

Report 8

PROGRESS REPORT
ON
NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM

May 31, 1941

Prepared by
Bureau of the Budget
Executive Office of the President

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

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SUMMARY

Financing: \$35,200,000,000 has been authorized by Congress for obligations for defense purposes during the first ten months of F.Y. 1941.

Aircraft Production: 7,734 airplanes and 21,276 engines were delivered to the Army, Navy, and British between July 1 and May 1. 659 tactical and 699 training planes were delivered to them in April.

Army Air Corps Planes: The Army had 4,374 planes classified as suitable for their purpose on May 1. 1,196 were tactical types. The number of suitable planes on hand July 1 was 1,541.

Navy Planes: The Navy and Marine Corps had 3,092 useful planes on hand May 1. 1,745 were combat types. The number of useful planes on hand July 1 was 1,712.

Production Facilities: Contracts had been awarded through the middle of May for plant expansion of 354 projects estimated to cost \$2,057,000,000.

Army Personnel: The total active strength of the Army increased from 268,000 on July 1 to 1,296,145 on May 1.

Navy Personnel: The active duty strength of Navy and Marine Corps personnel increased from 179,000 to 304,000 between July 1 and May 1.

Combatant Vessels: Two destroyers and two submarines were completed during April. Two new submarines were added to the construction program.

I. DEFENSE FINANCES

Appropriations

Beginning with appropriations made last June for F.Y. 1941 and continuing through May 31, there had been authorized 35.2 billion dollars for national defense purposes, as follows:

<u>Appropriations and Contract Authorizations*</u>	<u>F.Y. 1941</u>	<u>F.Y. 1942</u>	<u>Total</u>
	(Billions of dollars)		
Army	13.284	---	13.284
Navy	4.407	2.855	7.272
Defense Aid Appropriation	7.000	---	7.000
Maritime Commission	0.314	---	0.314
Defense Housing	0.420	---	0.420
President's Emergency Fund	0.200	0.125	0.325
Panama Canal	0.138	0.118	0.256
Other defense activities	<u>0.334</u>	<u>0.079</u>	<u>0.413</u>
Total	26.097	3.177	29.284
Additional funds required to complete vessels started after F.Y. 1940 (estimated)			<u>5.938</u>
Grand total			35.222

*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. The estimated amount of additional funds required to complete vessels started after F.Y. 1940 is in the process of revision.

Army and Navy Expenditures

Army and Navy disbursements were as follows to May 1:

	<u>Disbursements</u>	
	<u>April</u>	<u>July 1 to April 1</u>
Army	\$515,979,000	\$2,672,763,000
Navy	<u>219,549,000</u>	<u>1,632,442,000</u>
Total	\$735,528,000	\$4,305,205,000

II. AERONAUTICAL PROGRAM

Airplane Deliveries

Of the 9,563 airplanes delivered by producers of military types in this country during the ten months between July 1 and May 1, 45 percent or 4,279 have been classified by the Air Corps as tactical planes. Of these, 3,829 were combat planes.

Airplane Deliveries, by Types*

<u>Type</u>	<u>April 1941</u>	<u>July 1, 1940 to May 1, 1941</u>
Tactical:		
Bomber, heavy	27	106
Bomber, medium	70	360
Bomber, light, 2-engine	184	868
Bomber, light, 1-engine	63	349
Pursuit, 2-engine	4	15
Pursuit, 1-engine	<u>286</u>	<u>2,131</u>
Total combat	634	3,829
Transport and observation	<u>62</u>	<u>450</u>
Total tactical	696	4,279
Trainers	707	4,422
Unclassified	<u>106</u>	<u>862</u>
Grand total	1,509	9,563

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

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

<u>Customer</u>	<u>Airplane Deliveries</u>		<u>Engine Deliveries</u>	
	<u>April</u>	<u>July 1 to</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>July 1 to</u>
		<u>May 1</u>		<u>May 1</u>
Army	743	3,180	1,592	7,036
Navy	269	1,495	444	2,986
British	346	3,059	1,237	11,254
Other foreign	19	470	166	985
Commercial	<u>135</u>	<u>1,359</u>	<u>666</u>	<u>7,024</u>
Total	1,512	9,563	4,105	29,285

Compared with manufacturers' estimates made in March, April deliveries of planes were only 45 short of the number expected for the Army, Navy, and British.

	<u>Army</u>	<u>Navy</u>	<u>British</u>
Deliveries in April	743	269	346
Scheduled for April	731	288	384
Percent of schedule delivered	102%	93%	90%

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

<u>Customer</u>	<u>Tactical</u>		<u>Training</u>	
	<u>April</u>	<u>July 1 to</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>July 1 to</u>
		<u>May 1</u>		<u>May 1</u>
Army	295	960	448	2,220
Navy	126	667	143	828
British	238	2,249	108	810
Other foreign	15	241	3	190
Commercial	<u>18</u>	<u>158</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>381</u>
Total	692	4,275	714	4,429

Airplanes for the British

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

	<u>April 1941</u>	<u>July 1, 1940 to May 1, 1941</u>
Tactical planes:		
Bombers, heavy	6	14
Bombers, medium	27	212
Bombers, light, 2-engine	145	728
Bombers, light, 1-engine	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>
Total bombers	189	965
Pursuit, 1-engine	47	1,237
Other tactical	<u>2</u>	<u>47</u>
Total tactical	238	2,249
Training planes	<u>108</u>	<u>810</u>
Grand total	346	3,059

Army Air Corps

A. Airplanes

The number of Army Air Corps airplanes classified as suitable for their purpose increased 694 during April, from 3,680 to 4,374.

Airplane Inventory, Deliveries and Losses

Type	Suitable for Purpose		April Deliveries	April Losses and Transfers
	On Hand May 1	Increase Since July 1		
Tactical planes:				
Bombers, heavy	111	58	21	17*
Bombers, medium	96	82	31	3
Bombers, light	120	120	39	3
Pursuit	539	506	185	21**
Transport, observation, etc.	330	43	19	7
Total tactical	1,196	809	295	51
Training planes	3,178	2,024	448	15
Total planes***	4,374	2,833	743	66

*Includes 17 for ultimate transfer to the British.

**Includes 10 for ultimate transfer to Defense Aid.

***In addition the Army had 1,135 substandard planes on May 1.

B. Major Army Air StationsStatus of Construction at Major Air Corps Stations
May 1, 1941

Project and Location	Estimated Cost	Percentage of Completion		Estimated Date of Completion
		May 1	April Increase	
<u>Bases</u>				
Albrook Field, Panama	\$15,856,480	25	7	June 1942
Borinquen Field, Puerto Rico	22,709,000	29	5	April 1942
Elmendorf Field, Anchorage, Alas.	19,919,000	32	2	Oct. 1942
Hickam Field, Honolulu, T. H.	15,112,000	Not available		Nov. 1941
Howard Field, Panama	15,886,407	44	2	June 1942
Ladd Field, Fairbanks, Alas.	6,128,000	87	2	Aug. 1941
MacDill Field, Tampa, Fla.	6,460,000	95	8	July 1941
McChord Field, Tacoma, Wash.	7,425,000	93	3	June 1941
Westover Field, Chicopee Falls, Mass.	8,105,000	65	6	Aug. 1941
<u>Depots</u>				
Ogden Air Depot, Ogden, Utah	8,799,000	37	-9*	Dec. 1941
Patterson Field, Fairfield, Ohio	6,818,000	56	8	June 1942
South East Air Depot, Mobile, Alabama	11,352,000	29	7	Dec. 1941
Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio	11,116,000	63	6	June 1942
<u>Technical Schools</u>				
Chanute Field, Rantoul, Illinois	13,818,000	96	0	July 1941
Lowry Field, Denver, Colo.	8,716,000	84	6	Sept. 1941
Scott Field, Illinois	9,282,000	79	-1	Aug. 1941

*Additional work authorized.

C. 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
March 22	2,062	March 14	577
May 3 - Not yet available		April 26	628

The Army is now in the process of awarding contracts for additional pilot training schools, so as to increase the pilot training rate to 30,000 per year. 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 3,092 between July 1 and May 1. The April increase was 224.

