

## THE GOLDEN AGE OF THE ATLANTIC

### PART 2

“Analyze of the potential loss of the transatlantic passenger traffic in the period 1914-1960”

### ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

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## Introduction.

This research is a logical extension of the previous article called "The Golden Age of The Atlantic", Part 1 - "Development of transatlantic passenger shipbuilding in the second half of the 19th and first half of the 20th century. Historical Overview." (Riga, 2008), where I was focusing on historical aspects of the transatlantic industry and transatlantic passenger liners of that period. Before publication of the Part 1, during the writing process, I have noticed that it might be very useful to continue the study of facts and transfer it into some digits.

In the period of 1900-1960 approximately 22,721,355 immigrants have arrived in the United States of America (statistic data<sup>5.2</sup>). Most of them arrived from European countries. At the same time, in the period of 1900-1914 around 21,300,000 passengers were carried between European ports and ports in the USA, in both directions. These numbers immodestly attract our attention.

The Part 2 is a trial to calculate and show results of potential losses of the passenger flow in the transatlantic traffic, taking into account geopolitical situation in the USA and Europe in the period 1914-1960. It means that this research, possibly, can show the potential level of growth of the transatlantic shipping industry, which could take a place, if there were no two world wars, revolution in Russia, Great Depression and restricting of the immigration law in the USA.

Research has been done based on typical methods for calculating of potential losses in economics.

The geopolitical situations in Europe has been divided into 5 stages: 1914, 1924, 1940, 1950 and 1960. The first half of 1914 is taken as the last peaceful time before WWI. The 1924 is taken as a year of finalizing of the isolationism processes in the Soviet Union and implementation of the new "Immigration Act" in the USA<sup>5.2</sup>. The 1940 is taken as a year when the Europe has been conclusively divided into two "spheres of interests" (Molotov - Ribbentrop Pact) before WWII. The 1950 is taken as a midpoint of the "after war" migration. The 1960 is taken as the last year before the "Space era" and as the final time for the transatlantic passenger traffic.

Mentioned geopolitical aspects definitively affected at the all shipping and shipbuilding industry of the Western Europe and USA. As well, it became an attribute of fading of the transatlantic transportation industry in general.

Each stage of calculation contains 4 tables. First table contains statistic data of the population in Europe for the considered period of time, taken from open sources (Wikipedia). Second table contains estimated number of travelers calculated using a statistic data<sup>2: 5.2</sup> of immigration to the USA in the selected period of time.

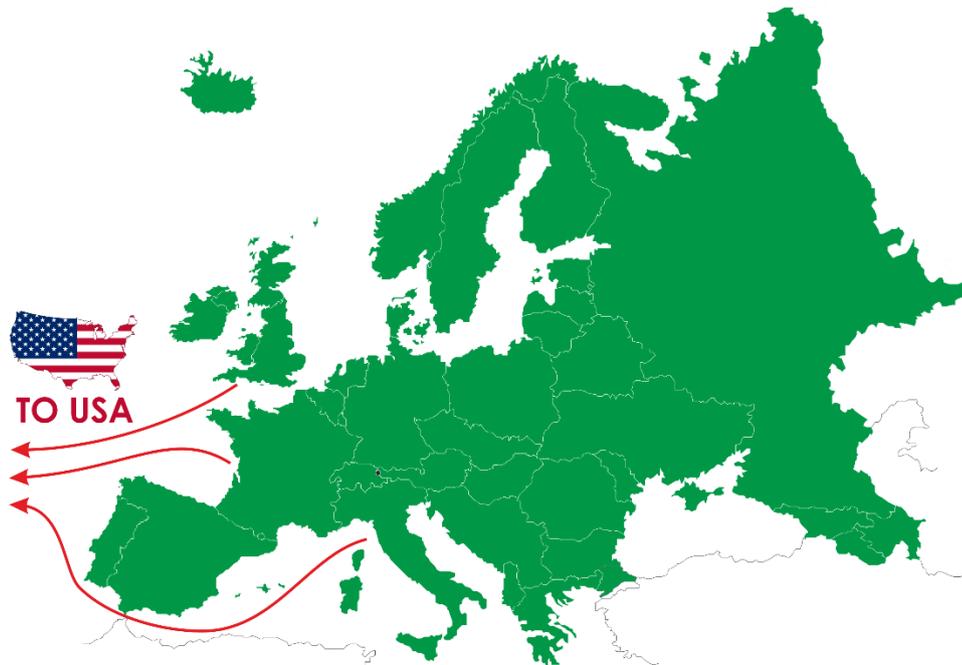
Third table contains the estimated number of annual passengers calculated as a percentage of the total European population (0.0026% of immigrants and 0.0016% of business travelers). Fourth table contains estimated number of express vessels to be permanently in operation to be able to carry estimated number of passengers (the real and potential ones).

The graphic part at the end of the research: a diagram of the real and potential passenger traffic between Europe and USA, in dependence of the number of vessels.



## 1. Immigration situation between Europe and USA in 1914.

The first half of 1914 was taken as the basic option to compare with other variants since it was the last peaceful time before WWI. As well, the period of 1900-1914 contains a detailed statistics of the immigration flow between Europe and USA estimated from open sources<sup>5.1; 5.2</sup>.



