

Report 28

NATIONAL WAR PROGRAM
MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORT

January 30, 1943

Prepared by
Bureau of the Budget
Executive Office of the President

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By SLR NARS Date JAN 22 1973

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

February 10 1943

FOR THE PERSONAL ATTENTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

H. D. S.

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Box ~~120~~

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I. SUMMARY

Aircraft Production

Military aircraft acceptances in January totaled 5,013 — 5,843 were scheduled. 5,501 were accepted in December. Four-engine bomber acceptances dropped to 355, with 403 scheduled.
(Pages 2, 3; chart 1)

Army Air Forces

First-line airplanes on hand total 30,336 — 13,298 are tactical. Active duty personnel totals 1,588,000, including 35,730 pilots.
(Pages 4, 5)

Navy Aeronautical Program

The Navy has 11,994 airplanes on hand — 5,782 are tactical. Navy and Marine Corps Aeronautical personnel totals 275,000 — 18,500 are pilots.
(Pages, 7, 8)

Army Ordnance Production

	<u>Oct.</u>	<u>Nov.</u>	<u>Dec.</u>	<u>1942</u>
Gun, 90mm antiaircraft	501	435	580	3,325
Gun, 75mm antitank	81	219	240	1,350
Gun, 155mm	82	56	61	840
Tank, medium	1,181	1,814	2,529	14,049

(Page 11)

Navy Ship Construction

One hundred forty-six combatant vessels were completed under the Navy ship construction program in 1942: 4 battleships, 1 aircraft carrier, 18 auxiliary aircraft carriers, 8 light cruisers, 81 destroyers, and 34 submarines. The first two escort vessels have been delivered.
(Pages 17, 18; charts 4-8)

Merchant Shipping

Gross gains in shipping tonnage available to the United Nations were 1.85 times the reported losses for ten weeks ending January 24.
(Page 21; chart 9)

II. AERONAUTICAL PROGRAM

January Aircraft Production

Military aircraft accepted in January totaled 5,013, or 488 less than in the preceding month. Acceptances of combat types totaled 2,984 including 355 four-engine bombers. The January schedule totaled 5,843.

Aircraft Acceptances, December and January

	December 1942	January 1943	Decrease or Increase
Bomber, 4-engine	394	355	-39
Bomber, 2-engine	789	640	-149
Bomber, 1-engine	539	494	-45
Fighter	1,260	1,079	-181
Naval reconnaissance	44	50	6
Total combat	3,026	2,618	-408
Communications, etc.	273	304	31
Transport, 4-engine	13	14	1
Transport, 2- and 1-eng.	227	352	125
Total tactical	3,539	3,288	-251
Trainers	1,962	1,725	-237
Grand total	5,501	5,013	-488

The "pool" of accepted but undelivered aircraft decreased 2 percent from 1,956 (67 percent tactical) at the end of December to 1,911 (68 percent tactical) on January 31.

Glider acceptances increased 62 percent from 191 (59 percent tactical) in December to 307 (61 percent tactical) in January. January acceptances were 57 percent of the number scheduled.

Heavy and Medium Bomber Production

Four-engine bombers are now being produced at seven plants:

	Actual Acceptance Rates			Scheduled Rates			
	Nov. 1942	Dec. 1942	Jan. 1943	Jan. 1943	Feb. 1943	Peak	
						No.	Date
Boeing, Seattle	130	163	124	160	170	270	10-43
Consolidated, Ft. Worth	0	1	4	5	15	195	12-43
Consolidated, San Diego	126	158	136	174	182	310	1-44
Douglas, Long Beach	18	39	50	25	30	100	9-43
Douglas, Tulsa	5	0	2	4	3	5	11-42
Ford, Willow Run	10	11	14	10	50	405	12-43
Vega, Burbank	15	22	25	25	35	120	12-43
Total	304	394	355	403	485	1,405	

The latest aircraft production schedule of the WPB calls for a rate of production of 1,559 four-engine heavy bombers per month by December, 1943.

Two-engine medium and patrol bombers are also in production at seven plants:

	Actual Acceptance Rates			Scheduled Rates			
	Nov. 1942	Dec. 1942	Jan. 1943	Jan. 1943	Feb. 1943	Peak	
						No.	Date
Consolidated, San Diego	55	75	55	75	75	75	1-43
Lockheed, Burbank	0	0	1	5	4	5	12-42
Martin, Baltimore	152	92	63	140	155	260	11-43
Martin, Omaha	15	50	30	30	40	250	10-43
No. American, Inglewood	89	106	124	100	100	124	5-43
No. American, Kansas C.	85	150	90	90	100	270	11-43
Vega, Burbank	52	63	76	98	98	108	3-43
Total	448	536	439	538	572	1,092	

The scheduled monthly rate of production for two-engine medium bombers for December 1943 is 1,070.

Army Air ForcesA. Airplanes

A reclassification of the airplanes of the Army Air Forces showed 30,336 first-line planes and 2,936 restricted planes on hand December 31, 1942. A restricted combat plane is one that is no longer considered suitable to perform its primary combat mission.

Army Air Force Airplanes on Hand, Dec. 31, 1942

Type	First Line	Restricted	Total
<u>Tactical</u>			
Combat:			
Bomber, heavy	1,996	78	2,074
Bomber, medium	1,628	926	2,554
Bomber, light	641	560	1,201
Fighter	4,453	847	5,300
Total combat	8,718	2,411	11,129
Service Combat:			
Transport:			
Heavy	96	-	96
Medium	1,076	12	1,088
Light	125	510	635
Special purpose	3,283	1	3,284
Total tactical	13,298	2,934	16,232
<u>Trainers</u>	17,038	2	17,040
Grand total	30,336	2,936	33,272

B. Personnel of the Army Air Forces

The active duty strength of the Army Air Forces, including personnel assigned from other services, totaled 1,587,890 on January 1, 1943, as compared with 1,511,323 on December 2 -- an increase of 76,567.

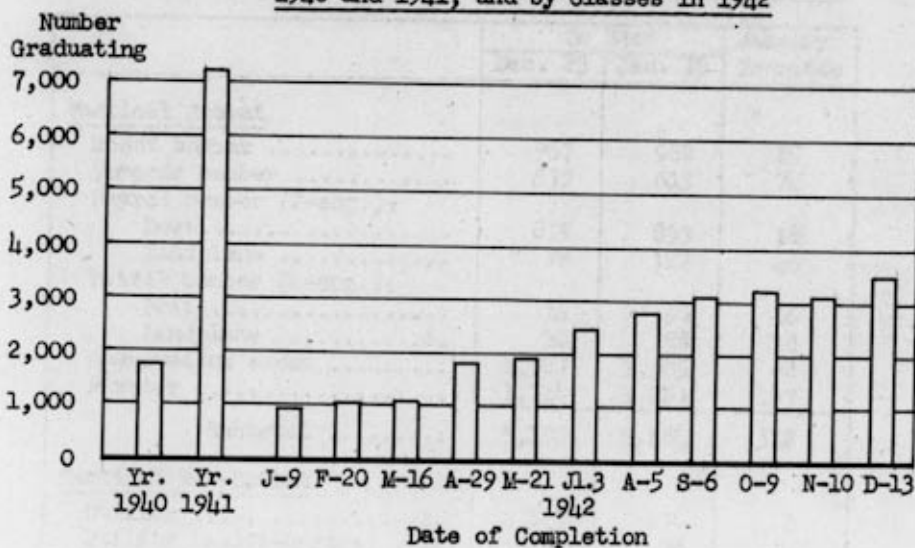
Active Duty Strength of Army Air Forces January 1, 1943

	January 1, 1943			Minimum Requirements for 273 Groups by Dec. 1943
	Officers	Enlisted Men	Total	
Pilots	34,191	1,539	35,730	60,462
Aviation cadets	94,003	-	94,003	99,323
Glider pilots	314	-	314	850
Bombardiers	5,868	1,377	7,245	6,591
Navigators	4,399	-	4,399	8,034
Observers	696	-	696	1,157
Engineers	2,425	-	2,425	4,930
Gunners and armament personnel	851	5,568	6,419	3,769
Meteorologists	886	-	886	3,348
Communications	1,586	-	1,586	2,801
Photographic	493	-	493	1,406
Radar	59	-	59	439
Student officers	5,102	-	5,102	-
Air Corps enlisted, in schools	-	306,200	306,200	345,063
Other, Army Air Corps	45,332	768,635	813,967	1,382,129
Total Army Air Corps	196,205	1,083,319	1,279,524	1,575,239
Assigned from other branches	28,432	279,934	308,366	864,851
Grand total	224,637	1,363,253	1,587,890	2,440,090

C. Pilot Training

During the three years 1940, 1941, and 1942, a total of 33,983 U. S. pilots graduated from the Advance Course of pilot training.

Pilots Graduating from Advance Flying Training
1940 and 1941, and by Classes in 1942



Through December 14, 1942, a total of 3,680 United Kingdom, 53 Latin American, and 96 Chinese pilots had finished the advance training course in this country. There were 928 foreign students receiving training in elementary, basic, and advance flying courses in this country on December 31, 1942.

Bureau of Aeronautics

A. Airplanes

On January 15, the Navy reported a total of 11,994 airplanes on hand. Of these, 5,484 were tactical combat types — an increase of 312 tactical combat types since December 23.

Navy Airplanes on Hand — Dec. 23, 1942 and Jan. 15, 1943

	On Hand		January Increase
	Dec. 23	Jan. 15	
<u>Tactical Combat</u>			
Scout bomber	967	982	15
Torpedo bomber	539	613	74
Patrol bomber (2-eng.):			
Boat.....	815	833	18
Landplane	76	122	46
Patrol bomber (4-eng.):			
Boat	34	50	16
Landplane	40	58	18
Observation scout	1,587	1,585	-2
Fighter	1,114	1,241	127
Subtotal	5,172	5,484	312
<u>Tactical Non-Combat</u>			
Utility	223	230	7
Utility (multi-engine)	100	96	-4
Transport	149	148	-1
Transport (multi-engine) ..	138	150	12
Subtotal	610	624	14
<u>Training</u>			
Trainer, primary	2,916	3,012	96
Trainer, advanced	2,730	2,845	115
Subtotal	5,646	5,857	211
<u>Experimental</u>	27	29	2
Grand total	11,455	11,994	539

B. Personnel

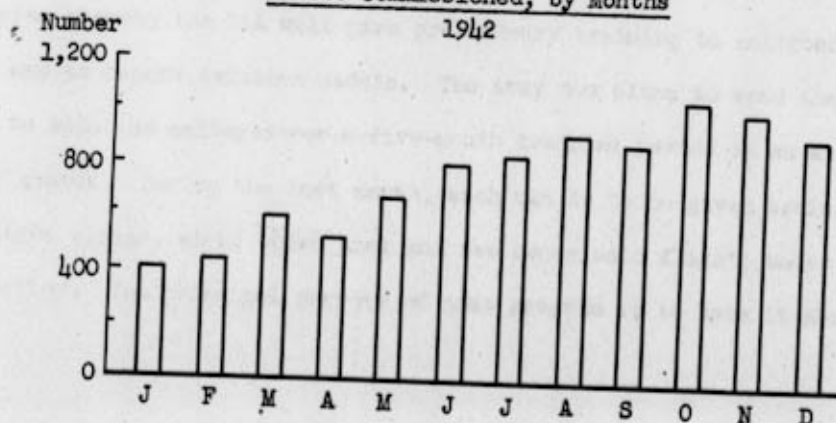
The active duty strength of the Navy and Marine Corps military aeronautical personnel on December 31, 1942 was 275,000 as compared with a requirement through September 30, 1944 of 578,000.

