

Report 50

NATIONAL WAR PROGRAM
MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORT

November 30, 1944

Prepared by
Bureau of the Budget
Executive Office of the President

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(C) and 5(D) and (E)

OMB letter, 11-27-72

by SLR, NARS Date JAN 22 1973

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET
WASHINGTON, 25, D. C.

file
Dec 16 1944

For the personal attention of the
President.

H. D. S.

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I. SUMMARY

Active Military Strengths

	Total All Classes Nov. 1, 1944
Army	8,103,376
Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard	3,798,996
Total active-duty strength	11,902,372
Army overseas strength	4,503,053

(Pages 10-12, 24-25)

Aeronautical Program

November airframe acceptances, 83.1 million lbs. vs 87.8 million
in October (Pages 2-3)

Combat planes on hand:

Army: On Dec. 1	33,025
Navy: On Nov. 1 (estimated)	24,482

(Pages 4, 6)

Strength on Nov. 1:

	Total	Pilots
Army Air Forces	2,365,047	144,607
Navy and Marine Corps aeronautical	385,863	52,068
Total aeronautical strength	2,750,910	196,675

(Pages 5, 7)

Navy Ship Construction

Completions of combatant vessels -- Jan. 1 thru Nov. 20, 1944:

Battleships	2
Aircraft carriers	6
Aircraft carriers, escort	36
Large cruisers	2
Heavy cruisers	1
Light cruisers	8
Destroyers	66
Destroyer escorts	190
Submarines	68
Total	379

(Pages 13-19)

Contract Termination

Cancellations of prime war supply contracts: \$24.3 billion thru
Oct. 31, 1944 (Page 29)

II. AERONAUTICAL PROGRAM

November Aircraft Production

Preliminary reports indicate that 83.1 million pounds of airframes (spares included, gliders excluded) were accepted in November, a decrease of 5 percent from the weight of October acceptances.

The number of military aircraft accepted in November was 6,747, as compared with 7,429 in October. There were 1,089 four-engined bombers accepted, including 163 B-29's and 1 B-32.

Aircraft Acceptances and Schedule, 1944

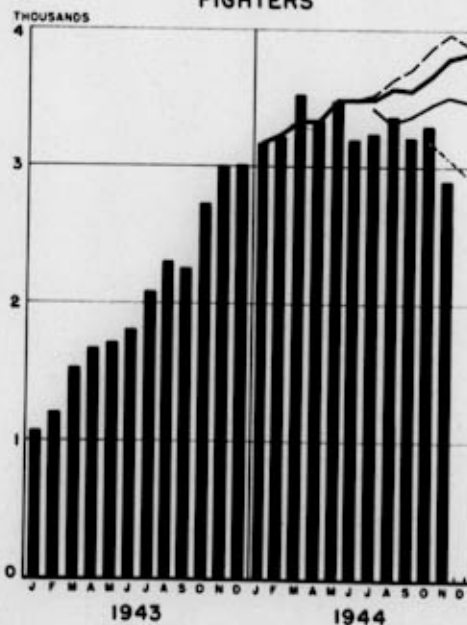
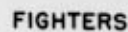
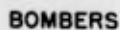
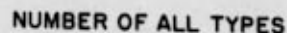
Type	Actual Acceptances			Total Scheduled 1944*
	Oct.	Nov.	Jan. Thru November	
Bomber, 4-engine, long-range	125	164	975	1,200
Bomber, 4-engine, other	1,074	925	14,317	15,126
Bomber, 2-engine	618	636	9,415	10,326
Bomber, 1-engine	696	637	7,961	8,617
Fighter	3,305	2,908	35,977	39,001
Reconnaissance	21	35	121	230
Total combat	5,839	5,305	68,766	74,500
Transport, 4-engine	39	39	488	615
Transport, 2- and 1-engine	696	669	8,655	9,287
Total tactical	6,574	6,013	77,909	84,402
Trainer	430	382	7,349	7,629
Liaison	296	223	3,332	3,605
Rotary wing	19	14	107	143
Target and drone	110	115	976	1,087
Grand total	7,429	6,747	89,673	96,866

*Actual acceptances, Jan. thru Sept.; Joint Aircraft Committee Working Schedule W-12, Oct. thru Dec., as revised.

On November 30, there was a pool of 1,418 accepted but undelivered aircraft, of which 88 percent were tactical types.

WEIGHT

(INCLUDING SPARES)



Army Air Forces

A. Airplanes. On November 30, the Army Air Forces had on hand 33,025 first-line combat airplanes, of which 20,345 were overseas. Four-engined bombers totaled 11,035 — a decrease of 50 heavy bombers in November.

Airplanes of the Army Air Forces on Hand, Nov. 30 and Gains and Losses in November

	On Hand Nov. 30 1944	Gains and Losses in November				
		Gains		Losses		Net Change
		Produc- tion	Other*	Opera- tional etc.	Other*	
<u>Combat</u>						
Bomber, very heavy	835	161	0	36	33	92
Bomber, heavy	10,200	756	242	603	537	-142
Bomber, medium	3,374	98	41	123	194	-178
Bomber, light	2,034	123	5	56	65	7
Fighter	14,923	1,234	225	961	555	-57
Reconnaissance	1,659	33	36	78	32	-41
Total combat	33,025	2,405	549	1,857	1,416	-319
<u>Transport</u>						
Heavy	1,788	200	24	35	3	186
Medium	5,180	161	25	91	32	63
Light	750	88	45	14	23	96
Amphibian	22	0	1	2	0	-1
Utility	2,559	0	43	27	445	429
Total transport	10,299	449	138	169	503	-85
Total tactical	43,324	2,854	687	2,026	1,919	-404
<u>Trainers</u>	17,479	232	130	103	2,566	-2,307
<u>Communications</u>	3,109	72	176	53	227	-32
Grand total	63,912	3,158	993	2,182	4,712	-2,743

*Includes gains or losses from conversion, survey, transfer to surplus, etc.

A.A.F. Airplanes in Continental U.S. and Overseas — Nov. 30, 1944

Location	Bomber			Fighter	Trans- port	Other	Total
	Heavy	Medium	Light				
Continental U.S.:							
Not excess	4,574	876	858	5,036	2,408	11,626	25,378
Declared excess	0	0	68	825	2,113	7,192	10,198
Overseas	6,461	2,498	1,108	9,062	5,778	3,429	28,336
Total	11,035	3,374	2,034	14,923	10,299	22,247	63,912

B. Army Air Force Type Personnel. The active-duty strength of the Army Air Forces totaled 2,365,047 on November 1 -- a decrease of 84,278 during October.

AAF personnel overseas decreased 47,078 during the month to a total of 1,067,455 on November 1.

Active-Duty Strength of the Army Air Forces
Oct. 1, Nov. 1, and Decrease in Oct.

	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Oct. Decrease
Continental United States	1,334,792	1,297,592	-37,200
Overseas	1,114,533	1,067,455	-47,078
Total	2,449,325	2,365,047*	-84,278

*Includes:

144,607 pilots
22,320 bombardiers
21,676 navigators
7,412 navigator-bombardiers

Bureau of Aeronautics

A. Airplanes. On November 1, the estimated total of useful airplanes on hand in the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard was 34,559, excluding experimental and miscellaneous airplanes. Of these, 24,482 were tactical combat types -- an estimated increase of 420 tactical combat planes during October. In September, gains of 1,845 tactical combat planes and losses of 1,311 resulted in a net gain of 534 tactical combat planes.

Navy Airplanes on Hand -- Sept. 1, Oct. 1, and Nov. 1
Showing Gains and Losses in September

Type	On Hand Sept. 1	September*		On Hand Oct. 1	Est. on Hand Nov. 1
		Additions	Losses		
<u>Tactical Combat</u>					
Fighter	10,442	1,025	519	10,948	11,131
Scout bomber (dive)	5,611	355	560	5,406	5,376
Torpedo bomber	3,336	296	162	3,470	3,606
Patrol bomber--sea	1,568	32	21	1,579	1,599
Bomber--land:					
4-engine	495	60	12	543	630
2-engine	979	70	21	1,028	1,050
Observation scout	1,097	7	16	1,088	1,090
Subtotal	23,528	1,845	1,311	24,062	24,482
<u>Tactical Non-Combat</u>					
Utility	1,331	53	5	1,379	1,413
Transport	752	70	12	810	859
Subtotal	2,083	123	17	2,189	2,272
<u>Training</u>	9,584	145	1,960	7,769	7,805
<u>Miscellaneous</u>	502	68	33	537	N.A.
<u>Experimental</u>	39	5	1	43	N.A.
Grand total	35,736	2,186	3,322	34,600	N.A.

*Includes diversions, reinstatements, reclassifications, and miscellaneous increases and decreases.

B. Personnel. The active-duty military aviation personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps increased 5,206 during October to a total of 385,863 on November 1. This is 97 percent of the required strength by December 31, 1944. Pilots totaled 52,068 or 108 percent of requirements by December 31.

Navy and Marine Corps Active-Duty Military Aviation Personnel*
Nov. 1, 1944, and Requirements for Dec. 31, 1944

	Navy		Marine Corps		Total	
	Require- ments 12-31-44	Actual Nov. 1	Require- ments 12-31-44	Actual Nov. 1	Require- ments 12-31-44	Actual Nov. 1
Pilots**	38,185	41,810	9,920	10,258	48,105	52,068
Other:						
Officers	23,345	26,838	5,175	5,050	28,520	31,888
Enlisted	223,757	205,726	95,679	96,181	319,436	301,907
Total	285,287	274,374	110,774	111,489	396,061	385,863

*Excludes personnel missing, prisoners of war, etc.

**Includes pilots of lighter-than-air craft.

C. Pilot Training. Student pilots in training for heavier-than-air planes on October 26 totaled 16,490, and 8,250 of these were in the last stage of training prior to commissioning. The total is a decrease of 2,301 during the four weeks from September 28. It is estimated that 14,408 student pilots will be in training on December 31, 1944.

III. ARMY

Status of 1944 Deliveries of Selected Critical Ordnance Materiel (Includes International Aid and Navy Items Procured by Army)

Item	Oct. Deliv- eries	1944 Army Supply Program (Revised)	1944 Deliveries January 1 to November 1				
			Cumula- tive	Percent of 1944 A.S.P.			
			0	25	50	75	100
<u>Combat Vehicles</u>							
Light armored car	234	3,697	2,934				
Light tank, M24	317	1,881	964				
Medium tank, with 75mm and 76mm guns and 105mm Howitzer	1,347	11,951	8,913				
Heavy tank, M26, with 90mm gun	0	50	10				
<u>Motor Vehicles</u>							
1/4 ton, 4 x 4 command	13,606	180,833	151,719				
3/4 ton, 4 x 4 weapons carrier	4,550	57,726	47,018				
2 1/2 ton, 6 x 6 cargo	9,848	135,613	99,864				
2 1/2 ton, 6 x 6 dump	2,839	25,560	16,873				
2 1/2 ton, 6 x 4 cargo	3,000	39,986	26,406				
10 ton, 6 x 4 GSIC	787	7,816	5,592				
13 ton tractor, H.S.	200	3,633	3,103				
18 ton tractor, H.S.	265	2,927	2,289				
<u>Artillery</u>							
155mm gun 1/	73	568	384				
155mm gun 2/	113	1,178	997				
8 inch gun 1/	8	66	42				
8 inch Howitzer 1/	64	520	431				
155mm Howitzer 1/	159	1,962	1,631				
155mm Howitzer 2/	126	1,230	1,166				
240mm Howitzer 1/	10	151	120				
240mm Howitzer 2/	16	90	91				
<u>Small Arms</u>							
.30 cal. U.S. rifle, M1	75,531	1,106,752	963,551				
.30 cal. carbine M1	97,056	2,021,109	1,814,933				
.30 cal. machine gun	9,150	121,669	102,108				
.50 cal. machine gun	54,030	673,561	565,047				

1/ On carriage

2/ Spare cannon only

83%
10 mo. = 83% of year

Deliveries of Selected Bombs and Ammunition
(Includes International Aid and Navy Items Procured by the Army)

Item	Oct. Deliv- eries	1944 Army Supply Program (Revised)	1944 Deliveries January 1 to November 1				
			Cumu- lative	Percent of 1944 A.S.P.			
			0	25	50	75	100
<u>Small Arms Ammunition</u> (Million rounds)							
All .30 cal.	145	3,592	3,255				
All .50 cal.	137	2,066	1,764				
<u>Antiaircraft Ammunition</u> (Thousand rounds)							
For 40mm gun	1,292	23,938	20,217				
<u>Artillery Ammunition</u> (Thousand rounds)							
For 60 and 81mm mortar	3,023	30,819	21,002				
For 57mm gun	292	6,002	5,498				
For 75mm gun	391	9,911	9,133				
For 76mm gun	738	8,130	7,323				
For 75mm Howitzer	89	4,195	5,589				
For 90mm gun	203	5,049	3,856				
For 105mm Howitzer	2,398	37,433	27,398				133%
For 155mm gun	256	2,189	1,598				
For 155mm Howitzer	475	4,433	3,319				
<u>Bombs (thousands)</u>							
100 lb. gen'l purpose	50	309	141				
500 lb. gen'l purpose	244	2,597	1,961				
260 lb. fragmentation	109	963	751				
100 lb. cluster-frag- mentation	326	2,867	2,162				
<u>Mines (thousands)</u>							
Antitank	607	4,500	1,694				

83%

10 mo. = 83% of year

Military Personnel

A. Strength. During October the active-duty strength of the Army decreased 4,753 to a total of 8,103,376.

Distribution of the Army Active-Duty Strength, by Class

Class of Personnel	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Oct. Change
Male Officers:			
Commissioned	720,001	718,092	-1,909
Warrant and flight	46,576	48,015	1,439
Enlisted men and selectees	7,213,079	7,204,580	-8,499
WAC	86,351	89,014	2,663
Subtotal	8,066,007	8,059,701	-6,306
Army Nurse Corps*	42,122	43,675	1,553
Grand total	8,108,129	8,103,376	-4,753

*Includes hospital dietitians and physical therapy aides.

