

In fiscal year 1966, awards to U.S. companies for work at home and overseas increased 38.7 percent to \$33,532.6 million and the 100 company total increased 28.4 percent to \$21,400.8 million. The value of \$40.2 million for the company in 100th position on the list for the current fiscal year is \$16 million higher than the 100th company figure in fiscal year 1965.

As indicated above, the rate of increase in fiscal year 1966 for awards to the 100 companies lagged 10 percent behind that for total awards. At the same time small business firms increased their share of the total from 19.6 percent in fiscal year 1965 to 21.4 percent in fiscal year 1966.

The list for fiscal year 1966 contains 23 companies which did not appear on the fiscal year 1965 list. Of the new names, 10 appear between 51st and 75th positions and 12 between 76th and 100th positions. One of the new names, Raymond-Morrison-Brown-Jones, a joint venture with contract awards totaling \$547.9 million is in ninth position.

There were two major corporate changes affecting the list during fiscal year 1966. Continental Motors Corp., which appeared on both the fiscal year 1964 and 1965 lists, was acquired by Ryan Aeronautical Co. as a subsidiary. Republic Aviation Corp., also on the list for the previous 2 fiscal years, was acquired and merged into the operations of Fairchild Hiller Corp. In addition, there were two corporate name changes during fiscal year 1966 as follows: Hercules Powder Co. to Hercules, Inc., and Socony Mobil Oil Co. to Mobil Oil Corp.

The contract work of many of the companies in fiscal year 1966 involved more than one major procurement category. However, each company is assigned to the procurement category in which it has the largest dollar volume of awards. As the result of large increases in certain types of procurement in fiscal year 1966, the table below shows companies in four new categories as follows: textiles and clothing, construction equipment, weapons and building supplies. The largest increase in number of companies occurred in ammunition, which had 13 more companies in fiscal year 1966 than in fiscal year 1965. The largest decreases were in missiles and petroleum, each having five fewer companies than in the previous fiscal year.

Number of companies

Procurement category	Fiscal year 1965	Fiscal year 1966	Change
Total.....	100	100	
Aircraft.....	21	19	-2
Missiles.....	18	13	-5
Ships.....	6	3	-3
Tank-automotive.....	8	9	+1
Weapons.....	0	1	+1
Ammunition.....	7	20	+13
Electronics.....	16	18	+2
Services.....	7	5	-2
Construction.....	4	1	-3
Photographic equipment and supplies.....	2	0	-2
Petroleum.....	11	6	-5
Textiles and clothing.....	0	2	+2
Construction equipment.....	0	2	+2
Building supplies.....	0	1	+1