

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
WASHINGTON

*Rouse*

FOREIGN TRADE DIVISION

CONFIDENTIAL

FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS NOTES

JANUARY 1945

Coverage of October and November 1944 Export Statistics

Part of the increase in November 1944 exports is due to an increase of over 5 percent in the number of shipper's export declarations included in the November statistics which actually represented exports in the preceding month. This situation is, of course, directly connected with that in October 1944 when about 5 percent of the declarations for October shipments were not included in the October statistics (December 1944 issue of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes). A further description of the problem of coverage of monthly export statistics is presented below.

UNRRA Exports

It has just been determined that certain Lend-Lease exports in September were actually initial shipments under the UNRRA program. Additional UNRRA exports were also made in November. Special tabulations on these shipments will be prepared as soon as possible.

Exports of Wheat Flour to the United Kingdom

The following exportations of wheat flour (Schedule B No. 107300) have been made during 1944 by the United States Government to the United Kingdom for stockpiling and future distribution:

1944	Quantity (Cwt.)	Value (Dollars)	Shipping Weight (Pounds)
April	11,200	29,680	1,129,856
May	251,829	1,000,529	25,271,063
June	114,413	453,509	11,508,524
October	189,146	781,637	19,143,851
November	131,693	511,736	13,724,941
Total	698,281	2,777,091	70,578,235

The country of ultimate destination for these shipments in the export statistics will remain United Kingdom even though the flour is later distributed to some other country or countries. The shipments are included in non-Lend-Lease exports.

Exports of Heavy Machinery and Vehicles Accompanied  
by Lifting Equipment and Hoists

Export figures for certain types of heavy machinery and vehicles have shown a relatively high shipping weight in recent months. This is due to the fact that heavy lifting equipment and hoists are attached to shipments of these commodities to facilitate their handling in transport. In many instances, the shipping weights for these commodities shown in the export statistics are from ten to more than fifty percent greater than the weight of the machinery or vehicles, exclusive of the lifting equipment or hoists. Since the value of the lifting equipment and hoists is included in the value represented for the shipment, an inflation of value also results in the export statistics. Some of the Schedule B classifications in which this type of shipment has occurred are:

- 700800 - Steam turbine generator sets: 500 kilowatts and over
- 707410 - Electric melting furnaces and parts
- 714600 - Diesel, semi-Diesel, Hesselman, etc., injection type engines,  
over 200 horsepower
- 723400 - Construction and conveying cranes with swinging booms
- 740205 - Vertical turret lathes
- 742100 - Power-driven metal-working radial drilling machines (non-portable)
- 742600 - Power-driven planers (non-portable)
- 744700 - Forging machinery and parts
- 745000 - Molding machines
- 796600 - Railway freight cars, over 10 tons capacity
- 799601 - Ordnance combat vehicles and parts: Carriers, universal
- 799628 - Ordnance combat vehicles: Army half tracks

Further information on such shipments is available on request.

Exports of Dehydrated Canned Pork

Since July 1944, dehydrated canned pork has been included under Schedule B No. 003700 - "Canned pork." During the first six months of this year this commodity was classified under Schedule B No. 004500 - "Other meats, not canned." Since dehydrated canned pork has a considerably higher value per pound than many other similar processed meat products and since substantial quantities of this commodity have been exported since July, this change in coding practice has resulted in a much lower average value per pound for commodities reported under Schedule B No. 004500 and in a noticeably higher value per pound for commodities under Schedule B No. 003700. Revisions in the statistics for January through June of this year to make the coding practice conform with that adopted in July will be made in the near future. Little or none of this product was shipped prior to 1944.

Non-Lend-Lease Export Statistics

Tabulations containing information on non-Lend-Lease exports in commodity by country and country by commodity arrangement are on file in the Foreign Trade Division for the use of persons interested in "commercial" export trade alone. Copies of these tabulations are also supplied to the Foreign Economic

Administration and the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The tabulations have been prepared for each month since April 1944 and for the three-months' period January-March 1944 combined.

### United States Exportations of Merchandise by Mail

The official export statistics of the United States include data on exportations by mail. This information is obtained from the shipper's export declaration which is required to be filed at the time of mailing with the postmasters at first-, second-, and third-class post offices by all business concerns sending merchandise valued at \$25 and over to other business concerns, except in the case of shipments under license where export control requirements for the filing of declarations are to be followed. The \$25 limitation was intended to exclude small shipments for which the cost of compilation would be excessive when compared to the value of the statistics obtained. The limitation requiring declarations only for shipments from one business concern to another was intended to exclude shipments of personal articles. The requirements for filing of declarations for shipments under license have, of course, arisen as a result of export control requirements.

Although these requirements have been in effect for a number of years, it is known that the export declarations are not being received for all shipments coming within the definitions. In the case of shipments by common-carrier methods of transportation other than mail, including shipments by truck, rail, vessel, and air, the declarations are received from Officers of Customs who make a check of the exportations to make sure that declarations are filed. In the case of exports by mail, however, the declarations are filed with the individual postmasters at the points of mailing and the declarations are transmitted directly to the Foreign Trade Division.

From checks made on visits to various cities, it has been found that many postmasters are not aware of the requirement. Attempts have been made to remedy this situation by having the Postmaster General put periodic notices in the official postal bulletin calling the attention of postmasters to the requirement. This has apparently not completely remedied the situation.

The extent of this deficiency in the export statistics is not known at the present time. It is planned, however, to circularize postmasters in all large cities to determine the extent to which the requirement is being observed.

### Lend-Lease Shipments on Army Transports

Shipper's export declarations for shipments by vessel are required to be filed as part of the Customs vessel clearance procedure. Since Army transports are not required to "clear" Customs, special arrangements were made early in the war to obtain declarations for Lend-Lease cargo carried aboard these transports. Arrangements have recently been completed to institute an additional checking procedure to make sure declarations are filed in all these cases.

Tests have shown that in the past some few Lend-Lease exports on Army transports have not been included in the Lend-Lease and export statistics although the percentage of such shipments has been relatively small. These recent arrangements for double-checking are practically certain to eliminate even this undercounting.

#### Clearing Office Recommendations on Foreign Trade Statistics

The Clearing Office for Foreign Transactions and Reports of the Foreign Economic Administration has recently made certain recommendations in regard to the foreign trade statistics program of the Bureau of the Census. These recommendations were first prepared by the Foreign Trade Statistics Subcommittee of the Clearing Office and were based on a thorough-going review and analysis of the field by the Subcommittee. The recommendations made include the following:

Separate import statistics should be prepared on imports made by United States Government agencies, on imports made under the reciprocal aid or reverse Lend-Lease program, and on reimportations of goods which originally left the United States under the Lend-Lease program.

Separate tabulations should be prepared for exports under the UNRRA program and for exports by United States Government agencies.

Transfers of merchant vessels under the Lend-Lease program should be included in the Lend-Lease and total export statistics, and Lend-Lease export statistics should continue to show Lend-Lease exports on a reimbursable basis as regular Lend-Lease exports.

Certain changes in the country classification used for the country of origin and country of destination of United States import and export statistics should be made and an additional investigation should be made of certain other specified problems in the foreign trade statistics program which do not properly come within the area of operations of the Clearing Office.

It is believed that these recommendations represent a real contribution toward making certain that the statistics continue to serve the needs of Government agencies. Such a review of the statistics by an interdepartmental committee was badly needed after the hurried changes in program made early in the war period as a result of immediate needs for information.

Further information on these recommendations and the bases on which the recommendations were made may be obtained from the Clearing Office for Foreign Transactions and Reports, Foreign Economic Administration.

Exports and Imports by Air

The Foreign Trade Division now has available in reproduced form current information on total United States exports and imports by air and on Lend-Lease exports by air. This information is compiled on the basis of information on method of transportation shown on the source documents used for all export and import statistical reports; i.e., the Shipper's Export Declarations filed by exporters and the import entries filed by importers. The information is available for past months of 1944 although not in all cases in reproduced form. Copies of machine tabulations containing import and export, and Lend-Lease air export data for past months of 1944 are on file in the Foreign Trade Division.

The coverage of these air import and export tabulations is similar to that of all export and import statistics except that the air export figures do not include mail exportations since the method of transportation is not usually given on the export declarations for this type of shipment. A detailed description of the coverage of foreign trade statistics is provided in the foreword to "Foreign Commerce and Navigation" for 1941. In addition, prior to August 1944, only a relatively small number of shipments made by the Air Transport Command were reported to the Foreign Trade Division. War Department regulations have now been issued on this subject and it is believed that relatively complete coverage of this type of shipment was achieved starting with the month of August. Values of Air Transport Command exportations for the months of August, September, and October 1944 were \$54,000, \$13,000, and \$15,000 respectively.

