Report 31

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NATIONAL WAR PROGRAM

MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORT

April 30, 1943

Prepared by
Bureau of the Budget
Executive Office of the President

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

May 16, 1943.

For the personal attention of the President.

H. D. S.

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I. SUMMARY

Aircraft Production

Military aircraft acceptances in April totaled 6,471; there were 7,693 scheduled. 6,263 were accepted in March. Four-engine bomber acceptances increased to 642, with 699 scheduled.

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Army Air Forces

First-line airplanes on hand totaled 37,747 on March 31; of these, 17,428 were tactical. Active duty personnel of the Army Air Forces totaled 2,046,000.

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Navy Aeronautical Program

The Navy had 15,566 airplanes on hand on April 23; of these, 7,298 were combat. Navy and Marine Corps aeronautical personnel totaled 162,942 on March 31; 21,756 were pilots.

(Pages 5, 6)

Army Ordnance Production

	Jan. 1943	Feb. 1943	Mar. 1943	Year 1942
Gun, 90mm antiaircraft	417	392	400	3,265
Gun, 75mm antitank	291	150	240	1,350
Gun, 155mm	49	56	13	840
Tank, medium	1,616	2,044	2,052	14,049

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Navy Ship Construction

Since January 1, 73 combatant vessels have been completed for the Navy through April 20, as follows: 1 battleship, 5 aircraft carriers, 8 auxiliary aircraft carriers, 1 heavy cruiser, 2 light cruisers, 33 destroyers, 12 destroyer escort vessels, and 11 submarines.

(Pages 11, 12; charts 4-8)

Merchant Shipping

United Nations' ship gains through new construction have exceeded losses. The weekly loss rate for the four-week period ending April 25 was about the same as the lowest weekly loss rate for any month since Pearl Harbor.

(Page 15; chart 9)

II. AERONAUTICAL PROGRAM

April Aircraft Production

Military aircraft accepted in April totaled 6,471 or 84 percent of the 7,693 scheduled. This was an increase of 208 planes or 3 percent over the March total. April acceptances of combat types totaled 3,828, including 642 four-engine bombers.

Aircraft Acceptances -- March and April

	March	April	Increase	
			Number	Per-cent
Bomber, 4-engine	543	642	99	18%
Bomber, 2-engine	876	933	57	7
Bomber, 1-engine	544	537	-7	-1
Fighter	1,528	1,671	214	16
Naval reconnaissance	53	45	-8	-15
Total combat	3,544	3,828	355	10
Transport, 4-engine	12	15	3	25
Transport, 2- and 1-eng.	552	573	21	4
Total tactical	4,108	4,416	308	7
Trainers	1,747	1,790	43	2
Communications	346	197	-149	-43
Special purpose	62	68	6	10
Grand total	6,263	6,471	208	3

Tentative information indicates that the monthly production rate of aircraft is expected to reach 11,000 per month by December 1943, and production schedules for 1944 will call for 130,000 aircraft as contrasted to 150,000 scheduled in the WPB report No. 8-L.

The "pool" of accepted but undelivered aircraft decreased 5 percent from 1,845 (68 percent tactical) at the end of March to 1,748 (68 percent tactical) on April 30.

Army Air Forces

A. Airplanes

On March 31, the Army Air Forces had on hand 37,747 first-line airplanes, an increase of 2,521 or 7 percent during the month. Of the total, 17,428 were tactical types, including 2,939 four-engine bombers.

Army Air Force Airplanes on Hand, Mar. 31, 1943

Type	On Hand Feb. 28	On Hand Mar. 31	March Increase
Tactical			
Combat:			
Bomber, heavy	2,548	2,939	391
Bomber, medium	2,061	2,486	425
Bomber, light	1,077	1,126	49
Fighter	5,059	5,663	604
Total combat	10,745	12,214	1,469
Service Combat:			
Transport:			
Heavy	155	200	45
Medium	1,216	1,304	88
Light	165	174	9
Special purpose	3,528	3,536	8
Total tactical	15,809	17,428	1,619
Trainers	19,417	20,319	902
Grand total	35,226	37,747	2,521

B. Personnel of the Army Air Forces

The active duty strength of the Army Air Forces, including personnel assigned from other services, totaled 2,046,000 on April 1 as compared with 1,874,000 on March 1 — an increase of 172,000.

Active Duty Strength of the Army Air Forces
April 1, 1943

	Active Duty Strength			Minimum Requirements for 273 Groups by Dec. 1943
	Officers	Enlisted	Total	
Pilots	47,224	806	48,030	99,022
Aviation cadets	108,315	-	108,315	112,154
Bombardiers	6,882	611	7,493	12,119
Navigators	5,879	-	5,879	15,547
Observers	619	-	619	1,360
Engineers	3,254	-	3,254	5,803
Mechanics	-	187,521	187,521	259,177
Armorers	1,289	43,312	44,601	75,921
Meteorologists	1,189	-	1,189	6,139
Communications	2,252	-	2,252	3,271
Photographic	568	-	568	831
Radar	-	36,980	36,980	70,655
Other, Army Air Corps	62,849	995,557	1,058,406	1,087,946
Total, Army Air Corps	240,320	1,264,787	1,505,107	1,749,945
Assigned from other branches	41,208	499,334	540,542	733,330
Total, Army Air Forces	281,528	1,764,121	2,045,649	2,483,275

C. Flying Training

During March, 5,068 pilots completed advanced training as compared with 4,776 in February. A total of 34,183 were receiving pilot training in March, an increase of 1,130 during the month.

Bureau of Aeronautics

A. Airplanes

On April 23, the Navy reported a total of 15,566 airplanes on hand. Of these, 7,298 were tactical combat types — an increase of 877 tactical combat types since March 15.

Navy Airplanes on Hand — April 23, 1943

Type	On Hand		Increase
	Mar. 15	Apr. 23	
Tactical Combat			
Scout bomber	1,273	1,459	186
Torpedo bomber	815	1,014	199
Patrol bomber (2-eng.)			
Boat	864	920	56
Landplane	321	441	120
Patrol bomber (4-eng.)			
Boat	48	64	16
Landplane	110	126	16
Observation scout	1,560	1,544	-16
Fighter	1,430	1,730	300
Subtotal	6,421	7,298	877
Tactical Non-Combat			
Utility	233	231	-2
Utility (multi-engine)	173	170	-3
Transport	163	191	28
Transport (multi-engine)	188	213	25
Subtotal	757	805	48
Training			
Trainer, primary	3,302	3,486	184
Trainer, advanced	3,614	3,950	336
Subtotal	6,916	7,436	520
Experimental	27	27	0
Grand total	14,121	15,566	1,445

B. Personnel

The active duty strength of the Navy and Marine Corps military aeronautical personnel on March 31 was 162,942 as compared with a requirement through December 31, 1943 of 272,919.

Navy and Marine Corps Military Aeronautical Personnel

Type of Personnel	Requirements Dec. 31	Active Duty on March 31	Pilots Completed Training in March
Pilots			
Officers	36,568	20,790	1,081*
Enlisted (NAP)	3,668	966	22
Total pilots	40,236	21,756	1,103
Other Personnel			
Officers	24,784	19,647	—
Enlisted	207,899	121,539	—
Total other	232,683	141,186	—
Grand total	272,919	162,942	1,103

*Includes 121 officers and 960 cadets.

III. ARMY

Delivery of Equipment

The following table shows deliveries and production requirements of selected ordnance materiel.

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

Item	Deliveries 1943 Jan.	Deliveries 1943 Feb.	Deliveries 1943 Mar.	Deliveries Year 1942	Required Production 1943
Aircraft					
Gun, 20mm	7,653	7,550	6,600	61,983	79,015
Gun, 37mm	547	570	550	6,551	12,060
Antiaircraft					
Gun, 90mm	417	392	400	3,265	4,678
Gun, 40mm	1,505	1,238	1,241	8,912	14,753
Gun, 37mm, H.S.	225	518	647	1,990	2,600
Combat Vehicles					
Tank, light (less armament)	505	843	877	10,707	7,575
Tank, medium (less armament)	1,616	2,044	2,052	14,049	24,386
Artillery					
Gun, 155mm (H.S., S.P., field, and new)	49	56	13	840	595
Gun, 75mm (A.T.)	291	150	240	1,350	787
Gun, 37mm (A.T. and S.P.)	1,036	1,083	752	14,563	6,368
Howitzer, 105mm (S.P. and field)	317	366	511	5,277	5,499
Howitzer, 75mm (S.P., field, and pack)	454	222	468	2,060	3,822
Mortar, 60mm and 81mm	1,777	1,715	1,754	10,441	23,669
Small Arms					
Garand rifle	84,660	81,000	87,210	758,911	1,497,372
Other rifles, cal. .30 & .303	110,543	127,514	103,892	788,897	409,721
Carbines, cal. .30	58,162	41,045	129,005	115,793	4,103,046
Machine gun, cal. .30	34,529	29,058	23,418	314,839	166,172
Machine gun, cal. .50	41,389	43,128	55,110	347,492	619,171

*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 April 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 April 1, 1943

Item	Issued to U. S. Troops	Transfers to Navy, Lend-Lease, etc.	In Storage in U. S.	Total
Aircraft				
Gun, 20mm	5,823	42,018	37,334	85,175
Gun, 37mm	4,757	5	3,315	8,077
Antiaircraft				
Gun, 90mm	2,413	574	1,238	4,225
Gun, 40mm	6,743	3,070	2,643	12,456
Gun, 37mm, H.S.	1,325	764	1,098	3,187
Combat Vehicles				
Tank, light (less armor)	6,452	6,177	1,779	14,408
Tank, medium (less armor)	6,924	9,088	1,703	17,715
Artillery				
Gun, 155mm (H.S., S.P., field, and new)	877	270	21	1,168
Gun, 75mm (A.T.)	1,725	149	8	1,882
Gun, 37mm (A.T. and S.P.)	14,799	2,517	2,542	19,858
Howitzer, 105mm (S.P. and field)	4,732	818	497	6,047
Howitzer, 75mm (S.P., field, and pack)	1,665	1,403	447	3,515
Mortar, 60mm and 81mm	15,458	5,127	3,355	23,940
Small Arms				
Garand rifle	1,169,488	199,193	39,036	1,407,717
Other rifles (cal. .30 and .303)	1,876,936	2,170,423	190,516	4,237,875
Carbine, cal. .30	246,065	51,939	42,207	340,211
Machine gun, cal. .30	197,955	142,750	143,489	484,194
Machine gun, cal. .50	278,319	126,498	139,025	543,842

War Construction Program by the Corps of Engineers

The Chief of Engineers has authorized $9.2 billion for 10,035 emergency projects under its War Construction Program in the United States. 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 $533 million, are not included.

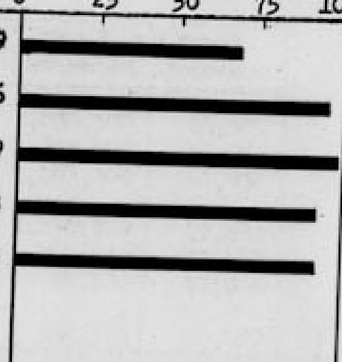
Status of the War Construction Program—March 31, 1943
(Jobs of $500,000 and over)

A. By Stages of Completion

Status	Number of Projects	Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost
Completed	1,333	$6,587,000,000	75.8
Under construction	545	2,078,931,000	23.9
Not started	23	27,734,000	0.3
	1,901	$8,693,665,000	100.0

B. By Types of Work

Type	Estimated Cost: Million Dollars	Estimated Cost: % of Total	Construction in Place: Million Dollars	Construction in Place: Percent of Estimated Cost (% 0 25 50 75 100)
Air Force Facilities	$2,515	29	$2,228	89
Ground Force Facilities	2,494	29	2,391	96
Storage and Shipping Facilities	877	10	868	99
Industrial Facilities	2,808	32	2,621	93
Total, Mar. 31	$8,694	100	$8,108	93
Total, Feb. 28	8,614		7,941	
Increase	$ 80		$ 167	



Civilian employment on the foregoing program was 405,084 persons on March 31 — a decrease of 75,086 during March.

