Report 33

[redacted]

NATIONAL WAR PROGRAM

MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORT

June 30, 1943

Prepared by
Bureau of the Budget
Executive Office of the President

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CONTENTS

I. SUMMARY

Aircraft Production

Military aircraft acceptances in June totaled 7,094, an increase of seven planes over May. Four-engine bomber acceptances increased to 736, with 833 scheduled. 61.1 million lbs. of airframes were accepted in June.
(Page 2; charts 1, 2)

Army Air Forces

First-line airplanes on hand totaled 44,572 on June 1; of these, 22,427 were tactical. Active duty personnel of the Army Air Forces totaled 2,184,041; 56,816 were pilots.
(Pages 3, 4)

Navy Aeronautical Program

The Navy had 18,401 airplanes on hand on June 23; of these, 9,230 were combat. Navy and Marine Corps aeronautical personnel totaled 190,756 on May 31; 42,291 were pilots. (Pages 5, 6)

Active Military Strengths

	Total All Classes	Date
Army	7,048,550	July 1
Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard	2,134,413	June 15

The Army reported 1,578,155 overseas on July 1.
(Pages 10, 14; charts 3, 4)

Selected Ordnance Production

	April	May	Jan.-May
Torpedo, submarine	749	715	2,662
Torpedo, aircraft	266	494	1,440
Gun, 90mm antiaircraft	477	376	2,433
Gun, 155mm	81	59	258

(Pages 7, 13)

Navy Ship Construction

Since Jan. 1, 148 combatant vessels have been completed for the Navy thru June 20: 1 battleship, 8 aircraft carriers, 13 auxiliary aircraft carriers, 1 heavy cruiser, 2 light cruisers, 59 destroyers, 44 destroyer escorts, and 20 submarines. (Pages 11, 12; charts 5-9)

Merchant Shipping

The weekly average loss rate of 66,000 dwt. of United Nations' vessels for June was the lowest since Pearl Harbor.
(Page 17; chart 10)

II. AERONAUTICAL PROGRAM

June Aircraft Production

61.1 million pounds of airframes (spares included) were accepted in June, bringing the total for the first half of the year to 299.9 million pounds as contrasted to 911 million predicted for 1943. The weight increased 6½ percent over May. Chart 2 shows monthly production rates in pounds.

Military aircraft accepted in June totaled 7,094. This was 90 percent of the 7,887 working schedule of the J.A.C. and represented an increase of only 7 planes over the May total. June acceptances of combat types totaled 4,363.

Aircraft Acceptances — May and June

	May	June	Increase	
			Number	Percent
Bomber, 4-engine	722	736	14	2%
Bomber, 2-engine	1,038	966	-72	-7
Bomber, 1-engine	798	809	11	1
Fighter	1,614	1,814	200	12
Naval reconnaissance	42	38	-4	-10
Total combat	4,214	4,363	149	4%
Transport, 4-engine	12	15	3	25
Transport, 2- & 1-eng.	553	559	6	1
Total tactical	4,779	4,937	158	3%
Trainers	1,817	1,765	-52	-3
Communications	419	356	-63	-15
Special purpose	72	36	-36	-50
Grand total	7,087*	7,094*	7	---%

*In addition, 589 tactical gliders were accepted in May and 644 in June.

Army Air Forces

A. Airplanes

On June 1, the Army Air Forces had on hand 44,572 first-line airplanes, an increase of 2,424 or 6 percent during the month. Of the total, 22,427 were tactical types, including 3,862 four-engine bombers.

Army Air Forces' Airplanes on Hand, June 1, 1943

Type	On Hand		May Increase
	May 1	June 1	
Tactical			
Combat:			
Bomber, heavy	3,432	3,862	430
Bomber, medium	2,815	3,105	290
Bomber, light	1,145	1,146	1
Fighter	6,416	6,966	550
Total combat	13,808	15,079	1,271
Service Combat:			
Transport:			
Heavy	219	261	42
Medium	1,477	1,576	99
Light	202	210	8
Utility	1,542	1,744	202
Special purpose	3,671	3,557	-114
Total tactical	20,919	22,427	1,508
Trainers	21,229	22,145	916
Grand total	42,148	44,572	2,424

A.A.F. Airplane Inventories, Jan. 1 to June 1, 1943

	Bomber			Fighter	Trans-port	Other	Total
	Heavy	Medium	Light				
June 1, 1943	3,862	3,105	1,146	6,966	2,047	27,446	44,572
Jan. 1, 1943	1,996	1,628	641	4,453	1,297	20,321	30,336
Increase	1,866	1,477	505	2,513	750	7,125	14,236

B. Personnel of the Army Air Forces

The active duty strength of the Army Air Forces, including personnel assigned from other services, totaled 2,184,041 on June 1 — an increase of 50,116 during May and 91 percent of the requirements for the 273-group program.

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

	Active Duty Strength			Minimum Requirements for 273 Groups by Dec. 1943
	Officers	Enlisted	Total	
Pilots	56,013	803	56,816	104,677
Aviation cadets	114,253	-	114,253	86,132
Bombardiers	8,513	604	9,117	15,521
Navigators	6,966	-	6,966	19,405
Observers	532	-	532	1,070
Engineers	4,097	-	4,097	5,840
Mechanics	-	201,819	201,819	249,497
Armorers	1,546	49,873	51,419	75,072
Meteorologists	1,343	-	1,343	5,415
Communications	2,828	-	2,828	5,369
Photographic	1,001	-	1,001	1,022
Radar	-	44,056	44,056	72,286
Other, Army Air Corps	67,235	1,079,881	1,147,116	1,018,693
Total, Army Air Corps	264,327	1,377,036	1,641,363	1,659,999
Assigned from other branches	47,445	495,233	542,678	740,543
Total, Army Air Forces	311,772	1,872,269	2,184,041	2,400,542

C. Flying Training

During May, 5,778 pilots completed advanced training, as compared with 5,616 in April. A total of 59,479 pilots have completed advanced training since the beginning of the war emergency.

Bureau of Aeronautics

A. Airplanes

On June 23, the Navy reported a total of 18,401 airplanes on hand. Of these, 9,230 were tactical combat types—an increase of 1,138 tactical combat types since May 23.

Navy Airplanes on Hand — June 23, 1943

Type	On Hand		Increase
	May 23	June 23	
Tactical Combat			
Scout bomber	1,736	2,184	448
Torpedo bomber	1,144	1,337	193
Patrol bomber, 2-engine			
Boat	992	1,091	99
Landplane	477	508	31
Patrol bomber, 4-engine			
Boat	79	82	3
Landplane	153	219	66
Observation scout	1,553	1,519	-34
Fighter	1,958	2,290	332
Subtotal	8,092	9,230	1,138
Tactical Non-Combat			
Utility	232	230	-2
Utility (multi-engine)	173	184	11
Transport	205	254	49
Transport (multi-engine)	231	250	19
Subtotal	841	918	77
Training			
Trainer, primary	3,635	3,799	164
Trainer, advanced	4,214	4,426	212
Subtotal	7,849	8,225	376
Experimental	26	28	2
Grand total	16,808	18,401	1,593

B. Personnel

The active duty strength of the Navy and Marine Corps military aeronautical personnel on June 1 was 190,756, as compared with a requirement through December 31, 1943 of 276,886.

The number of aviation pilots on active duty on June 1 was about 78 percent of required strength. By December 31, it is estimated that the pilots will be 92 percent, other aviation officers 101 percent, and enlisted men 98 percent of required strength.

Navy and Marine Corps Military Aeronautical Personnel
June 1, 1943

	Navy		Marine Corps		Total	
	Requirements 12-31-43	Actual June 1	Requirements 12-31-43	Actual June 1	Requirements 12-31-43	Actual June 1
Pilots						
Officers	28,981	19,138	11,507	4,253	40,488	23,391
Enlisted	550	685	1,253	117	1,803	802
Subtotal	29,531	19,823	12,760	4,370	42,291	24,193
Other						
Officers	22,495	19,019	2,729	2,213	25,224	21,232
Enlisted	135,397	98,400	73,974	46,931	209,371	145,331
Subtotal	157,892	117,419	76,703	49,144	234,595	166,563
Grand total	187,423	137,242	89,463	53,514	276,886	190,756

Note: Pilot figures include navigators.

1,759 pilots completed training during May, as compared with 1,440 during April.

III. ARMY

Production of Ordnance Equipment

Continuance of the May production rates for the balance of the calendar year will:

(1) Result in deliveries substantially in excess of Army Supply Program 1943 requirements for five of the critical items of ordnance reviewed;

(2) Not meet the requirements for the 37mm antiaircraft gun and the .50 caliber machine gun unless the requirements for these items are revised to reflect the modified aircraft production schedules;

(3) Not meet the requirements for the 105mm howitzer, M1 rifle, and carbine.

Deliveries of Selected Critical Ordnance Materiel--June 1, 1943*
(Includes Defense Aid and Navy Items Procured by the Army)

Item	1943 Deliveries			Required Production 1943
	Jan. 1 Thru May 31	April	May	
Aircraft				
Gun, 20mm	35,003	6,600	6,600	79,015
Gun, 37mm	3,367	850	850	12,060
Antiaircraft				
Gun, 90mm	2,433	477	376	4,249
Gun, 40mm	6,367	1,239	1,144	14,638
Combat Vehicles				
Tank, light (less armament)	3,728	768	735	7,921
Tank, medium (less armament)	10,122	2,317	2,097	24,386
Artillery				
Gun, 155mm (S.P., field)	258	81	59	595
Howitzer, 105mm (S.P., field)	2,232	614	424	5,515
Howitzer, 75mm (S.P., field, and pack)	1,925	390	391	3,822
Mortar, 60mm and 81mm	9,177	2,033	1,898	23,669
Small Arms				
Rifle, U.S., cal. .30, M1	438,780	91,600	94,310	1,497,372
Rifle, all other, U.S., cal. .30, .303	599,839	136,779	120,361	873,186
Carbine	481,458	102,555	150,691	3,791,207
Machine gun, cal. .30	118,576	15,891	15,680	160,000
Machine gun, cal. .50	244,307	53,457	51,073	623,591

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

Production of Ammunition

With the exception of 250-pound general purpose and demolition bombs, 1,000-pound armor piercing and semi-armor piercing bombs, and ammunition for 155mm guns, 155mm howitzers, and 60mm and 81mm mortars, May production rates will have to be substantially exceeded if the 1943 requirements of the Army Supply Program are to be met.

Deliveries of Selected Items of Ammunition to June 1, 1943

Item	1943 Deliveries			Required Production 1943
	Jan. 1 to June 1	April	May	
Bombs				
250-lb., G.P. & demolition	525,644	121,893	22,000	799,000
500-lb., G.P. & demolition	303,213	99,939	143,792	1,664,000
1,000-lb., G.P. & demolition	212,843	29,962	52,879	784,000
2,000-lb., G.P. & demolition	54,768	11,735	11,515	160,000
4,000-lb., G.P. & demolition	726	400	326	4,875
1,000-lb., armor piercing and semi-armor piercing	138,645	44,384	45,962	348,429
Cluster, fragmentation	355,287	100,528	57,743	1,384,478
Fragmentation, parachute	0	0	0	2,160,000
Small Arms Ammunition (Thousand rounds)				
All .30 cal.	4,388,000	941,000	1,002,000	14,002,000
All .50 cal.	1,658,000	365,000	379,000	5,732,000
For 20mm Guns, M1, M2, Hispano (Thousand rounds)	36,814	8,927	11,557	243,295
Antiaircraft Ammunition (Thousand rounds)				
For 37mm A.A. guns	1,798	501	41	9,355
For 40mm A.A. guns	9,077	2,566	724	37,054
For 90mm A.A. guns	1,005	190	296	6,464
Artillery (Thousand rounds)				
For 75mm field guns	2,558	1,084	1,408	26,636
For 155mm guns (shell)	758	156	53	1,145
For 75mm pack & field howit.	2,690	605	602	11,187
For 105mm howitzers	3,691	910	994	18,413
For 155mm howitzers	1,642	179	194	2,784
For 60mm and 81mm mortars	8,891	1,410	2,012	19,688