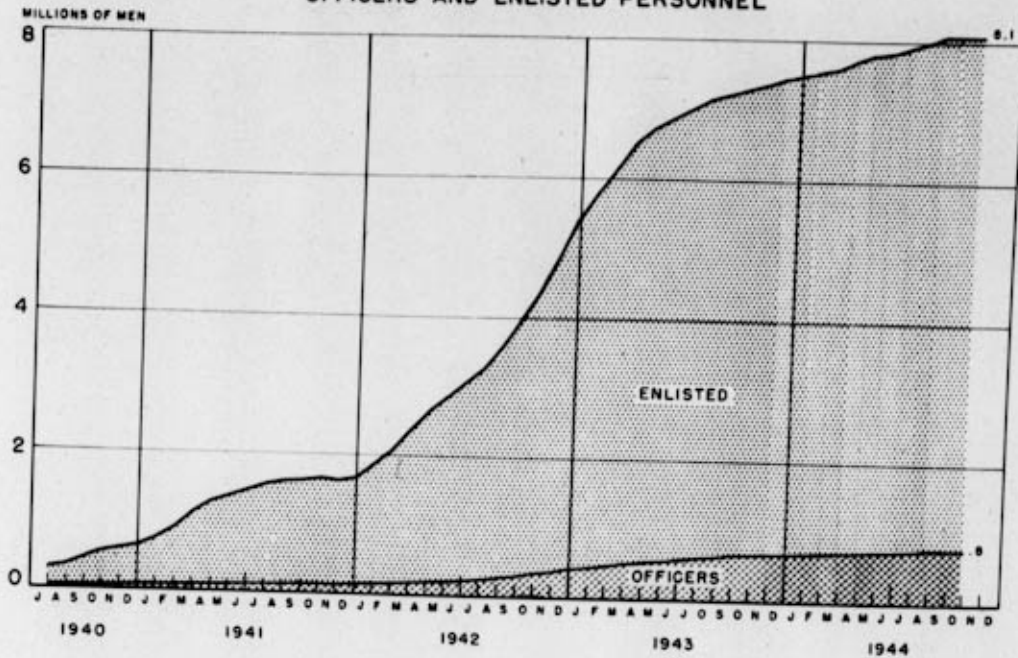
The Army active-duty strength overseas increased 183,679 in October to a total of 4,503,053 or 56 percent of the total Army strength on Nov. 1.

Assignment of Army Active-Duty Military Personnel

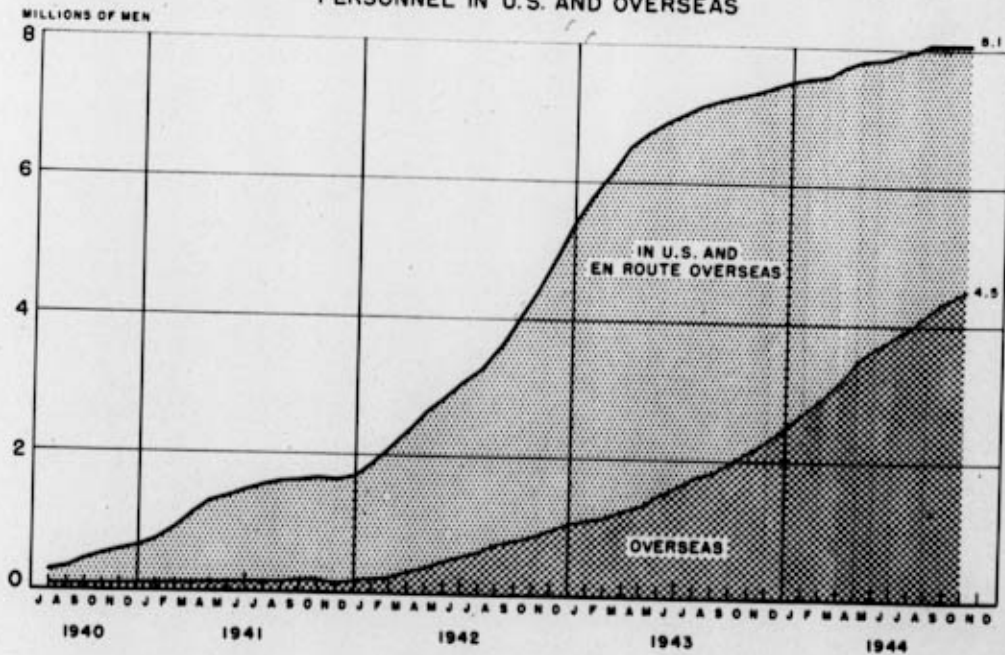
Assignment of Personnel	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Oct. Change
Army Ground Forces in U.S.	1,201,430	1,043,676	-157,754
Army Air Forces in U.S.	1,334,792	1,297,592	-37,200
Army Service Forces in U.S.	1,058,595	1,026,760	-31,835
In defense commands in U.S.	30,100	29,441	-659
In staging areas	54,313	70,144	15,831
In ships	109,525	132,710	23,185
Outside continental U.S.	4,319,374	4,503,053	183,679
Total	8,108,129	8,103,376	-4,753

ARMY MILITARY PERSONNEL

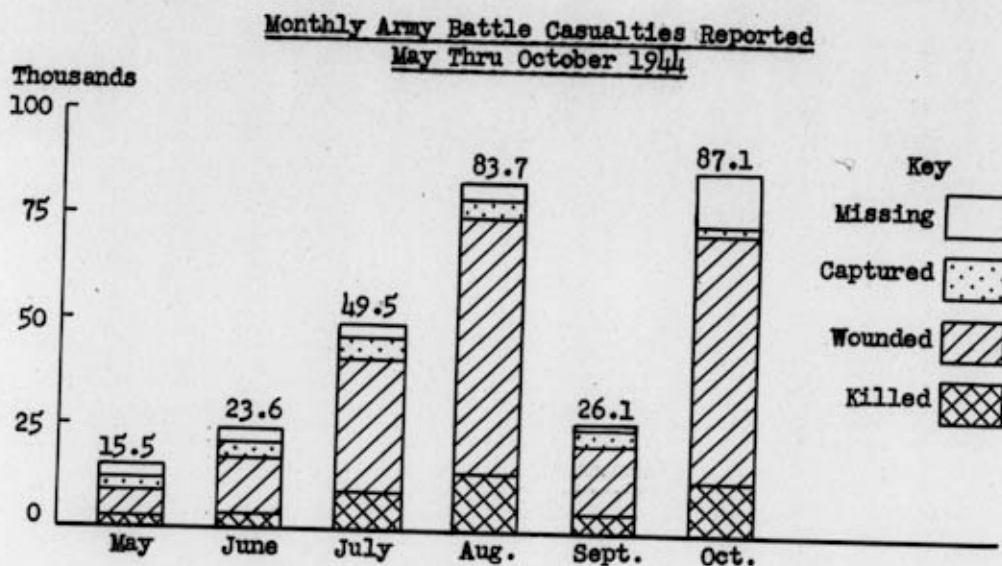
OFFICERS AND ENLISTED PERSONNEL



PERSONNEL IN U.S. AND OVERSEAS

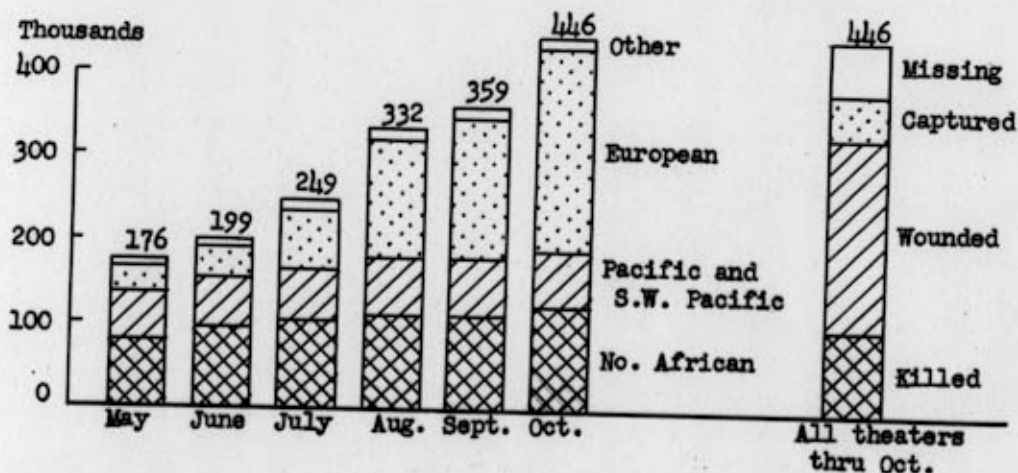


B. Army Casualties. During October, 87,107 battle casualties were reported, making a total of 445,610 between December 7, 1941 and October 31, 1944, of which 13 percent were officers. Forty-five percent of the wounded have returned to duty.



The European Theater reported the largest number of casualties of any theater, with 239,689 or 54 percent of the total thru October 31.

Army Battle Casualties Reported, by Theater
Cumulative Totals from Dec. 7, 1941 -- May Thru Oct. 1944



IV. NAVY

Completions of Naval Vessels

Sixteen combatant vessels were completed in October and nine more during the first 20 days of November. Among the November completions was the 27,000 ton aircraft carrier, the SHANGRI-LA.

A total of 379 combatant vessels have been completed in 1944 through November 20, and there are 39 additional combatant vessels scheduled for completion this year.

Physical Completions of Selected Naval Vessels (Includes Land-Lease Vessels and Conversions)

Type	1944				1943 Actual
	Oct.	Nov. Thru 20th	Jan. 1 Thru Nov. 20	Scheduled Nov. 21 to Dec. 31	
Combatant Vessels:					
Battleship	0	0	2	0	2
Aircraft carrier	1	1	6	0	15
Aircraft carrier, escort	0	0	36	2	50
Large cruiser	0	0	2	0	0
Heavy cruiser	1	0	1	0	4
Light cruiser	0	0	8	3	7
Destroyer	2	2	66	14	128
Destroyer escort	7	2	190	10	306
Submarine	5	4	68	10	56
Total combatant	16	9	379	39	568
Patrol craft	18	5	394	67	718
Mine vessels	19	10	164	24	389
Auxiliaries	83	51	427	173	352
Landing force vessels*	138	67	1,271	143	649

* LST, LSM, LSD, LSV, LCI(L), LCS(L)(3), and LSM(R).

Status of Construction of Selected Naval Vessels

Thirty percent of the 319 combatant vessels on order on November 20 had been launched, 38 percent were on the ways, and 32 percent had not been placed on the ways.

