMETERS	: 150 :	: 0 :	: 0 :	: 0 :	: 0 :	: 0 :	: 150 :	: April 1943 - May 1943
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS (SHORT TONS)	: 324,014 :	: 49,650 :	: 61,586 :	: 47,671 :	: 40,048 :	: 37,564 :	: 87,495 :	: 1943
20 mm A.A. Guns, Complete	: 500 :	: 0 :	: 200 :	: 50 :	: 50 :	: 50 :	: 150 :	: 50 Per Month
Rds. 20 mm A.A. Ammunition	: 3,000,000 :	: 0 :	: 400,000 :	: 100,000 :	: 100,000 :	: 100,000 :	: 2,300,000 :	: 100,000 Per Month

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5200.9 (9/27/81)

JAN 25 1992

Signature

FVAD

PSE

OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

WASHINGTON

January 11, 1943



W. F.
Lend Lease

Mr. William Hassett
White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hassett:

I enclose copy of the letter from the President to Mr. Stettinius authorizing the extension of Lend-Lease aid to Liberia about which I telephoned you Saturday afternoon. You will note that this letter is dated March 10, 1942. No announcement was made at that time of the extension of Lend-Lease aid to Liberia at the request of the Liberian Government. Since the occupation of French Africa this situation has changed and the Office of Lend-Lease Administration has been informed that Liberia is now anxious to have the announcement made.

x4559

x476

For your own information in handling the story, no Lend-Lease aid has actually been provided to Liberia up to the present.

Sincerely yours,

Wilder Foote x
News Bureau
Office of War Information

Enclosure

x5015
x4193
x340



C
O
P
Y

THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington

March 10, 1942

My dear Mr. Stettinius:

For purposes of implementing the authority conferred upon you as Lend-Lease Administrator by Executive Order No. 8926, dated October 28, 1941, and in order to enable you to arrange for Lend-Lease aid to the Government of Liberia, I hereby find that the defense of Liberia is vital to the defense of the United States.

Very truly yours,

s/ Franklin D. Roosevelt

E. R. Stettinius, Jr., Esq.,

Lend-Lease Administrator

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 14, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR

GENERAL BURNS

For your information and
return, as the President has not
seen.

Grace G. Tully
GRACE G. TULLY
Private Secretary

Enclosures

GAB



THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON
JAN 11 1943

My dear Mr. President:

There is attached a report of Lend Lease purchases made by the Treasury Procurement Division for the Soviet Government indicating the availability of cargo for January.

Tonnage at the end of January will be 611,635, an increase of 98,549 tons over December. Apparently this increase is again attributable to the lack of ships as this is the fourth consecutive month showing increased accumulations of materials in this country.

Yours sincerely,

The President

The White House



TREASURY DEPARTMENT - U. S. S. R.

MATERIALS AVAILABLE FROM STORAGE AND PRODUCTION DURING JANUARY 1943

COMMODITY	PRIORITY CARGOES SPECIFIED FOR JAN. 1943	A V A I L A B L E			BALANCE
		STORAGE	IN TRANSIT TO STORAGE	PRODUCTION	
STEEL BARS, SHEETS, STRIP, PLATES, SHAPES, ETC.	NONE	132,846	23,599	34,261	190,706
TOOL AND DIE STEEL	"	582	365	2,849	3,796
RAILROAD RAILS, WHEEL SETS AND ACCESSORIES	"	78,600	5,754	2,281	86,635
CABLE (OTHER THAN COPPER)	"	-	-	1,793	1,793
WIRE PRODUCTS	"	47,359	12,239	21,526	81,124
PIPE AND TUBING	"	107,188	5,039	23,451	135,678
TIN PLATE	"	17,300	3,150	472	20,922
COPPER AND COPPER PRODUCTS	"	23,504	17,297	5,970	46,771
ZINC	"	-	-	3,500	3,500
ALUMINUM AND ITS PRODUCTS	"	100	25	38	163
NICKEL AND ITS PRODUCTS	"	51	1	350	402
FERRO ALLOYS	"	1,040	880	426	2,346
MOLYBDENUM	"	-	-	350	350
CHEMICALS	"	1,225	365	396	1,986
MERCURY	"	-	150	-	150
INDUSTRIAL AND CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY, MATERIAL, ACCESSORIES AND PARTS	"	10,100	7,326	7,204	24,630
AUTOMOTIVE EQUIPMENT AND PARTS	"	41	50	309	400
TIRES AND TUBES	"	405	83	389	877
FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT	"	70	-	-	70
GRAPHITE - METAL ELECTRODES	"	2,100	650	520	3,270
CLOTHING AND TEXTILES	"	140	105	-	245
RUBBER PRODUCTS	"	46	270	248	564
HAND AND MACHINE TOOLS	"	172	219	956	1,347
BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS	"	44	27	582	653
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS	"	1,170	113	451	1,734
MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	"	1	18	-	19
HARDWARE	"	320	73	-	393
MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	"	443	666	2	1,111
		<u>424,847</u>	<u>78,464</u>	<u>108,324</u>	<u>611,635</u>

PSF

file → ~~SECRET~~

LEND-LEASE ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

E. R. STETTINIUS, JR.
ADMINISTRATOR

January 23, 1943

E. R. Stettinius, Jr.
Lend Lease

MEMORANDUM

To: The President
From: E. R. Stettinius, Jr.
Subject: Status of Soviet Aid Program

I am transmitting herewith the secret report on the status of the Soviet Aid Program, as of December 31, 1942.

Principal developments during December are summarized on the first page for your convenience.

Attachment

E. R. Stettinius, Jr.
x4559

x 220
x 4193

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By J. Schauble Date **FEB** 2 1972

STATUS OF THE SOVIET AID PROGRAM
AS OF DEC. 31, 1942



DECLASSIFIED

State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

By J. Schauble Date

FEB

2 1972

Office of Lend-Lease Administration
Washington, D. C.

STATUS OF THE SOVIET AID PROGRAM DEVELOPMENTS DURING DECEMBER, 1942

Clearances of cargo from U.S. ports to the U.S.S.R. in December continued behind anticipated shipping rates for the Second Protocol. Cargo shipped during December amounted to 243,000 gross long tons - a deficiency for the month of 92,000 gross long tons and a deficiency to date of 927,000 gross long tons. Clearances during January are expected to exceed greatly those of December.

The first successful convoy run over the reopened North Russian Route brought the monthly total of arrivals of vessels from U.S. ports by all routes to 51.

Flight deliveries of aircraft during the month amounted to 25. The low rate of deliveries continues to be due in considerable measure to winterization requirements for planes destined for the Alaskan Route and to modification requirements for the South Atlantic Route.

As indicated in the report of developments during November, shipping schedules continue to include large quantities of food, which are being given priority over other items previously planned for shipment. Due to the resulting reduction in the possibility of shipping other items below the rates originally offered, these rates are no longer shown as commitments in the tables of this report. They are listed merely as offerings as a guide to maximum production requirements.

To bring production into close relation with revised shipping priorities, orders have been issued to curtail production of certain carbon steels which are now found to be excessively stocked. Changes in shipping priorities have also resulted in reduction in shipments of combat items, notably tanks.

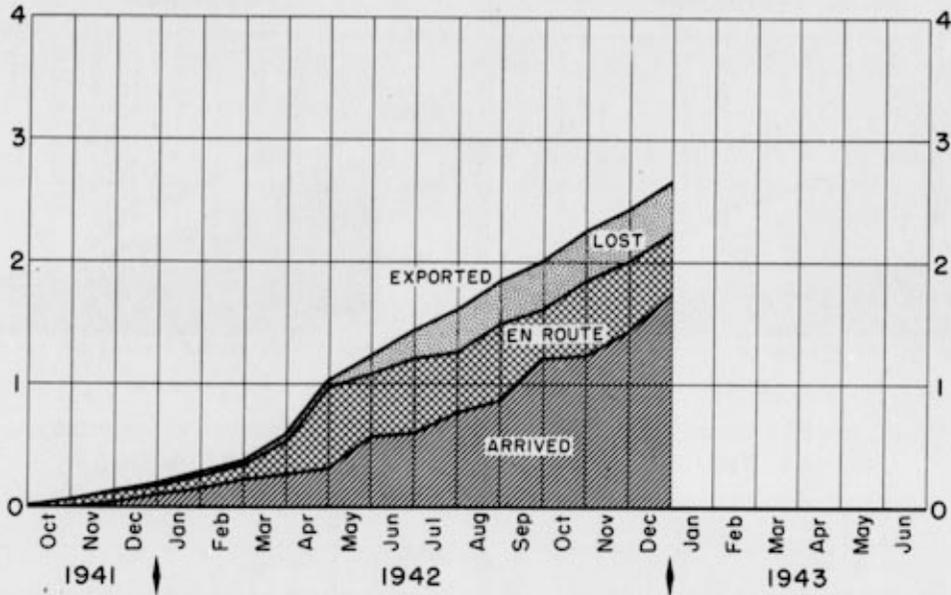
Performance of the Second Protocol is measured by total tonnage shipped rather than quantities offered.

Office of Lend-Lease Administration
January 22, 1943

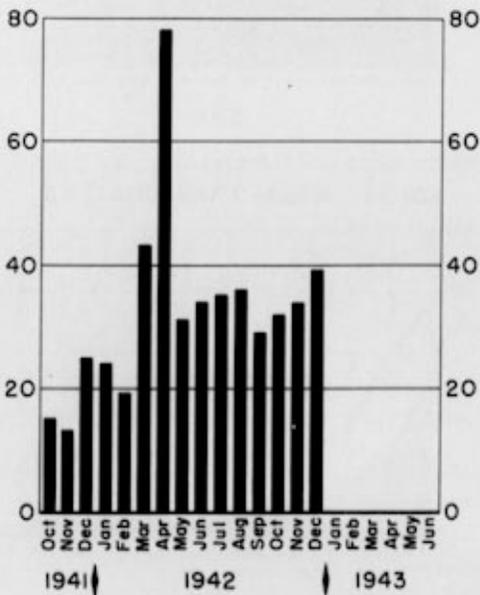
SHIPMENTS TO U.S.S.R.

SHIPMENTS, ARRIVALS AND LOSSES

CUMULATIVE IN MILLIONS OF GROSS LONG TONS

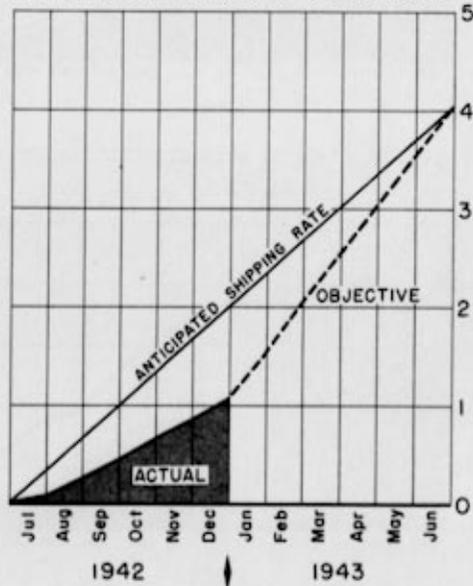


NUMBER OF SHIPS SAILING EACH MONTH



SECOND PROTOCOL CLEARANCES FROM U.S. PORTS

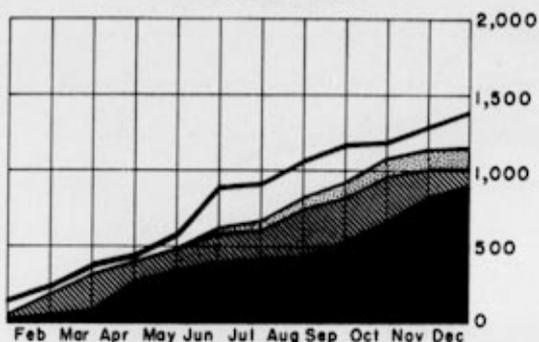
CUMULATIVE IN MILLIONS OF GROSS LONG TONS



EXPORTS AND AVAILABILITY OF MATERIALS FOR U.S.S.R. CUMULATIVE SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1941

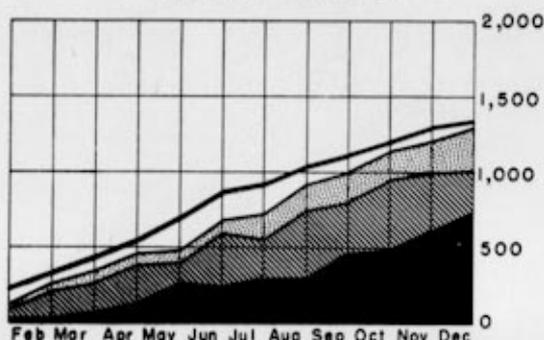
Exported
Lost En Route
Arrived
Quantity made available at U.S. centers of production

BOMBERS



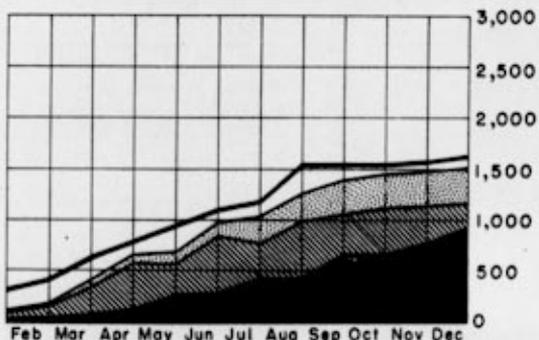
1942

PURSUIT PLANES



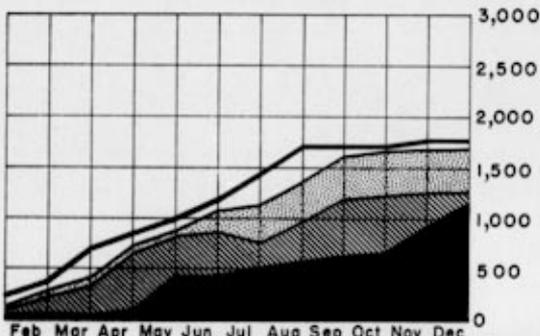
1942

MEDIUM TANKS



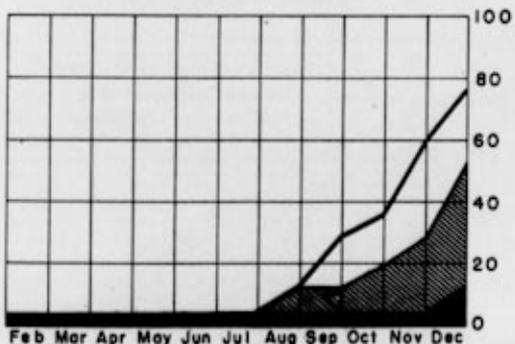
1942

LIGHT TANKS



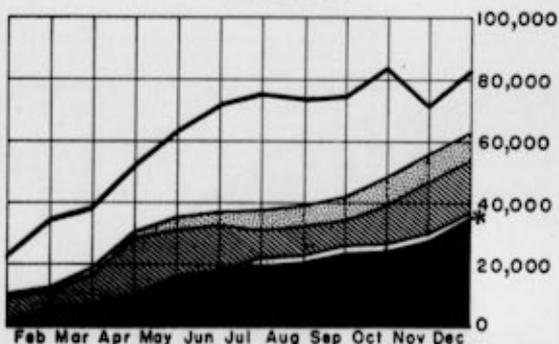
1942

ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNS 90 mm



1942

TRUCKS



1942

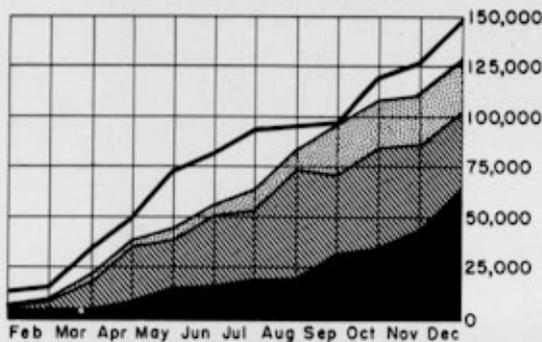
*Diverted to others

EXPORTS AND AVAILABILITY OF MATERIALS FOR U.S.S.R. CUMULATIVE SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1941



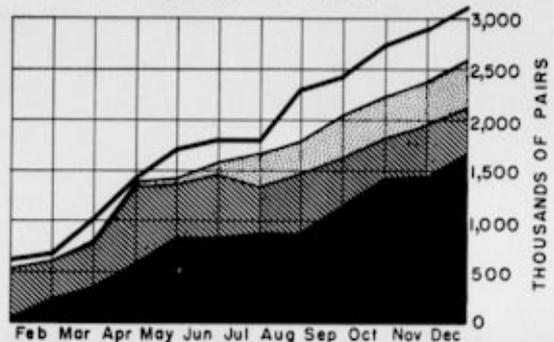
Quantity made available at
U.S. centers of production

FIELD TELEPHONES



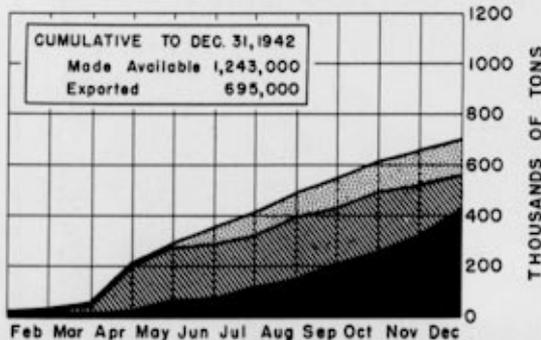
1942

ARMY BOOTS



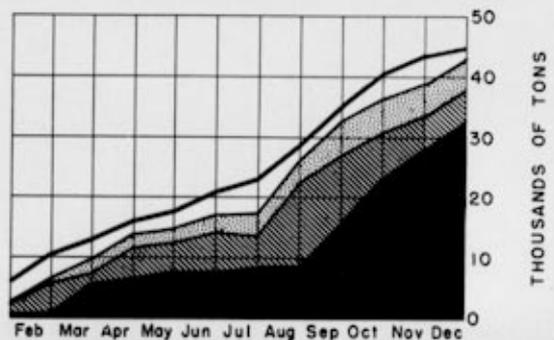
1942

STEEL AND STEEL PRODUCTS



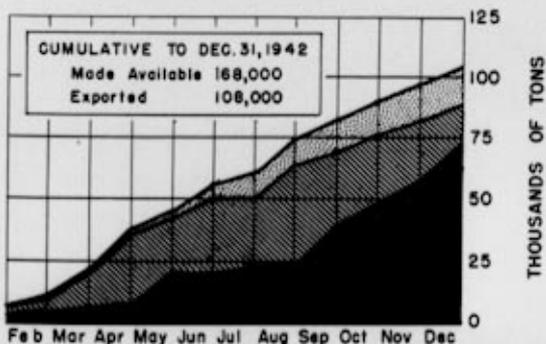
1942

ALUMINUM AND DURALUMINUM



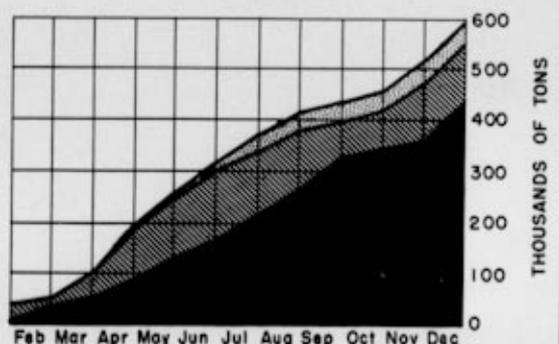
1942

CHEMICALS



1942

FOODS



1942

SOVIET AID PROGRAM
EXPORTS AND AVAILABILITY OF SELECTED ITEMS

As of December 31, 1942

Protocol Item	October 1, 1941 to December 31, 1942							Exported During December	July 1 - Dec. 31, 1942	
	Made Available	Exported	Arrived ^{a/}	Lost	Diverted to Others	In U. K. Awaiting Forwarding	Balance En Route		Exports Against Second Protocol	Second ^{b/} Protocol Offerings
GROUP I										
1A Pursuit Planes	1,340	1,295	726	234	1	20	314	91	556	600
1B Light Bombers	1,216	1,029	785	130	41c/	0	73	17	408	600
1C Medium Bombers	159	121	116	3	0	0	2	8	45	72
Observation Planes	30	30	19	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
SP Advanced Trainers	30	27	0	0	0	0	27	27	27	0
2A Light Tanks	1,755	1,675	1,137	443	0	5	90	0	494	1,572
2B Medium Tanks	1,632	1,525	943	346	0	0	236	52	444	1,428
3 AA Guns 90 mm	76	52	12	0	0	0	40	24	48	72
4 AA Guns 37 mm	680	166	0	0	0	0	166	166	166	1,020
SP AA Guns 20 mm	200	130	0	0	0	0	130	80	130	0
5 AT Guns 57 mm	750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	600
AT Guns 37 mm	63	63	35	28	0	0	0	0	0	0
SP AA Guns .50 cal.	1,060	100	0	0	0	0	100	100	100	0
7 Submachine Guns .45 cal.	163,437	130,349	89,179	23,190	0	0	17,980	6,290	49,136	120,000
SP Rocket Launchers	10,200	3,000	1,000	0	0	0	2,000	0	3,000	0
Mortars 81 mm	30	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9A Armored Scout Cars M3A1	2,688	851	549	168	0	0	134	0	451	3,000
9B Jeeps	17,744	15,979	8,238	2,129	334	36	5,242	2,816	9,234	9,000
10 Trucks	82,298	62,778	35,060	8,859	2,546	242	16,071	7,302	24,494	60,000
SP Universal Carriers	486	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SP Personnel Carriers (Half Track)	342	329	230	38	0	0	61	0	110	0
SP Athey Tractor Trailers	14	14	6	4	0	4	0	0	0	0
11 Field Telephones	146,777	126,676	64,344	24,232	600	0	37,500	14,700	52,752	72,000
12 Field Telephone Wire (miles)	689,621	584,996	378,940	116,554	196	4,815	84,491	13,519	116,648	149,130
13A Toluol (tons)	32,754	22,022	16,140	2,798	359	415	2,310	888	5,097	12,000
13B T.N.T. (tons)	40,556	21,760	13,900	3,311	250	0	4,299	2,600	9,449	12,000
17 Motorcycles	7,500	6,500	4,000	400	0	0	2,100	500	4,500	4,500
18 Tractors	1,798	1,091	527	161	0	0	403	267	706	1,200
SP Pneumatic Floats	3,000	2,749	1,508	552	0	0	689	102	1,057	0
24 Gas Driven Generators	9,000	9,000								4,998
Data Under Review										
GROUP II										
1 Marine Cable (miles)	826	574	304	119	0	0	151	79	207	501
2 Submarine Cable (miles)	435	367	224	0	0	0	143	93	236	253
3 Aluminum Ingots (tons)	29,115	27,546	20,932	3,820	0	0	2,794	2,794	14,180	13,990
3A Duraluminum (tons)	16,838	15,594	12,056	2,393	0	78	1,067	954	9,210	4,755
4 Nickel (tons)	2,645	2,553	1,579	824	0	35	115	106	1,022	a/
5 Molybdenum Concentrate (tons)	6,931	6,931	4,655	1,430	0	0	846	846	2,537	2,000
6 Copper Electrolytic (tons)	60	60	1	0	0	0	59	59	59	a/
7 Rolled Copper, Brass (tons)	106,981	80,557	55,193	13,374	0	350	11,640	4,529	35,451	54,706
9 Zinc (tons)	17,441	17,441	11,709	2,103	0	0	3,629	2,666	10,750	13,000
10 Bimetal (tons)	9,207	3,722	2,609	60	0	0	1,053	182	3,722	10,080
11 Copper Goods, Tubing (tons)	11,498	5,874	3,909	1,149	36	4	776	551	3,062	7,574
12 Ferrosilicon (tons)	6,474	3,750	2,402	1,049	0	28	271	29	231	6,720
13 Ferrochrome (tons)	4,292	1,951	1,293	494	0	34	130	132	232	4,032
14 Armor Plate (tons)	10,020	8,596	4,726	2,667	267	620	316	0	453	6,720d/
15 Hd. Alloys & Cutting Tools (\$1000)	12,310	9,952	7,537	136	0	0	2,279	1,990	8,607	11,202
16 Polished Drill Rods (tons)	55	33	26	2	0	0	5	5	28	67
17 High Speed Steel (tons)	2,702	2,536	1,673	386	0	0	477	120	1,454	1,680
18 Tool Steel (tons)	7,874	5,887	3,693	883	25	52	1,234	439	2,887	5,712
19 Cold Finished Bars (tons)	76,533	45,746	26,752	5,032	280	261	13,421	2,493	31,463	58,464
20 Hot Rolled Aircraft Steel (tons)	61,559	35,950	21,698	1,375	0	0	12,877	2,788	33,301	53,760

Notes: All tons are 2000 lbs. net weight.

SP - Supplementary to Protocol

a/ Persian Gulf shipments are considered as arrived when vessels are reported safely at ports.

b/ Offerings for which no monthly schedules are quoted in the protocol have been computed on the basis of proportional time elapsed.

c/ Diverted to British after arrival in Near East.

d/ Procurement postponed indefinitely at U.S.S.R. request.

e/ Offering covers material contained in other items.

SOVIET AID PROGRAM (Continued)

Sheet 2

Protocol Item	October 1, 1941 to December 31, 1942							Exported During December	July 1 - Dec. 31, 1942	
	Made Available	Exported	Arrived ^{a/}	Lost	Diverted to Others	In U. K. Awaiting Forwarding	Balance En Route		Exports Against Second Protocol	Second ^{b/} Protocol Offerings
GROUP II (cont.)										
21 Cr-Si-Mn Billets (tons)	104,442	74,572	42,989	9,081	431	743	21,328	5,084	47,562	56,560
22 Cold Rolled Sheet (tons)	85,897	80,242	38,783	29,531	1,709	849	9,370	1,172	8,882	47,040
22A Cold Rolled Strip (tons)	89,922	59,695	37,431	11,160	798	397	9,909	1,317	25,412	47,040
23 Stainless Steel (tons)	3,254	2,303	1,820	70	0	0	413	136	2,289	1,680
24 Tinplate (tons)	77,223	53,121	36,095	10,302	970	0	5,754	2,538	12,280	33,600
25 Steel Wire (tons)	87,861	37,697	24,654	4,858	672	78	7,435	2,264	20,585	37,000
26 Steel Wire Rope (tons)	15,228	9,617	6,694	419	0	0	2,504	1,621	8,738	8,624
27 Steel Alloy Tubes (tons)	9,250	2,186	2,070	41	0	0	75	.75	1,170	12,008
28 Stainless Steel Wire (tons)	1,025	382	187	50	12	0	133	0	369	202
29 Special Alloy Wire (tons)	68	13	11	2	0	0	0	0	4	134
30 Nickel Chrome Wire (tons)	451	413	259	92	0	0	62	62	192	269
31 Barbed Wire & Staples (tons)	59,711	45,472	27,584	10,538	203	179	6,968	1,272	5,672	28,224
32 Steel Pipe & Tubing (tons)	185,390	54,558	34,615	17,842	157	0	1,944	106	9,920	128,800
33 Hot Rolled Sheets & Plates (tons)	153,520	82,276	54,036	17,897	1,533	308	8,502	2,932	27,239	63,840
34 Bolts, Nuts, Rivets, etc. (tons)	3,973	846	814	0	0	0	32	31	394	6,720
35 Other Metals & Steel Prods. (tons)	383	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
36 Phenol (tons)	11,116	8,289	5,816	1,410	171	38	854	669	4,037	6,000
37 Petroleum Products (tons)	247,895	247,709	181,814	7,806	14,873	9,757	33,459	4,476	67,692	120,000
38 Ethylene Glycol (tons)	3,487	3,480	3,480	189	0	0	1,249	1,250	3,553	1,200
38 Ethyl Alcohol Substitute (tons)	1,502	1,198	3,240	189	0	0	1,249	1,250	3,553	1,200
39 Sodium Bromide (tons)	1,852	1,353	954	334	0	0	65	65	520	900
40 Phosphorus (tons)	2,842	1,965	1,442	485	0	38	0	0	508	1,200
41 Dibutyl Phthalate (tons)	4,196	2,799	1,594	859	70	0	276	5	788	1,800
42 Dimethyl Aniline (tons)	2,916	1,830	1,338	420	0	0	72	0.2	1,030	1,500
43 Diphenylamine (tons)	2,058	1,240	908	256	0	0	76	0	334	900
44 Colloxylin (tons wet)	6,226	4,725	2,987	1,338	87	145	168	0	331	3,692
45 Methanol (tons)	15,246	13,490	8,002	2,870	371	655	1,592	431	3,010	6,000
46 Urotropine (tons)	3,946	2,351	1,329	325	25	23	649	449	1,787	2,300
48 Ammonium Chloride (tons)	3,203	551	551	0	0	0	0	0	551	2,400
49 Mercury (tons)	895	551	335	0	0	0	216	216	551	150
50 Potassium Nitrate (tons)	3,312	1,106	899	0	0	0	207	117	1,106	1,800
51 Ammonium Thiocyanide (tons)	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	1.5
52 Centralite (tons)	281	154	79	0	0	0	75	75	154	300
53 Resorsin (tons)	70	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	10	60
54 Barium Peroxide (tons)	181	81	81	0	0	0	0	0	50	150
55 Strontium Oxalate (tons)	44	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	8	48
56 Rhodamine (tons)	2	1.5	0.5	0	0	0	1	1	1.5	3
57 Thorium Nitrate (tons)	12	9	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	1.5
58 Cerium Metal (tons)	12	9	7	0	0	0	2	2	9	9
59 Cresol (tons)	441	242	177	61	0	0	4	4	122	600
60 Potassium Sulphate (tons)	858	202	202	0	0	0	0	0	202	900
61 Anthracene (tons)	9	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
61A Other Chemicals (tons)	30,103	19,399	12,687	1,646	16	166	4,884	4,544	10,472	30,000
67 Abrasives (\$1000)	4,840	3,748	2,597	809	33	11	298	156	1,427	2,000
68 Graphite Electrodes (tons)	5,937	4,775	3,200	1,035	25	0	515	354	2,320	2,920
Other Graphite & Prods. (tons)	1,364	1,352	883	336	0	0	133	82	489	0
71 Sole Leather (tons)	17,920	17,439	11,185	4,279	111	74	1,790	319	3,810	7,468
72 Army Boots (1000 prs.)	3,104	2,571	1,663	449	0	0	459	185	916	1,200
77 Vistanex (tons)	57	32	14	5	0	0	13	0	0	0
78 Tires	616,693	465,193	307,900	57,965	7,193	0	92,135	75,222	315,548	^{a/}
78 Tubes	625,737	438,976	286,893	54,571	6,441	0	91,071	75,282	296,184	^{a/}
80 Sheet Fibre (tons)	1,417	1,047	408	430	3	79	127	51	215	855
81 Shock Absorber Cord (ft.)	-	241,018	95,239	0	0	0	145,779	119,350	241,018	0
83 Condenser Paper (tons)	122	88	75	0	0	0	13	4	75	120
83A Cigarette Paper (tons)	915	225	158	67	0	0	0	0	124	454

Notes: All tons are 2000 lbs. net weight.

SP - Supplementary to Protocol

^{a/} Persian Gulf shipments are considered as arrived when vessels are reported safely at ports.^{b/} Offerings for which no monthly schedules are quoted in the protocol have been computed on the basis of proportional time elapsed.^{c/} Offering covers material contained in other items.

Protocol Item	October 1, 1941 to December 31, 1942							Exported During December	July 1 - Dec. 31, 1942	
	Made Available	Exported	Arrived ^{a/}	Lost	Diverted to Others	In U. K. Awaiting Forwarding	Balance En Route		Exports Against Second Protocol	Second ^{b/} Protocol Offerings
GROUP II (Cont.)										
83B Parchment Paper (tons)	1,104	394	394	0	0	0	0	0	327	1,045
85 Ferrophosphorous (tons)	4.5	4.5	4.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
86 Ferrovandium (tons)	2.2	2.2	2.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
87 Ferrotungsten (tons)	1.7	1.7	1.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
89 Lead (tons)	9.2	9.2	9.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
90 Tin (tons)	2.3	2.2	2.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
91 Aluminum, Tin & Nickel Foil (tons)	149	148	144	4	0	0	0	0	95	74
92 Babbitt Metal (tons)	5.6	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	2
93 Cadmium (tons)	101	101	101	0	0	0	0	0	101	50
94 Cobalt (tons)	134	78	45	0	0	0	33	33	78	68
GROUP III										
101 R.R. Rails & Accessories (tons)	148,388	70,741	44,586	16,288	1,420	157	8,290	5,578	23,616	143,460
102 R.R. Wheels & Axles (tons)	8,321	412	362	0	0	0	50	0	159	18,328
103 Car Axles (tons)	31,451	12,316	4,820	172	0	0	7,144	2,386	12,136	30,240
104 Locomotive & Car Wheel Tires (tons)	3,007	695	0	0	0	0	695	695	695	6,720
105 Rolled Steel Car Wheels (tons)	6,898	147	98	0	0	0	49	0	147	8,874
107 Steel Locomotive Axles (tons)	130	42	42	0	0	0	0	0	42	207
108 Electric Locomotive Axles (tons)	143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	148
GROUP IV f/										
1 Wheat & Wheat Flour (tons)	191,715	151,513	130,247	285	275	0	20,706	20,706	53,509	1,200,000
2 Sugar (tons)	171,171	101,445	81,608	13,477	504	445	5,411	2,858	17,948	420,000
3 Canned Meat (tons)	114,016	99,436	52,372	13,077	4,429	595	18,963	17,383	53,768	60,000
4 Meat (tons)	62,763	62,763	38,983	3,090	573	0	20,117	19,755	47,895	90,000
5 Lard (tons)	48,260	43,214	28,157	5,752	5,917	19	3,369	2,635	9,514	72,000
6 Vegetable Oil (tons)	107,540	44,939	40,686	12	0	0	4,241	4,241	25,000	60,000
7 Soap Stock (tons)	10,171	2,320	2,147	0	0	0	2,147	173	1,918	30,000
SP Cereals & Cereal Prods. (tons)	65,397	23,437	21,810	1,065	253	0	309	113	10,788	
SP Fodder (tons)	4,442	1,788	1,788	0	0	0	0	0	1,682	
SP Canned Fruits & Vegetables (tons)	1,444	1,444	1,369	75	0	0	0	0	825	
SP Dried Fruits & Vegetables (tons)	41,105	26,408	11,217	4,099	3,599	476	7,017	4,891	13,336	
SP Whole Fruits & Vegetables (tons)	112	72	72	0	0	0	0	0	72	
SP Cheese (tons)	3,461	3,060	2,802	174	0	0	84	84	3,050	
SP Butter (tons)	8,833	7,604	5,071	365	415	0	1,753	1,645	4,710	
SP Condensed & Evaporated Milk (tons)	2,223	783	504	188	0	0	91	91	762	
SP Salt (tons)	1,399	1,399	1,399	0	0	0	0	0	385	
SP Dried Eggs (tons)	24,736	16,012	7,681	3,393	1,131	148	3,659	2,602	7,381	
SP Concentrated Foods (tons)	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SP Vitamin Products (tons)	97	97	97	0	0	0	0	0	97	
SP Dried Milk & Milk Powder (tons)	3,421	3,421	1,937	0	0	0	1,484	1,303	3,376	
SP Citric Acid & Concentrates (tons)	284	165	84	56	0	0	25	18	50	
SP Vegetable Pastes & Powders (tons)	335	292	3	0	0	0	289	289	289	
SP Tea (tons)	1,027	197	125	0	0	0	72	72	154	
SP Coffee (tons)	525	478	9	0	0	0	469	469	473	
SP Dehydrated Foods (tons)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SP Seeds (tons)	3,273	171	87	18	0	0	66	50	131	
SP Miscellaneous Foods (tons)	998	998	993	3	0	0	2	2	408	
GROUP V										
Medical Items (\$1000)									5,200g/	6,000
GROUP VI										
1 Diesel Engines	81	54	35	9	0	0	10	7	38	200
2 Gasoline Engines	576	553	373	46	0	34	100	90	299	865
3 Storage Batteries for Submarines	9	4	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	6
4 Naval Armament										
5 Minesweepers										
SP Diesel Generators	125	110	0	0	0	0	110	43	(By 6/30/43) 110	10 0
SP Dry Cargo Ships	21									Transferred to U.S.S.R. Registry (9 transferred in December)
SP Tankers	2									Transferred to U.S.S.R. Registry (0 transferred in December)

Notes: All tons are 2000 lbs. net weight.