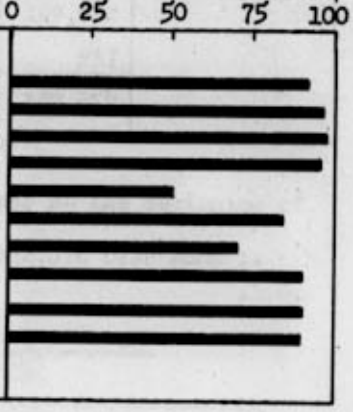
War Construction Program by the Corps of Engineers

The Office of the Chief of Engineers has authorized a total of $11 billion for emergency projects under its War Construction Program, as follows:

Construction in the United States	$9.4 billion
Construction outside the United States	.6 billion
Repairs and Utilities, Real Estate, and Misc. ..	1.0 billion
Total	$11.0 billion

Status of War Construction, Real Estate, and Maintenance Programs
June 1, 1943

Type of Facilities	Estimated Cost		In Place	
	Million Dollars	% of Total	Million Dollars	Percent of Estimated Cost %
War Construction				
Air Force	$2,775	25	$2,540	92
Ground Force	2,615	24	2,531	97
Storage & Shipping	926	8	904	98
Industrial	2,819	27	2,714	96
Outside U. S.	580	5	299	51
Other	369	3	315	85
Real Estate	395	4	281	71
Repairs & Utilities	471	4	426	91
Total, June 1	$10,950	100	$10,010	91
Total, May 1	10,861		9,735	90
Increase	$89		$275	



The status of the program of construction in the United States, covering major projects only (jobs of $500,000 and over), on June 1 was as follows:

Status of Major Projects of the War Construction Program
By Stages of Completion -- June 1, 1943

Status	Number of Projects	Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost
Completed	1,531	$7,225,745,000	82.3
Under construction	438	1,521,865,000	17.3
Not started	24	34,123,000	.4
	1,993	$8,781,733,000	100.0

Military Personnel

The estimated increase in the active duty strength of the Army during June was 190,000, bringing the total to 7,048,500 on July 1.

Distribution of the Active Duty Strength of the Army — July 1, 1943

	June 1 Actual	July 1 Estimated	June Increase	Approved for Dec. 31, 1943
Commissioned officers	495,035	526,000	30,965	675,000
Warrant & flight officers	20,016	21,100	1,084	
Enlisted men & selectees	6,257,813	6,410,000	152,187	7,533,000
W.A.C.	56,164	60,950	4,786	
Subtotal	6,829,028	7,018,050	189,022	
Army Nurse Corps	29,563	30,500	937	
Total	6,858,591	7,048,550	189,959	

Commissioned officers and enlisted men overseas at the beginning of July were estimated at 1,578,155, an increase of 112,476 over June 1.

Disposition of Active Duty Commissioned Officers and Enlisted Men — July 1, 1943

	June 1 Actual	July 1 Estimated	June Increase
Army Ground Forces	2,063,106	2,112,770	49,664
Army Air Forces	1,570,967	1,620,765	49,798
Army Service Forces	1,240,087	1,252,495	12,408
Overseas	1,465,679	1,578,155	112,476
In ships	72,584	38,440	-34,144
In staging areas	74,695	74,505	-190
In defense commands	371,473	371,420	-53
Total	6,858,591	7,048,550	189,959

IV. NAVY

Completions of Naval Vessels

One hundred forty-eight combatant vessels had been completed in 1943 through June 20, as compared with a total of 145 completions in the calendar year 1942. Thirty-eight of these completions occurred during May and 21 more during the first 20 days of June.

Completions of Selected Naval Vessels Through June 20, 1943

Type	Physical Completions				
		Calendar Year 1943			
	Cal. Yr. 1942 Actual	Actual Thru June 20	Scheduled for Balance of Year	May	June Thru 20th
Combatant Vessels:					
Battleships	4	1	1	0	0
Aircraft carriers	1	8	6	2	1
Auxil. air. carriers	17	13	47	3	0
Heavy cruisers	0	1	3	0	0
Light cruisers	8	2	6	0	0
Destroyers	81	59	71	13	7
Destroyer escorts	0	44	232	16	10
Submarines	34	20	41	4	3
Total combatants	145	148	407	38	21
Patrol craft	919	378	617	84	43
Mine vessels	272	143	290	28	23
Auxiliaries	208	155	294	31	15

Note: Table includes Lend-Lease and conversions.

Status of Construction of Selected Naval Vessels

Of 1,465 combatant vessels on order on June 20, 15 percent had been launched and 68 percent had not been placed on the ways.

Status of Construction of Selected Naval Vessels
As of June 20, 1943

Type	New Construction on Order				Converting	Add'l Auth.*
	Not Yet on Ways	On Ways	Launched	Total		
Combatant Vessels:						
Battleships	2	2	1	5	0	0
Aircraft carriers	13	14	2	29	0	0
Auxil. air. carriers	14	8	15	37	51	0
Large cruisers	0	2	0	2	0	1
Heavy cruisers	20	6	2	28	0	0
Light cruisers	28	14	6	48	0	0
Destroyers	200	42	49	291	0	0
Destroyer escorts	528	112	116	756	0	205
Submarines	202	43	24	269	0	8
Total combatants	1,007	243	215	1,465	51	214
Patrol craft	433	213	240	886	98	123
Mine craft	62	94	228	384	0	112
Auxiliaries	68	96	97	261	94	254
Landing craft	362	98	41	501	0	1000

Note: Table includes Lend-Lease vessels.

*Authorized by Congress but directives to construct or convert have not been issued by the Secretary of the Navy.

Production of Naval Ordnance Materiel

Only 21 percent of the 1943 scheduled production for all types of torpedoes was produced in the first five months of the year.

Deliveries of Selected Ordnance Materiel, Jan. 1 to June 1, 1943
(Includes Defense Aid and Army Items Procured by the Navy)

Item	1943 Deliveries (Actual)			Scheduled Production 1943
	Jan. 1 to June 1	April	May	
Torpedoes				
Surface craft	0	0	0	1,125
Submarine	2,662	749	715	8,639
Aircraft	1,440	266	494	8,649
Surface Fire Guns				
Heavy, 12 in. & 16 in.	3	0	0	6
Medium, 8 in. & 6 in.	17	2	5	57
Light, 4 in.	26	2	1	116
Antiaircraft Guns				
Heavy, 3 in. & 5 in., mounted barrel	2,790	498	717	9,187
Light, 40mm & 20mm, mounted barrel	21,259	4,268	4,616	56,597
Fire Control Equipment				
Gun directors	1,445	304	297	4,097
Radar fire control	211	46	50	1,086
Ammunition				
Heavy surface fire	12,817	2,081	2,727	33,916
Medium surface fire	107,845	23,132	29,108	322,645
Light surface fire	857M	328M	329M	3,785M
Antiaircraft:				
Heavy	1,732M	477M	320M	7,177M
Light	212,680M	43,409M	45,110M	501,055M

M = 1,000 rounds

Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard Personnel

The total active duty military personnel of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard on June 15 was 2,134,413 — an increase of approximately 163,000 in the 30 days just prior.

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

	Officers	Officer Candidates	Enlisted Personnel	Nurses	Total
Navy					
Regulars	26,312	2,891	334,148	1,748	365,099
Reserves:					
Men	137,235	51,910	1,097,625	3,319	1,290,089
Women	3,476	1,008	17,327	—	21,811
Subtotal	167,023	55,809*	1,449,100	5,067	1,676,999
Marine Corps					
Regulars	4,887	577	110,893	—	116,357
Reserves:					
Men	15,122	788	168,009	—	183,919
Women	168	77	2,929	—	3,174
Subtotal	20,177	1,442	281,831	—	303,450
Coast Guard					
Regulars	3,140	207	26,764	—	30,111
Reserves:					
Men	4,439	257	116,027	—	120,723
Women	182	177	2,771	—	3,130
Subtotal	7,761	641	145,562	—	153,964
Grand total	194,961	57,892	1,876,493	5,067	2,134,413

*Latest available data, as of June 1, 1943.

The enlisted strengths approved by the President are:

Navy ..... 1,546,000 by June 30, 1943
Marine Corps ..... 334,500 by Dec. 31, 1943
Coast Guard ..... 150,000 by Feb. 28, 1943

V. SELECTIVE SERVICE

Status of Registrants

A total of 29,000,000 men between the ages of 18 and 44 have been registered under the Selective Service system. 6,051,000 of these have been inducted into the armed forces and 2,386,000 have enlisted.

Status of Militarily Liable Selective Service Registrants
July 1, 1943 (Thousands)

Classification		Age Group		
		18-37	38-44	18-44
Inducted		5,729	322	6,051
Enlisted		2,297	89	2,386
Not yet classified		100	1,173	1,273
I-A	Awaiting induction station physical	954	616	1,570
I	Awaiting local board physical	512	157	669
II-A	Necessary in his civilian activity	307	40	347
II-B	Necessary to the war production program	966	187	1,153
II-C	Deferred by reason of agricultural occupation or activity	705	113	818
III-A	With child or children, deferred by reason of maintaining bona fide relationship	6,573	3,108	9,681
III-B	Formerly deferred by reason of dependancy and activity (awaiting reclassification)	86	120	206
III-C	Deferred both by reason of dependancy and agricultural occupation or endeavor	744	445	1,189
III-D	Deferred by reason of extreme hardship and privation to wife, child, or parent	59	15	74
IV-B-E	Deferred by law	179	27	206
IV-F	Physically, mentally, morally, or educationally unfit	2,976	474	3,450
Total		22,187	6,886	29,073

Rejection of Selective Service Registrants

Of every 100 registrants physically examined by a local board or at an induction station, an average of 40.6 were rejected during April 1943.

Rejection Rates per 100 Registrants Physically Examined

Month	Local Board	Induction Station	Combined Local Board and Induction Station
Dec. 1942	7.6	32.8	37.9
Jan. 1943	6.8	26.4	31.4
Feb. 1943	6.5	29.0	33.6
Mar. 1943	6.4	29.6	34.1
Apr. 1943	6.8	36.3	40.6

The decrease in the rejection rates from December to January is probably due to the large proportion of 18 and 19 year old registrants examined during January. February 1943 was the first full month covered by the joint Army-Navy induction procedure. Physical standards which were raised during the latter part of January were in effect during February, March, and April 1943. The increased rejection rate for April is probably due to the fact that no registrants were inducted for limited service during the latter half of the month. In contrast, during February and March, approximately one out of every 13 registrants inducted by the Army was inducted for limited service.

Mental disease accounted for 14 percent of the rejections in March, according to a 25 percent sample study.

Leading Causes of Rejection of Registrants, by Race
(Sample Study for March 1943 at
Local Boards and Induction Stations)

Cause of Rejection	Percent of Rejections		
	Total	White*	Negro
Mental disease	14.2%	16.1%	7.4%
Educational deficiency	11.2	6.5	28.5
Musculo-skeletal	8.9	9.8	5.3
Cardiovascular	8.7	9.1	7.4
Hernia	8.5	9.4	5.0
Syphilis	6.5	2.5	21.3
Neurological	5.8	6.6	2.9
Ear	5.7	7.0	.7
Eye	5.3	5.8	3.7
Tuberculosis	3.7	4.0	2.2

*Includes all races other than Negro.

VI. MERCHANT SHIPPING

Gains and Losses, United Nations

Average weekly losses of United Nations' vessels continued to decline in June and were the lowest since Pearl Harbor.

Weekly Gains and Losses of United Nations' Merchant Vessels
For Eight-Week Period Ending June 27, 1943
(Thousand Dwt.)

Week Ending	Gains	Losses
May 9	392	137
May 16	351	140
May 23	479	101
May 30	561	77
Total	1,783	455
Weekly aver.	446	114

Week Ending	Gains	Losses
June 6	371	121
June 13	340	10
June 20	446	87
June 27	418	46
Total	1,575	264
Weekly aver.	394	66

The average weekly losses of U. S. controlled vessels for the two four-week periods were 36,800 dwt. and 22,700 dwt., respectively.

Merchant Ship Deliveries by U. S. Shipbuilders

For the first half of 1943, a total of 8,558,000 dwt. have been delivered, as compared with a program of 18,889,000 dwt. for the calendar year. During June, 148 merchant vessels totaling 1,638,000 dwt. were delivered. The May deliveries were 151 vessels at 1,724,000 dwt.