Status of Construction of Selected Naval Vessels, Nov. 20, 1944 (Includes Land-Lease Vessels)

Type	New Construction on Order				Con-vert-ing	Add'l Auth-ORIZED*
	Not Yet on Ways	On Ways	Launched	Total		
Combatant Vessels:						
Battleship	2	0	0	2	0	0
Aircraft carrier	1	14	3	18	0	0
Aircraft carrier, escort	10	5	8	23	0	0
Large cruiser	0	1	0	1	0	0
Heavy cruiser	14	7	6	27	0	0
Light cruiser	6	14	8	28	0	0
Destroyer	57	47	28	132	0	12
Destroyer escort	0	0	13	13	0	0
Submarine	14	32	29	75	0	0
Total combatant	104	120	95	319	0	12
Patrol craft	93	74	82	249	0	48
Mine craft	0	12	60	72	0	0
Auxiliaries	74	58	109	241	333	0
Landing force vessels**	324	140	95	559	0	0

*As of Oct. 31, 1944

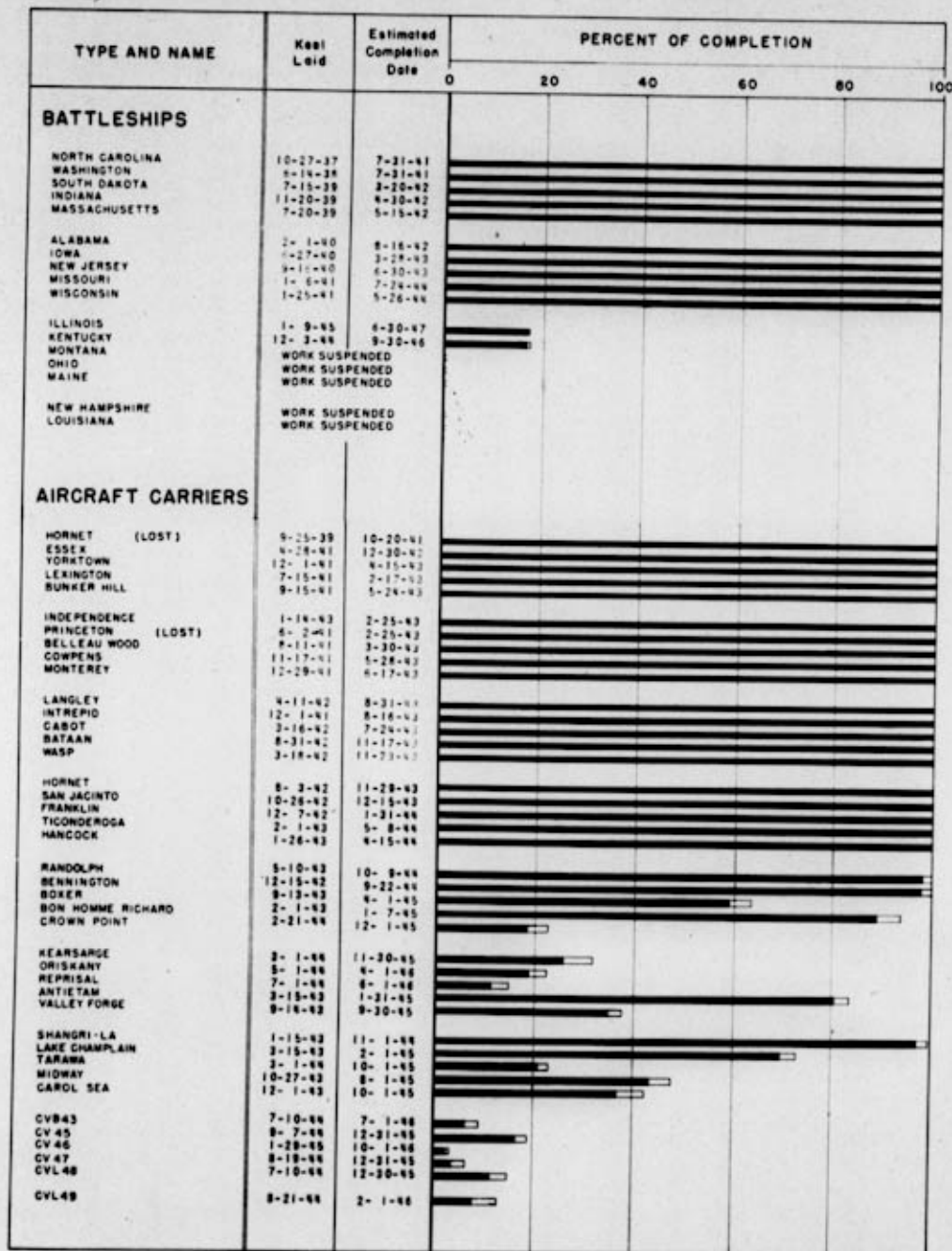
**LST, LSM, LSD, LSV, LCI(L), and LCS(L)(3)

Progress of construction of combatant vessels is shown on the charts immediately following.

CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS ON BATTLESHIPS AND AIRCRAFT CARRIERS

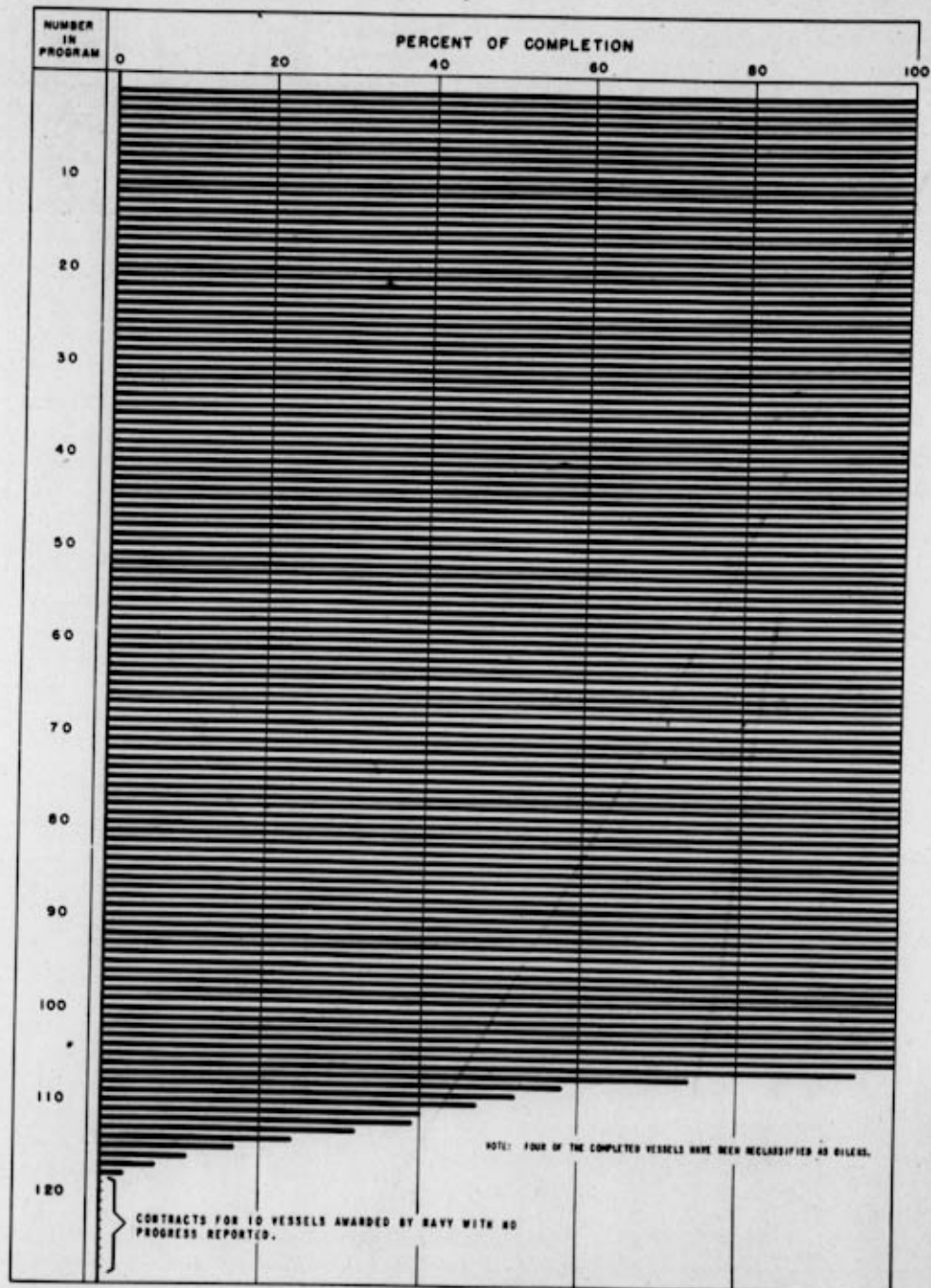
PROGRESS JULY 1, 1940 TO OCTOBER 1, 1944

PROGRESS FOR OCTOBER 1944



CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS ON AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, ESCORT

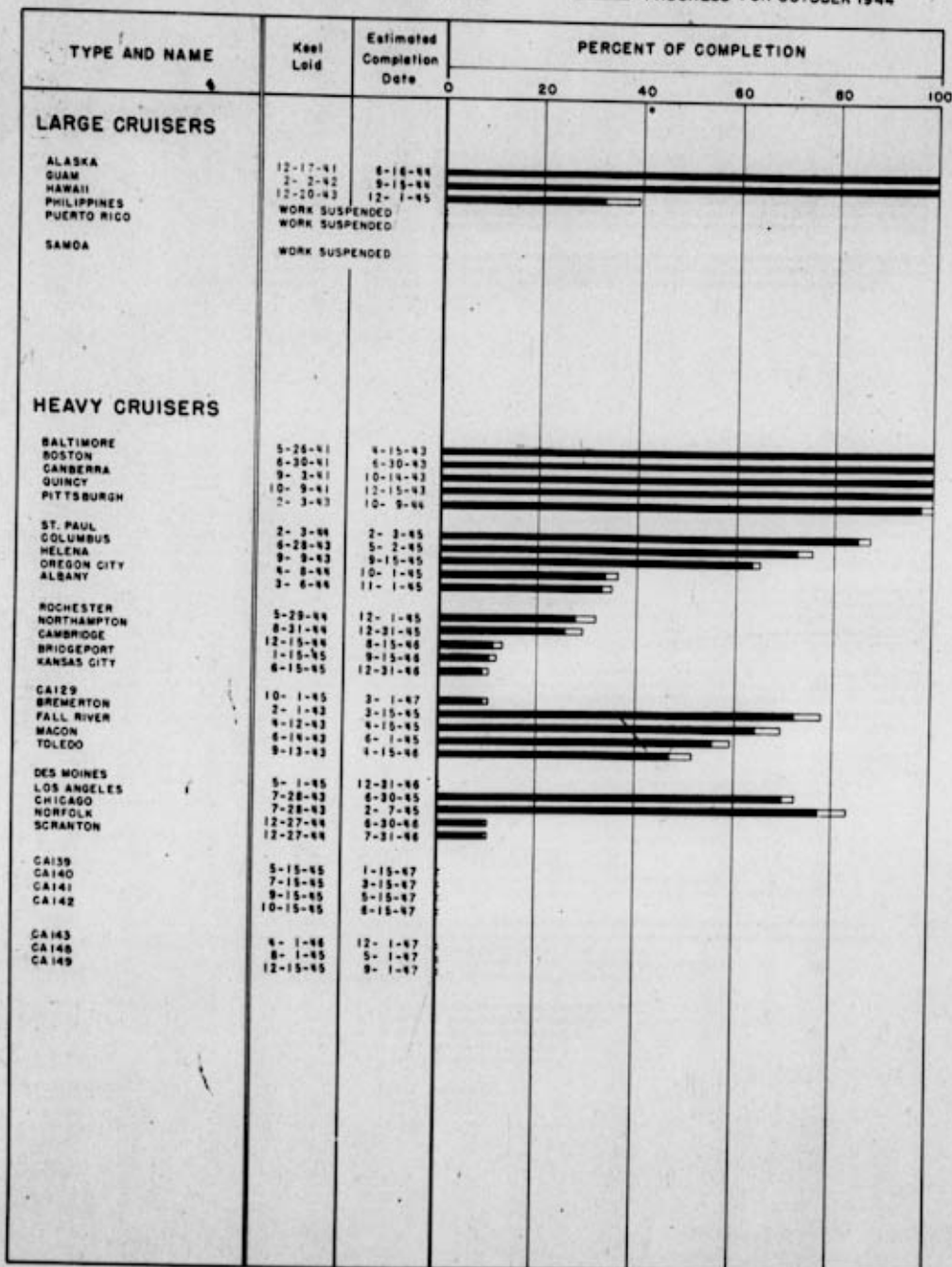
■ PROGRESS JULY 1, 1940 TO NOVEMBER 1, 1944



CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS ON LARGE AND HEAVY CRUISERS

■ PROGRESS JULY 1, 1940 TO OCTOBER 1, 1944

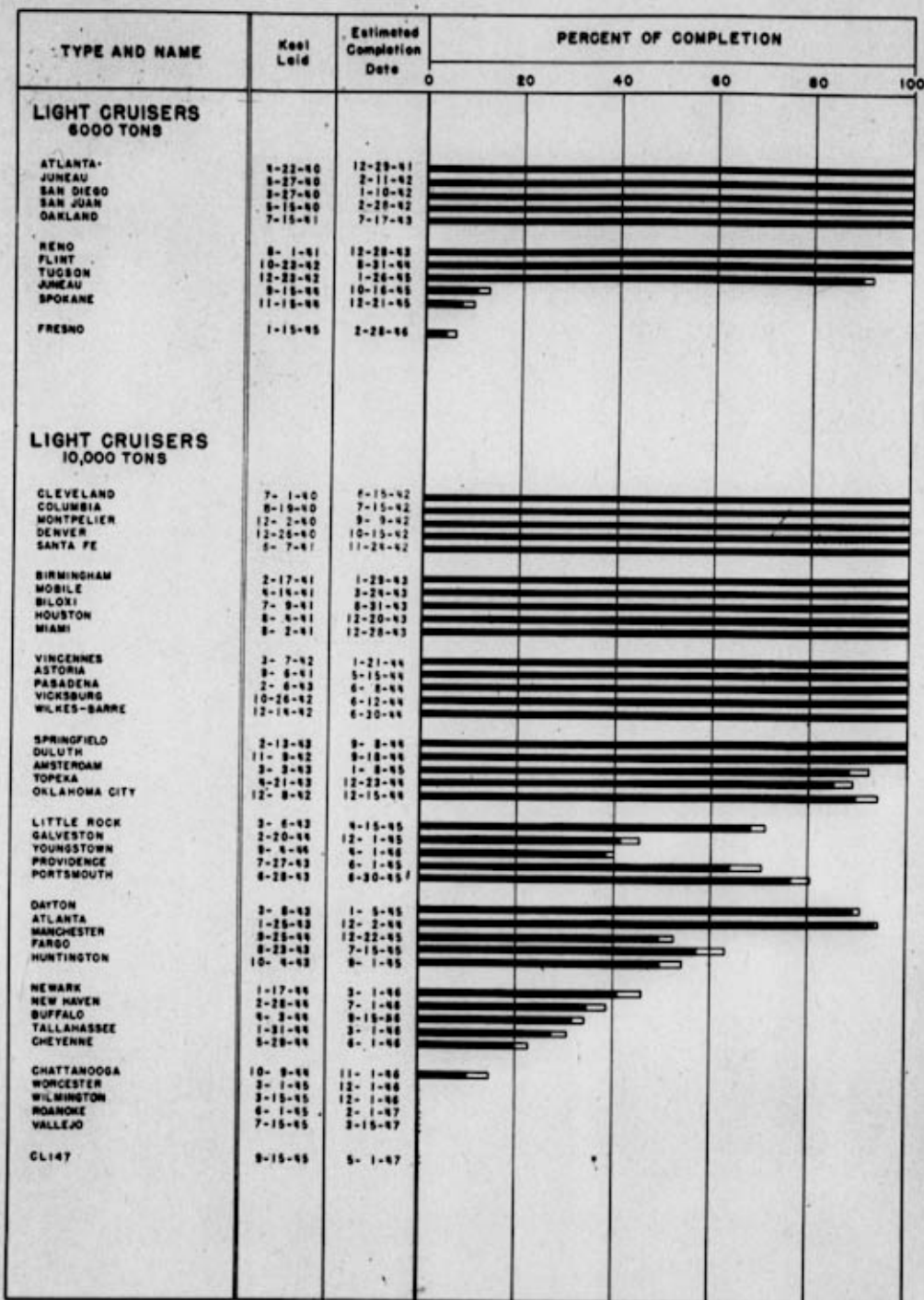
□ PROGRESS FOR OCTOBER 1944



CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS ON LIGHT CRUISERS

PROGRESS JULY 1, 1940 TO OCTOBER 1, 1944

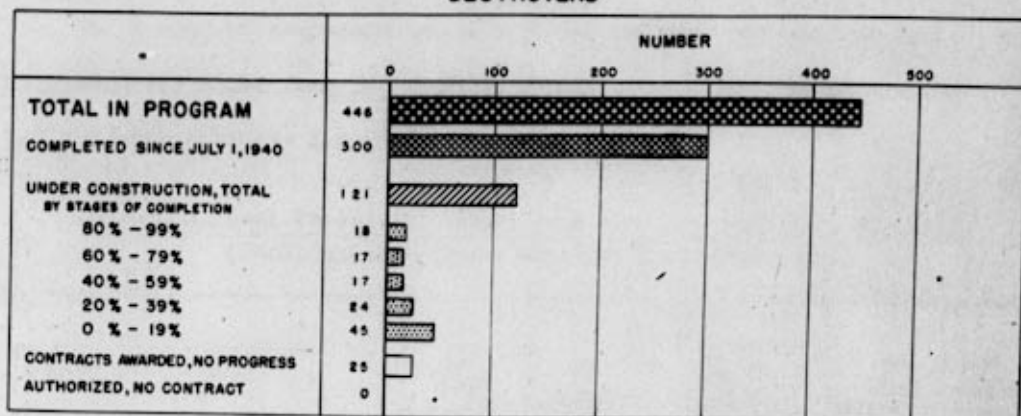
PROGRESS FOR OCTOBER 1944



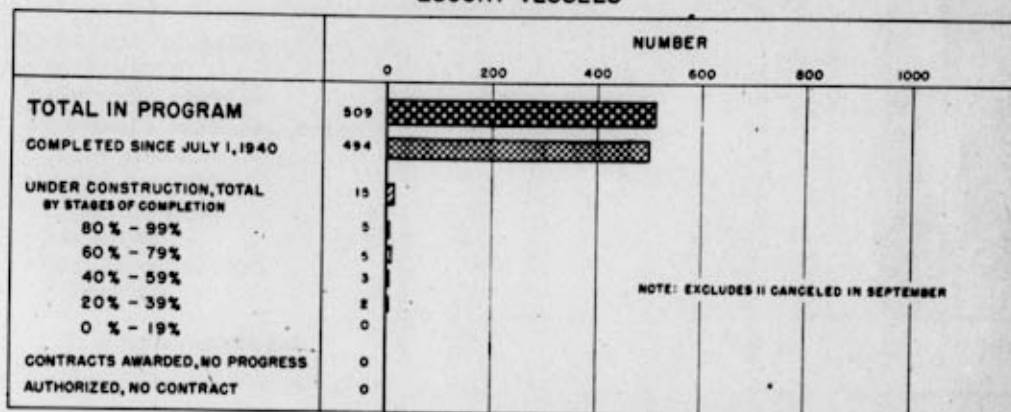
CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS DESTROYERS, ESCORT VESSELS AND SUBMARINES

NOVEMBER 1, 1944

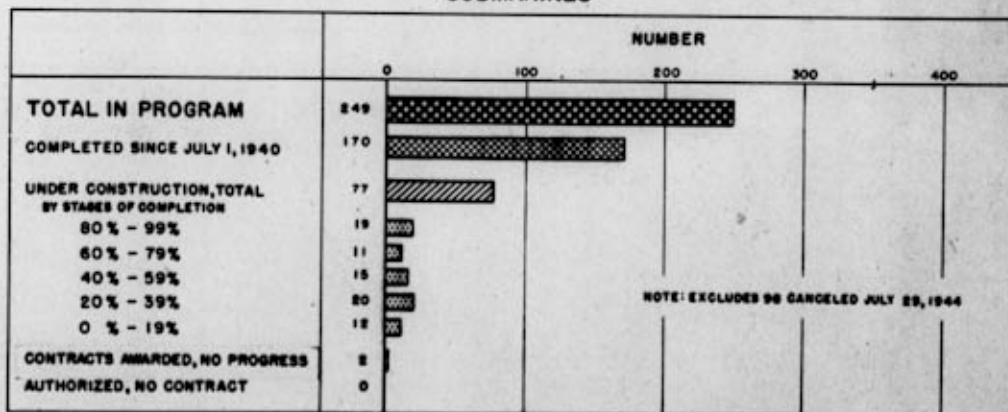
DESTROYERS



ESCORT VESSELS



SUBMARINES



Change in Vessels on Hand Since June 30, 1940

The number of combatant vessels of the Navy on November 20 had increased 787 since June 30, 1940 to a total of 1,170. These figures reflect only publicly announced losses.

Selected Naval Vessels on Hand, June 30, 1940 and Nov. 20, 1944
(Includes Lend-Lease Vessels and Conversions)

Type	On Hand June 30 1940	New Comple- tions	Publicly Announced Losses Leases Transfers & Reclassi- fications	On Hand Nov. 20 1944	Net Gain or Loss
Combatant Vessels:					
Battleship	15	10	1	24	9
Aircraft carrier	6	23	5	24	18
Aircraft carrier, escort	0	101	36	65	65
Large cruiser	0	2	0	2	2
Heavy cruiser	18	5	6	17	-1
Light cruiser	19	24	3	40	21
Destroyer	225	302	148	379	154
Destroyer escort	0	496	111	385	385
Submarine	100	174	40	234	134
Total combatant	383	1,137	350	1,170	787
Patrol craft	33	1,674	488	1,219	1,186
Mine craft	35	918	347	606	571
Auxiliaries	134	1,064	1/-9	1,207	1,073
Landing force vessels ^{2/}	0	2,135	425	1,710	1,710

^{1/} Vessels added to the total on hand.

^{2/} LST, LSD, LSV, LSM, LCS(L)(3), and LCI(L).

Analysis of Losses, Leases, Transfers, and Reclassifications

In November the following combatant vessels were publicly announced by the Navy as lost: 3 destroyers, 3 destroyer escorts, 2 aircraft carrier escorts, and 1 submarine. Other vessels lost were 5 patrol craft, 2 mine craft, 2 auxiliaries, and 1 large infantry landing craft.

A total of 111 combatant vessels have been announced as lost, 132 leased, 53 transferred or otherwise disposed of, and 82 reclassified through November 30, 1944.

Publicly Announced Losses, Leases, Transfers
and Reclassifications -- July 1, 1940 thru Nov. 1944

Type	Lost	Leased or Trans- ferred	Reclassi- fied	Total Decrease
Combatant Vessels:				
Battleship	1	1/ 1	0	2
Aircraft carrier	5	0	0	5
Aircraft carrier, escort	4	38	2/ -4	38
Heavy cruiser	6	0	0	6
Light cruiser	3	0	0	3
Destroyer	50	50	64	164
Destroyer escort	8	88	21	117
Submarine	34	8	1	43
Total combatant	111	185	82	378
Other Vessels:				
Patrol craft	87	1/ 416	3	506
Mine craft	31	1/ 243	64	338
Auxiliaries	46	1/ 142	2/-154	34
Landing craft 3/	37	295	120	452
Total other	201	1,096	33	1,330
Grand total	312	1,281	115	1,708

1/ Includes certain vessels sold, disposed of, scrapped, or returned to owners.

2/ Vessels added to the total on hand.

3/ LST, LSD, and LCI(L).

U.S. Naval Vessels Leased to Foreign Governments

Of 4,009 U.S. Naval vessels leased to foreign governments from July 1, 1940 to November 1, 1944, only 132 or 3 percent were combatant ships. Landing craft accounted for nearly 71 percent.

The following tabulation shows the net outstanding number of vessels leased; it does not include transfers, and losses have not been deducted.

