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PROGRESS REPORT  
ON  
NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM

April 30, 1941

Prepared by  
Bureau of the Budget  
Executive Office of the President

DECLASSIFIED  
E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) and (F)  
*OMB letter, 11-27-72*  
By *SLR*, NARS Date *JAN 22 1973*

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## SUMMARY

Financing: \$33,591,000,000 has been authorized by Congress for obligations during the first nine months of F.Y. 1941 for defense purposes.

Aircraft Production: 6,376 airplanes and 18,131 engines were delivered to the Army, Navy, and British between June 30 and April 1. 517 tactical and 572 training planes were delivered in March.

Production Facilities: Contracts had been awarded through April 15 for plant expansion of 312 projects estimated to cost \$1,839,000,000.

Army Air Corps Planes: The Army had 3,680 planes classified as suitable for their purpose on March 31. 935 were tactical types, of which only 234 were completely modern combat planes. The number of suitable planes on hand July 1 was 1,541.

Navy Planes: The Navy and Marine Corps had 2,868 useful planes on hand March 31; 1,660 were combat types. The number of useful planes on hand July 1 was 1,712.

Army Personnel: The total active strength of the Army increased from 268,000 on June 30 to 1,145,000 on March 31.

Navy Personnel: The active duty strength of Navy and Marine Corps personnel increased from 179,000 to 295,000 between June 30 and March 31. The enlisted strength of the fleet is now substantially at full complement.

Combatant Vessels: Fifteen destroyers and six submarines were completed during the first nine months of F.Y. 1941.

## I. DEFENSE FINANCES

### Appropriations

Up to May 1, the 77th Congress had authorized \$14,079,000,000 for additional obligations for F.Y. 1941 for national defense purposes, bringing the total to \$33,591,000,000. The April increment was \$4,239,000,000. The Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, approved April 5, provides an additional \$203,970,000 for F.Y. 1942.

	<u>Fiscal Year 1941</u>	
	<u>77th Congress</u>	<u>Total</u>
Appropriations and contract authorizations:*		
Army	\$ 4,758,000,000	\$13,283,600,000
Navy	1,134,000,000	4,407,000,000
Defense Aid Appropriation	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000
Maritime Commission	378,500,000	378,500,000
Defense Housing	5,000,000	255,000,000
President's Emergency Fund	---	200,000,000
Panama Canal	---	137,500,000
Miscellaneous defense activities	<u>650,000</u>	<u>334,000,000</u>
Total	13,276,150,000	25,995,600,000
Additional funds required to complete naval vessels started in F.Y. 1941	<u>802,800,000</u>	<u>7,595,800,000</u>
Grand total	\$14,078,950,000	\$33,591,400,000

\*Amounts included for contract authorizations are subject to future adjustments based on allotment of appropriations, and are exclusive of authorizations liquidated by subsequent appropriations.

### Army and Navy Expenditures

Army and Navy disbursements were as follows to April 1:

	<u>Disbursements</u>	
	<u>March</u>	<u>July 1-April 1</u>
Army	\$543,716,000	\$2,156,784,000
Navy	<u>185,446,000</u>	<u>1,412,893,000</u>
Total	\$729,162,000	\$3,569,677,000

### Gross Debt

The gross debt rose \$1,083,000,000 in March to a total of \$47,173,000,000. The increase since June 30, 1940 was \$4,205,000,000.

## II. AERONAUTICAL PROGRAM

### Airplane Deliveries

During the first nine months of F.Y. 1941, 8,051 airplanes were delivered by aircraft manufacturers producing military planes.

7,298 of these were military types.

In March, 1,263 planes were delivered.

The following table shows deliveries of planes and engines, by customers, for March and the first nine months of the fiscal year.

<u>Customer</u>	<u>Airplane Deliveries</u>		<u>Engine Deliveries</u>	
	<u>March</u>	<u>July 1 to April 1</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>July 1 to April 1</u>
Army	551	2,437	1,215	5,472
Navy	243	1,226	504	2,542
British	295	2,713	1,422	10,117
Other foreign	65	451	99	844
Commercial	109	1,224	603	6,443
Total	1,263	8,051	3,843	25,418

Compared with manufacturers' estimates made in February, March deliveries of planes were 205 short of the number expected for the Army, Navy, and British.

	<u>Army</u>	<u>Navy</u>	<u>British</u>
Deliveries in March	551	243	295
Scheduled for March	610	323	361
Percent of schedule delivered	90%	75%	82%

Deliveries of military types of planes for March and for the first nine months of F.Y. 1941 were:

	<u>Tactical</u>		<u>Training</u>	
	<u>March</u>	<u>July 1 to April 1</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>July 1 to April 1</u>
Army	224	665	327	1,772
Navy	105	541	138	685
British	188	2,011	107	702
Other foreign	41	226	24	187
Commercial	<u>17</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>369</u>
Total	575	3,583	623	3,715

Airplanes for the British

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

	<u>March 1941</u>	<u>July 1, 1940 to April 1, 1941</u>
<u>Tactical Planes</u>		
Bombers, heavy	2	8
Bombers, medium	8	185
Bombers, light (2-engine)	<u>129</u>	<u>583</u>
Total bombers	139	776
Pursuit (1-engine)	47	1,190
Other tactical	<u>2</u>	<u>45</u>
Total tactical	188	2,011
<u>Training Planes</u>	<u>107</u>	<u>702</u>
Grand total	295	2,713

Army Air Corps

A. Airplanes

The number of Army airplanes classified as suitable for their purpose increased from 1,541 on June 30 to 3,680 on March 31. This increase is not only due to deliveries of new planes but also to a reclassification and modernization of existing planes. Only 234 of these are completely modern combat planes, according to current standards.

Airplane Inventory, Deliveries and Losses

	On Hand Suitable for Purpose		Deliveries		Losses	
	April 1	July 1	March	July 1 to April 1	March	July 1 to April 1
<u>Tactical Planes</u>						
Bombers, heavy	107	53	8	60	3	6
Bombers, medium	65	14	18	51	8	35
Bombers, light	81	—	47	91	2	17
Pursuit	369	33	140	424	12	126
Transport, observation, etc.	313	287	11	39	5	44
Total tactical	935	387	224	665	30	228
<u>Training Planes</u>	2,745	1,154	327	1,772	27	202
Total planes*	3,680	1,541	551	2,437	57	430

\*In addition, the Army had 1,146 substandard planes on March 31.

On March 31, the Army had 18,752 undelivered airplanes on order, as follows:

986 Bombers, heavy	4,307 Pursuit
2,151 Bombers, medium	2,127 Miscellaneous tactical
1,299 Bombers, light	7,882 Trainers

On that date all but 306 planes in the appropriated program had been ordered. The following additional procurement program of 10,375 planes has since been provided for by the passage on April 5 of the Fifth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act of 1941:

1,200 Bombers, heavy	6,500 Trainers
2,400 Bombers, medium	275 Transports

B. Engine Procurement

The status of the Army Air Corps engine procurement on March 31 was:

	<u>Number of Engines</u>		
	<u>Required</u>	<u>Contracted for</u>	<u>Delivered</u>
Tactical	33,415	32,691	2,383
Training	<u>19,339</u>	<u>18,381</u>	<u>4,039</u>
Total	52,754	51,072	6,422

During the first nine months of the fiscal year, 5,472 engines were delivered; for December 1,215.

C. Major Army Air StationsStatus of Construction at Major Air Corps Stations  
March 31, 1941

Project and Location	Estimated Cost	Percent of Completion	Estimated Date of Completion
<u>Bases</u>			
Albrook Field, Panama	\$15,869,000	18	June 1942
Borinquen Field, Puerto Rico	20,902,000	24	Apr. 1942
Elmendorf Field, Anchorage, Alas.	22,062,000	30	Oct. 1942
Hickam Field, Honolulu, T. H.	14,800,000	(not available)	Nov. 1941
Howard Field, Panama	15,880,000	42	June 1942
Ladd Field, Fairbanks, Alas.	6,127,000	85	Aug. 1941
MacDill Field, Tampa, Fla.	6,460,000	87	July 1941
McChord Field, Tacoma, Wash.	7,425,000	90	May 1941
Westover Field, Chicopee Falls, Mass.	7,966,000	59	Aug. 1941
<u>Depots</u>			
Ogden Air Depot, Ogden, Utah	6,355,000	46	Dec. 1941
Patterson Field, Fairfield, O.	6,279,000	48	June 1942
South East Air Depot, Mobile, Ala.	14,100,000	22	Dec. 1941
Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio	6,800,000	57	June 1942
<u>Technical Schools</u>			
Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill.	13,577,000	96	July 1941
Lowry Field, Denver, Colo.	7,879,000	78	Sept. 1941
Scott Field, Illinois	8,877,000	80	Aug. 1941

D. Pilot Training

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 5½ weeks	2,150	Required every 5½ weeks	1,264
February 15	1,695	February 8	361
March 22	2,062	March 15	577

Since the Air Corps is now graduating 57 percent of those entering pilot training as compared with a former ratio of 53 percent, the intake level for the 12,000 pilot objective has been revised downward from 2,383 to 2,150 per class.

The Fifth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1941, provides funds to increase the pilot training objective from 12,000 to 30,000 pilots per year. The new program is tentatively scheduled to go into effect in October 1941, but there is some doubt that this will be accomplished.

The new program requires an increase in technical training for enlisted men from 45,000 to 100,000 a year.

#### Navy and Marine Corps Aeronautical Program

##### A. Airplanes

Navy and Marine Corps planes classified as "useful" increased from 1,712 to 2,868 between July 1 and March 31. The March increase was 235.