SP - Supplementary to Protocol

^{a/} Persian Gulf shipments are considered as arrived when vessels are reported safely at ports.

^{b/} Offerings for which no monthly schedules are quoted in the protocol have been computed on the basis of proportional time elapsed.

^{c/} Availabilities of food represent purchases made for U.S.S.R. account.

^{d/} Made available for shipment against Second Protocol.

PROGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS FOR THE U.S.S.R.
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1942

ALUMINUM ROLLING MILL

This \$6,000,000 project is for production of aluminum sheet for the U.S.S.R. aircraft industry.

Production of the mechanical equipment is practically complete, and shipment is proceeding. Production of the required electrical equipment is proceeding and will be completed by late spring, 1943.

PETROLEUM REFINERY PROGRAM

This \$60,000,000 project is being developed to produce aviation gas, motor gas and lubricating oils to replace Soviet production destroyed or isolated by the German Army.

Engineering is well advanced and procurement has commenced. Under delivery schedules now in force, delivery should be complete by August 1943. One available United States refinery of motor gasoline has been obtained to reduce requirements for new production. It is being dismantled and worn parts are being replaced prior to shipment.

TIRE PLANT

This \$6,000,000 project is to permit the Soviet Government to produce a minimum of 1,000,000 military tires per year from their own supplies of synthetic rubber and natural rubber obtained from shrubs. To utilize idle American equipment, the tire plant of the Ford Motor Company has already been purchased and is being dismantled.

Additional equipment to permit an increased ratio of truck and tractor tires to passenger tires is under procurement, and should be completed by late spring, 1943. A power plant of 10,000 kw. capacity is being procured for delivery before June 30, 1943, to operate this plant.

POWER PROGRAM

This project calling for a total of 250,000 kw. steam generating capacity and 217,000 horse power of diesel generating equipment is planned to provide power for munitions plants. The engineering design work has been completed. Equipment from stand-by United States plants is being used to reduce the requirements for new production.

Steam plants with an approximate capacity of 10,000 kw. have been exported. The remainder of the program is on schedule and is expected to be complete by June 30, 1943. The diesel engines have been somewhat delayed. Final deliveries may not be completed until late summer, 1943.

Complete data of progress in the supply of individual items of industrial equipment, machinery, and related fields not forming part of an entire project are currently under review.

2 1972

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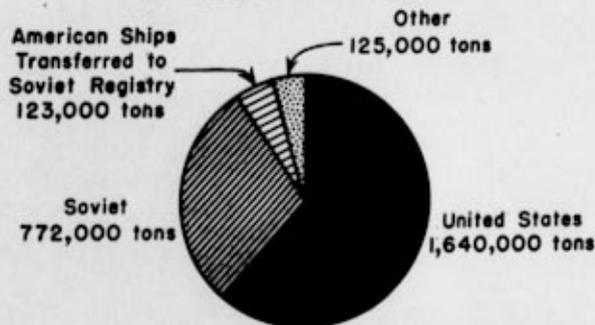
STATEMENT OF SHIPPING TO U.S.S.R.
 As of December 31, 1942

Date of Sailing	Number of Ships Sailing					Arrived	En Route as of Dec. 31	Cargo Disch. En Route	Lost	Losses by Month
	For North Russia	For Persian Gulf	For Soviet Arctic	For Soviet Far East	Total					
1941 Oct	10	-	-	5	15	14	-	-	1	-
Nov	9	1	-	3	13	12	-	-	1	-
Dec	14	7	-	4	25	22	-	-	3	1
1942 Jan	20	-	-	4	24	19	-	1	4	2
Feb	13	2	-	4	19	16	-	-	3	1
Mar	31	6	-	6	43	30	2	4	7	9
Apr	62	6	-	10	78	42	4	13	19	-
May	14	10	-	7	31	21	-	4	6	6
Jun	8	11	6	9	34	27	-	-	7	6
Jul	2	5	16	12	35	33	1	-	1	17
Aug	11	5	1	19	36	29	4	-	3	1
Sep	4	8	-	17	29	28	1	-	-	10
Oct	-	13	-	19	32	23	9	-	-	-
Nov	-	8	-	26	34	25	8	-	1	3
Dec	4	11	-	24	39	-	39	-	-	-
Total Oct. 1941 to Dec. 31, 1942	202	93	23	169	487	341	68	22	56	56

Of the 487 sailings from Oct. 1, 1941 to Dec. 31, 1942, 262 were made by American vessels, 186 by Soviet vessels, 24 by American vessels transferred to Soviet registry, 14 by British vessels and 1 by a Swedish vessel. The sailings were made by 373 ships, 49 having sailed twice, 16 three times, 7 four times and 3 five times. In addition to the 487 sailings, there were 64 ships carrying goods destined primarily for other countries which carried a total of 104,000 tons of goods for the U.S.S.R.

The total amount of cargo shipped to the U.S.S.R. in the period from October 1, 1941 to December 31, 1942 was 2,660,000 gross tons. Of this amount, 1,640,000 tons were carried by American vessels, 772,000 by Soviet vessels, 123,000 by American vessels transferred to Soviet registry, 120,000 by British vessels and 5,000 by vessels of other registry. The 56 vessels listed as lost were carrying full cargoes amounting to 340,000 tons. In addition, about 8,000 tons of partial cargoes have been lost by sinkings and several ships have been sunk on their homeward voyages.

DISTRIBUTION OF TONNAGE SHIPPED TO DEC. 31, 1942
 BY REGISTRY OF SHIPS



DATA ARE GROSS LONG TONS

(507)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

B.F.

Lend Lease

February 1, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR

HON. HARRY L. HOPKINS

x4117

For preparation of reply
for my signature, if you think one
is necessary. Please return for my
files.

F. D. R.

Enclosures

Memorandum for the President signed by
Rear Admiral E. S. Land, and L. W. Douglas,
War Shipping Administration, 1/19/43, in re
Report on Allocation of U.S. Tonnage to
U.K. Services.

x48

x4193

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*Filed by
Miss Turner
2-4-43.*

February 2, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR MISS TULLY.

THERE IS NO ANSWER REQUIRED TO
THIS AND IT CAN BE PLACED IN THE FILES.

HARRY L. HOPKINS

WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION

January 30, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Special Report on Allocation of U. S. Tonnage to U. K. Services

With reference to the report on this subject made to you on January 19th, 1945, in which it was estimated that 165,000 tons of cargo would be loaded for the United Kingdom in January in American controlled ships and that another 160,000 tons would be loaded in February, I now have to report that on January 27th it was necessary for me to take action affecting this service without consulting you. It was necessary for me to do this because of your absence from Washington.

On the date mentioned we were informed by the War Department that a cablegram had been received from General Somervell asking that the War Shipping Administration make a very special effort to provide twenty prompt ships for an extra convoy to North Africa. The War Department informed us that General Somervell wished special consideration for this request because he believed that this particular movement would have an unusual effect in shortening the duration of the war. The War Department stated that the convoy must sail on February 15th.

Under the circumstances no course was open to us except to take whatever suitable prompt ships, in the required locations, were at hand. Approximately half the ships taken were ones which we had allocated to the British Import Program and while the cycle of readjustment in allocations

and A.T. party had been

file confidential



*x 25
x 99
x B.F. War Shipping Administration*

DECLASSIFIED MAR 21 1973
E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)
Commerce Dept Hqs, 11-3-72
~~SECRET~~

is not yet completed, it is clear that our January-February estimates of loadings in aid to the U. K. Import Program have been affected and that our January estimate will not be met.

We are hopeful that the total for January and February combined may meet our estimates and will make every effort to see that it does. February is, however, a short month and we have to meet similar firm convoy engagements, in addition to this special North African movement, on account of North Russia and the regular North African movement that aggregate another sixty ships.

I might add that during January we were able to load five of our ships in Casablanca with phosphate for dispatch to the U. K. in aid of their import program, and that we gave the British five ships at Alexandria on short notice to aid their military movements in Libya and other parts of the Mediterranean.

Unless you disapprove of the foregoing we will proceed accordingly, feeling that the strategic military emergency conditions justify such action.

Respectfully submitted,

E. S. Land

E. S. Land
Administrator x4772

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

~~SECRET~~

WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON

January 19, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Report on Allocation of U.S. Tonnage to
U.K. Services (Your Directive of November 30)

Cargo has been lifted and, according to estimates for the future, will be lifted from U. S. ports in American controlled ships for the U.K. import program, in accordance with the following schedule:

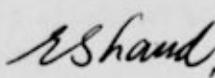
December, 1942	-	52,098 tons
January, 1943	-	165,000
February, 1943	-	160,000
March, 1943	-	210,000
April, 1943	-	285,000
May, 1943	-	335,000

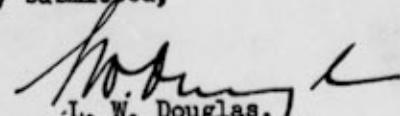
The attached paper was presented to the Combined Shipping Adjustment Board this afternoon.

Your letter of November 30th to the Prime Minister indicated that during the early months the program would be less than the average. The amount of cargo that we anticipate will be lifted during the months of March, April and May will be modified as the period covered becomes more immediate, and the cargo to be lifted may be increased to the average necessary to maintain the unimpaired British war program.

We shall report to you monthly on this matter, in order that, in accordance with your instructions, we may consult with you prior to taking any action which would seriously affect the services referred to.

Respectfully submitted,


E. S. Land,
Administrator.


L. W. Douglas,
Deputy Administrator.

WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON

January 18, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE COMBINED SHIPPING ADJUSTMENT BOARD
FROM THE WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION:

The War Shipping Administration has received from the President instructions to carry out that portion of the President's letter of November 30, 1942, to the Prime Minister which deals with allocation of U. S. controlled tonnage to British services during 1943.

These instructions are interpreted to mean:

1. That in accordance with the CSAB paper (W)(42)167 of October 6, 1942, approved by the President, enough U.S. controlled tonnage is to be allocated each month to the British import service or other essential U.K. services to maintain the British war program at an unimpaired level of activity. Any figures of tonnage that may have been used as representing the amount required for this purpose are to be taken as estimates only, and not as a commitment to allocate a precise amount of shipping.

2. That if review indicates that the U.K. imports of 27,000,000 tons or other U.K. services can be reduced without impairing the most effective use of our combined resources, the tonnage to be allocated will be correspondingly reduced.

3. That any economies effected in any way in the use of U.K. or U.S. controlled ships employed in U.K. services will be reflected in a reduction of the additional tonnage to be allocated to such services.



4. That if U.S. controlled ship losses exceed the estimated losses it may be necessary to make a downward adjustment in the amount of U.S. controlled tonnage to be allocated.

5. That if the U.S. construction program fails to meet the estimated volume of production, adjustments downwards in the amount of tonnage to be allocated may become necessary.

6. That if military urgency demands, the amount of U.S. tonnage to be allocated to British services may be diminished.

7. That all services, U.S. as well as U.K., will be subjected to continuous review. Any reduction found to be necessary may be so distributed in accordance with the provisions of the President's instructions as to involve the least impairment of the war program.

8. That in addition, and even though none of the limitations enumerated above come to pass, the impossibility of allocating the required tonnage during the first four months of 1943 will make it impracticable, if not impossible, to allocate throughout the first half of 1943 one half of the presently estimated tonnage required during the entire year.

Subject to the above qualifications and limitations, the WSA will allocate tonnage to the U.K. import program, exclusive of tonnage switched from previous standard allocations, in accordance with the following schedule of cargo, including cargo carried in U.S. Army ships to the U.K., to be lifted each month from January 1, 1943, through May, 1943—obviously the estimates for January and February are more firm than the estimates for

March, while the estimates for January, February and March are firmer than for April and May:

January	165,000 tons
February	160,000
March	210,000
April	285,000
May	335,000

If additional tonnage can appropriately be made available, these amounts will be increased.

From time to time the above schedule will be modified as information becomes more precise, and as the period covered becomes more immediate.

In due course, subject to the qualifications necessarily inherent in forecasts extending far into the future--particularly forecasts of ship availabilities in war time--the above schedule will be extended to later months of the year.

60

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

C. F.
Lend Lease

February 5, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR

MAJOR GEN. J. H. BURNS *x4753*
Munitions Assignments Bd.

For your information and
return for my files.

F. D. R.

Enclosures

Let to the P. 1/25/43 from Secy *x1* Agri.
reporting on Second Protocol Commitments
of the U. S. to the Union of Soviet
Socialist Republics for December

x4735 Let to the P. 1/14/43 from Don Nelson,
WFB reporting on Second Protocol
Commitments of the U. S. to the Union
of Soviet Socialist Republics for Dec.

x220
x4193

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
By: *RAV* MAR 21 1973



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON

January 25, 1943.

The President
The White House

Dear Mr. President:

In accordance with the policy expressed in your memorandum of October 2 and re-emphasized in your memorandum of January 6, the Department of Agriculture will continue to exert every effort to supply the Soviet Union with foodstuffs to the extent that supplies and shipping space are available. You will note from the material attached that the Russian program has expanded markedly in the last two months and that the improvement is expected to continue in the future. In consideration of this expansion, special attention is given to the Russian supply program, and we are confident that we shall be able to meet Soviet requirements in spite of the increasingly restricted supply situation.

The shipment of agricultural commodities to the USSR during 1942 was climaxed by the clearance of 107,357 tons of all foodstuffs during December. The quantities shipped during the year varied widely from month to month. On the whole the trend was upward during the first four months, declining in May and June when shipping from the East Coast was discontinued. During July the shipment of about 50,000 tons of foods to Arctic outposts in addition to the regular program resulted in a temporary improvement, but the decline continued in the following months. As the year drew to a close, however, the trend has been reversed sharply.

The cumulative total of all foodstuffs shipped to the USSR through the end of December amounted to 589,587 net long tons. Of this amount, 31.5 per cent was meat and animal fats; 6.3 per cent, vegetable oil; 24.9 per cent, wheat and flour; and 17.2 per cent, sugar; and 20.1 per cent, miscellaneous products.

Table 1 shows progress made in carrying out Protocol commitments since July 1942. You will note that during December 17,991 tons of canned meat and 16,236 tons of lard were cleared compared with Protocol commitments of 10,000 tons, and 12,000 tons respectively.



2-The President

January 25, 1943.

A total of 16,449 tons of flour were cleared, compared with 200,000 tons of wheat and flour promised monthly in the Protocol, while 3,761 tons of sugar were shipped against 70,000 tons specified in the Protocol. Shipments of vegetable oil and soap stock were 4,255 tons and 159 tons respectively, while the Protocol commitment amounts to 10,000 tons each.

In addition to Protocol commodities, however, 43,123 tons of other agricultural commodities were cleared during December, including dried eggs, dried milk, dry beans, cereals, tea, coffee, and essential oils.

Sincerely,

Claude R. Wickard

Secretary

Enclosures - 3

Table 1

January 10, 1943

Shipment of Agricultural Commodities
to the U.S.S.R.
July 1, 1942 to December 31, 1942

Commodity	Monthly Requirements per Protocol	Clearances							Requested for Jan. Delivery
		July	August	September	October	November	December	July 1- Dec. 31	
I. Protocol									
Flour & Wheat	200,000	39,987	1,427	-	713	9,855	16,449	68,431	40,000
Sugar	70,000	12,453 /a	3,343	78	-	7,442	3,761	27,077	22,000
Canned Meat	10,000	10,850	8,540	5,398	8,139	7,988	17,991	58,906	32,000
Meat	15,000	821	233 /b	-	-	298	5,896	7,248	15,000
Lard	12,000	5,765	7,445 /c	3,353	1,713	9,152	16,236	43,664	36,000
Vegetable Oil	10,000	985	10,024	1,510	-	3,669	4,255	20,443	37,000
Soap Stock /c	10,000	1,572	-	218	-	90	159	2,039	-
II. Other Foods:	-	21,277	997	4,017	4,121	16,460	43,123	89,995	68,413
TOTALS	327,000	93,710	32,009	14,574	14,686	54,954	107,870	317,803	239,413

- /a Includes sugar shipped from Cuba.
/b Includes shipments from Argentina.
/c Soap.

Food Distribution Administration

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

Dept of Agriculture Hqs, 11-8-72

MAR 21 1973

~~SECRET AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

Table 2

January 10, 1943

 STATUS of U.S.S.R. PROGRAM
 (Net Long Tons)

COMMODITY	Cumulative Action Requisitions	Clearances						Cumulative to Dec. 31 '42	Requested for Jan. Delivery
		Cum. to June 30 1942	June 30 to Sept. 30	October	November	December			
Salted Butter	16,310	1,700	1,700	2,248	140	1,984	7,772	6,000	
Whole Milk Powder	3,106	-	69	36	-	-	101	(5,000 /a	
Dry Skim Milk	10,000	-	-	18	948	2,015	2,981		
Cd. Sweetened Cond. Milk	3,068	-	295	-	275	32	652	-	
Cheese	3,000	-	1,209	351	1,430	100	3,090	-	
Dried Whole Eggs	47,086	7,988	2,600	542	1,968	2,625	15,723	8,000	
Cd. Meat & Rations	135,574	38,881	24,789	8,139	7,988	17,991	97,788	32,000 /b	
Cured Pork /c	72,445	2,782	952	-	298	5,896	9,928	15,000 /b	
Edible Fats/d	92,844	34,729	16,563	1,713	9,152	16,236	78,393	36,000 /b	
Dehydrated Pork	500	-	-	-	-	15	15	300	
Beef Extract	240	-	102	-	-	-	102	-	
Dehydrated Beef	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	
Dry Beef Sets	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
Concentrated Meat	.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Concentrated Foods	59	-	58	-	-	-	58	-	
Soya Flour & Grits	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	
Vegetable Oil	96,021	16,585	12,510	-	3,669	3,742	36,506	35,000	
Shortening	20,000	-	-	-	416	513	929	10,000	
Drying Linseed Oil	32	-	26	-	-	-	26	-	
Soap Stock	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Laundry Soap	14,467	-	1,760	-	90	159	2,009	-	
Toilet Soap	228	-	30	-	-	-	30	-	
Stearin Candles	71	-	71	-	-	-	71	-	
Dried Beans	35,210	12,053	1,412	926	4,977	19,495	38,863	34,000	
Dried Peas	610	-	610	-	-	-	610	-	
Rice	40,685	-	473	-	4,479	9,185	14,137	10,000	
Vegetable Seeds	2,490	33	-	-	-	24	57	2,483	

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

Agriculture Dept (11-8-72)

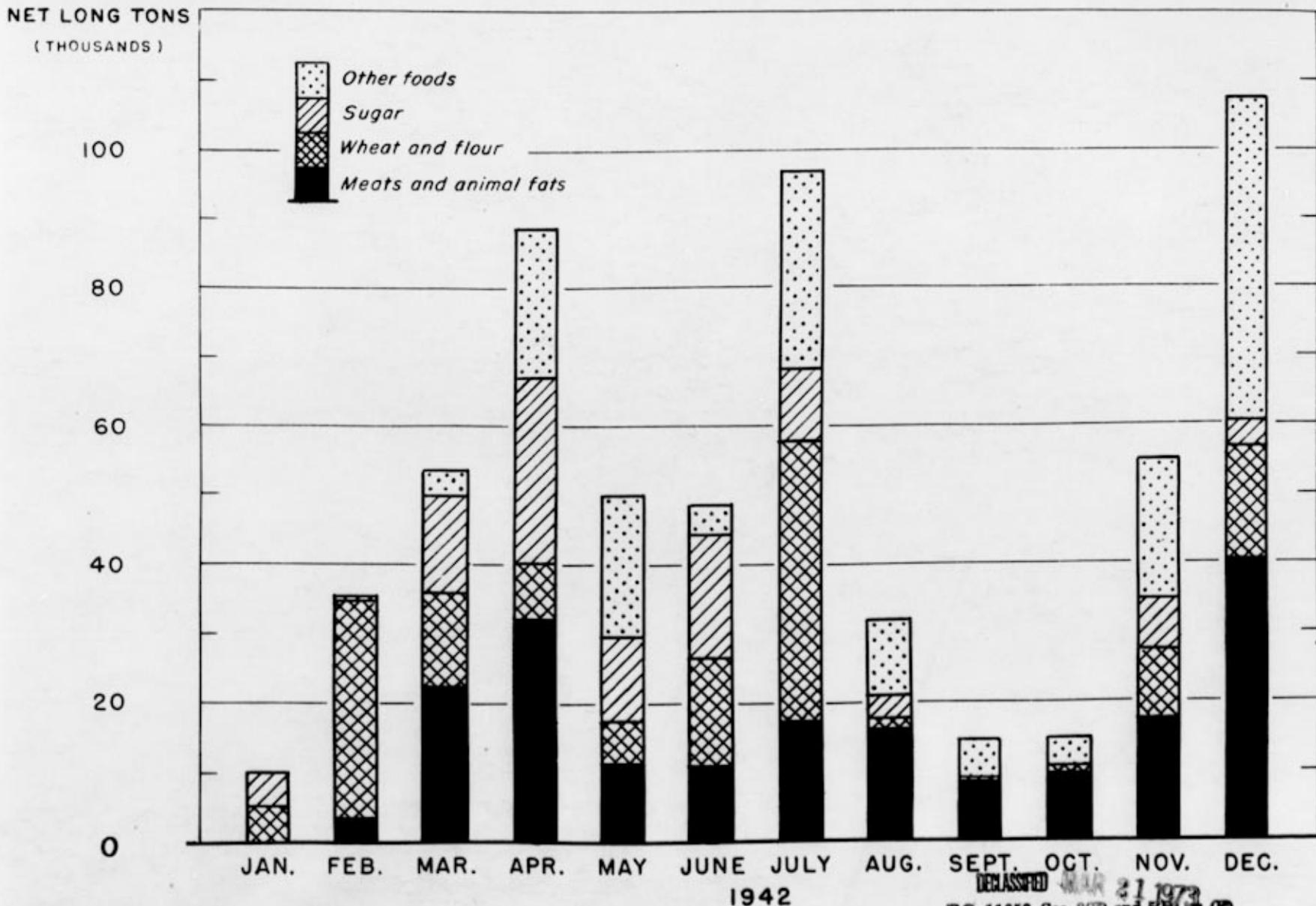
COMMODITY	Cumulative Action Requisitions	Clearances						Cumulative to Dec. 31 '42	Requested for Jan. Delivery
		Cum. to June 30 1942	June 30 to Sept. 30	October	November	December			
Field Seeds	10,507	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,507	
Cryptostegia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 /e	
Wheat	110,000	26,159	-	-	-	-	26,159	-	
Wheat Flour	167,234	52,359	41,414	713	9,855	16,449	120,790	40,000	
Rye Flour	9,373	-	8,009	-	-	144	8,153	-	
Semolina	26,665	604	883	-	-	1,836	3,323	5,000	
Buckwheat Cereal	882	-	116	-	-	-	116	-	
Cracked Wheat	3,200	1,001	-	-	-	2,078	3,079	-	
Pearl Barley	623	-	622	-	-	-	622	-	
Roasted Barley Cereal	384	-	384	-	-	-	384	-	
Oat Cereal	12,997	2,100	-	-	-	1,929	4,029	5,000	
Cereals - Various	8,500	-	3	-	1,827	232	2,062	-	
Oil Cake	192	-	151	-	-	-	151	-	
Barley Fodder	2,463 /f	982	1,935	-	-	-	2,917	-	
Oat Fodder	2,006 /f	134	1,470	-	-	-	1,604	-	
Mill Run	305	-	219	-	-	-	219	-	
Tomato Powder	300	-	-	-	-	258	258	/g	
Mixed Dried Fruit	479	-	429	-	-	-	429	-	
Kola Nuts	51	51	-	-	-	-	51	-	
Fresh Lemons & Oranges	81	-	5 /h	-	-	-	5	-	
Shelled Walnuts	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	
Dehydrated Onions & Garlic	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 /i	
Other Dehydrated Vegetables	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	/e	
Cd. Vegetables & Soup	790	-	854	-	-	-	854	-	
Potatoes	572	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

FOOT NOTES

- /a Whole Milk Powder, Spray Process preferred.
- /b Normal requirement is 30,000 tons of canned meat; 15,000 tons of cured meat; and 20,000 tons of edible fats.
- /c Smoked, salted, and cured pork included.
- /d Lard, Fatbacks, and Tallow.
- /e Pounds.
- /f R-1779 reads; Oats and Barley, 1,000 Long Tons.
- /g As available.
- /h Orange and Lemon Concentrate.
- /i Garlic.
- /j 180 Pounds.
- /k Trillion Units.
- /l Kilograms.
- /m 581 Pounds.
- /n Following are cumulative requisitions in pounds: Poppy Seeds, 3,307; Laurel Leaves, 22,046; Ginger, 148; Allspice, 551; Cinnamon, 2,420; Coriander, 1,102; Cummin, 1,102; Nutmeg, 66; Dry Mustard, 35,714; Mustard Seed, 1,322 .

Food Distribution Administration

FOOD SHIPMENTS TO U.S.S.R. UNDER THE LEND-LEASE PROGRAM, 1942



~~SECRET AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED MAR 21 1973
 E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(c) and 5(b) of (a)
 Agriculture Dept Itc, 11-8-72

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 5, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR

MAJOR GEN. J. H. BURNS
Munitions Assignments Bd.

For your information and
return for my files.

F. D. R.

Enclosures

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C.

January 14, 1943

IN REPLY REFER TO:

My dear Mr. President:

The accompanying tabulation shows the production progress made during December, and during the six months ending December 31, towards fulfilment of Second Protocol commitments of the United States to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for materials and equipment.

The most notable feature of December's activity was an acceleration of deliveries of alloy steel. Mill shipments of alloy items, which totaled approximately 26,000 short tons, exceeded the monthly average maintained during the period July 1 to November 30 by more than fifty per cent. In the case of several items, particularly polished drill rods, tool steel, cold finished alloy bars, alloy tubes, stainless wire, and miscellaneous alloy wire, December production approximated, or equaled, total production during the entire five month period, July 1 - November 30.

With this acceleration of alloy steel deliveries, the general situation in regard to the supply of critical materials on U.S.S.R. account became more favorable than at any time since the inauguration of the Soviet aid program in October, 1941.

Using priority shipping lists submitted by the Government Purchasing Commission of the Soviet Union as a guide, the materials most urgently required by the U.S.S.R. are non-ferrous metals, alloy steel, phenol, ethylene glycol, urotropine, mercury, bimetel, bullet core steel, tinsplate, various steel wire, wire rope, and barbed wire. Deliveries of the great majority of these by the end of the first half of the Second Protocol period appreciably exceeded the amounts called for by Protocol schedules.

In the case of non-ferrous metals, only "electrolytic copper" (a term used in the Protocol to cover the "copper in all forms" commitment) fell short of the quantity which the Protocol called for by December 31. This deficit, which amounted to some 14%, was due entirely to a lag in production of cable and other wire mill products. Deliveries of copper base alloys, pure copper products, and bimetel were up to or ahead of schedule.

FOR DEFENSE



Shipments of other non-ferrous metals were from 16% to 150% above Protocol requirements. Thus, of the total year's commitment covered by the Protocol, there was made available during the first six months, 56% in the case of zinc, 58% in the case of aluminum ingots, 62% in the case of molybdenum, 93% in the case of cobalt, and 100% or more in the case of fabricated aluminum, cadmium, tin, and lead.

Total alloy steel shipments during the July 1 - December 31 period were impressive despite the fact that they were off schedule by approximately 11%. Altogether, some 113,000 short tons were made available as against 127,000 short tons called for by the Protocol. Production of the several carbon steel items designated by Soviet representatives as of critical importance was even more satisfactory. Tinplate deliveries totaled 34,500 tons against requirements of 33,600; barbed wire 22,000 tons against requirements of 20,000; various carbon steel wire 40,700 tons against requirements of 38,800; and wire rope 10,000 tons against requirements of 11,500. Among critical carbon items, only bullet core was particularly behind schedule.

Of other high priority materials, practically all moved at a decidedly more rapid rate than called for by the Protocol. Shipments of phenol, urotropine and ethylene glycol amounted to 56%, 71%, and 100% respectively of the total year's commitment. Shipments of mercury exceeded the year's commitment by approximately two times.

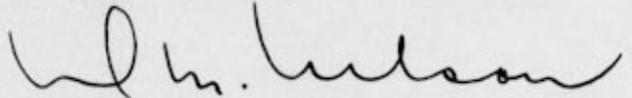
Deliveries of materials which, because of shipping limitations, Soviet representatives have placed in a relatively secondary position on their priority lists, and deliveries of industrial equipment, cable, woolen and leather goods, and various miscellaneous products naturally did not keep pace with the critical materials discussed above. Nevertheless, the situation in regard to these was generally quite favorable.

Evidence of this can be seen in the fact that of a total of ninety-five major items for which there are definite commitments in groups II and III of the Second Protocol, only nineteen were appreciably (30% or more) behind the required schedule. Of these, six were carbon steel items of which very large accumulated stocks existed in this country on U.S.S.R. account; four were industrial equipment items; three (high pressure hose, leather, and sheet fiber) were items for which Protocol commitments were made only after three months of the Second Protocol period had elapsed; five (rubber products, stainless steel, power cable, rodalite, and condenser paper) were in extremely short supply because of limitations on fabricating facilities; and one, armor plate, was refused by Soviet representatives for the time being.

Only industrial equipment and rubber products among the retarded items were of any real significance. The others from the standpoint of either dollar value or end use in the U.S.S.R. were relatively very minor.

The lag in rubber shipments was due to obvious supply difficulties. The lag in industrial equipment, hitherto largely attributable to the prolonged fabricating processes involved, now appears to be partly due to the effect of several urgency directives which have been issued to expedite completion of various domestic programs. Careful attention is being given by officials of the War Production Board to the problem of working out ways and means of relieving the Soviet program from the pressure brought about by these directives.

Respectfully yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Donald M. Nelson".

Donald M. Nelson

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Attachment

STATUS OF MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT COMMITMENTS UNDER THE SECOND RUSSIAN PROTOCOL
AS OF JANUARY 1, 1943

~~SECRET~~

(DECEMBER DELIVERY DATA SUBJECT TO REVISION)

PRO- TOCOL ITEM NO.	ITEM	UNIT	ADJUSTED 2ND PROTOCOL COMMITMENT <i>1/</i>	MADE AVAILABLE AT MILL IN U.S.A. DEC. 1 - DEC. 31 <i>2/</i>	MADE AVAILABLE IN U.S.A. JULY 1 - DEC. 31 <i>2/</i>	RATIO OF ACTUAL DELIVERIES TO PROTOCOL SCHEDULES (PROT. SCHED. = 100) <i>3/</i>	BALANCE TO BE PRODUCED AS OF JAN. 1 TO SATISFY ADJUSTED PROTOCOL COMMITMENTS	PERCENT OF 2ND PROTOCOL COMMITMENTS REMAIN- ING TO BE PRODUCED AS OF JAN. 1, 1943
1	MARINE CABLE	KM.	1,421	118	537	76	884	62
2	SUBMARINE CABLE	KM.	780	150	288	74	492	63
3	ALUMINUM INGOTS	B.T.	27,180	1,567	15,749	116	11,431	42
3A	DURALUMINUM	B.T.	9,510	1,082	9,856	208	(346 EXCESS)	0
4	NICKEL	B.T.	3,600 <i>4/</i>	630 <i>4/</i>	4,914 <i>4/</i>	137 <i>5/</i>	(1,314 EXCESS) <i>5/</i>	0 <i>5/</i>
5	MOLYBDENUM	B.T.	4,000	0	2,492	124	1,508	38
6	COPPER, ELECTROLYTIC	B.T.	134,400 <i>2/</i>	11,961 <i>2/</i>	58,087 <i>2/</i>	86 <i>2/</i>	76,313 <i>2/</i>	57 <i>2/</i>
7	ROLLED COPPER (COPPER BASE ALLOYS ONLY)	B.T.	109,411	10,768	59,372	110	49,439	45
9	ZINC	B.T.	29,000	3,500	16,118	124 <i>6/</i>	12,882	44
10	BIMETAL (COPPER CLAD STRIP)	B.T.	20,000	2,374	9,377	100	10,023	50
11	COPPER GOODS AND TUBES	B.T.	15,148	2,919	8,770	116	6,378	42
12	FERROBILICON	B.T.	9,408 <i>1/</i>	111	3,289	70	6,119	65
13	FERROCHROME	B.T.	5,376 <i>1/</i>	180	2,573	96	2,803	52
14	ARMOR PLATE	B.T.	13,440	125 <i>2/</i>	749 <i>2/</i>	12 <i>2/</i>	12,691 <i>2/</i>	94 <i>2/</i>

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 2(E) and (D) or (S)
Commerce Dept. Letter, 11-16-78
By RHP, Dasp MAR 21 1973

~~SECRET~~

PRO- TOCOL ITEM NO.	ITEM	UNIT	ADJUSTED 2ND PROTOCOL COMMITMENT 1/	MADE AVAILABLE AT MILL IN U.S.A. DEC. 1 - DEC. 31 2/	MADE AVAILABLE IN U.S.A. JULY 1 - DEC. 31 2/	RATIO OF ACTUAL DELIVERIES TO PROTOCOL SCHEDULES (PROT. SCHED. = 100) 3/	BALANCE TO BE PRODUCED AS OF JAN. 1 TO SATISFY ADJUSTED PROTOCOL COMMITMENTS	PERCENT OF 2ND PROTOCOL COMMITMENTS REMAIN- ING TO BE PRODUCED AS OF JAN. 1, 1943
15	HARD ALLOYS AND CUTTING TOOLS	\$	22,404,000	1,366,596	9,026,716	80	13,377,284	60
16	POLISHED DRILL RODS							
A	PLAIN CARBON	S.T.	125	54	55	88	70	56
B	HIGH SPEED	S.T.	60	47	49	164	11	18
C	ALLOY	S.T.	45	11	11	48	34	76
17	HIGH SPEED TOOL STEEL	S.T.	3,400	389	1,243	74	2,157	63
18	TOOL STEEL							
A	PLAIN CARBON	S.T.	3,400	674	1,856	110	1,544	45
B	ALLOY X12	S.T.	700	63	216	62	484	69
C	ALLOY X12H	S.T.	650	108	304	94	346	53
D	ALLOY - OTHER	S.T.	6,700	1,106	2,604	78	4,096	61
19	COLD FINISHED BARS							
A	BESSEMER 3/8" - 2" (CARBON)	S.T.	60,000	0	25,350	84	34,650	58
D	B.O.H. BULLET CORE (CARBON)	S.T.	10,000	760	1,549	30	8,451	85
E	ELECTRIC FURNACE OR O.H. ALLOY	S.T.	10,635	1,008	2,408	46	8,227	77
F	S.A.E. 1015-1050 & OTHER PLAIN CARBON	S.T.	20,000	596	942	10	19,058	95
20	HOT ROLLED ALLOY BARS AND BILLET	S.T.	95,000	12,242	45,409	96	49,591	52
21	CR-SI-MN BILLETS	S.T.	95,000	8,030	54,070	114	40,930	43
22	COLD ROLLED SHEETS (CARBON)	S.T.	75,000	1,240	11,330	30	63,670	85
A	COLD ROLLED STRIP (CARBON)	S.T.	60,000	2,826	20,745	70	39,255	65

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 8(D) or (2)

