Lend Lease: Feb. 1941

PSF

Lend Lease

Confidential

SECRET

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

February 4, 1944

In accordance with the suggestion in your memorandum of January 5, 1944, the Foreign Economic Administration has now discussed with the British representatives the larger part of the list of controversial items heretofore supplied to the British on lend-lease aid. The following comments and the attached list indicate the present status of the various items:

The British have signified acceptance of the elimination from lend-lease aid of the items shown in Group I, which would total approximately $145 million in 1944.

Discussions with the British are under way or pending with respect to the items shown in Group II. These items would total approximately $143 million in 1944. The Foreign Economic Administration wishes, subject to further checking, to eliminate these items from lend-lease aid.

The total of the items in Groups I and II which will or may be removed from lend-lease aid would be approximately $288 million in 1944.

Convincing reasons against the elimination of the items shown in Group III were developed by further investigation. The Foreign Economic Administration, therefore, proposes to continue them on lend-lease aid for the present. The dollar volume of lend-lease aid for such items in 1944 will be approximately $245 million.

The Foreign Economic Administration proposes to continue examining the items supplied under lend-lease aid, such as offshore purchases other than those listed, supplies for South Africa, and certain other controversial groups, with a view to making any further adjustments that may be required. The Foreign Economic Administration is also exploring the possibility of avoiding friction with respect to commercial exports through the transfer to a cash basis of the quantities of certain types of raw materials and products now supplied under lend-lease aid which are used by the United Kingdom in commercial exports. x861

It is believed that the actual and contemplated revisions will greatly strengthen the lend-lease program.

Cordell Hull x20
The Secretary of State

H Morgenthau Jr x21
The Secretary of the Treasury

Leo T. Crowley
The Administrator of the Foreign Economic Administration
x5430

RECOADED
UNCL
ED

x4193

[redacted]

ESTIMATED VALUE IN 1944 OF CERTAIN ITEMS HITHERTO SUPPLIED TO THE BRITISH EMPIRE ON LEND-LEASE AID

Group I. Items Whose Elimination from Lend-Lease Aid Has Been Accepted by the British

1. Offshore Purchases	
Caribbean sugar and molasses	$ 55,000,000.
Iceland fish	25,000,000.
2. Material Procured in the British Empire	
Alcohol for the U.K. so far as available in Canada	22,000,000.
3. Petroleum Products for Empire Air Training Program	
Shipping and refining costs of U.S. petroleum in Canada	15,000,000.
4. Storage, Inland Transportation Charges and Ocean Freight on Non-Lend-Lease Cargoes	
Originating in the U.S.	23,000,000.
Originating in Canada (except on food, strategic raw materials and combat items)	2,000,000.
Originating in South America (except on lead, graphite, fertilizers and mica)	Negligible
5. Savory Food Products	3,000,000.
Total for Group I	$145,000,000.

Group II. Items on Which Discussion with the British is Under Way or Pending

1. Costs in the U.S. of Petroleum for Empire Air Training Program in Canada	9,000,000.
2. Offshore Purchases of Petroleum	25,000,000.
3. Ocean Freights on Non-Lend-Lease Cargoes	
Caribbean sugar	25,000,000.
Canadian loadings	35,000,000.
Refrigerator ships from the Argentine	5,000,000.
4. Charter Hire on Dutch Vessels under Charter to the British	3,500,000.
5. Civilian Goods for British Areas in the Middle East	5,000,000.
6. Civilian Goods with Civilian End Uses (e.g., textiles, light bulbs, furniture, hardware)	25,000,000.
7. Business Machines and Office Equipment for Non-Military Purposes	8,000,000.
8. Building Materials and Construction Equipment for Non-Military Purposes	Negligible
9. Savory Food Products (other than those in Group I)	2,000,000.
Total for Group II	$142,500,000.

REGRADED
UNCLASSIFIED

Group III. Items Which the FEA Proposes to Keep Under Lend-Lease Aid for the Present

1. Tobacco for the Armed Forces	$ 40,000,000
2. Special Pulp and Paper Products (procurable only in U.S.)	15,000,000
3. Agricultural Machinery	15,000,000
4. War Shipping Administration Ships Made Available to Sea Transport Service	25,000,000
5. War Shipping Administration Tankers for Petroleum and Petroleum Products	150,000,000
Total for Group III	$ 245,000,000

te)
Treasury)
-Hon. Leo T. Crowley)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

G.F
Lend Lease

January 5, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE x20
THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY x21
HON. LEO T. CROWLEY x5430

I agree with the report of the Secretary of the Treasury and Mr. Crowley, and I understand that the Secretary of State approves the report but wishes to take the matter up first with the British. Also, I understand that the Secretary of the Treasury and Mr. Crowley feel that they have been doing this for a year and have got nowhere.

Therefore, I suggest that the matter be taken up once more with the British, but on the distinct understanding that I will be given a final report within thirty days, i.e., February 7, 1944, and will act finally thereon.

x48
x229

F. D. R.

No papers accompanied the origina of this memorandum to the Secretary of State; copies sent to the Secretary of the Treasury and to Hon. Leo T. Crowley.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

WASHINGTON

January 4, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: The Secretary of State, The Secretary of the Treasury, and The Administrator of the Foreign Economic Administration.

1. In January 1943, you approved the following recommendation of a committee consisting of representatives of the Departments of State, Treasury and War, the Office of Lend-Lease Administration and the Board of Economic Warfare:

> "It is recommended in the light of present circumstances, that the United Kingdom's gold and dollar balances should not be permitted to be less than about $600 million nor above about $1 billion."

2. Notwithstanding the directive, the British Government's liquid dollar exchange assets have continued to rise and are now over $1.7 billion, or $1,350 million more than at the time the Lend-Lease Bill was presented to Congress in January 1941.

In addition to the gold and dollar holdings of the British Government, residents of the United Kingdom hold $320 million of private dollar balances and about $1,150 million of long-term investments in the United States. Of the latter assets, $500 million are pledged with the R.F.C. against the $350 million loan.

3. When it became clear that the British balances were rising substantially above the ceiling set in your directive, the Treasury and the Board of Economic Warfare pressed for a reduction in civilian lend-lease as a means of implementing your directive, but the State Department and Lend-Lease Administration were reluctant to recommend such a step in the absence of an exhaustive reexamination of our policy of financial assistance to the British and of Britain's overall international financial position. It was finally agreed to request the British for strategic and other materials as reciprocal aid, estimated likely to amount to $200-$300 million during the ensuing year. This proposal was immediately placed before the British. Several months elapsed before the latter agreed to the proposal in

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

x4193

principle and even then only after considerable prodding. Several more months have been spent in an endeavor to arrive at methods of implementing the proposal. We are disappointed with the progress made to date and we think there is little reason at present to be hopeful that this device will in effect yield anything like the amount needed to carry out your directive.

4. The British Government has strongly objected to a policy which prohibits an increase in their gold and dollar assets. They emphasize that the rise in their holdings of these assets--which may be expected to continue at an annual rate of at least a half billion dollars unless steps are taken to interrupt this trend--is only a fraction of the increase in their short-term indebtedness to overseas countries other than the United States.

They assert first that $365 million of these liabilities represent a specific claim against an equivalent amount of dollars and that that sum must be subtracted from their total holdings in order to obtain the correct figure of their available gold and dollar reserve.

Secondly, they claim that their short-term sterling liabilities to overseas countries are five times the amount of their gold and dollar holdings and that these liabilities are increasing at a rate of $2.5 billion a year.

The British claim that they should be permitted to accumulate gold and dollars as a necessary reserve against these growing liabilities. They assert that the continued accumulation of gold and dollars is a prerequisite to the continuation of the policy by which they have managed to finance their war expenditures in India, the Near East and other overseas areas.

Finally, the British fear that their mounting liabilities to overseas countries will place them in a very vulnerable position after the war and jeopardize their chances of a speedy post-war recovery.

5. There is merit, of course, in the British position but we feel that neither Britain's international financial position outside the United States nor its post-war needs were among the considerations which prompted Congress to pass the Lend-Lease Act. In our opinion, Congress might well feel now that Lend-Lease aid to Britain was instituted in order to enable her to obtain those goods and services essential to the prosecution of the war for the purchase of which she lacked the necessary dollars, and that therefore

to administer the Act in such a way as to help underwrite Britain's short-term indebtedness to other countries or to improve her post-war financial position might be contrary to the wishes of Congress. The British concede that this narrower purpose may have been the original objective, but they believe that our entry into the war alters the situation.

6. What the view in Congress may be is indicated by the report of the Truman Committee entitled "Outlines of Problems of Conversion from War Production" and submitted to Congress on November 5, 1943. To quote from page 13 of this document:

> "In the latter connection, we should never forget that lend-lease was originally authorized by the Congress, solely because the English and others whom we desired to assist did not have sufficient American exchange to purchase materials needed by them. Lend-Lease was never intended as a device to shift a portion of their war costs to us, but only as a realistic recognition that they did not have the means with which to pay for materials they needed.
>
> "Before authorizing lend-lease, the Congress expressly requested and received assurances that lend-lease assistance would be extended only where the recipient was fully utilizing all of its own resources."

7. In view of the considerations mentioned above we believe that various questionable items which were initially included because of the earlier shortage of dollars should be eliminated from lend-lease. Therefore, unless you indicate to the contrary, we propose to discontinue certain types of transactions such as the following:

(a) machinery and capital installations;
(b) off-shore purchases such as Iceland fish, Caribbean sugar, and oil from outside the U.S.,;
(c) civilian goods to the Middle East, Jamaica, Southern Rhodesia, etc.;
(d) pulp and paper;
(e) tobacco for the Armed forces;
(f) certain other controversial civilian items.

The policy of discussing with the British each category of items that it is proposed to cease sending under Lend-Lease credit prior to any action being taken with respect to that category will, of course, be continued.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr. Leo Crowley

DUPLICATE

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

WASHINGTON

January 4, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: The Secretary of State, The Secretary of the Treasury, and The Administrator of the Foreign Economic Administration.

1. In January 1943, you approved the following recommendation of a committee consisting of representatives of the Departments of State, Treasury and War, the Office of Lend-Lease Administration and the Board of Economic Warfare:

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FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

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They assert first that $365 million of these liabilities represent a specific claim against an equivalent amount of dollars and that that sum must be subtracted from their total holdings in order to obtain the correct figure of their available gold and dollar reserve.

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The British claim that they should be permitted to accumulate gold and dollars as a necessary reserve against these growing liabilities. They assert that the continued accumulation of gold and dollars is a prerequisite to the continuation of the policy by which they have managed to finance their war expenditures in India, the Near East and other overseas areas.

Finally, the British fear that their mounting liabilities to overseas countries will place them in a very vulnerable position after the war and jeopardize their chances of a speedy post-war recovery.

5. There is merit, of course, in the British position but we feel that neither Britain's international financial position outside the United States nor its post-war needs were among the considerations which prompted Congress to pass the Lend-Lease Act. In our opinion, Congress might well feel now that Lend-Lease aid to Britain was instituted in order to enable her to obtain those goods and services essential to the prosecution of the war for the purchase of which she lacked the necessary dollars, and that therefore

to administer the Act in such a way as to help underwrite Britain's short-term indebtedness to other countries or to improve her post-war financial position might be contrary to the wishes of Congress. The British concede that this narrower purpose may have been the original objective, but they believe that our entry into the war alters the situation.

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7. In view of the considerations mentioned above we believe that various questionable items which were initially included because of the earlier shortage of dollars should be eliminated from lend-lease. Therefore, unless you indicate to the contrary, we propose to discontinue certain types of transactions such as the following:

(a) machinery and capital installations;
(b) off-shore purchases such as Iceland fish, Caribbean sugar, and oil from outside the U.S.,;
(c) civilian goods to the Middle East, Jamaica, Southern Rhodesia, etc.;
(d) pulp and paper;
(e) tobacco for the Armed forces;
(f) certain other controversial civilian items.

The policy of discussing with the British each category of items that it is proposed to cease sending under Lend-Lease credit prior to any action being taken with respect to that category will, of course, be continued.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr. Leo Crowley

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

EB;

December 31, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Miss Tuener does not have memorandum of Dec 31st.

Secretary Morgenthau has shown me his Memorandum to you of December 31, 1943, on the subject of the United Kingdom's gold and dollar balances. I share his desire to bring the matter to your attention and generally agree that the facts are as stated in paragraphs 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the Memorandum. I believe that it would be entirely possible in view of the improved British financial position to eliminate from lend-lease transfers goods of the character stated in paragraph 7 of Secretary Morgenthau's Memorandum.

If, in your judgment, it is still practicable and wise to attempt to hold British balances to a fixed amount, I respectfully suggest that this policy should be made clear to the British, in order to avoid possible friction and feeling of a serious nature between the two governments by reason of the great importance which they seem to attach to the need for fullest discussion of their liabilities in connection with any possible policy of limitation of their assets to a fixed amount.

CH

December 31, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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7/1/43.

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

Washington

G. F.
Lend Lease

Report to the President on Policy Decisions
Relating to Dollar Position of
Lend-Lease Countries

A committee consisting of representatives of the Departments of State, Treasury and War, the Office of Lend-Lease Administration and the Board of Economic Warfare, undertook to consider the following four problems: x4226

1. The appropriate level of the gold and dollar balances of the United Kingdom. Should these balances be allowed to increase further or should an effort be made to hold them at approximately the present level or should they be reduced?

2. The desirability of continuing lend-lease exports to South Africa in view of the present size and rate of increase of the gold holdings of that country.

3. The extent to which in the formulation of lend-lease policy for sterling area countries the gold and dollar position of each of these countries should be considered as separate from that of the United Kingdom.

4. In granting lend-lease assistance to countries outside the British Empire, should their holdings of gold and dollar balances be taken into consideration?

Recommendations made in this report are based on the recognition that the purpose of the Lend-Lease Act is to provide our Allies with the goods and services that they need for the most vigorous prosecution of the war. They are based on the assumption that our arrangements with lend-lease countries should be so conducted as to maintain their gold and dollar balances at a level consistent with the above objective.

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1. The United Kingdom:

The United Kingdom held, as of November 30, 1942, an aggregate of $928 million of gold and dollar balances as follows:

	(In millions)
Gold.....	$702
Dollar balances.....	226
Total	$928

This total of $928 million represents an increase of $770 million from the low point of May 1941 and an increase of $430 million since January 1942. Whether or not these holdings will increase in the near future depends on a number of factors within the control of the United States Government such as the volume of lend-lease aid, the volume of United States purchases and the dollar expenditures of and for our troops. It also depends on certain factors largely beyond our control, of which an example is the proposed substantial payment by the United Kingdom to Canada.

Judging the total British position at this time, we conclude that the balances now held by United Kingdom are adequate. In this connection, it will be recalled that in the Spring of 1941 the British suggested that they should have a "minimum working balance of $600 million required to meet contingencies everywhere".

Recommendation

It is recommended, in the light of present circumstances, that the United Kingdom's gold and dollar balances should not be permitted to be less than about $600 million nor above about $1 billion.

2. The Union of South Africa

Gold holdings of South Africa have risen from approximately $220 million in September 1939 to more than $600 million in November 1942. In addition, South Africa has repurchased about $160 million of government securities formerly held in the United Kingdom, as well as substantial amounts of gold mining securities.

South Africa's gold production is not expected to diminish greatly below the present all time high of $500 million per year. Even if gold production were to be drastically curtailed, South Africa would scarcely be hindered in her prosecution of the war because of any shortage of foreign exchange.

Lend-Lease exports to South Africa were unimportant until May 1942. Since then they have increased steadily. In October, 76 percent of United States exports to South Africa were on lend-lease account and 43 percent of the non-military items exported under lend-lease. These goods are lend-leased to Great Britain for the Union of South Africa, but they are shipped directly to the latter country. In the case of non-military goods, a large part is distributed by South African Government through normal commercial channels.

In view of the large gold balances of South Africa, lend-lease aid to that country, considered by itself, cannot be justified on foreign exchange grounds. It has been urged that political considerations make it important that lend-lease aid should be extended. There is, however, evidence to indicate that the Union Government is willing and eager to finance the purchase of war materials with its own resources.

Recommendations

a. It is recommended, as long as South African balances remain at or near their present high levels, lend-lease non-military exports to South Africa on a credit basis, either directly or indirectly through the British, be discontinued and that negotiations to this end be started at once.

b. It is further recommended that a Lend-Lease Agreement with South Africa be negotiated providing for lend-lease military aid to that country and reciprocal aid to the United States in the form of strategic materials.

3. The British Empire and its Parts

The present financial arrangements with the British appear to be rather inconsistent. When the British request that additional lend-lease aid be granted and that they be relieved of the necessity of making various dollar payments, they count only the United Kingdom's gold and dollar balances and most of the dollar receipts of the sterling area as being available.

They exclude the gold and dollar holdings of South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and India which together are at least as large as those of the United Kingdom. When, however, they compute the dollar expenditures which must be made, the British count not only the payments which the United Kingdom must make, but also the payments which their Dominions and Possessions, including South Africa must make.

It would seem that the correct procedure is to make lend-lease arrangements either with any part, or with the whole of the sterling area, and to vary the arrangements so as to fit the ability of the part, or the whole, to pay for goods and services. If Great Britain is to act for the whole Empire, the assets of all the members of the Empire should, it seems, be considered as well as their aggregate net need for foreign exchange. The same would hold for any part of the Empire for which Britain makes lend-lease arrangements.

Recommendation

It is recommended that the United States Treasury initiate and continue discussions with the Financial representatives of South Africa, Australia and New Zealand concerning their respective gold and dollar positions. Whether or not similar procedure should be adopted with British India rests upon the decision of the State Department concerning the expediency of such procedure with India at this time.

4. Non-British Countries Receiving Lend-Lease Aid

Thirty-six non-British Empire countries received $1.5 - $2 billion of lend-lease assistance through November 1942. Among them are countries with substantial gold and dollar holdings.

Recommendation

It is recommended that consideration in the determination of lend-lease policy should be given to the gold and dollar position as well as to all of the relevant factors.

5. Continuing Review

In order to implement the policy decided upon concerning the appropriate amount of gold and dollar balances to be held by various countries receiving lend-lease aid, it is necessary to have a closer degree of coordinated effort by the various departments making decisions affecting the dollar position of these countries and to give consideration to the ways in which that policy shall be implemented. It is also necessary to be informed concerning the countries to which lend-lease aid is being granted, either directly or indirectly.

If the balance rises above the upper limit decided upon by the policy committee, the most feasible method of reducing the contribution of the United States seems to be the following:

(a) Reduction in lend-lease exports of non-military goods.

(b) Procurement of strategic materials and other non-military supplies as reciprocal aid.

(c) Receipt as reciprocal aid of sterling to finance expenditures of American Armed Forces abroad.

Recommendation

It is therefore recommended that the Cabinet group appoint a permanent subcommittee under the chairmanship of the Treasury charged with the responsibility of making recommendations to this Cabinet group with respect to the implementation of policies relating to the above problems, and that the Secretary of the Treasury take the necessary steps to obtain from each of the United Nations the information on their foreign exchange resources needed for the work of the subcommittee.

/s/ H. A. Wallace
Vice President x12

/s/ Cordell Hull
Secretary of State x20

/s/ D. W. Bell
Acting Secretary of Treasury x21

/s/ Henry L. Stimson
Secretary of War x25

/s/ E. R. Stettinius, Jr.
Lend-Lease Administrator x4559

If you approve of these recommendations we shall be glad if you will so indicate below.

The White House

Approved: /s/Franklin D. Roosevelt

January 1, 1943

Original signed & delivered to the Vice President 1/6/43

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

Washington

Report to the President on Policy Decisions Relating to Dollar Position of Lend-Lease Countries

A committee consisting of representatives of the Departments of State, Treasury and War, the Office of Lend-Lease Administration and the Board of Economic Warfare, undertook to consider the following four problems:

1. The appropriate level of the gold and dollar balances of the United Kingdom. Should these balances be allowed to increase further or should an effort be made to hold them at approximately the present level or should they be reduced?

2. The desirability of continuing lend-lease exports to South Africa in view of the present size and rate of increase of the gold holdings of that country.

3. The extent to which in the formulation of lend-lease policy for sterling area countries the gold and dollar position of each of these countries should be considered as separate from that of the United Kingdom.

4. In granting lend-lease assistance to countries outside the British Empire, should their holdings of gold and dollar balances be taken into consideration?

Recommendations made in this report are based on the recognition that the purpose of the Lend-Lease Act is to provide our Allies with the goods and services that they need for the most vigorous prosecution of the war. They are based on the assumption that our arrangements with lend-lease countries should be so conducted as to maintain their gold and dollar balances at a level consistent with the above objective.

1. The United Kingdom:

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	(In millions)
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Judging the total British position at this time, we conclude that the balances now held by United Kingdom are adequate. In this connection, it will be recalled that in the Spring of 1941 the British suggested that they should have a "minimum working balance of $600 million required to meet contingencies everywhere".

Recommendation

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In view of the large gold balances of South Africa, lend-lease aid to that country, considered by itself, cannot be justified on foreign exchange grounds. It has been urged that political considerations make it important that lend-lease aid should be extended. There is, however, evidence to indicate that the Union Government is willing and eager to finance the purchase of war materials with its own resources.

Recommendations

a. It is recommended, as long as South African balances remain at or near their present high levels, lend-lease non-military exports to South Africa on a credit basis, either directly or indirectly through the British, be discontinued and that negotiations to this end be started at once.

b. It is further recommended that a Lend-Lease Agreement with South Africa be negotiated providing for lend-lease military aid to that country and reciprocal aid to the United States in the form of strategic materials.

3. The British Empire and its Parts

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5. Continuing Review

In order to implement the policy decided upon concerning the appropriate amount of gold and dollar balances to be held by various countries receiving lend-lease aid, it is necessary to have a closer degree of coordinated effort by the various departments making decisions affecting the dollar position of these countries and to give consideration to the ways in which that policy shall be implemented. It is also necessary to be informed concerning the countries to which lend-lease aid is being granted, either directly or indirectly.

If the balance rises above the upper limit decided upon by the policy committee, the most feasible method of reducing the contribution of the United States seems to be the following:

(a) Reduction in lend-lease exports of non-military goods.

(b) Procurement of strategic materials and other non-military supplies as reciprocal aid.

(c) Receipt as reciprocal aid of sterling to finance expenditures of American Armed Forces abroad.

Recommendation

It is therefore recommended that the Cabinet group appoint a permanent subcommittee under the chairmanship of the Treasury charged with the responsibility of making recommendations to this Cabinet group with respect to the implementation of policies relating to the above problems, and that the Secretary of the Treasury take the necessary steps to obtain from each of the United Nations the information on their foreign exchange resources needed for the work of the subcommittee.

/s/ H. A. Wallace
Vice President

/s/ Cordell Hull
Secretary of State

/s/ D. W. Bell
Acting Secretary of Treasury

/s/ Henry L. Stimson
Secretary of War

/s/ E. R. Stettinius, Jr.
Lend-Lease Administrator

If you approve of these recommendations we shall be glad if you will so indicate below.

The White House

Approved: /s/Franklin D. Roosevelt

January 1, 1945

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

Washington

Report to the President on Policy Decisions Relating to Dollar Position of Lend-Lease Countries

A committee consisting of representatives of the Departments of State, Treasury and War, the Office of Lend-Lease Administration and the Board of Economic Warfare, undertook to consider the following four problems:

1. The appropriate level of the gold and dollar balances of the United Kingdom. Should these balances be allowed to increase further or should an effort be made to hold them at approximately the present level or should they be reduced?

2. The desirability of continuing lend-lease exports to South Africa in view of the present size and rate of increase of the gold holdings of that country.

3. The extent to which in the formulation of lend-lease policy for sterling area countries the gold and dollar position of each of these countries should be considered as separate from that of the United Kingdom.

4. In granting lend-lease assistance to countries outside the British Empire, should their holdings of gold and dollar balances be taken into consideration?

Recommendations made in this report are based on the recognition that the purpose of the Lend-Lease Act is to provide our Allies with the goods and services that they need for the most vigorous prosecution of the war. They are based on the assumption that our arrangements with lend-lease countries should be so conducted as to maintain their gold and dollar balances at a level consistent with the above objective.

1. The United Kingdom:

The United Kingdom held, as of November 30, 1942, an aggregate of $928 million of gold and dollar balances as follows:

	(In millions)
Gold	$702
Dollar balances	226
Total	$928

This total of $928 million represents an increase of $770 million from the low point of May 1941 and an increase of $450 million since January 1942. Whether or not these holdings will increase in the near future depends on a number of factors within the control of the United States Government such as the volume of lend-lease aid, the volume of United States purchases and the dollar expenditures of and for our troops. It also depends on certain factors largely beyond our control, of which an example is the proposed substantial payment by the United Kingdom to Canada.

Judging the total British position at this time, we conclude that the balances now held by United Kingdom are adequate. In this connection, it will be recalled that in the Spring of 1941 the British suggested that they should have a "minimum working balance of $600 million required to meet contingencies everywhere".

Recommendation

It is recommended, in the light of present circumstances, that the United Kingdom's gold and dollar balances should not be permitted to be less than about $600 million nor above about $1 billion.

2. The Union of South Africa

Gold holdings of South Africa have risen from approximately $220 million in September 1939 to more than $600 million in November 1942. In addition, South Africa has repurchased about $160 million of government securities formerly held in the United Kingdom, as well as substantial amounts of gold mining securities.

South Africa's gold production is not expected to diminish greatly below the present all time high of $500 million per year. Even if gold production were to be drastically curtailed, South Africa would scarcely be hindered in her prosecution of the war because of any shortage of foreign exchange.

Lend-Lease exports to South Africa were unimportant until May 1942. Since then they have increased steadily. In October, 76 percent of United States exports to South Africa were on lend-lease account and 43 percent of the non-military items exported under lend-lease. These goods are lend-leased to Great Britain for the Union of South Africa, but they are shipped directly to the latter country. In the case of non-military goods, a large part is distributed by South African Government through normal commercial channels.

In view of the large gold balances of South Africa, lend-lease aid to that country, considered by itself, cannot be justified on foreign exchange grounds. It has been urged that political considerations make it important that lend-lease aid should be extended. There is, however, evidence to indicate that the Union Government is willing and eager to finance the purchase of war materials with its own resources.

Recommendations

a. It is recommended, as long as South African balances remain at or near their present high levels, lend-lease non-military exports to South Africa on a credit basis, either directly or indirectly through the British, be discontinued and that negotiations to this end be started at once.

b. It is further recommended that a Lend-Lease Agreement with South Africa be negotiated providing for lend-lease military aid to that country and reciprocal aid to the United States in the form of strategic materials.

3. The British Empire and its Parts

The present financial arrangements with the British appear to be rather inconsistent. When the British request that additional lend-lease aid be granted and that they be relieved of the necessity of making various dollar payments, they count only the United Kingdom's gold and dollar balances and most of the dollar receipts of the sterling area as being available.

They exclude the gold and dollar holdings of South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and India which together are at least as large as those of the United Kingdom. When, however, they compute the dollar expenditures which must be made, the British count not only the payments which the United Kingdom must make, but also the payments which their Dominions and Possessions, including South Africa must make.

It would seem that the correct procedure is to make lend-lease arrangements either with any part, or with the whole of the sterling area, and to vary the arrangements so as to fit the ability of the part, or the whole, to pay for goods and services. If Great Britain is to act for the whole Empire, the assets of all the members of the Empire should, it seems, be considered as well as their aggregate net need for foreign exchange. The same would hold for any part of the Empire for which Britain makes lend-lease arrangements.

Recommendation

It is recommended that the United States Treasury initiate and continue discussions with the Financial representatives of South Africa, Australia and New Zealand concerning their respective gold and dollar positions. Whether or not similar procedure should be adopted with British India rests upon the decision of the State Department concerning the expediency of such procedure with India at this time.

4. Non-British Countries Receiving Lend-Lease Aid

Thirty-six non-British Empire countries received $1.5 - $2 billion of lend-lease assistance through November 1942. Among them are countries with substantial gold and dollar holdings.

Recommendation

It is recommended that consideration in the determination of lend-lease policy should be given to the gold and dollar position as well as to all of the relevant factors.

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Vice President

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Lend-Lease Administrator

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The White House

Approved: /s/Franklin D. Roosevelt

January 1, 1945

PSF

~~SECRET~~

FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

file 1

L.F. Lend Lease

FEB 8 1944

MEMORANDUM

To: The President

From: Leo T. Crowley, Administrator
Foreign Economic Administration

Subject: Status of the Soviet Aid Program

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

This report summarizes the aid furnished to the Soviet Union in the period covered by the First and Second Protocols and the first six months of the Third Protocol.

Leo T. Crowley

x5430

x4193
x220

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

Copy No. 1

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

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

Foreign Economic Administration
~~Office of Lend-Lease Administration~~
Washington, D. C.

