

May 26, 1940

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May 23, 1940.

Major Smith: 116

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During the past seven years, including funds already appropriated for the Fiscal Year, 1940, there has been appropriated for the Army for all military purposes a total of more than \$3,400,000,000. This amount exceeds by \$500,000,000 the total appropriated for the same purposes during the ten-year period which preceded 1933. Although these expenditures represent an average of only about 5 per cent of the national budget, the sums involved are large.

Analyses of appropriations during the period 1937-40 which have been larger than in any of the twenty preceding years, are typical to illustrate just where this money has been spent. The average distribution of the costs of our land defense forces during these four years, by percentage, is as follows:

Pay	45 %
Food	8 %
Clothing	3 %
Housekeeping (Maintenance and operation of over 220 posts and establishments)	7 %
Maintenance of Equipment and Ammunition	6 %
New Equipment and Ammunition	22 %
New Construction	3 %
Research and Development	1 %
Procurement Planning	1 %
Miscellaneous	4 %



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From the Papers of
General I. Rosenbaum

The cost of the fixed charges of the Army, that is, pay, food, clothing, maintenance, improvement of plant, etc., averages more than 85 per cent of total Army appropriations. These costs are high but in accordance with the American standard of living, which is likewise high. The pay, rations, clothing and shelter provided for American soldiers cost more, in keeping with our national standards, than they do in foreign countries, since the soldier is entitled to reasonable parity in these respects with the mass of our citizens. In foreign countries the soldiers' pay, which represents such a large item in our own volunteer army, is usually a negligible sum. These costs are also affected by the dispersed state of our Army troops who are divided among a multitude of small posts inherited from past years of haphazard development, but necessitating excessive overhead for maintenance and placing a financial penalty on concentrations for field training.

During the years which followed the World War, the Army was able to operate only by reducing its strength in men and drawing on World War stocks for current requirements in equipment and supplies, until these reserves were practically exhausted, and through these years the arms and equipment left over from the World War deteriorated seriously or actually became obsolete.

The Administration and Congress have recognized the critical deficiency in Army materiel, and during the four years since 1936 a



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total of more than \$565,000,000 has been made available to augment, replace and modernize our obsolescent World War armament and equipment and to replenish the war reserves which had been exhausted by the demands of twenty years. More than \$300,000,000 of this amount was provided in the 1940 budget. The funds thus made available have been used for the purchase of supplies and equipment for actual service, and will make it possible to attain this year the following status with respect to the modernization of the more important items of armament and equipment for the 227,000 men of existing units of the Regular Army and the 235,000 men of existing units of the National Guard:

Percentage of Completion of Equipment
(for existing units only)

	Regular Army (227,000) % complete this year	NG (235,000) % complete this year
Semi-automatic Rifles	100 %	10 %
<u>Improved</u> Browning automatic rifles	100 %	90 %
Cal. .50 antitank machine guns	100 %	75 %
37mm. Antitank Guns	100 %	15 %
60mm. Mortars	100 %	60 %
81mm. Mortars	100 %	80 %
75mm. Guns (Long range split trail)	55 %	--
155mm. Howitzer (high-speed)	100 %	100 %
155mm. Gun (high-speed)	100 %	100 %
3" Antiaircraft Gun	100 %	100 %
Cal. .50 antiaircraft gun	100 %	100 %
37mm. Antiaircraft Gun	80 %	--



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	<u>RA</u>	<u>NG</u>
Scout Cars	100 %	30 %
Combat Cars	100 %	None required (Older models still on hand)
Light Tanks (latest models)	30 %	
Medium Tanks	10 %	None required
Gas Masks	100 %	100 %
Motor Vehicles	100 %	29 %

Orders for which funds have already been provided, will go far to complete all National Guard requirements. Emergency appropriations ^{all + to be} now pending will provide initial modern armament required for our protective mobilization plan force of one million men.

In addition, much has been done toward providing adequate material for the air arm. The following comparison between some types of airplanes on hand in 1933 and those on hand or to be delivered this year is illuminating:

	<u>1933</u>	<u>1940</u>
Light Bombers	None	255
Medium Bombers	159	465
4-Engine Bombers	None	52
Basic Combat	None	251

Other types have been maintained in strength or increased proportionately.