Commerce Dept. Letter, 11-16-72

By _____, Date

MAR 21 1973

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PRO- TOCOL ITEM NO.	ITEM	UNIT	ADJUSTED 2ND PROTOCOL COMMITMENT <u>1/</u>	MADE AVAILABLE AT MILL IN U.S.A. DEC. 1 - DEC. 31 <u>2/</u>	MADE AVAILABLE IN U.S.A. JULY 1 - DEC. 31 <u>2/</u>	RATIO OF ACTUAL DELIVERIES TO PROTOCOL SCHEDULES (PROT. SCHED. = 100) <u>1/</u>	BALANCE TO BE PRODUCED AS OF JAN. 1 TO SATISFY ADJUSTED PROTOCOL COMMITMENTS	PERCENT OF 2ND PROTOCOL COMMITMENTS REMAIN- ING TO BE PRODUCED AS OF JAN. 1, 1943
23	STAINLESS STEEL							
A	SHEETS	S.T.	2,200	0	382	34	1,818	83
B	STRIP	S.T.	350	17	276	158	74	21
C	HOT ROLLED BARS	S.T.	800	14	171	42	629	79
24	TIN PLATE (CARBON)	S.T.	67,200	7,892	34,526	102	32,674	49
25	STEEL WIRE							
A	BALL WIRE (ALLOY)	S.T.	1,344	39	187	28	1,157	86
B	ALLOY ASTM 232	S.T.	2,400	84	838	70	1,562	65
C	ALLOY 4140	S.T.	1,200	27	151	26	1,049	87
D	MUSIC WIRE (CARBON)	S.T.	12,000	1,879	4,410	74	7,590	63
E	SPRING WIRE (CARBON)	S.T.	12,000	2,454	5,075	84	6,925	58
F	ROPE WIRE (CARBON)	S.T.	20,000	2,329	12,358	124	7,642	38
G	CARD WIRE (CARBON)	S.T.	350	76	153	88	197	56
H	ELECTRIC WELDING WIRE (CARBON)	S.T.	4,000	869	1,178	58	2,822	71
I	GALVANIZED TEL. & TEL. WIRE (CARBON)	S.T.	20,000	6,791	11,255	112	8,765	44
J	LOW CARBON (CARBON)	S.T.	8,000	1,841	5,610	146	2,190	27
K	SQUARE WIRE (CARBON)	S.T.	270	45	45	34	225	83
L	TINNED WIRE (CARBON)	S.T.	700	43	238	68	462	66
M	MIS. WIRE PRODUCTS (CARBON)	S.T.	300	0	209	140	91	30
26	WIRE ROPE							
A	AIRCRAFT (CARBON)	S.T.	3,000	143	1,519	102	1,481	49
B	OTHER WIRE ROPE (CARBON)	S.T.	20,000	3,117	8,714	88	11,286	56

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (2)

Commerce Dept. Letter, 11-18-78

By RHP, Date

MAR 21 1973

~~SECRET~~

PRO- TOCOL ITEM NO.	ITEM	UNIT	ADJUSTED 2ND PROTOCOL COMMITMENT <u>2/</u>	MADE AVAILABLE AT MILL IN U.S.A. DEC. 1 - DEC. 31 <u>2/</u>	MADE AVAILABLE IN U.S.A. JULY 1 - DEC. 31 <u>2/</u>	RATIO OF ACTUAL DELIVERIES TO PROTOCOL SCHEDULES (PROT. SCHED. = 100) <u>1/</u>	BALANCE TO BE PRODUCED AS OF JAN. 1 TO SATISFY ADJUSTED PROTOCOL COMMITMENTS	PERCENT OF 2ND PROTOCOL COMMITMENTS REMAIN- ING TO BE PRODUCED AS OF JAN. 1, 1943
27	STEEL ALLOY TUBES							
A	STAINLESS 18-8	S.T.	2,200	32	293	26	1,907	87
B	4-6% CHROME	S.T.	15,500	1,356	1,928	24	13,572	88
C	CARBON .5% MOLY. PIPE SIZES	S.T.	600	0	0	0	600	100
D	CARBON .5% MOLY. COLD DRAWN	S.T.	2,700	0	0	0	2,700	100
E	CARBON .5% MOLY. HOT FINISHED	S.T.	3,000	716	1,338	90	1,662	55
F	H.R. BALL BEARING TUBES	S.T.	5,400	0	0	0	5,400	100
28	STAINLESS WIRE	S.T.	2,000	984	1,242	122	788	39
29B	OTHER ALLOY WIRE	S.T.	2,600	470	1,120	86	1,480	57
30	NICKEL-CHROME WIRE	S.T.	538	77	165	62	373	69
31A	BARBED WIRE (CARBON)	S.T.	40,000	4,245	22,441	112	17,559	44
B	STAPLES (CARBON)	S.T.	2,600	193	1,755	136	845	32
32	PIPE & TUBING (CARBON)							
A	WELDING PRESS & MECHANICAL	S.T.	6,000	1,448	3,358	112	2,642	44
B	SEAMLESS PRESS & MECHANICAL	S.T.	12,000	189	1,937	32	10,063	84
C	COLD DRAWN PRESS & MECHANICAL	S.T.	6,000	385	1,845	62	4,155	69
D	H. F. PRESS & MECHANICAL	S.T.	24,000	1,707	14,571	122	9,429	39
E	ELECTRIC WELD CASING	S.T.	15,000	0	0	0	15,000	100
F	ELECTRIC WELD LINE PIPE	S.T.	35,000	0	728	4	34,272	98
G	SEAMLESS CASING	S.T.	15,000	31	12,324	164	2,676	18
H	SEAMLESS LINE PIPE	S.T.	40,000	0	12,100	60	27,900	70
I	SEAMLESS DRILL PIPE	S.T.	15,000	0	2,318	30	12,682	85
J	SEAMLESS OIL WELL TUBING	S.T.	15,000	0	246	4	14,754	98
K	TOOL JOINTS	S.T.	3,000	0	1,344	90	1,659	55

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)
Commerce Dept. Letter, 11-16-78
By RHP, Date

MAR 21 1973

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PRO- TOCOL ITEM NO.	ITEM	UNIT	ADJUSTED 2ND PROTOCOL COMMITMENT <u>1/</u>	MADE AVAILABLE AT MILL IN U.S.A. DEC. 1 - DEC. 31 <u>2/</u>	MADE AVAILABLE IN U.S.A. JULY 1 - DEC. 31 <u>2/</u>	RATIO OF ACTUAL DELIVERIES TO PROTOCOL SCHEDULES (PROT. SCHED. = 100) <u>2/</u>	BALANCE TO BE PRODUCED AS OF JAN. 1 TO SATISFY ADJUSTED PROTOCOL COMMITMENTS	PERCENT OF 2ND PROTOCOL COMMITMENTS REMAIN- ING TO BE PRODUCED AS OF JAN. 1, 1943
33	HOT ROLLED (CARBON)							
A	SHEETS	S.T.	20,000	876	20,872	208	(872 EXCESS)	0
B	GALVANIZED ROOFING SHEETS	S.T.	5,000	724	2,654	106	2,346	47
C	PLATES	S.T.	75,000	8,526	27,622	74	47,378	63
D	H.R. BARS & BAR MILL SHAPES	S.T.	6,500	57	3,027	94	3,473	53
E	STRUCTURAL SHAPES	S.T.	13,000	167	3,326	52	9,674	74
F	STRIP	S.T.	11,000	4,887	10,312	188	688	6
G	TERNE PLATE & LONG TERNE	S.T.	4,000	1,183	2,486	124	1,514	38
34A	BOLTS, NUTS, RIVETS, CHAINS & SCREWS	S.T.	6,000	416	825	28	5,175	86
B	NAILS	S.T.	7,000	978	2,267	64	4,733	68
35	OTHER METALS & STEEL PRODUCTS	S.T.	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	PHENOL	S.T.	12,000	707	6,775	112	5,225	44
37	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	S.T.	240,000	4,044 <u>10/</u>	69,210 <u>10/</u>	58	170,790	71
38	ETHYLENE GLYCOL	S.T.	2,400	0	2,400	200	0	0
39	SODIUM BROMIDE	S.T.	1,800	251	991	110	809	45
40	PHOSPHORUS	S.T.	2,400	26	1,461	122	939	39
41	DIBUTYL PHTHALATE	S.T.	3,600	282	3,020	168	580	16
42	DIMETHYLANILINE	S.T.	3,000	319	2,106	140	894	30

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)
Commerce Dept. Letter, 11-16-72
By RHP, Date

MAR 21 1973

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PRO- TOCOL ITEM NO.	ITEM	UNIT	ADJUSTED 2ND PROTOCOL COMMITMENT <u>1/</u>	MADE AVAILABLE AT MILL IN U.S.A. DEC. 1 - DEC. 31 <u>2/</u>	MADE AVAILABLE IN U.S.A. JULY 1 - DEC. 31 <u>2/</u>	RATIO OF ACTUAL DELIVERIES TO PROTOCOL SCHEDULES (PROT. SCHED. = 100) <u>2/</u>	BALANCE TO BE PRODUCED AS OF JAN. 1 TO SATISFY ADJUSTED PROTOCOL COMMITMENTS	PERCENT OF 2ND PROTOCOL COMMITMENTS REMAIN- ING TO BE PRODUCED AS OF JAN. 1, 1943
43	DIPHENYLAMINE	S.T.	1,800	109	1,005	112	792	44
44	COLLOXYLIN	S.T.	4,800	905	2,741	114	2,059	43
45	METHANOL	S.T.	12,000	1,041	5,651	94	6,349	53
46	UROTROPINE	S.T.	4,600	605	3,283	142	1,317	29
48	AMMONIA CHLORIDE	S.T.	4,800	175	3,203	134	1,597	33
49	MERCURY	S.T.	300	187	896	596	(596 EXCESS)	0
50	POTASSIUM NITRATE	S.T.	3,600	301	3,313	184	287	8
51	AMMONIUM CYANIDE	S.T.	3	0.2	2.1	140	0.9	30
52	CENTRALITE	S.T.	600	150 <u>11/</u>	286 <u>11/</u>	96	314	52
53	REBARIN (RESORCINOL)	S.T.	120	10	70	116	50	42
54	BARIUM PEROXIDE	S.T.	300	25	150	100	150	50
55	STRONTIUM (S. OXALATE)	S.T.	96	12	48	100	48	50
56	RODALITE (RHODAMINE B)	S.T.	6	0	2	66	4	67
57	TORIUM (T. NITRATE)	S.T.	3	0	3	200	0	0
58	CERIUM	S.T.	18	1	12	132	6	33

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (H)
Commerce Dept. Letter, 11-16-78
By RHP, Dalg MAR 21 1973

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PRO- TOCOL ITEM NO.	ITEM	UNIT	ADJUSTED 2ND PROTOCOL COMMITMENT <u>1/</u>	MADE AVAILABLE AT MILL IN U.S.A. DEC. 1 - DEC. 31 <u>2/</u>	MADE AVAILABLE IN U.S.A. JULY 1 - DEC. 31 <u>2/</u>	RATIO OF ACTUAL DELIVERIES TO PROTOCOL SCHEDULES (PROT. SCHED. = 100) <u>3/</u>	BALANCE TO BE PRODUCED AS OF JAN. 1 TO SATISFY ADJUSTED PROTOCOL COMMITMENTS	PERCENT OF 2ND PROTOCOL COMMITMENTS REMAIN- ING TO BE PRODUCED AS OF JAN. 1, 1943
59	CREOSOL	S.T.	- <u>12/</u>	- <u>12/</u>	- <u>12/</u>	- <u>12/</u>	- <u>12/</u>	- <u>12/</u>
60	POTASSIUM SULPHATE	S.T.	1,800	260	858	96	942	52
61	ANTHRACENE	S.T.	0	0	9	-	(9)	-
61A	OTHER CHEMICALS	S.T.	60,000	N.A.	N.A.	-	-	-
62	MACHINE TOOLS	\$	314,300,000	8,715,380 <u>11/</u>	55,183,662	36	259,116,338	82
63	ELECTRIC FURNACES							
64	FORGING PRESSES & HAMMERS							
65	VARIOUS INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT							
67	ABRASIVES							
68	GRAPHITE ELECTRODES	S.T.	5,840	526	2,803	96	3,037	52
69	BEARINGS	EA.	- <u>13/</u>	3,420,094	26,402,065	- <u>13/</u>	- <u>13/</u>	- <u>13/</u>
70	BALLS & ROLLERS							
71	SHOE LEATHER	S.T.	18,670	463	3,574	38	15,096	81
72	ARMY BOOTS	PRS.	2,400,000	202,008	1,404,224	118	995,776	41
73	ARMY CLOTH	YDS.	18,000,000	2,730,565	8,024,897	90	9,975,103	55

DECLASSIFIED

EO 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 3(D) or (H)
Commerce Dept. Letter, 11-16-78

By RHP, Date MAR 21 1979

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PRO- TOCOL ITEM NO.	ITEM	UNIT	ADJUSTED 2ND PROTOCOL COMMITMENT <u>1/</u>	MADE AVAILABLE AT HILL IN U.S.A. DEC. 1 - DEC. 31 <u>2/</u>	MADE AVAILABLE IN U.S.A. JULY 1 - DEC. 31 <u>3/</u>	RATIO OF ACTUAL DELIVERIES TO PROTOCOL SCHEDULES (PROT. SCHED. = 100) <u>3/</u>	BALANCE TO BE PRODUCED AS OF JAN. 1 TO SATISFY ADJUSTED PROTOCOL COMMITMENTS	PERCENT OF 2ND PROTOCOL COMMITMENTS REMAIN- ING TO BE PRODUCED AS OF JAN. 1, 1945
74	ELECTRIC POWER CABLE	S.T.	66,628	16	217	0.6	66,411	99.7
74A	MISC. COPPER CABLE & WIRE	S.T.	38,424	1,618	12,811	66	25,613	67
75	WEBBING	YDB.	36,000,000	3,653,299	14,758,497	82	21,241,503	59
76	TARPAULIN	YDB.	8,000,000	- <u>15/</u>	5,439,501 <u>15/</u>	136	2,560,499	32
77	VIETANEX	S.T.	0	0	0	0	0	0
78	TIRES, TUBES, OTHER RUBBER PROD. (RUBBER CONTENT)	S.T.	40,320	437 <u>16/</u>	6,340 <u>16/</u>	32	33,980	84
79	HIGH PRESSURE HOSE	S.T.	648	1	161	50	487	75
80	SHEET FIBER	S.T.	4,361	283	399	18	3,962	91
81	SHOCK ABSORBER CORD	S.T.	64	2	37	116	27	42
82	METALLIC CLOTH & SCREEN	\$	1,000,000 <u>17/</u>	52,664	558,640	112	441,360	44
83	CONDENSER PAPER (RADIO)	S.T.	240	0	58	48	182	76
83A	CIGARETTE PAPER	S.T.	908	85	653	144	255	28
83B	PARCHMENT PAPER	S.T.	2,090	0	953	92	1,137	54
84	MISC. EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT	\$	-	-	-	-	-	-
85	FERROPHOSPHORUS	S.T.	4	0	4	200	0	0

~~SECRET~~

PRO- TOCOL ITEM NO.	ITEM	UNIT	ADJUSTED 2ND PROTOCOL COMMITMENT <u>1/</u>	MADE AVAILABLE AT MILL IN U.S.A. DEC. 1 - DEC. 31 <u>2/</u>	MADE AVAILABLE IN U.S.A. JULY 1 - DEC. 31 <u>2/</u>	RATIO OF ACTUAL DELIVERIES TO PROTOCOL SCHEDULES (PROT. SCHED. = 100) <u>3/</u>	BALANCE TO BE PRODUCED AS OF JAN. 1 TO SATISFY ADJUSTED PROTOCOL COMMITMENTS	PERCENT OF 2ND PROTOCOL COMMITMENTS REMAIN- ING TO BE PRODUCED AS OF JAN. 1, 1943
86	FERROVANADIUM	S.T.	2	0	2	200	0	0
87	FERROTUNGSTEN	S.T.	2	0	2	200	0	0
89	LEAD	S.T.	8	0	8	200	0	0
90	TIN	S.T.	2	0	2	200	0	0
91	FOIL							
A	ALUMINUM	S.T.	95	0	93	196	2	2
B	TIN	S.T.	52	0	52	200	0	0
C	NICKEL	S.T.	1	1	2	400	(1 EXCESS)	0
92	BABBITT METAL	S.T.	4	0	4	200	0	0
93	CADMIUM	S.T.	100	12.5	125	250	(25 EXCESS)	0
94	COBALT	S.T.	144	78	134	186	10	7
101	RAILS	S.T.	175,000	1,013	59,767	68	115,233	66
101A	ACCESSORIES	S.T.	80,000	2,670	15,092	38	64,908	81
102	MOUNTED SETS OF WHEELS & AXLES	S.T.	36,000	8,766	14,527	80	21,473	60
103	CAR AXLES	S.T.	60,000	4,042	29,857	100	30,143	50
104	LOCOMOTIVE CAR WHEEL TIRES	S.T.	13,500	4,250	6,038	90	7,462	55

UNCLASSIFIED
 E.O. 11652, Sec. 5(a) and 5(D) of (a)
 Commerce Dept. Letter, 11-16-78
 By RHP, Date

MAR 21 1973

~~SECRET~~

PRO- TOCOL ITEM NO.	ITEM	UNIT	ADJUSTED 2ND PROTOCOL COMMITMENT 1/	MADE AVAILABLE AT MILL IN U.S.A. DEC. 1 - DEC. 31 2/	MADE AVAILABLE IN U.S.A. JULY 1 - DEC. 31 2/	RATIO OF ACTUAL DELIVERIES TO PROTOCOL SCHEDULES (PROT. SCHED. = 100) 3/	BALANCE TO BE PRODUCED AS OF JAN. 1 TO SATISFY ADJUSTED PROTOCOL COMMITMENTS	PERCENT OF 2ND PROTOCOL COMMITMENTS REMAIN- ING TO BE PRODUCED AS OF JAN. 1, 1943
105	ROLLED STEEL CAR WHEELS	S.T.	18,000	1,226	7,170	80	10,830	60
107	STEEL LOCOMOTIVE AXLES	S.T.	255	23	255	200	0	0
108	ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE AXLES	S.T.	300	56	222	148	78	26

- 1/ 2ND PROTOCOL COMMITMENT FIGURES HAVE BEEN ADJUSTED (A) TO TAKE ACCOUNT OF THE MODIFICATION OF STEEL REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE 2ND PROTOCOL WORKED OUT BY THE STEEL DIVISION, W.P.B., AND REPRESENTATIVES OF GOVERNMENT PURCHASING COMMISSION OF THE SOVIET UNION, AND APPROVED BY THE REQUIREMENTS COMMITTEE, W.P.B., IN PROGRAM DETERMINATION NO. 230; (B) TO TAKE ACCOUNT OF THE PORTION OF FERROBILICON AND FERROCHROME COMMITMENTS WHICH ARE BEING SUPPLIED BY THE U.K.; AND (C) THROUGH TRANSLATING SOME COMMITMENTS FROM SHORT TONS INTO THE UNIT OF MEASURE COMMONLY USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE ITEMS IN QUESTION.
- 2/ MADE AVAILABLE DATA IN THE CASE OF ALL ITEMS EXCEPT STEEL ITEMS, "OTHER CHEMICALS", MACHINE TOOLS, ELECTRIC FURNACES, FORGING PRESSES AND HAMMERS, VARIOUS INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT, TIRES, TUBES AND OTHER RUBBER PRODUCTS, ELECTRIC POWER CABLE, MISCELLANEOUS COPPER CABLE AND WIRE, TARPAULIN, SHOCK ABSORBER CORD, SHEET FIBER, METALLIC CLOTH AND SCREEN, AND RAILWAY EQUIPMENT INCLUDE STOCKS WHICH WERE ON HAND AS OF JUNE 30, 1942, AND WHICH WERE AVAILABLE FOR SHIPMENT AGAINST 2ND PROTOCOL COMMITMENTS. STOCKS OF STEEL ITEMS WHICH WERE ON HAND AS OF JUNE 30 WERE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE ADJUSTMENT OF STEEL REQUIREMENTS UNDER 2ND PROTOCOL COMMITMENTS WORKED OUT BY THE STEEL DIVISION AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GOVERNMENT PURCHASING COMMISSION OF THE SOVIET UNION AND APPROVED BY THE REQUIREMENTS COMMITTEE. MADE AVAILABLE DATA FOR ALL STEEL ITEMS, EXCEPT ARMOR PLATE, ARE BASED UPON ACTUAL DELIVERIES NOVEMBER 28 - DECEMBER 26 AND MILL SCHEDULES DECEMBER 26 - JANUARY 2. SINCE ACTUAL DELIVERIES FOR THE PERIOD DECEMBER 26 - JANUARY 2 MAY DIFFER SLIGHTLY FROM THE MILL SCHEDULES, THE DATA FOR STEEL ITEMS MUST BE CONSIDERED, IN PART, ESTIMATES.
- 3/ THE 2ND PROTOCOL, EXCEPT IN THE CASE OF ZINC, CALLS FOR DELIVERIES IN "EQUAL MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS." THUS, 50% OF EACH COMMITMENT SHOULD HAVE BEEN DELIVERED BY DECEMBER 31 IF PROTOCOL SCHEDULES WERE TO BE MAINTAINED.
- 4/ THE NICKEL COMMITMENT FOR 3,600 S.T. IS A JOINT U.S. - U.K. COMMITMENT FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1 TO DECEMBER 31 ONLY. IT INCLUDES NICKEL IN ALL FORMS. DELIVERY DATA ARE ESTIMATES OF THE TOTAL NICKEL MADE AVAILABLE FOR THE U.S.S.R. IN THE U.S., CANADA, AND THE UNITED KINGDOM, AND INCLUDE NICKEL METAL AND NICKEL DELIVERED TO MILLS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF NICHROME WIRE, STEEL, NICKEL WIRE AND SIMILAR PRODUCTS.
- 5/ THE COPPER COMMITMENT FOR 134,400 S.T. IS A JOINT U.S. - U.K. COMMITMENT AND INCLUDES COPPER IN ALL FORMS EXCEPT FINISHED MILITARY STORES. DELIVERY DATA ARE ESTIMATES OF THE TOTAL COPPER MADE AVAILABLE TO THE U.S.S.R. IN THE FORM OF REFINERY SHAPES, PURE COPPER PRODUCTS, COPPER BASE ALLOYS, WIRE MILL PRODUCTS, AND FINISHED MANUFACTURES EXCEPT MILITARY STORES, IN ADDITION TO THE QUANTITIES GIVEN, APPROXIMATELY 300 S.T. CHARGEABLE TO THE PROTOCOL COMMITMENT HAS BEEN DELIVERED BY THE U.K.
- 6/ THE ZINC COMMITMENT FOR 2,900 S.T. WAS SCHEDULED FOR DELIVERY AT THE RATE OF 1,500 S.T. PER MONTH IN JULY AND AUGUST AND 2,500 S.T. PER MONTH THEREAFTER.
- 1/ THE TOTAL 2ND PROTOCOL FERROBILICON COMMITMENT IS FOR 13,440 S.T., BUT THIS IS A JOINT U.S. - U.K. COMMITMENT. THE U.K. IS SUPPLYING 3,042 S.T. LEAVING A BALANCE OF ONLY 9,408 S.T. FOR THE U.S. TO DELIVER.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 2(S) and 5(D) or (E)
Commerce Dept. Letter, 11-16-78
By RHP, Date

MAR 21 1973

~~SECRET~~

FOOTNOTES - (CONTINUED)

- 8/ THE TOTAL 2ND PROTOCOL FERROCHROME COMMITMENT IS FOR 8,064 S.T. BUT THIS IS A JOINT U.S. - U.K. COMMITMENT. THE U.K. IS SUPPLYING 2,688 S.T. LEAVING A BALANCE OF ONLY 5,376 S.T. FOR THE U.S. TO DELIVER.
- 9/ ARMOR PLATE DELIVERIES INCLUDE 629 S.T. PRODUCED BUT NOT EXPORTED PRIOR TO JUNE 30, 1942. IT ALSO INCLUDES 125 S.T. PRODUCED IN DECEMBER ON U.S.S.R. ACCOUNT BUT NOT ACCEPTED BY SOVIET REPRESENTATIVES. SOVIET REPRESENTATIVES HAVE INDICATED THAT FOR SOME TIME, AT LEAST, THEY DO NOT WISH FURTHER DELIVERIES OF ARMOR PLATE.
- 10/ QUANTITIES OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS SHOWN AS "MADE AVAILABLE" ARE QUANTITIES ACTUALLY CONSIGNED TO THE U.S.S.R.
- 11/ CENTRALITE DELIVERY DATA INCLUDE ETHYL CENTRALITE ONLY. SMALL QUANTITIES OF METHYL CENTRALITE HAVE BEEN DELIVERED. THESE QUANTITIES WILL BE PICKED UP IN THE NEXT REPORT.
- 12/ THE 2ND PROTOCOG CEBOL COMMITMENT FOR 1,200 S.T. IS BEING SATISFIED BY THE U.K.
- 13/ DECEMBER DELIVERIES ESTIMATED.
- 14/ NO FIRM 2ND PROTOCOL COMMITMENTS DEPENDS UPON SPECIFICATIONS.
- 15/ THE QUANTITY OF TARPULIN SHOWN AS BEING MADE AVAILABLE JULY 1 - DECEMBER 31 IS BASED UPON WAR DEPARTMENT DATA WHICH HAVE BEEN REVISED SINCE THE LAST REPORT. IT IS IMPOSSIBLE ON THE BASIS OF EXISTING INFORMATION TO SEPARATE DECEMBER DELIVERIES FROM TOTAL DELIVERIES.
- 16/ THE FIGURES GIVEN FOR DELIVERIES OF TIRES, TUBES AND OTHER RUBBER PRODUCTS INCLUDE RUBBER CONTENT OF TIRES AND TUBES PROCURED BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT ONLY. THE RUBBER CONTENT OF CERTAIN OTHER ITEMS PROCURED BY THE TREASURY, NOTABLY CABLE OF VARIOUS TYPES, HAS NOT YET REACHED APPRECIABLE PROPORTIONS. THIS WILL BE PICKED UP IN THE NEXT REPORT.
- 17/ DATA GIVEN IN DOLLARS BECAUSE OF THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF MAKING ACCURATE AND MEANINGFUL CONVERSION TO ANY UNIT OF MEASURE. DOLLAR VALUE OF PROTOCOL COMMITMENT IS AN APPROXIMATION SUGGESTED BY THE GOVERNMENT PURCHASING COMMISSION OF THE SOVIET UNION.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD
FOREIGN DIVISION
REVIEW AND ANALYSIS BRANCH
JANUARY 14, 1943

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (5)
Commerce Dept. Letter, 11-15-78
By RHP, Date MAR 21 1973

(578)

PSF

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

B.F.
Lend Lease

February 13, 1943

~~SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM FOR

GENERAL BURNS *x4753*

For your information and
return for my files.

F. D. R.

Enclosures

x18

Confidential ~~MEMO~~ let to the P 2/10/43
from Secy Knox re report as of Feb. 1
showing progress made by Navy Dept
in supplying material to the Soviet
Govt under Second Protocol covering
period 7/1/42 to 6/30/43. Also encloses
report on certain ordnance material not
included in the 2nd Protocol but requested
by the Soviets and which, it is under-
stood, may be included in a third Protocol

x220
x4193

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By Deputy Archivist of the U.S.

By W. J. Stewart Date FEB 2 1972

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
WASHINGTON

96727

(SC)L11-7/EF61
Serial 044123

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
[REDACTED]

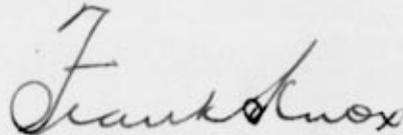
FEB 10 1943

Dear Mr. President:

In accordance with your memorandum of October 2, 1942, there is enclosed herewith a report as of February 1, 1943 showing the progress made by the Navy Department in supplying material to the Soviet Government under the Second Protocol covering the period July 1, 1942 to June 30, 1943.

There is also enclosed a report on certain ordnance material not included in the 2nd Protocol, but requested by the Soviets and which it is understood, may be included in a third Protocol.

Respectfully submitted,



Frank Knox

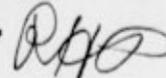
The President
The White House

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DDO DTR 5200.9 (9/27/68)

Date- JAN 25 1972

Signature- 

STATUS OF DELIVERY OF MATERIALS REQUISITIONED BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT
OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE 2d PROTOCOL

ITEM	AMOUNT	DELIVERED	DELIVERED	DELIVERY	DELIVERY	DELIVERY	BALANCE	SCHEDULED TIME OF
	REQUESTED	PRIOR TO	BETWEEN	SCHEDULE	SCHEDULE	SCHEDULE	TO BE	DELIVERIES OF BALANCE
		JULY 1, '42	JULY 1, '42 JAN. 31, '43	FOR FEB. '43	FOR MAR. '43	FOR APR. '43	DELIVERED	
MINESWEEPERS	10	0	0	0	0	0	10	May '43 - June '43
MOTOR TORPEDO BOAT WATER & OIL COOLERS	810 ea.	0	260 ea.	66 ea.	157 ea.	75 ea.	252 ea.	May '43 - August '43
MARINE DIESEL ENGS. & SPARES (1100 to 1600 HP)	154	0	24	17	21	20	72	Apr '43 - August '43
MARINE DIESEL ENGINES (170 HP to 1100 HP)	312	0	18	1	1	0	192	60 CB Engs No schedule May '43 - Sept. '43
MARINE DIESEL ENGS. & SPARES (75 HP to 170 HP)	437	0	43	9	46	72	267	May '43 - August '43
MARINE DIESEL ENGINES (BELOW 75HP)	67		9	17	26	15		
MARINE DIESEL GENERATORS	1387	2	125	20	38	22	1180	May '43 - No contract July '44
MARINE GASOLINE ENGS. & SPARES (50 HP to 1200 HP)	2472	260	490	214	255	102	1151	May '43 - No contract Sept. '43
MARINE PUMPS AND SPARES	336	0	0	0	0	0	336	July '43 - Not scheduled August '43
ELECTRIC MOTORS & SPARES	1214	0	0	0	26	56	1132	May '43 - June '43
RADIO RECEIVERS	93	0	55	5	1	0	32	May '43 - June '43
TURBO-GENERATORS	14	0	4	0	0	0	10	May '43 - June '43
MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT FOR TUGS	3 sets	0	0	0	0	0	3 sets	May '43 - June '43
STORAGE BATTERIES FOR SUBMARINES	30 sets	0	15 sets	0	0	15 sets	0	
SHIP AND SHORE RADIO STATIONS	26	0	0	0	0	0	26	May '43 - July '44
RADIO DIRECTION FINDERS & SPARES	4 equips	0	4 equips.	0	16 Batteries			
WOODEN SUB CHASERS (RPC 1-50)	50	0	0	0	4	4	42	April '43 - July '43 -
WOODEN MOTOR BOATS (RPT 1-30)	30	0	6	6	0	0	18	Sept. '43 - Nov. '43
ELECTRIC VENTILATING SETS	649	0	0	0	0	0	649	NO ACCURATE SCHEDULE
SCRIPPS ENGINES	66	0	0	0	0	0	66	May '43 - July '43
HIGH PRESSURE AIR COMPRESSORS	3	0	0	0	0	3		
AIR TANKS	30	0	0	0	0	0	30	NO SCHEDULE
SOUND MEASURING & TESTING EQUIP.	5	0	0	5				
ELECTRIC STEERING GEAR & CONTROLS	14 each	0	4	10				
FATHOMETERS & EQUIPMENT (DEPTH) (SOUNDERS)	7	0	0	3	4			
ROTTY & CHANGEOVER SWITCHES	4400	0	0	0	0	0		May '43 - June '43
POTASSIUM TETRAOXIDE	560,000 #	0	207,694 #	61,000 #	56,000#	56,000#	179,306#	Apr '43 - June '43
LINOLEUM	20,000 mtrs.	0	20,000 mtrs					
ELECTRICAL SPARE PARTS FOR DIESEL ENGINES	253	2%	90%	4%	0	4%		

STATUS OF DELIVERY OF MATERIALS REQUISITIONED BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT
OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE 2d PROTOCOL

ITEM	AMOUNT REQUESTED	DELIVERED	DELIVERED	DELIVERY	DELIVERY	DELIVERY	BALANCE	SCHEDULED TIME OF
		PRIOR TO JULY 1, '42	BETWEEN JULY 1, '42 - JAN. 31, '43	SCHEDULE FOR FEB '43	SCHEDULE FOR MAR '43	SCHEDULE FOR APR '43	TO BE DELIVERED	DELIVERIES OF BALANCE
TURBO VENTILATORS FOR ENG. ROOM	32	0	0	0	0	0	32	May '43 - June '43
EXHAUST MUFFLERS FOR 900 HP ENGS.	2 sets	0	2 sets					
CHAIN HOISTS	309	1	8	200	100			
WINDLASSES WITH MOTORS	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	April '43 - August '43
WEATHERPROOF SIRENS	2	0	2					
RADIO TRANSMITTERS	9	0	8	1				
VOLTMETERS, AMMETERS CIRCUIT BREAKERS, SWITCHES	132 switches 18 Circ. brs. 20 Voltmeters	0	CONTRACT COMPLETED					
AUXILIARY EQUIPMENT FOR SHIPS	10 sets							NOT SCHEDULED
VERTICAL STEAM BOILER	11	0	1					10 NOT SCHEDULED
DESK CLOCKS	4	0	4					
CHRONOMETERS	12	0	12					
PNEUMATIC HAMMERS	200	0	200					
MARINE STEAM DYNAMO	1	0	1					
SCHICK STADIMETERS	150	0	0	0	0	0	150	Apr '43 - May '43
MICROMETER, SEXTANTS AND BINOCULARS	40 each	0	0	40 each				
JETTING EQUIPMENT FOR SALVAGE OPERATIONS	20 sets							NO SCHEDULE
SUBMARINE RESCUE CHAMBER	1							" "
TOWING WINCHES	10							NO SCHEDULE
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS (SHOT TONS)	312,815	49,650	62,419	40,753	33,853	37,744	88,396	1943
20 mm A.A. GUNS - COMPLETE	500	0	200	100	50	50	100	50 Per Month
Rds. 20 mm A.A. AMMUNITION	3,000,000	0	400,000	200,000	100,000	100,000	2,200,000	100,000 Per Month
WATER-TIGHT JUNCTION BOXES	240	0	0	0	0	0	240	May '43

MATERIAL DELIVERED TO THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT
IN ADDITION TO MATERIAL INCLUDED IN THE 2nd PROTOCOL

ITEM	: AMOUNT : REQUESTED	: DELIVERED : PRIOR TO : JAN. 31, '43	: DELIVERY : SCHEDULE : FOR FEB '43	: DELIVERY : SCHEDULE : FOR MAR '43	: DELIVERY : SCHEDULE : FOR APR '43	: BALANCE TO : BE DELIVERED
20 mm A.A. Guns, Complete	1,000	120	280	200	200	200
Rds. 20 mm A.A. Ammunition	5,000,000	450,000	1,550,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
3"/50 D.P. Equipments	300	51	49	50	50	100
3"/50 A.A. Ammunition	231,000	20,400	9,600	15,000	15,000	171,000
3"/50 Common Ammunition	52,500	0	10,000	5,000	5,000	32,500
3"/50 Illuminating Ammunition	15,000	900	1,600	1,250	1,250	10,000
5"/38 D.P. Equipments, Guns Mk. 30, Hand Wheel Brackets and no Power Drives.	150	10	40	25	25	50
5"/38 A.A. Ammunition	66,000	3,000	12,000	7,500	7,500	36,000
5"/38 Common Ammunition	15,000	500	2,000	1,250	1,250	10,000
5"/38 Illuminating Ammunition	3,000	475	25	250	250	2,000

~~Confidential~~

PSF

C. F.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 15, 1943

16

Lend Lease

MEMORANDUM FOR

GENERAL BURNS *x4753*

For your information and
return for my files.

F. D. R.

Enclosures

x4559

MEMO FOR THE PRESIDENT from E. R. Stettin
Jr. re Soviet Supply Program adds his recom-
mendation. dated 2/10/43

x220

x4193

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 10, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR

GENERAL BURNS

To read and return for my
files.

F. D. R.

Enclosures

~~SECRET~~

OFFICE OF LEND-LEASE ADMINISTRATION
FIVE-FIFTEEN 22d STREET NW.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

E. R. Stettinius, Jr.
Administrator

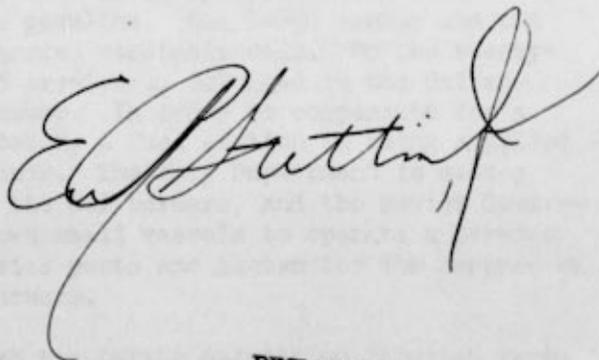
February 10, 1943

MEMORANDUM

TO: The President
FROM: E. R. Stettinius, Jr.
SUBJECT: Soviet Supply Program

In accordance with your directive to me dated October 2, 1942, I have prepared a brief statement of the major current factors in the Soviet supply situation. I have also added my recommendations.