Airplane Inventory, Deliveries and Losses

Type	Useful Planes		April Deliveries	April Losses and Transfers
	On Hand May 1	Increase Since July 1		
Combat planes:				
Bombing, 4-engine patrol	2	2	0	0
Bombing, 2-engine patrol	288	71	12	0
Bombing, torpedo	107	- 7	0	4
Bombing, scout	607	208	54	6
Fighting	328	139	47	36*
Observation scouting	413	135	12	2
Total combat	1,745	548	125	48
Transport and utility	178	27	1	0
Training planes	1,169	805	143	3
Total planes**	3,092	1,380	269	51

*Includes 30 Grumman fighters transferred to the Greeks.

**The Navy also had 384 obsolete planes on May 1.

B. Major Naval Air Stations

The following table showing the status of construction at major naval air stations is based on progress reported by the Bureau of Yards and Docks for work under way at the end of April:

<u>Location</u>	<u>Estimated Cost</u>	<u>Percent Complete</u>	<u>Estimated Completion Date</u>
Alameda, California	\$20,377,000	69	Jan. 1942
Coco Solo, Canal Zone	13,969,000	36	Feb. 1942
Corpus Christi, Texas	28,000,000	79	June 1941
Hawaiian Islands	6,128,000	51	Dec. 1941
Jacksonville, Florida	12,660,000	84	Aug. 1941
Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii	8,263,000	84	June 1941
Kodiak Bay, Alaska	13,442,500	33	July 1941
Midway Island	7,599,700	47	Jan. 1942
Norfolk, Virginia	15,256,800	70	Sept. 1941
Pearl Harbor, T. H.	7,380,500	63	Dec. 1941
Pensacola, Florida	10,105,000	89	Sept. 1941
Quonset Point, R. I.	30,618,000	*53	July 1941
San Diego, California	4,308,400	79	July 1941
San Juan, P. R.	11,754,400	76	Dec. 1941
Wake Island	9,600,000	1	Dec. 1942

C. Naval Aviation Personnel

The active duty strength of the Navy and Marine Corps aeronautical organization, including those engaged in flight training, was 50,953 on April 30, an increase of 3,846 during April.

	Active Duty Requirements for 15,000 Plane Program	Active Strength Apr. 30	Increase in <u>Active Strength</u> During July 1 to <u>April</u> <u>April 30</u>	
Pilots - all grades*	14,100	4,114	158	1,029
Other personnel	<u>125,000</u>	<u>46,839</u>	<u>3,688</u>	<u>18,132</u>
Total	139,100	50,953	3,846	19,161

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

Approximately 11,500 men must be added during May and June to reach an estimated strength of 62,500 by June 30, 1941.

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

	Scheduled F.Y. 1941	July 1 Through <u>April</u>	April <u>1941</u>	March <u>1941</u>
Entering	3,214	2,864	579	478
Graduating	1,187	960	166	100

The number receiving pilot training compares with the maximum expected under the present program, as follows:

	<u>In Training</u>		<u>Maximum Expected</u>
	<u>April 30</u>	<u>March 31</u>	
Pensacola	1,712	1,596	1,806
Jacksonville	496	356	1,204
Corpus Christi	<u>174</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>1,806</u>
Total	2,382	2,004	4,816

III. PRODUCTION FACILITIES

Projects Under Contract

Up to mid-May, contracts had been awarded by the War and Navy Departments, Defense Plant Corporation, and the Maritime Commission for 354 production facility projects at an estimated cost of \$2,057,000,000. This figure includes projects financed from Defense Aid appropriations, and it represents an increase of \$218,000,000 over April 15.

<u>Type of Facility</u>	<u>Number of Projects</u>	<u>Estimated Cost (Millions)</u>	<u>Increase Over April 15 (Millions)</u>
Aircraft	106	498	27
Ordnance	123	976	142
Shipbuilding	98	474	29
Other	<u>27</u>	<u>109</u>	<u>20</u>
Total	354	2,057	218

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

	<u>Projects</u>	<u>Obligations (Millions)</u>
War	139	944
Navy	164	694
Defense Plant Corporation	98	477
Maritime Commission	<u>16</u>	<u>82</u>
Gross total	417	2,197
Less: War and Navy obligations to reimburse Defense Plant Corp.	<u>63</u>	<u>141</u>
Net total	354	2,056

In addition, the RFC had authorized loans totaling \$62,000,000 for plant expansion and working capital for defense industries thru April 30.

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 middle of May:

	<u>Available Funds (Millions)</u>	<u>Contracts Awarded (Millions)</u>	<u>Percent of Funds Contracted</u>
War:			
Aircraft	366	230	63
Ordnance	1,298	669	51
Other	49	45	92
Unallotted funds	<u>8</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Sub-total	1,721	944	55
Navy:			
Aircraft	90	77	85
Ordnance	350	224	64
Shipbuilding	<u>500</u>	<u>393</u>	78
Sub-total	<u>940</u>	<u>694</u>	74
Grand total	2,661	1,638	61

Private Investment in Defense Plants

Through May 15, 1,364 certificates of necessity had been granted under the Second Revenue Act of 1940 on privately financed plant expansion projects totaling \$779,000,000 found necessary for national defense and entitled to apply the special amortization provisions of the act. The increase between April 15 and May 15 was 140 certificates for projects costing \$49,000,000.

Status of Plant Construction

A. Army Ordnance Plants

For 31 projects, estimated to cost \$432,793,411, construction was 36 percent complete on May 10 as compared with 26 percent on April 12. One plant, estimated to cost \$10,127,000, had not been started, and one small plant had been completed. All but six of the 29 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>
Ahead:			
Elwood Ordnance Plant (small arms)	\$18,644,000	41	+18
Jefferson Proving Ground	8,961,000	44	+19
Picatinny Arsenal	1,737,000	92	+15
Indiana Ordnance Plant (smokeless powder)	59,127,700	64	+11
Behind:			
Denver Ordnance Plant	14,250,000	14	-17
Iowa Ordnance Plant (shell loading)	18,394,000	30	-29

Construction of the Chrysler tank factory was 96 percent complete on May 10.

The foregoing table shows the percentage of construction which is complete. In general, however, equipment deliveries, rather than plant construction, will be the controlling factor in determining when operation can begin.

B. Army Aircraft Plants

The following table 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 Bell aircraft plant at Buffalo and the Curtiss-Wright factory at St. Louis began operation on May 15.

Army Aircraft Plants -- Status on May 17, 1941

Plant	Estimated Cost of Construction and Equipment	Percent of Construction Completed	Percent of Equipment Delivered	Estimated Date of Initial Operation
<u>Airframes</u>				
Beech, Wichita, Kan.	\$2,332,000	97	95	4-15-41
Bell, Buffalo	1,325,000	95	90	5-15-41
Boeing, Seattle	7,751,000	98	74	4-15-41
Boeing, Wichita, Kan.	12,500,000	99	53	4- 41
Curtiss-Wright, Buffalo	16,720,000	60	—	6-15-41
Curtiss-Wright, Columbus	14,381,000	40	15	6-15-41
Curtiss-Wright, St. Louis	15,145,000	32	12	5-15-41
Douglas, Long Beach, Calif.	11,398,000	39	25	4- 41
Fairchild, Hagerstown, Md.	1,100,000	48	22	6- 1-41
Martin, Middle River, Md.	24,275,000	40	40	6- 1-41
North American, Dallas	7,961,000	93	82	3- 8-41
North American, Inglewood, Calif.	2,300,000	*	88	3- 1-41
Republic, Farmingdale, N. Y.	9,301,000	54	26	7-15-41
Vultee, Downey, Calif.	4,880,000	100	77	6- 1-41
U. S. Assembly Plants:				
Kansas City, Kan.	7,208,000	22	0	8-15-41
Fort Worth, Tex.	22,431,000	1	0	1- 1-42
Tulsa, Okla.	23,027,000	0	0	10- 42
Omaha, Neb.	14,366,000	7	0	---
<u>Engines</u>				
Buick, Melrose, Ill.	31,075,000	10	0	5- 42
Ford, Dearborn, Mich.	21,965,000	85	65	7- 1-41
Studebaker, South Bend	20,207,000	10	0	7- 1-41
Studebaker, Fort Wayne	9,023,000	15	0	7- 1-41
Studebaker, Chicago	20,557,000	9	0	7- 1-41
Wright-Aeronautical, Lockland, O.	43,037,000	37	30	4-15-41
Wright-Aeronautical, Patterson, N. J.	3,425,000	25	5	3- 5-41

*No construction.