Our principal problem has not been one of man power — the man power of the nation is adequate in quality and quantity to meet any crisis; but to provide the modern material to equip this man power. Nevertheless,

we have not ignored the requirements of trained personnel for the development of the Army. In 1933 our regular establishment consisted of 133,000 officers and men. Today this force has been increased to more than 244,000 officers and men, and a further increase of 15,000 is in progress. This force is distributed as follows:

Garrisoning our overseas possessions	70,000
Harbor Defenses of U.S.	5,000
With the air force	27,000
In zone of interior -- schools, depots, hospitals, etc.	36,000
Mobile combat forces	104,000

The mobile combat force which alone is almost equal to our total strength of 1933, is organized into five Infantry Divisions (with a sixth in process of organization); one Cavalry Division; a Mechanized Brigade; and the supporting Corps Troops necessary to weld these divisions into modern combat teams; and, in addition, infantry, cavalry and artillery regiments necessary to provide the nucleus for further expansion. We have been opposed to plunging into any sudden expansion of personnel, preferring a step-by-step development to keep pace with our program of rearmament and the changing world situation.

This situation is of direct and vital concern to the United States. We are committed to a policy of hemispheric defense, an outgrowth of our Monroe Doctrine. We recognize that the expansion of any foreign power in



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Central or South America constitutes a definite threat to our national life and that the unexploited resources of the southern half of this hemisphere are an increasing temptation to many of the nations in Europe. We must face the fact that we are living in a time when the proponents of force are constantly growing stronger and even a nation which is committed to a peaceful policy must give the most careful consideration to its own means of defense. Major developments abroad will be paralleled by increasing precautions in this country.

No one can foresee what desperate moves may be made by a people struggling for national existence or what further military combinations may result from the tense and uncertain world situation which now exists. Our national safety lies in so solidly establishing the strength of the United States in the minds of other governments that our position will be considered unassailable, too strong to invite encroachment and too powerful to be ignored.

1422 kmv.1
in 1912

for emergency
WPA starting 34-40 mil 257,000,000
last 4 years - 141,000,000.
cost 1349. Mil. rds
improvement of ports

except 1934-10,000,000 made rds.
7,500,000 airports
8,000,000 communities
2,000,000 N.E. Corp.
Plan { 7,000,000 Sea Grant
400,000

1935 - 500,000. rds.

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Capt. Allen

Dupont

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Speech
5/26/42

Boyd
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 25, 1940.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Re: Sunday talk.

I have gathered together a few facts that may possibly be useful in illustrating a few points you may be making:

1. The Economic Strength of America.

- a. Productive capacity, as compared with the period of the first World War, has doubled.
- b. The productive capacity of America is greater than that of all the European belligerents, measured either in terms of national income or in terms of productive capacity of basic industrial commodities.
- c. Some comparisons of productive capacity of specific commodities are attached.
- d. Poorer nations have had to curtail consumption and lower their standard of living to support their military effort. Our unused productive capacity is so great that we can at one and the same time carry out a great defense program and raise our standard of living.

2. National Defense.

- a. The Army and Navy now have 5,169 planes on hand and 6,323 on order. Between March 1933 and June 1940, they will have procured 9,127 planes. America today has 33,000 licensed pilots and 34,000 student pilots.
- b. Under the New Deal 128 new naval vessels have been commissioned and 66 are building on the ways. Not one vessel was authorized under the preceding Administration. Of the approximately \$3 billion of naval expenditures in the fiscal years 1934 to 1939, inclusive, approximately \$2 billion was for maintenance and \$1 billion for new construction.
- c. On the active and reserve list we now have over 870,000 trained personnel. This is exclusive of thousands of enlisted men who have had training but who did not re-enlist; officers and men on retired list; R.O.T.C. and C.M.T.C. There are well over 1 million men with more or less military training.