Military Scrap Imports

As a result of operations of United States armed forces abroad, large quantities of scrap material have been salvaged in foreign countries and returned to the United States consigned to the War and Navy Departments for sale in the United States market. These shipments frequently consist of scrap from material of United States origin mixed with scrap from material produced in one or more foreign countries. A single lot may also consist of several different materials such as rubber, tin, steel, aluminum, etc. Import Schedule A Classification 9990440 "Military scrap, battlefield and other" was established in August 1944 retroactive to January 1, 1943, as the classification for this material. Importations of this type are credited to the country from which the material has been salvaged, normally the place where it was reduced to scrap. Imports of military scrap (general imports or imports for consumption) during November were valued at \$255,876 and had a shipping weight of 9,387,870 pounds. Imports in 1943 totaled \$3,459,167 with 157,936,790 pounds shipping weight and in the first 11 months of 1944 \$7,332,243 and 387,461,851 pounds shipping weight. The value of these imports is usually estimated, as nearly as possible on the basis of what the material will bring on sale in the United States market as scrap.

November 1944 Figures for ItemsDescribed in the December Issue of Foreign Trade Statistics NotesImports

Salvaged rubber not included in Schedule A No. 2013000 (general imports and imports for consumption): 69,157 pounds net weight, \$11,626 value.  
Isobutylene included in Schedule A No. 9990430: None  
Fuel oil not included in Schedule A No. 5062000 (general imports): 5,786 bbls., \$6,707 value, 1,802,886 lbs. shipping weight.

Exports

Schedule B No. 794998 includes \$1,013,257 which actually in part should be included in one of the more specific spare parts categories 794505 through 794996.

### Coverage of Monthly Export Statistics

Considerable difficulty was experienced early in the war period with delays in transmittals of export declarations by Collectors of Customs with the result that the statistics for a particular month contained a substantial number of transactions for prior months. The condition was aggravated by delays in the processing and coding of export declarations which tended to increase this percentage of prior month's transactions by a substantial amount. For these and other reasons as much as half of the shipments included in a particular month's statistics represented shipments in prior months.

Analyses of the February and March 1943 statistics, which were distributed to users of export statistics in May 1943 showed how closely the export shipments included in a particular month's statistics actually represented transactions during the calendar month. These tests indicated that the actions which had been taken to overcome the difficulties of the early war period provided a reasonable remedy to the situation. These actions included a sustained effort to have Collectors transmit documents immediately after the shipments had been made; speeding up the coding operation within the Foreign Trade Division; delaying the close-out date for including documents in the accounts for a particular month; and reducing the number of defective documents which were returned to shippers for additional information and which were therefore not included in the current month's statistics.

The investigations in February and March 1943 were carried out on a relatively precise basis but did require a fairly large amount of work. In November 1943 a new procedure was inaugurated whereby monthly information could be obtained quite readily on the percent of prior month's transactions in the current month's statistics for vessel and non-vessel declarations in the less precise terms of a document count rather than a count of the actual number of items shown on each declaration. This record has been carried on currently since November 1943.

The attached Table 1 shows for the period November 1943 to November 1944 the number of vessel, non-vessel, and total export declarations included in each month's statistics and the percentage that prior month's declarations are of each total. For the 13-month period covered in this analysis, 4.1 percent of the total monthly declarations represented prior months' documents. It is evident that there has been fairly good stability in the percentage of prior month's declarations included in the current month's accounts except for the months of April, June, August, and November 1944.

It must be borne in mind that a low percentage of prior month's declarations in a given month's account is not necessarily indicative of good coverage for that month. The high percentage of prior month's declarations included in the June and November accounts actually reflect poor coverage in May and October as well as in June and November, since the later analysis of the June and November accounts disclosed that the May and October accounts had omitted transactions for these months. As explained in the last issue of "Foreign Trade Statistics Notes" the October 1944 accounts included less than the normal amount of October transactions and these documents which did not get into the October account caused the percentage of prior month's declarations in the November account to rise to 9.4 percent.

The increase in the percentage for June, August and November was due principally to late transmittals of declarations from the New York Customs District. An important factor contributing to this is the present procedure being followed in this area prohibiting the Collector of Customs from releasing export declarations until notified to do so by the United States Coast Guard. This notification generally does not take place until 48 hours after a vessel has sailed and is intended to protect the movements of convoys in the New York Harbor area. It is hoped that this restriction on the release of declarations will be removed in the near future.

It will be noted from the table that the Pacific coast declarations show relatively greater instability in the percent of prior month's declarations included in each month's statistics. The increase in the percentage of prior month's declarations in August and November from these Pacific Ports was primarily due to the relatively long mailing time which has a particularly bad effect if a vessel sails on the last day of the month. The Pacific coast situation has also been aggravated by difficulties of obtaining complete and accurate information for the proper preparation of the Shipper's Export Declaration for Lend-Lease shipments. This sometimes results in late filing of supplementary declarations for a particular vessel. The situation has been helped somewhat by permitting the filing of incomplete Lend-Lease declarations in instances where a shipper satisfactorily demonstrates that complete information cannot be obtained at time of clearance or departure. In some cases, these incomplete declarations contain sufficient information to warrant their inclusion in a current month's account.

It should be noted that in peacetime the date of export used in compiling export statistics was the date of customs clearance for exports by vessel. Because of present wartime conditions, vessels which assemble in certain areas for the formation of convoys may clear customs on a particular day but not depart until the entire convoy is assembled, as much as five days subsequent to the date of clearance. Since March 1944 the date of departure has been taken as the date of exportation for water-borne shipments in those instances where the date of clearance is an earlier date.

It has not been possible to work out any easy method by which information on the value or shipping weight of the shipments excluded from the proper month's accounts can be obtained on a current basis. Certain generalizations in regard to this can however be made from the attached tables. Since Lend-Lease exports represent approximately 80 percent of total exports in terms of value and since Lend-Lease declarations carry a far higher value per shipment than non-Lend-Lease declarations, it can be assumed that the percentage of value of prior month's transactions included in each month's accounts will not exceed the percentage of delinquent Lend-Lease declarations shown in Table 2. This generalization assumes that the average value of delinquent export declarations is the same as the average value of those included in the proper month's accounts. The generalization is less true in the case of shipping weight where Lend-Lease shipments represent 40 percent of total exports.

Continued efforts will, of course, be made to make certain that all possible transactions for a particular calendar month are included in the proper month's accounts and in particular that the percentage of prior month's declarations does not vary greatly from month to month. The situation in October and November of this year has, it is believed, been remedied and similar situations should not arise in the future.

Table 1. - NUMBER OF TONNAGE DECLARATIONS AND PERCENT OF DELINQUENT DECLARATIONS INCLUDED IN MONTHLY EXPORT STATISTICS FROM OF TRANSFORMATION BY CUSTOMER'S DISTRICT AREA

November 1943-November 1944

Month	Total		Vessel				Non-Vessel	
	No. of Decs.	Percent Prior Months' Decs.	Atlantic and Gulf Ports	Pacific Ports	Non-Vessel	No. of Decs.	Percent Prior Months' Decs.	
Total	3,928,857	4.1	1,203,957	119,767	2,599,133	2.9		
November, 1943	247,878	1.8	77,219	8,984	161,675	1.3		
December, "	281,993	2.2	84,404	8,640	188,949	2.1		
January, 1944	263,488	3.0	75,061	8,146	180,281	3.1		
February, "	282,800	3.5	87,508	4,505	190,787	2.0		
March, "	325,092	2.8	97,295	6,555	221,242	2.5		
April, "	313,352	5.4	90,605	11,347	212,000	6.5		
May, "	324,596	2.0	101,041	7,850	215,705	2.5		
June, "	324,045	6.3	100,468	12,122	211,455	4.0		
July, "	305,440	4.4	92,473	8,756	204,211	2.8		
August, "	314,827	5.8	96,628	13,665	204,534	2.6		
September, "	299,455	3.0	92,108	9,671	197,676	2.4		
October, "	299,291	2.1	88,237	7,904	203,120	2.1		
November, "	346,000	9.4	126,880	11,622	207,498	2.7		

Table 2 - NUMBER OF LEND-LEASE EXPORT DECLARATIONS AND PERCENT OF DELINQUENT DECLARATIONS INCLUDED IN MONTHLY LEND-LEASE EXPORT STATISTICS  
MODE OF TRANSPORTATION BY CUSTOMS DISTRICT AREA