Distribution of Naval Vessels Leased to Foreign Governments
By Type and Major Government — July 1, 1940 to Nov. 1, 1944

Type	Total	United Kingdom	Russia	France	Other
<u>Combatant</u>					
Aircraft carrier, escort	38	38	0	0	0
Destroyer escort	88	78	0	6	4
Submarine	6	6	0	0	0
Total combatant	132	122	0	6	4
<u>Other</u>					
Mine craft	222	177	10	32	3
Patrol craft	378	156	127	70	25
Auxiliaries	78	67	4	0	7
Landing craft	2,836	2,787	42	1	6
District craft	17	4	0	10	3
Small boats	346	213	62	5	66
Total other	3,877	3,404	245	118	110
Grand total	4,009	3,526	245	124	114

Production of Naval Ordnance Materiel

From Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, cumulative deliveries of 6 of the 18 items of naval ordnance materiel listed below were less than 80 percent of the total scheduled for 1944. The time covered represents 83 percent of the year.

Deliveries of Selected Naval Ordnance Materiel (Includes Defense Aid and Army Items Procured by the Navy)

Item	Oct. Deliv- eries	Sched. Deliv. (12 Mo.) 1944	1944 Deliveries January 1 to November 1				
			Cumula- tive	0	25	50	Percent of 1944 Sched. 75 100
<u>Torpedoes 1/</u>							
Surface craft	480	6,051	5,281				
Submarine 2/	1,027	11,226	9,376				
Aircraft 2/	322	6,676	6,026				
<u>Surface Fire Guns</u>							
Heavy, 12" and 16" turrets	1	12	11				
Medium, 8" and 6" turrets	5	100	90				
Light, 4" and 5"	15	188	160				
<u>Antiaircraft Guns</u>							
Heavy, 3" and 5" mounted barrels	472	8,406	7,553				
Light, 40mm and 20mm mounted barrels 3/	3,237	52,547	43,801				
<u>Fire Control Equipment</u>							
Gun directors	857	7,749	5,829				
Radar fire control	188	1,727	1,255				
Gun sights, Mk. 14	4,134	43,394	33,994				
<u>Ammunition</u>							
Heavy surface fire	12,138	119,813	90,663				
Medium surface fire	55,817	610,641	483,641				
Light surface fire	568M	7,044M	5,728M				
Antiaircraft:							
Heavy	628M	8,072M	6,392M				
Light:							
20mm HE, HEI, HET	25,339M	379,421M	324,421M				
40mm HE, HET, HEI, HEIT	9,075M	86,845M	70,845M				
171	10M	2,916M	2,916M				

M = 1,000 rounds

1/ Turned into store.

2/ Excludes the British-type torpedo.

3/ Excludes 40mm singles which are procured from Army.

83%

10 mo. = 83% of year

CHART 1 TOTAL ACTIVE DUTY STRENGTH OF NAVY, MARINE CORPS AND COAST GUARD

24

Personnel

The active-duty strength of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard increased from 3,761,187 on October 1 to 3,798,996 on November 1 — an increase of 37,809 or 1 percent. The total on November 1 was composed of 668,871 regulars, 3,027,380 male reserves, and 102,745 female reserves.

Strength of the Naval Services Oct. 1 and Nov. 1, 1944

	Navy	Marine Corps	Coast Guard	Total
Officers	299,878*	34,794	12,396	347,068
Officer candidates	92,940	6,245	637	99,822
Enlisted personnel	2,763,515	431,788	156,803	3,352,106
Total, Nov. 1	3,156,333	472,827	169,836	3,798,996
Total, Oct. 1	3,117,079	474,731	169,377	3,761,187
Increase	39,254	-1,904	459	37,809
Percent incr.	1.2%	-0.4%	0.3%	1.0%

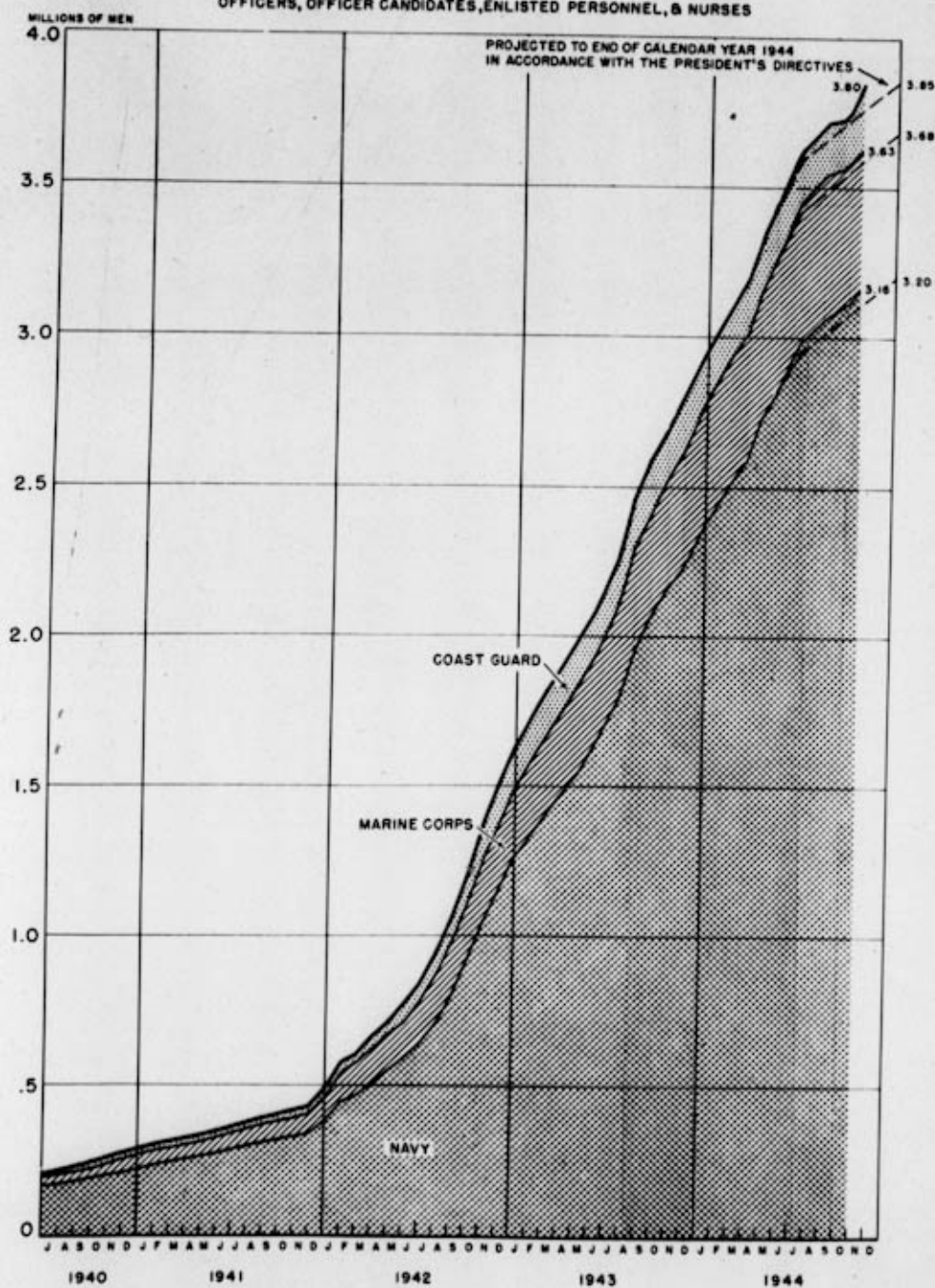
*Includes 8,897 nurses.

Note: Strengths approved by the President are:

Navy 3,200,000 by Dec. 31, 1944
 Navy (for planning purposes)..... 3,389,000 by June 30, 1945
 Marine Corps 478,000 thru cal. yr. 1944
 Coast Guard 174,000 thru cal. yr. 1944

TOTAL ACTIVE DUTY STRENGTH OF NAVY, MARINE CORPS AND COAST GUARD

OFFICERS, OFFICER CANDIDATES, ENLISTED PERSONNEL, & NURSES



V. MERCHANT SHIPBUILDING PROGRAM

Gains and Losses, United Nations

For November, the United Nations reported construction of 1,666,000 dwt. of merchant vessels, while reported losses totaled 49,100 dwt. From December 1, 1941 through November 1944 a total of 49.3 million dwt. were constructed as against losses of 19.7 million -- a net gain of 29.6 million dwt.

Ship Deliveries by U.S. Maritime Commission

November deliveries of 159 ships at 1,434,330 dwt. by the U.S. Maritime Commission were 12 ships and 155,330 dwt. in excess of the schedule of November 15. While there was a shortage of 4 car floats, there was an overage of 6 Liberties, 1 cargo attack vessel, 2 coastal cargo, 1 Victory type cargo, 2 tankers, and 4 transports.

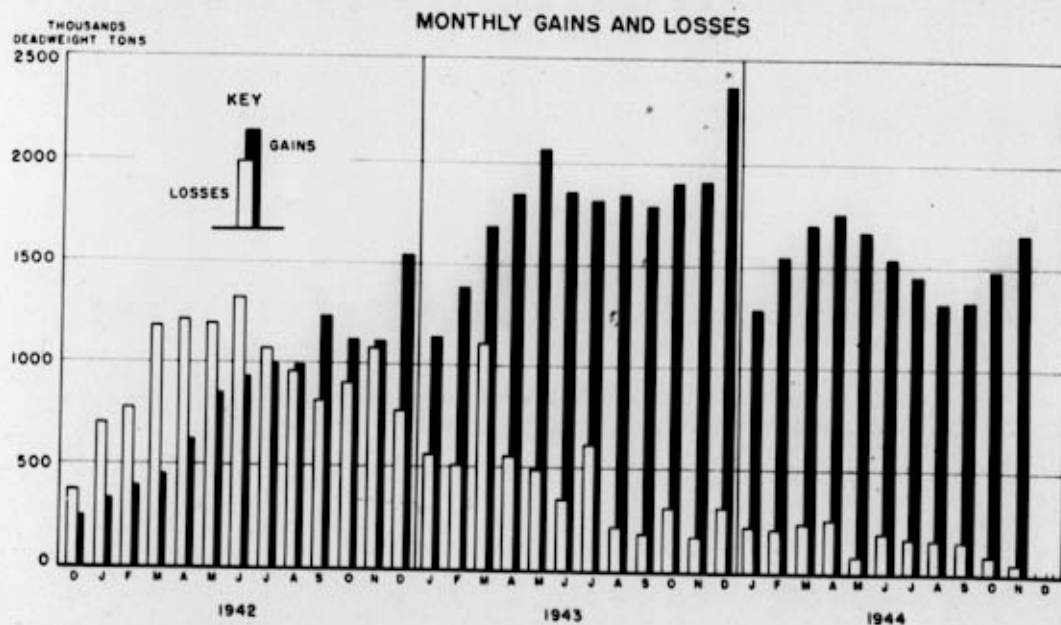
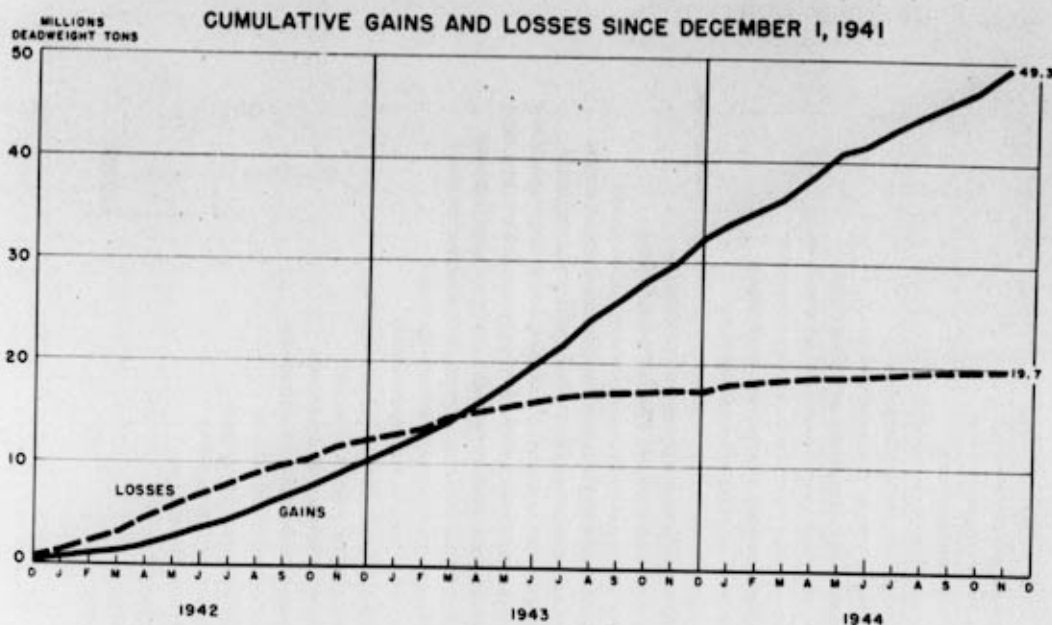
Vessels Delivered by U.S. Merchant Shipyards -- Nov. 1944