Airplane Inventory, Deliveries and Losses

	Useful Planes on Hand		Deliveries		Losses	
	April 1	July 1	March	July 1 to April 1	March	July 1 to April 1
Combat Planes:						
Bombing, scout	556	399	51	182	13	40
Bombing, torpedo	111	114	—	—	1	3
Bombing, 2-eng. patrol	276	217	12	61	2	3
Bombing, 4-eng. patrol	2	—	—	2	—	—
Observation scouting	401	278	24	131	4	19
Fighting	314	189	15	136	4	13
Total combat	1,660	1,197	102	512	24	78
Transport and Utility	177	151	3	29	—	6
Training Planes	1,031	364	138	685	—	18
Total planes*	2,868	1,712	243	1,226	24	102

\*The Navy also had 390 obsolete planes on March 31.

On March 31 the Navy had 5,772 undelivered planes on order and had funds available to contract for 1,096 more:

	<u>On Order</u>	<u>To be Ordered from Available Funds</u>
Bombing, scout	1,061	—
Bombing, torpedo	286	40
Bombing, 2-engine patrol	597	30
Bombing, 4-engine patrol	203	54
Observation scouting	1,384	200
Fighting	590	756
Utility and transport	234	16
Training	<u>1,417</u>	<u>—</u>
Total	5,772	1,096

B. Airplane Engines

Deliveries of 2,542 engines were made to the Navy between July 1 and March 31; 504 in March. 29,783 engines will be required under the 15,000 plane program, and contracts for 11,878 had been awarded up to April 1. Deliveries against these contracts amounted to 2,552 engines.

C. Naval Aviation Personnel

The active duty strength of the Navy and Marine Corps Aeronautical organization, including personnel in flight training, increased from 31,792 to 47,107 during the first nine months of F.Y. 1941. There were 2,004 in flight training on March 31.

	Active Duty Requirements for 15,000 Plane Program	Active Strength March 31	Increase in Active Strength	
			March	July 1 to April 1
Pilots, all grades*	14,100	3,956	97	871
Other personnel	<u>124,900</u>	<u>43,151</u>	<u>2,378</u>	<u>14,444</u>
Total	139,000	47,107	3,475	15,315

\*Includes pilots assigned to administrative, training, and non-tactical activities.

The estimated strength of the aeronautical organization for June 30, 1941 is 62,500, and the present authorized training program contemplates that all shortages will be met by June 30, 1948.

The number entering and completing pilot training between July 1 and April 1 and the number scheduled for the F.Y. 1941 were:

	Scheduled for F.Y. 1941	July 1 to April 1	March
Entering	3,214	2,285	478
Graduating	1,187	794	100

The number receiving pilot training on March 31 compared with the maximum number expected under the present program was:

	Receiving Pilot Training <u>March 31</u>	Maximum <u>Expected</u>	Date Maximum <u>Expected</u>
Pensacola	1,596	1,806	Jan. 1942
Jacksonville	356	1,204	Dec. 1941
Corpus Christi	<u>52</u>	<u>1,806</u>	Jan. 1942
Total	2,004	4,816	

#### Civil Aeronautics Administration

##### A. Civilian Pilot Training

Up to April 19, 3,023 students had completed the secondary and 32,857 the preliminary course under the civilian pilot training program.

	<u>Preliminary Training</u>	<u>Secondary Training</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total enrollments to date	53,496	8,071	61,567
Completions recorded to date	32,857	3,023	35,880
In training or records incomplete	15,918	4,616	20,534
Schools participating	707	238	--

##### B. Development of Landing Areas

Up to April 5, the CAA had allotted \$34,405,044 of the \$38,000,000 available to it for developing landing areas. These allotments, augmented by an estimated contribution of \$20,000,000 from the WPA, provide for a program of 193 projects estimated to cost \$54,405,044.

#### Status of Construction

	<u>Number of Projects</u>	<u>Estimated Cost</u>
Projects under construction	44	\$11,465,373
Construction not started	149	42,939,671
Projects being advertised	46	10,482,109

National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics

A. Important Developments

The NACA has participated in the development of the following airplane improvements, the designs for which have been crystallized since January 1:

1. Republic P-41 Army Pursuit. Using the P-41 at 316 miles per hour as a basic design, the P-43 at 365 miles per hour and the P-47B with a larger engine at 400 miles per hour were developed.
2. North American P-51 Pursuit. This plane has been developed with speeds over 400 miles per hour.
3. Curtis P-46 and P-60 Pursuits. These are new airplanes developed with predicted high speeds of 410 to 420 miles per hour.

B. Laboratory Expansion Program

The status of the NACA laboratory expansion program on April 21 was:

	<u>Estimated Cost</u>	<u>Obligations Incurred</u>	<u>Estimated Completion Date</u>	<u>Percent Complete</u>
Langley Field, Va.	\$ 2,200,000	\$1,700,000	Dec. 1941	51
Moffett Field, Calif.	10,000,000	4,900,000	Dec. 1942	37
Cleveland, Ohio	<u>8,400,000</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>	Mar. 1943	<u>6</u>
Total expansion	\$20,600,000	\$7,600,000		26

Increase in Production Facilities

Concerns manufacturing military types of airplanes and engines report an increase of 9,000,000 square feet of productive space since June 30, bringing the total to 20,300,000 on March 31. This represents an 80 percent increase.

Productive Floor Space - Square Feet

	<u>Airframe Plants</u>	<u>Engine Plants</u>	<u>Total</u>
Area March 31, 1941	14,720,000	5,590,000	20,310,000
Area July 1, 1940	<u>8,490,000</u>	<u>2,780,000</u>	<u>11,270,000</u>
Increase	6,230,000	2,810,000	9,040,000
Percent increase	73	101	80
Estimated area for December 31, 1941	24,530,000	11,470,000	36,000,000

III. PRODUCTION FACILITIES  
(As of April 15, 1941)

Projects Under Contract

Up to April 15, contracts had been awarded by the War and Navy Departments, Defense Plant Corporation, and the Maritime Commission for 312 production facility projects at an estimated cost of \$1,839,000,000. This figure includes projects to be financed from Defense Aid appropriations. It represents an increase of \$179,000,000 over March 15.

<u>Type of Facility</u>	<u>Projects</u>	<u>Estimated Cost (millions)</u>	<u>Increase over March 15 (millions)</u>
Aircraft	85	\$471	\$57
Ordnance	122	834	54
Shipbuilding	84	445	43
Other	<u>21</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>25</u>
Total	312	\$1,839	\$179

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

	<u>Projects</u>	<u>Obligations (millions)</u>
War	122	\$ 817
Navy	152	682
Defense Plant Corporation	79	420
Maritime Commission	<u>11</u>	<u>58</u>
Gross total	364	1,977
Less: War and Navy obligations to reimburse Defense Plant Corp.	<u>52</u>	<u>138</u>
Net total	312	\$1,839

In addition, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has authorized loans totaling \$60,000,000 for plant expansion and working capital for defense industries.

### Recent Contracts

The major plant expansion contracts let between March 15 and April 15 were as follows:

Glenn Martin Co., Middle River, Md. (medium bombers)	\$24,275,000
Pratt and Whitney, Hartford, Conn. (airplane engines)	13,379,000
Chase Brass and Copper Co., Cleveland (ammunition brass)	16,000,000
Dow Chemical Co., Freeport, Tex. (magnesium)	8,007,000
Chrysler Corp., Detroit (1.6-inch machine guns)	12,000,000
York Safe and Lock Co., York, Pa. (1.6-inch machine guns)	7,000,000
General Motors Corp., Pontiac, Mich. (20 mm. Oerliken guns)	5,700,000

The Chrysler contract was awarded against Defense Aid funds. Defense Plant Corporation has made commitments for the purchase of one powder plant and four machine gun plants financed by Great Britain, which are estimated to cost about \$46,000,000.

### War and Navy Funds and Obligations

The Fifth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, approved April 5, provided \$761,286,000 of additional funds for the War Department for production facilities, exclusive of appropriations of \$107,000,000 available for the liquidation of prior contract authorizations.

To April 15, the War and Navy Departments had also received allocations of \$8,000,000 and \$15,000,000, respectively, from Defense Aid appropriations for production facilities.

The following table shows the status of the production facility funds of the War and Navy Departments on April 15, including Defense Aid allocations.

	Available Funds ( <u>millions</u> )	Contracts Awarded ( <u>millions</u> )	Percent of Funds Contracted
War:			
Aircraft	\$ 269	\$223	--
Ordnance	626	566	--
Other	33	28	--
Unallotted funds	<u>771</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>
Sub-total	\$1,699	\$817	--
Navy:			
Aircraft	90	72	80
Ordnance	325	220	71
Shipbuilding	<u>500</u>	<u>390</u>	<u>78</u>
Sub-total	<u>915</u>	<u>682</u>	<u>76</u>
Grand total	\$2,614	\$1,499	57

#### Private Investment in Defense Plants

Through April 15, 1,224 certificates of necessity had been granted under the Second Revenue Act of 1940 on privately financed plant expansion projects totaling \$733,000,000 found necessary for national defense and entitled to apply the special amortization provisions of the Act.