Military Personnel

The estimated increase in the active duty strength of the Army during April was 261,953, bringing the total to 6,770,000 on May 1.

Distribution of the Active Duty Strength of the Army

	Apr. 1 Actual	May 1 Estimated	April Increase	Approved for Dec. 31, 1943
Commissioned officers	452,769	483,000	30,231	675,000
Warrant & flight officers	17,489	18,600	1,111	
Enlisted men & selectees	5,968,003	6,185,800	217,797	7,533,000
Subtotal	6,438,261	6,687,400	249,139	
Army Nurse Corps	25,406	27,700	2,294	
W.A.A.C.	44,530	55,050	10,520	
Total	6,508,197	6,770,150	261,953	

Commissioned officers and enlisted men overseas at the beginning of May were estimated at 1,270,700 -- an increase of 59,631 over April 1.

Disposition of Active Duty Commissioned Officers and Enlisted Men

	Apr. 1 Actual	May 1 Estimated	April Increase
Army Ground Forces in U. S.	1,971,918	2,036,500	64,582
Army Air Forces in U. S.	1,568,640	1,619,700	51,060
Army Service Forces	1,183,130	1,181,300	-1,830
Overseas	1,221,069	1,270,700	49,631
In ships	29,459	102,900	73,441
In staging areas	64,345	75,400	11,055
In defense commands	382,211	382,300	89
Total	6,420,772	6,668,800	248,028

IV. NAVY

Completions of Naval Vessels

Seventy-three combatant vessels had been completed in 1943 through April 20 as compared with a total of 145 completions in the calendar year 1942. The first of the 45,000 ton battleships, the IOWA, was completed in March; two aircraft carriers, the BELLEAU WOOD and the YORKTOWN, the heavy cruiser BALTIMORE, and the light cruiser MOBILE have been completed since March 1, 1943.

Completions of Naval Vessels

Type	Physical Completions				
		Calendar Year 1943			
	Cal. Yr. 1942 Actual	Actual Thru Apr. 20	Scheduled for Balance of Year	March	April Thru 20th
Combatant Vessels:					
Battleships	4	1	1	1	0
Aircraft carriers	1	5	7	1	1
Auxil. air. carriers	17	8	54	2	3
Heavy cruisers	0	1	2	0	1
Light cruisers	8	2	6	1	0
Destroyers	81	33	95	12	4
Destroyer escorts	0	12	278	5	4
Submarines	34	11	49	4	2
Total combatants	145	73	492	26	15
Patrol craft	919	217	873	70	31
Mine vessels	272	82	385	26	23
Auxiliaries	208	93	305	19	19

Note: Table includes Land-Lease and conversions.

Status of Construction of Selected Naval Vessels

On April 1, there were 1,418 uncompleted combatant vessels on order, and for 739 no construction progress had been reported.

Status of Construction of Selected Naval Vessels
March 31, 1943

Type	Ordered but not Delivered Mar. 31	No Progress	Percentage of Completion				
			0-5	5-25	25-50	50-75	75-100
Battleship	10	5*	0	2	2	0	1
Aircraft carrier	31	9	1	9	3	5	4
Auxil. air. carrier	96	72	3	8	7	1	5
Large cruiser	6	4	0	0	2	0	0
Heavy cruiser	25	13	0	8	0	1	3
Light cruiser	41	16	0	10	8	4	3
Destroyer	239	87	27	36	31	22	36
Escort vessel	792	447	131	102	65	30	17
Submarine	178	86	16	24	18	17	17
Total combatant	1,418	739	178	199	136	80	86
Patrol Craft:							
Submarine chaser	224	40	11	80	31	28	34
Escort vessel	94	7	24	31	24	8	0
Corvette	119	37	77	5	0	0	0
Motor torp. boat	349	198	10	23	28	46	44
Other	348	48	55	90	44	50	61
Mine Craft:							
Minesweeper	193	36	31	48	39	24	15
Other	281	3	11	32	85	86	64
Auxiliaries	524	231	43	72	71	56	51
Landing Craft	551	334	4	61	62	45	45

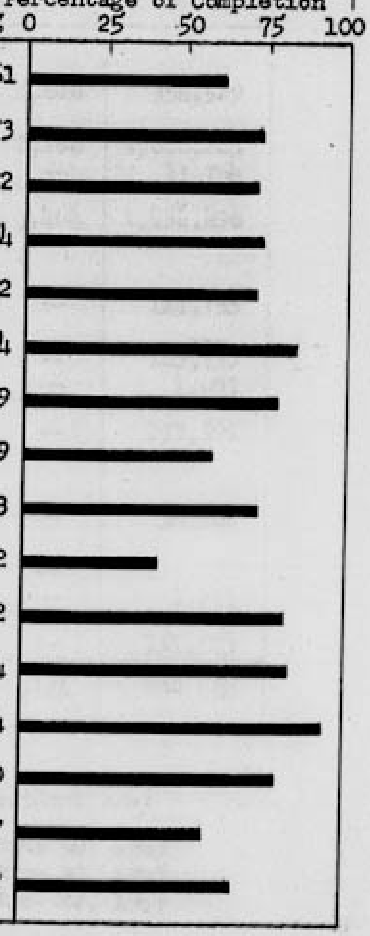
Note: Table includes Lend-Lease and conversions.
*Work suspended.

Bureau of Yards and Docks Construction Program

The construction program of the Bureau of Yards and Docks totaled $5,783,000,000 on February 28, 1943, and $3,887,000,000 of the program had been accomplished. Over $3.3 billion of the program is in the United States and about 75 percent of this amount is in place.

Status of the Navy Shore Construction Program
July 1, 1940 to February 28, 1943

Type of Work	Authorized (millions)	Work Completed: Amount (millions)	Work Completed: Percentage of Completion %
Shipbuilding and repair facilities	$ 914	$555	61
Fleet facilities	232	170	73
Aeronautical facilities	1,326	949	72
Ordnance facilities	403	289	74
Storage facilities	457	350	72
Structures for Naval personnel	411	345	84
Marine Corps facilities	142	126	89
Radio facilities	29	17	59
Hospital facilities	127	92	73
Advance bases	801	333	42
Section bases	43	35	82
British bases	140	117	84
Defense housing	79	74	94
Defense Aid	203	162	80
Miscellaneous items	476	272	57
Total	$5,783	$3,887	67



Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard Personnel

The total active duty military personnel of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard on April 15 was 1,885,580 — an increase of approximately 73,500 in the 30 days just prior.

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

	Officers	Enlisted Personnel	Nurses	Total
Navy				
Regulars	24,746	328,165	1,618	354,529
Reserves:				
Men	122,042	961,375	2,786	1,086,203
Women	2,593	11,171	—	13,764
Subtotal	149,381	1,300,711	4,404	1,454,496
Marine Corps				
Regulars	4,565	110,190	—	114,755
Reserves:				
Men	12,470	151,269	—	163,739
Women	29	978	—	1,007
Subtotal	17,064	262,437	—	279,501
Coast Guard*				
Regulars	2,876	27,366	—	30,242
Reserves:				
Men	3,885	115,185	—	119,070
Women	102	2,169	—	2,271
Subtotal	6,863	144,720	—	151,583
Grand total	173,308	1,707,868	4,404	1,885,580

*Does not include temporary reserves.

The enlisted strengths approved by the President are:

Navy .... 1,546,000 by June 30, 1943
Marine Corps ...... 334,500 by June 30, 1943
Coast Guard .... 150,000 by Feb. 28, 1943

V. MERCHANT SHIPPING

Gains and Losses, United Nations

Merchant ship construction by the United Nations from December 1, 1941 to April 25, 1943 has exceeded losses by 610,000 dwt. Gains from new construction totaled 15,565,000 dwt. as compared to losses of 14,955,000 dwt.

The weekly loss rate for the four-week period ending April 25 was almost as low as that for any month since December 1941. (See chart 9.)

Weekly Gains and Losses of United Nations' Merchant Vessels
For Eight-Week Period Ending April 25, 1943
(Thousand Dwt.)

Week Ending	Gains	Losses	Week Ending	Gains	Losses
March 7	245	162	April 4	405	188
March 14	330	337	April 11	384	100
March 21	332	343	April 18	340	111
March 28	304	231	April 25	399	88
Total	1,211	1,073	Total	1,528	487
Weekly aver.	303	268	Weekly aver.	382	122

Merchant Ship Deliveries by U. S. Shipbuilders

Merchant ship deliveries by U. S. shipbuilders during April were at an annual rate of 18,700,000 dwt.

VI. REVIEW OF PRODUCTION IN SELECTED WAR INDUSTRIES

The War Projects Unit of the Bureau of the Budget, under the direction of Colonel Henry M. Waite, is currently engaged in studies of production problems of war industries. These are developed, in the main, through on-site examinations of operating plants by engineers in the Unit. Summaries of studies on smokeless powder, small arms, and aluminum and magnesium production follow:

Smokeless Powder

In our current program, there are eight Government-financed smokeless powder plants, costing $767,000,000, with a designed capacity of 3.5 million pounds per day. The five now in operation are producing 2.6 million pounds per day, which is 35 percent in excess of the designed capacity. This over-production indicates that the actual output of the eight plants, when completed, will be near 4.8 million pounds per day. Less labor is being required in the plants now operating than was originally anticipated.

With the present over-production record, the question arises as to the necessity of placing in operation all of the plants now under construction. Recognizing that it is impossible to forecase requirements precisely, a substantial cut-back could be made in this program and still allow for the rate originally planned.

Operating efficiency of the plants in production is good and is under close supervision. The Ordnance Department is investigating and renegotiating seemingly excessive operating fees paid to the du Pont and Hercules Companies.

Small Arms

There are twenty-six Government-financed small arms plants, estimated to cost $138,000,000, which provide for production of Garand, Springfield, and Browning rifles, the new light carbine, pistols, and .30 and .50 caliber machine guns.

The following table compares January production with schedules and designed capacity:

Weapon	Contract Schedule (Per Day)	Performance—Jan. 1943 (Per Day)		
		Scheduled	Actual	
			Amount	% of Schedule
Rifles, Garand	4,000	3,500	3,430	98%
Rifles, Springfield	4,100	2,833	1,853	65
Rifles, Browning	350	200	100	50
Carbines	13,500	4,686	1,870	40
Pistols	2,500	800	300	38
Machine guns, .30 cal.	404	233	233	100
Machine guns, .50 cal.	1,687	1,257	1,260	100

Except for the Garand, there is a considerable production lag on rifles and carbines. The total output of Garand rifles for 1943 will be about 1,000,000, which is almost equal to the number on hand at the beginning of the year.

Production of carbines was only 40 percent of that scheduled for January. Only one of the eight plants producing carbines showed a good record of performance. Material shortages and design changes have interfered with output. An integrating committee has been created to deal with this industry.

At small arms plants the civilian staff of the Ordnance Department—inspectors, fiscal employees and clerks—has been reduced materially in an effort to conserve manpower.