	<u>Major</u>	<u>Minor</u>	<u>Total</u>
Delivered into merchant service:			
Cargo	5		
Liberty	42		
Victory	5		
Tanker	22		
Total merchant service	74	3	77
Delivered into military service:			
Merchant types	10	16	26
Military types			56
Total military service			82
Grand total			159

Employment in U.S. Merchant Shipyards

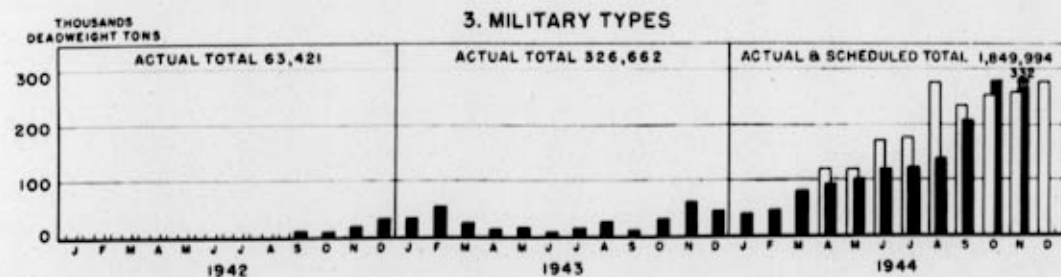
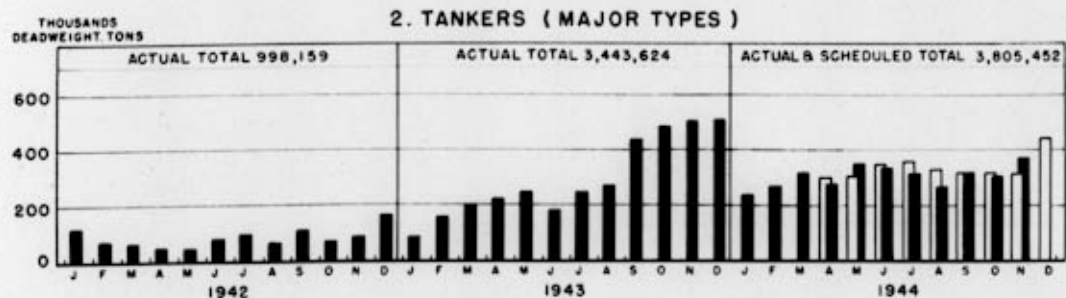
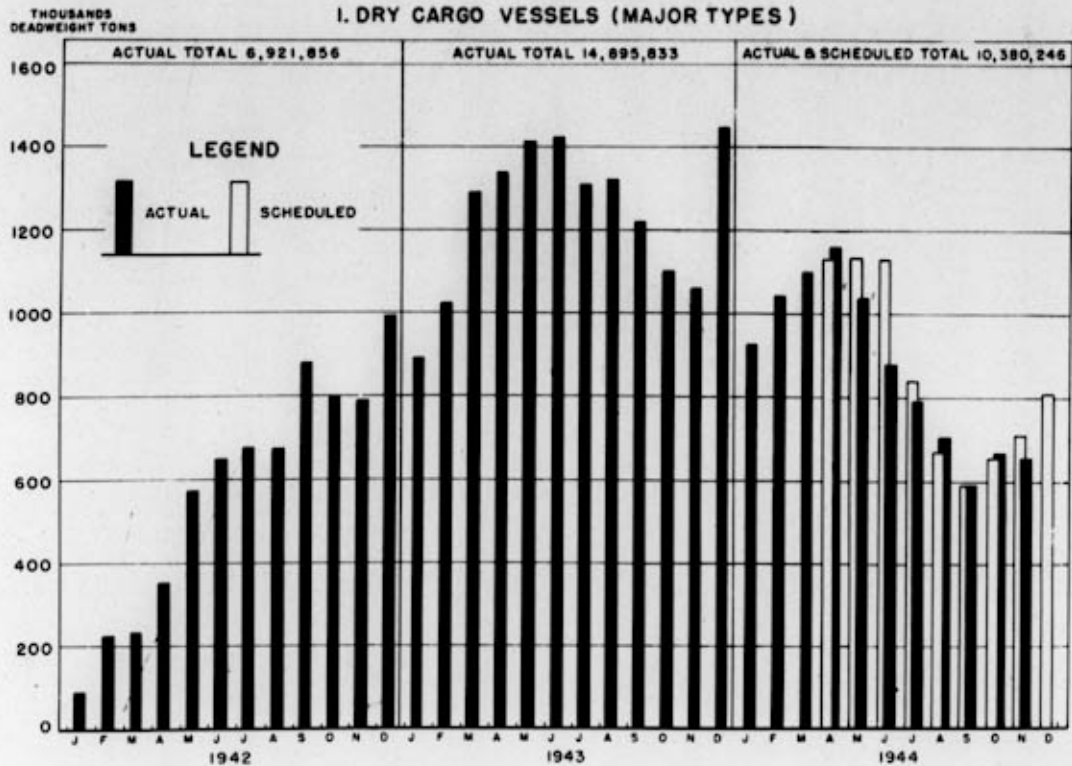
Productive employment in merchant shipyards decreased from 520,935 (revised) on Sept. 15 to 516,298 on Oct. 15, a reduction of 4,637. Since Jan. 15, 1944, productive employment has declined by 80,777.

GAINS AND LOSSES OF MERCHANT OCEAN VESSELS AVAILABLE TO THE UNITED NATIONS*



* BEGINNING WITH AUGUST 1943, MERCHANT VESSELS COMMISSIONED FOR MILITARY SERVICE ARE INCLUDED. LOSSES ARE ON A NOTIFICATION BASIS.
SOURCE: WEEKLY REPORT OF THE COMBINED SHIPPING ADJUSTMENT BOARD

DELIVERIES OF SHIPS BY U. S. MERCHANT SHIPBUILDERS



VI. CONTRACT TERMINATION

Through October 31, 1944, a total of 120,860* terminations had been effected in prime war supply contracts, and the contract price of items canceled amounted to \$24.3 billion.

Summary of Terminations and Settlements of Prime War Supply Contracts Cumulative Thru Oct. 31, 1944 (Millions of Dollars)

	Total	War Dept.	Navy Dept.	Other
FIXED-PRICE CONTRACTS				
<u>Number of terminations</u>				
Settled	109,046	27,119	2,070	79,857
Pending settlement	11,167	4,016	2,430	4,721
Total	120,213	31,135	4,500	84,578
<u>Contract price of items canceled in terminations</u>				
Settled	\$ 9,412	\$ 8,269	\$ 585	\$558
Pending settlement	8,252	5,238	2,763	251
Total	\$17,664	\$13,507	\$3,348	\$809
COST-PLUS-A-FEE CONTRACTS				
<u>Number of terminations</u>				
Settled	318	268	N.A.	50
Pending settlement	329	190	116	23
Total	647	458	116	73
<u>Contract price of items canceled in terminations</u>				
Settled	\$1,312	\$1,073	\$ N.A.	\$239
Pending settlement	5,323	3,841	1,190	292
Total	\$6,635	\$4,914	\$1,190	\$531
ALL CONTRACTS				
<u>Number of terminations</u>				
Settled	109,364	27,387	2,070	79,907
Pending settlement	11,496	4,206	2,546	4,744
Total	120,860	31,593	4,616	84,651
<u>Contract price of items canceled in terminations</u>				
Settled	\$10,724	\$9,342	\$585	\$797
Pending settlement	13,575	9,079	3,953	543
Total	\$24,299	\$18,421	\$4,538	\$1,340

*Although 120,860 terminations were reported by the agencies concerned, there is doubt that they are all reporting on a uniform basis; therefore figures on number of cases are subject to check.

VII. WAR HOUSING

Publicly Financed

To November 1, 1944 a total of \$2.3 billion had been made available for the construction of public war-housing projects.

Including the Home Owners' Loan Corporation conversion program, to November 1 a total of 580,325 family dwelling units, 165,714 accommodations for single persons, and 80,304 trailers had been programmed, of which 788,331 or 95 percent had been completed.

Status of Public War-Housing Program -- Nov. 1, 1944

	New Construction				HOLC Conver- sions	Total Program
	Family Dwelling Units	Dormi- tories	Stop-Gap and Trailers	Total	Family Dwelling Units	
Completed	509,170	164,014	71,503	744,687	43,644	788,331
Under construction	14,300	554	6,322	21,176	4,289	25,465
Not started	8,532	1,146	2,479	12,157	390	12,547
Total	532,002	165,714	80,304	778,020	48,323	826,343

Privately Financed

In addition to the public war-housing program, Title VI of the National Housing Act provides for insurance by the Federal Housing Administration on mortgages, not to exceed \$1.7 billion in the aggregate, on houses designed for the use of war workers. To November 1, a total of 364,194 mortgages on privately financed war housing had been accepted for insurance and 363,551 new homes had been started. Approximately 408,800 dwelling units can be insured under available funds.

VIII. AGRICULTURE AND WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

The proposed agricultural program for 1945 calls for planting 364 million acres — slightly more than the acreage planted in 1944.

Small increases are expected in pig and milk production and in the number of cattle to be slaughtered. Heavy egg production continues to pose a marketing problem.

1945 Production Program. To allow a margin of safety in case of adverse weather and to assure maintenance of our reserve stocks, crop acreages for 1945 amounting to nearly 364 million acres are to be suggested to state agricultural leaders. This is lower than the 1944 goal but is slightly higher than the estimated 360 million planted acres in 1944. Livestock goals call for slight increases in number of pigs farrowed, milk production, and cattle slaughter (to reduce total cattle numbers). Also suggested is a 16 percent decrease in egg production.

Biggest corn crop. The November corn crop estimate is 3,258 million bushels, about 182 million more than last year, and 127 million above the previous record crop of 1942. Farm stocks of old corn are low and storage facilities large.

1944 corn loan rates. The WFA has announced details of the 1944 corn loan program, which provides that loans be made available to producers on the 1944 crop of corn based on 90 percent of the parity price as of October 1, 1944, the beginning of the marketing year. This marks a change in policy from making loans available at 85 percent of parity, as was the case with the 1943 corn crop.

1944 civilian dairy products supply restricted by military and lend-lease demands. The September 1944 production of principal manufactured dairy products indicated a continuation of previous trends, with creamery butter output 10 percent less than in September 1943, and the lowest in 20 years. The manufacture of evaporated milk, American Cheddar cheese, and dried whole milk, however, showed gains over last year. After taking care of military and lend-lease needs, civilians have available about five-sixths of the total 1944 milk supply of 121 billion pounds, which production approximately equals the record established in 1942. On a milk-equivalent basis, civilians will obtain about 100 billion pounds of dairy products in 1944, which is slightly below the 1935-39 average consumption. Milk production in 1945 may reach 119 billion pounds if returns to dairy farmers are at about the same level as in 1944.

Heavy egg production. Egg production in 1944 is expected to exceed 60 billion eggs, or 440 eggs per capita. From 1935-39, per capita consumption was 308. After sharing our supplies with our military forces and allies, civilians will have for consumption in 1944 a record of 350 eggs per capita. This poses a marketing problem. The trade has been slow to buy shell eggs offered for sale by War Food Administration. A portion of the eggs purchased in connection with the egg price support program will be dried.

Chickens to be set aside for Army. A new War Food Order, effective December 11, will provide for a 100 percent set-aside on chickens in the Del-Mar-Va and Shenandoah, Va. (and nearby West Virginia) areas. The purpose is to assist the Army to catch up its chicken purchase program which is now lagging by 110,000,000 pounds. It might be necessary to extend this set-aside order to other areas at a later date. Present areas will make for tight supplies along the Atlantic Coast from New York City to Richmond.