Navy and Marine Corps Military Personnel

Type of Personnel	Requirements 9-30-44	Active Duty 12-31-42	Pilots and Cadets	
			Graduating Dec. 1942	In Training Dec. 1942
<u>Flight</u>				
Pilots:				
Officers	39,574	17,486	7	315
Enlisted	2,840	986	0	526
Total pilots	42,414	18,472	7	841
Cadets	—	—	931	18,385
Non-Pilots:				
Officers	1,551	667	18	1
Enlisted men	54,498	29,669	—	—
Total non-pilots	56,049	30,336	18	1
Total flight	98,463	48,808	956	19,227
<u>Non-Flight</u>				
Officers	28,119	19,716	—	—
Enlisted men	451,500	206,220	—	—
Total non-flight	479,619	225,936	—	—
Grand total	578,082	274,744	956	19,227

A total of 9,144 Navy and Marine Corps pilots were commissioned in 1942.

Pilots Commissioned, by Months
1942



Civil Aeronautics Administration

A. Airport Development

Approximately \$400,000,000 had been authorized for the improvement and construction of publicly owned civil airports at 668 locations by the Civil Aeronautics Administration through December 31, 1942. Work at 599 locations, estimated to cost \$331,000,000, had been authorized by the Approval Board composed of the Secretaries of War, Navy, and Commerce. Work at 168 of these airports had been completed and improvements at 306 others were under way on December 31.

B. Pilot Training

The Army Air Forces are having the CAA train instructors and ferry and noncombat service pilots. This training is part of the program inaugurated last July and will continue until the spring of 1944. It is estimated that 13,000 men will have received this training and that about 11,000 of them will have completed it successfully. Those receiving the training are members of the enlisted reserve and are in an inactive duty status.

Plans recently announced by the War Department contemplate a program whereby the CAA will give preliminary training to enlisted men who are to become aviation cadets. The Army now plans to send these men to selected colleges for a five-month training period in an active duty status. During the last month, each man is to be given training in light planes, eight hours dual and two hours solo flight, under CPT direction. The principal purpose of this program is to have it serve

as a screening process, thus eliminating a large portion of men who are potential "washouts" before reaching Army primary flight schools.

At present about 90,000 individuals have been accepted by the Army for aviation cadet training but are still in an inactive duty status. These men will be placed in an active duty status at the rate of 14,000 per month under the new program which provides for a maximum number in training of 70,000.

The Navy personnel assigned to CPT courses as of December 15, 1942 totaled about 7,500. This personnel was receiving training in elementary, secondary, cross-country, instructor, and glider courses. The Navy has arranged with the CAA to assign 3,600 men per month for training in CPT courses prior to their entering pre-flight schools. Those assigned for this purpose will be in an active duty status. (Such personnel was in an inactive status prior to December 15, 1942.) Since December 15, 1942, all naval personnel receiving CPT training has been placed in an active duty status and all aviation cadets are now required to take CPT training.

The Navy is continuing to assign a small number of officers, about 150 per month, to CPT advanced courses to qualify them as instructors in the Navy primary aviation schools.

III. ARMYDelivery of Equipment

The following table shows deliveries of selected ordnance materiel for the year 1942.

Deliveries of Selected Critical Ordnance Materiel*
(Includes Defense Aid and Navy Items Procured by the Army)

	<u>Deliveries</u>				
	<u>1942</u>				<u>7-1-40 to</u>
	<u>Oct.</u>	<u>Nov.</u>	<u>Dec.</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>12-31-41</u>
<u>Aircraft</u>					
Gun, 20mm	6,197	7,446	7,688	61,983	1,395
Gun, 37mm	758	750	1,153	6,551	390
<u>Antiaircraft</u>					
Gun, 90mm	501	435	580	3,325	132
Gun, 40mm	1,429	1,532	1,606	8,912	0
Gun, 37mm	214	215	200	2,070	522
<u>Combat Vehicles</u>					
Tank, light (less armament)	1,537	803	2,322	10,703	2,916
Tank, medium (less armament)	1,181	1,814	2,529	14,049	1,373
<u>Artillery</u>					
Gun, 155mm (H.S., S.P., and new)	82	56	61	840	384
Gun, 75mm (A.T.)	81	219	240	1,350	977
Gun, 37mm (A.T. and S.P.)	1,607	1,538	1,566	14,563	2,358
Howitzer, 105mm (S.P. and field)	452	509	521	5,601	549
Howitzer, 75mm (S.P., field, and pack)	265	401	683	2,060	435
Mortar, 60mm and 81mm	935	600	1,950	10,441	9,354
<u>Small Arms</u>					
Garand rifle	80,500	80,200	90,200	758,911	380,775
Other rifles, cal..30 &.303	96,873	129,020	151,773	904,690	18,364
Machine gun, cal. .30	32,839	38,781	35,732	314,839	73,595
Machine gun, cal. .50	38,266	40,247	44,341	347,077	54,434

*Proof firing may not be complete, and self-propelled guns lack motor carriage.

Distribution of Stocks

The following table shows the distribution and issue of selected ordnance items for the period July 1, 1940 to January 1, 1943 from stocks on hand at the beginning of the period plus deliveries during the period.

Distribution of Selected Ordnance Items July 1, 1940 to December 31, 1942

Item	Issued to U. S. Troops	Transfers to Navy, Lend- Lease, etc.	In Storage in U. S.	In Transit to Storage	Total
<u>Aircraft</u>					
Gun, 20mm	5,061	20,711	36,486	1,114	63,372
Gun, 37mm	3,344	5	3,053	517	6,919
<u>Antiaircraft</u>					
Gun, 90mm	1,937	430	497	593	3,457
Gun, 40mm	5,095	1,485	1,328	1,076	8,984
Gun, 37mm	1,392	262	391	547	2,592
<u>Combat Vehicles</u>					
Tank, light (less armament)	4,636	5,347	104	3,156	13,243
Tank, medium (less armament)	4,210	6,320	32	4,859	15,421
<u>Artillery</u>					
Gun, 155mm (H.S., S.P., and new)	813	128	48	201	1,190
Gun, 75mm (A.T.)	1,056	120	3	257	1,436
Gun, 37mm (A.T. and S.P.)	12,600	784	2,029	1,735	17,148
Howitzer, 105mm (S.P. and field)	3,981	556	176	1,279	5,992
Howitzer, 75mm (S.P., field, and pack)	984	704	70	772	2,530
Mortar, 60mm and 81mm	13,543	3,635	833	1,913	19,924
<u>Small Arms</u>					
Garand rifle	981,849	141,002	24,854	9,314	1,157,019
Other rifles (cal. .30 and .303)	1,812,513	1,938,895	174,120	28,300	3,953,828
Machine gun, cal. .30	156,071	109,652	104,832	38,077	408,632
Machine gun, cal. .50	185,465	89,185	100,444	30,016	405,110

War Construction Program by the Corps of Engineers

The Chief of Engineers has authorized \$8.8 billion for 6,084 emergency projects under its War Construction Program in the U. S. It has other programs of construction, maintenance, and real estate acquisition totaling \$1.5 billion. The status of all major jobs of the War Construction Program is set forth below. Authorized minor jobs, totaling \$392 million, are not included.

Status of the War Construction Program (Major Jobs Only) December 31, 1942

A. By Stages of Completion

Status	Number of Projects	Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost
Completed	1,072	\$5,569,435,000	62
Under construction	620	2,791,273,000	36
Not started	32	25,558,000	2
Total	1,724	\$8,386,266,000	100

B. By Types of Work

Type	Estimated Cost		Construction in Place							
	Million Dollars	% of Total	Million Dollars	Percent of Estimated Cost	%	0	25	50	75	100
Air Force Facilities	\$2,311	28	\$2,002	87						
Ground Force Facilities	2,387	28	2,237	94						
Storage and Shipping Facilities	929	11	903	97						
Manufacturing Plants	2,760	33	2,360	86						
Total, Dec. 31	\$8,386	100	\$7,502	90						
Total, Nov. 30	8,338		7,225	86						
Increase	\$ 48		\$ 277							

Civilian employment on the foregoing program was 606,735 persons on December 31 -- a decrease of 109,090 during December.

Military Personnel

The estimated increase in the active duty strength of the Army during January was 312,000, bringing the total to 5,711,000 on January 31.

Distribution of the Active Duty Strength of the Army

	Jan. 1 Actual	Jan. 31 Estimated	January Increase	Approved for Dec. 31, 1943
Commissioned officers	366,859	397,000	30,141	675,000
Warrant & flight officers	10,000	12,800	2,800	
Enlisted men & selectees	4,989,053	5,257,000	267,947	7,533,000
Subtotal	5,365,912	5,666,800	300,888	
Army Nurse Corps	19,194	21,800	2,606	
W.A.A.C.	12,767	22,000	9,233	
Army Specialist Corps	562	0	-562	
Total	5,398,435	5,710,600	312,165	

Commissioned officers and enlisted men overseas at the beginning of February 1943 were estimated at 1,069,800 -- an increase of 45,058 over January 1.

Disposition of Active Duty Commissioned Officers and Enlisted Men

	Jan. 1 Actual	Jan. 31 Estimated	January Increase
Army Ground Forces in U.S.	1,646,548	1,748,500	101,952
Army Air Forces in U.S.	1,243,162	1,321,600	78,438
Services of Supply in U.S.	1,010,176	1,075,500	65,324
Overseas	1,024,742	1,069,800	45,058
In ships	32,513	51,300	18,787
In staging areas	63,732	52,200	-11,532
In defense commands	335,039	335,100	61
Total	5,355,912	5,654,000	298,088

Civilian Personnel — Services of Supply

On January 1, 1943 there were 983,161 civilian employees of the Services of Supply in the Continental United States, an increase of 39,985 since December 1, 1942. The following table shows a breakdown by major divisions of the S.O.S.

S.O.S. Civilian Personnel in Continental U. S.
(Excludes Personnel of Air Force, Ground Force, and Other)
January 1, 1943

Division	In Washington and Vicinity			Outside Washington and Vicinity		
	Number	% of Total	% of Change from Nov.	Number	% of Total	% of Change from Nov.
Office, Adjutant General	11,259	23.8	1.8	8,137	.9	5.8
Office, Chief of Engineers	7,241	15.3	-12.7	191,292	20.4	2.7
Office, Chief of Finance	7,088	14.9	-4.6	202	.0	4.7
Office, Quartermaster General	4,556	9.6	-3.0	73,798	7.9	4.9
Office, Chief of Ordnance	4,471	9.4	-5.0	249,553	26.8	0.8
Office, Chief Signal Officer	4,412	9.3	-0.9	43,053	4.3	9.4
Office, Surgeon General	2,483	5.2	-2.1	15,763	1.7	8.2
Headquarters, S.O.S.	2,042	4.3	-8.4	—	—	—
Office, Chief of Transport'n	2,017	4.2	11.3	47,882	5.2	5.6
Other Administrative Services	1,264	2.6	-1.3	1,350	.1	-7.3
Office, Chief of Chemical Warfare Service	655	1.4	-3.0	24,956	2.7	9.9
Service Commands and Military Posts	—	—	—	279,687	30.0	8.1
Total	47,488	100.0	-2.4	935,673	100.0	4.6

During the period September 1, 1942 to January 1, 1943, there was a reduction of 4,194 in civilian personnel and an increase of 130 in officer personnel on duty with the S.O.S. in Washington and vicinity.

