

PROGRESS REPORT
ON
NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM

July 31, 1941

Prepared by
Bureau of the Budget
Executive Office of the President

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I. SUMMARY

Financing: Approximately \$44,400,000,000 was authorized by Congress for defense purposes between July 1, 1940 and July 19, 1941.

Aircraft Production: 10,430 airplanes and 28,483 engines were delivered to the Army, Navy, and British during F.Y. 1941. 670 tactical and 768 training planes were delivered to them in June.

Army Air Corps Planes: The Army had 5,573 planes classified as suitable for their purpose on July 1. 1,471 were tactical types. The number of suitable planes on hand July 1, 1940 was 1,541.

Navy Planes: The Navy and Marine Corps had 3,615 useful planes on hand July 1. 1,988 were combat types. The number of useful planes on hand July 1, 1940 was 1,712.

Production Facilities: Contracts had been awarded through the middle of July for plant expansion of 423 projects estimated to cost \$2,460,000,000.

Army Personnel: The total active strength of the Army increased from 268,000 on July 1, 1940 to 1,447,000 on July 1, 1941.

Navy Personnel: The active duty strength of Navy and Marine Corps personnel increased from 179,000 to 331,543 between July 1, 1940 and July 1, 1941.

Combatant Vessels: Twenty destroyers and twelve submarines were completed during F.Y. 1941 -- one destroyer and three submarines in June.

II. DEFENSE FINANCES

Appropriations

Through July 19, Congress had made appropriations and other authorizations for national defense amounting to 44.4 billion dollars for F.Y. 1941 and 1942. This amount includes 6.8 billion dollars yet to be appropriated to complete vessels under way in the expanded Navy.

	<u>F.Y. 1941</u>	<u>F.Y. 1942</u>	<u>Total</u>
	(Billions of dollars)		
Appropriations and			
contract authorizations:*			
Army	\$13.284	\$7.217	\$20.501
Navy	4.466	3.470	7.936
Defense Aid Appropriation	7.000	—	7.000
Maritime Commission	0.354	—	0.354
Defense Housing	0.420	—	0.420
FWA — Community Facilities	—	0.150	0.150
President's Emergency Funds	0.200	0.125	0.325
Panama Canal	0.114	0.093	0.207
Other defense activities	<u>0.249</u>	<u>0.393</u>	<u>0.642</u>
Total	\$26.087	\$11.448	\$37.535
Additional funds required to complete the expanded Navy (estimated)			<u>6.835</u>
Grand total			\$44.370

*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.

Army and Navy Expenditures

Army and Navy disbursements were as follows to June 30:

	<u>Disbursements</u>	
	<u>June</u>	<u>July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1941</u>
Army	\$507,125,000	\$3,635,508,000
Navy	<u>246,763,000</u>	<u>2,216,823,000</u>
Total	\$753,888,000	\$5,852,331,000

Chart 1 shows the monthly trend of these disbursements for the fiscal years 1940 and 1941.

Defense Aid (lend-lease) disbursements were \$14,636,000 during June and totaled \$21,395,000 for the fiscal year.

Gross Debt

The gross debt increased \$5,993,000,000 during fiscal 1941 to a total of \$48,961,000,000 on June 30.

III. AERONAUTICAL PROGRAM

Airplane Deliveries

Of the 12,589 airplanes delivered by producers of military types in this country during the fiscal year 1941, 5,618 have been classified by the Air Corps as tactical planes and 5,927 as training planes.

A i r p l a n e D e l i v e r i e s — B y T y p e s *

<u>Type</u>	<u>June 1941</u>	<u>F.Y. 1941</u>
Tactical:		
Bomber, heavy	10	129
Bomber, medium	98	531
Bomber, light, 2-engine	175	1,215
Bomber, light, 1-engine	81	487
Pursuit, 2-engine	4	24
Pursuit, 1-engine	<u>222</u>	<u>2,600</u>
Total combat	590	4,986
Transport and observation	<u>116</u>	<u>632</u>
Total tactical	706	5,618
Trainers	792	5,927
Unclassified	<u>71</u>	<u>1,044</u>
Grand total	1,569	12,589

*Classification and data were taken from Army Air Corps report and do not necessarily agree in exact detail with other reports.

Chart 2 at the end of this report shows the distribution of

The following table shows deliveries of planes and engines, by customers, for June and the fiscal year 1941:

<u>Customer</u>	<u>Airplane Deliveries</u>		<u>Engine Deliveries</u>	
	<u>June</u>	<u>F.Y. 1941</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>F.Y. 1941</u>
Army	725	4,435	2,073	10,547
Navy	295	2,049	353	3,733
British	418	3,946	1,340	14,203
Other foreign	37	566	76	1,103
Commercial	<u>99</u>	<u>1,602</u>	<u>357</u>	<u>8,025</u>
Total	1,574	12,598	4,199	37,611

Compared with manufacturers' estimates made in May, June deliveries of planes were 383 short of the number expected for the Army, Navy, and British.

	<u>Army</u>	<u>Navy</u>	<u>British</u>
Deliveries in June	725	295	418
Scheduled for June	907	379	535
Percentage of schedule delivered	80%	78%	78%

Deliveries of military types of planes for June and for the fiscal year 1941 were:

<u>Customer</u>	<u>Tactical</u>		<u>Training</u>	
	<u>June</u>	<u>F.Y. 1941</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>F.Y. 1941</u>
Army	216	1,257	509	3,178
Navy	143	938	152	1,111
British	311	2,926	107	1,020
Other foreign	25	302	11	223
Commercial	<u>12</u>	<u>193</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>409</u>
Total	707	5,616	796	5,941

Airplanes for the British

The U. S. Army Air Corps reports the following deliveries of airplanes to Great Britain by U. S. manufacturers for the periods indicated:

	<u>June 1941</u>	<u>F.Y. 1941</u>
Tactical planes:		
Bombers, heavy	0	26
Bombers, medium	16	248
Bombers, light, 2-engine	173	1,068
Bombers, light, 1-engine	<u>12</u>	<u>35</u>
Total bombers	201	1,377
Pursuit, 1-engine	110	1,502
Other tactical	<u>0</u>	<u>47</u>
Total tactical	311	2,926
Training planes	<u>107</u>	<u>1,020</u>
Grand total	418	3,946

Army Air Corps

A. Airplanes

The number of Army Air Corps airplanes classified as suitable for their purpose increased 4,032 during F.Y. 1941 to a total of 5,573.

Airplane Inventory, Deliveries and Losses

Type	<u>Suitable for Purpose</u>		June Deliveries	June Losses and Transfers
	On Hand 7-1-41	Increase Since 7-1-40		
Tactical planes:				
Bombers, heavy	119	66	9	1
Bombers, medium	190	176	61	4
Bombers, light	137	137	16	3
Pursuit	629	596	69	20
Transport, observation, etc.	396	109	61	7
Total tactical	1,471	1,084	216	35

B. Major Army Air Stations

The Corps of Engineers is constructing 133 projects at Air Corps stations, estimated to cost \$576,300,000. These projects include the four large aircraft assembly plants which are to be used in the heavy bomber program.

Construction at Air Corps Stations by the Corps of Engineers June 30, 1941

	Estimated Cost (In Millions)	Estimated Value in Place (In Millions)
G.H.Q. Force	\$185.6	\$122.1
Observation Units	8.9	1.1
Pilot Schools	149.4	25.8
Technical Schools	62.2	31.6
Air Corps Depots	81.7	16.8
Engineering Experimental Depots	11.1	3.5
Aircraft Assembly Plants	71.4	8.7
Replacement Centers	6.0	1.4
Total	\$576.3	\$211.0

The accompanying charts indicate how this program has developed during recent months.

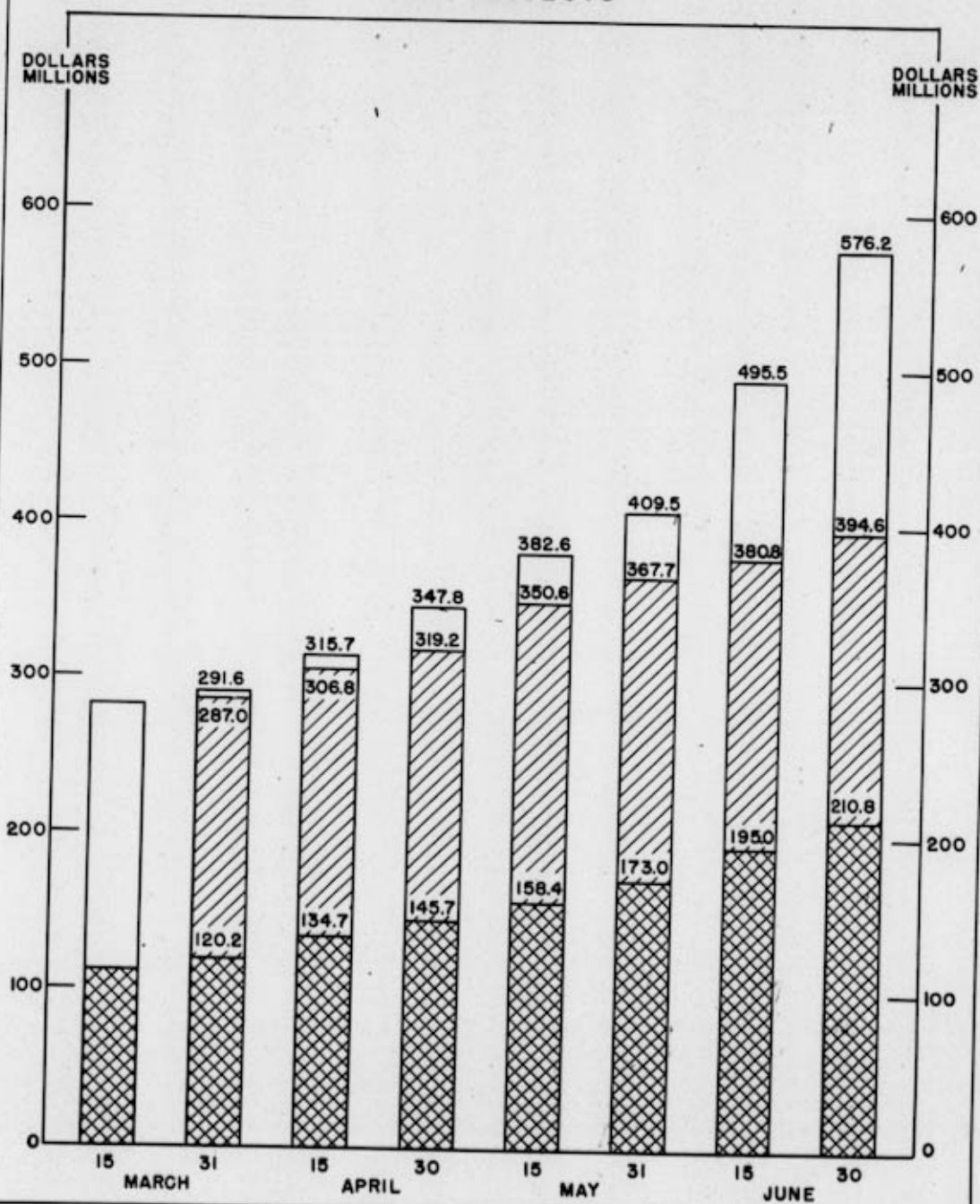
In addition, the Construction Division of the Quartermaster Corps is building 16 projects for the Air Corps, estimated to cost \$34,600,000. On June 30, the estimated value of work in place on this program was about \$18,000,000.