Merchant Ship Deliveries by U. S. Shipyards
June 1943

	Number	Dwt.
Dry cargo	137	1,455,344
Tankers	11	182,950
Total	148	1,638,294

VII. REVIEW OF PRODUCTION IN SELECTED WAR INDUSTRIES

Studies by the War Projects Unit of the Bureau indicate that the aluminum ingot supply for 1943 will fail to meet requirements of fabricating facilities by 8 percent and that TNT requirements will need only half of the productive capacity by December 1943.

Aluminum Fabrication Plants

Aluminum production was reviewed in an earlier report through the stages of bauxite ore production, conversion into alumina, and electrolytic reduction to aluminum ingot. This study covers plant expansions for fabrication.

Forty-seven plants for fabricating aluminum are being financed with Government funds at a cost of $445 million. These constitute 39 percent of the proposed fabricating capacity of the country. The program will not be completed until the first quarter of 1944. The output of the industry for March 1943 was slightly over one-half the final capacity.

It now appears that until the end of 1943 the total ingot supply (including new metal, secondary metal, and imports) will fail to meet requirements or available capacity for fabrication by 8 percent of requirements. This emphasizes the need for expediting construction of the two new major alumina plants, as there are idle pot lines at ingot plants because of lack of alumina.

Aluminum Fabrication Program (Millions of Pounds per Quarter)

Period	Fabrication Program		Ingot Supply	Cumulative Total Deficit of Ingots From Jan. 1943
	Requirements	Scheduled Capacity		
1943 - 1st Qtr.	627	621*	573	48
- 2nd Qtr.	755	751	645	154
- 3rd Qtr.	866	863	788	229
- 4th Qtr.	878	1,003	872	235
1944 - 1st Qtr.	888	1,079	902	221
Peak	892	1,105	902	-

*Actual output, 541

The available supply of aluminum ingot has not been allocated in proper proportions to the various types of fabricated product. There is over-production of sheets and serious lag in extruded shapes, forgings, and castings.

Aluminum Fabrication Performance (Millions of Pounds per Month)

Type of Product	Peak Production		Performance - March 1943			
	Required	Capacity	Required	Avail. Capacity	Actual Amount	Production % of Req.
Sheets	107.6	135.8	74.8	72.4	78.5	105%
Bars and rods	65.5	75.1	54.8	42.4	42.9	78
Castings	51.3	62.7	45.6	58.0	39.2	85
Forgings	38.3	53.7	26.2	24.9	19.5	75
Extruded shapes	20.3	26.9	13.3	9.3	7.5	57
Tubing	6.5	8.6	5.0	3.7	3.4	68
Other	7.9	5.4	6.7	5.4	4.6	69
Total	297.2	368.2*	226.5	216.1	197.7#	86%

*124% of requirements.
53% of peak capacity.

The above table shows that, besides the current unequal distribution of output in relation to available capacity and in relation to requirements, there will be ultimately a considerable excess of capacity over requirements when peak output is reached.

The most serious recent shortage has been in fabricated production of extruded shapes. In plants for this product there has been difficulty in securing cast steel cylinders for hydraulic extrusion presses.

The general concentration of fabrication facilities in the industrial northeast, and the location of ingot plants close to major sources of electric power in the Pacific states and the TVA area, are requiring a considerable transcontinental freight movement of ingot and a subsequent backhaul of fabricated products to aircraft industries of the Pacific Coast.

The Explosive TNT (Trinitrotoluene)

The present Government program for TNT has a capacity of 250 million pounds per month, or 16 times the available capacity during World War I. Construction is substantially complete at most of the 14 Government-owned TNT plants. These plants, costing $475 million, will provide for practically all the TNT requirements of the Army and Navy.

The Ordnance Branch of the Army Service Forces has revised its schedule of TNT production in recent months because of reduction in requirements. The current Ordnance schedule for TNT (May 29, 1943) reaches a maximum of 155 million pounds per month, or 62 percent of capacity, during midsummer and declines to 50 percent of capacity at the end of the year 1943.

The restriction in output of TNT has been accomplished by curtailing production on a varying scale in the twelve plants which have commenced operation. The Ordnance Branch is now studying the situation further to determine the best division of this reduced output. The total cost of the TNT to be produced in 1943 is about $250 million.

Toluene, the principal ingredient, is obtained from private chemical plants and from a Federally financed toluene plant expansion program. The estimated production is expected to rise steadily and rather uniformly from a level of about 9 million gallons per month in January 1943 to about 17.5 million gallons monthly at the end of the year. About 85 percent of this production has been scheduled for use in manufacturing TNT, with Lend-Lease shipments comprising the greater part of the remainder. On the basis of the TNT schedule of May 29, 1943, there is programmed an excess capacity for the making of toluene, and there will be a surplus of toluene at the end of 1943 in the amount of approximately 18.3 million gallons.

VIII. WAR INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

A total of 16,752 war industrial plant expansions, publicly and privately financed, costing $19.7 billion, had been approved by May 1, 1943. This was a net increase during April of 689 expansions, estimated to cost $369 million.

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

Type of Product	Total		Public Funds		Private Funds	
	Number	Est. Cost	Number	Est. Cost	Number	Est. Cost
Aircraft	1,314	$3,372	346	$3,124	968	$248
Ship construction & repair	739	2,225	225	2,127	514	98
Combat and motor vehicles	518	505	72	425	446	80
Guns	883	906	205	800	678	106
Ammunition, etc.	1,317	1,197	314	1,068	1,003	129
Explosives and assembling	159	2,886	81	2,874	78	12
Iron and steel	2,279	1,800	238	1,235	2,041	565
Non-ferrous metals	720	1,476	130	1,171	590	305
Machine tools	1,596	300	185	154	1,411	146
Machinery and equipment	2,414	784	329	467	2,085	317
Chemicals	858	1,398	178	1,110	680	288
Petroleum and coal products	261	582	36	198	225	384
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,374	464	165	267	1,209	197
Non-manufacturing	2,572	1,814	105	374	2,467	1,439
Total	16,752	$19,709	2,357	$15,394	14,395	$4,314

Notes: Most projects costing less than $25,000 are excluded.
Public commitments for purchase of $2.4 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.

There was a net increase of $254 million in public fund commitments during April.

Seventy-six percent of the $15.4 billion program of war industrial plant expansions financed by public funds was in place on May 1. Explosives and ammunition assembling plants were nearest completion with 93 percent in place.

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

Type of Product	Number of Expansions	Est. Cost	Construction in Place		
			Value	%	0 25 50 75 100
Aircraft	475	$3,124	$2,178	70	
Ship construction and repair	387	2,127	1,647	77	
Combat and motor vehicles	89	425	371	87	
Guns	284	800	693	87	
Ammunition, etc.	454	1,068	981	92	
Explosives and assembling	94	2,874	2,667	93	
Iron and steel	310	1,235	840	68	
Nonferrous metals	153	1,171	802	68	
Machine tools	215	154	129	84	
Machinery and equipment	412	467	336	72	
Chemicals	205	1,110	692	62	
Petroleum and coal products	38	198	56	28	
Misc. manufacturing	194	267	185	69	
Non-manufacturing	111	374	149	40	
Total	3,421	$15,394	$11,726	76	

IX. 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 June 15, 1943:

Stockpile Status of Selected Commodities - June 15, 1943

Commodity	Unit of Measure	Recommended Purchase Program	Percent of Purchase Program		
			Stockpile Inventory June 15, 1943	Inventory Increase Since May 15	Inventory Increase Since Pearl Harbor
Antimony, metal	Tons	22,000	65%	10%	29%
Chrome ore	1,000 l.t.	1,950	38	3	23
Diamond dies	Dies	60,000	14	0	8
Diamonds, indus.	1,000 carats	22,140	27	0	24
Manganese ore	1,000 l.t.	3,300	21	-1	7
Manila fiber	1,000 bales	2,037	4	0	-3
Mercury	Flasks	107,200	41	4	37
Mica	Tons	14,415	68	8	49
Nickel	Tons	15,000*	0	-5	0
Nitrate of soda	1,000 tons	1,400	0**	0	-1
Opium	1,000 pounds	640	99	-12	99
Quartz crystals	1,000 pounds	2,099	147	-1	76
Quinine sulphate	1,000 av. oz.	12,450	22	-14	-35
Rubber	1,000 l.t.	1,900	10	-2	-7
Silk	1,000 bales	50-100	11	-1	3
Tin, refined	1,000 l.t.	307*	19	0	3
Tungsten	Tons	40,500	24	1	5
Zinc, metal	Tons	160,000	46	12	46
Zinc concentrates	1,000 tons	1,600	13	3	9

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

X. AGRICULTURE AND WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

Crop prospects improved some during June, but a complete appraisal will not be available until about the tenth of July. The pig crop is estimated to be about 20 percent above last year and 75 percent above the 1932-1941 (10 years) average. Commercial stocks of corn dropped to 10 million bushels on June 29.

Production

At the start of the month, crop prospects were lower than in any of the past three years as a result of a late, wet spring in the upper Mississippi basin and drought in the southwest. At the end of the month, crop prospects were somewhat improved. The semi-annual pig crop survey showed a spring pig crop 22 percent larger than a year ago and intentions to produce 21 percent more pigs this fall than in 1942, which would result in a total pig crop of about 127 million head, compared with 105 million head in 1942, and a ten-year (1932-41) average of a little more than 73 million head. The indicated fall farrow is large in view of the supply of feed grains. Commercial stocks of corn dropped from 24 million bushels on June 1 to 10 million bushels on June 29, as compared with 58 million bushels at the end of June 1942. The additional 50 million bushels of wheat available for sale as feed were taken by farmers before June 30. 1942 corn loans were called. A program was announced whereby farmers who sold corn currently would be paid the difference between their selling price and any advances in ceilings.

Plans for the 1944 program call for the largest acreage of tilled crops ever grown in this country--from 375 to 380 million acres--with winter wheat being markedly increased.

Price and Income

Prices received by farmers in mid-June rose 3 points over mid-May to 190 percent of the 1909-14 average. Meat animal prices were down. Prices of grains, chickens, eggs, and especially fruit were up. Prices paid by farmers rose one point during the same period to 164 percent of the pre-war average. The ratio of prices received to prices paid was up one point to 115 percent.

Farm Labor

Total farm employment on June 1, 1943 was 11,659,000, or about one-quarter million below June 1, 1942, most of the decrease being in hired

workers. Wage rates were 37 percent higher than a year earlier and about double the rates of the same time in 1940. The rate per day without board averaged $2.96. By the end of June more than 8,800 Jamaicans had been brought in, 27,000 Mexicans, and 3,000 Bahamans, or a total of some 39,000 foreign workers. Preliminary reports indicate that the Crop Corps enlistment figure of 3,500,000 will be reached or exceeded.

Machinery

The machinery production program for the year beginning July 1 provides for output of new machinery at an average of 80 percent of 1940. No restrictions are imposed on the manufacturer of repair parts. The War Production Board is pushing critical component parts for completing additional harvesting machinery for use in 1943.

Transportation

A critical situation with respect to gasoline and tires for farm equipment developed and was met by special measures. During the month, plans were developed to deal with the general shortage of transportation.

Distribution

The month opened with a famine in potatoes. It closed with a glut. The War Food Administration bought heavily to maintain the guaranteed support price and prevent waste. Within a few weeks the same situation will prevail with regard to tomatoes. Chronic difficulties with meat slaughtering and distribution continued during the month and no permanent solution was reached.

Over-all allocations for the 12-month period beginning July 1 for dairy products, meats, potatoes, canned fish, eggs, fats and oils, dried beans and peas, sugar, canned fruits and vegetables, dehydrated vegetables, and flue-cured tobacco have been approved by the War Food Administrator. For the next 12 months the estimated allocations of the available supply of six foods to civilians are: Eggs and canned vegetables, 70%; canned fruits and juices, 53%; meat, 63%; butter, 80%; and cheese, 55%.

Food Costs

A report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics shows that only 16 percent of the average consumer's income was required in the first quarter of 1943 to purchase the basket of food represented by 1935-39 average per capita consumption, which was the lowest in the 30 years for which records are available.

XI. ECONOMIC STABILIZATION PROGRAM

Defeat of the anti-subsidy rider will permit the use of subsidies within the narrow limits of available funds, extended somewhat by Commodity Credit Corporation loan authorizations. The Congress and the country will expect the Administration, having won the subsidy battle, to hold the line.