3. Man Power.

Ages	20-34	approximately	16 million
"	20-29	"	20 "
"	20-44	"	25 "


Lauchlin Currie



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Table 1

PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY OF U. S. AND BELLAGERENTS

Commodity	Units	Capacity		All Belligerents ^{b/}
		U.S.	Allies ^{a/}	
Steel	Metric tons (000)	66,600	29,000	66,100
Motor Vehicles	Number (000)	9,600	1,900	2,500
Electric Power	K.W.H. (000,000)	160,000	110,000	202,000
Crude Petroleum	Metric tons (000)	220,000	20,300	20,300
Coal ^{c/}	Metric tons (000,000)	700	443	821
Refined Petroleum Products	Metric tons (000)	200,000	51,800	55,400
Sulfuric acid	Metric tons (000)	6,000	3,500	7,800
Cotton	Quintals (000)	41,076	18,794	18,794
Iron Ore	Metric tons (000)	50,000	30,600	40,800
Copper Smelting	Metric tons (000)	1,130	722	894
Aluminum Smelting	Metric tons (000)	160	170	420
Cement	Metric tons (000)	44,000	22,500	48,700
Rubber	Metric tons (000)	3/ 240	1,200	1,250

^{a/} Includes United Kingdom, France, their colonies and dominions, Dutch and Belgian colonies.

^{b/} Includes, in addition to the Allies, Greater Germany ^{Germany}, Austria, Czechoslovakia [/], Poland, Norway, Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg.

^{c/} Includes coal equivalent of lignite.

^{d/} Reclaimed rubber.

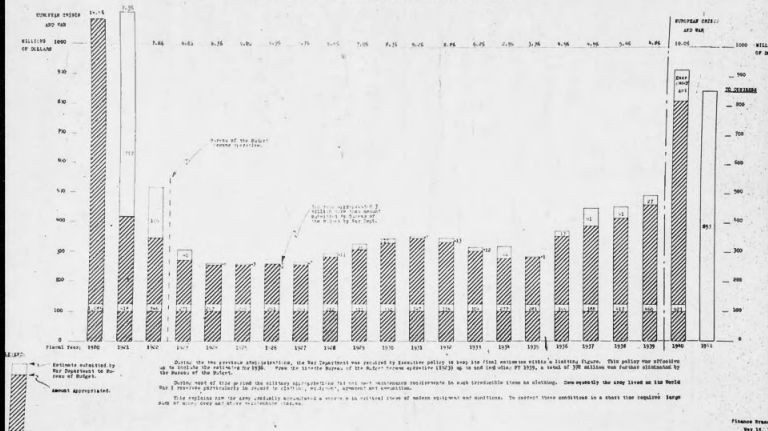
2. *PLATE 1*



from the Papers of
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WAR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS -- 1920-1940

A GRANT RECEIVED FOR DEFENDANT ESTIMATED AS PERTINENT TO THE NATURE OF THE VIOLATION AND DEFENDANT'S STATUS AS CURRENTLY BEING ADJUDICATED.



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←
APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT
SHOWING APPROXIMATE BREAKDOWN INTO MAJOR FUNDATIONS
F. Y. 1926 - 1940 Incl.

Fiscal Year	Recurring Charges and Improvement of Plant	Ground Forces	Air Corps	Total Appropriation Military Establishment
	Pay, rations, clothing, repairs, training and operation, incl. research and development, planning, construction, etc.	New equipment and ammunition; replacement & modernization	New aircraft, spare engines, spare parts and modernization of equipment. This includes Ordnance and Signal equipment and bombs for aircraft.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1925	\$243,678,000	7,623,000	4,899,000	256,000,000
1926	241,745,000	12,244,000	7,011,000	261,000,000
1927	239,269,000	21,673,000	8,068,000	269,000,000
1928	267,185,000	4,219,000	10,596,000	282,000,000
1929	279,594,000	17,594,000	13,812,000	311,000,000
1930	306,804,000	11,502,000	16,694,000	335,000,000
1931	314,922,000	14,089,000	17,989,000	347,000,000
1932	304,634,000	14,163,000	16,203,000	335,000,000
1933	286,220,000	6,617,000	12,168,000	304,000,000
1934	266,097,000	590,000	8,313,000	277,000,000
1935	259,594,000	8,373,000	13,033,000	281,000,000
1936	300,822,000	24,121,000	37,067,000	355,000,000
1937	324,786,000	19,638,000	43,677,000	388,000,000
1938	358,783,000	15,626,000	43,291,000	417,000,000
1939	375,441,000	30,151,000	54,408,000	460,000,000
1940	602,573,000	118,033,000	202,396,000	923,000,000

\$4,969,444,000

Col. (2) is 85.7% of the total appropriation

Col. (3) is 5.6% of the total appropriation

Col. (4) is 8.7% of the total appropriation

100.00

*In 1934 substantial sums were granted the War Dept. from Federal Emergency Agencies. Of this about \$26,500,000 went to new vehicles and equipment for all arms. An additional \$26,500,000 served to offset funds impounded or refunded under The Economy Act. The remainder, about \$23,500,000 went largely for construction and repair of plant and housing. These figures do not materially change the percentage given above.