**GEOPOLITICAL SITUATION IN EUROPE, 1914**

Map Nr.1

Tab.1		
POPULATION <sup>1</sup> OF FREE EUROPE IN 1914		
Code	Country	Population total
A1	Europe (see map Nr.1)	318,115,500
B1	Russian Empire (European part only)	128,850,000
C1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>446,965,500</b>

1-Demographics of European countries in 1914, Wikipedia

The map Nr.1 shows the geopolitical situation in Europe in the first half of 1914. Before WWI all European countries used to have borders open for more or less free migration and flow of people without sufficient restrictions.

The table Nr.1 shows the population of the European countries which are marked on the map Nr.1 by the green color, including European part of the Russian Empire. The population of the Europe in 1914 is taken as the basic population to calculate the percentage and numbers of potential transatlantic travelers per year which will be considered as value of 100% in comparison with other options.



Tab.2 EUROPEAN IMMIGRATION BETWEEN EUROPE AND USA, 1900-1913 <sup>1</sup>				
Code	Item	During whole period	Average per year	Percentage, %
A2	Total European travelers to/from USA <sup>1</sup>	21,300,000	<b>1,638,462</b>	100
B2	Regular travelers of 1st Class	5,751,000	<b>442,385</b>	27
C2	Regular travelers of 2nd Class	3,408,000	<b>262,154</b>	16
D2	Immigrants stayed in USA <sup>2</sup> (3 <sup>rd</sup> Class)	12,141,000	<b>933,923</b>	57
E2	Total business travelers <sup>3</sup>	7,455,000	<b>573,462</b>	

1- Source: Keeling, "Business of Transatlantic Migration", pp. 8-9; Keeling, "Capacity," p. 272.  
 2- Sources: For 1819-1914, Historical Statistics of the United States.  
 3- The total number of business travelers in both directions was calculated as a sum of passengers of the 1<sup>st</sup> class and ½ of passengers of the 2<sup>nd</sup> class.

Information about the number of European passengers<sup>5.1</sup> (in both directions, to and from the United States, and in all travel classes) were traveling in the period 1900-1913 is shown in the table Nr.2.

Calculation of E2 in the table 2 based on the assumption that the 1<sup>st</sup> class passengers were traveling regularly between Europe and the USA having business trips (or visiting), as well as approximately 50% of passengers of the 2<sup>nd</sup> class were acting in the same way.

Tab.3 ESTIMATE AVERAGE TRANSATLANTIC TRAFFIC BETWEEN EUROPE AND USA IN 1914					
Country	Population total	Estimate emigrants to USA per year	Estimate travelers to USA per year	Total immigrants to USA in % per year	Total travelers to USA in % per year
Code:	A3	B3	C3	D3	E3
Europe incl. European part of Russian Empire	446,965,500	933,923	704,538	0.0021	0.0015
		<b>1,638,462</b>			

In the table Nr.3 is shown an estimate calculation of the passenger traffic from Europe to the USA in both directions which is transferred into percentage of the total population. The sum of B3 and C3 is equal to annual A2 in the table Nr.2. Calculation shows us that the numbers of immigrants was equal to 0.0021% and business/visiting travelers was equal approximately 0.0016% from the total European population in 1914. These percentages (D3 and E3) will be taken as basic for calculation of the potential transatlantic passenger traffic in further options and will be compared to the approximate traffic which is close to the real (based on information<sup>5.2</sup> of immigration to the USA in period 1900-1960).

The table Nr.4 contains an example of the estimation of the number of vessels to carry calculated number of passengers during a year. Information about average capacity of vessels and their average speed to cross the ocean has been taken from open sources<sup>5.7</sup>.

We are considering only most known transatlantic passenger liners which were crossing the Atlantic Ocean (between Europe and the USA) on the regular basis (express liners), including their average capacity and speed.