IV. ARMYProcurement of Equipment and Facilities

As of May 15, the War Department reported contracts and orders amounting to 61 percent of the estimated total of \$10,951,000,000 made available up to that date for the procurement of equipment and facilities. Obligations amounting to \$248,000,000 were incurred during the period from April 17 to May 15.

Deliveries of Selected Critical Materiel to May 1

	Current Procurement Program	Deliveries		Percent of Total Program	
		Total to May 1	Apr. 1 to May 1	Delivered	Contracted
<u>Antiaircraft</u>					
Guns, 3 inch and 90 mm.	1,423	70	35	5	95
Guns, 37 mm., antiaircraft	3,195	325	50*	10	100
Searchlights	2,485	712	—	29	87
Ground radio, SCR 268	528	32	24+	4	83
Ground radio, SCR 270 and 271	151	15	9+	6	90
<u>Combat Vehicles</u>					
Tanks, light	3,488	618#	219#	17	100
Tanks, medium	4,596	50#	25#	1	54
Personnel carriers, half-track	9,747	—	—	—	97
Scout cars	2,733	2,550#	526#	93	100
<u>Artillery</u>					
Howitzers, 155 mm. (high-speeding)	1,436	686#	141#	48	100
Guns, 155 mm. (high-speeding)	927	62	—	7	71
Howitzers, 105 mm.	3,286	8	8	—	83
Howitzers, 75 mm.	958	82	17	9	100
<u>Small Arms</u>					
Garand rifles	897,805	159,066#	29,460#	18	54
Guns, 37 mm., antitank	7,653	439	59	6	80
Mortars, 81 mm.	3,773	615#	6#	16	91
Mortars, 60 mm.	10,162	2,376#	766#	23	100

*From April 15 to May 1.

+From April 19 to May 1.

#Through May 15.

Construction Programs

A. Troop Housing

As of May 17, the troop housing construction program of the Construction Division of the Quartermaster General's office was 91 percent complete, with completed housing sufficient for 1,131,000 men out of a program designed to house 1,206,000 men. In addition, the Corps of Engineers was constructing housing for 197,000 men.

Troop Housing Program of Q.M. Construction Division, May 17, 1941
(Air Corps housing not included)

<u>Class of Project</u>	<u>Projects (number)</u>	<u>Estimated Cost of Construction</u>	<u>Value of Construction in Place</u>	<u>Percent of Comple- tion</u>
Camps and cantonments	50	\$615,460,000	\$558,166,000	91
Reception centers	28	6,812,000	6,509,000	96
Replacement centers	19	99,456,000	94,489,000	95
Harbor defenses	52	23,034,000	19,919,000	87
Miscellaneous Q.M. housing	<u>33</u>	<u>14,864,000</u>	<u>10,871,000</u>	<u>73</u>
Total	182	\$759,626,000	\$689,954,000	91
Status April 15	180	\$750,458,000	\$668,278,000	89

B. General Hospitals

The 9 general hospitals (9,500 beds) being built by the Quartermaster Construction Division were 84 percent completed on May 17, as against 75 percent in the middle of April. The Barnes General Hospital at Vancouver, Washington with 750 bed capacity was completed April 30.

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 consists of 103 projects estimated to cost \$342,000,000. Construction was 48 percent complete on May 1.

Construction of Air Corps Stations, May 1, 1941

<u>Class of Project</u>	<u>Estimated Cost of Construction</u>	<u>Value of Construction in Place</u>	<u>Percent of Comple- tion</u>
Pilot training schools	\$37,023,000	\$10,160,000	27
Technical schools	51,300,000	28,800,000	56
Tactical stations, including bases	206,249,000	104,672,000	51
Depots	<u>47,100,000</u>	<u>18,500,000</u>	<u>39</u>
Total	\$341,672,000	\$162,132,000	48
Status April 15	\$308,119,000	\$146,291,000	47

D. Plants and Storage Depots

The program of construction of plants and storage depots by the Army was 31 percent complete on May 17.

Construction of Plants and Storage Depots, May 17, 1941

<u>Class of Project</u>	<u>Projects</u>	<u>Estimated Cost of Construction</u>	<u>Value of Construction in Place</u>	<u>Percent of Completion</u>
Ordnance plants	31	\$434,314,000	\$160,360,000	37
Chemical warfare plants	9	6,310,000	876,000	14
Bomber assembly plants	4	45,500,000	1,400,000	3
Ordnance storage depots	5	42,533,000	1,558,000	4
Other storage depots	<u>19</u>	<u>49,686,000</u>	<u>12,978,000</u>	<u>26</u>
Total	68	\$578,343,000	\$177,172,000	31
Status April 15	65	\$538,608,000	\$117,522,000	22

Military Personnel

During April the active duty strength of the Army increased 150,788, bringing the total to 1,296,145 at the end of the month.

Active Duty Strength of the Army

	<u>Officers</u>	<u>Enlisted Men*</u>	<u>Total</u>
Regular Army	14,350	470,822	485,172
Reserves	46,352	12,225	58,577
National Guard	21,892	270,564	292,456
Selectees	-----	<u>459,940</u>	<u>459,940</u>
Total May 1	82,594	1,213,551	1,296,145
Total April 1	75,948	1,069,409	1,145,357
Total June 30	16,630	251,139	267,769

*Includes warrant officers and nurses.

Selective Service System

Tabulations for continental United States as of April 1, 1941 show 16,516,371 registrants, of which 5,400,000 or 33 percent have been completely classified as compared with 4,004,000 on March 1. 1,267,491 have been physically examined.

V. NAVYShipbuilding ProgramA. Combat Vessels

During April 2 destroyers and 2 submarines were completed and 2 new submarines were added to the construction program, making a total of 187 submarines built or being built.

The battleship Washington, which is expected to be completed by July 30, 1941, was commissioned on May 15.

The following table shows the number of vessels in various stages of construction as of April 30:

	Vessels Under Construc- tion	No Construc- tion Progress Yet Reported	Percentage of Completion				
			0-5	5-25	25-50	50-75	75-100
Battleships	17	6	3	2	2	2	2
Aircraft carriers	12	-	11	-	-	-	1
Large cruisers	6	-	6	-	-	-	-
Heavy cruisers	8	-	8	-	-	-	-
Light cruisers (6,000-ton)	8	-	4	-	-	4	-
Light cruisers (10,000-ton)	32	3	23	5	1	-	-
Submarines	78	2	46	18	6	2	4
Destroyers (1,620-30-ton)	78	14	30	18	7	3	6
Destroyers (2,100-ton)	121	26	94	1	-	-	-
Total	360	51	225	44	16	11	13

B. Navy and Marine Corps Personnel

On April 30, the active duty strength of the Navy was 252,417, an increase of 101,065 over June 30, 1940. For the Marine Corps the strength was 51,377 — an addition of 23,057 since June 30.

Navy and Marine Corps Personnel

	<u>Active Duty Strength</u>		
	<u>April 30</u>	<u>June 30</u>	<u>Increase</u>
<u>Navy</u>			
Commissioned and warrant officers	23,026	10,823	12,203
Enlisted men and others	<u>229,391</u>	<u>140,529</u>	<u>88,862</u>
Total Navy	252,417	151,352	101,065
<u>Marine Corps</u>			
Commissioned and warrant officers	2,971	1,801	1,170
Enlisted men and others	<u>48,366</u>	<u>26,479</u>	<u>21,887</u>
Total Marine Corps	51,337	28,280	23,057

VI. ATLANTIC BASES ON BRITISH POSSESSIONS

Status of Work at Bases, May 1, 1941

Newfoundland

Army: Estimated cost, \$36,288,000.

Topographic and boundary surveys are still under way and general layout plans and designs are being made and approved. Construction of temporary buildings is proceeding. Grading of one runway was started during April. Obligations to May 1 amounted to \$4,797,300.

Navy: Estimated cost, \$17,050,000.

Work done to date consists principally of the building of a construction camp to house about 3,500 contractors' employees and the construction of industrial facilities for the contractor. There are approximately 2,500 employees now engaged on the work, of which about 950 are Americans.

Bermuda

Army: Estimated cost, \$26,767,000.

During April basic changes were made in the housing requirements due to changes in the strength of the garrison and facilities required. One dredge has moved 1,000,000 cubic yards of material for runway foundations. Two additional dredges are being procured. Obligations to May 1 amounted to \$4,318,000.