SECRET

PERFORMANCE DURING DECEMBER 1943

Cargo shipped to the Soviet Union in December totaled 653,100 long tons, the largest amount shipped in any month to date and 172% of the monthly requirement under the Third Protocol. Shipments during the first six months of the Third Protocol period have totaled 3,021,600 long tons-133% of Third Protocol requirements to December 31, or 67% of requirements for the full Protocol year. From October 1, 1941, to December 31, 1943, a total of 7,509,500 long tons has been shipped to the U.S.S.R. Losses have been 5.6% of shipments.

Cargo shipped during the Third Protocol period is summarized as follows:

	December		July - December	
	Long Tons	Percent	Long Tons	Percent
U. S. SUPPLIES				
Trucks & Other Vehicles	70,500	11	319,300	11
Metals	94,200	14	513,500	17
Chemicals & Explosives	37,300	6	260,900	9
Petroleum Products	32,300	5	306,200	10
Machinery & Equipment	36,000	5	282,900	9
Food	280,500	43	933,700	31
Other	62,500	10	288,500	9
U. S. Total	613,300	94	2,905,000	96
CANADIAN SUPPLIES	36,600	6	91,700	3
BRITISH SUPPLIES	3,200	-	24,900	1
TOTAL	653,100	100	3,021,600	100

Of the total shipped during the Third Protocol period 14,100 long tons (0.5%) have been lost.

December's shipping rate is expected to be continued in January.

During December 435 aircraft departed from North America for the U.S.S.R. - 315 for U. S. Protocol account and 120 for U. K. account. Of the total departed,103 were shipped by water to Murmansk, 100 by water to the Persian Gulf, 1 by air via the South Atlantic and 231 from Fairbanks by the Alaskan-Siberian ferry route.

Foreign Economic Administration

January 24, 1944

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

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

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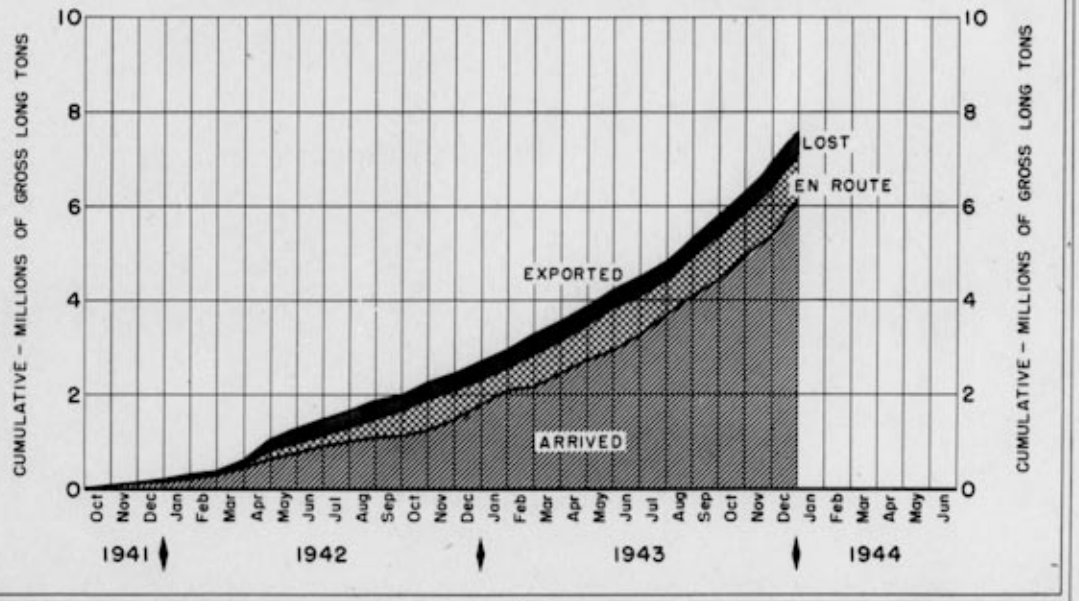
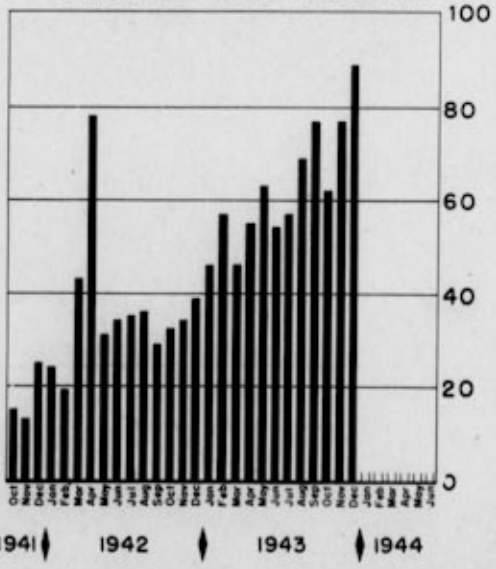
SHIPMENTS TO U. S. S. R.

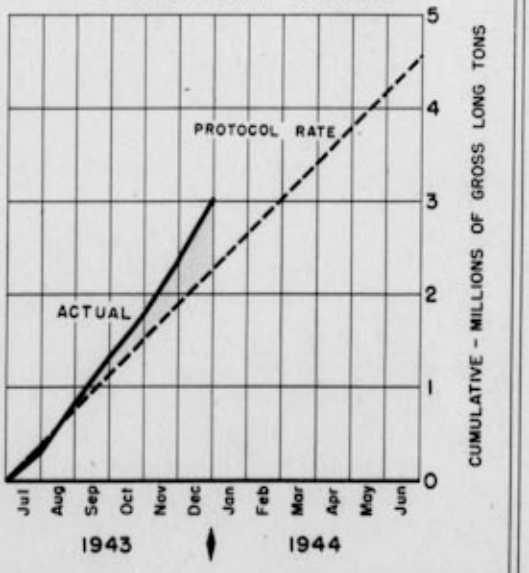
SHIPMENTS, ARRIVALS AND LOSSES



NUMBER OF SHIPS SAILING EACH MONTH



THIRD PROTOCOL CLEARANCES FROM U. S. PORTS



Foreign Economic Administration

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

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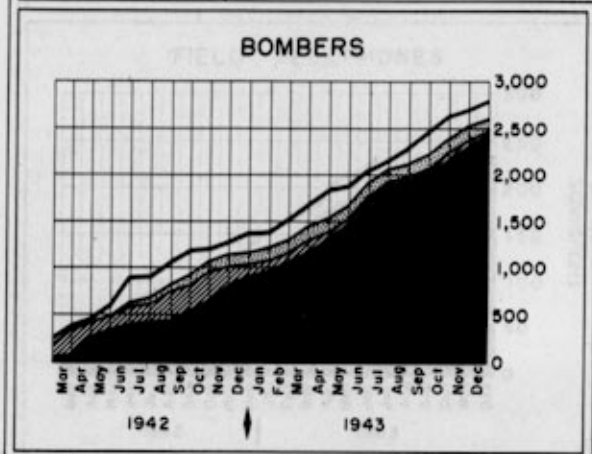
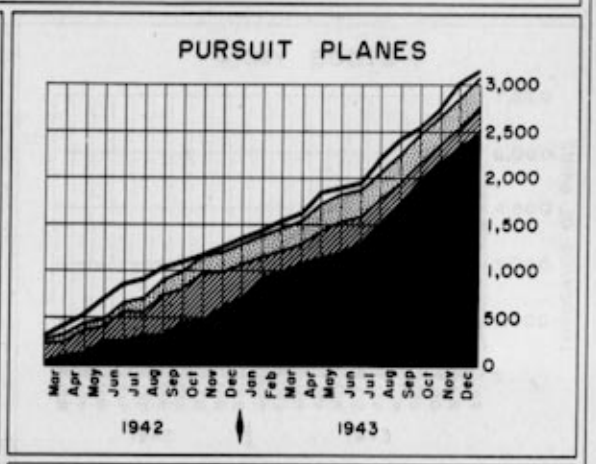
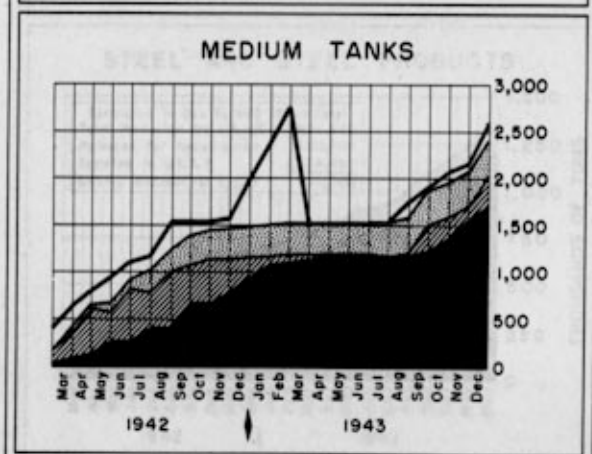
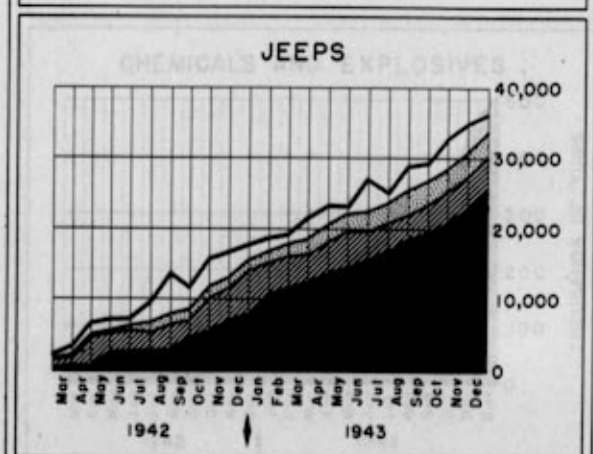
EXPORTS AND AVAILABILITY OF SELECTED ITEMS

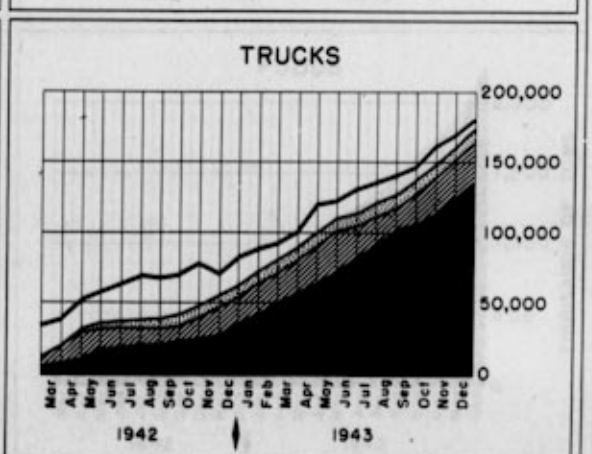
CUMULATIVE SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1941











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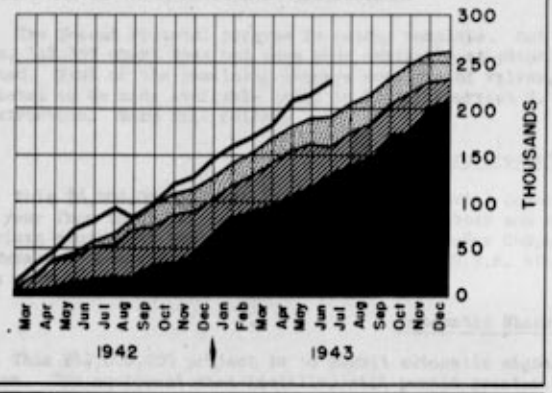
EXPORTS AND AVAILABILITY OF SELECTED ITEMS

CUMULATIVE SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1941

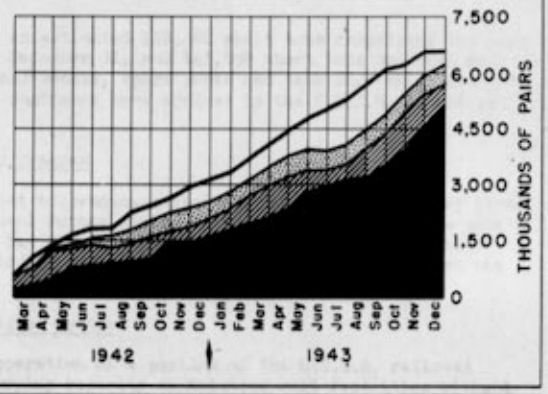
Exported
Lost
En Route
Arrived

Quantity made available at U.S. centers of production

FIELD TELEPHONES

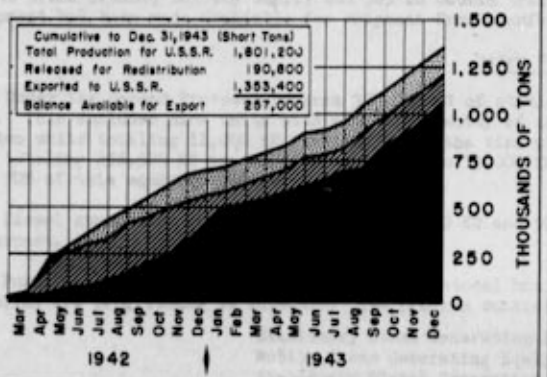


ARMY BOOTS



STEEL AND STEEL PRODUCTS

Cumulative to Dec. 31, 1943 (Short Tons)	
Total Production for U.S.S.R.	1,801,200
Released for Redistribution	190,800
Exported to U.S.S.R.	1,353,400
Balance Available for Export	257,000



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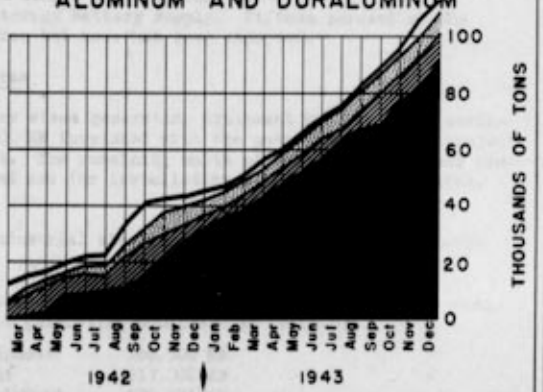
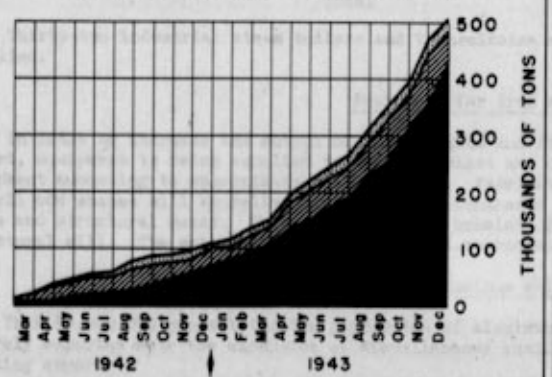
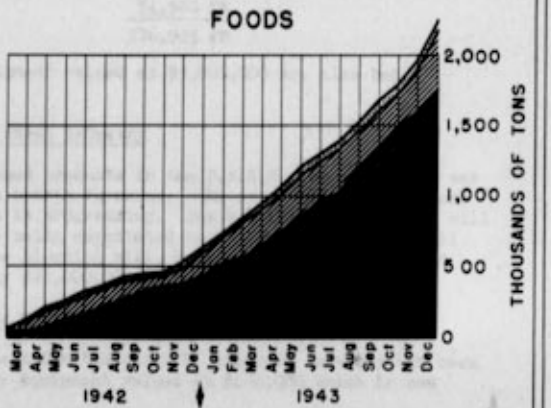


CHEMICALS AND EXPLOSIVES



FOODS



Foreign Economic Administration

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

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PROGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS FOR THE U.S.S.R.
As of December 31, 1943

Petroleum Refinery Program

This project was developed under the Second Protocol to replace Soviet facilities destroyed by the German Army. It was designed to produce aviation gas, motor gas and lubricating oils. The cost is expected to be approximately $39,900,000. Additions expected to cost $25,150,000 have been approved under the Third Protocol. Engineering on the additions is progressing.

The Second Protocol program is nearly complete. Out of an estimated 149,461 short tons comprising the program, 148,867 short tons had been made available at plant by December 31, and 145,659 short tons had been exported. Most of the remaining tonnage consists of valves, instruments, spare parts and tank cars which are expected to be made available early in 1944. Fourteen U. S. engineers have arrived in the U.S.S.R. to aid in construction. More will follow.

Tire Production Program

This $6,900,000 project is to permit the Soviet Government to produce a minimum of 1,000,000 military tires per year from their own supplies of synthetic rubber and natural rubber obtained from shrubs. To utilize idle American equipment, the tire plant of the Ford Motor Company has been purchased; together with new equipment necessary to convert this plant from U. S. to U.S.S.R. standards. Approximately 99% of the entire project has been made available and 45% has been exported.

Automatic Block Signal System

This $12,000,000 project is to permit automatic signal operation of a portion of the U.S.S.R. railroad system. The 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 3000 km of track; 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. Fifteen percent of the equipment has been made available for shipment from manufacturer but none has been exported.

Power Program

Under the Second Protocol program 320,000 KW of stationary steam generating equipment has been made available. This includes nine units with a total capacity of 40,500 KW furnished with the petroleum refinery project and two units totaling 11,000 KW furnished with the tire plant. The remaining units of the Second Protocol program totaling 258,500 KW are rated from 250 KW to 35,000 KW and are for installation as power utility plants. Over 70% of this equipment has been exported.

Diesel generating equipment totaling 162,000 KW and 59 industrial steam boilers have been made available for export.

Power equipment approved under the Third Protocol has now been placed under contract. Designing and manufacturing are progressing on schedule. The program consists of generating equipment as follows:

Stationary Steam Generating Equipment	166,500 KW
Mobile Steam Generating Equipment	217,000 KW
Stationary Diesel Generating Equipment	106,925 KW
Mobile Diesel Generating Equipment	32,000 KW
Hydro-electric Equipment	54,500 KW
Total	576,925 KW

Thirty-two industrial steam boilers and transmission equipment valued at $5,000,000 are also being supplied.

Equipment for Iron and Steel Industry

In order to increase the output of steel ingots and finished products in the U.S.S.R. for use in the war effort, equipment is being supplied to complete blast and open hearth furnaces, coke ovens and miscellaneous equipment amounting to approximately $12,000,000. Fabrication is progressing. One complete 18" merchant mill to roll odd shapes will be delivered by spring. Contracts are being negotiated to supply equipment to roll rails and structural beams. This equipment will consist of one blooming mill, soaking pits and a rail and structural mill. The entire project is valued at approximately $22,000,000.

Aluminum Rolling Mill

This $6,000,000 project for the production of aluminum sheet for the U.S.S.R. aircraft industry has been entirely exported with the exception of miscellaneous auxiliary equipment valued at $400,000 which is now awaiting export.

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

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STATEMENT OF VESSELS SAILED TO U.S.S.R.

As of December 31, 1943

Date of Sailing	Number of Ships Sailing					Arrived	En Route as of Dec. 31	Cargo Disch. in U.K.	Lost	Losses by Month
	For North Russia	For Persian Gulf	For Soviet Arctic	For Soviet Far East	Total					
1941 Oct	10	-	-	5	15	14	-	-	1	-
Nov	9	1	-	3	13	12	-	-	1	-
Dec	14	7	-	4	25	22	-	-	3	1
1942 Jan	20	-	-	4	24	19	-	1	4	3
Feb	13	2	-	4	19	16	-	-	3	1
Mar	31	6	-	6	43	32	-	4	7	9
Apr	62	6	-	10	78	46	-	13	19	-
May	14	10	-	7	31	21	-	4	6	6
Jun	8	11	6	9	34	27	-	-	7	6
Jul	2	5	16	12	35	34	-	-	1	16
Aug	11	5	1	19	36	33	-	-	3	1
Sep	4	8	-	17	29	29	-	-	-	10
Oct	-	13	-	19	32	32	-	-	-	-
Nov	-	8	-	26	34	32	-	-	2	3
Dec	4	11	-	24	39	38	-	1	-	-
1943 Jan	12	12	-	22	46	38	-	8	-	-
Feb	22	7	-	28	57	35	-	20	2	1
Mar	2*	19	-	26	47	45	-	1	1	2
Apr	-	18	-	37	55	54	-	-	1	1
May	-	15	4	44	63	62	-	-	1	-
Jun	-	4	5	45	54	54	-	-	-	2
Jul	-	17	16	24	57	57	-	-	-	-
Aug	-	24	7	38	69	67	-	-	2	2
Sep	-	27	-	50	77	76	1	-	-	-
Oct	10	25	-	27	62	61	1	-	-	-
Nov	20*	25	-	32	77	59	18	-	-	-
Dec	29*	21	-	39	89	7	82	-	-	-
Total Oct. 1941 to Dec. 31, 1943	297	307	55	581	1,240	1,022	102	52	64	64

*Includes one tanker from U.K. for U.S. Protocol Account, cargo being replaced to U.K. from the U.S.

Of the 1,240 sailings from October 1, 1941 to December 31, 1943, 563 were made by American vessels, 438 by Soviet vessels, 216 by American vessels transferred to Soviet registry, 22 by British vessels and 1 by a Swedish vessel. In addition to the 1,240 sailings, there were 104 ships that loaded partial cargoes in the U.S. for the U.S.S.R. In addition to the 64 ships shown above as lost, several ships have been sunk on their return voyages.

ACTUAL SHIPMENTS COMPARED WITH PROTOCOL SHIPPING OBJECTIVES

July - December 1943

FIGURES IN LONG TONS

	Atlantic Route	Pacific Route	Total
Protocol Objective	1,071,400	1,205,400	2,276,800
Shipments	1,537,000*	1,485,000	3,022,000
Shipments in % of Objective	143%	123%	133%

*Includes 55,000 tons of petroleum products from Abadan for U.S. Protocol account, the material being replaced to U.K. from the U.S.

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STATEMENT OF CARGO SHIPPED TO U.S.S.R.

As of December 31, 1943

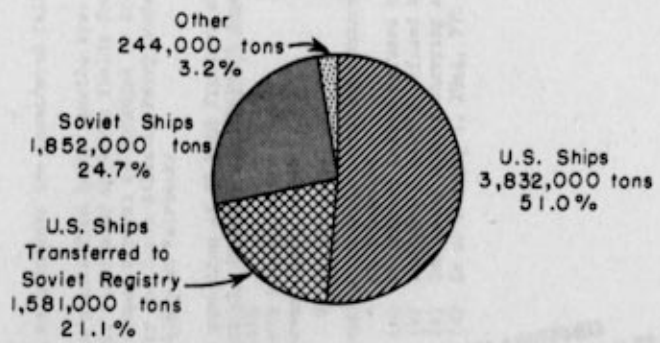
(Thousands of Gross Long Tons)

	Month	For North Russia	For Persian Gulf			For Soviet Arctic	For Soviet Far East		Total	Arrived	En Route as of Dec. 31	Cargo on Hand or Diverted In U. K.	Lost	Losses by Month
			Full Cargoes	Partial Cargoes	From Abadan		Full Cargoes	Partial Cargoes						
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	1	-	-	20	-	91	76	-	-	15	5
	Mar	171	17	1	-	-	25	-	214	163	-	5	46	42
	Apr	376	21	-	-	-	38	-	435	267	-	40	128	-
	May	92	79	8	-	-	33	-	212	141	-	19	52	38
	Jun	55	84	7	-	18	31	-	195	139	-	-	56	55
	Jul	14	38	25	-	47	58	1	183	174	-	-	9	114
	Aug	69	40	25	-	2	83	-	219	197	-	-	22	7
	Sep	28	63	9	-	-	79	-	179	179	-	-	-	65
	Oct	-	109	12	-	-	108	-	229	229	-	-	-	2
	Nov	-	66	5	-	-	106	1	178	165	-	-	13	17
	Dec	29	83	9	-	-	122	-	243	236	-	7	-	2
1943	Jan	73	83	4	-	-	98	-	258	210	-	48	-	2
	Feb	164	40	-	-	-	129	-	333	169	-	150	14	8
	Mar	17	131	-	-	-	123	-	271	254	-	9	8	16
	Apr	-	139	5	-	-	194	-	338	331	-	-	7	7
	May	-	112	9		13	217	-	351	344	-	-	7	-
	Jun	-	25	4	-	16	229	1	275	275	-	-	-	15
	Jul	-	117	9	10	57	153	-	346	346	-	-	-	-
	Aug	-	173	4	7	31	262	-	477	463	-	-	14	14
	Sep	-	194	4	8	-	313	-	519	512	7	-	-	-
	Oct	66	187	6	10	-	181	-	450	441	9	-	-	-
	Nov	145	193	2	10	-	226	-	576	434	142	-	-	-
	Dec	215	167	-	10	-	262	-	654	58	596	-	-	-
Total Oct. 1941 to Dec. 31, 1943		1,782	2,178	149	55*	184	3,158	3	7,509	6,055	754	279	421	421

*Petroleum shipments by rail ex Abadan for U. S. account replacement from U. S.

DISTRIBUTION OF TONNAGE SHIPPED TO DEC. 31, 1943

BY REGISTRY OF SHIPS



DATA ARE GROSS LONG TONS

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AIRCRAFT DELIVERIES TO U.S.S.R.

October 1, 1941 to December 31, 1943

Protocol requirements are considered filled upon delivery of aircraft from factories.

Departure points from North America are: U.S. ports for water shipments, Fairbanks for flight-deliveries via the Alaskan-Siberian Ferry Route, and Miami, Florida or adjacent fields for flight deliveries via the South Atlantic. Planes shipped by water to North Russia are considered delivered upon arrival at Murmansk or Archangel. Planes shipped by water to the Persian Gulf are assembled at Abadan and with planes arriving there over the South Atlantic Ferry Route are delivered at Abadan to U.S.S.R. pilots. Alaskan-Siberian Ferry route planes are delivered to Soviet pilots at Fairbanks.

With the exception of 59 P-40 fighters shipped from U.S. ports in September 1941 and arrived in North Russia in November and December 1941, this schedule includes all aircraft departed from the U.S. for direct delivery to the U.S.S.R. Aircraft shipped from the U.S. intended for use in the United Kingdom but retransferred from the United Kingdom to the U.S.S.R. are not included.