#### Status of Plant Construction

##### A. Army Ordnance Plants

For 31 projects, estimated to cost \$402,000,000, construction was 26 percent complete on April 12, as compared with 17 percent on

March 15. Five plants estimated to cost \$64,000,000 had not been started and one small plant had been completed. All but 5 of the 25 projects under construction were substantially on schedule. The projects considerably ahead or behind schedule were:

	<u>Cost of Construction</u>	<u>Percent Complete</u>	<u>Percent Ahead or Behind</u>
<b>Ahead:</b>			
Elwood Ordnance Plant (shell loading)	\$18,644,000	31	+18
Indiana Ordnance Plant (smokeless powder)	56,074,000	55	+14
<b>Behind:</b>			
Iowa Ordnance Plant (shell loading)	18,007,000	16	-24
Kankakee Ordnance Plant (TNT)	31,822,000	23	-16
Picatinny Arsenal	1,704,000	85	-15

The Indiana Ordnance Plant started operation of the first 2 of its 6 powder production lines on April 24. This is the second large Army powder plant to go into operation.

Construction of the Chrysler tank factory was 89 percent complete on April 12.

#### B. Army Aircraft Plants

The table on page 17 presents the best available information on the status of the principal airframe and airplane engine plants. The information on the status of these projects is still not as reliable as desirable.

The Wright engine plant at Lockland, Ohio, began operation on April 15.

A r m y   A i r c r a f t   P l a n t s

Plant	Estimated Cost of Construction and Equipment	Percent of Con- struction Completed	Percent of Equipment Delivered	Estimated Date of Initial Operation
<u>Airframe</u>				
Beech, Wichita	\$1,635,000	94	90	4-15-1941
Bell, Buffalo	1,325,000	90	85	5- 1-1941
Boeing, Seattle	7,750,000	81	—	4- 1941
Curtiss-Wright, Buffalo	16,720,000	39	30	5-17-1941
Curtiss-Wright, Columbus	14,380,000	20	26	6- 1-1941
Curtiss-Wright, St. Louis	15,145,000	23	10	9- 1-1941
Douglas, Long Beach, Calif.	11,398,000	30	—	4- 1941
Fairchild, Hagerstown, Md.	1,100,000	37	17	6- 1-1941
Martin, Middle River, Md.	24,275,000	30	—	6- 1-1941
North American, Dallas	7,960,000	88	75	4- 1941
North American, Inglewood, Calif.	2,300,000	*	62	3- 1941
Republic, Farmingdale, N. Y.	5,887,000	6	—	---
Vultee, Downey, Calif.	4,295,000	100	65	6- 1-1941
<u>Engine</u>				
Buick, Melrose, Ill.	31,075,000	2	—	11- 1941
Ford, Dearborn, Mich.	21,965,000	81	46	7- 1-1941
Studebaker, South Bend	20,207,000	10	—	7- 1941
Studebaker, Ft. Wayne	9,023,000	15	—	7- 1941
Studebaker, Chicago	20,557,000	6	—	9- 1941
Wright-Aeronautical, Lockland, O.	43,037,000	35	20	4-15-1941
Wright-Aeronautical, Patterson, N. J.	3,425,000	25	5	3- 1941

\*No construction

IV. ARMYProcurement of Equipment and Facilities

As of April 17, the War Department reported contracts and orders amounting to 59 percent of the estimated total of \$10,937,000,000 made available up to that date for the procurement of equipment and facilities. The amount available for this purpose has been increased from \$6,620,000,000 on March 15.

## Deliveries of Selected Critical Materiel to March 31

	Current Procure- ment Program	Deliveries		Percent of Total Program	
		Total To Mar. 31	Mar. 1 to Apr. 1	Delivered	Con- tracted
<u>Antiaircraft</u>					
Guns, 3 inch and 90 mm.	1,355	35	—	3	100
Guns, 37 mm., antiaircraft	3,195	275	65	9	100
Searchlights*	2,485	607	253	24	86
Ground radio, SCR 268**	528	15	14	3	83
Ground radio, SCR 270 & 271**	151	6*	4	4	91
<u>Combat Vehicles</u>					
Tanks, light	3,488	399	11	11	100
Tanks, medium	2,496	25	6	1	100
Personnel carriers, half-track	9,747	—	—	—	97
Scout cars	2,733	2,024	448	74	100
<u>Artillery</u>					
Howitzers, 155 mm. (high-speeding)	1,436	545	115	38	100
Guns, 155 mm. (high-speeding)	847	62	—	7	77
Howitzers, 105 mm.	2,728	—	—	—	100
Howitzers, 75 mm.	958	65	6	7	100
<u>Small Arms</u>					
Garand rifles	864,260	129,606	16,450	15	52
Guns, 37 mm., antitank	6,153	380	—	6	76
Mortars, 81 mm.	3,773	609	58	16	91
Mortars, 60 mm.	10,162	1,616	306	16	100

\*Through April 15.

\*\*Through April 19.

The major changes in the procurement program for these selected items since February 28 have been:

	Procurement Program		Increase
	Current	Feb. 28	
Garand rifles	864,260	453,260	411,000
Guns, 37 mm. antitank	6,153	4,646	1,507
Guns, 155 mm. (high-speeding)	847	654	193
Searchlights	2,485	2,159	326
Ground radio, SCR 268	528	436	92

#### Construction Programs

##### A. Troop Housing

As of April 15, the Construction Division of the Quartermaster General's Office had completed housing sufficient for 1,028,000 men out of a construction program capable of housing 1,203,000 men. In addition, the Corps of Engineers was constructing Air Corps projects which included housing for about 162,000 men.

#### Troop Housing Program of Q.M. Construction Division (Air Corps housing not included)

Class of Project	Projects	Estimated Cost of Construction	Value of Construction in Place	Percent of Completion
Camps and cantonments	49	\$610,849,000	\$542,000,000	89
Reception centers	28	6,174,000	6,093,000	99
Replacement centers	19	96,813,000	88,424,000	91
Harbor defenses	51	22,746,000	21,100,000	93
Miscellaneous Q.M. housing	33	13,876,000	10,661,000	77
Total	180	\$750,458,000	\$668,278,000	89

B. General Hospitals

The 9 general hospitals (9,500 beds) being built by the Q.M. Construction Division were 75 percent completed in the middle of April as against 65 percent on March 15.

C. Air Corps Facilities

Including housing, the Air Corps facilities being constructed by the Corps of Engineers and the Construction Division of the Quartermaster Corps consist of 99 projects estimated to cost \$308,000,000. Construction was about 47 percent complete on April 15.

Construction of Air Corps Stations

Class of Project	Estimated Cost of Construction	Value of Construction in Place	Percent of Completion
Pilot training schools	\$ 35,549,000	\$ 8,989,000	25
Technical schools	31,008,000	26,610,000	86
Tactical stations, including bases	195,614,000	94,204,000	48
Depots	45,948,000	16,488,000	36
Total	\$308,119,000	\$146,291,000	47

D. Plants and Storage Depots

The following table shows the status of construction of plants and storage depots being constructed by the Army on April 15.

Construction of Plants and Storage Depots

	Proj- ects	Estimated Cost of Construction	Value of Construction in Place	Percent of Completion
Ordnance plants	31	\$402,078,000	\$106,134,000	26
Chemical warfare plants	5	4,812,000	496,000	10
Bomber assembly plants	4	45,550,000	706,000	1
Ordnance storage depots	5	40,653,000	585,000	1
Other storage depots	20	45,515,000	9,601,000	21
Total	65	\$538,608,000	\$117,522,000	22

### Panama Canal Improvements

#### A. Special Protective Works

The special protective works, estimated to cost \$54,500,000, was 48 percent complete on March 31 -- a gain of 7 percent since December 31. The estimated completion date for this work is January 1, 1943. The value of work under contract is \$39,000,000.

#### B. Third Locks

Through March 31, \$7,552,000 had been expended on the third set of locks, estimated to cost \$277,000,000. The estimated completion date for this project is June 1, 1945. The work is now about 2 percent complete, with work costing over \$12,000,000 under contract.

### Military Personnel

During March the active duty strength of the Army increased 208,176, bringing the total to 1,145,357 at the end of the month, -- an increase of 877,588 since June 30.

#### Active Duty Strength of the Army

	<u>Officers</u>	<u>Enlisted Men*</u>	<u>Total</u>
Regular Army	14,334	461,106	475,440
Reserves	41,268	12,224	53,492
National Guard	20,346	266,229	286,575
Selectees	---	329,850	329,850
Total March 31	75,948	1,069,409	1,145,357
Total Feb. 28	63,762	873,419	937,181
Total June 30	16,630	251,139	267,769

\*Includes warrant officers and nurses.

### Selective Service

Of 16,458,000 men registered, the local boards had classified 4,004,000 to March 1. Reports on the classification status for March 31 have not been completed.

V. NAVYShipbuilding ProgramA. Combatant Ships

Fifteen destroyers and six submarines were completed during the first nine months of F.Y. 1941. The battleship North Carolina was commissioned on April 9 and is expected to be completed by July 15, 1941. The battleship Washington is scheduled for completion on July 30, 1941.

## Combatant Vessels April 1, 1941 and July 1, 1940

	Vessels in Service		Vessels Completed		Vessels Being Built April 1	Vessels Built and Building
	April 1	June 30	March	June 30-April 1		
Battleships	15	15	--	--	17	32
Aircraft carriers	6	6	--	--	12	18
Cruisers (large and heavy)	18	18	--	--	14	32
Cruisers (light)	19	19	--	--	40	59
Destroyers	164	197	3	15	201	365
Submarines	107	101	2	6	78	185
<b>Total</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>691</b>

The number of combatant vessels estimated to be completed by quarters of the calendar year is shown in the following tabulation:

	1941			1942			1943				1944				1945				1946				Later	
	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3		4
Battleships	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	1	1	-	-
Aircraft carriers	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	2	1	-	-
Cruisers (large and heavy)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	2	1	-	1	1	1	1
Cruisers (light)	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	1	4	2	5	4	1	4	5	1	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
Destroyers	5	2	7	4	11	15	20	22	24	22	29	12	13	8	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Submarines	4	2	1	4	4	5	6	5	4	8	5	6	5	3	3	5	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

B. Auxiliary Vessels

The number of auxiliary vessels in service increased to 190 on April 1 from 133 on July 1, 1940. An additional 128 vessels were being built, converted, or acquired on April 1, with 20 still to be ordered.