Navy: Estimated cost, \$11,250,000.

Excavation on Morgan Island is well under way, and all structural steel required for building the seaplane hangar at that station has been ordered. There are approximately 400 Americans employed at this base.

Trinidad

Army: Estimated cost, \$63,169,000.

The construction contractor is continuing the mobilization of personnel, material, and equipment and proceeding with the construction of temporary housing and hospital facilities. The main axial road has been graded, and paving is about 30 percent completed. A radio station has been built and equipment is being installed. A railroad spur to Cumuto site is under construction. Obligations to date amount to \$7,215,000.

Navy: Estimated cost, \$17,855,000.

All the heavy equipment for grading and handling materials has been received at Trinidad, and a dredge is scheduled to begin operations by July 1. An 80,000 gallon water tank and a rock crusher are being installed, and work is continuing on temporary housing.

British Guiana

Army: Estimated cost, \$5,008,000.

Work is continuing on surveys, roads, exploration for water supply, the warehouse, offices for engineers and contractors, and the construction camp. The rainy season has begun. Obligations amounting to \$1,117,000 have been made.

Navy: Estimated cost, \$1,800,000.

There are 250 laborers employed in clearing the site, building the ramp and parking area, the tender pier, small auxiliary buildings, and a temporary power plant.

Bahamas

Army: Estimated cost, \$4,760,000.

Very little has been done on this base. Only \$101,000 has been obligated.

Navy: Estimated cost, \$2,550,000.

The general location of the naval air station in the Bahamas has been designated to be somewhere in the Great Exeuma Sound. Surveys will be started as soon as the site is chosen.

Jamaica

Army: Estimated cost, \$17,889,000.

Plans were revised at this base in April due to changes in garrison strength and facilities. Surveys of boundary continue and are about 80 percent complete. Obligations amount to \$687,000.

Navy: Estimated cost, \$2,750,000.

The following work has been completed: Clearing and burning mangroves, temporary unloading pier, temporary buildings for Marine detachment, and the 50,000 gallon water supply tank. Work is proceeding on labor barracks and contractor's temporary buildings. A dredging contract has been signed for moving $1\frac{1}{2}$ million cubic yards of material.

Antigua

Army: Estimated cost, \$5,014,000.

Topographic and boundary surveys have been completed. Construction labor is arriving and working on temporary construction camp. Obligations amounting to \$1,127,000 have been incurred.

Navy: Estimated cost, \$2,920,000.

Dredging work has started and temporary quarters for the shore detachment of Marines have been completed.

Santa Lucia

Army: Estimated cost, \$4,932,000.

Boundary surveys are being continued. The contractor is mobilizing personnel and equipment. Grading of a temporary airfield runway has begun. The rainy season has set in. \$1,127,000 has been obligated.

Navy: Estimated cost, \$1,625,000.

Construction of temporary buildings for Marine detachments and other small buildings has been completed.

VII. MARITIME COMMISSIONShip Construction Program

The present ship construction program of the Maritime Commission consists of 705 vessels of all types. Eighty-three of these under its long-range program were delivered prior to May 1.

Ship Construction Program of Maritime Commission

<u>Type of Vessel</u>	<u>Long- Range Program</u>	<u>Defense Aid Program</u>	200 <u>Emergency Ship Program</u>	<u>Total</u>
Passenger	1	---	---	1
Passenger and cargo	24	---	---	24
Cargo	229	38	---	267
Emergency cargo	---	112	200	312
Tankers	23	72	---	95
Vessels for the account of the Army or Navy	---	---	---	6
Total	277	222	200	705

Contracts have been awarded for all except 195 vessels of this

Shipyards for Emergency Ships

The following table indicates the progress made up to May 15 on the emergency shipyards:

Emergency Shipyards for Emergency Cargo and Defense Aid Vessels

<u>Location</u>	<u>Number of Vessels to be Built at Yard</u>	<u>Number of Ways in Shipyard</u>	<u>Estimated Cost of Shipyard</u>	<u>Percent of Completion May 15</u>	<u>Estimated Date of Completion</u>
Baltimore, Md.	62	16	\$9,889,150	16	9- 1-41
Wilmington, N. C.	37	9	7,632,000	44	9- 1-41
Houston, Texas	37	9	7,606,041	10	9- 1-41
Wilmington, Calif.	55	14	10,004,660	37	10- 1-41
Richmond, Calif.	24	6	4,878,000	10	10- 1-41
Portland, Oregon	43	11	7,196,690	48	9- 1-41
Seattle, Wash.	30*	5	3,975,000	0	10- 1-41
San Francisco, Calif.	17*	2	1,912,055	2	8- 1-41
Chester, Pa.	82	12	14,251,659	10	12-31-41
Oakland, Calif.	12	1	473,500	2	8- 1-41
Wilmington, Del.	10*	1	953,690	2	7- 1-41
Beaumont, Texas	10	3	1,250,000	3	9- 1-41
South Portland, Me.	16	4	2,690,000	0	10- 1-41
Mobile, Ala.	13	3	2,999,480	12	9- 1-41
New Orleans, La.	25	6	5,994,775	18	12-31-41
Pascagoula, Miss.	6	0	0	0	
Total	479	102	\$81,706,700	20	12-31-41

*These vessels are a part of the Maritime Commission's regular program.

VIII. STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALSStrategic Materials

The increase of strategic materials between April 12 and May 17 was as follows:

	<u>Percentage of Recommended Stockpiles</u>		<u>Percent of Gain</u>
	<u>May 17</u>	<u>April 12</u>	
Purchased	68	65	3
Delivered	32	29	3

A joint committee, representing the United States and Canada, has been established to exchange vital information regarding supplies of strategic raw materials.

Critical Materials

On April 26 the status of the procurement program of the RFC for selected critical materials was:

	<u>Critical Material</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	302,339	300,000	4,911	6,000
Quantity delivered	106,596	50,000*	411	3,908

*Stored in Chile.

During April 15,228 of the 840,000 bales of Australian wool to be stored in this country by the RFC were delivered, bringing the total delivered to 170,759 bales.

The Metals Reserve Company has contracted to purchase Bolivia's entire production of tungsten for the next three years in order to maintain the Government's stockpile and to supply consumers.

IX. DEFENSE HOUSING

Additional appropriations of \$150,000,000 for houses and \$15,000,000 for temporary shelter were passed during May, making a grand total of \$592,300,000 of Government and Government-insured private funds available for the defense housing program. \$292,300,000 had been allocated for projects up to May 1. The following table shows the progress of the program from April 19 to May 17.

	<u>May 17</u>	<u>April 19</u>
Total number of dwelling units of all types:		
Allotted	96,286	80,333
Under contract	68,866	57,575
Completed	10,712	8,097

X. EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR DISPUTES

Employment

Preliminary reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics indicate that, despite the decline in employment in bituminous coal mining, non-agricultural employment rose 390,000 in April to an all-time peak of 37,617,000. Factory workers increased 190,000 in April.

	<u>April 1941</u>	<u>Change from</u>	
		<u>April 1940</u>	<u>March 1941</u>
Non-agricultural employment	37,617,000	2,735,000	390,000
Manufacturing employees	11,342,000	1,510,000	190,000
Federal Government, executive service	1,250,000	291,000	48,000
WPA employment	1,566,000	-445,000	-143,000

For several leading defense industries, employment was as follows in April:

	<u>April</u>	<u>Increase from March</u>
Aircraft	166,100	10,300
Shipbuilding	157,800	9,800
Machine tools and accessories	140,200	5,200
Engines	81,700	2,900

Industrial Disputes

Latest estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics show that strike activity during March was greater than a year ago but that the number of man-days of idleness was about the same as the average for the five years from 1935 to 1939. The comparative data are as follows:

	<u>March 1941*</u>	<u>March 1940</u>	<u>Average for 5-Year Period</u>
Number of strikes beginning in month	330	178	292
Number of workers involved in strikes	113,000	22,433	103,740
Number of man-days of idleness in all strikes in progress during the month	1,400,000	386,981	1,394,625

*Preliminary estimates

Thirty-four cases were referred to the National Defense Mediation Board between March 27 and May 19. Of these, one was rejected as being outside the board's jurisdiction, one resulted in agreement prior to the scheduled hearing, six were settled prior to a strike, 22 were settled by agreements to return to work, and one was still being negotiated on May 19. On that date, a total of 628,833 men had returned to work on defense jobs following agreements or had postponed threatened strikes at the request of the Board.