November 1943-November 1944

Month	Total		Vessel				Non-Vessel	
	No. of Decs.	Percent Prior Months' Decs.	Atlantic and Gulf Ports No. of Decs.	Pacific Ports No. of Decs.	Pacific Ports Percent Prior Months' Decs.	No. of Decs.	Percent Prior Months' Decs.	
Total	420,510	6.2	307,253	71,190	13.6	42,067	11.9	
November 1943	30,703	4.6	21,262	6,452	11.6	2,989	20.3	
December " "	36,755	2.6	29,172	4,754	7.0	2,829	6.8	
January 1944	31,270	4.0	24,354	4,170	4.9	2,746	13.4	
February "	27,902	6.1	23,219	2,137	10.9	2,546	8.4	
March "	32,457	1.1	25,529	3,928	1.7	3,000	7.1	
April "	30,947	5.1	24,162	2,920	0.3	3,843	29.0	
May "	35,115	2.9	25,528	5,711	0.1	3,576	13.1	
June "	35,517	9.6	22,997	8,521	2.4	3,993	12.3	
July "	32,338	9.0	21,957	6,755	23.0	4,116	12.5	
August "	32,222	16.1	19,872	9,105	36.6	3,245	5.5	
September "	30,605	6.0	21,279	6,321	10.3	3,005	10.6	
October "	28,218	3.1	20,151	4,996	12.5	5,071	5.3	
November "	32,961	10.9	24,451	5,410	27.8	3,100	5.7	

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
WASHINGTON

FOREIGN TRADE DIVISION

CONFIDENTIAL

FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS NOTES

DECEMBER 1944

For some time there has existed a need for some medium for informing Government users of foreign trade statistics of peculiarities in the current statistics or of problems in regard to certain aspects of the foreign trade statistics compilation work. Information on these peculiarities or on these problems has in the past been passed along by telephone or by memoranda to users of the statistics. It is believed, however, that such information should be given to all users of foreign trade statistics on a regular basis and it is, therefore, planned to have a monthly "Foreign Trade Statistics Notes," of which this December 1944 issue is the first, distributed to all users of foreign trade statistics. These monthly notes will be transmitted with the regular foreign trade statistics reports sent to each recipient. Additional copies will be furnished on request.

Coverage of October and November 1944 Export Statistics

Part of the decrease in October 1944 exports is due to a decrease of some 4 or 5 percent from the usual level in the coverage of export declarations for October 1944, due principally to delay in transmittals of declarations for October shipments from the New York Customs District. Because of the high proportion of large value and heavy shipments through this district, this undoubtedly caused an even greater drop in the value and shipping weight coverage for the month. As a result, the November tabulations will contain a similarly larger proportion of October shipments and the exports for November will be proportionately inflated. Every effort is being made to avoid repetition of this situation and it is believed that the November tabulations will not exclude any more than the normal proportion of shipments for that month. Further analysis of month-to-month variations in coverage will be presented in future issues of "Foreign Trade Statistics Notes."

"Imports" of Bunker Oil

During the past two years import entries have been filed covering bunker fuel oil loaded on ships at sea at various ports and removed from the ships upon their return to the United States. The ports at which the ships are loaded are not necessarily ports of the country in which the oil was produced. Since the actual country of origin for the oil cannot be determined, information on such importations has been carried in a footnote to Classification 5062000 - "Residual fuel oil" but the imports have not been included in total imports. The total for the month of October amounted to 7,700 barrels with a value of \$9,323 and a shipping weight of 2,393,446 pounds.

### "Imports" of Salvaged Rubber

Since June 1942, import entries have been filed covering crude rubber salvaged from the high seas. This rubber has been salvaged on both United States shores and foreign shores, and in either case it is impossible to ascertain the country in which the rubber was produced. Information on these imports has been excluded from total imports but has been shown in the form of a footnote to Classification 2013000 - "Other crude rubber." A special statement showing imports of salvaged rubber is included with the monthly advance rubber report (Copies are available on the 24th of the month following the period covered and will be transmitted on request.). During the month of October importations of salvaged rubber of this type amounted to 1,660 pounds with a value of \$261.

### Imports of Distilled Spirits

Effective with January 1944, samples of imported distilled spirits produced in Mexico or Cuba must be analyzed by the Bureau of Internal Revenue to determine if the spirits meet the standards for the types specified by the importer. As a result, spirits reported, when originally entered into warehouse, in Classifications 1712500 - "Gin, in containers of more than one gallon," and 1718100 - "Cordials, liqueurs, etc." have been reported, after analysis by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, in Classification 1718500 - "Neutral spirits for beverages" when withdrawn from warehouse. The commodity classifications for these imports have therefore been different in the "General Imports" and "Imports for Consumption" reports.

### Imports of Isobutylene

Starting in June 1944, entries have been filed for importations of isobutylene, a petroleum product which, according to all available information, had never previously been imported into the United States. The importations of this commodity have not been great and information on these shipments has been shown in the form of a footnote to Classification 9990430 - "Miscellaneous military equipment and supplies, n.e.s." in which the shipments have been included. During the month of October, 232 barrels of this commodity with a value of \$1,097 and a shipping weight of 48,800 pounds were imported. If importations of this material increase in volume, it is planned to establish a separate classification.

### Commodity Coding of Exports of Airplane Replacement Parts

During past months exporters have been filing separate shipper's export declarations for shipments of airplane replacement parts intended for use on airplanes which are being exported separately, frequently by being flown out of the country under their own power. Under the classification set-up of Schedule B, these airplane spare parts should be coded into the spare parts category, Schedule B Classifications 794505 through 794996. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in so coding such shipments since the individual packages of spare parts may include parts falling into many of these Schedule B commodity numbers. Crank shafts, for example, may be shipped

in a crate and the extra space in the crate may be filled up with any number of smaller spare parts. Under these circumstances, the packing list for one shipment may consist of 75 pages listing the spare parts by their company spare parts number. Under these conditions it is very difficult for the shipper or for anyone else to code these mixed shipments of spare parts into the appropriate Schedule B numbers and it has, therefore, been the practice to include them in the commodity classification 794998 - "All other airplane spare parts, n.e.s." This, of course, is not a good statistical practice since it results in under reporting of specifically enumerated spare parts and inflation of the volume of spare parts of the "n.e.s." type.

The volume of these shipments has, however, not been large until recent months. During the month of October, total shipments of airplane spare parts, n.e.s. category (Schedule B No. 794998) amounted to \$14,097,000 of which \$868,000 represented shipments which actually in part should have been included in some other specific spare parts classification. Upon further investigation it was determined that all these spare parts shipments can be identified as spare parts for a particular type of airplane even though they cannot be classified in specific spare parts categories. It has, therefore, been decided that, effective with January 1945, shipments of mixed spare parts of the type described above will be included in the airplane category to which they apply rather than in the n.e.s. spare parts category (Schedule B No. 794998).

This decision will then make the handling of airplane spare parts analogous to the handling of spare parts of equipment, trucks, and other vehicles which has been followed in the past. As a result of the war there has been a very substantial increase in the practice of having shipments of spare parts for equipment, etc., accompany the equipment for which they are intended replacements. In peacetime, spare parts of automobiles, trucks, or other machinery or vehicles were normally shipped to an agency or distributor or to the ultimate consumer separately from the equipment or the vehicles themselves. It was, therefore, not impractical to obtain sufficient commodity detail on such spare parts shipments and to include such shipments in specific spare parts categories.

Difficulties of wartime operation have resulted in a practice of having the spare parts accompany the vehicles, trucks, or other items of equipment at the time of export from the country. This practice was adopted for obvious reasons. If the equipment and parts were exported on separate vessels, either vessel might be sunk or diverted with the result that the equipment and the parts would not arrive at the same destination. As a result of this change in practice, there has been an increased amount of spare parts included in the information on exports of particular vehicles or items of equipment. Export statistics on trucks at the present time generally include information on a certain percentage of replacement parts which are shipped with the truck and in many cases in the same packing case that the truck is being shipped in. The inclusion of airplane spare parts for airplanes which are also being exported will, therefore, be analogous to the practice which has already been followed for spare parts of other equipment. Information on the volume of these airplane spare parts shipments will be

presented in later issues of "Foreign Trade Statistics Notes." Further details on the volume, country of destination, etc., of these shipments may be obtained upon request.

#### 1945 Edition of Schedule B

The 1945 edition of Schedule B, Part I - Alphabetic Index, will be on sale at the Superintendent of Documents office by January 1, 1945 and a limited number of copies will be available in the Bureau of the Census for free distribution to Government agencies. It is hoped that Part II of Schedule B, the numeric listing of commodity classifications with a listing of the individual commodity items included under each classification, will be available in the Superintendent of Documents office early in January, 1945.