	Delivered at Factories	In North America Dec. 31, 1943		Lost in North America		Departed North America	Lost After Departure	Diverted to Others	En Route N.A. to Destination 12/31/43	Arrived at Destination	Delivered to USSR at Destination
		In U.S.	In Canada and Alaska	In U.S.	In Canada and Alaska						
BY ROUTES											
Alaskan-Siberian Ferry Route	3,063	147	211(155)*	45	33	2,627	0	0	0	2,627	2,627
South Atlantic Ferry Route to Abadan	815	42	0	13	0	760	36	1	3	720	684
Water to North Russia	1,478	58	0	0	0	1,420	304	1	106	1,009	1,009
Water to Persian Gulf Assembly at Abadan	3,073	56	0	0	0	3,017	175	0	170	2,672	2,503
Total	8,429	303	211(155)*	58	33	7,824	515	2	279	7,028	6,823
U.S. PROTOCOL ACCOUNTS											
Pursuit Planes											
P-40 Alsib	50	0	0(0)*	0	2	48	0	0	0	48	48
P-40 North Russia, water	1,150	58	0	0	0	1,092	242	1	103	746	746
P-40 Persian Gulf, water	621	0	0	0	0	621	25	0	0	596	- (d)
P-39 Alsib	485	0	4 (4)*	5	8	468	0	0	0	468	468
P-39 North Russia, water	57	0	0	0	0	57	7	0	0	50	50
P-39 Persian Gulf, water	777	1	0	0	0	776	28	0	170	578	- (d)
P-47 Alsib	3	0	0 (0)*	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	3
Total Pursuit Planes	3,143	59	4 (4)*	5	10	3,065	302	1	273	2,489	- (d)
Light Bombers											
A-20 Alsib	937	75(a)	6 (6)*	15	6	835	0	0	0	835	835
A-20 South Atlantic	687	42	0	13	0	632	32	1	3	596	560
A-20 North Russia, water	165	0	0	0	0	165	39	0	0	126	126
A-20 Persian Gulf, water	637	0	0	0	0	637	79	0	0	558	558
Total Light Bombers	2,426	117	6 (6)*	28	6	2,269	150	1	3	2,115	2,079
Medium Bombers											
B-25 Alsib	237	3(b)	32 (28)*	0	1	201	0	0	0	201	201
B-25 South Atlantic	128	0	0	0	0	128	4	0	0	124	124
B-25 North Russia, water	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	5
Total Medium Bombers	370	3	32 (28)*	0	1	334	4	0	0	330	330
Heavy Bombers											
B-24 Alsib	1(c)	0	0 (0)*	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Cargo Planes											
C-47 Alsib	200	15	22 (14)*	1	0	162	0	0	0	162	162
Observation Planes											
O-52 North Russia, water	30	0	0	0	0	30	11	0	0	19	19
Advanced Trainers											
A-T-6-C North Russia, water	8	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	3	5	5
A-T-6-C Persian Gulf, water	22	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	22	19
Total Advanced Trainers	30	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	3	27	24
U.K. PROTOCOL ACCOUNTS (Under Reciprocal Agreements)											
P-40 Persian Gulf, water	300	0	0	0	0	300	0	0	0	300	- (d)
P-39 Alsib	1,120	54	147 (103)*	24	13	882	0	0	0	882	882
P-39 North Russia, water	35	0	0	0	0	35	5	0	0	30	30
P-39 Persian Gulf, water	595	55	0	0	0	540	43	0	0	497	- (d)
Total (Pursuits)	2,050	109	147 (103)*	24	13	1,757	48	0	0	1,709	- (d)
REIMBURSEMENT ACCOUNT											
P-39 Alsib	30	0	0 (0)*	0	3	27	0	0	0	27	27
P-39 North Russia, water	28	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	28	28
P-39 Persian Gulf, water	121	0	0	0	0	121	0	0	0	121	- (d)
Total (Pursuits)	179	0	0 (0)*	0	3	176	0	0	0	176	- (d)

* At Fairbanks

(a) Includes 5 A-20's refused by U.S.S.R. at Fairbanks returned to Great Falls
(b) Includes 3 B-25's refused by U.S.S.R. at Fairbanks returned to Great Falls
(c) One heavy bomber carrying a U.S. Mission became stranded in Siberia and was transferred to the Soviet Government
(d) As of January 1, 1944, 770 P-40 fighters and 1156 P-39's were reported as delivered to Soviet pilots at Abadan

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

EXPORTS AND AVAILABILITY

As of December 31, 1943

~~SECRET~~

Ref.	Item	Third Protocol Performance July 1, 1943 to December 31, 1943		Exported		Cumulative Performance - 1st, 2nd and 3rd Protocols October 1, 1941 to December 31, 1943						
		Made Available a	Offered to be Made Available b	During December 1943	During Third Protocol Period 7/1/43 to 12/31/43	Made Available c	Exported	Arrived d -	Lost	Diverted To Others After Export e	In U. K. Awaiting Forwarding e	Balance En Route Dec. 31, 1943 e
	MILITARY ITEMS											
	Aircraft f											
	For U. S. Protocol Account											
I 1A	Pursuit Planes	1,196	1,200	214	1,184	3,143	3,065					
I 1B	Light Bombers	605	600	53	547	2,426	2,269					
I 1C	Medium Bombers	150	150	27	128	370	334					
I 1D	Heavy Bombers	0	0	0	0	1	1					
I 1E	Cargo Planes	120	120	21	76	200	162					
I 1F	Advanced Trainers	0	0	0	0	30	30					
I 1G	Observation Planes	0	0	0	0	30	30					
	For U. K. Protocol Under Reciprocal Agreements											
I 1A	Pursuit Planes	900	900	120	762	2,050	1,757					
	For Reimbursement Account											
I 1A	Pursuit Planes	0	0	0	0	179	176					
I 1AA	Link Trainers	3	0	0	0	3	0					
	Tanks f											
I 2A	Light Tanks	0	0	0	0	1,680	1,680	1,237	443	0	0	0
I 2B	Medium Tanks	1,055	1,000	354	881	2,591	2,417	1,701	362	0	0	354
	Guns, Etc.											
I 3A	AA Guns 90 mm.	96	0	4	112	200	200	144	8	0	20	28
I 4A	AA Guns 40 mm.	**	0	264	3,510	**	3,585	2,981	132	0	0	472
I 4B	AA Guns 37 mm.	**	0	0	0	**	424	340	16	0	68	0
I 4C	AA 50 cal. mg.	**	0	300	1,025	**	1,825	625	0	0	400	800
I 4D	AA Guns 37 mm. S. P.	25	0	25	25	25	25	0	0	0	0	25
I 5B	AT Guns 37 mm.	0	0	0	0	63	63	35	28	0	0	0
I 5E	AT 76 mm. S. P. (Tank Destroyers)	5	0	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	5
I 5E	AT 57 mm. S. P. (Tank Destroyers)	661	0	50	661	661	661	587	0	0	0	74
I 5D	AT 3" S. P. (Tank Destroyers)	52	0	0	50	52	52	42	0	0	0	10
I 8A	Submachine Guns .45 cal.	**	0	0	0	**	132,783	109,593	23,190	0	0	0
I 8B	Rocket Launchers	0	0	0	0	3,000	3,000	3,000	0	0	0	0
I 8C	Mortars, 81 mm.	0	0	0	0	30	30	30	0	0	0	0
I 8D	Pistols and Revolvers	7,950	0	0	7,950	7,950	7,950	6,500	0	0	0	1,450
	Ammunition is being supplied for all weapons furnished by the U. S. in accordance with standards prescribed for U. S. Forces. Additional ammunition is furnished for weapons of Soviet manufacture.											
	Trucks (With equipment and spare parts including tires)											
I 10A	Cargo & Weapon Carriers (3/4 ton)	4,200	/	1,782	2,656	9,004	7,304	4,924	0	598	0	1,782
I 10B	Trucks (1½ ton)	27,820	/	4,922	31,698	87,263	85,929	66,261	5,794	1,826	1,446	10,502
I 10C	Trucks (2½ ton)	24,318	/	5,524	24,330	83,694	79,794	65,510	3,976	704	3,418	6,186
I 10D	Trucks (5 ton and over)	0	/	0	0	54	54	54	0	0	0	0
I 10E	Tank Transporters (20 ton & 40 ton)	214	/	10	182	290	258	212	16	0	0	30
	Total Trucks	56,552	60,000	12,238	58,866	180,305	173,339	136,961	9,786	3,128	4,864	18,600
	Other Vehicles											
I 9A	Armored Scout Cars	1,130	(4,500g)	239	819	2,044	1,733	1,234	168	0	0	331
I 9B	Jeeps (¼ ton 4x4)	10,572	12,000	2,785	10,986	35,704	33,434	25,353	3,434	1,378	0	3,269
I 9F	Amphibian Jeeps (¼ ton)	441		441	441	443	443	2	0	0	0	441
I 9C	Personnel Carriers (½ track)	252	300	97	206	581	535	369	49	0	0	117
I 9E	Cargo Carriers (1½ ton, ½ track)	2	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
I 17	Motorcycles	5,992	6,000	906	6,580	18,092	17,980	13,952	1,464	1,100	0	1,464
I 18	Military Tractors	1,255	1,200	434	1,374	4,303	3,265	2,390	205	0	155	535
I 10F	Tank Recovery Units	145	0	40	102	145	102	62	0	0	0	40
I 34	Field Repair Trucks	491	0	91	596	1,650	900	806	3	0	0	91
	Signal Equipment											
I 20A	Radio Stations (Over 1 KW)	11	10	2	3	**	**					
I 20B	Radio Stations (1 KW & Under)	3,555	8,100	828	5,720	**	**					
I 20C	Radio Receivers	1,042	530	67	445	**	**					
I 26	Radio Beacons	101	0	0	45	**	**					
I 27	Radio Direction Finders	60	50	0	28	**	**					
I 32	Radio Parts & Access. ($1,000)	696	1,500	**	**	**	**					
I 28	Radio Mess. & Testing Equip. ($1,000)			**	**	**	**					
I 23	Radio Tubes (1,000 units)	935	1,175	**	**	**	**					
I 11	Field Telephones	72,664	50,000	2,530	72,452	**	260,743	208,965	30,648	600	11,600	8,930
I 12	Field Telephone Wire (miles)	101,638	150,000	10,596	153,311	**	831,665	673,080	126,258	0	12,604	19,723
I 24	Gas Driven Generators	**	3,000	280	3,314	**	14,377	14,224	103	0	0	50
I 31A	Dry Cells for Radios	**	0	14,050	81,270	**	120,238	120,238	0	0	0	0
I 31B	Flashlights with Dry Cells	45,000	0	0	60,000	100,000	85,000	85,000	0	0	0	0
	Explosives (tons)											
I 14A	Smokeless Powder	48,573	36,100	7,645	54,592	95,996	93,190	73,354	4,439	0	5,369	10,028
I 14B	Nitroglycerine Powder	244		104	119	244	119	15	0	0	0	104
I 13B	T. N. T.	34,617	13,440	7,412	34,986	91,978	68,854	53,539	3,649	250	2,452	8,964
II 61A2	Dynamite (Amonite)	11,976	Oh	49	8,347	21,803	14,658	14,610	0	0	0	48
	Total Explosives (tons)	95,410	49,540	15,210	98,044	210,021	176,821	141,518	8,088	250	7,821	19,144
	Other Military Items											
I 35A	Pneumatic Floats	0	0	0	0	3,000	3,000	2,398	552	0	50	0
I 35C	Barbed Wire Cutters ($1,000)	**	0	95	234	**	534	438	0	0	0	96
I 35E	Smoke Pots	**	0	22,000	233,632	**	238,632	150,632	0	0	0	88,000

See footnotes on Sheet 6

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

Ref.	Item	Third Protocol Performance July 1, 1943 to December 31, 1943		Exported		Cumulative Performance - 1st, 2nd and 3rd Protocols October 1, 1941 to December 31, 1943						
		Made Available a	Offered to be made Available b	During December 1943	During Third Protocol Period 7/1/43 to 12/31/43	Made Available c	Exported	Arrived d	Lost	Diverted to Others After Export e	In U. K. Awaiting Forwarding e	Balance En Route Dec. 31, 1943 e
	MILITARY ITEMS (cont.)											
	Quartermaster Items											
II 71A	Leather (tons)	7,671	9,000t	1,318	8,945	36,928	32,640	24,755	4,615	774	0	2,496
II 72A	Army Boots (1,000 pr.)	1,566	1,800	244	2,219	6,634	6,201	5,032	555	0	256	358
II 72B	Ski Boots (1,000 pr.)	67	0	12	61	192	118	102	0	0	4	12
II 72B	Leather Belts (1,000 units)	600	0	**	**	1,980	**					
II 72C	Leather Jackets (1,000 units)	35	0	**	**	175	**					
II 73A	Woolen Cloth (1,000 yds.)	7,473	9,000	2,117	12,455	26,938	21,067	16,600	943	0	1,089	2,435
II 73B	Cotton Cloth (1,000 yds.)	22,203	12,500	6,341	23,321	111,916	43,678	32,115	1,222	0	1,478	8,863
II 75	Webbing (1,000 yds.)	15,250	(4,000g) 3,000	2,788	6,598	58,900	28,285	19,785	8,207	0	2,027	4,266
II 76	Tarpaulin & Duck (1,000 yds.)	1,387	1,500	**	**	9,367	**					
II 73C	Other Q. M. Textiles ($1,000)	2,509	0	533	2,107	5,914	3,159	2,171	169	0	3	816
II 73D	Q. M. Apparel ($1,000)	**	0	410	2,559	**	5,308	3,606	47	0	896	759
	MEDICAL SUPPLIES											
V	Drugs, Instruments, Eq.,etc.($1000) (Protocol Quantities Only)	2,547	6,000	**	**	22,364	**					
	MATERIALS											
	Non-Ferrous Metals (tons)											
II 3	Aluminum Ingot	28,312	} 17,880	4,413	25,988	66,393	64,068	56,065	4,533	0	0	3,470
II 3A	Aluminum, fabricated	13,657		3,685	11,602	46,782	44,022	35,688	2,393	0	14	5,927
II 4A	Pig Nickel	1,650	1,800	451	1,860	6,372	6,355	5,130	828	0	0	397
II 4B	Monel Metal Scrap	77	476*	0	75	77	75	75	0	0	0	0
II 4C	Basic Products of Nickel	39	j, k	2	12	147	116	103	13	0	0	0
II 5	Molybdenum Concentrates	2,219	2,002	0	2,069	10,590	10,440	8,466	1,430	0	0	544
II 6	Copper, Electrolytic	0	m	0	142	1,146	1,144	1,144	0	0	0	0
II 7	Brass, Bronze, etc.	46,259	53,760	10,052	47,363	199,182	180,494	146,802	13,997	0	5,209	14,486
II 11	Copper Tubes, etc.	6,365	7,500	1,213	7,004	24,495	21,376	18,335	1,193	36	284	1,528
II 8	Magnesium	2,016	2,016	263	2,196	4,033	3,764	3,331	0	0	0	433
II 9	Zinc Slabs	8,061	6,720	1,200	8,060	47,392	47,320	42,887	2,323	0	0	2,110
II 29	Special Non-Ferrous Wires	49	135	31	110	439	424	415	4	0	3	2
II 30A	Nichrome Wire & Strip	279	270	71	230	1,007	937	823	92	0	0	22
II 30B	Basic Nichrome Products	13	j, k	0	75	508	502	477	25	0	0	0
II 49	Mercury	0	0	0	30	895	895	895	0	0	0	0
II 58	Cerium, Metallic	0	0	0	3	18	17	17	0	0	0	0
II 61A - 13	Sodium, Metallic		0	105	105		1,208	845	258	0	0	105
II 88	Manganese	0	0	0	11	11	11	11	0	0	0	0
II 89	Lead	0	0	0	34	43	43	43	0	0	0	0
II 90	Tin	0	0	0	8	10	10	10	0	0	0	0
II 91	Alum., Tin & Nickel Foil	65	0	0	64	215	214	146	4	0	0	64
II 92	Babbit Metal	0	0	0	5	106	106	86	20	0	0	0
II 93	Cadmium	0	0	0	0	201	201	201	0	0	0	0
II 94	Cobalt	81	81	13	70	249	216	216	0	0	0	0
	Total Non-Ferrous Metals (tons)	108,142	-	21,499	107,116	410,311	383,958	322,211	27,113	36	5,510	29,088
II 35B	Misc. Non-Ferrous Metals and Products ($1,000)	4	j	0	3	13	13	13	0	0	*	0
	Copper Cable & Wire											
II 1	Marine Cable (miles)	69	373	8	221	1,350	1,125	900	127	0	92	6
II 2	Submarine Cable (miles)	74	187	0	255	839	833	783	50	0	0	0
II 74	Insulated Cable ($1,000)	12,957	6000Man	2,456	9,285	36,622	19,217	14,392	218	0	866	3,741
II 74A	Bare Copper Cable & Wire ($1,000)	264	1000Stn	8	209	1,564	1,182	1,093	0	0	80	9
	Ferro-Alloys (tons)											
II 12	Ferro-Silicon	94	4,704 o	760	3,249	8,341	7,206	6,007	1,049	0	28	122
II 13	Ferro-Chromium	0	2,688 o	260	2,020	4,113	4,005	3,052	494	0	0	459
II 85	Ferro-Phosphorus	0	/	0	0	4	4	4	0	0	0	0
II 86	Ferro-Vanadium	128	/	0	0	130	2	2	0	0	0	0
II 87	Ferro-Tungsten	30	/	0	0	32	2	2	0	0	0	0
II 87A	Ferro-Molybdenum	562	/	0	0	562	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Ferro-Alloys (tons)	814	7,392	1,020	5,269	13,182	11,219	9,067	1,543	0	28	581
	Ferrous Metals & Products (tons)											
II 10	Bimetal	526	5,560	3,157	12,652	19,817	18,193	12,508	60	0	288	5,337
II 14	Armor Plate	0	/	0	0	8,951	8,951	5,787	2,897	267	0	0
II 16	Polished Drill Rods	128	/	39	122	384	322	270	2	0	10	40
II 17	High Speed Tool Steel	3,460	/	221	1,832	8,431	6,428	5,578	386	0	83	381
II 18	Tool Steel	7,534	/	528	6,850	22,424	19,850	16,368	883	25	446	2,128
II 19	Cold Finished Bars	18,562	/	5,304	31,633	124,357	102,384	81,798	6,433	280	3,024	10,849
II 20	N. R. Aircraft Steel	29,042	/	13,089	48,975	142,578	110,411	95,085	1,517	0	657	13,152
II 21	Cr-Si-Mn. Billet	(-) 4,093	/	0	3	83,518	79,288	65,908	9,081	431	3,214	654
II 22	Cold Rolled Sheets	(-) 345	/	31	409	85,397	81,252	49,107	29,653	1,709	699	84
II 22A	Cold Rolled Strip	(-)26,918	/	1,763	3,401	75,796	67,936	52,733	11,266	797	1,089	2,051
II 23	Stainless Steel	2,041	/	101	1,988	7,555	5,725	5,479	70	0	1	175
II 24	Tinplate	20,215	30,000	2,944	9,346	99,178	85,061	67,346	10,611	970	1,902	4,232
II 25	Steel Wire	(-)26,709	/	4,172	17,169	86,225	72,850	60,868	5,052	672	968	5,290
II 26	Wire Rope	3,834	/	1,715	7,899	29,405	22,799	19,492	789	0	344	2,174
II 27	Steel Alloy Tubes	13,148	/	3,947	12,267	34,802	20,158	15,763	52	0	105	4,238
II 28	Stainless Steel Wire	254	/	34	201	2,672	2,503	2,352	94	13	44	0
II 31	Barbed Wire & Staples	(-) 6,583	/	0	1,712	48,021	47,477	36,417	10,538	203	99	220
II 32	Pipe and Tubing	17,233	/	5,493	28,729	141,618	89,353	68,546	15,918	1,571	288	3,030
II 33	H. R. Sheets & Plates	15,547	/	6,287	55,501	193,320	167,084	129,842	18,642	1,533	4,383	12,684

See footnotes on Sheet 6

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By d. Schaible Date FEB 2 1972

Ref.	Item	Third Protocol Performance July 1, 1943 to December 31, 1943		Exported		Cumulative Performance - 1st, 2nd and 3rd Protocols October 1, 1941 to December 31, 1943						
		Made Available a	Offered to be Made Available b	During December 1943	During Third Protocol Period 7/1/43 to 12/31/43	Made Available c	Exported	Arrived d	Lost	Diverted To Others After Export e	In U. K. Awaiting Forwarding e	Balance En Route Dec. 31, 1943 e
	MATERIALS (cont.) **Ferrous Metals & Prods.** (cont.)(tons)											
II 34	Bolts, Nuts, Rivets, etc.	1,637	/	39	2,984	11,762	6,915	6,878	0	0	0	37
II 350	Aircraft Landing Mats	8,533	/	0	8,533	8,533	8,533	8,533	0	0	0	0
II 101	R.R. Rails and Accessories	128,211	/	19,672	143,840	292,432	254,917	204,352	20,474	1,421	618	28,052
II 102	Mounted Sets, Wheels & Axles	0	/	351	19,908	24,075	22,030	20,780	90	0	911	249
II 103	Car Axles	0	/	7,645	13,708	35,910	33,394	19,510	927	0	4,050	8,907
II 104	Locomotive & Car Wheel Tires	1,060	/	1,801	7,454	14,038	13,038	10,692	53	0	484	1,809
II 105	Rolled Steel Car Wheels	86	/	0	4,272	8,658	6,105	5,593	0	0	512	0
II 107	Locomotive Axles	0	/	0	143	255	183	183	0	0	0	0
II 108	Electric Locomotive Axles	0	/	0	0	300	222	222	0	0	0	0
	Total Steel (tons)	206,403	355,000	78,333	435,126	1,610,412	1,353,362	1,067,990	145,488	9,892	24,219	105,773

Note: The following tonnage released from U.S.S.R. export stocks for redistribution to others has been deducted from amounts made available.

	Jul.-Dec. 1943	Oct.1941-Dec. 1943		Jul.-Dec. 1943	Oct.1941-Dec. 1943		Jul.-Dec. 1943	Oct.1941-Dec. 1943
II-19 Cold Finished Bars	945	956	II-22A Cold Rolled Strip	28,464	28,464	II-32 Pipe and Tubing	(-)15,669	60,197
II-20 H.R. Aircraft Steel	0	73	II-25 Steel Wire	31,955	31,955	II-33 H.R. Sheets and Plates	1,152	17,396
II-21 Cr.Si.Mn. Billets	4,141	30,866	II-26 Wire Rope	350	430			
II-22 Cold Rolled Sheets	345	3,305	II-31 Barbed Wire & Staples	6,586	17,127	Total Released (tons)	58,269	190,769

II 35A1	Chains and Anchors (tons)	1,477	1	32	1,091	2,440	1,668	1,663	0	0	0	5
II 35A	Misc. Ferrous Metals & Prods.(#1,000)	1,755	1	117	830	2,790	1,652	1,470	30	0	0	152
II 37	**Petroleum Products** (tons)											
	From U. S.	263,514t	180,000	15,765	263,514	663,190t	663,190	542,316	10,786	87,957r	0	22,131
	From U.K. for U.S. account (Replacement to U.K. from U.S.)	9,116t		9,116	9,116	19,312t	19,312	19,312	-	-	-	-
	From Abadan for U.S. account (Replacement to British from U.S.	61,568t	60,000	11,209	61,568	61,568t	61,568	61,568	-	-	-	-
	Shipments from U.K. to U.S.S.R. as Replacements	-	-	-	-		(31,867)s	(31,867)	-	-	-	-
	Additional U.S. Allocations to U.S.S.R. at U.K. Expense as Replacement for Diversions to U.K.	-	-	-	-	(29,971)s	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Chemicals (tons)											
II 61A5	Acetone	685	3,360	23	683	1,686	1,590	1,567	0	0	0	23
II 38A	Alcohol, Ethyl from U.S.	80,313	53,760	12,028	78,182	100,706	98,328	85,170	159	0	0	12,999
	Alcohol, Ethyl from U.K. for U.S.Account (Replacement to U.K. from U.S.)	10,165		0	10,165	10,165	10,165	10,165	0	-	-	0
II 61A3	Caustic Soda	20,598	20,160	4,264	22,414	48,120	46,660	43,469	707	0	0	2,484
II 38	Ethylene Glycol	1,792	1,680	686	4,156	8,744	8,687	7,430	189	0	358	710
II 61A11	Glycerine From U.S.	2,151	3,360	0	3,081	11,816	10,248	9,947	0	301	0	0
	Glycerine Retransferred from U.K. for U.S. Account	5,600		1,676	1,676	5,600	**	**	0	0	0	**
II 45	Methanol	847	3,360	1,010	3,231	18,047s	16,250	10,345	2,963	371	683	1,888
II 36	Phenol	5,591	6,000	740	5,778	23,190	20,240	16,713	1,576	170	448	1,333
II 61A25	Potassium Tetraoxide	152	(216)	89	103	397	271	182	0	0	0	89
II 13A	Toluol	23,183	10,454	198	20,600	65,587	56,377	50,419	2,991	359	1,810	398
II 46	Urotropine	6,968	3,360	124	3,860	12,477	9,369	8,361	358	25	201	424
	Other Chemicals (tons)											
II 48	Ammonia Chloride	(-)211s	/	0	75	4,594s	726	726	0	0	0	0
II 61A23	Ammonia Nitrate	(-)2,406s	/	0	0	3,394	3,394	2,602	113	0	679	0
II 51	Ammonia Sulpho Cyanide	0	/	0	0	3	3	3	0	0	0	0
II 61A9	Aniline Oil	(-)1,877r	/	0	0	3,840s	3,521	2,466	927	16	112	0
II 61	Anthracene	0	/	0	0	9	9	9	0	0	0	0
II 54	Barium Peroxide	1	/	0	0	332	106	106	0	0	0	0
II 61A21	Black Dyes	0	/	0	510	752	669	669	0	0	0	0
II 61A27	Boric Acid	0	/	0	0	560	459	292	167	0	0	0
II 61A8	Calcium Carbide	112	/	0	186	368	354	354	0	0	0	0
II 61A24	Carbon & Lamp Blacks	0	/	0	13	2,251	2,251	2,251	0	0	0	0
II 52	Centralite, Ethyl	920	/	225	710	1,591	1,219	1,069	0	0	0	150
II 61A26	Citric Acid	446	/	207	446	959	959	696	56	0	0	207
II 44	Colloxylin (wet)	0	/	130	130	8,136	4,896	3,231	1,339	86	110	130
II 59	Cresol	0	/	0	0	441	292	231	61	0	0	0
II 41	Dibutyl Phthalate	198	/	181	1,043	5,438	4,370	3,107	859	70	0	334
II 61A27	Diethylene Glycol	85	/	50	217	453	392	342	0	0	0	50
II 42	Dimethyl Aniline	0	/	0	52	2,510	2,302	1,797	420	0	85	0
II 43	Diphenylamine	0	/	0	3	2,080	1,489	1,233	256	0	0	0
II 61A6	Ethylene Chlorohydrine	120	/	0	101	151	112	112	0	0	0	0
II 61A20	Ethylene Dibromide	0	/	274	593	4,615	1,768	1,768	0	0	0	274
II 61A27	Formaldehyde	0	/	0	0	560	494	432	62	0	0	0
II 61A22	Naphthenic Acid	0	/	127	127	600	127	0	0	0	0	127
II 61A14	Neozone	0	/	34	34	504	504	504	0	0	0	0
II 61A1	Phenol Formaldehyde	15	/	0	0	448	447	369	78	0	0	0
II 40	Phosphorus	(-)747w	/	241	441	2,823w	2,406	1,656	485	0	0	265
II 61A4	Picric Acid	139	/	182	480	929	837	222	0	0	147	368
II 61A18	Potassium Chlorate	211	/	0	340	1,344	744	744	0	0	0	0
II 50	Potassium Nitrate	(-)410w	/	211	920	3,201w	2,085	1,534	0	0	138	413
II 60	Potassium Sulphate	(-)94w	/	0	175	879w	580	535	0	0	45	0
II 53	Resorcin	0	/	0	1	120	61	51	0	0	10	0
II 56	Rhodamine	0	/	0	1	6	6	6	0	0	0	0
II 61A19	Saccharine	126	/	21	113	323	298	267	12	0	-	19
II 61A6	Soda Ash	112	/	0	754	1,501	1,388	1,388	0	0	0	0
II 61A20	Sodium Dichromate	0	/	102	200	600	526	424	0	0	0	102
II 39	Sodium Bromide	(-)287s	/	65	118	2,172w	1,787	1,330	334	0	58	65
II 55	Strontium Oxalate	0	/	0	48	96	76	76	0	0	0	0
II 57	Torium Nitrate	0	/	0	0	12	12	6	6	0	0	0
II 61A15	Twitchell or Petrov Reagent	173	/	135	387	680	604	573	0	0	0	31
II 77	Vistanex	230	/	76	226	562	433	315	5	0	25	88
II 61A99	Misc. Chemicals	1,574	/	381	2,651	9,319	7,640	7,011	129	0	23	477
	Total Other Chemicals (tons)	-2,413	4,600	2,642	11,095	69,159	50,660	40,607	5,309	172	1,472	3,100
	Total Chemicals (tons)	155,632	110,115	23,480	165,424	375,694	330,521	286,451	14,252	1,398	4,972	23,448

See footnotes on Sheet 6

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-78
By ltr. 8/28/80, State Dept.
2 1972