CONSTRUCTION AT AIR CORPS STATIONS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS-U.S. ARMY



TOTAL ESTIMATED VALUE
ESTIMATED VALUE UNDER APPROVED PLANS
ESTIMATED VALUE IN PLACE

ALL PROJECTS

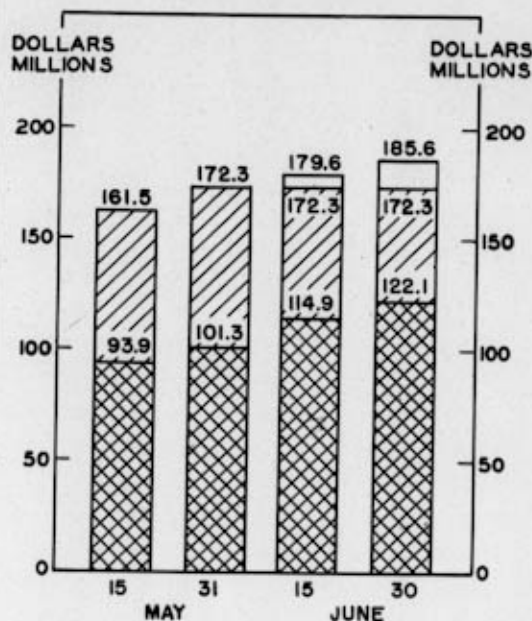


CONSTRUCTION AT AIR CORPS STATIONS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS-U.S. ARMY

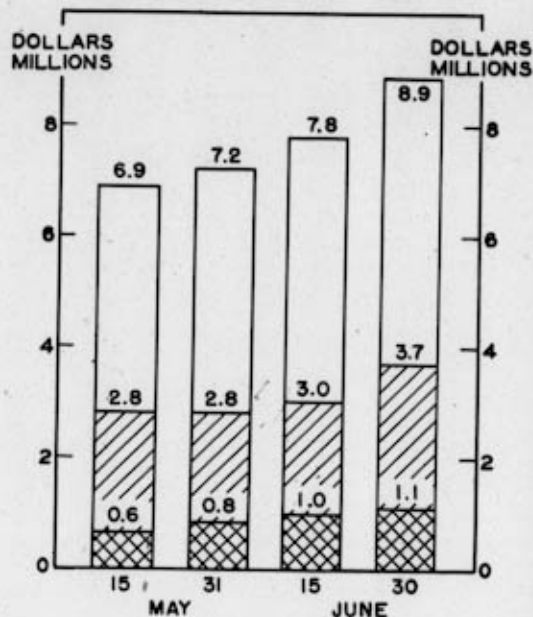


TOTAL ESTIMATED VALUE
ESTIMATED VALUE UNDER APPROVED PLANS
ESTIMATED VALUE IN PLACE

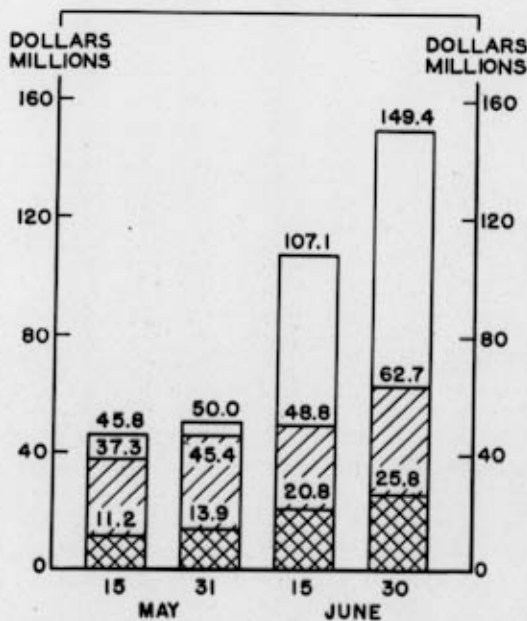
G.H.Q. FORCE



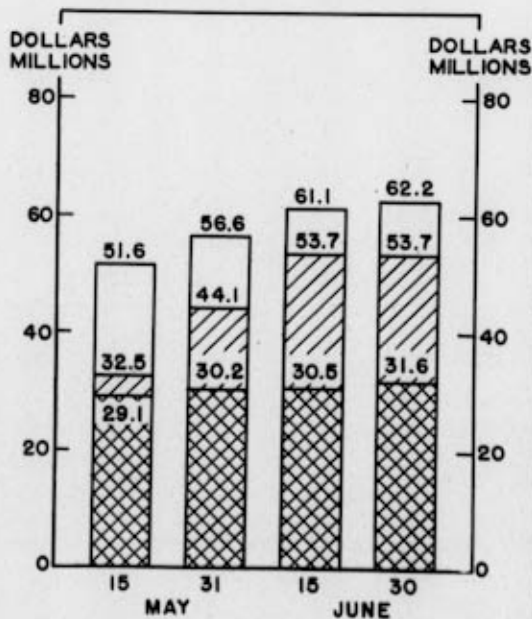
OBSERVATION UNITS



PILOT SCHOOLS



TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

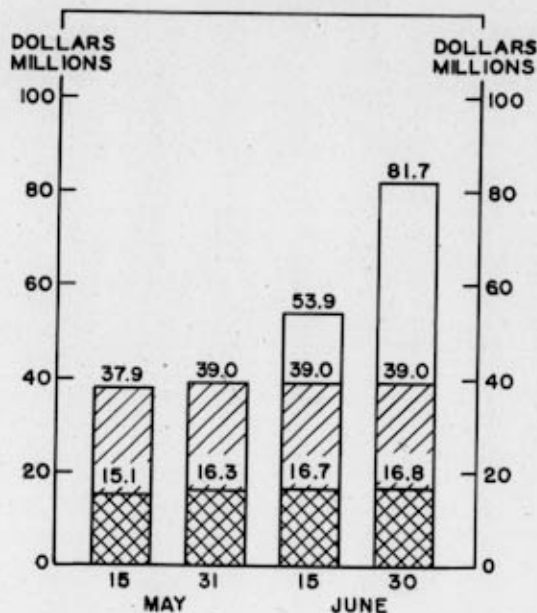


CONSTRUCTION AT AIR CORPS STATIONS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS-U.S. ARMY

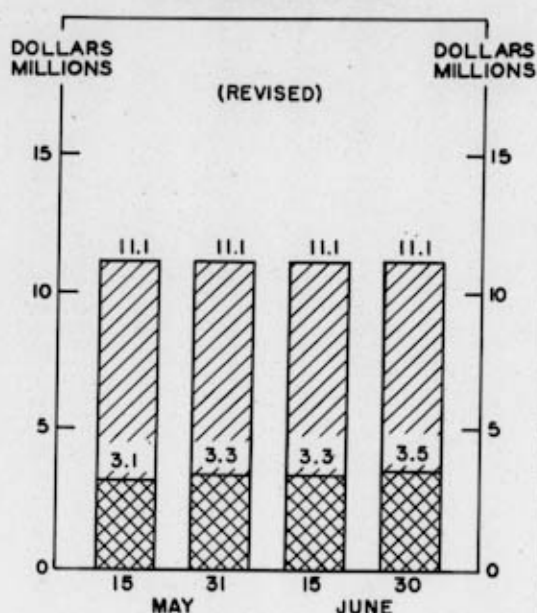


TOTAL ESTIMATED VALUE
ESTIMATED VALUE UNDER APPROVED PLANS
ESTIMATED VALUE IN PLACE

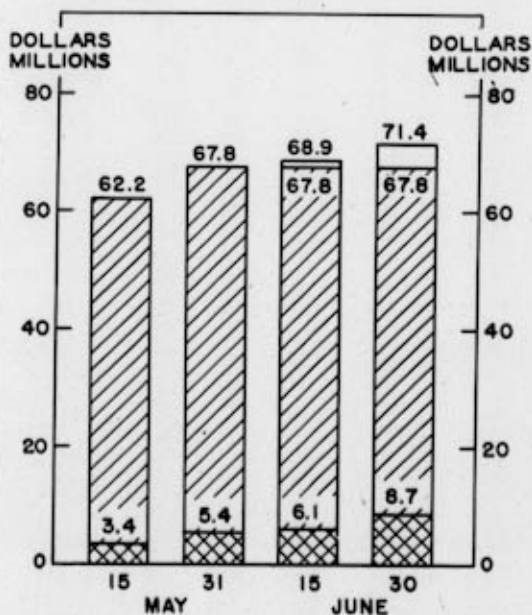
DEPOTS AIR CORPS



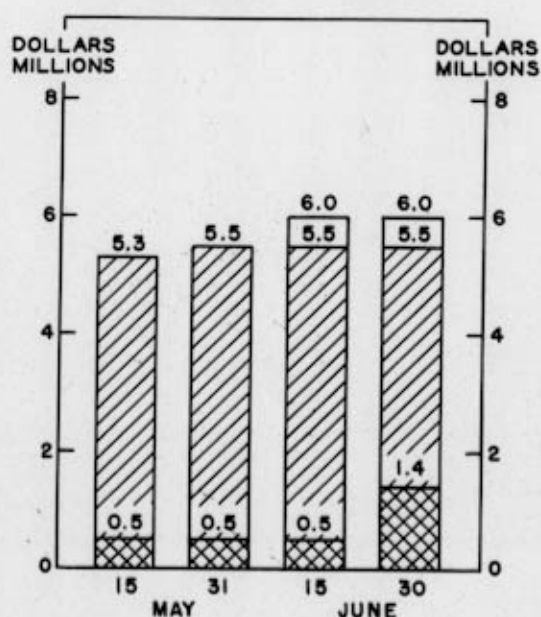
DEPOTS/ENGINEERING EXPERIMENTAL



AIRCRAFT ASSEMBLY PLANTS



REPLACEMENT CENTER



C. Air Corps Personnel

The estimated active duty strength of the Air Corps personnel was 135,000 on June 30 as compared with 166,000 required for the 54-group program. The total number of active duty pilots, including those assigned to administrative, training, and non-tactical duties, was 6,588 or about 52 percent of the number required for the 54-group program.

The following shows the progress of the pilot training program toward the objective of 12,000 graduates per year:

<u>Entering Training</u>		<u>Graduating</u>	
Required every $5\frac{1}{2}$ weeks	2,150	Required every $5\frac{1}{2}$ weeks	1,264
May 3, 1941	2,061	May 29, 1941	706
June 7, 1941	1,724		

Chart 3 traces the progress of the pilot training program, by months, since July 1940.

The Army is now in the process of awarding contracts for additional training schools so as to increase the pilot training rate to 30,000 per year and to train about 33,000 other air specialists, such as navigators, bombardiers, gunners, etc. This stepped-up program is scheduled to go into operation next October.

Navy and Marine Corps Aeronautical Program

A. Airplanes

Navy and Marine Corps planes classified as "useful" increased from 1,712 to 3,615 during F.Y. 1941. The June increase was 273, but 212 program planes became obsolete as of July 1, 1941, leaving 3,403 useful planes.

Airplane Inventory, Deliveries and Losses

Type	Useful Planes		June Deliveries	June Losses
	On Hand 7-1-41	Increase F.Y. 1941		
Combat planes:				
Bombing, 4-engine patrol	4	4	1	0
Bombing, 2-engine patrol	329	112	24	0
Bombing, torpedo	103	- 11	0	3
Bombing, scout	697	298	53	9
Fighting	385	196	28	11
Observation scouting	<u>470</u>	<u>192</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>16</u>
Total combat	1,988	791	141	39
Transport and utility	183	32	2	1
Training planes	<u>1,444</u>	<u>1,080</u>	<u>152</u>	<u>3</u>
Total planes	3,615	1,903	295	43

B. Naval Aviation Personnel

The active duty strength of the Navy and Marine Corps aeronautical organization, including those engaged in flight training, was 60,295 on June 30, an increase of 28,503 during F.Y. 1941.

	Active Duty Requirements for 15,000 Plane Program	Active Strength June 30	Increase in Active Strength During June F.Y. 1941	
Pilots, all grades*	14,100	4,521	235	1,436
Other personnel	<u>125,000</u>	<u>55,774</u>	<u>2,543</u>	<u>27,067</u>
Total	139,100	60,295	2,778	28,503

The number of aviation cadets entering and completing training to the end of June was:

	<u>Scheduled</u> <u>F.Y. 1941</u>	<u>F.Y.</u> <u>1941</u>	<u>June</u> <u>1941</u>
Entering training	3,214	4,634	758
Graduating	1,187	1,327	202

Civil Aeronautics Administration

A. Civilian Pilot Training

Up to July 15, 1941, 41,174 students had completed the preliminary college course and 5,048 had completed the secondary college course under the civilian pilot training program.

	<u>Preliminary</u> <u>College</u> <u>Training</u>	<u>Secondary</u> <u>College</u> <u>Training</u>
Total net enrollments to date	51,494	8,225
Completions recorded	41,174	5,048
In training or records incomplete	4,684	2,380

B. Development of Landing Areas

Up to July 6, the CAA had allotted \$37,960,000 of the \$38,000,000 available to it during F.Y. 1941 for development of landing areas. These allotments, augmented by an estimated contribution of \$20,000,000 from WPA, provide for a program of 198 projects estimated to cost \$54,589,000.

Status of Construction

	<u>No. of</u> <u>Projects</u>	<u>Estimated</u> <u>Cost</u>
Projects completed	3	\$ 370,408
Projects under construction	132	27,451,322

An additional \$95,000,000 has been appropriated for F.Y. 1942. The new legislation also authorizes the CAA to increase the number of airports to 399.

National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics

The following indicates some of the outstanding aircraft improvements during the past year in which the NACA states it has participated:

1. Combat airplanes, powered with air-cooled engines, have been developed for the first time with a speed exceeding 400 miles an hour.
2. American aircraft are flying in the 30,000 to 40,000 feet altitude range as a result of the effective exhaust turbo-superchargers sponsored almost alone by this country.
3. The North American "Mustang", utilizing for the first time the NACA low-drag wing, is now in quantity production for the British. At a speed of 393 miles per hour, powered with a medium sized liquid cooled engine, it is one of the fastest and most efficient pursuit planes.
4. Bomber speed has been increased from 280 to 330 m.p.h. and is now being stepped up to 375 m.p.h. Pursuit speed has been increased from 330 to 416 m.p.h.
5. New propellers, to assist in take-off, engine cooling,

IV. PRODUCTION FACILITIES

Projects Under Contract

Up to mid-July, contracts had been awarded by the War and Navy Departments, Defense Plant Corporation, and the Maritime Commission for 423 production facility projects at an estimated cost of \$2,460,000,000. This figure includes projects financed from Defense Aid appropriations, and it represents an increase of \$148,000,000 over June 15.

<u>Type of Facility</u>	<u>Number of Projects</u>	<u>Estimated Cost (millions)</u>	<u>Increase over June 15 (millions)</u>
Aircraft	118	629.0	85.0
Ordnance	154	1,182.8	45.8
Shipbuilding	103	521.6	14.6
Other	<u>48</u>	<u>126.5</u>	<u>2.5</u>
Total	423	2,459.9	147.9

The financing of these projects is divided among the four agencies, as follows:

	<u>Projects</u>	<u>Obligations (millions)</u>
War	174	1,152.1
Navy	188	774.6
Defense Plant Corporation	130	634.0
Maritime Commission	<u>16</u>	<u>84.3</u>
Gross total	508	2,645.0
Less: War and Navy obligations to reimburse Defense Plant Corporation	<u>85</u>	<u>185.1</u>
Net total	423	2,459.9

War and Navy Funds and Obligations

The following table shows the status of the production facility funds (including Defense Aid allocations) of the War and Navy Departments at the end of June:

	Available Funds (<u>Millions</u>)	Contracts Awarded (<u>Millions</u>)	Percent of Funds Contracted <u>June 30</u> <u>June 15</u>	
War:				
Aircraft	420.7	281.3	67	66
Ordnance	1,404.3	816.5	58	57
Other	48.0	54.4	113	110
Unallotted funds	<u>8.0</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>
Subtotal	1,881.0	1,152.2	61	60
Navy:				
Aircraft	127.0	82.3	65	77
Ordnance	350.0	255.0	73	73
Shipbuilding	<u>500.0</u>	<u>437.2</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>85</u>
Subtotal	<u>977.0</u>	<u>774.5</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>80</u>
Grand total	2,858.0	1,926.7	68	67

Private Investment in Defense Plants

Up to July 1, 1,625 certificates of necessity had been granted under the Second Revenue Act of 1940 on privately-financed plant expansion projects totaling \$832,000,000 found necessary for national defense and entitled to apply the special amortization provisions of the act. The increase between June 15 and July 1 was 139 certificates for projects

Status of Plant Expansion

A. Army Aircraft Plants

The following table presents the best available information on the status of some of the principal airframe and airplane engine plants.

