

(677 - Mr. Hopkins)

(680 - Mr. Byrnes)

him

PSF

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 1, 1943.

b. f.
Lend Lease

MEMORANDUM FOR

HON. HARRY HOPKINS *x4117*
HON. JAMES F. BYRNES *x5148*

For your information and
please return for my files.

F.D.R.

Original of this memorandum, together with *x1*
letter from the Secretary of Agriculture,
2/24/43, to the President, reporting that
during January 264,000 tons of foodstuffs were
made available to the Soviet Union on both the
East and West Coasts, sent to Mr. Hopkins;
copy of memorandum and explanation of enclosures
sent to Mr. Byrnes.

x892
x220
x4193

*Filed by Mrs Brady
3-4-43*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*C. F.
Lund House
8*

March 1, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR

HON. HARRY HOPKINS ✓
HON. JAMES F. BYRNES

For your information and
please return for my files.

F.D.R.

Confidential



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON

THE WHITE HOUSE

FEB 26 9 17 AM '43
February 24, 1943.

RECEIVED

The President
The White House

Dear Mr. President:

During January, 264,000 tons of foodstuffs were made available to the Soviet Union on both the East and West Coasts. Of this amount, 74,535 tons were lifted and the balance will be applied against the February program. January liftings represented a decline from the previous month when 107,357 tons cleared, but the prospects for February appear more favorable. A total of 664,237 tons of agricultural commodities have been delivered to the USSR under lend-lease through January 31.

Under the Protocol, the total quantity of canned meat promised to the Soviet Union during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1942, was 120,000 tons. Against this commitment 80,558 tons were delivered through January, and the Soviet representatives have requested 35,000 tons for February. If lifted, this will bring our total deliveries of canned meat close to the Protocol commitment.

The Russian requests for vegetable oil have increased recently. A total of 42,000 tons have been requested for February delivery while the Protocol commitment amounts to 10,000 tons monthly. During January, 9,772 tons of vegetable oil and shortening were reported lifted.

Because of changes in the types of commodities requested by the Russians, clearances of sugar, soap stock, wheat, and flour are far below the quantities promised in the Protocol. Deliveries during January amounted to 3,912 tons of sugar, 7,135 tons of flour, and 537 tons of soap stock.

Dried milk, eggs, beans, peas, rice, cereals, vitamins, essential oils, coffee, seeds, and other commodities were also shipped to the USSR during the past month.

Arrangements have been completed to provide a special shipment of butter to the people of Leningrad who, during their long period of siege, were deprived of many food essentials.

Respectfully,

Claude R. Weckard
Secretary

Attachments-2

Table 1

February 10, 1943

SHIPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES
TO THE USSR
July 1, 1942 to January 31, 1943

COMMODITY	: Monthly : Requirements: : per Protocol:	CLEARANCES						: Requested : for Feb. : Delivery
		: July to : Sept. 1942	: October	: November	: December	: January	: July 1 to : Jan. 31 '43:	
I. Protocol	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Flour and Wheat	: 200,000	: 41,414	: 713	: 9,855	: 16,449	: 7,135	: 75,566	: 28,000
Sugar /a	: 70,000	: 14,220	: -	: 7,442	: 3,761	: 3,912	: 29,335	: 15,000
Canned Meat	: 10,000	: 24,788	: 8,139	: 7,988	: 17,991	: 21,652	: 80,558	: 35,000
Meat	: 15,000	: 1,054	/b	: 298	: 5,896	: 1,421	: 8,669	: 18,000
Lard	: 12,000	: 16,563	/b	: 1,713	: 9,152	: 16,236	: 6,854	: 41,000
Vegetable Oil	: 10,000	: 12,519	: -	: 4,085	: 4,255	: 9,772	: 30,631	: 42,000
Soap Stock	: 5,000	: 1,790	: -	: 90	: 159	: 537	: 2,576	: 7
II. Other Foods	: -	: 25,447	: 4,121	: 16,044	: 42,610	: 23,252	: 111,474	: 79,037
TOTALS	: 322,000	: 137,795	: 14,686	: 54,954	: 107,290	: 74,535	: 389,250	: 258,037

/a Includes sugar shipped from Cuba.

/b Includes shipments from Argentina.

REGRADED
UNCLASSIFIED

Food Distribution Administration

Table 2

~~SECRET AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

February 10, 1943

STATUS OF USSR PROGRAM
(Net Long Tons)REGRADED
UNCLASSIFIED

COMMODITY	CLEARANCES								Requested for Feb. Delivery
	Cumulative Action Requisitions	Cum. to: June 30: 1942	June 30 to Oct. 30	November	December	January	Cumulative to Jan. 31 '43		
Salted Butter	26,310	1,700	3,948	140	1,984	652	8,424	5,000	
Whole Milk Powder	3,108	-	105	-	-	-	105	(3,000 / _a	
Dry Skim Milk	25,000	-	18	948	2,015	1,682	4,663	(
Cd. Sweetened Condensed Milk	4,568	-	295	275	82	142	794	-	
Cheese	3,382	-	1,560	1,430	100	-	3,090	-	
Dried Whole Eggs	47,086	7,988	3,142	1,968	2,625	1,783	17,506	6,000	
Cd. Meat & Rations	235,574	38,881	32,928	7,988	17,991	21,652	119,440	35,000 / _b	
Cured Pork / _c	72,445	2,782	1,054	298	5,896	1,421	11,451	18,000 / _b	
Edible Fats / _d	192,844	34,729	18,276	9,152	16,236	6,854	85,247	41,000 / _b	
Dehydrated PoFk	500	-	-	-	15	-	15	500	
Beef Extract	240	-	102	-	-	-	102	-	
Dehydrated Beef	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dry Beef Sets	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Concentrated Meat	.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Concentrated Foods	59	-	58	-	-	-	58	-	
Soya Flour & Grits	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,000	
Soya Links	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Vegetable Oil	96,021	16,585	12,519	3,669	3,742	8,155	44,670	34,000	
Shortening	20,000	-	-	416	513	1,617	2,546	8,000	
Drying Linseed Oil	32	-	26	-	-	-	26	-	
Soap Stock	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Laundry Soap	14,467	-	1,780	90	159	537	2,546	-	
Toilet Soap	228	-	30	-	-	-	30	-	
Stearin Candles	71	-	71	-	-	-	71	-	

COMMODITY	CLEARANCES								Requested for Feb. Delivery
	Cumulative	Cum. to	June 30	November	December	January	Cumulative	to	
	Action	June 30:	to	November:	December	January	to		
Requisitions:	1942	Oct. 30	:	:	:	Jan. 31 '43:			
Dried Beans	95,210	12,053	2,338	4,977	19,495	6,826	45,689	30,000	
Dried Peas	10,610	-	610	-	-	4,248	4,858	-	
Rice	40,685	-	475	4,479	9,185	4,040	18,177	10,000	
Vegetable Seeds	2,490	35	-	-	24	29	86	-	
Field Seeds	10,507	-	-	-	-	629	629	-	
Cryptostegia	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	/e	
Baked Beans	100	-	-	-	-	100	100	-	
Wheat	110,000	26,159	-	-	-	-	26,159	-	
Wheat Flour	207,234	52,359	42,127	9,855	16,449	7,135	127,925	28,000	
Rye Flour	9,373	-	8,009	-	144	-	8,153	-	
Semolina	26,665	604	883	-	1,836	402	3,725	11,000	
Cracked Wheat	9,896	1,001	-	-	2,078	1,014	4,093	-	
Pearl Barley	625	-	622	-	-	-	622	-	
Roasted Barley									
Cereal	384	-	384	-	-	-	384	-	
Oat Cereal	17,997	2,100	-	-	1,929	665	4,694	6,000	
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	-	
Buckwheat Cereal	882	-	116	-	-	-	116	-	
Oat Fodder	2,006 /f	134	1,470	-	-	-	1,604	-	
Mill Run	305	-	219	-	-	-	219	-	
Tomato Powder	300	-	-	-	258	-	258	/E	
Mixed Dried Fruit	479	-	429	-	-	-	429	-	
Kola Nuts	51	51	-	-	-	-	51	-	
Fresh Lemons and									
Oranges	81	-	5 /h	-	-	-	5	-	
Shelled Walnuts	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	
Hops	17	-	14	-	-	-	14	-	
Dehydrated Onions									
and Garlic	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	60 /1	
Other Dehydrated									
Vegetables	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	/E	

Delivered
 for Sep.
 Reimposed

COMMODITY	Cumulative Action Requisitions	CLEARANCES				Cumulative to Jan. 31 '43	Requested for Feb. Delivery
		Cum. to June 30: 1942	June 30 to Oct. 30	November	December		
Cd. Vegetables and							
Soup	790	-	854	-	-	-	-
Potatoes	572	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dry Soup Concentrate	1	-	-	-	-	-	200
Tobacco	.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sugar	193,379	76,006	14,220	7,442	3,761	3,912	15,000
Tea	917	-	70	-	76	96	-
Coffee	2,509	-	8	-	460	944	-
Cocoa	.392	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ascorbic Acid	10	-	/1	-	-	-	5
Carotens	-	-	-	-	-	-	150 B.U.
Citric Acid	504	763	3	-	-	-	150
Acetic Acid	61	-	92	-	-	-	-
Vitamin A	25 / <u>k</u>	-	-	-	-	m/m .25	5 m/m
Aneurin	5	-	-	-	-	-	2
Riboflavin	5 / <u>l</u>	-	-	-	-	-	5 kgrs.
Vitamin D	2.5 / <u>E</u>	-	-	-	-	-	.5 m/m
Essential Oils	24	-	-	-	5	-	17
Banana Powder	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Citric Extracts	26	-	18	-	-	-	-
Cornstarch	320	-	317	-	-	-	-
Dry Yeast	5	-	5	-	-	-	-
Baking Yeast	300	-	-	-	-	-	3
Vitamized Yeast	10	-	-	-	-	-	100
Baking Soda	12	-	12	-	-	-	-
Gelatin	.394	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vanilla	/ <u>m</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vanillin	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alcohol	.816	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salt	1,245	-	1,162	-	-	-	-
Pepper	6	-	(31	-	-	(31	-
Other Spices	30 / <u>n</u>	-	(-	-	(-

Approved
J. C. ...

COMMODITY	CLEARANCES							Requested for Feb. Delivery
	Cumulative Action Requisitions:	Cum. to: June 30: 1942	June 30 to Octo. 30	November:	December	January	Cumulative to Jan. 31 '43:	
Soya Sauce	4	-	3	-	-	-	3	-
Fruit Syrup	1	-	3	-	-	-	3	-
TOTALS	1,534,919.102	274,910	152,481	54,954	107,290	74,535	664,170	258,037
						.25m/m	25 m/m	

- /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 .

(715)

him

PSF

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

B.F.
Lend Lease

March 5, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF STATE: *x20*

FOR PREPARATION OF REPLY

FOR MY SIGNATURE.

F.D.R.

2 letters from Emperor Haile Selassie,
The Imperial Palace, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia,
dated 2/12/43, to the President. In re *x547*
lend-lease aid to Ethiopia, and in re
visit of Major General Maxwell to Addis
Ababa. *x R.L.*

x4193

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 2, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

These two letters were brought to you by Major General Maxwell personally, who has just returned from the Mid-East and a trip to Ethiopia. They were sent to you by Emporer Haille Selasse

E. M. W.

~~SECRET~~ //

PSF

B. F.

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

file *Lend Lease*

E. R. Stettinius, Jr.
Administrator

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-78
By J. Schauble Date FEB 2 1972

March 10, 1943

MEMORANDUM

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

c. F. Lend Lease

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.

E. R. Stettinius
x4559

x220
x4193



~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

THE SOVIET SUPPLY PROGRAM

I. The Status of the Program

Shipping:

Fifty-seven vessels cleared all ports during February with cargoes estimated at 333,000 long tons. This represents a considerable increase over the 46 vessels with 258,000 long tons which cleared during January. Of these 57 vessels, six were tankers, one carrying a cargo of high-octane gasoline, another a cargo of blending agents, and the rest, cargoes of vegetable oil.

Twenty dry cargo vessels and two tankers sailed during the month to join a convoy to Northern Russian ports. This will be the last convoy to sail from United States ports for the North until April.

Clearances for the Persian Gulf totaled 7 vessels, carrying 40,000 tons for the U.S.S.R., plus 10,000 tons for the Persian Gulf Service Command. These clearances were considerably less than those for previous months.

Clearances for the Soviet Far East increased over January to reach 28, carrying 129,000 tons. One of these vessels sailed from an East Coast port for a voyage to the Far East via the Panama Canal. Four tankers sailed during the month.

The possibility of using the Arctic Route through the Bering Straits to Siberian ports has been reviewed. It is indicated that a total of between 250,000 and 420,000 tons of cargo could be moved by this route during the coming summer, using from 50 to 60 ships. Soviet representatives have been asked what they believe to be the capacity of this route for the coming summer, but no reply has been received.

Airplanes:

Flight deliveries of airplanes continued to improve during the month of February and water deliveries were increased. A total of 370 aircraft departed for the U.S.S.R. by all routes. Of these, 160 were for British account, 197 for U. S. account, and 13 were replacements for planes diverted to U. S. Forces in the United Kingdom. Twenty-six planes have yet to leave in fulfillment of the U. S. replacement obligation.

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-77
By J. Schauble Date FEB

~~SECRET~~
2 1972

~~SECRET~~

- 2 -

Of the 370 planes which departed during the month, 227 fighters cleared by water, 198 for North Russian ports and 29 for the Persian Gulf. 143 planes were flight-delivered, 79 from Miami via the South Atlantic and 143 from Fairbanks via the Alaskan-Siberian route. Since October 1, 1941 a total of 2,846 aircraft has been delivered to the U.S.S.R. for U. S. account.

Industrial Equipment:

Decision on the action to be taken in connection with new requests for industrial equipment is being held until the full Third Protocol request has been submitted, so that the impact of the entire Soviet program upon American production can be studied at one time. Soviet representatives are constantly pressing their requests for industrial equipment and are asking for immediate commencement of production of items in anticipation of a Third Protocol. Emergency situations have been studied, and clearances have been given to some of these projects, but the vast majority are being held for subsequent consideration.

II. Recommendations

Performance of the Protocol seems assured from the point of view of availability of supplies. The major difficulty continues to be shipping. This question has been the subject of a report by the Subcommittee on Shipping of the Protocol Committee. If the recommendations of this report are accepted, the situation will be greatly improved.

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

~~SECRET~~

file

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR

WASHINGTON

3-23-43

C. F.

MAR 10 1943

Lend Lease

My dear Mr. President:

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

A copy of this report has been forwarded directly to Major General J. H. Burns, Executive of The President's Soviet Protocol Committee, in keeping with your request of March 3 as conveyed through General Burns. *x4753*

Sincerely yours,

Henry R. ...
Petroleum Administrator for War. *x4435*

x4193
x220
x56

The President,

The White House.

x56-B

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR

WASHINGTON

SUPPLIES FOR THE U.S.S.R.

REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

MAR 10 1943

DECLASSIFIED MAR 21 1973
 E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)
 Interior Dept Hq, 11-3-72

We are glad to be able to report that both the cargo of blending agent and the cargo of 100 octane aviation gasoline desired by the Russians for February shipment from the East Coast were loaded and dispatched in time to depart with the first possible trans-Atlantic convoy after receipt of the shipping request. Fulfilment of this requirement involved many difficulties because of the short notice that we were given. The request was not made until January 27, and the blending agent had to be transported in tank cars from the point of manufacture, Beaumont, Texas, to Claymont, Delaware.

Because no tanker was available at the time, the Russians had agreed to relinquish a cargo of 100 octane aviation gasoline which had been set aside for them for January shipment from the West Coast, provided a replacement cargo would be made available in March. The necessary allocation of material was made in accordance with this arrangement, but subsequently we have been informed that the United States authorities will not be able to provide a tanker to comply with the Russians' request. Inasmuch as the latter have stated that they will not have a tanker of their own available for this shipment, the allocation will be relinquished.

Preparations are being made to supply during March one cargo of 100 octane gasoline for North Russia and one cargo of blending agent from the West Coast, these being the only additional quantities of these products requested beyond the 100 octane mentioned in the previous paragraph. It is expected that a British tanker will be used for the shipment to North Russia, and that it will be made directly from the Gulf. The Russians are expecting to provide one of their own ships for the blending agent. As usual, this material will have to be moved to California from the Gulf in tank cars.

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 February 28, 1943:

Aviation Gasoline and Blending Agents	2,297,103	Bbls.
Motor Gasoline	708,807	"
Miscellaneous Naphtha and Kerosene	18,240	"
Gas Oil	131,534	"
Fuel Oil	27,831	"
Lubricating Oil	133,099	"
Grease	5,366	"
Tetraethyl Lead	15,391	"
Lubricating Oil Additives	21,594	"
	<u>3,358,965</u>	
Total		

Ceresine and Paraffin Wax 1,794 Tons



[REDACTED]

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

PETROLEUM REFINING PLANTS

The refinery program, which involves the provision of several complete refining plants and new equipment for existing refineries, is proceeding satisfactorily. Over \$30,000,000 worth of equipment is included in the whole program. United States engineers and construction supervisors will soon leave for Russia to prepare for the erection of the plants. Delivery of some of the equipment at United States ports is now beginning and, barring the unforeseen, it is expected that the last of the material will be ready for shipment by August of this year, which is in accordance with schedule.

The following tabulation shows the percentage completion as of about February 15 of the six plants involved in the main program:

<u>Plant No.</u>	<u>Engineering</u>	<u>Purchasing</u>
1. Complete refinery	19%	40%
2. Additions to existing refinery	23	33
3. Complete refinery	13	22
4. Complete refinery	8	19
5. Unit for existing refinery	4	1
6. Unit for existing refinery	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>
Percentage of completion on formal orders.	17%	31%
Percentage of completion on preliminary orders.	...	39%
Total for all orders.	17%	70%

Formal Lend-Lease approval is expected shortly for the acquisition by the Russians from the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) of a small plant erected several years ago for experimentation on a process for producing viscosity index additives for lubricating oils through electrical treatment of animal and vegetable oils. Although the process has been used for many years in Belgium and Germany, it was not found commercially attractive by the Standard Oil Company. Furthermore, the lubricating oils treated with the additive are not in accordance with United States Army and Navy specifications, and this has been called to the attention of the Russian Commission. The Russians are, nevertheless, extremely anxious to have the plant made ready immediately for trial operation and then to have it dismantled for shipment to Russia. Standard has been most cooperative in providing desired information and in putting the plant at the disposal of the Russians.

DECLASSIFIED MAR 21 1973
E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)

2000 S
IF

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

Requisitions having a total value of over \$45,000,000 have been submitted by the Russians on the petroleum industry equipment program under Protocols I and II. Up to the end of January 1943 about 75 percent of the Protocol I and about 11 percent of the Protocol II requisitions had been shipped -- a total value of over \$20,000,000. A constant check is maintained to assure the most expeditious possible handling of all requisitions.

RECOMMENDATIONS

We have repeatedly experienced difficulty in preparing products for shipment because of the Russians' failure to give adequate advance notice. Such a situation is particularly troublesome when it results, as it usually does, in upsetting supply schedules for other important projects. Our efforts to bring about an improvement have not been very successful. While altogether sympathetic with the difficulties confronting the Russians, we should like to recommend that the Soviet Purchasing Commission be requested to make every effort to provide more reasonable notice periods on their requirements.

DECLASSIFIED MAR 21 1973
E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)

MUNITIONS ASSIGNMENTS BOARD

To MRS. BRADY

RETURNED AS AGREED TO
BY PHONE. GENERAL BURNS
HAS COPY FURNISHED BY
TREASURY.

R.D.

file

3-12-43

(Date)

MAJ. GEN. J. H. BURNS.

hm
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 11, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR

GENERAL BURNS: X 4753

FOR YOUR INFORMATION.

F.D.R.

Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, 3/9/43
to the President, with attached report of Lend
Lease purchases made by the Treasury Procurement
Division for the Soviet Government indicating
the availability of cargo for March. Copies
retained for our files.



THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

C. F.
Lend Lease
PSF

MAR 9 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 March.

x 21-2

Tonnage at the end of March will be 625,572, an increase of 26,230 tons over February. This increase is attributable to the accumulation of equipment under the special industry programs, specifically the tire plant, electric power and oil refinery programs.

Yours sincerely,

The President
The White House

W. M. E. Howard
x 21

FOR DEFENSE



BUY
UNITED
STATES
SAVINGS
BONDS
AND STAMPS

x 4193
x 220

TREASURY DEPARTMENT - U. S. S. R.

MATERIALS AVAILABLE FROM STORAGE AND PRODUCTION DURING MARCH 1943

COMMODITY	PRIORITY CARGOES SPECIFIED FOR MARCH 1943	A V A I L A B L E		BALANCE
		STORAGE	PRODUCTION	
STEEL BARS, SHEETS, STRIP, PLATES, SHAPES, ETC.	22,250	179,513	34,955	192,218
TOOL AND DIE STEEL	1,295	1,030	8,150	7,885
RAILROAD RAILS, WHEEL SETS AND ACCESSORIES	8,500	97,900	-	89,400
WIRE PRODUCTS	9,625	69,841	13,170	73,386
PIPE AND TUBING	2,200	98,680	3,500	99,980
TIN PLATE	-	15,200	-	15,200
COPPER AND ITS PRODUCTS	12,250	48,658	23,800	60,208
ZINC	3,000	50	3,500	550
ALUMINUM AND ITS PRODUCTS	3,000	40	3,000	40
NICKEL AND ITS PRODUCTS		40	260	300
FERRO ALLOYS	50	2,760	850	3,560
CHEMICALS		3,885	1,200	5,085
MERCURY		300	4	304
INDUSTRIAL AND CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY, MATERIAL, ACCESSORIES AND PARTS	8,000	31,115	36,965	60,080
AUTOMOTIVE EQUIPMENT AND PARTS	-	-	282	282
TIRES AND TUBES	2,000	2,310	6,000	6,310
GRAPHITE - METAL ELECTRODES	200	2,850	1,213	3,863
RUBBER PRODUCTS		1,085	575	1,660
HAND AND MACHINE TOOLS	100	700	875	1,475
BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS	50	70	500	520
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS		1,680	223	1,903
HARDWARE		385	274	659
MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		455	249	704
	<u>72,520</u>	<u>558,547</u>	<u>139,545</u>	<u>625,572</u>

NOTE: Priority cargoes represent only that tonnage assured of shipping space.
As in previous month other cargo will be shipped.

PSE

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

E. R. Stettinius, Jr.
Administrator

March 11, 1943

file PSE
C.F.
Lend-Lease

Miss Grace Tully
Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

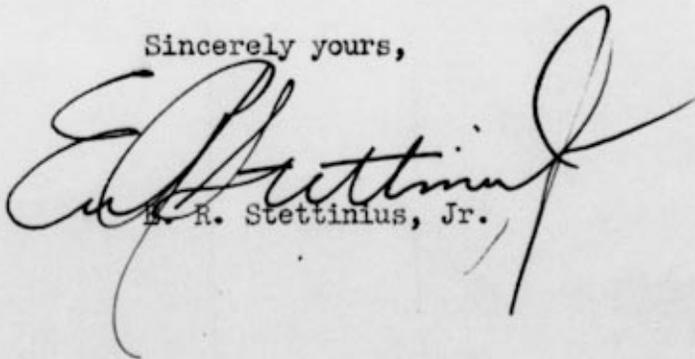
Dear Miss Tully,

Herewith is a copy of our Eighth
Quarterly Report of our Lend-Lease
Operations which is just off the press.

Because of the fact that this will
be read to the Congress at noon, the
President might like to glance at it
some time during the day.

With many thanks,

Sincerely yours,



E. R. Stettinius, Jr.

Enclosure

x4193

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

E. R. Stettinius, Jr.
Administrator

March 11, 1943

Memorandum

To: The President
From: E. R. Stettinius, Jr.
Subject: Eighth Quarterly Report on
Lend-Lease Operations

It gives me great pleasure to attach hereto a copy of the Eighth Quarterly Report on Lend-Lease Operations which is just off the press.

This will be transmitted to Congress at noon today.

Attachment



x4559

.....

**EIGHTH QUARTERLY REPORT
TO CONGRESS
ON LEND-LEASE OPERATIONS**

For the Period Ended March 11, 1943

.....

~~CONFIDENTIAL:~~

Not to be released until transmitted to Congress.
This is expected to be at 12:00 noon, Thursday,
March 11, 1943. Extreme care must therefore
be exercised to avoid premature publication.

EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, JR.,
Lend-Lease Administrator.

=====

EIGHTH QUARTERLY REPORT
TO CONGRESS
ON LEND-LEASE OPERATIONS

For the Period Ended March 11, 1943

=====

"The President from time to time, but not less frequently than once every ninety days, shall transmit to the Congress a report of operations under this Act except such information as he deems incompatible with the public interest to disclose."

[From Section 5, subsection b of "An Act to Promote the Defense of the United States" (Public Law No. 11, 77th Congress, 1st Session).]

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

Under the authority vested in me by the Executive Order of October 28, 1941, and pursuant to the direction of the President, I am submitting herewith to the Congress the eighth quarterly report on operations under the Lend-Lease Act, for the period ended March 11, 1943.

In addition to the eight quarterly reports, there was submitted on January 25, 1943 a special report to the 78th Congress, covering the period from the passage of the Act, March 11, 1941, to December 31, 1942.

EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, JR.,
Lend-Lease Administrator.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
March 11, 1943

Chapter 1

LEND-LEASE AID TO DATE

The total dollar value of lend-lease aid rendered by the United States in the first two years of lend-lease operations is \$9,632,000,000. Of this amount \$7,831,000,000 is the value of goods transferred—munitions, industrial materials for war production, and food for the fighting men and war workers of our allies. \$1,801,000,000 is the value of services rendered—shipping and ship repairs, production facilities, and various supply services. These figures are for the period from March 11, 1941 to March 1, 1943.