Miscellaneous War Department Items

1942 Deliveries Under the Army Supply Program

Based on dollar volume, deliveries of major items to December 31, 1942 exceeded by the percentage shown the 1942 Army Supply Program for the following Services:

Quartermaster Corps	77.7%
Chemical Warfare Service	3.6%
Signal Corps	3.1%

Deliveries failed to meet the program for the following:

Medical Corps	32.2%
Ordnance Department	15.7%
Corps of Engineers	15.6%
Transportation Corps	1.0%

Prisoners of War and Internees

On January 1, 1943 there were 3,805 Americans officially reported as being held prisoners of war. This number represents only a small part of the total known to be held. As of the same date, official, semi-official, and unofficial reports indicate that 7,281 American citizens were interned by the enemy.

Official reports show that 1,486 enemy prisoners of war are being held in this country and that 4,178 enemy aliens had been interned to January 1, 1943.

Savings of Critical Materials

The Ordnance Department has effected savings in ferro alloys by developing lower compositions for armor plate in cast, homogeneous, and face-hardened types. It is estimated that savings of 45,800,000 pounds of nickel, 24,100,000 pounds of chromium, 1,250,000 pounds of vanadium, and 1,000,000 pounds of molybdenum will be made during 1943 without loss of military efficiency.

The installation of quenching and drawing equipment supplemental to existing normalizing equipment will permit the use of simple carbon steel for the manufacture of all bomb bodies, thereby eliminating the molybdenum requirements for this item. It is estimated that full conversion can be completed by May 30, 1943.

IV. NAVYNavy Ship Construction Program

One hundred and forty-six combatant vessels under the Navy ship construction program were completed in 1942 as compared with only 49 during the 18-month period between July 1, 1940 and December 31, 1941:

Status of the Navy Ship Construction and Conversion Program, Dec. 31, 1942
(Lend-Lease Program Included)

	Program 7-1-40 to 12-31-42			Completions		Ordered But Not Deliv'd 12-31-42
	Total	Ordered	Author- ized But Not Ordered	7-1-40 to 12-31-42	1942	
Combatants:						
Battleships	20	17	3	6	4	11
Aircraft carriers	41	37	4	2	1	35
Auxil. air. carriers*	105	105	0	20	18	85
Large cruisers	6	6	0	0	0	6
Heavy cruisers	33	25	8	0	0	25
Light cruisers	52	52	0	9	8	43
Destroyers	382	376	6	108	81	268
Escort vessels*	800	800	0	0	0	800
Submarines	243	237	6	50	34	187
Total combatants	1,682	1,655	27	195	146	1,460
Patrol craft	2,261	2,142	119	1,040	916	1,102
Mine vessels	903	898	5	380	288	518
Auxiliaries	854	749	105	334	210	415
Landing force vessels	717	717	-	218	218	489
Landing craft	7,293	7,293	-	2,795	2,588	4,498
Raiding craft	15,152	15,152	-	7,273	6,442	7,879

*Excludes 50 carriers and 100 escort vessels being built by the Maritime Com.

Monthly Deliveries of Combatant Vessels

During December one aircraft carrier, the Essex, two auxiliary aircraft carriers, twelve destroyers, and four submarines were delivered. During the first 23 days of January another aircraft carrier, the Independence, one auxiliary aircraft carrier, four destroyers, three submarines, and the first

deliveries under the Destroyer Escort Vessel Program (two British destroyer escorts under lend-lease) were made.

Twelve aircraft carriers are scheduled for delivery in 1943 as compared with the delivery of only one in 1942. Two hundred and ninety-four escort vessels are scheduled for 1943; none were delivered in 1942.

Actual 1942 and Estimated 1943 Delivery of Combatant Vessels
(Lend-Lease Program Included)

Type	Year	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
Battleships	1942			1	1	1						1		4
	1943		1			1								2
Aircraft carriers	1942												1	1
	1943	1	2	1	2	1		2		2		1		12
Auxiliary aircraft carriers (construction & conversion)	1942			2		1		2	1	6	2	1	3	18
	1943	2	3	6	5	4	5	9	8	9	8	10	9	78
Heavy cruisers	1942													0
	1943		1	1				1	1					4
Light cruisers	1942	1	2				1	1		1	1	1		8
	1943		1		1	1		1		1	2		1	8
Destroyers	1942	2		4	7	5	6	9	9	8	10	9	12	81
	1943	10	11	12	12	13	13	9	12	13	6	12	8	131
Destroyer escort vessels	1942													0
	1943	2	5	10	18	22	21	< 89	>	< 127	>			294
Submarines	1942	1	3	2	3	2	5	4	1	2	5	2	4	34
	1943	6	5	4	4	4	5	3	6	6	5	9	8	65

Status of Ordered but Undelivered Combatant Vessels

No progress was reported on 912 of 1,460 combatant vessels for which orders have been placed. The table on the following page gives a summary of the status of vessels in various stages of completion.

Status of Ordered but Undelivered Combatant Vessels on Dec. 31, 1942

Type	Ordered but Not Deliv'd 12-31-42	No Prog- ress	Percent Complete				
			0-5	5-25	25-50	50-75	75-100
Battleship	11	5*	0	3	1	0	2
Aircraft carrier	35	9	4	6	7	4	5
Auxil. air. carrier	85	60	1	7	4	5	8
Large cruiser	6	4	0	0	2	0	0
Heavy cruiser	25	13	4	4	0	3	1
Light cruiser	43	19	0	12	6	3	3
Destroyer	268	121	13	45	27	32	30
Submarine	187	99	24	20	18	12	14
Escort vessel	800	582	94	83	27	11	3
Total	1,460	912	140	180	92	70	66

*Work suspended

The following table shows changes in certain major categories of naval vessels since June 30, 1940. It reflects only those vessels lost in combat which have been publicly announced.

Gains and Losses of Naval Vessels - June 30, 1940 Thru Jan. 15, 1943

Type	On Hand 6-30-40	Additions and Reductions June 30, 1940 to Jan. 15, 1943			On Hand 1-15-43
		New Construc- tion and Conversions	Losses, Transfers, etc.*	Net Gain or Loss	
Combatant Vessels:					
Battleship	15	6	1	5	20
Aircraft carrier	6	3	4	-1	5
Auxil. air. carrier	0	12	0	12	12
Heavy cruiser	18	0	5	-5	13
Light cruiser	19	9	2	7	26
Destroyer	225	111	110	1	226
Escort vessel	0	0	0	0	0
Submarine	100	52	17	35	135
Total combat	383	193	139	54	437
Patrol craft	98	1,024	87	937	1,035
Mine vessels	36	349	59	290	326
Auxiliaries	138	330	60	270	408
Landing craft	0	598	84	514	514

*Publicly announced losses, transfers, and reclassifications.

Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard Personnel

The total active duty military personnel of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard was 1,639,245 on January 15, 1943 -- an increase of approximately 70,000 in the 30 days just prior.

Active Duty Military Personnel of the
Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard
January 15, 1943

	Enlisted Personnel	Officers	Nurses	Total
<u>Navy</u>				
Regulars	306,671	22,679	1,200	330,550
Reserves:				
Men	817,195	98,383	1,895	922,136
Women	3,260	1,403		
Total	1,127,126	122,465	3,095	1,252,686
<u>Marine Corps</u>				
Regulars	89,892	3,897	—	93,789
Reserves	139,800	9,703	—	149,503
Total	229,692	13,600	—	243,292
<u>Coast Guard</u>				
Regulars	27,771	2,491	—	30,262
Reserves:				
Men	109,957	2,936	—	113,005
Women	95	17		
Total	137,823	5,444	—	143,267
Grand total	1,494,641	141,509	3,095	1,639,245

V. MERCHANT SHIPPING

Gains and Losses, United Nations

Gross additions of 2,874,000 dwt. to the merchant fleet of the United Nations exceeded the losses reported for the ten-week period prior to January 24, 1943 by 1,300,000 dwt.

Weekly Gains and Losses of United Nations' Merchant Vessels For Ten-Week Period Ending January 24, 1943 (Thousand Dwt.)

Week Ending	Gains	Losses	Week Ending	Gains	Losses
Nov. 22, 1942	260	247	Jan. 3, 1943	484	153
Nov. 29, 1942	338	191	Jan. 10, 1943	217	167
Dec. 6, 1942	221	149	Jan. 17, 1943	293	104
Dec. 13, 1942	234	123	Jan. 24, 1943	213	79
Dec. 20, 1942	345	195			
Dec. 27, 1942	269	151	Total	2,874	1,559

Gross losses reported between December 1, 1941 and January 24, 1943 totaled 12,757,000 dwt. or an average of about 210,000 dwt. per week as compared with 156,000 dwt. per week for the ten-week period shown above.

Gross gains of 11,114,000 dwt., on the other hand, averaged 186,000 dwt. as compared with 287,400 dwt. per week for the ten-week period just mentioned.

A net loss of 1,643,000 dwt. has accrued since December 1, 1941. This amounts to 300,000 dwt. more than the net gain for the ten-week period analyzed above.

Merchant Ship Deliveries by U. S. Shipbuilders

During January, 83 dry cargo vessels, totaling 891,256 dwt., and five tankers, totaling 84,420 dwt., were delivered by U. S. shipbuilders — a total of 88 vessels and 975,676 dwt. The December deliveries were slightly higher than this.

VI. WAR INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

A total of 13,504 war industrial facilities, costing \$18.4 billion, had been approved by December 1, 1942 -- a net increase of \$350 million for November.

War Industrial Facilities Financed with Public and Private Funds December 1, 1942 (Millions of Dollars)

Type of Product	Total		Public Funds		Private Funds	
	Number	Est. Cost	Number	Est. Cost	Number	Est. Cost
Aircraft	1,068	\$3,047	313	\$2,837	755	\$209
Ship construction & repair	556	1,903	210	1,828	346	76
Combat and motor vehicles	383	473	71	408	312	65
Guns	736	905	209	819	527	87
Ammunition, etc.	1,074	1,181	310	1,073	764	108
Explosives and assembling	147	2,817	82	2,806	65	11
Iron and steel	1,894	1,802	233	1,288	1,661	513
Non-ferrous metals	578	1,337	108	1,048	470	289
Machine tools	1,302	276	190	154	1,112	122
Machinery and equipment	1,948	722	311	450	1,637	272
Chemicals	708	1,444	168	1,177	540	267
Petroleum and coal products	222	558	41	230	181	328
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,085	411	149	245	936	165
Non-manufacturing	2,040	1,482	69	273	1,971	1,209
Total	13,504	\$18,358	2,227	\$14,636	11,277	\$3,722

Note:

Most projects costing less than \$25,000,000 are excluded.

Public commitments for purchase of \$2.2 billion of machine tools are excluded.

The major increases were \$77 million in shipbuilding, \$52 million in aircraft, and \$29 million in non-ferrous metals. The net increase of public fund commitments was \$221 million.

Nearly 60 percent of the \$14.6 billion program financed by public funds is in place.