4,066,000,000



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8058
1003568
1812
1664
7999
16203
12163

95515000

2nd half

277
221
355
358
417
460
923

3101*

Marine

387
234
455
33
231
370
27
87
687
256

2838*

21573
4216
17544
11302
14089
14183
6617

134711000

9

269
282
311
332
347
335
304

2125000

8313
13033
70057
43677
43251
54408
202356

395175000

540
8373
24121
12538
14526
10151
118033
16500
16500
23500

312932000

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Line	Pay, Military Personnel	Pay, Civilian Personnel	Contracting	Performance & Expense	Training Expense	Travel, Transportation, & Communication	Maintenance & Reproduction	Salaries of Employees, Excl. of Payroll	Sup. & Maintenance	Plant & Plant Equipment	Research & Development	Procurement & Planning	Miscellaneous
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
100	15,000,000	47.2	15,000,000	1.0	7,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000
101	15,000,000	47.2	15,000,000	1.0	7,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000
102	15,000,000	47.2	15,000,000	1.0	7,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000
103	15,000,000	47.2	15,000,000	1.0	7,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000
104	15,000,000	47.2	15,000,000	1.0	7,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000
105	15,000,000	47.2	15,000,000	1.0	7,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000
106	15,000,000	47.2	15,000,000	1.0	7,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000
107	15,000,000	47.2	15,000,000	1.0	7,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000
108	15,000,000	47.2	15,000,000	1.0	7,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000
109	15,000,000	47.2	15,000,000	1.0	7,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000
110	15,000,000	47.2	15,000,000	1.0	7,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000
111	15,000,000	47.2	15,000,000	1.0	7,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000
112	15,000,000	47.2	15,000,000	1.0	7,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000
113	15,000,000	47.2	15,000,000	1.0	7,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000
114	15,000,000	47.2	15,000,000	1.0	7,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000
115	15,000,000	47.2	15,000,000	1.0	7,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000
116	15,000,000	47.2	15,000,000	1.0	7,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000
117	15,000,000	47.2	15,000,000	1.0	7,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000
118	15,000,000	47.2	15,000,000	1.0	7,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000
119	15,000,000	47.2	15,000,000	1.0	7,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000
120	15,000,000	47.2	15,000,000	1.0	7,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000
121	15,000,000	47.2	15,000,000	1.0	7,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000
122	15,000,000	47.2	15,000,000	1.0	7,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000
123	15,000,000	47.2	15,000,000	1.0	7,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000
124	15,000,000	47.2	15,000,000	1.0	7,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000
125	15,000,000	47.2	15,000,000	1.0	7,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000
126	15,000,000	47.2	15,000,000	1.0	7,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000
127	15,000,000	47.2	15,000,000	1.0	7,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000
128	15,000,000	47.2	15,000,000	1.0	7,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000
129	15,000,000	47.2	15,000,000	1.0	7,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000
130	15,000,000	47.2	15,000,000	1.0	7,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000
131	15,000,000	47.2	15,000,000	1.0	7,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000
132	15,000,000	47.2	15,000,000	1.0	7,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000
133	15,000,000	47.2	15,000,000	1.0	7,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000
134	15,000,000	47.2	15,000,000	1.0	7,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000
135	15,000,000	47.2	15,000,000	1.0	7,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000
136	15,000,000	47.2	15,000,000	1.0	7,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000
137	15,000,000	47.2	15,000,000	1.0	7,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000
138	15,000,000	47.2	15,000,000	1.0	7,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000
139	15,000,000	47.2	15,000,000	1.0	7,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000
140	15,000,000	47.2	15,000,000	1.0	7,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000
141	15,000,000	47.2	15,000,000	1.0	7,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000
142	15,000,000	47.2	15,000,000	1.0	7,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000
143	15,000,000	47.2	15,000,000	1.0	7,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000
144	15,000,000	47.2	15,000,000	1.0	7,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000
145	15,000,000	47.2	15,000,000	1.0	7,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000
146	15,000,000	47.2	15,000,000	1.0	7,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000
147	15,000,000	47.2	15,000,000	1.0	7,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000
148	15,000,000	47.2	15,000,000	1.0	7,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000
149	15,000,000	47.2	15,000,000	1.0	7,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000
150	15,000,000	47.2	15,000,000	1.0	7,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000