Army Aircraft Plants — Status on July 5, 1941

Plant	Estimated Cost of Construction & Equipment	Percent of Con- struction Completed	Percent of Equipment Delivered	Estimated Date of Initial Operation
<u>Airframes</u>				
Boeing, Seattle	\$10,675,000	99	85	4-15-41
Boeing, Wichita, Kans.	14,202,000	99	54	4- 41
Curtiss-Wright, Buffalo	16,879,000	95	36	6- 2-41
Curtiss-Wright, Columbus	14,519,000	71	24	6-16-41
Curtiss-Wright, St. Louis	15,288,000	65	19	6- 1-41
Douglas, Long Beach, Calif.	11,398,000	70	44	4- 41
Martin, Middle River, Md.	25,690,000	39	47	8- 1-41
North American, Dallas	8,032,000	99	86	3- 8-41
Republic, Farmingdale, N. Y.	9,301,000	77	45	8- 41
U. S. Assembly Plants:				
Kansas City, Kans.	7,808,000	68	0	8-15-41
Fort Worth, Texas	22,907,000	5	0	1- 1-42
Tulsa, Okla.	23,027,000	2	0	
Omaha, Neb.	14,970,000	19	0	11-1-41
<u>Engines</u>				
Buick, Melrose, Ill.	41,668,000	27	1	3- 42
Ford, Dearborn, Mich.	23,923,000	91	80	7- 1-41
Studebaker, South Bend	51,179,000	24	0	7- 1-41
Studebaker, Ft. Wayne		48	0	7- 1-41
Studebaker, Chicago		34	0	7- 1-41
Wright-Aeronautical, Lockland, O.		47	39	4-15-41
Chevrolet, Buffalo	38,807,000	No progress reported		
Thompson Aircraft, Euclid, O.	11,243,000			9-15-41

B. Expansion of Naval Ordnance Manufacturing Facilities

The following table shows the status of the major ordnance manufacturing facilities under way June 30, 1941:

<u>Company and Location</u>	<u>Material to be Produced</u>	<u>Estimated Cost (million dollars)</u>	<u>Percent of Physical Completion</u>	<u>Estimated Completion Date</u>
Carnegie-Illinois, So. Charleston, West Virginia	Armor	50.3	35	Jan. 1942
Westinghouse, Louisville, Ky.	Gun mounts, tor- pedo tubes, etc.	11.0	49	June 1942
Westinghouse, Canton, Ohio	Machined parts for ordnance items	19.5	47	June 1942
Hudson Motor, Centerline, Mich.	Machined parts for ordnance items	20.3	8	June 1942
General Electric, Schenectady, N. Y.	Directors, hydrau- lic equipment	7.2	27	Feb. 1942
General Electric, Pittsfield, Mass.	Directors, hydrau- lic equipment	8.2	19	Feb. 1942
The Midvale Co., Nictown, Pa.	Armor, guns, heavy forgings	13.4	11	Mar. 1942
Lukas-Harold Co. Indianapolis, Ind.	Sights	8.5	3	July 1942
General Motors, Pontiac, Mich.	0.8" A.A. machine guns	5.8	8	Dec. 1941

C. Army Ordnance Plants

Funds had been allotted for 86 specific ordnance plant expansion projects, estimated to cost a little over \$1,200,000,000, through July 28, 1941. The status of construction and machinery deliveries for the major projects in this program appears in Chart 4 at the end of this report.

The Construction Division of the Quartermaster Corps is handling the construction phase of some of these plants, while others are being built by the Defense Plant Corporation or private operators. Of those handled by the Construction Division, 33 plants, estimated to cost \$496,000,000 for construction (machinery not included), are under contract and were 49.3 percent complete on June 28.

V. ARMYProcurement of Equipment and Facilities

As of July 3, the War Department reported contracts and orders amounting to 92 percent of the estimated total of \$11,000,000,000 made available prior to F.Y. 1942 for the procurement of equipment and facilities.

Deliveries of Selected Critical Materiel to June 30

	Current Procurement Program	Deliveries		Percent of Total Program Delivered
		Total to June 30	May 31 to June 30	
<u>Antiaircraft</u>				
Guns, 3 inch and 90 mm.	1,423	132	61	9
Guns, 37 mm., antiaircraft	3,195	424	62	13
Searchlights	2,503	1,157	185	45
Ground radio, SCR 268	523	91	36	17
Ground radio, SCR 270 and 271	255	43	17	17
<u>Combat Vehicles</u>				
Tanks, light	4,090	931	193	25
Tanks, medium	4,748	81	22	2
Personnel carriers, half-track	9,747	399	333	4
Scout cars	2,733	2,633	8	96
<u>Artillery</u>				
Howitzers, 155 mm. (high speeding)	1,436	826	80	58
Guns, 155 mm. (high speeding)	660	62	0	10
Howitzers, 105 mm.	3,761	9	1	—
Howitzers, 75 mm.	958	118	17	12
<u>Small Arms</u>				
Garand rifles	913,691	196,356	25,950	21
Guns, 37 mm., antitank	9,464	479	36	5
Mortars, 81 mm.	4,458	710	95	16
Mortars, 60 mm.				

Construction Programs*

A. Troop Housing

At the end of F.Y. 1941, the troop housing construction program of the Construction Division of the Quartermaster General's office was about 88 percent complete, with completed housing sufficient for 1,214,000 enlisted men out of a program designed to house 1,278,000 men. In addition, the Corps of Engineers was constructing housing for about 270,000 men.

Troop Housing Program of Q.M. Construction Division, July 1, 1941 (Air Corps housing not included)

<u>Class of Project</u>	<u>Number of Projects</u>	<u>Estimated Cost of Construction</u>	<u>Value of Construction in Place</u>	<u>Percent of Comple- tion</u>
Camps and cantonments	50	\$628,210,000	\$587,800,000	94
Reception centers	47	8,360,000	6,960,000	77
Replacement centers	19	98,000,000	96,580,000	99
Harbor defenses	52	24,300,000	21,380,000	88
Other Q.M. housing and housing facilities	<u>144</u>	<u>89,560,000</u>	<u>14,200,000</u>	<u>16</u>
Total	312	\$848,430,000	\$726,920,000	86
Status June 14	250	\$815,384,000	\$716,143,000	88

B. General Hospitals

The nine general hospitals (9,500 beds) being built by the Quartermaster Construction Division were 93 percent complete on July 1, as against 92 percent on June 14. Three hospitals with 2,500 beds have been completed.

*Figures showing the status and magnitude of the Army construction programs are gathered from several sources and are not all prepared on a uniform basis. However, the summarizations made herein are indicative of

C. Plants and Storage Depots

The program of construction of plants and storage depots by the Army was 40 percent complete on July 1.

Construction of Plants and Storage Depots, July 1, 1941

<u>Class of Project</u>	<u>Number of Projects</u>	<u>Estimated Cost of Construction</u>	<u>Value of Construction in Place</u>	<u>Percent of Completion</u>
Ordnance plants*	33	\$496,210,000	\$244,595,000	49
Ordnance field service facilities	8	4,866,000	402,000	8
Chemical warfare plants*	10	7,379,000	2,066,000	28
Bomber assembly plants	4	71,400,000	8,700,000	12
Ordnance storage depots	7	52,200,000	5,143,000	10
Other storage depots	26	72,914,000	19,663,000	27
Total	88	\$704,969,000	\$280,569,000	40
Status June 14	80	\$669,191,000	\$244,131,000	36

*Manufacturing equipment not included. See charts on status of ordnance plants at the end of this report.

Panama Canal Improvements

A. Special Protective Works

The special protective works estimated to cost \$54,500,000 was 55 percent complete on June 30, 1941. The estimated completion date for this work is January 1, 1943.

The following table shows a comparison, on a dollar basis, of the work at the beginning and end of the fiscal year:

	<u>June 30, 1940</u>	<u>June 30, 1941</u>
Estimated cost	\$53,170,000	\$54,551,000
Funds available	39,693,000	50,203,000
Contracts and work orders	17,894,000	42,351,000

B. Third Set of Locks

The third set of locks, estimated to cost \$277,000,000 was $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent complete on June 30, 1941. Up to then, \$114,000,000 had been made available for this work; obligations by contract or work order amounted to \$46,400,000 and expenditures to \$12,700,000. The estimated completion date for the work is June 1, 1945.

Military Personnel

During F.Y. 1941, the active duty strength of the Army increased 1,180,000, bringing the total to 1,447,000 at the end of June.

Active Duty Strength of the Army

	<u>Officers</u>	<u>Enlisted Men*</u>	<u>Total</u>
Regular Army	14,786	487,285	502,071
Reserves	56,219	12,225	68,444
National Guard	21,462	260,402	281,864
Selectees	—	594,871	594,871
Total July 1	92,467	1,354,783	1,447,250
Total June 1	88,065	1,270,592	1,358,657
Total June 30, 1940	16,630	251,139	267,769

*Includes warrant officers and nurses.

Chart 5 shows the active duty strength of the Army by months from July 1940 to date.

Selective Service System

Up to April 30, 16,543,000 men had been registered and 6,566,000 classified. The total number of new registrants on July 1, 1941 was 764,491. The total number of men inducted into the Army through Selective Service to July 1 was 630,675 of whom 567,050 were

VI. NAVYShipbuilding ProgramA. Combat Vessels

Twenty destroyers and twelve submarines were completed during F.Y. 1941 — one destroyer and three submarines in June.

	<u>Vessels in Service</u>		<u>Change During F.Y. 1941</u>	<u>Vessels Being Built 6-30-41</u>	<u>Vessels Built & Building 6-30-41</u>
	<u>June 30, 1941</u>	<u>June 30, 1940</u>			
Battleships	15	15	0	17	32
Aircraft carriers	6	6	0	12	18
Cruisers (large and heavy)	18	18	0	14	32
Cruisers (light)	19	19	0	40	59
Destroyers	167	197	-30	196	363
Submarines	<u>112</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>186</u>
Total	337	356	-19	353	690

The following table shows the number of vessels expected to be completed within certain periods:

	<u>No. to be Completed after 6-30-41</u>	<u>Number Expected to be Completed</u>			
		<u>6-30-41 to 9-30-41</u>	<u>9-30-41 to 1-1-42</u>	<u>1-1-42 to 6-30-42</u>	<u>Later than 6-30-42</u>
Battleships	17	2	0	0	15
Aircraft carriers	12	0	1	0	11
Large cruisers	6	0	0	0	6
Heavy cruisers	8	0	0	0	8
Light cruisers (6,000-ton)	8	0	1	3	4
Light cruisers (10,000-ton)	32	0	0	0	32
Submarines	74	1	1	12	60
Destroyers (1,620-30-ton)	75	4	5	14	52
Destroyers (2,100-ton)	<u>121</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>116</u>
Total	353	7	8	34	304

B. Auxiliary Vessels

The number of auxiliary vessels in service increased to 204 on June 20 from 133 on July 1, 1940. An additional 140 vessels were being built, converted, or acquired on June 20, with 11 still to be ordered.

Auxiliary Vessels — June 20, 1941 and July 1, 1940

Type of Vessels	Vessels in Service		Vessels Being Built, Acquired, or Converted		Vessels to be Ordered After 6-20-41
	6-20-41	7-1-40	6-20-41	7-1-40	
Destroyer tenders	8	8	3	-	3
Submarine tenders	3	5	11	1	-
Seaplane tenders - large	4	2	6	-	1
Seaplane tenders - small	23	14	16	4	-
Repair ships	3	2	3	1	-
Store ships	7	3	1	-	-
Escort vessels	1	-	-	-	-
Oilers	24	18	9	-	1
Ammunition ships	4	2	2	-	-
Cargo ships	6	4	14	-	3
General stores issue ships	2	-	-	-	-
Transports	16	2	9	-	2
Troop transports	6	-	-	-	-
Mine sweepers (fleet)	26	22	41	2	-
Mine sweepers (high speed)	17	-	-	-	-
Mine layers	1	1	3	1	-
Light mine layers	8	8	-	-	-
Hospital ships	1	1	1	-	1
Ocean-going tugs	25	22	11	-	-
Submarine rescue vessels	6	5	5	-	-
Net-laying ships	-	-	4	-	-
Miscellaneous auxiliaries	13	14	1	-	-
Total auxiliaries	204	133	140	9	11

Navy Ordnance Procurement Program

The following table indicates the status of the procurement program of some of the more important ordnance items for the Navy on June 30:

	<u>Program</u>	<u>Contracted or Ordered</u>	<u>Delivered to June 30</u>
<u>Ship Armament</u>			
16" guns	---	194	10
12" guns	---	54	0
8" guns	---	72	0
6" triple turrets	---	128	0
5" twin mounts	---	644	26
<u>Projectile Program</u>			
16" armor piercing	37,750	19,205	10,492
12" armor piercing	10,800	—	—
8" armor piercing	41,900	40,890	17,343
5"/38 A.A.C.	2,544,450	1,152,850	244,000
<u>Under-Water Ordnance</u>			
Torpedoes	21,464	16,786	1,248
Depth charges	101,464	92,944	7,085
<u>Aviation Ordnance</u>			
Bomb, 1,000 lb.	50,944	24,626	2,251
Bomb, 500 lb.	66,432	41,274	1,034
Bomb, 100 lb.	853,039	311,862	11,402

Navy and Marine Corps Personnel

On June 30, the active duty strength of the Navy was 276,877, an increase of 125,525 over June 30, 1940. For the Marine Corps, the strength was 54,666, an addition of 26,386 since June 30, 1940.

	<u>Active Duty Strength</u>		
	<u>June 30,</u> <u>1941</u>	<u>June 30,</u> <u>1940</u>	<u>Increase</u>
<u>Navy</u>			
Commissioned and warrant officers	28,490	10,823	17,667
Enlisted men and others	<u>248,387</u>	<u>140,529</u>	<u>107,858</u>
Total Navy	276,877	151,352	125,525
<u>Marine Corps</u>			
Commissioned and warrant officers	3,339	1,801	1,538
Enlisted men and others	<u>51,327</u>	<u>26,479</u>	<u>24,848</u>
Total Marine Corps	54,666	28,280	26,386

Chart 10 shows the active duty strength of the Navy and Marine Corps, by months, from January 1941 to date.

VII. ATLANTIC BASES ON BRITISH POSSESSIONS

The following tables show the progress of work on the Atlantic bases on British possessions as reported by the Army and Navy:

Army Bases — June 30, 1941

	<u>Estimated Cost</u>	<u>Obligations to Date</u>	<u>Percent Complete Based on Cost</u>
Newfoundland	\$39,927,500	\$24,959,283	4.2
Bermuda	29,570,500	11,488,800	4.6
Trinidad	80,648,500	34,314,450	2.3
British Guiana	8,856,500	2,295,300	5.8
Jamaica	18,965,500	4,765,350	2.1
Antigua	9,165,500	2,734,650	4.9
St. Lucia	8,666,500	2,630,450	5.3
Bahamas	8,369,500	241,750	0.1
Total	\$204,170,000	\$83,430,033	3.3

Navy Bases — June 30, 1941

	<u>Estimated Cost</u>	<u>Percent Complete (Construction)</u>
Newfoundland	\$16,572,000	7
Bermuda	11,139,000	6
Trinidad	16,588,000	15
British Guiana	1,855,000	8
Jamaica	2,080,000	25
Antigua	2,326,000	19
St. Lucia	1,660,000	19
Bahamas	2,333,000	0

VIII. COAST GUARDVessels

The Coast Guard fleet is slightly smaller than a year ago, due to transfers to Great Britain and decommissioning. The year's changes and the present composition of the fleet are shown in the following tables.