Part I of Schedule B is primarily designed for use by exporters and shippers in finding the correct Schedule B number to be inserted on the shipper's export declaration from which the United States export statistics are compiled. This alphabetic index is a necessary prerequisite to the production of accurate export statistics since only by the use of such a coding manual can the exporters make use of their complete and precise knowledge of the contents of each shipment in providing the correct Schedule B commodity number on the export declaration. The accuracy of the export statistics is essentially dependent on the accuracy of the commodity code provided on the export declaration by the shipper.

An important by-product of this new technique for improving the accuracy of the export statistics which was introduced in January 1944 is that it now becomes possible for the user of the statistics to have a listing of the individual items included in each statistical classification in order that he may properly interpret information on changes in the volume and characteristics of the United States exports. In addition to being useful for this purpose, Part II of Schedule B provides a basis for an intelligent revision of export statistical commodity classifications. The establishment of classifications for export statistics now requires the establishment of the coding practice for new classifications at the time they are inaugurated and requires in addition, that the new classification be set up in the light of coding practice problems. All of this naturally adds very substantially to the accuracy of the statistics produced.

Any comments or suggestions in regard to Part I or Part II of Schedule B will be greatly appreciated and will be given careful attention. It is rather early to be talking about the 1946 Schedule B commodity classification but it is well to point out at this time that suggestions for changing the commodity classification in Schedule B for 1946 must be presented before June of 1945 in order to allow time for inclusion in the 1946 edition of Schedule B. The 1945 edition of Schedule B incorporates several hundred changes in commodity classification, principally the elimination of certain commodity classifications which were of interest for export control purposes at the beginning of the war and which are now no longer needed for this purpose. Many other changes have been made in Schedule B, a substantial number for the purpose of making Schedule B more readily convertible to the Standard Commodity Classification. The typography and general appearance of both Part I and Part II have also been improved, the volumes no longer being reproductions of punch-card listings.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
WASHINGTON

FOREIGN TRADE DIVISION

CONFIDENTIAL

FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS NOTES

FEBRUARY 1945

U.N.R.R.A. EXPORTS

The following table gives summary information on shipments reported under the UNRRA program during 1944. No transactions have been reported for October 1944. The bulk of these shipments for September, November, December 1944 has been in the form of shoes, cotton textiles, serums and medicinal chemicals.

Country	September 1/		November		December	
	Value (dollars)	Shipping Weight (pounds)	Value (dollars)	Shipping Weight (pounds)	Value (dollars)	Shipping Weight (pounds)
Algeria			496,768	835,406	5,988	5,039
Egypt					97,013	392,276
French Morocco	7,474	36,584				
TOTAL	7,474	36,584	496,768	835,406	103,001	397,315

1/ Originally reported incorrectly as Lend-Lease (Foreign Trade Statistics Notes January 1945)

Special tabulations showing the commodities shipped to each country under the UNRRA program as well as the total shipments to each of the countries are being prepared. These tabulations will be sent to recipients of United States export statistics.

Corrections to Previous Months' Import and Export Statistics

Corrections to previous months' import and export statistics arising from later information received from Collectors of Customs or arising from some other source are presented in the form of correction sheets attached to current tables or reports. These corrections have been very numerous during the war period.

Investigations recently made of the mechanics of the export and import correction procedure to determine the chief sources and relative importance of the revisions made in the various months' accounts revealed

that about 60 per cent of the import and export corrections are received from Collectors of Customs or from other sources within four months after the release of the original report. It was further found that ten months after the date of issuance about 98 per cent of all the revisions for a given month had been received.

In the light of this information the correction procedure has been altered on an experimental basis. During this experimental period the correction sheets attached to current export and import statistics reports or tabulations will show corrections only for the statistics of the fourth and tenth preceding month, except for certain types of corrections:

1. Corrections resulting from an inquiry from a user of the statistics or specifically requested by the user.
2. Corrections seriously affecting the usefulness of prior months' statistics.

It is anticipated that no perceptible decrease in the usefulness of the statistics will result from this cumulation of a large number of relatively unimportant corrections over a 4 and 10 month period and that the cumulation of corrections will reduce the clerical work of making corrections both within the Foreign Trade Division and by users of the statistics.

The cumulation of the relatively unimportant corrections will also provide an opportunity for the segregation from the accumulated corrections of those corrections which can be shown to have a very small effect on the statistics, say less than 2 per cent, even on a cumulative basis. A decision can then be made as to whether the accuracy and usefulness of the statistics will be perceptibly impaired if these cumulative corrections were not made. Any decision on this point will, of course, be made only after consultation with the users of the statistics.

#### 1945 Schedule C, Country Classification

The 1945 Schedule C, "Code Classification of Foreign Countries and United States Territories and Possessions," used in compiling foreign trade statistics, is presented in copies of the 1945 Schedule B, "Statistical Classification of Domestic and Foreign Commodities Exported from the United States," both Part I and Part II. The country codes and designations are arranged in numeric order in this presentation. An arrangement of Schedule C in numeric code number order has been prepared in mimeographed form containing in addition to the country name and code number a description of the countries, territories, adjacent provinces, and islands which are included within each numbered country designation. This is available upon request.

In addition, a supplement to Schedule C has also been prepared, primarily for use within the Foreign Trade Division. It consists of a

listing in alphabetic sequence of each country, adjacent province, territory, and island, indicating the Schedule C code number in which each area is included. Copies of this alphabetic supplement to Schedule C are also available upon request.

#### Imports of "Mixed" Tobacco

Some difficulty has been experienced in assuring prompt and accurate reporting of "mixed" tobacco imports entering warehouse at Tampa, Florida. Most of these "mixed" tobacco shipments contain unstemmed cigar leaf wrappers (Commodity No. 2601.000), unstemmed cigar leaf filler (Commodity No. 2603.000) and stemmed cigar leaf filler (Commodity No. 2604.000). Since information on the amounts of each of these commodities in the bulos of "mixed" tobacco is not known at time of warehousing, the information shown on these tobacco entries at the time of filing is insufficient for proper commodity classification in the import statistics.

It was recently noticed that copies of "mixed" tobacco warehouse entries were held by the Collector at Tampa until complete information was available after examination of the shipment by the appraiser, usually about two weeks after the shipment was first entered into warehouse.

It was realized that the withholding of "mixed" tobacco warehouse entries by the Collector at the source until the complete data was available was causing incomplete coverage in the statistics. The following procedure was therefore adopted:

1. All Tampa warehouse entries described as "mixed" tobacco are transmitted by the Collector immediately for inclusion in the statistics. If complete information is received in time the information is included in the monthly import statistics in the regular manner.
2. All other warehouse entries of "mixed" leaf tobacco received from Tampa remaining incomplete at the close of the monthly period are assigned Commodity No. 2603.000 - "Unstemmed cigar leaf (filler)" and included in the initial import tabulations. A particular effort is made to have complete information on these shipments transmitted promptly in order that corrections to the statistics can be made as quickly as possible.

This procedure has assured complete coverage of tobacco imports although the statistics for months prior to August 1944 did contain a bias due to the delay in transmitting warehouse entries until complete commodity information had been obtained. This bias, had it continued to exist, would have been serious at the present time due to the current high seasonal level of tobacco imports.

The import statistics under Schedule A Commodity No. 2603.000 in December 1944 included 11,827 pounds of mixed tobacco shipments valued at \$41,969 with a shipping weight of 13,940 pounds for which complete commodity detail had not been obtained when the initial December 1944 import tables were released. Corrections will be issued later transferring part of these shipments from 2603.000 to 2601.000 and 2604.000.

#### Imports of Asbestos from Africa

Differences between the United States import statistics and the reports of various Government agencies on imports of various types of asbestos from Africa during 1944 have recently been investigated.

It was revealed that the differences were caused by unlike standards used to classify asbestos produced in Africa. To eliminate this inconsistency of classification many import entries have been returned to Collectors of Customs for further information, chemical analyses of African asbestos have been consulted and a series of guides to the classification of African asbestos have been developed. The 1944 asbestos import entry documents have been reviewed in the light of these newly-adopted guides and changes made in the monthly and annual statistics.

The important change resulting from the investigation was the reclassification in several months' statistics of a total of 3,170 tons of chrysotile (Schedule A Nos. 5500.010, 5500.020 and 5500.090) valued at \$320,519 to the amosite crudes classification (Schedule A No. 5500.500). Thirty-five tons of amosite crudes valued at \$6,057 were also reclassified to the blue crocidolite classification (Schedule A No. 5500.300) in the February 1944 statistics. Correction notices for these changes have been transmitted to users of the statistics.