Prices--Cost of Living: The cost of living rose 0.8 percent and food prices 1.7 percent between April 15 and May 15. A reduction of 1 percent in food prices, the first in more than a year, is expected for June as a result of dollars-and-cents meat prices, the butter rollback, and seasonally lower prices for fresh fruits and vegetables. Inability of OPA to expand its enforcement activities under its fiscal 1944 appropriations may seriously impair implementation of the hold-the-line policy.

Prices--Farm: Price control in the field of agriculture continued to be less effective than elsewhere. Although prices paid by farmers increased by 0.6 percent, prices received increased by 1.6 percent between May 15 and June 15, reaching 116 percent of parity.

Wages: Although the cost of living in May was 24.1 percent above January 1941 (the base date for the Little Steel formula), average hourly earnings in manufacturing industries have increased about 40 percent, reflecting overtime pay and shifts to higher paid jobs, as well as increased basic wage rates.

Taxes: Delay in Ways and Means Committee consideration of the new revenue act (scheduled for September 8) and general agreement not to adopt retroactive increases in tax rates mean that there is little chance of raising an adequate amount of revenue in fiscal 1944. Assuming higher tax rates effective in January 1944, even the new goal of $12 billion, as set by the Secretary of the Treasury, would imply a drastic measure raising more than twice this amount in a full year of operation.

War Bonds: War savings bond sales totaled $875 million in June. Despite talk of an ambitious program to urge individuals to put 25 percent of their income into war bonds, the Treasury announced that it hopes to increase payroll deductions by $180 million per month, which would bring payroll deductions up to only about 7 percent of total wage and salary payments.

Credit Control: A continued rise in stock prices and farm land values makes probable the early issuance of an executive order authorizing control of credit expansion in these fields.

XII. WAR FINANCES

Appropriations

From June 30, 1940 through June 30, 1943, Congress made appropriations and other authorizations for war purposes amounting to $259 billion. The increase during June was $27 billion.

	F.Y. 1941	F.Y. 1942	F.Y. 1943	F.Y. 1944	Total
		(In billions)			
Appropriations and Contract Authorizations: 1/					
Army	$13.138	$71.419	$42.091	$0.001	$126.649
Navy (including Coast Guard	4.415	18.964	24.101	28.321	75.801
Defense Aid	7.000	2/12.033	.020	6.274	25.327
Maritime Commission	.469	5.397	5.377	.013	11.256
Defense Housing	.420	.600	.615	—	1.635
Other defense activities	.601	2.238	2.791	.030	5.660
Subtotal	$26.043	$110.651	$74.995	$34.639	$246.328
Estimated appropriations required beyond F.Y. 1944 for completion of the expanded Navy					12.993
Grand total				3/	$259.321

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 Land-Lease purposes, Pub. Law 282, 1st Session, 77th Congress, and $23 million special fund.

3/ Includes transactions through Pub. Law 92, approved June 26, 1943.

War Expenditures

The total Federal expenditures for war purposes, including RFC expenditures, for the fiscal year 1943 amounted to $75.1 billion, approximately $2 billion less than had been predicted. The monthly average was $6.3 billion.

War expenditures during June were $7.7 billion, or at an annual rate of $91.6 billion as compared with $87.9 billion for May.

War Disbursements (Millions)

	During June	Yearly Rate
Army	$3,429	$40,874
Navy	2,980	35,522
RFC	218	2,599
Maritime Commission	315	3,755
Other	745	8,880
Total	$7,687	$91,630

Gross Debt

The gross debt increased $784 million during June to a total of $136.7 billion on June 30, 1943. The total increase during the 1943 fiscal year was $64.3 billion.

XIII. MANPOWER

Productivity in War Industries

According to a recent study by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, there have been significant increases in productivity in the munitions industries since 1942. Although refined quantitative measures are not available, crude measures which take no account of quality improvement indicate rapid increases in output per man-hour. In the case of aircraft, there has been a 50 percent increase in productivity in the last 18 months. In the case of Liberty ships, those yards which have reached volume production report that the number of man-hours required to construct a vessel today is less than half as many as were needed when construction of these ships began—a reduction equivalent to an increase in productivity of more than 100 percent. In general, important advances in productivity have been limited to products of standardized design which have been manufactured in large quantities. Custom-production methods have been superseded by mass-production techniques, and technological changes have been rapid.

In many of the non-munitions manufacturing industries for which productivity indexes are available, output per man-hour has declined somewhat since 1941. This has occurred even in industries which have been called on to increase production during the war. These declines in productivity have resulted from shortages of equipment and materials and the loss of skilled and experienced workers. The outstanding exception to this trend is in the rayon industry, a relatively new industry which is still in the process of development.

Labor Turnover

The rate of labor separations declined slightly in April as compared with March (from 7.69 to 7.54 per 100 employees), but this rate was still substantially above the average for 1942 and the first four months of 1943. The slight decline from the March rate was due to a slackening in the number of military separations as shown by the fact that the military and miscellaneous separation rate declined from 1.24 to .96. The average separation rate in all manufacturing industries (7.54) was higher than in the war industries (6.88). Rates varied widely from industry to industry among the latter, from a low of 3.66 in the communications equipment industry (excluding radios) to a high of 12.19 in aluminum and magnesium smelting and refining plants. The separation rate for the shipbuilding industry represented a slight decline from that of the preceding month but was still high (9.93). Accession rates, on the other hand, were higher in April 1943 in war than in nonwar industries (8.06 as compared with 7.43). Within industries, rates of labor turnover and accessions may range widely as between plants.

Strikes

Preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for May 1943 show that while the number of strikes was the same as in April, there were more than three times as many workers involved and about twice as many man-days idle. The following table shows comparative figures for April and May 1943 and the May 1935-39 average.

Month	Strikes Beginning in Month		Man-Days Idle During Month (All Strikes)
	Number	Workers Involved	
April 1943	395	200,000	675,000
May 1943	395	620,000	1,275,000
May average, 1935-39	308	135,816	2,084,334

XIV. ADMINISTRATIVE DEVELOPMENTS

The administrative developments during June observed by members of the Bureau staff were both encouraging and disappointing. Actions taken by the Office of War Mobilization centered attention on the review of war supply programs but posed the problem of the relationships between the Office and the other civilian agencies concerned with war supply activities and between those agencies and the Supply Services. On the international front, the State Department has been slow to assume the aggressive leadership required for handling the problems in liberated areas. Our food policies with respect to our Allies continue to be confused.

Office of War Mobilization

The chief development was the new emphasis which the Office of War Mobilization gave to critical examination of estimates of requirements for the war program. The claimant agencies were asked to establish boards to review their existing estimates. The advent of the Office of War Mobilization also raised a question as to whether that office would strengthen existing war agencies, especially the War Production Board and the War Food Administration, in reviewing requirements and production programs or would tend to replace them in the process of determining overall requirements, making substantial changes necessary in War Supply Organization.

War Production Board

The War Production Board, as part of its effort to make more steel immediately available, launched a field survey of steel inventories, allotments, and production schedules with the purpose of seeing that steel already produced will be used where most needed at the earliest time possible. The survey is still in progress.

The Chairman of the War Production Board established a procedure for dealing with questions arising between OPA and PAW over the rationing of petroleum products. A new Petroleum Rationing Policy Board was created

to assist in the process. An OPA representative was also added to the Petroleum Requirements Committee. Dissatisfaction with decisions on requirements made between Petroleum Requirements Committee or with rationing methods or policies of OPA may be expressed through an appeal to the Chairman of the War Production Board.

The WPB added two new Vice Chairmen to its staff—a Vice Chairman for Labor Production, who is to head the Labor Production Division, and a Vice Chairman for Manpower Liaison (with the War Manpower Commission).

Combined Food Board

No apparent progress was made during June to integrate satisfactorily the working relationships of the War Food Administration and the American side of the Combined Food Board. So long as the present split staff arrangements continue, American food policies with regard to our Allies will continue confused.

Meanwhile, with a United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in the offing and an Interim Commission set up at the Hot Springs Food Conference, serious consideration needs to be given to the relationships between a British-American Combined Food Board and these United Nations agencies.

U. S. Economic Activities in Liberated Areas

Presidential announcement on June 3 of a plan for coordinating our economic activities in liberated areas was met generally with agreement and enthusiasm by the agencies concerned. The old bickerings and controversies of the past among the agencies have since subsided to a noteworthy extent, though some major differences threaten to break out between the State Department and the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation.

An interdepartmental Policy Committee has been formed, preliminary conferences are taking place with the military, and some early planning is under way for the establishment of area planning committees and operating staffs. Establishment of the necessary organization in the State Department has scarcely begun.

It still remains to be seen whether the State Department fully appreciates its responsibilities and whether it can adequately gear itself to positive leadership and direction. Some initial steps, as indicated above, have been taken toward setting up the coordination machinery under the Assistant Secretary of State, but progress has been slow.

Marking Time on the Home Front

Some agencies marked time during June in dealing with administrative problems. Congressional hearings and inquiries absorbed the time and attention of top officials in OWI and OPA, and in the latter organization there was no visible progress toward filling the recognized need for general management. In the War Food Administration, the process of strengthening and perfecting the organization came to a standstill.

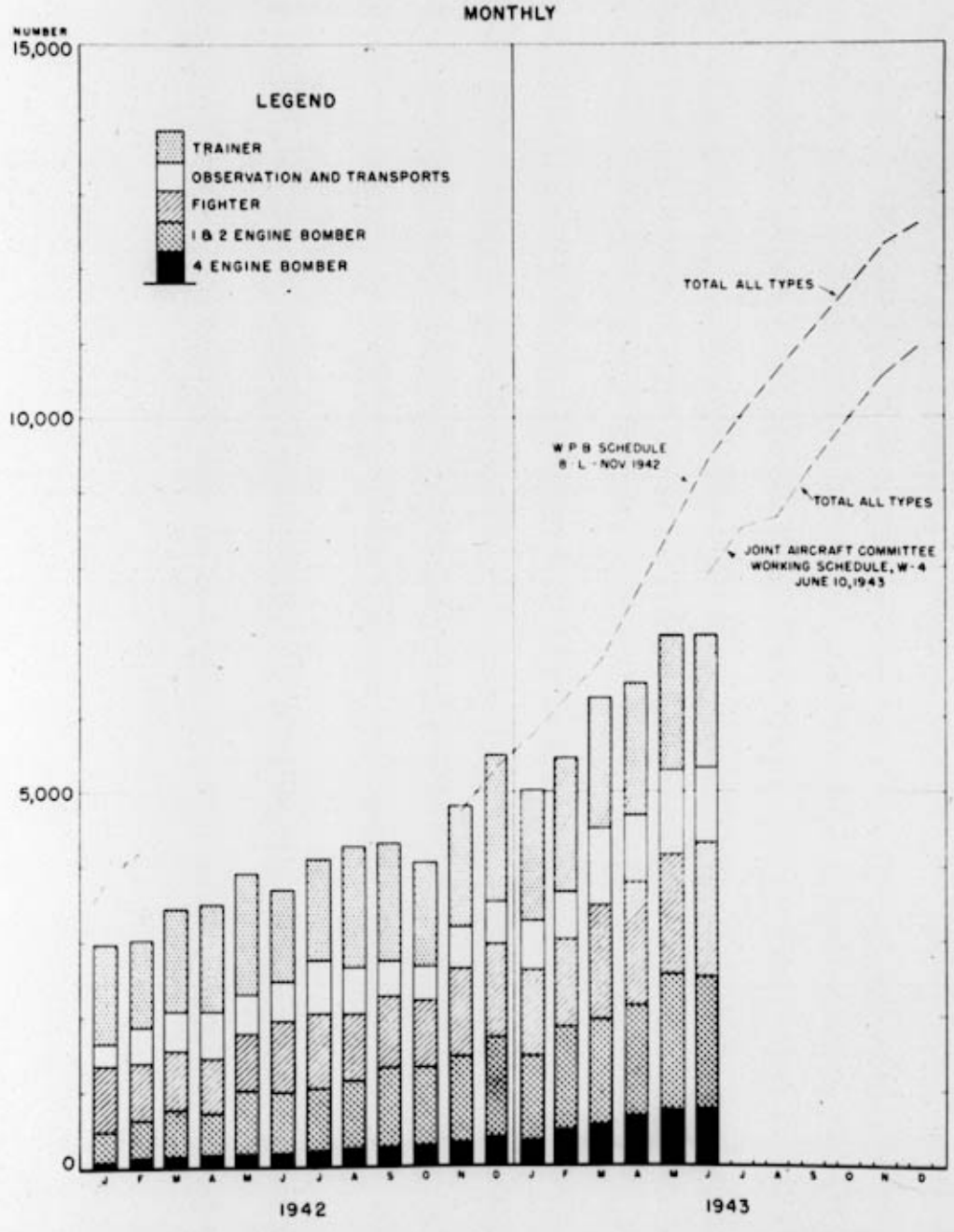
XV. PROGRESS CHARTS

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

CHART I

ACCEPTANCES OF MILITARY AIRPLANES

MONTHLY



SOURCE: WAR PRODUCTION BOARD

CHART 2

MONTHLY AIRCRAFT ACCEPTANCES BY WEIGHT

(INCLUDES SPARE AIRFRAME PARTS BUT EXCLUDES GOVERNMENT-FURNISHED EQUIPMENT SUCH AS ENGINES, PROPELLERS, TURRETS, ETC.)