Aluminum

There are 36 Government-financed plants for aluminum production (not including fabrication), with an estimated cost of $330,000,000. In Government-financed plants the designed capacity for producing aluminum ingots is 643,000 tons per year, as compared with an existing capacity of 493,000 tons per year in private plants. This provides a total program of 1,136,000 tons per year.

During January 1943, aluminum production by the entire industry was at a rate of 63 percent of peak capacity. Construction of facilities is far ahead of production. Aluminum output has been delayed in at least six of the nine Government plants by a shortage of alumina. Alumina is aluminum oxide, obtained by treatment of bauxite ore in the metallurgical process prior to the final production of pig aluminum by electrolysis.

Plant expansions for the alumina process are being provided chiefly by two large plants at Bauxite, Arkansas, and Baton Rouge, Louisiana, which will double the existing alumina capacity. Both of these new plants have had construction delay from tardy deliveries of structural steel and operating equipment and from changes of equipment design. Full production of all alumina plants is anticipated by the fall of 1943.

It is noted that aluminum ingot production was adequate for the 1942 requirements and is expected to be adequate for 1943. Fabricating capacity is now under review and there is some question as to the adequacy of this portion of the program for 1943.

The expanded domestic production of bauxite ore will produce 6,300,000 tons in 1943, which, added to 900,000 tons of imported ore, will make 7,200,000 tons available. Of this amount, the planned production of aluminum ingots will require 4,545,000 tons. For other commercial enterprises, there will be available 2,655,000 tons, including a Government stockpile of reserves.

Magnesium

There are 14 Government-financed plants for magnesium production (not including fabrication), with an estimated total cost of $411,000,000. These plants are designed to produce 94 percent of a total program of 305,000 tons per year. The balance will be produced by two existing private plants.

Magnesium is produced by three distinct processes, two of which are entirely new (ferrosilicon and carbo-thermic). Characteristics of all plants in the magnesium program, including current performance, are tabulated below:

Process	Number of Plants	Cost (Millions)	Capacity (Tons per Yr.)	Performance—Mar. '43	
				% of Capacity	% of Schedule
Electrolytic	9	$315*	212,000	66%	78%
Ferrosilicon	6	55	69,000	19	20
Carbo-thermic	1	27	24,000	26	N.A.
Total	16	$399*	305,000	52	N.A.

*Cost of private plants omitted.
N.A. - Not available.

Lag in production in all three processes is due in part to construction material shortages. For the new processes, delays have arisen from technical difficulties and large-scale operation under pressure, without previous experience on pilot plants. As the electrolytic plants come into full operation, they are found to be exceeding designed capacity. Production by the industry during 1942 was only 62 percent of requirements, and shortage in output will continue until the fall of 1943. Requirements for the year 1943 will barely be met.

There is some question of adequacy of auxiliary facilities to furnish certain raw materials and supplies for the processes. Adequacy of fabricating facilities is also in question and is now under review.

Magnesium requirements for 1943 are divided approximately as follows: export, 25 percent; chemical warfare service, 25 percent; aircraft production, including aluminum alloys, 50 percent.

VII. WAR INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

A total of 15,218 war industrial plant expansions, publicly and privately financed, costing $19.2 billion, had been approved by March 1, 1943. This was a net increase during February of 596 expansions, estimated to cost $395 million.

The net increase of public fund commitments in February was $283 million, as follows: new expansions, $94 million; increases in commitments, $348 million; and cancellations and reductions, $159 million.

War Industrial Facilities Financed with Public and Private Funds
Number of Plant Expansions and Estimated Cost (Millions of Dollars)
March 1, 1943

Type of Product	Total		Public Funds		Private Funds	
	Number	Est. Cost	Number	Est. Cost	Number	Est. Cost
Aircraft	1,179	$3,266	324	$3,044	855	$222
Ship construction & repair	662	2,064	222	1,979	440	85
Combat and motor vehicles	485	503	71	429	387	74
Guns	809	906	205	808	604	98
Ammunition, etc.	1,221	1,187	312	1,066	909	121
Explosives and assembling	155	2,854	81	2,842	74	12
Iron and steel	2,130	1,800	239	1,256	1,891	544
Non-ferrous metals	659	1,420	123	1,123	536	297
Machine tools	1,445	288	185	154	1,260	134
Machinery and equipment	2,205	747	318	452	1,887	295
Chemicals	783	1,486	184	1,210	599	276
Petroleum and coal products	248	575	38	212	210	363
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,226	440	159	259	1,067	181
Non-manufacturing	2,284	1,663	76	322	2,208	1,341
Total	15,218	$19,199	2,291	$15,156	12,927	$4,043

Notes: Most projects costing less than $25,000 are excluded.
Public commitments for purchase of $2.3 billion of machine tools are excluded.
Number of plants by product groups do not add to totals because of duplication of facilities between product groups.

Seventy percent of the $15.2 billion program of war industrial plant expansions financed by public funds was in place on March 1, 1943. Ammunition plants were nearest completion with 90 percent in place.

War Industrial Facilities Financed with Public Funds
Value and Percentage in Place on March 1, 1943
(Millions of Dollars)

Type of Product	Number of Expansions	Est. Cost	Construction in Place: Value	Construction in Place: %
Aircraft	473	$3,044	$1,929	63
Ship construction and repair	370	1,979	1,588	80
Combat and motor vehicles	88	429	342	80
Guns	282	808	665	82
Ammunition, etc.	446	1,066	960	90
Explosives and assembling	92	2,842	2,493	88
Iron and steel	315	1,256	703	56
Nonferrous metals	144	1,124	684	61
Machine tools	214	153	119	77
Machinery and equipment	404	452	303	67
Chemicals	213	1,210	513	42
Petroleum and coal products	41	212	44	21
Misc. manufacturing	186	259	161	62
Non-manufacturing	83	322	94	29
Total	3,351	$15,156	$10,598	70

VIII. 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 April 15, 1943:

Stockpile Status of Selected Commodities - April 15, 1943

Commodity	Unit of Measure	Recommended Purchase Program	Percent of Purchase Program		
			Stockpile Inventory Apr. 15, 1943	Inventory Increase Since Mar. 13	Inventory Increase Since Pearl Harbor
Antimony, metal	Tons	22,000	53%	-1%	17%
Chrome ore	1,000 l.t.	1,950	37	2	23
Diamonds, indus.	1,000 carats	22,140	27	0	24
Diamond dies	Dies	60,000	15	1	9
Manganese ore	1,000 l.t.	3,300	24	-2	10
Manila fiber	1,000 bales	2,037	5	-1	-3
Mercury	Flasks	107,200	35	3	31
Mica	Tons	13,850	59	3	39
Nickel	Tons	15,000*	5	0	5
Nitrate of soda	1,000 tons	1,400	0**	0	-1
Opium	1,000 pounds	640	38	-21	38
Quartz crystals	1,000 pounds	4,000	78	-2	41
Quinine sulphate	1,000 av. oz.	12,450	40	-24	-18
Rubber	1,000 l.t.	1,900	14	-2	-4
Silk	1,000 bales	50-100	12	-1	4
Tin, refined	1,000 l.t.	307*	21	0	4
Tungsten	Tons	30,500	33	9	8
Zinc, metal	Tons	160,000	34	2	34
Zinc concentrates	Tons, 1,000	1,600	14	1	10

*Part or all of this amount consists of recommended purchases per annum.
**88,770 tons stored in Chile.

IX. PUBLIC WAR HOUSING

As of March 31, 1943, a total of $2,078,788,534 had been made available for the construction of public war housing projects.

Through that date there were programmed 456,661 family dwelling units, 137,611 accommodations for single persons, and 33,177 trailers. On the same date, 213,615 family dwelling units, 75,415 accommodations for single persons, and 17,199 trailers had been completed.

Status of War Public Housing Program
As of March 31, 1943

	Family Dwelling Units	Dormi-tories	Trailers	Total
Programmed but not under construction	51,823	25,332	4,300	81,455
Under construction	191,223	36,864	11,678	239,765
Completed	213,615	75,415	17,199	306,229
Total programmed	456,661	137,611	33,177	627,449

In addition to the public war housing program, Title VI of the National Housing Act provides for insurance by Federal Housing Administration on mortgages not to exceed $1,200,000,000 in the aggregate, on houses designed for the use of war workers. Up to March 31, 1943, 213,273 mortgages had been accepted for insurance and 146,082 new homes had been started.

X. ECONOMIC STABILIZATION PROGRAM

The stabilization program is at the crossroads. If concessions are made on the wage front, farm price legislation will probably set in motion another upward spiral. It appears that only a determined stabilization or reduction in prices of life necessities through a drastic price policy, supported by the judicious use of subsidies, will secure full production and forestall wage demands.

Prices—Cost of Living: Reflecting a determination to hold the line as directed by the President, OPA authorized control of restaurant prices, announced extension of price control to wheat, cotton, fresh fish, fresh fruits, etc., and a roll-back of some prices—meats, fresh and canned vegetables, and coffee, among others. It appears that a substantial roll-back of prices will require the development of new subsidy programs.

Prices—Farm: Prices received by farmers increased 1.6 percent; prices paid, 0.6 percent between March 15 and April 15. Ceilings on live animals have not been imposed, although it has been announced that formal control of hog prices will be instituted unless prices are reduced. The Pace and Bankhead bills are inactive pending the outcome of wage negotiations for coal and other industries.

Wages: Following the President's hold-the-line order, WLB denied pay raises in 10,000 pending cases. The elimination of "inequalities" or "inequities" as a basis for wage adjustment and the prohibition on migration for higher wages between essential industries represent only temporary solutions to wage-manpower problems. The settlement reached in the coal case will probably determine whether wage and farm price stabilization policies can be maintained.

Taxes: After much delay, the House adopted the compromise "pay-as-you-go" tax bill. Now Congress can turn its attention to the problem of raising the $16 billion in taxes or compulsory savings requested by the President for fiscal 1944 to provide essential support for the stabilization program.

War Bonds: Sales of war savings bonds in April totaled $1,470 million. Although the Second War Loan Campaign is exceeding its $13 billion goal by $5 billion, sales to individuals are expected to be less than $3 billion, a substantial portion of which is concentrated in the "financial areas" and among wealthy individuals.

Debt Liquidation: Long-term debt continues to decline, although the increasing sale of farm land at rising values may retard debt liquidation in this sector.

XI. WAR FINANCES

Appropriations

From June 30, 1940 through April 30, 1943, Congress made appropriations and other authorizations for war purposes amounting to $230 billion. There was no significant change during April.

	F.Y. 1941	F.Y. 1942	F.Y. 1943	Total
	(In billions)			
Appropriations and Contract Authorizations: 1/				
Army	$13.138	$71.419	$42.091	$126.648
Navy (including Coast Guard)	4.415	18.934	23.928	47.277
Defense Aid	7.000	2/ 12.033	.020	19.053
Maritime Commission	.469	5.397	5.377	11.243
Defense Housing	.420	.600	.615	1.635
Other Defense Activities	.601	2.242	2.788	5.631
Subtotal	$26.043	$110.625	$74.819	$211.487
Estimated appropriations required beyond F.Y. 1943 for completion of the expanded Navy				18.800
Grand total				3/$230.287

1/ The parts of appropriations intended to liquidate prior contract authorizations are estimated and have been excluded. Amounts are subject to future adjustments based on actual allocations of appropriations for the liquidation of contract authorizations.

2/ Adjusted to include $600 million indefinite contract authorizations for lend-lease purposes, Pub. Law 282, 1st Session, 77th Congress, and $23 million special fund.

3/ Includes transactions through First Deficiency Appropriation Act 1943, Pub. Law 20.