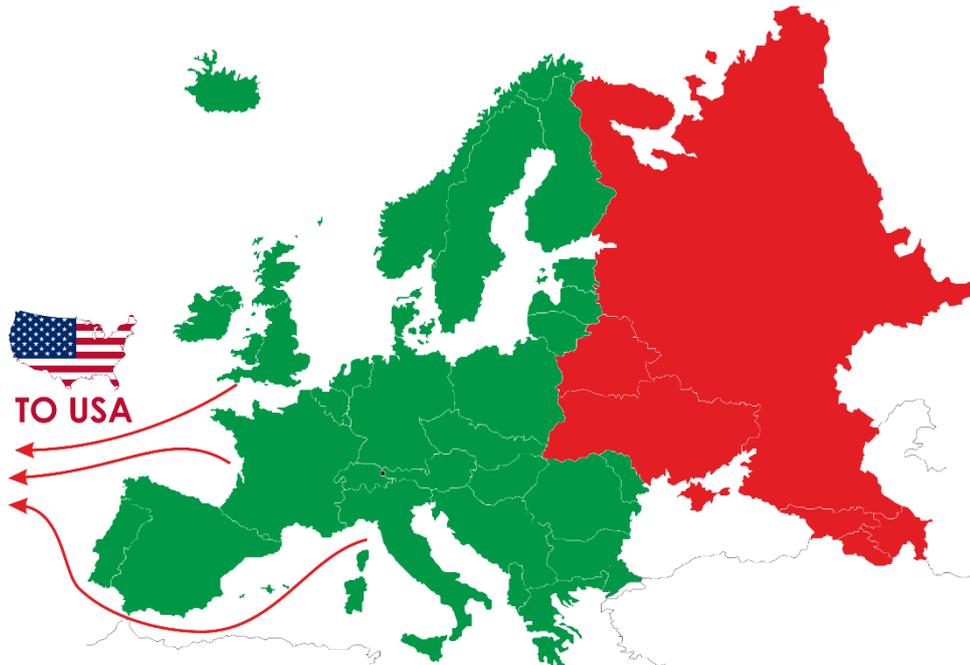
Tab.4		NUMBER OF EXPRESS VESSELS IN OPERATION		
Calculation summary	Value	Code	Formula	
Total passengers per year	1,638,462	A4	B3+C3 (Tab.3)	
Average voyages per year	1,092	B4	A4/F4	
Departures per week	21	C4	(B4/365)*7	
Weeks per year	52	D4	365/7	
Passengers leaving ports per week	31423	E4	A4/D4 or D4*F4	
Average capacity of the one liner	1500	F4	Statistic*	
<b>Number of vessels in operation</b>	<b>36</b>	G4	B4/K4	
Average duration of the journey, days	6	H4	Statistic*	
One way voyages for 1 vessel per year	30	K4	(365/H4)/2	
*- Information from open sources and calculations of the average capacity and speed of the most known transatlantic passenger liners which were crossing Atlantic Ocean (between Europe and US) on the regular basis.				



## 2. Immigration situation between Europe and USA in 1924.

On the map Nr.2 is shown the geopolitical situation in Europe in the 1924. The territories and population which were excluded from the potential number of travelers highlighted as the red color. Mostly it is recently established USSR which closed borders for emigration right after finishing of Civil War (1918-1922).

The table Nr.5 is showing the population of the free Europe and the potential loss of population of Russia (USSR).



**GEOPOLITICAL SITUATION IN EUROPE, 1924**

Map Nr.2

POPULATION OF EUROPE IN 1924		
Code	Country	Population total
A5	Europe - free (Map Nr.2)	351,087,483
B5	USSR (Russia) - loss	138,510,000
C5	<b>Total free population left:</b>	<b>351,087,483</b>

Information about the number of European passengers (in both directions, to and from the United States) were traveling in the period 1914-1924 is shown in the table Nr.6.

IMMIGRATION BETWEEN EUROPE AND USA 1914-1924				
Code	Item	During whole period	Average per year	Notes
A6	Total European travelers to/from USA <sup>1</sup>	4,588,649	<b>764,775</b>	
B6	Total people moved out from USA	0	<b>0</b>	No data
C6	Estimated regular business travelers <sup>2</sup>	1,755,437	<b>292,573</b>	Assumption
D6	<b>Total passengers:</b>		<b>1,057,348</b>	

1- Based on statistic data of immigrants arrived in USA in the period 1914-1924 which equal 5,735,811. There is no information of their nationality in the open source so for calculation was taken an assumption that 80% of immigrants came from Europe.

2- Number of estimated theoretical business travelers per year calculated as  $(C5 \cdot 0.001) / 6$  (4 years of WWI are not counted).



The table Nr.7 contains calculation of the expected transatlantic passenger traffic in period of 1914-1924. Table contains the number of potential travelers calculated from the free population of Europe without Russia (USSR), as well as calculation of the potential passenger traffic including Russia (USSR).

ESTIMATE AVERAGE TRANSATLANTIC TRAFFIC BETWEEN EUROPE AND USA, 1914-1924					
Country	Population total	Emigrants to USA per year	Travelers to USA per year	Total immigrants to USA in % per year	Total travelers to USA in % per year
Code:	<b>A7</b>	<b>B7</b>	<b>C7</b>	<b>D7</b>	<b>E7</b>
Europe - free	351,087,483	737,284	561,740	<b>0.0021</b>	<b>0.0015</b>
<b>Total:</b>		<b>1,299,024</b>			
Potential passengers (Europe + USSR)	489,597,483	979,195	489,597	<b>0.0021</b>	<b>0.0015</b>
		1,468,792			