WFA continues sales of Government-owned foods. Inventories have been reduced to less than \$500 million through stricter stock controls plus a background of experience. The reduction has brought somewhat greater quantities and varieties of foods into civilian markets, increased the rate of inventory turn-over to approximately four times a year, and will ease the Governmental liquidation problem over what it might have been. Food that is excess to war needs is being regularly sold through trade channels. Sales for the past six months approximate \$23 million. About half of this amount was derived from the sale of eggs bought earlier in the year to support producer prices. October sales of excess foods totaled \$1,219,748. Sales of first-class merchandise have been made at ceiling prices less usual trade discounts. "Cut prices" have not been used and sales to "speculators" have been nil.

October lend-lease food deliveries. Deliveries totaled 719.3 million pounds — up 177 million pounds from September but down 400 million pounds compared with October 1943. Great Britain obtained 63 percent of the total, Russia 32 percent, and all other countries 5 percent. The October increase over September was due to substantially heavier shipments of dairy and poultry products, fats and oils, fruits and vegetables, grains and cereals, tobacco and cotton. Deliveries of meats, meat products, sugar, and special commodities dropped.

Starch sponges for surgical dressings. It has been found at the Northern Regional Research Laboratory that starch pastes form highly absorptive sponges when slowly frozen and thawed. The properties of these sponges suggested their use as surgical dressing to be left in wounds and absorbed by the body. Medical research workers tested such use of the sponges in laboratory animals and found that the carbohydrate was dissolved in the blood serum within a few days without serious irritation and with no formation of scar tissue. A further advantage of the starch sponge in

surgery is that it can be filled with a solution of medicament, such as a sulfa drug, which is gradually released as the starch is absorbed. Surgical research workers, pharmaceutical companies, and medical supply houses are actively interested in the possibilities of the starch sponge. This type of dressing has advantages. Wounds and operative incisions would not have to be reopened to remove dressings. In surface wounds, tissue would not be torn in removing the dressing.

Farm population decreased by nearly 5 million. Farm population has decreased by 4,748,000 persons, or 15.7 percent, from 30,269,000 in January 1940 to 25,521,000 in January 1944. The net decrease consists of (1) a net loss to the armed forces of 1,650,000, (2) a net loss of 4,660,000 leaving the farms or no longer farming, and (3) a net gain of 1,562,000 through the excess of births over deaths.

Food situation in continental Europe. The 1944 harvest in continental Europe (excluding the Soviet Union) apparently has been poorer than the subnormal harvest of 1943, according to a survey just completed. Weather conditions during the fifth wartime growing and harvesting period were not sufficiently favorable to compensate for the increased strain on agriculture's productive capacity caused by continued and, in some cases, more severe shortages of labor, fertilizer, draft power, and machinery. The food situation in the Soviet Union has continued to be tight during recent months. The good 1944 harvest from an increased acreage, possibly reduced by considerable harvesting losses, has probably resulted in a considerably larger grain crop than in 1943. Supplies available to the Soviet Union should be further improved over those of 1943-44 by the elimination of German requisitions and the acquisition of some surpluses from the Danubian countries. The severe shortage of fats and meats, however, is expected to continue during 1944-45.

	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Grain	2,357.7	2,357.7	2,357.7	2,357.7	2,357.7
Hay	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3
Barley	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3
Wheat	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3
Other	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3
Total	2,357.7	2,357.7	2,357.7	2,357.7	2,357.7

RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES AND PUBLIC DEBT

IX. WAR FINANCES

Expenditures

Total expenditures for war purposes in November were \$7.6 billion, or at an annual rate of \$90.7 billion. War expenditures for the first five months of F.Y. 1945 totaled \$37.1 billion, or 41 percent of the \$90 billion estimate for the year.

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Total F.Y. 1945
	(Billions)			
Monthly rate	\$7.1	\$7.5	\$7.6	\$37.1
Adjusted annual rate	84.7	90.1	90.7	88.4 (aver.)

Appropriations

Net commitments of \$200 million by Government corporations in November increased the total amount appropriated and authorized for war purposes to \$399.4 billion. Net expenditures against this amounted to \$236.9 billion.

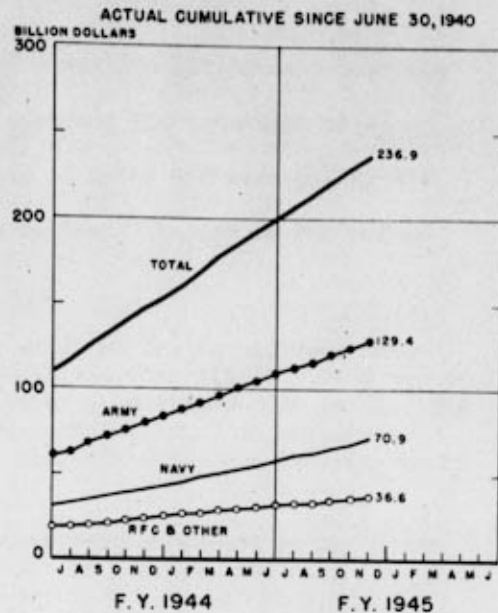
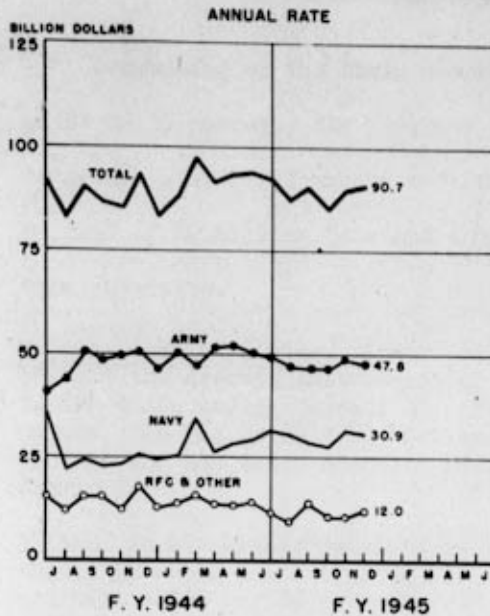
Appropriations and Expenditures, F.Y. 1941 Thru Nov. 1944 (Billions)

	Appropriations & Authorizations				Expenditures
	F.Y. 1941 Thru F.Y. 1943	F.Y. 1944	F.Y. 1945	Total	F.Y. 1941 Thru Nov. 1944
War Department	\$126.7	\$59.0	\$15.4	\$201.1	\$129.4
Navy Department	47.5	29.8	29.1	106.4	70.9
Maritime Commission	11.0	0.2	5.7	16.9	9.0
Govt. Corpn. (commit.)*	19.9	4.3	-0.1	24.1	8.9
Other	32.7	4.1	5.5	42.3	18.7
Est. approp. required beyond F.Y. 1945 for completion of Navy	--	--	--	8.6	--
Total	\$237.8	\$97.4	\$55.6	\$399.4	\$236.9

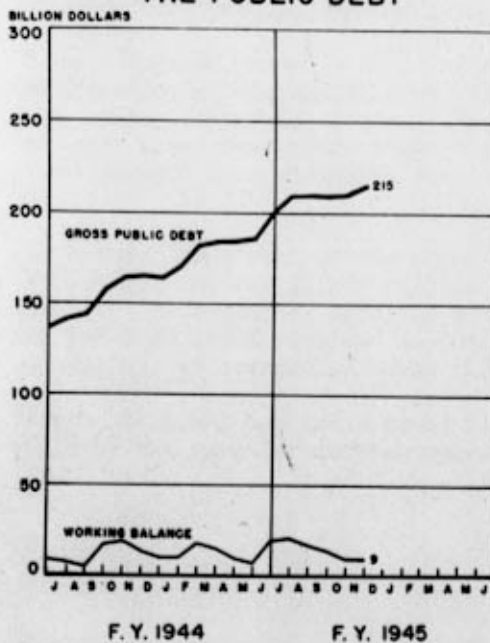
*Commitments do not reflect receipts (rents, repayments, and sales) totaling \$8.8 billion.

RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES AND PUBLIC DEBT*

WAR EXPENDITURES

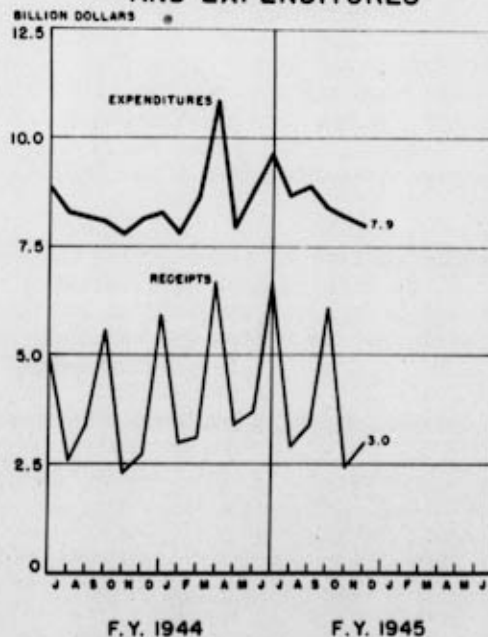


THE PUBLIC DEBT



* BASED ON THE DAILY STATEMENT OF U. S. TREASURY

TREASURY RECEIPTS** AND EXPENDITURES



** EXCLUDES PUBLIC DEBT ACCOUNTS

I. ECONOMIC STABILIZATION PROGRAM

Commenting on the Davis report of a wartime living-cost increase of 29 to 30 percent, the Director of Economic Stabilization cited "economic stability" as the wartime aim of price and wage policy and "a goal of 60 million jobs and a high national income" as the peacetime objective.

Prices: cost of living. Lower prices of fresh fruits and vegetables brought the average cost-of-living essentials down slightly (0.1 percent) in the month ending October 15. Following a continued rise in clothing prices, OPA has established dollar-and-cents ceilings in children's clothes and has taken steps to reduce over-finishing and fancying-up of fabrics.

Prices: farm. Prices received by farmers rose 1 percent in the month ending November 15, averaging 115 percent of parity. The only farm commodities below parity price levels on November 15 were the principal grains, cotton, peanuts, hay, lemons, and eggs. Legislation to increase the borrowing power of the Commodity Credit Corporation from \$3 billion to \$5 billion has been requested of Congress in order to continue the price-support program through December 1945.

Wages. Wage adjustments in steel, ordered by the War Labor Board without modification of the Little Steel formula, will put to test the hold-the-line policy on prices of steel products. General Somervell and WPB Chairman Krug have given their support to a plan which would award a wage bonus payable as a dismissal wage to civilian war workers who stay on the job.

War bonds. As a part of the Sixth War Loan Drive, sales of savings bonds in November totaled \$1,023 million, as compared with \$695 million in October. Redemptions, totaling \$382 million in November, continued on the new high level recorded in October, when the new method of immediate redemptions at commercial banks first became effective.

Taxes. Congress has again acted to freeze the combined 2 percent social security tax rate for another year.

XI. MANPOWER

The civilian labor force continued to decline from September to October although total employment levels remained about the same. A seasonal increase in agricultural employment was offset by a continuation of the decline in nonagricultural employment, especially in munitions employment. Despite the decline in munitions employment, production levels have been maintained. Unemployment reached the lowest level on record in October 1944.

Accessions to factory payrolls continued below separations. Strike activity increased in October as compared with September.