War Expenditures

The total Federal expenditures for war purposes, including RFC expenditures, amounted to $7.3 billion in April. This represents an annual rate of $86.9 billion as compared with $81.6 billion for March.

	War Disbursements (Millions)	
	During April	Yearly Rate
Army	$3,732	$44,485
Navy	2,102	25,056
RFC	316	3,766
Maritime Commission	248	2,956
Other	892	10,633
Total	$7,290	$86,896

War expenditures for the first ten months of fiscal year 1943 totaled $59.9 billion or an average of $6 billion per month.

Gross Debt

The gross debt increased $14.3 billion during April to a total of $129.8 billion on April 30, 1943.

XII. MANPOWER

Weekly Earnings and Hours Worked

During the year ending in February 1943, the average weekly earnings of employees in manufacturing industries increased 22.3 percent to an average weekly rate of $41.12. During the same period, the average number of hours worked per week increased only 4.9 percent to a total of 44.5 for the same group.

Average Weekly Earnings and Hours Worked in Manufacturing Industries February 1943, and Percent Increase over February 1942

Major Industry Group	Average Weekly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours Worked	
	Amount Feb. 1943	Percent Increase Since Feb. 1942	Number Feb. 1943	Percent Increase Since Feb. 1942
All Manufacturing Industries	$41.12	22.3%	44.5	4.9%
A. Durable Goods	$47.17	20.2%	46.2	3.9%
Iron and steel	$45.52	18.4%	45.7	6.2%
Electrical machinery	44.70	12.8	46.9	3.6
Machinery except electrical	51.09	14.1	49.6	1.2
Transportation equipment except automobiles	53.80	8.0	46.7	-2.0
Automobiles	55.67	14.4	46.2	7.2
Nonferrous metals and products	45.30	20.2	45.8	5.0
Lumber and timber basic products	29.27	23.3	41.7	4.4
Furniture and finished lumber products	30.61	17.4	43.6	6.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	34.52	16.0	42.0	4.7

(Continued on following page)

(Continued)

Major Industry Group	Average Weekly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours Worked	
	Amount Feb. 1943	Percent Increase Since Feb. 1942	Number Feb. 1943	Percent Increase Since Feb. 1942
B. Nondurable Goods	$32.51	18.7%	42.0	5.1%
Textile mill products	$27.06	19.7%	41.5	3.8%
Apparel and other finished textile products	26.10	14.8	38.1	3.8
Leather and leather products	28.70	10.2	40.2	0.5
Food and kindred products	33.20	15.9	43.0	6.1
Tobacco manufactures	23.24	14.2	38.6	4.1
Paper and allied products	34.75	14.9	44.5	5.3
Printing and publishing	38.61	9.1	39.8	3.7
Chemicals and allied products	39.92	17.9	45.0	7.2
Products of petroleum and coal	46.61-	15.5	42.3	7.5
Rubber products	43.62	25.6	44.6	11.2
Miscellaneous industries	38.96	28.8	46.0	7.2

The following table shows earnings and hours worked in nonmanufacturing industries:

Average Weekly Earnings and Hours Worked in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries, February 1943 and Percent Increase over February 1942

Major Industry Group	Average Weekly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours Worked	
	Amount Feb. 1943	Percent Increase Since Feb. 1942	Number Feb. 1943	Percent Increase Since Feb. 1942
Anthracite coal mining	$44.47	32.2%	41.5	22.3%
Bituminous coal mining	41.49	26.0	37.3	16.5
Metalliferous mining	41.29	8.2	43.6	-1.7
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	33.39	21.3	44.7	8.1
Crude petroleum production	44.27	15.6	40.6	7.6
Telephone and telegraph	34.22	6.7	40.8	3.9
Electric light and power	42.29	6.5	40.8	2.3
Street railways and busses	42.88	11.8	50.2	4.3
Wholesale trade	37.97	9.9	41.6	2.0
Retail trade	24.79	6.7	41.1	N.A.
Hotels (year around)	19.06	12.9	45.3	-0.7
Laundries	22.47	11.7	43.7	2.4
Dyeing and cleaning	25.60	18.3	43.1	2.9
Brokerage	47.11	17.6	N.A.	N.A.
Insurance	40.46	4.1	N.A.	N.A.
Building construction	45.05	20.5	36.3	5.9

N.A. - Not available

XIII. ADMINISTRATIVE DEVELOPMENTS

The following are noted by staff members of the Bureau of the Budget as among the major administrative developments in the emergency war organizations during the month of April:

Price Administration and Rationing

The Presidential "hold-the-line" order of April 8, directing the Price Administrator and the Food Administrator "to take immediate steps to place price ceilings on all commodities affecting the cost of living" has given new emphasis to current price control programs.

To carry out the President's instructions, it will be necessary to control prices of agricultural commodities, provide subsidies for some commodities (especially rationed foods) and to establish dollars-and-cents prices and comprehensive margin regulations for food, apparel, and consumer durable goods.

The Price Administrator has resisted pressure from organized real estate owners to abandon the rental "freeze" plan and to give weight to operating costs. Had the Administrator made this concession, the entire rent structure of the Nation would have been thrown into turmoil.

War Production Board

The establishment of the position of Vice Chairman on Civilian Requirements with responsibility for meeting civilian needs for goods produced by industries under the jurisdiction of WPB, is serving to emphasize "civilian supply" in that agency. Effective organization for this work has been delayed by the uncertainties as to Congressional action, particularly on the Maloney Bill to establish an independent civilian supply agency.

Published figures about the workability of the Controlled Materials Plan seemed to have been greatly exaggerated, although the responsible officials within WPB recognize the need for gradual modification of the plan to avoid confusion.

In the Office of the Program Vice Chairman, progress was made in April in defining the duties of the office and in spelling out the details of the reorganization. Considerable improvement is still needed in the review of claims for materials if our resources are to be allocated in a manner to produce the maximum striking power against the enemy.

Foreign Economic Operations

Negotiations continued during April among the Department of State, Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, Board of Economic Warfare, and the Office of Lend-Lease Administration in attempts to arrive at workable agreements as to the functions of each agency in liberated areas.

In general, little that is conclusive has emerged and May finds the whole picture of U. S. economic operations abroad confused and subject to interagency controversy. The current negotiations sprang in part from the general recognition that the North African Economic Board has serious structural and administrative weaknesses. Washington interagency difficulties have been mirrored in the field with detriment to the assistance which should be given the armed forces by civilian agencies.

Meanwhile, the Civilian Affairs Division of the Army is embarking on vigorous plans for meeting civilian needs in the wake of our armed forces. The deputy chief for Requirements and Resources in the Army Service Forces has agreed to "underwrite" the supply needs for civilian relief and to distribute such relief for a period up to three months after initial military occupation. From the long-run point of view, a speedy coordination and central direction of civilian agencies is essential if their important facilities are to be fully utilized.

Shipping

In the War Shipping Administration, personnel matters are receiving increased consideration. Referrals for employment are being handled in increasing rate although some difficulty has been experienced in recruiting sufficient skilled engine room personnel. For control purposes and maintaining contacts with selective service boards, WSA has launched a program for keeping records on the employment of every sailor in the Merchant Marine.

Manpower

An executive order of April 8, 1943 authorized the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission to control the transfer of workers from one job to another at high rates of pay. Regulations have been promulgated allowing free movement from less essential to essential industry by prohibiting any movement between essential industries except under employment stabilization plans. At the end of the month, consideration was being given to modifying the original rigorous regulations.

Food

Amendment of the executive order establishing the War Food Administration is facilitating the operations of the Administrator, although leaving the respective powers and functions of the Administrator and the Secretary of Agriculture far from clear.

The War Food Administrator faces a tremendous task in efforts to create a united War Food Administration out of the seven constituent agencies consolidated under him. Among the chief problems pressing for solution are: recruitment and establishment of wage policies for farm and food industry labor; the formulation of requirements for critical materials and facilities; the coordination of Federal food procurement; and the supervision of the storage, warehousing, and distribution of food.

The designation of the Food Administrator as alternate U. S. member of the Combined Food Board has cleared up a formerly difficult situation whereby the U. S. side of the Board was outside the stream of wartime food functions and unable to commit the U. S. to any agreements with the British. The Food Administrator recognizes that the present allocation procedures need reexamination and that further consideration needs to be given to the proper functions of the CFB with relation to their food administration.

Office of Economic Stabilization

The "hold-the-line" executive order of April 8 has increased the authority of the Director of Economic Stabilization in the following particulars: His policy directives hereafter control all readjustments in price relationships and in wages and salaries resulting from promotions, reclassifications, and so on. In addition, the Director has the power of approval or disapproval of War Manpower Commission rulings on transfers at higher salaries or wage rates.