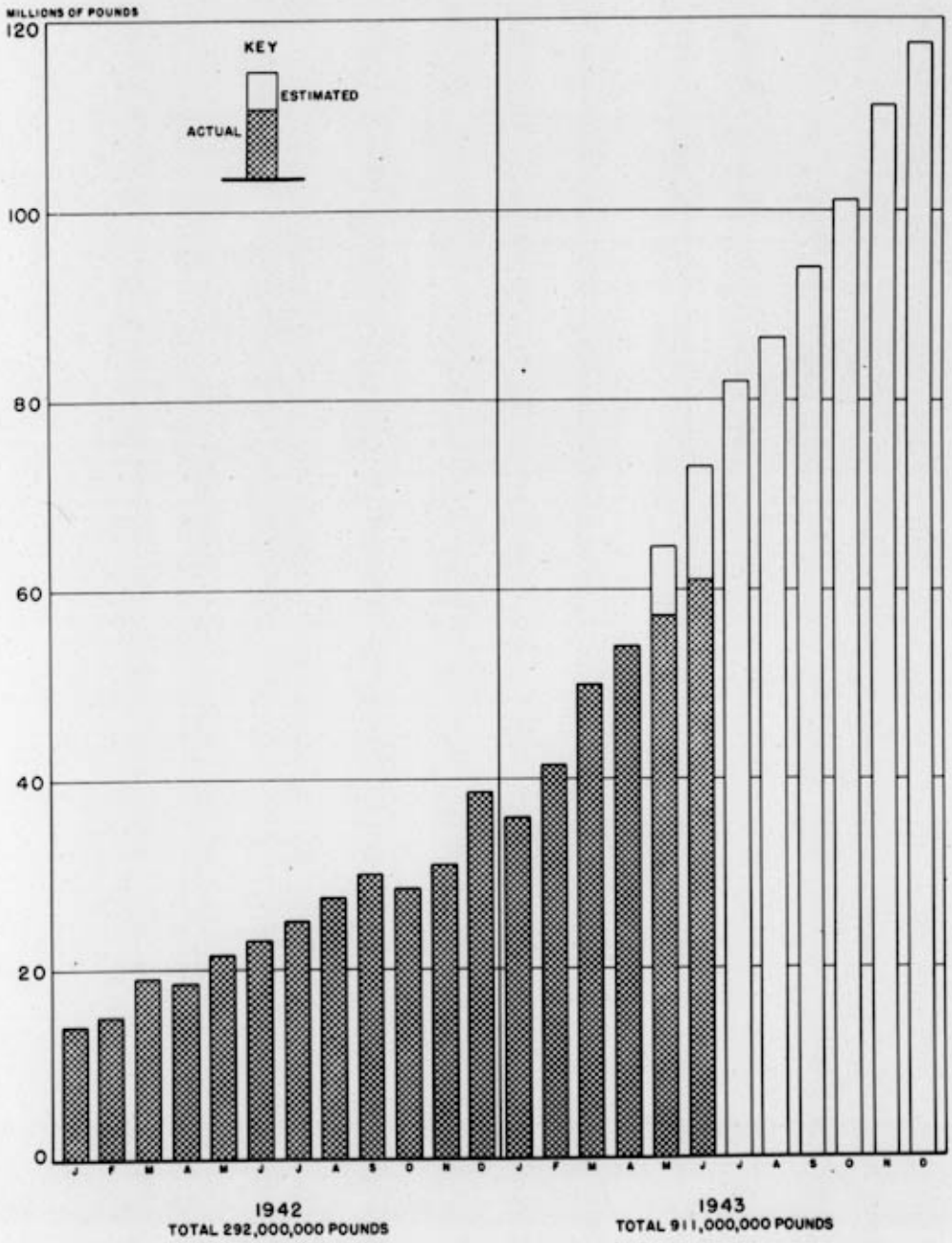


CHART 3

TOTAL ARMY STRENGTH

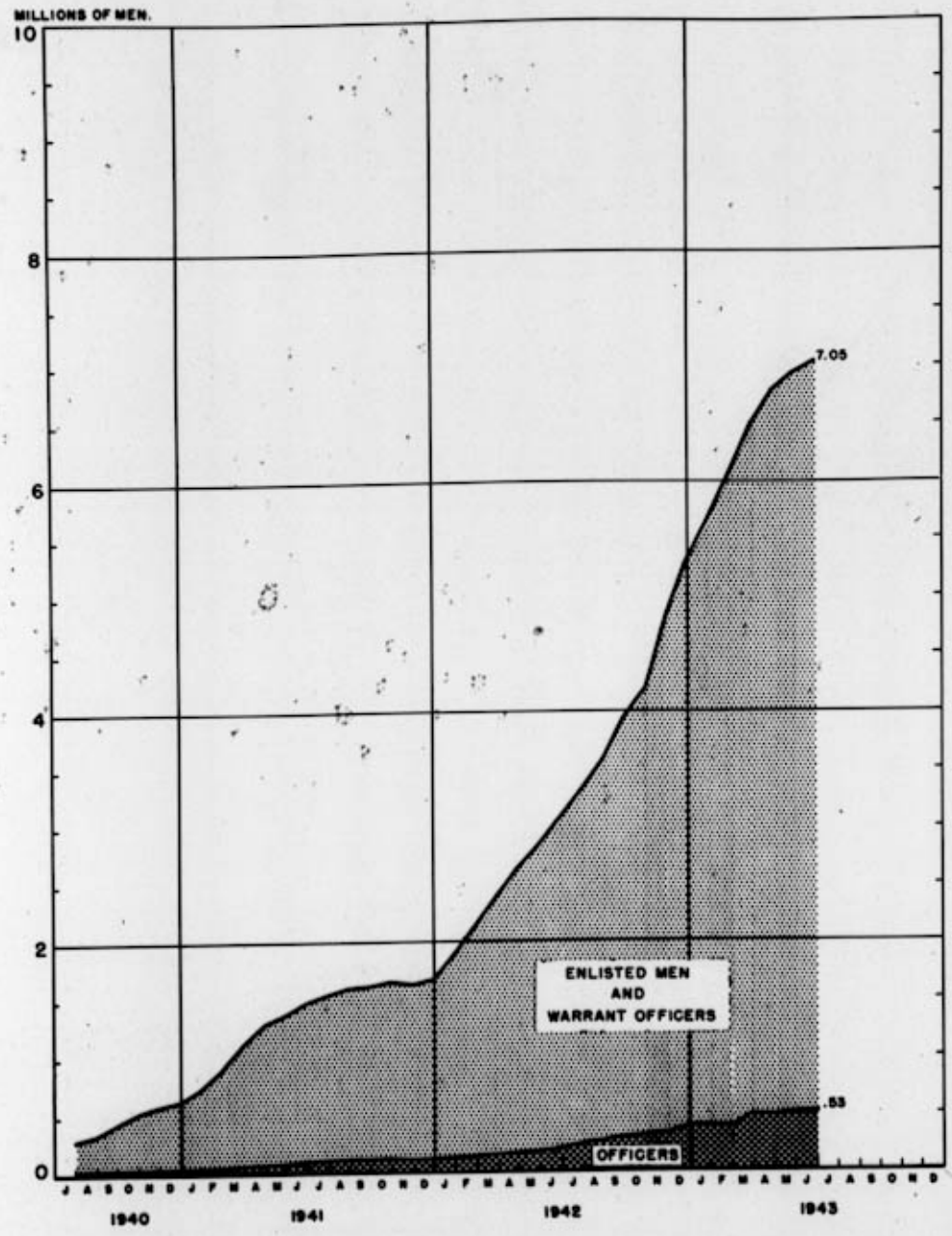
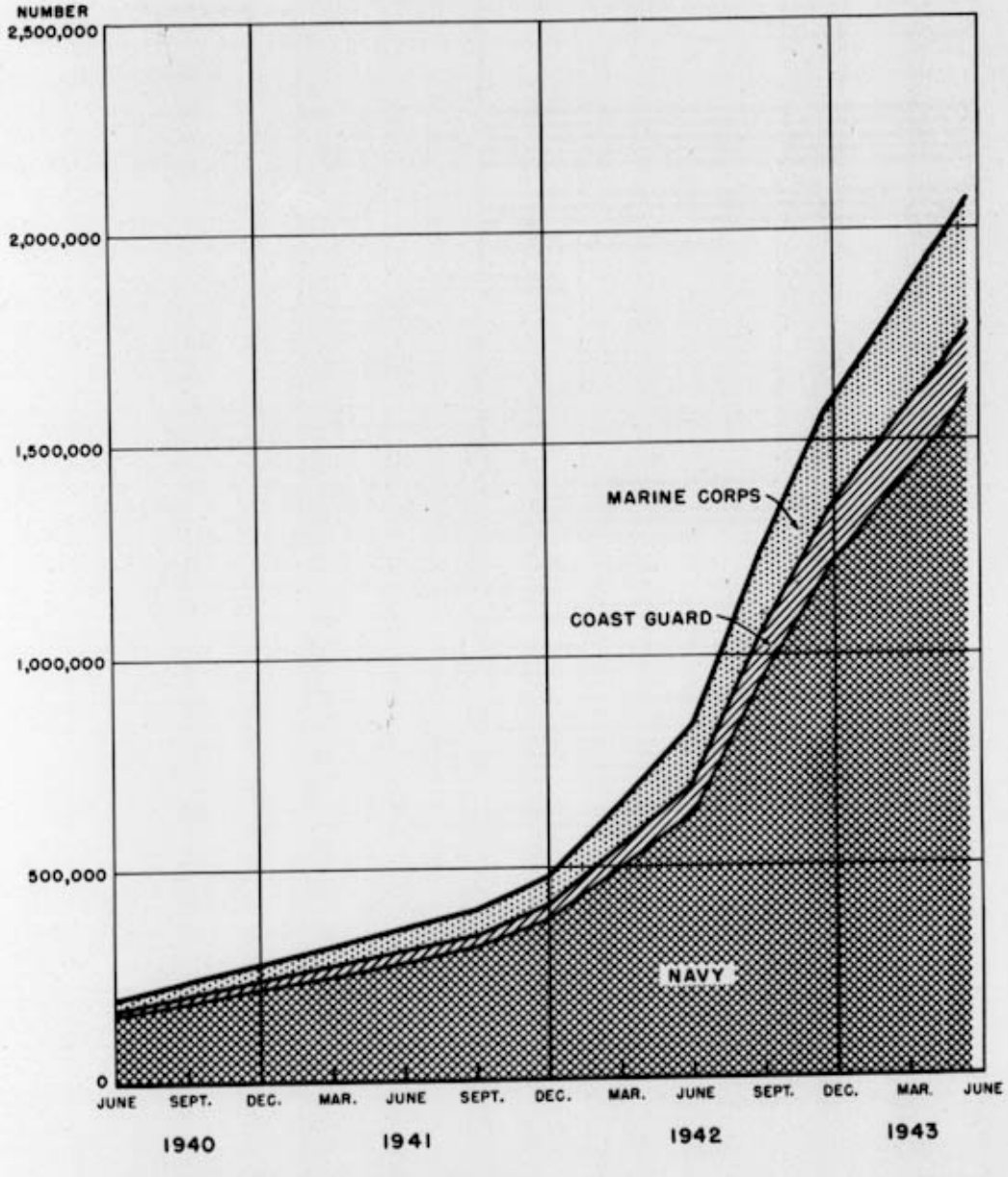