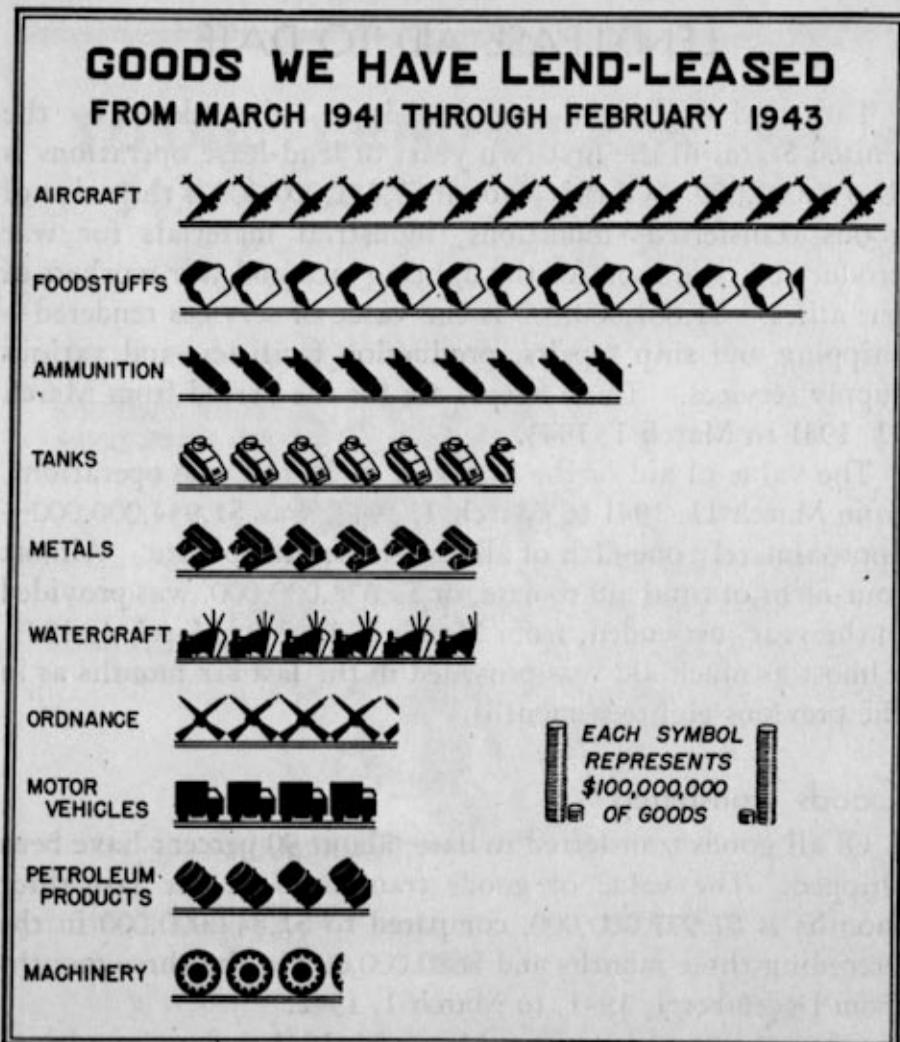
The value of aid in the first year of Lend-Lease operations, from March 11, 1941 to March 1, 1942, was \$1,954,000,000—approximately one-fifth of all lend-lease aid to date. Almost four-fifths of total aid to date, or \$7,678,000,000, was provided in the year just ended, from March 1, 1942 to March 1, 1943. Almost as much aid was provided in the last six months as in the previous eighteen months.

Goods Transferred

Of all goods transferred to date, about 90 percent have been shipped. The value of goods transferred in the last three months is \$1,977,000,000, compared to \$1,844,000,000 in the preceding three months and \$680,000,000 in the three months from December 1, 1941, to March 1, 1942.

Of goods transferred from March 11, 1941 to date, munitions have made up 55 percent, or \$4,294,000,000; industrial materials and equipment 27 percent, or \$2,088,000,000; food and other agricultural products 18 percent or \$1,449,000,000.

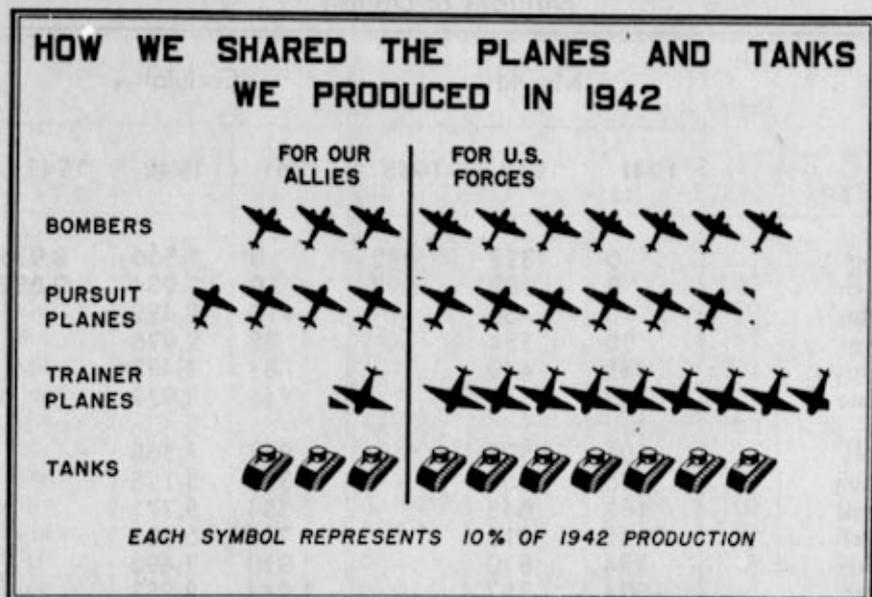
In the last three months 60 percent of lend-lease transfers have been munitions, such as planes, tanks, guns and trucks. These had a value of \$1,175,000,000. In this same period agricultural products made up 16 percent and industrial materials 24 percent.



These proportions are in contrast to those which prevailed in the first year of the lend-lease program, when munitions constituted only 35 percent of all lend-lease transfers, industrial materials 30 percent and agricultural products 35 percent.

In the past twelve months we shipped to our allies, under lend-lease or in fulfillment of previous direct purchase

contracts, 30 out of every 100 bombers we produced. We shipped 38 out of every 100 fighter planes, 28 out of every 100 light tanks and 33 out of every 100 medium tanks.



These shipments were in addition to the very large numbers of planes and tanks that we sent to our own forces overseas. Of our total munitions production, we shipped to our allies 19 percent.

Services Rendered

Of the value of services rendered, 49 percent has been for the rental and charter of ships to carry lend-lease goods and for the operation of air ferry routes and supply lines and bases abroad. These routes and bases are now being used by our own forces as well as by our allies. Another 20 percent has been for the repair of allied warships and merchant ships in American yards and for training of United Nations air forces in this country.

There has been little additional expenditure in the last three months for plant facilities in the United States for the production of lend-lease goods. These, however, constitute 31 percent of the total value of all lend-lease services since the beginning of the program.

TOTAL LEND-LEASE AID

Value of Goods Transferred and Services Rendered

Millions of Dollars

	Monthly			Cumulative		
	1941	1942	1943	1941	1942	1943
Jan	0	322	682	0	1,566	8,935
Feb	0	388	697	0	1,954	9,632
Mar	10	468		10	2,422	
Apr	28	554		38	2,976	
May	45	449		83	3,425	
June	63	548		146	3,973	
July	101	595		247	4,568	
Aug	126	560		373	5,128	
Sept	181	643		554	5,771	
Oct	182	915		736	6,686	
Nov	234	810		970	7,496	
Dec	274	757		1,244	8,253	

Where Lend-Lease Aid Is Going

Total lend-lease aid to date, including both goods and services, has been distributed by areas as follows:

United Kingdom	\$4,430,000,000	46%
U. S. S. R.	\$1,826,000,000	19%
Africa and Middle East .	\$1,573,000,000	16%
China, India, Australia, and New Zealand . . .	\$1,344,000,000	14%
Other Areas	\$459,000,000	5%

The First Year of Lend-Lease

From March 11, 1941 to March 1, 1942 about two-thirds of lend-lease goods went to Britain. In 1941 Britain was the last remaining important base standing between Hitlerism and the United States, and Britain was threatened with invasion. Lend-lease shipments also went to British and allied forces in

LEND-LEASE AID—GOODS AND SERVICES

Millions of Dollars

VALUE OF GOODS TRANSFERRED

	Monthly			Cumulative		
	1941	1942	1943	1941	1942	1943
Jan.....	0	220	627	0	1,130	7,175
Feb.....	0	260	656	0	1,390	7,831
Mar.....	6	362		6	1,752	
Apr.....	20	455		26	2,207	
May.....	35	394		61	2,601	
June.....	41	459		102	3,060	
July.....	73	504		175	3,564	
Aug.....	95	446		270	4,010	
Sept.....	144	544		414	4,554	
Oct.....	132	680		546	5,234	
Nov.....	164	620		710	5,854	
Dec.....	200	694		910	6,548	

VALUE OF SERVICES RENDERED

	Monthly			Cumulative		
	1941	1942	1943	1941	1942	1943
Jan.....	0	102	55	0	436	1,760
Feb.....	0	128	41	0	564	1,801
Mar.....	4	106		4	670	
Apr.....	8	99		12	769	
May.....	10	55		22	824	
June.....	22	89		44	913	
July.....	28	91		72	1,004	
Aug.....	31	114		103	1,118	
Sept.....	37	99		140	1,217	
Oct.....	50	235		190	1,452	
Nov.....	70	190		260	1,642	
Dec.....	74	63		334	1,705	

Egypt and the Red Sea Area. The lend-lease program for Russia was begun in October 1941 but shipments to the Soviet did not go in important quantities until the early months of 1942. Lend-lease help in the development of the southern supply route to Russia by way of the Persian Gulf and Iran was begun in 1941. Lend-lease aid to China in 1941 consisted principally in improvements on the Burma Road that doubled its previous capacity and in building a new railroad line from Burma into China. Over these expanded supply lines it had been hoped to send full equipment for 30 Chinese Divisions. Before the railroad was completed the Japanese took Burma and cut all communications in this area except by air.

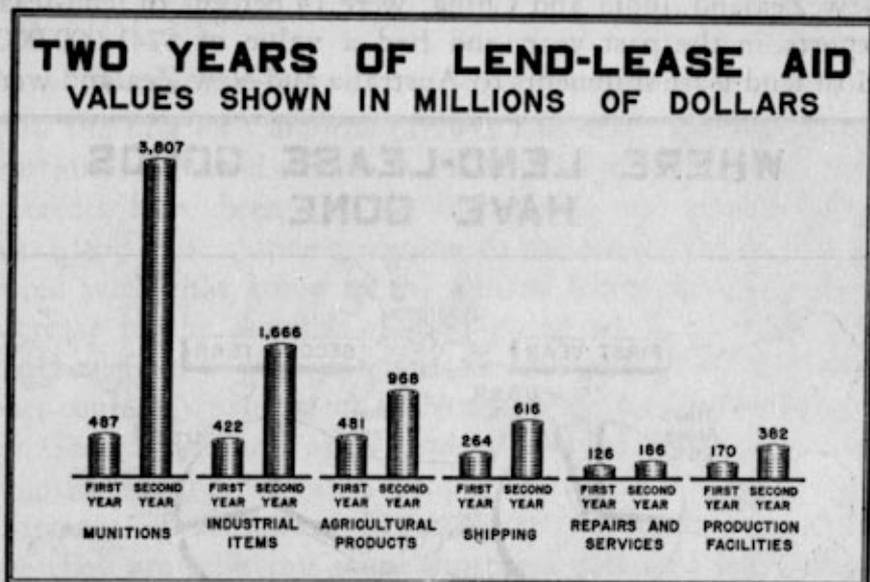
In the first year 68 percent of lend-lease goods went to the British Isles, 13 percent to Africa and the Middle East, 6 percent to U. S. S. R., 9 percent to India, China, Australia and New Zealand and 4 percent to other areas.

The Second Year

From March 1, 1942 to March 1, 1943 the emphasis shifted from the United Kingdom. More than half of all lend-lease goods went to the Middle and Far East and to Russia. Substantial shipments, however, were continued to the British Isles, which were being built up into a base for offensive operations against the European end of the Axis. The expeditionary force which invaded North Africa in November used the British Isles as its principal base. At the same time lend-lease supplies helped to strengthen Britain as a base for large-scale air operations against Axis Europe and for future land offensives.

About 29 percent of lend-lease goods in the second year went to the U. S. S. R. The value of goods exported to Russia was \$1,553,000,000. In the three important categories of combat planes, tanks and other military motor vehicles, we sent more to Russia than to any other military theatre. Half of all the tanks shipped so far under lend-lease have gone to Russia and 40 percent of all the tactical planes. We also developed the southern supply route to Russia as an alternative for the

Murmansk-Archangel route, and we began lend-lease shipments to Russia by both air and water from the Pacific Coast. By the end of 1942 the capacity of the Persian Gulf-Iran route to Russia was three times what it was at the beginning of the year. Aid to Russia is steadily increasing.



Lend-lease supplies sent to the allied forces and countries of the Middle East and Africa in the second year were 15 percent of total lend-lease exports. The value of the goods sent to this area was \$804,000,000. This was five times the 1941 figure. To date we have sent 16 percent of all lend-lease tanks and 17 percent of all lend-lease planes to British and allied forces in Egypt and Africa. These weapons had a significant part in the British Eighth Army's success last summer in preventing Rommel from taking Suez and breaking through into Iran and India. They had a significant part last fall in driving Rommel out of Egypt and back about 1,300 miles across Libya into Tunisia. They are playing a vital part in the Battle of Tunisia today.

About 38 percent of lend-lease goods in the second year went to the British Isles. These totalled \$2,039,000,000. Approximately 43 percent of lend-lease shipments were munitions, some of which were sent on to British and allied forces on

other fronts. About 28 percent of the shipments to the British Isles consisted of foodstuffs, and 29 percent of industrial items, materials and machinery for British production of guns and planes, and fuel for the R. A. F. and the British Navy.

Lend-lease goods for the war against Japan, sent to Australia, New Zealand, India and China, were 14 percent of lend-lease exports in the past year, and had a value of \$741,000,000. Most lend-lease shipments to Australia and New Zealand were



munitions. We also sent Australia materials and tools for her munitions industry. Lend-lease shipments into China in the second year, carried in by air transport from India, were very small. Additional supplies for China shipped from the United States are now in India awaiting transport into China. Lend-lease shipments for India were aimed at building up India as a base for offensive operations against the Japanese in Burma and as a supply base for offensive action against the Japanese in China itself. In addition to military equipment for General Wavell's army, lend-lease helped to expand India's considerable war production capacity, to improve railroads and docks and highways, to build airfields, other military bases and repair and assembly depots.

The dollar value of total lend-lease aid to date, including both goods and services, for this area is divided as follows:

China.....	\$158,000,000
India.....	\$595,000,000
Australia.....	\$452,000,000
New Zealand.....	\$139,000,000

New Developments

In the first two months of 1943 lend-lease shipments have continued the trend evident in 1942. The principal new developments have been: (1) An increase in the proportion of total lend-lease shipments going to the Soviet Union as compared with that going to the United Kingdom; (2) a sharp increase in the amount of food going to U. S. S. R.; (3) assignment of additional planes to the India-China air transport routes; (4) shipment to North Africa of lend-lease arms for General Giraud's army, and of food, clothing, and other supplies to the liberated people of French North Africa. Shipments of civilian supplies to North Africa have been small, but they are relieving acute shortages and will help restore North Africa as an important area for the production of food and strategic raw materials, both greatly needed by the United Nations.

In the last few months the percentage of total aid going to Russia has been increasing as compared with the percentage going to the United Kingdom. Because of acute and growing food shortages in the Soviet Union, food shipments have become as important to the Russian Army as planes and tanks. Food shipments to Russia in January and February were 35 percent greater than in the previous two months and five times what they were in January and February 1942. In 1943 we may ship more food to the U. S. S. R. than to any other country.

Further development of the air route from India into China is one of several new measures being taken to increase lend-lease aid to China in 1943.

Lend-Lease and Cash Exports

In addition to lend-lease exports the United States has shipped to lend-lease countries large quantities of supplies that have been paid for in cash.

The value of lend-lease exports from March 11, 1941, to January 31, 1943 (the last month for which export figures are available), was \$6,500,000,000. In this same period the value of cash exports to lend-lease countries was \$7,000,000,000.

Cash exports from the United States to all countries in the past 12 months exceeded 1938 and 1939 pre-war cash exports. The 1938 exports totaled \$3,004,000,000 and 1939 exports \$3,073,000,000, compared to \$3,173,000,000 of cash exports in the 12 months ended January 31, 1942.

Lend-Lease Procurement

Lend-lease munitions are procured by the War and Navy Departments and transferred by them to lend-lease countries in accordance with the allocations made by the Munitions Assignments Board. Lend-lease food is procured by the Department of Agriculture, and non-military supplies and equipment by the Treasury Department. Merchant ships chartered to lend-lease countries are built by the Maritime Commission. Lend-lease shipping services are provided under the direction of the War Shipping Administration.

Chapter 2

MUTUAL AID

While lend-lease supplies have been going abroad for use against the enemy in greatly increased quantities during the past eight months, we have also been arming American forces moving into battle. We now have more than a million and a half men overseas. Wherever American forces are on foreign soil they are receiving from our allies supplies and services as reciprocal aid.

This aid from our allies—provided without dollar payment—has already reached substantial proportions and it will continue to grow in proportion to the increasing size of our overseas armies.

Virtually all of the supplies furnished by the British to our troops in the United Kingdom are supplied as reverse lend-lease, in addition to almost all of the facilities our troops use and the transportation and other services they require. Part of the equipment our troops are using in North Africa is British equipment provided as reciprocal aid.

American forces under General MacArthur and Admiral Halsey in the Southwest and South Pacific are receiving much of their food as reciprocal aid from Australia and New Zealand, in addition to many other supplies and services.

American troops in Iceland and the Fijis, in India, Egypt, and Iran, and in various parts of Africa, are being supplied by Great Britain, the Dominions and India with reciprocal aid.

The Fighting French are providing our forces with reciprocal aid in Equatorial Africa. Belgium is providing aid to our forces in the Congo. Even hard-pressed China is providing supplies for the U. S. Air Forces in China as reciprocal aid.

Outgoing lend-lease and lend-lease in reverse are both parts of one process—effective pooling of United Nations' resources for the fighting of the war. They are not a process of barter. They are the application in practice of the principle of a united war effort, in which each nation supplies, to the extent of its available resources, the needs of its partners.

We send supplies needed by our allies because they are fighting our enemies. They supply us with things we need because we are fighting their enemies.

LEND-LEASE WORKS BOTH WAYS

LESS BEEF WAS LEND-LEASED IN 1942
THAN WAS RECEIVED UNDER REVERSE LEND-LEASE

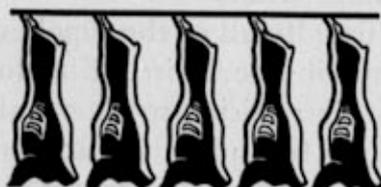
WE SENT

TO OUR ALLIES



WE RECEIVED

FROM AUSTRALIA
AND NEW ZEALAND
FOR OUR TROOPS



EACH SYMBOL REPRESENTS 5,000,000
POUNDS OF BEEF

The volume of reciprocal aid cannot be accurately measured at the present time. Unlike outgoing lend-lease aid, which comes from a central source, incoming lend-lease is provided in literally hundreds of different places all over the world through local supply officers. Reciprocal aid is being recorded, however, in terms of quantities and types of items. These reports are now beginning to come in to Washington. The records lag behind the figures for outgoing lend-lease, but the incomplete reports so far at hand show:

(1) In 1943 the British have agreed to provide our troops in the European theater with more than 400,000,000 pounds of food. This year the United Kingdom is furnishing our men with:

89,100,000 pounds of potatoes,
89,200,000 pounds of fresh vegetables,
148,000,000 pounds of flour,
55,000,000 pounds of sugar,
18,000,000 pounds of fruit,
4,100,000 pounds of jam,
2,300,000 pounds of dry cereals,
2,300,000 pounds of cocoa.

This food is either produced by the British in the United Kingdom or it is imported from countries other than the United States. Since the beginning of the war the United Kingdom has increased its acreage under cultivation by one-third. This year the British have undertaken a further intensification of their farm program for raising potatoes and other garden vegetables on every available quarter-acre of land in order to provide American troops with the kinds of food Britain is able to produce. This food-growing program is also helping to keep down British requirements for lend-lease foods from the United States.

(2) The British have made available as reverse lend-lease more than 700,000 dead weight tons of shipping for American military operations.

(3) From July 1 to December 31, 1942, the British furnished to our forces in the United Kingdom as reverse lend-lease 1,121,000 ship tons of supplies, not including construction materials. This was more than we shipped to our troops from the United States in that period. In addition, construction materials totaling another 1,595,000 tons were supplied. The United States spent only \$25,000 in the United Kingdom in December for supplies for our armed forces there.

(4) In addition to other supplies, the United Kingdom is furnishing new facilities for our troops including hundreds of airfields, barracks and hospitals. The cost of these facilities is estimated at over a half billion dollars. Transportation,

heat, light and telephone and other communications services are being provided free of charge on reverse lend-lease without payment by us in cash.

(5) Australia's shipyards are building many hundreds of landing craft, barges, and other small boats for General MacArthur's men as reverse lend-lease. In addition, scores of trawlers and coastal steamers have been turned over for our use by Australia.

(6) Most American troops and their equipment have been carried from the United States to the British Isles in British ships. Whenever American troops are carried in British ships to any area they are transported under reverse lend-lease, without any payment by us.

(7) From June 1, 1942, to January 1, 1943, India built or turned over to American air forces more than a score of airfields; provided 3,500,000 gallons of gasoline and several hundred trucks; constructed warehouses, repair shops, barracks, hospitals, and miles of roads; is furnishing such quartermaster supplies as shoes, shirts, mosquito- and gas-proof clothing; engineers' stores; small arms and other munitions; and is providing such services as light, heat and communications as reverse lend-lease.

(8) Australia and New Zealand together furnished our troops with more than 235,000,000 pounds of food from June to December, 1942. This was the equivalent of 26 pounds from each man, woman, and child in these two countries. In the same period the United States lend-leased 2,109,000,000 pounds of food to Russia, the United Kingdom, and all other countries, the equivalent of 16 pounds from each man, woman, and child in the United States. In 1942 we received as reciprocal lend-lease from Australia and New Zealand more beef, veal, lamb and mutton than we exported to all lend-lease countries.

(9) Australia is also providing munitions to our forces out of its own production. New Zealand and Australia both have constructed bases, barracks, and airfields for our forces. Australia is providing uniforms made in Australian mills, and New Zealand is providing army boots for our forces there.

Lend-Lease by Other Countries

Lend-lease and reverse lend-lease are not limited to transfers between the United States and other United Nations. They are also supplying each other on substantially the same terms.

During the last year Canada has provided Great Britain, Russia, Australia, and New Zealand with a billion dollars' worth of supplies without payment. In proportion to population, this is the equivalent for the United States of at least 12 billion dollars' worth of lend-lease aid. The Canadian Government is now proposing to grant mutual aid to the extent of another \$1,000,000,000 for the United Nations.

Already Canada has supplied its allies with important quantities of war equipment, for the most part without cash reimbursement. Shipments have included \$50,000,000 of tanks to Russia alone, in addition to large shipments to the United Kingdom. More than 400,000 military motor vehicles, excluding tanks, have been sent to other United Nations. More than 1,000,000 shells a month are going abroad. Canada is producing rifles and light machine guns at the rate of 1,500,000 a year, and most of these are going to the forces of other United Nations.

Canada and the United States up to now have been on a cash basis in both directions but our respective war production programs have been closely integrated.

The United Kingdom has furnished very large quantities of arms to Russia on a lend-lease basis. In such items as tanks and planes, British aid to Russia has substantially matched our own. In addition, the British have equipped under lend-lease the forces of many of the governments-in-exile, and British lend-lease aid has been extended to Chinese forces.

The Soviet Union has been engaging the main force of Hitler's armies in a desperate struggle for over 20 months on its own soil. It has not been in a position to provide lend-lease aid to its allies in any considerable amount, nor has there been occasion to request such aid. However, the U. S. S. R. has agreed to provide reciprocal aid to the United States whenever it is able to do so on the same terms as reciprocal aid is being provided us by other countries.

Chapter 3

LEND-LEASE IN ACTION

North Africa

As the struggle in North Africa progresses, it becomes ever more apparent that lend-lease is playing a vital part in the United Nations war effort in that theatre. A constant flow of new lend-lease aid is helping to sustain the allied battle lines in Tunisia. Lend-lease aid which was supplied to our allies many months ago is only now bearing its full fruit there. Our allies are in turn supplying the United States forces in North Africa with important tools of war as reciprocal aid.

The United Nations offensive in North Africa may be said to have started in the early fall of 1942 with the British Eighth Army's decisive expulsion of Rommel's Afrika Korps from Egypt, Libya, and finally Tripolitania. The United States played an important role in this campaign both with American air forces, which aided the R. A. F. in the air battles over the desert, and with lend-lease tanks, planes and food which we supplied to the British.

Equally vital to that advance, although more remote from the actual field of battle, were the docks and naval facilities, the supply bases, the railroad equipment and new roads, the air bases and air ferry routes, the repair and assembly shops developed by the joint efforts of Britain and the United States. These ensured the supply lines of the Eighth Army, and lend-lease funds had an important part in their development.

The present campaign in Tunisia is in every sense a united military effort. General Eisenhower commands combined American, British and French forces; he is aided in the direction of the campaign by generals of all three nations.

The Tunisian campaign is a joint effort also in weapons and war supplies. Both the British Eighth Army on the east and the British First Army on the west are supplied in part with lend-lease equipment. The British Air Forces are flying many American light and medium bombers, chiefly Havocs and Mitchels; British ground forces are making good use of American-made General Sherman and General Lee tanks as well as British Valentine tanks. Some of our fighter squadrons are flying British Spitfires provided by British reciprocal lend-lease. Many of the planes of our own air forces are



landing and taking off on portable airfield runways furnished us by the British. Among our ground forces, one entire division is using British 25-pounder guns in place of United States 75's. In addition, the British have furnished us with over 3,800 tons of ammunition, 30,000 tons of engineering equipment, 80,000 tons of coal, over 2,000 tons of army rations, and many other essentials of war.