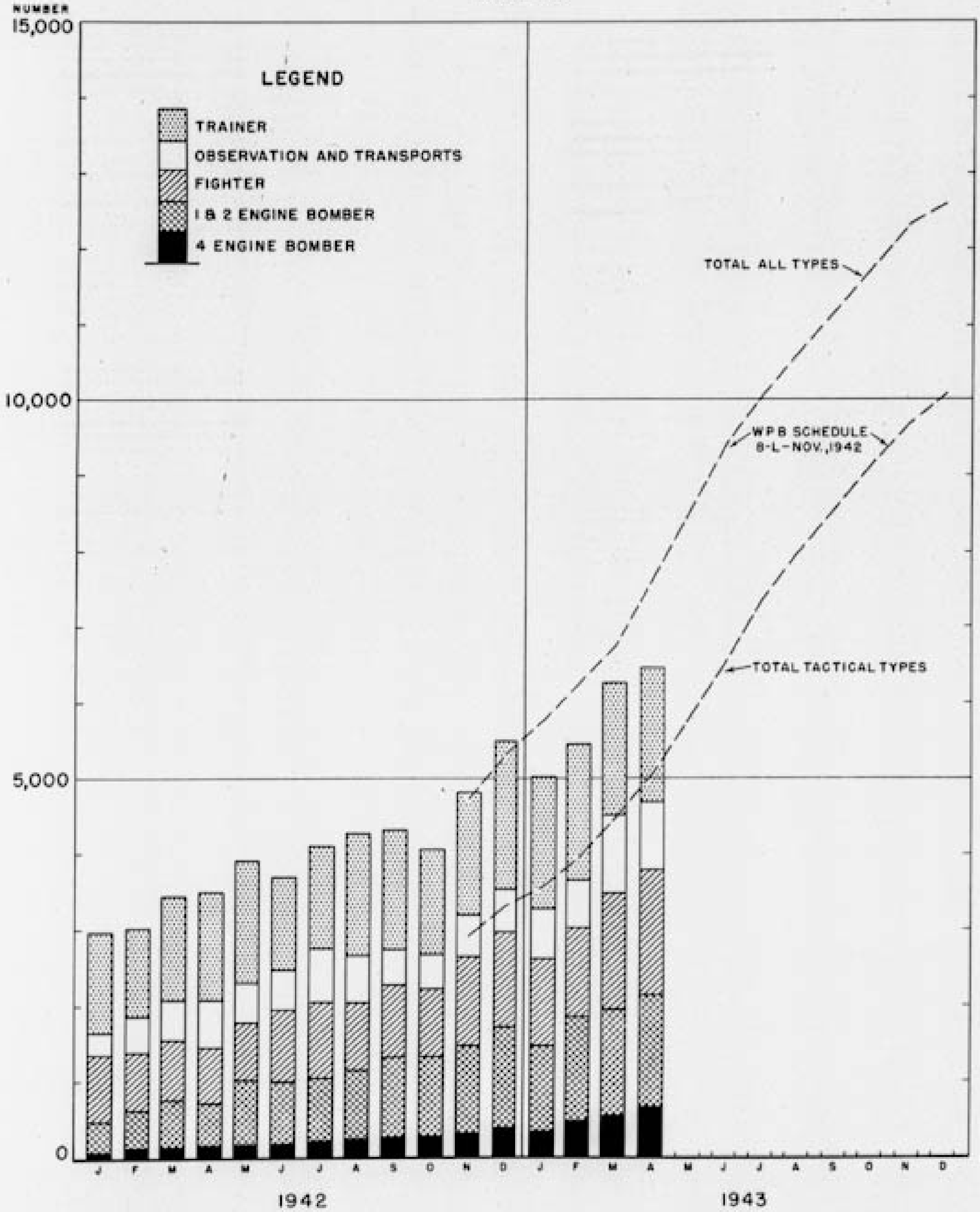
XIV. PROGRESS CHARTS

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

MONTHLY



SOURCE: WAR PRODUCTION BOARD

CHART 2

TOTAL ARMY STRENGTH

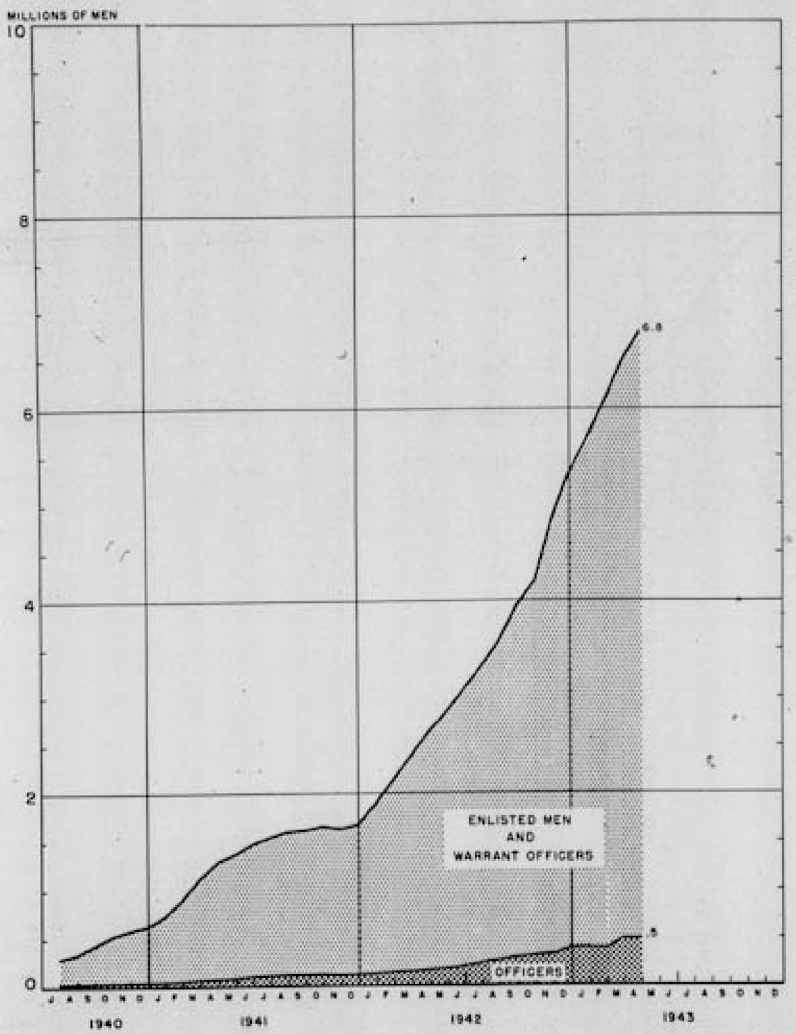


CHART 3

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

OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN

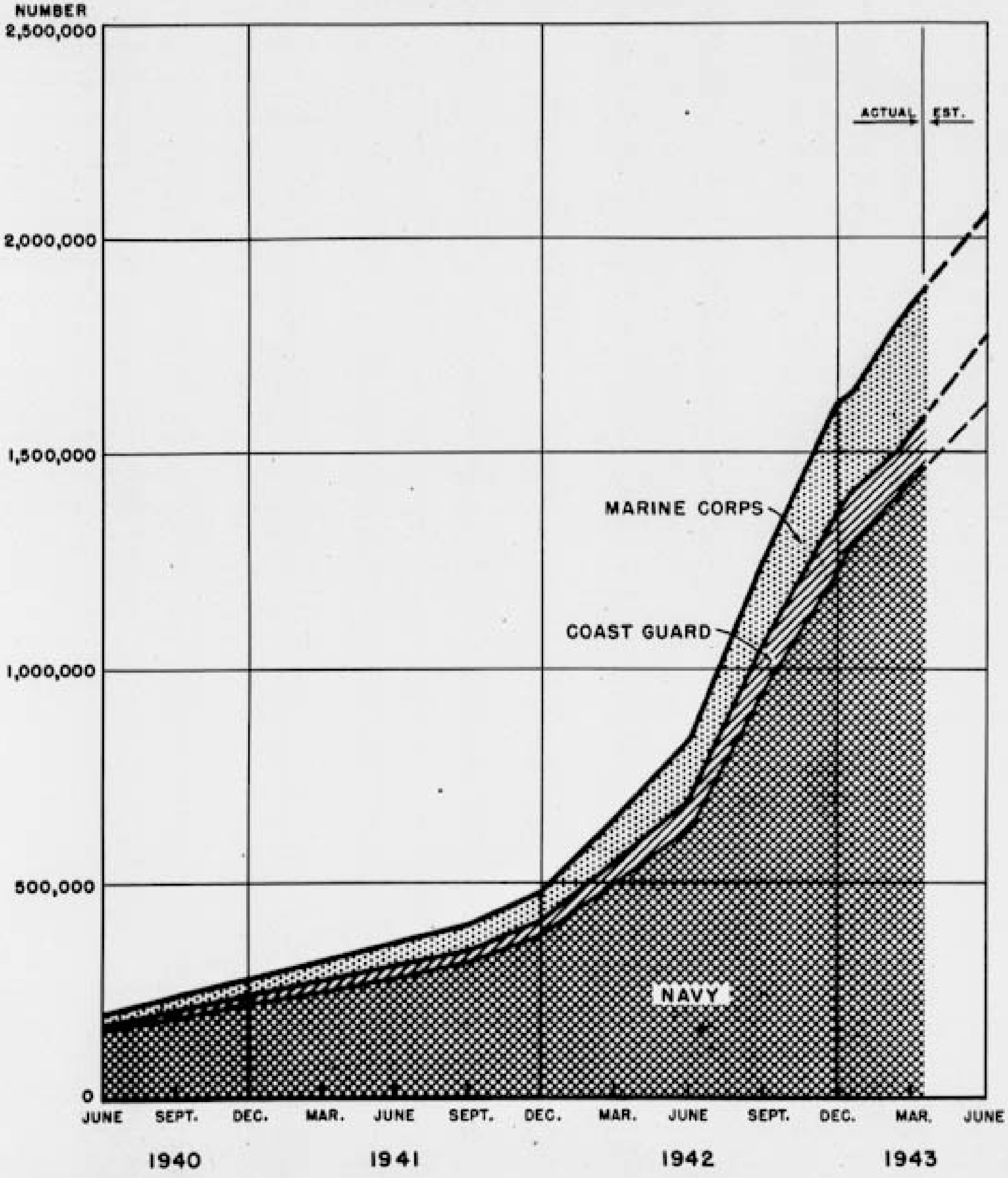


CHART 4

CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS ON BATTLESHIPS AND AIRCRAFT CARRIERS

JULY 1,1940 TO APRIL 1,1943

TYPE AND NAME	Keel Laid	Estimated Completion Date
BATTLESHIPS		
NORTH CAROLINA	10-27-37	7-31-41
WASHINGTON	6-14-38	7-31-41
SOUTH CAROLINA	7-15-39	3-20-42
INDIANA	11-20-39	4-30-42
MASSACHUSETTS	7-20-39	5-15-42
ALABAMA	2- 1-40	8-16-42
IOWA	6-27-40	3-28-43
NEW JERSEY	9-16-40	6-30-43
MISSOURI	1- 6-41	6- 1-45
WISCONSIN	1-25-41	8-31-44
ILLINOIS	11- 1-[illegible]	9- 1-46
KENTUCKY	[illegible]	3- 1-47
MONTANA	WORK SUSPENDED	
OHIO	WORK SUSPENDED	
MAINE	WORK SUSPENDED	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	WORK SUSPENDED	
LOUISIANA	WORK SUSPENDED	
AIRCRAFT CARRIERS		
HORNET	9-25-39	10-20-41
ESSEX	4-28-41	12-31-42
YORKTOWN	12- 1-41	4-15-43
INTREPID	12- 1-41	9-25-43
HORNET	8- 3-42	3-16-44
FRANKLIN	12- 7-42	5- 4-44
HANCOCK	2- 1-43	7- 5-44
RANDOLPH	10-25-43	4- 1-45
LEXINGTON	7-15-41	2-17-43
BUNKER HILL	9-15-41	5-31-43
WASP	3-18-42	1-15-44
TICONDEROGA	1-26-43	7-15-44
BENNINGTON	12-15-42	10-15-44
BOXER	12-13-43	5-15-45
INDEPENDENCE	5- 1-41	1-14-43
PRINCETON	[illegible] 2-41	2-25-43
BELLEAU WOOD	8-11-41	3-31-43
COWPENS	11-17-41	5- 5-43
MONTEREY	12-29-41	6-10-43
LANGLEY	4-11-42	9-15-43
CABOT	3-16-42	8- 1-43
BATAAN	8-31-42	12- 1-43
SAN JACINTO	10-26-42	1-15-44
BON HOMME RICHARD	2- 1-43	12- 1-44
CROWN POINT	2-15-44	11- -45
KEARSARGE	5- 1-44	3- 1-46
ORISKANY	6- 1-44	4- 1-46
REPRISAL	8- 1-44	6- 1-46
ANTIETAM	3-15-43	2- 1-45
CV37	4- 1-43	12-31-45
CV38	1-15-44	11- 1-44
CV39	3-15-44	12-31-44
CV40	4- 1-44	3- 1-46
CV41	7-13-42	9-15-45
CV42	7- 1-44	7- 1-45
CV43		
CV44		

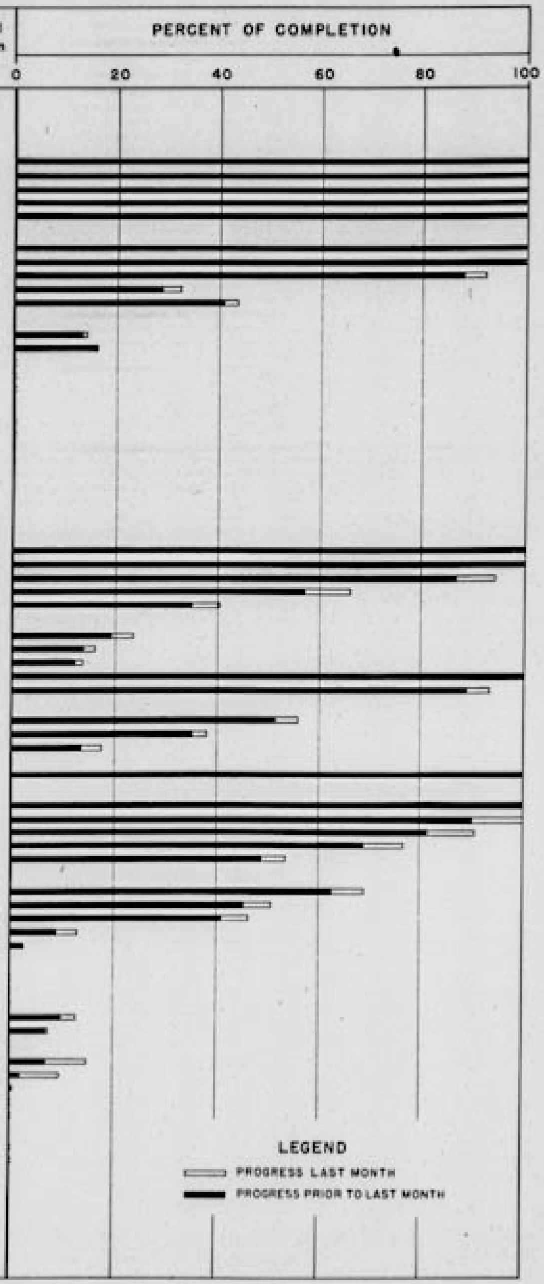


CHART 5

CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS ON LARGE AND HEAVY CRUISERS

