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**APPENDIX "A"**

**SOURCES AND COVERAGE**

**Sources**

The War Department maintained detailed records of the quantities of items which it shipped from depots and facilities in the United States under the lend-lease program. Data for ground items were recorded for control purposes by the International Division, Headquarters, Army Service Forces, and those for air items were recorded by the Army Air Forces. These records were used in preparing this report.

Although this report is dated 31 December 1946, the information contained therein was available in the records of the International Division as of 30 June 1946, virtually no changes having been recorded after this date.

**Coverage**

This report includes:

1. Shipments of War Department procured lend-lease materiel pursuant to assignment by the Munitions Assignments Board (Munitions Assignments Committee (Ground)) in Washington,

a. Direct to beneficiary countries,

b. To the commanding general of a theater of operation for delivery to beneficiary countries within his theater, some of these assignments being diverted by the theater commander because of more urgent needs, and

c. To Foreign Economic Administration where the War Department acted as the procuring agency. Such shipments were transferred to recipient governments by the Foreign Economic Administration. These shipments are shown in the last column of Part I

with the exception of Signal items which are included in the of the recipient countries.

2. Transfers on requisitions for which blanket authority been established--mostly noncommon items procured specifically the requisitioning countries.

3. Transfers made by Presidential order before other theater machinery was set up.

This report does not include:

1. Transfers of items not previously assigned in Washington made in the theater of operation, commonly known as "theater transfers." Dollar value of theater transfers was approximately percent of direct and commanding general transfers.

2. Medical items (see Introduction).

3. Post-VJ transfers.

4. Machine tools, for which procurement in the early part of the war was partially a War Department responsibility but was transferred later in the Treasury Department.

5. Spare parts as such. Maintenance spares, first and second years' spares, spares expressed in percentages, weights, dollars, etc. have not been broken down into units for the purpose of completing this report. However, when parts were expressed by specific names because of their importance in value, quantitative critical nature, they have been considered components rather than parts and have been included in this report.

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## APPENDIX "B"

### REMARKS

#### General

The figures used in this report are based on shipping documents except for charges to the French Forces. The latter charges are explained under the caption "French Forces." Where export figures were not available, it has been assumed, in the absence of repossession reports, that all shipments to port were floated. Repossessions and diversions have been deducted from shipments to port to leave net export figures.

Some items such as certain kinds of vehicles or tools are reported in services or sections other than that of the procuring service, but no effort has been made to cross-reference those items or to arrive at inclusive grand totals because the proportion of such items to the whole report is very small and not statistically significant.

#### Chemical Items

All data in Section I, Chemical, have been taken from "Lend-Lease Transfers--Chemical Warfare Service--Army Service Forces--War Department," published in May 1946. Chemical Warfare Service (now Chemical Corps) is the only service to have issued a report of this kind giving full information on the various stages of lend-lease transfers.

#### Engineer Items

At this writing, the Office of the Chief of Engineers has not yet completed the audit of all lend-lease transfers. However, in order to forestall any significant errors, the Office of the Chief of Finance has examined Engineer shipping documents whenever there was any doubt as to actual quantities exported.

As in other services, certain items did not lend themselves to quantity reporting. So for instance, in the matter of pipes and pipe fittings, a weight estimate used in this report was furnished by the Chief of Engineers.

One very important project not included in the body of the report consists of the Engineer supplies for the Yunan-Burma Railroad. Shipped against this project were ninety-nine line items consisting of tools, machinery, explosives, railroad cars, tracks and general railroad supplies.

#### Ordnance Items

This service has been separated along its broad general classifications into three sections; namely, Section III-A, General Supplies; Section III-B, Motor Vehicles; and Section III-C, Ammunition. Each one of these sections, as stated in the Introduction, is further subdivided into categories and groups.

All armament that is standard equipment on aircraft, tanks, self-propelled weapons, and other combat vehicles is included with the planes or vehicles. Such armament is not listed again under specific groups such as Small Arms, Artillery, etc. Separate shipments of armament items for use with planes, tanks, and combat vehicles are included in the Artillery or Small Arms groups.

#### Quartermaster Items

The categories in this section are not necessarily the ones used by the Office of the Quartermaster General but rather a practical adaptation for the purpose of this report.