The French forces under General Giraud were inadequately equipped when they began fighting side by side with British and American forces. They are being provided with American lend-lease arms as fast as we can get equipment there. The

LEND-LEASE AID

Cumulative from March 1941 through February 28, 1943

Thousands of Dollars

24

TYPE OF AID	UNITED KINGDOM	U. S. S. R.	AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST	CHINA, INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND	OTHER	TOTAL
GOODS TRANSFERRED						
MUNITIONS:						
Ordnance	150,067	48,207	103,331	88,430	37,973	428,008
Ammunition	245,903	194,117	202,059	163,090	46,385	851,554
Aircraft and Parts	354,538	354,938	247,131	224,742	164,437	1,345,786
Tanks and Parts	96,158	213,412	149,023	186,403	25,065	670,061
Motor Vehicles	56,851	165,160	93,185	81,014	8,122	404,332
Watercraft and Parts	397,664	52,307	105,646	25,369	13,544	594,530
TOTAL	1,301,181	1,028,141	900,375	769,048	295,526	4,294,271

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS:						
Machinery	149,660	84,770	54,174	43,883	3,463	335,950
Metals	258,250	146,266	80,147	85,128	8,905	578,696
Petroleum Products	275,965	18,007	39,011	43,468	5,779	382,230
Other Industrial Products	415,492	129,996	124,193	85,856	35,112	790,649
TOTAL	1,099,367	379,039	297,525	258,335	53,259	2,087,525
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS:						
Foodstuffs	981,047	127,580	38,989	25,290	8,430	1,181,336
Other Agricultural Products	247,669	514	4,008	13,667	1,870	267,728
TOTAL	1,228,716	128,094	42,997	38,957	10,300	1,449,064
TOTAL GOODS	3,629,264	1,535,274	1,240,897	1,066,340	359,085	7,830,860
SERVICES RENDERED						
Ship Repairs, Etc.	165,150	30,399	56,359	43,743	16,263	311,914
Shipping	435,867	126,799	148,742	125,561	42,921	879,890
Production Facilities	167,271	131,940	115,931	98,817	38,091	552,050
Miscellaneous	32,496	1,188	11,089	9,106	3,200	57,079
TOTAL SERVICES	800,784	290,326	332,121	277,227	100,475	1,800,933
TOTAL LEND-LEASE AID	4,430,048	1,825,600	1,573,018	1,343,567	459,560	9,631,793

Certain transfer totals include small amounts of goods diverted to United States armed forces after lend-lease transfer, but subject to future replacement.

Fighting French column which came across the desert from Lake Chad in Equatorial Africa to join the British Eighth Army in the attack on Tunisia is also equipped to an important extent with American lend-lease arms and supplies. These troops rode in lend-lease trucks. They were supplied during their 2,000-mile advance by cargo planes flying from a base on the African air ferry route which lend-lease funds helped to develop. This same ferry route is now being used also to send to the battlefront in Tunisia planes and supplies which have come from the United States.

Lend-lease is also helping to strengthen the civilian front behind the lines where famine or pestilence might seriously jeopardize our chances of success on the actual fighting lines. North Africa, normally a food-exporting region, has been stripped bare by the Nazis. We and the British are sending vitally needed food, clothing, and medical supplies to that area. 123,000 tons of supplies have gone from the United States up to the present; the British also have sent supplies in considerable volume. This program is going forward under the supervision of General Eisenhower. With such emergency aid to tide them over until they can get their own production going again, the North Africans should be able to supply most of their own food needs and contribute substantially to the support of our forces there. Besides wheat, fruits and vegetables, lamb and mutton, and olive oil, North Africa produces such critical raw materials as manganese, cobalt, cork, and phosphates. More than 50,000 tons of these materials have already been shipped to the United Kingdom and the United States for use in the united war effort.

The Lend-Lease Administration is working in close relationship with the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations in the North African civilian supply program. Although under present arrangements the United States will be reimbursed for the bulk of nonmilitary supplies sent into North Africa, a small portion of these supplies is being distributed as direct relief. These relief operations are being conducted by a field mission of the OFRRO which is working

through such agencies as the Red Cross. In planning for the extension of this relief program into Tunisia, OFRRO and Lend-Lease are collaborating.

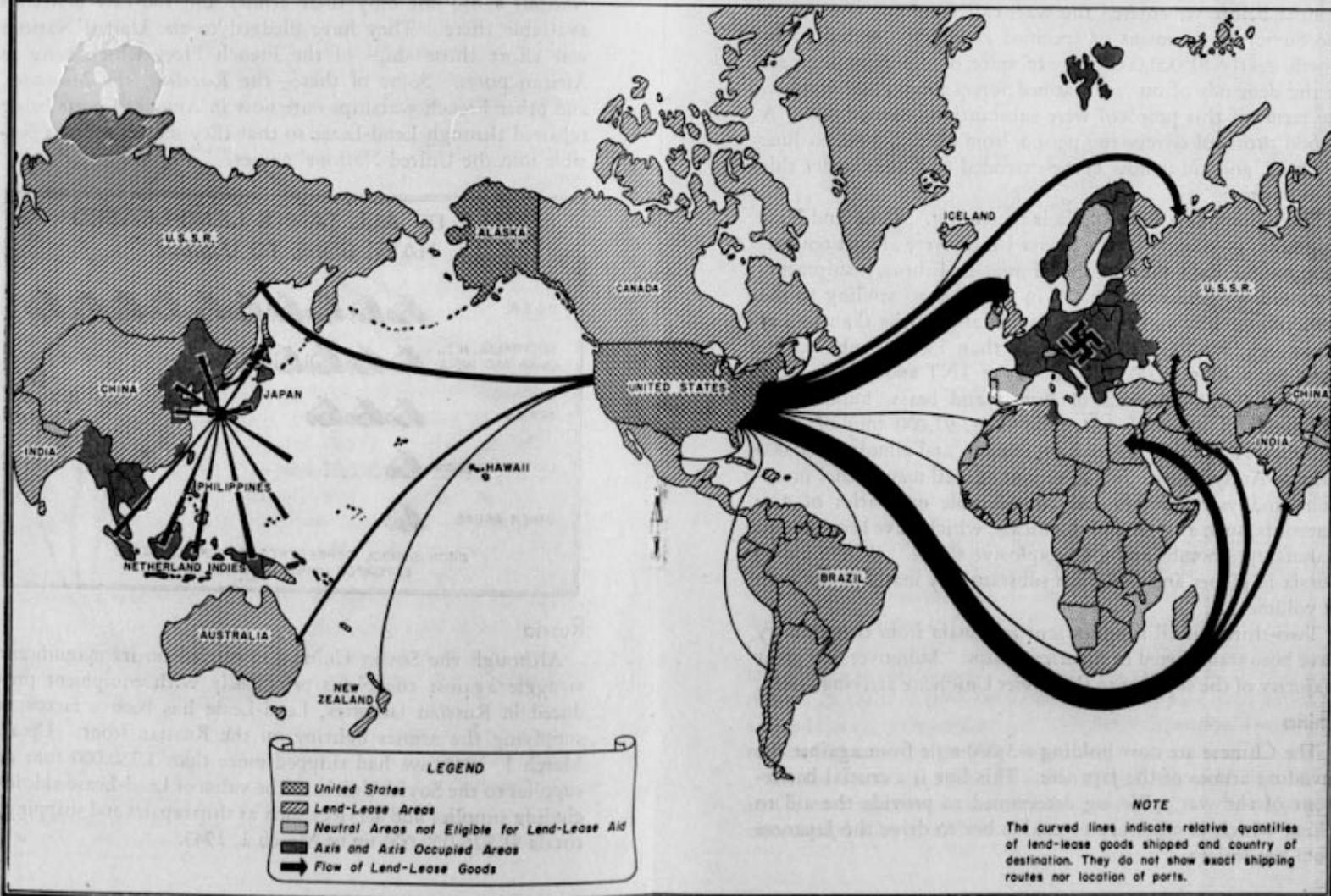
The French in North Africa have offered to the United Nations cause not only their armies and the raw materials available there. They have pledged to the United Nations war effort those ships of the French Fleet which were in African ports. Some of these—the *Richelieu*, the *Montcalm*, and other French warships—are now in American ports being repaired through Lend-Lease so that they may as soon as possible join the United Nations' navies.



Russia

Although the Soviet Union has carried on its magnificent struggle against the Nazis principally with equipment produced in Russian factories, Lend-Lease has been a factor in supplying the armies fighting on the Russian front. Up to March 1, 1943, we had shipped more than 3,250,000 tons of supplies to the Soviet Union. The value of Lend-Lease aid, including supplies and services such as ship repairs and shipping, totals \$1,826,000,000 up to March 1, 1943.

LEND-LEASE MAP



This aid has been rendered in accordance with two protocols under which the United States has given the Soviet Government formal assurance that we would furnish specified quantities of weapons and supplies. The first of these, signed two months before we entered the war, called for the transfer to the Soviet Government of specified articles estimated to be worth nearly \$1,000,000,000. In spite of the great increase in the demands of our own armed forces after Pearl Harbor, the terms of this protocol were substantially carried out. A second protocol covers the period from July 1, 1942 to June 30, 1943, and aid is now being extended to Russia under this agreement.

The volume of aid to Russia is increasing. Thus lend-lease shipments in January to the Soviet Union were almost ten percent greater than the month before. In February shipments increased 30 percent further. In addition to sending to the Soviet more lend-lease planes, tanks, and trucks than to any other area, we have shipped more than 130,000 submachine guns, more than 98,000,000 pounds of TNT and toluol, more than 188,000,000 pounds of copper and brass, hundreds of thousands of miles of telephone wire, 92,000 tons of rails, car wheels and other railroad equipment, and almost 3,000,000 pairs of Army boots. We have sent as well many other munitions and war supplies and considerable quantities of raw materials, such as steel and chemicals, which have been used to manufacture bombs and high-explosive shells. British aid to Russia in planes and tanks has substantially matched our own in volume.

Two-thirds of all supplies sent to Russia from this country have been transported in American ships. Moreover, the great majority of the supplies to the Soviet Union are arriving safely.

China

The Chinese are now holding a 3,000-mile front against the invading armies of the Japanese. This line is a crucial battle-front of the war. We are determined to provide the aid to China which is necessary to enable her to drive the Japanese from her soil.

The fall of Burma and the seizure of the southern portion of the Burma Road by the Japanese closed a supply route to the improvement of which we had devoted a large proportion of our lend-lease aid to China during the year 1941. The closing of the Burma Road left air transport as the only effective means of getting supplies into China. Constant efforts have been made to enlarge this air service but up to now the amount of lend-lease supplies that we have been able to get into China itself has been very small.

There is much more to the story of lend-lease aid for China than the quantity of goods which have been actually sent into China. The Chinese troops which retreated into India after the fall of Burma have been issued new weapons and other equipment under lend-lease and have been instructed in the use of this equipment by American Army officers. The British also have made available supplies and facilities to Chinese troops in India. In addition to Chinese pilots now training in India, over four hundred Chinese student pilots have come to this country to go through the standard U. S. Army Air Corps training; more are coming. A hundred of these have completed the course and returned to China to aid in the struggle against Japan.

In addition, arrangements are now under way for making available to China cargo ships which will be manned by Chinese seamen.

In estimating our aid to China, there must be considered also the large amounts of supplies sent to allied forces under the command of General Wavell and General Stilwell in China, India and Burma. These forces are cooperating with the Chinese in operations looking toward eventual reopening of the Burma supply routes. Military operations to open these routes, as well as other military measures, may well be considered the most important type of aid which we could possibly render China at the present time.

United States air forces under General Chennault, stationed in China itself, are maintaining the control of the air over unoccupied China which the famous Flying Tigers won in

December 1941 and which has never been lost since. The supplies sent by the British and American Governments to their forces in this area and the actual services of those forces are not recorded in the lend-lease figures.

The air route into China is being flown by planes of both the China National Aviation Corp. and the U. S. Army Air Transport Command. Cargo planes have been supplied to CNAC under lend-lease and additional planes are now being made available. However, the large majority of the planes on the India-China run are flown by the Air Transport Command. The value of this service, carried on over wild and mountainous country under most difficult weather conditions by U. S. Army personnel with U. S. Army equipment, is not reflected in the statistics of lend-lease aid.

The problem of lend-lease to China has always been more than anything else a problem of securing adequate routes of supply. Almost half of the lend-lease supplies sent from the United States for China are now in storage in India. The volume of lend-lease supplies getting into China cannot be expanded until the supply routes are expanded. American efforts are being concentrated, therefore, on enlarging the capacity of the air routes to China, on exploration and development of new routes, and on preparations for recapturing those which have been seized by the enemy.

It takes many months to manufacture supplies in the United States and transport them to India. We are therefore planning to have a balanced reserve of supplies in India to be sent into China as fast as the supply routes can handle them.

Recent lend-lease aid to India will play an important part in future aid to China. As India assumes more and more the role of a supply reservoir for the Burma-China-India war front, more emphasis is being placed in lend-lease operations on the development of India's own natural resources, her factories and arsenals, and her transportation system. One-fifth of the \$595,000,000 of aid rendered to India from March 11, 1941 to March 1, 1943, represents machinery, tools, and raw materials.

India is the second largest producer of iron ore in the British Empire. She has the largest single steel plant in the British Empire. Labor is plentiful there. With the aid of the machines, tools, and raw materials which we are sending her, India can step up her production of arms, military vehicles, lumber for war construction, textiles for uniforms and tents, and she can improve her internal transportation system so as to get these supplies more quickly to the battlefronts.

With the industrial and transportation facilities thus provided, the factories and arsenals of India can produce many vital war supplies for China. This will free much shipping over the long route from the United States for additional supplies for China.

The lend-lease aid we have extended to Australia and New Zealand, totaling \$591,000,000 up to March 1, 1943, is also directed against the Japanese. The President has said, "There are many roads which lead right to Tokyo. We shall neglect none of them."

Chapter 4

LEND-LEASE AND FOOD

Mutual aid between the United Nations in the provision of food supplies is as indispensable in this total world-wide war as the interchange of guns or planes.

Some of the United Nations are not able to produce enough food for their soldiers and sailors and for their men and women working behind the front. Others of the United Nations can produce more food than they need for their own essential requirements. Thus, the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa are able to export food products to Great Britain or the Soviet Union, which cannot supply all of their own needs. Similarly, we expect that French North Africa, to which we are now sending food, will revitalize its agricultural production and begin to export food to these nations.

Mutual aid in the provision of food is also necessary as a part of the strategy of war supply. Because of the shipping shortage we cannot afford to send food instead of munitions to those of our soldiers who are stationed in parts of the world where local food production can meet their needs. Thus Australia and New Zealand have curtailed their own food consumption and are supplying our troops with almost all of their food requirements as reciprocal aid. Shipping is thereby freed to carry more munitions and essential equipment to those areas. Even our soldiers in the United Kingdom, although receiving most of their food from the United States, are receiving large quantities of flour, potatoes, fresh vegetables, and other locally produced commodities. This lend-lease aid and reciprocal aid in food are essential elements in the pooling of war supplies by the United Nations.

Dehydration of Foods

During the past two years, lend-lease has done much to encourage the development of food dehydration. The amount of lend-lease funds invested in food dehydration plants has been small, but the large lend-lease orders have caused private food companies to expand greatly their dehydration facilities and to experiment with new dehydrated food products.

Dehydrated foods require only 10 to 30 percent of the cargo space which would be required to ship the same foods in their normal form. In addition, dehydrated foods require no refrigeration and do not spoil easily.

Our own armed forces are now making good use of some of the techniques and facilities for dehydrating foods developed as a part of the lend-lease food program.

Prior to lend-lease, there were 18 egg-drying plants in the United States with a capacity of 10,000,000 pounds annually; today there are 94 plants with an annual capacity of 315,000,000 pounds and 29 plants under construction which will increase capacity to 400,000,000 pounds. Some 259,000,000 pounds of these dried eggs have already been purchased for lend-lease purposes. Nearly 90 percent of the egg requirements of our own armed forces overseas are now being supplied by dried eggs.

There were, before lend-lease, only 20 vegetable dehydration plants in this country, with a capacity of around 15,000,000 pounds annually. This summer, a total of 110 plants will be operating. Before the end of 1943, it is probable that 100 additional plants will come into operation.

There have been similar large increases in the facilities for producing dried milk and concentrated fruit juices.

In addition to encouraging the expansion of existing processes for dehydrating foods, lend-lease has encouraged the development of important new food products of reduced bulk.

The process of meat dehydration, which was not fully developed when the war began, has now been largely perfected and dehydrated meat is becoming available for shipment overseas. Lend-lease orders have resulted in the con-

struction of plants for large-scale production, and within the next six months at least eleven processing units, principally in the mid-west, will be producing dehydrated pork. This product is made of pre-cooked, fresh, lean pork. It has about one-third the volume of the original boneless meat and weighs about one-fourth as much.

Another type of concentrated pork product known as Tushonka is made of a boneless cut of lean meat, highly spiced and packed with lard. This is prepared especially to suit Russian needs and is being provided in large quantities for the Soviet Army. It can be eaten hot or cold, as a stew, a soup, or even as a meat loaf. It saves valuable shipping space on the routes to Russia.

A new custard powder has been developed which will keep in all climates. When a little water is added and the mixture boiled, the result is an easily digested, highly nutritious food. Over a half million pounds of this product have already been purchased for lend-lease purposes.

A number of new uses for soybeans have been developed. An excellent sausage made of pork and twenty-two per cent soybean flour has been sent to the British armed forces in the United Kingdom and overseas through lend-lease, and it is very popular. Soybean products such as dehydrated soya soups, grits and flour are rich in proteins, vitamins, and minerals. They are highly concentrated and take up a minimum of cargo space.

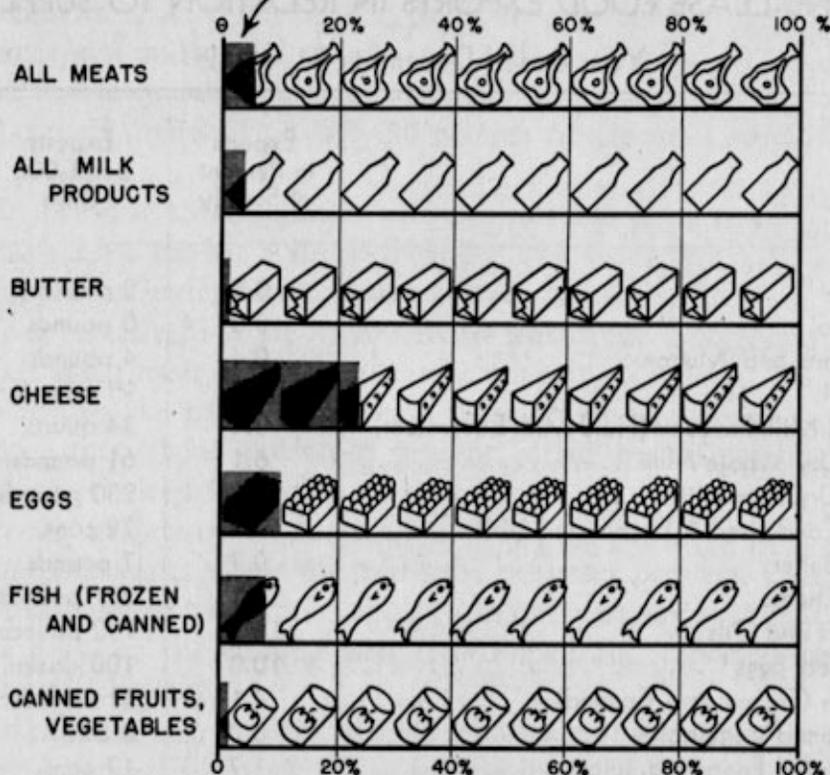
A number of other products which possess valuable nutritive properties in a small bulk have been developed or are in experimental stages.

An even further advance in the techniques of preparing food products of high nutritive value which can be shipped in small space has been made by the development of compressed dehydrated foods. These compressed foods save an additional 30 to 50 per cent of shipping space. These food products are still largely in the experimental stage, but certain foods such as dried eggs, are already being shipped in compressed form.

LEND-LEASE SHARE OF OUR 1942 FOOD SUPPLY

(TOTAL SUPPLY EQUALS 100%)

LEND-LEASE SHARE



Lend-Lease Food Shipments

During the two years in which lend-lease has been operating, we have sent to our allies over 4,000,000 tons of foodstuffs, costing approximately \$1,250,000,000. This amount, however, represented only a small percentage of our total food supply. The accompanying picture chart and table show the relation of lend-lease food exports to supply in 1942.

The quantity of beef which Australia and New Zealand together supplied to our forces was 40 percent larger than the amount of beef which we shipped to all lend-lease countries.

The small amount of butter we shipped all went to the Soviet Union for the use of the Soviet Army in the cold climate on the Russian front. It was used particularly for wounded soldiers in military hospitals. Lend-lease exports of butter substitutes were many times larger than the exports of butter.

LEND-LEASE FOOD EXPORTS IN RELATION TO SUPPLY

Year Ended December 31, 1942

	Exports in Percent of Supply	Exports per 1,000 Units
Beef	0.2	2 pounds.
Veal	0.0	0 pounds
Lamb and Mutton	0.4	4 pounds.
Pork	9.7	97 pounds.
All Milk Products (Fluid Milk Equivalent) ..	3.4	34 quarts.
Dry Whole Milk	6.1	61 pounds.
Dry Skim Milk	23.0	230 pounds.
Condensed & Evaporated Milk	7.2	72 cans.
Butter	0.7	7 pounds.
Cheese	23.1	231 pounds.
Fats and Oils	13.2	132 pounds.
Dried Eggs ¹	10.0	100 dozen.
Fish (Frozen and Canned)	7.1	71 pounds.
Canned Vegetables	0.8	8 cans.
Canned Fruits and Juices	1.7	17 cans.
Corn and Corn Products	0.1	1 bushel.
Wheat Products	0.3	3 bushels.
Dried Beans	5.0	50 pounds.
Dried Peas	6.0	60 pounds.
Dried Fruits	15.7	157 pounds.

¹ Expressed in terms of fresh egg equivalent.

Until December 1942 most lend-lease exports of foodstuffs went to the United Kingdom. The British have increased their own production of food by one-half since the beginning of the war but are still dependent on overseas sources for about 40 percent. They have been able to obtain from Canada most

of the wheat they have imported and have received large quantities of meat, cheese and other foodstuffs from Canada, New Zealand, Australia, and South American countries. In addition, they had to import from the United States in 1942 about ten percent of their meat (practically all in the form of pork), twenty percent of their edible fats, and about twenty percent of their other protein foods such as cheese, dried and evaporated milk, and dried eggs. The amounts which we sent, however, constituted less than 25 percent of Britain's total food imports and only 10 percent of her total supply of all foods.

In the last three months, shipments of food to the Soviet Union have shown a sharp increase, and we may send more food to the Soviet Union than to Great Britain in 1943.

The foods which we have sent to Russia have been energy foods with meat and animal fats accounting for about thirty percent of the total, wheat and flour about twenty-five percent, sugar about seventeen percent, dried beans, peas, rice and cereals about twelve percent, vegetable oils about six percent, and dairy products about five percent.

In 1942, we exported for lend-lease purposes between $5\frac{1}{2}$ and 6 percent of our total food supply. In order to meet the urgent war needs in the coming year it is hoped and expected that more will be sent.

In the first two months of 1943 lend-lease shipments of food have increased in many items and decreased in others. Further increases in some items may be expected. The Russian Army, and the Russian people will need all that we can send them. In addition we must be prepared to meet the requirements of areas now held by the Axis which will be liberated by United Nations forces in the coming months. Food must be sent into those areas not merely to alleviate the suffering of the populations, but as a military necessity. We need the active assistance of the people of the liberated areas, with those who are able to do so fighting by our side. This help can be secured only if we take steps to counteract the starvation imposed on the occupied countries by their Axis conquerors.

The amount of food actually shipped under lend-lease in 1943 will depend, of course, upon the total volume of production achieved in the United States, the amount of the different kinds of food available for our military and civilian consumption, and the availability of shipping. Our own armed forces and civilian population must be adequately fed and food must be supplied to our fighting allies. The allocation of food between the requirements of our own armed forces, our civilians, our territories, and our allies is made by the Food Administration of the Department of Agriculture, after consultation with the Food Advisory Committee, on which the Army, the Navy, Lend-Lease, Board of Economic Warfare, and other food claimant agencies are represented. The Food Administration's program is coordinated with the allocations of United Nations supply made by the Combined Food Board.

APPENDICES

Appendix I

LEND-LEASE ACT

Further to promote the defense of the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as "An Act to Promote the Defense of the United States."

Section 2.

As used in this Act—

(a) The term "defense article" means—

- (1) Any weapon, munition, aircraft, vessel, or boat;
- (2) Any machinery, facility, tool, material, or supply necessary for the manufacture, production, processing, repair, servicing, or operation of any article described in this subsection;
- (3) Any component material or part of or equipment for any article described in this subsection;
- (4) Any agricultural, industrial or other commodity or article for defense.

Such term "defense article" includes any article described in this subsection manufactured or procured pursuant to section 3, or to which the United States or any foreign government has or hereafter acquires title, possession, or control.

(b) The term "defense information" means any plan, specification, design, prototype, or information pertaining to any defense article.

Section 3.

(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the President may, from time to time, when he deems it in the interest of national defense, authorize the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, or the head of any other department or agency of the Government—

- (1) To manufacture in arsenals, factories, and shipyards under their jurisdiction, or otherwise procure, to the extent to which funds are made available therefor, or contracts are authorized from time to time by the Congress, or both, any defense article for the government of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States.

(2) To sell, transfer title to, exchange, lease, lend, or otherwise dispose of, to any such government any defense article, but no defense article not manufactured or procured under paragraph (1) shall in any way be disposed of under this paragraph, except after consultation with the Chief of Staff of the Army or the Chief of Naval Operations of the Navy, or both. The value of defense articles disposed of in any way under authority of this paragraph, and procured from funds heretofore appropriated, shall not exceed \$1,300,000,000. The value of such defense articles shall be determined by the head of the department or agency concerned or such other department, agency, or officer as shall be designated in the manner provided in the rules and regulations issued hereunder. Defense articles procured from funds hereafter appropriated to any department or agency of the Government, other than from funds authorized to be appropriated under this Act, shall not be disposed of in any way under authority of this paragraph except to the extent hereafter authorized by the Congress in the Acts appropriating such funds or otherwise.

(3) To test, inspect, prove, repair, outfit, recondition, or otherwise to place in good working order, to the extent to which funds are made available therefor, or contracts are authorized from time to time by the Congress or both, any defense article for any such government, or to procure any or all such services by private contract.

(4) To communicate to any such government any defense information, pertaining to any defense article furnished to such government under paragraph (2) of this subsection.

(5) To release for export any defense article disposed of in any way under this subsection to any such government.

(b) The terms and conditions upon which any such foreign government receives any aid authorized under subsection (a) shall be those which the President deems satisfactory, and the benefit to the United States may be payment or repayment in kind or property, or any other direct or indirect benefit which the President deems satisfactory.

(c) After June 30, 1943, or after the passage of a concurrent resolution by the two Houses before June 30, 1943, which declares that the powers conferred by or pursuant to subsection (a) are no longer necessary to promote the defense of the United States, neither the President nor the head of any department or agency shall exercise any of the powers conferred by or pursuant to subsection (a); except that until July 1, 1946, any of such powers may be exercised to the extent necessary to carry out a contract or agreement with such a foreign government made before July 1, 1943, or before the passage of such concurrent resolution, whichever is the earlier.