#### Changes in Classification of Import Statistics Summarized in Public Bulletin 68-A

Bulletin 68-A summarizes all changes made in import classifications since 1943, when Schedule A, "Statistical Classifications of Imports into the United States" was last reprinted. This bulletin takes the place of a reprint of Schedule A which will not be made for the year 1945 because the changes which have been made to date are too few in number to warrant it and because very few changes in Schedule A were adopted effective January 1, 1945. It might be noted that several changes proposed for January 1945 had to be abandoned because they would have revealed the imports of an individual importer which would be contrary to "Foreign Commerce Statistical Regulations."

The new bulletin consists of two parts; Part I contains the most important changes, i.e. new classifications established, old classifications reworded; and changed rate revisions; Part II contains a listing of reduced Tariff rates due to the Trade Agreements. Copies of this bulletin will be supplied on request.

### New Issue of Foreign Commerce Statistical Regulations

The official foreign trade statistics of the United States are compiled on the basis of regulations issued by the Department of Commerce as Title 15, Chapter I, Part 30 of the Code of Federal Regulations and on the basis of Foreign Commerce Statistical Decisions supplementing these regulations. The regulations and decisions contain instructions to exporters, importers, and Collectors of Customs as to the situations in which export and import documents are to be filed and the methods of their preparation with definitions of the commodity and country classifications to be used and the valuation to be shown in reporting the transactions.

The Foreign Commerce Statistical Regulations have now been reprinted, effective October 1944, incorporating all changes in regulations and all Foreign Commerce Statistical Decisions (Nos. 33 through 50) which have been issued since the last publication of the Regulations in July 1942. Copies of the October 1944 edition may be obtained upon request.

### Coding of War Department Medical Depot Shipments of Lend-Lease Materials

As a result of the recent substantial increase in the volume and complexity of mixed shipments of Lend-Lease medical supplies shipped by the War Department Medical Supply Depot, it has been found necessary to set up a new procedure whereby these items are commodity coded by the Foreign Trade Division rather than by the Foreign Freight Forwarders (War Forwarding Corporations created by the War Shipping Administration). Under these arrangements the export declarations prepared by the Foreign Freight Forwarder do not provide the usual Schedule B commodity breakdowns but the vouchers prepared by the Surgeon General's office are attached to the declarations and provide the necessary commodity detail. This arrangement was instituted in order to avoid the serious undercounting which would be created in the statistics for pharmaceutical classifications if these shipments of mixed medical supplies were recorded in the miscellaneous pharmaceutical classification assigned to them by the Forwarder (Schedule B No. 813598 - "Medicinal chemical for prescription use, n.e.s.," and Schedule B No. 812798 - "Tablets, pills, capsules, powders, ointments and similar manufactures, nonproprietary, n.e.s.") rather than in more specific classifications. By the new procedure, each individual item in the mixed shipment is coded under its correct specific Schedule B classification.

Since the new procedure was established in June 1944, export declarations and vouchers of this type have been received for coding for shipments valued at \$1,695,088. Of this amount, items covering \$815,621 have been included in the accounts. The existence of a backlog is due to the very extensive analysis of the Surgeon General's vouchers frequently required to code each item correctly, and to unusually heavy reports received during the month of November. Declarations received in December were coded currently and entered in that month's export statistics. The backlog on hand will appear in the form of corrections to previous months' statistics.

Errors in Description of Exported Merchandise

Errors in description of merchandise by exporters and the consequent bias introduced into the official United States export statistics have been the source of considerable concern to all users of these statistics. Though this problem has been of less importance during the war period when shippers have been subject to the requirements of export control, the approach of the end of the war and the eventual relaxation of the policing work of the Foreign Economic Administration emphasize the seriousness of the problem of getting correct description of the merchandise exported from the United States.

The shipper in presenting a number of copies of the export declaration to the Collector of Customs before the merchandise is laden on the vessel knows that one copy will be sent to the steamship company for its use in preparing the manifest listing all cargo on board the vessel. He prepares the export declaration, therefore, in a form which will confirm the information he has already presented to the steamship company for inclusion in the ocean bill of lading when he arranged for transportation of his merchandise at a certain freight rate.

The ocean freight rate structures for the various ocean freight rate conferences assign specific rates both in individual commodities and to certain general categories of merchandise, the commodity classifications differing both in outline and detail among ocean freight rate conferences and in all cases not paralleling the Schedule B classification. The difficulties inherent in this situation are very obvious. A specific commodity may carry a higher ocean freight rate than do articles included within a certain broad category in which the shipper might with reason classify his shipment. The shipper, for example, who has arranged for transportation of a shipment of harmless chemicals, may describe it as a shipment of pharmaceuticals because the latter class carries a lower freight rate than does the former. Again, a shipment of "knives" might be described as "tools" because "tools" carry a lower freight rate than do "knives."

Since an enumeration of the specific cases in which the shipper will have an incentive to describe his merchandise in a manner to obtain a lower freight rate cannot in itself measure the full effect which such a practice will have on the accuracy of the United States export statistics, an investigation is in progress to provide some overall measure of the extent of this bias by broad comparisons of Schedule B, "Statistical Classification of Domestic and Foreign Commodities Exported from the United States," with the commodity classification systems presented in a number of ocean freight rate structures. This investigation should reveal the extent of the need for remedial action and the effectiveness of alternative remedies. The results of this investigation will be given in later issues of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes.

## Valuation of Lend-Lease Exports

The Foreign Commerce Statistical Regulations provide in substance that the value stated on the Shipper's Export Declaration, from which United States export statistics are compiled, should be the value at the time and place of export, i.e., selling price or cost if not sold, including inland freight, insurance, and other charges to the place of export (essentially f.a.s. value). In the case of exports under the Lend-Lease program, this has been interpreted as follows:

The value to be declared on export declarations covering shipments of Lend-Lease goods should be the actual cost to the procuring agency. The inland freight, insurance, and other charges to the place of export should be added if they are not included in the cost figure.

The value of Lend-Lease merchandise procured through Government agencies do not always follow this definition. These values, which are based on shipping papers and which eventually appear on the Shipper's Export Declaration, are obtained in the following ways by the important United States Government Agencies handling Lend-Lease shipments (quoted from a report by the Foreign Trade Statistics Subcommittee of the Clearing Office for Foreign Transactions and Reports of the Foreign Economic Administration):

1. Department of Agriculture Values. The Department of Agriculture has set up a schedule of agricultural commodities in the form of a manual which contains values of various units of commodities procured by the Department. These values reflect a sort of a national average and are revised each month on the basis of the following factors:

- (a) Cost to the Department of Agriculture at the time of the purchase.
- (b) Cost of container.
- (c) Cost of wrapping and handling.
- (d) Freight to port of export.
- (e) Value of irrecoverable losses due to spoilage.

The values quoted in the Department of Agriculture manual are satisfactory for evaluating Lend-Lease exports on the f.a.s. basis.

2. Navy Department Values. The values as shown on Navy Department invoices covering Lend-Lease merchandise which subsequently appear on Defense Aid Shipper's Export Declarations contain the following factors:

- (a) The cost of the material at the time purchased by the Navy Department.
- (b) Cost of packaging and handling prior to shipment to shipside.
- (c) Freight charges to depot.

The invoice value does not include freight from depot or plant to shipside and other charges, which means the value appearing on the declarations is f.o.b. instead of f.a.s. as required. For purposes of establishing Lend-Lease transfer values, the Navy Department subsequently bills the foreign government for freight and other charges to shipside and such charges are based upon 10 percent of the invoice value.

- 3. War Department Values. Each of the Services in the War Department has lists of average prices for the various commodities shipped by them. These prices are the cost to the Services. However, when shipping tickets are prepared covering the exportation of War Department Lend-Lease material, a 5 per cent charge is added to the value to cover packing, handling, transportation, diversion, and other distribution costs. This additional 5 per cent is reflected in the export declarations. The value as shown for War Department shipments, therefore, approximates the required f.a.s. value.
- 4. Treasury Department Values. The value quoted for Lend-Lease merchandise shipped by Treasury Procurement only includes the cost of the material with no allowance being made for overhead, administrative costs, procurement, packing, handling, and transportation. For purposes of establishing transfer values, it is the intention of Treasury Procurement that these latter costs will be charged to the foreign government at a subsequent date on an arbitrary percentage basis. Therefore, the value shown on the export declarations for Lend-Lease material is not the required f.a.s. value. However, in transactions involving cash reimbursement countries, the Treasury Procurement quotes the value as the cost of the material plus 10 per cent to cover incidental costs of packing, handling, and transportation. In these cases, the value quoted by Treasury Procurement approximates the f.a.s. value.