VII. STOCKPILE AND PUBLIC PURCHASES OF BASIC WAR COMMODITIES

Strategic and critical materials are purchased by the Government:

(1) for stockpiles to be used only in case of an emergency with respect to the specific items concerned; (2) for stockpiles to be released only by WPB; and (3) for resale to industry currently upon receipt. The following table shows the status of selected items as of January 16:

Stockpile Status of Selected Commodities

Commodity	Unit of Measure	Recommended Purchase Program	Percent of Purchase Program		
			Stockpile Inventory Jan. 16, 1943	Inventory Increase Since 12-12-42	Inventory Increase Since Pearl Harbor
Antimony, metal	Tons	27,000	42%	0%	13%
Chrome ore	1,000 l.t.	1,950	34	2	20
Copper, refined	1,000 tons	600*	32	1	19
Diamonds, indus.	1,000 carats	22,140	23	6	19
Diamond dies	Dies	30,500	27	-1	16
Manganese ore	1,000 l.t.	3,300	28	-1	14
Manila fiber	1,000 bales	2,037	6	-1	-2
Mercury	Flasks	103,000	29	5	25
Mica	Tons	13,850	52	5	32
Nickel	Tons	15,000*	4	0	4
Nitrate of soda	1,000 tons	1,700	0**	0	-1
Opium	1,000 pounds	640	37	1	37
Quartz crystals	1,000 pounds	4,000	80	0	43
Quinine sulphate	1,000 av. oz.	12,450	66	0	8
Rubber	1,000 l.t.	1,900	17	-1	0
Silk	1,000 bales	50-100	13	-1	5
Tin, refined	1,000 l.t.	307*	20	1	4
Tungsten	Tons	30,500	21	-7	-4
Zinc, metal	Tons	80,000	38	-22	38
Zinc concentrates	Tons	700,000	18	0	9

*Part or all of this amount consists of recommended purchases per annum.

**88,770 tons stored in Chile.

VIII. SEVEN-POINT PROGRAM FOR STABILIZATION OF COST OF LIVING

The stabilization program faces a severe test: (1) pressure from farm, business, and labor groups may lead to cumulative price increases; (2) President's request for \$16 billion additional funds in fiscal 1944 requires early legislative implementation; (3) declining supplies of civilian goods will strain price and rationing controls.

Prices—Cost of Living: Living costs were 0.5 percent higher on December 15 than on November 15, 1942, bringing the total for our first war year to 9 percent. Price Administrator Brown announced that "gross inequity" and "parity" provisions of Emergency Price Control Act alone compel a further 6 percent rise in 1943.

Prices—Farm: Farm prices continued to rise between December 15 and January 15, reaching 115 percent of parity. The Pace Bill, approved by the House Agriculture Committee, would increase parity for agricultural prices by as much as 15 percent.

Taxes: Early Congressional action on the President's request for \$16 billion additional collections in fiscal 1944 is required to establish the minimum fiscal base for the stabilization program. Transition to a pay-as-you-go basis for income tax and extension of reciprocal trade agreement legislation may delay consideration of a new revenue bill.

War Bonds: Savings bond sales in January reached an all-time high of \$1.2 billion.

Wages and Salaries: Following factors threaten to undermine the wage stabilization program: (1) cost of living has continued to rise, already 20 percent over January 1941 (Little Steel formula recognized only the 15 percent increase to May); (2) a rapid acceleration in demands for wage increases; (3) labor and employer members of the War Labor Board tend to sanction wage increases in a vain attempt to alleviate local manpower shortages. Tests will come soon in handling wage demands in four major industries: railroads, steel, automobiles, and coal.

Rationing: Point rationing of canned, frozen, and dried foods has been delayed and is now scheduled for March. Continued delay in institution of programs becomes increasingly serious as shortages of civilian goods mount.

IX. WAR FINANCING

Summary of War Financing

Of the \$241 billion authorized on December 31, 1942 for war purposes, \$198 billion had either been obligated or committed.

Summary of Appropriations, Authorizations, Obligations, Commitments, and Expenditures for War Purposes Through December 31, 1942 (In Millions)

	War	Navy	Lend- Lease	RFC	Other	Total
<u>Appropriations and Authorizations</u>						
Net appropriations 7-1-40 to 1-1-43	\$127,283	\$42,200	\$18,410	\$ 0	\$11,323	\$199,216
Net commitments of Govt. corp. 7-1-40 to 1-1-43	0	0	0	17,184	0	17,184
Unfinanced contract authorizations 1-1-43	0	22,048	0	0	2,724	24,772
Total available for obligation	\$127,283	\$64,248	\$18,410	\$17,184	\$14,047	\$241,172
<u>Obligations and Commitments</u>						
Obligations 7-1-40 to 1-1-43	85,624	48,437	12,887	17,184	11,376	175,508
Commitments 1-1-43	13,836	3,529	3,134	0	1,734	22,233
Obligated and committed 1-1-43	\$ 99,460	\$51,966	\$16,021	\$17,184	\$13,110	\$197,741
Unobligated balance 1-1-43	41,659	15,812	5,523	0	2,670	65,664
Unobligated and uncommitted balance 1-1-43	27,823	12,282	2,389	0	937	43,431
Estimate of unobligated balance 7-1-43	6,555	1,551	0	0	0	8,106
<u>Expenditures and Unexpended Cash Balances</u>						
Appropriations and corporation commitments	127,283	42,200	18,410	17,184	36,095	241,172
Expenditures 7-1-40 to 1-1-43	35,481	18,569	7,777	3,783	6,837	71,447
Unexp. bal. 1-1-43	\$ 91,802	\$23,631	\$10,633	\$13,401	\$30,258	\$169,725

Expenditures

War expenditures for the first seven months of this fiscal year totaled \$39.5 billion as compared with \$77 billion estimated for the year. To meet the estimate, an average of \$7.5 billion will be required for the next five months, as compared with a rate of \$6.12 billion in December and \$6.27 billion in January.

X. LABOR AND MANPOWER

Current Employment and Unemployment

Nonagricultural employment totaled 38,956,000 at mid-December, a new all-time peak. This represents an increase of 423,000 since mid-November, and an increase of 2,868,000 or about 8 percent since December 1941. Manufacturing employment continued to rise, reaching a new high of 15,669,000 as contrasted to 13,566,000 a year ago.

Agricultural employment dropped off seasonally by 900,000 from November to December, but the total of 8,900,000 was over 7 percent higher than in December 1941.

The number of Federal employees increased 120,000 in December to a total of 2,957,000. The addition of temporary postal employees to handle the holiday mails accounted for about half the increase. Included in the 2,957,000 are employees in Government arsenals, navy yards, and those engaged in the storage and issue of war supplies.

Unemployment decreased during the month by 200,000 to 1,500,000 in December 1942, as against 3,800,000 in December 1941.

Training for War Jobs

New enrollments in war training courses under the Office of Education program totaled 229,000 in November 1942, or 28 percent less than in October. During the month 237,000 completed courses, or 13,000 fewer than in October. On November 30, 473,000 were in training, some 7,000 less than at the beginning of the month but 60,000 more than a year ago. These were divided approximately equally between preemployment refresher courses, supplementary courses, and engineering, science and management courses.

Turnover

Turnover (separations) in war industries and in other manufacturing declined 10 percent (from 7.91 per 100 employees to 7.09) from October to November, the second consecutive month of decline, but was still twice as high as in November 1941. Shipbuilding turnover rate continued to be the highest of all the war industry groups — 10.61. These figures include discharges, layoffs, deaths, military separations, etc., as well as voluntary separations. The latter category alone accounts for about 60 percent of the total.

Industrial Disputes

Man-days lost in December in all strikes (including those in non-war industries) amounted to 23 percent of the December average for 1935-1939. The number of strikes affecting war production rose slightly in December, with 101 strikes in progress as against 97 in November. The number of men involved rose to 49,375, or approximately 17 percent over November, while total man-days lost rose to 119,572, which was 30 percent more than the November figure.

There were 1,403 labor cases pending before the War Labor Board on February 1, 1943, which was 22 percent more than there were a month earlier. The number of cases before all Government agencies is as follows:

	Dec. 1	Jan. 1	Feb. 1
National War Labor Board ^{1/}	897	1,152	1,403
U. S. Conciliation Service	1,885	1,687	1,774
National Mediation Board	143	159	177
National Railroad Adjustment Board	6,204	6,351	6,725

^{1/} National War Labor Board figures include wage disputes and arbitration awards but not voluntary wage agreement cases.

XI. ADMINISTRATIVE DEVELOPMENTS

The following comments on administrative developments during the past month are those of the staff of the Bureau of the Budget who are in daily touch with the problems discussed:

War Production Board

New Problems: The alienation or withdrawal of powers from the War Production Board and the vesting of additional powers in the Food Administrator, the Petroleum Administrator, the War Manpower Commission, the Rubber Director, the Office of Defense Transportation, etc. has given rise to a considerable number of program disputes among these agencies. Most of these have been referred to the Director of the Office of Economic Stabilization to be resolved. This has led many to infer that we are in the process of replacing the War Production Board as the over-all coordinator of economic activity by the Office of Economic Stabilization developed into an "Office of War Mobilization" on the order of the Tolan Committee proposal.

Consideration is being given within the WPB to the addition of the Director of the ODT and the Chairman of the WMC to its membership. If this is done, probably other changes should be made at the same time.

Also being considered is the establishment of an independent Director of Civilian Requirements to act as a consumer advocate when the full effects of restrictions on civilian production begin to be felt. The proposal is, at least for the moment, shelved on the grounds that it would further disintegrate the war supply organization, generate confusion, and serve no useful purpose.

Old Problems: The problem of working out the relations and division of labor between the Program Vice Chairman and the Production Vice Chairman remains unsolved.

Efforts to iron out the difficulties in the introduction of the Controlled Materials Plan continued. Determined efforts will be necessary to perfect the scheme. On the other hand, progress has been made in the direction of bringing the supply program and productive feasibility into balance.

War Manpower Commission

The major development of the month in the manpower field was an agreement between the War Manpower Commission and the Department of Agriculture whereby the latter will handle farm placements hereafter.

The task of reorganizing the War Manpower Commission continued to occupy much of the attention of the staff. Work was done on the formulation of policies and rules for controlled hiring and on the formulation of standards applicable to all of the armed services in the centralization of recruitment through Selective Service. The Joint Committee and the Advisory Committee continued to work on the writing of rules and regulations governing the use of universities and colleges by the Army and Navy. The appointment of the field staff is being delayed by the necessity of securing Senatorial confirmation.

Board of Economic Warfare

The recent order of the Vice President defining the respective responsibilities of the Board of Economic Warfare and certain Reconstruction Finance Corporation affiliates with respect to importing goods into this country and calling for the transfer of RFC employees to BEW is being resisted by RFC. Amalgamation of the staffs of the two agencies should result in savings of manpower and money and in addition would eliminate considerable confusion.

The Department of Agriculture is planning to play a more active part in programming food imports. Duplication of activities now carried on by the Board of Economic Warfare is likely to result. The Department of Agriculture finds itself in the anomalous position of directing BEW to procure certain foods in foreign countries and of then receiving a directive from BEW to actually purchase such foods.

Food Administration

The principal development on the food front during the month of January was the transfer of a number of food units from the War Production Board to the Department of Agriculture. Numerous areas of inter-departmental relationships remain to be worked out.

Within the Department of Agriculture, the organization of the Food Distribution Administration is proceeding along lines previously announced. Confused inter-unit relationships such as those between FDA and the production side, and FDA and Commodity Credit Corporation, seriously complicate the work. A race is on between Agriculture's ability to organize for effective operation, and fast-gathering food shortages and maladjustments.

In the Food Production Administration much uncertainty and controversy has surrounded attempts at reorganization. The recent resignation of the former Director and the appointment of a successor have been accompanied by a minimum of change in the basic agencies being brought under FPA. Whether these changes are adequate for efficient operation is open to question.