The regular monthly statistical report on the entire program will follow in due course as soon as the information has been gathered and correlated.



DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By J. Schauble Date FEB 2 1972

FOR DEFENSE



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THE SOVIET SUPPLY PROGRAM

I. The Status of the Program

Shipping:

Forty-six vessels cleared all ports during January with cargoes estimated at 258,000 long tons. Eleven dry cargo boats and one tanker were loaded and dispatched to join the convoy to Northern Russian ports. An additional twenty dry cargo vessels and two tankers have been allocated and are now loading to enter the convoy in early March for Northern Russian ports. The British will add ten more vessels to make up a total of thirty for the convoy.

Clearance for the Persian Gulf totaled twelve vessels in January as against a plan of eighteen. Three vessels have cleared during the first week in February. Heavy loadings for the Persian Gulf Service Command are being arranged for February. These loadings, which are designed to permit the United States Army troops in the area to increase port and transit facilities, will require a corresponding decrease in the vessels clearing with supplies for the U.S.S.R.

West Coast clearances totaled twenty-two vessels, including four tankers, one of the large tankers carrying blending agents for the manufacture of high-octane gasoline. One large tanker and the remaining two small tankers carried vegetable oils. Of the twenty-two vessels clearing, nine had previously belonged to the United States. One of these was a tanker. In order to compensate for a lack of bunker fuel in Vladivostok, a fuel station is being supplied at Akutan in the Aleutian Islands. The Navy Department is making available a supply of oil for the oil burners, and the Soviet Government is detaching one of its own small vessels to operate a service between continental United States ports and Akutan for the purpose of supplying coal for the coal burners.

The Arctic route through the Bering Straits to Siberian ports on the Arctic Ocean is being investigated by all intelligence agencies. During the past summer navigation season, vessels were dispatched from United States ports to supply Soviet Arctic bases. In the event that other routes are cut off during the coming summer, it may prove desirable to use the Arctic Route for purposes of supplying the Siberian factories and the Soviet-German front. Soviet representatives have been asked for their estimate of the possibilities of this route.

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

By J. Schauble Date FEB 2 1972

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- 2 -

Airplanes:

Flight deliveries of airplanes have improved during the month of January, although most of the clearances over the Alaskan route were for British account. Winterization requirements for the Alaskan route are being pressed by the Air Forces, which have consulted extensively with Soviet experts. Fifty-eight planes departed from Fairbanks during the month for British and United States account. Modification of motors on light bombers scheduled for shipment across the South Atlantic has improved. Fifty-two planes cleared Miami. Large numbers of planes will become available for shipment as soon as winterization and modification are complete. Clearances in early February indicate improvements.

Available Stocks:

Stocks continue at high levels. To avoid undue waste, 21,000 tons of automobile sheets, which were low on shipping priority lists, were offered for redistribution with Soviet consent. In addition, 75,000 tons of oil country pipe and tubing have been offered for redistribution, although Soviet representatives have requested retention of these stocks. Shipping rates and available stocks have been analyzed, and sufficient quantities of pipe are being retained to meet anticipated shipping requirements. Additional quantities can be made available from new production in from six to eight weeks after orders are placed. Soviet shipping priorities continue to place American tanks in a low position. Some of the available tanks have been redistributed to other uses.

New Production:

Industrial equipment continues to receive much attention from Soviet representatives. Although over \$300,000,000 worth of this equipment is presently in production, requests have been received for additional equipment to increase production in the Soviet metal industry and to permit installation of additional hydro-electric power facilities. The Subcommittee on Supplies of the Protocol Committee has reviewed these requests and authorized action on part of the requirements. It is anticipated that the Third Protocol requests, which have not yet been received, will call for higher ratings on industrial equipment which is now in production and will present a considerable program. It is clear that the increase in industrial plants for Siberian mills and factories is of primary importance in the minds of Soviet officials.

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By J. Schauble Date FEB

2 1972

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- 3 -

II. Recommendations

Shipping:

With the continuation of deficiencies in the shipping program, which has prevented complete performance of Protocol obligations, it is recommended that maximum efforts to increase clearances over all available routes be continued.

Available Stocks:

Continuation of the policy of slowing or stopping production when stocks exceed shipping possibilities and of diverting excess stocks to meet urgent needs elsewhere is recommended. Care should be taken, however, to maintain sufficient stocks to meet optimum anticipated shipping requirements.

New Production:

In view of Soviet emphasis upon industrial equipment, it is recommended that programs which are well substantiated by the facts be approved for production even though sufficient stocks are available to meet current shipping requirements. Production priorities on this equipment which is in addition to Protocol quantities may justifiably be less than production priorities for Protocol items. On the other hand, production priorities should never be so low as to amount to a denial because of the impossibility of obtaining reasonably prompt delivery.

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By J. Schauble Date ~~FEB~~ 2 1972

~~SECRET~~

PSF

C. F.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Lend Lease

February 16, 1943

//

~~SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM FOR

GENERAL SOMERVELL

x25

To read on his return and let
me have a memorandum on.

F. D. R.

Memo for the President 2/10/43 from
War Shipping Administration re shipping
to Russia.

x4772
x220
x4193

DECLASSIFIED
By Deputy Archivist of the U.S.
By W. J. Stewart Date FEB 2 1972

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

B. F.
Lend Lease

February 16, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR

GENERAL BURNS *x4753*

To read and return for my
files.

F. D. R.

Enclosures

Fifth progress report from Petroleum Admin.
for war on the subject of Supplies For the
USSR 2/11/43

x4435
x220
x4193
x56

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11

By *RAH* NARS Date

MAR 21 1973

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR

WASHINGTON

FEB 11 1943

My dear Mr. President:

I am pleased to enclose our fifth progress report to you on the subject of Supplies For The U. S. S. R.

Sincerely yours,

Harold Z. Fisher

Petroleum Administrator for War.

The President,

The White House.

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR

WASHINGTON

SUPPLIES FOR THE U.S.S.R.

REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT

FEB -9 1943

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

One cargo each of 100 octane aviation gasoline and blending agent were requested by the Russians for shipment from the West Coast in December, to be lifted in Russian tankers or in tankers which had been turned over to Soviet registry by this Government. The necessary arrangements were made for the supply of all of this material but, owing to delay in the arrival of the vessels, the blending agent cargo did not load until late January and the 100 octane cargo in early February.

As mentioned in last month's report, the only allocation of aviation fuels approved by the Munitions Assignments Board for shipment in January was one cargo of 100 octane, to be delivered from the West Coast. It had been expected that this material would be lifted by a Russian tanker, or by one of the United States tankers now under Soviet registry. However, the Russians decided to divert the vessel to vegetable oil use, so this cargo has not yet been loaded. We were given to understand that the tanker authorities did not find it possible to comply with the Russians' request that another tanker be allocated for this material. Word is now being awaited from Moscow as to the disposition of the cargo.

After having informally requested shipment of one cargo of blending agent and one cargo of 100 octane from the West Coast in February, the Russians informed us on January 27 that these parcels would not be required but that shipment of equivalent quantities from the East Coast was desired in early February. It can readily be appreciated that such short notice creates great difficulties in supply particularly in view of the fact that blending agent is not available on the East Coast and has to be brought in from the Gulf. Arrangements have been made to furnish the 100 octane for the next convoy, on a tanker to be provided by the British. It is hoped that arrangements can be worked out for transport of the blending agent from the Gulf to the North Atlantic in time for the same convoy in which the 100 octane will depart. If this is accomplished, the Russians' request will have been met, despite the extraordinary difficulties imposed by the short notice.

We are informed that the tanker DONBAS has been sunk. This reduces to six the number of regular-sized vessels comprising the Russian transoceanic tanker fleet, according to our last information. Earlier in this report mention was made of diversion of a tanker from the petroleum trade to lift a vegetable oil cargo. We have been informed by the Russians that their need for vegetable oil will necessitate their asking that an additional tanker be furnished for this material for shipment from the East Coast in the near future. This Office is of course not concerned with vegetable oil, but the requirement of tankers for this product naturally has a bearing upon the availability of tankers for petroleum products.

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

MAR 21 1973

Interior Dept Hqs, 11-3-72

The following tabulation summarizes the petroleum product shipments that have been made to the U.S.S.R. during the period June 22, 1941 (the date of the German invasion of Russia) to January 31, 1943:

Aviation Gasoline and Blending Agents	2,060,104 Bbls.
Motor Gasoline	708,807 "
Miscellaneous Naphtha and Kerosene	18,240 "
Gas Oil	132,574 "
Fuel Oil	27,831 "
Lubricating Oil	132,301 "
Grease	5,366 "
Tetraethyl Lead	14,018 "
Lubricating Oil Additives	<u>18,630 "</u>
 Total	 3,117,871 Bbls.
 Ceresine and Paraffin Wax	 1,158 Tons

The first item of the above tabulation is subject to adjustment as soon as data are received regarding certain shipments from the United Kingdom.

PETROLEUM REFINING PLANTS

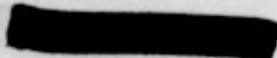
Because of the difficulties in obtaining replacement parts, the Russian Purchasing Commission considered it would be impossible to accept certain equipment involved in their refining plant program unless the quality were in accordance with United States peace-time standards. It had originally been contemplated that the United States war-time standard qualities would be applicable for all of this material, in keeping with the practice in force in this country on similar construction. However, the remoteness of the Russian refineries from any source of replacements, in contrast with the situation of the United States refineries, appeared to justify the granting of the Commission's demand for higher standard materials. In consequence, the War Production Board has authorized the waiving of its "L" order standards for the items which would not be satisfactory if furnished according to United States war-time standard specifications.

Recently, the Russian engineers made it known that because of certain operating conditions in Russia, some of the equipment planned for the program would not produce material having the desired characteristics. Some equipment changes have therefore been requested in order to assure the desired product qualities. It is possible that this may entail some delay to the original program, but the Russians are desirous that the changes be undertaken and arrangements have been made accordingly.

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EO 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)

MAR 21 1973



The following tabulation shows the percentage completion as of about February 1 of the six plants involved in the main program:

<u>Plant No.</u>	<u>Engineering</u>	<u>Purchasing</u>
1. Complete refinery	9%	40%
2. Additions to existing refinery	14	35
3. Complete refinery	6	19
4. Complete refinery	4	15
5. Unit for existing refinery)	Final process design held up awaiting samples of crudes for analysis to determine final design of these units.	
6. Unit for existing refinery)		

PRODUCTION, DRILLING, AND OILFIELD EQUIPMENT AND SPARE PARTS FOR EXISTING REFINERIES.

A complete review of all Russian requisitions pertaining to petroleum industry equipment, other than that connected with the refining plant program, has been concluded, and a summary has been drawn up for use in connection with the Controlled Materials Plan. This will provide a basis for estimation of future requirements which may be applied to whatever value is decided upon by the Protocol Committee.

RECOMMENDATIONS

We have no new recommendations to make at this time, but would reiterate our previous suggestions.

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

MAR 21 1973

PSF

L. F.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Lend Lease

February 16, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR

GENERAL BURNS

x4753

For your information and
return for my files.

F. D. R.

Enclosures

x25
January report of the War Dept. in meeting
the Second Russian Protocol, 2/10/43

x220
x4193

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

February 10, 1943.

The President,

The White House.

Dear Mr. President:

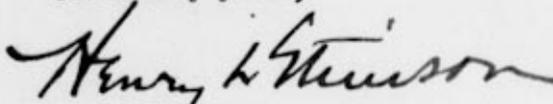
Pursuant to your request of October 2, 1942, I am submitting herewith the January report on the progress of the War Department in meeting the Second Russian Protocol.

The War Department has exceeded or met the schedule on 36 of the 52 ground items procured by it under the Protocol. On all other ground items, with two exceptions, performance has been ahead of shipping availability or U.S.S.R. representatives have requested the War Department to delay furnishing the items. A substantial backlog of materiel assigned and made available to Russia has been accumulating in storage warehouses and depots.

Factory deliveries of aircraft are ahead of the Protocol, except in the case of light bombers, where the shortage is due to a change over in the production line and will be made up soon. Flight delivery of available planes has been improved, and the backlog of undelivered planes has been substantially reduced.

During the past 30 days an additional truck assembly plant was placed in operation in the Persian Corridor. More than half the rolling stock and two-thirds of the men required to operate the supply route to Russia have been shipped to the area. Construction of the principal scheduled port facilities is substantially complete and the Andimeshk-Khorramshahr-Tanuma road is three fourths finished.

Faithfully yours,



SECRETARY OF WAR.

Incl:
Tabs A thru D
(dup.)

[REDACTED]

SUMMARY OF TABULATION "A"

The attached tabulation indicates that through January
Ground Protocol items were being furnished to the U.S.S.R. by the
War Department as follows:

- 52 per cent ahead of schedule
- 18 per cent on schedule
- 12 per cent behind schedule but where
substantial quantities are available
but unfloated
- 18 per cent behind schedule

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DDP 100 5200.9 (9/27/68)

Date- JAN 31 1972

Signature- *RAH*

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

WAR DEPARTMENT

STATUS OF GROUND MILITARY ITEMS ON THE SECOND RUSSIAN PROTOCOL

Note: The Second Russian Protocol commitment has been completed on the following items which therefore are not specifically reported: Item #38 - Ethylene Glycol
Item #57 - Thorium
Item #61 - Anthracene

1.
February 6, 1943
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GPO LITH. 5200.0 (9/27/48)
Date- FEB 1 1972
Signature- RHP

Protocol Number (1)	Item Description (2)	Quantities on Second Protocol For July - January (3)	Quantities Assigned July-January (a) (4)	Quantities Made Available July-January (b) (5)	Status as of January 31, 1943 (c) (6)	Remarks (7)
<u>GROUP I. ARMAMENT AND MILITARY EQUIPMENT</u>						
2.	Tanks					
	Light	1,947	1,947	1,947*	-	*A total of 439 Light Tanks are reported on January 16, 1943, as not floated for more than 45 days after having been made available. Tanks are reported as available although not all boxed for shipment. Boxing for shipment is delayed until shipping instructions are received from USSR representatives.
	Medium	1,803	1,247	944*	859 short	*A total of 439 Medium Tanks are reported on January 16, 1943, as not floated for more than 45 days after having been made available. This is more than 1½ months' assignments. The tank depots report 1,116 tanks on hand not considered in the availability figure given here, and the tanks required to date under the Second Protocol can be made available upon receipt of shipping instructions from USSR representatives.

LEGEND

- (a) Includes material assigned prior to June 30, 1942, but not exported to apply on First Protocol.
 - (b) Includes material assigned and made available prior to June 30, 1942, but not exported to apply on First Protocol.
 - (c) Column 5 as compared with Column 3.
 - (d) As available from production.
- [REDACTED]

Protocol Number (1)	Item Description (2)	Quantities on Second Protocol For July - January (3)	Quantities Assigned July-January (a) (4)	Quantities Made Available July-January (b) (5)	Status as of January 31, 1943 (c) (6)	Remarks (7)
3.	Anti-Aircraft Guns, 90mm, complete w/auxiliary equipment.	92	92	72*	20 short*	*Chief of Ordnance advises the guns assigned, but not reported as available, are actually in unobligated depot stocks and notification is being sent to USSR representatives. A shortage of two directors exist due to production difficulties. However, a larger proportion of directors is being assigned to USSR by the Munitions Assignments Committee (Ground) than is being allocated to U. S. Forces.
4.	Anti-Aircraft Guns, 37mm and 40mm.	1,360	1,168	1,116	244 short	On February 2, 1943, USSR representatives advised Chief of Ordnance that in the future USSR will require no further 37mm AA guns. Those already packed will be exported. Pursuant to request of USSR representatives a program for substitution of 40mm AA guns in place of 37mm AA guns has been tentatively approved by the Munitions Assignments Committee (Ground). The total Second Protocol commitment may not be met if USSR representatives continue to refuse to accept 37mm AA guns.
5.	Anti-Tank Guns 57mm	800	1,180	1,100	300 over	U.S.S.R. representatives informally advise War Department that they do not want this type of gun. Matter under investigation.

Protocol Number (1)	Item Description (2)	Quantities on Second Protocol For July - January (3)	Quantities Assigned July-January (a) (4)	Quantities Made Available July-January (b) (5)	Status as of January 31, 1943 (c) (6)	Remarks (7)
7&8.	Sub-machine Gun Cal. .45	140,000	149,347	97,034	42,966 short	USSR representatives have advised War Department that they will not ship any more of present model at this time. This matter is under investigation. U.S. production substantially behind estimates due to a change in model.
9.	Scout cars M3A1 w/armament	3,500	2,164	1,361*	2,139 short*	*775 units reported on January 16, 1943, as not floated for more than 45 days after having been made available.
	Truck 1/4 ton 4 x 4	10,500	12,944	12,944	2,444 over	
10.	Trucks (cargo)	70,000	57,873	49,388	20,612 short	
11.	Telephones, Field	84,000	(d)	72,990*	11,010 short	*A total of 27,300 telephones made available have not yet been floated. Procurement was not authorized until early Fall of 1942 after approval of Second Protocol, thus causing lag in availability. Chief Signal Officer states deliveries will be up to Protocol commitment by end of Protocol period. These telephones are a special make and are not available from U. S. stocks.
12.	Wire, Field Telephone (miles, single strand)	173,981	196,387	184,716	10,735 over	
13.	Toluol (lbs.)	28,000,000	36,043,724	36,043,724	8,043,724 over	2,125,013 pounds unfloated per 45 Day Report.
	T.N.T. (lbs.)	48,000,000	48,200,000	48,200,000	200,000 over	

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DOD Form 5800.9 (8/27/68)

Protocol Number (1)	Item Description (2)	Quantities on Second Protocol For July - January (3)	Quantities Assigned July-January (a) (4)	Quantities Made Available July-January (b) (5)	Status as of January 31, 1943 (c) (6)	Remarks (7)
14.	Powder, nitroglycerin etc. (short tons)	Available Quantities	19,460	19,460	-	
17.	Motorcycles	5,500	7,500	6,500	1,000 over	
18.	Prime Movers for Artillery (Tractors)	1,400	1,589	1,544	44 over	
20.	Radio Sets (various types)	11,500 over 12 month period. 8,350 requested by Dec.31, 1943	7,409*	6,612	1,738 less than total requested by USSR to Dec.31, 1942	*Production line on Pilot V-100-A Sets expected to deliver 3,000 sets before end of Second Protocol period. A total of 932 sets were reported on January 16, 1943, as not floated for 45 days after having been made available.
23.	Radio Tubes	2,000,000 over 12 month period on schedule to be arranged.	344,824	121,824*	-	*The additional 223,000 tubes reported as assigned are coming from U.S. depot stocks and are being made available from various storage points. All are currently reported available for shipment.
24.	Generators, Gas Driven (Battery Chargers)	10,000 over 12 month period	(d)	9,250	-	
27.	Radio Direction Finders (various types)	150	0	0	150 short	USSR representatives have been slow in stating type desired. This is being clarified and sets will be furnished.

Protocol Number (1)	Item Description (2)	Quantities on Second Protocol For July - January (3)	Quantities Assigned July-January (a) (4)	Quantities Made Available July-January (b) (5)	Status as of January 31, 1943 (c) (6)	Remarks (7)
28.	Measuring and Test Equipment	\$1,000,000 worth over 12 month period on schedule to be arranged.	(d)	\$161,026	-	Requisitions are being processed as rapidly as possible. USSR failure to file requisitions promptly has delayed completion of this commitment.
30.	Dry Cells for Field Telephones	1,500,000 over 12 month period on schedule to be arranged.	216,600	216,600*	-	*Dry Cells furnished with Field Telephones in excess of standard U.S. issue. USSR representatives state informally they will not require batteries other than 6 each per battery type Field Telephone delivered. This will reduce the total Dry Cells required to 432,000 over the Second Protocol period. Written confirmation has been requested.
31.	Dry Cells for Radio Equipment.	400,000 over 12 month period on schedule to be arranged.	5,000	5,000	-	
32.	Radio Components, Parts and Accessories	\$500,000 worth over 12 month period on schedule to be arranged.	\$122,614	\$122,614	-	

Protocol Number (1)	Item Description (2)	Quantities on Second Protocol For July - January (3)	Quantities Assigned July-January (a) (4)	Quantities Made Available July-January (b) (5)	Status as of January 31, 1943 (c) (6)	Remarks (7)
34.	Field Repair Shops	40	30 consisting of 402 vehicles	322 vehicles*	Slightly behind schedule.	*Delay in availability due to negotiations pending with USSR representatives on acceptance of soft top cab trucks. If USSR accepts this type, availability will be on schedule by end of Second Protocol.

GROUP II. VARIOUS MATERIAL, MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT.

NOTE:

By conference report on the Second Russian Protocol approved by the representatives of the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the commitment under the Second Russian Protocol in respect to certain chemicals was revised by providing that an additional 60,000 short tons would be made available on U.S.S.R. requisitions depending "upon the supply situation prevailing at the time particular requests are made." The chemicals embraced in this group include Items 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 60, and 61 listed in Group II of the Second Russian Protocol, all of which chemicals are procured by the War Department. No detail is shown in this report as to status of these additional requisitions.

14.	Armor Plate (tons)	7,000	749	749*	6,251 short	*Includes 125 tons submitted to USSR representatives and not yet accepted. USSR representatives request no further Armor Plate be furnished until they give further instructions.
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Protocol Number (1)	Item Description (2)	Quantities on Second Protocol For July - January (3)	Quantities Assigned July-January (a) (4)	Quantities Made Available July-January (b) (5)	Status as of January 31, 1943 (c) (6)	Remarks (7)
36.	Phenol (lbs.)	14,000,000	(d)	15,994,867*	1,994,867 over	*2,065,350 pounds reported on January 16, 1943, as not floated for more than 45 days after having been made available.
39.	Sodium Bromide (lbs.)	2,100,000	(d)	2,291,660	191,660 over	*280,000 pounds reported on January 16, 1943, as not floated for more than 45 days after having been made available.
40.	Phosphorus (lbs.)	2,800,000	(d)	2,933,195*	133,195 over	*2,331,195 pounds reported on January 16, 1943, as not floated for more than 45 days after having been made available.
41.	Dibutyl Phthalate (lbs.)	4,200,000	4,968,000	4,842,766	642,766 over	
42.	Dimethylaniline (lbs.)	3,500,000	4,700,400	4,626,260	1,126,260 over	
43.	Diphenylamine (lbs.)	2,100,000	2,785,321	2,408,121	308,121 over	
44.	Colloxyline (lbs.)	5,600,000	(d)	6,583,174	983,174 over	
45.	Methanol (lbs.)	14,000,000	(d)	13,908,976*	91,024 short	*1,674,422 pounds reported on January 16, 1943, as not floated for more than 45 days after having been made available.
48.	Ammonium Chloride (lbs.)	5,600,000	(d)	7,006,400*	1,406,400 over	*2,752,750 pounds reported on January 16, 1943, as not floated for more than 45 days after having been made available.

Protocol Number (1)	Item Description (2)	Quantities on Second Protocol For July - January (3)	Quantities Assigned July-January (a) (4)	Quantities Made Available July-January (b) (5)	Status as of January 31, 1943 (c) (6)	Remarks (7)
50.	Potassium Nitrate (lbs.)	4,200,000	(d)	6,825,350*	2,625,350 over	*2,306,150 pounds reported on January 16, 1943, as not floated for more than 45 days after having been made available.
51.	Ammonium Sulpho Cyanate (lbs.)	3,500	(d)	4,725	1,225 over	
52.	Ethyl Centralite (lbs.)	700,000	752,935	652,935*	47,065 short	*Includes 40,200 pounds of Methyl Centralite which USSR representatives have agreed to accept against Ethyl Centralite commitment.
53.	Resorcinol (lbs.)	140,000	(d)	160,000*	20,000 over	*20,000 pounds reported on January 16, 1943, as not floated for more than 45 days after having been made available.
54.	Barium Peroxide (lbs.)	350,000	(d)	350,300*	300 over	*50,050 pounds reported on January 16, 1943, as not floated for more than 45 days after having been made available.
55.	Strontium Oxalate (lbs.)	96,000	(d)	119,950*	23,950 over	*16,000 pounds reported on January 16, 1943, as not floated for more than 45 days after having been made available.
56.	Rhodamine (lbs.)	7,000	(d)	7,000	-	
58.	Cerium Metal (lbs.)	21,000	(d)	27,000	6,000 over	

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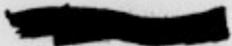
DDP DIR. 5800.9 (9/27/88)

Protocol Number (1)	Item Description (2)	Quantities on Second Protocol For July - January (3)	Quantities Assigned July-January (a) (4)	Quantities Made Available July-January (b) (5)	Status as of January 31, 1943 (c) (6)	Remarks (7)
60.	Potassium Sulphate (lbs.)	2,100,000	(d)	2,181,375*	81,375 over	*240,000 pounds reported on January 16, 1943, as not floated for more than 45 days after having been made available.
71.	Leather (short tons)	7,468*	3,148	1,569**	5,899 short	*Part of Second Protocol commitment is to be met from South American production. Deliveries may be delayed by shipping difficulties. **Revised figure.
72.	Army shoes (prs.)	1,400,000	1,632,000	1,528,543	128,543 over	
73.	Army cloth (yds.)	10,500,000	9,096,761	8,540,905*	1,959,095 short	*1,955,580 yards reported on January 16, 1943, as not floated for more than 45 days after having been made available.
75.	Webbing, Tubular (yds.)	21,000,000	19,732,000	18,515,979*	2,484,021 short	*8,362,657 yards reported on January 16, 1943, as not floated for more than 45 days after having been made available.
	GROUP V. MEDICAL SUPPLIES	\$7,000,000	\$7,607,559	\$7,607,559*	\$607,559 over	*16 carloads of medical supplies transferred to port for shipment have been returned to Reconsignment depot because of lack of shipping.

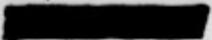
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DD FORM 5200.9 (9/27/58)


SUMMARY OF TABULATION "B"

This tab indicates the amounts of War Department procurement items which had been made available but were not shipped by the U.S.S.R. for forty-five days or longer. The list includes appreciable quantities of Tractors, Ammunition, Chemicals, Signal Equipment, Cloth and Webbing.



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DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/68)

[REDACTED]

SECOND RUSSIAN PROTOCOL MATERIALS AVAILABLE
BUT NOT FLOATED WITHIN 45 DAYS

Status as of January 16, 1945

<u>CHEMICAL</u>		<u>SIGNAL</u>	
P Agent, Chemical (White Phosphorous)	2,331,195	Spare Parts SCR-284	45
P Ammonium Chloride	2,752,750	P Radio Set #19	900
Aniline Oil	265,323	Installation Kits and Spare Parts	750
P Barium Peroxide	50,050	for Radio Set #19	
P Diethyl Aniline	13,600	Batteries	50
P Diphenylguanidine	68,075	Crystal Holders	500
Ethylene Chlorhydrin	22,680	P Single Conductor Wire (mi.)	19,058
Ethylene Dibromide	1,487,700	Cord CD 201	30
P Ethylene Glycol	647,490	Insulators	30
Ethyl Alcohol, Denatured	476,514	P Radio Receiver HRO	32
P Methanol	1,674,422	Coil Sets	32
Molybdic Acid	58,800	Power Supply	32
Neosone D	67,200	P Vacuum Tubes, w/spares	296
Para-Phentidine	62,196	Power Units	250
P Phenol	2,065,350	Switches	130,000
P Potassium Nitrate	2,306,150	Condensers	17,500
P Potassium Sulphate	240,000	Connectors	200
Pyrocatechin	16,800	P Tubes	8,950
P Resorcinol	20,000	Resistors	3,701
P Sodium Bromide	280,000	Variable Inductors	20
P Strontium Oxalate	16,000	Ignition Tubes	100
Thiuram	10,050	Vacuum Thermocouples	159
Trichlorethylene	224,250		

Legend: Items identified as "P" are specifically listed in the Second Protocol.

SECOND RUSSIAN PROTOCOL MATERIALS AVAILABLE
BUT NOT FLOATED WITHIN 45 DAYS

Status as of January 16, 1943

<u>ORDNANCE</u>		<u>QUARTERMASTER</u>	
P Car, Scout, M3A1	775	Cutters, Wire, w/c	35,000
P Gun, 37mm, AA, M1A2	176	P Shoes (prs.)	142,242
P Machine Gun, .50, AA, M2	700	Belts, Leather	488,469
P Gun, 57mm AT, Wheeled	200	Blankets, Woolen	261
P Tractor, Heavy	68	P Cloth, cotton, uniform, twill	1,000,000
P Tractor, Medium	174	khaki (yds.)	
P Tank, Light, M3A1	524	Cloth, tarpaulin, Duck (yds.)	815,105
P Tank, Medium M3	25	Cloth, Wool, Barathea (yds.)	18,079
P Tank, Medium, M4A2	414	P Cloth, Wool, Overcoating (yds.)	1,315,484
P Mount, Tripod MG, .50, AA, M2	60	P Cloth, Wool, Suiting, 20 oz. (yds.)	640,096
P Shot and Shells (rds)	1,389,130	Duck, Covering for Tanks	100
P Dimethylaniline (lbs.)	604,800	P Webbing (yds.)	8,362,657
P Carbonite (Ethyl Centralite) (lbs.)	100,000		
P Glycerine CP (lbs.)	140,000		
P Phthalic Anhydride (lbs.)	134,400		
P Toluene (lbs)	2,125,013		
P TNT (lbs.)	1,400,000		
P Dibutylphthalate (lbs.)	246,698		
P Ethyl Centralite #1 (lbs.)	50,000		
P Smokeless Powder (lbs.)	442,500		

Legend: Items identified as "P" are specifically listed in the Second Protocol.

SUMMARY OF TABULATION "C"

The attached tabulation shows that factory deliveries of aircraft on the Second Protocol are ahead of schedule, as to Light Bombers.

The tabulation further sets out the routes over which deliveries of planes to the U.S.S.R. are scheduled. A comparison is included showing current progress being made on completion of flight delivery of planes.

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[REDACTED]

STATUS OF AIRCRAFT ON SECOND RUSSIAN PROTOCOL

<u>Type</u> (1)	<u>Number on Protocol July - January</u> (2)	<u>Delivered from Factory through January on Protocol Account</u> (3)	<u>Routes over which U.S. Protocol Planes are Scheduled for Delivery</u> (4)
Medium Bombers	84	84	Via Alaska (For January only) Via South Atlantic (For February)
Light Bombers	650	600	Via South Atlantic flight delivery
Fighters	700	742	Via water shipment to Persian Corridor to North Atlantic ports
AT-6C's	<u>0</u>	<u>30</u>	
Total	1,434	1,456	

ANALYSIS OF BACKLOG OF UNDELIVERED PLANES IN UNITED STATES SCHEDULED FOR FLIGHT DELIVERY

<u>Type</u> (1)	<u>As of December 31, 1942</u> (2)	<u>As of January 31, 1942</u> (3)
Medium Bombers A-20's	178	148
Fighter Aircraft	194	112

[REDACTED]

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STATUS OF RUSSIAN AID AIRCRAFT
As of Dec.31,1942 and Jan.31,1943.

	MEDIUM BOMBERS		LIGHT BOMBERS		U.S. ACCOUNT		FIGHTERS	
	<u>12/31/42</u>	<u>1/31/43</u>	<u>12/31/42</u>	<u>1/31/43</u>	<u>12/31/42</u>	<u>1/31/43</u>	<u>12/31/42</u>	<u>1/31/43</u>
No. due from U.S. 2nd Protocol	72	84	600	650	600	700	429	529
No. delivered from factory	84	84	590	600	649	742	429	509
Status of deliveries	✓ 12	Even	-10	-50	✓49	✓42	Even	-20
					Total delivery from factory			
					<u>12/31/42</u>	<u>1/31/43</u>		
					1078	1251		
In U.S. for Air Delivery	36	16	178	148	194		112	
In U.S. for Water Delivery	0	0	0	0	29		4	
Estimated in transit from U.S. for Water Delivery	0	0	157	102	778		879	
In Air Transit via South Atlantic	1	9	15	52	0		0	
In Air Transit via Alaska	0	4	1	1	14		46	
At Persian Gulf Delivery Point	0	1	33	17	17		74	
At Alaskan Delivery Point	3	4	2	1	2		13	
Removed by Russians from Persian Gulf Point	40 (Est)	40 (Est)	135	208	34		65	
Removed by Russians from Alaskan Del. Point	2	8	53	54	8		54	
Washouts	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>2</u>		<u>4</u>	
TOTALS	84	84	590	600	1078		1251	

[REDACTED]

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DDO DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/68)

[REDACTED]

SUMMARY OF TABULATION "D"

This tab presents the details of the projects to augment
the flow of supplies through the Persian area.

<u>Projects</u>	<u>Status of Completion</u>	<u>Number Received</u>	<u>Number Delivered to the Russians</u>
Expansion of port facilities	96%		
Road Construction	1st Section 84% 2nd Section 73%		
Truck Assembly		18,187	12,502
Airplane Assembly		938	807
Barge Assembly	231 barges assembled		

[REDACTED]

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Date-

[REDACTED]

STATUS OF PROJECTS IN PERSIAN AREA AS OF JANUARY 31, 1943

<u>Item</u>	<u>Employees of Army and Civilian Contractors</u>	<u>Native Laborers</u>	<u>Russians</u>	<u>Status of Completion</u>	<u>Number Received To Date</u>	<u>Number Delivered to Russians to Date</u>
Khorranshahr Port facilities under the District Engineer	72	463		Lighter Berths 5 Berths 100% 6th Berth 80%		
Andimeshk-Ahwaz-Khorranshahr- Tanuma Road project under the District Engineer	812	3,000 exclusive of 100 employed by sub- contractors		1st Section 84% 2nd Section 73%		
Andimeshk Truck Assembly Plant (Figures for Khorranshahr assembly plant which commenced operations January 24 are included with Andimeshk plant figures)	13	865			15,133	9,470
Bushire Truck Assembly Plant					3,054	3,032
Abadan Airplane Assembly Plant	455 (1)	60	148		A-20 & Bostons- 689 B-25 - 102* P-40 - 61 P-39 - 86 *1 Cannibalized	A-20 - 634 B-25 - 100 P-40 - 32 P-39 - 41
Kuwait Barge Assembly	15	125		231 barges assembled 18 barges under con- struction		

Note 1: This figure may be inaccurate due to possible error in transmission of cable.

[REDACTED]

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P5F

C. F.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Lend Lease

February 16, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR

GENERAL BURNS *x4753*

To read and return for my
files.

F. D. R.

Enclosures

Report of Lend-Lease purchases made by
the Treas. Procurement Division for the
Soviet Govt. indicating the availability
of cargo for February 2/9/43

x220
x4193
x21-2j
x21



THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

WASHINGTON

FEB 9 - 1943

Confidential

My dear Mr. President:

There is attached a report of Lend-Lease purchases made by the Treasury Procurement Division for the Soviet Government indicating the availability of cargo for February.

There is no substantial change in the overall picture this month since tonnage at the end of February will be 599,342 as contrasted with 611,635 in January. Of this inventory it is understood that the War Production Board is making available for domestic use 75,000 tons of steel pipe and tubing.

Yours sincerely,

The President

The White House

A. M. Tuttle Jr.

FOR DEFENSE



TREASURY DEPARTMENT - U. S. S. R.