Size of the Coast Guard Fleet

Type of Vessels	Number of Vessels					
	In Com-missioned Status July 1, 1940	Acquired During Fiscal Year	Transferred During Fiscal Year		Otherwise Decom-missioned During Year	In Com-missioned Status June 30, 1941
			To Great Britain	To Other Services		
Tenders	66	4	-	1	1	68
Tugs	13	1	-	-	-	14
Other cutters	162	3	10	1	-	154
Lightships	39	-	-	-	-	39
Motor boats	1,190	10	-	-	25	1,175
Totals	1,470	18	10	2	26	1,450

Distribution of Present Commissioned Vessels by Size

Type of Vessels	Number of Commissioned Vessels, June 30, 1941			
	200 to 327 Ft.	100 to 200 Ft.	Under 100 Ft.	Total
Tenders	2	53	13	68
Tugs	-	10	4	14
Other cutters	13	66	75	154
Lightships	-	37	2	39
Motor boats	-	-	-	1,175
Totals	15	166	94	1,450

The following larger types of Coast Guard vessels were under construction on June 30, 1941:

<u>Type and Class of Vessel</u>	<u>No. of Vessels</u>
230 ft. cutters	1
Tenders (73, 113, and 180 ft. cutters)	9
80 ft. cutters	40
Barges and buoy boats	2
Tugs	<u>2</u>
Total	54

Only five of these vessels are scheduled for completion during 1941.

Personnel

The active duty military personnel numbered 19,233 on June 30, an increase of 5,450 over a year ago. Total personnel, including civilians, was 24,459 on June 30.

IX. MARITIME COMMISSIONShip Construction Program

The following tables show the status of the ship construction programs of the Maritime Commission:

Present Ship Construction Programs of the Maritime Commission

Type of Vessel	Number of Vessels				
	Long-Range Program	Defense Aid Program	Emergency Ship Program	Vessels for Account of Army & Navy	Total—All Programs
Passenger, and passenger-cargo	25	—	—	6	31
Standard cargo	229	38	—	—	267
Emergency cargo	—	112	200	—	312
Tanker	23	72	—	—	95
Total	277	222	200	6	705

Status of Ship Construction — All Programs Combined*

Type of Vessel	Total No. of Vessels in Program	No Construction Progress Yet Reported	Percentage of Completion					Number Completed
			0-5	5-25	25-50	50-75	75-100	
Passenger, and passenger-cargo	31	2	2	8	1	5	4	9
Standard cargo	267	132	13	9	10	12	19	72
Emergency cargo	312	84	213	15	—	—	—	—
Tanker	95	76	—	3	2	—	2	12
Total	705	294	228	35	13	17	25	93

Legislation now pending before Congress provides funds for about 566 additional ships, consisting of 418 emergency cargo ships, 84 standard cargo ships, 39 ships of the Great Lakes type, and 25 tugs — all to be completed in 1942 or 1943.

Long-Range Program

Three standard cargo vessels and one passenger and cargo vessel were completed during June, making a total of 55 vessels of all types completed during fiscal 1941 and a grand total of 93 vessels completed since the first keel was laid, on April 25, 1938.

Progress of Regular Ship Construction Program

<u>Type of Vessel</u>	<u>Number of Vessels Completed 6-30-40 to 7-1-41</u>	<u>Total Vessels Completed Prior to 7-1-41</u>	<u>Number Transferred as of June 30, 1941</u>		
			<u>To - Great Britain</u>	<u>To Navy</u>	<u>To Army</u>
Passenger, and passenger-cargo	7	9	-	5	1
Standard cargo	44	72	4	31	-
Tanker	<u>2</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	53	93	4	48	1

Dead-Weight Tonnage of Regular Ship Construction Program

	<u>D.W.T.</u>
Completed July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1941	540,968
Completed prior to July 1, 1941	1,045,071
Transferred to Great Britain	40,242
Transferred to Army	9,700
Transferred to Navy	606,250

Chart 11 shows the status of the vessels in the long-range program.

Defense Aid and Emergency Ship Programs

On June 30, work was reported under way on 213 of the 422 vessels in these two programs. The following table shows the status of shipyard construction and the schedules of deliveries for the 14 shipyards involved:

Emergency Ship and Defense Aid Programs

<u>Shipyard Location</u>	<u>Percentage of Yard Completed</u>		<u>No. of Vessels to be Built</u>	<u>Delivery Date</u>	
	<u>6-15-41</u>	<u>7-15-41</u>		<u>First Vessel</u>	<u>Last Vessel</u>
Emergency Ship Program:					
Mobile, Ala.	14	21	13	1-17-42	1-6-43
Baltimore, Md.	24	38	50	12-12-41	1-12-43
Los Angeles, Calif.	65	77	31	11-24-41	10-7-42
Houston, Texas	23	56	25	1-15-42	2-24-43
New Orleans, La.	20	22	25	3-16-42	4-24-43
Wilmington, N. C.	63	73	25	12-17-41	1-24-43
Portland, Ore.	70	80	<u>31</u>	11-18-41	9-3-42
Total			200		
Defense Aid Program:					
Baltimore, Md.	23	40	12	4-6-42	1-31-43
Los Angeles, Calif.	17	45	24	1-16-42	10-5-42
Houston, Texas	6	17	12	3-21-42	2-17-43
Pascagoula, Miss.	(Established yard)		6	8-15-43	12-15-43
Oakland, Calif.	4	25	12	12-1-42	11-1-43
Wilmington, N. C.	35	51	12	2-20-42	1-8-43
Portland, Ore.	63	82	12	12-30-41	8-25-42
Beaumont, Texas	8	27	10	7-24-42	4-24-43
Richmond, Calif.	18	40	24	12-25-41	11-15-42
So. Portland, Me.	6	17	16	2-22-42	2-21-43
Chester, Penna.	12	16	<u>82</u>	2-28-42	12-31-43
Total			<u>222</u>		

Laid-up Fleet

There were 118 vessels in the laid-up fleet at the beginning of the present emergency. These have been disposed of as follows:

	<u>Number</u>	<u>D.W.T.</u>
Transferred to Great Britain	49	442,503
Transferred to Army	6	60,914
Transferred to Navy	3	32,267
Transferred to others	29	256,557
Chartered to American lines	21	184,534
Undergoing repair	<u>10</u>	<u>89,481</u>
	118	1,066,256

Foreign Vessels Seized or Taken Over

Up to July 15, the Maritime Commission had taken over 36 foreign vessels of 242,575 tons, as follows:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>D.W.T.</u>
Denmark	31	202,765
Italy	4	34,810
Rumania	<u>1</u>	<u>5,000</u>
	36	242,575

In addition to the above, the Coast Guard has seized or the Maritime Commission has been authorized to take over the following vessels:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>D.W.T.</u>
Germany	2	13,495
Italy	24	196,427
Denmark	8	27,518
Estonia	2	5,920
France	11	82,262

Seamen Training

The following table shows the status of the seamen's training program operated by the Coast Guard for the Maritime Commission:

<u>Type of Training</u>	<u>Number of Men Under Training</u>		<u>Number of Men Satisfactorily Completing Training 7-1-40 to 6-30-41</u>
	<u>7-1-40</u>	<u>6-30-41</u>	
Licensed personnel (3-month course)	158	123	514
Unlicensed experienced personnel (3-month course)	422	116	1,274
Unlicensed inexperienced personnel (9-month course)	<u>672</u>	<u>1,336</u>	<u>590</u>
Total	1,252	1,575	2,378

X. PRIORITIES AND PRICE CONTROL

Priorities

Up to June 30, mandatory, industry-wide control was imposed by the Priorities Division upon fifteen materials or classes of materials: aluminum, magnesium, machine tools, tungsten, neoprene, nickel, nickel-steel, cork, copper, borax and boric acid, polyvinyl chloride, zinc, synthetic rubber, high-speed steel, and rubber. The latter six materials were placed under this control during June.

A mild form of inventory control, designed to prevent the accumulation of excessive inventories, has been imposed upon the following fifteen metals: antimony, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, ferrous alloys, iridium, iron and steel products, lead, manganese, mercury, molybdenum, nonferrous alloys, tin, vanadium, and secondary materials or scrap containing these or any other metals already subject to a priority order.

Up to June 30, limited blanket rating orders were issued in favor of a number of manufacturers of the following products for defense purposes: cranes, machine tools, airframes, airplane engines and propellers, "off-the-shelf" defense supplies, merchant ships, freight cars, and heavy bomber units. Such orders have also been issued to certain smelters of scrap aluminum and to one firm which converts ships to aircraft carriers. In addition, the Priorities Division issued over

Although steel is not subject to the regular form of mandatory, industry-wide control, OPM has instituted a number of measures to assure the earliest possible delivery of steel ordered for defense purposes, including the allocation of steel orders among the mills.

The Priorities Critical List is being expanded almost every month, approximately 40 items having been added in June, bringing the total to over 300 items. Although some of these items are already under mandatory, industry-wide control, most of them are subject to control only in the sense that Army and Navy orders for these items can automatically be granted priority. So far, almost 270,000 preference rating certificates and extensions of certificates have been issued by the contracting officers of the armed services. The Priorities Division of OPM, itself, has issued approximately 9,000 individual certificates.

Prices

Up to June 30, the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply and its predecessor organization took the following actions:

1. Adopted civilian allocation plans for copper, cork, iron and steel products, borax and boric acid, railroad car materials, and rubber and rubber products. All except the first-named were imposed during June.
2. Issued informal requests or warnings to stabilize prices of 26 commodities, 10 of them during June.

3. Conferred with committees appointed by the presidents of four commodity exchanges regarding measures to prevent undesirable speculative activity in cocoa, rubber, pepper, coffee, and copper. All except one of these conferences took place during June.
4. Imposed ceilings on eleven commodities: second-hand machine tools, aluminum scrap and secondary ingot, scrap and secondary zinc, bituminous coal, scrap iron and steel, iron and steel products, combed cotton yarn, scrap and secondary materials containing nickel, hides (also kips and calfskins), pig iron, and cotton cloth (grey goods). The latter three ceilings were imposed during June. The bituminous coal ceiling has been revoked.
5. Threatened to impose price ceilings on ten additional commodities: lumber, lead, cadmium, paperboard, plywood, coffee, tires and rubber, high-speed steel, cottonseed oil, and automobiles.
6. Arranged for the Federal Trade Commission to investigate prices, costs, and profits in the furniture industry.

XI. STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS

Strategic Materials

The status of the strategic materials stockpile program on June 28 and for the end of May was as follows:

	<u>Percentage of Value of Recommended Stockpile</u>	
	<u>Purchased*</u>	<u>Delivered</u>
June 28	66.4	33.9
May 31	64.9	31.4

*Percentages take no account of purchases in excess of the recommended stockpile.

Chart 12 in the appendix of this report shows the current stockpile recommendations for each material and the percentage purchased and delivered to date.

Critical Materials

On June 28, the status of the procurement program of RFC for selected critical materials was:

	<u>C r i t i c a l M a t e r i a l s</u>			
	<u>Copper (short tons)</u>	<u>Nitrate of Soda (tons)</u>	<u>Graphite (metric tons)</u>	<u>Diamonds for Dies (number)</u>
Program	500,500	300,000	4,911	6,000
Quantity purchased	304,700	300,000	4,911	6,000
Quantity delivered	168,501	111,703	411	4,076
Quantity disposed of	147,050	11,703	—	1,466
Quantity on hand	21,451	100,000*	411	2,610

XII. DEFENSE HOUSING

During F.Y. 1941, a total of \$592,500,000 (\$502,500,000 of Federal funds and \$90,000,000 of private funds to be insured by FHA under Title VI of the National Housing Act) was provided for defense housing. Up to June 28, \$435,000,000 of this amount was allocated. Contracts were let for \$289,500,000, and the value of work completed was estimated to be \$72,000,000.

The following table shows the progress of the program during June:

	<u>May 31</u>	<u>June 28</u>
Total number of dwelling units of all types:		
Allocated	109,350	123,058
Under contract	73,469	82,564
Completed	14,414	21,768

Chart 13 shows the progress of the program by months during the

XIII. VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND LABOR DISPUTES

Vocational Training

Preliminary figures of the Office of Education show the status of the vocational training program on June 30, as follows:

	<u>Preemployment- Refresher Courses</u>	<u>Supplementary Courses</u>
Total number of registrations July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1941	391,580	464,782
Number concluding training July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1941	302,141	319,932
Net enrollment on June 30, 1941	89,439	144,850

Industrial Disputes

Preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics indicate a decrease in the number of new strikes during June in comparison with the preceding month. The number of man-days idle during June was well below both the preceding month and the five-year average. On the other hand, the number of new strikes, as well as the number of workers involved, exceeded the average for the five-year period.