From the above it may be seen that the Lend-Lease values are not uniformly reported on an f.a.s. value basis. This problem has been recognized by the Operating Committee of the Clearing Office and progress is now being made in obtaining the proper value on all export declarations for Lend-Lease shipments.

A segregation of Lend-Lease export statistics by the individual U. S. Government agency handling the procurement of the Lend-Lease article has not been made in the export statistics. It is, therefore, impracticable at the present time to adjust any of the detailed Lend-Lease export statistics to a uniform f.a.s. value. Crude adjustments on an overall basis would be possible on the basis of a general breakdown of the proportion of Lend-Lease procurement handled by each agency.

Coverage of December 1944 Export Statistics

97.7 percent of the export shipments included in the December 1944 statistics actually represented transactions made in that month. This shows a considerable improvement over the situation existing in November 1944 when over 10 percent of the export declarations included in the November statistics were for transactions for prior months and reestablishes the fairly steady situation which existed through most of 1944 in the percentage of prior months' declarations included in the proper month's statistics. Preliminary investigation of the January 1945 documents received to date reveals that the declarations included in that month's statistics will contain approximately a "normal" percentage of prior months' declarations.

NUMBER OF EXPORT DECLARATIONS AND PERCENT OF DELINQUENT DECLARATIONS  
INCLUDED IN DECEMBER, 1944 EXPORT STATISTICS

Type of Dec.	Total		Vessel				Non-Vessel	
	No. of Decs.	% Prior Months' Docs.	Atlantic & Gulf Ports		Pacific Ports		No. of Decs.	% Prior Months' Docs.
			No. of Decs.	% Prior Months' Docs.	No. of Decs.	% Prior Months' Docs.		
Total	307,884	2.3	95,000	0.7	6,844	4.0	206,040	3.0
Non-Lend-Lease	281,684	2.4	76,034	0.8	2,642	2.4	203,008	3.0
Lend-Lease	26,200	1.4	18,966	0.4	4,202	5.0	3,032	3.2

Cash Reimbursable and Lend-Lease Exports

Lend-Lease exports, which are part of total United States exports, include a small percentage of "cash" Lend-Lease which should more properly be included in the non-lend-lease exports if this latter figure is to be interpreted as "cash" or "commercial" trade.

The problem of segregating data for these "cash" Lend-Lease items from the Lend-Lease statistics was investigated by the Foreign Trade Statistics Subcommittee of the Clearing Office for Foreign Transactions and Reports of the Foreign Economic Administration. As a result of these investigations, it was recommended that no attempt be made to make such a segregation. The following extract from the Subcommittee's "Basis for Recommendation," provides a description of the nature and size of these transactions:

The effort to distinguish cash and reimbursable Lend-Lease from the strictly Lend-Lease exports finds justification in that export data on "cash" Lend-Lease would be useful for trade pattern studies of so-called normal commercial trade and for use, if complete coverage were obtainable, in balance-of-trade and balance-of-payment studies. The desirability of the undertaking hinges mainly on the volume of the "cash" Lend-Lease transactions and the practicability from an operating standpoint of segregating them in special reports.

Under present procedures the "cash" Lend-Lease transactions are lumped in exports statistics with the strictly Lend-Lease transactions. The total cash and reimbursable Lend-Lease program totals about \$700 million through June 30, 1944 (including deposits, reimbursements, payments, and billings). Thus, it represents about 3 per cent of the \$28 billion of Lend-Lease aid rendered to date. These "cash" transactions fall roughly into three classes:

1. Those wherein it is known in advance of export that the goods are to be paid for and in what manner the payment is to be made, e.g., cash; reimbursable requisitions under the Defense Aid Special Fund;
2. Those wherein it is known in advance that goods are to be paid for, but the manner or proportion of payment is not known, e.g., goods shipped to French Africa under the Modus Vivendi; and
3. Those wherein agreements for payment are made after export.

For the purpose of export tabulation the first two classes of requisitions can be identified with few exceptions. It is impossible to identify the third class, even if this were desired, although it is potentially the most important. (Actually, even the recording of "commercial" exports does not extend to post-export transactions.)

Segregation at the export stage is possible only for about two-thirds of the total cash transactions. (The identifiable transactions comprise those under the Special Fund deposits of \$314 million; and the Middle East and Modus Vivendi accounts of \$176 million.) Moreover, the net receipts from the Modus Vivendi type of requisitions depend on the circumstances of sale abroad. They may vary widely from the values declared at the time of export. In considering the separate recording of "cash" Lend-Lease transactions in export statistics it must be borne in mind that the reports of FEA already reflect them from the "financial" standpoint; and that in foreign trade statistics they are included in total Lend-Lease exports."

December 1944 Figures for Items  
Described in Previous Issues of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes

Imports

Salvaged rubber not included in Schedule A No. 2013000 (general imports and imports for consumption) 1/; 80,606 lbs. net weight, \$26,393 value.  
Total imports of Schedule A No. 9990430 includes the following amount of Isobutylene 1/; None.  
Fuel oil not included in Schedule A No. 5062000 (general imports) 1/; 9,350 bbls., \$9,070 value, 2,876,230 lbs. shipping weight.

Exports

Total exports of Schedule B No. 794998 includes \$1,028,668 which actually in part should be included in one of the more specific spare parts categories, 794505 through 794996 1/.  
Total exports of Schedule B No. 107300 includes no wheat flour exports by United States Government to United Kingdom for stockpiling 2/.

---

1/ December 1944 issue of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes.

2/ January 1945 issue of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes.

Schedule B Numbers Included in Export Statistics Military  
Equipment Groupings

In all export reports except the military equipment and special Lend-Lease reports, military items are grouped into three miscellaneous categories. The classifications are grouped as follows in the 1945 statistics:

799999 includes the following Schedule B Classifications:

793202 - 793998

794301 - 794998

795661 - 795695

799601 - 799661

799701 - 799761

799921 - 799985

899999 includes the following Schedule B Classifications:

860101 - 862900

999999 includes the following Schedule B Classifications:

915901 - 915979

919050 - 919096

946001 - 946071

947004 - 949798

955001

956901

999950

*William H. Rouse*

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
WASHINGTON

FOREIGN TRADE DIVISION

CONFIDENTIAL

FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS NOTES

MARCH 1945

UNRRA Exports

The following table gives summary information on shipments reported under the UNRRA program during January 1945. The bulk of the shipments to Italy was in the form of foodstuffs. Shipments made to United Kingdom were administrative supplies (nurses' uniforms, jackets, etc.).

<u>Country</u>	<u>Value</u> (dollars)	<u>Shipping Weight</u> (pounds)
Italy	78,700	1,306,428
United Kingdom	5,342	1,784

Exports of Newsprint Paper

The 1945 statistics on exports of newsprint paper, which appear in the advance typewritten report on exports of newsprint paper and the monthly press release (FT-900) as well as in confidential reports to Government agencies, are being compiled on a different basis than in 1944. Statistics under the 1944 Schedule B commodity number 471100, "Newsprint paper," included, in addition to standard newsprint paper, various related types of paper as listed in Part II of the 1944 edition of Schedule B. Beginning with January 1945, the newsprint information is reported under Schedule B commodity number 471200, "Printing paper: Standard newsprint," which includes only standard newsprint as specifically described in the 1945 edition of Schedule B, Part II. The change in classification makes statistics on exports of newsprint paper more strictly comparable to import statistics (reported under Schedule A commodity number 4711000, "Standard newsprint paper") but makes them less comparable to the 1944 export statistics.

Individual Exceptions to General Policy on Public Release of Foreign Trade Data

At the present time the release of foreign trade data to the public for periods subsequent to 1941 is subject to restrictions under prevailing security regulations. In general statistics on total United States exports and imports of individual commodities (without country breakdown) may be released on a 12-months-delayed basis except for strategic, critical and military equipment commodities. Information on the country of origin and destination for these imports and exports is limited to trade with Canada and Mexico on a 6-months-delayed basis and with each Latin American Republic, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Alaska on a 12-months-delayed basis. A series of reports (FT-100, FT-400, FT-110, FT-410, etc.) containing information which can be released under these regulations on a delayed basis are being distributed currently to the public and to Government agencies on request.

Certain exceptions to these general regulations listed below have been made on an individual basis. Additional exceptions to the overall policy of releasing foreign trade statistics will be noted in future issues of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes.

1. On July 10, 1944 the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior was given permission to release data on imports of "Fresh sea herring" (Schedule A No. 0059000) into the Maine and New Hampshire Customs District on a current monthly basis in the monthly summary of information concerning the catch of fishery products and the production of manufactured fishery commodities in the United States and Alaska.