MATERIALS AVAILABLE FROM STORAGE AND PRODUCTION DURING FEBRUARY 1943

COMMODITY	PRIORITY CARGOES SPECIFIED FOR FEBRUARY 1943	A V A I L A B L E		BALANCE
		STORAGE	PRODUCTION	
STEEL BARS, SHEETS, STRIP, PLATES, SHAPES, ETC.	6,450	154,786	22,054	170,390
TOOL AND DIE STEEL	1,550	2,264	7,681	8,395
RAILROAD RAILS, WHEEL SETS AND ACCESSORIES	1,500	93,000	337	91,837
CABLE (OTHER THAN COPPER)			2,571	2,571
WIRE PRODUCTS	2,050	61,983	10,741	70,674
PIPE AND TUBING	2,110	116,385*	3,379	117,654
TIN PLATE		17,300		17,300
COPPER AND ITS PRODUCTS	7,000	39,836	18,833	51,669
ZINC	2,250		3,500	1,250
ALUMINUM AND ITS PRODUCTS	2,000	180	2,000	180
NICKEL AND ITS PRODUCTS		50	266	316
FERRO ALLOYS	345	2,380	1,169	3,204
CHEMICALS	1,000	2,940	1,300	3,240
MERCURY		450	4	454
INDUSTRIAL AND CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY, MATERIAL, ACCESSORIES AND PARTS	2,500	23,268	16,547	37,315
AUTOMOTIVE EQUIPMENT AND PARTS		807	517	1,324
TIRES AND TUBES	3,000	5,600	8,638	11,238
GRAPHITE - METAL ELECTRODES		1,830	350	2,180
RUBBER PRODUCTS		525	604	1,129
HAND AND MACHINE TOOLS	330		987	657
BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS		44	401	445
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS		1,505	768	2,273
HARDWARE		388	349	737
MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		1,473	1,437	2,910
	32,085	526,994	104,433	599,342

*75,000 tons are being made available for domestic use by War Production Board.

NOTE: "In Transit to Storage" data has been omitted since this amount is fully offset by late shipments from storage.

(632)

*See by Mrs
Barker 2-20-43*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

C. F.
Lend Lease

February 18, 1943

~~SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM FOR

GENERAL BURNS *x4753*

For your information and
return for my files.

F. D. R.

Enclosures

Let to the P. 2/15/43 from Don
Nelson, WPB enclosing tabulation showing
progress made during Jan and during
7 months ending Jan 31, toward ful-
filment of Second Protocol

x4735-
x4193

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 11

By *RAD*, NARS Date **MAR 21 1973**

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WAR PRODUCTION BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C.

February 15, 1943

IN REPLY REFER TO:

My dear Mr. President:

The accompanying tabulation shows the progress made during January, and during the seven months ending January 31, toward fulfillment of Second Protocol materials and equipment production programs for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

As can be seen in the tabulation, production performance, except in the case of industrial equipment, cable, bearings, and certain miscellaneous items, has been generally satisfactory. Shipments of nonferrous metals have continued to equal or exceed Protocol requirements. The same is true of chemicals and of high priority carbon items, with the exception of bullet core and some wire products. Alloy steel, though still (9%) behind schedule, has shown further improvement as a result of increased melt allotments. Deliveries of low priority carbon steel, including railroad material, have, in keeping with agreements with Soviet representatives, remained extremely small because of the existence of excessive seaboard stocks (i.e. stocks sufficient to meet indefinite shipping requirements at the present rate of liftings). Ferro-alloy shipments have also begun to be affected by the size of unshipped stocks.

The lag in industrial equipment items has been the subject of a careful study by the War Production Board during the past month. While shipments have recently sharply increased, it is felt that the situation is still unsatisfactory. The Government Purchasing Commission of the Soviet Union has been requested, therefore, to select from the approximately \$400,000,000 worth of industrial equipment that it has on order, items totaling \$100,000,000 in value which it considers to be most urgently needed. It is intended to make every effort to effect delivery of these selected items prior to June 30, 1943. If successful, this, together with deliveries already made, will result in deliveries exceeding the guaranteed Second Protocol commitment of \$150,000,000.

The situation in regard to cable has also been thoroughly investigated. Because of the extended time required in the fabrication process, deliveries, particularly in the case of power cable, have so far been such as to lead to the fear that it would be difficult

FOR DEFENSE



**BUY
UNITED
STATES
SAVINGS
BONDS
AND STAMPS**

SECRET
[REDACTED]

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)
Commerce Dept. Letter, 11-16-72
By RHP, Date

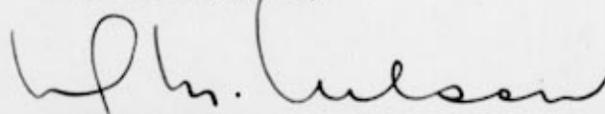
MAR 21 1973

to meet Protocol requirements by June 30. The investigation has revealed, however, that of a total of 239 contracts for various cable items, the great majority are scheduled to be completed before the end of June. It is hoped that of those extending beyond June, most can be expedited so as to secure delivery by the earlier date. In a few cases, however, it appears that because of delays in placing orders this will be impossible.

Although there is no Protocol commitment for bearings, the War Production Board has undertaken to meet relatively large Soviet requirements. Deliveries against orders have until the present been slow. The reasons for this have been an acute shortage of bearing steel, large domestic requirements for tanks, planes, and machine tools, and the fact that in many cases bearings requested by the USSR are of a type which American manufacturers are not equipped to produce. A study which has just been completed, however, indicates that an immediate improvement can be expected. Bearing steel allotments have been considerably increased, and re-tooling to take care of unique Soviet orders has been completed by several manufacturers. The General Industrial Equipment Division reports that accelerated shipments may be anticipated between February and July.

Detailed comments on other items in the Russian program are included in the tabulation.

Respectfully yours,


Donald M. Nelson

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Attachment

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)
Commerce Dept. Letter, 11-15-72
By RHP, Date

MAR 21 1973

STATUS OF MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT COMMITMENTS UNDER THE SECOND RUSSIAN PROTOCOL, AS OF FEBRUARY 1, 1943

(JANUARY DELIVERY DATA SUBJECT TO REVISION)

PRO- TOCOL ITEM NO.	ITEM	UNIT	ADJUSTED 2ND PROTOCOL PRODUCTION PROGRAM 1/	MADE AVAILABLE AT MILL IN U.S.A. JAN. 1 - JAN. 31 3/	MADE AVAILABLE IN U.S.A. JULY 1 - JAN. 31 3/	PERCENT OF 2ND PROT. PROGRAM COMPLETED AS OF FEB. 1 3/	RATIO OF ACTUAL DELIVERIES TO PROT. SCHEDULED (PROT.SCHED.-100)	BALANCE TO BE PRODUCED AS OF FEB. 1 TO SATISFY 2ND PROTOCOL PROD. PROGRAM	COMMENTS
NON-FERROUS METALS									
3	ALUMINUM INGOTS	S.T.	27,180	0	13,579	50	86	13,601	AT THE REQUEST OF SOVIET REPRESENTATIVES, THE ORIGINALLY SCHEDULED DIVISION OF ALUMINUM BETWEEN ALUMINUM INGOTS AND FABRICATED ALUMINUM (DURALUMINUM) HAS BEEN REPEATEDLY SHIFTED SO AS TO INCREASE FABRICATED SHIPMENTS.
3A	DURALUMINUM	S.T.	3,510	1,689	11,790	124	214	(2,280 Excess)	
	(TOTAL ALUMINUM)	S.T.	30,690	1,689	25,369	69	100	11,321	
4	NICKEL (NICKEL METAL & CONTAINED METAL)	S.T.	1,800	976	5,650	72	124	2,150	THE PRODUCTION PROGRAM SHOWN IS AN ESTIMATE. THE NICKEL COMMITMENT SO FAR IS FOR ONLY 5700 S.T., BUT THIS IS ONLY FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1, 1942 TO MARCH 31, 1943. THE ESTIMATE GIVEN IS BASED UPON THE ASSUMPTION THAT THE SCHEDULE FOR THE THIRD QUARTER OF THE PROTOCOL PERIOD (I.E. 700 S.T. PER MONTH) WILL BE CONTINUED IN THE FOURTH QUARTER. THE DELIVERY FIGURES INCLUDE SHIPMENTS OF NICKEL AS SUCH (1950 S.T.) AND NICKEL DELIVERED TO MILLS IN THE U.S. FOR FABRICATION OF STEEL, PURE NICKEL WIRE, AND NICHROME WIRE FOR U.S.S.R. ACCOUNT.
5	MOLYBDENUM	S.T.	4,000	0	2,492	62	107	1,508	MOLYBDENUM DELIVERIES HAVE BEEN SCHEDULED AT THE EXACT RATE CALLED FOR BY THE PROTOCOL. THE FACT THAT TO DATE DELIVERIES ARE AHEAD OF PROTOCOL REQUIREMENTS IS DUE TO OVERSHIPMENTS AGAINST CONTRACTS.
6	COPPER (COPPER METAL & CONTAINED METAL)	S.T.	(134,400)	(13,463)	(73,732)	(55)	(95)	(60,668)	THE PRODUCTION PROGRAM SHOWN IS FOR COPPER TO BE SHIPPED AS SUCH AND COPPER TO BE SHIPPED AS CONTAINED METAL IN PRODUCTS OTHER THAN MILITARY PRODUCTS. THE DELIVERY FIGURES INCLUDE COPPER IN (1) REFINERY SHAPES; (2) PURE COPPER PRODUCTS; (3) COPPER BASE ALLOYS; (4) WIRE AND CABLE; AND (5) MANUFACTURES OTHER THAN MILITARY MANUFACTURES. THE SLIGHT LAG IN DELIVERIES BEHIND PROTOCOL REQUIREMENTS IS DUE TO THE LAG IN CABLE DELIVERIES. IN ORDER TO SAFEGUARD AGAINST THIS LAG IN CABLE DELIVERIES MAKING IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE FULL PROTOCOL COMMITMENT TO BE EXPORTED TO THE U.S.S.R. BEFORE JUNE 30, 1942, SOVIET REPRESENTATIVES HAVE BEEN AUTHORIZED TO REQUISITION COPPER ITEMS CONSIDERABLY IN EXCESS OF PROTOCOL REQUIREMENTS.
7	ROLLED COPPER (COPPER BASE ALLOYS ONLY)	S.T.	109,311	9,389	69,361	63	109	40,050	BECAUSE OF THE URGENT NEED OF THE U.S.S.R. FOR CARTRIDGE BRASS AND OTHER COPPER BASE ALLOYS, THE COPPER DIVISION HAS SCHEDULED ON SOVIET ACCOUNT THE MAXIMUM QUANTITIES WHICH AMERICAN MILLS CAN PRODUCE.
9	ZINC	S.T.	29,000	3,500	19,618	68	117	9,382	THE U.S. IS CURRENTLY SHIPPING 1000 S.T. PER MONTH IN EXCESS OF PROTOCOL REQUIREMENTS. THE FIGURES GIVEN ARE FOR ZINC TO BE EXPORTED AS SUCH. AN EVEN GREATER QUANTITY HAS BEEN DELIVERED TO U.S. MILLS FOR USE IN PRODUCING PRODUCTS CONTAINING ZINC ON U.S.S.R. ACCOUNT.
11	COPPER GOODS AND TUBES	S.T.	15,148	2,599	11,369	75	129	3,779	SCHEDULES CALL FOR CONTINUED SHIPMENTS IN EXCESS OF PROTOCOL REQUIREMENTS.
30	NICKEL-CHROME WIRE	S.T.	538	61	226	42	72	312	SCHEDULES CALL FOR A CONTINUATION OF THE ACCELERATION OF DELIVERIES SHOWN IN JANUARY.
43	MERCURY	S.T.	300	0	896	299	515	(596 Excess)	TO OFFSET LOSSES OF MERCURY SUPPLIES LOST IN SOUTHERN RUSSIA, MERCURY SHIPMENTS THREE TIMES AS GREAT AS CALLED FOR BY THE ENTIRE PROTOCOL COMMITMENT HAVE BEEN MADE. THESE SHIPMENTS, ACCORDING TO SOVIET REPRESENTATIVES, WILL BE AMPLE TO MEET FULL U.S.S.R. REQUIREMENTS UNTIL JULY 1, 1943. NO FURTHER DELIVERIES DURING THE SECOND PROTOCOL PERIOD ARE, THEREFORE, EXPECTED.

PRO- TOCOL ITEM NO.	ITEM	UNIT	ADJUSTED 2ND PROTOCOL PRODUCTION PROGRAM 3/	MADE AVAILABLE AT MILL IN U.S.A. JAN. 1 - JAN. 31 3/	MADE AVAILABLE IN U.S.A. JULY 1 - JAN. 31 3/	PERCENT OF 2ND PROT. PROGRAM COMPLETED AS OF FEB. 1 3/	RATIO OF ACTUAL DELIVERIES TO PROT. SCHEDULES (PROT. SCHED. "195")	BALANCE TO BE PRODUCED AS OF FEB. 1 TO SATISFY 2ND PROTOCOL PROD. PROGRAM	COMMENTS	
89	LEAD	S.T.	8	0	8	100	172	0	COMMITMENTS FOR TIN, LEAD AND VARIOUS FOILS WERE INCLUDED IN THE SECOND PROTOCOL TO MEET SPOT SOVIET REQUIREMENTS. THESE REQUIREMENTS HAVING BEEN SATISFIED, NO FURTHER SHIPMENTS ARE ANTICIPATED.	
98	TIN	S.T.	2	0	2	100	172	0		
91	FOIL									
A	ALUMINUM	S.T.	95	0	95	98	169	2		
B	TIN	S.T.	52	0	52	100	172	0		
C	NICKEL	S.T.	1	0	2	200	395	(1 EXCESS)		
92	BABBITT METAL	S.T.	4	0	4	100	172	0	SOVIET REPRESENTATIVES HAVE BEEN AUTHORIZED TO REQUIREMENT 59 S.T. OF BABBITT METAL IN EXCESS OF THE PROTOCOL COMMITMENT TO MEET THE NEEDS OF THE FISHING INDUSTRY.	
93	CADMIUM	S.T.	100	12	137	137	256	(37 EXCESS)	THE ENTIRE SECOND PROTOCOL COMMITMENT FOR CADMIUM WAS SATISFIED BY THE END OF OCTOBER, 1942. NEVERTHELESS, BECAUSE OF NEW REQUIREMENTS RESULTING FROM MILITARY REVERSES, SHIPMENTS ARE BEING CONTINUED AT THE RATE OF 12.5 S.T. PER MONTH.	
94	COBALT	S.T.	144	0	134	93	160	10	ORIGINALLY, THE U.S. WAS EXPECTED TO FULFILL SECOND PROTOCOL COBALT REQUIREMENTS. IN SEPTEMBER, 1942, HOWEVER, THE U.S. ASSUMED THE OBLIGATION. SHIPMENTS DURING NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER WERE GREATLY ACCELERATED SO AS TO MAKE POSSIBLE TAKING ADVANTAGE OF FAVORABLE SHIPPING OPPORTUNITIES.	
TOTAL NON-FERROUS METALS EXCLUDING ITEM 6 (COPPER)			S.T.	203,293	18,226	155,413	67	116	67,880	THE FIGURES SHOWN AGAINST ITEM 6, COPPER, ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THE TOTAL FOR NON-FERROUS METALS BECAUSE THEY ARE DUPLICATED ELSEWHERE IN THIS REPORT. IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT ALL NON-FERROUS METALS ARE HIGH ON THE SOVIET PRIORITY SHIPPING LIST, AND OVERSEAS SHIPMENTS TAKE PLACE AS RAPIDLY AS SHIPMENTS REACH PORT.
<u>FERRO-ALLOYS</u>										
12	FERRO-SILICON	S.T.	9,408	728	4,017	43	74	5,391	STOCKS OF FERRO-SILICON AND FERRO-CHROME ADEQUATE TO MEET APPROXIMATELY SIX MONTHS SOVIET REQUIREMENTS HAVE ACCUMULATED IN WAREHOUSES, IN RAILWAY CARS, AND AT SEABOARD. OVERSEAS SHIPMENTS CURRENTLY ARE VERY SMALL, FERRO-ALLOYS BEING LOW ON THE SOVIET PRIORITY SHIPPING LIST.	
13	FERROCHROME	S.T.	5,376	0	2,573	48	83	2,803		
65	FERROPHOSPHORUS	S.T.	4	0	4	100	172	0	COMMITMENTS FOR FERROPHOSPHORUS, FERROVANADIUM, AND FERROTUNGSTEN WERE INCLUDED IN THE SECOND PROTOCOL TO MEET SPOT SOVIET REQUIREMENTS. THESE REQUIREMENTS HAVING BEEN SATISFIED, NO FURTHER SHIPMENTS ARE ANTICIPATED.	
66	FERROVANADIUM	S.T.	2	0	2	100	172	0		
67	FERROTUNGSTEN	S.T.	2	0	2	100	172	0		
TOTAL FERRO-ALLOYS			S.T.	14,784	728	6,594	45	77	8,194	

PRO- TOCOL ITEM NO.	ITEM	UNIT	ADJUSTED 2ND PROTOCOL PRODUCTION PROGRAM 3/	MADE AVAILABLE AT MILL IN U.S.A. JAN. 1 - JAN. 31 3/	MADE AVAILABLE IN U.S.A. JULY 1 - JAN. 31 3/	PERCENT OF 2ND PROT. PROGRAM COMPLETED AS OF FEB. 1 3/	RATIO OF ACTUAL DELIVERIES TO PROT. SCHEDULES (PROT.SCHED.100)	BALANCE TO BE PRODUCED AS OF FEB. 1 TO SATISFY 2ND PROTOCOL PROD. PROGRAM	COMMENTS
ALLOY STEEL									
16	POLISHED DRILL ROOD								
B	HIGH SPEED	S.T.	60	12	11	73	126	16	
C	OTHER ALLOY	S.T.	15	11	18	40	69	27	
17	HIGH SPEED TOOL STEEL	S.T.	3,100	192	1,374	40	69	2,026	
18	TOOL STEEL								
B	ALLOY X12	S.T.	700	110	281	40	69	119	
C	ALLOY X12H	S.T.	650	123	390	60	103	260	
D	ALLOY - OTHER	S.T.	6,700	854	3,502	60	103	3,194	
19	COLD FINISHED BARS								
E	ELECTRIC FURNACE OR O.H. ALLOY	S.T.	10,635	1,825	3,634	35	60	6,937	
20	HOT ROLLED ALLOY BARS AND BILLET	S.T.	35,000	11,178	56,180	59	102	38,820	
21	CR-SI-MN BILLETS	S.T.	35,000	6,271	56,188	62	107	36,512	
25	STAINLESS STEEL								
A	SHEETS	S.T.	2,200	0	382	17	29	1,818	
B	STRIP	S.T.	350	11	287	82	141	63	
C	HOT ROLLED BARS	S.T.	800	87	244	31	53	556	
25	STEEL WIRE								
A	BALL WIRE (ALLOY)	S.T.	1,344	173	366	27	47	978	
B	ALLOY ASTM 232	S.T.	2,400	64	895	37	64	1,505	
C	ALLOY 1140	S.T.	1,200	20	171	14	24	1,029	
27	STEEL ALLOY TUBES								
A	STAINLESS 16-8	S.T.	2,200	43	341	16	28	1,859	
B	1-5% CHROME	S.T.	15,500	1,344	2,795	18	31	12,705	
C	CARBON .5% MOLY. PIPE SIZES	S.T.	600	0	0	0	0	600	
D	CARBON .5% MOLY. COLD DRAWN	S.T.	2,700	0	0	0	0	2,700	
E	CARBON .5% MOLY. HOT FINISHED	S.T.	3,000	1,417	2,573	86	148	427	
F	H.R. BALL BEARING TUBES	S.T.	5,400	83	83	2	3	5,317	
28	STAINLESS WIRE	S.T.	2,000	488	1,599	80	138	401	
29B	OTHER ALLOY WIRE	S.T.	2,600	500	1,518	58	100	1,082	
	TOTAL ALLOY STEEL	S.T.	254,484	24,812	135,229	53	91	119,255	

ALL ALLOY STEEL DELIVERY FIGURES SHOWN FOR JANUARY ARE BASED UPON ACTUAL DELIVERIES FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 2 TO JANUARY 23, AND MILL SCHEDULES FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 23 TO JANUARY 31. ALLOY STEEL ITEMS ARE HIGH ON THE SOVIET PRIORITY SHIPPING LIST. EVERY EFFORT IS CONSEQUENTLY BEING MADE TO MEET FULL PROTOCOL REQUIREMENTS. BECAUSE OF DELAYS IN DEFINING PROTOCOL COMMITMENTS AND, AS A RESULT, DELAYS IN THE PLACING OF ORDERS, DELIVERIES DURING THE FIRST MONTHS OF THE PROTOCOL PERIOD WERE SLOW. IN NOVEMBER, HOWEVER, THE ALLOY SITUATION WAS REVIEWED AND MILL SCHEDULES WERE REVISED IN SUCH A WAY AS TO INSURE BRINGING SHIPMENTS UP TO PROTOCOL REQUIREMENTS BY THE END OF MARCH, 1955. AS A RESULT OF THESE STEPS, DELIVERIES AS OF FEBRUARY 1 HAD IMPROVED TO A POINT WHERE TOTAL ALLOY SHIPMENTS WERE ONLY 3% BEHIND PROTOCOL REQUIREMENTS. THE TWO MOST IMPORTANT ALLOY ITEMS, AIRCRAFT STEEL (ITEM 20) AND SHELL STEEL (ITEM 21), WERE AHEAD OF REQUIREMENTS. ALLOY TUBES, COLD FINISHED BARS, STAINLESS STRIPS AND BARS, AND SEVERAL TYPES OF TOOL STEEL WERE STILL CONSIDERABLY BEHIND REQUIREMENTS, HOWEVER.

PRO-TOOOL ITEM NO.	ITEM	UNIT	ADJUSTED 2ND PROTOCOL PRODUCTION	MADE AVAILABLE AT MILL IN U.S.A. JAN. 1 - JAN. 31	MADE AVAILABLE IN U.S.A. JULY 1 - JAN. 31	PERCENT OF 2ND PROT. PROGRAM COMPLETED AS OF FEB. 1	RATIO OF ACTUAL DELIVERIES TO PROT. SCHEDULES (PROT. SCHED. = 100)	BALANCE TO BE PRODUCED AS OF FEB. 1 TO SATISFY 2ND PROTOCOL PROD. PROGRAM	COMMENTS	
HIGH PRIORITY CARBON STEEL										
10	BIMETAL (COPPER GLAD STRIP)	S.T.	20,000	1,876	11,853	59	102	8,147	DELIVERY FIGURES FOR HIGH PRIORITY CARBON STEEL FOR JANUARY ARE BASED UPON ACTUAL DELIVERIES FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 2 TO JANUARY 23, AND MILL SCHEDULES FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 23 TO JANUARY 30. ITEMS INCLUDED IN THIS CATEGORY ARE THE CARBON ITEMS WHICH THE U.S.S.R. HAS INDICATED THAT IT INTENDS TO EXPORT DESPITE SHIPPING LIMITATIONS. IN THE CASE OF ONE OR TWO OF THESE ITEMS, NOTABLY TIN PLATE, ACCUMULATED STOCKS HAVE BECOME SO LARGE THAT RECENTLY PRODUCTION HAS BEEN SOMEWHAT SLOWED DOWN. DELIVERIES OF OTHER ITEMS, EXCEPT BULLET CORE AND ONE OR TWO WIRE PRODUCTS, HAVE KEPT APPROXIMATELY UP TO PROTOCOL REQUIREMENTS. THE LAG IN BULLET CORE AND SQUARE WIRE, THE MOST SERIOUS LAGS SHOWN, ARE DUE TO LIMITATIONS ON FABRICATING FACILITIES.	
16	POLISHED DRILL ROD	S.T.	125	26	66	53	91	59		
18	TOOL STEEL	S.T.	3,400	355	2,235	66	114	1,165		
19	COLD FINISHED BARS	S.T.	10,000	868	2,140	21	36	7,860		
24	TIN PLATE	S.T.	67,200	645	34,648	52	89	32,552		
25	STEEL WIRE	S.T.	12,000	1,690	5,494	46	79	6,506		
D	MUSIC WIRE	S.T.	12,000	1,453	6,104	51	88	5,896		
E	SPRING WIRE	S.T.	20,000	2,230	13,355	70	121	6,845		
F	ROPE WIRE	S.T.	350	48	176	50	86	174		
G	CARD WIRE	S.T.	4,000	0	1,175	29	50	2,825		
H	ELECTRIC WELDING WIRE	S.T.	20,000	2,374	13,538	68	117	6,462		
I	GALVANIZED TEL. & TEL. WIRE	S.T.	8,000	502	5,473	73	126	2,127		
J	LOW CARBON	S.T.	270	64	64	24	41	206		
K	SQUARE WIRE	S.T.	700	96	302	43	74	398		
L	TINNED WIRE	S.T.	300	3	212	71	122	88		
M	MISC. WIRE PRODUCTS	S.T.	3,000	157	1,652	55	95	1,348		
26	WIRE ROPE	S.T.	20,000	4,457	12,835	60	103	7,965		
A	AIRCRAFT	S.T.	3,000	157	1,652	55	95	1,348		
B	OTHER WIRE ROPE	S.T.	17,000	4,300	11,183	60	103	7,965		
TOTAL HIGH PRIORITY CARBON STEEL			201,345	17,924	111,522	55	95	89,823		
OTHER CARBON STEEL										
19	COLD FINISHED BARS	S.T.	60,000	0	25,350	42	72	34,650		DELIVERY FIGURES FOR JANUARY ARE BASED ON ACTUAL DELIVERIES FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 2 TO JANUARY 23 AND ON MILL SCHEDULES FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 23 TO JANUARY 30. IN THE CASE OF ITEMS INCLUDED IN THIS CATEGORY, SUFFICIENTLY LARGE STOCKS ARE HELD IN STORAGE TO MEET SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD AT THE PRESENT RATE OF LIFTSHIPS. CURTAILMENT OR SUSPENSION OF PRODUCTION HAS, THEREFORE, BEEN AGREED TO BY SOVIET REPRESENTATIVES. SCHEDULES ARE KEPT SUFFICIENTLY FLEXIBLE, HOWEVER, TO TAKE CARE OF SUDDEN CHANGES IN THE SHIPPING SITUATION.
A	BERNEMER 3/8" - 2"	S.T.	20,000	1,135	1,497	9	16	18,103		
F	S.A.E. 1015-1050 & OTHER PLAIN CARBON	S.T.	40,000	0	23,853	42	72	36,547		
22	COLD ROLLED SHEETS	S.T.	75,000	306	11,417	15	26	63,583		
A	COLD ROLLED STRIP	S.T.	60,000	2,731	22,524	38	66	37,476		
31A	BARBED WIRE	S.T.	40,000	894	22,510	54	97	17,490		
B	STAPLES	S.T.	2,000	40	1,755	68	117	845		
32	PIPE AND TUBING	S.T.	6,000	486	3,623	60	103	2,377		
A	WELDING PRESS AND MECHANICAL	S.T.	12,000	35	1,953	16	28	10,047		
B	SEAMLESS PRESS AND MECHANICAL	S.T.	6,000	1,127	2,454	48	83	3,146		
C	COLD DRAWN PRESS AND MECHANICAL	S.T.	24,000	0	14,571	61	105	9,429		
D	H.F. PRESS AND MECHANICAL	S.T.	15,000	0	0	0	0	15,000		
E	ELECTRIC WELD CABING	S.T.	35,000	0	728	2	3	34,272		
F	ELECTRIC WELD LINE PIPE	S.T.	15,000	40	12,364	82	141	2,636		
G	SEAMLESS CABING	S.T.	40,000	0	12,100	30	52	27,900		
H	SEAMLESS LINE PIPE	S.T.	15,000	0	2,314	15	26	12,686		
I	SEAMLESS DRILL PIPE	S.T.	15,000	0	0	0	0	15,000		
J	SEAMLESS OIL WELL TUBING	S.T.	3,000	0	1,341	45	78	1,659		
K	TOOL JOINTS	S.T.	3,000	0	0	0	0	3,000		

PRO- TOCOL ITEM NO.	ITEM	UNIT	ADJUSTED 2ND PROTOCOL PRODUCTION PROGRAM	MADE AVAILABLE AT MILL IN U.S.A. JAN. 1 - JAN. 31	MADE AVAILABLE IN U.S.A. JULY 1 - JAN. 31	PERCENT OF 2ND PROT. PROGRAM COMPLETED AS OF FEB. 1	RATIO OF ACTUAL DELIVERIES TO PROT. SCHEDULES (PROT. SCHED.-100)	BALANCE TO BE PRODUCED AS OF FEB. 1 TO SATISFY 2ND PROTOCOL PROG. PROGRAM	COMMENTS
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OTHER CARBON STEEL (CONTINUED)

33	HOT ROLLED								
A	SHEETS	B.T.	20,000	699	21,369	107	188	(1,369 excess)	SEE PRECEDING PAGE FOR COMMENTS
B	GALVANIZED ROOFING SHEETS	B.T.	5,000	52	2,650	53	91	2,350	
C	PLATES	B.T.	75,000	378	27,316	36	62	47,684	
D	H.R. BARS AND BAR MILL SHAPES	B.T.	6,500	53	3,052	47	81	3,448	
E	STRUCTURAL SHAPES	B.T.	13,000	337	3,663	28	48	9,337	
F	STRIP	B.T.	11,000	1,011	10,390	91	162	610	
G	TERNE PLATE AND LONG TERNE	B.T.	8,000	1,438	3,216	38	169	88	
33A	BOLTS, NUTS, RIVETS, CHAINS AND SCREWS	B.T.	6,000	382	1,216	20	38	4,784	
B	NAILS	B.T.	7,000	208	2,328	33	57	4,672	
	TOTAL OTHER CARBON STEEL	B.T.	591,100	11,405	23,205	36	62	377,695	
35	OTHER METALS AND STEEL PRODUCTS	B.T.	-	-	-	-	-	-	

RAILROAD MATERIALS

101	RAILS	B.T.	175,000	99	59,767	34	59	115,233	DELIVERY FIGURES FOR JANUARY ARE BASED ON ACTUAL DELIVERIES FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 2 TO JANUARY 23, AND MILL SCHEDULES FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 25 TO JANUARY 30. VERY LARGE STOCKS OF RAILROAD MATERIALS ARE NOW IN STORAGE, AND SHARP CURTAINMENTS IN PRODUCTION HAVE BEEN AGREED TO BY SOVIET REPRESENTATIVES. SCHEDULES, HOWEVER, ARE KEPT SUFFICIENTLY FLEXIBLE TO MAKE POSSIBLE MEETING DEMANDS THAT MAY ARISE AS A RESULT OF CHANGES IN THE SHIPPING SITUATION.
101A	ACCESSORIES	B.T.	80,000	146	15,151	19	33	64,849	
102	MOUNTED SETS OF WHEELS AND AXLES	B.T.	36,000	7,338	16,475	46	79	19,525	
103	CAR AXLES	B.T.	60,000	1,868	31,444	52	90	28,556	
104	LOCOMOTIVE CAR WHEEL TIRES	B.T.	13,500	893	5,137	38	66	8,363	
105	ROLLED STEEL CAR WHEELS	B.T.	18,000	518	7,470	42	72	10,530	
107	STEEL LOCOMOTIVE AXLES	B.T.	255	23	255	100	172	0	
108	ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE AXLES	B.T.	300	0	222	74	128	78	
	TOTAL RAILROAD MATERIALS	B.T.	383,055	10,885	135,208	35	60	247,134	

CHEMICALS

36	PHENOL	B.T.	12,000	1,222	7,997	67	116	4,003	LARGE STOCKS OF CHEMICALS ARE ACCUMULATING AT PLANTS AND AT SEABOARD. DELIVERIES, WHICH FORMERLY WERE CONSIDERABLY AHEAD OF THE REQUIRED PROTOCOL RATE, ARE CONSEQUENTLY BEING REDUCED. NEVERTHELESS, WITH THE ONE EXCEPTION OF CENTRALITE, DELIVERIES HAVE EXCEEDED THE AMOUNT CALLED FOR BY THE PROTOCOL.
38	ETHYLENE GLYCOL	B.T.	2,400	0	2,400	100	172	0	
39	SODIUM BROMIDE	B.T.	1,800	155	1,146	64	110	654	
40	PHOSPHORUS	B.T.	2,400	5	1,466	61	105	934	
41	DIBUTYL PHTHALATE	B.T.	3,600	255	2,421	67	116	1,179	
42	DIMETHYLANILINE	B.T.	3,000	207	2,313	77	133	687	
43	DEPHENYLAMINE	B.T.	1,800	196	1,204	67	116	596	
44	COLLOXYLEN	B.T.	4,800	551	3,292	69	119	1,508	
45	METHANOL	B.T.	12,000	1,303	6,954	58	100	5,046	

PRO- TOCOL ITEM NO.	ITEM	UNIT	ADJUSTED 2ND PROTOCOL PRODUCTION PROGRAM 3/	MADE AVAILABLE AT MILL IN U.S.A. JAN. 1 - JAN. 31 3/	MADE AVAILABLE IN U.S.A. JULY 1 - JAN. 31 3/	PERCENT OF 2ND PROT. PROGRAM COMPLETED AS OF FEB. 1 3/	RATIO OF ACTUAL DELIVERIES TO PROT. SCHEDULES (PROT. SCHED.=100)	BALANCE TO BE PRODUCED AS OF FEB. 1 TO SATISFY 2ND PROTOCOL PROD. PROGRAM	COMMENTS	
<u>CHEMICALS (CONTINUED)</u>										
46	UROTOPINE	B.T.	4,600	822	4,185	89	153	495	SEE PRECEDING PAGE FOR COMMENTS	
48	AMMONIA CHLORIDE	B.T.	4,600	300	3,583	75	126	1,297		
50	POTASSIUM NITRATE	B.T.	3,600	100	3,413	95	164	187		
51	AMMONIUM CYANIDE	B.T.	3	0.2	2.3	77	133	0.7		
52	CENTRALITE	B.T.	600	40	526	54	93	274		
53	REBARIN (REBORCINOL)	B.T.	120	10	80	67	116	40		
54	BARIUM PEROXIDE	B.T.	300	25	175	58	100	125		
55	STRONTIUM (S. OXALATE)	B.T.	96	12	60	63	109	36		
56	RODALITE (RHODAMINE B)	B.T.	6	1.5	3.5	58	100	25		
57	TORIUM (T. NITRATE)	B.T.	3	0	3	100	172	0		
58	CERIUM	B.T.	18	1.5	13.5	75	129	4.5		
59	CREBOL	B.T.	-	-	-	-	-	-		THE SECOND PROTOCOL CREBOL COMMITMENT IS BEING SATISFIED BY THE U.K.
60	POTASSIUM SULPHATE	B.T.	1,600	253	1,031	61	185	709		
61	ANTHRACENE	B.T.	0	0	9	-	-	(9 EXCESS)		
	TOTAL LISTED CHEMICALS	B.T.	59,746	5,439.2	41,977.3	70	121	17,766.7		
61A	OTHER CHEMICALS	B.T.	60,000	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	EXACT DATA ON DELIVERIES OF "OTHER CHEMICALS" ARE NOT AVAILABLE. IT IS UNDERSTOOD, HOWEVER, THAT DELIVERIES ARE GENERALLY SATISFACTORY.	
<u>INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT</u>										
15	HARD ALLOYS AND SMALL CUTTING TOOLS	\$	22,404,000	1,342,511	10,216,896	46	79	12,187,104	DELIVERIES TO DATE ARE CONSIDERED UNSATISFACTORY. THE INDUSTRIAL SPECIALTIES BRANCH OF THE TOOLS DIVISION IS CURRENTLY INVESTIGATING THE CAUSES OF DELAYS.	
62	MACHINE TOOLS	\$	150,000,000	15,683,936	70,667,658	47	81	79,132,342	THE PRODUCTION PROGRAM SHOWN IS THE GUARANTEED SECOND PROTOCOL COMMITMENT. DELIVERIES AGAINST THIS, DESPITE A STEADY ACCELERATION DURING THE PAST THREE MONTHS, ARE CONSIDERED UNSATISFACTORY. TO IMPROVE THIS, THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT PURCHASING COMMISSION HAS BEEN REQUESTED TO SELECT FROM THE APPROXIMATELY \$400,000,000 WORTH OF EQUIPMENT WHICH IT HAS ON ORDER, \$100,000,000 WORTH WHICH IT IS MOST ANXIOUS TO HAVE COMPLETED. A THOROUGH SURVEY WILL BE MADE OF THE PRODUCTION STATUS OF THE SELECTED ITEMS, AND EVERY EFFORT WILL BE MADE TO SPEED UP DELIVERIES TO THE EXTENT DESIRED.	
63	ELECTRIC FURNACES									
64	FORGING PRESSES AND HAMMERS									
65	VARIOUS INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT									
47	ABRASIVES	\$	4,000,000	407,093	2,238,923	56	96	1,761,077	DELIVERIES ARE CONSIDERED SATISFACTORY.	
	TOTAL INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT	\$	176,404,000	17,433,600	83,523,477	47	81	93,089,523		

SECRET

PRO- TOCOL ITEM NO.	ITEM	UNIT	ADJUSTED 2ND PROTOCOL PRODUCTION PROGRAM 3/	MADE AVAILABLE AT MILL IN U.S.A. JAN. 1 - JAN. 31 3/	MADE AVAILABLE IN U.S.A. JULY 1 - JAN. 31 3/	PERCENT OF 2ND PROT. PROGRAM COMPLETED AS OF FEB. 1 3/	RATIO OF ACTUAL DELIVERIES TO PROT. SCHEDULES (PROT. SCHED. = 100)	BALANCE TO BE PRODUCED AS OF FEB. 1 TO SATISFY 2ND PROTOCOL PROD. PROGRAM	COMMENTS
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MARINE AND SUBMARINE CABLE

1	MARINE CABLE	KM.	1,421	197	689	48	83	737
2	SUBMARINE CABLE	KM.	780	50	338	33	74	442
	TOTAL MARINE AND SUBMARINE CABLE	KM.	2,201	197	1,022	46	79	1,179

DELIVERIES OF MARINE AND SUBMARINE CABLE HAVE BEEN SLOW BECAUSE OF THE NECESSARY INTERVAL BETWEEN THE PLACING OF CONTRACTS AND THE COMPLETION OF FABRICATION. A RECENT SURVEY INDICATES, HOWEVER, THAT THE SITUATION IS GENERALLY SATISFACTORY AND THAT PRACTICALLY ALL ORDERS WILL BE COMPLETED BY JUNE 30, 1953.