(d) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to authorize or to permit the authorization of convoying vessels by naval vessels of the United States.

(e) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to authorize or to permit the authorization of the entry of any American vessel into a combat area in violation of section 3 of the Neutrality Act of 1939.

Section 4.

All contracts or agreements made for the disposition of any defense article or defense information pursuant to section 3 shall contain a clause by which the foreign government undertakes that it will not, without the consent of the President, transfer title to or possession of such defense article or defense information by gift, sale, or otherwise, or permit its use by anyone not an officer, employee, or agent of such foreign government.

Section 5.

(a) The Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, or the head of any other department or agency of the Government involved shall, when any such defense article or defense information is exported, immediately inform the department or agency designated by the President to administer section 6 of the Act of July 2, 1940 (54 Stat. 714), of the quantities, character, value, terms of disposition, and destination of the article and information so exported.

(b) The President from time to time, but not less frequently than once every ninety days, shall transmit to the Congress a report of operations under this Act except such information as he deems incompatible with the public interest to disclose. Reports provided for under this subsection shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Senate or the Clerk of the House of Representatives, as the case may be, if the Senate or the House of Representatives, as the case may be, is not in session.

Section 6

(a) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated from time to time, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such amounts as may be necessary to carry out the provisions and accomplish the purposes of this Act.

(b) All money and all property which is converted into money received under section 3 from any government shall, with the approval of the Director of the Budget, revert to the respective appropriation or appropriations out of which funds were expended with respect to the defense article or defense information for which such consideration is received, and shall be available for expenditure for the purpose for which such expended funds were appropriated by law, during the fiscal year in which such funds are received and the ensuing fiscal year; but in no event shall any funds so received be available for expenditure after June 30, 1946.

Section 7

The Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the head of the department or agency shall in all contracts or agreements for the disposition of any defense article or defense information fully protect the rights of all citizens of the United States who have patent rights in and to any such article or information which is hereby authorized to be disposed of and the payments collected for royalties on such patents shall be paid to the owner and holders of such patents.

Section 8.

The Secretaries of War and of the Navy are hereby authorized to purchase or otherwise acquire arms, ammunition, and implements of war produced within the jurisdiction of any country to which section 3 is applicable, whenever the President deems such purchase or acquisition to be necessary in the interests of the defense of the United States.

Section 9.

The President may, from time to time, promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper to carry out any of the provisions of this Act; and he may exercise any power or authority conferred on him by this Act through such department, agency, or officer as he shall direct.

Section 10.

Nothing in this Act shall be construed to change existing law relating to the use of the land and naval forces of the United States, except insofar as such use relates to the manufacture, procurement, and repair of defense articles, the communication of information and other noncombatant purposes enumerated in this Act.

Section 11.

If any provision of this Act or the application of such provision to any circumstance shall be held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the Act and the applicability of such provision to other circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

APPROVED, March 11, 1941.

Appendix II

PUBLIC LAW 1—78TH CONGRESS

Chapter 1—1st Session

SEC. 4. Hereafter any ship, boat, barge, or floating drydock of the Navy may be leased in accordance with the Act approved March 11, 1941 (55 Stat. 31), but not otherwise disposed of, for periods not beyond the termination of the present wars, but title thereto shall remain in the United States.

Appendix III

AMOUNTS OF LEND-LEASE AID AUTHORIZED

Lend-Lease Act—March 11, 1941

This Act appropriated no money, but empowered the President to transfer a maximum of \$1,300,000,000 of defense articles, obtained with funds appropriated prior to the date of the Act.

First Lend-Lease Appropriation Act—March 27, 1941

This Act appropriated \$7,000,000,000 for lend-lease, of which \$13,000,000 was transferred to the Treasury Department to cover the cost of 10 Coast Guard cutters turned over to Great Britain.

First Supplemental Nat'l Defense Approp. Act—August 25, 1941

Title III of this Act added \$1,296,650,000 in appropriated funds and contract authorizations to the Maritime Commission's general funds, established by the 1936 Merchant Marine Act, for ship and facilities construction, and empowered the President to lease vessels constructed or acquired with funds appropriated by this title.

Second Lend-Lease Appropriation Act—October 28, 1941

Title I of this Act appropriated \$5,985,000,000 for the procurement of defense articles, information and services under the Lend-Lease Act. In addition, it authorized the President to enter into contracts for the procurement of defense articles, information or services for the government of any country whose defense has been deemed vital to the defense of the United States upon the agreement of such country to pay for the same, and also authorized the President to dispose of such articles, information, and services upon payment of the full cost thereof. This authority to contract is limited by the provision that the total amounts remaining to be paid under outstanding contracts shall not exceed \$600,000,000 at any one time.

Third Supplemental Nat'l Defense Approp. Act—Dec. 17, 1941

Title I of this Act appropriated money to the War Department and changed the provisions of the Lend-Lease Act in regard to the transfer of defense articles. The President was empowered to transfer War Department articles procured from funds appropriated prior to or since March 11, 1941, to the value of \$2,000,000,000. The limitation of \$1,300,000,000, which applied to goods obtained from appropriations made prior to March 11, 1941, was reduced to \$800,000,000, and this new limitation was made to apply only to articles other than War Department articles.

Fourth Supplemental Nat'l Defense Approp. Act—Jan. 30, 1942

Title I of this Act appropriated money to the War Department and empowered the President to lend-lease War Department articles procured from funds appropriated in this title to the value of \$4,000,000,000. These articles will come principally from the aircraft category and to a lesser extent from ordnance and other categories.

Naval Appropriation Act—February 7, 1942

Title III of this Act empowered the President to lease, for a period of time not exceeding the duration of the existing emergency, ships to be constructed at a cost not to exceed \$3,900,000,000, and to transfer defense articles procured from funds appropriated by this Act to the value of \$2,500,000,000.

Fifth Supplemental Nat'l Defense Approp. Act—March 5, 1942

Title I of this Act appropriated money to the War Department and empowered the President to lend-lease defense articles procured from funds appropriated in this title to the value of \$11,250,000,000. These articles will come principally from the ordnance category and to a lesser extent from other categories.

Title II of this Act appropriated to the Maritime Commission additional funds and authorized contracts totaling \$3,850,000,000 for construction of ships and facilities, and empowered the President to lease ships authorized in this title.

Title III of this Act appropriated directly to the President \$5,425,000,000 for lend-lease.

Sixth Supplemental Nat'l Defense Approp. Act—April 28, 1942

Title I of this Act appropriated money to the War Department and empowered the President to lend-lease defense articles procured from funds therein appropriated up to the value of \$2,220,000,000, and defined "defense article" to include defense information and services, and the expenses incurred in connection with the procurement of defense articles, information and services.

Military Appropriation Act, 1943—July 2, 1942

This Act appropriated money to the War Department and empowered the President to lend-lease defense articles procured from funds therein appropriated up to the value of \$12,700,000,000, and defined "defense article" to include defense information and services, and the expenses incurred in connection with the procurement of defense articles, information and services.

Second Suppl. Nat'l Defense Approp. Act, 1943—Oct. 26, 1942

Title I of this Act empowered the President to lend-lease defense articles, information, and services procured from any funds appropriated to the Navy

Department subsequent to March 11, 1941 up to a value of \$3,000,000,000 for defense articles (other than ships), information and services, and authorized the leasing of ships without limitation as to amount—the \$3,000,000,000 limitation on the lend-lease of defense articles, information and services replacing the \$2,500,000,000 limitation imposed by the Naval Appropriation Act of February 7, 1942.

Title II of this Act expressly provided that funds appropriated for lend-lease purposes shall be available retroactively as well as prospectively for the procurement, disposition or furnishing of defense information or defense services whether or not such information or services are necessary to or connected with the procurement or disposition of any defense article.

RECAPITULATION OF AID AUTHORIZED

The amount of lend-lease aid that may be provided under the various acts is summarized as follows:

Lend-Lease Appropriations to the President

First Lend-Lease Appropriation.....	\$7,000,000,000
Second Lend-Lease Appropriation.....	5,985,000,000
Third Lend-Lease Appropriation (Fifth Supp. 1942).....	5,425,000,000
Total.....	18,410,000,000

Transfers Authorized From Other Appropriations

War Department—Third Supplemental, 1942.....	\$2,000,000,000
War Department—Fourth Supplemental, 1942.....	4,000,000,000
War Department—Fifth Supplemental, 1942.....	11,250,000,000
War Department—Sixth Supplemental, 1942.....	2,220,000,000
War Department—Military Appropriation Act, 1943....	12,700,000,000
Navy Department—Second Supplemental, 1943.....	3,000,000,000
Departments other than War—Third Supplemental, 1942.....	800,000,000
Total.....	35,970,000,000

Value of Ships Which May Be Leased

Maritime Commission—First Supplemental, 1942.....	1,296,650,000
Maritime Commission—Fifth Supplemental, 1942.....	3,850,000,000
Navy Department—Naval Appropriation Act, 1942.....	(no limitation as to amount. See note.)

NOTE.—Title III of the Naval Appropriation Act of February 7, 1942, authorized the leasing of specified naval ships to be constructed at a cost not exceeding \$3,900,000,000. Under Title I of the Second Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, however, naval ships may be leased, but not otherwise disposed of, without limitation as to amount.

In previous reports, the value of ships which may be leased was included in the table of transfers authorized. It is more accurate to separate this item since the appropriation acts provide that the ships may only be leased.

Appendix IV

EXECUTIVE ORDER ESTABLISHING OFFICE OF LEND-LEASE ADMINISTRATION

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the United States, and particularly by the Act of March 11, 1941, entitled "An Act further to promote the defense of the United States and for other purposes" (hereafter referred to as the Act), and by the Defense Aid Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1941, approved March 27, 1941, and acts amendatory or supplemental thereto, in order to define further the functions and duties of the Office for Emergency Management of the Executive Office of the President in respect to the national emergency as declared by the President on May 27, 1941, and in order to provide for the more effective administration of those Acts in the interests of national defense, it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. There shall be in the Office for Emergency Management of the Executive Office of the President an Office of Lend-Lease Administration, at the head of which shall be an Administrator, appointed by the President, who shall receive compensation at such rate as the President shall approve and, in addition, shall be entitled to actual and necessary transportation, subsistence, and other expenses incidental to the performance of his duties.

2. Subject to such policies as the President may from time to time prescribe, the Administrator is hereby authorized and directed, pursuant to Section 9 of the Act, to exercise any power or authority conferred upon the President by the Act and by the Defense Aid Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1941 and any acts amendatory or supplemental thereto, with respect to any nation whose defense the President shall have found to be vital to the defense of the United States: *Provided*, That the master agreement with each nation receiving lend-lease aid, setting forth the general terms and conditions under which such nation is to receive such aid, shall be negotiated by the State Department, with the advice of the Economic Defense Board and the Office of Lend-Lease Administration.

3. The Administrator shall make appropriate arrangements with the Economic Defense Board for the review and clearance of lend-lease transactions which affect the economic defense of the United States as defined in Executive Order No. 8839 of July 30, 1941.

4. Within the limitation of such funds as may be made available for that purpose, the Administrator may appoint one or more Deputy or Assistant Administrators and other personnel, delegate to such Deputy or Assistant Administrators any power or authority conferred by these orders, and make provision for such supplies, facilities, and services as shall be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Order. In so far as practicable, the Office of Lend-Lease Administration shall use such general business services and facilities as may be made available to it through the Office for Emergency Management.

5. Executive Order No. 8751 of May 2, 1941, establishing the Division of Defense Aid Reports and defining its functions and duties, is hereby revoked.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
October 28, 1941.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Appendix V

STATUS OF NATIONS (LEND-LEASE COUNTRIES AND UNITED NATIONS)									
 UNITED NATIONS DECLARATION SIGNED					 LEND-LEASE AGREEMENT SIGNED				
 ELIGIBLE FOR LEND-LEASE AID					 RECIPROCAL LEND-LEASE AGREEMENT SIGNED				
ARGENTINA					INDIA				
AUSTRALIA					IRAN				
BELGIUM					IRAQ				
BOLIVIA					LIBERIA				
BRAZIL					LUXEMBOURG				
CANADA					MEXICO				
CHILE					NETHERLANDS				
CHINA					NEW ZEALAND				
COLOMBIA					NICARAGUA				
COSTA RICA					NORWAY				
CUBA					PANAMA				
CZECHOSLOVAKIA					PARAGUAY				
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC					PERU				
ECUADOR					PHILIPPINES				
EGYPT					POLAND				
EL SALVADOR					SOUTH AFRICA				
ETHIOPIA					TURKEY				
FIGHTING FRANCE					UNITED KINGDOM				
GREECE					UNITED STATES				
GUATEMALA					U. S. S. R.				
HAITI					URUGUAY				
HONDURAS					VENEZUELA				
ICELAND					YUGOSLAVIA				

STATUS OF NATIONS (Continued)

The Master Agreement with the U. S. S. R. is contained in Appendix VI. Lend-lease agreements with the following countries are identical with the Russian agreement: China, United Kingdom, Belgium, Poland, Netherlands, Greece, Czechoslovakia, Norway, and Yugoslavia. In addition, Australia and New Zealand have accepted the same principles. Canada has agreed to the principles set forth in Article VII of the Master Agreements, in an exchange of notes with the United States, dated November 30, 1942.

The reciprocal aid agreement with United Kingdom is contained in Appendix VII. Reciprocal aid agreements have also been signed with Australia, New Zealand, Fighting France and Belgium. The terms of all these agreements are substantially similar.

Appendix VI

SOVIET MASTER AGREEMENT

Agreement between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the principles applying to mutual aid in the prosecution of the war against aggression.

Whereas the Governments of the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declare that they are engaged in a cooperative undertaking, together with every other nation or people of like mind, to the end of laying the bases of a just and enduring world peace securing order under law to themselves and all nations;

And whereas the Governments of the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as signatories of the Declaration by United Nations of January 1, 1942, have subscribed to a common program of purposes and principles embodied in the Joint Declaration, known as the Atlantic Charter, made on August 14, 1941, by the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the basic principles of which were adhered to by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on September 24, 1941;

And whereas the President of the United States of America has determined, pursuant to the act of Congress of March 11, 1941, that the defense of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics against aggression is vital to the defense of the United States of America;

And whereas the United States of America has extended and is continuing to extend to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics aid in resisting aggression;

And whereas it is expedient that the final determination of the terms and conditions upon which the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics receives such aid and of the benefits to be received by the United States of America in return therefor should be deferred until the extent of the defense aid is known and until the progress of events makes clearer the final terms and conditions and benefits which will be in the mutual interests of the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and will promote the establishment and maintenance of world peace;

And whereas the Governments of the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics are mutually desirous of concluding now a preliminary agreement in regard to the provision of defense aid and in regard to certain considerations which shall be taken into account in determining such terms and conditions and the making of such an agreement has been in all respects duly authorized, and all acts, conditions and formalities which it may have been necessary to perform, fulfill or execute prior to the making of such an agreement in conformity with the laws either of the United States of America or of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have been performed, fulfilled or executed as required;

The undersigned, being duly authorized by their respective Governments for that purpose, have agreed as follows:

Article I

The Government of the United States of America will continue to supply the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics with such defense articles, defense services, and defense information as the President of the United States of America shall authorize to be transferred or provided.

Article II

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will continue to contribute to the defense of the United States of America and the strengthening thereof and will provide such articles, services, facilities or information as it may be in a position to supply.

Article III

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will not without the consent of the President of the United States of America transfer title to, or possession of, any defense article or defense information transferred to it under the Act of March 11, 1941 of the Congress of the United States of America or permit the use thereof by anyone not an officer, employee, or agent of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Article IV

If, as a result of the transfer to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of any defense article or defense information, it becomes necessary for that Government to take any action or make any payment in order fully to protect any of the rights of a citizen of the United States of

America who has patent rights in and to any such defense article or information, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will take such action or make such payment when requested to do so by the President of the United States of America.

Article V

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will return to the United States of America at the end of the present emergency, as determined by the President of the United States of America, such defense articles transferred under this Agreement as shall not have been destroyed, lost or consumed and as shall be determined by the President to be useful in the defense of the United States of America or of the Western Hemisphere or to be otherwise of use to the United States of America.

Article VI

In the final determination of the benefits to be provided to the United States of America by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics full cognizance shall be taken of all property, services, information, facilities, or other benefits or considerations provided by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics subsequent to March 11, 1941, and accepted or acknowledged by the President on behalf of the United States of America.

Article VII

In the final determination of the benefits to be provided to the United States of America by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in return for aid furnished under the Act of Congress of March 11, 1941, the terms and conditions thereof shall be such as not to burden commerce between the two countries, but to promote mutually advantageous economic relations between them and the betterment of worldwide economic relations. To that end, they shall include provision for agreed action by the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, open to participation by all other countries of like mind, directed to the expansion, by appropriate international and domestic measures, of production, employment, and the exchange and consumption of goods, which are the material foundations of the liberty and welfare of all peoples; to the elimination of all forms of discriminatory treatment in international commerce, and to the reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers; and, in general, to the attainment of all the economic objectives set forth in the Joint Declaration made on August 14, 1941, by the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, the basic principles of which were adhered to by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on September 24, 1941.

At an early convenient date, conversations shall be begun between the two Governments with a view to determining, in the light of governing economic conditions, the best means of attaining the above-stated objectives by their own agreed action and of seeking the agreed action of other like-minded Governments.

Article VIII

This Agreement shall take effect as from this day's date. It shall continue in force until a date to be agreed upon by the two Governments.

Signed and sealed at Washington in duplicate this eleventh day of June, 1942.

For the Government of the United States of America

CORDELL HULL,

Secretary of State of the United States of America.

For the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

MAXIM LITVINOFF,

Ambassador of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at Washington.

The following is an exchange of notes between the Secretary of State and the Ambassador of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at Washington:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, June 11, 1942.

EXCELLENCY:

In connection with the signature on this date of the Agreement between our two Governments on the Principles Applying to Mutual Aid in the Prosecution of the War Against Aggression, I have the honor to confirm our understanding that this Agreement replaces and renders inoperative the two prior arrangements on the same subject between our two Governments, the most recent of which was expressed in the exchange of communications between the President and Mr. Stalin dated respectively February 13, February 20, and February 23, 1942.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

CORDELL HULL,

Secretary of State of the United States of America.

His Excellency MAXIM LITVINOFF,

Ambassador of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

JUNE 11, 1942.

EXCELLENCY:

In connection with the signature on this date of the Agreement between our two Governments on the Principles Applying to Mutual Aid in the Prosecution of the War Against Aggression, I have the honor to confirm our understanding that this Agreement replaces and renders inoperative the two prior arrangements on the same subject between our two Governments, the most recent of which was expressed in the exchange of communications between the President and Mr. Stalin dated respectively February 13, February 20, and February 23, 1942.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

MAXIM LITVINOFF,

Ambassador of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at Washington.

His Excellency CORDELL HULL,

Secretary of State of the United States of America,

Washington, D. C.

Appendix VII

UNITED KINGDOM RECIPROCAL AID AGREEMENT

The Honorable CORDELL HULL,
Secretary of State, United States Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: In the United Nations declaration of January 1, 1942, the contracting governments pledged themselves to employ their full resources, military or economic, against those nations with which they are at war and in the Agreement of February 23, 1942, each contracting government undertook to provide the other with such articles, services, facilities or information useful in the prosecution of their common war undertaking as each may be in a position to supply. It is further the understanding of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland that the general principle to be followed in providing mutual aid as set forth in the said Agreement of February 23, 1942, is that the war production and the war resources of both Nations should be used by the armed forces of each and of the other United Nations in ways which most effectively utilize the available materials, manpower, production facilities and shipping space.

With a view, therefore, to supplementing Article 2 and Article 6 of the Agreement of February 23, 1942, between our two Governments for the provision of reciprocal aid, I have the honour to set forth below the understanding of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of the principles and procedures applicable to the provision of aid by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the armed forces of the United States and the manner in which such aid will be correlated with the maintenance of those forces by the United States Government.

1. While each Government retains the right of final decision, in the light of its own potentialities and responsibilities, decisions as to the most effective use of resources shall, so far as possible, be made in common, pursuant to common plans for winning the war.

2. As to financing the provision of such aid, within the fields mentioned below, it is the understanding of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland that the general principle to be applied, to the point at which the common war effort is most effective, is that as large a portion as possible of the articles and services which each Government may authorize to be provided to the other shall be in the form of reciprocal aid so that the need of each Government for the currency of the other may be reduced to a minimum.

It is accordingly the understanding of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland that the United States Government will provide, in accordance with the provisions of, and to the extent authorized under, the Act of March 11, 1941, the share of its war production made available to the United Kingdom. The Government of the United Kingdom will provide on the same terms and as reciprocal aid so much of its war production made available to the United States as it authorizes in accordance with the Agreement of February 23, 1942.

3. The Government of the United Kingdom will provide the United States or its armed forces with the following types of assistance as such reciprocal aid, when it is found that they can most effectively be procured in the United Kingdom or in the British Colonial Empire:

(a) Military equipment, munitions, and military and naval stores.

(b) Other supplies, materials, facilities, and services for the United States forces, except for the pay and allowances of such forces, administrative expenses, and such local purchases as its official establishments may make other than through the official establishments of the Government of the United Kingdom as specified in paragraph 4.

(c) Supplies, materials, and services needed in the construction of military projects, tasks and similar capital works required for the common war effort in the United Kingdom or in the British Colonial Empire, except for the wages and salaries of United States citizens.

(d) Supplies, materials and services needed in the construction of such military projects, tasks and capital works in territory other than the United Kingdom or the British Colonial Empire or territory of the United States to the extent that the United Kingdom or the British Colonial Empire is a more practicable source of supply than the United States or another of the United Nations.

4. The practical application of the principles formulated in this note, including the procedure by which requests for aid by either Government are made and acted upon, shall be worked out as occasion may require by agreement between the two Governments, acting when possible through their appropriate military or civilian administrative authorities. Requests by the United States Government for such aid will be presented by duly authorized authorities of the United States to official agencies of the United Kingdom which will be designated or established in London and in the areas where United States forces are located for the purpose of facilitating the provision of reciprocal aid.

5. It is the understanding of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland that all such aid, as well as other aid, including information, received under Article 6 of the Agreement of February 23, 1942, accepted by the President of the United States or his authorized representatives from the Government of the United Kingdom will be received as a benefit to the United States under the Act of March 11, 1941. Insofar as circumstances will permit, appropriate record of aid received under this arrangement, except for miscellaneous facilities and services, will be kept by each Government.

If the Government of the United States concurs in the foregoing, I would suggest that the present note and your reply to that effect be regarded as placing on record the understanding of our two Governments in this matter.

I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

HALIFAX.

His Excellency the Right Honorable The Viscount HALIFAX, K. G.,
British Ambassador.

EXCELLENCY: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note of today's date concerning the principles and procedures applicable to the provision of aid by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the armed forces of the United States of America.

In reply I wish to inform you that the Government of the United States agrees with the understanding of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as expressed in that note. In accordance with the suggestion contained therein, your note and this reply will be regarded as placing on record the understanding between our two Governments in this matter.

This further integration and strengthening of our common war effort gives me great satisfaction.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

CORDELL HULL,

Secretary of State of the United States of America.

PSF C.F.
Lend Lease

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON



REGRADED
UNCLASSIFIED

March 16, 1948

SECRET AND CONFIDENTIAL

The President
The White House

Dear Mr. President:

In your memorandum of October 2, you asked for a monthly report on our progress in meeting commitments to the USSR under the Protocol. I am glad to report that the short month of February was one of the best months so far from the standpoint of agricultural commodities delivered from U. S. ports to the Soviet Union. Including 17,000 tons of Canadian flour provided under the Protocol between Canada and the USSR, February clearances totaled 116,787 long tons compared with 74,535 tons in January and 107,290 tons in December which was the peak month of 1942. Since the beginning of the program a total of 784,155 tons of foodstuffs have been shipped to the USSR including 507,916 tons since July 1, 1942. x48-B

Last month over 300,000 tons of foodstuffs were earmarked for the USSR at all ports, and at the request of the Soviet representatives, approximately the same amount has been made available for March.

Shipments of canned meats and vegetable oils were higher in February than the Protocol commitment, while lard and other meat products fell short of the monthly requirement partly because ports were congested and it was necessary to give preference to other commodities which were already on hand.

During February 32,331 tons of commodities other than those mentioned in the Protocol were transferred to the USSR. Among the commodities recently requested by the Russians are dehydrated vegetables, dry soup concentrate, concentrated cereal foods, and concentrated citrus juices. Because of the difficulty in obtaining Vitamin D in the form of natural fish liver oil, we have proposed the substitution of activated ergosterol, a yeast extract.

x892

2-The President

By arrangement with the Board of Economic Warfare samples of cryptostegia seed were delivered to the Russians along with complete technical information. Cryptostegia is a synthetic rubber plant developed by United States technicians. Some time ago a quantity of koksaghyz seed, a Soviet rubber plant, was submitted to the Department of Agriculture for experimental purposes.

Respectfully,

Claude A. Wickard

Secretary

Attachments 2

SHIPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES
TO THE USSR
July 1, 1942 to February 28, 1943

COMMODITY	: Monthly : Requirements : Per Protocol	CLEARANCES					: Requested : for March : Delivery
		: July to : Sept. 1942	: October to : Dec. 31, 1942	: January : 1943	: February : 1943	: Total July 1 : to Feb. 28 '43	
I. PROTOCOL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Flour and Wheat	: 200,000	: 35,429	: 25,411	: 7,135	: 20,837 *	: 88,812	: 34,070
Sugar	: 70,000	: 18,776	: 11,207	: 3,912	: 14,770	: 48,665	: 50,379
Canned Meat	: 10,000	: 23,441	: 34,118	: 21,652	: 20,404	: 99,615	: 34,096
Meat	: 15,000	: 6,591	: 10,866	: 1,421	: 5,295	: 24,173	: 14,914
Lard	: 12,000	: 10,842	: 22,424	: 6,854	: 7,014	: 47,134	: 40,722
Vegetable Oil	: 10,000	: 12,442	: 7,411	: 8,155	: 15,771	: 43,779	: 30,334
Soap Stock	: 5,000	: 1,439	: 249	: 537	: 365	: 2,590	: -
II. OTHER FOODS	: -	: 32,749	: 63,199.02	: 24,869	: 32,331	: 153,148	: 90,288
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	: 322,000	: 141,709	: 174,885.02	: 74,535	: 116,787	: 507,916	: 294,803

* Includes 17,000 tons of Canadian flour transferred from U. S. ports.