JULY 1, 1940 TO APRIL 1, 1943

TYPE AND NAME	Keel Laid	Estimated Completion Date
LARGE CRUISERS		
ALASKA	12-17-41	8-15-44
GUAM	2- 2-42	8-15-44
HAWAII	WORK SUSPENDED	
PHILIPPINES	WORK SUSPENDED	
PUERTO RICO	WORK SUSPENDED	
SAMOA	WORK SUSPENDED	
HEAVY CRUISERS		
BALTIMORE	5-26-41	4-15-43
BOSTON	6-30-41	6-15-43
CANBERRA	9- 3-41	11- 1-43
QUINCY	10- 9-41	1- 1-44
PITTSBURGH	2- 1-43	7-15-44
ST. PAUL	2- 3-43	8-15-45
COLUMBUS	7-15-43	1-15-45
DES MOINES	7-15-43	2- 1-45
OREGON CITY	2- 1-44	6- 1-45
ALBANY	2-15-44	6-15-45
ROCHESTER	2-20-44	7-15-45
CA125	3- 1-44	8- 1-45
CA126	5-15-44	8-15-45
CA127	7- 1-44	9- 1-45
CA128	7- 1-44	10- 1-45
CA129	9-15-44	12- 1-45
CA130	2- 1-43	12-15-44
CA131	4-15-43	1-15-45
CA132	5-29-43	2-15-45
CA133	11- 8-43	6- 1-45
CA134	2- 8-44	8- 1-45
CA135	5-15-43	12-31-44
CA136	5-15-43	2- 1-45
CA137	3-15-44	10-31-45
CA138	3-15-44	3-31-46
AUXILIARY CRUISERS		

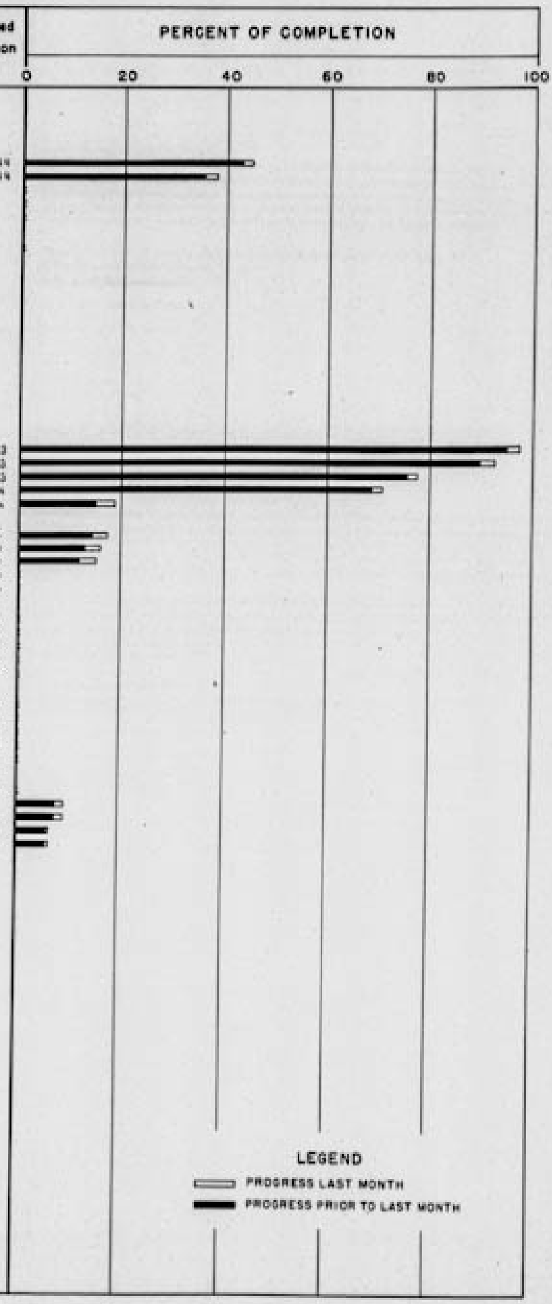


CHART 6

CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS ON LIGHT CRUISERS

JULY 1,1940 TO APRIL 1, 1943

TYPE AND NAME	Keel Laid	Estimated Completion Date
LIGHT CRUISERS 6000 TONS		
ATLANTA	4-22-40	12-29-41
JUNEAU	5-27-40	2-11-42
SAN DIEGO	3-27-40	1-10-42
SAN JUAN	5-15-40	2-28-42
OAKLAND	7-15-41	5- 1-43
RENO	9- 1-41	7- 1-43
FLINT	10-23-42	8- 1-44
TUCSON	12-23-42	10- 1-44
CL119	12- 1-43	6- 1-45
SPOKANE	12- 1-43	7- 1-45
CL121	2- 1-44	4- 1-45
LIGHT CRUISERS 10,000 TONS		
CLEVELAND	7- 1-40	6-15-42
COLUMBIA	8-19-40	7-15-42
MONTPELIER	12- 2-40	9- 9-42
DENVER	12-26-40	10-15-42
SANTA FE	6- 7-41	11-24-42
BIRMINGHAM	2-17-41	1-20-43
MOBILE	4-14-41	3-24-43
VINCENNES	3- 7-42	12- 1-43
PASADENA	2- 6-43	6- 1-44
SPRINGFIELD	2-13-43	8-15-44
TOPEKA	4-26-43	10- 1-44
BILOXI	7- 9-41	10-23-43
HOUSTON	8- 4-41	2-19-44
PROVIDENCE	7- 1-43	12-15-44
MANCHESTER	1- 1-44	5- 1-45
VICKSBURG	10-26-42	6-19-44
DULUTH	11- 9-42	8-21-44
MIAMI	8- 2-41	9-30-43
ASTORIA	9- 6-41	11-30-43
OKLAHOMA CITY	12- 8-42	10-14-44
LITTLE ROCK	3- 6-43	12-31-44
GALVESTON	12-22-43	8- 7-45
YOUNGSTOWN	3-15-44	11- 1-45
AMSTERDAM	3- 3-43	11- 8-44
PORTSMOUTH	6-28-43	2-28-45
WILKES-BARRE	12-14-42	4-15-44
ATLANTA	1-25-43	7-15-44
DAYTON	3- 8-43	8-15-44
FARGO	8- 9-43	3-15-45
HUNTINGTON	9-18-43	4-15-45
NEWARK	1- 1-44	7- 1-45
NEW HAVEN	2- 1-44	9- 1-45
BUFFALO	3- 1-44	10- 1-45
WILMINGTON	6- 1-44	12- 1-45
CL112	7- 1-44	1- 1-46
CL113	8- 1-44	2- 1-46
CL114	9-15-44	3-15-46
CL115	11- 1-44	5- 1-46
TALLAHASSEE	11- 8-43	6- 1-45
CHEYENNE	12-13-43	11-15-45
CL118	3-13-44	

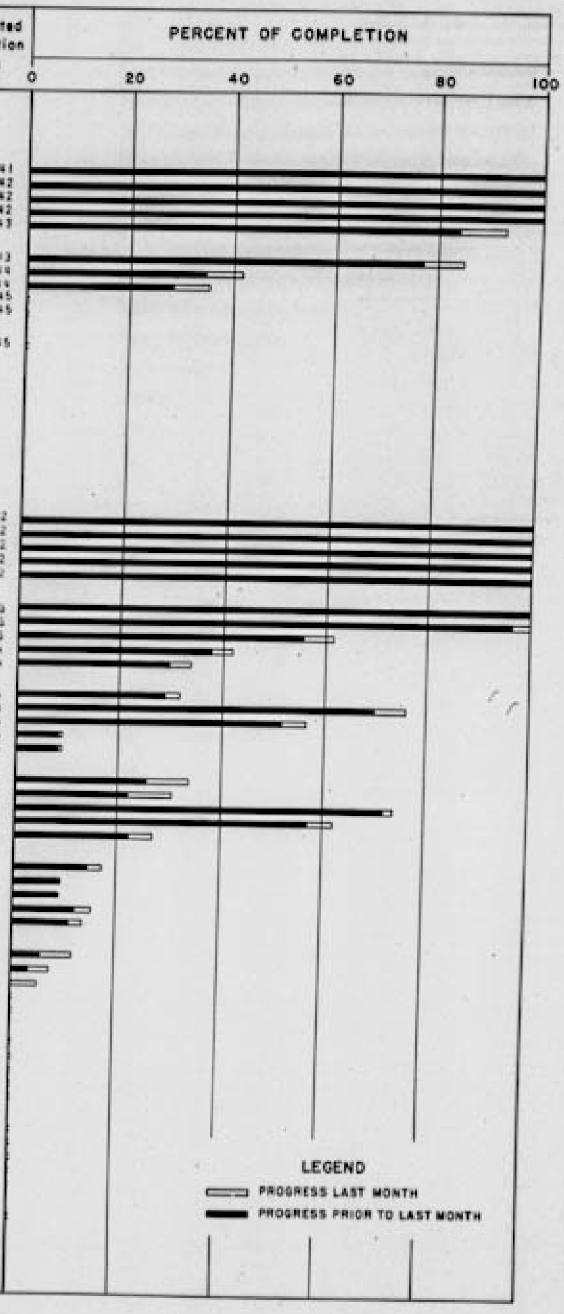


CHART 7

CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS ON DESTROYERS AND SUBMARINES