#### Signal Items

This is by far the largest section and one for which a great deal of assistance has been obtained from the technical service. A great number of items are involved, although only a relatively small proportion of them are very important, either in quantity or in value. However, the important items alone would give a very inadequate picture of Signal Corps transfers. It became necessary, therefore, to list virtually all Signal items, even those of very moderate value and importance.

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The radio equipment installed in airplanes and combat vehicles been listed under Signal items when the equipment was standard on such planes and vehicles.

Because of the technical nature of this service, it is considered to give a brief description of each of its eighteen categories.

Airborne Radio - includes only such radio equipment as is installed and operated in aircraft.

Airborne Radar - includes only such radar equipment as is installed and operated in aircraft.

Ground Radio - includes air-transportable radio equipment (operated in aircraft), mobile radio equipment (carried in a vehicle but not operated in it while in motion), portable radio equipment, and fixed radio stations.

Ground Radar - includes air-transportable radar equipment (operated in aircraft), mobile radar equipment (carried in a vehicle but not operated in it while in motion), portable radar equipment, and fixed radar stations.

Vehicular Communications Equipment - includes radio equipment installed and operated in vehicles in motion, such as tanks and cars.

Wire Communications Equipment - includes telephone and telegraph equipment, telephone and telegraph carrier equipment, public communication systems, and high-speed telegraph sending and recording equipment.

Test and Measuring Equipment - includes military test equipment of general use as well as commercial types of equipment for use in laboratories or in manufacturing plants.

Miscellaneous Power Equipment - includes gasoline or Diesel driven electric generators not included as part of equipment in categories 1 through 5. This category also includes rectifier equipment.

9. Radio and Wire Communications Components - This category covers components supplied for the manufacture of radio, telephone, and telegraph equipments as well as materials for the manufacture of components such as vacuum tubes.

10a. Vacuum Tubes - Receiving Type.

10b. Vacuum Tubes - Transmitting Type.

10c. Vacuum Tubes - Special Purpose and Rectifier.

11a. Dry Batteries.

11b. Storage Batteries - This category includes electrolyte for storage batteries shipped dry, the general method of shipment.

12. Wire and Cable - In addition to various types of wire and cable, this category includes reels and other miscellaneous equipments for handling wire and cable.

13. Photographic Equipment - includes cameras and projectors with related equipment, screens, rawfilms, training films, chemicals, sensitized paper, and miscellaneous photographic supplies.

14. Meteorological Equipment - includes radiosondes, balloons, theodolites, etc.

15. Miscellaneous - This category includes pigeon equipment and supplies, mine detector equipment, and all other items which do not specifically belong in any other category.

#### Army Air Force Items

The figures for Air items were furnished by the Army Air Forces.

Figures are given only for the major end items--airplanes, by types--and for two major components--airplane engines and propellers. Quantitative information on auxiliary equipment, accessories, spares and components other than engines and propellers, or on ground equipment and supplies for Army Air Forces is not available at this time.

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## APPENDIX "B" (Cont'd)

Neither are figures on spare engines and propellers transferred to the French available.

### British Empire

The figures for the British Empire include shipments for the home islands, for all the dominions (except Canada), and for all overseas possessions and colonies. Moreover, certain shipments were made to the United Kingdom for subsequent transfer to other countries, such as Turkey, Poland, Norway, etc. These shipments have also been included in the figures for the British Empire.

### Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

All shipments made on protocol agreements, including pre-protocol shipments which were subsequently made part of the First Protocol, are included in this report.

### French Forces

Figures for the French Forces are a combination of issues per tables of organization and equipment applicable to the French Rearmament Program (First Eight Divisions) and of non-rearmament program shipments.

Inasmuch as it was within the power of the theater commanders to divert commanding general shipments; as shipments for the French Rearmament Program were made to the Commanding General; as the Commanding General to a great extent used his prerogative to divert such shipments from the French; and as he in turn furnished to the French large quantities of materials and supplies not originally assigned to them, it was decided to base the charges to the French, as far as the Rearmament Program was concerned, on issues of equipment and supplies, according to tables of organization and equipment, to United States

Army units similar to the French units in the rearmament program. Computations for such issues were made and added to non-rearmament program shipments to arrive at the figures used in this report.

Materiel for the French Forces is still significantly understated because of additional theater transfers which are not included.