Meanwhile, there is necessity for speedy action to gear the planting program to goals already established, including some assurance to the farmer of adequate hired help.

Office of Defense Transportation

Friction has developed between ODT and the WPS Division of Transportation in connection with the expanding activities of the latter organization.

War Shipping Administration

Sailing telegrams are now being sent when a vessel clears a foreign port for the United States. This gives, for the first time, an accurate picture of what is afloat and what cargo is lost when ships are sunk.

WSA's scheduling of tonnage is becoming more accurate, but still falls considerably short of the British record in this field.

Controversy has developed between the Comptroller General and the WSA over the charter and war risk insurance rates established by the latter.

Coordination between the Recruitment and Manning Organization and the Division of Training is faulty.

Office of Price Administration

Developments in OPA policy and major changes in organization were at a minimum during the month in large part because of the resignation of Mr. Henderson and the appointment of a new administrator. It is expected, however, that the principal assistants of Mr. Henderson will be retained by Mr. Brown and that a major change in policy operations is unlikely. Strengthening of internal management is badly needed.

OPA is rapidly developing new price schedules in conformity with the basic policy arrived at in December to establish dollar-and-cents prices on most cost-of-living items. The chief complication has developed in the establishing of prices for foods at the retail level. Recently, experiments have been conducted with food price schedules based on a combination of region controls and fixed prices. It is expected that fixed prices will be developed in the near future for textiles and household furnishings. OPA has been slow in getting its compliance program under way at the local level. This is probably the direct influence of the attempt to separate compliance and enforcement as much as possible from the operating department.

The chief development in rationing was completion of plans for point rationing of processed foods, to begin March 1, and the planning, in cooperation with the Food Administrator, for rationing of meats, dairy products, and fats and oils. The successful administration of these programs will require close administrative relationships between the OPA and the Food Administrator. Agreement has not yet been reached by the two agencies defining the specific role of each. Plans are also under way for rationing of firewood in Washington and Oregon and for the rationing of heating equipment and heating appliances.

Office of War Information

The need continues for defining the division of labor between the Office of War Information and the information divisions of the other war agencies (Office of Civilian Defense, War Production Board, Office of Price Administration, etc.) The officials of OWI are taking a firmer stand regarding the need for centralizing all specialized information activities in their own organization, both in Washington and in the field.

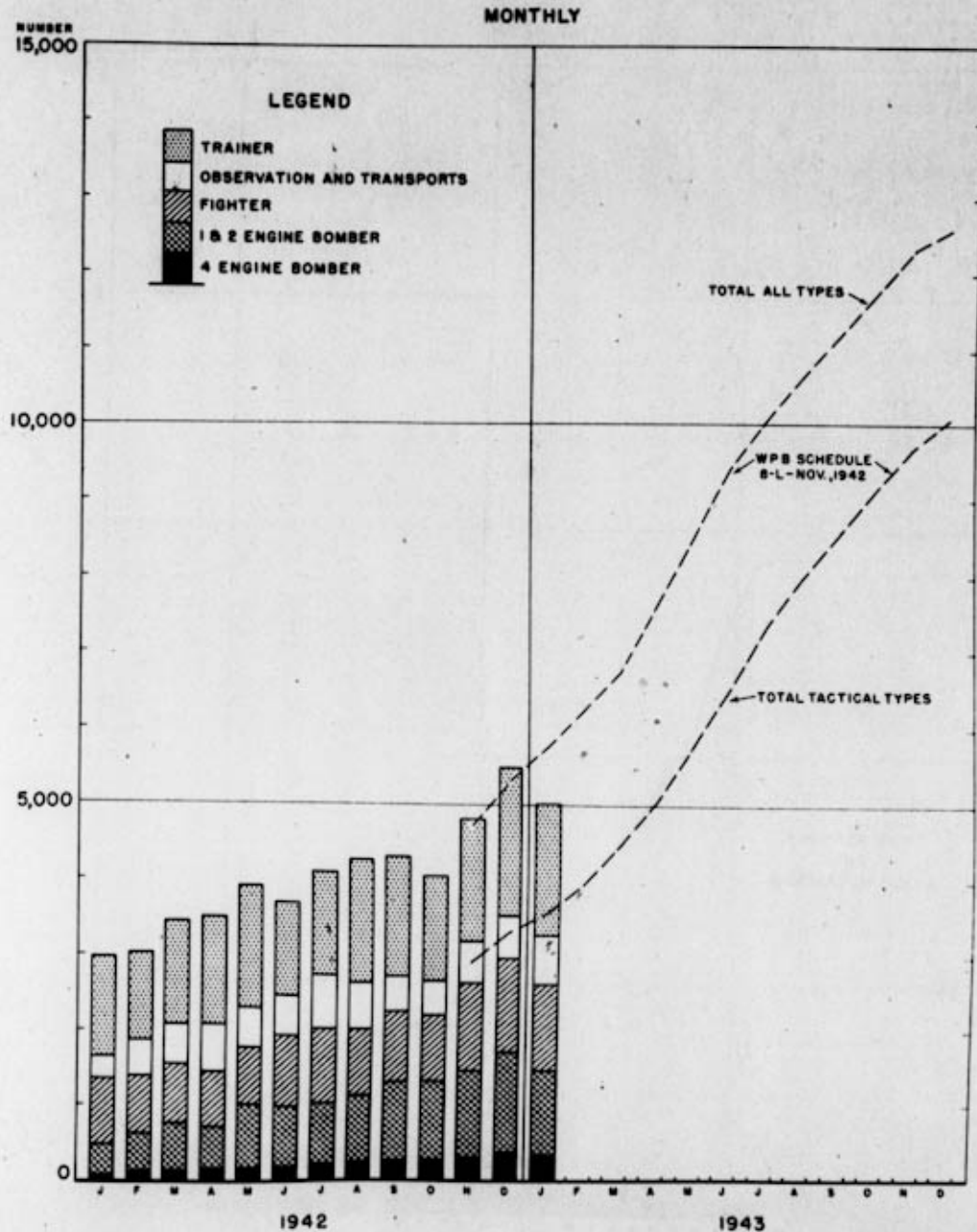
A reorganization of the Overseas Branch so as to bring policy formation and execution closer together is in progress. This is urgently needed so as to avoid possible conflicts with the State, War, and Navy Departments and the Office of Strategic Services. Beginning February 1, all radio programs connected with the war effort will be coordinated by OWI.

XII. PROGRESS CHARTS

1. Acceptance of Military Airplanes
2. Total Army Strength
3. Total Active Duty Strength of Navy, Marine Corps,
and Coast Guard
4. Construction Progress on Battleships and Aircraft
Carriers
5. Construction Progress on Large and Heavy Cruisers
6. Construction Progress on Light Cruisers
7. Construction Progress on Destroyers and Submarines
8. Construction Progress on Escort Vessels
9. Gains and Losses of Merchant Ocean Vessels Available
to the United Nations
10. Deliveries of Merchant Ships by U. S. Shipbuilders
11. Status of Basic War Commodities Program
12. War Expenditures