Ref.	Item	Third Protocol Performance July 1, 1943 to December 31, 1943		Exported		Cumulative Performance - 1st, 2nd and 3rd Protocols October 1, 1941 to December 31, 1943						
		Made Available a	Offered to be Made Available b	During December 1943	During Third Protocol Period 7/1/43 to 12/31/43	Made Available a	Exported	Arrived d	Lost	Diverted to Others After Export e	In U.K. Awaiting Forwarding e	Balance En Route Dec. 31 1943 e
	MATERIALS (cont.)											
	Other Materials & Products											
II 67A	Abrasive Grain (tons)	3,979	2,000	111	3,304	6,620	4,681	4,260	91	0	200	130
II 67B	Abrasive Products ($1,000)	2,519	2,000	600	2,968	9,293	9,075	7,244	956	33	344	498
II 68A	Graphite Electrodes (tons)	3,191	2,879	472	3,690	12,632	11,842	9,938	1,319	25	403	157
II 68C	Graphite Powder (tons)	1,148	560	173	1,056	2,183	1,787	1,539	126	0	0	122
II 68B	Other Graphite Goods ($1,000)	347	dd6 s.t.n	13	233	1,214	1,120	971	100	0	4	45
II 78	Tires (1,000 units)	762	v	116	828	2,120	1,995	1,718	89	51	0	137
II 78	Tubes (1,000 units)	768	v	116	826	2,212	1,946	1,662	86	52	0	146
II 79	Rubber Hose ($1,000)	3,051	v	441	2,417	4,946	3,155	2,668	18	0	0	469
II 79A	Other Rubber Products ($1,000)	7,239	v	1,039	5,505	12,445	7,483	6,537	71	0	22	853
II 80	Sheet Fibre (tons)	2,320	500	229	1,915	5,271	3,454	2,488	496	3	147	320
II 81	Shock Absorber Cord (yds.)	50,000	j	0	0	247,369	166,111	166,111	0	0	0	0
II 82	Metallic Cloth & Screen ($1,000)	178	500	76	344	1,184	1,181	996	7	0	0	178
II 83	Condenser Paper (tons)	0	73	19	19	156	138	138	0	0	0	0
II 83A	Cigarette Paper (tons)	0	168	0	142	1,042	534	457	68	0	0	9
II 83B	Parchment & Other Paper (tons)	310	840	91	980	2,956	1,767	1,675	0	0	0	92
II 95B	Rubber Footwear ($1,000)	53	v	**	**	981	**					
II 95C	Other Footwear except Q.M ($1,000)	300	j	**	**	794	**					
II 95A	Other Apparel except Q.M. ($1,000)	78	j	0	79	444	245	222	23	0	0	0
II 96A	Textiles except Q.M. ($1,000)	11	j	0	19	210	156	129	8	0	0	19
II 96B	Fish Nets (tons)	388	j	8	120	520	176	176	0	0	0	0
II 96C	Rope (tons)	1,387	j	0	622	2,418	1,624	1,608	0	0	16	0
II 97	Raw Cork (tons)	0	j	0	0	62	62	62	0	0	0	0
II 35C	Non-Metallic Minerals & Prods. ($1,000)	61	j	22	133	400	385	297	61	0	0	27
II 71D	End Products of Leather ($1,000)	21	j	0	16	34	27	27	0	0	0	0
II 35	Misc. Materials & Prods. ($1,000)	418	j	184	697	1,029	1,001	746	3	20	0	232
	MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT (Except Military & Naval) (Unit $1,000)											
II 69&70	Bearings	4,936	7,500	1,375	4,045	9,727	7,768	6,430	150	0	-	1,188
II 15A	Cemented Carbide Tips & Blanks	992	1,500	43	954	2,280	1,860	1,609	10	0	0	241
II 15B1	Metal Cutters, Dies, Drills, etc.	4,913		906	3,941	20,294	17,977	17,568	42	0	3	364
II 15B2	Portable Metal Cutting Machines	41	7,500	6	45	148	138	118	4	0	0	16
II 15B3	Other Cutting & Boring Tools	555		112	893	3,827	3,667	3,493	58	0	0	116
II 15 C	Precision Measuring Tools	583	1,500	82	583	988	834	800	1	0	0	33
II 62	Machine Tools	80,023	60,000	17,539	78,222	241,226	162,983	133,715	6,825	0	3,955	18,488
	(Units)	(8,735)	-	(1,796)	(9,381)	(27,114)	(21,446)	(17,848)	(969)	(0)	(515)	(2,114)
II 63	Electric Furnaces	4,246	6,000	314	3,348	11,311	8,430	7,501	599	0	97	233
	(Units)	(207)	-	(39)	(169)	(668)	(467)	(386)	(37)	(0)	(5)	(39)
II 64A	Steel Rolling Mills & Equip.	1,706	8,000	19	76	2,052	402	379	0	0	0	23
II 64B	Forges, Presses Etc.	20,478	15,000	2,535	11,451	51,376	26,126	21,698	828	26	1,121	2,453
II 64C	Drawing Machines	550	1,000	0	0	550	0	0	0	0	0	0
II 65A	Excavating Equip.	2,931	6,250	560	4,345	13,860	11,751	8,430	334	0	2,478	509
II 65B	Truck and Tractor Cranes	217	1,000	158	752	2,436	2,135	1,723	28	0	334	50
II 65C	Other Cranes	7,308	10,000	875	2,944	10,083	4,742	3,719	51	0	112	860
II 65D1	Compressors	2,899		501	3,077	7,034	5,868	4,949	286	0	182	451
II 65D2	Fans and Blowers	309	4,500	0	61	346	65	65	0	0	0	0
II 65E	Pumps	3,318	4,000	251	1,321	5,750	3,102	2,575	169	0	159	199
II 65F	Mining, Crushing & Conveying Equip.	4,350	5,000	697	2,501	7,711	3,850	3,073	59	0	118	600
II 65G	Blast Furnace Equip.	839	5,000	7	212	919	220	220	0	0	0	0
II 65H	Welding Equip.	2,371	2,000	595	1,798	3,953	2,453	1,744	50	0	0	659
II 65I	Valves & Fittings	2,118	1,500	325	1,899	3,927	3,047	2,706	54	0	0	287
II 65J	Pneumatic Tools	1,531	2,500	137	1,359	3,565	2,565	2,474	0	0	0	91
II 66	Control Instru. & Test Equip.	587	850	62	376	898	645	566	25	0	7	47
II 140	Special Power Program	24,437	37,500	3,426	25,494	43,321	31,169	28,896	0	0	15	2,258
II 140A	Industrial Boilers	5,556		320	1,130	6,566	1,130	811	0	0	0	319
II 65K33B	R. R. Block Signal System	1,542	6,000	0	0	1,542	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Auxiliary Machinery & Equipment (Unit - $1,000)											
II 65K1	Engines and Turbines	35	/	2	105	~~1,677~~ 1,739	1,738	1,586	133	0	18	1
II 65K2	Industrial Trucks and Tractors	269	/	159	719	3,149	2,799	2,335	78	-	225	161
II 65K3	Mechanical Power Trans. Equip.	7	/	7	7	22	22	22	0	0	0	0
II 65K4	Other General Purpose Equip.	163	/	0	27	286	149	149	0	0	0	0
II 65K5	Electric Motors, Generators, etc.	4,470	/	1,526	4,022	11,248	7,483	6,144	121	3	57	1,158
II 65K6	Transformers, etc.	1,837	/	291	1,058	2,621	1,378	1,087	0	0	0	291
II 65K7	Elect. Dist. & Control Equip.	544	/	162	647	2,239	1,786	1,520	43	23	20	180
II 65K8	Electric Ovens	0	/	0	3	4	4	4	0	0	0	0
II 65K9	Electric Lamps	14	/	0	62	101	78	78	0	0	0	0
II 65K10	Electric Appliances	0	/	0	0	12	5	5	0	0	0	0
II 65K11	Misc. Electrical Products	205	/	241	429	760	643	387	0	0	19	237
II 65K12	Food Products Machinery	349	/	46	120	603	216	162	9	0	0	45
II 65K13	Textile Machinery	12	/	10	12	534	534	449	85	0	0	0
II 65K14	Paper Industry Machinery	160	/	0	194	481	432	426	0	0	5	1
II 65K15	Printing Machinery	0	/	0	0	44	44	44	0	0	0	0
II 65K16	Tire & Rubber Machinery	3,214	/	179	2,544	10,071	5,729	5,467	0	0	0	262
II 65K17	Woodworking Machinery	341	/	26	222	590	388	347	12	0	0	29
II 65K18	Petrol. Refinery Equipment	30,070	/	742	36,097	41,252	39,776	35,856	262	0	45	3,613
II 65K19	Glass Ind. Machinery	136	/	28	89	174	89	61	0	0	0	28
II 65K20	Chemical Ind. Machinery	662	/	154	156	901	173	24	0	0	0	149
II 65K21	Gas Producing Machinery	1,224	/	287	814	2,650	1,280	993	0	0	0	287
II 65K22	Other Special Machines	2,220	/	176	980	3,478	1,910	1,746	5	0	0	159
II 65K22A	Cartridge Mfg. Lines	607	/	232	1,982	12,317	11,648	11,285	17	0	134	212
II 65K23	Swelting & Casting Equip.	234	/	15	144	850	278	263	0	0	0	15
II 65K24	Non-Ferrous Rolling Mills	1,290	/	84	980	6,754	5,223	5,198	0	0	1	24
II 65K25	Misc. Metal Working Equip.	3,196	/	398	3,831	4,047	3,934	3,528	8	0	0	398
II 65K26	Attachments for Machine Tools	363	/	39	220	1,234	752	671	17	0	14	50
II 65K27	Agricultural Machinery	214	/	14	113	242	121	107	0	0	0	14

See footnotes on Sheet 6

By R. Schmidt Date FEB 2 1972
DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter,

G-6737

Ref.	Item	Third Protocol Performance July 1, 1943 to December 31, 1943		Exported		Cumulative Performance - 1st, 2nd and 3rd Protocols October 1, 1941 to December 31, 1943							
		Made Available a	Offered to be Made Available b	During December 1943	During Third Protocol Period 7/1/43 to 12/31/43	Made Available c	Exported	Arrived d	Lost	Diverted to Others After Export *	In U. K. Awaiting Forwarding *	Balance in House Dec. 31, 1943 *
	MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT (cont.)											
	Auxiliary Machinery (cont.)											
II 65K28	Oil Well Drilling Equipment	1,458	/	45	2,801	4,792	4,073	4,016	0	0	14	43
II 65K29	Rock Drilling Equip.	387	/	0	0	401	14	13	0	0	1	0
II 65K30	Construction Machinery	28	/	0	135	338	321	321	0	0	0	0
II 65K31	Office Machines	0	/	0	0	49	48	48	0	0	0	0
II 65K32	Misc. Machines	666	/	84	397	1,296	543	457	0	0	2	84
II 65K33	Communication Equip.	4,734	/	145	1,913	5,674	2,523	2,484	9	0	10	40
II 65K33A	Teletype Apparatus	241	/	75	758	818	775	708	0	0	0	67
II 65K34	Industrial & R.R. Trans. Equip.	596	/	337	1,094	2,143	1,561	1,316	0	0	0	245
II 65K35	Motor Vehicles & Parts	12	/	7	16	170	170	160	3	0	0	7
II 65K 36	Refrigeration Equip.	15	/	5	18	28	18	17	0	0	0	1
II 65K37	Lighting Fixtures	16	/	-	68	256	256	223	33	0	0	-
II 65K38	Photographic Equipment	188	/	9	337	1,589	1,291	815	75	0	392	9
II 65K39	Indicating & Other Instruments	903	/	275	915	2,533	2,201	1,966	35	0	0	200
II 65K40	Professional Instruments	521	/	9	312	1,251	808	762	37	0	0	9
II 65K41	Misc. Equipment	76	/	7	83	415	360	319	34	0	0	7
II 65K42	Hand Tools	10	/	3	16	157	145	137	8	0	0	-
	Total Auxiliary Equipment ($1,000)	61,707	18,250 x	5,819	64,440	130,313	103,719	93,686	1,024	26	957	8,026
	Emergency Equipment		12,500 x									
	Total Machinery and Equip. ($1,000)	241,043	224,850 x	36,664	215,267	~~$85,993~~ 85,993	406,646	348,948	10,597	52	9,538	37,511
II 110	Locomotives (units)	226	0	70	114	226	114	50	0	0	0	64
II 111	Flat Cars (units)	3,192	2,400	371	470	3,192	470	99	0	0	0	371
	FOODSTUFFS (Units - tons)	t				t						
IV 1A	Wheat	6,222	/	6,222	6,222	35,471	35,471	29,248	0	0	0	6,223
SP 101A	Other Grains	2,208	/	0	2,208	5,362	5,362	5,362	0	0	0	0
IV 1B	Wheat Flour	115,677	/	39,420	115,677	353,469	353,469	299,234	2,894	5,062	0	46,279
IV 1C	Flour other than Wheat	31,112	/	8,637	31,112	44,847	44,847	32,230	0	0	0	12,617
IV 1D	Other Basic Grain Mill Products	4,286	/	1,851	4,286	18,905	18,905	17,053	0	0	0	1,852
SP 112A	Other Finished Cereals and Prods.	29,709	/	8,592	29,709	83,674	83,674	72,939	1,065	528	0	9,142
SP 101B	Dried Peas and Beans	61,885	/	27,234	61,885	174,006	174,006	107,348	6,993	23,138	0	36,527
	Total Wheat, Cereals, etc.	251,100	200,000	91,956	251,100	715,734	715,734	563,414	10,952	28,728	0	112,640
IV 2A	Sugar from U.S. Mainland	127,441	56,000	35,884	127,441	298,390	298,390	225,346	15,541	12,364	0	45,139
IV 2B	Sugar from Other Sources	0	162,400	0	0	26,517	26,517	26,517	0	0	0	0
IV 3A	Canned Meat	63,114	/	23,840	63,114	293,742	293,742	234,960	16,200	14,842	581	27,159
IV 3B	Tushonka	86,126	/	14,321	86,126	91,186	91,186	69,442	622	0	0	21,122
	Total Canned Meats	149,240	112,000	38,161	149,240	384,928	384,928	304,402	16,822	14,842	581	48,281
IV 4A	Cured Meat	3,761	/	64	3,761	15,822	15,822	14,957	499	302	0	64
IV 4C	Sausage & Meat Preparations-not canned	72	/	0	72	236	236	236	0	0	0	0
SP 119	Dehydrated Meats	3,604	/	2,277	3,904	4,315	4,315	1,762	0	0	0	2,553
	Total Cured & Dehy. Meats	7,437	10,000	2,341	7,437	20,373	20,373	16,955	499	302	0	2,617
SP 107A	Butter	39,091	19,600	8,270	39,091	50,794	50,794	43,274	365	735	0	6,420
SP 107B	Carter Spread	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IV 5A	Lard	53,040	/	21,517	53,040	122,820	122,820	76,995	6,202	16,846	0	22,777
IV 4B	Fat Cuts	83,076	/	21,658	83,076	173,792	173,792	142,455	2,418	4,142	0	24,777
IV 5B	Other Animal Fats & Oils	6,603	/	1,692	6,603	21,981	21,981	19,209	506	539	0	1,727
	Total Animal Fats & Fat Cuts	142,719	144,000	44,867	142,719	318,593	318,593	238,659	9,126	21,527	0	49,281
IV 6A	Vegetable Oils	90,670	/	28,132	90,670	210,355	210,355	180,699	12	0	0	29,644
IV 6B	Shortening	11,113	/	4,876	11,113	23,333	23,333	15,904	286	2,140	0	5,003
SP 123	Oleomargarine	24,715	/	4,491	24,715	29,477	29,477	21,910	345	0	0	7,222
	Total Vegetable Oils, etc.	126,498	112,500	37,499	126,498	263,165	263,165	218,513	643	2,140	0	41,869
SP 114	Dried Milk	25,500	/	12,188	25,500	42,479	42,479	24,689	449	4,394	0	12,947
SP 109	Canned Milk (Condensed & Evap.)	5,825	/	288	5,825	11,123	11,123	9,863	188	0	0	1,072
SP 111	Dried Eggs	22,000	/	8,253	22,000	53,003	53,003	32,567	4,137	5,296	0	11,003
SP 104A	Dried Fruits	301	/	0	301	983	983	983	0	0	0	0
SP 104B	Dried Vegetables (except peas,beans)	1,929	/	547	1,929	2,486	2,486	1,912	0	0	0	574
SP 112B	Concentrated Cereals	4,664	/	1,153	4,664	5,803	5,803	4,560	0	0	0	1,243
SP 116B	Dried Soups	5,698	/	674	5,698	5,968	5,968	4,495	105	0	0	1,368
SP 106	Cheese	8,109	/	2,871	8,109	11,830	11,830	7,637	295	0	0	3,898
SP 116A	Fruit & Veg. Pastes & Purees	1,672	/	369	1,672	2,082	2,082	1,713	0	0	0	369
SP 115	Flavoring Extracts	196	/	0	196	743	743	741	2	0	0	0
	Total Concentrates, etc.	75,894	88,500	26,343	75,894	136,500	136,500	89,160	5,176	9,690	0	32,474
IV 7A	Soap	1,204	/	245	1,204	6,008	6,008	5,652	111	0	0	245
IV 7B	Soap Stock	0	/	0	0	322	322	0	0	322	0	0
	Total Soap & Soap Stock	1,204	5,600	245	1,204	6,330	6,330	5,652	111	322	0	245
SP 103A	Canned Fruits	1,178	0	0	1,178	1,509	1,509	1,509	0	0	0	0
SP 103B	Canned Vegetables	582	0	40	582	1,323	1,323	1,284	0	0	0	39
SP 105A	Fresh Fruits	49	0	0	49	53	53	53	0	0	0	0
SP 105B	Fresh Vegetables	1,031	0	0	1,031	1,100	1,100	1,100	0	0	0	0
SP 110	Table Salt	321	0	0	321	1,856	1,856	1,856	0	0	0	0
SP 117	Tea	249	0	64	249	871	871	807	0	0	0	64
SP 118	Coffee	1,127	0	0	1,127	3,891	3,891	3,331	0	560	0	0
SP 108	Spices	1,143	0	0	1,143	1,214	1,214	1,214	0	0	0	0
SP 121A	Hazel Nuts from Turkey	3,638	0	0	3,638	3,638	3,638	3,638	0	0	0	0
SP 121B	Other Nuts	0	0	0	0	58	58	58	0	0	0	0
SP 122	Yeast	381	0	78	381	689	689	498	0	112	0	79
SP 113	Vitamins	69	0	42	69	336	336	257	0	36	0	43
SP 120A	Seeds, Land-Lease	649	0	147	649	9,172	9,172	8,957	18	0	0	197
SP 120B	Seeds, R. N. R.	104	0	3	104	1,593	1,593	1,590	0	0	0	3
SP 100	Other Foodstuffs	1,547	0	132	1,547	2,347	2,347	2,213	1	0	0	133
SP 102	Feed	3,282	0	0	3,282	5,258	5,258	5,258	0	0	0	0
	Total Non-Protocol Foods	15,350	0	506	15,350	34,908	34,908	33,623	19	708	0	558
	Total Foodstuffs	935,973 t	910,500	286,072	935,973	2,256,232 t	2,256,232	1,765,515	59,254	91,358	581	339,524

See footnotes on Sheet 6

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 11-78
By J. Schaible Date FEB 2 1979

9-6737

Ref.	Item	Third Protocol Performance July 1, 1943 to December 31, 1943		Exported		Cumulative Performance - 1st, 2nd and 3rd Protocols October 1, 1941 to December 31, 1943						
		Made Available a	Offered to be Made Available b	During December 1943	During Third Protocol Period 7/1/43 to 12/31/43	Made Available a	Exported	Arrived d	Lost	Diverted To Others After Export e	In U. K. Awaiting Forwarding e	Balance En Route Dec. 31, 1943 e
	NAVAL & MARINE EQUIPMENT											
VI 1	Marine Diesel Engines	336	(517g) j	12	373	814	730	706	9	0	0	15
VI 2	Marine Gasoline Engines	1,354	(156g)	162	1,223	3,207	2,481	2,168	46	0	65	162
VI 4	Outboard Motors	400	0	15	400	600	600	600	0	0	0	0
VI 5	Dry Cargo Vessels Transferred	4	0	0	4	57	57					
VI 6	Tankers Transferred	6	0	1	6	13	13					
VI 7	Minesweepers	10	(10g)	0	10	10	10					
VI 9	Submarine Chasers	12	0	0	12	12	12					
VI 10	Landing Boats	30	0	0	30	30	30	30	0	0	0	0
VI 11	Motor Torpedo Boats	18	0	5	18	30	30	15	3	7	0	5
VI 11A	Crash Boats	59	0	17	17	59	17	0	0	0	0	17
VI 12	3"/50 Cal. D. D. Deck Guns	135	0	33	237	-	313	184	6	0	36	87
VI 13	5"/38 Cal. D. D. Guns	32	0	30	90	-	90	52	0	0	0	38
VI 16	.50 Cal. Twin M. G.	224	300	0	280	-	280	255	0	0	0	25
VI 17	Oerlikon Guns	500	0	40	818	-	1,598	1,197	111	150	0	140
VI 18	Ammunition for Naval Armament			Furnished With Armament								
VI 19	Storage Batteries for Subs.	6	(15g)	1	6	22	21	18	0	0	2	1
VI 20	Diesel Generators & Gen. Comps.	80	(800g)26	10	101	326	262	245	0	0	0	17
VI 21	Gas Engine Generators	0	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VI 22	Marine Turbo Generators	0	(10g)	0	10	14	14	14	0	0	0	0
VI 23	Electric Motors, Motor Gens., & Gens.	638	0,210g)522	45	404	638	404	359	0	0	0	45
VI 24	Portable Water Pumps	35	0	15	21	41	21	6	0	0	0	15
VI 25	Marine Pumps Non-Portable	168	(257g)	43	47	169	47	4	0	0	0	43
VI 25A	Marine Turbo Pumps	32	0	0	53	63	53	45	0	0	0	8
VI 30	Elec. & Pneumatic Underwater Tools(sets)	0	0	0	0	200	200	200	0	0	0	0
VI 31	Portable Electric Stations	68	0	0	68	80	68	68	0	0	0	0
VI 32	Jettying Equip. for Salvage (sets)	0	(20g)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VI 33	Vertical Steam Boilers	0	(10g)	0	0	3	3	2	0	0	0	1
VI 34	Submarine Rescue Chambers	1	(1g)	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
VI 35	Windlasses with Motors	4	(5g)	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	4
VI 36	Electric Ventilating Sets	649	(649g)	0	104	649	225	225	0	0	0	0
VI 37	Marine Turbo-Ventilators	6	(8g)	0	32	32	32	32	0	0	0	0
VI 38	Air Tanks	30	(15g)	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0
VI 39	Towing Winches	0	(10g)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VI 40	Rotary & Changeover Switches	0	(3,000g)	0	850	4,365	850	850	0	0	0	0
VI 41	Watertight Junction Boxes	240	(240g)	0	162	240	162	162	0	0	0	0
VI 42	Auxiliary Equip. for Ships (sets)	-	(10g)0	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
VI 43	Elec. Instruments & Fixtures ($1,000)	0	52	0	143	172	145	145	0	0	0	0
VI 45	Winter Diving Suits	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
VI 99D	Optical & Navig. Instr.,($1,000)	*	0	4	38	*	56	52	0	0	0	4
VI 99G	Torpedo Equip. ($1,000)	*	0	0	0	*	137	16	0	0	121	0
VI 99H	Other Marine Mach. & Equip. ($1,000)	*	0	96	280	*	491	374	-	0	13	104
VI 99C	Other Elect. Mach. & Equip. ($1,000)	*	0	34	323	*	364	330	0	0	0	34
VI 99E	Other Radio Equip. ($1,000)	*	0	2	377	*	869	866	1	0	0	2
VI 99A	Misc. Stores & Equip. ($1,000)	*	0	256	1,610	*	2,741	2,522	0	0	0	219

In addition to the above Soviet Vessels have been repaired and armed in U. S. ports and supplied with stores for their return voyages.

Notes: All tons are 2000 lbs. net weight.

** Data not available
* Estimated

a From production or assignments in addition to quantities made available but not exported at end of Second Protocol period and after deductions of quantities repossessed or diverted before export.

b Offerings selected by U.S.S.R. are in excess of the aggregate of shipping commitments and reasonable stocks. Production control provisions of the Protocol have been exercised and will reduce production below offerings in some instances. Offerings for which no monthly schedules are quoted in the Protocol have been computed on the basis of proportional time elapsed.

c From production or assignments after deductions of quantities repossessed or diverted before export.

d Includes shipments for clearance through Persian Corridor reported arrived in Persian Gulf.

e 1943 shipments discharged in U.K. considered as awaiting forwarding when other data is not yet available.

f Armament, spare parts and other equipment supplied in accordance with U.S. standards.

g Additional offering of Second Protocol items not made available by June 30, 1943.

h Offering under negotiation.

i Commitment has been reduced by U.S.S.R. in exchange for leather products.

j Value of orders accepted for Third Protocol chargeable to blanket offering for "Other Materials."

k Contained nickel chargeable to offering to 12/31/43 of 1,200 s.t. of nickel contained in steel and nickel products.

m Offering included in blanket offering to 12/31/43 of 67,200 s.t. of copper in various forms.

n Data not available in units of offering.

o Production control has been exercised. Other ferro-alloys are being substituted for portions of ferro-silicon and ferro-chrome originally offered.

r Partially offset by replacements below.

s Offset to diversions of shipments from U.S. above. Balance not replaced is from 1942 discharge operation.

t Petroleum products and foodstuffs made available as exported.

v Contained rubber charged to offering to 12/31/43 to supply 20,160 s.t. of crude, synthetic and reclaimed rubber in various forms except as contained in military items.

w The following, all of which have been released during the Third Protocol period from U.S.S.R. export stocks for redistribution to others have been deducted from amounts made available.

II 45	Methanol	728	II 50	Potassium Nitrate	410
II 48	Ammonia Chloride	211	II 60	Potassium Sulphate	946
II 61A23	Ammonium Nitrate	2,406	II 39	Sodium Bromide	729
II 61A9	Aniline Oil	1,872		Total Chemicals Released	8,329
II 40	Phosphorus	1,027			

x Emergency equipment valued at $21,200,000 has been placed in procurement to December 31, 1944. Amounts of emergency equipment made available are included in pertinent categories above. Also substitutions have been made from category to category. Performance is measured by total amounts made available rather than by individual items.

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

G-6727

PSF

Lend Lease

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

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My dear Mr. President:

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

The inventory of materials in storage as of February 1, 1944 was 335,035 tons or 2,639 tons less than the January 1st inventory. Production scheduled for February shows an increase of 14,534 tons as compared with January.

Yours sincerely,

A. W. Bell

Acting Secretary of the Treasury

The President

The White House

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT - U. S. S. R.

MATERIALS AVAILABLE FROM STORAGE AND PRODUCTION DURING FEBRUARY, 1944

COMMODITY	STORAGE FEBRUARY 1, 1944	PRODUCTION DURING FEBRUARY	TOTAL AVAILABLE	PRIORITY CARGOES TO PORT AREAS SPECIFIED TO DATE FOR FEBRUARY
AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS		67	67	
ALUMINUM	1,332	4,001	5,333	4,424
BEARINGS	182	301	483	280
BRASS AND BRONZE	11,536	10,438	21,974	7,280
CHEMICALS	11,426	287	11,713	1,736
CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY		3,142	3,142	
COPPER IN VARIOUS FORMS	44,942	7,764	52,706	5,768
FERRO-ALLOYS	601	1,246	1,847	
GRAPHITE PRODUCTS	522	1,853	2,375	
HAND AND CUTTING TOOLS		1,107	1,107	
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY	95,351	9,884	105,235	26,152*
NICKEL AND NICKEL PRODUCTS	349	5	354	354
NON-FERROUS METALS		119	119	119
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS	2,215	1,610	3,825	336
PLASTICS	3,971	4	3,975	
RUBBER	1,941	1,298	3,239	3,239
STEEL, ALLOY AND SPECIAL	39,602	1,594	41,196	8,289
STEEL, CARBON	53,901	18,554	72,455	560
STEEL, PIPE AND TUBING	46,175	2,671	48,846	1,456
STEEL RAILS	6,856		6,856	6,856
TIN PLATE	14,133	4,641	18,774	
ZINC		23	23	23
TOTAL	335,035	70,609	405,644	66,872

*In addition, all available tonnage applicable to the Oil Refinery Program is classed as priority cargo for prompt shipment to ports.

FEB 8 1944

SECRET

My dear Mr. President:

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

The inventory of materials in storage as of February 1, 1944 was 335,035 tons or 2,639 tons less than the January 1st inventory. Production scheduled for February shows an increase of 14,534 tons as compared with January.

Yours sincerely,

/s/ D. W. Bell

Acting Secretary of the Treasury

The President

The White House

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT - U. S. S. R.

MATERIALS AVAILABLE FROM STORAGE AND PRODUCTION DURING FEBRUARY, 1944

COMMODITY	STORAGE FEBRUARY 1, 1944	PRODUCTION DURING FEBRUARY	TOTAL AVAILABLE	PRIORITY CARGOES TO PORT AREAS SPECIFIED TO DATE FOR FEBRUARY
AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS		67	67	
ALUMINUM	1,332	4,001	5,333	4,424
BEARINGS	182	301	483	280
BRASS AND BRONZE	11,536	10,438	21,974	7,280
CHEMICALS	11,426	287	11,713	1,736
CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY		3,142	3,142	
COPPER IN VARIOUS FORMS	44,942	7,764	52,706	5,768
FERRO-ALLOYS	601	1,246	1,847	
GRAPHITE PRODUCTS	522	1,853	2,375	
HAND AND CUTTING TOOLS		1,107	1,107	
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY	95,351	9,884	105,235	26,152*
NICKEL AND NICKEL PRODUCTS	349	5	354	354
NON-FERROUS METALS		119	119	119
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS	2,215	1,610	3,825	336
PLASTICS	3,971	4	3,975	
RUBBER	1,941	1,298	3,239	3,239
STEEL, ALLOY AND SPECIAL	39,602	1,594	41,196	8,289
STEEL, CARBON	53,901	18,554	72,455	560
STEEL, PIPE AND TUBING	46,175	2,671	48,846	1,456
STEEL RAILS	6,856		6,856	6,856
TIN PLATE	14,133	4,641	18,774	
ZINC		23	23	23
TOTAL	335,035	70,609	405,644	66,872

*In addition, all available tonnage applicable to the Oil Refinery Program is classed as priority cargo for prompt shipment to ports.

C.F. Lend Lease

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

File Confidential

FEB - 8 1944

My dear Mr. President:

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

As requested, a copy of this report has been forwarded directly to Major General J. H. Burns, Executive of The President's Soviet Protocol Committee.

Sincerely yours,

Harold L. Ickes

Petroleum Administrator for War.

X 4435

The President,

The White House.

Enclosure.

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR

WASHINGTON

SUPPLIES FOR THE USSR

REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Of the 564,480 short tons of petroleum products offered to the Russians for the Third Protocol period, July 1, 1943 - June 30, 1944, there were shipped during the last half of 1943 about 340,000 short tons. The Soviet Government Purchasing Commission has indicated that the requirements during the first half of 1944 will be the equivalent of about 487,000 short tons, of which 90% will be blending agents and 100 octane aviation gasoline. This represents an increase of about 263,000 tons over the quantity offered under the Third Protocol. We have been informed by The President's Soviet Protocol Committee that the matter of furnishing these increased supplies is now under investigation.