JULY 1, 1940 TO APRIL 1, 1943

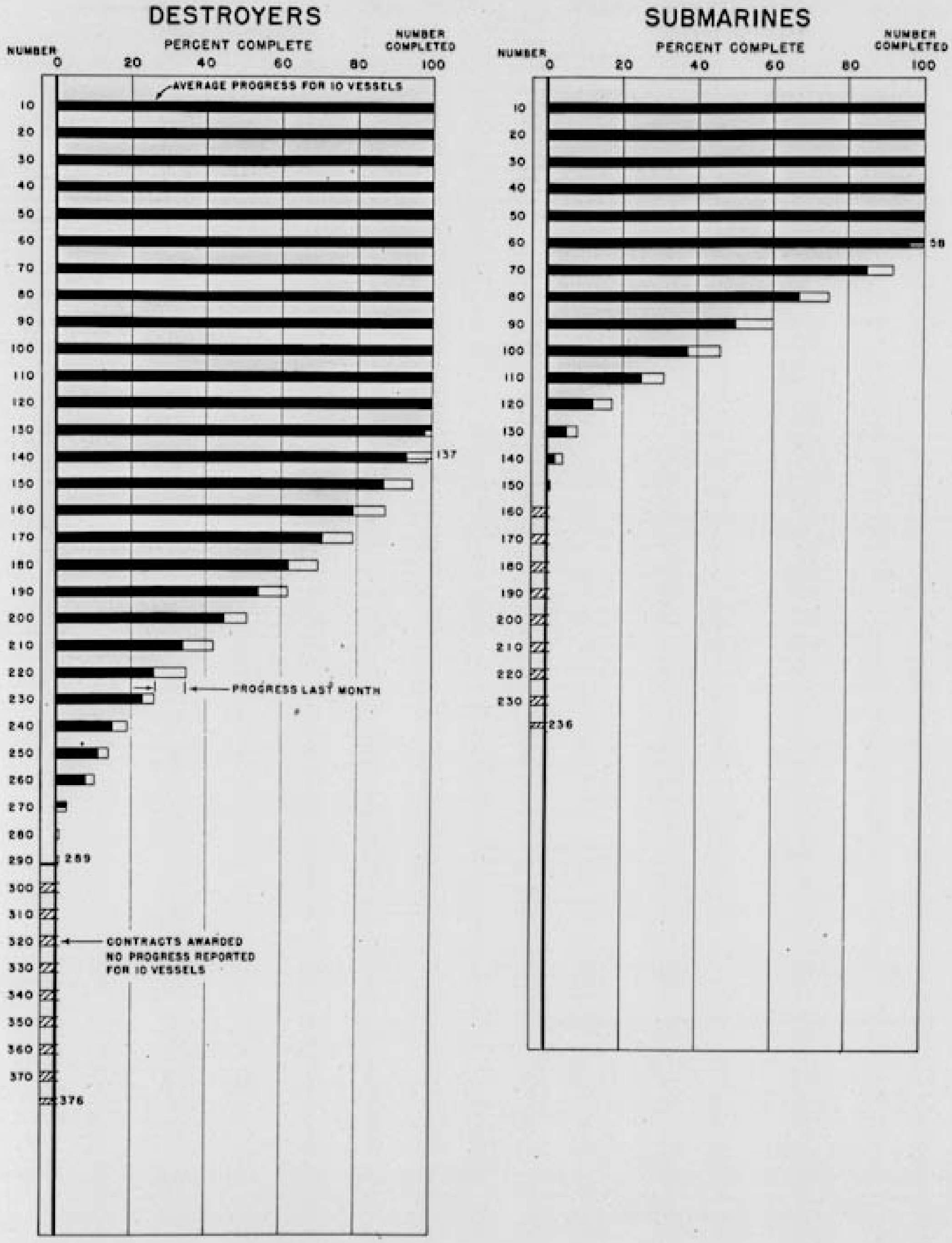
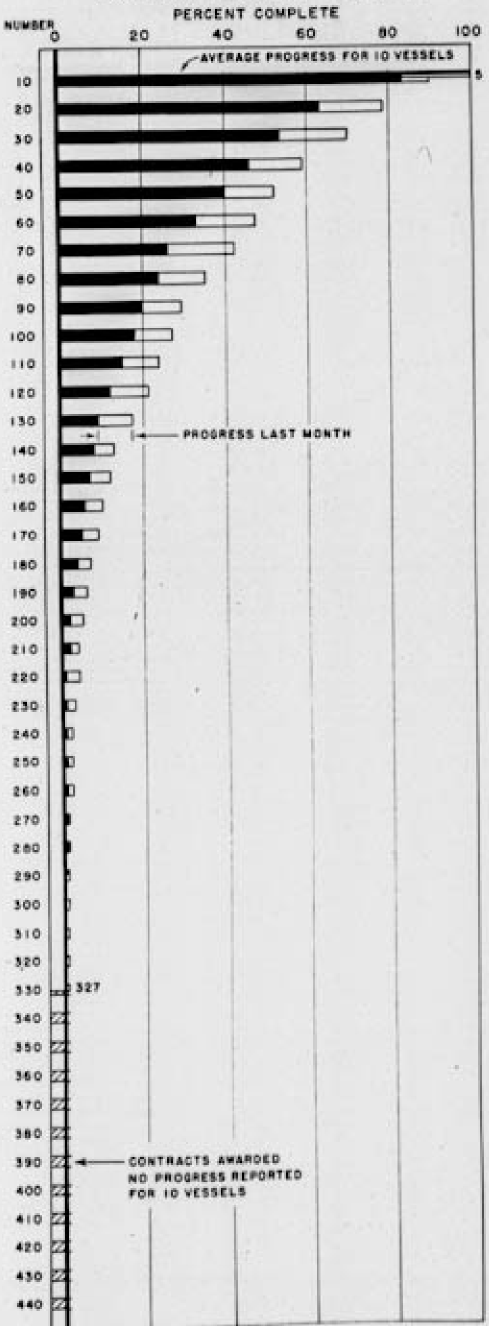