POWER AND OTHER CABLE

7A	ELECTRIC POWER CABLE	B.T.	52,666	310	527	1	1.7	52,139
7BA	MISC. COPPER CABLE AND WIRE	B.T.	52,386	2,370	15,781	30	52	36,605
	TOTAL POWER AND OTHER CABLE	B.T.	105,052	3,280	16,308	16	28	88,744

THE PRODUCTION PROGRAMS SHOWN FOR POWER CABLE AND MISCELLANEOUS WIRE AND CABLE DIFFERS FROM THE SECOND PROTOCOL COMMITMENTS FOR THESE ITEMS BECAUSE THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT PURCHASING COMMISSION ELECTED TO TAKE A PART OF THE POWER CABLE COMMITMENT IN THE FORM OF MISCELLANEOUS WIRE AND CABLE. THIS PART OF THE POWER CABLE COMMITMENT HAS, THEREFORE, BEEN ADDED TO THE MISCELLANEOUS WIRE AND CABLE COMMITMENT. DELIVERIES OF CABLE IN BOTH CATEGORIES HAVE BEEN CONSIDERED VERY UNSATISFACTORY. FOR THIS REASON, A CAREFUL CHECK HAS BEEN MADE OF THE STATUS OF EVERY OUTSTANDING CONTRACT. THIS HAS REVEALED THAT THE PRIMARY REASON FOR DELAYS HAS BEEN THE LATENESS IN WHICH ORDERS WERE PLACED. A CONSIDERABLE ACCELERATION OF DELIVERIES IS ANTICIPATED DURING THE REMAINING MONTHS OF THE PROTOCOL PERIOD. DESPITE THIS, HOWEVER, A NUMBER OF STEPS TO IMPROVE THE SITUATION FURTHER ARE PLANNED.

CLOTHING

71	SHOE LEATHER	B.T.	18,678	N.A.	1,569	8	14	17,101
72	ARMY BOOTS	PRB.	2,800,000	124,319	1,524,543	64	110	871,457
73	ARMY CLOTH	YOB.	18,000,000	516,008	8,548,305	47	81	9,459,695
74	ARMOR PLATE	B.T.	13,440	0	749	6	10	12,691
77	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	B.T.	240,400	10,152	79,362	33	57	160,638
75	WEBBING	YOB.	36,000,000	3,757,482	18,515,979	51	88	17,489,021

DELIVERIES OF LEATHER HAVE BEEN SLOW BECAUSE OF DELAYS IN THE PLACING OF ORDERS. THE BREAKDOWN BETWEEN JANUARY DELIVERIES AND TOTAL DELIVERIES IS NOT POSSIBLE AT THE PRESENT TIME, DUE TO A REVISION OF WAR DEPARTMENT DATA.

DELIVERIES ARE SATISFACTORY.

IN ADDITION TO THE ARMY CLOTH SHOWN, A LARGE NUMBER OF WOOLEN BLANKETS AND CONSIDERABLE QUANTITIES OF VARIOUS COTTON MATERIALS ARE BEING SUPPLIED.

SOVIET REPRESENTATIVES HAVE STATED THAT FOR THE TIME BEING THEY DO NOT DESIRE FURTHER DELIVERIES OF ARMOR PLATE TO BE MADE.

DELIVERY FIGURES ARE ACTUAL EXPORT FIGURES. SHIPPING CONDITIONS, RATHER THAN PRODUCTION CONDITIONS, HAVE GOVERNED PERFORMANCES.

WEBBING DELIVERIES HAVE BEEN SLIGHTLY BEHIND PROTOCOL REQUIREMENTS BECAUSE OF LIMITED MANUFACTURING FACILITIES. A RECENTLY ARRANGED CONVERSION OF RUD MILLS IS EXPECTED TO RESULT IN AN ACCELERATION IN DELIVERIES.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(X) and 5(D) of (B)
Commerce Dept. Letter, 11-16-72
By JGIP, Date MAR 21 1973

PROD- TODOL ITEM NO.	ITEM	UNIT	ADJUSTED 2ND PROTOCOL PRODUCTION PROGRAM y/	MADE AVAILABLE AT HELL IN U.S.A. JAN. 1 - JAN. 31 y/	MADE AVAILABLE IN U.S.A. JULY 1 - JAN. 31 y/	PERCENT OF 2ND PROT. PROGRAM COMPLETED AS OF FEB. 1 y/	RATIO OF ACTUAL DELIVERIES TO PROT. SCHEDULES (PROT. SCHED.-100)	BALANCE TO BE PRODUCED AS OF FEB. 1 TO SATISFY 2ND PROTOCOL PROG. PROGRAM	COMMENTS
<u>MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS ITEMS (CONTINUED)</u>									
76	TARPAULIN	Yds.	8,000,000	3,889	5,443,390	68	117	2,556,610	DELIVERIES ARE AHEAD OF PROTOCOL REQUIREMENTS.
77	VISTANEX	B.T.	0	0	0	0	0	0	
80	SHEET FIBER	B.T.	4,361	154	533	12	21	3,828	MORE THAN 90% OF THE SHEET FIBER COMMITMENT WAS NOT REQUISITIONED UNTIL THE LAST OF AUGUST, 1942. THE REQUISITION INVOLVED WAS HELD IN THE O.L.L.I.A. FOR APPROXIMATELY TWO MONTHS BEFORE BEING CLEARED FOR ALLOCATION AND PROCUREMENT. AS A RESULT CONTRACTS WERE PLACED ONLY IN DECEMBER AND JANUARY. DELIVERIES CONSEQUENTLY HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY BEHIND PROTOCOL REQUIREMENTS. IN ADDITION, PRESENT SCHEDULES DO NOT CALL FOR COMPLETION OF ORDERS UNTIL AUGUST, 1943. SOVIET REPRESENTATIVES HAVE STATED THAT THEY UNDERSTAND THE CIRCUMSTANCES RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DELAY AND DO NOT ANTICIPATE FULL SATISFACTION OF THE PROTOCOL COMMITMENT UNTIL AFTER THE END OF THE SECOND PROTOCOL PERIOD.
83	CONDENSOR PAPER	B.T.	240	34	92	38	66	148	DELIVERIES AGAINST ALL REQUISITIONS SUBMITTED TO DATE HAVE BEEN COMPLETED. THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT PURCHASING COMMISSION HAS NOT REQUISITIONED 148 B.T. OF THE 240 B.T. ALLOTTED THE U.S.S.R. IN THE SECOND PROTOCOL.
83A	CIGARETTE PAPER	B.T.	908	83	696	77	133	212	DELIVERIES ARE CONSIDERABLY AHEAD OF SCHEDULE.
83B	PARCHMENT PAPER	B.T.	2,090	1,145	2,098	100	172	(8 EXCESS)	THE ENTIRE PROTOCOL COMMITMENT HAS BEEN SATISFIED. ADDITIONAL REQUISITIONS ARE BEING ACCEPTED TO MEET THE NEEDS OF THE SOVIET FISHING INDUSTRY.
<u>MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT ITEMS</u>									
68	GRAPHITE ELECTRODES	B.T.	5,440	657	3,460	59	102	2,380	BOTH SCHEDULES AND DELIVERIES ARE IN ACCORD WITH PROTOCOL REQUIREMENTS.
69	BEARINGS	EA.	-	337,797	1,475,397	-	-	-	A LARGE NUMBER OF ORDERS FOR BEARINGS HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED DESPITE THE FACT THAT THERE IS NO GIVEN PROTOCOL COMMITMENT. DELIVERIES AGAINST THESE HAVE BEEN SLOW TO DATE BECAUSE OF THE TIGHTNESS OF BEARING STEEL, THE LARGE DOMESTIC AIRCRAFT, TANK, AND MACHINE TOOL REQUIREMENTS, AND THE UNUSUAL NATURE OF MANY RUSSIAN BEARING SPECIFICATIONS. A THOROUGH SURVEY OF OUTSTANDING ORDERS, WHICH HAS JUST BEEN COMPLETED, INDICATES THAT FROM THIS POINT ON SOME IMPROVEMENT CAN BE EXPECTED. THE STEEL ALLOTMENT HAS BEEN INCREASED, AND SEVERAL PLANTS HAVE COMPLETED THE RETOOLING NECESSARY TO HANDLE RUSSIAN ORDERS.
70	BALLS AND ROLLERS	EA.	28,000,000	11,346,324	36,205,789	-	-	-	DELIVERIES HAVE EXCEEDED PROTOCOL REQUIREMENTS. HOWEVER, REQUISITIONS HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED WITHOUT REGARD TO STRICT PROTOCOL LIMITATIONS. DELIVERIES ON SEVERAL IMPORTANT ORDERS ARE AT PRESENT BEHIND SCHEDULE. AS A RESULT OF THE ABOVE MENTIONED SURVEY, IT IS ANTICIPATED THAT BECAUSE OF THE FACTORS MENTIONED IN CONNECTION WITH BEARINGS, SOME IMPROVEMENT CAN BE EXPECTED IN THESE ORDERS FROM THIS POINT ON.
78	TIRES, TUBES, OTHER RUBBER PRODUCTS (RUBBER CONTENT)	B.T.	40,320	1,287	7,427	19	33	32,693	DELIVERY FIGURES ARE FOR RUBBER CONTENT OF TIRES AND TUBES PROCURED BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT ONLY.

PRO- TOCOL ITEM NO.	ITEM	UNIT	ADJUSTED 2ND PROTOCOL PRODUCTION PROGRAM 3/	MADE AVAILABLE AT MILL IN U.S.A. JAN. 1 - JAN. 31 3/	MADE AVAILABLE IN U.S.A. JULY 1 - JAN. 31 3/	PERCENT OF 2ND PROT. PROGRAM COMPLETED AS OF FEB. 1 3/	RATIO OF ACTUAL DELIVERIES TO PROT. SCHEDULES (PROT. SCHED. 100)	BALANCE TO BE PRODUCED AS OF FEB. 1 TO SATISFY 2ND PROTOCOL PROD. PROGRAM	COMMENTS
------------------------------	------	------	---	---	---	---	---	--	----------

MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT ITEMS (CONTINUED)

73	HIGH PRESSURE HOSE	S.T.	418	0	161	25	83	187	
81	SHOCK ABSORBER CORD	S.T.	64	1	34	39	102	26	DELIVERIES TO THE U.S.S.R. REPRESENT A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DOMESTIC PRODUCTION.
82	METALLIC CLOTH AND SCREEN	\$	1,000,000	177,992	736,632	74	126	263,368	THE PRODUCTION PROGRAM SHOWN IS A TRANSLATION CALCULATED BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT PURCHASING COMMISSION OF THE PROTOCOL COMMITMENT INTO DOLLAR VALUE. DELIVERIES HAVE BEEN SATISFACTORY.
84	MISC. EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT	\$	-	-	-	-	-	-	REQUISITIONS TOTALING \$60,000,000 HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED AGAINST THIS ITEM. PRACTICALLY ALL OF THE ORDERS PLACED ARE FOR INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT REQUIRING PROLONGED FABRICATION PERIODS.

- 3/ SECOND PROTOCOL PRODUCTION PROGRAMS HAVE BEEN ADJUSTED (A) TO TAKE ACCOUNT OF THE MODIFICATION OF STEEL REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE 2ND PROTOCOL WORKED OUT BY THE STEEL DIVISION, W.P.B., AND REPRESENTATIVES OF GOVERNMENT PURCHASING COMMISSION OF THE SOVIET UNION, AND APPROVED BY THE REQUIREMENTS COMMITTEE, W.P.B., IN PROGRAM DETERMINATION NO. 230 (B) TO TAKE ACCOUNT OF THE PORTION OF FERROBILICON AND FERROCHROME COMMITMENTS WHICH ARE BEING SUPPLIED BY THE U.S., AND (C) THROUGH TRANSLATING SOME COMMITMENTS FROM SHORT TONS INTO THE UNITS OF MEASURE COMMONLY USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE ITEMS IN QUESTION.
- 3/ MADE AVAILABLE DATA IN THE CASE OF ALL ITEMS EXCEPT STEEL, RAILWAY MATERIALS, "OTHER CHEMICALS," MACHINE TOOLS, ELECTRIC FURNACES, FORGING PRESSES AND HAMMERS, VARIOUS INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT, TIRES, TUBES AND OTHER RUBBER PRODUCTS, ELECTRIC POWER CABLE, MISCELLANEOUS COPPER CABLE AND WIRE, TARPULIN, SHOCK ABSORBER CORD, SHEET FIBER AND METALLIC CLOTH AND SCREEN INCLUDE STOCKS WHICH WERE ON HAND AS OF JUNE 30, 1942, AND WHICH WERE AVAILABLE FOR SHIPMENT AGAINST 2ND PROTOCOL COMMITMENTS. STOCKS OF STEEL ITEMS WHICH WERE ON HAND AS OF JUNE 30, WERE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE ADJUSTMENT OF STEEL REQUIREMENTS UNDER 2ND PROTOCOL COMMITMENTS MENTIONED IN NOTE 1 ABOVE.
- 3/ THE 2ND PROTOCOL CALLS FOR DELIVERIES IN "EQUAL MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS." THUS 56% OF EACH COMMITMENT SHOULD HAVE BEEN DELIVERED BY JAN. 31, IF PROTOCOL SCHEDULES WERE TO BE MAINTAINED.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD
FOREIGN DIVISION
REVIEW AND ANALYSIS BRANCH
FEBRUARY 15, 1943

(633)

hm

PSF

L. F.
Lend Lease

February 18, 1945

My dear Mr. Stettinius:

For purposes of implementing the authority conferred upon you as Lend-Lease Administrator by Executive Order No. 8926, dated October 28, 1941, and in order to enable you to arrange for Lend-Lease aid to the Government of Saudi Arabia, I hereby find that the defense of Saudi Arabia is vital to the defense of the United States.

x3580

Sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

The Honorable

E. B. Stettinius, Jr.

x4559

Lend-Lease Administrator

x4193

OFFICE OF LEND-LEASE ADMINISTRATION
FIVE-FIFTEEN 22d STREET NW.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

E. R. Stettinius, Jr.
Administrator

February 1, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: E. R. Stettinius, Jr.

Subject: Lend-Lease Aid to Saudi Arabia

1. The Government of Saudi Arabia is the only large country in the Near East which has not been made eligible for Lend-Lease aid. It is situated on the vital Red Sea and Persian Gulf routes and lies across the direct air route to India and the Far East.

2. I am informed by the State Department that the Government of Saudi Arabia has been highly sympathetic with the cause of the United Nations and has accorded to the United States Army certain rights to fly over its territory.

3. This has been approved by the State Department. *and the British.*

Approved.
R.S.A.

FOR DEFENSE

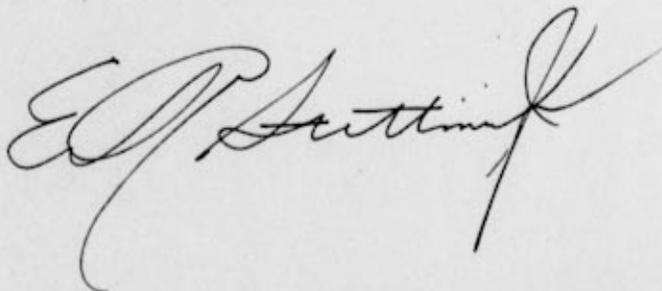


4. For your further information, I quote below from a cable recently received by the State Department from its representative in Cairo which was forwarded to us by that Department:

"I recommend that early consideration be given to the possibility of extending direct lend-lease aid to Saudi Arabia in collaboration with and parallel to the British. However, I would emphasize that it would not be desirable in this connection to lead the Saudi Arabians to hope for more assistance than we are prepared to extend, and that it would be necessary to meet promptly any engagements contracted.

"If the Department decides that the extension of lend-lease aid to Saudi Arabia would be desirable, it is suggested that because of the political questions involved and of Ibn Saud's (King) susceptibilities, he be given a chance to approve the step before it is announced."

5. Attached hereto for your consideration is a proposed Presidential Directive finding that the defense of Saudi Arabia is vital to the defense of the United States.



MISS TULLY

CAN YOU PLEASE LET US KNOW WHEN
THIS IS SIGNED? I BELIEVE STATE DEPARTMENT
WANTS TO KNOW.

R.D.

PSF

7/2/22/43

File

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADVISER ON POLITICAL RELATIONS

B. F.
Lend Lease

February 18, 1943.

S.
Mr. Secretary:

x150

In anticipation of your conversation with the President:

Probably the most important subject that calls for consideration at this time in connection with Far Eastern matters is that of giving concrete evidence of this country's intention and capacity to deliver in China materials of war. This is important because it has a definite bearing on the problem of keeping China actively in line as a fighting member of the United Nations group. That is a political question. It is important now because the American people and the American Congress (to say nothing of the Chinese) are becoming increasingly worried, impatient and insistent about it. That is a political matter. It is especially important at just this moment because of the presence of Madame Chiang as a guest of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt and because of the probability that Dr. T. V. Soong will arrive here in the very near future. Those also are matters of political, important political import.

x20
x4193
x4675
x25

xPP72907

SKH

S. K. Hornbeck

PA/H: SKH: FLB

February 18, 1943.

Toward delivering in China materials of war, the thing that would probably be at this time easiest of execution physically would be to send additional transport planes, with cargoes of machine guns, other equipment, and ammunition. Next easiest would be the sending of additional bomber planes. Third easiest would be the sending of additional fighter planes, and spare parts, miscellaneous equipment and ammunition--for the reinforcing of the U.S.A.A.F. which is under the command of General Chennault.

Something ought to be done, also, toward straightening out the rivalry and confusion which appears to exist among the higher command personnel of the American armed forces operating in the Assam-China theater. If the President is not familiar with the details of that situation, it might be helpful were he to call for a complete and objective report on the subject.

x. b. F. State World War II

Filed by
Miss Backelster
2-20-43.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

~~Confidential~~

February 19, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR

L. F.
Lend Lease
4417

HON. HARRY L. HOPKINS

For the necessary action.

F. D. R.

Enclosure

x4772

Memo for the P. 2/18/43 from War
Shipping Admin. "Report on Revisions
in Allocation of U. S. Tonnage to U. K.
Services."

x99
x48
x4193

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
By RMP, NARS Date MAR 21 1973

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

file

February 20, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT.

NO ACTION ON THIS IS
NECESSARY AND IT CAN BE FILED.

H.L.H.

WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION

18 February 1943

DECLASSIFIED MAR 21 1973
 E.O. 11652, Sec. 8(E) and 5(D) or (20)
 Commerce Dept H-5, 11-15-72

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Report on Revisions in Allocation of U.S. Tonnage to U.K. Services.

I

It has been possible to revise the estimated schedule of cargo to be lifted from U.S. ports in American controlled ships for the U. K. Import Program which was communicated to you on January 19, 1943. It now appears, on the basis of assumptions set forth below about the size of other competing requirements, that ships can be placed on berth in accordance with the following schedule.

Month	No. of ships placed on berth	DWT of ships placed on berth (000 of tons)	Carrying Capacity (000 of tons)
January	16	140	120
February	28	260	220
March	50	500	425
April	60	600	510
May	80	800	680
		2,300	1,955

Additional direct and indirect contributions to the U. K. Import Program during the first half of this year will be made as indicated in the following summary. *and other British Services*

Tonnage lifted in December		60
Tonnage to be lifted in Bolero ships		100
Five cargoes phosphate, North Africa to U.K. (January)	50	45
Five vessels on special service in the Mediterranean	<u>50</u>	<u>45</u>
Total additional assistance	100	250
Grand Total, direct and indirect assistance	2,400	2,205



~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED MAR 21 1973
E.O. 11652, Sec. 8(E) and 5(D) or (2)
Commerce Dept Hqs, 11-1572

The attached memorandum containing a statement of this schedule was presented to Sir Arthur Salter on February 11, communicated to the Combined Shipping Adjustment Board, and mailed to Mr. Harriman.

II

These estimates are based on the following assumptions about the magnitude during the next three months of certain major competing demands for WSA controlled vessels:

1. THAT the number of sailings provided for Bolero, North Russia, and the South West Pacific will not exceed the following schedules as presented to us up to this date.

	<u>Feb.</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Bolero	7	7	19	34
North Russia	20	15	15	0
South West Pacific	60	65	71	73

2. THAT there will be no extra Torch convoys after February and that the size of the regular convoys will remain constant so that it will not be necessary to provide more than 52 dry cargo vessels per month.
3. THAT the tonnage employed in all other military and civilian services, especially those to Hawaii, Alaska, the Red Sea, and India, will not increase.
4. THAT the congestion in the South West Pacific does not increase and that vessels are not retained in large numbers for local use by the Army and Navy.
5. THAT the Persian Gulf route will be kept full, but no more.
6. THAT the loss rate does not exceed the experienced rate.
7. THAT the volume of new construction will not fall below a conservatively estimated schedule.

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED MAR 21 1973
E.O. 11652, Sec. 8(E) and 8(D) or (E)
Commerce Dept It, 4-15-72

III

and other British services

Assistance to the U. K. Import Program in accordance with the above schedule will make it necessary to employ a growing volume of tonnage in the North Atlantic which, with the addition of a relatively small number of ships in the second half year, will permit the objective stated in your Directive of November 30, 1942, and your communication of the same date addressed to the Prime Minister to be attained. If the above schedule can not be adhered to, it will be enormously difficult or actually impossible to furnish over the year as a whole the volume of assistance called for by your Directive.

This same conclusion is stated in the attached memorandum on "United Kingdom Import Requirements" by Mr. Stacy May and Mr. Henry Clay, analysts of the Combined Shipping Adjustment Board. Their memorandum also contains a statement of the probable consequences of failing to render the assistance referred to in your letter to the Prime Minister. They are now submitting a report on the implications of the program outlined herein. Mr. Clay's and Mr. May's reports are being handed to Mr. Isador Lubin and Mr. Robert Nathan for their examination.

We shall continue to report to you regularly on this matter and, unless you see the need for modifications in the above schedule, we will consult with you prior to taking any action which would compel us to modify it.

Respectfully submitted,

E. S. Land

E. S. Land,
Administrator.

L. W. Douglas

L. W. Douglas,
Deputy Administrator.

~~SECRET~~

February 11, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR SIR ARTHUR SALTER.

The War Shipping Administration believes that the attached schedule is a reasonably accurate representation of the tonnage of carrying capacity that has been made available and can be made available during the first five months of 1943 on account of British services. It believes that the additional tonnage of cargo represented in the schedule either has been or will be lifted during the same period of time.

This schedule is based on the following assumptions:

1. That the congestion in the Southwest Pacific does not increase.
2. That the tonnage employed in all military services will remain the same, with the following exceptions:
 - (a) Certain increases in the tonnage allocated to the Southwest Pacific.
 - (b) An increase in sailings during the months of March, April and May for Bolero.
 - (c) A presently uncalculated change in the tonnage employed in the North African service.
3. That the North Russian shipping program remain as indicated in Sablo Mossy 161.
4. That the Persian Gulf route will be kept full.
5. That other services will be maintained at approximately their present level.
6. That the construction program of dry cargo vessels will be about 2,000,000 tons less than the expanded program during the year.
7. That the loss rate remains the same as the experienced rate.

sgd. L. W. Douglas

L. W. Douglas,
Deputy Administrator.

U. K. IMPORT PROGRAM

SECRET MAR 21 1973
E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) of (U)
Commerce Dept For, 11-15-72

<u>Month</u>	<u>Ships Placed on Berth</u>	<u>TDW</u> (000 of tons)	
		<u>TDW</u>	<u>TDW-15%</u>
January	16	140	120
February	28	260	220
March	50	500	425
April	60	600	510
May	80	800	680
		<u>2,300</u>	<u>1,955</u>

OTHER SERVICES

January (phosphate-N. A.)	5	50	45
(Mediterranean)	5	50	45
		<u>2,400</u>	<u>2,045</u>

TONNAGE LIFTED IN DECEMBER

<u>Dry</u>	<u>Wet</u>
52	8

TONNAGE TO BE LIFTED IN BOLERO SHIPS

<u>Dry</u>	<u>Wet</u>
80	20

It is possible that further additions in tonnage to be lifted can be had by working out an arrangement under which U.K. import steel is lifted in North African ships now carrying mostly measurement cargo.

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

MEMORANDUM ON UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT REQUIREMENTS
SUBMITTED TO THE COMBINED SHIPPING ADJUSTMENT BOARDS
BY THE JOINT ECONOMIC ANALYSTS

Under pressure of shipping stringency the United Kingdom has reduced non-tanker imports from peacetime level of 58 million tons in 1937 to 42 million tons in 1940, 30 million tons in 1941, and 23 million tons in 1942. This has been achieved partly by a ruthless elimination of non-essentials, partly by a large expansion of United Kingdom output of agricultural produce.

I NET CONSUMPTION OF IMPORTS

Consumption of imported goods was made up in 1942 as follows:

	(Million tons)
Food	11
Materials	13.7
Finished Munitions & Other	<u>.8</u>
Total	25.5

of which 2.5 was drawn from stocks and 23 supplied by imports in the year.

The Lyttelton Mission estimated that consumption in 1943 would be:

	(Million tons)
Food	10.5
Materials	15.6
Munitions	2.1
Other	<u>.4</u>
Total	28.6

of which 1.6 would be drawn from stocks, leaving 27 to be supplied by imports in the year.

Since these estimates were completed, the Prime Minister has ordered a drastic review of consumption programs in order to reduce the drain on stocks in the first half of the year, with the result that the above program for consumption of imported goods has been revised as follows:

DECLASSIFIED

JCS memo, 1-4-74

By RHP, NLR, Date

FEB 19 1974

	1943 1st half <u>of year</u>	1943 2nd half <u>of year</u>	1943 <u>Total</u>
	(Million Tons)		
Food	5.25	5.25	10.5
Materials	6.5	6.9	13.4
Munitions	1.0	1.1	2.1
Machinery, Tobacco, & Misc.	<u>.2</u>	<u>.2</u>	<u>.4</u>
Total	12.95	13.45	26.4

While this total is .9 higher than the net consumption of imports in 1942, this is due solely to the fact that more finished munitions are expected under Lend-Lease. Consumption of imported food and materials is .8 lower than 1942. The reductions from the program presented by the Lyttelton Mission are due partly to experience of operational requirements and partly to a scaling down in the light of expected manpower difficulties. This alteration is in our opinion the type of adjustment which the agreement of November 30 anticipated in calling for periodical review of United Kingdom import requirements and should be taken at its full amount in reducing estimated import requirements.

The estimate of food requirements is based on a dietary which it would be difficult to reduce without danger to health and efficiency. The big cuts possible have all been made, and further reductions would be costly in the dislocation they would cause and meager in the saving of imports they would effect.

The scheduled consumption of materials, now lower than actual consumption in 1942, must be accepted as a conservative estimate, both in terms of Britain's economic capacity, and as a requirement for a program of output in 1943, which for aircraft and ordnance (for which figures on a comparative basis are available) is 50 percent higher than in 1942 and equal to one-third of the scheduled production of the United States. Since finished munitions have priority over other imports and food requirements cannot be cut down further, any reduction of imports must be concentrated on materials; the result, as will be seen from the following summaries of the stock and import positions, would be failure to achieve the 1943 production program.

II. THE STOCK POSITION

Since Great Britain is an island, the stock position is of extraordinary importance. This importance becomes crucial in wartime, when stocks must not alone meet ordinary processing and distribution needs, but must provide insurance against both the interruption of supply lines and internal bombing destruction by the enemy. Stocks must also provide a cushion that can be drawn upon to meet unforeseeable military demands. At the end of 1942, British food stocks as a whole were equivalent to no more than three to

four months consumption, and were much less for some important products. Stocks of materials varied greatly, but for steel and its constituents which account for almost one-half of all material imports, were much less than the amount necessary to provide the three months' lead factor regarded as necessary in the United States. Existing stocks thus make no provision for extensive enemy disruption, inadequate provision for interruption of supplies, and are near the point at which programs for many important products are endangered.

The stock position depends on the one hand on consumption, with which we have dealt; on the other hand, on the amount of imports which it is possible to bring in.

The Lyttelton estimates assumed that United Kingdom controlled tonnage would bring in 20 million tons of imports; it is now estimated that not more than 17.3 million tons will be brought in if military demands are met in full. American aid in accordance with the agreement of November 30 would, it is estimated, bring in 7.2 million tons. Total imports therefore would still fall short of the proposed 26.4 level of consumption by 1.9 million tons, and this would involve a direct draft on stocks. However, the War Cabinet already had ruled that a drawing down of stocks in 1943 of 1.5 million tons would bring the stock position to the bed-rock minimum, and the Lyttelton estimates assumed destocking by that amount. But this minimum made little or no provision for presently unforeseeable demands arising from future military operations; a higher minimum is necessary to give a margin of flexibility in the face of such demands. Accordingly, the Prime Minister has ordered that 52 out of 92 ship-sailings per month carrying military supplies to the Indian Ocean be switched to the carriage of United Kingdom imports in the first half of 1943. This should increase imports in United Kingdom controlled tonnage by 2 million tons in the first half of the year, and by a net amount of 1.7 million tons in the year as a whole.

This change, unlike the reduction in consumption referred to above, is not, in our opinion, a proper deduction from United Kingdom claims to import assistance. It is made, not as a result of any narrowing of United Kingdom responsibilities or of the realization of any economy in shipping, but is a deliberate diversion of shipping from the needs of military operations in the Middle and Far East to the more urgent need of safeguarding reserve stocks in the United Kingdom. Full benefit of the 1.7 million tons of imports gained through this switch should therefore accrue to the stock position. To give effect to this, the total import requirements for 1943 should include, in addition to consumption of 26.4 million tons, the provision of .2 million tons net addition to stocks. This corrects for the fact that under the Lyttelton calculations it was assumed that in 1943 stocks would be cut by 1.5 million tons.

III. THE IMPORT POSITION

In summing up, it is necessary to appraise the outlook for British imports, in United Kingdom controlled ships and through United States

assistance, and the effect of this upon the stock positions as of June 30 and December 31, 1943. No forecast over such a length of time, and particularly no forecast of a situation in which there are so many variables, can pretend to nice precision. However, the summary table which follows is thought to present the best estimates that can be formulated at the present time:

SUMMARY OF UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT POSITION — 1943

	1st Half		2nd Half		Total - 1943	
	Without Indian Ocean Switch	With Indian Ocean Switch	Without	With	Without	With
	(Million Tons)					
1. Net Consumption of Imported Goods for 1943	12.95	12.95	13.45	13.45	26.4	26.4
2. Margin of Stock Adjustment	-1.5	40.2			-1.5	40.2
3. Net Required Imports	11.45	13.15	13.45	13.45	24.9	26.6
4. Capacity of U.K. Controlled Ships	8.2	10.2	9.1	8.8	17.3	19.0
5. Required Aid from U.S.	3.25	2.95	4.35	4.65	7.6	7.6
6. Aid under November 30 Agreement	1.8	1.8	5.4	5.4	7.2	7.2
7. Above or Below Required Aid	-1.45	-1.15	†1.05	†.75	-0.4	-0.4
8. Aid on W.S.A. January 19 Estimate of Ship Availability	1.15	1.15	(6.05)	(6.05)	(7.2)	(7.2)
9. Above or Below Required Aid	-2.1	-1.8	†1.7	†1.4	-0.4	-0.4

From this tabulation, it will be seen that even complete fulfillment of the November 30 agreement would fall short of meeting the United Kingdom requirements either before or after the Indian Ocean switch. This is true despite the downward readjustment of scheduled net consumption of materials by 2.2 million tons since the Lyttelton Mission's return to London. While the shortfall for the complete year would be only .4 million tons, the position at the end of June would be very unsatisfactory both before and after the switch. Without the switch, it would fall short of meeting requirements by 1.45 million tons. When allowance is made for the switch, it would fall short by 1.15 million tons of allowing the full benefit of this action to accrue to the stock position.

On January 19, 1943, the War Shipping Administration informed the Combined Shipping Adjustment Boards that, upon its analysis of the availability of shipping with due regard to conflicting claims, it appears that substantially less than 1.8 million tons of imports in the first half year can be carried to the United Kingdom in United States vessels. Under its estimate of what can be done, the United Kingdom imports through next June will fall 2.1 million tons short of meeting requirements before allowance is made for the switch, and 1.8 millions short after the switch benefits are realized. This will have the effect of negating, completely, the object for which the bold step of sacrificing present military requirements was taken.

There is a further point worthy of careful consideration. It is always dangerous to depend upon fulfillment of schedules calling for modest immediate performance with drastic upward revision at a later period. Under the War Shipping Administration proposal, only 16 percent of the proposed aid would be delivered in the first half year, with 84 percent deferred to the second. There would seem to be grave question as to the practicability of such a distribution, not alone in terms of tonnage availability, but because the proposed second-half concentration of imports would raise serious, and perhaps insoluble, problems of escort, loading and discharging facilities, apportionment of cargoes between United Kingdom and United States tonnage, and even the availability of useful cargoes for loading.

Stacy May
Stacy May

Henry Clay
Henry Clay

February 9, 1943.

THE UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT SITUATION IN 1943

Table I

THE NEED FOR UNITED STATES AID

	(Million Tons)		
	1st Half	2nd Half	Full Year
1. The Lyttelton Mission proposed net consumption of imported goods for 1943 of:	14.15	14.45	28.6
<hr/>			
2. This has been cut by 2.2 million tons to a level actually lower (except for finished munitions) than 1942 consumption, viz. to:	12.95	13.45	26.4
3. United Kingdom controlled vessels, after providing for military and economic warfare demands, can carry imports of:	<u>8.2</u>	<u>9.1</u>	<u>17.3</u>
4. Therefore to feed population and to maintain war production without cutting into stocks, United States aid in carrying imports is required to the amount of: (line 2 minus line 3)	4.75	4.35	9.1
5. But it had been calculated that stocks could be reduced by 1.5 million tons in 1943 before reaching the absolute floor needed to maintain working economic system: Assuming this reduction;	<u>1.5</u>		
6. The need for United States aid is: (line 4 minus line 5)	3.25	4.35	7.6

It should be noted that anything less than this level of aid would force reductions in war production. Even if maintained, it allows no margin for meeting emergency demands.