Settlement of the General Motors dispute the middle of May was the most significant development in the brief history of the Board.

XI. 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

Percent of Completion of Destroyers and Submarines

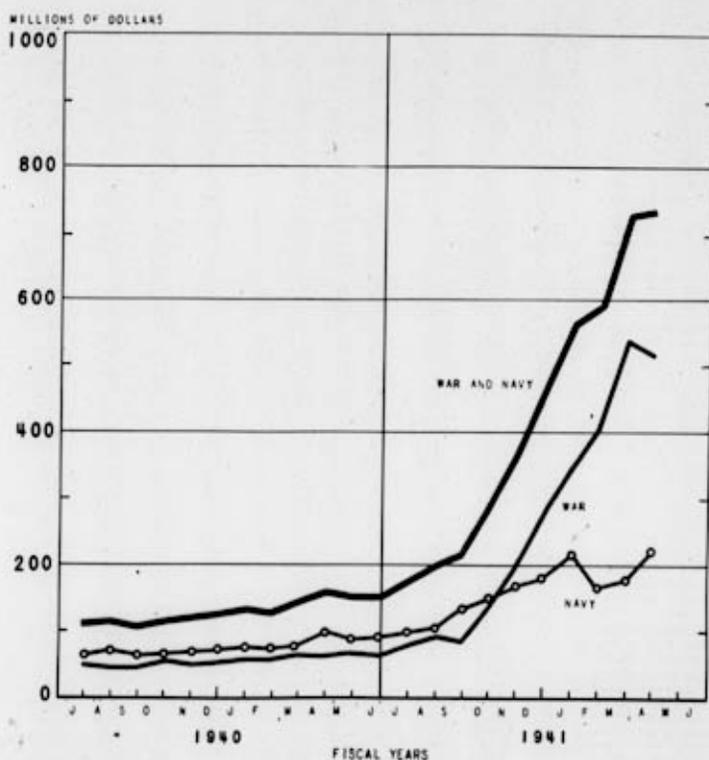
Deliveries of Destroyers and Submarines

Regular Ship Construction Program -- Maritime Commission

Defense Housing Program

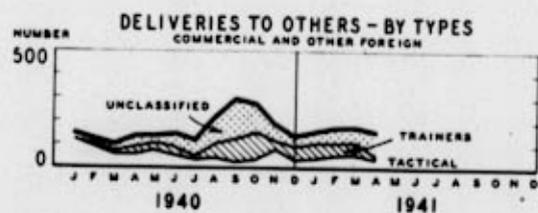
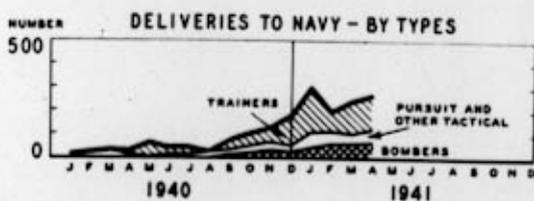
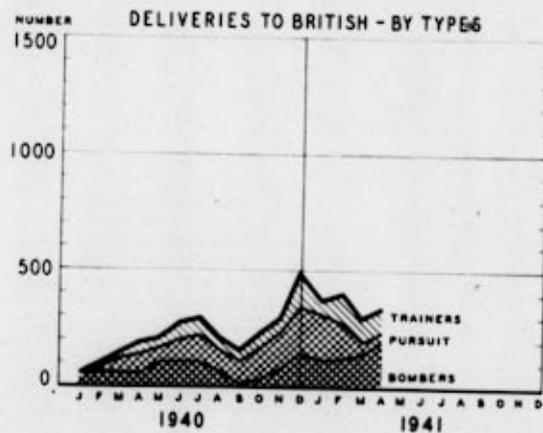
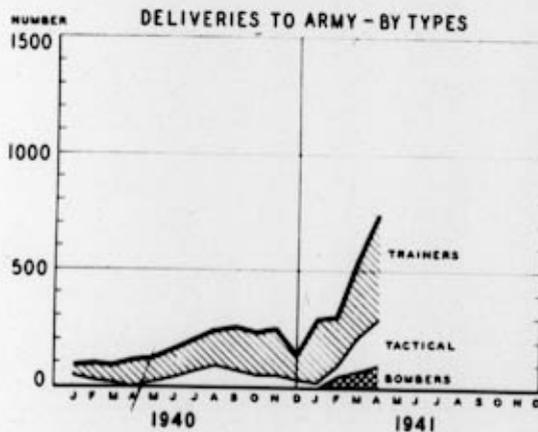
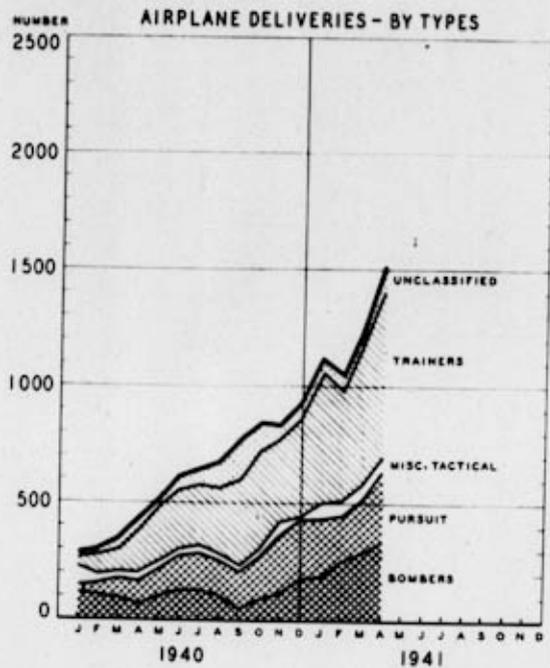
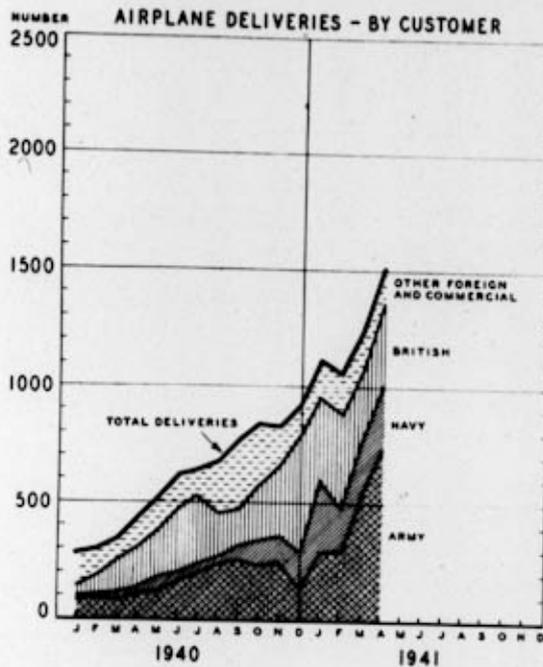
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MONTHLY CASH DISBURSEMENTS
WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS



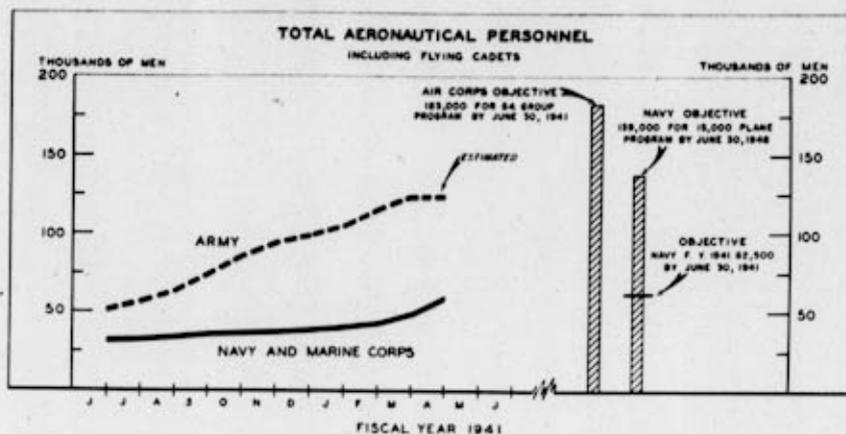
NOTE: Only Disbursement for Military Activities Included for the War Department