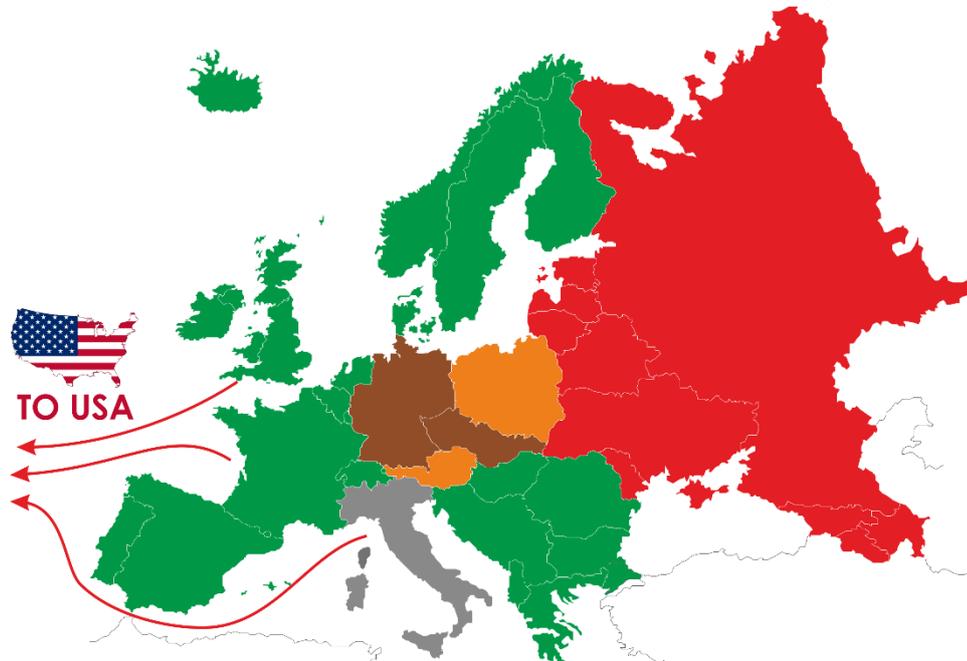
In the table Nr.8 is shown the estimated number of vessels to carry selected average number of passengers during a year.

Tab.8		NUMBER OF EXPRESS VESSELS IN OPERATION			
Calculation summary	Value	Code	Formula	Potential	
Total passengers per year	1,268,817	<b>A4</b>	B3+C3	1,468,792	
Voyages per year	846	<b>B4</b>	A4/F4	979	
Departures per week	16	<b>C4</b>	(B4/365)*7	19	
Weeks per year	52	<b>D4</b>	365/7	52	
Passengers leaving ports per week	24333	<b>E4</b>	A4/D4 or D4*F4	28169	
Average capacity of the one liner	1500	<b>F4</b>	Statistic*	1500	
<b>Number of vessels in operation</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>G4</b>	B4/K4	<b>32</b>	
Average duration of the journey, days	6	<b>H4</b>	Statistic*	6	
Voyages for 1 vessel per year	30	<b>K4</b>	(365/H4)/2	30	
*.- Information from open sources and calculations of the average capacity and speed of the most known transatlantic passenger liners which were crossing Atlantic Ocean (between Europe and US) on the regular basis. Source: Mr. Vadim Yurchuk: "The Golden Age of The Atlantic". Part 1, Riga, 2008.					



### 3. Immigration situation between Europe and USA in 1940.

On the map Nr.3 is shown the geopolitical situation in Europe in the 1940. The territories and population which were excluded from the potential number of travelers highlighted as red, orange and brown colors. It is following countries: USSR, Baltic States, Poland, Fascist Germany. The table Nr.9 is showing the population of the free Europe in 1940 and the potential loss of population (after the Molotov - Ribbentrop Pact).



**GEOPOLITICAL SITUATION IN EUROPE, 1940**

Map Nr.3

POPULATION OF EUROPE IN 1940		
Code	Country	Population total
A8	Europe 1 - free (green color)	210,067,392
B8	USSR (red color) - loss	150,173,000
C8	Europe 2 - limited (orange and brown colors) - loss	159,279,083
D8	<b>Total free population left:</b>	<b>210,067,392</b>

Information about the number of European passengers (in both directions, to and from the United States) were traveling in the period 1930-1940 is shown in the table Nr.10.

IMMIGRATION BETWEEN EUROPE AND USA 1930-1940				
Code	Item	During whole period	Average per year	Notes
A9	Total European travelers to/from USA <sup>1</sup>	532,431	<b>53,243</b>	
B9	Total people moved out from USA <sup>2</sup>	1,560,000	<b>120,000</b>	
C9	Estimated regular business travelers <sup>3</sup>	2,100,674	<b>210,067</b>	
D9	<b>Total passengers:</b>	3,142,768	<b>314,277</b>	

1- Based on statistic data of immigrants arrived in USA in the period 1930-1940 which equal 532,431. There is no information of their nationality in the open source so for calculation was taken an assumption that 100% of immigrants came from Europe.  
 2- Based on statistic data of immigrants left USA in the period 1930-1940. Historical Statistics of the United States.  
 3- Number of estimated theoretical business travelers per year calculated as **(D8\*0.001)/10**



The table Nr.11 contains calculation of the expected transatlantic passenger traffic in the period of 1930-1940. Table contains the number of potential travelers calculated from the free population of Europe without: Russia (USSR), occupied territories of Baltic States and Poland; as well as calculation of the potential passenger traffic including these territories.