February 9, 1943. Summary of Report to the Combined Shipping Adjustment Boards
By the Joint Economic Analysts

Henry Clay
Stacy May

DECLASSIFIED

JCS 1000, 1-4-74

By RUP, WLR, Date: FEB 19 1974

THE UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT SITUATION IN 1943

Table II

THE PROSPECTS FOR UNITED STATES AID

	(Million Tons)		
	<u>1st Half</u>	<u>2nd Half</u>	<u>Full Year</u>
1. The need for aid on completely deflated basis was shown in Table I to be:	3.25	4.35	7.6
2. Under estimates of United States assistance under agreement of November 30, aid would be given in the following amounts:	<u>1.8</u>	<u>5.4</u>	<u>7.2</u>
3. This would fall only slightly short of meeting minimal requirements for the year, but would raise particularly difficult problems for the first half year, as appears from the following: (Line 1 minus line 2)	-1.45	41.05	-0.4
<hr/>			
4. But the War Shipping Administration informed the Combined Shipping Adjustment Boards on January 19 that it could see its way clear to provide:	1.15	(6.05)	(7.2)
<hr/>			
5. This, when subtracted from requirements, would make the half year situation much worse, as follows:	3.25 <u>1.15</u> -2.1	4.35 <u>(6.05)</u> (41.7)	7.6 <u>(7.2)</u> (-0.4)

For the first half year, there would be no alternative but to make drastic cuts in munitions output, since destocking to the bed-rock level had been allowed for before calculating the deficit.

For the second half year, serious question is raised as to whether we should be able to fill our commitment. Since, under this arrangement, we should be furnishing only 16% of our commitment in the first half, we should be called upon to deliver 84% in the second. Even if shipping could be made available to provide an average carriage of 1 million tons a month, there is doubt that this aid could be effectively used in view of problems relating to cargo availability, loading, discharging, escort, apportionment of Atlantic cargoes between United States and United Kingdom tonnage, etc.

February 9, 1943. Summary of Report to the Combined Shipping Adjustment Boards
By the Joint Economic Analysts.

DECLASSIFIED

JCS memo, 1-4-74

By RHP, NLR, Date FEB 19 1974.

THE UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT SITUATION IN 1943

Table III

THE EFFECT OF THE INDIAN OCEAN SWITCH

About January 1, the Prime Minister ordered a radical curtailment in shipping provided for military program. Specifically, for the first half of 1943, he ordered 52 out of 92 monthly sailings to the Indian Ocean diverted to carriage of United Kingdom imports.

This will increase United Kingdom imports by 2 million tons in the first half year, but due to delay in return to normal route will decrease second half of 1943 imports by 300,000 tons, providing a net yearly gain of 1.7 million tons.

Since the specific purpose of this action was to provide, even at great risk, for some cushion against the necessity of reducing stocks by the 1.5 million tons which would carry them to a floor allowing no flexibility for meeting emergency needs in a period of large scale military operations, this saving cannot be counted as a reduction of import requirements. To give it effect, there will be required a restocking by the difference between 1.7 and 1.5 million tons, or by .2 million tons.

	(Million Tons)		
	1st Half	2nd Half	Full Year
1. Net Consumption of Imported Goods in 1943	12.95	13.45	26.4
2. Imports in U. K. Controlled Vessels (after Indian Ocean switch)	<u>10.2</u>	<u>8.8</u>	<u>19.0</u>
3. Required U. S. Aid without regard to Stocks: (line 1 minus line 2)	2.75	4.65	7.4
4. Add .2 million tons for restocking to allow 1.7 million tons saved to discount 1.5 million ton destocking in Table I.	<u>.2</u>		<u>.2</u>
5. The Need for U. S. Aid under this calculation is: (line 3 plus line 4)	2.95	4.65	7.6
<hr/>			
Needed U. S. Aid	2.95	4.65	7.6
6. Aid on Current Agreement of November 30	<u>1.8</u>	<u>5.4</u>	<u>7.2</u>
	-1.15	4.75	-0.4
<hr/>			
Needed U. S. Aid	2.95	4.65	7.6
7. Aid under War Shipping Administration Estimate of Ship Availability	<u>1.15</u>	<u>(6.05)</u>	<u>(7.2)</u>
	-1.8	(41.40)	(-0.4)

This alters, only slightly, the net situation shown in Tables I and II, since, while imports in United Kingdom controlled ships are increased, the benefit from this must be allowed to reduce the drain on stocks, since that was the purpose for which the switch was ordered. Hence, the conclusions presented in connection with Table II remain substantially unaltered.

February 9, 1943. Summary of Report to the Combined Shipping Adjustment Boards
By the Joint Economic Analysts

DECLASSIFIED

JCS memo, 1-4-74

By RHP, NLR, Date

FEB 19 1974

MR. EARLY:

F. Y. I.

Davidson tells me copies were sent to
Mr. Labin — Secretaries Knox, Stinson, Morgenthau,
and others.

AW

~~File~~
~~Stinson~~
~~aw~~

PSF

C.F.
Lend Lease

OFFICE OF LEND-LEASE ADMINISTRATION
FIVE-FIFTEEN 22d STREET NW.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Confidentially

2/24/43

E. R. Stettinius, Jr.
Administrator

Dear Mr. Early:

Attached is a preliminary draft of my testimony
to be used before the Foreign Affairs Committee of
the House in the next few days in connection with the
extension of the Lend-Lease Act. It is likely our
hearings will commence Friday.

x419

*Rec'd
Thursday
Jan 28-43
aw.*

Owing to the time limitation, I wonder if you
will be good enough to have your secretary give your
comments to Mr. Alfred Davidson, REpublic 7500,
Ext. 6813, as early Thursday as possible.

With appreciation of your assistance and our
best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

E. R. Stettinius, Jr.
E. R. Stettinius, Jr.

x4559

x4193

FOR DEFENSE



BUY
UNITED
STATES
SAVINGS
BONDS
AND STAMPS

Stephen Early, Esq.,
Secretary to the President
The White House.

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

By J. Schauble Date FEB 2 1972

Statement of E. R. Stettinius, Jr.
Lend-Lease Administrator
Before the House Foreign Affairs Committee On
the Extension of the Lend-Lease Act

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The American people and the Congress considered the Lend-Lease Act necessary in the spring of 1941 when we were not at war. I think there would be few who would contend that Lend-Lease is not a vital military instrument today.

That Act, passed by the Congress in a time of disaster, was an affirmative expression by the American people of their will to oppose the Axis in its attempt to dominate the free peoples of the world. The years preceding the debate on the Lend-Lease Act had been years of retreat and defeat. Germany had seized Austria and Czechoslovakia; Japan had overrun Manchuria. Poland had fallen, and the Axis armies had blitzed their way through Norway, Belgium and the Netherlands. The men of Vichy had met with Hitler in the Compiègne Forest. The Luftwaffe was over Britain night and day.

There was no assurance in the sombre beginning of 1941 that Britain could hold out alone. With Dunkerque Britain had lost the major part of her equipment. We know now how pitifully small was her stock of weapons and supplies -- so small in fact that the 500,000 antiquated Lee-Enfield rifles, the _____ rounds of ammunition, and the _____ pieces of old artillery sent by our Government out of its World War stocks were a major contribution to the equipment of her army, and to the sustenance of her spirit in the dark days.

Airplanes, tanks and other munitions ordered by Britain a year before had hardly begun to arrive. But British and French orders had stimulated our industries to take the first steps towards conversion to war. Bombers, tanks and ships cannot be bought off the shelf. We had begun

the long, hard work of building and equipping plants, of designing, retooling and testing. To turn industry from peace to war takes time. That time was necessary -- necessary to the defense of the United States today. We and our allies are fighting now with the machines, the planes and weapons ordered in the spring and summer of 1940.

Fortunately, the American people and the Congress were not willing to give Britain up for lost. What would have happened had we done so? Can anyone seriously believe that there could have been a Libyan or a North African offensive in 1942 if Britain had been bombed into submission? Or would we have been fighting Hitler on the shores of Maine and New Jersey and Florida?

The American people and the Congress determined in 1941 that the support of Britain, in what Prime Minister Churchill called her finest hour, was necessary to the defense of this country. Britain desperately needed planes and tanks and guns, and she could not pay for them. Her dollar exchange had run low, and she could no longer place orders in this country, which was then her only source of additional war material.

The issue before the Congress in March 1941 was this: Should the American people stand by and say, no munitions unless the cash -- the non-existent cash -- were put on the barrelhead?

That issue was met in the most practical kind of way. We would supply the tools of war and discuss the terms of settlement later. The American people and the Congress of a democratic country understood our danger and met the Nazi challenge. Aid had to be rendered them. The democracies had had enough of too little and too late. Today we can be thankful for that vision and that foresight.

The Axis had counted on our not helping our friends when their till ran empty. They had propogandized against us so much as the country of the money-bags that they came to believe that legend themselves.

The Lend-Lease Act was the answer of the American people and the Congress to both our friends and our enemies.

The Lend-Lease Act meant that the war for our life as a free people would be won. It meant that supply would go where it was needed, with reference only to need, and not to dollars. It meant that we could really begin to arm, and to organize our economy and our people for war.

Within sixteen days after the passage of the Lend-Lease Act, the Congress appropriated seven billion dollars to carry out its provisions.

Soon after this appropriation was passed, about \$2,000,000,000 was allocated for the production of aircraft, over half a billion dollars for new ship ways and new ship construction, and more than \$1,700,000,000 was allocated for the construction of other munitions plants and war material.

Lend-Lease and the Pooling of Resources

In the year and a half since the passage of the Lend-Lease Act the world scene has changed enormously. In June 1941, Hitler's armies struck east towards the Soviet Union. In December, Pearl Harbor was attacked by the Japanese, and Hitler and Mussolini declared war against us. The conflict which had started in Europe has spread to the corners of the earth. With the entry of the United States into war, and with Britain, Russia, China and the United States fiercely fighting a defensive

and delaying action against Axis aggression, it became imperative for the United Nations to combine as rapidly and as efficiently as possible their resources and manpower.

Lend-Lease has become an essential part of the co-ordinated process of supplying our armed forces and those of our allies. The system for allocating United Nations supplies to the different theatres of war according to military need rests on lend-lease and lend-lease in reverse. The flow of war supplies from the factories to the fighting fronts proceeds without being impeded by considerations of finance. Lend-Lease in fact fulfilled the President's original pledge to remove the dollar sign from war supply. Lend-lease in reverse has removed the symbol of the pound sterling. To paraphrase the President, money cannot take the place of munitions at the fighting fronts.

There is only one war. What we send to fight in Russia or the Middle East, the bombers based in Britain or Australia or India, the tanks which have just fought across 1300 miles of desert in ninety days, these are part of our war effort. The guns, the food and the camps we receive all over the world as lend-lease in reverse are a vital

factor in the supply of our troops. Mutual aid among the allies, on the supply side as on the battlefields, is of the essence of our organization for waging war--an organization of Nations united in complete determination to destroy Axis power.

In the last war there was no real pooling of the resources of the United States and its allies. The United States paid in dollars all the necessary expenses for its army in France and England. In the year and one-half that the United States was in the war total expenditures of the United States in France exceeded two and a quarter billion dollars.

The situation in the present war is wholly different. Weapons, food, industrial equipment for Russia, China, the United Kingdom and the other allied countries are provided by the United States under lend-lease. These countries in turn provide the armed forces of the United States as reciprocal lend-lease aid with equipment, food, shelter, and all necessary services.

When I speak of the pooling of the resources of the United Nations and when I refer to the battle of the world between the United Nations and the Axis powers, I wish to emphasize the magnitude of our supply problem. This map shows (specify countries, distances, etc.).

Total Lend-Lease Aid

The total amount of lend-lease aid, to the end of December, 1942, is \$8,253,000,000. The volume has increased greatly during the last year as is apparent from this chart (Chart No. I).

The value of goods transferred and services rendered under lend-lease for the three months ended December 31, 1942, totaled \$2,482,000 as compared with \$690,000 for the three months ended December 1941, or three and one-half times as much.

This chart (Chart No. II) shows the growth of our aid to each of the major groups of countries during the period from September 1941 to November 1942.

Aid to Britain

As you will note, lend-lease aid in the beginning went almost entirely to help win the battle of Britain, which was at that time standing alone against the enemy. The flow of arms, food, and other materials to Britain has sustained first a defensive operation and now an increasingly powerful series of offensive thrusts on the seas, in the air, and on the many fronts of the war. One of the greatest achievements of Lend-Lease has been the help we have given in making the British Isles an impregnable base for offensive operations and one of the great arsenals of democracy. A large part of the North African campaign was launched from Britain and so were the campaigns in the Middle East, Italian Africa, Syria, Madagascar; the forces for India, Iran, Iraq, and many other places started and were largely equipped from Britain, which remains one of the key regions of the war.

Britain provides the base for a United Nations offensive--and the pooling of United Nations resources is nowhere better illustrated than in Britain. Our troops in Britain have received as reciprocal aid such weapons and munitions of war as Spitfires, 25 pounder guns, and other artillery, small arms, grenades and mines. Barracks, hostels, transportation, canteen supplies, blankets, medical supplies have been supplied, as Major Spiegelberg will tell you in more detail later. In spite of the severe shortages which exist in the United Kingdom, our fighting forces have received large quantities of British-grown food. Battle damage suffered by our fighting ships and our merchantmen has been repaired in the United Kingdom as reciprocal aid. A revolving

fund in sterling has been established for us in the United Kingdom to enable us to take care of all shipping disbursements which must be made there. The British have sent benzol and machine tools to the United States and have supplies our fighting forces with invaluable technical and scientific advice out of their longer experience with the war.

Aid to the Middle East and Far East

The central portion of this chart shows the development of our aid to the Middle East and Far East. This includes our aid to Egypt and the armies fighting in the Libyan desert, of which I shall speak briefly a little later.

Our aid to the Far East has gone largely to Australia and New Zealand and to China.

We are sending Australia arms for her troops and machine tools and raw materials for her rapidly-growing arsenal.

Australia is supplying to us, as reciprocal lend-lease, practically all of the food consumed by our men in the South Pacific Area, and is expanding her food program so as to be able to supply the Southwest Pacific Area as well. Our forces in Australia have also received camps, air fields, repair depots, a complete tire rebuilding and maintenance plant, and numerous other items.

In New Zealand--normally a food exporting nation--such great quantities of food have been supplied to our forces without cost to us that eggs, milk and fruit are in short supply, and the civilian population is feeling the pinch,

China, of course, is a pivotal battle front in this global war. We have not been able under lend-lease to supply all the aid that is needed in China or that we would have liked to have supplied. China's heroic stand since 1937 against the full force of the Japanese Army, Navy and Air Force has been one of the bright chapters in the history of the world. The difficulties of transport on the Burma Road were faced and improved. But Burma fell. Now, even greater efforts must be exerted to get supplies into China. Supplies are being flown across the highest mountains in the world under conditions that might seem impossible. But they are getting through. They are getting through in pitifully small amounts in terms of what China needs, but at an accelerating rate. We will not--and we should not--stop until every ingenuity and every effort is expended to get more aid to China.

What China has done under reciprocal lend-lease is symbolic. China paid dollars to purchase vital planes for the famous Fighting Tigers of the American Volunteer Group. When the American Volunteer Group was to be abolished, a Board of United States Army officers recommended that the 46 planes and other equipment of the Fighting Tigers be taken over by the United States Air Forces and paid for in cash. But Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek insisted upon turning over the planes to the United States Air Forces without the payment of cash, as a token of China's feelings for what we had done for her people.

Aid to Russia

The top layer on the chart represents aid to the Soviet Union.

Soon after Russia came into the war a mission was sent to confer with the Soviet Government, and on October 1, 1941, the United States and Great Britain gave the Soviet Government a formal assurance with regard to the weapons and supplies which would be furnished, known as the Moscow Protocol. Under the terms of the Protocol, the United States agreed to make available at United States production centers the goods to a value of approximately \$800,000,000. Aid in shipping was promised but no specific assurance was given that the Protocol items could all be delivered.

Two months after the signing of the Protocol the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor and Germany and Italy declared war upon us. In spite of the heavy drain on United States production which immediately resulted, the terms of the Protocol have been substantially met.

A second Protocol was entered into for the period from July 1, 1942, to June 30, 1943, and aid to the Soviet Union is now being extended under this Protocol.

Since the inception of the Soviet aid program in October 1941, we have shipped to the Soviet Union slightly more than dollars of supplies, including food. The amount of these supplies sent to the Soviet Union in relation to other areas of the world is perhaps best shown by this chart (Chart No. V).

You will note that Russia has received 41.3% of the tactical planes, and by that I mean military planes other than training planes,

which have been exported under lend-lease; 52.9% of the tanks; and 32.8% of the motor vehicles. In order to give you a better idea of what this means in actual figures, I can tell you that we had to the end of November 1942 sent Russia 2670 planes--more than to any other country--and we had sent her 3888 tanks--more than to all other countries combined.

Out of Britain's hard-pressed production, she had, to the end of November, sent Russia 1,554 planes and approximately 2,500 tanks.

Russian food shipments in the past have not been such a large proportion of our total food exports, but Russian food shipments are greatly on the increase. For the month of January, the tonnage of food shipments to Russia is expected to amount to eight times that to the United Kingdom. While this proportion is not expected to continue, lend-lease food shipments to Russia may from now on exceed by a considerable margin lend-lease food shipments to all other parts of the world combined.

No one can ever estimate how much the peoples of Russia have helped us by holding back the Nazi forces and taking the offensive away from them. Nor can anyone estimate the value to our national interests of the superb fight which the Chinese have put up against the Japanese. By the lives lost, the cities and homes destroyed and in the other losses of war, Russia and China and Great Britain have made limitless contributions to their cause, as well as to ours. There has not been

and there never will be developed a standard of values by which we can measure lives lost against airplanes or guns.

Egyptian Campaign

Britain, Russia and China are not the only fighting fronts on which lend-lease has played an important part. The Egyptian campaign was an excellent example of lend-lease in action. During the period from February to November, 1942, the United States exported to Egypt over 1,000 planes, many hundreds of tanks, 20,000 trucks and hundreds of pieces of artillery. Here again we reaped the benefit of work done over a year ago. Lend-lease funds and British funds were used to construct the supply lines over which these weapons were sent. Supply bases, docks, and naval facilities, air fields, and repair and assembling shops in the Red Sea area and in Egypt were built, rebuilt or enlarged. Air ferry routes were established across Africa, and, together with the British and Fighting French, the United States built or improved air fields all the way from the Atlantic coast of Africa to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and the Red Sea. Without these supply lines, the Egyptian campaign could not have been undertaken.

North Africa - Military Front

The same considerations governed in the preparations for battle in North Africa. While there the American share in supply was larger, the campaign represents a genuine pooling of our resources with those of our allies. The military burden in the beginning was almost equally shared by the British and ourselves. Now, British, French and American forces are fighting together in a completely combined operation. The equipment of every unit is both British and American, ~~and lend-lease~~

and lend-lease in reverse have a large part in the process of supply. One hundred sixty-eight of the planes flown by American pilots in the invasion of North Africa were Spitfires given to us by the British as reciprocal lend-lease. One of our divisions was completely equipped with British 25-pounder guns instead of United States 75's. Airfield runways, bombs, ammunition, 600 ambulances, reconnaissance boats and four 1000-bed field hospitals were among the equipment provided. During the development of plans for the campaign the British installed supply officers in United States Headquarters with instructions to supply whatever the American Army needed and the British Navy furnished two-thirds of the warships which convoyed the expedition.

North Africa -- Civilian Front

In total war the civilian front cannot be divorced from military operations. As the Nazis have found through bitter experience in Russia, Greece and Yugoslavia, the civilian population can play a vital part in winning the war. In our liberation of North Africa we recognized that we had a portion of the French people who could, with assistance, be made effective fighting partners in their own interest and in the interest of the United Nations.

The object of our policy, the President said, is to see to it that "no one will go hungry or without the other means of livelihood in any territory occupied by the United Nations, if it is humanly within our powers to make the necessary supplies available to them. Weapons will also be supplied to the people of these territories to hasten the defeat of the Axis.

Since that time the British and ourselves have sent vitally needed civilian supplies forward to North Africa. North Africa is normally a surplus producer of foodstuffs, but the country has been ruthlessly looted by the Germans. As a result, the people of North Africa are experiencing extreme shortages of food and clothing. Every report we have reiterates the urgent need for civilian supplies -- a need which will last until the next harvest, at least, and perhaps beyond that time for some things.

It is a political and military necessity of the highest order that starvation disappear in any country we reoccupy. We must make sure that reoccupation by our forces will be accompanied by a swift and well-planned importation of food, seed, and essential supplies. We must see to it that populations delivered from Axis bondage are given a real deliverance, for they have been told many times by our enemies that a democracy means freedom without bread. We must be ready, and we are ready, to send the essentials of life with our troops. Their job in combat could be gravely complicated by revolt and pestilence behind the lines.

This work of feeding is a responsibility of the entire group of the United Nations. It should be planned and carried out by the United Nations working together, each contributing what it can in supplies, ships and services. In the beginning a large part of the burden may well fall upon us. But each of the United Nations will do what it is able, and all will share the task. It should be noted that in North Africa the British Government has so far made available more

supplies than we have to tide over the urgent and serious shortages of the region.

French North Africa has always been an exporting country, and it will become so again. The bulk of lend-lease goods sent to North Africa is being sold for cash and this cash is being used to acquire such critical raw materials as manganese, cobalt and cork which, in accordance with the allocation made by the Combined Raw Materials Board, North Africa will be able to supply to us. Once restored, North Africa should also be in a position to supply food for our troops. In our own and the United Nations' common interest we must make this possible.

In close consultation with Governor Lelman, we are trying to enlarge the inventories of supplies we have on hand to meet the changing pattern of lend-lease needs in liberated areas, not only for North Africa where the supply problem is relatively small, and will become smaller, but for other areas as they are liberated. We have established a Special Division of our office to work with the Governor's staff in preparing these estimates so as to facilitate, strengthen and unify all efforts in the field of forward purchasing. To a maximum extent we are trying to limit our purchasing to goods which are equally usable for any lend-lease area, for our own armed forces, or even for our civilian economy, if urgent and unexpected needs should develop.

The supplies we buy will not be locked up in warehouses. Such a practice would only result in their deterioration. They will be used

for general lend-lease purposes, and replaced in stock, insofar as we can do so, to the end that an adequate supply be on hand at all times to meet all needs.

This program is an indispensable step to facilitate the prosecution of the war. As far ahead as we can easily see, we must act with vigor to supply medicines, food, clothing and other needs for those whom the Nazis and the Japanese have despoiled. As the President has said, "Success in restoring the countries we free will be a powerful factor in shortening the war, giving the liberated peoples their chance to share in the victory".

Conclusion

If we look back over the part that Lend-Lease has played in the war, and its relation to the United Nations battle against the Axis powers, we realize that a principle has been hammered out in time of crisis. That principle is the principle of total cooperation among nations -- cooperation in the interest of each and for the benefit of all. If the peace is to be a lasting peace -- and it must be -- it will be founded on cooperation, and the blood and the suffering of this terrible war will not have been in vain. Indeed that is what this war is all about.

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By J. Schauble Date FEB

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

2 1972

3/2/43

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

2-26
2-27
BSF

February 22, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR
PA

l.f.
Lend Lease

I want to see Dean Acheson ^{x20}
on this for about five minutes
this week.

F. D. R.

17. The President sent out word he wanted to have
Dean Acheson come in, last week, about five
minutes, re Norway. 3-2-'43

not arranged - need had passed

*Take up
with
file*

MEMORANDUM

Norway entered the war with the fourth largest merchant marine in the world, consisting of most modern and efficient vessels, totalling approximately 7,600,000 deadweight tons. Of these, 40% were less than ten years old and 40% of the total were tankers of which 94% were Diesels. 64% of all the vessels were Diesels.

Even before Norway entered the war, half of the tanker-tonnage and a considerable amount of cargo ships were made available to the British. To-day the entire fleet (excluding those trapped at the time of the German invasion) sails in the cause of the United Nations.

More than 40% of this remaining fleet has so far been lost in the common war effort and nearly 3000 of our officers and seamen have so far died in the service.

With Norway's homeland in the grip of a complete Nazi occupation, it has been impossible to help her population directly, but it has been the hope of the Norwegian Government that her population could be cheered and strengthened if steps could be taken, while the war is still continuing, to replace in some measure the losses in her fleet. Norway has always lived by

the

x4193
x123
x99

the sea and the rehabilitation of her people when peace comes will depend very largely upon the speed with which her fleet can be built up sufficiently to meet her absolute needs. The courage of her people will much more easily be maintained if her fleet is not permitted, in the meantime, to melt completely away.

In the light of these facts, we requested in February 1942 that lend-lease help be extended to Norway in the form of new vessels to be turned over to us not merely for use but for title. We do not understand that there has ever been any real questioning of the justice of our request, but in the year that has followed little progress has been made. Recently, in order to make use of Norwegian officers and crews who have been beached because of the evermounting losses of ships, arrangements have been concluded for chartering 2 American ships to the Norwegian Government, upon a bare-boat basis, the vessels being promptly rechartered to the War Shipping Administration. But this does not at all meet the fundamental needs of the case, being merely a temporary arrangement during the war, which will not prevent the Norwegians from coming to the peace with their fleet almost hopelessly depleted.

Surely the intent of the people and Government of the United States, as expressed in the Lend-Lease Act, must comprehend the case of the Norwegian people, who fought the enemy at home until overwhelmed, who have refused to break under the weight of enemy occupation, who have lost over half their fleet so far and whose sailors and ships are unremittingly keeping up the fight,

and

and with regard to replacement of tonnage this intent was expressed in the exchange of notes which accompanied the American-Norwegian Lend-Lease Agreement of July 11, 1942.

Cannot assurances now be given that some way will be found to meet this need in the very near future? A moderate amount of help now will be the equivalent of a very great deal of help when peace comes.

Washington, D.C., February 16, 1943.

(654)

PSF

C. F. Lend Lease

~~Confidential~~
hm

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 22, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR

GENERAL BURNS *x4753*

To read and return for
my files.

F. D. R.

Enclosures

x4559
Copy No. 1 of Lend-Lease Admin.
secret report on the status of the
Soviet Aid Program as of Jan. 21, 1943

317

x220
x4193

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 22, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR

GENERAL BURNS

To read and return for
my files.

F. D. R.

Enclosures

noted -

2/23/43

JMB.

~~SECRET~~

OFFICE OF LEND-LEASE ADMINISTRATION
FIVE-FIFTEEN 22d STREET NW.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

E. R. Stettinius, Jr.
Administrator

February 19, 1943

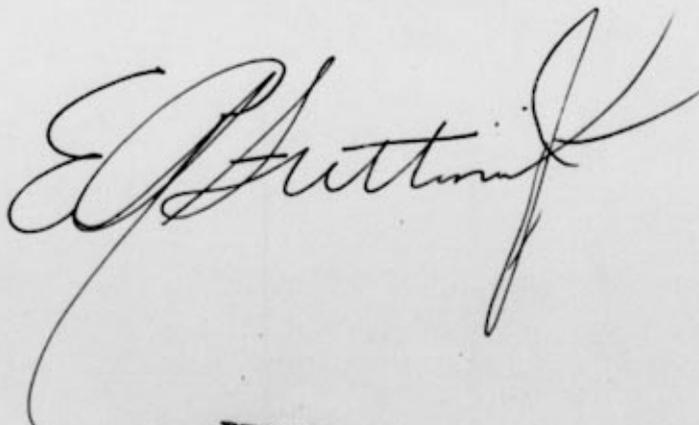
MEMORANDUM

To: The President
From: E. R. Stettinius, Jr.
Subject: Status of Soviet Aid Program

I am transmitting herewith the secret report on the status of the Soviet Aid Program, as of January 31, 1943.

Principal developments during January are summarized on the first page for your convenience.

Attachment



DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By J. Schauble Date ~~FEB~~ 2 1972

STATUS OF THE SOVIET AID PROGRAM
AS OF JANUARY 31, 1943



DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By J. Schauble Date **FEB** 2 1972

Office of Lend-Lease Administration
Washington, D. C.

STATUS OF THE SOVIET AID PROGRAM DEVELOPMENTS DURING JANUARY, 1943

Shipping for the month of January continued short of Protocol requirements. A total of 258,000 gross long tons of cargo cleared during the month. Second Protocol clearance to January 31 totalled 1,341,000 gross long tons, - 1,000,000 tons behind Protocol requirements to date. The past two months have been marked by a lack of losses in cargo shipped and a normal rate of arrivals at destination.

The Soviet Government has continued to file with the Lend-Lease Administration requests in excess of Protocol requirements. Only the most urgent requests are being forwarded for procurement.

Because of the shipping deficit and because of the continued shipment of large quantities of food, petroleum and other items in excess of Protocol quantities, stocks of Protocol items of low shipping priority have continued to increase. With Soviet consent, some of these have been offered for redistribution and further retardations of production are contemplated.

A total of 78 aircraft were flight delivered during January, an increase of 53 over the month of December but still less than necessary to deliver Protocol quantities. Winterization difficulties are being surmounted and further increases of deliveries are expected during February over both the Alaskan and South Atlantic routes.

Office of Lend-Lease Administration
February 19, 1943

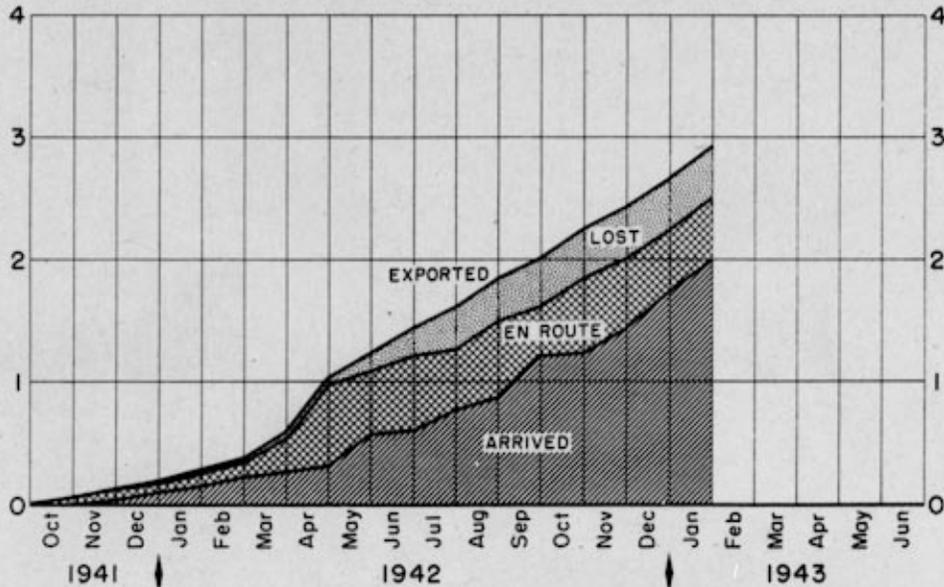
SHIPMENTS TO U.S.S.R.

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By J. Schauble Date **FEB**

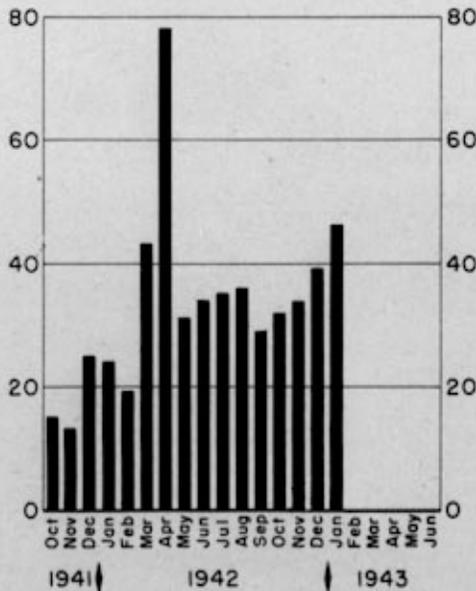
2 1972

SHIPMENTS, ARRIVALS AND LOSSES

CUMULATIVE IN MILLIONS OF GROSS LONG TONS

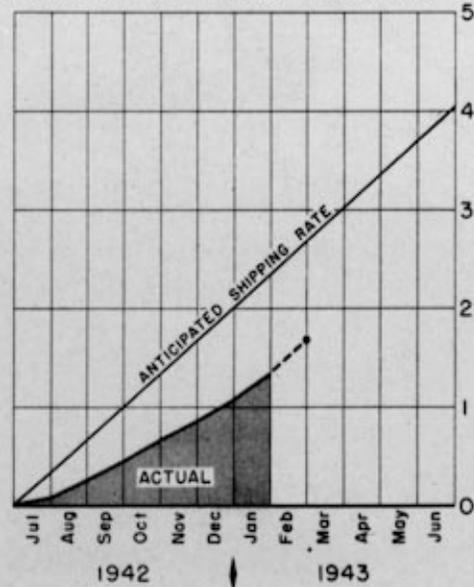


NUMBER OF SHIPS SAILING EACH MONTH



SECOND PROTOCOL CLEARANCES FROM U.S. PORTS

CUMULATIVE IN MILLIONS OF GROSS LONG TONS

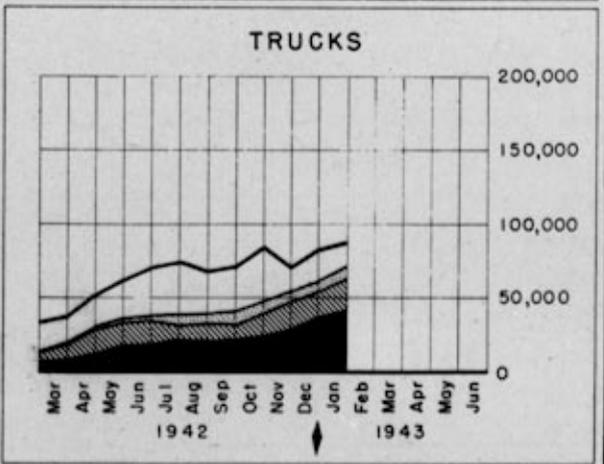
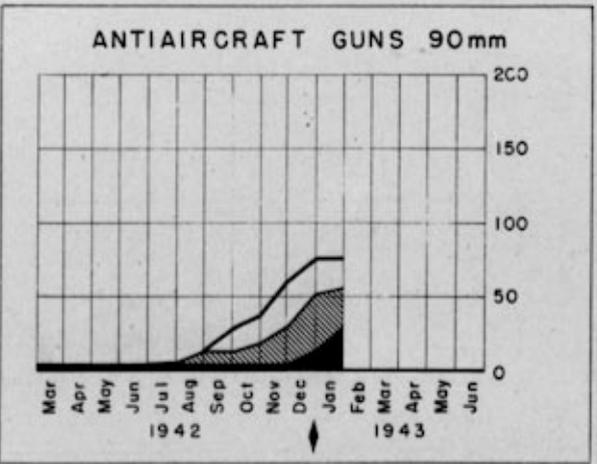
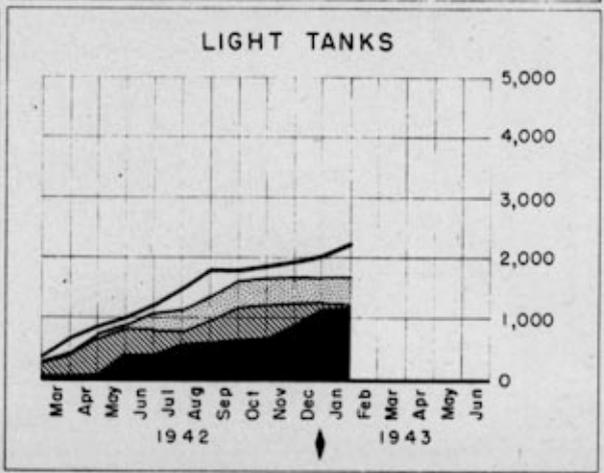
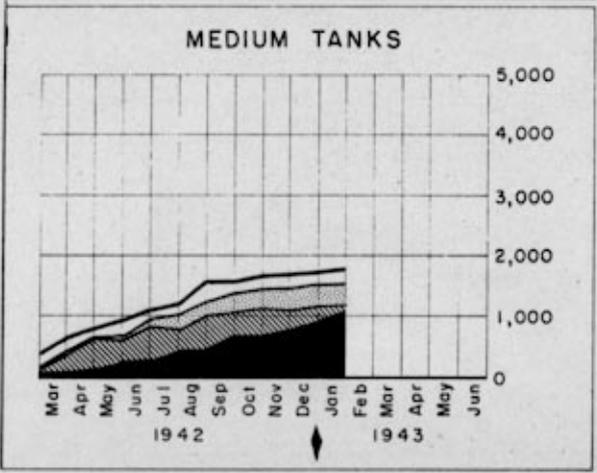
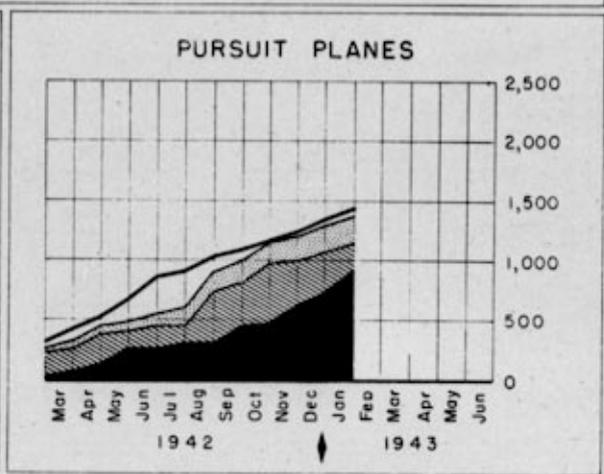
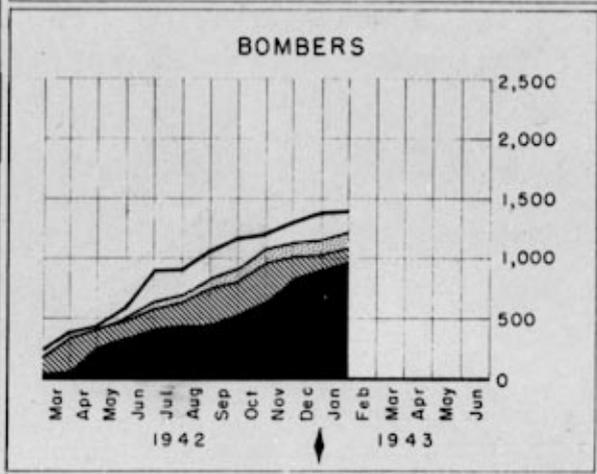


SECRET

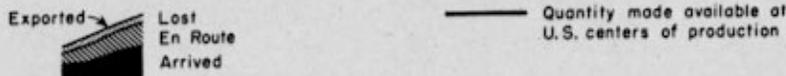
EXPORTS AND AVAILABILITY OF MATERIALS FOR U.S.S.R.