It was contemplated that during the Third Protocol period the Russians would receive from the British at Abadan about 10,000 tons monthly of 100 octane aviation gasoline. This arrangement involved the replacement of equivalent quantities to the British from United States controlled sources. Recently the Russian Trade Commission in London requested the British authorities to increase deliveries progressively until a shipment rate of 25,000 tons monthly was reached, and asked that 3,000 tons of this quantity should be alkylate. This request also contemplated the replacement of equivalent quantities to the British from United States controlled sources. The British have estimated provisionally that a maximum of 20,000 tons monthly could be transported across Iran, and that even this figure could not be attained until May of this year. Negotiations are understood to be still in progress in London.

The Aviation Petroleum Products Allocation Committee has approved an emergency allocation of 250 tons of cumene from supplies available in January for offshore shipment in February. The Russians had requested 1,120 tons for February shipment, but the request was received too late to be included in the allocations of products for shipment in the month requested.

The following tabulation summarizes the petroleum product shipments that have been made to the U.S.S.R. during the period June 22, 1941 (the date of the German invasion of Russia) to January 31, 1944. In keeping with our usual practice, we have eliminated shipments diverted to the United Kingdom and have included replacement shipments from the United Kingdom. Also included are aviation gasoline and blending agents shipped from Abadan during the period July 1, to December 31, 1943. Replacement of these shipments has been or will be made out of United States controlled sources.

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)
Interior Dept ltr, 11-3-72

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Aviation Gasoline and Blending Agents	5,364,094	Bbls.
Motor Gasoline	854,805	"
Miscellaneous Naphtha and Kerosene	43,499	"
Gas Oil	370,110	"
Fuel Oil	27,831	"
Lubricating Oil	192,116	"
Grease	8,197	"
Tetraethyl Lead	16,773	"
Lubricating Oil Additives	27,358	"
Total	6,904,783	Bbls.
Ceresine and Paraffin Wax	3,881	Short tons

PETROLEUM REFINING PLANTS

In our last month's report we mentioned that the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission had requested reconsideration of the decision against supplying a plant to produce catalyst for the four Houdry cracking units which are being furnished to the Russians under the Second and Third Protocols. Our re-examination of the technological aspects of the matter, which included contact with the inventor and manufacturer of the equipment, appeared fully to confirm our previous conclusion that the release of the requested plant could not be justified if technological consideration were to be the basis for the decision. We so informed the Subcommittee on Supplies of The President's Soviet Protocol Committee. The Subcommittee has decided that this matter is to be held until there is a solution of the financial problems concerned with items not essential to the war.

The refining equipment desired by the Russians under the so-called non-urgent section of the Third Protocol has been reviewed by this office and a letter outlining our recommendations has been sent to General Burns.

OILFIELD EQUIPMENT

The Soviet Purchasing Commission has submitted a list of general oilfield equipment requirements for the Third Protocol period. The total value involved is slightly under $3,000,000, which is approximately $7,000,000 below the Russian estimate made three months ago. This variance is mainly accounted for by 100 portable drilling rigs, previously indicated as a requirement, which were not included in the latest cables from Moscow.

The list furnished to us does not cover the Arctic program requirements, but these were recently submitted by the Russians to the Foreign Economic Administration. A production deadline of May 1 has been set for this equipment, but it is our understanding that no special priority ratings will be granted by the War Production Board except in cases where a complete unit would be held

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Judging from the indicated use of the equipment asked for, it appears to us that the Russians' Arctic drilling practices are far behind good modern practice, with the result that their equipment needs run to the extreme in size, weight, cost, and procurement difficulties. The heavy drilling rigs called for by their program cannot be produced by the May 1 deadline, owing to the shortage of diesel engines, and investigations do not reveal any already fabricated rigs of the desired type that can be obtained by that date. Of the remaining equipment under the program, there are a few items which possibly also cannot be produced by May 1.

It is our understanding that no more requisitions for oilfield equipment will be approved under the Emergency Article of the Third Protocol until the Arctic program is handled.

RECOMMENDATIONS

We have no recommendations to make at this time.

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

[redacted]

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

FEB - 8 1944

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Sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) HAROLD L. ICKES

Petroleum Administrator for War.

The President,

The White House.

Enclosure.

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR

WASHINGTON

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MAR 21 1973

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

[redacted]

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RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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PSF

C. F. Lend Lease

FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

SECRET

February 10, 1944

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: The President

FROM: Leo T. Crowley x5430

SUBJECT: Soviet Supply Program

In accordance with your directive of October 2, 1942, to Mr. E. R. Stettinius, Jr., to the effect that you be advised monthly of the status of the Soviet Supply Program, I have prepared the attached brief statement of the major current factors as of today.

The regular monthly statistical report on the entire program for the period ended January 31, 1944, will follow in due course as soon as the information has been gathered and correlated.

Leo T. Crowley

x220
x4193

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

SECRET

FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

~~SECRET~~

February 10, 1944

SOVIET SUPPLY PROGRAM

I. Shipping

January shipments from North America registered a drop from the record month of December in which 653,000 long tons were cleared. Nevertheless, the approximately 610,000 long tons shipped in January exceeded any previous month's total, with the exception of December.

The North Russian and Persian Gulf routes exceeded the high levels of December. Greatly reduced shipments occurred on the Pacific, due in some measure to delays in presentation of vessels for loading. Pacific ice conditions and storms have been worse than was originally anticipated, causing marine casualties and delays.

Enemy action accounted for the first losses since August, 1943. One vessel was sunk on the Persian Gulf route and two were torpedoed on the northern convoy route.

February plans call for clearances of only 425,000 long tons. This marked reduction is caused by the lack of sufficient vessels to meet the unexpected opportunity of an additional convoy over the northern route. The northern route is considered preferable by the U.S.S.R. from an inland transportation point of view and by the War Shipping Administration from the point of view of saving ship's time, due to a shorter turn-around than is possible for Persian Gulf vessels. Consequently, some of the vessels scheduled for the Persian Gulf for February will be delayed to leave on the North Russian route early in March. Thereafter, deliveries via the Atlantic will be limited to the Persian Gulf route.

II. The Character of Cargo

Foodstuffs continue to be of high priority, although they constituted but 40% of the total tonnage shipped, as compared with some 43% of the previous month. Canadian food ship-

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By J. Schaubie Date FEB 2 1972

ments totalled 26,824 long tons of the 241,158 long tons shipped from North America. Canadian shipments have never reached the levels set in the Protocol, although Canadian officials expect to be called upon before June 30, 1944, for the full quantity offered.

Considerable tonnage was given over to bulk shipments in tankers, there being clearances of two tankers with 17,800 long tons of alcohol, five tankers with 42,800 long tons of petroleum products, one tanker with 8,200 long tons of vegetable oil and petroleum products in isolated tanks and one tanker with 6,000 long tons of toluol.

The largest shipment of trucks for any one month occurred with 13,118. This exceeds previous records by 900 units. Steel constituted 10% of total tonnage shipped with 63,000 long tons. During the month practically all components of two of the newly developed military portable pipe lines were exported. These were specifically requested to bridge the transportation gap in delivering gasoline for front line operations.

III. Additions to Protocol

Taking into consideration the increased rate of shipping over original expectations, the Protocol Subcommittee on Supplies has raised the Protocol ceilings on a selected list of supplies.

The requirement that like tonnage be withdrawn to make room for increased quantities of aluminum and other metals offered in excess of Protocol schedules was withdrawn. Quotas of chemicals and "other materials" were raised and the requisitioning of 178,620 short tons of food above Protocol schedules was approved.

No commitment was made to clear more than the 5,100,000 short tons of cargo promised in the Protocol, but the Subcommittee felt that the cargo should be available to meet anticipated shipping possibilities, in view of the promise of the Protocol and directives of the Ottawa Conference to provide as much as can be sent without undue interference with other strategic programs. The War and Navy Departments were of the opinion that the authorized increases would not interfere with their own procurement programs.

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By J. Schauble Date FEB 2 1972

The Protocol Subcommittee on Supplies also authorized this Administration to accept requisitions for industrial equipment to an approximate value of $105,000,000 against the Protocol commitment to consider the introduction of industrial equipment to provide a continuity of production from the Third Protocol to the supply program which will follow.

IV. Airplanes

Deliveries of airplanes in January exceeded deliveries for any previous month with 546 departures. The majority of these planes (290) were flown from Alaska. The ferry route via the South Pacific accounted for 45, while the balance was delivered by water.

Of the 546 planes delivered, 327 were for the account of the United States, while 219 were delivered to meet U. K. Protocol commitments. Total deliveries for both accounts under the Third Protocol has reached 3,243 planes.

Aircraft commitments for the second six months of the Third Protocol have been established. Deliveries will be continued at the rate established in the first six months of the Protocol. Two new types will appear, the P-63 and P-47. The P-63 is an alternate for the P-39, being much the same plane, except for increased power, speed and size. The P-47 is the air-cooled Republic Thunderbolt fighter.

V. Fourth Protocol

The Acting Executive of the Protocol Committee addressed a request to the Soviet Ambassador on January 28th, asking for a statement of requirements for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1944. The British and Canadian Governments advise that they have done likewise.

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By J. Schauble Date FEB 2 1972

PSF

C.F. Lend Lease

WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON

file confidential

February 10, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

I

The Soviet-Aid program continued to move at a high level during January, 1944. Total cargo cleared in ocean shipping on American account totalled 600,121 long tons, compared with revised figures of 643,084 long tons for December. In addition approximately 10,000 long tons of petroleum products were provided by the British from the Abadan refinery on the understanding that an equivalent quantity will be provided to British areas by the United States. The position was therefore as follows on January 31.

Long Tons of Soviet Cargo Cleared

	January, 1944	July, 1943, through January, 1944
Murmansk and White Sea		
Dry cargo ships ex U.S.A.	211,443	601,421
Tankers ex U.S.A.	10,056	28,259
Tankers ex U.K. on U.S. account	0	17,216
Total	221,499	646,896
Persian Gulf		
Dry cargo ships ex U.S.A.	202,398	1,257,706
Petroleum ex Abadan	10,000 1/	64,971 2/
Total	212,398	1,322,677
Soviet Far East and Arctic		
Dry cargo ships ex U.S.A.	79,175	1,224,661
Dry cargo ships ex Canada	32,192	127,336
Tankers ex U.S.	64,857	310,075
Total	176,224	1,662,072
Grand total	610,121	3,631,645
Per cent of target	161%	137%

1. Estimated 2. Partially estimated

Sailings in February are expected to fall off sharply from the recent high levels because of the strong pressure on available shipping on the East Coast and the consequent reduction in sailings, and because of ice and bad weather on the Pacific route and of the necessity of repairing numerous ships employed thereon. Total loadings are presently forecast at approximately 420,000 long tons, which is in excess of the target.

II

Operations on the Murmansk and White Sea route continued at a high level in January. Twenty-nine liberty ships carrying 211,443 long tons intended for JW-57, the fourth convoy, sailed from New York in four groups in HX-274, HX-275, HX-276, and HX-277 respectively. In addition the B.M.W.T. provided the tanker Daphanella, which loaded 10,056 long tons of alcohol at Baltimore. Total sailings from the United States for JW-57 therefore totalled 30 ships carrying 221,499 long tons of Soviet cargo (Exhibit A).

These dry cargo ships are carrying 31 2-8-0 locomotives and one 2-10-0 locomotive. The convoy also carries heavy industrial machinery which cannot move over the southern route, as well as food and supplies for the Soviet armed forces and industry.

The third, or January convoy, JW-56, sailed from Loch Ewe in two sections on January 12 and 21 respectively, and arrived at Kola Inlet on January 27 and February 1 respectively. Its composition was as follows:

	No. of Ships	
	Sec. A	Sec. B
W.S.A. dry cargo ships ex U.S.A.	13	14
B.M.W.T. tanker ex U.S.A.	1	0
B.M.W.T. dry cargo ships ex U.K.	4	3
B.M.W.T. tankers ex U.K.	2	0
	20	17

Convoy JW-56 encountered violent storms shortly after sailing and was forced into Akureyri, on the north coast of Iceland, to refit and reorganize. Five W.S.A. ships were forced to drop out because of hull damage, weather damage, and shifted cargo. The convoy proceeded from Akureyri on January 21, and on January 26 it was attacked by submarines, which succeeded in sinking in position 73 degrees 20 minutes North, 23 degrees 30 minutes East the American ships Penelope Barker and Andrew G. Curtin, and the British ship Fort Bellingham. Thus only 12 ships arrived out of 20 starters.

Convoy JW-56 B encountered much better conditions. One American ship, however, had to return because of engine trouble. One scheduled British tanker did not start. The carryover to JW-57 will therefore be seven ships.

In December the discharging conditions prevailing in the northern ports threatened serious congestion. During January, however, this situation improved substantially although the threat of congestion did not entirely disappear. An important contributing factor has been the weather, which has been unusually mild, thus permitting the use of the White Sea ports to the fullest extent. Furthermore, the Soviet authorities took vigorous measures to improve conditions. M. Krutikov,

the Vice Commissar for Foreign Trade, himself went to Murmansk to supervise operations. The labor supply was increased substantially at both Murmansk and the White Sea ports. Vigorous steps were also taken to improve the organization and management of the work. Consequently General S. P. Spalding was able to report on January 25 that much progress had been made, that the rates of discharge and clearance were approximately adequate, and that the morale of the workers was high. The British crane ship Lapland was effectively handling the locomotives at Murmansk. The necessity of building up the port establishments rapidly after a prolonged period of idleness during which the labor supply was scattered to meet other requirements was the cause of the difficulty. These problems have now been largely overcome. We believe that the resumption of the northern convoys has been of great value to the Soviet war effort because of the great saving in inland transportation resulting and of the rapid delivery of cargo.

Homeward loadings of ore, pulpwood, and timber have been unavoidably low because of the short time available if convoy dates were to be kept. In general only the minimum tonnage necessary for ballast has been loaded.

The February program consists of 17 dry cargo ships for JW-58, the fifth convoy. In addition there are expected to be two B.M.W.T. tankers loading in the United Kingdom on American accont for JW-57. These ships will carry aviation gasoline and alcohol respectively, taken from U.K. stocks, which cargoes will be replaced. The total American contribution for February is therefore expected to be 19 ships carrying approximately 143,000 long tons, including 24 locomotives. (Exhibit B)

A sixth convoy, JW-59, is now scheduled, for which we are planning to load 18 dry cargo ships to sail in early March. These ships have been taken from the Persian Gulf program.

III

Sailings to the Persian Gulf continued at approximately the normal rate during January. 26 Soviet-Aid and two P.G.S.C. ships sailed carrying 202,398 long tons of Soviet cargo, 9,099 long tons of P.G.S.C. cargo, and 2,650 long tons of cargo for Bahrein Island. (Exhibit C) All of these ships sailed in the Mediterranean convoys. One ship, the Albert Gallatin, which sailed in November, was sunk by an enemy submarine in the Arabian Sea on January 2.

The condition of the ports and inland clearance facilities in the Persian Gulf is now better than at any previous period. The time required to discharge ships has continued to fall steadily until it is now about 14 days for liberty ships. Ships normally berth promptly on arrival. Dumps in the ports are very low. The inland clearance capacity has also been rising and is now put at 234,000 long tons per month excluding gasoline. The reasons for the improvement are the completion of the program of berth construction, the widening of the docks at Khorramshahr, the full operation of the handling equipment, the general improvement of the rail and road system, the increased efficiency of management, and cooler weather.

Because of the tightness of the W.S.A. ship position generally it has been decided that it will be necessary to draw all of the 18 ships planned for JW-59 from the Persian Gulf sailings for February and March.

Therefore Soviet-Aid sailings to the Persian Gulf in February are expected to decline to 16 ships carrying 125,000 long tons of Soviet cargo. (Exhibit D)

IV

Departures of Russian-flag ships for Siberia from the West Coast ports of the United States and Canada declined from 39 ships carrying 263,926 long tons in December to 27 ships carrying 176,224 long tons in January. The January cargo includes 64,857 long tons loaded in tankers, and 32,192 long tons loaded at Vancouver, B.C. One W.S.A. ship, the American Star, sailed from Seattle with 5,144 long tons of coal for the Soviet coal depot at Akutan.

The Far East service is now entering a period of bad weather, which will last until early April. Ice is interfering with navigation in the Strait of La Perouse and in the Okhotsk Sea. In addition there have been heavy gales which have caused damage and delays. Furthermore, ice in Vladivostok harbor and snows along the Trans-Siberian railway have caused congestion in the port and delays in shipping. In addition many vessels are now going into the shipyards for repair and overhaul. February sailings are therefore expected to fall to about 150,000 long tons.

The locomotive movement is continuing in a satisfactory manner. Forty engines were shipped in January from Portland, Oregon. Only 12 are expected, however, to be lifted in February. One Soviet ship is now in the shipyard for conversion into a locomotive carrier. Because of the northern convoys it has been possible so far to keep loadings closely in line with the availability of engines at the seaboard. Total ship-

ments on all routes to January 31 totalled 186 engines.

The Soviet Far East movement has been hampered this winter by marine disasters, including the cracking of a number of liberty ships. Steps are being taken to strengthen Soviet liberty ships against the strains which they encounter.

One new liberty ship, the Grant P. Marsh, was transferred to the Russians on January 1 to replace the liberty ship Valeri Chkalov which broke in two in December. She was the 71st ship transferred! No other transfers of merchant ships are presently contemplated.

Respectfully submitted

E. S. Land
Administrator

W. Douglas
Deputy Administrator

×4772

(Exhibit A)

MURMANSK AND WHITE SEA SAILINGS - JANUARY, 1944

W.S.A. Dry Cargo Ships Intended for JW-57

Ship	D.W.T.	Cubic	Long Tons of Cargo	Sailed on	From
Departures in HX-274					
1. John Langdon	10,500	500,245	7,220	1/6	N.Y.
2. Robert J. Collier	10,500	500,245	7,574	1/6	N.Y.
3. Joshua W. Alexander	10,500	500,245	7,469	1/6	N.Y.
Departures in HX-275					
4. John Stevenson	10,500	500,245	7,262	1/13	N.Y.
5. Henry B. Brown	10,500	500,245	7,028	1/13	N.Y.
6. Marie N. Meloney	10,500	500,245	7,458	1/13	N.Y.
7. George W. Childs	10,500	500,245	7,469	1/13	N.Y.
8. William Moultrie	10,500	500,245	7,330	1/13	N.Y.
9. Charles M. Schwab	10,500	500,245	7,239	1/13	N.Y.
10. Julian Poydras	10,500	500,245	6,962	1/13	N.Y.
11. Edward Sparrow	10,500	500,245	6,981	1/13	N.Y.
12. F. T. Frelinghuysen	10,500	500,245	7,175	1/13	N.Y.
13. William H. Webb	10,500	500,245	7,322	1/13	N.Y.
Departures in HX-276					
14. Louis D. Brandeis	10,500	500,245	7,259	1/22	N.Y.
15. Phillip F. Thomas	10,500	500,245	7,581	1/22	N.Y.
16. John S. Williams	10,500	500,245	7,159	1/22	N.Y.
17. Thomas Hartley	10,500	500,245	7,142	1/22	N.Y.
18. John A. Donald	10,500	500,245	7,402	1/22	N.Y.
19. Lord Delaware	10,500	500,245	6,851	1/22	N.Y.
20. Caesar Rodney	10,500	500,245	7,294	1/22	N.Y.
21. John Rutledge	10,500	500,245	7,319	1/22	N.Y.
Departures in HX-277					
22. Robert Eden	10,500	500,245	7,363	1/28	N.Y.
23. John W. Powell	10,500	500,245	7,148	1/28	N.Y.
24. Nathan Towson	10,500	500,245	7,582	1/28	N.Y.
25. Stevenson Taylor	10,500	500,245	7,034	1/28	N.Y.
26. Alexander White	10,500	500,245	7,082	1/28	N.Y.
27. John Woolman	10,500	500,245	7,458	1/28	N.Y.
28. Byron Darnton	10,500	500,245	7,720	1/28	N.Y.
29. Richard M. Johnson	10,500	500,245	7,560	1/28	N.Y.
Total dry cargo ships	304,500	14,507,105	211,443		

(Exhibit A continued)

MURMANSK AND WHITE SEA SAILINGS - JANUARY, 1944

B.M.W.T. Tanker Loaded in U.S. for JW-57

Ship	D.W.T.	Cubic	Long Tons of Cargo	Sailed on	From
Departure in HX-275					
30. Daphanella[1/]	12,100	_____	10,056	1/6	Balt.
GRAND TOTAL	316,600	14,507,105	221,499		

1/ Lifted a cargo of alcohol on U.S. Lend-Lease account.

(Exhibit B)

EXPECTED SAILINGS TO MURMANSK AND WHITE SEA - FEBRUARY, 1944

Tankers to Load in U.K. for JW-57

	Ship	D.W.T.	Cubic	Presentation Date	At
1.	Lucerna[1]	10,480		Feb.	U.K. Port
2.	Mijdrecht[2] (Du)	10,455		Feb.	U.K. Port
	Subtotal, tankers	20,935			

Dry Cargo Ships Ex U.S.A. Intended for JW-58

To Depart in HX-280

3.	Townsend Harris	10,500	500,245	2/3	N.Y.
4.	Grace Abbott	10,500	500,245	2/3	N.Y.
5.	John McDonough	10,500	500,245	2/1	N.Y.

To Depart in HX-281

6.	Francis Vigo	10,500	500,245	2/3	N.Y.
7.	Charles Henderson	10,500	500,245	2/7	N.Y.
8.	Benjamin H. Latrobe	10,500	500,245	2/11	N.Y.
9.	William Matson	10,500	500,245	2/10	N.Y.
10.	Horace Bushnell	10,500	500,245	2/10	N.Y.
11.	W. R. Grace	10,500	500,245	2/11	N.Y.
12.	Thomas Sim Lee	10,500	500,245	2/11	N.Y.
13.	James M. Gillis	10,500	500,245	2/11	N.Y.
14.	William S. Thayer	10,500	500,245	2/10	N.Y.
15.	Eloy Alfaro	10,500	500,245	2/11	N.Y.
16.	John T. Holt	10,500	500,245	2/10	N.Y.
17.	Arthur L. Perry	10,500	500,245	2/11	N.Y.
18.	Henry Villard	10,500	500,245	2/10	N.Y.
19.	Charles G. Curtis	10,500	500,245	2/9	N.Y.
	Subtotal, dry cargo	178,500	8,504,165		
	GRAND TOTAL	199,435	8,504,165		

1/ The Lucerna, a B.M.W.T. tanker, is to lift a cargo of aviation gasoline from the U.K. on American account; an equivalent amount will be made available to the British in the U.S.A.

2/ The Mijdrecht, a B.M.W.T.-controlled tanker, is to lift a cargo of alcohol from the U.K. on American account; an equivalent amount will be made available to the British in the U.S.A.

(Exhibit C)

PERSIAN GULF SAILINGS - JANUARY, 1944

Ship	D.W.T.	Cubic	U.S.S.R. Cargo Loaded	Sailed on	From
SOVIET AID SHIPS					
Departures in UGS-29					
1. Mark Hanna	10,500	500,245	8,701	1/1	Phila.
2. Henry Gilbert Costin	10,500	500,245	7,818	1/1	N.Y.
3. George Sharswood	10,500	432,660	7,640	1/1	N.Y.
Departures in UGS-30					
4. William Harper	10,500	500,245	8,578	1/6	Phila.
5. Joshua L. Chamberlain	10,500	500,245	7,772	1/11	Phila.
6. Chatham C. Lyon	10,500	500,245	4,925 1/	1/9	Phila.
7. Anne Bradstreet	10,500	451,140	7,581	1/11	N.Y.
8. Moses Rogers	10,500	500,245	8,124	1/13	Phila.
9. Benjamin Franklin	10,500	500,245	8,506	1/3	Phila.
Departures in UGS-31					
10. Joseph S. Emery	10,500	500,245	7,596	1/16	Phila.
11. Zona Gale	10,500	500,245	7,944	1/20	Phila.
12. Joseph Habersham	10,500	500,245	8,728	1/18	Phila.
13. Joshua A. Leach	10,500	500,245	7,978	1/14	Phila.
14. George C. Childress	10,500	500,245	8,172	1/16	Phila.
15. Langdon Cheeves	10,500	500,245	7,421	1/22	N.Y.
16. Solomon Juneau	10,500	440,000	6,713	1/22	N.Y.
17. John A. Rawlins	10,500	500,245	8,212	1/21	Phila.
18. Daniel Carroll	10,500	500,245	8,001	1/24	Phila.
19. Anson Jones	10,500	500,245	8,038	1/24	Phila.
20. Stephen V. Benet	10,500	500,245	7,136	1/24	Phila.
21. Joseph G. Cannon	10,500	460,000	7,663	1/23	N.Y.
22. George M. Pullman	10,500	500,245	8,175	1/23	N.Y.
Departures in UGS-32					
23. Thomas Paine	10,500	500,245	7,374	1/29	Phila.
24. Geronimo	10,500	500,245	8,001	1/28	Phila.
25. Matthew P. Deady	10,500	500,245	7,926	1/31	N.Y.
26. Joseph H. Martin	10,500	500,245	7,675	1/31	N.Y.
Total	273,000	12,789,190	202,398		

Note: Also departing in UGS-32 were five ships which sailed from their loading ports in February.

(Exhibit C continued)

PERSIAN GULF SAILINGS - JANUARY, 1944

Ship	D.W.T.	Cubic	P.G.S.C. Cargo Loaded	Sailed on	From
P.G.S.C. ALLOCATIONS					
Departure in UGS-31					
27. Shickshinny	7,678	344,000	4,467	1/21	Chas.
Departure in UGS-32					
28. Tulsa	7,850	362,000	4,632	1/28	Chas.
Total	15,528	706,000	9,099		
GRAND TOTAL	288,528	13,495,190	211,497		

1/ Also carried 2,650 long tons of cargo for the Bahrein Petroleum Project.

(Exhibit D)

EXPECTED SAILINGS TO PERSIAN GULF - FEBRUARY, 1944

Ship	D.W.T.	Cubic	Presentation Date	At
SOVIET AID SHIPS				
To Depart in UGS-32				
1. John A. Dix	10,500	500,245	1/20	Phila.
2. Benjamin Williams	10,500	500,245	1/21	Phila.
3. Thomas Clyde	10,500	500,245	1/21	Phila.
4. Robert Rogers	10,500	500,245	1/21	Phila.
5. Augustine Heard	10,500	500,245	1/21	Phila.
To Depart in UGS-33				
6. Robert G. Ingersoll	10,500	500,245	2/1	Phila.
7. George Bellows	10,500	500,245	1/29	Phila.
8. Theodore Sedgwick	10,500	500,245	1/28	Phila.
9. Daniel Chester French	10,500	450,000	2/1	Phila.
10. Edmund F. Dickens	10,500	500,245	2/3	N.Y.
11. Peter Donahue	10,500	500,245	1/31	N.Y.
12. James L. Breck	10,500	500,245	2/1	N.Y.
13. John C. Spencer	10,500	500,245	1/23	N.Y.
14. William S. Halstead	10,500	450,000	1/24	Phila.
To Depart in UGS-34				
15. R. M. Williamson	10,500	500,245	2/10	Phila.
16. William Byrd	10,500	500,245	2/10	Phila.
P.G.S.C. SHIPS				
To Depart in UGS-33				
17. Rheinhold Richter	10,500	500,245	1/31	Chas.
18. Benjamin Bourne	10,500	470,000	1/27	Chas.
GRAND TOTAL	189,000	8,873,675		

(2936)
hms / PSF

G. F.
Lend Lease

February 14, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR MISS KRAUSS:

x220
x4193

The President signed the attached letters today (February 14, 1944).

They are returned to you as requested.

Grace G. Tully
Private Secretary

hms

Original and 2 carbons of the President's memoranda, undated, signed by the President, addressed to the following, returned to Miss D. E. Krauss as requested:

The Secretary of State
The Petroleum Administrator for War
The Secretary of the Treasury
Administrator, Federal Economic Administration.
The Chairman, War Production Board.
Chairman, War Shipping Administration
The Secretary of Agriculture
Secretary of the Navy
The Secretary of War

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE. x20

Russia continues to be a major factor in achieving the defeat of Germany. We must therefore continue to support the U.S.S.R. by providing the maximum amount of supplies which can be delivered to her ports. This is a matter of paramount importance.

The U.S.S.R. has been requested to state requirements for a Fourth Protocol, to cover the period from July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945. Within the limitations of available resources, the various interested agencies are being requested to make every effort to meet these requirements.

Pending the formulation of the Fourth Protocol, it is my desire that every effort be made to fulfill the provisions of the Third Protocol, which terminates June 30, 1944.

It is planned to make the Fourth Protocol offering in cooperation with the United Kingdom and Canada in accordance with the procedure and formula utilized in the Third Protocol.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

x48
x48-B
x198
x4675

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

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATOR FOR WAR. XH435

Russia continues to be a major factor in achieving the defeat of Germany. We must therefore continue to support the U.S.S.R. by providing the maximum amount of supplies which can be delivered to her ports. This is a matter of paramount importance.