CHART 4

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

OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN



NOTE: DOES NOT INCLUDE 57,692 OFFICER CANDIDATES

CHART 5

CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS ON BATTLESHIPS AND AIRCRAFT CARRIERS

JULY 1, 1940 TO JUNE 1, 1943

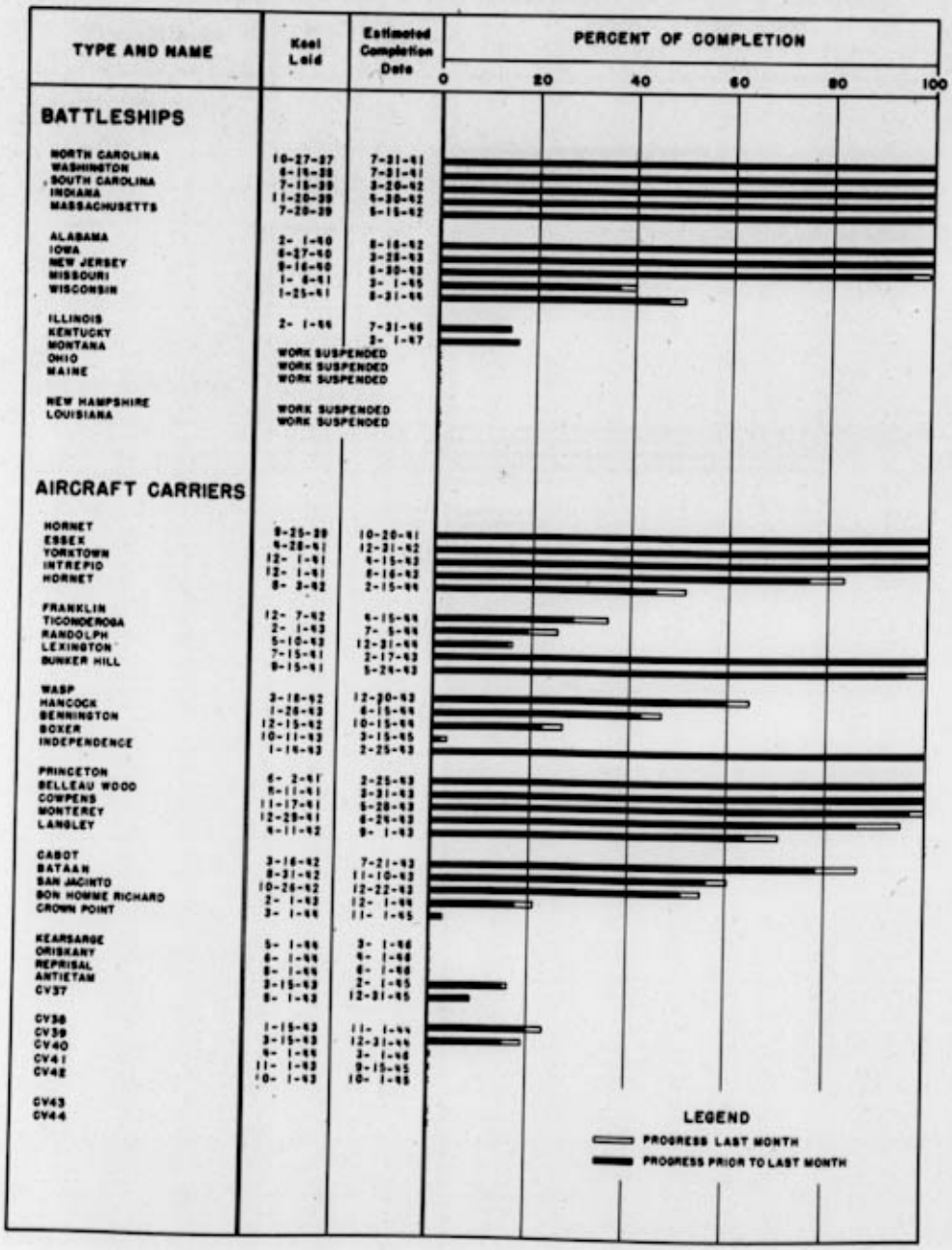


CHART 6

CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS ON LARGE AND HEAVY CRUISERS

JULY 1, 1940 TO JUNE 1, 1943

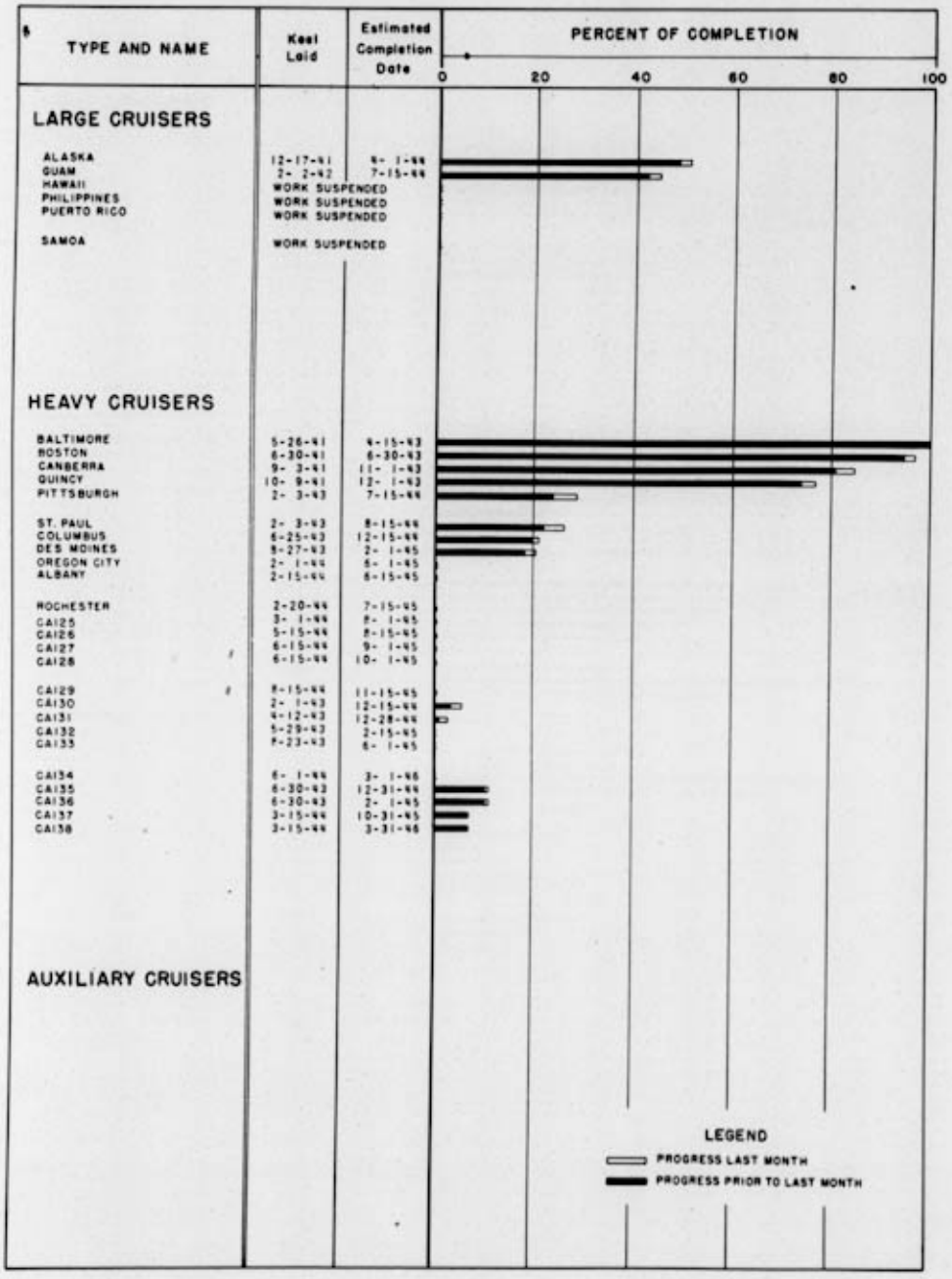


CHART 7

CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS ON LIGHT CRUISERS

JULY 1, 1940 TO JUNE 1, 1943

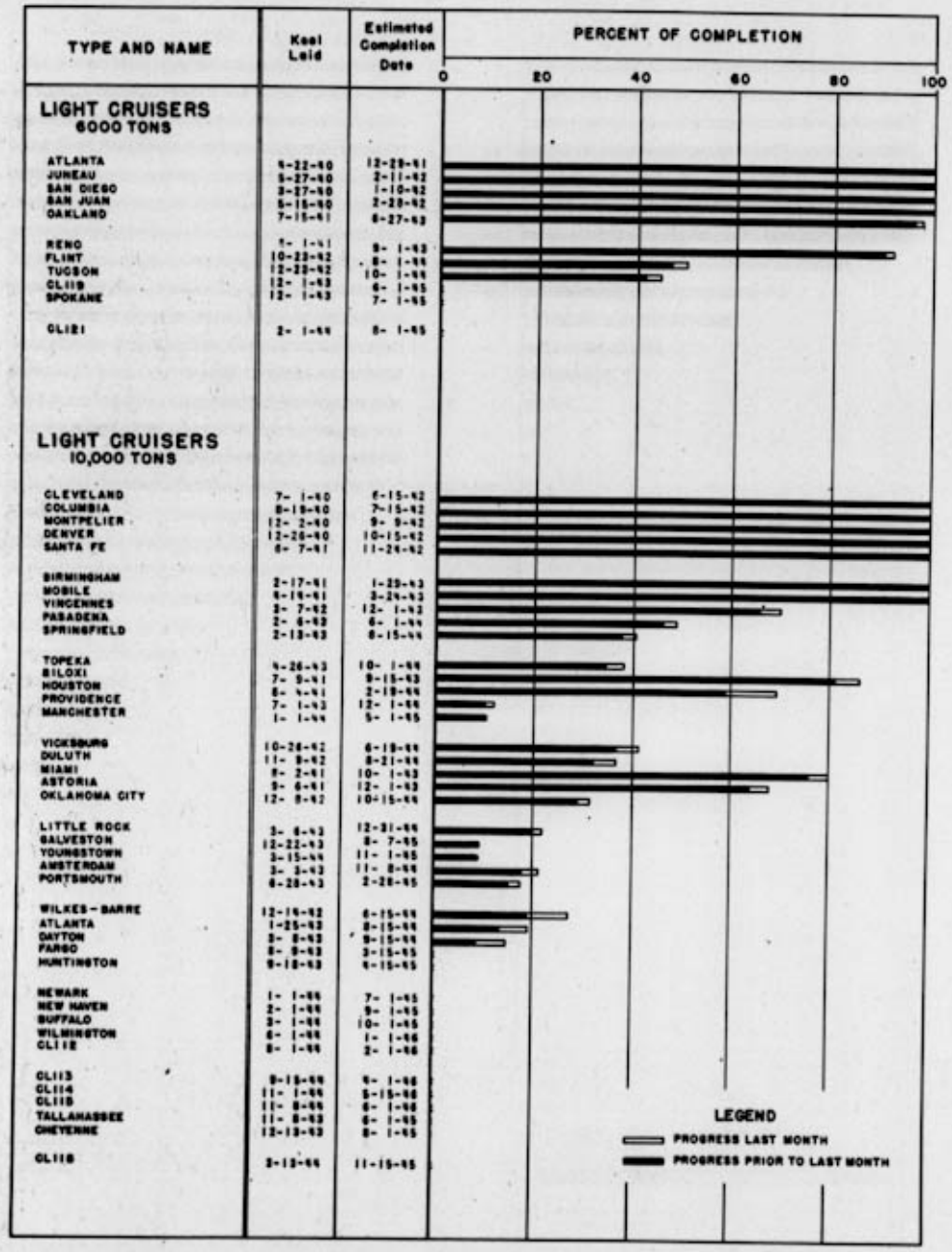


CHART 8

CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS ON DESTROYERS AND SUBMARINES