2. With the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, the regulations issued on May 30, 1944 have been interpreted to allow the release of information on imports and exports of gold and silver from and to the Latin American Republics on a 6-months-delayed basis at the same time that figures on total exports and imports from and to the Latin American Republics are released. These figures on imports and exports of gold and silver from and to the Latin American Republics on a 6-months-delayed basis are shown in the monthly press release (FT-900). Total imports and exports of gold and silver, with no breakdown by country except for the Latin American Republics, are released on a 12-months-delayed basis in Report No. FT-850.

3. With the permission of the Bureau of the Budget, the Bureau of the Census has been releasing current statistics on general imports and total exports of "Standard newsprint paper" (Schedule A No. 4711000 and Schedule B No. 471200) with no country detail. Starting with the release containing August 1944 statistics, these figures have been given to the public each month in the monthly press release (FT-900).

4. On November 20, 1944 the Bureau of Mines of the Department of the Interior was granted permission to publish information on exports to Canada of anthracite coal (Schedule B No. 500100) and bituminous coal (Schedule B No. 500200) on a 3-months-delayed basis.

5. The Bureau of the Census was authorized on November 25, 1944 to release monthly and cumulative shipping weight information on total domestic and foreign exports and general imports (without breakdown by country, commodity, or Customs district) on a current monthly basis in the monthly press release of the Bureau of the Census (FT-200). These were first released to the public in the release covering December 1944 statistics.

6. On January 2, 1945 the Tariff Commission was granted permission to release import and export data on pottery and china clay by countries, including areas outside the Western hemisphere, for the period 1942-1943. The Tariff Commission has prepared a report entitled "Pottery Tableware" (War Changes in Industry Series, Report No. 7) for the Senate Ways and Means and Finance Committees and has a report on imports of "China clay or kaolin" (Schedule A No. 5300000) from United Kingdom in the process of preparation.

7. The Tariff Commission was also authorized by the Bureau of the Budget in a letter dated January 22, 1945 to include information on imports and exports of sheet (window) glass for the period 1942-1943 in a special report for the Senate Ways and Means and Finance Committees. This report has been made available to the public and contains statistics on imports of "Cylinder, crown, and sheet glass" (Schedule A Nos. 520.40-520.82 for 1942 and Nos. 5200400-5200820 for 1943) from United Kingdom, Germany and U.S.S.R. and exports of "Cylinder, crown, and sheet glass" (Schedule B No. 5215 for 1942 and No. 521500 for 1943) to countries in the Western hemisphere.

Inclusion in Export Statistics of Defense Aid Vessels  
Transferred to Foreign Governments

All merchant or other vessels transferred by the Maritime Commission or by the War Shipping Administration under Defense Aid Agreements are now being included in the export statistics in accordance with the recommendation of the Clearing Office for Foreign Transactions and Reports. The recommendation and part of the basis for recommendation prepared by the Foreign Trade Statistics Subcommittee of the Clearing Office reads as follows:

"RECOMMENDATIONS

- "1. That all merchant or other vessels transferred by the Maritime Commission or the War Shipping Administration under defense aid agreements, except those constructed in foreign yards under contracts let by U.S. Government agencies and except those 'bareboated out and time chartered back', be included in export statistics compiled by the Bureau of the Census; that such data be presented in a separate category accompanied by an appropriate explanation of the conditions of these transactions.
- "2. That so far as feasible such data be included in the export statistics since the inception of lend-lease.

"BASIS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

"At the present time, merchant vessels transferred to foreign governments without terminal provisions are included in the export statistics while leased vessels, which are in the majority, are excluded. The Subcommittee on Foreign Trade Statistics spent a considerable amount of time appraising the legal and other distinctions between the two types of transfers and concluded that the differences were not sufficiently significant from the point of view of foreign trade statistics to warrant the exclusion of the greater proportion of merchant vessels transferred to foreign governments from the export data.

"The Subcommittee has recommended the exclusion from the export statistics of a small percentage of total transfers referred to in the first recommendation as 'bareboated out and time chartered back' because the transfers in such cases are nominal and the United States Government actually continues to operate the vessels.

"Prior to making its decisions, the Subcommittee on Foreign Trade Statistics conferred with representatives of the Maritime Commission, the War Shipping Administration and other interested officials."

The export statistics for 1942, 1943, and 1944 have been adjusted to include the Lend-Lease vessel transfers made during these years in Commodity No. 795500, "Merchant vessels." Lend-Lease exports shown under this commodity number can, of course, be separated from other exports. There are ten vessel transfers in 1941 which have not as yet been reflected in the 1941 statistics. These vessels, however, will be included in an errata to the 1941 Foreign Commerce and Navigation.

A number of vessels transferred to foreign governments under the Lend-Lease program and included in our export statistics have been temporarily returned to the United States for repairs and reconditioning after which they have been again transferred to the same foreign government. Because of their similarity to "barebated out and time chartered back" transactions neither of these retransfers subsequent to the original transfer to the foreign government have been reflected in the export statistics.

#### Incorrect Dollar Values for Imports of Tin Ore from Bolivia

An investigation has been completed of the low price per ton shown in the statistics for imports of tin ore in 1943. An examination of the import entries revealed that the import statistics correctly reflected the information appearing on the documents. Investigation in the field, including reference to the importer, the Collector of Customs for the Customs District involved, and the Customs Broker handling most of the imports, revealed that the values inserted on the Customs entries by the broker were estimated in accordance with instructions received from the importer. The instructions were apparently based on information that was not currently revised. Since the tin represented an import for use of a United States agency and since no consular invoice was required, the merchandise was passed by Customs without question.

Arrangements have been made to assure a more accurate value figure being reported on future import entries. Corrections to the 1943 figures have been made and correction notices will be transmitted to users of the statistics. The import value for 1943 is almost doubled as a result of these corrections. As a result of these investigations, an additional procedure is being developed whereby revisions in tin content figures due to assay of the ore after clearance through Customs will be subsequently reflected in the import statistics. Final corrections for 1944 figures will be made available when completed.

#### Comparison of Two Sets of Statistics on Shipments of Playing Cards from the U.S.

A recent incident illustrates some of the difficulties experienced in comparing statistics derived from different sources. A playing card company questioned the accuracy of January 1943 statistics on exports of playing cards, stating that according to information based upon a special monthly report furnished the exporter by the Collector of Internal Revenue a large tax free shipment to Uruguay was made in that month but that no such shipment appeared in the export figures. Further investigation revealed that the vessel on which

the shipment was made actually left the United States in December 1942 and that the shipment was included in the statistics for that month. The discrepancy in regard to this shipment was apparently caused by difference in monthly coverage. Certain additional smaller discrepancies in other months about which the company inquired were apparently caused by the exclusion from the export statistics of shipments abroad of playing cards by the Navy for its own use (Shipments to the U.S. Armed Forces are not included in the export statistics.) and by the exclusion from the playing card commodity classification (Schedule B No. 956500) of shipments of playing cards by the Red Cross which are correctly classified under "Commodities exported for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies" (Schedule B Nos. 999810 through 999890).

Coverage of January 1945 Export Statistics

The January 1945 statistics show a considerable increase over December in the percentage of prior months' vessel documents received from Pacific ports. As indicated in the January 1945 issue of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes, this condition occurs chiefly when vessels sail during the last few days of the month, thereby causing subsequent late receipt of documents due to the mailing time involved. Approximately 70 percent of these late transmittals from Pacific ports represent shipments on vessels that cleared during the last five days of December. However, since the total number of declarations received from Pacific ports for this month constitutes only 3 percent of the total number of declarations received from all ports, the percentage of prior months' declarations included in the total January statistics is not affected significantly.

Preliminary investigation of the February 1945 documents received to date reveals that the declarations included in that month's statistics will contain approximately a "normal" percentage of prior months' declarations.

Number of Export Declarations and Percent of Delinquent Declarations  
Included in January 1945 Export Statistics

Type of Dec.	Total		Vessel				Non-Vessel	
	No. of Decs.	% Prior Months' Decs.	Atlantic & Gulf Ports		Pacific Ports		No. of Decs.	% Prior Months' Decs.
			No. of Decs.	% Prior Months' Decs.	No. of Decs.	% Prior Months' Decs.		
<u>Total</u>	298,753	3.5	98,533	1.2	9,859	16.0	190,361	4.0
Non-Lend-Lease	271,812	3.3	79,609	1.3	4,705	14.3	187,498	3.9
Lend-Lease	26,941	5.0	18,924	1.0	5,154	17.6	2,863	8.8

Commanding General Lend-Lease Exports  
on Air Transport Command Aircraft

In July 1944 the Air Transport Command issued regulations requiring that export declarations be prepared and filed for all outbound shipments of material, other than that consigned to the United States Government, moving from the United States or its territories or possessions, via aircraft departing from facilities under the control of the Air Transport Command. Defense Aid Shipper's Export Declarations are to be filed for Lend-Lease export shipments and the commercial Export Declaration for other shipments not consigned to United States Government agencies. Similar provision is made for the preparation and filing of declarations for intransit shipments via Air Transport Command aircraft.