Auxiliary Vessels - April 1, 1941 and July 1, 1940

Type of Vessels	Vessels in Service		Vessels Being Built Acquired or Converted		Vessels to be Ordered After April 1
	April 1	July 1	April 1	July 1	
Destroyer tenders	8	8	3	-	3
Submarine tenders	3	5	10	1	-
Seaplane tenders - large	4	2	6	-	2
Seaplane tenders - small	23	14	16	4	-
Repair ships	2	2	4	1	-
Airplane carriers	-	-	-	-	2
Store ships	4	3	2	-	2
Escort vessels	-	-	1	-	-
Oilers	23	18	6	-	4
Ammunition ships	2	2	2	-	2
Cargo ships	6	4	1	-	4
General stores issue ships	-	-	2	-	-
Transports	10	2	7	-	-
Troop transports	6	-	-	-	-
Mine sweepers (fleet)	25	22	43	2	-
Mine sweepers (high speed)	17	-	-	-	-
Mine layers	2	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	15	14	1	-	-
Total auxiliaries	190	133	128	9	20

C. Navy and Marine Corps Personnel

On March 31, the active duty strength of the Navy was 245,000, an increase of 93,000 over June 30, 1940. For the Marine Corps the strength was 50,000 — an addition of 22,000 since June 30.

	Active Duty Strength		
	<u>March 31</u>	<u>June 30</u>	<u>Increase</u>
<u>Navy</u>			
Commissioned and warrant officers	21,641	10,823	10,818
Enlisted men and others	<u>223,104</u>	<u>140,529</u>	<u>82,575</u>
Total	244,745	151,352	93,393
<u>Marine Corps</u>			
Commissioned and warrant officers	2,960	1,801	1,159
Enlisted men and others	<u>47,533</u>	<u>26,479</u>	<u>21,054</u>
Total	50,493	28,280	22,213

VI. MARITIME COMMISSIONVessels Sold to British Interests

Through March 31, 49 steel cargo vessels of 442,000 tons had been sold to British interests — 22 vessels of 200,000 tons having been sold since January 1.

Vessels Sold or Transferred to Army and Navy

Since the beginning of the present emergency and up to April 15, 55 vessels of 645,000 tons had been sold or transferred to the Army and Navy.

	<u>Total</u> <u>Sold or</u> <u>Transferred</u>		<u>Total</u> <u>Delivered</u> <u>to Apr. 15</u>		<u>Delivered</u> <u>June 30 to</u> <u>April 15</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Tons</u>
<u>Navy</u>						
Cargo, and passenger and cargo Tankers	27	275,802	27	275,802	24	256,228
	<u>12</u>	<u>219,489</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>146,326</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>91,564</u>
Total Navy	39	495,291	35	422,128	29	347,792
<u>Army</u>						
Cargo, and passenger and cargo	<u>16</u>	<u>149,330</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>149,330</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>105,201</u>
Total Army and Navy	55	644,621	51	571,458	41	452,993

Emergency Ship Construction Program

Allocations from the Defense Aid appropriation have added 221 cargo vessels to the Commission's emergency ship construction program, bringing the total to 421. Construction of ways for the first 200 vessels is already under way, and contracts had been let through April 15 for 34 of the 52 additional ways required for the added program.

Shipways Contracted for to April 15, 1941

<u>Location</u>	<u>200 Cargo Vessels</u>		<u>Defense Aid</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Ways</u>	<u>Commitments</u>	<u>Ways</u>	<u>Commitments</u>	<u>Ways</u>	<u>Commitments</u>
Beaumont, Texas	--	\$ ---	3	\$ 1,250,000	3	\$ 1,250,000
Tacoma, Wash.	--	---	5	3,975,000	5	3,975,000
Los Angeles, Calif.	8	4,766,000	6	4,330,000	14	9,096,000
Portland, Ore.	8	4,787,000	3	1,538,000	11	6,325,000
Richmond, Calif.	--	---	6	4,878,000	6	4,878,000
Houston, Texas	6	4,680,000	3	1,993,000	9	6,673,000
Wilmington, N. C.	6	5,140,000	3	2,492,000	9	7,632,000
Baltimore, Md.	13	7,838,000	3	2,051,150	16	9,889,150
San Francisco	--	---	2	1,912,055	2	1,912,055
New Orleans	6	4,841,000	--	---	6	4,841,000
Mobile	4	1,322,500	--	---	4	1,322,500
11 Plants	51	\$33,374,500	34	\$24,419,205	85	\$57,793,705

Purchase orders have been issued for a substantial portion of the engines, boilers, steel and propellers required for this program, and contracts were signed during March for the construction of 200 vessels at an estimated cost of \$310,500,000.

Regular Ship Construction Program

Up to April 1 the Maritime Commission had contracted for a total of 196 vessels under its long-range construction program, and 74 of these vessels had been delivered.

The following gives a comparison of the status of this program on April 1 with that on June 30, 1940:

	<u>Number of Vessels</u>		
	<u>April 1</u>	<u>June 30</u>	<u>Change</u>
Contracted for	196	159	37
Completed	74	40	34
Under construction	122	119	3

In addition, the Maritime Commission is now building two transports for the account of the Navy.

VII. COAST GUARDVessels

On March 31, the following principal types of Coast Guard vessels were in a commissioned status:

<u>Type</u>	<u>Class of Vessel and Number</u>					<u>Total Number</u>
	<u>200 Ft. to 327 Ft.</u>	<u>100 Ft. to 200 Ft.</u>	<u>34 Ft. to 100 Ft.</u>	<u>Tenders</u>	<u>Tugs</u>	
Cutters	20	61	63	67	13	224
Motorboats	--	--	164	--	--	164
Lightships	--	--	--	--	--	39
Total	20	61	227	67	13	427

The following larger types of Coast Guard vessels are now under construction:

<u>Class of Vessel</u>	<u>Number</u>
Tender, 73 to 230 ft.	6
Barge, 110 ft.	1
Cutters, 83 ft. wood	40

Airplanes

The number of airplanes in service has dropped from 55 on June 30 to 52 on March 31. During the same period, deliveries of 7 new planes were made. Nine are now on order.

Personnel

The active duty military personnel of the Coast Guard numbered 17,859 on March 31, an increase of 4,100 over July 1, 1940. The total personnel, including civilians, was 23,000 on March 31.

Vessels Transferred to Great Britain

Ten cutters of the 250-foot class are being turned over to Great Britain under the terms of the Lend-Lease Act. 7 are scheduled for delivery by May 3.

## VIII. PRIORITIES AND PRICE-FIXING

During April the following major changes were made in priority control operations:

1. The part of the monthly zinc production reserved in a pool from which mandatory allocations are made for defense needs was increased from 5 to 17 percent.
2. An increase in the amount of low-grade aluminum to be used for non-defense consumer purposes was approved.

General preference ratings had been established through April for the following commodities: aluminum, machine tools, nickel, nickel-steel, Neoprene, magnesium, and tungsten.

An initial reduction of 20 percent in the production of motor vehicles, beginning August 1, has been agreed to by the automobile and truck industry.

### Price-Fixing

Through April, orders fixing definite price limitations for six commodities had been issued:

1. Second-hand machine tools
2. Aluminum scrap and secondary aluminum
3. Zinc scrap and secondary slab zinc
4. Iron and steel scrap
5. Bituminous coal
6. Iron and steel products

IX. STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS

Strategic Materials

The increase in stockpiles of strategic materials between March 15 and April 12 was as follows:

	Percentage of <u>Recommended Stockpiles</u>		<u>Percentage Increase</u>
	<u>April 12</u>	<u>March 15</u>	
Purchased	65	64	1
Delivered	29	25	4

Critical Materials

On March 29 the status of the procurement program of the RFC for critical materials was:

	<u>Critical Material</u>			
	<u>Copper</u> (short tons)	<u>Nitrate of Soda</u> (tons)	<u>Graphite</u> (metric tons)	<u>Diamonds for Dies</u> (number)
Program	300,500	300,000	411	6,000
Quantity purchased	251,526	300,000	411	6,000
Quantity delivered	39,795	None	411	1,586

The RFC has received 155,531 of the 840,000 bales of Australian wool to be stored in this country.

X. CIVIL CONSTRUCTION FOR DEFENSE

Defense Housing

Up to April 19, allotments had been made for 260 defense housing projects consisting of 75,000 family dwelling units and 5,300 units for single persons. About 54,000 family units had been contracted for, of which 8,100 had been completed. Contracts had also been awarded for 3,800 units for single persons. Of the \$327,000,000 available for this program, \$287,000,000 or 88 percent had been allotted for projects. Only \$14,370,000 of the \$50,000,000 Defense Homes Corporation program had been allotted through April 19.

Tennessee Valley Authority

A. Power Development

On March 31, the status of the major works started with the special appropriation of \$25,000,000 made on July 31, 1940 to begin a \$65,000,000 power development program in connection with national defense was:

	<u>Latest Estimated Cost</u>	<u>Expenditures to March 31</u>	<u>Percent Complete</u>
Cherokee hydroelectric plant	\$36,000,000	\$12,000,000	40
Watts Bar steam plant	15,000,000	1,132,000	20
Transmission lines and sub-stations	11,050,000	368,000	5

The completion date for the dam of the Cherokee project has been advanced one month to December 1, 1941. Savings in the cost of transmission lines have permitted the addition of a \$4,500,000 generating unit at the Watts Bar steam plant.