JULY 1, 1940 TO JUNE 1, 1943

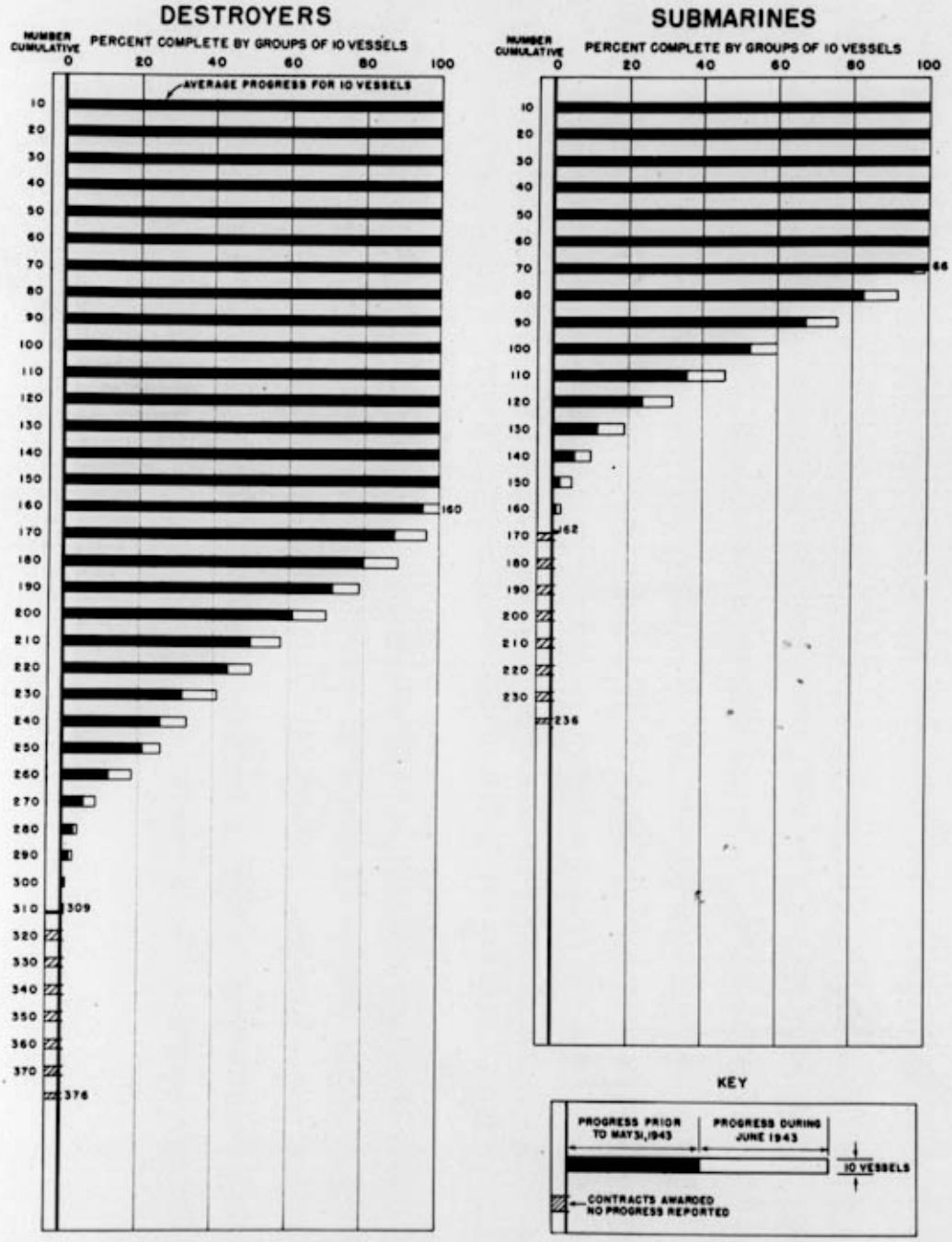
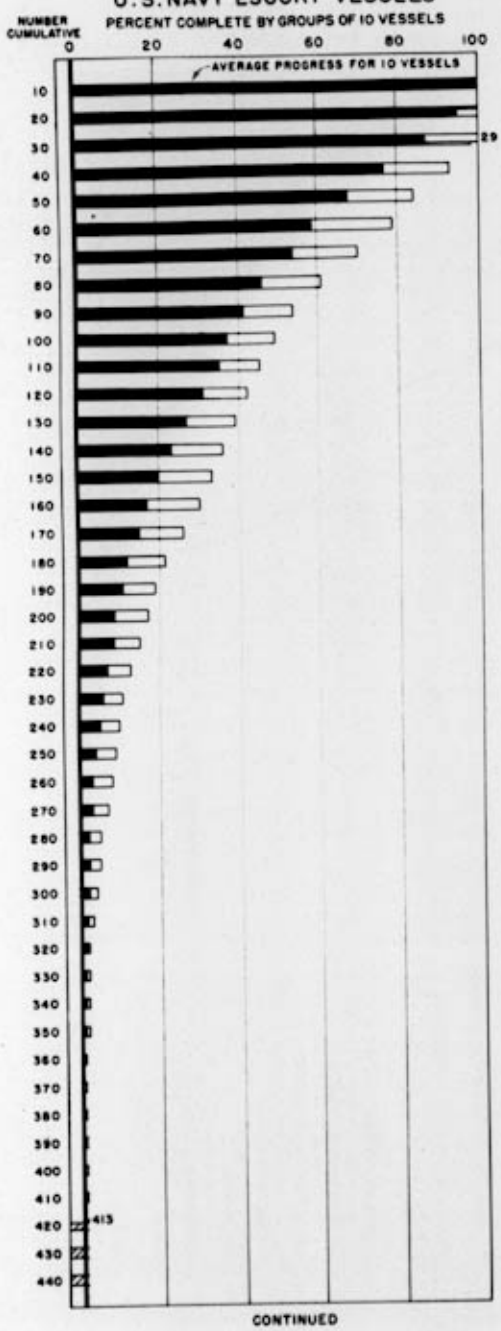