1. INCLUDING RETURN AND
Remedy Act.

NOTE: To complete this chart for F. Y. 1950-1951, with chart 100-61,
Finance Branch, G-4, May 15, 1950, it should be noted that -

- That "Research & Development" has been reported from "Maintenance and Operation of Plant and Plant Equipment".
- That "Maintenance" has been consolidated with "Miscellaneous, Supplies and Unobligated Balances".
- That percentages have been reported on a basis of the total appropriation, rather than on the basis of expenditures.

Finance Branch, G-4
May 15, 1950.

From 1923 to 1932 the naval appropriations averaged \$361,000,000 a year. During the period 1933 to 1940 they averaged \$525,000,000 a year, not counting an average of \$58,000,000 a year of emergency funds expended on the Navy.

^{fiscal}
This year, I obtained a special supplemental emergency appropriation of Congress of \$137,000,000 to get the Navy ready for business by declaring a limited emergency and increasing the enlisted strength, placing the majority of the overage vessels in commission, and patrolling the coastal sealanes off the United States with a view to discouraging combatant operations in the Western Hemisphere by the belligerents in Europe. In the present Congress, there is pending a Navy Bill which passed the Senate with a total of \$1,302,000,000, which includes emergency totals of \$100,000,000 for expediting the construction of ships we have on the ways, \$100,000,000 for doubling the procurement of pilots for the Navy and \$50,000,000 for expediting and increasing the production of anti-aircraft guns and emplacements, protective devices for ships and aircraft, and in addition, funds to bring the Navy ships to 100% complement, from 145,000 to 170,000 men, and the Marine Corps from 25,000 to 34,000 men.

*Naval
Appropriations
1923-1932*

378,156,006.00
339,712,441.00
345,884,771.00
311,702,753.00
355,801,340.00
357,699,866.00
385,261,901.00
370,224,956.00
407,775,779.00
359,642,104.00

*Total
16 years* 3611861917.00*

1933-1940

347,152,220.00
324,755,626.00
314,567,433.00
496,572,848.00
597,567,939.00
535,172,626.00
642,511,999.00
943,360,249.00

Total 16 years 4,201,660,940.00*

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OPERATING SHIPS

When the Navy's budgetary plan for the fiscal year 1941 was drawn up about a year ago it contemplated that the ^{operating} forces afloat would comprise 401 vessels. We still at that time hoped that nominal peace would be maintained throughout the world.

Today, with the world apparently exploding, our plans which are being carried out at this moment will provide for a seagoing ^{operating} force in 1941 of 569 naval vessels. Thus to be better prepared to meet whatever may eventuate, we have taken steps to increase the active navy by 168 units- 42 %.

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When I took office in 1933, there were about 79,000 enlisted men in the Navy. In 1941, there will be more than double that figure. The strength of the Marine Corps dropped to 17,600 in 1929. It is now 25,000, and this Congress will raise it to 34,000. The Marine Corps Reserve was practically non-existent in 1923; since 1933 it has been doubled.

1940 - 143,000

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Construction of Ships

As to ship construction, during the period 1923 to 1933, Congress appropriated to lay down only 33 ships, of which 6 were river gunboats. In the period 1934 to 1940, we have appropriated for 220 ships, practically six times the number laid down in the period 1923 to 1933.

As to authorizations, in 1934 the Vinson-Trammell Act was passed, stabilizing the tonnage of the Navy so it could be replaced without further authorizations at 1,265,068 tons. In 1938, this combatant tonnage was expanded 20%. There is now pending in the Senate, having passed the House, an additional 11% expansion of combatant tonnage, other than capital ships.