ESTIMATE AVERAGE TRANSATLANTIC TRAFFIC BETWEEN EUROPE AND USA, 1930-1940					
Country	Population total	Emigrants to USA per year	Travelers to USA per year	Total immigrants to USA in % per year	Total travelers to USA in % per year
Code:	<b>A10</b>	<b>B10</b>	<b>C10</b>	<b>D10</b>	<b>E10</b>
Europe - free	210,067,392	441,142	336,108	<b>0.0021</b>	<b>0.0016</b>
		<b>777,249</b>			
Potential passengers (Europe 1, 2 + USSR)	519,519,475	1,090,991	831,231	<b>0.0021</b>	<b>0.0016</b>
		1,922,222			

In the table Nr.12 is shown the estimated number of vessels to carry selected average amount of passengers during a year.

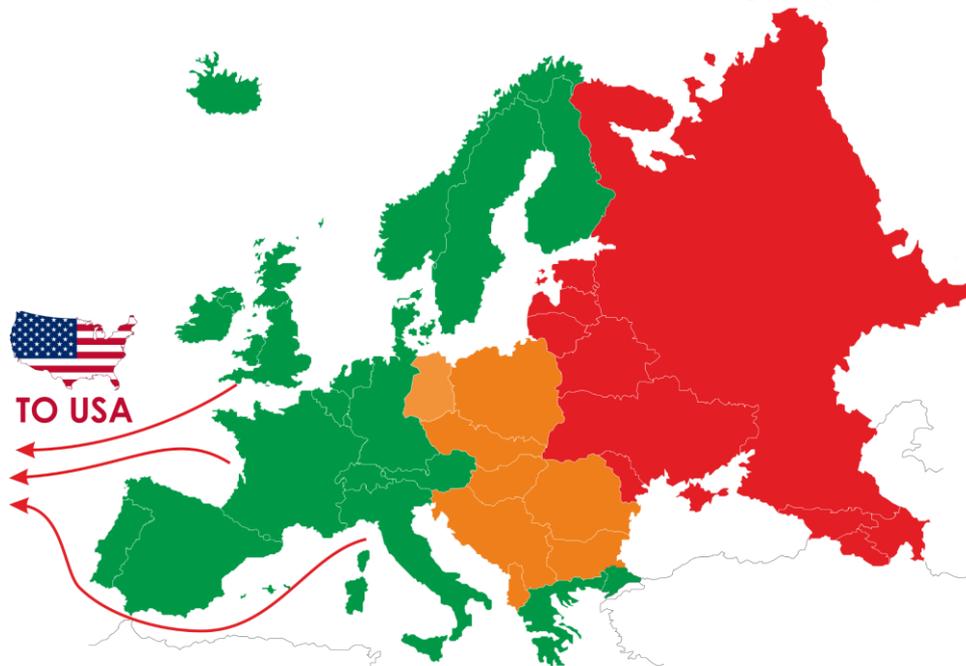
Tab.12		NUMBER OF EXPRESS VESSELS IN OPERATION			
Calculation summary	Value	Code	Formula	Potential	
Total passengers per year	314,277	<b>A4</b>	B3+C3	1,922,222	
Voyages per year	210	<b>B4</b>	A4/F4	1,281	
Departures per week	4	<b>C4</b>	(B4/365)*7	25	
Weeks per year	52	<b>D4</b>	365/7	52	
Passengers leaving ports per week	6027	<b>E4</b>	A4/D4 or D4*F4	36865	
Average capacity of the one liner	1500	<b>F4</b>	Statistic*	1500	
Number of vessels in operation	<b>7</b>	<b>G4</b>	B4/K4	<b>42</b>	
Average duration of the journey, days	6	<b>H4</b>	Statistic*	6	
Voyages for 1 vessel per year	30	<b>K4</b>	(365/H4)/2	30	

\*- Information from open sources and calculations of the average capacity and speed of the most known transatlantic passenger liners which were crossing Atlantic Ocean (between Europe and US) on the regular basis.  
Source: Mr. Vadim Yurchuk: "The Golden Age of The Atlantic". Part 1, Riga, 2008.



#### 4. Immigration situation between Europe and USA in 1950.

On the map Nr.4 is shown the geopolitical situation in Europe in the 1950 taking into account the "Cold War". The territories and population which were excluded from the potential number of travelers highlighted as red and orange colors. It's following countries: USSR, Baltic States, Poland, GDR, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Albania. The table Nr.13 is showing the population of the free Europe in 1950 and the potential loss of population (countries marked by red and orange colors).



**GEOPOLITICAL SITUATION IN EUROPE, 1945-1960**

Map Nr.4

Tab.13		
POPULATION OF EUROPE IN 1945		
Code	Country	Population total
A11	Europe 1 - free (green color)	282,410,392
B11	USSR (red color) - loss	150,173,000
C11	Europe 2 - limited (orange color) - loss	100,215,083
D11	<b>Total free population left:</b>	<b>282,410,392</b>

Information about the number of European passengers (in both directions, to and from the United States) were traveling in the period 1945-1950 is shown in the table Nr.14.