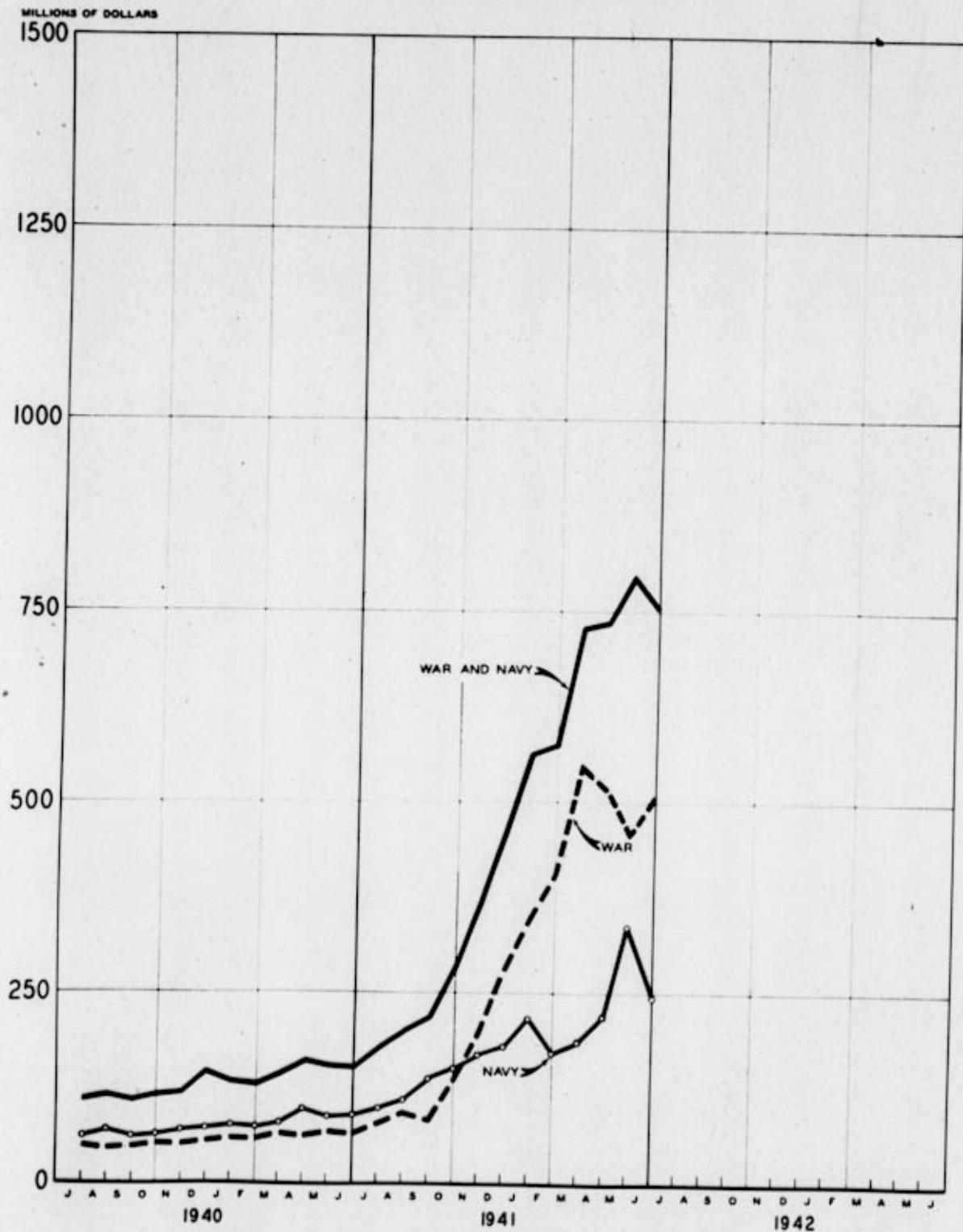
	<u>June 1941*</u>	<u>May 1941*</u>	<u>Average for 5-Year Period</u>
Number of strikes beginning in month	385	500	290
Number of workers involved in new strikes	134,000	315,000	101,838
Number of man-days idle dur- ing all strikes in progress during month	1,375,000	2,250,000	1,893,299

XIV. PROGRESS CHARTS

1. Monthly Cash Disbursements — War and Navy Departments
2. Monthly Airplane Deliveries
3. Army, Navy and Marine Corps Aeronautical Personnel
4. Status of Major Army Ordnance Plant Expansion Projects
5. Army Active Duty Personnel
6. Construction Status of Battleships, Aircraft Carriers,
Large and Heavy Cruisers
7. Construction Status of Light Cruisers
8. Percent of Completion of Destroyers and Submarines
9. Deliveries of Destroyers and Submarines
10. Navy and Marine Corps Active Duty Personnel
11. Regular Ship Construction Program — Maritime Commission
12. Strategic Materials Stockpile Program
13. Defense Housing Program

CHART I

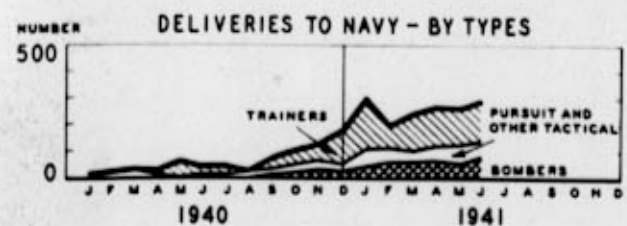
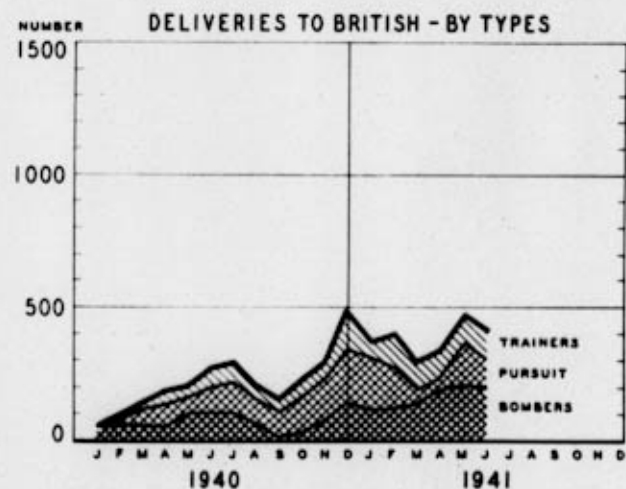
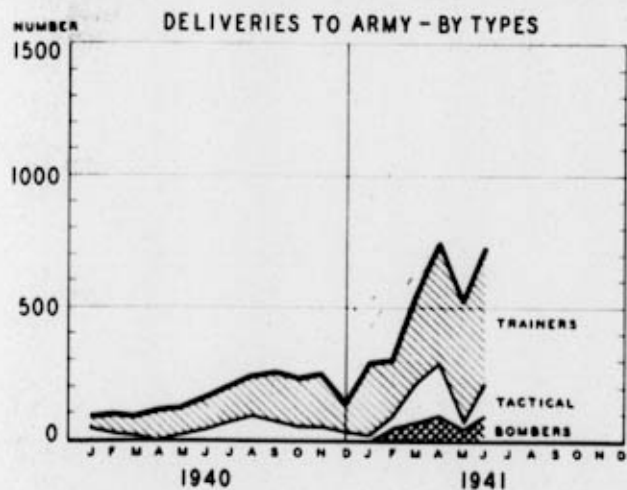
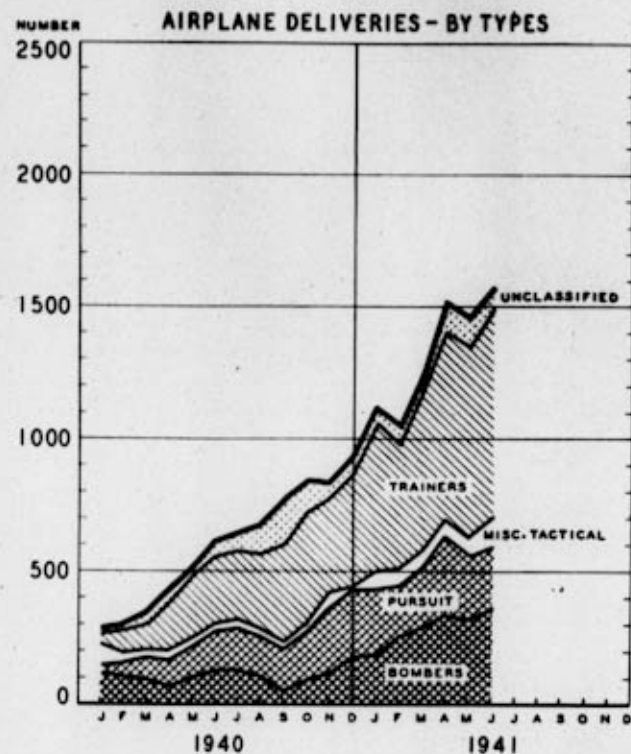
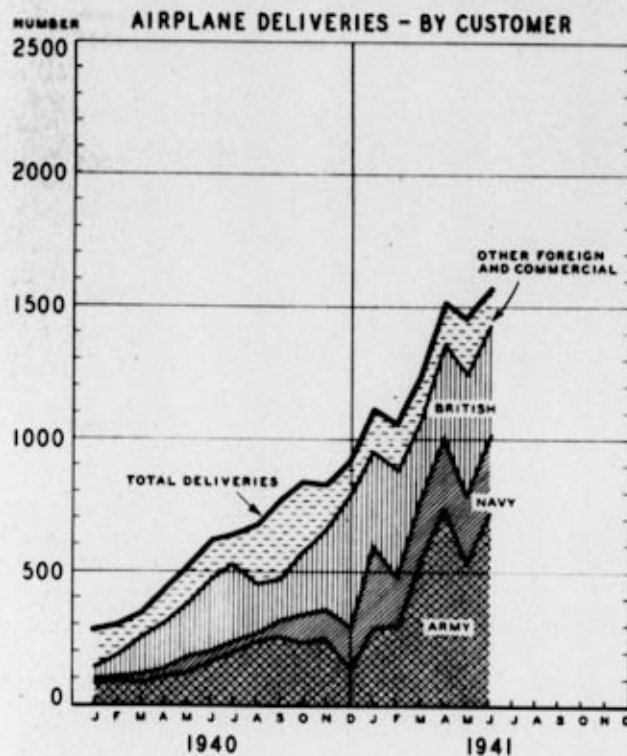
MONTHLY CASH DISBURSEMENTS WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS



NOTE: ONLY DISBURSEMENT FOR MILITARY ACTIVITIES INCLUDED FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT

CHART 2

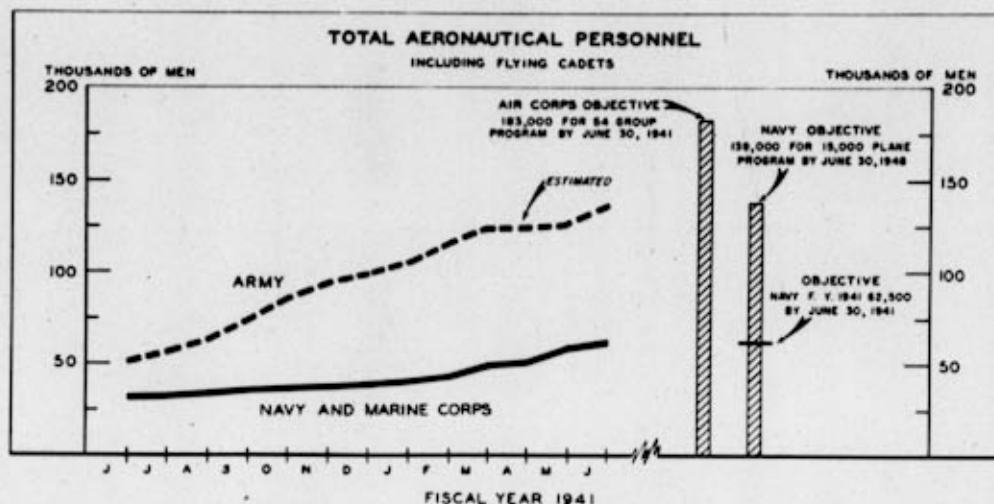
MONTHLY AIRPLANE DELIVERIES BY PRINCIPAL MILITARY AIRPLANE MANUFACTURERS



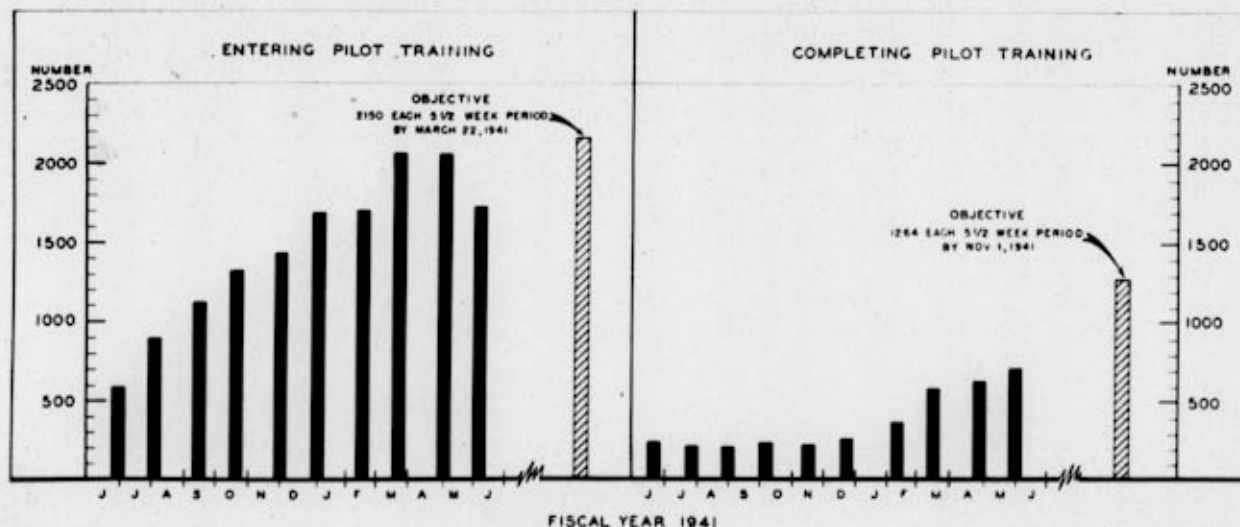
NOTE: PLANE DELIVERIES BY NAME OF COMMERCIAL PLANE ENGINE MANUFACTURER

CHART 3

ARMY, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS AERONAUTICAL PERSONNEL ACTIVE DUTY



U S ARMY AIR CORPS PILOT TRAINING



U S NAVY - BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS PILOT TRAINING U S MARINE CORPS INCLUDED

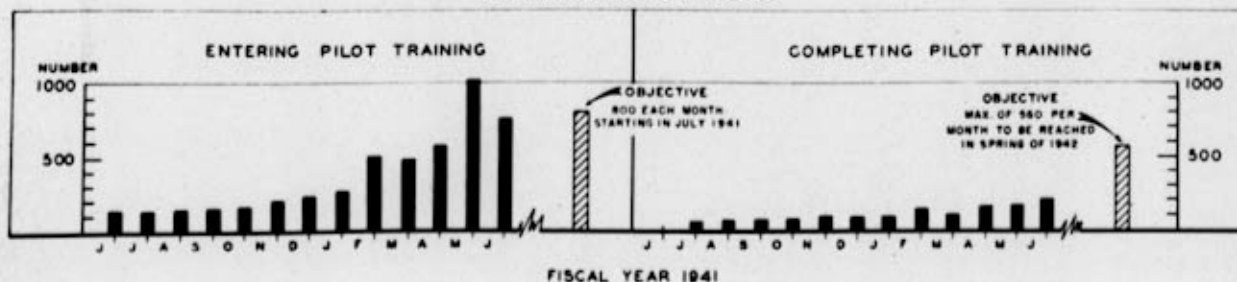
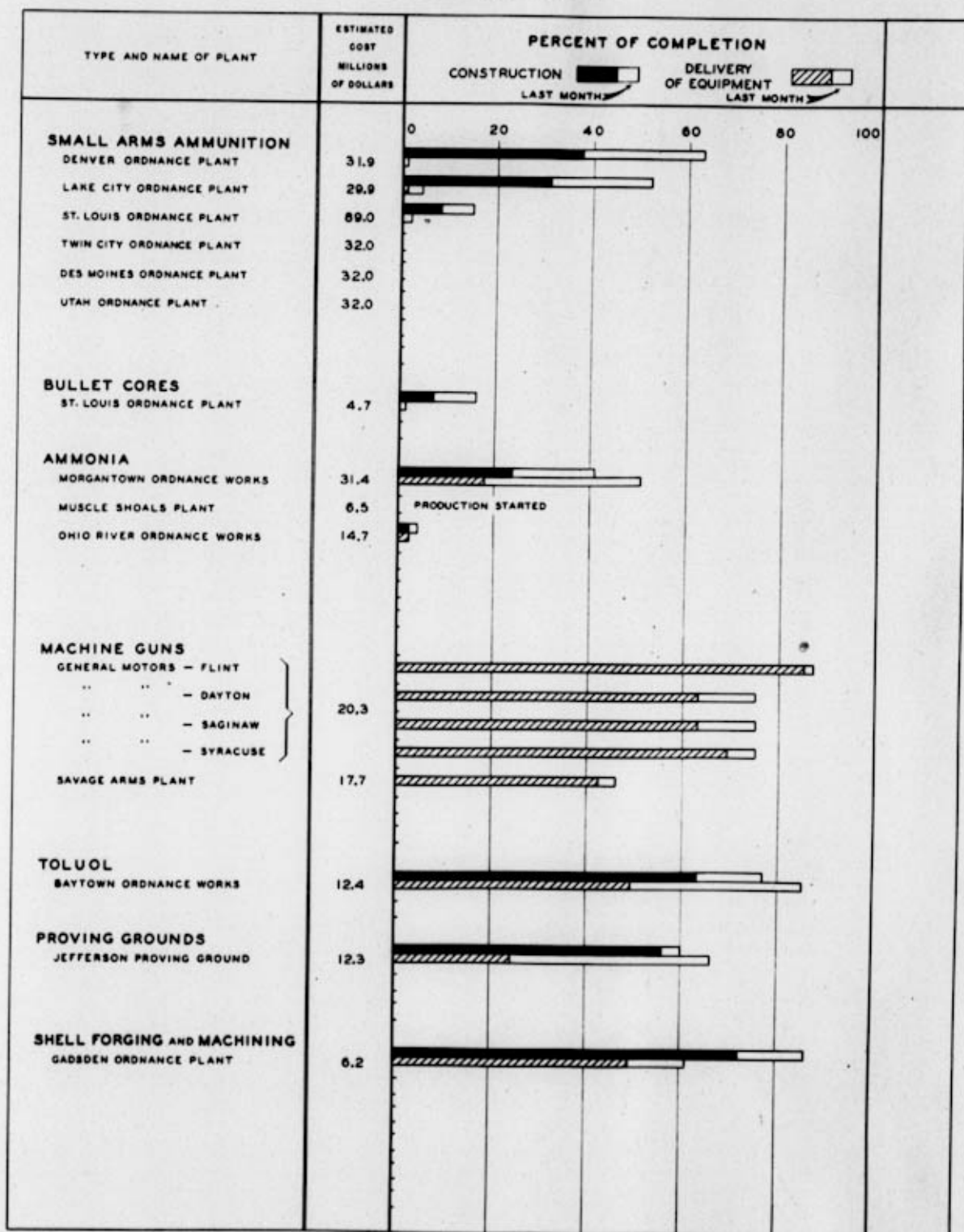


CHART 4

STATUS OF MAJOR ARMY ORDNANCE PLANT EXPANSION PROJECTS*

AS OF JULY 12, 1941

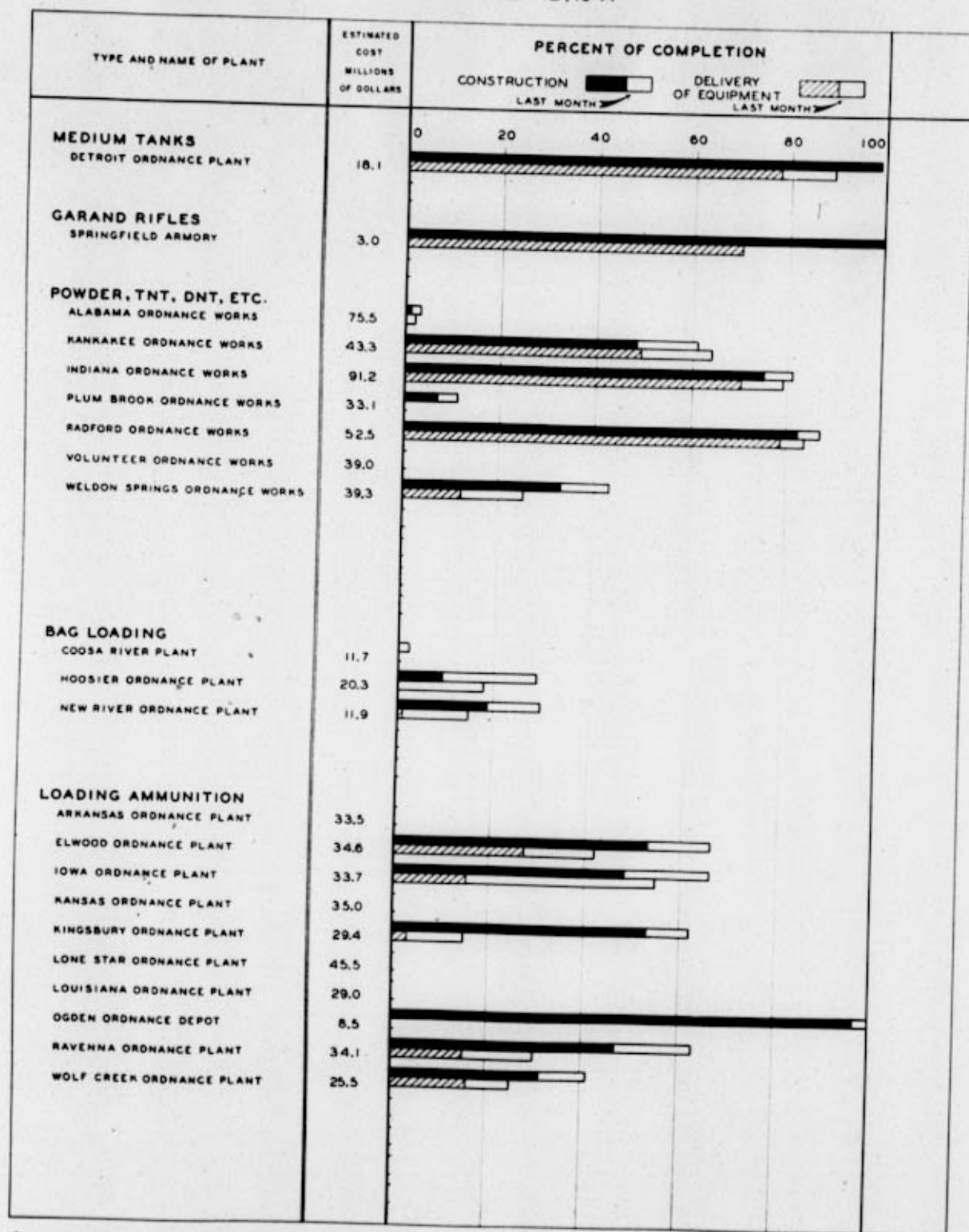


*THIS CHART IS DESIGNED TO REFLECT THE GENERAL STATUS OF THE PROGRAM. IT IS BASED ON DATA FROM THE OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY OF WAR AND MAY NOT AGREE IN DETAIL WITH OTHER REPORTS AS CHANGES ARE BEING CONSTANTLY

CHART 4 CONT.

STATUS OF MAJOR ARMY ORDNANCE PLANT EXPANSION PROJECTS*

AS OF JULY 12, 1941



*THIS CHART IS DESIGNED TO REFLECT THE GENERAL STATUS OF THE PROGRAM
IT IS BASED ON DATA FROM THE OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY OF WAR AND
MAY NOT AGREE IN DETAIL WITH OTHER REPORTS