Your Navy has been renovated from keel to truck. It comprises the best and most formidable non-of-war afloat. The aircraft arm has expanded with the ships. Naval aviation is admittedly the best aviation service of all the navies. It is coordinated closely with the tactical and strategical operations of the vessels, and if the operations of the Allies ashore and afloat had been as closely coordinated as those pertaining in our Navy, their showing would have been much better. Our Navy possesses what is admittedly

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the best anti-aircraft guns in the world. The bombing sight of which you hear so much is a production of the naval arm. The air-cooled aircraft engine was fostered and developed by naval aviation.

Last year, ~~from~~ a board of naval officers, headed by the able strategist and ex-Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Hupburn, made a thorough survey of the naval portion of the air defense of the United States, and the recommendations of this board are being rapidly effected in the Atlantic, the Pacific and the Gulf. The emergency funds now in Congress and the authorization bill which is pending in the Senate Naval Affairs Committee transforms into law the appropriations and recommendations of this board. You are well aware that expansions have taken place in Pensacola, Alameda, Jacksonville, Sitka, Kodiak, Honolulu, and the coral islands of the Pacific to defend the shores of the United States and make the naval arm mobile to a degree that all of its aircraft may be concentrated and operated at any point desired.

We plan to produce 16,000 naval
fighters and 10,000 naval aircraft
in 1944, and are initiating the
program in the very late before
Congress.

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The question is asked as to whether the results have been accomplished with the funds made available which should have been accomplished. I have the highest confidence and pride in the technical ability of the Army and Navy. The funds which have been appropriated have been well administered and have been well spent. The increases which have occurred in the cost of munitions, aircraft and ships have been due to a great measure to social legislation in which the tax payer and worker in the United States have been the gainers. These increases in cost are not due to matters within the administrative control of the War and Navy Departments. As orders become larger for munitions, mass production methods enable the unit cost to be decreased. This particularly applies to the price of aircraft, anti-aircraft guns and other equipment to which mass production methods can be applied.

As a matter of fact, war orders which have been placed by the Allies in Europe are enabling mass production methods to be applied throughout the aircraft industry. The United States will benefit immeasurably by these capital extensions to the plants and new tools and machinery which

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are being installed. It is of more importance that our productive capacity be raised at this time than that there should be procured a large number of aircraft.

Progress in aviation has been so rapid that it is futile to labor over the point that the planes on hand are not as good as planes on the drafting board. As a matter of fact, the Army and Navy have a system which has been in application for years, and it applies to every military service in the world, that in addition to the planes in production, they have so-called prototype or experimental aircraft being developed under special orders. As soon as the prototype has been delivered and the bugs gotten out of it, the prototype is then placed in production.

If you always waited for the best ship or plane to come off the drafting board, the operating forces would have no planes or ships.

During the period 1924 to 1931, the appropriations for Aviation, Navy, rose from about \$15,000,000 to \$35,000,000. Commencing with the year 1936, the Aviation appropriation has been more than doubled. In 1939, this appropriation had risen from a figure around \$14,000,000 in 1923-1924 to over \$40,000,000, and in the current

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year it was doubled. There is now pending in Congress, in addition to the annual appropriation for this purpose, an additional \$100,000,000 for aviation. This does not include all the funds expended for aviation purposes in the Navy, as the cost of aircraft carriers, ^{Tenders} and their operation and ordnance costs are carried in other appropriations, as is also the construction of naval air bases.

As usual, when an emergency occurs, a horde of military experts spring up from every source in the country, the number limited probably only by the waves in the broadcast chains and the number of periodicals at their disposal. From 1919 to 1930, the pacifists' school of thought in this country dominated its politics, its speech making and its political platforms. It was futile during that time for anyone to raise his voice on the subject of preparedness. The Army and Navy had to struggle along as best they could, trying to hang on to a force adequate to insure the defense of this country. The same voices are now being raised on the other side. Whenever an emergency occurs, the tendency is

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for political parties and the ideologists to shift their ground and look for a goat in the other camp.

It is the Democratic Party and not the Republican Party which has gotten the Navy and Army ready for war, despite the constant party bickering and difficulties with Congress. That we have not more preparation at this time is certainly not due to a lack of effort on my part. It would be an understatement if I make the observation that I have, practically single-handed, given you the best Navy in the world, which is just becoming ready when the world is tumbling about our ears abroad.

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