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Table 2

March 10, 1943

STATUS OF USSR PROGRAM
(Net Long Tons)

COMMODITY	CLEARANCES						Requested for March Delivery
	Cumulative Action Re- quisitions	Cum. to June 30, 1942	July 1, 1942 Dec. 31, 1942	January 1943	February 1943	Cumulative to Feb. 28, '43	
Salted Butter	26,310	2,053	5,806	652	365	8,876	1,315
Whole Milk Powder	3,106	-	123	-	-	123	-
Dry Skim Milk	25,000	-	2,881	1,682	2,642	7,205	6,991
Cd. Sweetened Condensed Milk	4,568	-	653	142	369	1,164	556
Cheese	3,382	-	2,739	-	16	2,755	64
Dried Whole Eggs	47,086	8,001	7,736	1,783	3,711	21,231	14,104
Cd. Meat & Rations	235,844	38,953	57,559	21,652	20,404	138,568	34,096
Cured Pork /a	72,445	2,906	17,442	1,421	5,270	27,039	14,239
Edible Fats /b	192,844	33,958	33,266/c	6,854	7,041/d	81,092	40,722
Dehydrated Pork	500	-	15	-	25	40	675/h
Beef Extract	240	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dehydrated Beef	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dry Beef Sets	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concentrated Meats	.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concentrated Foods	59	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soya Flour & Grits	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,500
Soya Links	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegetable Oil	126,021	16,585	19,853	8,155	15,771	60,364	30,334
Shortening	20,000	-	929	1,617	1,904	4,450	8,649
Drying Linseed	467	-	2	-	-	2	435
Soap Stock	10,000	-	-	-	365	365	-
Laundry Soap)	14,467	-	1,688	537	63	2,288	2,611
Toilet Soap)	228	-	-	-	-	-	-

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COMMODITY	CLEARANCES						Requested for March Delivery
	Cumulative Action Re- quisitions	Cum. to June 30, 1942	July 1, 1942 :Dec. 31, 1942:	January 1943	February 1943	Cumulative to Feb. 28, '43	
Stearin Candles	71	-	58	-	-	58	-
Dried Beans	95,210	12,053	27,462	6,826	13,111	59,452	37,857)
Dried Peas	10,610	.09	9	4,248	3,276	7,533.09)
Rice	40,685	-	14,211	4,040	1,435	19,686	3,465
Tobacco Seed	.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegetable Seeds	2,490	65	24	29	365.7	483.7	all available
Field Seeds	10,507	-	-	629	2,781	3,410	all available
Cryptostegia	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baked Beans	100	-	-	100	-	100	-
Wheat	110,000	26,159	19,747	-	-	45,906	-
Wheat Flour	267,234	53,842	41,093	7,135	20,837	122,907	34,070
Rye Flour	9,373	37	6,272	-	-	6,309	-
Semolina	26,665	937	3,140	402	-	4,479	1,772
Cracked Wheat	9,896	1,001	2,168	1,014	995	5,178	982
Pearl Barley	623	-	10,138	-	-	10,138	7
Roasted Barley Cereal	384	36	27	-	-	63	-
Oat Cereal	27,997	2,100	3,692	665	65	6,522	4,127
Cereals, Various	8,500	-	617	-	-	617	-
Oil Cake	192	-	186	-	-	186	-
Barley Fodder	2,463	1,244	2,402	-	-	3,646	-
Oat Fodder	2,006	134	852	-	-	986	-
Buckwheat Cereal	382	7	.04	-	-	7.04	-
Mill Run	305	-	271	-	-	271	-
Tomato Powder	300	-	258	-	-	258	-
Mixed Dried Fruit	479	-	385	-	-	385	-
Kola Nuts	51	51	-	-	-	51	-
Fresh Lemons & Oranges	81	-	6 ^{/1}	-	-	6 ^{/1}	-
Shelled Walnuts	3	-	13	-	-	13	-
Hops	17	-	15	-	-	15	-
Dried Soup Powder	3,700	-	-	-	-	-	-

COMMODITY	Cumulative Action Re- quisitions	CLEARANCES				Cumulative to Feb. 28, '43	Requested for March Delivery
		Cum. to June 30, 1942	July 1, 1942 Dec. 31, 1942	January 1943	February 1943		
Conc. Lemon Juice	2,623	-	-	-	-	-	670
Orange Juice		-	-	-	-	-	
Grapefruit Juice		-	-	-	-	-	
Dehydrated Garlic & Onions	83	-	-	-	10	10	80
Other Dehydrated Vege. Cd. Vegetables & Soups	1 790	-	-	-	-	-	125 150
Potatoes	572	-	552	-	-	552	650
Dry Soup Concentrate	1	-	41 /e	-	-	41	-
Tobacco	.5	-	-	-	-	-	300
Sugar	193,379	76,006	29,983	3,912	14,770	124,671	50,379
Tea	917	-	165	96	27	288	605
Coffee	2,509	-	468	944	1,007	2,419	389
Cocoa	.392	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ascorbic Acid (Vit. C)	10	-	-	-	3.6	3.6	8.8
Ascorbic Acid Tablets	-	-	108,000 /k	-	-	108,000 /k	-
Carotene	-	-	-	-	-	-	150 b/u
Citric Acid	504	76	4	-	63	143	317
Acetic Acid	61	-	104	-	-	104	-
Vitamin A	25 /i	-	-	.25 m/m	7.2 m/m	7.45m/m	7.55m/m
Aneurin	5	-	-	-	5	5	2
Riboflavin	11 lbs.	-	-	-	11 lbs.	11 lbs.	22 lbs.
Vitamin D	1 /f	-	-	-	-	-	-
Essential Oils	24	-	5.02	.012	16.6	21,632	-
Banana Powder	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Citric Extracts	26	6	21.5	-	-	27.5	-

COMMODITY	CLEARANCES						
	Cumulative Action Re- quisitions	Cum. to June 30, 1942	July 1, 1942 Dec. 31, 1942	January 1943	February 1943	Cumulative to Feb. 28, '43	Requested for March Delivery
Cornstarch	320	30	307	-	-	337	-
Dry Yeast	5	-	5	-	-	5	-
Baking Yeast	300	-	-	-	100	100	100
Vitaminized Yeast	10	-	-	-	-	-	6
Baking Soda	12	-	11	-	-	11	-
Gelatin	.394	-	.383	-	-	.383	-
Vanilla	.2	-	.2	-	-	.2	-
Vanillin	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alcohol	.816	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salt	1,245	-	1,154	-	-	1,154	-
Pepper	6	-	4	-	-	4	-
Other Spices	30	-	27 / _g	-	-	27	-
Soya Sauce	4	-	3.4	-	-	3.4	-
Fruit Syrup	1	-	.1	-	-	.1	-
TOTALS	1,656,440	276,240	316,593	74,535	116,787	784,155	294,803
			108,000 Tab.	.25m/m	7.2m/m	108,000 tabs	7.55m/m
						7.45m/m	150 b/u

/a Smoked, salted and cured pork included.

/b Lard, Fatback, and Tallow.

/c Cleared 1,189,440# of Fatback, Plates, Pork Fat and Tallow.

/d Includes 160 tons of Oleo Oil and 68 tons of Pork Fat.

/e Includes Fresh Onions.

/f Amendment, reduced from 2.5 trillion USP units to 1 trillion USP units.

/g Other spices include cinnamon, mustard, allspice, coriander, cumin, ginger, laurel leaves, mustard seed, pepper seed.

/h Includes Pork & Beef.

/i Trillion Units.

/k Tablets.

/l Includes 4.5 tons of Fruit Juices.

(777)

hm

Confidential

PSF

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

B. F.
Lend Lease

March 17, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR

HON. JAMES F. BYRNES

x5148

FOR YOUR INFORMATION.

F.D.R.

Transmitting copy of letter which the President received from the Secretary of Agriculture, 3/16/43, with enclosures, reporting on progress in meeting commitments to the USSR under the Protocol. Original papers retained for our files. x1

x4193

x220

(778)

PSF

km

Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE

L. F.

WASHINGTON

Lend Lease

March 17, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR

HON. HARRY L. HOPKINS
x4117

I think you can take care
of these without any help from me.

F.D.R.

Secret letter from E. R. Stettinius, Jr.,
Office of Lend-Lease Administration, 2/25/43,
to Hon. Harry L. Hopkins, enclosing memorandum
of the same date for the President, in re
Aid for China's Own War Effort, memorandum
for Mr. Hopkins from Mr. Stettinius, dated
1/29/43, enclosing a memorandum for the President
of the same date, in re Transport of Lend-Lease
Supplies into China, and in connection with
which is attached draft of a memorandum for
the President's signature, unsigned, addressed
to The Joint Chiefs of Staff, regarding "Transport
of Lend-Lease Supplies into China".

x4559

x5014

x150
x4193

(786)

hs
~~Confidential~~

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

C. F.
Lend Lease

March 18, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR

GENERAL BURNS: *x 4753*

FOR YOUR INFORMATION AND
RETURN FOR OUR FILES.

F.D.R.

x 4735

Letter from Hon. Donald M. Nelson, Chairman, War Production Board, 3/16/43, to the President, enclosing tabulation showing the progress made during February, and during the eight months ending 2/28 toward fulfilment of Second Protocol materials and equipment production programs for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

x220
x4193

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11

By *RAH*, NARS Date MAR 21 1973

MUNITIONS ASSIGNMENTS BOARD

To MRS. BRADY

YOU WILL KNOW WHAT TO DO WITH
THIS. IT IS ONE OF THOSE
WE TALKED OF.

R.D.

*Filed by
Mrs. Brady 3-19-43
— E.B.*

3-18-43

(Date)

MAJ. GEN. J. H. BURNS.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 16, 1943

IN REPLY REFER TO:

My dear Mr. President:

The accompanying tabulation shows the progress made during February, and during the eight months ending February 28, toward fulfillment of Second Protocol materials and equipment production programs for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The situation in regard to deliveries of industrial equipment has continued to cause the War Production Board concern. To bring about improvement, high urgency ratings (i.e. AAA ratings) have been applied to a great many bottleneck items, machine tool orders have been re-scheduled so as to expedite shipments, approximately \$15,000,000 worth of new orders have been accepted for machine tools, some of which can be delivered before June 30, and special production or procurement arrangements have been applied to several general projects. In addition, operationally the entire Russian program is being placed on the same urgency level as the aircraft and escort vessels programs.

Despite these measures, however, conditions still are not entirely satisfactory. A principal reason for this is the fact that a great part of the vast number of Soviet equipment orders essentially duplicate each other, and duplicate U.S. Service programs of the highest urgency. The end use of the various items requisitioned by the U.S.S.R. varies widely (e.g. power generating equipment, refinery plants, steel mills, aluminum mills, cranes, lathes, presses, electric furnaces, etc.), but from the supply standpoint, each demands the same sort of fabricating facilities, the same critical materials, the same type of skilled labor, and the same critical components.

This last factor is extremely important. For example, Soviet programs as diverse as the fishing industry program, the oil drilling equipment program, the metallurgical program, and the refinery program, all require electrical equipment. This means that none of these programs can move any faster than the flow of electrical items will permit. The same sort of thing holds true for other programs and for other components. Thus, a relatively

FOR DEFENSE



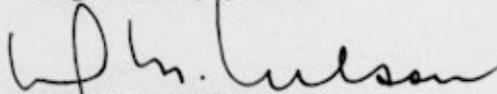
small number of critical items "bottleneck" many large and diverse programs.

The result is that it is extremely difficult to accelerate equipment deliveries to the point desired. Steps which prove effective in the case of perhaps ninety percent of the parts needed to complete a given order frequently fail to produce appreciable results in the case of the remaining critical ten percent. In consequence, the entire order necessarily is held up.

A logical solution appears to be increased use of scheduling. But for scheduling to be fully effective, when applied to a program as broad and as large as the Soviet program, it is necessary to have some indication of the relative urgency of items now under order. The Government Purchasing Commission of the Soviet Union has been requested to supply the War Production Board with such urgency information. So far, however, it has not done so. Until it does, it seems unlikely that the industrial equipment problem can be attacked with complete success.

Deliveries of other items than industrial equipment continue to be generally satisfactory. Detailed comments on their status are included in the tabulation.

Respectfully yours,


Donald M. Nelson

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Attachment

STATUS OF MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT PRODUCTION PROGRAMS UNDER THE SECOND RUSSIAN PROTOCOL, AS OF MARCH 1, 1943

(FEBRUARY DELIVERY DATA SUBJECT TO REVISION)

PRO- TOCOL ITEM NO.	ITEM	UNIT	ADJUSTED 2ND PROTOCOL PRODUCTION PROGRAM 3/	MADE AVAILABLE AT MILL IN U.S.A. FEB. 1 - FEB. 28 3/	MADE AVAILABLE IN U.S.A. JULY 1 - FEB. 28 3/	PERCENT OF 2ND PROT. PROGRAM COMPLETED AS OF MAR. 1 3/	RATIO OF ACTUAL DELIVERIES TO PROT. SCHEDULES (PROT. SCHED. = 100)	BALANCE TO BE PRODUCED AS OF MAR. 1 TO SATISFY 2ND PROTOCOL PROD. PROGRAM	COMMENTS
NON-FERROUS METALS									
3	ALUMINUM INGOTS	S.T.	27,180	1,488	15,192	56	81	12,038	<p>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. IN FEBRUARY, TOTAL ALUMINUM DELIVERIES EXCEEDED PROTOCOL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE MONTH BY 100% (2,298 S.T.) IN ORDER THAT THE VERY URGENT NEEDS OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT COULD BE MET.</p>
3A	DURALUMINUM	S.T.	9,510	2,652	18,610	158	230	(5,100 EXCESS)	
	TOTAL ALUMINUM	S.T.	(36,690)	(4,140)	(29,752)	81	121	(6,938)	
4	NICKEL (NICKEL METAL & CONTAINED METAL)	S.T.	7,600	819	6,558	88	125	1,242	<p>THE PRODUCTION PROGRAM SHOWN IS AN ESTIMATE. THE NICKEL COMMITMENT SO FAR IS FOR 5,700 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. 100 S.T. PER MONTH) WILL BE CONTINUED DURING THE LAST QUARTER OF THE PROTOCOL PERIOD. THE DELIVERY FIGURES ARE BASED UPON (1) DELIVERIES OF NICKEL AS SUCH, JULY 1, 1942-FEBRUARY 28, 1943; (2) NICKEL DELIVERED TO MILLS IN THE U.S. FOR FABRICATION OF STEEL, PURE NICKEL WIRE, NICHROME WIRE, ETC., ON U.S.S.R. ACCOUNT, JULY 1, 1942-DECEMBER 31, 1942; AND (3) NICKEL CONTAINED IN STEEL, PURE NICKEL WIRE, NICHROME WIRE, ETC., DELIVERED TO SOVIET REPRESENTATIVES IN THE U.S.A. JANUARY 1, 1943-FEBRUARY 28, 1943.</p>
5	MOLYBDENUM	S.T.	3,000	633	3,125	78	116	875	<p>IT IS ANTICIPATED THAT FULL SECOND PROTOCOL COMMITMENTS WILL BE SATISFIED BEFORE THE END OF MAY.</p>
6	COPPER (COPPER METAL & CONTAINED METAL)	S.T.	(134,400)	(12,869)	(86,601)	64	96	(47,799)	<p>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, 1943, SOVIET REPRESENTATIVES HAVE BEEN AUTHORIZED TO REQUISITION ITEMS CONTAINING COPPER CONSIDERABLY IN EXCESS OF PROTOCOL REQUIREMENTS. IT IS ANTICIPATED THAT SHIPMENTS AGAINST THESE WILL ELIMINATE THE LAG IN DELIVERIES BEHIND PROTOCOL REQUIREMENTS BEFORE THE END OF JUNE.</p>
7	ROLLED COPPER (COPPER BASE ALLOYS ONLY)	S.T.	189,811	18,932	88,293	73	109	29,118	<p>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.</p>
9	ZINC	S.T.	29,000	3,500	24,118	83	124	4,882	<p>DELIVERY FIGURES HAVE BEEN ADJUSTED TO INCLUDE 1,000 S.T. SUPPLIED IN SEPT. 1942 FROM U.S. ALLOTMENTS TO THE U.K., AS THIS 1,000 S.T. WAS INCLUDED IN THE 29,000 S.T. PROTOCOL COMMITMENT. DELIVERIES ARE CONTINUING TO EXCEED PROTOCOL REQUIREMENTS BY 1,000 S.T. PER MONTH. IN ADDITION LARGE QUANTITIES OF ZINC, APPROXIMATELY 3,200 S.T. PER MONTH, ARE BEING SUPPLIED TO U.S. MILLS FOR PRODUCTION OF ITEMS CONTAINING ZINC FOR U.S.S.R. ACCOUNT.</p>
11	COPPER GOODS AND TUBES	S.T.	15,144	2,287	13,656	90	134	1,492	<p>ON THE BASIS OF PRESENT SCHEDULES, FULL SECOND PROTOCOL COMMITMENTS WILL BE SATISFIED BEFORE THE END OF APRIL.</p>

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 1(c) and 1(d) or (E)
Commerce Dept. Letter, 12-14-78
By IHP, Date

MAR 21 1973

SECRET

PRO- TOCOL ITEM NO.	ITEM	UNIT	ADJUSTED 2ND PROTOCOL PRODUCTION PROGRAM 3/	MADE AVAILABLE AT MILL IN U.S.A. FEB. 1 - FEB. 28 3/	MADE AVAILABLE IN U.S.A. JULY 1 - FEB. 28 3/	PERCENT OF 2ND PROT. PROGRAM COMPLETED AS OF MAR. 1 3/	RATIO OF ACTUAL DELIVERIES TO PROT. SCHEDULES (PROT. SCHED.=100)	BALANCE TO BE PRODUCED AS OF MAR. 1 TO SATISFY 2ND PROTOCOL PROD. PROGRAM	COMMENTS
<u>NON-FERROUS METALS (CONTINUED)</u>									
30	NICKEL-CHROME WIRE	B.T.	536	59	265	53	79	253	IT IS ANTICIPATED THAT THE LAG IN DELIVERIES BEHIND PROTOCOL REQUIREMENTS WILL BE ELIMINATED DURING APRIL AND MAY.
39	MERCURY	B.T.	300	0	696	239	116	(596 EXCESS)	TO OFFSET LOSSES OF MERCURY SUPPLIES SUFFERED 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.
39	LEAD	B.T.	6	0	6	100	119	0	THE GREATER PART OF THE LEAD REQUIREMENTS OF THE U.S.S.R. IS BEING SATISFIED BY THE U.K. NEVERTHELESS, A REQUISITION FOR 33.6 B.T. ABOVE PROTOCOL REQUIREMENTS HAS BEEN ACCEPTED FOR DELIVERY DURING THE SECOND PROTOCOL PERIOD.
30	TIN	B.T.	2	0	2	100	119	0	EXCEPT FOR THE SMALL QUANTITY SHOWN, THE TIN REQUIREMENTS OF THE U.S.S.R. ARE BEING SATISFIED BY THE U.K. AND CHINA.
31	FOIL								COMMITMENTS FOR VARIOUS FOILS WERE INCLUDED IN THE SECOND PROTOCOL TO MEET SPOT SOVIET REQUIREMENTS. THESE REQUIREMENTS HAVING BEEN SATISFIED, NO FURTHER SHIPMENTS ARE ANTICIPATED.
A	ALUMINUM	B.T.	95	0	95	56	116	2	
B	TIN	B.T.	52	0	52	100	119	0	
C	NICKEL	B.T.	1	0	2	200	258	(1 EXCESS)	
32	BABBITT METAL	B.T.	1	0	1	100	119	0	SOVIET REPRESENTATIVES HAVE BEEN AUTHORIZED TO REQUISITION 59 B.T. OF BABBITT METAL IN EXCESS OF THE PROTOCOL COMMITMENT TO MEET THE NEEDS OF THE FISHING INDUSTRY. DELIVERY OF THIS QUANTITY IS EXPECTED IN MARCH.
33	CADMIUM	B.T.	100	12.5	119.5	150	221	(19.5 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 B.T. PER MONTH.
34	COBALT	B.T.	111	17	151	105	157	(7 EXCESS)	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. IN ADDITION, A REQUISITION FOR 33.6 B.T. IN EXCESS OF FULL SECOND PROTOCOL REQUIREMENTS HAS BEEN ACCEPTED.
TOTAL NON-FERROUS METALS EXCLUDING ITEM 6 (COPPER)		B.T.	203,293	22,739.5	159,144.5	78	116	44,146.5	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 LISTS, AND OVERSEAS SHIPMENTS TAKE PLACE AS RAPIDLY AS SHIPMENTS REACH PORT.
<u>FERRO-ALLOYS</u>									
12	FERROBILICON	B.T.	5,188	336	4,353	46	69	5,855	BECAUSE OF EXCESSIVE SEABOARD STOCKS (I.E. STOCKS ADEQUATE TO MEET MORE THAN SIX MONTHS SOVIET REQUIREMENTS) AND THE LOW POSITION OF FERROBILICON AND FERROCHROME ON SOVIET PRIORITY SHIPPING LISTS (VIRTUALLY NO OVERSEAS SHIPMENTS ARE TAKING PLACE), ALLOCATION OF FERROBILICON AND FERROCHROME TO THE U.S.S.R. HAS BEEN SUSPENDED.
13	FERROCHROME	B.T.	5,376	0	2,573	48	72	2,803	

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E.O. 11652, Sec. (b)(1) and (b)(7) of (C)
Commerce Dept. Letter, 11-16-74
By NRP, Dalg

MAR 21 1973

SECRET

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PRO- TOCOL ITEM NO.	ITEM	UNIT	ADJUSTED 2ND PROTOCOL PRODUCTION PROGRAM 3/	MADE AVAILABLE AT MILL IN U.S.A. FEB. 1 - FEB. 28 3/	MADE AVAILABLE IN U.S.A. JULY 1 - FEB. 28 3/	PERCENT OF 2ND PROT. PROGRAM COMPLETED AS OF MAR. 1 3/	RATIO OF ACTUAL DELIVERIES TO PROT. SCHEDULES (PROT. SCHED.=100)	BALANCE TO BE PRODUCED AS OF MAR. 1 TO SATISFY 2ND PROTOCOL PROD. PROGRAM	COMMENTS
<u>FERRO-ALLOYS (CONTINUED)</u>									
25	FERROPHOSPHORUS	B.T.	1	0	1	100	149	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.
26	FERROVANADIUM	B.T.	2	0	2	100	149	0	
27	FERROTUNGSTEN	B.T.	2	0	2	100	149	0	
	TOTAL FERRO-ALLOYS	B.T.	14,792	336	6,934	47	70	7,458	
<u>HIGH PRIORITY ALLOY STEEL</u>									
16	POLISHED DRILL RODS								PRESENT SCHEDULES ARE SUCH THAT FULL PROTOCOL REQUIREMENTS SHOULD BE MET BY THE END OF MAY, 1945.
B	HIGH SPEED	B.T.	60	10	52	87	130	6	
C	OTHER ALLOY	B.T.	45	22	36	80	119	9	
17	HIGH SPEED TOOL STEEL	B.T.	3,800	565	1,966	54	66	1,434	PRESENT SCHEDULES ARE SUCH THAT FULL PROTOCOL REQUIREMENTS SHOULD BE MET BY THE END OF MAY, 1945.
18	TOOL STEEL								
B	ALLOY X12	B.T.	700	51	532	47	70	368	
C	ALLOY X12H	B.T.	650	102	492	76	113	158	
D	ALLOY - OTHER	B.T.	6,700	678	4,033	60	90	2,667	
19	COLD FINISHED BARS								BALANCES OF STAINLESS STEEL DUE AS OF MARCH 1 ARE SCHEDULED FOR DELIVERY IN EQUAL INSTALLMENTS IN MARCH, APRIL AND MAY. THE LAG IN SHIPMENTS OF STRIP AND BARS BEHIND PROTOCOL REQUIREMENTS UP TO MARCH 1 HAS BEEN DUE TO THE FACT THAT SOVIET REPRESENTATIVES DID NOT SUBMIT REQUESTIONS FOR APPROXIMATELY HALF OF THEIR PROTOCOL ALLOTMENTS UNTIL JANUARY.
E	ELECTRIC FURNACE OR O.H. ALLOY	B.T.	10,655	1,524	4,719	44	66	5,936	
20	HOT ROLLED ALLOY BARS AND BILLET	B.T.	95,000	9,449	66,746	70	104	28,254	PRESENT SCHEDULES CALL FOR THE COMPLETION OF ALL ORDERS BY JUNE 30.
23	STAINLESS STEEL								
A	SHRETS	B.T.	2,200	0	382	17	25	1,818	
B	STRIP	B.T.	350	0	287	82	122	63	
C	HOT ROLLED BARS	B.T.	400	87	329	41	61	471	
25	STEEL WIRE								WITH THE EXCEPTION OF STAINLESS 18% CHROMIUM - 8% NICKEL TUBES, VIRTUALLY ALL COMMITMENTS FOR ALLOY TUBES ARE SCHEDULED FOR COMPLETION BEFORE JUNE 30, 1945. BECAUSE OF EXTRAORDINARY FABRICATION DIFFICULTIES, ORDERS FOR STAINLESS 18-8 TUBES ARE CURRENTLY NOT SCHEDULED FOR COMPLETION UNTIL AFTER THE BEGINNING OF THE THIRD PROTOCOL PERIOD.
A	BALL WIRE (ALLOY)	B.T.	1,344	119	421	31	46	923	
B	ALLOY ASTM 232	B.T.	2,100	259	1,154	48	72	1,246	
C	ALLOY 1130	B.T.	1,200	324	475	40	60	725	
27	STEEL ALLOY TUBES								THE PROTOCOL COMMITMENT IS SCHEDULED FOR COMPLETION BEFORE THE END OF MAY.
A	STAINLESS 18-8	B.T.	2,200	65	466	18	27	1,734	
B	1-4% CHROME	B.T.	15,500	1,553	3,753	24	36	11,747	
C	CARBON .5% MOLY. PIPE SIZES	B.T.	600	0	0	0	0	600	
D	CARBON .5% MOLY. COLD DRAWN	B.T.	2,700	0	0	0	0	2,700	
E	CARBON .5% MOLY. HOT FINISHED	B.T.	3,400	705	2,558	65	127	142	
F	H.R. BALL BEARING TUBES	B.T.	5,400	71	71	1	1	5,329	
28	STAINLESS WIRE	B.T.	2,000	243	1,710	86	128	290	ALL ORDERS WHICH HAVE BEEN PLACED ARE SCHEDULED FOR COMPLETION BEFORE THE END OF MAY.
29B	OTHER ALLOY WIRE	B.T.	2,400	246	1,454	56	81	1,146	
	TOTAL HIGH PRIORITY ALLOY STEEL	B.T.	159,404	16,493	91,416	57	85	64,666	