### B. Ammonia and Ammonium Nitrate Plants

The TVA is rehabilitating an ammonium nitrate plant and building an ammonia plant with \$6,500,000 transferred to it by the War Department. Present schedules call for starting preliminary operations of the ammonium nitrate plant by July 1, 1941, with full capacity to be reached by August 1. The ammonia plant is to start November 15, 1941, with full capacity of 160 tons per day expected by March 1942.

### Western Hydroelectric Projects

The following table shows the potential capacity and installed capacity for the large power projects being developed in the West by the Government:

<u>Project</u>	<u>KVA Capacity</u>			
	<u>Potential</u>	<u>Present</u>	<u>Jan. 1942</u>	<u>July 1942</u>
Grand Coulee	1,964,000	20,000	236,000	344,000
Bonneville	576,000	216,000	336,000	336,000
Boulder Dam	1,323,500	706,000	871,000	953,500
Parker Dam	120,000	---	60,000	90,000
Central Valley	600,000	---	---	---
Total	4,583,500	942,000	1,503,000	1,723,500

### Work Projects Administration

At the end of March about 477,000, out of an average of 1,753,000, WPA workers were employed on projects classified by WPA as important to national defense — 206,000 of these were on projects certified by the Secretary of War or Navy as being of such urgency as to exempt them from limitations imposed on regular WPA projects. Of the 477,000, 41 percent were employed in the construction and improvement of strategic highways, 26 percent in the construction of buildings and utilities, and 14 percent on airport and airway work.

## XI. EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR-TRAINING ACTIVITIES

### Employment

Preliminary figures of B.L.S. indicate that nonagricultural employment rose 290,000 in March to 37,218,000, the highest March level on record and an increase of 2,366,000 over March 1940. Factory workers increased 165,000 in March.

	<u>March 1941</u>	<u>Change from</u>	
		<u>March 1940</u>	<u>Feb. 1941</u>
Nonagricultural employment	37,218,000	2,366,000	290,000
Manufacturing employees	11,147,000	1,221,000	165,000
Federal Government, executive service	1,203,000	256,000	29,000
WPA employment	1,709,000	- 503,000	-128,000

For several leading defense industries, employment increased as follows in March:

	<u>March</u>	<u>Increase from</u>
		<u>February</u>
Aircraft	155,700	6,000
Shipbuilding	148,400	9,000
Machine tools and accessories	135,700	5,400
Engines	78,100	2,900

### National Youth Administration

The NYA received an additional appropriation of \$22,500,000 in April for use in its out-of-school work program. This brought the total appropriations for NYA for F.Y. 1941 to \$157,159,000.

Of the 446,000 youths engaged in the out-of-school work program, 169,000 were in work-shop production.

<u>Type of Production Activity</u>	<u>Number of Youth Employed</u>
Machine and metal-working	22,291
Radio and electrical	5,197
Automotive and mechanical	10,170
Wood-working	46,752
Sewing	59,842
Other	<u>24,374</u>
	168,626

NYA estimates that 188,273 trained under its out-of-school work program have obtained employment in private industry during the first nine months of F.Y. 1941, with 38,061 being placed in March.

#### Vocational Training

As of April 1, preliminary figures of the Office of Education indicated enrollments in preemployment-refresher and supplementary courses as follows:

	<u>Preemployment Refresher Courses</u>	<u>Supplementary Courses</u>
Number receiving training July 1 to April 1	272,877	286,158
Number concluding training by April 1	189,728	157,489
Net enrollment on April 1	83,149	128,669

A minimum of 100,000 persons who have concluded the preemployment-refresher course have obtained employment.

XII. PROGRESS CHARTS

Monthly Cash Disbursements -- War and Navy Departments

Monthly Airplane Deliveries

Army, Navy and Marine Corps Aeronautical Personnel

Army Active Duty Personnel

Navy and Marine Corps Active Duty Personnel

Construction Status of Battleships, Aircraft Carriers,  
Large and Heavy Cruisers

Construction Status of Light Cruisers

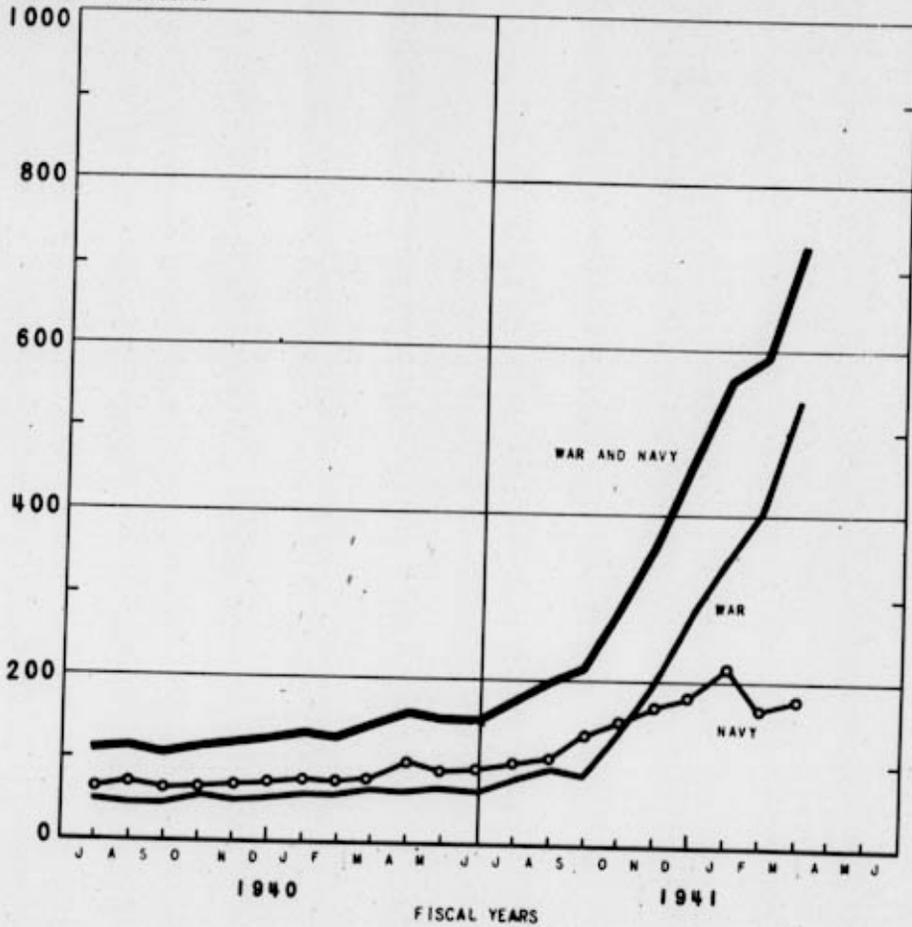
Destroyer Construction Program

Submarine Construction Program

Regular Ship Construction Program -- Maritime Commission

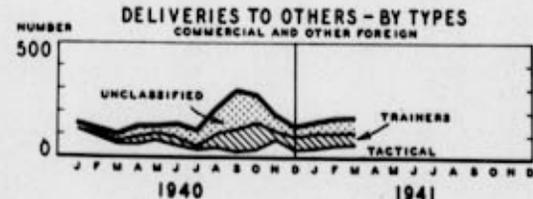
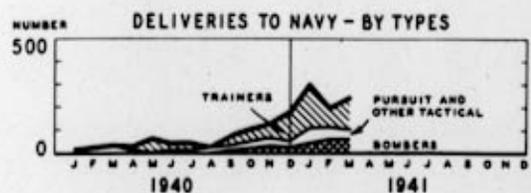
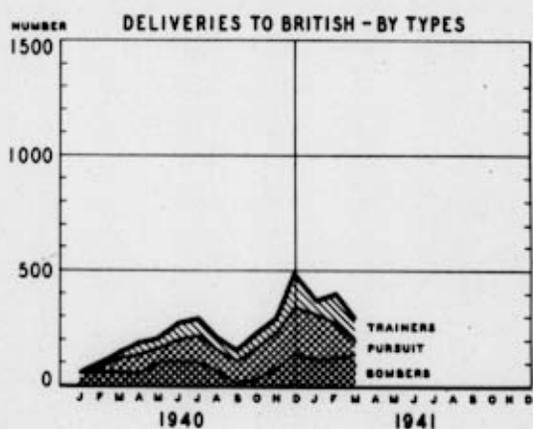
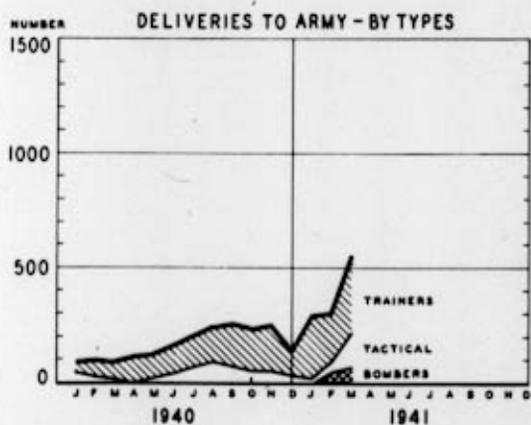
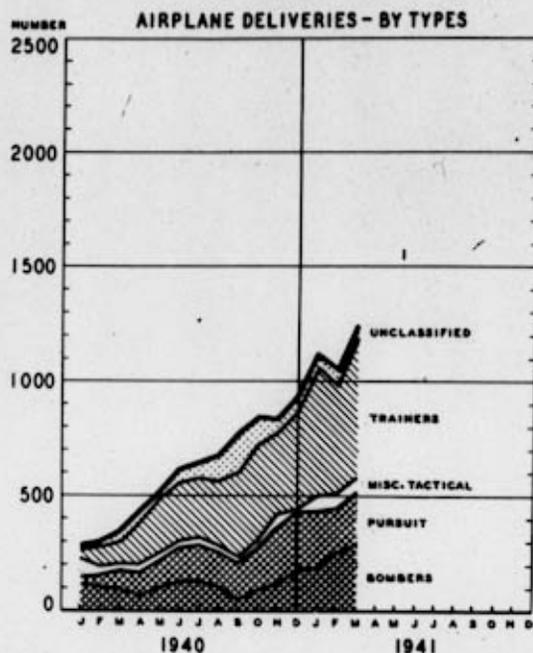
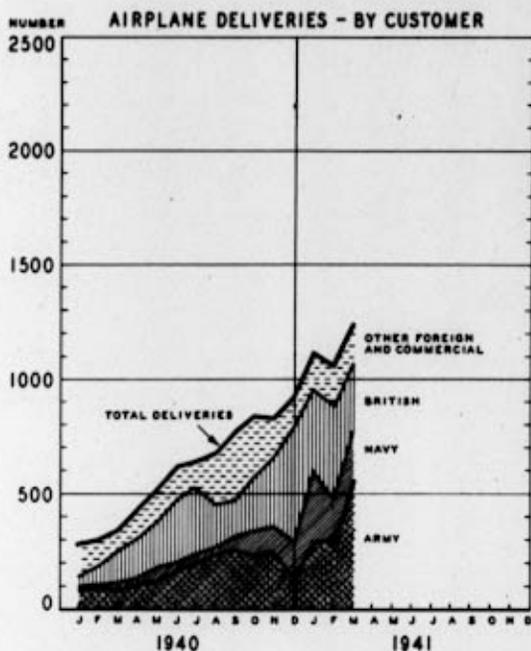
### MONTHLY CASH DISBURSEMENTS WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS



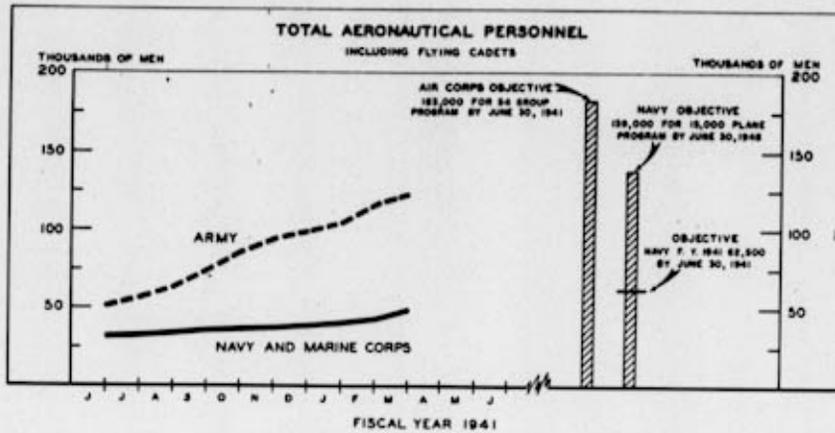
NOTE: Only Disbursement For Military Activities Included For the War Department

# MONTHLY AIRPLANE DELIVERIES BY PRINCIPAL MILITARY AIRPLANE MANUFACTURERS

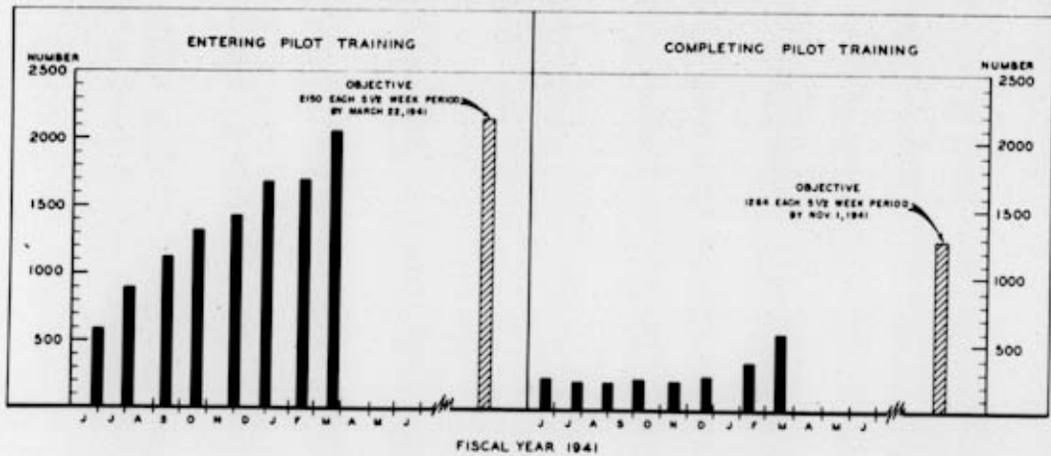


NOTE: PLANE DELIVERIES BY MAKER OF COMMERCIAL PLANES ONLY, NOT INCLUDED

# ARMY, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS AERONAUTICAL PERSONNEL

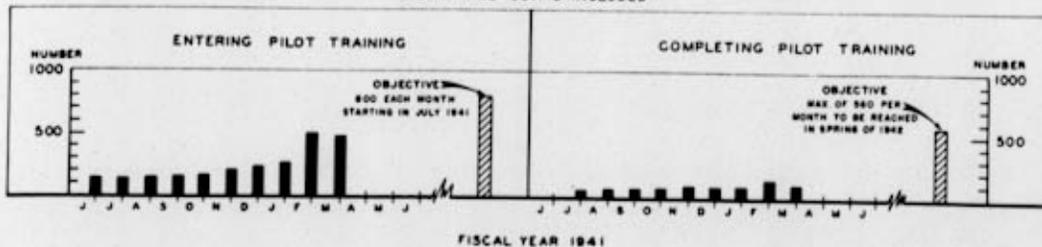


## U S ARMY AIR CORPS PILOT TRAINING



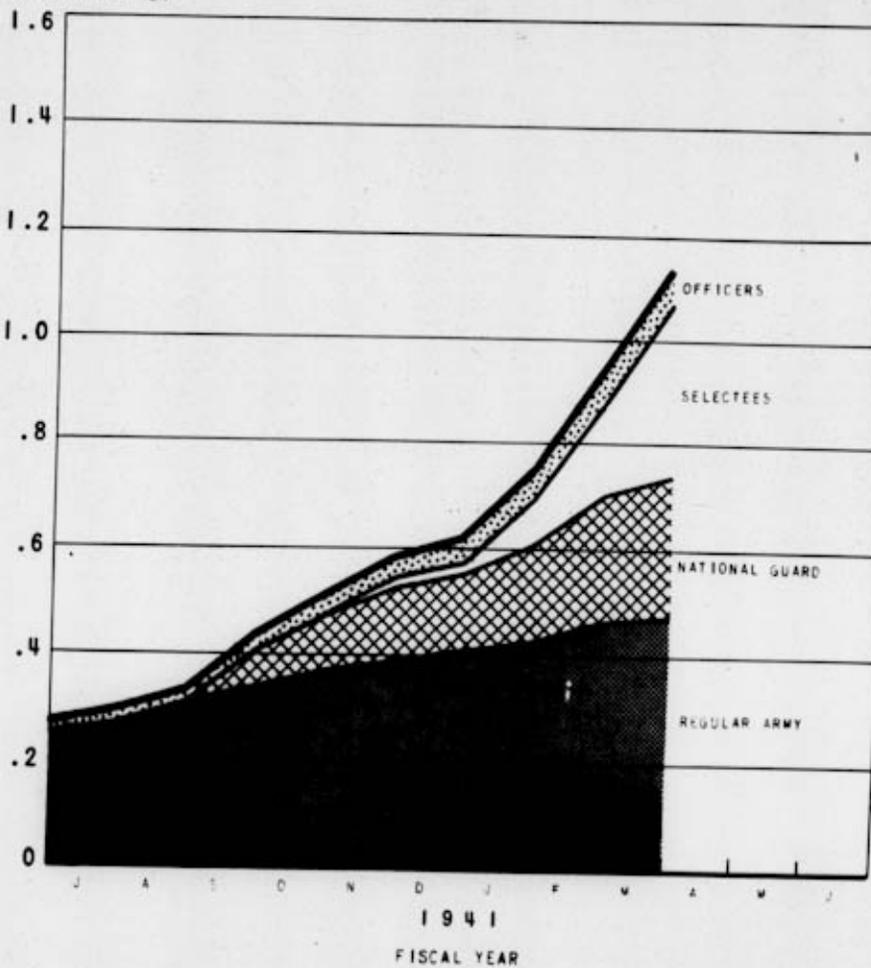
## U S NAVY - BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS PILOT TRAINING