The U.S.S.R. has been requested to state requirements for a Fourth Protocol, to cover the period from July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945. It is desired that, within the limitations of available resources, every effort be made to meet these requirements.

Pending the formulation of the Fourth Protocol, it is my desire that every effort be made to fulfill the provisions of the Third Protocol, which terminates June 30, 1944.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

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

CONFIDENTIAL

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY. x21

Russia continues to be a major factor in achieving the defeat of Germany. We must therefore continue to support the U.S.S.R. by providing the maximum amount of supplies which can be delivered to her ports. This is a matter of paramount importance.

The U.S.S.R. has been requested to state requirements for a Fourth Protocol, to cover the period from July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945. It is desired that, within the limitations of available resources, every effort be made to meet these requirements.

Pending the formulation of the Fourth Protocol, it is my desire that every effort be made to fulfill the provisions of the Third Protocol, which terminates June 30, 1944.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

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

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MEMORANDUM FOR ADMINISTRATOR, FEDERAL ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION.

x5430

Russia continues to be a major factor in achieving the defeat of Germany. We must therefore continue to support the U.S.S.R. by providing the maximum amount of supplies which can be delivered to her ports. This is a matter of paramount importance.

The U.S.S.R. has been requested to state requirements for a Fourth Protocol, to cover the period from July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945. It is desired that, within the limitations of available resources, every effort be made to meet these requirements.

Pending the formulation of the Fourth Protocol, it is my desire that every effort be made to fulfill the provisions of the Third Protocol, which terminates June 30, 1944.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

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

CONFIDENTIAL

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHAIRMAN, WAR PRODUCTION BOARD. x4795

Russia continues to be a major factor in achieving the defeat of Germany. We must therefore continue to support the U.S.S.R. by providing the maximum amount of supplies which can be delivered to her ports. This is a matter of paramount importance.

The U.S.S.R. has been requested to state requirements for a Fourth Protocol, to cover the period from July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945. It is desired that, within the limitations of available resources, every effort be made to meet these requirements.

Pending the formulation of the Fourth Protocol, it is my desire that every effort be made to fulfill the provisions of the Third Protocol, which terminates June 30, 1944.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

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

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHAIRMAN, WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION. x4172

Russia continues to be a major factor in achieving the defeat of Germany. We must therefore continue to support the U.S.S.R. by providing the maximum amount of supplies which can be delivered to her ports. This is a matter of paramount importance.

The U.S.S.R. has been requested to state requirements for a Fourth Protocol, to cover the period from July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945. It is desired that, within the limitations of available resources, every effort be made to meet these requirements.

Pending the formulation of the Fourth Protocol, it is my desire that every effort be made to fulfill the provisions of the Third Protocol, which terminates June 30, 1944.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

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

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

Russia continues to be a major factor in achieving the defeat of Germany. We must therefore continue to support the U.S.S.R. by providing the maximum amount of supplies which can be delivered to her ports. This is a matter of paramount importance.

The U.S.S.R. has been requested to state requirements for a Fourth Protocol, to cover the period from July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945. It is desired that, within the limitations of available resources, every effort be made to meet these requirements.

Pending the formulation of the Fourth Protocol, it is my desire that every effort be made to fulfill the provisions of the Third Protocol, which terminates June 30, 1944.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

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By W. J. Stewart Date FEB 2 1972

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CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY. ✱16

Russia continues to be a major factor in achieving the defeat of Germany. We must therefore continue to support the U.S.S.R. by providing the maximum amount of supplies which can be delivered to her ports. This is a matter of paramount importance.

The U.S.S.R. has been requested to state requirements for a Fourth Protocol, to cover the period from July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945. It is desired that, within the limitations of available resources, every effort be made to meet these requirements.

Pending the formulation of the Fourth Protocol, it is my desire that every effort be made to fulfill the provisions of the Third Protocol, which terminates June 30, 1944.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

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

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF WAR: x25

Russia continues to be a major factor in achieving the defeat of Germany. We must therefore continue to support the U.S.S.R. by providing the maximum amount of supplies which can be delivered to her ports. This is a matter of paramount importance.

The U.S.S.R. has been requested to state requirements for a Fourth Protocol, to cover the period from July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945. It is desired that, within the limitations of available resources, every effort be made to meet these requirements.

Pending the formulation of the Fourth Protocol, it is my desire that every effort be made to fulfill the provisions of the Third Protocol, which terminates June 30, 1944.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

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

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CONFIDENTIAL

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

11 February 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

My dear Mr. President:

In my opinion, the continuance of aid to Russia is of vital importance in accomplishing the defeat of Germany.

Your signature on the attached letters is necessary to insure full cooperation of the Government departments which will be responsible for providing the equipment and supplies required to meet the proposed Fourth Soviet Protocol, which will cover the period from July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945.

Harry L. Hopkins

HARRY L. HOPKINS x#117

Attachments (9)

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

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CONFIDENTIAL

11 February 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

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Your signature on the attached letters is necessary to insure full cooperation of the Government departments which will be responsible for providing the equipment and supplies required to meet the proposed Fourth Soviet Protocol, which will cover the period from July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945.

/s/

HARRY L. HOPKINS

Attachments (9)

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

CONFIDENTIAL

Feb. 14,

MISS TULLY:

If you will return these letters to me after the President has signed them, advising me of the date on which he does so, I will date them and send them out.

d e krauss

Mr. Latta says all of the Depts have answered the President's memo re supplies for Russia except State & War Shipping Administration. He thought the President would be interested in answers —

Ch. War Production Board ✓
" War Shipping ad. ✓
Secty Agr. ✓
" Navy ✓
" War ✓
" State ✓
Petroleum adv for War ✓
Secty Treasury ✓
F.E. administrator (Crowley ✓

W. Wright
Welcome reply
Found "
Jr Pres
3/6/44

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

THE WHITE HOUSE
FEB 28 12 40 PM '44
RECEIVED

3-8-44.

February 28, 1944

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The President
The White House

Dear Mr. President:

Your memorandum of February 14 to the Secretary of Agriculture, requesting that every effort be made to meet Soviet requirements, has been received.

I am glad to report that the War Food Administration is arranging to meet all the Soviet food requirements under the Third Protocol. If shipping is arranged, the entire quantities will be cleared by June 30 of this year. We have already delivered in full the United States commitments of butter and of wheat, flour, beans, and cereals. Moreover, with the approval of your Protocol Committee, we recently agreed to make available to the Russians 112,000 tons of canned meat, 36,620 tons of food concentrates, and 30,000 tons of miscellaneous foods, over and above the food program of the original Third Protocol.

With respect to a Fourth Protocol, the War Food Administration has made tentative forward allocations of food in order to insure a continued flow of supplies to Russia. In the absence of official Soviet requests, such allocations have assumed a continuance of the present levels of requirements. As soon as the new Soviet requests are received, the War Food Administration will review the food situation in this country and will make every effort to meet the stated Soviet requirements.

Respectfully,

Marvin Jones

Administrator

REGRADED
UNCLASSIFIED

CONFIDENTIAL

February 28, 1944

The President
The White House

Dear Mr. President:

Your memorandum of February 14 to the Secretary of Agriculture, requesting that every effort be made to meet Soviet requirements, has been received.

I am glad to report that the War Food Administration is arranging to meet all the Soviet food requirements under the Third Protocol. If shipping is arranged, the entire quantities will be cleared by June 30 of this year. We have already delivered in full the United States commitments of butter and of wheat, flour, beans, and cereals. Moreover, with the approval of your Protocol Committee, we recently agreed to make available to the Russians 112,000 tons of canned meat, 36,620 tons of food concentrates, and 30,000 tons of miscellaneous foods, over and above the food program of the original Third Protocol.

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Respectfully,

Marvin Jones
Administrator

REGRADED
UNCLASSIFIED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

February 28, 1944

The President
The White House

Dear Mr. President:

Your memorandum of February 14 to the Secretary of Agriculture, requesting that every effort be made to meet Soviet requirements, has been received.

I am glad to report that the War Food Administration is arranging to meet all the Soviet food requirements under the Third Protocol. If shipping is arranged, the entire quantities will be cleared by June 30 of this year. We have already delivered in full the United States commitments of butter and of wheat, flour, beans, and cereals. Moreover, with the approval of your Protocol Committee, we recently agreed to make available to the Russians 112,000 tons of canned meat, 36,620 tons of food concentrates, and 30,000 tons of miscellaneous foods, over and above the food program of the original Third Protocol.

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Respectfully,

Marvin Jones
Administrator

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

file

FEB 24 1944

My dear Mr. President:

I have received your memorandum of February 14 regarding supplies for the U.S.S.R. under the Third and Fourth Protocols.

In conformity with your previous instructions in this connection, the Petroleum Administration for War has consistently undertaken all action within its province to assure fulfillment of the Russian programs. We will continue to exert every effort to the end that our responsibilities in the furnishing of petroleum products, refining facilities, and oil field equipment will be fully and expeditiously discharged.

Sincerely yours,

Harold L. Ickes

Petroleum Administrator for War.

The President,

The White House.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

FEB 24 1944

My dear Mr. President:

I have received your memorandum of February 14 regarding supplies for the U.S.S.R. under the Third and Fourth Protocols.

In conformity with your previous instructions in this connection, the Petroleum Administration for War has consistently undertaken all action within its province to assure fulfillment of the Russian programs. We will continue to exert every effort to the end that our responsibilities in the furnishing of petroleum products, refining facilities, and oil field equipment will be fully and expeditiously discharged.

Sincerely yours,

'(Sgd.)' HAROLD L. ICKES

Petroleum Administrator for War.

The President,

The White House.

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED

CONFIDENTIAL

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

February 22, 1944

My dear Mr. President:

As requested in your memorandum for the Secretary of the Treasury, dated February 14, 1944, we shall continue to exert every effort to comply with the terms of the Third Russian Protocol. We will also cooperate with all agencies in meeting the delivery conditions and requirements of the Fourth Russian Protocol for the period from July 1, 1944, to June 30, 1945.

Faithfully yours,

D. W. Bell

Acting Secretary of the Treasury

The President,

The White House.

FOR DEFENSE

BUY UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

February 22, 1944

My dear Mr. President:

As requested in your memorandum for the Secretary of the Treasury, dated February 14, 1944, we shall continue to exert every effort to comply with the terms of the Third Russian Protocol. We will also cooperate with all agencies in meeting the delivery conditions and requirements of the Fourth Russian Protocol for the period from July 1, 1944, to June 30, 1945.

Faithfully yours,

D. W. Bell

Acting Secretary of the Treasury

The President,

The White House.

FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

FEB 18 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

I have your directive of February 14, 1944, advising me of the importance of the continuation of full support to the U.S.S.R. in the form of the maximum amount of supplies which can be delivered to her ports.

I note also from your directive that the U.S.S.R. has been requested to state requirements for a Fourth Protocol to cover the period from July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945, and that you wish every effort to be made within the limitations of available resources to meet these requirements, as well as the exertion of every effort to fulfill the provisions of the Third Protocol.

You may rest assured that I, too, feel strongly that the Soviet Supply Program is one of the most important programs under my supervision and that every effort is being made to fulfill the provisions of the Third Protocol. I have given instructions that in the preparation of the Fourth Protocol the members of my Administration shall aid your Soviet Protocol Committee and other agencies of the Government in any manner possible to further the achievement of your objectives.

Leo T. Crowley,
Administrator.

FEB 18 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

I have your directive of February 14, 1944, advising me of the importance of the continuation of full support to the U.S.S.R. in the form of the maximum amount of supplies which can be delivered to her ports.

I note also from your directive that the U.S.S.R. has been requested to state requirements for a Fourth Protocol to cover the period from July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945, and that you wish every effort to be made within the limitations of available resources to meet these requirements, as well as the exertion of every effort to fulfill the provisions of the Third Protocol.

You may rest assured that I, too, feel strongly that the Soviet Supply Program is one of the most important programs under my supervision and that every effort is being made to fulfill the provisions of the Third Protocol. I have given instructions that in the preparation of the Fourth Protocol the members of my Administration shall aid your Soviet Protocol Committee and other agencies of the Government in any manner possible to further the achievement of your objectives.

(Signed) Leo T. Crowley

Leo T. Crowley,
Administrator.

Ellis

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WAR DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

February 19, 1944

The President,

The White House.

Dear Mr. President:

In line with the policy confirmed in your memorandum of 14 February 1944 I am taking necessary steps to insure that maximum deliveries are made by the War Department under the Third Soviet Protocol. Individual delivery schedules are continuously reviewed to determine which items require special attention in order to improve present performance.

Moreover, as you are aware, the War Department has not limited itself to items called for in the Protocol document but has undertaken the supply of substantial quantities of additional essential war materiel.

With a view to maintaining a steady flow of materiel the War Department is requesting that Soviet representatives submit complete specifications with their Fourth Protocol requests in order that actual procurement may be undertaken as early as is practicable.

Respectfully yours,

Henry L. Stimson

Secretary of War.

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Date- JAN 25 1972
Signature: RHP

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FEB 19 1944

The President,

The White House.

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Respectfully yours,

(Sgd.) HENRY L. STIMSON

Secretary of War.

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WAR PRODUCTION BOARD
WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICE OF
DONALD M. NELSON
CHAIRMAN

THE WHITE HOUSE
FEB 18 10 16 AM 1944
RECEIVED

February 16, 1944

My dear Mr. President:

I am sure I do not have to reassure you of the willingness of the War Production Board to implement your program with respect to the USSR to the fullest possible degree. Within the limitations of the urgent needs of this country and the other United Nations, but always with the difficulty of not knowing similar details as to the relative urgency of the USSR needs, we have done everything possible to provide the maximum amount of supplies most wanted for Russia. Indeed, we have frequently made available to them very considerable excesses over the amounts assured by the Protocol. I think it is also a correct statement that there has always been available more goods than there was shipping to carry it away.

The monthly reports which we send your office indicate in detail that the provisions of the Third Protocol are being met in almost every case and exceeded in a large number of items. In the cases where the Protocol has not been met, it is usually because orders haven't been placed sufficiently in advance or the USSR actually has not needed a particular item as much as something else for which shipping preference was desirable.

Generally speaking, we think that there should be no difficulty in continuing to provide the full amount of supplies which can be moved through USSR ports of entry, and you may count on our fullest cooperation to that end in the preparation of the Fourth Protocol.

Respectfully yours,

Donald M. Nelson

The President

The White House

WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

THE WHITE HOUSE
MAR 7 4 07 PM '44
RECEIVED

March 6, 1944

My dear Mr. President:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of February 22, 1944, with regard to requests now being made to the various allocating and supplying agencies of this Government for supplies and transportation facilities which will be needed for carrying out relief and rehabilitation in areas liberated from enemy control.

This matter was given immediate consideration and all of the staff directed to carry out your instructions as contained in paragraph 4 of your letter.

The War Shipping Administration will cooperate with the agencies involved.

Very respectfully,

ES Land

E. S. Land
Administrator

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

PSF

C.F.

Lend Lease

(SC)L11-7/FF 61
Serial 049612

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
WASHINGTON

14 FEB 1944

[redacted]

file

Dear Mr. President:

In accordance with your memorandum of 2 October 1942, there is enclosed herewith a report as of 1 February 1944, showing the progress made by the Navy Department in supplying material to the Soviet Government under the Second Protocol covering the period 1 July 1942 to 30 September 1943.

There are also enclosed two additional reports on certain material requested by the Soviets and classified in the following categories:

(a) Items not included in the Second Protocol
(b) Items under the provisions of the Third Protocol

Respectfully submitted,

Frank Knox

FRANK KNOX

x18

The President
The White House

x220
x4193

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DOD Dir. 5200.9 (9/27/58)
Date- JAN 25 1972
Signature- RHT

STATUS OF DELIVERY OF BALANCE OF MATERIALS REQUISITIONED BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE SECOND PROTOCOL
(ALL OTHER ITEMS HAVING BEEN DELIVERED)

ITEM	AMOUNT REQUESTED	DELIVERED PRIOR TO 1 JULY '42	DELIVERED BETWEEN JULY 1942 JANURRY 1944	DELIVERY SCHEDULE FOR FEB. 1944	DELIVERY SCHEDULE FOR MAR. 1944	DELIVERY SCHEDULE FOR APR. 1944	BALANCE TO BE DELIVERED	SCHEDULE TIME OF DELIVERIES OF BALANCE
50 CALIBER TWIN MOUNTS? HAND OPERATED? MK 17, COMPLETE WITH CRADLE AND SPARE PARTS	200	0	200	0	0	0	0	
50 CALIBER GUNS? COMPLETE WITH SPARE PARTS	450	0	450	0	0	0	0	
MARINE DIESEL ENGINES (170-1100 H.P.)	248	0	97	32	32	32	55	MAY - JUNE 1944
MARINE DIESEL GENERATORS	1,310	2	396	55	160	130	567	UNSCHEDULED
MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT FOR TUGS	3 SETS	0	PARTIAL	PARTIAL	COMPLETE	0	0	
ELECTRIC MOTORS	1,220	0	1,200	20	0	0	0	

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STATUS OF DELIVERY OF BALANCE OF MATERIAL REQUISITIONED
BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT
(NON-PROTOCOL ITEMS)

ITEM	AMOUNT REQUESTED	DELIVERED PRIOR TO 1 JULY '42	DELIVERED BETWEEN JULY 1942 JAN. 1944	DELIVERY SCHEDULE FOR FEB. 1944	DELIVERY SCHEDULE FOR MAR. 1944	DELIVERY SCHEDULE FOR APR. 1944	BALANCE TO BE DELIVERED	SCHEDULE TIME OF DELIVERIES OF BALANCE
MARINE DIESEL ENGINES (1100-1600H.P.)	18	0	14	4	0	0	0	
MARINE DIESEL ENGINES (75-170 H.P.)	927	0	130	29	25	20	723	UNSCHEDULED
MARINE DIESEL ENGINES (BELOW 75 H.P.)	562	0	32	0	0	0	530	UNSCHEDULED
MARINE GASOLINE ENGINES	2,432	0	1,246	106	100	0	980	UNSCHEDULED
MARINE PUMPS	451	0	0	0	0	0	451	UNSCHEDULED
RADIO RECEIVERS	358	0	103	0	0	0	255	MAY - 1944
STORAGE BATTERIES FOR SUBMARINES	10	0	7	0	0	0	3	UNSCHEDULED
KNOCKED DOWN MOTOR TORPEDO BOATS	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	UNSCHEDULED
WOODEN SUBMARINE CHASERS	108	0	74	4	3	3	24	APRIL - SEPT 1944
WOODEN MOTOR TORPEDO BOATS	81	0	47	11	10	4	9	UNSCHEDULED
TWIN SCREW TUG BOATS	15	0	0	0	0	0	15	UNSCHEDULED
OUTBOARD MOTORS	850	0	400	0	450	0	0	
DIVING STATIONS	83	0	0	83	0	0	0	
LANTERNS AND FLASHERS	946	0	565	218	128	35	0	
FORGINGS FOR PROPELLER SHAFTS AND COUPLINGS	3	0	0	1	1	1	0	
AIR VALVES	194	0	160	34	0	0	0	
CENTRIFUGAL FANS	47	0	0	0	0	0	47	UNSCHEDULED
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT	7 Lots	0	PARTIAL	COMPLETE	0	0	0	
BUOYS	100	0	40	30	30	0	6	
ACCETYLENE GAS ACCUMULATORS	700	0	350	175	175	0	0	
STEERING GEAR	35	0	0	0	35	0	0	
DIVING COMPRESSORS	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	UNSCHEDULED
MOTOR TORPEDO BOAT WATER AND OIL COOLERS	950 Each	0	788 Each	162 Each	0	0	0	
SHORE DIRECTION FINDERS	18	0	9	3	3	3	0	
POTASSIUM TETRAOXIDE	1,120,000 lbs.	0	834,110 lbs	14,000	28,000	0	243,890	UNSCHEDULED
ELECTRIC MOTORS	737	0	0	0	0	0	737	UNSCHEDULED
RADIO BEACONS	10	0	0	0	0	0	10	UNSCHEDULED
AIR COMPRESSORS	63	0	3	0	0	0	60	UNSCHEDULED
ROUNDS 20 MM AA AMMUNITION	8,000,000	0	7,590,960	409,040	0	0	0	
5"/38 D.P. EQUIPMENTS, GUNS, MK 30, HANDWHEEL BRACKETS, NO POWER DRIVES	150	0	150	0	0	0	0	
5"/38 CALIBER SINGLE LOADING MACHINE, MK 14, Mod. 4 AND SPARE PARTS	64	0	62	2	0	0	0	
5"/38 AMMUNITION	84,688	0	84,688	0	0	0	0	
3"/50 D. P. EQUIPMENTS	300	0	300	0	0	0	0	
3"/50 CALIBER LOADING MACHINES MK 7, Mod 1	100	0	81	19	0	0	0	

STATUS OF DELIVERY OF BALANCE OF MATERIAL REQUISITIONED
BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT
(NON-PROTOCOL ITEMS)

ITEM	AMOUNT REQUESTED	DELIVERED PRIOR TO 1 JULY '42	DELIVERED BETWEEN JULY 1942 JAN. 1944	DELIVERY SCHEDULE FOR FEB. 1944	DELIVERY SCHEDULE FOR MAR. 1944	DELIVERY SCHEDULE FOR APR. 1944	BALANCE TO BE DELIVERED	SCHEDULE TIME OF DELIVERIES OF BALANCE
5"/50 AMMUNITION	300,500	0	297,147	3,353	0	0	0	
TORPEDO TUBE TESTING SETS MK 2	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	
CRADLE SPIRAL SPRINGS FOR 20 MM AA GUNS AND MOUNTS MK 4 and MK 2	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	
AIRCRAFT DEPTH BOMBS MK 17, MOD 2, 325 POUND	100	0	0	100	0	0	0	
SERVICE AMMUNITION FOR PROJECTOR, MK 10	10,000	0	0	5,000	2,500	2,500	0	
SERVICE AMMUNITION FOR PROJECTOR, MK 20	5,000	0	0	2,500	1,250	1,250	0	

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

ITEM	AMOUNT REQUESTED	DELIVERED	DELIVERY SCHEDULE FOR FEB. 1944	DELIVERY SCHEDULE FOR MAR. 1944	DELIVERY SCHEDULE FOR APR. 1944	BALANCE TO BE DELIVERED	SCHEDULE TIME OF DELIVERIES OF BALANCE
SCRIPPS ENGINES	66	0	0	12	24	30	MAY - JUNE 1944
RADIO BEACONS	5	0	0	0	5	0	
WINDLASSES WITH MOTORS	5	4	0	0	0	1	UNSCHEDULED
AUXILIARY EQUIPMENT FOR SHIPS	10 Sets	PARTIAL	COMPLETE	0	0	0	
TOWING WINCHES (220 VOLTS)	10	0	0	0	2	8	MAY 1944
MARINE DIESEL ENGINES (1100-1600 H.P.)	50	0	0	0	0	50	JULY - SEPT. 1944
MARINE DIESEL ENGINES (170-1100 H.P.)	254	21	4	7	7	215	UNSCHEDULED
MARINE DIESEL ENGINES (30-100 H.P.)	263	103	40	40	18	62	UNSCHEDULED
MARINE DIESEL GENERATORS	784	17	106	4	24	633	UNSCHEDULED
MARINE PUMPS	582	156	62	70	80	214	MAY - JUNE 1944
3"/50 D.P. EQUIPMENTS	200	50	50	50	50	0	
3"/50 CALIBER LOADING MACHINES MK 7, Mod. 1	66	17	17	17	15	0	
20 MM AA GUNS, COMPLETE	500	118	50	50	50	232	MAY - JUNE 1944
ROUNDS 20 MM AA AMMUNITION	2,500,000	0	340,000	340,000	340,000	1,480,000	UNSCHEDULED
50 CALIBER TWIN MOUNTS	900	50	350	150	150	200	MAY - JUNE 1944
50 CALIBER AA MACHINE GUNS	1,800	100	700	300	300	400	MAY - JUNE 1944
3"/50 AMMUNITION	200,320	61,085	50,000	50,000	39,235	0	
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS (SHORT TONS)	591,553	34,915	100,000	100,000	100,000	256,638	MAY - JULY 1944

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD
WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICE OF
DONALD M. NELSON
CHAIRMAN

February 17, 1944

file

C. F.
Lend Lease

My dear Mr. President:

Attached hereto is a tabulation showing progress made during January, and during the seven months ending January 31, 1944, towards fulfilment of Third Protocol materials and equipment production programs for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Significant among developments during the past month was the completion of arrangements to expand further production schedules for several important raw materials. In the case of aluminum, 33,600 short tons were added to the 31,320 short tons previously planned for the last half of the Protocol period. This means that total Third Protocol aluminum shipments will come to 111,000 short tons from the U.S., or 129,000 short tons from the U.S. and Canada combined. This compares with a commitment to supply 35,760 short tons from the U.S. and 18,000 short tons from Canada, or 53,760 short tons from the two countries together.

The carbon steel program was increased by 110,000 short tons, all to be produced in the second quarter, 1944. This increase seemed justified because of the marked improvement which had occurred in the steel stocks situation. By the end of December, steel stocks had dropped to approximately 257,000 short tons. Of this amount, some 100,000 were being prepared for overseas shipment, and only about 150,000 short tons remained as a reserve for later movement to port. In view of the size of recent liftings of steel products, and in view of the importance of steel as bottom cargo in the preparation of balanced shipments, it appeared that this reserve, when taken together with planned production during the remainder of the Protocol period, was not sufficient to insure an adequate flow of steel to meet potential shipping availabilities.

The nickel schedule for the balance of the Protocol period was increased by 1,125 short tons. This, together with a recent decision to furnish 1,120 short tons from Indian stocks, brought the total Third Protocol nickel program to 7,720 short tons (more than twice that of the Second Protocol period) as against an original offer of 5,400 short tons. Among other increases authorized were 14,000 short tons additional of "other chemicals" (i.e. a wide variety of miscellaneous chemicals), an additional $5,000,000 of "other materials", 134 short tons of nichrome, and 38.5 short tons of cobalt.

FOR VICTORY
BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

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By RHP, Date MAR 21 1973

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A second development of importance was the completion of arrangements for processing an important block of requisitions for industrial equipment to be delivered after June 30, 1944.

It will be recalled that included in the Third Protocol was a provision that the U.S. would consider accepting during the Third Protocol period $300,000,000 of industrial equipment for delivery after June 30, 1944. The reason for the inclusion of this provision was to insure that there would be a continuity in the flow of industrial equipment required for the U.S.S.R. without at the same time making necessary disruption in U.S. production schedules. Third Protocol industrial equipment offers were so planned and formulated that practically all orders which were carried over into the Third Protocol period or which were to be accepted as regular Third Protocol orders would be completed by June 30th. This meant, of course, that unless new orders for industrial equipment were placed before July 1, 1944, there would necessarily be an extended period during which no industrial equipment would be coming off the lines for the U.S.S.R.

During the months following the completion of the Third Protocol, Soviet representatives submitted a very great number of requisitions and programs for approval under this "advance order" provision. (The total exceeded $500,000,000.) Of these, two projects (a refinery program and a new power program), totalling $75,000,000 in value, were accepted. Others, however, were held up because (a) the requests were not in balance, there being many important types of equipment which the U.S.S.R. obviously would need during the Fourth Protocol period but which were not included; and (b) a number of the items were of such nature as to lead the Foreign Economic Administration to question whether they were lend-leasable under a strict interpretation of the Lend-Lease Act.

In view of the long production cycle required for industrial equipment, the hold-up in the clearance of advance requisitions threatened to disrupt the whole plan to insure that there would be no interruption in the flow of equipment to the U.S.S.R. The FEA and the WPB decided, therefore, that it would be necessary to blueprint, on the basis of extensive information which was at hand, the likely over-all Fourth Protocol industrial equipment program, and to estimate, by particular categories of equipment, the number of advance requisitions which would be necessary to insure that the over-all program could be carried out without undue difficulty.

Because of uncertainty as to policy in regard to long-run equipment, this blueprint was limited to maintenance and replacement equipment as distinct from plant rehabilitation and project type equipment. In

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thus limiting the program, there was no intention of precluding ultimate acceptance of project type equipment. The only consideration was to divorce maintenance and replacement equipment from project type equipment so that production could be initiated in the case of the former without subjecting it to further delays pending resolution of policy problems incident to the latter.

Through extensive studies carried out by the WPB and the FEA, it was found that at least $105,000,000 of advance orders would be necessary if the object of insuring a continuity in the flow of maintenance and replacement equipment was to be achieved. This $105,000,000 would be in addition to the $75,000,000 of advance orders (refinery and power equipment) which had already been approved, and in addition to such Third Protocol orders as would inadvertently be carried over.

After completion of WPB and FEA studies, the Protocol Committee reviewed the proposals which had been formulated and gave them its approval. Soviet representatives were then requested to formulate necessary programs. These programs have begun to come in, and it is expected that full procurement arrangements will be completed within the next few weeks.