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 8(b) and 8(d) or 9(a)
Commerce Dept. Letter, 1114-78
By RHP, DMS MAR 21 1973

PRO- TOOL ITEM NO.	ITEM	UNIT	ADJUSTED 2ND PROTOCOL PRODUCTION PROGRAM 3/	MADE AVAILABLE AT MILL IN U.S.A. FEB. 1 - FEB. 28 3/	MADE AVAILABLE IN U.S.A. JULY 1 - FEB. 28 3/	PERCENT OF 2ND PROT. PROGRAM COMPLETED AS OF MAR. 1 3/	RATIO OF ACTUAL DELIVERIES TO PROT. SCHEDULES (PROT.SCHED.-100)	BALANCE TO BE PRODUCED AS OF MAR. 1 TO SATISFY 2ND PROTOCOL PROD. PROGRAM	COMMENTS
<u>OTHER ALLOY STEEL</u>									
13	ARMOR PLATE	B.T.	13,330	0	739	6	9	12,691	SOVIET REPRESENTATIVES HAVE STATED THAT FOR THE TIME BEING THEY DO NOT DESIRE FURTHER DELIVERIES OF ARMOR PLATE TO BE MADE.
21	CR-SI-MN BILLETS	B.T.	95,000	2,230	56,967	62	93	36,033	BECAUSE OF EXCESSIVE REARWARD STOCKS, SOVIET REPRESENTATIVES HAVE AGREED TO THE SUSPENSION OF DELIVERIES OF SHOT STEEL.
	TOTAL OTHER ALLOY STEEL	B.T.	108,330	2,230	59,716	55	62	48,724	
<u>HIGH PRIORITY CARBON STEEL</u>									
10	BIMETAL (COPPER CLAD STRIP)	B.T.	20,000	2,217	14,081	70	104	5,919	ITEMS INCLUDED IN THIS CATEGORY ARE THE CARBON STEEL ITEMS WHICH THE U.S.S.R. HAS INDICATED THAT IT INTENDS TO EXPORT DESPITE SHIPPING LIMITATIONS. IT IS ANTICIPATED THAT WITH THE POSSIBLE EXCEPTION OF SQUARE WIRE, COLD FINISHED BARS, AND A SMALL WIRE ROPE ORDER, ALL OF WHICH ARE IN EXTREMELY SHORT SUPPLY, PROTOCOL COMMITMENTS WILL BE SATISFIED BY JUNE 30.
16	POLISHED DRILL RODS	B.T.	125	24	90	72	107	35	
18	TOOL STEEL	B.T.	3,400	207	2,406	71	106	992	
19	COLD FINISHED BARS	B.T.	10,800	763	2,516	25	37	7,483	
	D B.O.H. BULLET CORE	B.T.	20,000	1,635	3,986	20	30	16,014	
	F B.A.E. 1815-1050 & OTHER PLAIN CARBON	B.T.							
25	STEEL WIRE	B.T.	12,000	1,013	5,997	50	75	6,003	
	D MISC WIRE	B.T.	12,000	1,510	7,343	61	91	4,657	
	E SPRING WIRE	B.T.	350	67	236	67	100	114	
	G CARD WIRE	B.T.	4,000	0	1,175	29	43	2,825	
	H ELECTRIC WELDING WIRE	B.T.	270	42	42	16	24	228	
	K SQUARE WIRE	B.T.	700	30	335	48	72	365	
	L TINNED WIRE	B.T.	300	0	212	71	106	88	
	M MISC. WIRE PRODUCTS	B.T.							
26	WIRE ROPE	B.T.	3,000	92	1,687	56	84	1,313	
	A AIRCRAFT	B.T.	20,000	1,757	13,749	69	105	6,251	
	B OTHER WIRE ROPE	B.T.							
33A	HOT ROLLED SHEETS	B.T.	20,000	1,532	22,801	114	170	(2,801 EXCESS)	
	TOTAL HIGH PRIORITY CARBON STEEL	B.T.	126,145	10,905	76,660	61	91	49,485	
<u>OTHER CARBON STEEL</u>									
19	COLD FINISHED BARS	B.T.	60,000	0	25,350	42	63	34,650	IN THE CASE OF CARBON STEEL 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 LIFTINGS. 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 BESSEMER 3/8" - 2"	B.T.	75,000	0	11,417	15	22	63,583	
22	COLD ROLLED SHEETS	B.T.	40,000	2,535	24,355	41	61	35,545	
	A COLD ROLLED STRIP	B.T.	47,200	0	31,648	52	76	32,552	
24	TEMPERATURE	B.T.	20,000	424	13,987	70	104	6,013	
	F ROPE WIRE	B.T.	20,000	137	13,349	67	100	6,651	
	I GALVANIZED TEL. & TEL. WIRE	B.T.	8,000	82	5,077	73	109	2,123	
	J LOW CARBON	B.T.	40,000	269	22,779	57	85	17,221	
	31A BARBED WIRE	B.T.	2,600	0	1,755	68	101	845	
	B STAPLES	B.T.							

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 2(b) and 2(d) or (4)
Commerce Dept. Letter, 12-16-78
By NRP, Date MAR 21 1973

PRO- TOCOL ITEM NO.	ITEM	UNIT	ADJUSTED 2ND PROTOCOL PRODUCTION 3/	MADE AVAILABLE AT MILL IN U.S.A. FEB. 1 - FEB. 28 3/	MADE AVAILABLE IN U.S.A. JULY - FEB. 28 3/	PERCENT OF 2ND PROT. PROGRAM COMPLETED AS OF MAR. 1 3/	RATIO OF ACTUAL DELIVERIES TO PROT. SCHEDULES (PROT. SCHED. = 100)	BALANCE TO BE PRODUCED AS OF MAR. 1 TO SATISFY 2ND PROTOCOL PROD. PROGRAM	COMMENTS
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OTHER CARBON STEEL (CONTINUED)

32	PIPE AND TUBING								
A	WELDING PRESS AND MECHANICAL	B.T.	6,000	256	4,007	67	100	1,993	SEE PRECEDING PAGE FOR COMMENTS.
B	SEAMLESS PRESS AND MECHANICAL	B.T.	12,000	0	1,353	16	24	10,647	
C	COLD DRAWN PRESS AND MECHANICAL	B.T.	6,000	454	2,000	38	72	3,120	
D	M.F. PRESS AND MECHANICAL	B.T.	24,000	0	14,571	61	91	9,429	
E	ELECTRIC WELD CASING	B.T.	15,000	0	0	0	0	15,000	
F	ELECTRIC WELD LINE PIPE	B.T.	35,000	0	728	2	3	34,272	
G	SEAMLESS CASING	B.T.	15,000	0	12,364	82	122	2,636	
H	SEAMLESS LINE PIPE	B.T.	40,000	0	12,100	30	45	27,900	
I	SEAMLESS DRILL PIPE	B.T.	15,000	0	2,324	15	22	12,676	
J	SEAMLESS OIL WELL TUBING	B.T.	15,000	0	0	0	0	15,000	
K	TOOL JOINTS	B.T.	3,000	0	1,341	45	67	1,659	
33	HOT ROLLED								
B	GALVANIZED ROOFING SHEETS	B.T.	5,000	0	2,650	53	79	2,350	
C	PLATES	B.T.	75,000	48	27,107	36	54	47,893	
D	H.R. BARS AND BAR MILL SHAPES	B.T.	6,500	87	3,086	47	70	3,414	
E	STRUCTURAL SHAPES	B.T.	15,000	0	3,663	28	42	9,337	
F	STRIP	B.T.	11,000	0	10,390	94	140	610	
G	TERNE PLATE AND LONG TERNE	B.T.	4,000	252	3,793	95	142	207	
34A	BOLTS, NUTS, RIVETS, CHAINS AND SCREWS	B.T.	6,000	859	2,143	36	54	3,857	
B	NAILS	B.T.	7,000	0	2,367	34	51	4,633	
	TOTAL OTHER CARBON STEEL	B.T.	666,300	5,463	261,074	39	58	405,226	

RAILROAD MATERIALS

101	RAILS	B.T.	175,000	0	59,767	34	51	115,233	WITH THE EXCEPTION OF LOCOMOTIVE CAR WHEEL TIRES AND MOUNTED SETS OF WHEELS AND AXLES, VERY LARGE STOCKS OF RAILROAD MATERIALS ARE NOW IN STORAGE. SHARP CURTAINMENTS IN PRODUCTION HAVE, THEREFORE, 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	0	15,467	19	28	64,533	
102	MOUNTED SETS OF WHEELS AND AXLES	B.T.	36,000	3,846	16,463	47	70	19,137	
103	CAR AXLES	B.T.	40,000	1,183	32,361	55	82	27,039	
104	LOCOMOTIVE CAR WHEEL TIRES	B.T.	15,500	2,432	8,445	63	94	5,055	
105	ROLLED STEEL CAR WHEELS	B.T.	18,000	0	7,738	43	64	10,262	
107	STEEL LOCOMOTIVE AXLES	B.T.	255	21	253	99	148	2	
108	ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE AXLES	B.T.	300	0	222	74	110	78	
	TOTAL RAILROAD MATERIALS	B.T.	383,855	7,482	141,716	37	55	241,339	

CHEMICALS

36	PHENOL	B.T.	12,000	742	4,759	73	109	3,261	WARDHOUSE AND SEABOARD STOCKS OF CHEMICALS HAVE REACHED VERY LARGE PROPORTIONS. ACCORDING TO THE O.L.L.A., TOTAL STOCKS OF THE ITEMS INCLUDED IN THIS TABULATION APPROACHED 35,000 B.T. AS OF JANUARY 31, 1943. MOREOVER, STOCKS ARE STEADILY INCREASING, OVERSEAS SHIPMENTS NORMALLY RUNNING CONSIDERABLY BEHIND PLANT SHIPMENTS. AS A RESULT, PLANS ARE NOW BEING MADE FOR THE CURTAILMENT OF ALLOCATIONS DURING THE REMAINDER OF THE PROTOCOL PERIOD. THROUGH FEBRUARY, HOWEVER, DELIVERIES CONTINUED TO EXCEED PROTOCOL REQUIREMENTS.
38	ETHYLENE GLYCOL	B.T.	2,400	0	2,400	100	149	0	
39	SODIUM BROMIDE	B.T.	1,000	482	1,628	90	134	172	
40	PHOSPHORUS	B.T.	2,400	395	1,861	78	116	539	
41	DI-BUTYL PHTHALATE	B.T.	3,600	319	2,740	76	113	860	
42	DIMETHYLANILINE	B.T.	3,000	365	2,674	89	133	322	
43	DIPHENYLAMINE	B.T.	1,000	46	1,250	69	103	550	

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 2(b) and 2(d) of (a)
Commerce Dept. Letter, 11-18-78
By NRP, Date MAR 21 1973

SECRET

PRO- TOCOL ITEM NO.	ITEM	UNIT	ADJUSTED 2ND PROTOCOL PRODUCTION PROGRAM 3/	MADE AVAILABLE AT MILL IN U.S.A. FEB. 1 - FEB. 28 3/	MADE AVAILABLE IN U.S.A. JULY 1 - FEB. 28 3/	PERCENT OF 2ND PROT. PROGRAM COMPLETED AS OF MAR. 1 3/	RATIO OF ACTUAL DELIVERIES TO PROT. SCHEDULES (PROT. SCHED. = 100)	BALANCE TO BE PRODUCED AS OF MAR. 1 TO SATISFY 2ND PROTOCOL PROD. PROGRAM	COMMENTS
<u>CHEMICALS (CONTINUED)</u>									
44	COLLOXYLIN	B.T.	4,600	0	3,292	69	103	1,508	
45	METHANOL	B.T.	12,000	1,130	4,684	67	100	3,316	
46	UROTRAPINE	B.T.	4,600	675	4,700	104	155	(100 EXCESS)	
48	AMMONIA CHLORIDE	B.T.	4,600	400	3,903	81	121	897	
50	POTASSIUM NITRATE	B.T.	3,600	99	3,512	97	145	88	
51	AMMONIUM CYANIDE	B.T.	3	.3	2.6	87	130	.4	
52	CENTRALITE	B.T.	600	83	409	68	101	191	
53	REBARIN (RESORCINOL)	B.T.	120	10	90	75	112	30	SEE PRECEDING PAGE FOR COMMENTS.
54	BARIUM PEROXIDE	B.T.	300	25	200	67	100	100	
55	STRONTIUM (S. OXALATE)	B.T.	96	12	72	75	112	24	
56	RODALITE (RHODAMINE B)	B.T.	6	.5	4	67	100	2	
57	TORIUM (T. NITRATE)	B.T.	3	0	3	100	149	0	
58	CERIUM	B.T.	18	1.5	15	83	124	3	
59	CRESOL	B.T.	-	-	-	-	-	-	THE SECOND PROTOCOL CRESOL COMMITMENT IS BEING SATISFIED BY THE U.S.
60	POTASSIUM SULPHATE	B.T.	1,000	240	1,351	74	110	169	
61	ANTHRACENE	B.T.	0	0	9	-	-	(9 EXCESS)	
	TOTAL LISTED CHEMICALS	B.T.	59,746	5,425.3	47,402.6	79	116	12,743.4	
61A	OTHER CHEMICALS	B.T.	60,000	N.A.	40,272	67	100	19,728	IN ADDITION TO DELIVERIES SHOWN, AMOUNTS MADE AVAILABLE IN EXCESS OF ORIGINAL PROTOCOL REQUIREMENTS ON ITEMS 36 AND 38-61 ARE TO BE CREDITED AGAINST ITEM 61-A. THE AMOUNTS OF SUCH EXCESS DELIVERIES CANNOT BE DETERMINED UNTIL ORIGINAL COMMITMENTS HAVE BEEN MET IN FULL.
	TOTAL CHEMICALS	B.T.	119,746	5,425.3	87,674.6	75	109	32,471.4	
<u>INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT</u>									
15	HARD ALLOYS AND SMALL CUTTING TOOLS	\$	22,404,000	1,113,302	11,335,456	51	76	11,068,544	DELIVERIES TO DATE ARE CONSIDERED UNSATISFACTORY. THE INDUSTRIAL SPECIALTIES BRANCH OF THE TOOLS DIVISION IS CURRENTLY UNDERTAKING TO IMPROVE THE SITUATION.
62	MACHINE TOOLS	\$	150,000,000	15,527,389	86,395,447	58	87	63,604,553	THE PRODUCTION PROGRAM SHOWN IN THE GUARANTEED SECOND PROTOCOL COMMITMENT. DELIVERIES AGAINST THIS, DESPITE A STEADY ACCELERATION DURING RECENT MONTHS, ARE CONSIDERED UNSATISFACTORY. TO IMPROVE THIS, THE GOVERNMENT PURCHASING COMMISSION OF THE SOVIET UNION HAS BEEN REQUESTED TO SELECT FROM THE APPROXIMATELY \$80,000,000 WORTH OF EQUIPMENT WHICH IT HAS ON ORDER, \$100,000,000 WORTH WHICH IT IS MOST ANXIOUS TO HAVE COMPLETED. TO DATE THE COMMISSION HAS NOT SUBMITTED THIS LIST. WHEN IT DOES SO, 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. PENDING THIS, THE SOVIET BRANCH OF THE FOREIGN DIVISION IN COOPERATION WITH THE URGENCY RATING DIVISION AND THE FACILITIES BUREAU IS UNDERTAKING TO ELIMINATE BOTTLENECKS WHICH ARE RETARDING A NUMBER OF IMPORTANT PROGRAMS.
63	ELECTRIC FURNACES								
64	FORGING PRESSES AND HAMMERS								
65	VARIOUS INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT								

SEE PRECEDING PAGE FOR COMMENTS.

THE SECOND PROTOCOL CRESOL COMMITMENT IS BEING SATISFIED BY THE U.S.

IN ADDITION TO DELIVERIES SHOWN, AMOUNTS MADE AVAILABLE IN EXCESS OF ORIGINAL PROTOCOL REQUIREMENTS ON ITEMS 36 AND 38-61 ARE TO BE CREDITED AGAINST ITEM 61-A. THE AMOUNTS OF SUCH EXCESS DELIVERIES CANNOT BE DETERMINED UNTIL ORIGINAL COMMITMENTS HAVE BEEN MET IN FULL.

DELIVERIES TO DATE ARE CONSIDERED UNSATISFACTORY. THE INDUSTRIAL SPECIALTIES BRANCH OF THE TOOLS DIVISION IS CURRENTLY UNDERTAKING TO IMPROVE THE SITUATION.

THE PRODUCTION PROGRAM SHOWN IN THE GUARANTEED SECOND PROTOCOL COMMITMENT. DELIVERIES AGAINST THIS, DESPITE A STEADY ACCELERATION DURING RECENT MONTHS, ARE CONSIDERED UNSATISFACTORY. TO IMPROVE THIS, THE GOVERNMENT PURCHASING COMMISSION OF THE SOVIET UNION HAS BEEN REQUESTED TO SELECT FROM THE APPROXIMATELY \$80,000,000 WORTH OF EQUIPMENT WHICH IT HAS ON ORDER, \$100,000,000 WORTH WHICH IT IS MOST ANXIOUS TO HAVE COMPLETED. TO DATE THE COMMISSION HAS NOT SUBMITTED THIS LIST. WHEN IT DOES SO, 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. PENDING THIS, THE SOVIET BRANCH OF THE FOREIGN DIVISION IN COOPERATION WITH THE URGENCY RATING DIVISION AND THE FACILITIES BUREAU IS UNDERTAKING TO ELIMINATE BOTTLENECKS WHICH ARE RETARDING A NUMBER OF IMPORTANT PROGRAMS.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 5K and 5(D) or (4)
Commerce Dept. Letter, 11-14-78

SECRET

MAR 21 1973

SECRET

PRO- TOCOL ITEM NO.	ITEM	UNIT	ADJUSTED 2ND PROTOCOL PRODUCTION PROGRAM ✓	MADE AVAILABLE AT MILL IN U.S.A. FEB. 1 - FEB. 28 ✓	MADE AVAILABLE IN U.S.A. JULY 1 - FEB. 28 ✓	PERCENT OF 2ND PROT. PROGRAM COMPLETED AS OF MAR. 1 ✓	RATIO OF ACTUAL DELIVERIES TO PROT. SCHEDULE (PROT.SCHED./ML99)	BALANCE TO BE PRODUCED AS OF MAR. 1 TO SATISFY 2ND PROTOCOL PROG. PROGRAM	COMMENTS
<u>INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)</u>									
67	ABRASIVES	\$	4,000,000	565,719	2,804,672	70	104	1,195,328	DELIVERIES ARE AHEAD OF PROTOCOL REQUIREMENTS
	TOTAL INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT	\$	176,404,000	17,207,630	100,556,175	57	85	75,647,425	
<u>MARINE AND SUBMARINE CABLE</u>									
1	MARINE CABLE	KN.	1,421	63	747	52	74	674	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.
2	SUBMARINE CABLE	KN.	760	0	338	43	64	422	
	TOTAL MARINE AND SUBMARINE CABLE	KN.	2,201	63	1,085	49	73	1,116	
<u>POWER AND OTHER CABLE</u>									
74	ELECTRIC POWER CABLE	B.T.	52,666	302	329	2	3	51,737	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 HAVE BEEN TAKEN. IT IS NOW ANTICIPATED THAT PRACTICALLY ALL CONTRACTS FOR MISCELLANEOUS CABLE AND THE GREAT MAJORITY OF CONTRACTS FOR POWER CABLE WILL BE COMPLETED BY JUNE 30.
74A	MISC. COPPER CABLE AND WIRE	B.T.	52,366	2,937	18,718	36	54	33,668	
	TOTAL POWER AND OTHER CABLE	B.T.	105,032	3,339	19,647	19	28	85,405	
<u>CLOTHING</u>									
71	SHOE LEATHER	B.T.	18,670	3,817	4,566	24	36	14,853	DELIVERIES AGAINST LEATHER ORDERS WHICH WERE PLACED ONLY AFTER SEVERAL MONTHS OF THE SECOND PROTOCOL PERIOD HAD ELAPSED ARE PRESENTLY INCREASING AT A RAPID RATE.
72	ARMY BOOTS	PRB.	2,400,000	271,161	1,799,704	75	112	600,296	DELIVERIES ARE AHEAD OF PROTOCOL REQUIREMENTS.
73	ARMY CLOTH	YDB.	18,000,000	388,002	8,926,907	50	75	9,071,093	IN ADDITION TO THE ARMY CLOTH SHOWN, A LARGE NUMBER OF WOOLLEN BLANKETS AND CONSIDERABLE QUANTITIES OF VARIOUS COTTON MATERIALS ARE BEING SUPPLIED.
<u>MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS & ITEMS</u>									
37	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	B.T.	240,000	11,268	130,098	54	81	109,902	DELIVERY FIGURES ARE ACTUAL EXPORT FIGURES. SHIPPING CONDITIONS, RATHER THAN PRODUCTION CONDITIONS, HAVE GOVERNED PERFORMANCE.
75	WEAVING	YDB.	36,000,000	3,030,979	21,546,958	60	90	14,453,042	WEAVING DELIVERIES HAVE BEEN SLIGHTLY BEHIND PROTOCOL REQUIREMENTS BECAUSE OF LIMITED MANUFACTURING FACILITIES. A RECENTLY ARRANGED CONVERSION OF RUD MILLS IS CURRENTLY BRINGING ABOUT AN ACCELERATION, HOWEVER.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 208 (b) and (d) or (e)
Compliance Dept. Letter, 11-18-78
By RHP, Date MAR 21 1973

SECRET

PRO- TOCOL ITEM NO.	ITEM	UNIT	ADJUSTED 2ND PROTOCOL PRODUCTION PROGRAM 3/	MADE AVAILABLE AT MILL IN U.S.A. FEB. 1 - FEB. 28 3/	MADE AVAILABLE IN U.S.A. JULY 1 - FEB. 28 3/	PERCENT OF 2ND PROT. PROGRAM COMPLETED AS OF MAR. 1 3/	RATIO OF ACTUAL DELIVERIES TO PROT. SCHEDULES (PROT. SCHED. #100)	BALANCE TO BE PRODUCED AS OF MAR. 1 TO SATISFY 2ND PROTOCOL PROD. PROGRAM	COMMENTS
<u>MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS ITEMS (CONTINUED)</u>									
76	TARPAULIN	Yds.	8,000,000	10,690	5,454,080	68	101	2,545,920	DELIVERIES ARE AHEAD OF PROTOCOL REQUIREMENTS.
80	SHEET FIBER	S.T.	4,361	308	841	13	28	3,520	MORE THAN 30% OF THE SHEET FIBER COMMITMENT WAS NOT REQUISITIONED UNTIL THE LAST OF AUGUST, 1952. THE REQUISITION INVOLVED WAS HELD IN THE O.L.L.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, 1953. 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	S.T.	240	0	92	38	57	148	DELIVERIES AGAINST ALL REQUISITIONS SUBMITTED TO DATE HAVE BEEN COMPLETED. THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT PURCHASING COMMISSION HAS NOT REQUISITIONED 148 S.T. OF THE 240 S.T. ALLOTTED THE U.S.S.R. IN THE SECOND PROTOCOL.
83A	CIGARETTE PAPER	S.T.	308	51	747	82	122	161	DELIVERIES ARE CONSIDERABLY AHEAD OF SCHEDULE.
83B	PARCHMENT PAPER	S.T.	2,030	0	2,038	100	149	(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>									
66	GRAPHITE ELECTRODES	S.T.	5,840	675	4,135	71	106	1,705	PROTOCOL REQUIREMENTS ARE SCHEDULED TO BE SATISFIED BEFORE JUNE 30. IN ADDITION, THE SUPPLY OF 633 S.T. OF CARBON ELECTRODES DURING THE REMAINDER OF THE SECOND PROTOCOL PERIOD HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED.
69	BEARINGS	EA.	-	296,462	2,171,459	-	-	-	A LARGE NUMBER OF ORDERS FOR BEARINGS HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED DESPITE THE FACT THAT THERE IS NO FIRM 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 RECENT THOROUGH SURVEY OF OUTSTANDING ORDERS INDICATED THAT AN IMPROVEMENT COULD BE EXPECTED. THE STEEL ALLOTMENT HAD BEEN INCREASED, AND SEVERAL PLANTS HAD COMPLETED THE RETOOLING NECESSARY TO HANDLE RUSSIAN ORDERS. FEBRUARY DELIVERIES, WHILE FALLING SOMEWHAT SHORT OF EXPECTATIONS, MORE OR LESS MAINTAINED AN ACCELERATION WHICH BEGAN IN JANUARY.
70	BALLS AND ROLLERS	EA.	28,000,000	48,866,692	85,866,481	304	454	(57,866,481 EXCESS)	DELIVERIES HAVE EXCEEDED PROTOCOL REQUIREMENTS. HOWEVER, REQUISITIONS HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED WITHOUT REGARD TO STRICT PROTOCOL LIMITATIONS. DELIVERIES WHICH WERE FORMERLY BEHIND SCHEDULE ON SEVERAL IMPORTANT ORDERS WERE GREATLY ACCELERATED IN FEBRUARY.
74	TIRES, TUBES, OTHER RUBBER PRODUCTS (RUBBER CONTENT)	S.T.	40,320	3,826	10,653	26	39	29,667	DELIVERY FIGURES ARE FOR RUBBER CONTENT OF TIRES AND TUBES PROCURED BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT ONLY.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11462, Sec. 3(C) and 4(D) of (S)
Commerce Dept. Letter, 11-18-78
By BHP, Dwe

SECRET

PRO- TOCOL ITEM NO.	ITEM	UNIT	ADJUSTED 2ND PROTOCOL PRODUCTION PROGRAM ✓	MADE AVAILABLE AT MILL IN U.S.A. FEB. 1 - FEB. 28 ✓	MADE AVAILABLE IN U.S.A. JULY 1 - FEB. 28 ✓	PERCENT OF 2ND PROT. PROGRAM COMPLETED AS OF MAR. 1 ✓	RATIO OF ACTUAL DELIVERIES TO PROT. SCHEDULES (PROT. SCHED. NO. 100)	BALANCE TO BE PRODUCED AS OF MAR. 1 TO SATISFY 2ND PROTOCOL PROG. PROGRAM	COMMENTS
MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT ITEMS (CONTINUED)									
T9	HIGH PRESSURE HOSE	S.T.	638	1	165	25	37	883	} DELIVERIES OF BOTH HIGH PRESSURE HOSE AND SHOCK ABSORBER CORD REPRESENT A RELATIVELY LARGE PERCENTAGE OF OUR TOTAL PRODUCTION.
E1	SHOCK ABSORBER CORD	S.T.	61	1	39	61	91	25	
E2	METALLIC CLOTH & SCREEN	\$	1,000,000	109,826	846,158	85	127	153,542	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.
E3	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 PROCESSES.