CHART 8

CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS ON ESCORT VESSELS

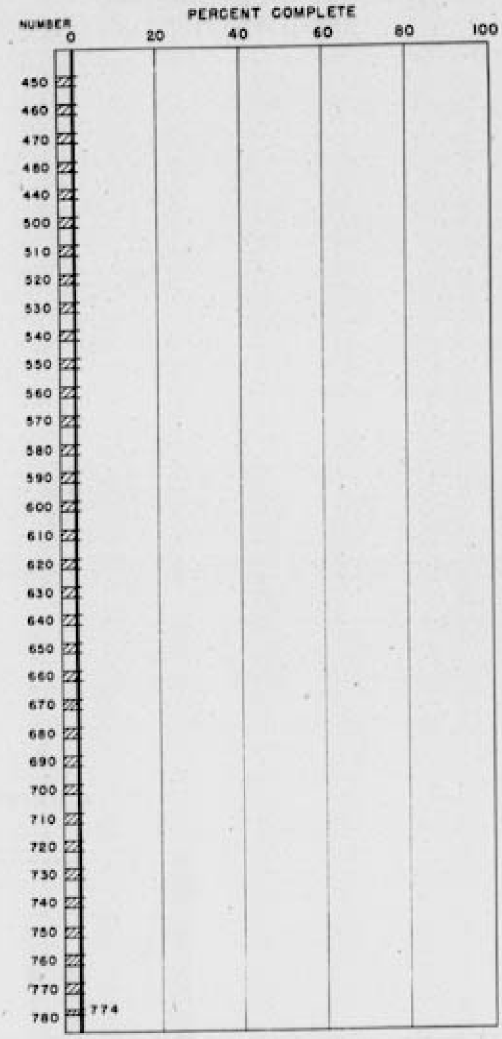
JULY 1, 1940 TO APRIL 1, 1943

U.S. NAVY ESCORT VESSELS

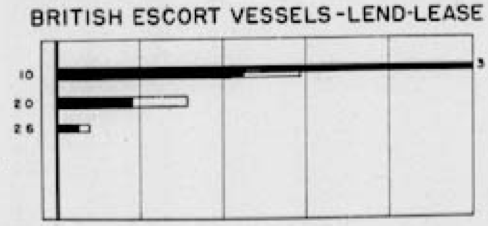


CONTINUED

ESCORT VESSELS CONTINUED



BRITISH ESCORT VESSELS-LEND-LEASE

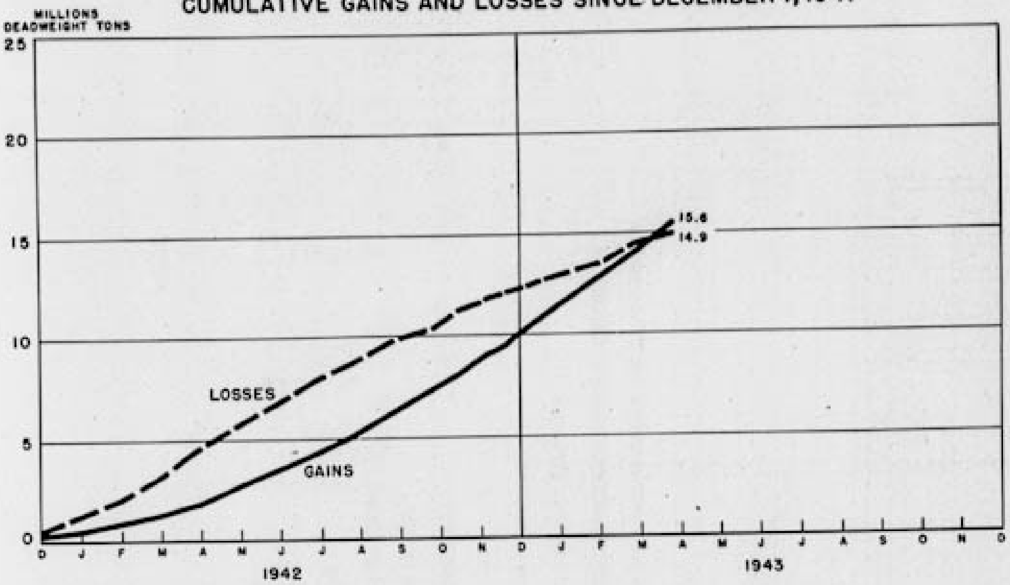


24 ESCORT VESSELS TRANSFERRED FROM LEND LEASE TO NAVY PROGRAM DURING FEBRUARY

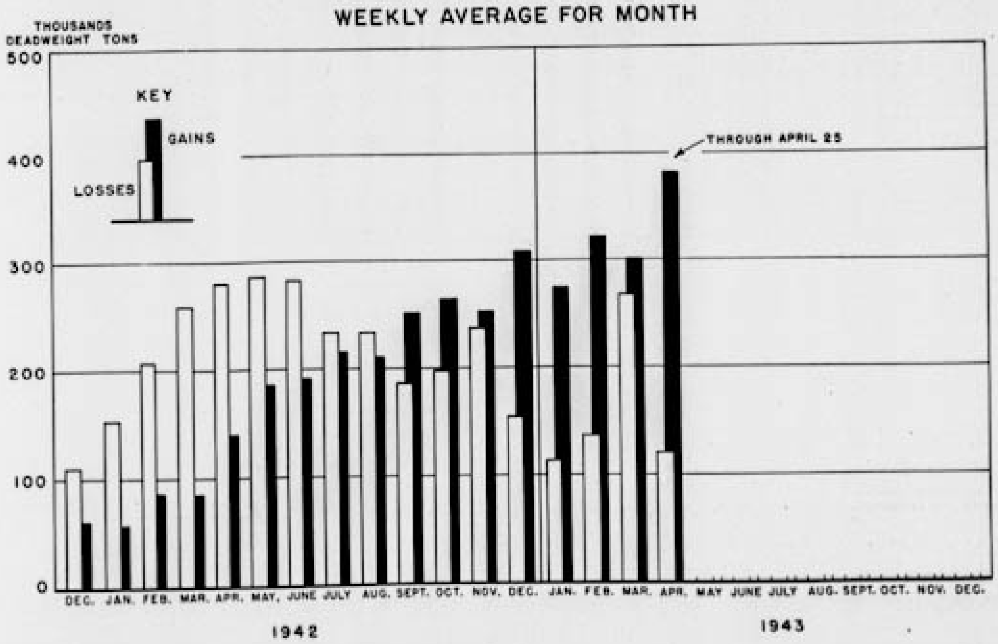
CHART 9

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

CUMULATIVE GAINS AND LOSSES SINCE DECEMBER 1, 1941



WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR MONTH



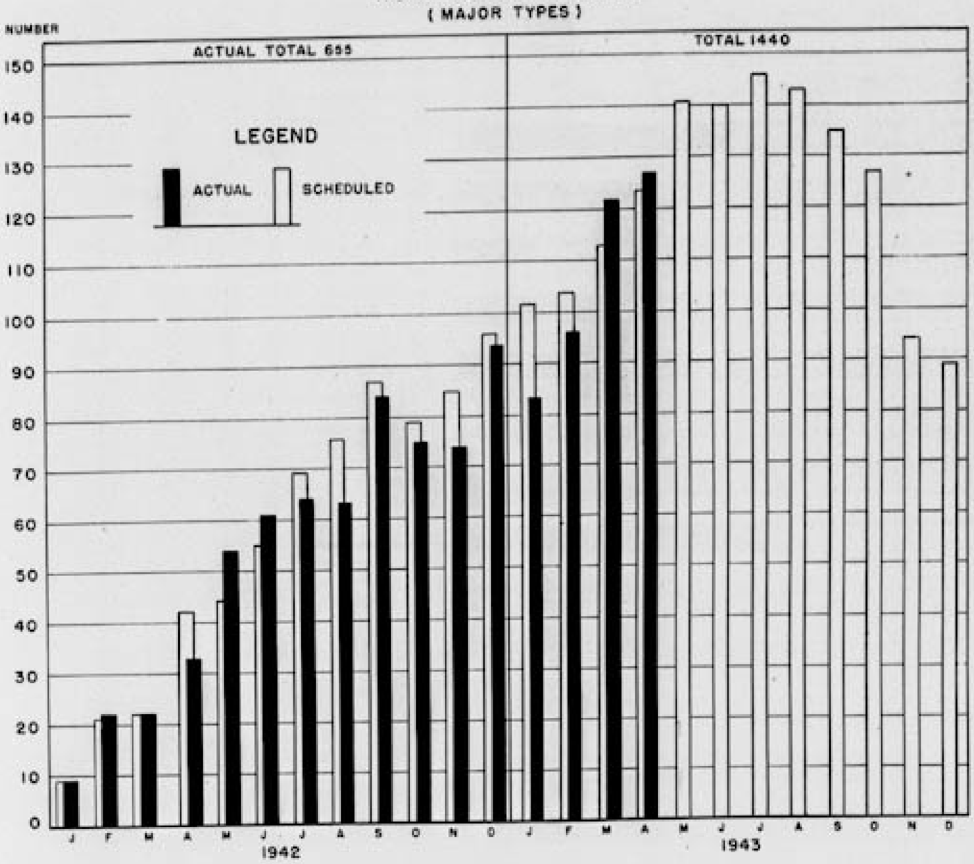
SOURCE: WEEKLY REPORT OF THE COMBINED SHIPPING ADJUSTMENT BOARD

CHART 10

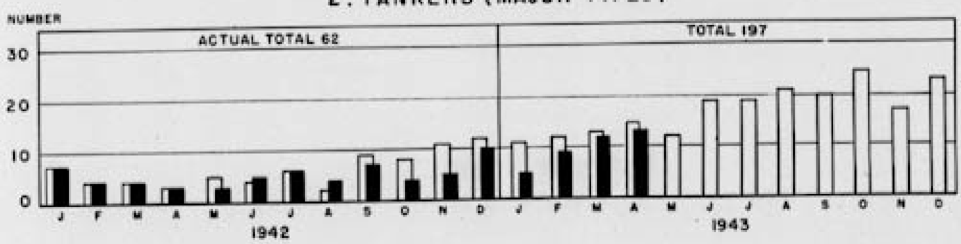
DELIVERIES OF MERCHANT SHIPS BY U.S. SHIPBUILDERS

U.S. MARITIME COMMISSION – PRIVATE AND BRITISH ACCOUNTS

1. DRY CARGO VESSELS (MAJOR TYPES)



2. TANKERS (MAJOR TYPES)



SOURCE: MARITIME COMMISSION – SCHEDULE AS OF 3-31-43

CHART II

STATUS OF BASIC WAR COMMODITIES PROGRAM

SELECTED CRITICAL AND STRATEGIC MATERIALS

(PERCENTAGES BASED ON QUANTITIES IN RECOMMENDED PURCHASE PROGRAM)

AS OF APRIL 15, 1943

COMMODITY	RECOMMENDED PURCHASING PROGRAM
ANTIMONY	22,000 S.T.
CHROME ORE	1,950,000 L.T.
DIAMOND DIES	60,000 DIES
INDUSTR. DIAMONDS	22,140,000 CARATS
MANGANESE ORE	3,300,000 L.T.
MANILA FIBER	2,037,268 BALES
MERCURY	107,000 FLASKS
MICA	13,850 S.T.
NICKEL	15,000 S.T.
NITRATE OF SODA	1,400,000 S.T.
OPIUM	640,000 LBS.
QUARTZ CRYSTALS	4,000,000 LBS.
QUININE SULPHATE	12,450,000 AV. OZ.
RUBBER	1,900,000 L.T.
SILK	100,000 BALES
TIN	307,434 L.T.
TUNGSTEN	30,500 S.T.
ZINC CONCENTRATE	1,600,000 S.T.
ZINC METAL	160,000 S.T.

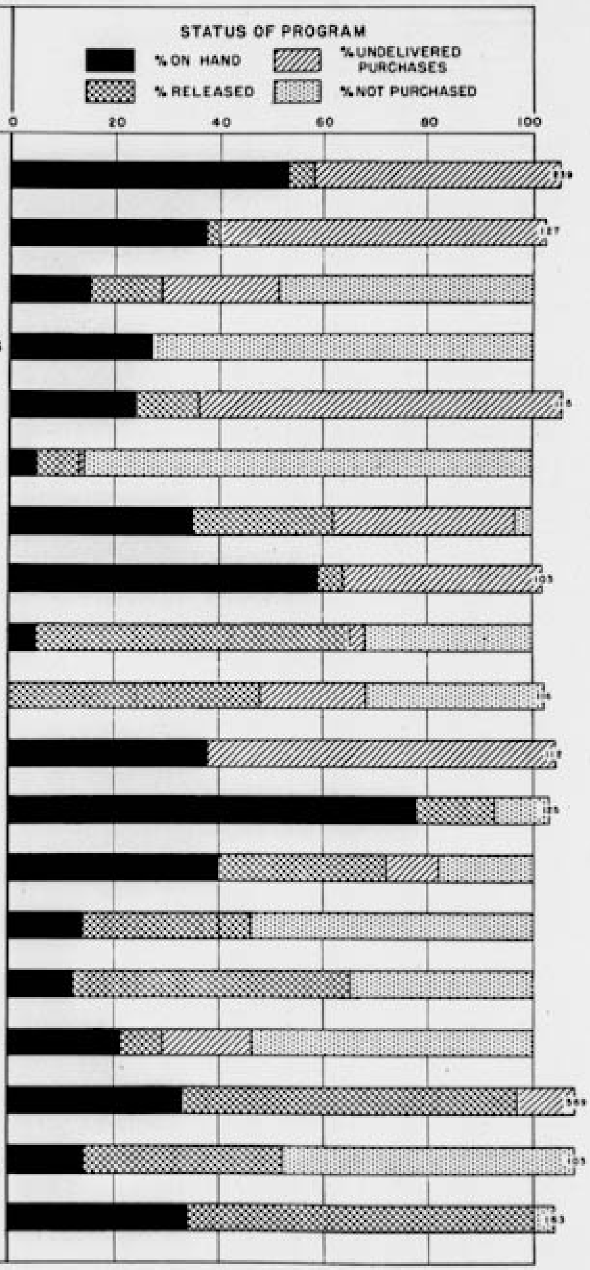
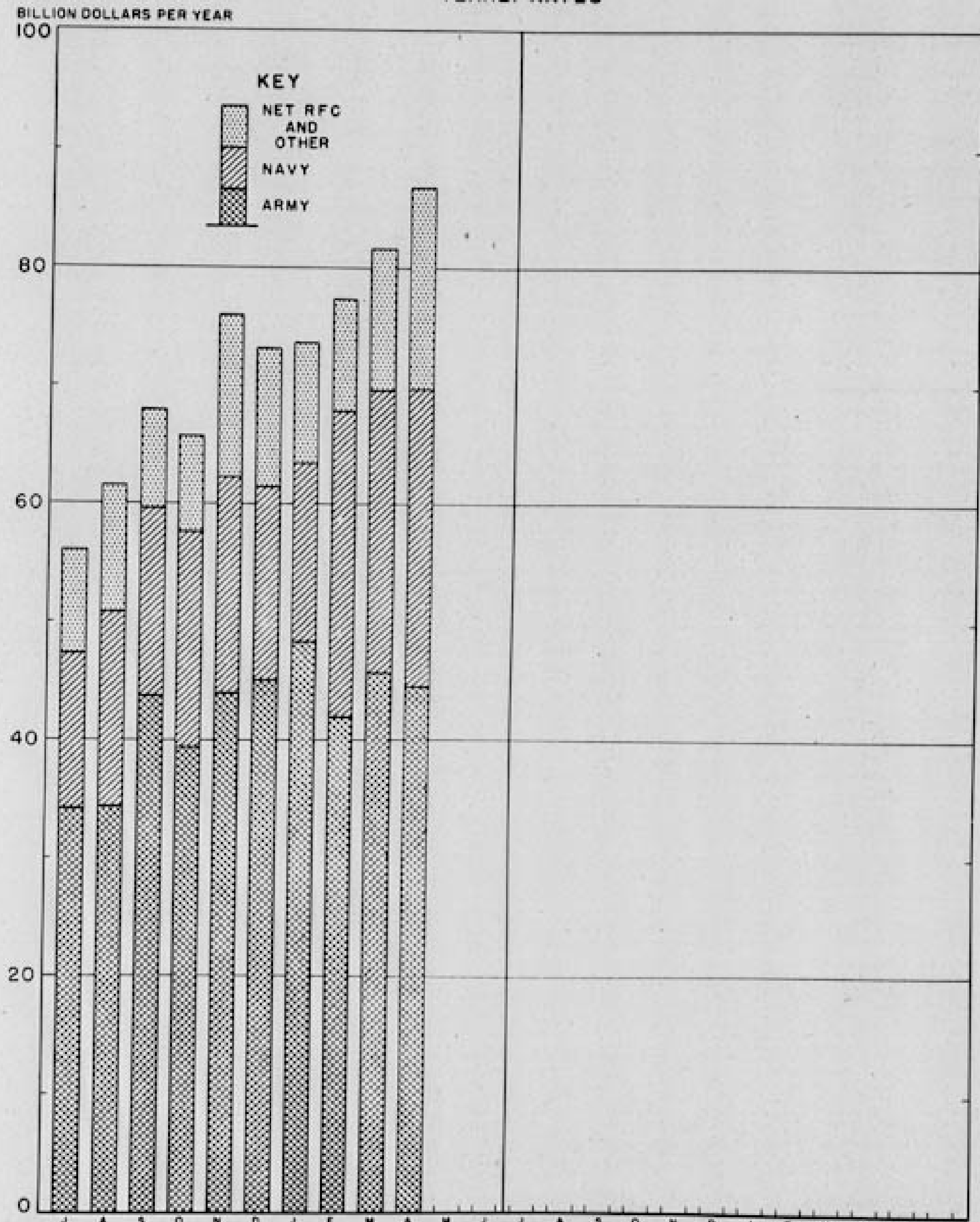


CHART 12

WAR EXPENDITURES

YEARLY RATES



PRESIDENT'S SECRETARY'S FILE
Subject File
Bureau of the Budget:Progress
Rpts.Natl.Def.:May-June 1943
Box 95