Meanwhile, it is felt that if long run plant rehabilitation and project type equipment (e.g. steel mills, large power stations, chemical plants, etc.) are to be approved, this approval should be granted as soon as possible. The lead factor required in the case of most of this equipment is such (twelve to sixteen months) that an appreciable further delay would probably make impossible completion of programs by June 30, 1945, i.e., by the end of the Fourth Protocol period.

Respectfully yours,

Donald M. Nelson

x4738

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Attachment

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Commerce Dept. Letter, 11-15-72
By RHP, Date
MAR 21 1973

[redacted]

STATUS OF MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT PRODUCTION PROGRAMS UNDER THE THIRD RUSSIAN PROTOCOL AS OF FEBRUARY 1, 1944

(JANUARY DELIVERY DATA SUBJECT TO REVISION)

SECRET
Disclosure Prohibited Under Espionage Act

Protocol Item No.	Item	Unit	3rd Protocol Production Program	Made Available at Mill in U.S.A. Jan. 1, 1944 - Jan. 31, 1944	Made Available at Mill in U.S.A. July 1, 1943 - Jan. 31, 1944	Percent of 3rd Prot. Program Completed as of Feb. 1, 1944	Ratio of Actual Deliveries to Prot.Sched. (Prot.Sched.=100)	Balance to be Produced as of Feb. 1, 1944 To Complete 3rd Protocol Prod. Program	Comments
NON-FERROUS METALS									
3	Aluminum (Ingot and Fabricated)	S.T.	35,760	5,553	51,411	144	248	(15,651 Excess)	Aluminum shipments to date consist of 3,763 S.T. rod and tubing; 10,528 S.T. hard sheet; 27,040 S.T. primary ingot; and 10,080 S.T. secondary ingot.
4	Nickel								
A	Pig Nickel	S.T.	3,600	300	3,200	89	153	400	Includes shipment on U.S. account of 800 S.T. from U.K. stocks.
B	Nickel in Monel Scrap	S.T.	274	0	50	18	31	224	The 274 S.T. shown as the Third Protocol production program is the quantity selected by the U.S.S.R. out of a total of 600 S.T. originally offered.
C	Nickel in Steel and Other Non-Ferrous Products	S.T.	2,400	185	1,425	59	102	975	Contained nickel deliveries to date consist of 799 S.T. in steel; 267 S.T. in nichrome wire and strip; 261 S.T. in cupro-nickel strip; and 98 S.T. in various other products including pure nickel products.
5	Molybdenum	S.T.	4,000	457	3,152	79	136	848	
6	Copper, Electrolytic	S.T.	(121,400)	(11,287)	(59,087)	(49)	(84)	(62,313)	Electrolytic copper figures refer to copper contained in various materials requiring copper which are being supplied the U.S.S.R. Deliveries to date include 40,735 S.T. contained in copper base alloys; 7,389 S.T. contained in copper goods and tubes; 95 S.T. contained in bimetal; and 10,868 S.T. contained in wire mill products.
7	Copper Base Alloys	S.T.	107,520	12,848	59,442	55	95	48,078	
8	Magnesium	S.T.	4,032	336	2,352	58	100	1,680	
9	Zinc	S.T.	13,440	1,120	7,840	58	100	5,600	
11	Copper Goods and Tubes	S.T.	15,000	1,109	7,390	49	84	7,610	

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Protocol Item No.	Item	Unit	3rd Protocol Production Program	Made Available at Mill in U.S.A. Jan. 1, 1944 - Jan. 31, 1944	Made Available at Mill in U.S.A. July 1, 1943 - Jan. 31, 1944	Percent of 3rd Prot. Program Completed as of Feb. 1, 1944	Ratio of Actual Deliveries to Prot.Sched. (Prot.Sched.=100)	Balance to be Produced as of Feb. 1, 1944 To Complete 3rd Protocol Prod. Program	Comments
NON-FERROUS METALS (Continued)									
29	Special Non-Ferrous Alloy Wires	S.T.	100	17	75	75	129	25	The Third Protocol provides that up to 269 S.T. of special non-ferrous wires may be ordered. Until the present, however, only 100 S.T. have been requisitioned. The Third Protocol production schedule is, therefore, limited to this amount. Deliveries to date include .4 S.T. of tungsten alloy wire; 2.8 S.T. of constantan wire; .3 S.T. of tantalum wire; 29.2 S.T. of alumel and chromel wire; 15.9 S.T. of monel, everdur and beryllium bronze wire; 5.7 S.T. of enamelled manganin wire; 17.3 S.T. of molybdenum wire; and 3.6 S.T. of round manganin wire.
30	Nichrome Wire	S.T.	538	55	334	62	107	204	
94	Cobalt	S.T.	80.5	0	80.5	100	86	0	The production program shown is for the first half of the Third Protocol period; the ratio of actual deliveries to the Protocol schedule has, therefore, been adjusted to take this into account. The October shipment completed the full original Protocol offer. The U.S.S.R. recently requested the increase of the Protocol offering by 78 S.T. The U.K. has agreed to supply one-half of this along with the 80.5 S.T. included in its Protocol schedule. The U.S. will supply the remainder, with shipments beginning in February or March.
93	Cadmium	S.T.	120	0	0	0	0	120	The Third Protocol cadmium offering was originally included in the Canadian schedule. Because of adverse developments in the Canadian supply situation, however, the U.S. has agreed to the transfer of the commitment for the second half of the Protocol period to its schedule.
	Total Non-Ferrous Metals (Excluding Item 6, Copper, Electrolytic)	S.T.	186,864.5	21,980	136,751.5	73	126	50,113	

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Protocol Item No.	Item	Unit	3rd Protocol Production Program	Made Available at Mill in U.S.A. Jan. 1, 1944 - Jan. 31, 1944	Made Available at Mill in U.S.A. July 1, 1943 - Jan. 31, 1944	Percent of 3rd Prot. Program Completed as of Feb. 1, 1944	Ratio of Actual Deliveries to Prot.Sched. (Prot.Sched.=100)	Balance to be Produced as of Feb. 1, 1944 To Complete 3rd Protocol Prod. Program	Comments
FERRO-ALLOYS									
12	Ferrosilicon	S.T.	-	0	57	-	-	-	Because of the stocks situation, Third Protocol offers to supply up to 784 S.T. of ferrosilicon and 448 S.T. of ferrochrome per month are considered inoperative.
13	Ferrochrome	S.T.	-	0	0	-	-	-	
85A	Ferromolybdenum	S.T.	1,120	0	1,120	100	400	0	Ferromolybdenum, ferrovanadium and ferrotungsten have been scheduled in the quantities shown as substitutes for an equivalent tonnage of ferrosilicon and/or ferrochrome. This scheduling took place in the case of ferromolybdenum and ferrovanadium in November, and in the case of ferrotungsten in December. The ratio of actual deliveries to the Protocol schedule has, therefore, been adjusted to take this late scheduling into account.
86	Ferrovanadium	S.T.	224	0	224	100	400	0	
87	Ferrotungsten	S.T.	840	136	416	50	294	424	
	Total Ferro-Alloys	S.T.	-	136	1,817	-	-	424	
ALLOY STEEL									
16	Polished Drill Rods								
B	High Speed	S.T.	96	5	63	66	114	33	
C	Other Alloy	S.T.	45	2	32	71	122	13	
17	High Speed Tool Steel	S.T.	4,480	492	4,387	98	169	93	
18	Tool Steel								
B	Alloy X12	S.T.	672	72	524	78	134	148	
C	Alloy X12M	S.T.	672	45	438	65	112	234	
D	Other Alloys	S.T.	4,850	254	4,002	83	143	848	
19	Cold Finished Bars	S.T.	11,200	894	7,478	67	116	3,722	
20	H.R. Alloy Bars and Billets	S.T.	67,267	4,845	37,555	56	97	29,712	
23	Stainless Steel								
A-B	Sheets and Strip	S.T.	3,007	349	2,335	78	134	672	
C	Bars	S.T.	756	115	424	56	97	332	

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SECRET
Restricted Data Atomic Energy Act

Protocol Item No.	Item	Unit	3rd Protocol Production Program	Made Available at Mill in U.S.A. Jan. 1, 1944 - Jan. 31, 1944	Made Available at Mill in U.S.A. July 1, 1943 - Jan. 31, 1944	Percent of 3rd Prot. Program Completed as of Feb. 1, 1944	Ratio of Actual Deliveries to Prot.Sched. (Prot.Sched.=100)	Balance to be Produced as of Feb. 1, 1944 To Complete 3rd Protocol Prod. Program	Comments
ALLOY STEEL (Continued)									
25	Steel Wire								
A	Ball Wire	S.T.	1,344	47	1,087	81	140	257	
B	Alloy 232	S.T.	1,344	98	814	61	105	530	
C	Other Alloy	S.T.	0	0	191	-	-	(191 Excess)	
27	Steel Alloy Tubes								
A	18% Cr. - 8% Ni.	S.T.	994	197	977	98	169	17	
B	4-6% Chrome	S.T.	8,825	886	5,695	66	114	2,930	
C-E	Carbon .5% Moly., Pipe Sizes	S.T.	0	0	9	-	-	(9 Excess)	
F	H.R. Ball Bearing Tubes	S.T.	5,376	486	3,589	67	116	1,787	
28	Stainless Steel Wire	S.T.	1,747	288	1,316	75	129	431	
29	Special Alloy Wire	S.T.	784	93	687	88	152	97	
	Total Alloy Steel	S.T.	113,259	9,168	71,603	63	109	41,656	
CARBON STEEL									
101-8	Rails, Accessories and Other Railway Material	S.T.	-	16,375	149,699	-	-	-	
10	Copper Clad Strip (Bimetal)	S.T.	-	0	0	-	-	-	
16A & 18A	Plain Carbon Tool Steel and Drill Rod	S.T.	-	624	5,133	-	-	-	
19D	Plain Carbon Bullet Core	S.T.	-	258	11,672	-	-	-	
24	Tinplate	S.T.	-	11,666	31,497	-	-	-	
-	Other Carbon Steel	S.T.	-	4,972	32,404	-	-	-	
	Total Carbon Steel	S.T.	345,397	33,895	230,405	70	121	114,992	
CHEMICALS									
36	Phenol	S.T.	-	0	6,000	-	-	-	Only such quantities of phenol, ethylene glycol, methanol, and urotropine as the U.S.S.R. can actually lift are being made available. Original offers to make available a fixed quantity are therefore inoperative.
38	Ethylene Glycol	S.T.	-	0	1,000	-	-	-	
45	Methanol	S.T.	-	0	500	-	-	-	
46	Urotropine	S.T.	-	983	3,774	-	-	-	

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)
Commerce Dept. Letter, 11-14-72
By RHP, Date MAR 21 1973

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Protocol Item No.	Item	Unit	3rd Protocol Production Program	Made Available at Mill in U.S.A. Jan. 1, 1944 - Jan. 31, 1944	Made Available at Mill in U.S.A. July 1, 1943 - Jan. 31, 1944	Percent of 3rd Prot. Program Completed as of Feb. 1, 1944	Ratio of Actual Deliveries to Prot.Sched. (Prot.Sched.=100)	Balance to be Produced as of Feb. 1, 1944 To Complete 3rd Protocol Prod. Program	Comments
CHEMICALS (Continued)									
61A1	Glycerine	S.T.	6,720	173	7,641	114	197	(921 Excess)	
61A3	Caustic Soda	S.T.	40,320	4,804	23,613	59	102	16,707	
38A	Ethyl Alcohol	S.T.	107,520	10,200	104,925	98	169	2,595	To meet an urgent Soviet requirement for additional Ethyl Alcohol, the U.S. has agreed to supply 30,800 S.T. during the first quarter, 1944 in addition to the 107,520 S.T. originally promised in the Protocol. The U.S. still has under consideration a request to furnish a further 30,800 S.T. in the second quarter, 1944.
61A5	Acetone	S.T.	5,137	987	2,569	50	86	2,568	
61A	Other Chemicals	S.T.	12,096	2,229	5,266	44	76	6,830	To meet Soviet requirements for a wide variety of miscellaneous chemicals, an increase in the Third Protocol "Other Chemicals" category by 14,000 S.T. has been authorized. The U.S.S.R. has submitted a list of items which it wishes to procure under the new authorization and the production situation in regard to these is currently under study. Pending actual requisitioning and scheduling of items included, the additional 14,000 S.T. authorized is not shown in the Third Protocol production program.
	Total Chemicals	S.T.	-	19,376	155,288	-	-	-	
MARINE AND SUBMARINE CABLE									
1	Marine Cable	KM.	784	4	174	22	38	610	Old orders for marine and submarine cable have been largely completed, whereas deliveries of new orders have not yet begun because of lead factors.
2	Submarine Cable	KM.	319	0	119	37	64	200	
	Total Marine and Submarine Cable	KM.	1,103	4	293	27	47	810	

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)
Commerce Dept. Letter, 11-15-72
By RHP, Date
MAR 21 1973

SECRET
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Protocol Item No.	Item	Unit	3rd Protocol Production Program	Made Available at Mill in U.S.A. Jan. 1, 1944 - Jan. 31, 1944	Made Available at Mill in U.S.A. July 1, 1943 - Jan. 31, 1944	Percent of 3rd Prot. Program Completed as of Feb. 1, 1944	Ratio of Actual Deliveries to Prot.Sched. (Prot.Sched.=100)	Balance to be Produced as of Feb. 1, 1944 To Complete 3rd Protocol Prod. Program	Comments
POWER AND RELATED CABLE									
74	Insulated Cable and Wire (Copper Content)	S.T.	-	1,016	8,646	-	-	-	Old orders for power and related cable have been largely completed, whereas deliveries of new orders have not yet begun because of lead factors.
74A	Bare Cable and Wire (Copper Content)	S.T.	-	400	1,143	-	-	-	
	Total Power and Related Cable	S.T.	21,000	1,416	10,789	51	88	10,211	
MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS ITEMS									
80	Sheet Fiber	S.T.	1,000	51	1,370	137	236	(370 Excess)	
83	Parchment Paper	S.T.	1,680	0	0	-	-	1,680	To date, no requisitions have been submitted by Soviet representatives.
83A1	Lithograph Map Paper	S.T.	-	629	937	-	-	-	
83A	Condenser Paper	S.T.	73	19	19	26	45	54	Because of delays in the submission of requisitions, production of condenser paper was not begun until January.
83B	Cigarette Paper	S.T.	336	0	0	-	-	336	To date, no requisitions have been submitted by Soviet representatives.
INDUSTRIAL AND RELATED EQUIPMENT									
15A	Cemented Carbide Tips and Blanks	$	3,000,000	77,578	1,069,553	36	62	1,930,447	Except in the case of machine tools, forging presses and hammers, excavators, truck and tractor cranes, mining equipment, a substantial part of Third Protocol offers is taken up with new orders. Because of lead factors, shipments of new orders have not yet begun in volume. Total deliveries in these categories are, therefore, necessarily temporarily behind technical Protocol requirements. It should be noted that in the case of several categories, Third Protocol offers have been modified through substitutions, etc., in order to meet changing needs of the U.S.S.R. (An example of this is the transfer of approximately $400,000 of credit from the Electric Furnace category to the Welding Equipment category.) Pending the completion of these modifications, no effort is being made to reflect them through changing the Third Protocol production schedule originally set up.
15B	Small Cutting Tools	$	15,000,000	864,977	6,267,148	42	72	8,732,852	
15C	Measuring Tools	$	3,000,000	98,791	667,146	22	38	2,332,854	
67B	Abrasive Products	$	4,000,000	513,236	3,092,162	77	133	907,838	
62	Machine Tools	$	120,000,000	6,574,000	70,980,950	59	102	49,019,050	
63	Electric Furnaces	$	12,000,000	691,319	3,263,937	27	47	8,736,063	
64A	Rolling Mills and Equipment	$	16,000,000	112,633	964,357	6	10	15,035,643	
64B	Presses, Forges, Hammers and Related Equipment	$	30,000,000	1,200,000	13,624,450	45	78	16,375,550	

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)
Commerce Dept. Letter, 11-18-72
By RHP, Date MAR 21 1973

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Disclosure Prohibited Under Espionage Act

Protocol Item No.	Item	Unit	3rd Protocol Production Program	Made Available at Mill in U.S.A. Jan. 1, 1944 - Jan. 31, 1944	Made Available at Mill in U.S.A. July 1, 1943 - Jan. 31, 1944	Percent of 3rd Prot. Program Completed as of Feb. 1, 1944	Ratio of Actual Deliveries to Prot.Sched. (Prot.Sched.=100)	Balance to be Produced as of Feb. 1, 1944 To Complete 3rd Protocol Prod. Program	Comments
INDUSTRIAL AND RELATED EQUIPMENT (Continued)									
64C	Wire Drawing Equipment	$	2,000,000	0	23,757	1	2	1,976,243	
65A	Excavators	$	12,500,000	272,894	2,068,568	17	29	10,431,432	
65B	Truck and Tractor Cranes	$	2,000,000	7,900	151,513	8	14	1,848,487	
65C	Other Cranes	$	20,000,000	835,178	8,637,798	43	74	11,362,202	
65D	Compressors, Gas Blowers, Exhausters and Fans	$	9,000,000	120,028	3,516,859	39	67	5,483,141	
65E	Pumps	$	8,000,000	395,293	3,776,108	47	81	4,223,892	
65F	Mining Equipment, Ore Dressing, Handling and Transporting Equipment	$	10,000,000	471,093	4,752,155	48	83	5,247,845	
65G	Equipment for Blast, Hearth and Coke Furnaces	$	10,000,000	55,528	871,442	9	16	9,128,558	See preceding page for comments.
65H	Welding Equipment	$	4,000,000	131,807	2,388,309	60	103	1,611,691	
65I	Valves and Fittings	$	3,000,000	355,606	2,815,091	94	162	184,909	
65J	Pneumatic Tools	$	5,000,000	149,026	1,780,816	36	62	3,219,184	
65K	Auxiliary Industrial Equipment	$	36,500,000	16,651,812	60,007,411	164	283	(23,507,411 Excess)	
66	Control Inst. and Testing Machines	$	1,700,000	75,741	642,386	38	66	1,057,614	
69-70	Anti-Friction Bearings	$	15,000,000	718,037	5,238,935	35	60	9,761,065	
111	Block Signal System	$	14,591,500	1,029,042	2,570,765	18	31	12,020,735	
140	Power Equipment	$	75,000,000	4,445,697	35,391,818	47	81	39,608,182	
	Total Industrial and Related Equipment	$	431,291,500	35,847,216	234,563,434	54	93	196,728,066	

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 5(E) and 5(D) or (E)
Commerce Dept. Letter, 11-15-72
By NARS, Date MAR 21 1973

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Protocol Item No.	Item	Unit	3rd Protocol Production Program	Made Available at Mill in U.S.A. Jan. 1, 1944 - Jan. 31, 1944	Made Available at Mill in U.S.A. July 1, 1943 - Jan. 31, 1944	Percent of 3rd Prot. Program Completed as of Feb. 1, 1944	Ratio of Actual Deliveries to Prot.Sched. (Prot.Sched.=100)	Balance to be Produced as of Feb. 1, 1944 To Complete 3rd Protocol Prod. Program	Comments
MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT ITEMS									
67A	Abrasive Grain	S.T.	4,000	1,180	4,259	106	183	(259 Excess)	
68A	Graphite Electrodes	S.T.	5,757	887	4,045	70	121	1,712	
68B	Other Graphite Goods	S.T.	1,691	57	673	40	69	1,018	
68C	Graphite Powder	S.T.	1,120	247	1,359	121	209	239	
78	Tires, Tubes, Other Rubber Products (Rubber Content)	S.T.	40,320	2,423	20,963	52	90	19,357	
82	Metallic Cloth and Screen	$	1,000,000	57,623	254,870	25	43	745,130	

War Production Board
Foreign Division
Review and Analysis Branch
February 15, 1944

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 5(E) and 5(D) or (E)
Commerce Dept. Letter, 11-16-72
By RHP, Date. MAR 21 1973

SECRET

(2566)
~~6 hmo~~ PSF

O
P
Y

C. F.
Lend Lease

~~SECRET~~

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 21, 1944

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: MR. LUBIN x4529

Just before leaving, Harry sent you for your signature x4117
some memoranda addressed to various department heads, relative
to shipments of lend-lease items to the U.S.S.R. I understand
you signed them and that they went out last week.

- filed C.F. Lend-Lease

There still remain unanswered the various cables from Harriman in which he suggests that requests by the U.S.S.R. be screened by his office in Moscow before assignments are made by the Soviet Protocol Committee in Washington. This whole matter has been discussed pro and con and it has been pretty universally agreed that Harriman's suggestion would not be practicable. Harry agrees with this conclusion.

The attached cable, which is an answer to Harriman's cables of last month, has the concurrence of Stettinius, Crowley, General Wesson and Oscar Cox. It has also been seen by Mr. Bohlen at whose suggestion several changes have been made.

Before sending the cable out, however, I want to be sure that you have no objections. Personally I should like to make some minor changes in the wording. The words which are underlined in draft #2 are my suggested changes.

x220
x4193

"Lub
OK with your suggestions
FDR"

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

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

FEBRUARY 21, 1944

×4341

PERSONAL AND SECRET FOR AMBASSADOR W. AVERELL HARRIMAN FROM THE PRESIDENT'S SOVIET PROTOCOL COMMITTEE (GENERAL YORK, ACTING EXECUTIVE):

×220-E

REFERENCE IS MADE TO YOUR NUMBER 131 TO WAR DATED 6 JANUARY 1944, AND TO SIMILAR MESSAGES TO OTHER AGENCIES IN WASHINGTON.

THE CABLE WHICH FOLLOWS IS A RESULT OF CONFERENCES WITH MESSRS. HOPKINS, STETTINIUS AND CROWLEY AND MEETS WITH APPROVAL IN HIGH QUARTERS.

IT HAS BEEN DECIDED THAT IT IS INADVISABLE TO SUBJECT U.S.S.R. REQUIREMENTS TO SCREENING IN MOSCOW OR TO REJECT SOVIET REQUESTS FOR FAILURE TO PROVIDE OPERATIONAL OR OTHER JUSTIFICATION TO YOUR MISSION. OUR EXPERIENCE INDICATES THAT EXISTING LIMITATIONS ON OCEAN TONNAGE FORCES THE SOVIETS TO GIVE CONTINUOUS PREFERENCE TO BADLY NEEDED HIGH PRIORITY ITEMS AND OPERATES TO LIMIT SOVIET REQUESTS TO THEIR APPROXIMATE NEEDS, THEREBY ACHIEVING YOUR OBJECTIVE WHICH IS TO PREVENT SERIOUS OVERSTOCKING IN THE U.S.S.R.

SUBJECT TO REASONABLE ALLOWANCES FOR THE CHANGING NEEDS OF WAR, IT IS AGREED THAT OVERSTOCKING IN THE U.S.S.R. OF MATERIAL PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES IS HIGHLY UNDESIRABLE. WHEN YOUR MISSION REPORTS EXCESS STOCKS PROMPT ACTION WILL BE TAKEN HERE TO LIMIT SHIPMENTS OF SUCH ITEMS.

IT IS CONSIDERED THAT ANY RADICAL CHANGE IN PRESENT PROCEDURE MIGHT CAUSE THE RUSSIANS TO WITHDRAW A LARGE PART OF THE SOVIET PURCHASING COMMISSION WHICH WOULD NOT BE UNDERSTOOD BY THE PUBLIC HERE OR ELSEWHERE. COMPLETE INFORMATION ON OVERALL REQUIREMENTS OF UNITED STATES AND OTHER UNITED NATIONS, AVAILABLE RESOURCES, AND RAPIDLY CHANGING SHIPPING CAPABILITIES CANNOT BE ASSEMBLED AND TRANSMITTED PROMPTLY AND FULLY TO MOSCOW TO PERMIT FINAL DECISION THERE ON OFFERINGS TO U.S.S.R. WE SHALL KEEP YOU INFORMED ON REQUESTS MADE BY THE U.S.S.R. FOR ITEMS WHICH ARE IN SHORT SUPPLY AND OF OUR PROGRESS IN NEGOTIATING THE FOURTH PROTOCOL IN

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

~~SECRET~~

ORDER THAT WE MAY HAVE THE BENEFIT OF YOUR COMMENTS.

END OF MESSAGE

CONCURRENCES:

Mr. Stettinius
Mr. Crowley
Gen. Wesson
Mr. Cox

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

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

SECRET

FEBRUARY 21, 1944

PERSONAL AND SECRET FOR AMBASSADOR W. AVERELL HARRIMAN FROM THE PRESIDENT'S SOVIET PROTOCOL COMMITTEE (GENERAL YORK, ACTING EXECUTIVE):

REFERENCE IS MADE TO YOUR NUMBER 131 TO WAR DATED 6 JANUARY 1944, AND TO SIMILAR MESSAGES TO OTHER AGENCIES IN WASHINGTON.

THE CABLE WHICH FOLLOWS IS A RESULT OF CONFERENCES WITH MESSRS. HOPKINS, STETTINIUS AND CROWLEY ~~AND MEETS WITH APPROVAL IN HIGH QUARTERS.~~

AFTER CAREFUL CONSIDERATION IT HAS BEEN DECIDED THAT IT IS INADVISABLE TO SUBJECT U.S.S.R. REQUIREMENTS TO SCREENING IN MOSCOW OR TO REJECT SOVIET REQUESTS ~~FOR~~ BECAUSE OF FAILURE TO PROVIDE OPERATIONAL OR OTHER JUSTIFICATION TO YOUR MISSION. OUR EXPERIENCE INDICATES THAT EXISTING LIMITATIONS ON OCEAN TONNAGE FORCES THE SOVIETS TO GIVE CONTINUOUS PREFERENCE TO BADLY NEEDED HIGH PRIORITY ITEMS AND OPERATES TO LIMIT SOVIET REQUESTS TO THEIR APPROXIMATE NEEDS, THEREBY ACHIEVING YOUR OBJECTIVE WHICH IS TO PREVENT SERIOUS OVERSTOCKING IN THE U.S.S.R.

SUBJECT TO REASONABLE ALLOWANCES FOR THE CHANGING NEEDS OF WAR, IT IS AGREED THAT OVERSTOCKING IN THE U.S.S.R OF MATERIAL PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES IS HIGHLY UNDESIRABLE. ~~WHEN YOUR MISSION REPORTS~~ WHENEVER YOU FIND EXCESS STOCK PROMPT ACTION WILL BE TAKEN HERE TO LIMIT SHIPMENTS OF SUCH ITEMS.

IT IS ~~CONSIDERED~~ GENERALLY AGREED HERE THAT ANY RADICAL CHANGE IN PRESENT PROCEDURE MIGHT CAUSE THE RUSSIANS TO WITHDRAW A LARGE PART OF THE SOVIET PURCHASING COMMISSION WHICH WOULD NOT BE UNDERSTOOD BY THE PUBLIC HERE ORE ELSEWHERE.

MOREOVER, OFFERINGS TO U.S.S.R. MUST BE BASED ON COMPLETE INFORMATION ON OVERALL REQUIREMENTS OF UNITED STATES AND OTHER UNITED NATIONS, AS WELL AS ON AVAILABLE RESOURCES, AND RAPIDLY CHANGING SHIPPING CAPABILITIES. SUCH INFORMATION CANNOT BE ASSEMBLED AND TRANSMITTED PROMPTLY AND FULLY TO MOSCOW TO PERMIT FINAL DECISION THERE ON OFFERINGS TO U.S.S.R.

WE SHALL KEEP YOU INFORMED ON REQUESTS MADE BY THE U.S.S.R. FOR ITEMS WHICH ARE IN SHORT SUPPLY AND OF OUR PROGRESS IN NEGOTIATING THE FOURTH PROTOCOL IN ORDER THAT WE MAY HAVE THE BENEFIT OF YOUR ADVICE AND COMMENTS.

END OF MESSAGE

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

PSF

USSR

Lend Lease

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

SECRET AND CONFIDENTIAL

February 22, 1944

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

January shipments of agricultural commodities to the USSR totaled 221,716 net short tons, a decrease of 67,911 tons from the record making total shipped during December.

Consistent with the December trend, bulk items constituted the largest shipments on the January program for the USSR. Wheat and flour deliveries rose to 66,064 tons in January, an increase of 20,464 tons over the December total. Other important items on the program for this month were rice, cereals and legumes amounting to 31,540 tons and sugar totaling 33,264 tons. Both showed only slight decreases from the high December totals.

Commodities next in importance on the January delivery program were canned meat, animal fats and fat cuts and vegetable oil. Although shipments of these commodities did show decreases from the high December totals, still the January deliveries included 26,788 tons of canned meat, 19,827 tons of animal fats and fat cuts and 18,414 tons of vegetable oil.

Items showing increased deliveries during January were cheese with 6,247 tons shipped, and dehydrated and concentrated soups, vegetables and cereals with 2,181 tons delivered.