Tab.14 IMMIGRATION BETWEEN EUROPE AND USA 1945-1950				
Code	Item	During whole period	Average per year	Notes
A12	Total European travelers to/from USA <sup>1</sup>	879,783	<b>175,957</b>	
B12	Total people moved out from USA*	0	<b>0</b>	No data
C12	Estimated regular business travelers <sup>2</sup>	1,412,052	<b>282,410</b>	
D12	<b>Total passengers:</b>	2,291,835	<b>458,367</b>	

1- Based on statistic data of immigrants arrived in USA in the period 1945-1950 which equal 1,035,039. There is no information of their nationality in the open source so for calculation was taken an assumption that 85% of immigrants came from Europe.

2- Number of estimated theoretical business travelers per year calculated as  $(D11 * 0.001) / 5$  (5 years of WWII are not counted).



The table Nr.15 contains calculation of the expected transatlantic passenger traffic in the period of 1940-1950. Table contains number of potential travelers calculated from the free population of Europe without: Russia (USSR), occupied territories of Baltic States and countries which were in "sphere of interests" of USSR (orange color); as well as calculation of the potential passenger traffic including these territories.

ESTIMATE AVERAGE TRANSATLANTIC TRAFFIC BETWEEN EUROPE AND USA, 1940-1950					
Country	Population total	Emigrants to USA per year	Travelers to USA per year	Total immigrants to USA in % per year	Total travelers to USA in % per year
Code:	A13	B13	C13	D13	E13
Europe (Map Nr.3)	282,410,392	593,062	451,857	<b>0.0021</b>	<b>0.0016</b>
		<b>1,044,919</b>			
Potential passengers (Europe 1, 2 + USSR)	532,798,475	1,118,877	852,478	<b>0.0021</b>	<b>0.0016</b>
		1,971,355			

In the table Nr.16 is shown the estimated number of vessels to carry selected average amount of passengers during a year.

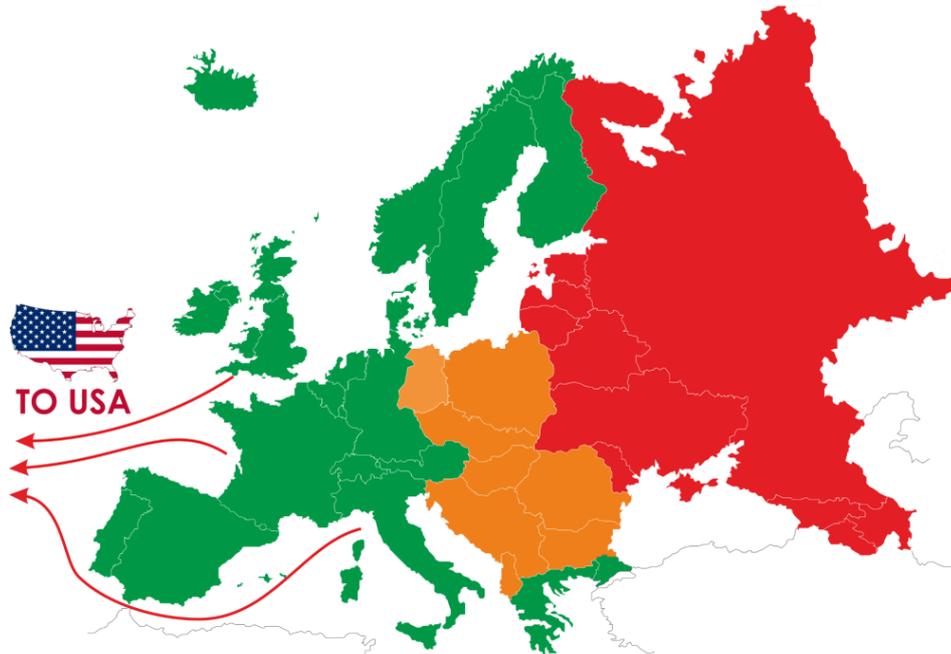
Tab.16 Calculation summary	NUMBER OF EXPRESS VESSELS IN OPERATION			
	Value	Code	Formula	Potential
Total passengers per year	458,367	<b>A4</b>	B3+C3	1,577,083
Voyages per year	306	<b>B4</b>	A4/F4	1,051
Departures per week	6	<b>C4</b>	(B4/365)*7	20
Weeks per year	52	<b>D4</b>	365/7	52
Passengers leaves ports per week	8791	<b>E4</b>	A4/D4 or D4*F4	30245
Average capacity of the one liner	1500	<b>F4</b>	Statistic*	1500
Number of vessels in operation	<b>10</b>	<b>G4</b>	B4/K4	<b>35</b>
Average duration of the journey, days	6	<b>H4</b>	Statistic*	6
Voyages for 1 vessel per year	30	<b>K4</b>	(365/H4)/2	30

\*- Information from open sources and calculations of the average capacity and speed of the most known transatlantic passenger liners which were crossing Atlantic Ocean (between Europe and US) on the regular basis.  
Source: Mr. Vadim Yurchuk: "The Golden Age of The Atlantic". Part 1, Riga, 2008.



## 5. Immigration situation between Europe and USA in 1960.

On the map Nr.5 is shown the geopolitical situation in Europe in the 1960 taking into account the "Cold War". The territories and population which were excluded from the potential number of travelers highlighted as red and orange colors. It is following countries: USSR, Baltic States, Poland, GDR, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Albania. The table Nr.17 is showing the population of the free Europe in 1960 and the potential loss of population (countries in red and orange colors).