CHART I

ACCEPTANCE OF MILITARY AIRPLANES



SOURCE: WAR PRODUCTION BOARD

CHART 2

TOTAL ARMY STRENGTH

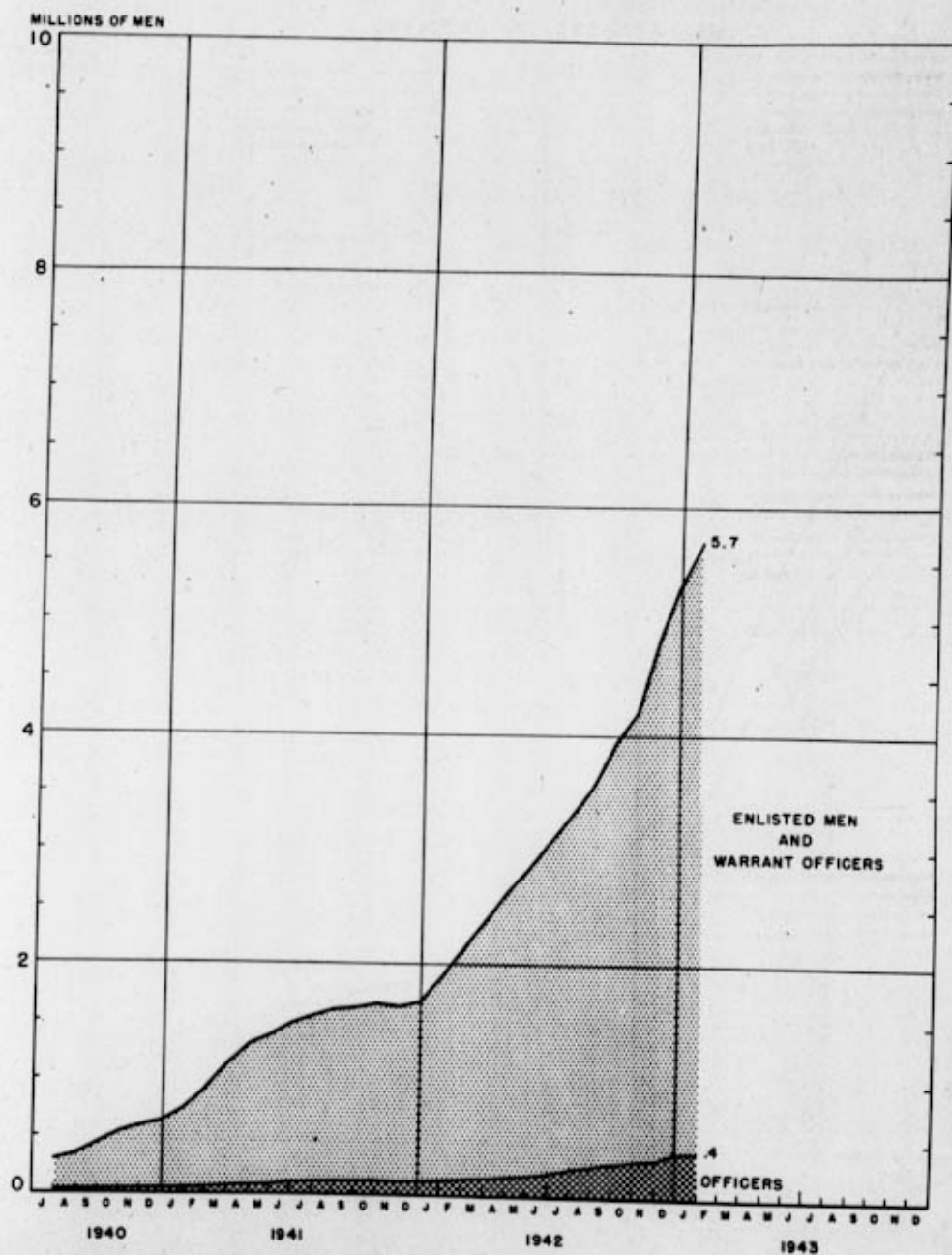


CHART 3

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

OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN

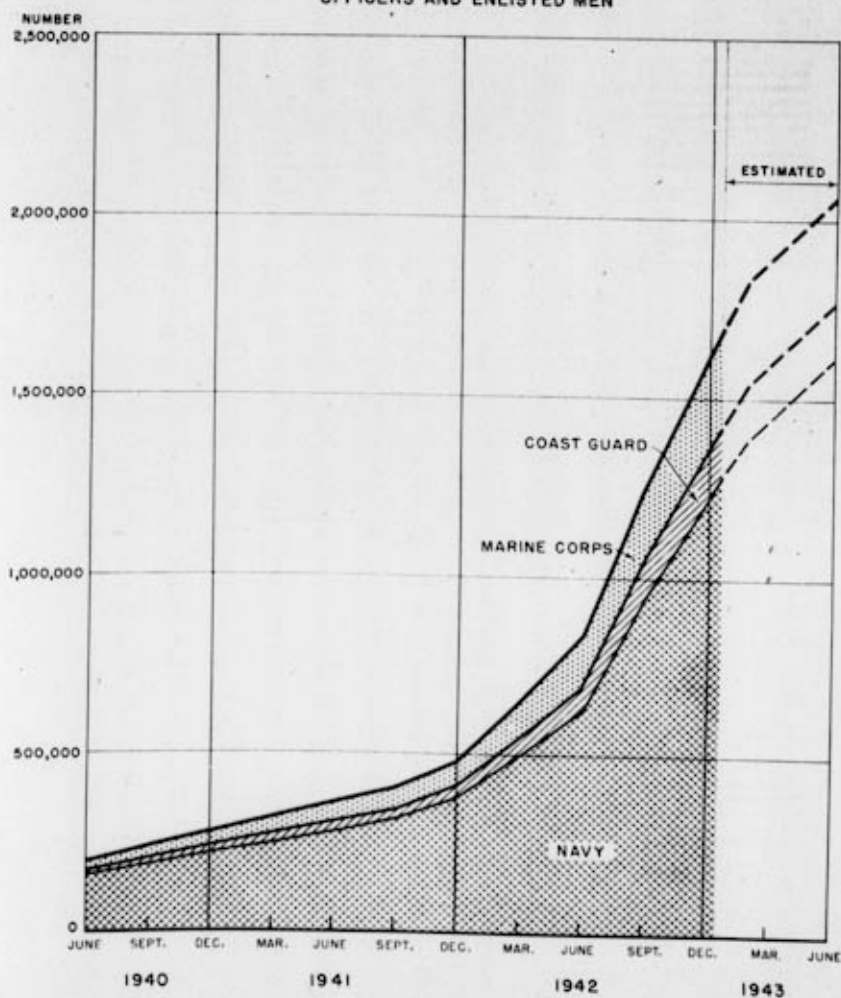


CHART 4

CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS ON BATTLESHIPS AND AIRCRAFT CARRIERS

JULY 1, 1940 TO JANUARY 1, 1943

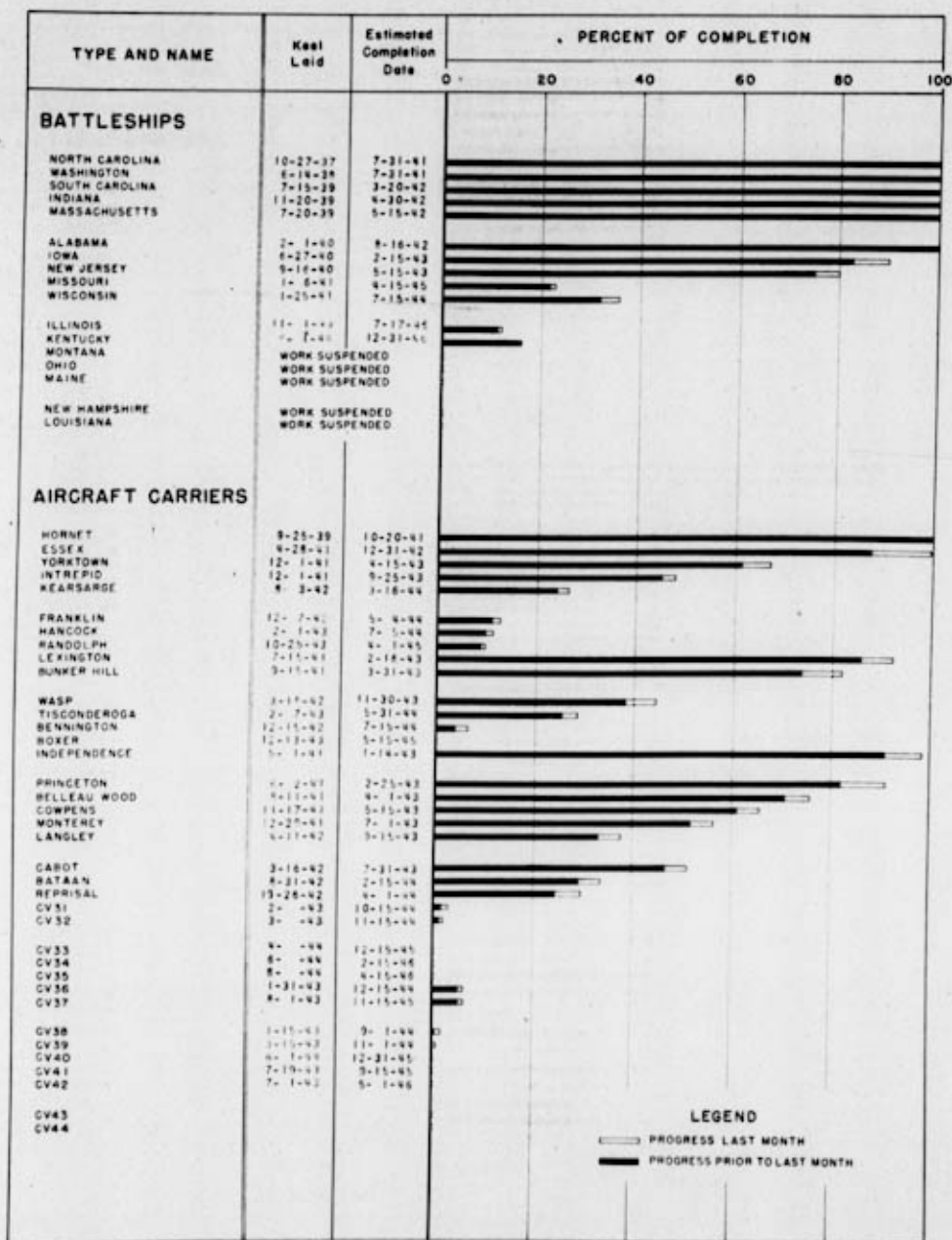


CHART 5

CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS ON LARGE AND HEAVY CRUISERS