CHART 5
ARMY ACTIVE DUTY PERSONNEL

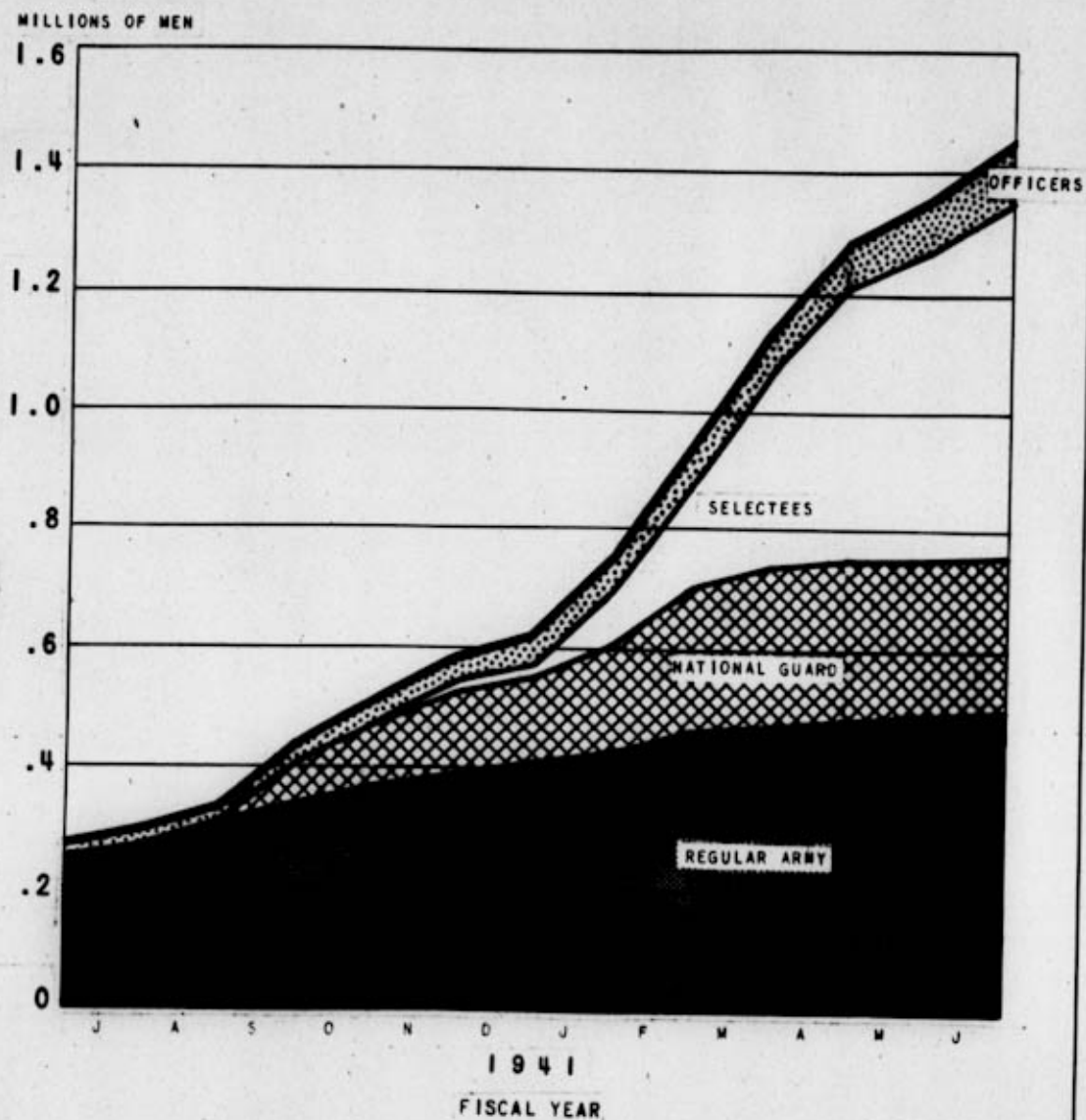


CHART 6

CONSTRUCTION STATUS OF BATTLESHIPS, AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, LARGE AND HEAVY CRUISERS

AS OF JULY 1, 1941

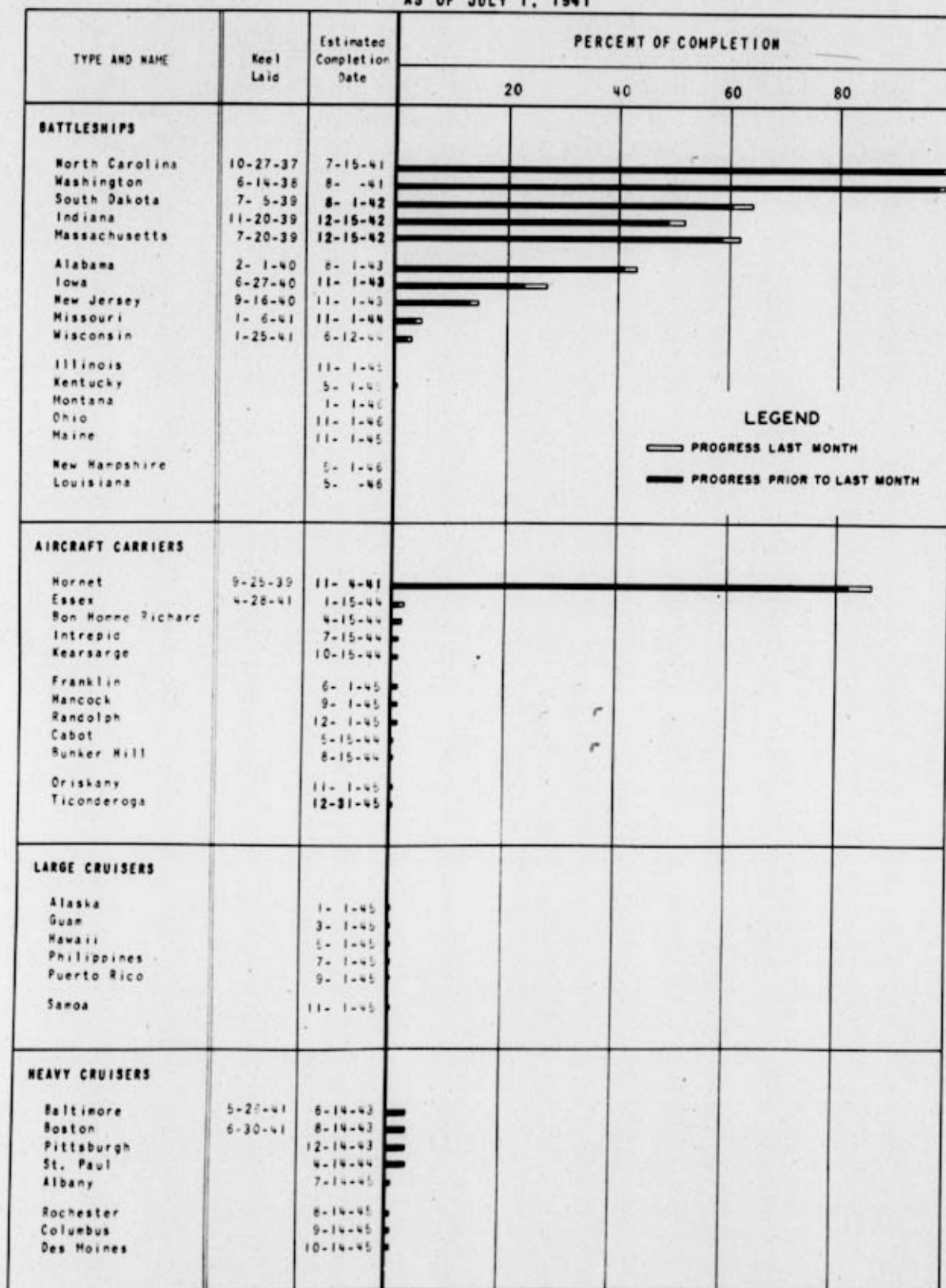


CHART 7

CONSTRUCTION STATUS OF LIGHT CRUISERS

AS OF JULY 1, 1941

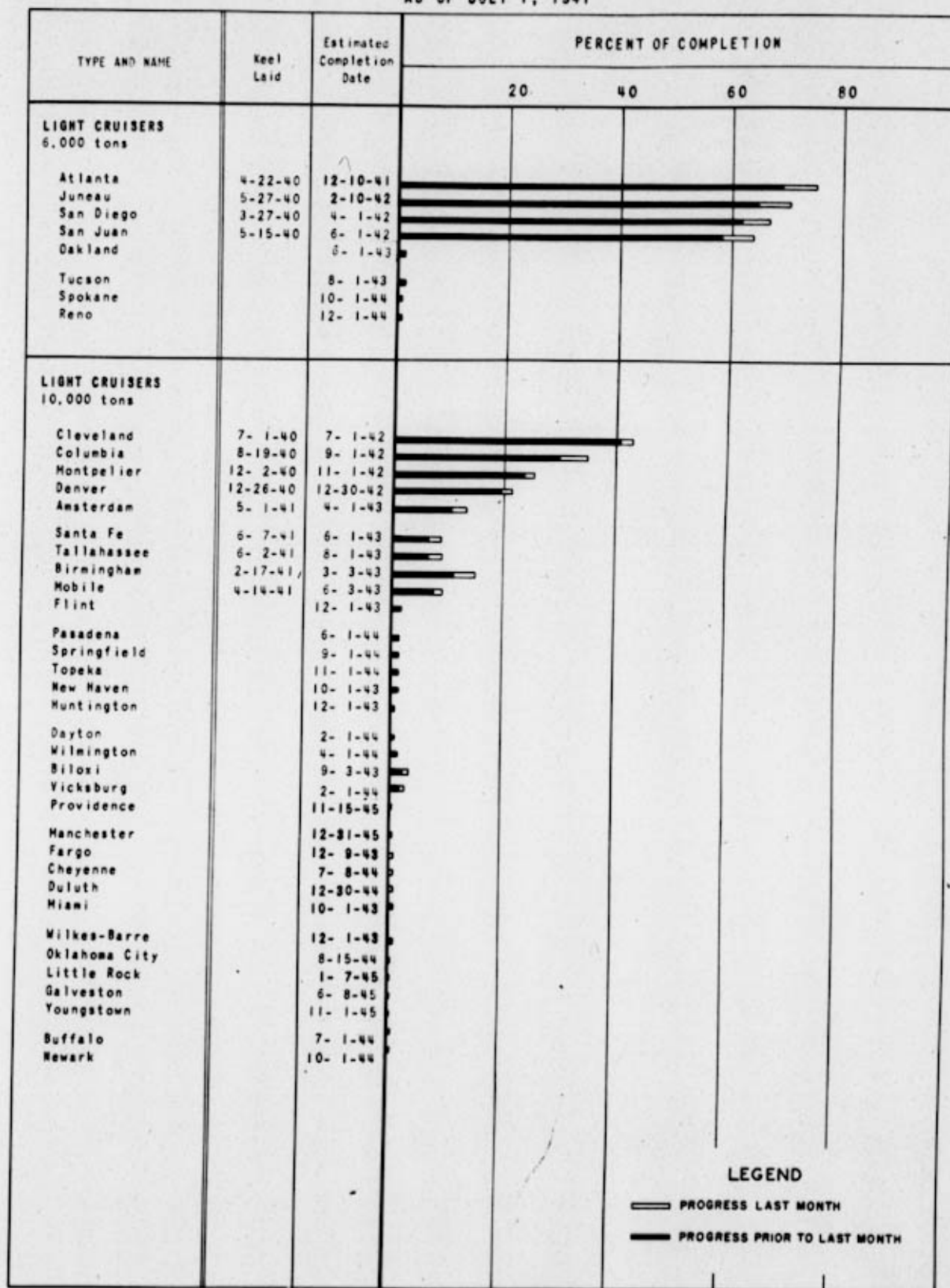
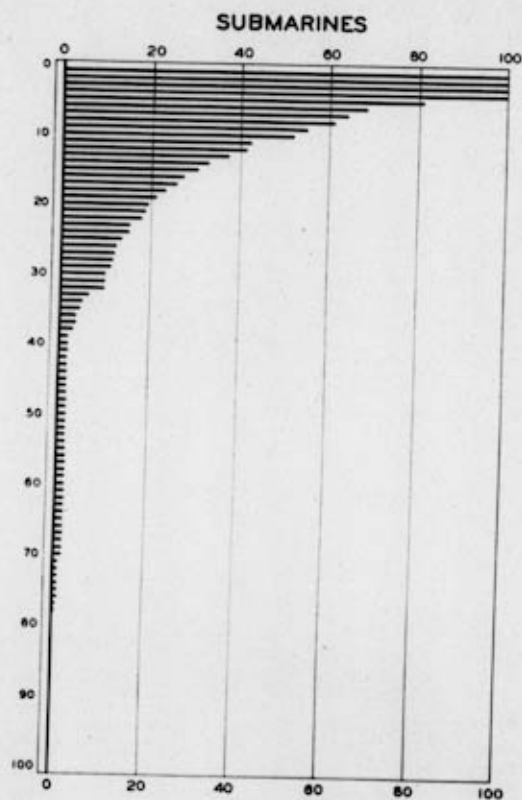
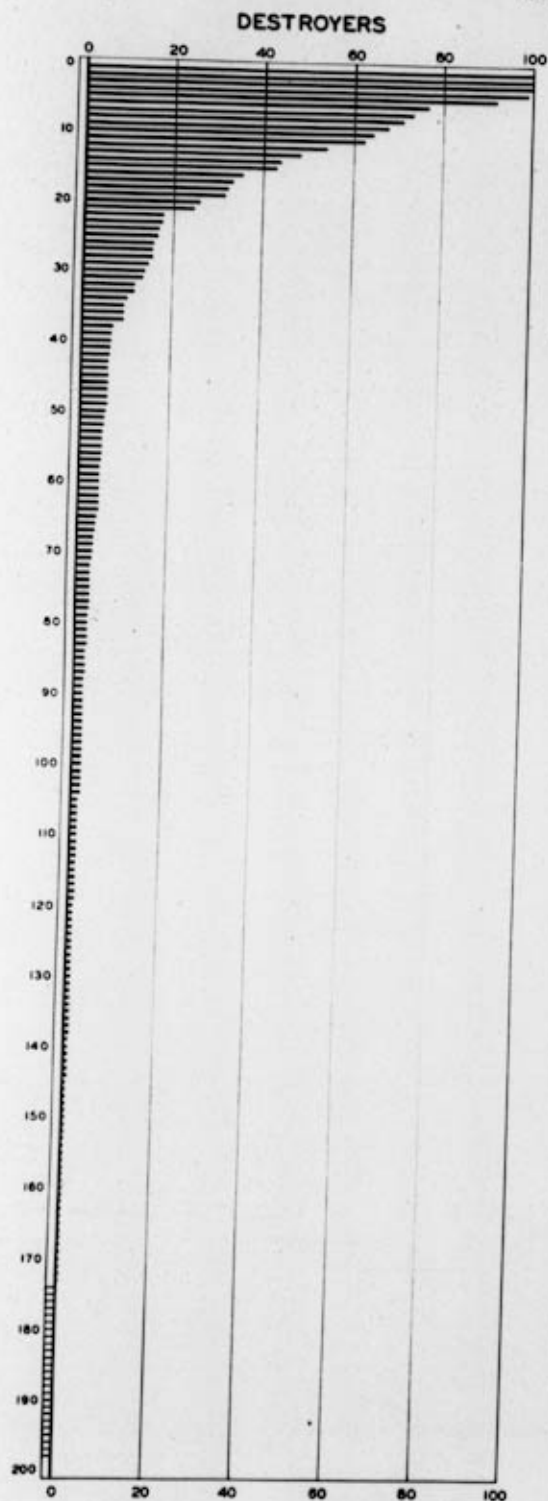