MONTHLY AIRPLANE DELIVERIES BY PRINCIPAL MILITARY AIRPLANE MANUFACTURERS

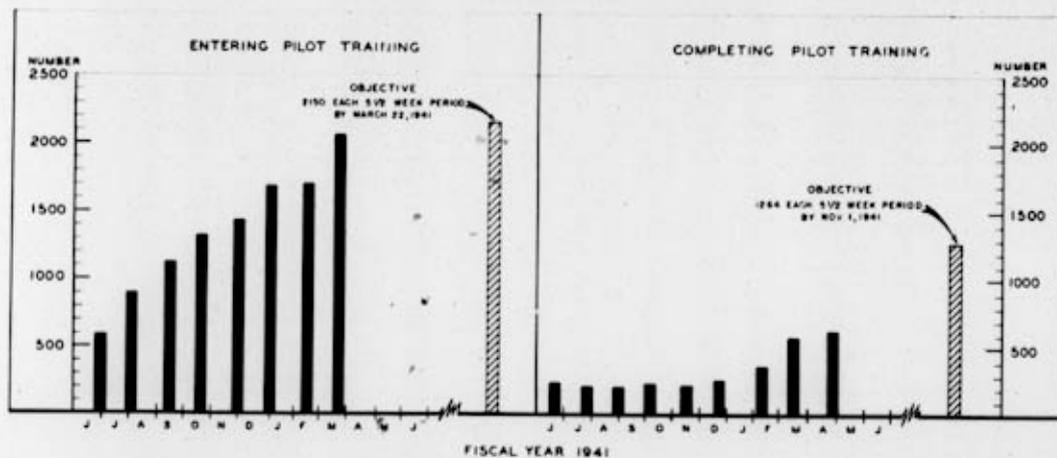


NOTE: PLANE DELIVERIES BY MANER OF COMMERCIAL PLANES ONLY, NOT INCLUDED

ARMY, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS AERONAUTICAL PERSONNEL

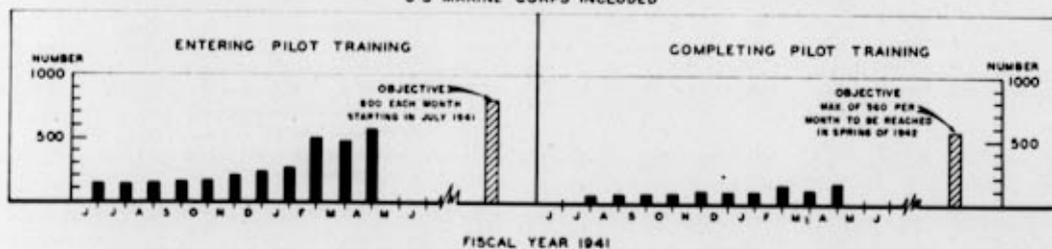


U S ARMY AIR CORPS PILOT TRAINING



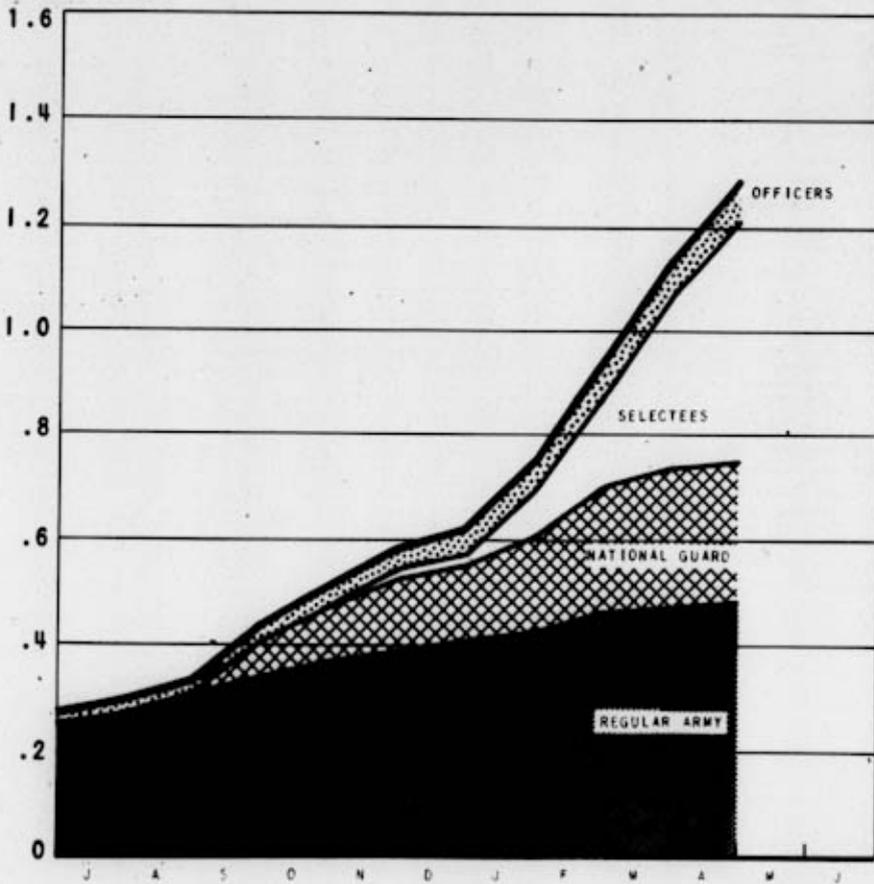
U S NAVY - BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS PILOT TRAINING