U S MARINE CORPS INCLUDED



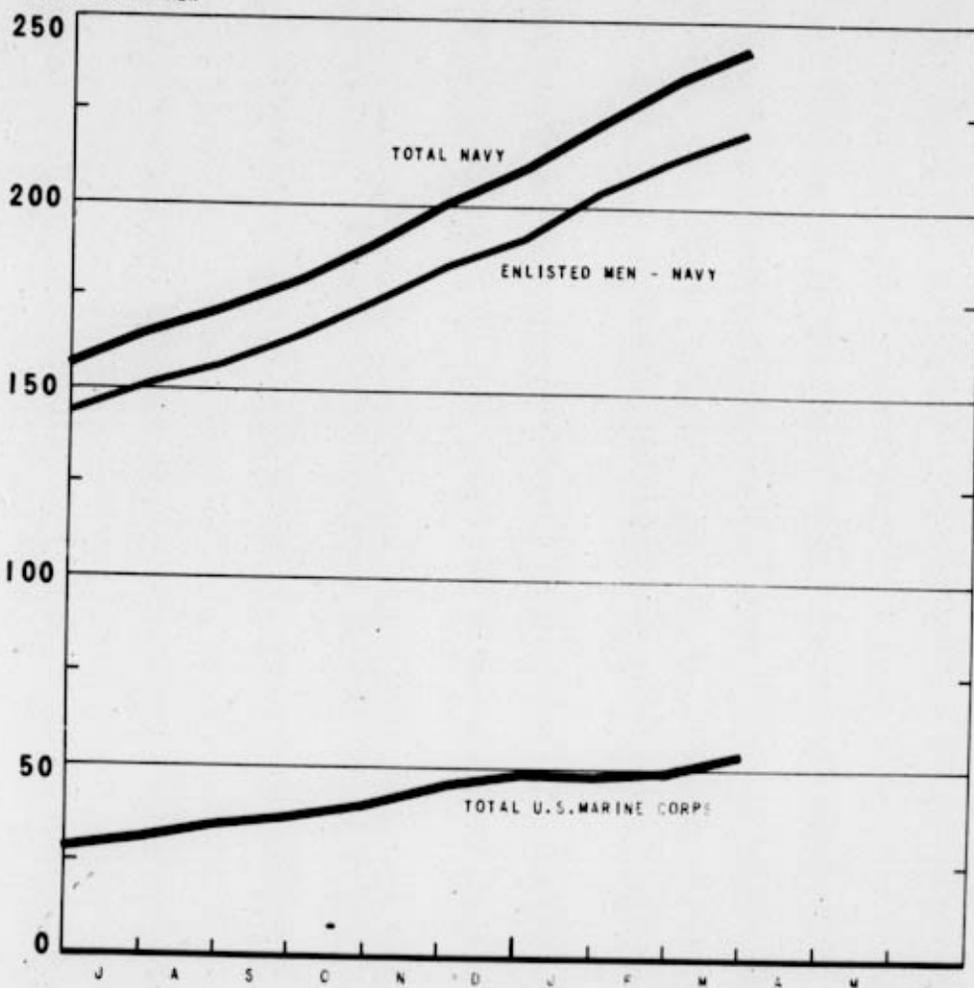
### ARMY ACTIVE DUTY PERSONNEL

MILLIONS OF MEN



# NAVY AND MARINE CORPS ACTIVE DUTY PERSONNEL

THOUSANDS OF MEN



1941

FISCAL YEAR

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

AS OF APRIL 1, 1941

TYPE AND NAME	Keel Laid	Estimated Completion Date	PERCENT OF COMPLETION			
			20	40	60	80
<b>BATTLESHIPS</b>						
North Carolina	10-27-37	7-15-41	[Progress bar from 20% to 80%]			
Washington	6-14-38	7-30-41	[Progress bar from 20% to 80%]			
South Dakota	7- 5-39	12-15-42	[Progress bar from 20% to 80%]			
Indiana	11-20-39	4-15-43	[Progress bar from 20% to 80%]			
Massachusetts	7-20-39	3-15-43	[Progress bar from 20% to 80%]			
Alabama	2- 1-40	8- 1-43	[Progress bar from 20% to 80%]			
Iowa	6-27-40	6- 1-43	[Progress bar from 20% to 80%]			
New Jersey	9-16-40	11- 1-43	[Progress bar from 20% to 80%]			
Missouri	1- 6-41	3- 1-44	[Progress bar from 20% to 80%]			
Wisconsin	1-25-41	6-12-44	[Progress bar from 20% to 80%]			
Illinois			[Progress bar from 20% to 80%]			
Kentucky		5- 1-45	[Progress bar from 20% to 80%]			
Montana			[Progress bar from 20% to 80%]			
Ohio			[Progress bar from 20% to 80%]			
Maine			[Progress bar from 20% to 80%]			
New Hampshire			[Progress bar from 20% to 80%]			
Louisiana			[Progress bar from 20% to 80%]			
<b>AIRCRAFT CARRIERS</b>						
Hornet	9-25-39	12-10-41	[Progress bar from 20% to 80%]			
Essex		4-15-44	[Progress bar from 20% to 80%]			
Bon Homme Richard		9-15-44	[Progress bar from 20% to 80%]			
Intrepid		2-15-45	[Progress bar from 20% to 80%]			
Kearsarge		7-15-45	[Progress bar from 20% to 80%]			
Franklin		12-15-45	[Progress bar from 20% to 80%]			
Hancock		4-15-46	[Progress bar from 20% to 80%]			
Randolph		8-15-46	[Progress bar from 20% to 80%]			
Cabot		5-15-46	[Progress bar from 20% to 80%]			
Bunker Hill		8-15-46	[Progress bar from 20% to 80%]			
Oriskany		2-15-46	[Progress bar from 20% to 80%]			
Ticonderoga		4-15-46	[Progress bar from 20% to 80%]			
<b>LARGE CRUISERS</b>						
Alaska		6- 1-45	[Progress bar from 20% to 80%]			
Guam		11- 1-45	[Progress bar from 20% to 80%]			
Hawaii		3- 1-46	[Progress bar from 20% to 80%]			
Philippines		7- 1-46	[Progress bar from 20% to 80%]			
Puerto Rico		11- 1-46	[Progress bar from 20% to 80%]			
Samoa		3- 1-47	[Progress bar from 20% to 80%]			
<b>HEAVY CRUISERS</b>						
Baltimore		6-14-43	[Progress bar from 20% to 80%]			
Boston		8-14-43	[Progress bar from 20% to 80%]			
Pittsburgh		12-14-43	[Progress bar from 20% to 80%]			
St. Paul		4-14-44	[Progress bar from 20% to 80%]			
Albany		7-15-45	[Progress bar from 20% to 80%]			
Rochester		8-14-45	[Progress bar from 20% to 80%]			
Columbus		9-14-45	[Progress bar from 20% to 80%]			
Des Moines		10-14-45	[Progress bar from 20% to 80%]			

**LEGEND**

PROGRESS LAST MONTH  
 PROGRESS PRIOR TO LAST MONTH

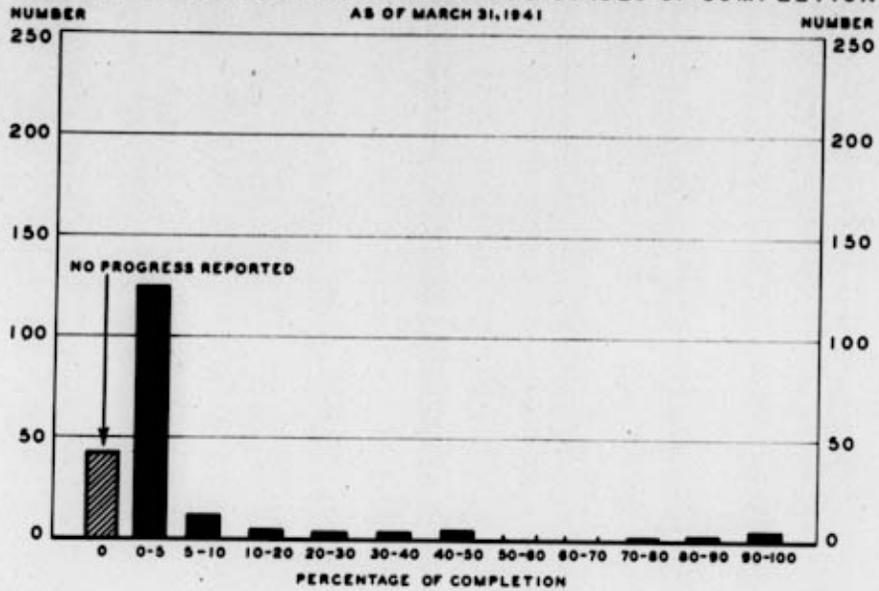
## CONSTRUCTION STATUS OF LIGHT CRUISERS