CUMULATIVE SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1941

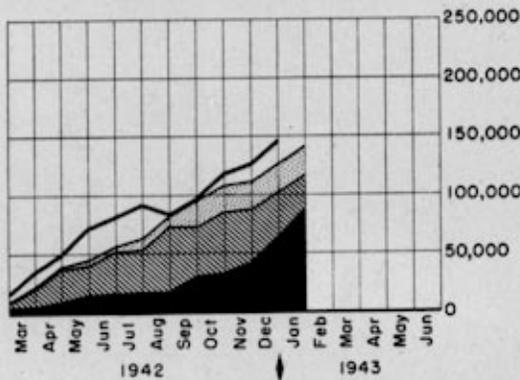
Exported—
 Lost
 En Route
 Arrived
 — Quantity made available at U.S. centers of production



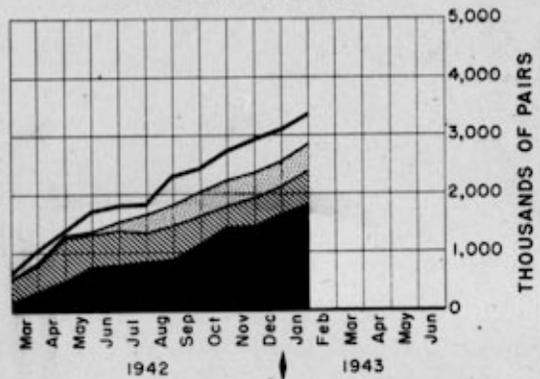
EXPORTS AND AVAILABILITY OF MATERIALS FOR U.S.S.R. CUMULATIVE SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1941


 Exported
 Lost En Route
 Arrived
 Quantity made available at U.S. centers of production

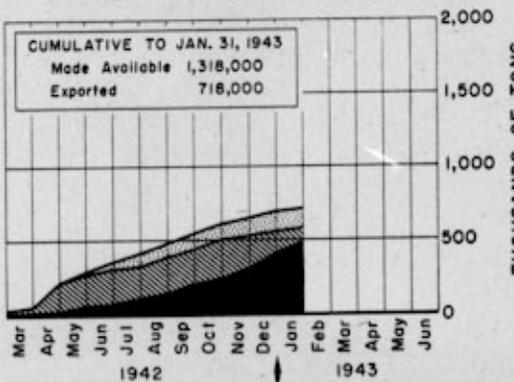
FIELD TELEPHONES



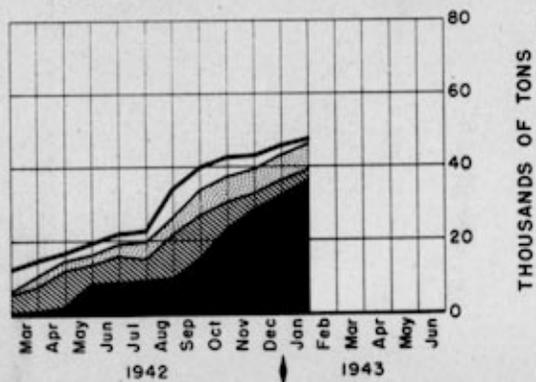
ARMY BOOTS



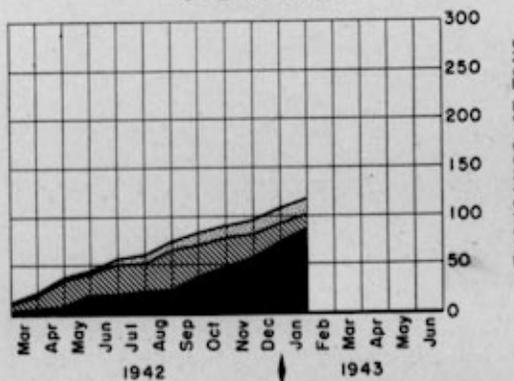
STEEL AND STEEL PRODUCTS



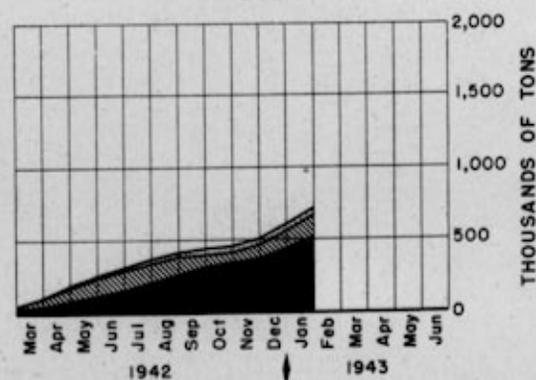
ALUMINUM AND DURALUMINUM



CHEMICALS



FOODS



EXPORTS AND AVAILABILITY OF SELECTED ITEMS

As of January 31, 1943

Protocol Item	October 1, 1941 to January 31, 1943							Exported During January	July 1942 - Jan. 1943	
	Made Available	Exported	Arrived ^{a/}	Lost	Diverted to Others	In U. K. Awaiting Forwarding	Balance En Route		Exports Against Second Protocol	Second ^{b/} Protocol Offerings
GROUP I										
1A Pursuit Planes	1,433	1,371	942	234	1	0	194	76	632	700
1B Light Bombers	1,226	1,074	837	131	41g/	0	65	45	453	700
1C Medium Bombers	160	139	126	3	0	0	10	18	63	84
SP Cargo Planes	18	9	9	0	0	0	0	3	9	-
SP Observation Planes	30	30	19	11	0	0	0	0	0	-
SP Advanced Trainers	30	27	0	0	0	0	27	0	27	-
2A Light Tanks	2,229	1,675	1,202	443	0	0	30	0	494	1,947
2B Medium Tanks	1,793	1,536	1,037	346	0	0	103	11	455	1,808
3 AA Guns 90 mm	76	56	28	0	0	0	28	4	52	92
4 AA Guns 37 mm	1,068	360	50	0	0	0	310	194	360	1,360
SP AA Guns 20 mm	320	320	36	0	0	0	284	190	320	0
5 AT Guns 57 mm	1,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	800
SP AT Guns 37 mm	63	63	35	28	0	0	0	0	0	0
SP AA Guns .50 cal.	1,060	420	0	0	0	0	420	320	420	0
7 Sub Machine Guns .45 cal.	163,437	132,799	95,599	23,190	0	0	14,010	2,450	51,586	140,000
SP Rocket Launchers	7,800	3,000	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	0
Wortars 81 mm	30	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9A Armored Scout Cars	2,196	851	628	168	0	0	55	0	451	3,500
9B Jeeps	18,744	16,727	10,260	2,129	334	36	3,368	1,028	9,982	10,500
10 Trucks	38,772	72,400	42,128	8,859	2,546	20	18,847	9,578	34,156	70,000
SP Universal Carriers	611	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SP Personnel Carriers (Half Truck)	342	329	266	38	0	0	25	0	110	0
SP Athey Tractor Trailers	14	14	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
11 Field Telephones	f/	140,075	87,032	24,232	600	0	28,211	13,399	66,151	84,000
12 Field Telephone Wire (miles)	f/	621,906	439,302	116,553	196	3,754	62,101	36,910	153,578	173,985
13A Toluol (tons)	35,437	14,600	18,094	2,798	359	415	2,934	2,693	7,676	14,000
13B T.N.T. (tons)	49,556	24,535	17,349	3,311	250	0	3,675	3,275	12,724	14,000
17 Motorcycles	8,500	7,700	5,100	400	0	0	2,000	1,200	5,700	5,500
18 Tractors	1,902	1,300	716	161	0	0	423	209	915	1,400
SP Pneumatic Floats	3,000	2,904	2,162	552	0	0	190	155	1,212	0
24 Gas Driven Generators	f/	8,976	8,002	0	0	0	974	374	8,097	5,831
GROUP II										
1 Marine Cable (miles)	916	646	444	119	0	0	83	70	279	584
2 Submarine Cable (miles)	466	460	255	0	0	0	205	93	329	295
3 Aluminum Ingots (tons)	29,115	28,647	23,375	4,532	0	0	760	652	13,116	15,855
3A Duraluminum (tons)	18,679	17,488	13,248	2,393	0	14	1,833	1,832	11,104	55,475
4 Nickel (tons)	3,009	2,385	1,729	824	0	0	332	332	1,355	g/
5 Molybdenum Concentrates (tons)	6,934	6,718	5,165	1,430	0	0	123	123	2,324	2,333
6 Copper Electrolytic (tons)	1,121	120	60	0	0	0	60	60	120	g/
7 Rolled Copper, Brass (tons)	116,228	87,257	58,402	13,374	0	125	15,356	7,253	42,151	63,823
9 Zinc (tons)	24,289	21,634	15,548	2,103	0	0	3,983	3,983	14,944	15,500
10 Bimetal (tons)	11,368	4,145	3,418	60	0	0	667	423	4,145	11,760
11 Copper Goods, Tubing (tons)	14,239	6,643	4,654	1,149	35	27	778	777	3,831	8,836
12 Ferrosilicon (tons)	7,202	3,957	2,643	1,049	0	28	237	207	438	7,840
13 Ferrochrome (tons)	4,113	1,985	1,424	494	0	0	67	33	266	4,704
14 Armor Plate (tons)	10,024	8,596	5,661	2,667	267	0	1	0	453	7,840g/
15 Hd. Alloys & Cutting Tools (\$1000)	14,087	10,711	9,390	136	0	0	1,185	1,185	9,366	13,069
16 Polished Drill Rods (tons)	120	36	31	2	0	0	3	3	31	78
17 High Speed Steel (tons)	2,957	2,592	1,841	386	0	0	365	84	1,510	1,960
18 Tool Steel (tons)	9,256	6,202	4,727	882	25	0	568	328	3,203	6,664
19 Cold Finished Bars (tons)	79,294	47,738	35,459	5,032	280	0	6,967	1,992	33,455	68,208
20 Hot Rolled Aircraft Steel (tons)	71,131	36,630	31,472	1,375	0	0	3,783	680	33,980	62,720

Notes: All tons are 2000 lbs. net weight.

SP - Supplementary to protocol

a/ Persian Gulf shipments are considered as arrived when vessels are reported safely at ports.

b/ Offerings for which no monthly schedules are quoted in the protocol have been computed on the basis of proportional time elapsed.

g/ Diverted to British after arrival in Near East.

d/ Procurement postponed indefinitely at U.S.S.R. request

e/ Offering covers material contained in other items.

f/ Data not available in Int'l Div., S.O.S. on date of report.

Protocol Item	October 1, 1941 to January 31, 1943							Exported During January	July 1942 - Jan. 1943	
	Made Available	Exported	Arrived ^{a/}	Lost	Diverted to Others	In U. K. Awaiting Forwarding	Balance En Route		Exports Against Second Protocol	Second ^{b/} Protocol Offerings
GROUP II (Continued)										
21 Cr-Si-Mn Billets (tons)	109,893	77,416	53,217	9,081	430		14,688	2,744	50,406	55,987
22 Cold Rolled Sheet (tons)	88,702	80,495	45,961	29,530	1,709	459	2,436	254	7,135	54,880
22A Cold Rolled Strip (tons)	91,977	60,447	44,325	11,160	797	0	4,165	346	26,164	54,880
23 Stainless Steel (tons)	3,266	2,527	2,024	70	0	0	433	224	2,513	1,950
24 Tinplate (tons)	78,548	56,820	33,163	10,301	970	0	7,396	3,679	15,979	39,270
25 Steel Wire (tons)	96,396	42,010	27,275	4,358	672	0	8,605	4,718	24,398	43,166
26 Steel Wire Rope (tons)	16,825	9,946	3,162	419	0	0	1,365	423	9,066	10,061
27 Steel Alloy Tubes (tons)	10,302	2,450	2,185	41	0	0	224	124	1,434	14,309
28 Stainless Steel Wire (tons)	1,579	439	193	50	13	0	183	51	426	235
29 Special Alloy Wire (tons)	95	36	11	2	0	0	23	22	27	157
30 Nickel Chrome Wire (tons)	483	451	321	92	0	0	38	38	230	314
31 Barbed Wire & Staples (tons)	65,602	45,726	31,565	10,538	203	60	3,360	254	5,926	32,928
32 Steel Pipe & Tubing (tons)	192,277	55,040	37,387	15,600	1,571	0	482	482	10,402	150,267
33 Hot Rolled Sheets & Plates (tons)	158,833	84,841	58,901	17,397	1,533	0	6,510	4,621	29,203	74,480
34 Bolts, Nuts, Rivets, etc. (tons)	6,918	1,314	845	0	0	0	469	469	862	7,340
35 Other Metals & Steel Prods. (tons)	383	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
36 Phenol (tons)	12,175	9,000	6,309	1,410	171	38	572	533	4,743	7,000
37 Petroleum Products (tons)	^{f/}	263,003	213,523	7,800	14,873	9,757	12,744	20,115	37,396	140,000
38 Ethylene Glycol (tons)	4,437	3,415	3,195	189	0	0	31	0	2,410	1,400
Ethyl Alcohol Substitute (tons)	1,502	1,253	1,263	0	0	0	0	0	1,263	-
39 Sodium Bromide (tons)	1,937	1,423	1,019	334	0	0	75	75	595	1,050
40 Phosphorus (tons)	4,075	1,965	1,433	434	0	0	1	0	509	1,400
41 Dibutylphthalate (tons)	4,439	2,779	1,367	359	70	0	3	0	788	2,100
42 Dimethylaniline (tons)	3,117	1,914	1,494	420	0	0	0	0	1,030	1,700
43 Diphenylamine (tons)	2,110	1,240	983	256	0	0	1	0	334	1,050
44 Colloxylin (tons)	^{f/}	4,725	3,231	1,334	37	69	0	0	331	4,308
45 Methanol (tons)	15,235	13,275	8,347	2,470	371	495	1,152	0	2,795	7,000
46 Urotropine (tons)	4,753	2,353	1,949	325	25	0	569	569	2,304	2,633
48 Ammonia Chloride (tons)	3,604	550	550	0	0	0	0	0	550	2,400
49 Mercury (Metallic) (tons)	395	706	612	0	0	0	94	94	706	175
50 Potassium Nitrate (tons)	3,412	989	999	0	0	0	90	0	989	2,100
51 Ammonium Thiocyanide (tons)	4	1.7	1.7	0	0	0	0	0	1.7	1.7
52 Centralite (tons)	321	266	187	0	0	0	79	79	266	350
53 Resorsin (tons)	70	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	10	70
54 Barium Peroxide (tons)	205	81	81	0	0	0	0	0	50	175
55 Strontium Oxalate (tons)	60	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	8	56
56 Rhodamine (tons)	3.5	1.5	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	1.5	3.5
57 Thorium Nitrate (tons)	12.3	12.3	2.5	6.8	0	0	3	3	3	1.7
58 Cerium Metal (tons)	14	9.1	9.1	0	0	0	0	0	9.1	10.5
59 Cresol (tons)	441	242	177	61	0	0	4	0	122	700
60 Potassium Sulphate (tons)	1,143	202	202	0	0	0	0	0	202	1,050
61 Anthracene (tons)	9	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
61A Other Chemicals (tons)	^{f/}	22,464	17,613	1,646	16	112	3,072	2,986	13,514	35,000
67 Abrasives (#1000)	5,275	3,913	2,925	810	33	0	150	131	1,597	2,333
68 Graphite Electrodes (tons)	6,572	4,928	3,339	1,035	25	0	529	177	2,472	3,407
Other Graphite & Prods. (tons)	1,354	1,361	960	336	0	0	65	16	497	-
71 Sole-Leather (tons)	18,396	18,110	12,271	4,279	111	0	1,449	671	4,481	9,335
72 Army Boots (1000 prs.)	3,377	2,830	1,807	449	0	0	574	259	1,174	1,400
77 Vistanex (tons)	107	32	27	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
78 Tires (units)	654,057	525,649	373,836	57,956	7,193	0	36,635	59,590	376,004	^{g/}
78 Tubes (units)	680,198	485,547	350,329	54,571	6,441	0	74,206	45,705	342,755	^{g/}
80 Sheet Fibre (tons)	1,536	998	440	438	3	65	2	2	166	1,140
81 Shock Absorber Cord (feet)	-	241,018	241,018	0	0	0	0	0	241,018	0
83 Condenser Paper (tons)	156	83	75	0	0	0	8	0	71	140
83A Cigarette Paper (tons)	957	360	153	68	0	0	134	134	258	530

Notes: All tons are 2000 lbs. net weight.

SP - Supplementary to Protocol

^{a/} Persian Gulf shipments are considered as arrived when vessels are reported safely at ports.

^{b/} Offerings for which no monthly schedules are quoted in the protocol have been computed on the basis of proportional time elapsed.

^{c/} Offering covers material contained in other items.

^{f/} Data not available in Int'l Div., S.O.S. on date of report.

^{g/} Food and petroleum products made available according to shipping schedules.

Protocol Item	October 1, 1941 to January 31, 1943							Exported During January	July 1942 - Jan. 1943	
	Made Available	Exported	Arrived ^{a/}	Lost	Diverted to Others	In U. K. Awaiting Forwarding	Balance En Route		Exports Against Second Protocol	Second ^{b/} Protocol Offerings
GROUP II (Continued)										
83B Parchment Paper (tons)	1,332	472	394	0	0	0	78	77	404	1,219
85 Ferrophosphorous (tons)	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
86 Ferrovandium (tons)	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
87 Ferrotungsten (tons)	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
89 Lead (tons)	9	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
90 Tin (tons)	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
91 Aluminum, Tin & Nickel Foil (tons)	148	148	144	4	0	0	0	0	95	86
92 Rabbit Metal (tons)	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	2.1
93 Cadmium (tons)	113	113	113	0	0	0	0	0	113	58
94 Cobalt (tons)	134	101	78	0	0	0	23	22	101	79
GROUP III										
101 R.R. Rails & Accessories (tons)	149,362	75,443	47,453	16,288	1,421	0	10,231	4,702	28,319	167,370
102 R.R. Wheels & Axles (tons)	11,307	1,072	412	0	0	0	660	660	819	21,384
103 Car Axles (tons)	33,608	13,569	6,200	172	0	0	7,197	1,628	13,569	35,280
104 Locomotive & Carwheel Tires (tons)	5,279	1,684	329	0	0	0	1,355	990	1,684	7,840
105 Rolled Steel Car Wheels (tons)	8,504	441	98	0	0	0	343	294	441	10,353
107 Steel Locomotive Axles (tons)	130	42	42	0	0	0	0	0	42	242
108 Electric Locomotive Axles (tons)	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	173
GROUP IV										
1 Wheat & Wheat Flour (tons)	E/	160,343	146,336	285	275	0	13,447	8,830	62,239	1,400,000
2 Sugar (tons)	E/	113,171	88,631	13,477	504	445	10,064	5,861	23,809	490,000
3 Canned Meat (tons)	E/	122,883	64,608	13,077	0	594	44,604	22,874	76,642	70,000
4 Meat (tons)	E/	73,647	59,570	3,090	573	0	10,414	8,414	56,310	105,000
5 Lard (tons)	E/	51,841	30,745	5,752	5,917	0	9,427	8,582	18,096	84,000
6 Vegetable Oil (tons)	E/	58,886	44,898	12	0	0	13,976	13,806	38,806	70,000
7 Soap Stock (tons)	E/	2,671	2,351	0	0	0	0	320	2,238	35,000
SP Cereal & Cereal Prods. (tons)	E/	38,636	33,231	1,055	253	0	4,087	3,998	25,988	0
SP Fodder (tons)	E/	1,788	1,788	0	0	0	0	0	1,682	0
SP Canned Fruits & Vegetables (tons)	E/	1,574	1,368	75	0	0	131	130	956	0
SP Dried Fruits & Vegetables (tons)	E/	50,614	19,014	4,099	3,599	0	23,902	14,006	37,542	0
SP Whole Fruits & Vegetables (tons)	E/	72	72	0	0	0	9	0	72	0
SP Cheese (tons)	E/	3,060	2,877	174	0	0	0	0	3,060	0
SP Butter (tons)	E/	8,287	6,376	365	415	0	1,131	682	5,392	0
SP Condensed & Evaporated Milk (tons)	E/	1,058	659	188	0	0	211	194	956	0
SP Salt (tons)	E/	1,399	1,399	0	0	0	0	0	385	0
SP Dried Eggs (tons)	E/	18,518	10,247	3,393	1,131	0	3,747	2,506	9,897	0
SP Concentrated Foods (tons)	E/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SP Vitamin Products (tons)	E/	131	97	0	0	0	34	34	131	0
SP Dried Milk & Milk Powder (tons)	E/	6,527	3,013	0	0	0	3,514	3,107	6,443	0
SP Citric Acid & Concentrates (tons)	E/	180	106	56	0	0	18	15	65	0
SP Vegetable Pastes & Powders (tons)	E/	292	261	0	0	0	31	0	290	0
SP Tea (tons)	E/	244	190	0	0	0	54	47	201	0
SP Coffee (tons)	E/	1,524	428	0	0	0	1,096	1,046	1,519	0
SP Dehydrated Foods (tons)	E/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SP Seeds (tons)	E/	1,103	146	18	0	0	939	932	1,063	0
SP Miscellaneous Foods (tons)	E/	998	993	3	0	0	2	-	408	0
GROUP V										
Medical Items (\$1000)									7,608 ^{b/}	7,000
GROUP VI										
1 Diesel Engines (Navy)	86	60	45	9	0	0	6	3	41	246
2 Gasoline Engines (Navy)	750	584	446	46	0	16	76	76	375	1,080
3 Storage Batteries for Submarines	15	9	4	0	0	0	5	5	9	7
4 Naval Armament										
5 Minesweepers										
Soviet Merchant vessels and icebreakers are being armed as they come to port: (By 6/30/43) 10										
SP Diesel Generators	125	112	110	0	0	0	2	2	112	
SP Torpedo Boats	6	6	0	0	0	0	6	6	6	
SP Dry Cargo Ships	26									
SP Tankers	3									

Notes: All tons are 2000 lbs. net weight.

SP - Supplementary to protocol.

^{a/} Persian Gulf shipments are considered as arrived when vessels are reported safely at ports.

^{b/} Offerings for which no monthly schedules are quoted in the protocol have been computed on the basis of proportional time elapsed.

^{c/} Food and petroleum products made available according to shipping schedules.

^{d/} Made available for shipment against Second Protocol.

DECLASSIFIED
 State Dept. Letter, 1-11-73
 By J. Schauble Date FEB

2 1973 ~~SECRET~~

STATEMENT OF VESSELS SAILED TO U.S.S.R.
 As of January 31, 1943

Date of Sailing	Number of Ships Sailing					Arrived	En Route as of Jan. 31	Cargo Disch. in U.K.	Lost	Losses by Month
	For North Russia	For Persian Gulf	For Soviet Arctic	For Soviet Far East	Total					
1941 Oct	10	-	-	5	15	14	-	-	1	-
Nov	9	1	-	3	13	12	-	-	1	-
Dec	14	7	-	4	25	22	-	-	3	1
1942 Jan	20	-	-	4	24	19	-	1	4	3
Feb	13	2	-	4	19	16	-	-	3	1
Mar	31	6	-	6	43	32	-	4	7	9
Apr	62	6	-	10	78	46	-	13	19	-
May	14	10	-	7	31	21	-	4	6	6
Jun	8	11	6	9	34	27	-	-	7	6
Jul	2	5	16	12	35	34	-	-	1	16
Aug	11	5	1	19	36	33	-	-	3	1
Sep	4	8	-	17	29	29	-	-	-	10
Oct	-	13	-	19	32	30	2	-	-	-
Nov	-	8	-	26	34	26	7	-	1	3
Dec	4	11	-	24	39	25	14	-	-	-
1943 Jan	12	12	-	22	46	-	46	-	-	-
Feb										
Mar										
Total Oct. 1941 to Jan. 31, 1943	214	105	23	191	533	386	69	22*	56	56

* All but 11,800 tons of cargo carried by these vessels has been on-carried or diverted to U.S. Army or British use.

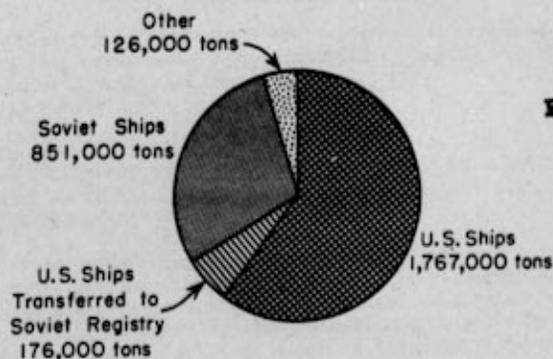
Of the 533 sailings from October 1, 1941 to January 31, 1943, 286 were made by American vessels, 199 by Soviet vessels, 33 by American vessels transferred to Soviet registry, 14 by British vessels and 1 by a Swedish vessel. The sailings were made by 401 ships, 48 having sailed twice, 23 three times, 6 four times and 5 five times. In addition to the 533 sailings there were 63 ships carrying goods destined primarily for other countries which carried goods for the U.S.S.R. In addition to the 56 ships shown above as lost several ships have been sunk on their return voyages.

STATEMENT OF CARGO SHIPPED TO U.S.S.R.
As of January 31, 1943
(Thousands of Gross Long Tons)

Month	Cargo Shipped					Arrived	En Route as of Jan. 31	Cargo on Hand or Diverted in U. K.	Lost	Losses by Month
	For North Russia	For Persian Gulf	For Soviet Arctic	For Soviet Far East.	Total					
1941 Oct	48	-	-	17	65	62	-	-	3	-
Nov	41	3	-	14	58	55	-	-	3	-
Dec	50	10	-	11	71	63	-	-	8	3
1942 Jan	63	26	-	-	89	72	-	1	16	9
Feb	66	4	-	20	90	75	-	-	15	5
Mar	171	17	-	25	213	161	-	7	45	42
Apr	376	21	-	38	435	258	-	50	127	-
May	92	79	-	33	204	138	-	20	46	38
Jun	55	84	18	31	188	135	-	-	53	49
Jul	13	39	46	59	157	148	-	-	9	114
Aug	69	39	3	83	194	174	-	-	20	7
Sep	28	63	-	79	170	170	-	-	-	65
Oct	-	109	-	108	217	200	17	-	-	-
Nov	-	66	-	106	172	110	58	-	4	17
Dec	29	83	-	123	235	131	104	-	-	-
1943 Jan	73	83	-	98	254	-	254	-	-	-
Total Full Cargoes Oct. 1941 to Jan. 31, 1943	1,174	726	67	845	2,812	1,952	433	78	349	349
Total Partial Cargoes Oct. 1941 to Jan. 31, 1943	-	106	-	2	108	84	16	-	8	8
Total All Cargoes	1,174	832	67	847	2,920	2,036	449	78*	357	357

* 66,200 tons diverted to U.S. Army or British use. 11,800 tons awaiting forwarding to U.S.S.R.
Does not include cargo re-forwarded from U.K. to U.S.S.R.

**DISTRIBUTION OF TONNAGE SHIPPED TO JAN. 31, 1943
BY REGISTRY OF SHIPS**



DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
FEB 2 1972
By J. Schauble Date _____

DATA ARE GROSS LONG TONS

By J. Schaubic Date **FEB** 2 1972

PROGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS FOR THE U.S.S.R.
AS OF JANUARY 31, 1943

ALUMINUM ROLLING MILL

This \$6,000,000 project is for production of aluminum sheet for the U.S.S.R. aircraft industry.

The mechanical equipment has been completely shipped from the manufacturer. Parts of the electrical equipment are being shipped to port. The inspection and test of the main drive motors will be completed March 31, 1943. Soviet representatives are now requesting additional equipment for installation of the project in the U.S.S.R.

PETROLEUM REFINERY PROGRAM

This \$60,000,000 project is being developed to produce aviation gas, motor gas and lubricating oils to replace Soviet production destroyed or isolated by the German Army.

Orders have been placed for approximately 65% of the equipment involved. Six steam generating plants and auxiliary equipment with an approximate capacity of 41,500 kw. have been allocated by the War Production Board and are scheduled for completion with the rest of the program by August 1943. Reinforcing steel, constituting 1% of the project, has already begun to move from plants.

TIRE PRODUCTION PROGRAM

This \$6,000,000 project is to permit the Soviet Government to produce a minimum of 1,000,000 military tires per year from their own supplies of synthetic rubber and natural rubber obtained from shrubs. To utilize idle American equipment, the tire plant of the Ford Motor Company has been purchased. Forty percent has been dismantled and 24% has been shipped to port.

Additional equipment to permit an increased ratio of truck and tractor tires to passenger tires is under procurement, and should be completed by late spring, 1943. A power plant of 10,000 kw. capacity is being procured for delivery before June 30, 1943, to operate this plant.

POWER PLANTS

This project, calling for a total of 250,000 kw. steam generating capacity and 217,000 horse power of diesel generating equipment, is planned to provide power for munitions plants. The engineering design work has been completed. Equipment from stand-by United States plants is being used to reduce the requirements for new production.

Steam plants with an approximate capacity of 10,000 kw. have been exported. A considerable quantity of equipment for one 7,500 kw. plant, one 5,000 kw. plant, one 25,000 kw. plant and one 35,000 kw. plant is being forwarded to ports. Fabrication of this equipment will be completed by March 1943.

HYDROELECTRIC POWER PROGRAM

A request has been filed for hydroelectric equipment for 16 projects, including hydraulic turbines, electric generators, power house and switchyard auxiliary equipment. The projects contemplate developing approximately 268,000 kw. of electric power in the Ural Mountain region for rapidly expanding munition plants.

To determine the quantity of critical materials required and the nature of the engineering and manufacturing problems to be expected, consulting engineers will make preliminary designs for each power house. Decision as to the possibility of furnishing the equipment is being held in abeyance until the engineering study is complete.

From stocks of the Netherlands Purchasing Commission, the Soviet Government has accepted four hydraulic turbines, which are approximately 75% complete, and four completed electric generators, together with miscellaneous power house equipment in process of manufacture for Java, at the time of its occupation. A consulting engineering firm is designing a power house for existing equipment and planning equipment to complete the project, which is expected to be ready for shipment by June 30, 1943.

Complete data on progress in the supply of individual items of industrial equipment, machinery and related fields, not forming part of an entire project, remain under review.

OFFICE OF LEND-LEASE ADMINISTRATION
FIVE-FIFTEEN 22d STREET NW.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

E. R. Stettinius, Jr.
Administrator

MEMORANDUM

February 25, 1943

TO: The President
FROM: E. R. Stettinius, Jr. x4559
SUBJECT: Lend-Lease Aid to French North Africa

1) Requirements

On December 27, 1942, General Eisenhower and Mr. Murphy cabled that the minimum requirements for Lend-Lease civilian aid were 30,000 tons of supplies per month.

2) Screening of Requirements

The requirements are screened in the first instance by the North African Economic Board operating under General Eisenhower and Mr. Murphy. They are then transmitted to the Committee of the Combined Boards in Washington which reviews them and determines the best source of supply as between the United States and Great Britain. The requirements are then sent to Lend-Lease for further screening, procurement and shipment.

3) Shipments

The following shipments of civilian supplies have been made:

8,979 tons on convoy No. 3, December 11, 1942
14,534 tons on convoy No. 4, January 12, 1943
53,247 tons on convoy No. 5, February 5, 1943
16,027 tons on convoy No. 5₂, February, 1943
25,000 tons on convoy No. 6, now loading.

FOR DEFENSE



BUY
UNITED
STATES
SAVINGS
BONDS
AND STAMPS

x4193
x203
x203-A
x4675-L

PSF

file
independent

PSF

B. F.
Lend Lease

These shipments have consisted mainly of flour, sugar, cotton textiles, chemicals, agricultural machinery and spare parts, soap, metal products, drugs, green tea, and spare parts and tires for trucks. The Army has also shipped some materials in these convoys to be used for civilian consumption and barter. All supplies have been pooled, however, in North Africa.

4) Distribution

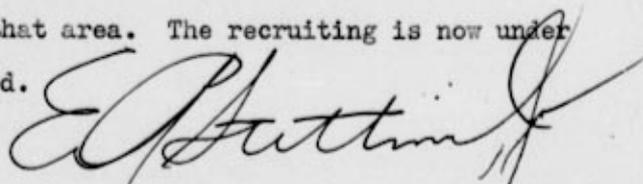
All Lend-Lease goods shipped to North Africa are consigned to the Commanding General and marked for the attention of the North African Economic Board. The American agencies represented on the Board are Lend-Lease, Board of Economic Warfare, Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation, Department of Agriculture, Treasury Department, and State Department. Under present arrangements, Lend-Lease goods arriving in North Africa are distributed through commercial channels at prices prevailing prior to Axis infiltration pursuant to the terms of the Darlan-Clarke agreement. Pursuant to decision made in North Africa, up to 5% of these civilian goods may be distributed for charitable and relief purposes under the supervision of the North African Economic Board.

5) French North African Exports

Shipments of ore, minerals, fruits, and cork are being made from North Africa to the United Kingdom and the United States. These items going to the United Kingdom will definitely cut down the United Kingdom requirements from this country for similar items. It is hoped, for example, that the entire British requirements for phosphate will be satisfied from North Africa.

6) Personnel for French North Africa

Four Lend-Lease representatives are now in North Africa. Five are enroute, eleven have been fully approved and are in training awaiting transportation. Urgent cable requests have been received asking for a total of one hundred and eight people to carry out our program in that area. The recruiting is now under way to supply the remainder of those needed.



rva

PSF

C. F.
Lend Lease

LAND, Admiral E. S. (Jerry)
Chairman, U. S. MARITIME COMMISSION,
2-20-43

Sent "Personal and Confidential" Memorandum to the President re: U. S. Shipping Policy - Ship Transfer. Referred to difficulties which might arise both with regard to legislation and appropriation (Lend-Lease), and to future considerations. Recommended that the United States retain standard design of ships. --- The President wrote to Admiral Land, 2-22-43 agreeing with his Shipping Policy but calling attention to leasing or lending U. S. flag merchantmen to Allied Governments. Referred to crews that Norway undoubtedly has available. Agreed about standard design of ships and suggested that Admiral Land, Mr. Douglas (War Shipping Admin.) and Admiral Vickery give an important place to the manning of ships by foreign crews. --- (Copies of these papers were sent to Hon. Sumner Welles, 2/23/43 (Receipt No. 664)).

SEE C.F. U. S. MARITIME COMMISSION