### China

Inasmuch as theater and post-VJ transfers are not included in this report, the figures for China are far from representing a complete account of the extent to which this country was benefited by lend-lease materiel, because China, in addition to straight and commanding general shipments, received most of its supplies through theater and post-VJ transfers.

### Brazil

Brazil is the only Latin American country in whose behalf lend-lease shipments were of sufficient importance to warrant their inclusion in Part I, PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, of this report.

### Canada

Canada has been treated independently of the British Empire because it has been on the cash reimbursement basis throughout the emergency.

### Turkey

The figures for Turkey do not reflect accurately what the country actually received, because considerable amounts of materiel were assigned to the United Kingdom for retransfer to Turkey. Such assignments are included in figures for the British Empire.

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APPENDIX "C"

LEND-LEASE ACT

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

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

SECTION 2

As used in this Act--

(a) The term "defense article" means--

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

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

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

SECTION 3

(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the President may, from time to time, when he deems it in the interest

of national defense, authorize the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, or the head of any other department or agency of the Government--

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

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

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

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

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APPENDIX "C" (Cont'd)

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

(b) The terms and conditions upon which any such foreign government receives any aid authorized under subsection (a) shall be those which the President deems satisfactory, and the benefit to the United States may be payment or repayment in kind or property, or any other direct or indirect benefit which the President deems satisfactory: Provided, however, That nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to authorize the President to assume or incur any obligations on the part of the United States with respect to post-war economic policy, post-war military policy, or any post-war policy involving international relations except in accordance with established constitutional procedure.

(c) After June 30, 1946, or after the passage of a concurrent resolution by the two Houses before June 30, 1946, which declares that the powers conferred by or pursuant to subsection (a) are no longer necessary to promote the defense of the United States, neither the President nor the head of any department or agency shall exercise any of the powers conferred by or pursuant to subsection (a); except that until July 1, 1949, any of such powers may be exercised to the extent necessary to carry out a contract or agreement with such a foreign government made before July 1, 1946, or before the passage of such concurrent resolution, whichever is the earlier: Provided, however, That nothing in section 3 (c) shall be construed to authorize the President to enter into or carry out any contract or agreement with a foreign government for post-war relief, post-war rehabilitation or post-war reconstruction; except that a contract or agreement entered into in accordance with this Act in which the United States undertakes to furnish to a foreign government defense articles, services, or information for use in the prosecution of the present war and which provides for the disposition, on terms and conditions of sale prescribed by the President, of any such defense articles, services, or information after the President determines they are no longer necessary for use by such government in promoting the defense of the United States shall not be deemed to be for post-war relief, post-war rehabilitation or post-war reconstruction.

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

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

SECTION 4

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

SECTION 5

(a) The Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, or the head of any other department or agency of the Government involved shall, when any such defense article or defense information is exported, immediately inform the department or agency designated by the President to administer section 6 of the Act of July 2, 1940 (51 Stat. 714), of the quantities, character, value, terms of disposition, and destination of the article and information so exported.

(b) The President, from time to time, but not less frequently than once every 90 days, shall transmit to the Congress a report of operations under this Act except such information as he deems incompatible with the public interest to disclose. Reports provided for under this subsection shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Senate or the Clerk of the House of Representatives, as the case may be, if the Senate or the House of Representatives, as the case may be, is not in session.

SECTION 6

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

(b) All money and all property which is converted into money received under section 3 from any government shall, with the approval of

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APPENDIX "C" (Cont'd)

the Director of the Budget, revert to the respective appropriation or appropriations out of which funds were expended with respect to the defense article or defense information for which such consideration is received, and shall be available for expenditure for the purpose for which such expended funds were appropriated by law, during the fiscal year in which such funds are received and the ensuing fiscal year; but in no event shall any funds so received be available for expenditure after June 30, 1949.

SECTION 7

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

SECTION 8

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

SECTION 9

The President may, from time to time, promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper to carry out any of the

provisions of this Act; and he may exercise any power or authority conferred on him by this Act through such department, agency or officer as he shall direct.

SECTION 10

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

SECTION 11

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

\* \* \*

On March 13, 1945, the House of Representatives voted to extend the Lend-Lease Act, as amended, until July 1, 1946. The House voted unanimously for the extension of the Act, as amended, on March 10, 1945. The President signed the Act on April 18, 1945. The amendment consisted of a proviso added to subsection (c) of section

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APPENDIX "D"

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