AS OF APRIL 1, 1941

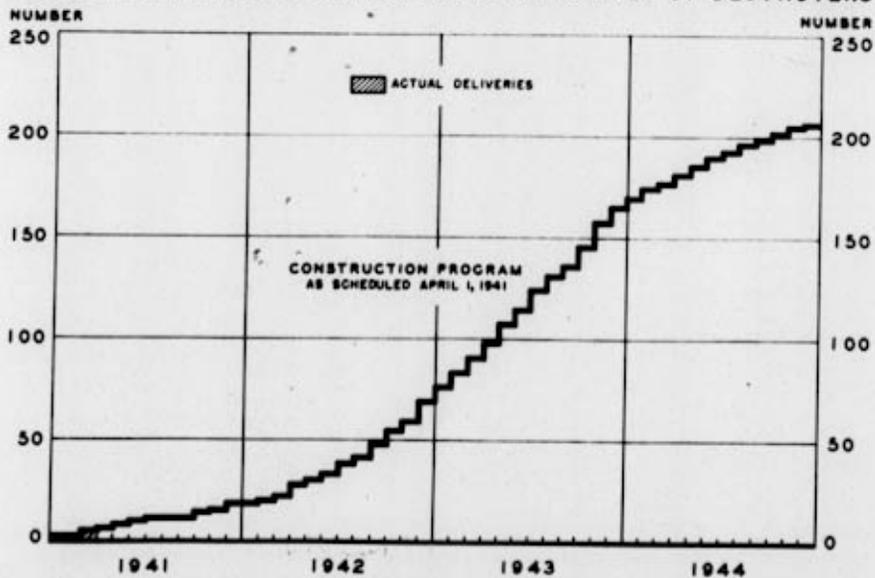
TYPE AND NAME	Keel Laid	Estimated Completion Date	PERCENT OF COMPLETION							
			20	40	60	80				
<b>LIGHT CRUISERS 6,000 tons</b>										
Atlanta	4-22-40	2-25-42								
Juneau	5-27-40	4-24-42								
San Diego	3-27-40	5-25-42								
San Juan	5-15-40	7-25-42								
Oakland	5-15-40	6-1-43								
Tucson		8-1-43								
Spokane		10-1-44								
Reno		12-1-44								
<b>LIGHT CRUISERS 10,000 tons</b>										
							<b>LEGEND</b>			
Cleveland	7-1-40	7-1-42								
Columbia	8-19-40	9-1-42								
Montpelier	12-2-40	11-1-42								
Denver	12-26-40	1-1-43								
Amsterdam		4-1-43								
Santa Fe		6-1-43								
Tallahassee		8-1-43								
Birmingham	2-17-41	3-3-43								
Mobile		6-3-43								
Flint		12-1-43								
Pasadena		7-1-44								
Springfield		9-1-44								
Topeka		11-1-44								
New Haven		10-9-43								
Huntington		12-9-43								
Dayton		2-9-44								
Wilmington		4-9-44								
Biloxi		11-9-43								
Vicksburg		3-9-44								
Providence		12-9-45								
Manchester		2-9-46								
Fargo		6-9-44								
Cheyenne		12-9-44								
Duluth		6-9-45								
Miami		11-1-43								
Wilkes-Barre		3-20-44								
Oklahoma City		8-15-44								
Little Rock		1-1-45								
Galveston		6-8-45								
Youngstown		11-1-45								
Buffalo		7-1-44								
Newark		10-1-44								

## DESTROYER CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

### NUMBER OF DESTROYERS IN VARIOUS STAGES OF COMPLETION

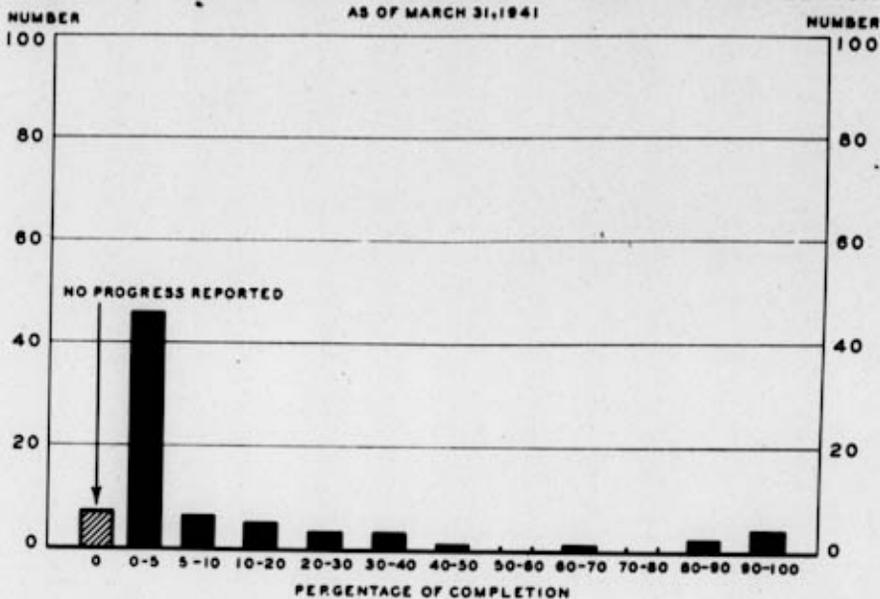


### CUMULATIVE SCHEDULED AND ACTUAL DELIVERIES OF DESTROYERS

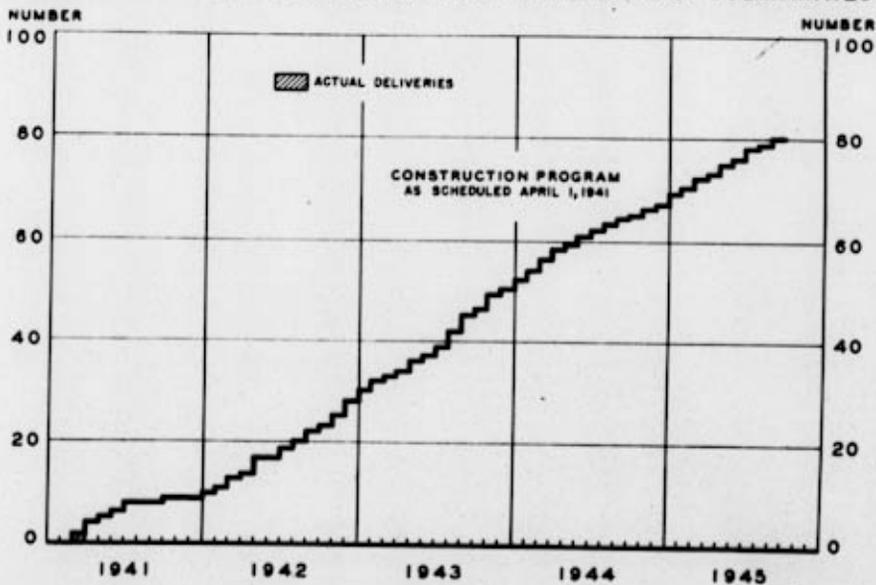


# SUBMARINE CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

## NUMBER OF SUBMARINES IN VARIOUS STAGES OF COMPLETION



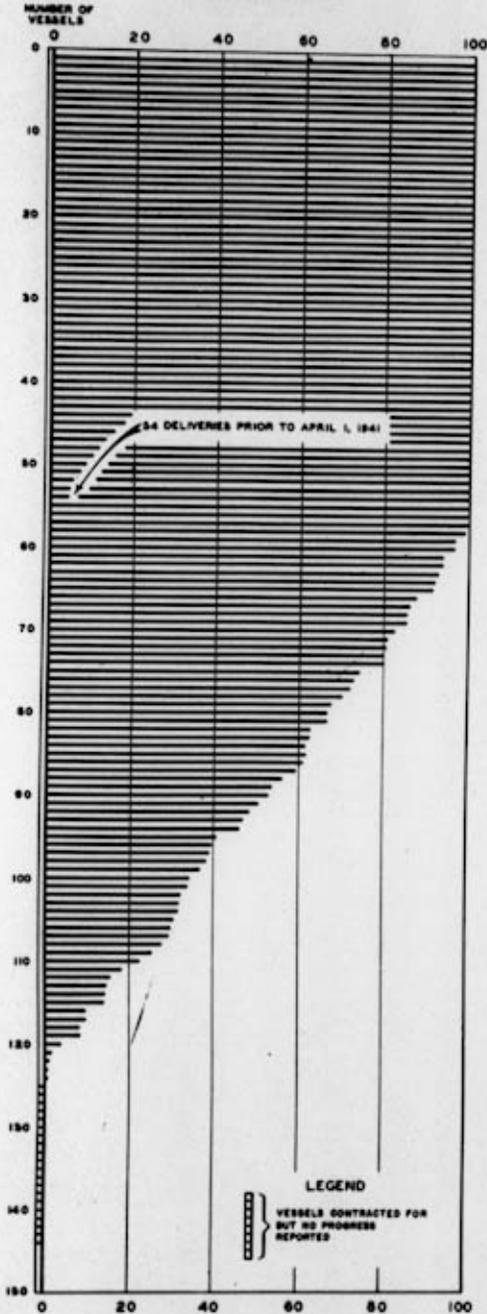
## CUMULATIVE SCHEDULED AND ACTUAL DELIVERIES OF SUBMARINES



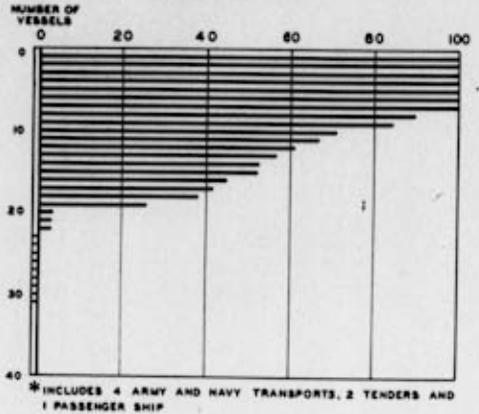
# U S MARITIME COMMISSION

## REGULAR SHIP CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

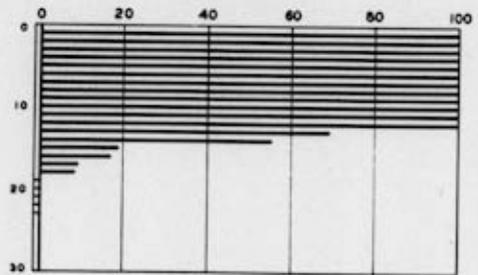
**CARGO SHIPS**  
PERCENT OF COMPLETION



**PASSENGER AND CARGO SHIPS\***  
PERCENT OF COMPLETION



**TANKERS**  
PERCENT OF COMPLETION



**ACTUAL AND SCHEDULED DELIVERIES FOR 1941**  
CUMULATIVE FOR ALL TYPES OF VESSELS