JULY 1, 1940 TO JANUARY 1, 1943

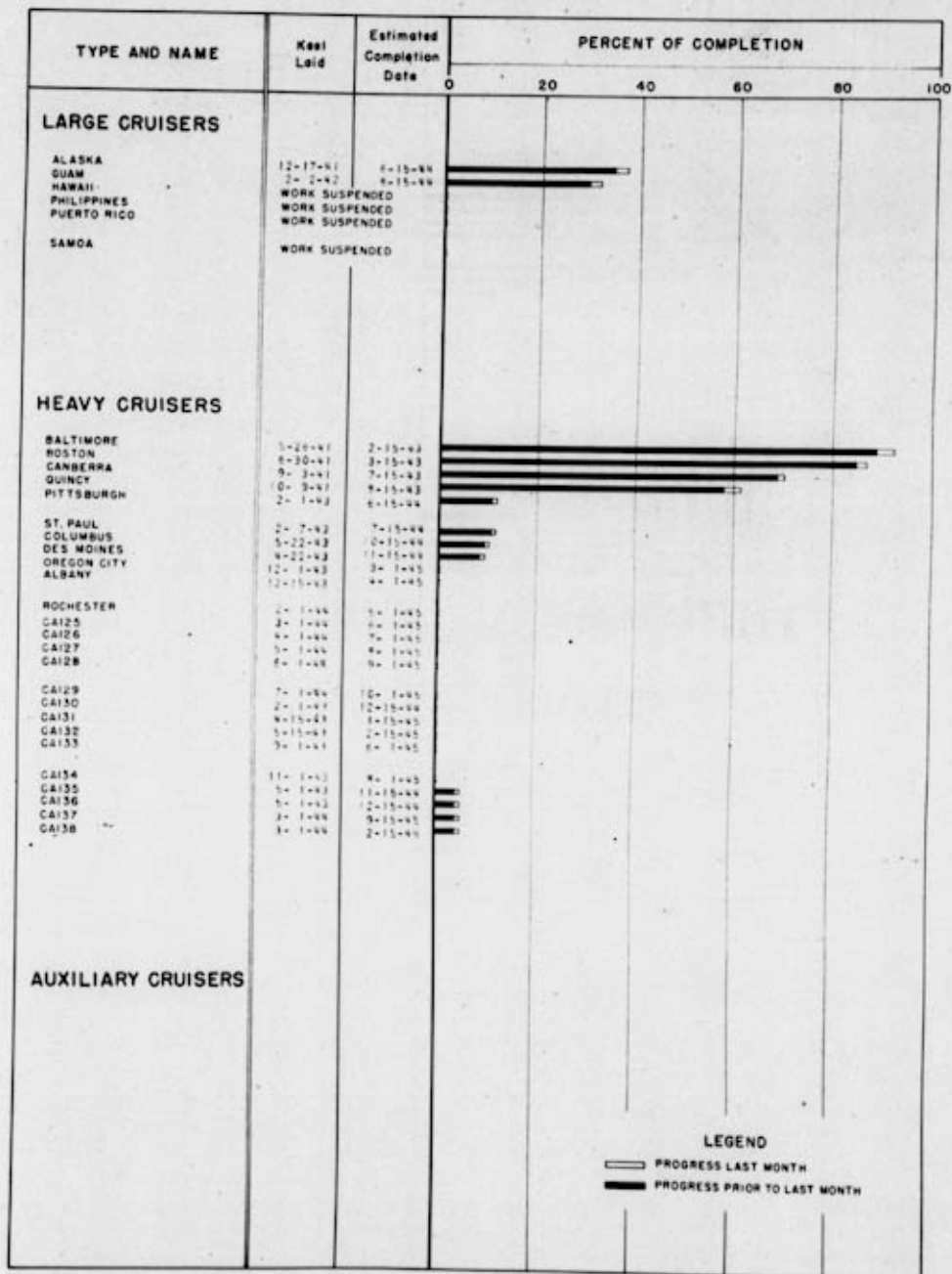


CHART 6

CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS ON LIGHT CRUISERS

JULY 1, 1940 TO JANUARY 1, 1943

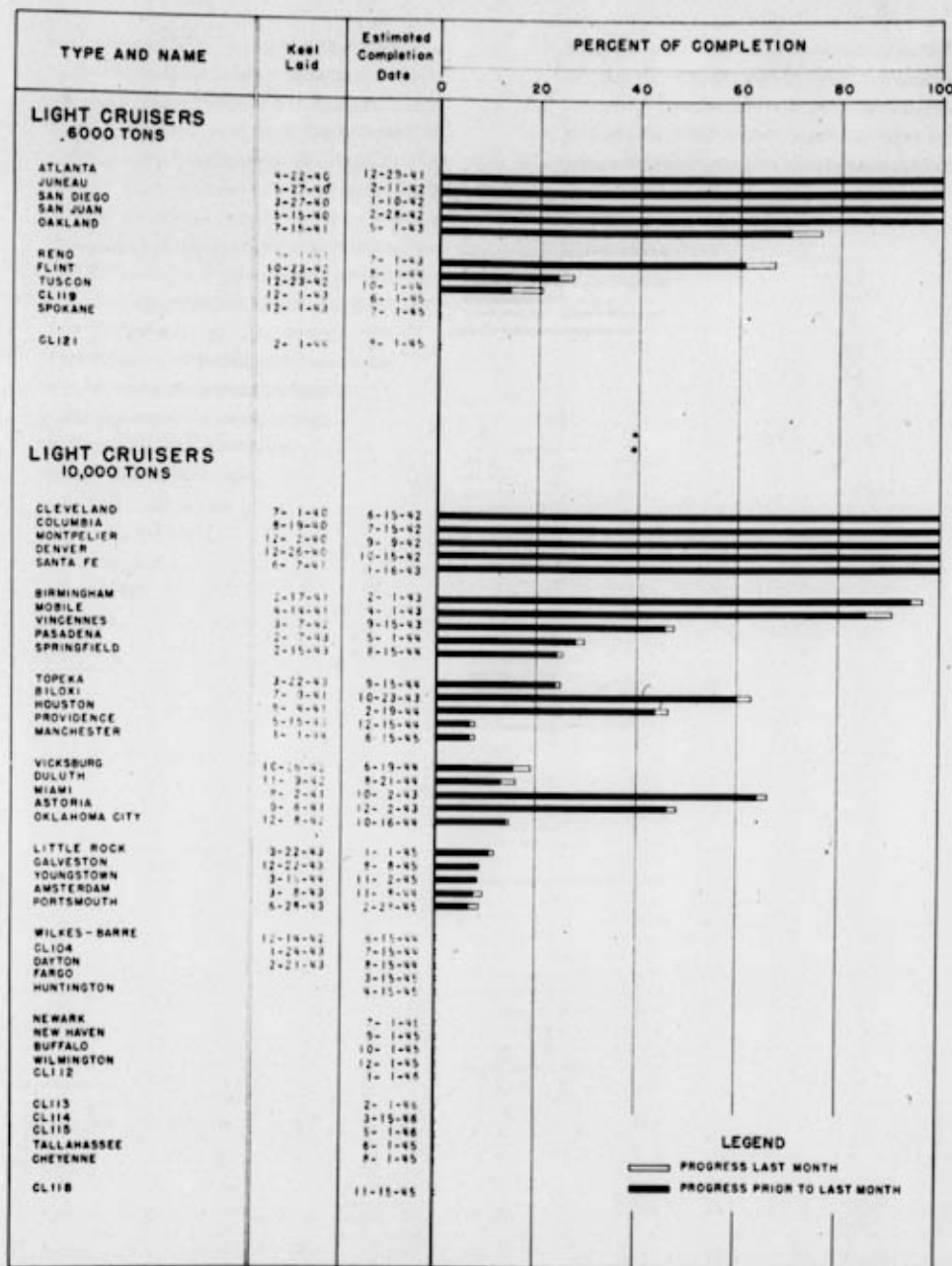


CHART 7

CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS ON DESTROYERS AND SUBMARINES

JULY 1, 1940 TO JANUARY 1, 1943

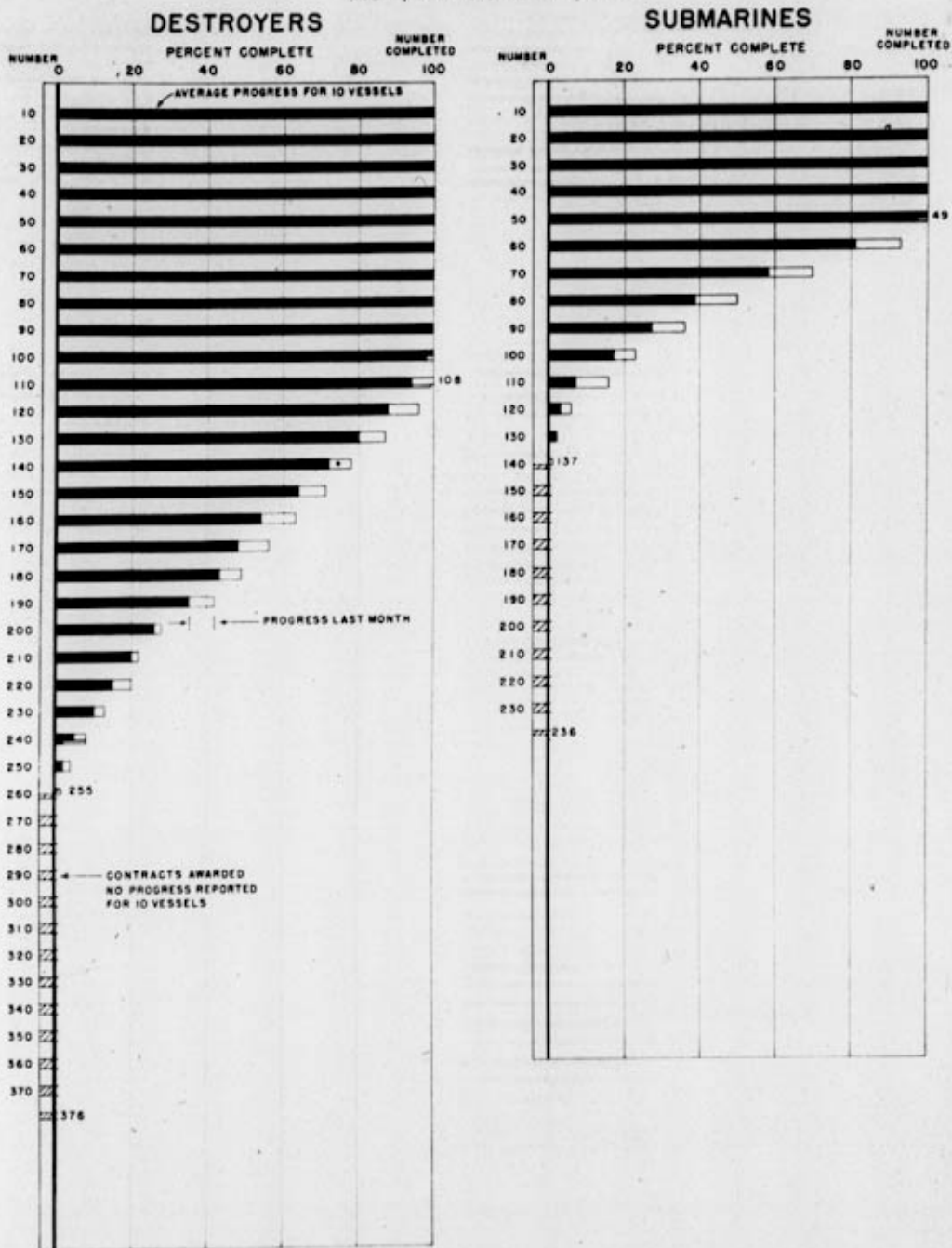
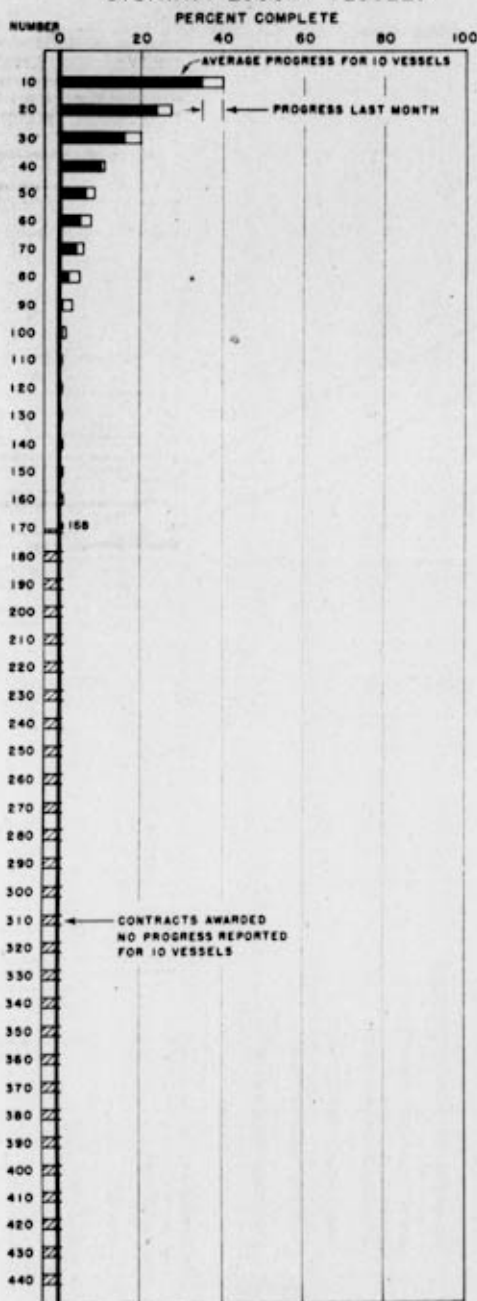