CHART 8

PERCENT OF COMPLETION OF DESTROYERS AND SUBMARINES
UNDER CONSTRUCTION MAY 1, 1941 AND AFTER
AS OF JULY 1, 1941



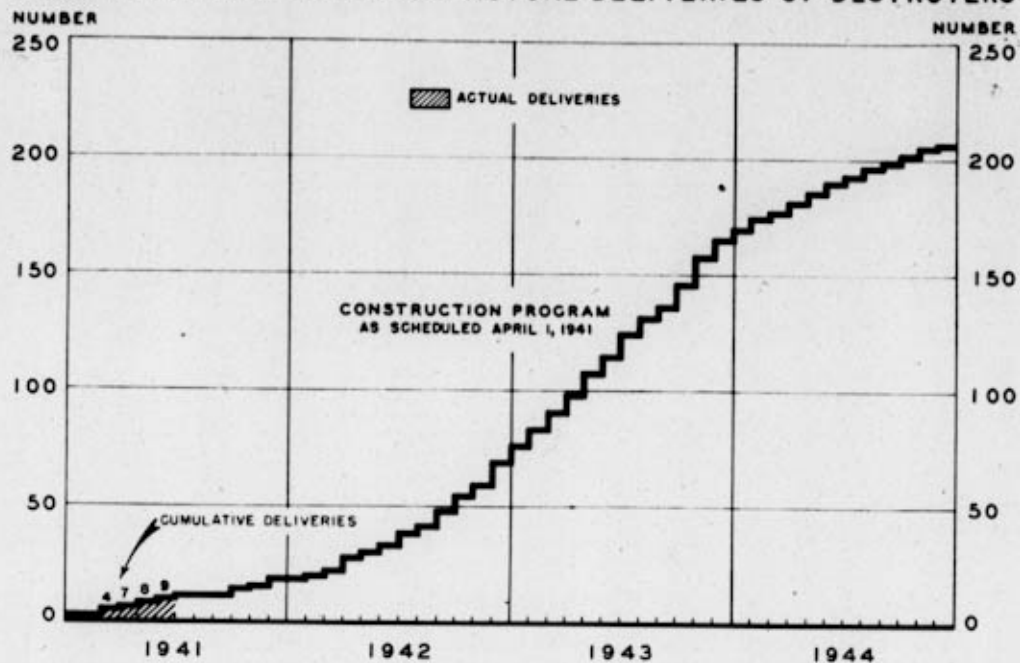
LEGEND

 VESSELS CONTRACTED FOR
BUT NO PROGRESS
REPORTED

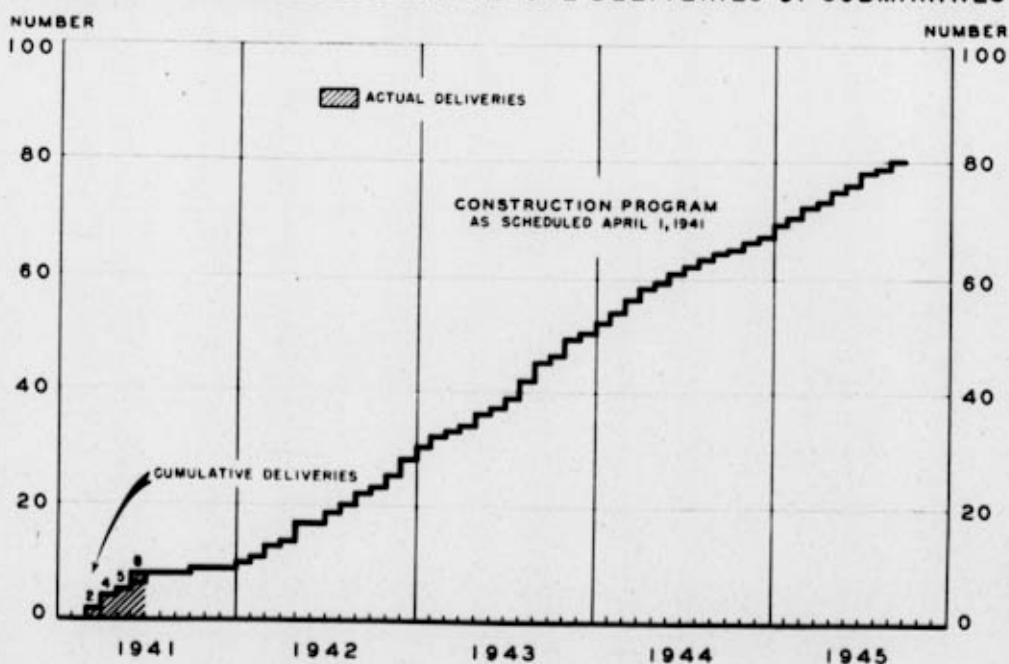
CHART 9

DELIVERIES OF DESTROYERS AND SUBMARINES

CUMULATIVE SCHEDULED AND ACTUAL DELIVERIES OF DESTROYERS



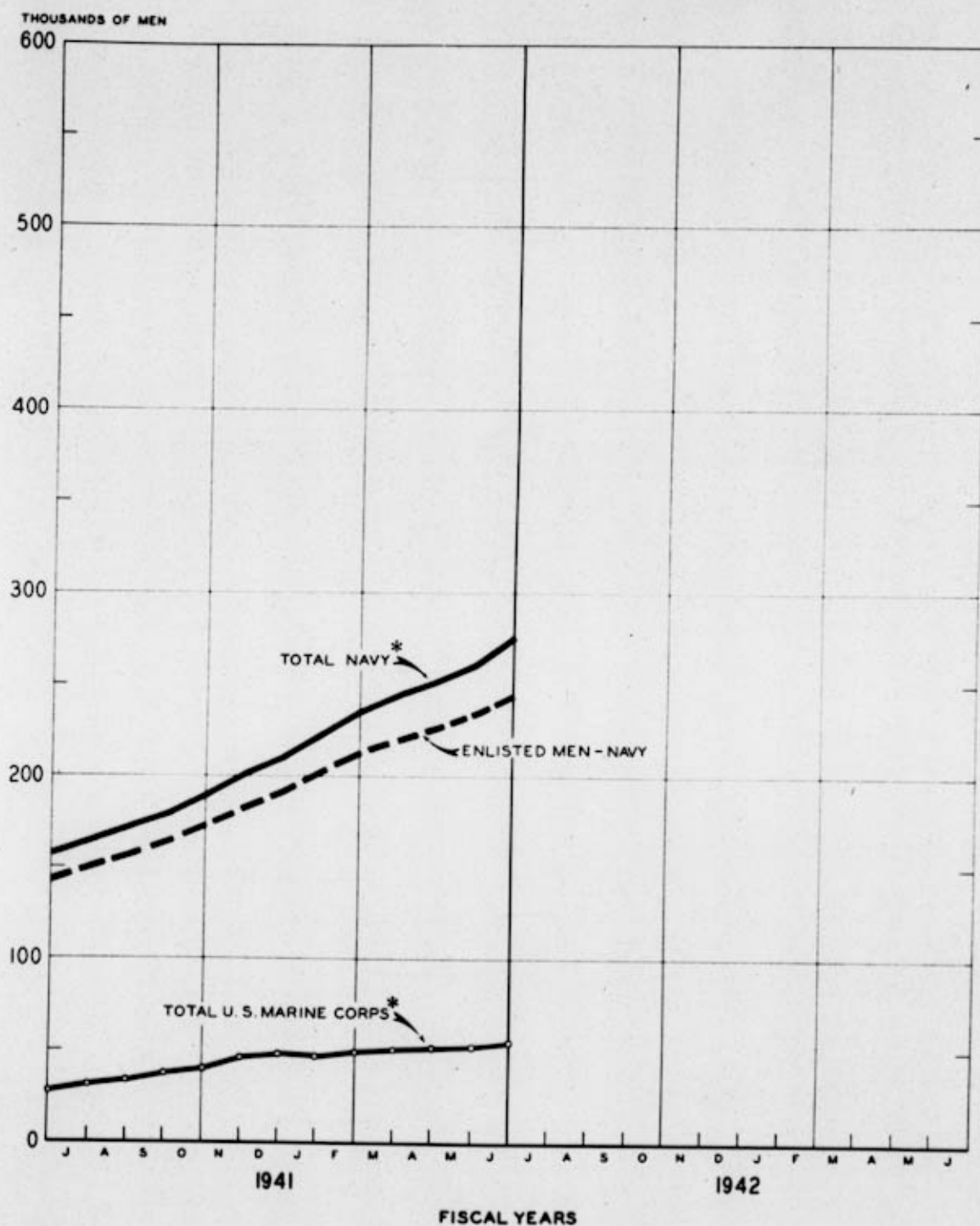
CUMULATIVE SCHEDULED AND ACTUAL DELIVERIES OF SUBMARINES



CALENDAR YEARS

CHART 10

NAVY AND MARINE CORPS ACTIVE DUTY PERSONNEL



* INCLUDES COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, WARRANT OFFICERS, AVIATION CADETS, ENLISTED MEN AND NURSES ON ACTIVE DUTY IN REGULAR AND RESERVE UNITS.

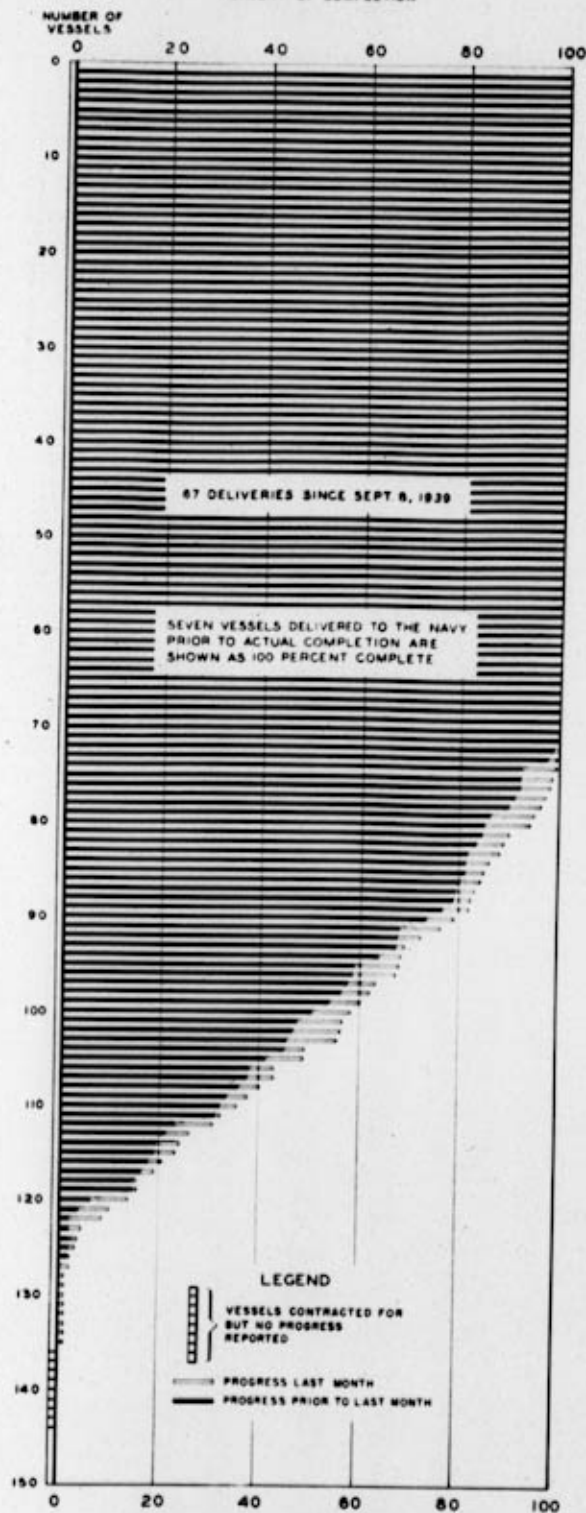
CHART II

U S MARITIME COMMISSION

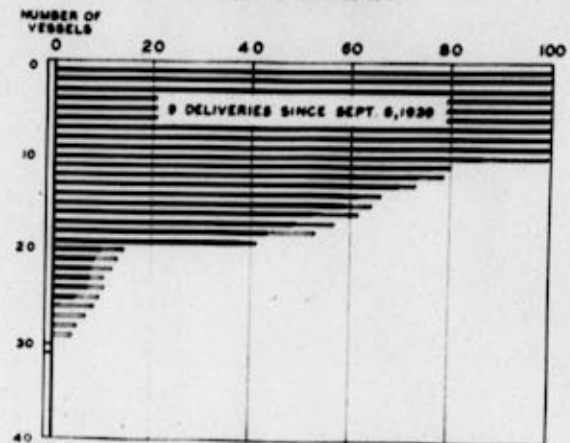
REGULAR SHIP CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

AS OF JULY 1, 1941

CARGO SHIPS

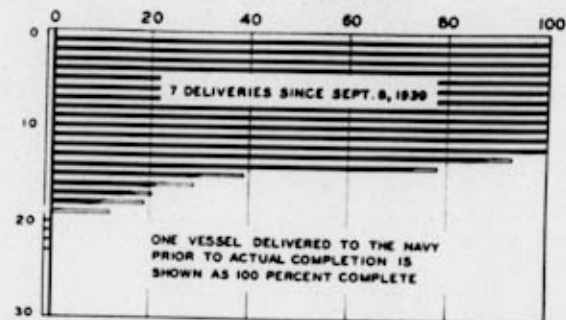


PASSENGER AND CARGO SHIPS*



*INCLUDES 4 TRANSPORTS AND 2 TENDERS BEING BUILT FOR THE ACCOUNTS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY, AND 1 PASSENGER SHIP

TANKERS



ACTUAL AND SCHEDULED DELIVERIES FOR 1941

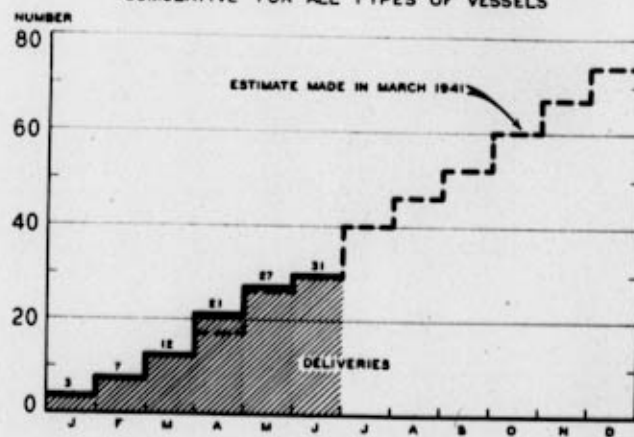


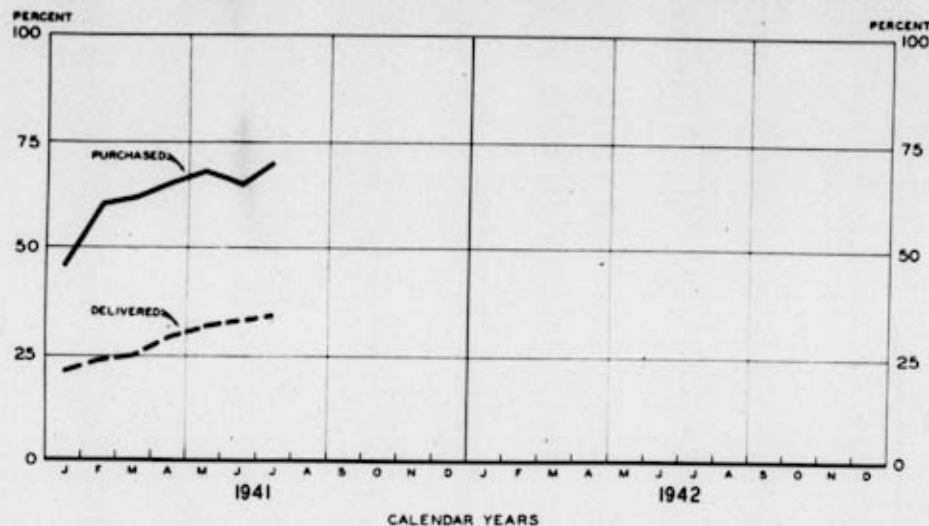
CHART 12

STRATEGIC MATERIALS STOCKPILE PROGRAM*

AS OF JULY 12, 1941

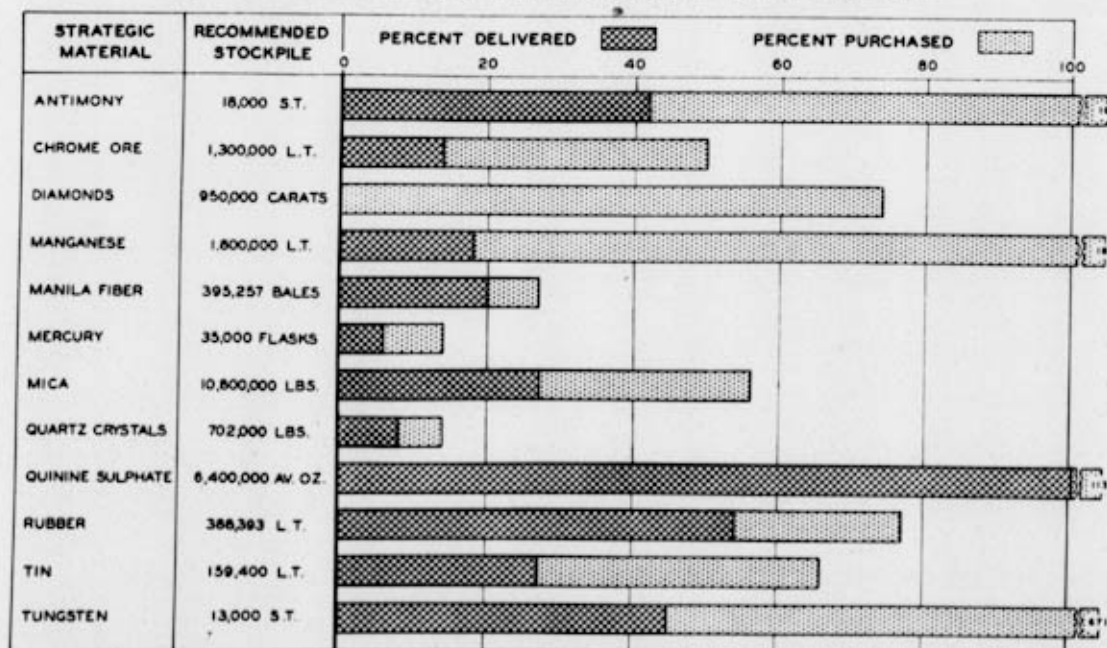
PERCENT OF PROGRAM PURCHASED AND DELIVERED

(BASED ON ESTIMATED COST OF STOCKPILE PROGRAM, EXCLUSIVE OF EXCESS PURCHASES)



STATUS OF PURCHASE AND DELIVERY OF STOCKPILE MATERIALS

(PERCENTAGES BASED ON QUANTITIES IN RECOMMENDED STOCKPILE PROGRAM)



* BASED ON RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY MUNITIONS BOARD, THE ADVISORY COMMISSION TO THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AND THE OFFICE OF PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT

CHART 13

DEFENSE HOUSING PROGRAM