CHART 9

CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS ON ESCORT VESSELS

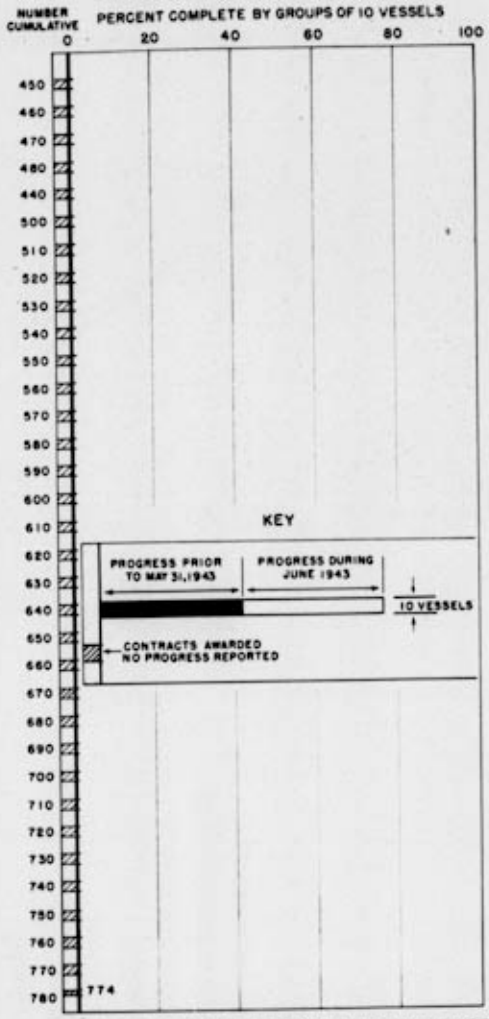
JULY 1, 1940 TO JUNE 1, 1943

U.S. NAVY ESCORT VESSELS

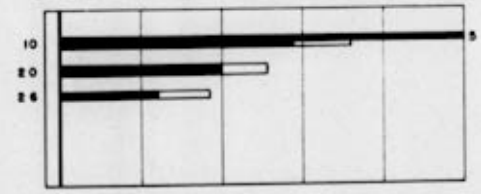


CONTINUED

ESCORT VESSELS CONTINUED



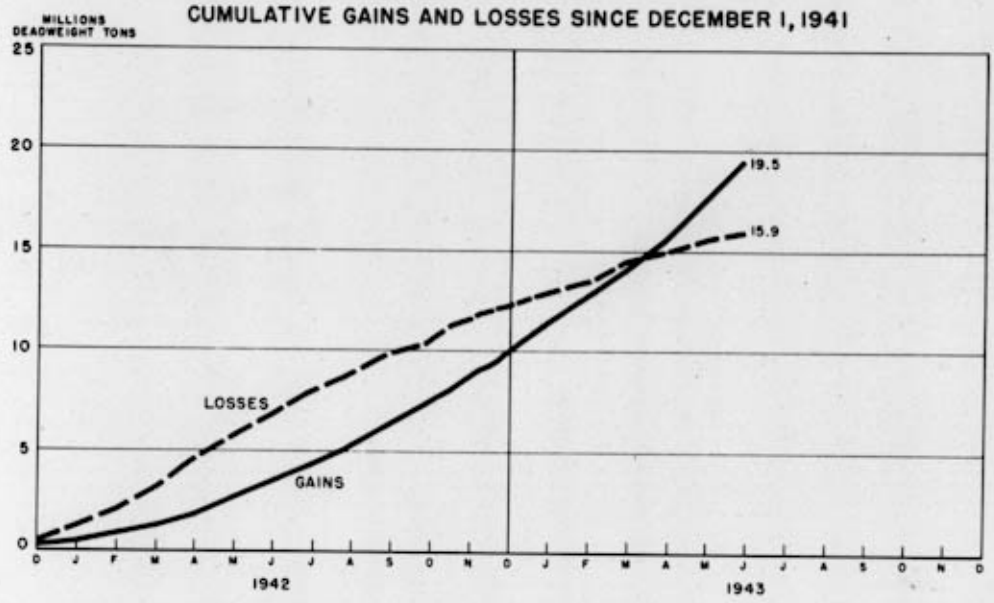
BRITISH ESCORT VESSELS - LEND-LEASE

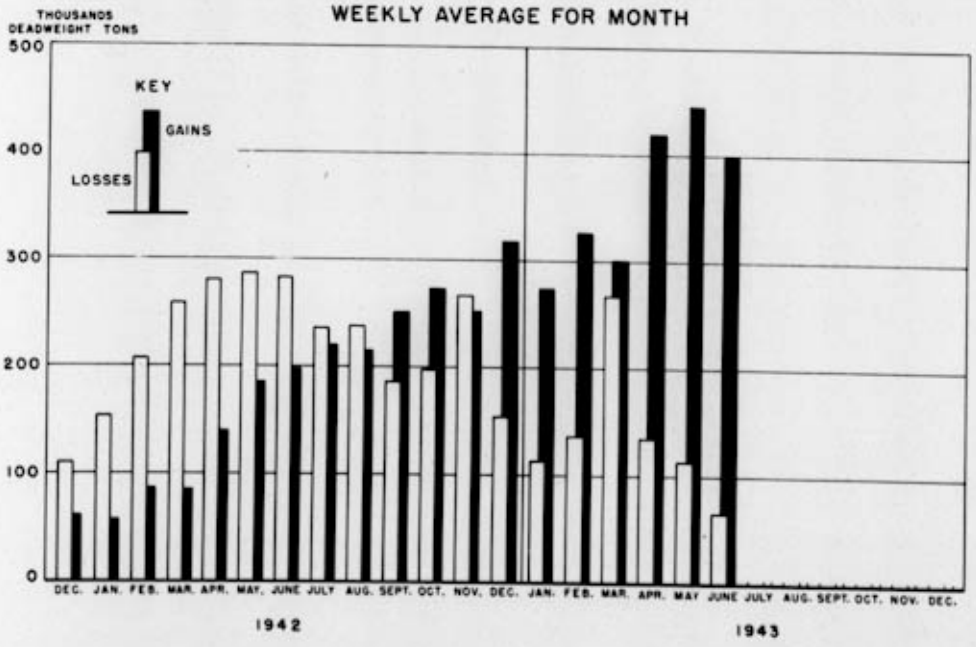


24 ESCORT VESSELS TRANSFERRED FROM LEND LEASE TO NAVY PROGRAM DURING FEBRUARY

CHART 10

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



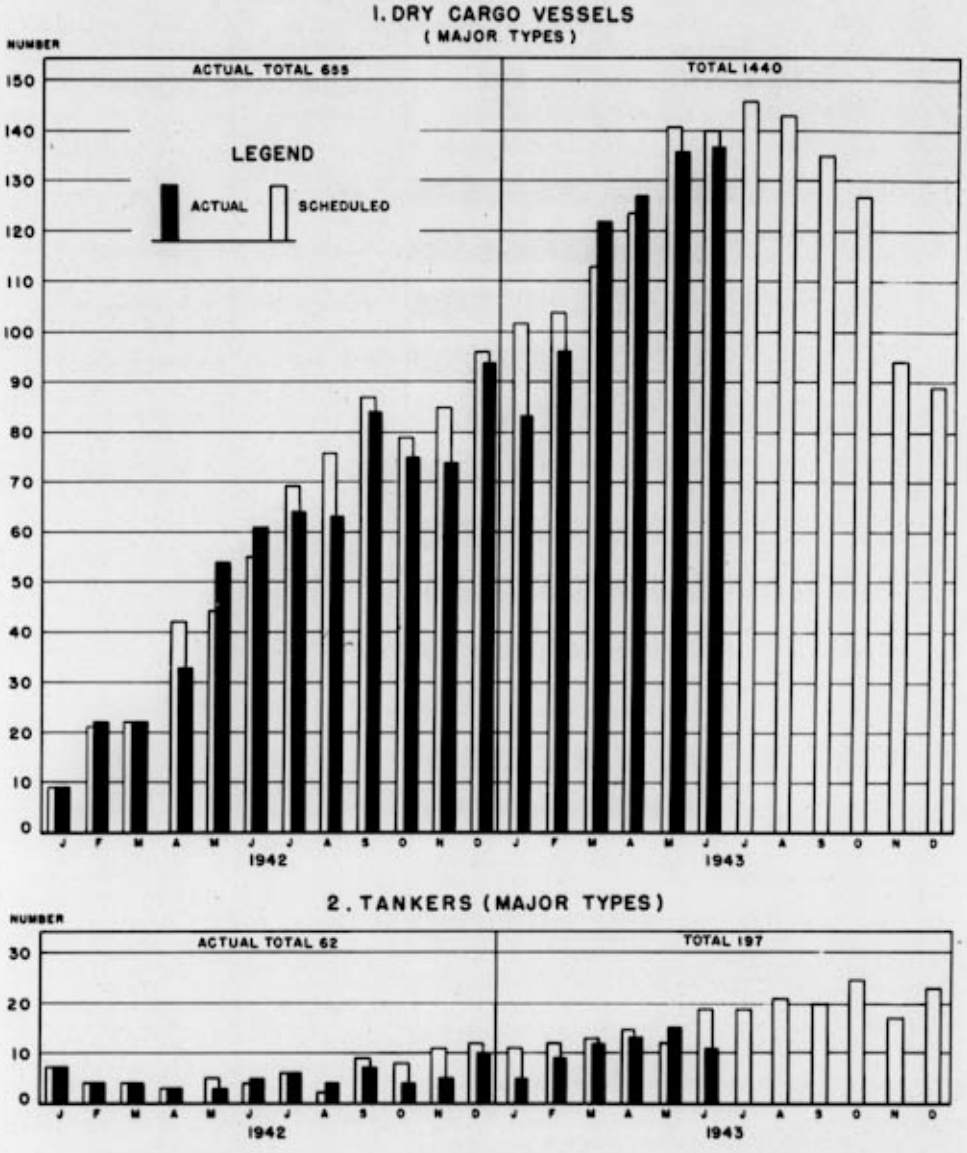


SOURCE: WEEKLY REPORT OF THE COMBINED SHIPPING ADJUSTMENT BOARD

CHART II

DELIVERIES OF MERCHANT SHIPS BY U.S. SHIPBUILDERS

U.S. MARITIME COMMISSION – PRIVATE AND BRITISH ACCOUNTS



SOURCE: MARITIME COMMISSION – SCHEDULE REVISED 3-31-43

CHART 12

STATUS OF BASIC WAR COMMODITIES PROGRAM

SELECTED CRITICAL AND STRATEGIC MATERIALS

(PERCENTAGES BASED ON QUANTITIES IN RECOMMENDED PURCHASE PROGRAM)

AS OF JUNE 15, 1943

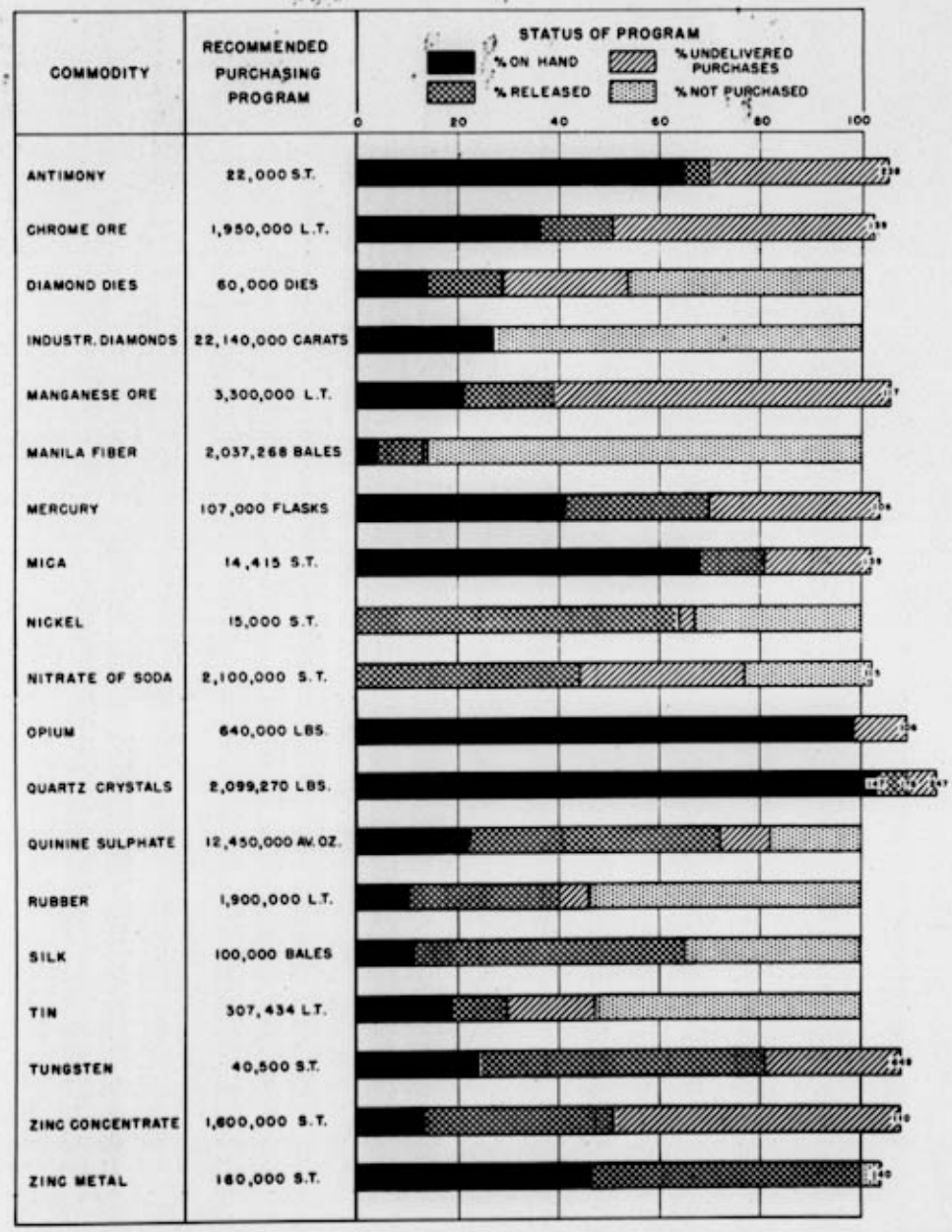
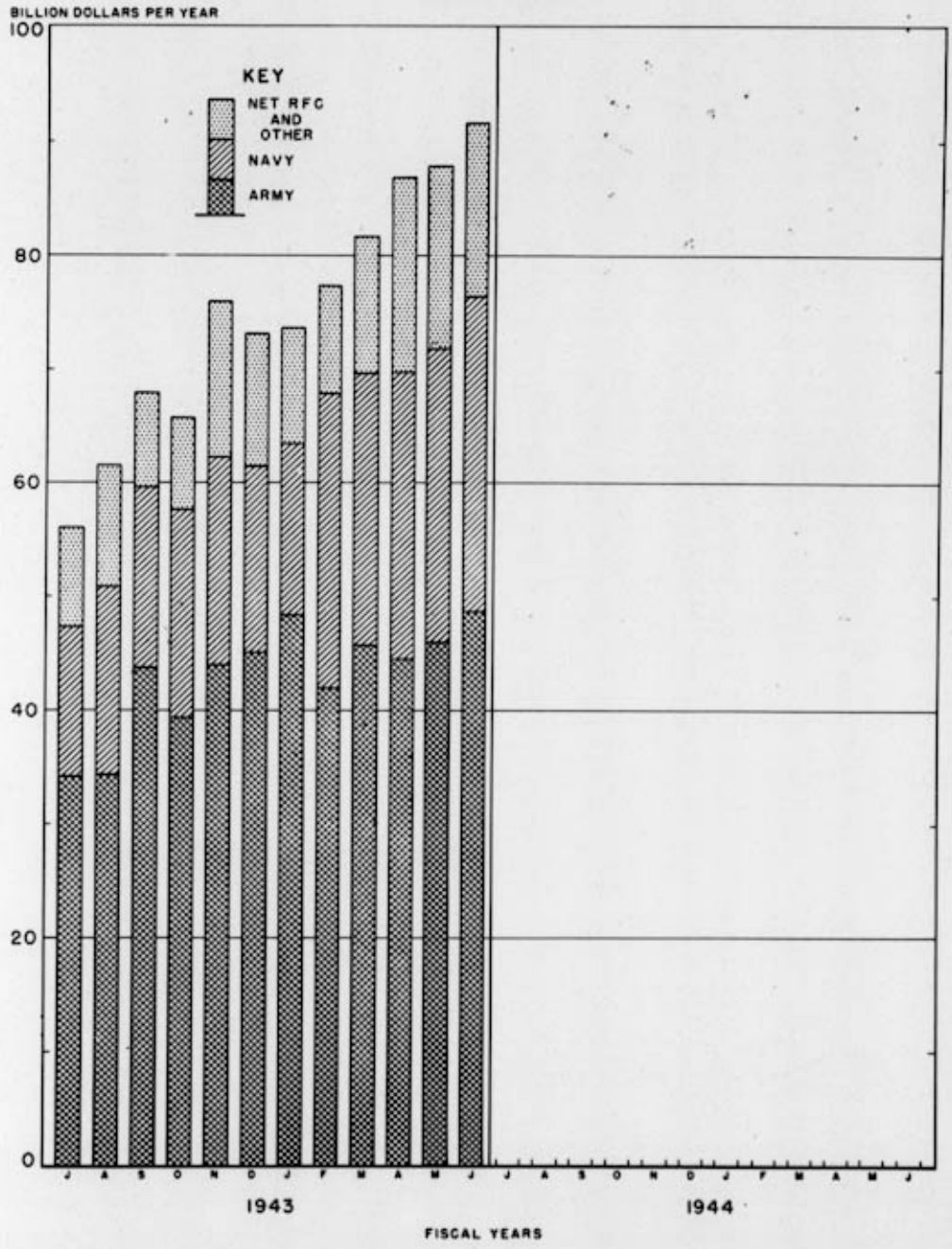


CHART 13

WAR EXPENDITURES

YEARLY RATES



PRESIDENT'S SECRETARY'S FILE
Subject File
Bureau of the Budget:Progress
Rpts.Natl.Def.:July-Sep.1943
Box 96