CHART 8

CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS ON ESCORT VESSELS

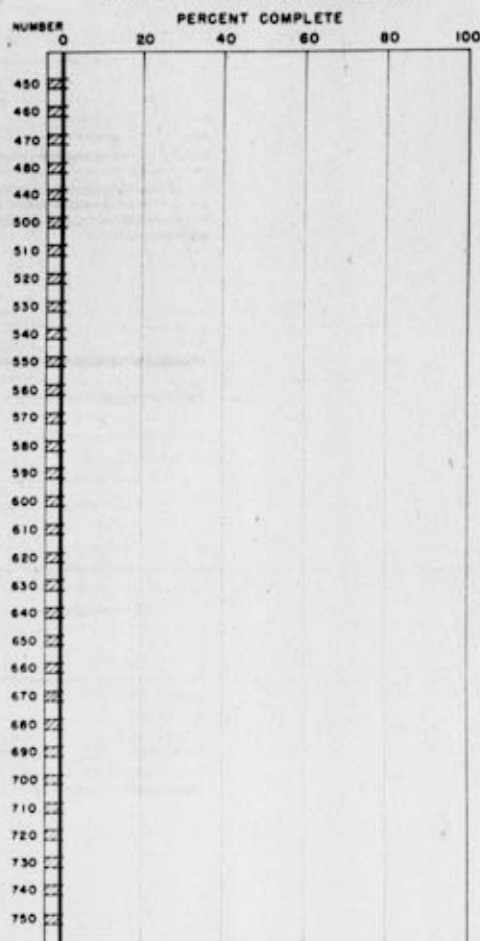
JULY 1, 1940 TO JANUARY 1, 1943

U.S. NAVY ESCORT VESSELS



CONTINUED

ESCORT VESSELS CONTINUED



BRITISH ESCORT VESSELS - LEND LEASE

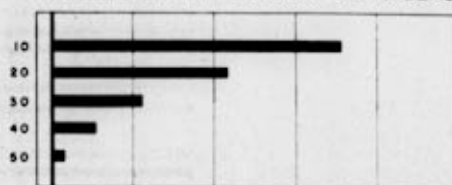
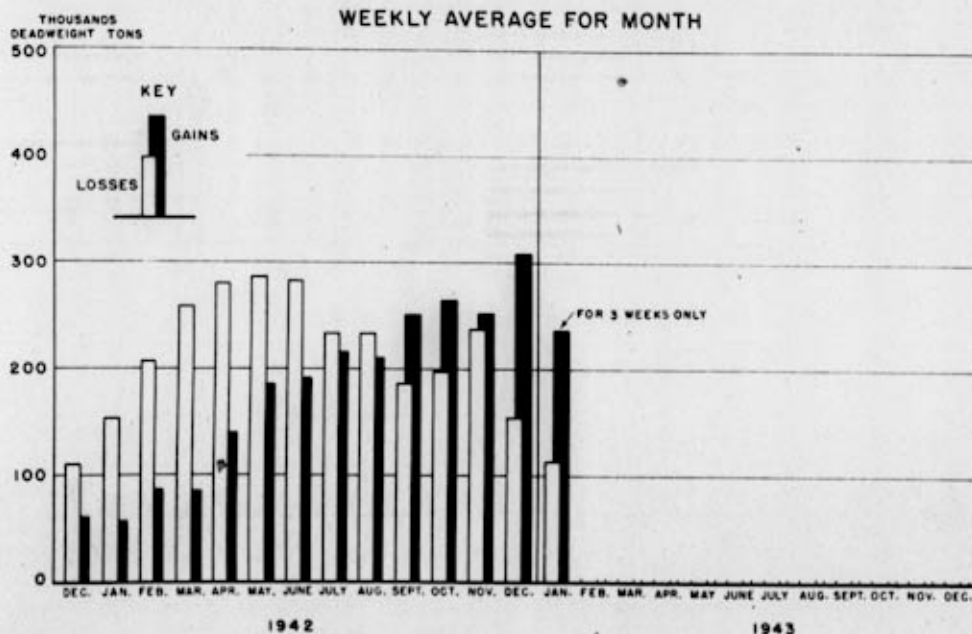
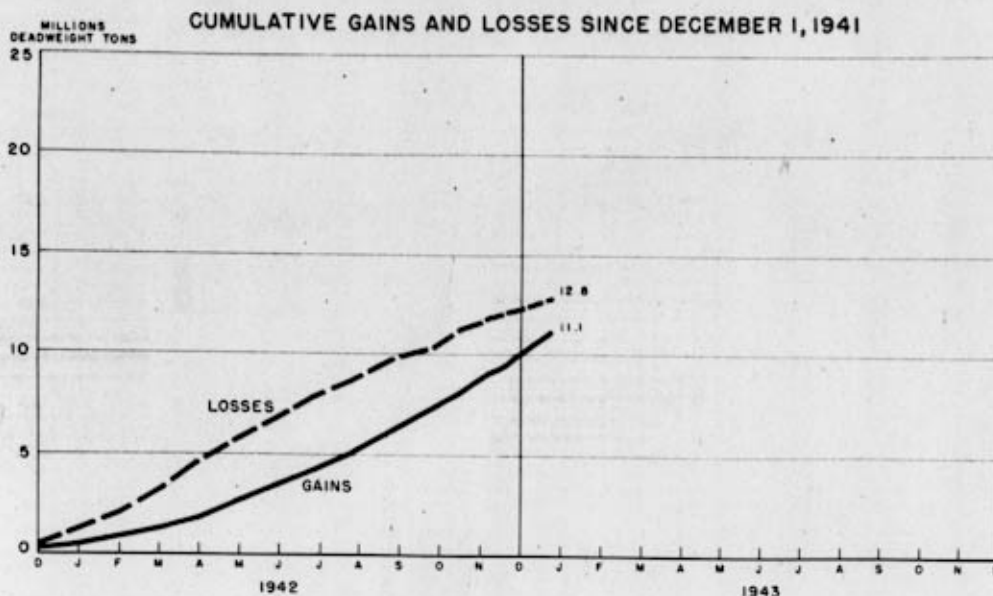


CHART 9

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



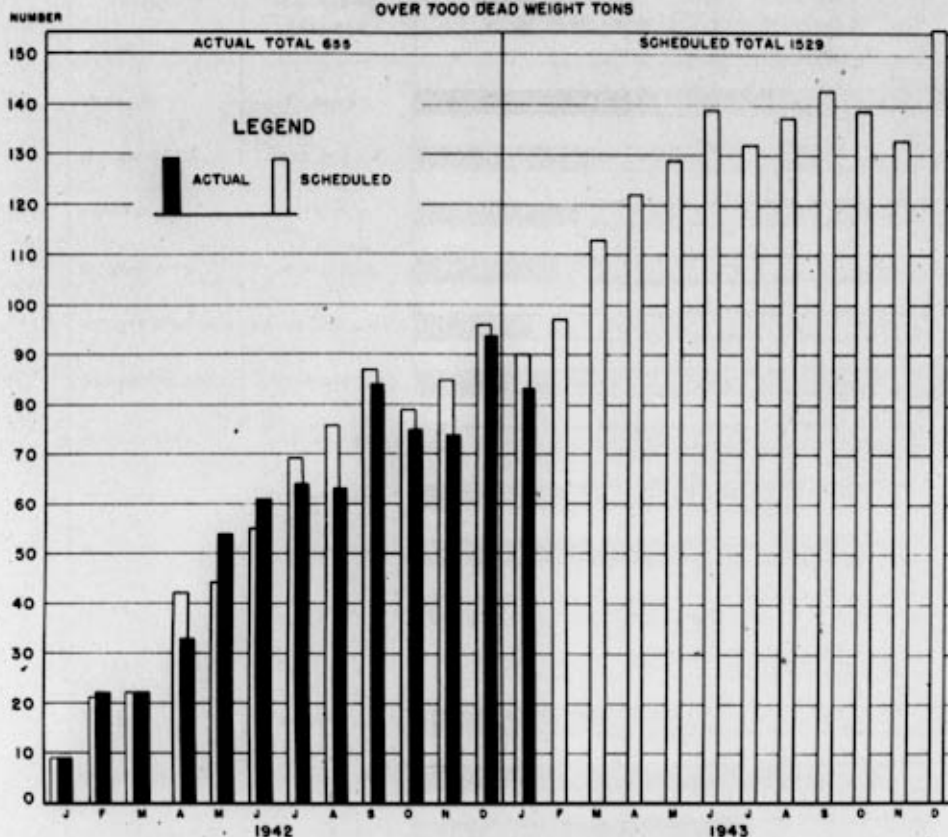
SOURCE: WEEKLY REPORT OF THE COMBINED SHIPPING ADJUSTMENT BOARD

CHART 10

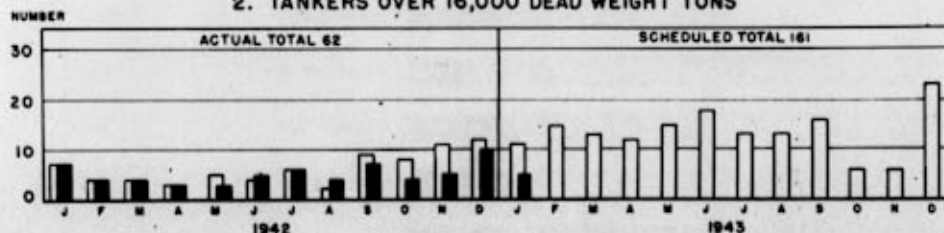
DELIVERIES OF MERCHANT SHIPS BY U.S. SHIPBUILDERS

U. S. MARITIME COMMISSION - PRIVATE AND BRITISH ACCOUNTS

1. DRY CARGO VESSELS OVER 7000 DEAD WEIGHT TONS



2. TANKERS OVER 16,000 DEAD WEIGHT TONS



SOURCE: MARITIME COMMISSION - SCHEDULE AS OF 8-23-42

CHART II

STATUS OF BASIC WAR COMMODITIES PROGRAM SELECTED CRITICAL AND STRATEGIC MATERIALS

(PERCENTAGES BASED ON QUANTITIES IN RECOMMENDED PURCHASE PROGRAM)

AS OF JAN. 16, 1942

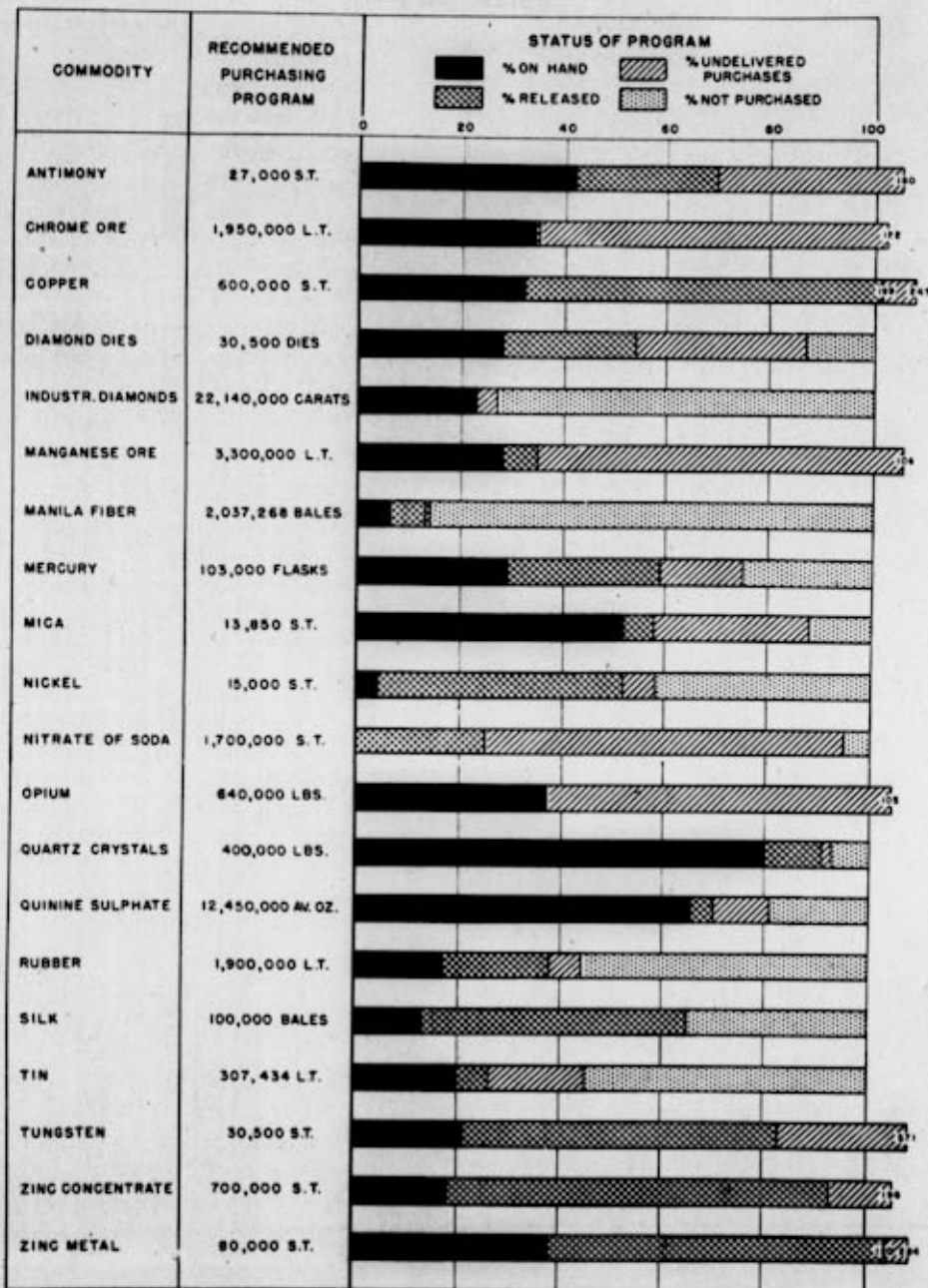


CHART 12

WAR EXPENDITURES

YEARLY RATES