Labor Force and Employment

A seasonal decline of 160,000 in the civilian labor force occurred between September and October. Most of this decrease occurred in the number of unemployed job-seekers and the unemployment level for October was down to 630,000, well below the previous low point recorded in April 1944. Labor force estimates for October and September 1944 and for October 1943 are as follows:

Employment Status of Persons 14 Years of Age and Over

	Oct. 1944	Sept. 1944	Oct. 1943
	(M i l l i o n s)		
Civilian labor force	52.87	53.03	53.08
Employed	52.24	52.25	52.17
Agricultural	8.75	8.67	8.40
Nonagricultural	43.49	43.58	43.77
Unemployed	.63	.78	.91
Nonworkers	40.09	39.88	40.85

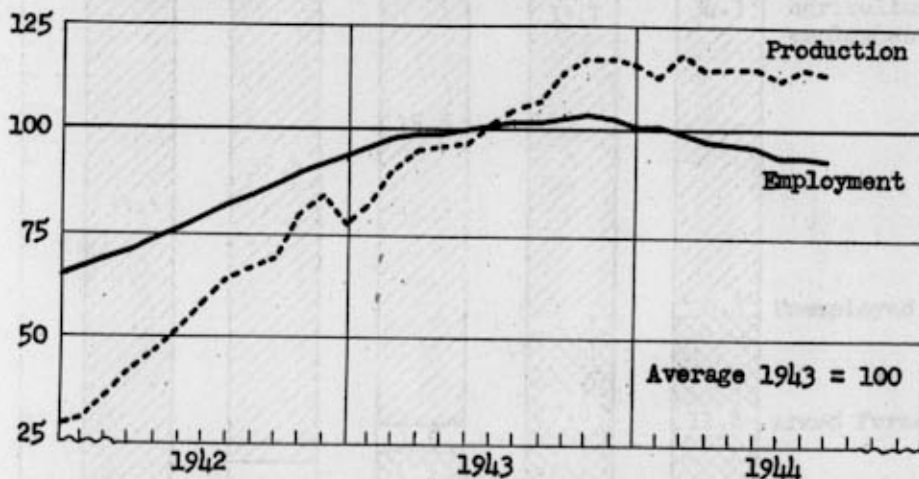
Total employment declined slightly in October from September but was higher than a year ago. The number of nonworkers increased between September and October as young persons returned to school, but the October 1944 estimate of nonworkers is the smallest on record for the month of October.

Agricultural employment increased to 8,750,000 in October, surpassing the 1943 level for the first time. Nonagricultural employment showed a small decline from September and a greater decline from a year ago.

Wage-earner employment in manufacturing industries declined 142,000 from September levels to 12,660,000 as compared with 13,965,000 in October 1943. Employment in the transportation equipment industries declined by more than 400,000 and in the chemical, machinery, textile, and steel industries, by 100,000 or more. Only the coal and petroleum groups now employ more wage-earners than a year ago.

Despite declines in munitions employment, the production of munitions appears to be maintained at a plateau, as indicated by the chart immediately following. The maintenance of production levels is attributable to increased productivity as designs have become standardized and the economies of large-scale production can be realized in many items.

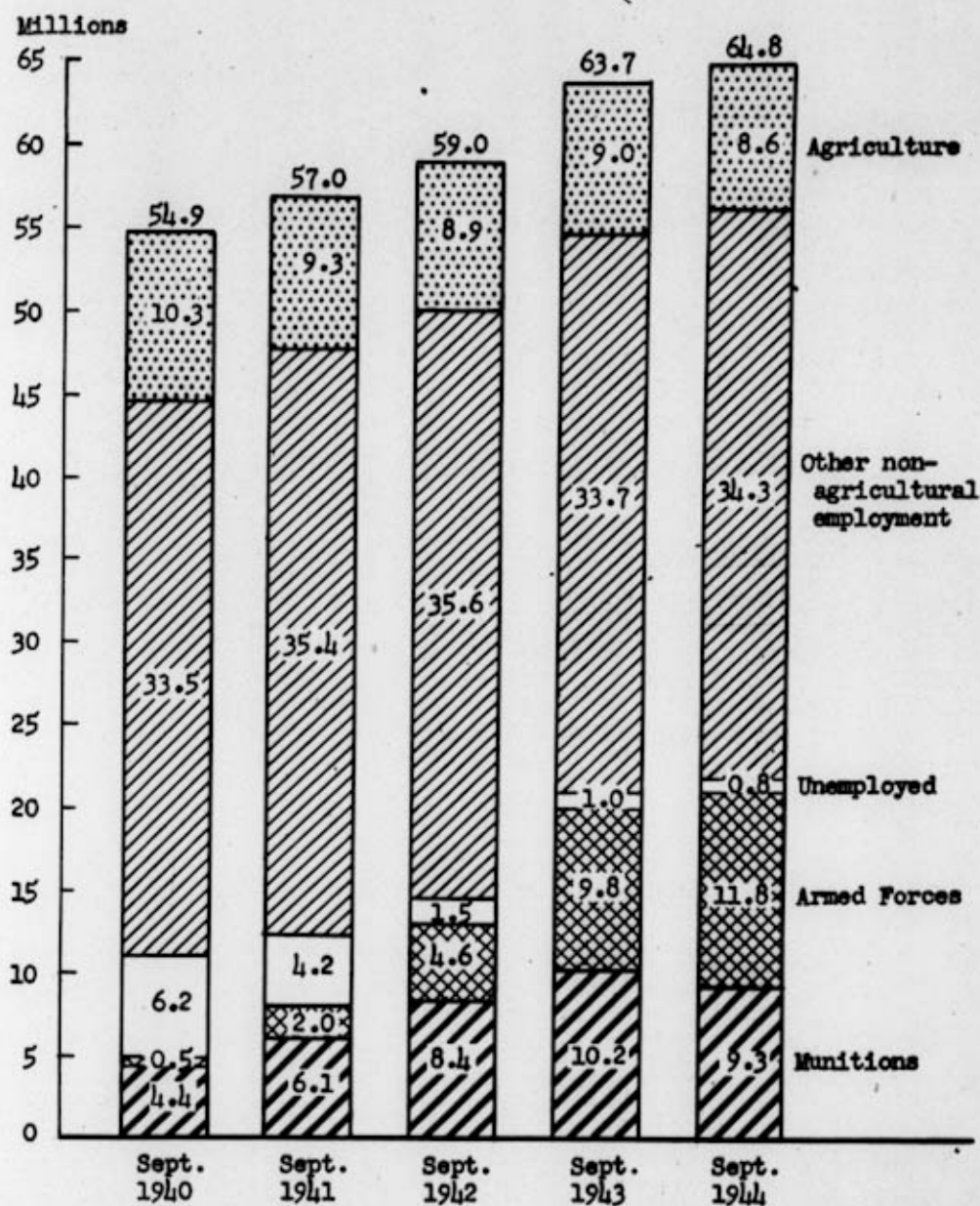
Indexes of Munitions Production and Employment



Distribution of Manpower, Sept. 1940 to Sept. 1944

The following chart summarizes the tremendous changes which have occurred in the distribution of manpower since before the war. The total labor force has increased by almost 10 million, while the armed forces have increased by 11.3 million. Employment in munitions-type industries rose from 4.4 million in September 1940 to 10.2 million in September 1943 and declined to 9.3 million in September 1944. Although employment in agriculture has declined, employment in other nonagricultural activities has increased, but not at the same rate as in the munitions industries.

DISTRIBUTION OF MANPOWER
September 1940 - September 1944



Despite some news comment to the contrary, there is no evidence that the reduction in munitions employment in recent months has been the result of a mass exodus from the labor force. A large portion of those leaving the munitions industries have gone into the armed forces. In view of the large differentials in weekly earnings between munitions industries and those which gained in employment, it is unlikely that any large number of workers left munitions factories for such employment voluntarily.

Manpower Shortage

Between October and November, the manpower shortage classifications were tightened in three labor market areas and loosened in twelve. The number of Group I areas declined from 70 to 69.

The War Manpower Commission estimates that not all "must" production programs are suffering from labor shortages, but a few programs are critical in relation to available manpower, particularly rockets, heavy artillery ammunition, and radar. In addition, the staffing requirements of shipyards, foundries, logging camps, certain cotton textile mills, and heavy artillery plants will be met with difficulty.

Hours and Earnings

Factory wage-earners worked 44.9 hours in September 1944, averaging \$1.03 an hour. Increased earnings reflected premium pay for work on Labor Day in many industries. Average weekly earnings in September 1944 were \$46.25, as compared with \$45.86 in August and \$44.39 in September 1943.

Turnover and Absenteeism

In September the separation rate in manufacturing establishments averaged 7.5 per 100 workers, including a quit rate of 6.0, while accessions averaged 6.0. The separation rate in September was lower than in August 1944 and lower than a year ago.

Absence rates in war industries were slightly lower in September (6.3) than in August (6.6), but have remained at about the same level throughout the year.

Strikes

Strike activity increased in September over August. A total of 440 strikes started during the month, which involved 220,000 workers and an estimated loss of 690,000 man-days. These totals compare with 390 strikes starting during August, which affected 185,000 workers and involved an estimated loss of 660,000 man-days.

XII. ADMINISTRATIVE DEVELOPMENTS

The principal administrative development of the past month was the almost complete shift of personnel in the top levels of the State Department, opening the way for long-needed improvements in the organization and work of the Department. Other administrative developments during November reflected mainly a retardation of preparations for reconversion and for relaxation of industrial controls. Some reconversion issues of basic significance remained unsettled while administrative attention was concentrated on urgent production programs.

State Department Reorganization

The designation of five new Assistant Secretaries of State, following the appointment of Mr. Stettinius and Mr. Grew, makes possible the immediate removal of some of the weaknesses in departmental structure. The confusion in the economic offices should be ended by the consolidation of all such activities under one person. The separation of information-cultural relations activities from departmental administration should redound to the good of both of these aspects of departmental work. New leadership in departmental and Foreign Service administration should bring about seriously belated administrative reforms within the Department and provide the coordination between departmental and Foreign Service administration which is needed for effective conduct of United States foreign relations.

The new appointments also provide an unusual opportunity to achieve other long-needed improvements in three major areas: (1) internal organization and administrative mechanisms, (2) mobilization, under positive leadership of the State Department, of the other agencies whose work bears on foreign affairs, and (3) revitalization of the Foreign Service in concept, plans, personnel, and organization.

Interagency Leadership

With respect to the second, the Department needs to avoid the temptation to build up large technical staffs in fields such as aviation, telecommunications, health, labor, and education involved in international relations. To do so invites duplication and, what is more important, interagency rivalry and controversy. The competent technicians of other agencies need to be harnessed by State for the foreign relations task.

Policy Coordination

The need for better international policy formulation and coordination calls for the best talent the Department can procure. No single device can achieve this. In the economic field, however, the Executive Committee on Economic Foreign Policy is the best existing device for interagency collaboration on policy formulation and deserves continued and increased support. Its record in its first seven months has exceeded original expectations.

One major difficulty in the functioning of the Committee which needs correction has been the unwillingness of the Treasury Department to cooperate adequately on foreign economic matters where Treasury itself has a strong interest. Foreign economic matters and foreign financial policy are too intertwined to permit two independent centers of coordination.

One example is the refusal of Treasury to participate in a proposed financial section of the Executive Committee. This proposal was drawn up in accordance with the policy of the President expressed in his April 5 letter to the Secretary of State and a specific Presidential request of last September:

Foreign Service

To complete the picture of necessary Government-wide collaboration in foreign activities, attention must also be given at an early date to reforms in the administration of the Foreign Service in order that it may become in fact a fully effective Foreign Service of the United States Government and not merely the field service of the Department of State.

War Production Board

Apart from problems arising in connection with urgent military programs, the most important factor affecting War Production Board operations during the month has been the prospective increase in post-VE-Day military requirements over earlier predictions. Although these military programs apparently remain yet somewhat tentative, if current expectations are fulfilled, drastic revisions of War Production Board programs for reconversion will be necessary. There is some danger that under the changed military circumstances these revisions will not be made sufficiently rapidly.

Office of Price Administration

With respect to reconversion pricing, several developments occurred. A proposed formula to govern reconversion pricing has been submitted to the Office of Economic Stabilization for approval. A joint WPB-OPA

committee has reviewed WPB reconversion plans in the light of their bearing on stabilization problems. A number of differences between the two agencies remain unsettled which presumably fall for settlement within the jurisdiction of OWMR.

As a result of the de-rationing of food items in October, maldistribution developed with both over-supply and under-supply in relationship to the allotment of coupons. Two questions were referred to the Office of Economic Stabilization as a consequence. One, the need for adding to the list of rationed items during December in order to provide a more constant ratio of rationed items to coupons, and second, the question of whether the OPA or the WFA should determine the specific types, cuts, quality, etc., of rationed items in a given food category (meats, processed foods, etc.).

Office of Defense Transportation

The ODT has need for a more accurate picture of the extent to which trucking service has been curtailed as a result of trucks being laid up from lack of tires. The reestablishment of rigid controls on short haul tank car movements is under consideration. The tank car shortage has resulted from the shifting of tankers from civilian service to meet increased military demands for petroleum.