- ✓ 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.
- ✓ 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.
- ✓ THE 2ND PROTOCOL CALLS FOR DELIVERIES IN "EQUAL MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS." THIS TWO-THIRDS OF EACH COMMITMENT SHOULD HAVE BEEN DELIVERED BY FEB. 28, IF PROTOCOL SCHEDULES WERE TO BE MAINTAINED.

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

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(K) and 3(D) of (K)
Commerce Dept. Letter, 11-18-78
By 8117, Bels

SECRET

(777)

PSF

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

C. F.
Lend Lease

March 19, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR

MAJ. GEN. J. H. BURNS

x4753

FOR YOUR INFORMATION.

F.D.R.

Confidential letter from Hon. James Forrestal, ^{*x18*}
Acting Secretary of the Navy, 3/17/43, to the
President, enclosing in accordance with the President's
memorandum of 10/2/42, a report as of 3/1/43,
showing the progress made by the Navy Department
in supplying material to the Soviet Govt. under the
Second Protocol covering the period 7/1/42 to
6/30/43. Also encloses report on certain ordnance
material not included in the Second Protocol, but
requested by the Soviets and which it is understood,
may be included in a third Protocol.

x220
x4193

MUNITIONS ASSIGNMENTS BOARD

To MRS. BRADY

ITS REALLY QUITE WONDERFUL TO
HAVE THE PRESIDENT SO THOUGHTFUL
OF OUR INTEREST IN THESE REPORTS
BUT NOW THAT WE GET A COPY DIRECT
FROM THE DEPARTMENTS, THIS REPORT
IS RETURNED TO YOU.

R.D.

3-19-43

.....
(Date)

MAJ. GEN. J. H. BURNS.

(SC)L11-7/EP61
Serial 084323

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
WASHINGTON

MAR 12 1943

Dear Mr. President:

In accordance with your memorandum of October 2, 1942, there is enclosed herewith a report as of March 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 Second Protocol, but requested by the Soviets and which it is understood, may be included in a third Protocol.

Respectfully submitted,

James Forrestal

JAMES FORRESTAL

cting

The President
The White House

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100. UIN. 5200.9 (9/27/88)

Date- JAN 25 1972

Signature- *RAH*

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 PRIOR TO JULY 1, '42	DELIVERED BETWEEN JULY '42 & FEB. '43	DELIVERY SCHEDULE FOR MAR. '43	DELIVERY SCHEDULE FOR APR. '43	DELIVERY SCHEDULE FOR MAY '43	BALANCE TO BE DELIVERED	SCHEDULED TIME OF DELIVERIES OF BALANCE
MINESWEEPERS	10	0	0	0	0		10	May '43 - June '43
MOTOR TORPEDO BOAT WATER AND OIL COOLERS	810 ea.	0	260 ea.	282 ea.	150 ea.	118 ea.		May '43 - Aug. '43
MARINE DIESEL ENGS. & SPARES (1100 to 1600 HP)	154	0	51	17	22	25	39	April '43 - Aug. '43
MARINE DIESEL ENGINES (170 HP to 1100 HP)	312	0	40	4	5	4	259	May '43 - Sept. '43
MARINE DIESEL ENGS. & SPARES (75 HP to 170 HP)	437	0	60	15	46	72	244	May '43 - Aug. '43
MARINE DIESEL ENGINES (BELOW 75 HP)	67		19	15	33			
MARINE DIESEL GENERATORS	1387	2	139	32	30	15	1169	May '43 - July '44
MARINE GASOLINE ENGS. & SPARES (50 HP to 1200 HP)	2522	260	704	210	125	60	1163	May '43 - Sept. '43
MARINE PUMPS AND SPARES	331	0	0	0	0	12	319	July '43 - Aug. '43
ELECTRIC MOTOR AND SPARES	1214	0	0	0	0	0	1214	May '43 - June '43
RADIO RECEIVERS	93	0	56	6	0	28	3	May '43 - June '43
NAVIGATIONAL EQUIPMENT	1427 items	0	0				1457	
TURBO-GENERATORS	14	0	4	0	0		10	July '43
MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT FOR TUGS	3 sets	0	0	0	0		3 sets	June '43
STORAGE BATTERIES FOR SUBMARINES	30 sets	0	15 sets	0	0		15	7 Per Month beginning June '43
SHIP AND SHORE RADIO STATIONS	26	0	0	0	0		26	June '43 - July '44
RADIO DIRECTION FINDERS & SPARES	4 equips.	0	4 equips.	1 set			16 Batts.	
WOODEN SUB CHASERS (RPC 1-50)	50	0	0	4	4	4	38	Delivery completed Oct. 1943.
ELECTRIC VENTILATING SETS	649	0	0	0	0		649	No accurate Schedule
SCRIPPS ENGINES	66	0	0	0	0		66	July '43
HIGH PRESSURE AIR COMPRESSORS	3	0	0	0	0	3		
AIR TANKS	30	0	0	0	0	30		
SOUND MEASURING & TESTING EQUIPMENT	5	0	0	5				
ELECTRIC STEERING GEAR & CONTROLS	14 each	0	4	10				
FATHOMETERS & EQUIPMENT	7	0	3	4				
DEPTH SOUNDERS								
WOODEN MOTOR BOATS	30	0	12	0			18	sept. '43 - Nov. '43

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 PRIOR TO JULY 1, 1942	DELIVERED BETWEEN JULY 1 ¹⁹⁴² AND JULY 1 ¹⁹⁴³	DELIVERY SCHEDULE FOR MAR '43	DELIVERY SCHEDULE FOR APR. '43	DELIVERY SCHEDULE FOR MAY '43	BALANCE TO BE DELIVERED	SCHEDULED TIME OF DELIVERIES OF BALANCE
ROTARY & CHANGEOVER SWITCHES	4400	0	0	0	0	0	4400	June '43
POTASSIUM TETRAOXIDE	560,000#	0	292,802	56,000	56,000	56,000	99,798	April '43 - June '43
LINOLEUM	20,000 mtrs	0	20,000					
ELECTRICAL SPARE PARTS FOR DIESEL ENGINES	243 ITEMS	2%	95%	3%				
TURBO VENTILATORS FOR ENG. ROOM	32	0	8	6	12		6	May '43 - June '43
EXHAUST MUFFLERS FOR 900 HP ENGINES	2 sets	0	2 sets					
CHAIN HOISTS	309	1	8	200	100			
WINDLASSES WITH MOTORS	4	0	0	0	0		4	1-Sept, 1-Oct. 2-Nov. 1943
RADIO TRANSMITTERS	9	0	8	1				
WEATHERPROOF SIRENS	2	0	2					
VOLTMETERS, AMMETERS CIRCUIT BREAKERS, SWITCHES	132 Switches 8 Circ. brs. 16 Voltmeters 20 Ammeters	0		Contract Completed				
AUXILIARY EQUIPMENT FOR SHIPS	10 sets							Not Scheduled
VERTICAL STEAM BOILER	11	0	1					10 Not Scheduled
WATER-TIGHT JUNCTION BOXES	240	0	0			240		
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	150		
MICROMETER, SEXTANTS AND BINOCULARS	40 each	0	40 each					
SETTING EQUIPMENT FOR SALVAGE OPERATIONS	20 sets							No Schedule
SUBMARINE RESCUE CHAMBER	1							No Schedule
TOWING WINCHES	10							No Schedule
OUTBOARD MOTORS AND SPARES	100							No Schedule
STATIONARY COMPRESSORS	2							No Schedule
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS (SHORT TONS)	312,815	49,650	79,315	40,194	38,333	37,184	68,139	1943
20 mm A.A. GUNS, COMPLETE	500		300	50	50	50	50	To be allocated at rate of 50 Guns per month until completed
RDS. 20 mm A.A. AMMUNITION	3,000,000		600,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	2,100,000	To be allocated at rate of 100,000 rds. per month.

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

ITEM	AMOUNT REQUESTED	DELIVERED	DELIVERY SCHEDULE FOR	DELIVERY SCHEDULE FOR	DELIVERY SCHEDULE FOR	BALANCE TO BE DELIVERED
		PRIOR TO FEB. 28 1943	MARCH '43	APRIL '43	MAY '43	
20 mm A. A. GUNS, COMPLETE	1,000	297	303	200	200	0
RDS. 20 mm A. A. AMMUNITION	5,000,000	1,485,160	1,514,840	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
3"/50 D.P. EQUIPMENTS	300	72	78	50	50	50
3"/50 CAL. LOADING MACHINES, MK. 7, MOD. 1	100	0	50	17	17	16
3"/50 A. A. AMMUNITION	283,500	68,040	73,710	47,250	47,250	47,250
3"/50 ILLUMINATING AMMUNITION	15,000	3,600	3,900	2,500	2,500	2,500
5"/38 D.P. EQUIPMENTS, GUNS MK. 30, HAND WHEEL BRACKETS AND NO POWER DRIVES	150	8	67	25	25	25
5"/38 CAL. SINGLE LOADING MACHINE, MK. 14, Mod. 4, and SPARE PARTS	64	4	28	12	10	10
5"/38 A. A. AMMUNITION	66,000	3,840	29,160	11,000	11,000	11,000
5"/38 COMMON AMMUNITION	15,000	800	3,700	0	0	10,500
5"/38 ILLUMINATING AMMUNITION	3,000	160	1,340	500	500	500
F. S. MIXTURE FOR SMOKE SCREEN GENERATORS	Gallons 19,200	0	7,700	0	0	11,500
SETS OF EQUIPMENT FOR FILLING SMOKE SCREEN GENERATORS	5	0	2	0	0	3
.50 CAL. TWIN (HAND OPERATED) MOUNTS, MK. 17 COMPLETE WITH CRADLE AND SPARE PARTS	200	0	0	30	30	140
.50 CAL. GUNS COMPLETE WITH SPARE PARTS	450	0	0	68	68	314

PSF

file

LEND-LEASE ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

B. F.
Lend Lease

E. R. STETTINIUS, JR.
ADMINISTRATOR

March 19, 1943

MEMORANDUM

To: The President
From: Bernhard Knollenberg x
Subject: Status of the Soviet Aid Program

I am transmitting herewith the secret report on the status of the Soviet Aid Program, as of February 28, 1943.

Principal developments during February are summarized on the first page of the report for your convenience.

Bernhard Knollenberg,

Attachment

x220
x4193
x4559

STATUS OF THE SOVIET AID PROGRAM
AS OF FEBRUARY 28, 1943

PSF
C.F.



DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-73
By J. Schauble Date **FEB** 2 1972

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

STATUS OF THE SOVIET AID PROGRAM DEVELOPMENTS DURING FEBRUARY, 1943

Tonnage shipped to the Soviet Union during February amounted to 333,000 gross long tons, the second largest monthly shipment since the beginning of the program. Total clearances to date have amounted to 3,253,000 gross long tons. Of this amount, 1,674,000 tons have been shipped against the Second Protocol, representing 42% of requirements for the twelve-month protocol period ending June 30, 1943.

Departures of aircraft during February totaled 197 planes against United States commitments of 212. In addition, 160 United States manufactured fighter planes departed as credits against United Kingdom protocol commitments and 13 fighters departed as replacements for planes diverted to United States Army Air Forces in Great Britain. Of the total 370 planes which left the United States for the U.S.S.R. in February, 227 were shipped by water, 79 by the South Atlantic Ferry Route and 64 by the Alaskan-Siberian Ferry Route. The elimination of winterization requirements during the warmer months is expected to increase greatly the use of the Alaskan-Siberian Route.

Shipment of foodstuffs during February reached a new high of 124,875 net tons, while trucks and industrial equipment remained high on the shipping priority list.

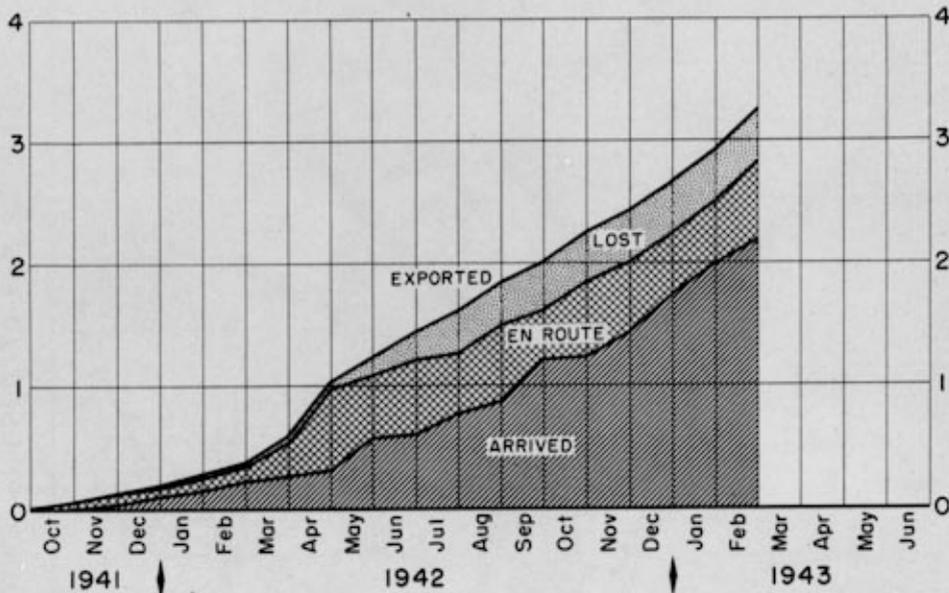
Although excess quantities of certain steel items of low shipping priority have been offered for use of others in the United States, as yet only a small quantity of these materials have been taken from the Soviet stock pile. Retardation of production of steel items in greatest supply has become effective and increases in stocks have been limited.

Office of Lend-Lease Administration
March 18, 1943

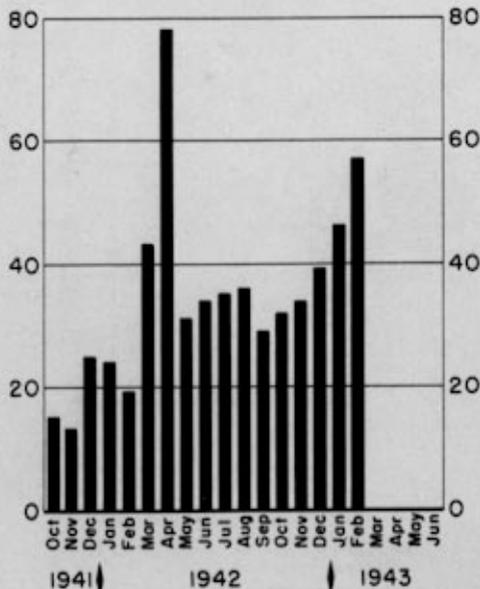
SHIPMENTS TO U.S.S.R.

SHIPMENTS, ARRIVALS AND LOSSES

CUMULATIVE IN MILLIONS OF GROSS LONG TONS

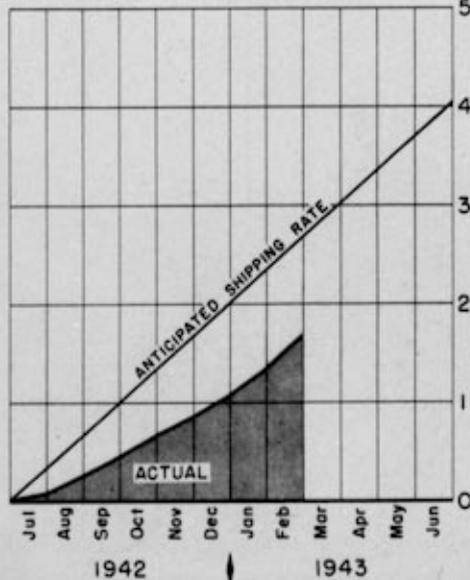


NUMBER OF SHIPS SAILING EACH MONTH



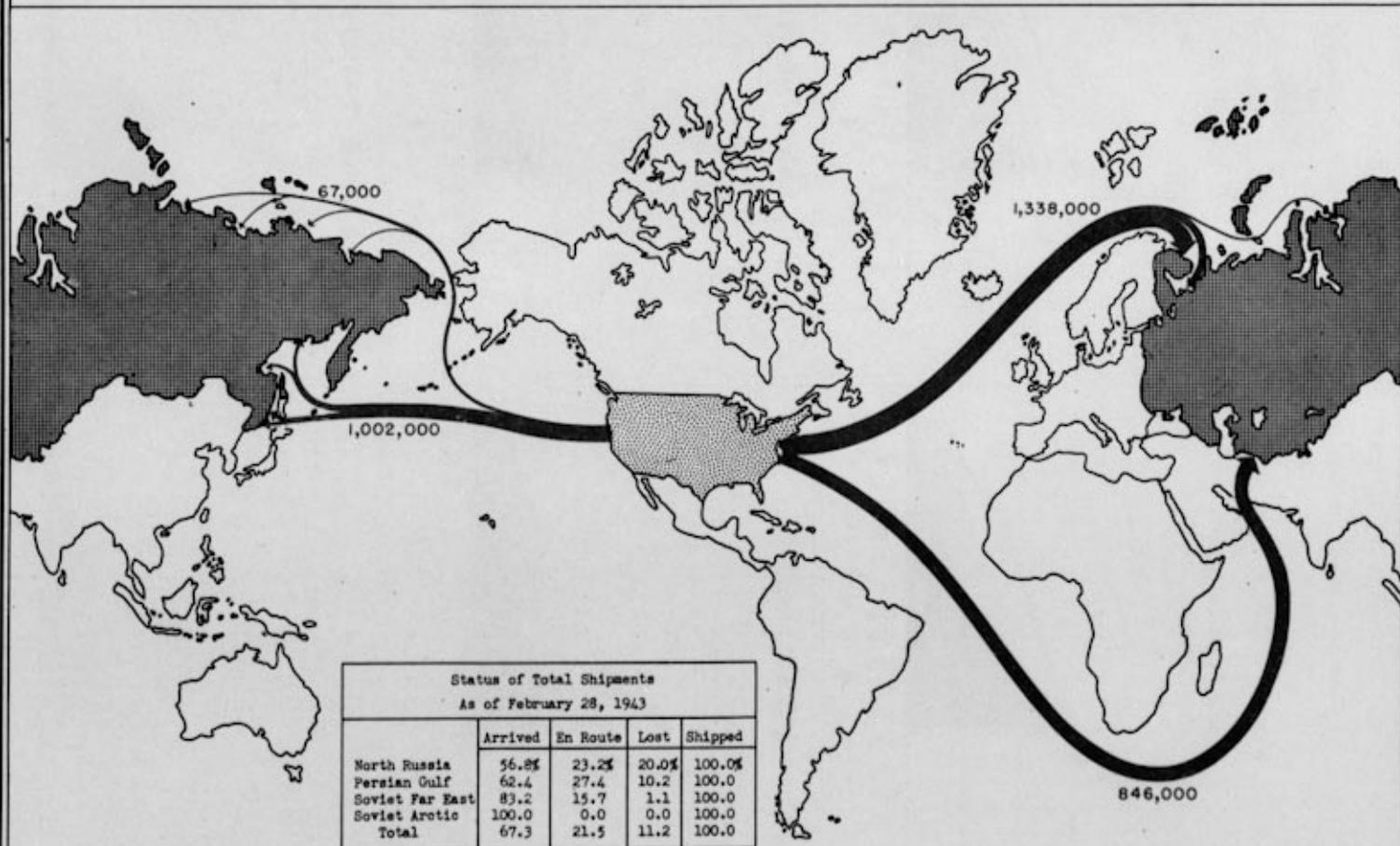
SECOND PROTOCOL CLEARANCES FROM U.S. PORTS

CUMULATIVE IN MILLIONS OF GROSS LONG TONS



SHIPMENTS TO U. S. S. R.

(FIGURES SHOW GROSS LONG TONS SHIPPED TO FEB. 28, 1943)



NOTE: SHIPMENTS TO THE PERSIAN GULF ARE MADE BY SEVERAL ROUTES. THE TONNAGE SHOWN IS THE TOTAL FOR ALL ROUTES.

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

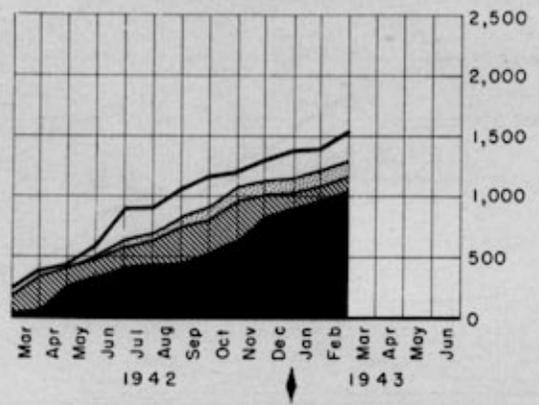
EXPORTS AND AVAILABILITY OF MATERIALS FOR U.S.S.R.

CUMULATIVE SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1941

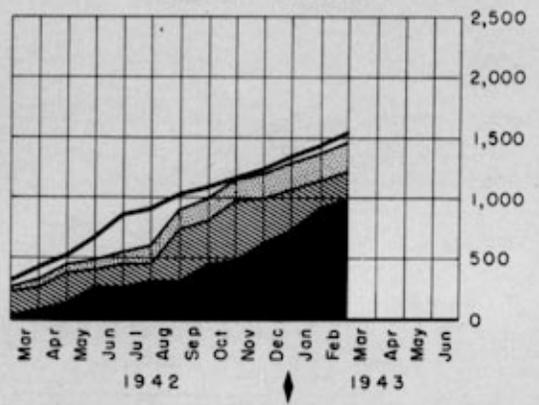
Exported—
 Lost
 En Route
 Arrived

Quantity made available at U.S. centers of production

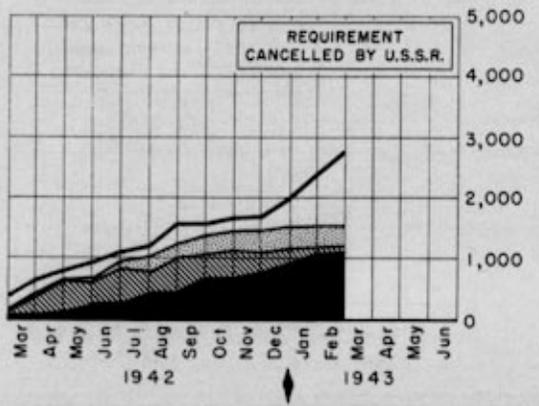
BOMBERS



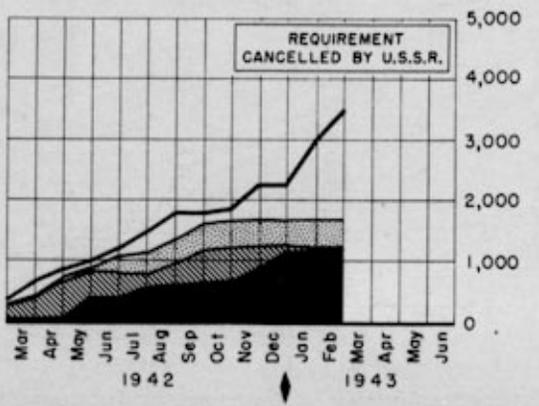
PURSUIT PLANES



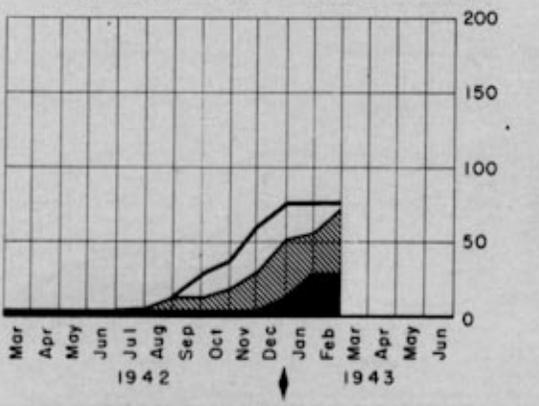
MEDIUM TANKS



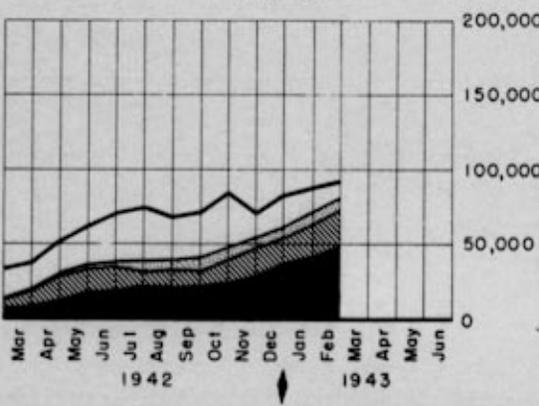
LIGHT TANKS



ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNS 90mm

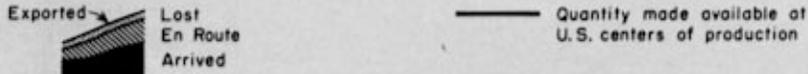


TRUCKS

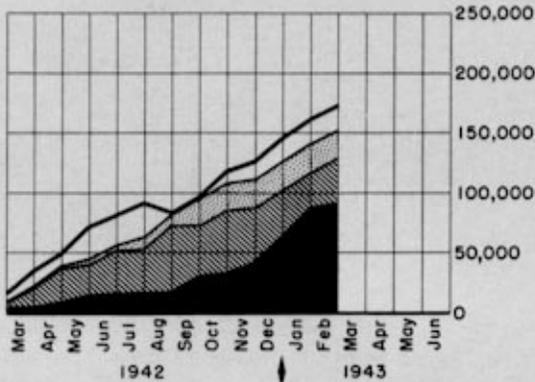


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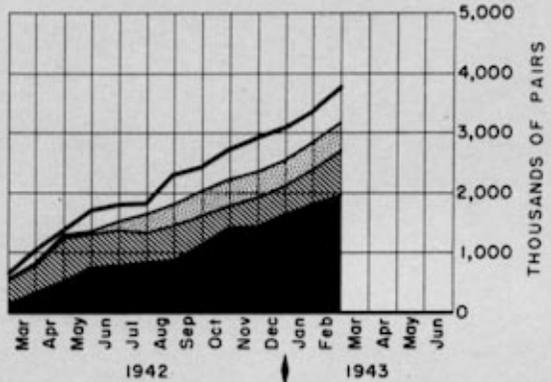
EXPORTS AND AVAILABILITY OF MATERIALS FOR U.S.S.R. CUMULATIVE SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1941