**GEOPOLITICAL SITUATION IN EUROPE, 1945-1960**

Map Nr.5

Tab.17		
POPULATION OF EUROPE IN 1960		
Code	Country	Population total
A14	Europe 1 - free (green color)	321,226,566
B14	USSR (red color) - loss	156,192,000
C14	Europe 2 - limited (orange color) - loss	113,496,000
D14	<b>Total free population left:</b>	<b>321,226,566</b>

Information about the number of European passengers (in both directions, to and from the United States) were traveling in the period 1950-1960 is shown in the table Nr.18.

Tab.18				
IMMIGRATION BETWEEN EUROPE AND USA 1950-1960				
Code	Item	During whole period	Average per year	Notes
A15	Total European travelers to/from USA <sup>1</sup>	1,257,740	<b>125,774</b>	
B15	Total people moved out from USA	0	<b>0</b>	No data
C15	Estimated regular business travelers <sup>2</sup>	3,212,266	<b>321,227</b>	
D15	<b>Total passengers:</b>	4,470,005	<b>447,001</b>	

1- Based on statistic data of immigrants arrived in USA in the period 1950-1960 which equal 2,515,479. There is no information of their nationality in the open source unless that fact that after 1950 there was sufficient migration from Latin America, so for calculation was taken an assumption that only 50% of immigrants came from Europe.  
 2- Number of estimated theoretical business travelers per year calculated as **(D14\*0.001)/10**



The table Nr.19 contains calculation of the estimate expected transatlantic passenger traffic in the period of 1950-1960. Table contains number of potential travelers calculated from the free population of Europe without: Russia (USSR), occupied territories of Baltic States and countries which were in "sphere of interests" of USSR (orange color); as well as calculation of the potential passenger traffic including these territories.

ESTIMATE AVERAGE TRANSATLANTIC TRAFFIC BETWEEN EUROPE AND USA, 1940-1950					
Country	Population total	Emigrants to USA per year	Travelers to USA per year	Total immigrants to USA in % per year	Total travelers to USA in % per year
Code:	A16	B16	C16	D16	E16
Europe (Map Nr.3)	321,226,566	674,576	513,963	<b>0.0021</b>	<b>0.0016</b>
		<b>1,188,539</b>			
Potential passengers (Europe 1, 2 + USSR)	590,914,566	1,240,921	945,463	<b>0.0021</b>	<b>0.0016</b>
		2,186,384			

In the table Nr.20 is shown the estimated number of vessels to carry selected average amount of passengers during a year.

NUMBER OF EXPRESS VESSELS IN OPERATION				
Calculation summary	Value	Code	Formula	Potential
Total passengers per year	447,001	<b>A4</b>	B3+C3	1,565,924
Voyages per year	298	<b>B4</b>	A4/F4	1,044
Departures per week	6	<b>C4</b>	(B4/365)*7	20
Weeks per year	52	<b>D4</b>	365/7	52
Passengers leaves per week	8573	<b>E4</b>	A4/D4 or D4*F4	30031
Average capacity of the one liner	1500	<b>F4</b>	Statistic*	1500
Number of vessels in operation	<b>10</b>	<b>G4</b>	B4/K4	<b>34</b>
Average duration of the journey, days	6	<b>H4</b>	Statistic*	6
Voyages for 1 vessel per year	30	<b>K4</b>	(365/H4)/2	30

\*- Information from open sources and calculations of the average capacity and speed of the most known transatlantic passenger liners which were crossing Atlantic Ocean (between Europe and US) on the regular basis.  
Source: Mr. Vadim Yurchuk: "The Golden Age of The Atlantic". Part 1, Riga, 2008.



## 6. Graphic part.

The combined chart (diagram) Nr.1 is showing estimated situations with the transatlantic passenger traffic in the period 1914-1960: the one which was more or less close to reality and the potential.