The February shipping program for the USSR is drastically reduced from that of January. Storms in the North Pacific have delayed boats and have necessitated repairs, resulting in a February shipping schedule much smaller than was originally planned. At the present time, flour has the highest shipping priority in view of the internal supply position in the USSR. Animal fats and fat cuts also rank high, as there is a congestion of these commodities in packing houses in the United States. Other important items scheduled for February delivery include vegetable oil, canned meat, and sugar.

Respectfully,

Marvin Jones

Administrator

x1-WW

x4193
x220
x227
x892
Enclosure

DOWNGRADED
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~~SECRET AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

SHIPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES
TO THE U.S.S.R.
July 1, 1942 to January 31, 1944
(Net Short Tons)

Office of Distribution
Custody and Disposition Division
Commodity Accountability Section
February 10,1944

Table I

COMMODITY	Monthly Requirements, 3rd Protocol	DELIVERIES January 1944	DELIVERIES December 1943	Requested For Feb. 1944	3rd Protocol Requirements 7/1/43-1/31/44	Deliveries, 3rd Protocol 7/1/43-1/31/44	Deliveries, 2nd Protocol 7/1/42-6/30/43
	*			*			
Wheat and Flour	-	66,064	45,600	-	500,920	188,180	168,797
Rice, Cereals, & Legumes	-	31,540	36,402	-	270,004	124,605.3	154,077
Sugar	-	33,264	35,884	-	285,376	160,730	114,171
Canned Meat	-	26,788	38,205	-	146,342	175,661	188,100
Cured & Smoked Meat	-	560	6,676	-	54,880	23,966.39	81,224.6
Butter & Carter's Spread	-	730	8,270	-	25,606	39,805	10,999
Animal Fats & Fat Cuts	-	19,827	40,107	-	146,349	148,060	49,942
Vegetable Oil	-	18,414	37,509	-	109,760	143,846	103,696
Powder Milk	-	3,598	12,242	-	17,563	28,689	16,206
Eggs, Dried	-	1,476	8,253	-	25,606	23,494	22,286
Canned Milk	-	-	288	-	8,778	5,773	5,821
Dehy. & Conc. Soups, Veg. & Cereals, Incl. Soya	-	2,181	1,578	-	94,388	10,908	1,638
Cheese	-	6,247	2,871	-	109,760	14,208	4,459
Veg. Pulps, Pastes, & Purees	-	825	370	-	3,605	2,511	195
Conc. Juices	-	-	-	-	3,605	1,341.4	698
Soap	-	66	246	-	7,315	1,201.12	4,938
Other Agricultural Commodities	-	10,136	15,126	-	-	64,520.41	47,808.31
	-	221,716	289,627	-	1,809,857	1,157,499.62	975,055.91

* Figures for these columns are being revised and were unavailable for this report.

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STATUS OF U.S.S.R. PROGRAM
As of January 31, 1944
(Net Short Tons)

Table 2

Office of Distribution
Custody and Disposition Division
Commodity Accountability Section
February 10, 1944

COMMODITY	Cumulative Action Requisitions	CLEARANCES: Cumulative to June 30, '42	July 1, '42 to June 30, '43	July 1, '43 to Sept. 30, '43	Oct. 1, '43 to Dec. 31, '43	January 1944	Cumulative to Jan. 31, '44	Requested For Feb. Delivery
Carter's Spread	13,440	-	-	-	-	690	690	-
Butter, Salted	55,433	2,300	10,999	18,064	21,010	40	52,413	-
Whole Milk, Dry	12,507	-	661	2,548	4,272	558	8,039	-
Skim Milk, Dry	45,360	-	15,545	2,090	15,911	3,040	36,586	1,000
Sweetened Condensed Milk	12,422	-	5,821	3,745	1,973	-	11,539	1,000
Evaporated Milk	33	-	-	55	-	-	55	-
Cheese	13,667	-	3,915	1,376	2,423	-	7,714	-
Processed Cheese	12,030	-	544	560	3,602	6,247	10,953	3,000
Whole Eggs, Dried	70,740	8,961	22,286	5,538	16,480	1,476	54,741	6,500
Milk, Unspecified	-	-	-	521	294	-	815	-
Oleomargarine, Tropical	48,160	-	4,936	9,989	14,771	4,069	33,765	2,000
Meat and Ration, Canned	417,313	43,627	180,042	67,693	81,178	25,423	397,963	25,917
Soya Links, Canned	16,800	-	8,058	-	2	-	8,060	-
Cured Pork	100,642	8,898	80,499	8,752	9,971	171	108,291	2,500
Lard and Rendered Fats a/	285,818	32,390	49,942	18,676	40,271	14,502	155,781	18,385
Fat Cuts	67,200	-	-	21,569	47,717	5,325	74,611	19,115
Pork, Dehydrated	4,760	-	709	637	3,345	389	5,080	1,583
Beef, Dehydrated	20	-	.60	-	-	-	.60	-
Beef Extract	269	-	112	-	-	-	112	-
Beef Sets, Dry	118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concentrated Meats	.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concentrated Foods	66	-	66	-	-	-	66	-
Soya Flour and Grits	72,806	-	2,841	7,485	18,756	8,515	37,597	25,300
Hard Smoked Salami	82	-	16	701.39	4	-	721.39	-
Army Ration - C	56	-	69	-	-	1,365	1,434	-
Fish - Salmon	23	-	-	108	14	-	122	-
Pilchards	22	-	-	-	22	-	22	-
Vegetable Oil	217,024	18,575	85,979	42,534	47,307	13,345	207,740	23,700
Shortening	32,509	-	12,753	3,573	7,259	1,000	24,585	2,000

COMMODITY	CLEARANCES							
	Cumulative Action Requisitions	Cumulative to June 30, '42	July 1, '42 to June 30, '43	July 1, '43 to Sept. 30, '43	Oct. 1, '43 to Dec. 31, '43	January 1944	Cumulative to Jan. 31, '44	Requested For Feb. Delivery
Linseed Oil, Drying	642	-	28	-	-	-	28	-
Soap Stock	11,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laundry Soap	20,406	-	4,190	706	322.12	66	5,284.12	1,000
Toilet Soap	379	-	365	85	22	-	472	-
Soap, Unspecified	-	-	383	-	-	-	383	-
Stearin Candles	241	-	99	148	.12	-	247.12	-
Beans, Dried	215,048	13,499	90,887	16,893	42,224	20,096	183,599	8,000
Peas, Dried	68,121	.10	8,032	296	2,513	10,843	21,684.10	5,000
Rice	56,796	-	22,667	10,848	10,403	-	43,918	6,000
Oil Bearing Plant Seeds	448	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tobacco Seeds	.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegetable Seed	13,457.525	73	2,170	-	628	388	3,259	-
Field Seed	12,903.24	-	6,955	-	.25	.5	6,955.75	-
Cryptostegia	15 #	-	15 #	-	-	-	15 #	-
Baked Beans	146	-	145	19	.13	-	164.13	-
Wheat	151,200	29,298	-	-	5,033	11,805	46,136	12,000
Wheat Flour	629,547	60,303	168,797	37,830	79,253	52,616	398,799	52,700
Rye Flour	23,949	41	11,618	3,510	4,233	120	19,522	-
Semolina	31,594	1,049	14,715	950	3,345	1,523	21,582	-
Cracked Wheat	11,084	1,121	9,885	45	.15	-	11,051.15	-
Barley, Pearl	1,337	-	2,797	935	.25	-	3,732.25	-
Barley, Cereal, Roasted	430	40	150	-	-	-	190	-
Oat Cereal	32,622	2,352	14,852	2,918	1,650	601	22,373	-
Cereals, Various	24,864	-	911	20	2,144	-	3,075	4,000
Concentrated Cereal Food	4,816	-	1,159	2,307	2,384	240	6,090	500
Oil Cake	215	-	215	-	-	-	215	-
Barley Fodder	16,557	1,393	2,275	3,137	19	-	6,824	-
Oat Fodder	1,947	150	1,772	130	4	-	2,056	-
Buckwheat Cereal	511	8	127	90	.05	-	225.05	-
Mill Run	342	-	475	-	-	-	475	-
Tomato Powder	336	-	20	-	-	-	20	-
Onion Powder	421	-	55	18	74	88	235	-
Hops	19	-	19	-	-	-	19	-
Fruit, Canned	17	-	4	13	4	-	21	-

COMMODITY	CLEARANCES								
	Cumulative Action Requisition	Cumulative to June 30, '42	July 1, '42 to June 30, '43	July 1, '43 to Sept. 30, '43	Oct. 1, '43 to Dec. 31, '43	January 1944	Cumulative to Jan. 31, '44	Requested For Feb. Delivery
Mixed Fruit, Canned	1,012	-	562	289	10.36	-	861.36	-
Fresh Lemons, Oranges and Grapefruit	135	-	2	15	-	-	17	-
Fresh Apples	4.5	-	-	35	-	-	35	-
Concentrated Lemon Juice	2,571	-	130	412	.40	-	542.40	-
Concentrated Orange Juice	672	-	568	864	-	-	1,432	-
Concentrated Grapefruit Juice	112	-	-	65	-	-	65	-
Shelled Walnuts	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	-
Kola Nuts	57	57	-	-	-	-	57	-
Shelled Hazel Nuts	3,638	-	-	-	3,696	-	3,696	-
Dried Soup Powder	4,145	-	25	487	1,736	518	2,766	-
Dry Soup, Concentrated	2,297	-	-	666	429	-	1,095	-
Dehydrated Soup	2,520	-	310	609	944	236	2,099	-
Dried Vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500
Dehydrated Vegetable Soup	2,699	-	-	601	289	-	890	-
Onions, Dehydrated	1,086	-	13	-	67	-	80	-
Garlic, Dehydrated	1,059	-	19	1	392	60	472	-
Beets, Dehydrated	278	-	-	-	.03	41.5	41.53	-
Irish Potatoes, Dehydrated	2,962	-	97	348	818	-	1,263	-
Carrots, Dehydrated	746	-	40	24	82	788	934	-
Cabbage, Dehydrated	519	-	-	-	.03	-	.03	-
Other Vegetables, Dehydra.	1	-	-	125	.13	210	335.13	-
Vegetables, Soups, Conc.	1,670	-	965	506.21	59.89	-	1,531.10	-
Potatoes, Fresh	1,361	-	-	946	6	-	952	-
Onions, Fresh	156	-	-	26	-	-	26	-
Garlic, Fresh	16	-	2	35	-	-	37	-
Tomato Paste or Puree	3,767	-	195	749	937	825	2,706	1,000
Sugar	497,726	85,127	113,262	54,458	38,903	26,530	318,280	-
Tablet Sugar	71,280	-	909	9,367	24,738	6,734	41,748	25,000
Tea	1,027	-	661	95	154	-	910	-
Coffee	2,606	-	2,728	13	573	-	3,314	-
Green Coffee Beans	5,600	-	-	541	-	1,133	1,674	-
Multi-Vitamin Tablets	600 M/T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

COMMODITY	CLEARANCES						
	Cumulative Action Requisitions	Cumulative to June 30, '42	July 1, '42 to June 30, '43	July 1, '43 to Sept. 30, '43	Oct. 1, '43 to Dec. 31, '43	January 1944	Cumulative to Jan. 31, '44	Requested For Feb. Delivery
Cocoa	3	-	-	2.90	-	-	2.90	-
Ascorbic Acid (Vitamin C)	145.2	-	19.70	.54	35	-	55.24	15
Ascorbic Acid Tablets	2,126,200 Tab.	-	500,000 Tab.	-	-	-	500,000 Tab.	-
Carotene	675 BIU	-	343 BIU	117 BIU	29.9 BIU	-	489.9 BIU	175 BIU
Citric Acid	1,417	85	430	123.18	323	65	1,026.18	200
Acetic Acid	68	-	144	-	-	-	144	-
Vitamin A	49 M/M	-	12.62 M/M	13 M/M	.844 M/M	-	26.464 M/M	33 M/M
Aneurin	20.84	-	15	2	5	-	22	-
Riboflavin	78 #	-	32.2 #	-	22 #	-	54.2 #	-
Vitamin D	1,000 B/U	-	-	-	-	-	-	500 B/U
Essential Oils	28	-	23	-	1.10	-	24.10	-
Banana Powder	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fruit Extract	64	-	2	1	.88	-	3.88	-
Citric Extract	29	-	28	-	-	-	28	-
Corn Starch	392	-	366	26	-	-	392	-
Yeast, Dry	458	-	321	123.5	218	-	662.5	100
Vitaminized Yeast	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yeast Tablets	36 M/T	-	7.19 M/T	5.61 M/T	40 M/T	-	52.8 M/T	10 M/T
Gelatin	2	-	.61	.48	1	-	2.09	-
Vanilla	.2	-	2# .30	12# -	-	-	14# .30	-
Vanillin	23	-	2# -	9.34	.12	-	2 # 9.46	-
Salt	2,340	-	1,506	183	137	-	1,826	-
Pepper	362	-	6	173	97	-	276	-
Other Spices b/	110	-	64	16.85	69	-	149.85	-
Soya Sauce	4.5	-	4	-	-	-	4	-
Fruit Syrup	1	-	.80	-	-	-	.80	-
Vinegar	215	-	18	123	99	-	240	-
Macaroni	81	-	39	79	6	-	124	-
Chocolate - Ration D	397	-	3	13	342	-	358	-
Army Ration K	1,904	-	-	418	-	-	418	-
Chicory	3	-	.2	-	3	-	3.20	-
Coffee Substitute	22	-	-	1.60	-	-	1.60	-
Tobacco	.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baking Soda	22	-	13.7	2.60	7	-	23.30	-

COMMODITY	Cumulative Action Requisitions	Cumulative to June 30, '42	July 1, '42 to June 30, '43	July 1, '43 to Sept. 30, '43	Octo. 1, '43 to Dec. 31, '43	January 1944	Cumulative to Jan. 31, '44	Requested For Feb. Delivery
			CLEARANCES					
Nutritional Yeast	78	-	-	-	-	34	34	-
Cucumber Pickle	66	-	-	25	42	-	67	-
Alchohol	.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Almonds	432# -	-	-	384# -	.02	-	384# .02	-
Bean Sacks	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pine Oil	13	-	-	-	8	-	8	-
Nicotinic Acid	39	-	-	7# -	3	-	7# 3	15
Ergosterol	.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	3,451,020.955	309,347.10	975,055.91	369,713.59	566,070.03	221,716	2,441,902.63	248,030
	525 #	-	51.2 #:	403 #	22 #	-	476.2 #:	-
	49 M/M	-	12.62 M/M	13 M/M:	.844 M/M	-	26.464 M/M	33 M/M
	636 M/T	-	7.19 M/T	5.61 M/T	40 M/T:	-	52.8 M/T	10 M/T
	675 BIU	-	343 BIU:	117 BIU:	29.9 BIU	-	489.9 BIU	175 BIU
	2,126,200 Tab.	-	500,000 Tab:	-	-	-	500,000 Tab:	-
	1,000 B/U	-	-	-	-	-	-	500 B/U

a/ Lard, Tallow, Oleo Oil, and Rendered Pork Fat.

b/ Other Spices includes Cinnamon, Mustard, All Spice, Coriander, Ginger, Laurel Leaves, Mustard Seed and Poppy Seed, Anise, Bay Leaves, and Cloves.

REGRADED
UNCLASSIFIED

February 22, 1944

~~SECRET AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

January shipments of agricultural commodities to the USSR totaled 221,716 net short tons, a decrease of 67,911 tons from the record making total shipped during December.

Consistent with the December trend, bulk items constituted the largest shipments on the January program for the USSR. Wheat and flour deliveries rose to 66,064 tons in January, an increase of 20,464 tons over the December total. Other important items on the program for this month were rice, cereals and legumes amounting to 31,540 tons and sugar totaling 33,264 tons. Both showed only slight decreases from the high December totals.

Commodities next in importance on the January delivery program were canned meat, animal fats and fat cuts and vegetable oil. Although shipments of these commodities did show decreases from the high December totals, still the January deliveries included 26,788 tons of canned meat, 19,827 tons of animal fats and fat cuts and 18,414 tons of vegetable oil.

Items showing increased deliveries during January were cheese with 6,247 tons shipped, and dehydrated and concentrated soups, vegetables and cereals with 2,181 tons delivered.

The February shipping program for the USSR is drastically reduced from that of January. Storms in the North Pacific have delayed boats and have necessitated repairs, resulting in a February shipping schedule much smaller than was originally planned. At the present time, flour has the highest shipping priority in view of the internal supply position in the USSR. Animal fats and fat cuts also rank high, as there is a congestion of these commodities in packing houses in the United States. Other important items scheduled for February delivery include vegetable oil, canned meat, and sugar.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Marvin Jones

Administrator

Enclosure

~~SECRET AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

REGRADED
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STATUS OF U.S.S.R. PROGRAM
As of January 31, 1944
(Net Short Tons)

Table 2

Office of Distribution
Custody and Disposition Division
Commodity Accountability Section
February 10, 1944

COMMODITY	CLEARANCES: Cumulative Action Requisitions	Cumulative to June 30, '42	July 1, '42 to June 30, '43	July 1, '43 to Sept. 30, '43	Oct. 1, '43 to Dec. 31, '43	January 1944	Cumulative to Jan. 31, '44	Requested For Feb. Delivery
Carter's Spread	13,440	-	-	-	-	690	690	-
Butter, Salted	55,433	2,300	10,909	18,064	21,010	40	52,413	-
Whole Milk, Dry	12,597	-	661	2,548	4,272	558	8,039	-
Skim Milk, Dry	45,360	-	15,545	2,090	15,911	3,040	36,586	1,000
Sweetened Condensed Milk	12,422	-	5,821	3,745	1,973	-	11,539	1,000
Evaporated Milk	33	-	-	55	-	-	55	-
Cheese	13,667	-	3,915	1,376	2,423	-	7,714	-
Processed Cheese	12,030	-	544	560	3,602	6,247	10,953	3,000
Whole Eggs, Dried	70,740	8,961	22,286	5,538	16,480	1,476	54,741	6,500
Milk, Unspecified	-	-	-	521	294	-	815	-
Oleomargarine, Tropical	48,160	-	4,936	9,989	14,771	4,069	33,765	2,000
Meat and Ration, Canned	417,313	43,627	180,042	67,693	81,178	25,423	397,963	25,917
Soya Links, Canned	16,800	-	8,058	-	2	-	8,060	-
Cured Pork	100,642	8,898	80,409	8,752	9,971	171	108,291	2,500
Lard and Rendered Fats a/	285,818	32,390	49,942	18,676	40,271	14,502	155,781	18,385
Fat Cuts	67,200	-	-	21,569	47,717	5,325	74,611	19,115
Pork, Dehydrated	4,760	-	709	637	3,345	389	5,080	1,583
Beef, Dehydrated	20	-	.60	-	-	-	.60	-
Beef Extract	269	-	112	-	-	-	112	-
Beef Cuts, Dry	118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concentrated Meats	.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concentrated Foods	66	-	66	-	-	-	66	-
Soya Flour and Grits	72,806	-	2,841	7,485	18,756	8,515	37,597	25,300
Hard Smoked Salami	82	-	16	701.39	4	-	721.39	-
Army Ration - C	56	-	69	-	-	1,365	1,434	-
Fish - Salmon	23	-	-	108	14	-	122	-
Pilchards	22	-	-	-	22	-	22	-
Vegetable Oil	217,024	18,575	85,979	42,534	47,307	13,345	207,740	23,700
Shortening	32,509	-	12,753	3,573	7,259	1,000	24,585	2,000

COMMODITY	CLEARANCES: Cumulative Action Requisitions	Cumulative to June 30, '42	July 1, '42 to June 30, '43	July 1, '43 to Sept. 30, '43	Oct. 1, '43 to Dec. 31, '43	January 1944	Cumulative to Jan. 31, '44	Requested For Feb. Delivery
Linseed Oil, Drying	642	-	28	-	-	-	28	-
Soap Stock	11,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laundry Soap	20,406	-	4,190	706	322.12	66	5,284.12	1,000
Toilet Soap	379	-	365	85	22	-	472	-
Soap, Unspecified	-	-	383	-	-	-	383	-
Stearin Candles	241	-	99	148	.12	-	247.12	-
Beans, Dried	215,048	13,499	90,887	16,893	42,224	20,096	183,599	8,000
Peas, Dried	68,121	.10	8,032	206	2,513	10,843	21,684.10	5,000
Rice	56,796	-	22,867	10,848	10,403	-	43,918	6,000
Oil Bearing Plant Seeds	445	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tobacco Seeds	.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegetable Seed	13,457.525	73	2,170	-	628	388	3,259	-
Field Seed	12,903.24	-	6,955	-	.25	.5	6,955.75	-
Cryptostegia	15 #	-	15 #	-	-	-	15 #	-
Baked Beans	146	-	145	19	.13	-	164.13	-
Wheat	151,200	29,298	-	-	5,033	11,805	46,136	12,000
Wheat Flour	629,547	60,303	168,797	37,830	79,253	52,616	398,799	52,700
Rye Flour	23,949	41	11,618	3,510	4,233	120	19,522	-
Semolina	31,594	1,049	14,715	950	3,345	1,523	21,582	-
Cracked Wheat	11,054	1,121	9,585	45	.15	-	11,051.15	-
Barley, Pearl	1,537	-	2,797	:935	.25	-	3,732.25	-
Barley, Cereal, Roasted	430	40	150	-	-	-	190	-
Oat Cereal	32,622	2,352	14,852	2,918	1,650	601	22,373	-
Cereals, Various	24,864	-	911	20	2,144	-	3,075	4,000
Concentrated Cereal Food	4,815	-	1,159	2,307	2,384	240	6,090	500
Oil Cake	215	-	215	-	-	-	215	-
Barley Fodder	16,557	1,393	2,275	3,137	19	-	6,824	-
Oat Fodder	1,947	150	1,772	130	4	-	2,056	-
Buckwheat Cereal	511	8	127	90	.05	-	225.05	-
Mill Run	342	-	475	-	-	-	475	-
Tomato Powder	336	-	20	-	-	-	20	-
Onion Powder	421	-	55	18	74	88	235	-
Hops	19	-	19	-	-	-	19	-
Fruit, Canned	17	-	4	13	4	-	21	-

COMMODITY	CLEARANCES: Cumulative Action Requisition	Cumulative to June 30, '42	July 1, '42 to June 30, '43	July 1, '43 to Sept. 30, '43	Oct. 1, '43 to Dec. 31, '43	January 1944	Cumulative to Jan. 31, '44	Requested For Feb. Delivery
Mixed Fruit, Canned	1,012	-	562	289	10.36	-	861.36	-
Fresh Lemons, Oranges and Grapefruit	135	-	2	15	-	-	17	-
Fresh Apples	4.5	-	-	35	-	-	35	-
Concentrated Lemon Juice	2,571	-	130	412	.40	-	542.40	-
Concentrated Orange Juice	672	-	568	864	-	-	1,432	-
Concentrated Grapefruit Juice	112	-	-	65	-	-	65	-
Shelled Walnuts	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	-
Kola Nuts	57	57	-	-	-	-	57	-
Shelled Marel Nuts	3,638	-	-	-	3,696	-	3,696	-
Dried Soup Powder	4,145	-	25	487	1,736	518	2,766	-
Dry Soup, Concentrated	2,297	-	-	666	429	-	1,095	-
Dehydrated Soup	2,520	-	310	609	944	236	2,099	-
Dried Vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500
Dehydrated Vegetable Soup	2,690	-	-	601	289	-	890	-
Onions, Dehydrated	1,086	-	13	-	67	-	80	-
Garlic, Dehydrated	1,059	-	19	1	392	60	472	-
Beets, Dehydrated	278	-	-	-	.03	41.5	41.53	-
Irish Potatoes, Dehydrated	2,962	-	97	348	818	-	1,263	-
Carrots, Dehydrated	746	-	40	24	82	788	934	-
Cabbage, Dehydrated	519	-	-	-	.03	-	.03	-
Other Vegetables, Dehydra.	1	-	-	125	.13	210	335.13	-
Vegetables, Soups, Conc.	1,670	-	965	506.21	59.89	-	1,531.10	-
Potatoes, Fresh	1,361	-	-	946	6	-	952	-
Onions, Fresh	156	-	-	26	-	-	26	-
Garlic, Fresh	16	-	2	35	-	-	37	-
Tomato Paste or Puree	3,767	-	195	749	937	825	2,706	1,000
Sugar	497,726	85,127	113,262	54,458	38,903	26,530	318,280	-
Tablet Sugar	71,280	-	909	9,367	24,738	6,734	41,748	25,000
Tea	1,027	-	661	95	154	-	910	-
Coffee	2,606	-	2,728	13	573	-	3,314	-
Green Coffee Beans	5,600	-	-	541	-	1,133	1,674	-
Multi-Vitamin Tablets	600 M/T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

COMMODITY	Cumulative Action Requisitions	Cumulative to June 30, '42	CLEARANCES July 1, '42 to June 30, '43	July 1, '43 to Sept. 30, '43	Oct. 1, '43 to Dec. 31, '43	January 1944	Cumulative to Jan. 31, '44	Requested For Feb. Delivery
Cocoa	3	-	-	2.90	-	-	2.90	-
Ascorbic Acid (Vitamin C)	145.2	-	19.70	.54	35	-	55.24	15
Ascorbic Acid Tablets	2,126,200 Tab.	-	500,000 Tab.	-	-	-	500,000 Tab.	-
Carotene	675 BIU	-	343 BIU	117 BIU	29.9 BIU	-	489.9 BIU	175 BIU
Citric Acid	1,417	85	430	123.18	323	65	1,026.18	200
Acetic Acid	68	-	144	-	-	-	144	-
Vitamin A	49 M/M	-	12.62 M/M	13 M/M	.844 M/M	-	26.464 M/M	33 M/M
Aneurin	20.84	-	15	2	5	-	22	-
Riboflavin	78 #	-	32.2 #	-	22 #	-	54.2 #	-
Vitamin D	1,000 B/U	-	-	-	-	-	-	500 B/U
Essential Oils	28	-	23	-	1.10	-	24.10	-
Banana Powder	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fruit Extract	64	-	2	1	.88	-	3.88	-
Citric Extract	20	-	28	-	-	-	28	-
Corn Starch	392	-	366	26	-	-	392	-
Yeast, Dry	458	-	321	123.5	218	-	662.5	100
Viteminized Yeast	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yeast Tablets	36 M/T	-	7.19 M/T	5.61 M/T	40 M/T	-	52.8 M/T	10 M/T
Gelatin	2	-	.61	.48	1	-	2.09	-
Vanilla	.2	-	2# .30	12# -	-	-	14# .30	-
Vanillin	23	-	2# -	9.34	.12	-	2 # 9.46	-
Salt	2,340	-	1,506	183	137	-	1,826	-
Pepper	362	-	6	173	97	-	276	-
Other Spices b/	110	-	64	16.85	69	-	149.85	-
Soya Sauce	4.5	-	4	-	-	-	4	-
Fruit Syrup	1	-	.80	-	-	-	.80	-
Vinegar	215	-	18	123	99	-	240	-
Macaroni	81	-	39	79	6	-	124	-
Chocolate - Ration D	397	-	3	13	342	-	358	-
Army Ration K	1,904	-	-	418	-	-	418	-
Chicory	3	-	.2	-	3	-	3.20	-
Coffee Substitute	22	-	-	1.60	-	-	1.60	-
Tobacco	.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baking Soda	22	-	13.7	2.60	7	-	23.30	-

COMMODITY	CLEARANCES: Cumulative Action Requisitions	Cumulative to June 30, '42	July 1, '42 to June 30, '43	July 1, '43 to Sept. 30, '43	Octo. 1, '43 to Dec. 31, '43	January 1944	Cumulative to Jan. 31, '44	Requested For Feb. Delivery
Nutritional Yeast	78	-	-	-	-	34	34	-
Cucumber Pickle	66	-	-	25	42	-	67	-
Alchohol	.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Almonds	432# -	-	-	384# -	.02	-	384# .02	-
Bean Sacks	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pine Oil	13	-	-	-	8	-	8	-
Nicotinic Acid	39	-	-	7# -	3	-	7# 3	15
Ergosterol	.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	3,451,020.955	309,347.10	975,055.91	369,713.59	566,070.03	221,716	2,441,902.63	246,030
	525 #	-	51.2 #:	403 #	22 #	-	476.2 #:	-
	49 M/M	-	12.62 M/M	13 M/M:	.644 M/M	-	26.464 M/M	33 M/M
	636 M/T	-	7.19 M/T	5.61 M/T	40 M/T:	-	52.8 M/T	10 M/T
	675 BIU	-	343 BIU:	117 BIU:	29.0 BIU	-	489.9 BIU	175 BIU
	2,126,200 Tab.	-	500,000 Tab:	-	-	-	500,000 Tab:	-
	1,000 B/U	-	-	-	-	-	-	500 B/U

a/ Lard, Tallow, Oleo Oil, and Rendered Pork Fat.

b/ Other Spices includes Cinnamon, Mustard, All Spice, Coriander, Ginger, Laurel Leaves, Mustard Seed and Poppy Seed, Anise, Bay Leaves, and Cloves.