U S MARINE CORPS INCLUDED



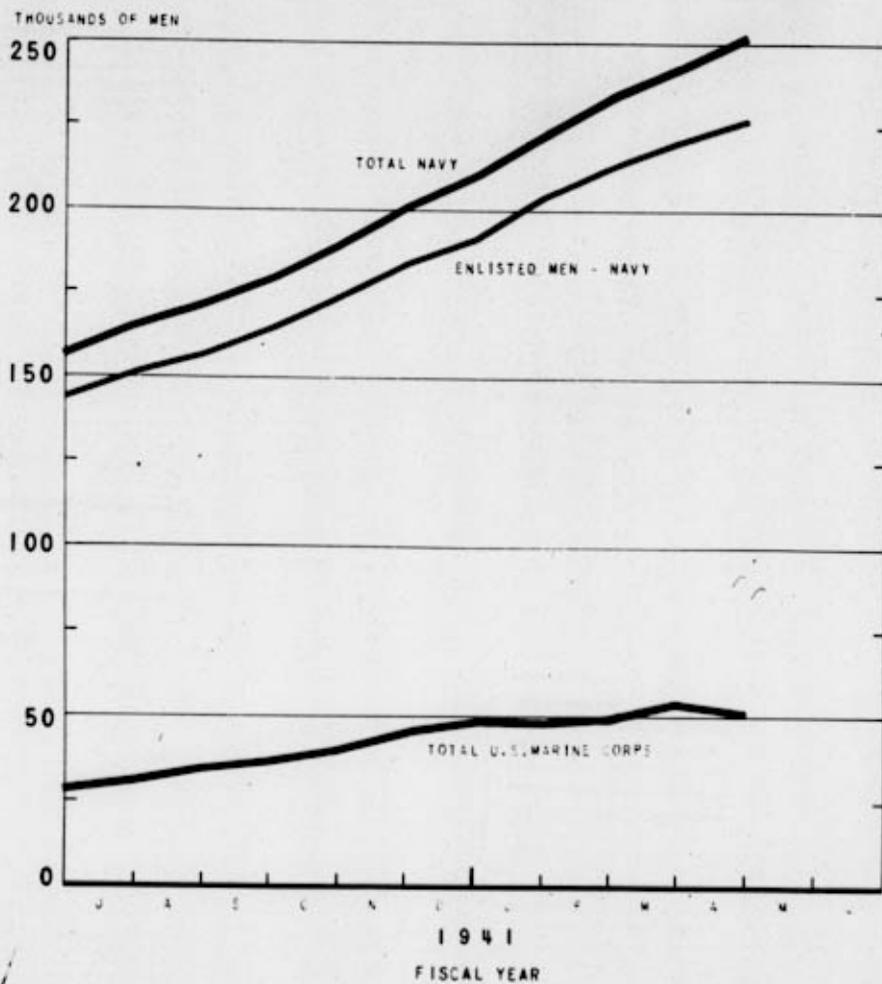
ARMY ACTIVE DUTY PERSONNEL

MILLIONS OF MEN



1941
FISCAL YEAR

NAVY AND MARINE CORPS ACTIVE DUTY PERSONNEL

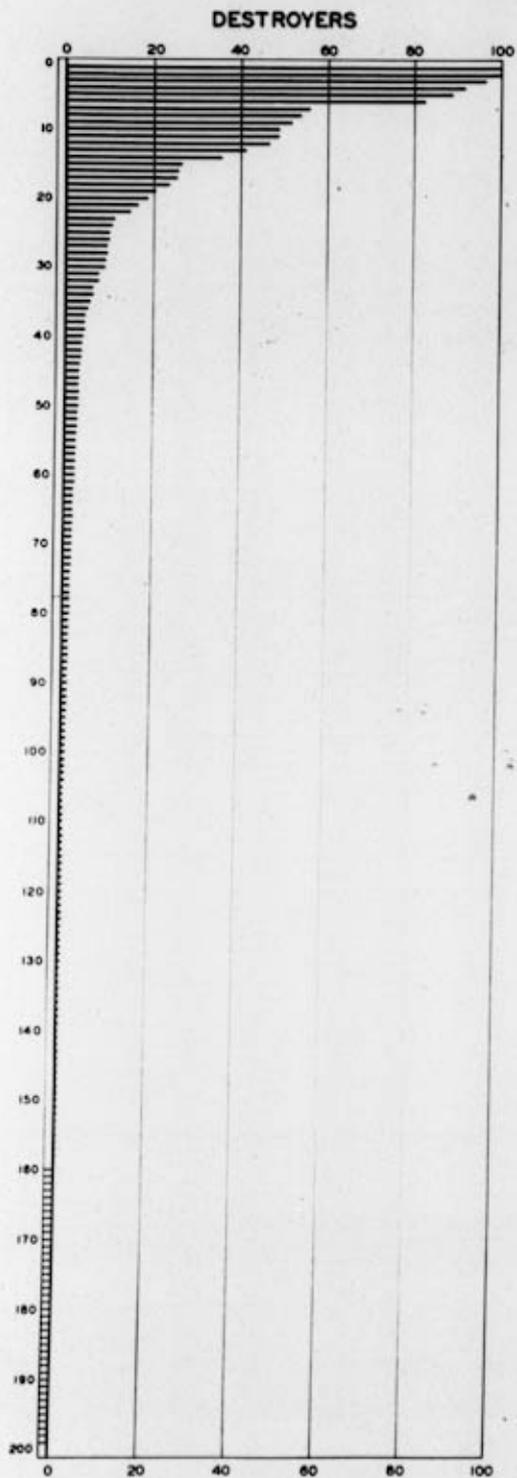


CONSTRUCTION STATUS OF LIGHT CRUISERS

AS OF MAY 1, 1941

TYPE AND NAME	Keel Laid	Estimated Completion Date	PERCENT OF COMPLETION			
			20	40	60	80
LIGHT CRUISERS 6,000 tons						
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		6-1-43				
Tucson		8-1-43				
Spokane		10-1-44				
Reno		12-1-44				
LIGHT CRUISERS 10,000 tons						
			LEGEND 			
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	12-30-42				
Amsterdam	5-1-41	4-1-43				
Santa Fe		6-1-43				
Tallahassee		8-1-43				
Birmingham	2-17-41	3-3-43				
Mobile	4-14-41	6-3-43				
Flint		12-1-43				
Pasadena		7-1-44				
Springfield		9-1-44				
Topeka		11-1-44				
New Haven		10-1-43				
Huntington		12-1-43				
Dayton		2-1-44				
Wilmington		4-1-44				
Biloxi		9-3-43				
Vicksburg		2-1-44				
Providence		12-9-45				
Manchester		12-20-45				
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		8-8-45				
Youngstown		11-1-45				
Buffalo		7-1-44				
Newark		10-1-44				