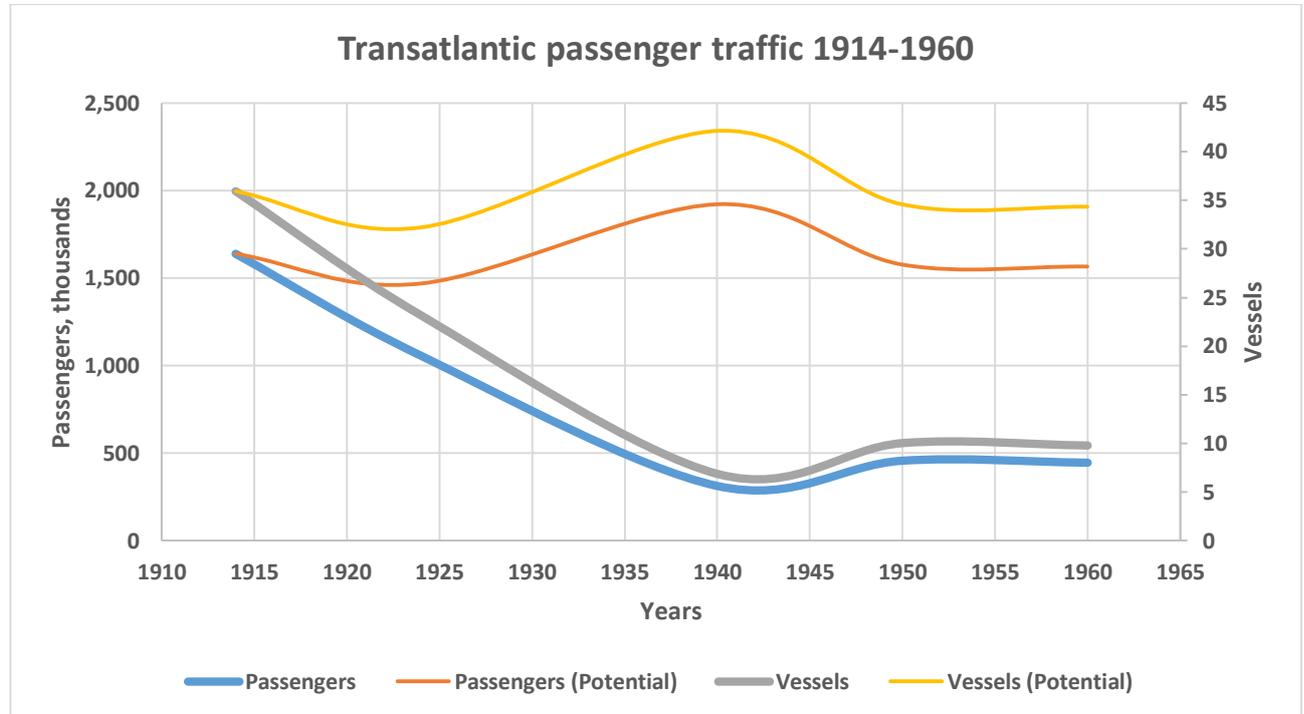


Chart Nr.1

The blue line shows the diagram of the transatlantic passenger traffic which is more or less close to the real situation, as well as the gray line shows the number of regular express liners to provide this traffic. The orange line shows the diagram of the potential transatlantic traffic in case if geopolitical situation in Europe and Immigration law in USA won't change after 1914. The potential passenger traffic contains correction of the immigration from Latin America to USA after WWII.

The yellow diagram shows the number of regular express liners to provide the potential traffic between Europe and the USA.

Tab.21	THE DATA OF THE GRAPHIC DIAGRAM				
	Considered year				
Item	1914	1924	1940	1950	1960
Passengers	1,638,462	1,057,348	314,277	458,367	447,001
Passengers (Potential)	1,638,462	1,468,792	1,922,222	1,577,083	1,565,924
Vessels	36	23	7	10	10
Vessels (Potential)	36	32	42	35	34
Difference, %	<b>100</b>	<b>-28</b>	<b>-84</b>	<b>-71</b>	<b>-71</b>



## Conclusion.

Since only open sources were used for this research, it has the recommendatory nature and all calculations should be considered as approximate.

The main aim of this research was to give an example (in approximate numbers) of the potential loss of the passenger traffic between Europe in the USA caused by geopolitical situation and wars.

In the table Nr.21 is shown the number of money which possibly was lost in the period of 1914-1960, based on the number of lost potential passengers.

<b>Tab.21 THE POTENTIAL LOSS OF MONEY IN TRANSATLANTIC INDUSTRY, 1914-1960</b>			
Period	Potentially lost passengers	Approximate price of 3 <sup>rd</sup> Class cabin to USA in 2016 currency, \$	Potential loss value, USD \$
1914-1924	8,343,838	1500 <sup>1</sup>	12,515,757,413
1924-1940	16,079,453	1500 <sup>1</sup>	24,119,178,923
1940-1950	13,479,000	1500 <sup>1</sup>	20,218,499,625
1950-1960	11,189,231	1500 <sup>1</sup>	16,783,846,259
<b>Total:</b>	<b>49,091,561</b>		<b>73,637,282,219</b>

\*- The average statistical price of the one way transatlantic journey in the 3<sup>rd</sup> class cabin in the currency of 2016.

Statistic data after 1960 is not taken into consideration since it was the last year before the "Space Era". As well, after 1960 the transatlantic shipping industry began to fail the competition to transatlantic airline industry.

The data calculated in this research cannot be used as completely proven data since it bears a familiarization and recommendatory character. Using of the data calculated in this research is allowed only in the case of specifying a full reference to it.

I highly appreciate attention of everyone who read and studied this research and I will be happy to cooperate with professionals who are interested in the history of the transatlantic passenger shipping and shipbuilding. I'm open to study any additional and alternative sources and suggestions which might improve this research, including suggestions to use specific archive documents and other researches which can possibly bring this work at the different level.

I'm happy to recommend to read an article: "The Golden Age of The Atlantic". Part 1: "Development of transatlantic passenger shipbuilding in the second half of the 19th and first half of the 20th century. Historical Overview.", (Riga, 2008).



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