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

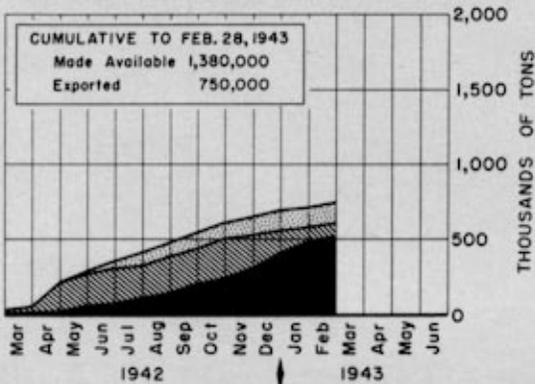
FIELD TELEPHONES



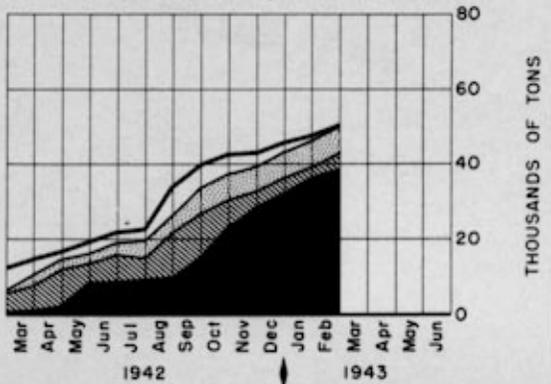
ARMY BOOTS



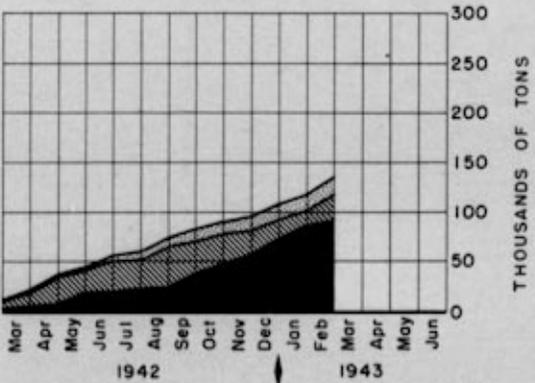
STEEL AND STEEL PRODUCTS



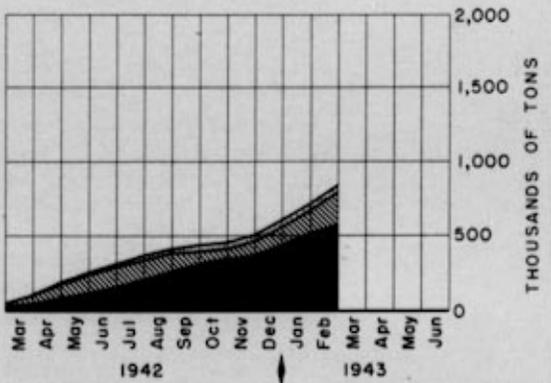
ALUMINUM AND DURALUMINUM



CHEMICALS



FOODS



EXPORTS AND AVAILABILITY OF SELECTED ITEMS

As of February 28, 1943

Protocol Item	October 1, 1941 to February 28, 1943							Exported During February	July 1942 - Feb. 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	1,540	1,471	998	241	1	0	231	101	733	800
1B Light Bombers	1,345	1,150	904	131	41g/	0	74	76	529	800
1C Medium Bombers	184	150	142	3	0	0	5	11	74	96
Cargo Planes	30	18	18	0	0	0	0	9	18	-
SP Observation Planes	30	30	19	11	0	0	0	0	0	-
SP Advanced Trainers	30	29	0	0	0	0	29	0	29	-
2A Light Tanks	3,503	1,675	1,232	443	0	0	0	0	494	u/
2B Medium Tanks	2,744	1,536	1,101	346	0	0	89	0	455	u/
3 AA Guns 90 mm	76	72	28	0	0	0	44	16	68	11z/
4 AA Guns 37 mm	1,224	392	66	0	0	0	326	32	392	1/
SP AA Guns 20 mm	603	320	60	0	0	0	260	0	320	-
5 AT Guns 57 mm	880	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	u/
SP AT Guns 37 mm	63	63	35	28	0	0	0	0	0	-
SP AA Guns .50 cal.	1,060	920	0	0	0	0	920	500	920	-
7 Sub Machine Guns .45 cal.	193,537	132,799	100,869	23,190	0	0	8,740	0	51,576	u/
SP Rocket Launchers	10,200	3,000	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	u/
Mortars 81 mm	30	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
9A Armored Scout Cars	1,596	851	683	168	0	0	0	0	451	4,000
9B Jeeps	19,244	17,958	11,991	2,229	334	36	3,368	1,231	11,213	12,000
10 Trucks	92,274	81,284	49,186	9,059	2,546	20	20,473	8,834	43,040	80,000
SP Universal Carriers	486	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
SP Personnel Carriers (Half track)	342	329	268	38	0	0	23	0	110	-
SP Athey Tractor Trailers	18	18	10	6	0	0	2	4	4	-
11 Field Telephones	172,784	151,875	90,144	24,232	600	0	36,899	11,800	77,951	96,000
12 Field Telephone Wire (miles)	707,244	639,032	451,362	116,553	196	3,754	67,167	17,126	170,653	198,340
13A Toluol (tons)	35,741	27,490	19,252	2,798	359	415	4,666	2,890	10,556	16,000
13B T.N.T. (tons)	47,106	27,482	19,219	3,411	250	0	4,602	2,898	15,621	16,000
17 Motorcycles	8,800	8,500	5,400	500	0	0	2,600	800	6,500	6,500
18 Tractors	2,421	1,534	828	161	0	0	545	234	1,149	1,500
SP Pneumatic Floats	3,000	2,954	2,162	552	0	0	240	50	1,262	-
24 Gas Driven Generators	9,170	9,138	8,998	0	0	0	240	162	8,259	6,664
GROUP II										
1 Marine Cable (miles)	952	734	482	119	0	0	133	88	367	667
2 Submarine Cable (miles)	466	460	255	0	0	0	205	0	329	337
3 Aluminum Ingots (tons)	30,001	30,001	24,114	4,532	0	0	1,355	1,354	14,470	18,120
3A Duraluminum (tons)	20,636	20,373	14,574	2,393	0	14	3,392	2,855	13,989	63,400
4 Nickel (tons)	1,814	3,429	1,927	824	0	0	678	544	1,898	6,360
5 Molybdenum Concentrates (tons)	7,263	6,814	5,165	1,430	0	0	219	96	2,420	2,666
6 Copper, Electrolytic (tons)	1,121	629	121	0	0	0	508	508	628	u/
7 Rolled Copper, Brass, etc. (tons)	126,239	92,646	60,927	13,585	0	125	18,009	6,710	47,735	72,941
9 Zinc (tons)	25,525	25,525	17,997	2,103	0	0	5,425	3,891	18,834	18,000
10 Bimetal (tons)	14,109	4,433	3,994	60	0	0	379	288	4,433	13,440
11 Copper Goods, Tubing (tons)	16,826	8,950	6,297	1,202	35	27	1,389	1,098	6,034	10,098
12 Ferrosilicon (tons)	7,538	3,957	2,643	1,049	0	28	237	0	438	8,960
13 Ferrocrome (tons)	4,113	1,985	1,424	494	0	0	67	0	266	5,376
14 Armor Plate (tons)	10,024	8,596	5,662	2,667	267	0	0	0	453	u/
15 Hard Alloys & Cutting Tools (\$1000)	15,355	12,791	10,827	149	0	0	1,815	1,550	11,399	14,936
16 Polished Drill Rods (tons)	174	82	35	2	0	0	45	45	76	90
17 High Speed Steel (tons)	3,548	2,927	2,188	386	0	0	353	335	1,845	2,240
18 Tool Steel (tons)	10,925	7,512	4,891	882	25	0	1,714	1,269	4,512	7,616
19 Cold Finished Bars (tons)	83,245	50,740	38,955	5,052	280	0	6,453	3,002	36,457	77,952
20 Hot Rolled Aircraft Steel (tons)	84,431	37,700	32,398	1,375	0	0	3,927	1,070	35,050	71,680

Notes: All tons are 2000 lbs. net weight.
SP - Supplement 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/} Requirement cancelled by U.S.S.R.

Protocol Item	October 1, 1941 to February 28, 1943							Exported During February	July 1942 - Feb. 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)	112,222	78,610	56,525	9,081	430	0	12,574	1,193	51,600	75,414
22 Cold Rolled Sheet (tons)	88,702	80,594	47,653	29,530	1,709	459	1,243	99	9,234	62,720
22A Cold Rolled Strip (tons)	94,398	62,636	45,989	11,217	797	0	4,633	2,150	23,353	62,780
23 Stainless Steel (tons)	3,365	2,772	2,316	70	0	0	386	245	2,758	2,240
24 Tinplate (tons)	78,548	61,505	38,871	10,466	970	0	11,198	4,685	20,664	44,800
25 Steel Wire (tons)	101,192	46,059	30,270	4,930	672	0	10,187	3,997	28,894	49,333
26 Steel Wire Rope (tons)	19,024	10,575	8,692	461	0	0	1,422	629	9,695	11,498
27 Steel Alloy Tubes (tons)	12,097	3,011	2,185	41	0	0	785	561	1,996	16,010
28 Stainless Steel Wire (tons)	2,190	587	244	94	13	0	236	148	574	269
29 Special Alloy Wire (tons)	140	77	34	2	0	0	41	41	68	179
30 Nickel Chrome Wire (tons)	508	452	322	92	0	0	38	1	230	358
31 Barbed Wire & Staples (tons)	65,700	45,765	33,281	10,538	203	60	1,643	39	5,965	37,632
32 Steel Pipe & Tubing (tons)	197,427	55,092	37,472	15,600	1,571	0	449	52	10,454	171,734
33 Hot Rolled Sheets & Plates (tons)	178,116	88,094	60,832	17,897	1,533	0	7,832	3,254	33,056	85,120
34 Bolts, Nuts, Rivets etc. (tons)	7,466	1,652	1,009	0	0	0	643	338	1,200	8,960
35 Other Metals & Steel Prods. (tons)	-	7	6	0	0	0	1	1	4	-
36 Phenol (tons)	13,046	10,512	6,941	1,410	171	38	1,952	1,512	6,260	8,000
37 Petroleum Products (tons)	f/	299,889	214,210	7,806	14,873	9,757	53,243	32,018	120,003	160,000
38 Ethylene Glycol (tons)	4,747	3,822	3,226	189	0	0	407	407	2,616	1,600
38 Ethyl Alcohol Substitute (tons)	1,502	1,263	1,263	0	0	0	0	0	1,263	-
39 Sodium Bromide (tons)	2,157	1,506	1,069	334	0	0	103	78	673	1,200
40 Phosphorus (tons)	4,076	1,965	1,481	484	0	0	0	0	508	1,600
41 Dibutylphthalate (tons)	4,646	2,842	1,867	859	70	0	46	43	831	2,400
42 Dimethylaniline (tons)	3,408	2,055	1,494	420	0	0	141	141	1,255	2,000
43 Diphenylamine (tons)	2,108	1,239	983	256	0	0	0	0	334	1,200
44 Colloxylin (tons)	7,794	4,766	3,231	1,338	87	69	41	41	372	4,923
45 Methanol (tons)	15,568	12,628	8,536	2,870	371	495	356	353	3,148	8,000
46 Urotropine (tons)	5,742	3,240	2,391	345	25	0	499	372	2,676	3,066
48 Ammonia Chloride (tons)	4,004	550	550	0	0	0	0	0	550	3,200
49 Mercury (Metallic) (tons)	895	706	706	0	0	0	0	0	706	200
50 Potassium Nitrate (tons)	3,412	1,127	899	0	0	0	228	138	1,127	2,400
51 Ammonium Thiocyanide (tons)	2.6	2.2	1.7	0	0	0	0.5	0.5	2.2	2.0
52 Centralite (tons)	361	290	265	0	0	0	25	25	290	400
53 Resorcin (tons)	90	20	10	0	0	0	10	10	20	80
54 Barium Peroxide (tons)	231	106	81	0	0	0	25	25	75	200
55 Strontium Oxalate (tons)	64	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	8	64
56 Rhodamine (tons)	4.6	1.5	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	1.5	4.0
57 Thorium Nitrate (tons)	12.3	12.0	2.5	6.8	0	0	3.0	0	3.0	2.0
58 Cerium Metal (tons)	35	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	9	12
59 Cresol (tons)	441	280	219	61	0	0	0	0	159	800
60 Potassium Sulphate (tons)	1,553	247	202	0	0	0	45	45	247	1,200
61 Anthracene (tons)	9	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	9	-
61A Other Chemicals (tons)	77,738	31,215	19,472	1,646	16	112	9,969	8,751	22,266	40,000
62 Machine Tools (units)	-	7,792	5,501	957	0	14	1,320	1,218	4,520	-
" " (\$1000)	-	52,429	36,327	6,668	0	92	9,342	8,614	31,302	-
63 Electric Furnaces (units)	-	214	148	16	0	0	30	14	137	-
" " (\$1000)	-	3,257	2,238	504	0	0	515	263	2,257	-
64 Forging Hammers & Presses (units)	-	625	441	85	4	1	94	81	368	-
" " & " (\$1000)	-	8,947	6,514	650	26	8	1,749	1,682	6,707	-
67 Abrasives (\$1000)	6,011	4,381	3,028	810	33	0	510	463	2,060	2,667
68 Graphite Electrodes (tons)	7,115	5,184	3,387	1,035	25	0	737	257	2,729	3,894
Other Graphite & Prods. (tons)	1,584	1,387	975	336	0	0	76	26	523	-
71 Sole Leather (tons)	21,560	18,913	12,590	4,279	111	0	1,933	803	5,284	11,202
72 Army Boots (1,000 prs.)	3,755	3,175	1,957	473	0	0	745	345	1,519	1,600
77 Vistanax (tons)	157	57	26	5	0	0	26	25	25	-
78 Tires	766,179	605,867	398,516	57,965	7,193	0	142,193	80,218	456,222	b/
Tubes	816,157	566,671	371,614	54,571	6,441	0	134,045	81,124	423,879	b/
80 Sheet Fibre (tons)	1,903	1,110	440	488	3	65	114	111	278	1,425
31 Shock Absorber Cord (feet)	-	243,877	241,018	0	0	0	2,859	2,859	243,877	-
83 Condenser Paper (tons)	156	83	75	0	0	0	8	0	71	160

Notes: All tons are 2000 lbs. net weight.
SP - Supplement 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.
- d/ Food and petroleum products made available to meet shipping schedules.

Protocol Item	October 1, 1941 to February 28, 1943							Exported During February	July 1942 - Feb. 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)										
83A Cigarette Paper (tons)	1,008	391	158	68	0	0	165	31	290	606
83B Parchment Paper (tons)	2,296	508	394	0	0	0	114	36	441	1,394
85 Ferrophosphorus (tons)	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.64
86 Ferrovandium (tons)	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.36
87 Ferrotungsten (tons)	1.7	1.7	1.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.36
89 Lead (tons)	9	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.60
90 Tin (tons)	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.36
91 Aluminum, Tin & Nickel Foils (tons)	148	148	144	4	0	0	0	0	95	98
92 Rabbit Metal (tons)	6	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	24.1
93 Cadmium (tons)	150	138	113	0	0	0	25	25	133	66
94 Cobalt (tons)	151	112	78	0	0	0	34	11	112	90
GROUP III										
101 R.R. Rails & Accessories (tons)	149,365	78,275	47,453	16,288	1,421	0	13,113	2,832	31,151	191,280
102 R.R. Wheels & Axles (tons)	12,623	1,528	527	0	0	0	1,001	456	1,274	24,338
103 Car Axles (tons)	35,376	17,796	10,666	614	0	0	6,516	4,227	17,796	40,320
104 Locomotive & Car Wheel Tires (tons)	7,092	3,109	695	53	0	0	2,361	1,425	3,109	8,660
105 Rolled Steel Car Wheels (tons)	8,555	708	196	0	0	0	512	264	708	11,832
107 Steel Locomotive Axles (tons)	151	42	42	0	0	0	0	0	42	276
108 Electric Locomotive Axles (tons)	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	198
GROUP IV										
1 Wheat & Wheat Flour (tons)	^{c/}	169,538	157,449	824	275	0	10,990	9,757	71,531	1,600,000
2 Sugar (tons)		139,589	90,472	13,651	504	445	34,217	26,468	56,090	560,000
3 Canned Meat (tons)		145,715	79,748	13,219	0	594	51,837	22,780	102,647	80,000
4 Meat (tons)		81,016	67,472	3,090	573	0	9,881	7,438	66,260	120,000
5 Lard (tons)		59,939	33,714	6,202	5,917	0	14,106	8,022	26,233	96,000
6 Vegetable Oil (tons)		73,414	46,228	49	0	0	27,137	14,163	53,474	80,000
7 Soap Stock (tons)		2,706	2,609	0	0	0	97	35	2,309	40,000
SP Cereal & Cereal Products (tons)		41,142	36,813	1,065	253	0	3,011	2,916	28,599	-
SP Fodder (tons)		1,788	1,788	0	0	0	0	0	1,682	-
SP Canned Fruits & Vegetables (tons)		1,574	1,368	75	0	0	131	0	956	-
SP Dried Fruits & Vegetables (tons)		70,464	22,678	4,454	3,599	0	39,733	18,836	56,371	-
SP Whole Fruits & Vegetables (tons)		72	72	0	0	0	0	0	72	-
SP Cheese (tons)		3,060	2,896	174	0	0	0	0	3,060	-
SP Butter (tons)		8,792	6,854	365	415	0	1,158	505	5,897	-
SP Condensed & Evaporated Milk (tons)		1,444	871	188	0	0	385	384	1,423	-
SP Salt (tons)		1,399	1,399	0	0	0	0	0	385	-
SP Dried Eggs		23,444	11,639	3,438	1,131	0	7,031	4,950	14,813	-
SP Vitamin Products (tons)		173	130	0	0	0	43	42	173	-
SP Dried Milk & Milk Powder (tons)		9,987	3,454	354	0	0	6,169	3,460	9,943	-
SP Citric Acid & Concentrates (tons)		275	124	56	0	0	95	96	161	-
SP Vegetable Pastes & Powders (tons)		292	261	0	0	0	31	0	290	-
SP Tea (tons)		332	244	0	0	0	88	88	289	-
SP Coffee (tons)		2,416	1,524	0	0	0	892	891	2,410	-
SP Seeds (tons)		5,023	892	18	0	0	4,113	3,919	4,982	-
SP Yeast (tons)		112	0	0	0	0	112	112	112	-
SP Miscellaneous Foods (tons)		1,011	993	3	0	0	15	13	422	-
GROUP V										
Medical Items (\$1000)									7,851g/	8,000
GROUP VI										
1 Diesel Engines (Navy)	215	88	56	9	0	0	23	23	72	292
2 Gasoline Engines (Navy)	944	730	522	46	0	16	146	146	476	1,295
3 Storage Batteries for Subs	15	12	7	0	0	0	5	3	12	8
4 Naval Armament										
5 Minesweepers	0									
SP Diesel Generators	141	118	112	0	0	0	6	6	118	-
SP Torpedo Boats	12	12	2	0	0	0	10	6	12	-
SP Dry Cargo Ships		32								
SP Tankers		3								

Notes: All tons are 2000 lbs. net weight.
SP - Supplement 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 to meet shipping schedules.
^{d/} Made available for shipment against Second Protocol.

Soviet Merchant vessels and icebreakers are being armed as they come to port.

(By 6/30/43)

PROGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS FOR THE U.S.S.R.
AS OF FEBRUARY 28, 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. Inspection and tests of the main drive motors are now progressing. Additional equipment required for installation of the project has been approved for procurement.

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 70% of the equipment involved and all generating equipment required has been allocated for production. A small quantity of equipment has already begun to move from the 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 Company has been purchased; 70% of this plant has been dismantled and 47% has been shipped to port. Sufficient new equipment will be made available by June 1, 1943 so that, when incorporated in the Ford plant, the project will produce a preponderance of truck tires.

POWER PLANTS

This project, calling for a total of 250,000 kw steam generating capacity and 217,000 H.P. 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. The remainder of the program will be available for shipment in June 1943.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER PROGRAM

A request has been filed for hydro-electric equipment for 16 projects, including hydraulic turbines, electric generators, a 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.

A contract has been awarded to consulting engineers for preliminary design of power houses and for submission of performance specifications for all equipment. This engineers' report is expected to be available by May 1, 1943.

AUTOMATIC BLOCK SIGNAL SYSTEM

This \$13,000,000 project is to permit automatic signal operation of a portion of the U.S.S.R. railroad system. This equipment when installed will permit greater carrying capacity on existing rail facilities without increase of rolling stock. The system will consist of signal and signal operating equipment for 455 km single track alternating current supply, 1162 km single track storage battery supply, 800 km single track primary battery supply and 583 km double track storage battery supply. Contracts are now being negotiated.

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.

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

SECRET

STATEMENT OF VESSELS SAILED TO U.S.S.R.
 As of February 28, 1943

Date of Sailing	Number of Ships Sailing					Arrived	En Route as of Feb. 28	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	32	-	-	-	-
Nov	-	8	-	26	34	31	2	-	1	3
Dec	4	11	-	24	39	27	12	-	-	-
1943 Jan	12	12	-	22	46	16	30	-	-	-
Feb	22	7	-	28	57	1	55	-	1	1
Mar										
Total Oct. 1941 to Feb. 28, 1943	236	112	23	219	590	412	99	22*	57	57

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

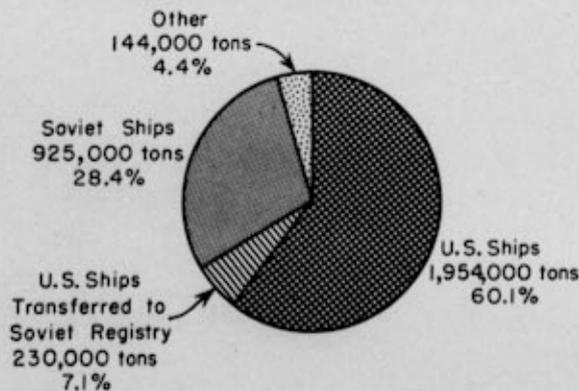
Of the 590 sailings from October 1, 1941 to February 28, 1943, 313 were made by American vessels, 218 by Soviet vessels, 42 by American vessels transferred to Soviet registry, 16 by British vessels and 1 by a Swedish vessel. The sailings were made by 433 ships, 50 having sailed twice, 28 three times, 7 four times, 5 five times and 2 six times. In addition to the 590 sailings, there were 69 ships carrying goods destined primarily for other countries which carried goods for the U.S.S.R. In addition to the 57 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 February 28, 1943
 (Thousands of Gross Long Tons)

Month	Cargo Shipped					Arrived	En Route as of Feb. 28	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	217	-	-	-	-
Nov	-	66	-	106	172	150	18	-	4	17
Dec	29	83	-	123	235	145	90	-	-	-
1943 Jan	73	83	-	98	254	79	175	-	-	-
Feb	164	40	-	129	333	2	323	-	8	8
Mar										
Total Full Cargoes Oct. 1941 to Feb. 28, 1943	1,338	740	67	1,000	3,145	2,104	606	78	357	357
Total Partial Cargoes Oct. 1941 to Feb. 28, 1943	-	106	-	2	108	84	16	-	8	8
Total All Cargoes	1,338	846	67	1,002	3,253	2,188	622	78*	365	365

* 66,200 tons diverted to U. S. Army or British use. 11,800 tons awaiting forwarding to U.S.S.R.

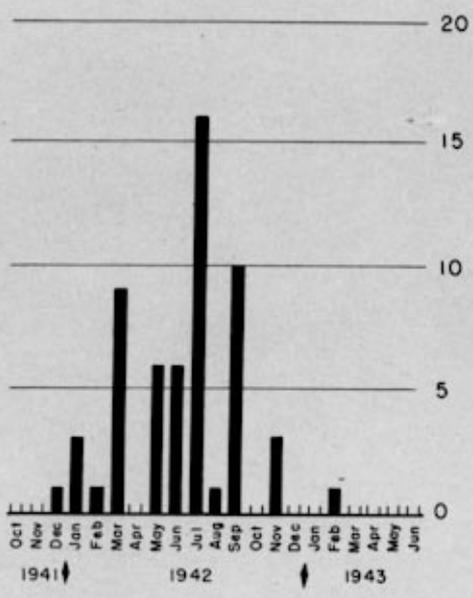
DISTRIBUTION OF TONNAGE SHIPPED TO FEB. 28, 1943
 BY REGISTRY OF SHIPS



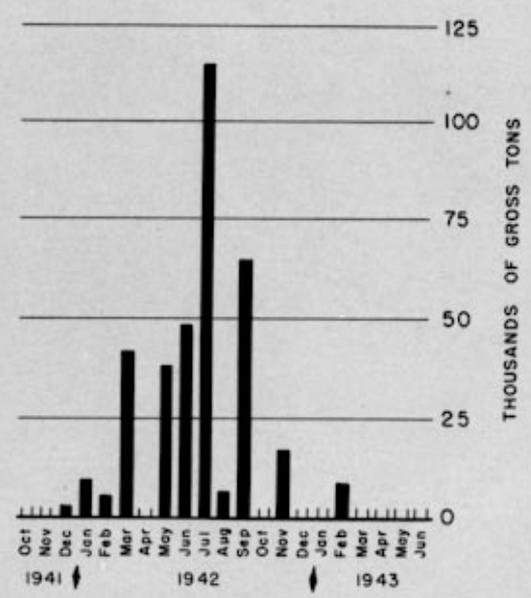
DATA ARE GROSS LONG TONS

LOSSES SHIPMENTS TO U.S.S.R.

**NUMBER OF SHIPS LOST
 BY MONTH**



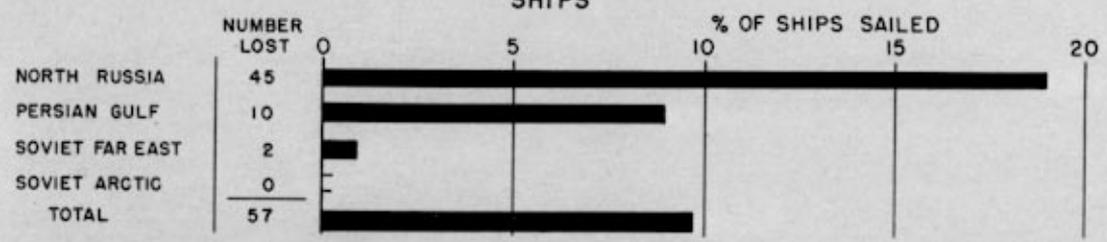
**CARGO LOST
 BY MONTH**



LOSSES BY ROUTE

AS OF FEBRUARY 28, 1943

SHIPS



CARGO