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

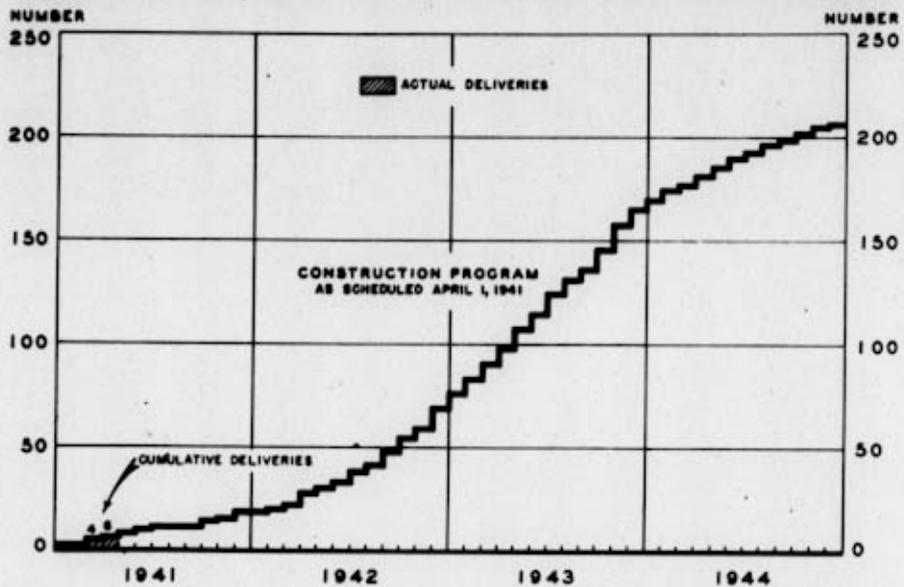


LEGEND

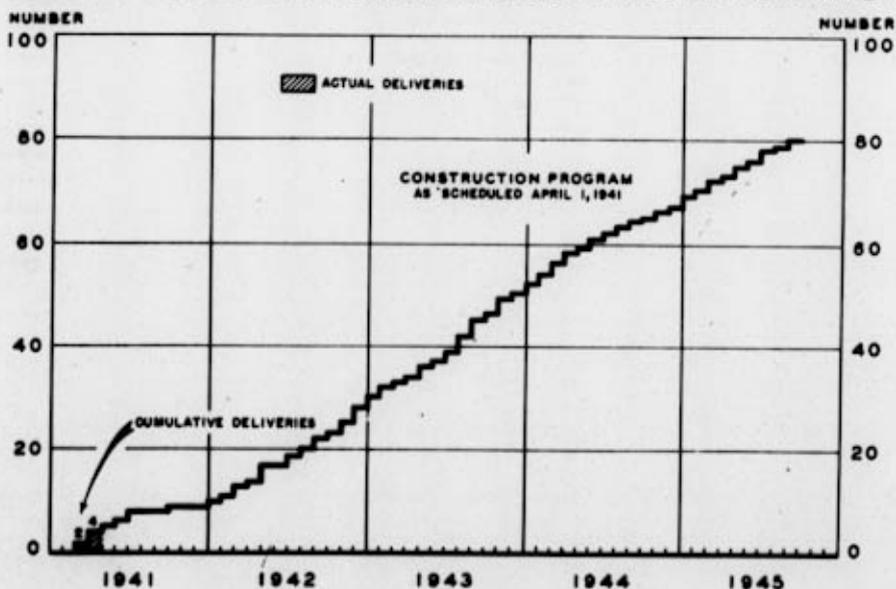

 } VESSELS CONTRACTED FOR
 BUT NO PROGRESS
 REPORTED

DELIVERIES OF DESTROYERS AND SUBMARINES

CUMULATIVE SCHEDULED AND ACTUAL DELIVERIES OF DESTROYERS



CUMULATIVE SCHEDULED AND ACTUAL DELIVERIES OF SUBMARINES



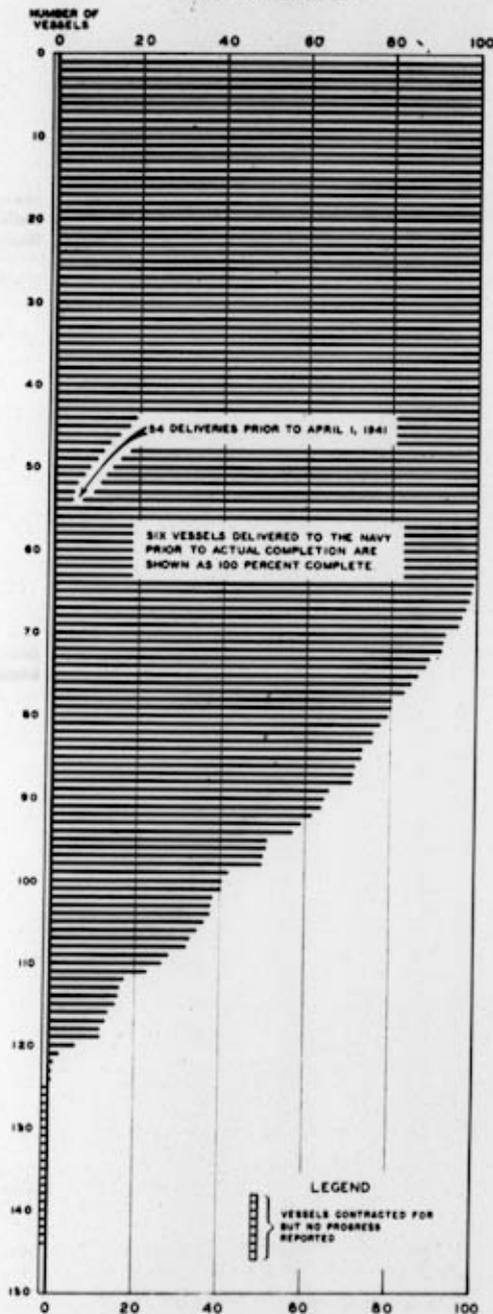
CALENDAR YEARS

U S MARITIME COMMISSION

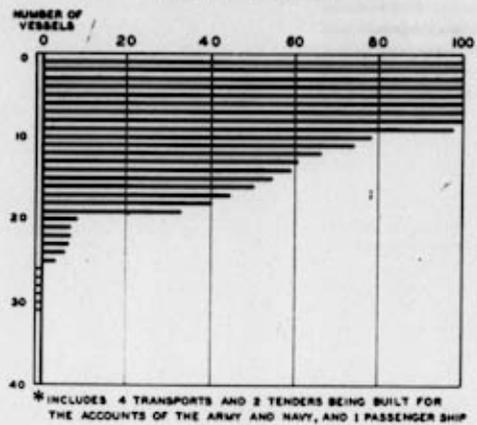
REGULAR SHIP CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

AS OF MAY 1, 1941

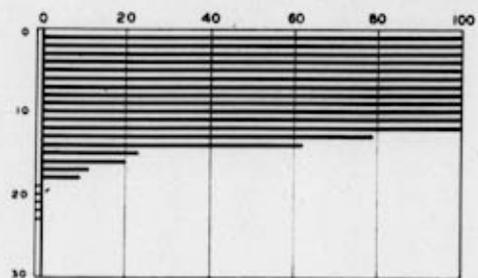
CARGO SHIPS
PERCENT OF COMPLETION



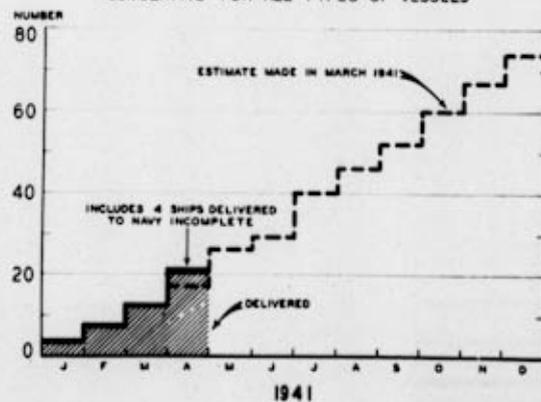
PASSENGER AND CARGO SHIPS*
PERCENT OF COMPLETION



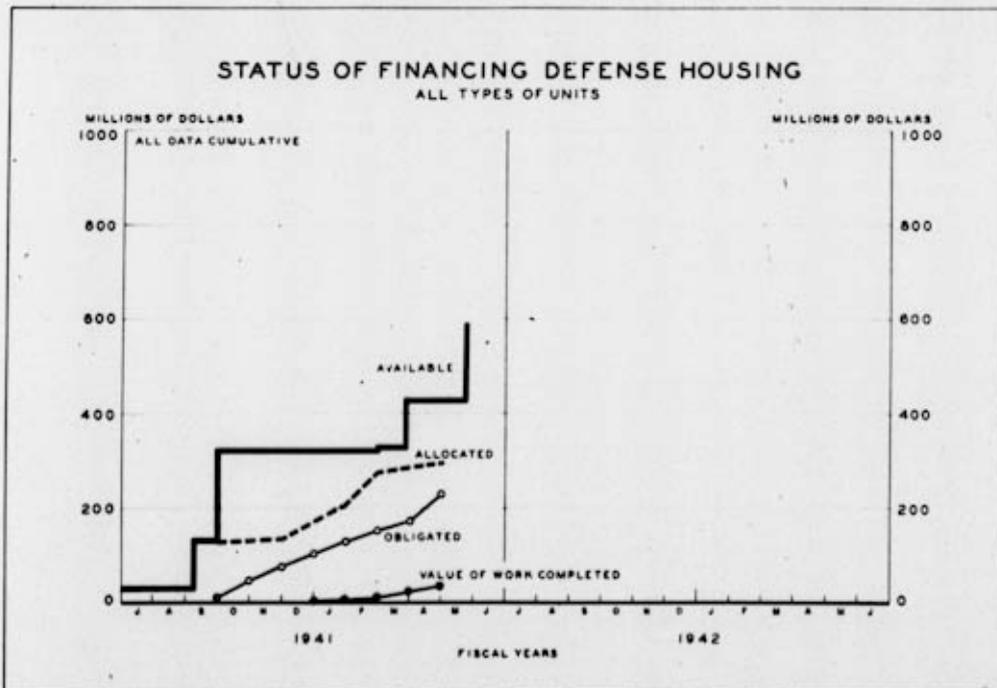
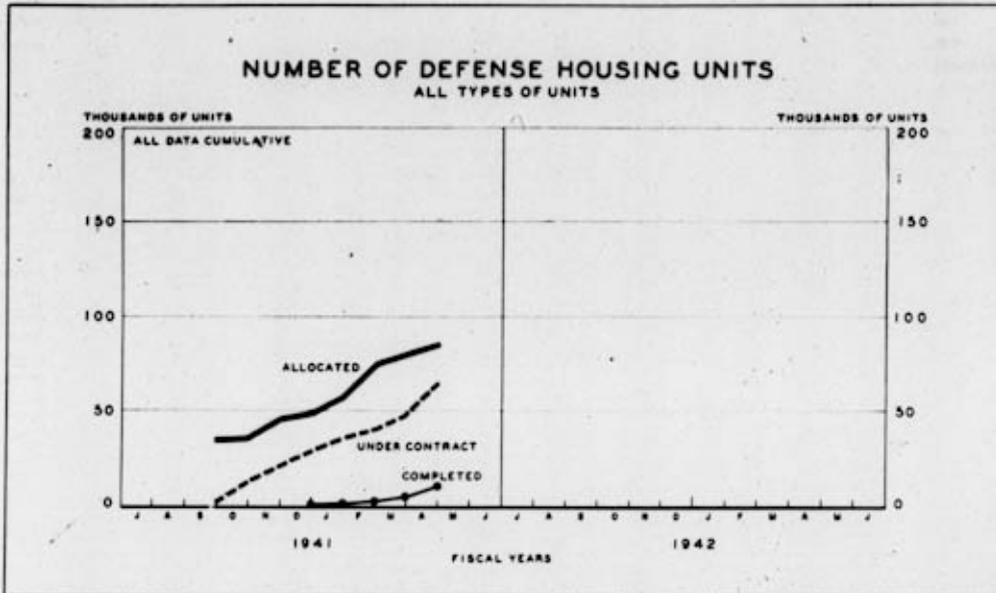
TANKERS
PERCENT OF COMPLETION



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



DEFENSE HOUSING PROGRAM



PRESIDENT'S SECRETARY'S FILE
Subject File
Bureau of the Budget:Progress
Rpts.Natl.Def.:June-Sep.1941
Box 94