As a result of these regulations, information on shipments on Air Transport Command aircraft obtained from the export declarations filed has been included in the statistics, the amount being reported in current issues of "Foreign Trade Statistics Notes."

However, investigation in the field has shown that Defense Aid Declarations are not being filed for shipments consigned to United States Commanding Generals for subsequent transfer to a foreign government under the Lend-Lease program. Substantial amounts of shipments consigned to United States Commanding Generals abroad for transfer to foreign governments under the Lend-Lease program have been made for some time for shipments other than by Air Transport Command aircraft. Export declarations have been required for such shipments and information on them has been included in the export statistics. The failure to file Defense Aid Declarations for Commanding General Lend-Lease shipments on Air Transport Command aircraft has resulted from a misunderstanding. Action is being taken to remedy the situation.

It is unfortunate that this lack of coverage of exports by Air Transport Command aircraft has occurred since there seems reason to believe that a higher proportion of such Lend-Lease exports is consigned to Commanding Generals than in the case of exports by other methods of transportation. The lack of information on such shipments, which has just been discovered, is therefore of greater relative importance to air export statistics than would have been the omission of information on similar shipments from the statistics by other methods of transportation. It is hoped that this lack of coverage will be remedied in the very near future.

It is important to note that while the Lend-Lease and total export statistics include information on shipments to Commanding Generals intended for transfer as Lend-Lease to foreign governments except for the existing omission of Air Transport Command shipments, this includes only shipments which are known at time of export to be intended for such transfer. Additional supplies may be transferred in the field since the Lend-Lease program allows Commanding Generals in the field to transfer as Lend-Lease to foreign governments materials obtained from their own supplies. Information on these supplies was not included in the United States export statistics at the time they left the United States since the statistics do not include information on shipments of supplies intended for the use of the United States Armed Forces abroad. No subsequent adjustment is made in the export statistics if any such Army supplies are later transferred to a foreign government.

Comparative Check List of Annual Changes  
in Export Commodity Classifications

A mimeographed "Comparative Check List of Annual Changes in Export Classifications" was prepared in 1941 tracing changes in Schedule B classifications from 1937 through 1940. This check list is now in process of being revised and carried through the year 1945. The revised and extended list will make it possible for users of export statistics to trace commodity classification changes through the past eight years to determine the comparability of export data from 1937 to date. Comparisons prior to 1944 must necessarily be approximate since it is not possible to be absolutely certain of the content of Schedule B classifications before the establishment of the documented coding practice in that year. Changes from 1944-1945, however, can be much more accurately defined since classification changes between these years are accompanied by corresponding changes in written coding practice.

The release date of this new list will be announced later. A very limited number of copies of the 1941 check list are available. Suggestions or comments in regard to the revision will be given careful attention.

Incoming Air Cargo.

Supplementary Information Available (Table IM-151)

As noted in the January issue of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes, regular tabulations containing information in commodity-by-country and country-by-commodity arrangement on that portion of United States imports which enter the country by air are being made available in duplicated form to government agencies. An additional unduplicated table is also available (Table IM-151) containing information in commodity-by-country arrangement of shipments into the country by air, not included in either the total import or the air import statistics. This supplementary tabulation includes information on incoming air shipments of the following types for which formal customs entries are filed:

1. Army and Navy and personal effects
2. Articles consigned to Diplomatic Officers
3. Bonds, currency and stamps
4. Samples, ship's equipment
5. Six months' bond entries, etc.
6. Returned Army and Navy supplies which are not included in the import statistics since they were not included in the export statistics at the time they originally left the United States.

No information from these types of entry are included in United States import statistics or the related air import table. Formal customs entries may not be filed in all cases for these types of shipments since Collectors may require only an informal entry to be filed and copies of such informal entries are not available for statistical purposes.

Subject to this limitation, information on these additional shipments may be used to provide a more complete picture of total air cargo coming into the country than provided in the regular air import totals which exclude these additional shipments.

The volume of these additional shipments has been quite heavy in recent months, most of the shipments being returned Army and Navy supplies (six above). Thus, while the air import tables show a total value of \$21,955,425 during the whole of the last quarter of 1944 the supplementary tables (IM-151) show an additional \$7,390,341 of incoming air cargo not included in the import statistics. In terms of shipping weight the supplementary table almost equals the shipping weight shown on the air import tables.

Period	Total U. S. General Imports (Dollars)	United States Air Imports (Dollars)	Additional Incoming Air Shipments (Supplemental Table IM-151) (Dollars)
October 1944	327,178,116	5,269,816	2,442,728
November 1944	321,922,352	5,440,173	3,024,423
December 1944	336,082,013	11,245,436	1,923,190
4th Quarter 1944	985,182,481	21,955,425	7,390,341
	(Pounds)	(Pounds)	(Pounds)
October 1944	10,155,206,711	780,750	815,970
November 1944	9,403,974,553	1,134,511	940,834
December 1944	8,940,301,654	594,633	592,419
4th Quarter 1944	28,499,482,918	2,509,894	2,349,223

While the average value per pound for all imports was 3.3 cents per pound during the last quarter of 1944, air imports averaged \$8.75 per pound and the additional incoming air shipments shown in Table IM-151 had an average value per pound of \$3.15.

A large part of the incoming air shipments shown in Table IM-151 are from Brazil, Newfoundland and Labrador and Panama Canal Zone.

4th Quarter 1944

Country	Total U. S. General Imports	United States Air Imports	Additional Incoming Air Shipments (Supplemental Table IM-151)
	(Dollars)	(Dollars)	(Dollars)
Canada	311,298,853	138,479	334,561
New Foundland and Labrador	3,510,815	44,066	1,029,633
Mexico	48,627,484	931,027	5,589
Panama Canal Zone	247,664	10,122	1,292,607
Cuba	99,678,290	336,254	537,877
Colombia	35,940,409	425,479	302
Brazil	75,631,560	2,951,000	1,621,828
Argentina	40,992,939	318,911	4,623
United Kingdom	25,364,048	891,325	128,711
Switzerland	13,335,267	2,412,363	-
U.S.S.R.	13,862,847	763,499	-
Palestine	3,718,933	114,847	-
India and Dependencies	38,271,095	426,302	944
Gold Coast	7,666,093	250,534	407,181
Union of South Africa	24,847,122	11,206,184	-
Total	742,993,419	21,220,392	5,363,856
All Other	242,189,062	735,033	2,026,485
Grand Total	<u>985,182,481</u>	<u>21,955,425</u>	<u>7,390,341</u>
	(Pounds)	(Pounds)	(Pounds)
Canada	10,668,105,514	68,337	198,389
New Foundland and Labrador	112,997,504	13,877	415,263
Mexico	957,846,401	114,344	819
Panama Canal Zone	3,330,309	4,052	246,577
Cuba	3,150,297,440	248,362	77,843
Colombia	777,357,973	4,309	2
Brazil	724,105,247	1,287,032	301,029
Argentina	671,694,529	17,434	575
United Kingdom	307,779,850	175,169	105,850
Switzerland	275,372	16,831	-
U.S.S.R.	90,767,218	2,139	-
Palestine	2,126	11	-
India and Dependencies	336,448,107	414,656	1,332
Gold Coast	338,512,738	1,427	67,163
Union of South Africa	80,250,389	559	-
Total	18,229,770,717	2,368,539	1,414,842
All Other	10,269,712,201	141,355	934,381
Grand Total	<u>28,499,482,918</u>	<u>2,509,894</u>	<u>2,349,223</u>

It will be noted that there is a different relationship between air distance and value per pound for the supplementary air cargo information than there is for air imports. Both show a general tendency to higher values per pound for greater air distances. Air imports from Cuba show a value of \$1.35

per pound while Columbia, Argentina, Gold Coast, etc. show a much higher value per pound. For the supplemental air cargo (Table IM-151) the range in value per pound is much less and the correlation with distance is less pronounced.

Additional information from Table IM-151 is available UPON REQUEST.

An Additional Schedule B Number Included in Group 9  
Export Statistics Military Equipment Grouping

In addition to the Schedule B commodity numbers listed in the February issue of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes, the military equipment code 999999 will include Schedule B commodity number 919005 ("Radio ground equipment used for the direction and navigation of aircraft") effective with the January 1945 reports.

January 1945 Figures for Items  
Described in Previous Issues of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes  
Imports

Salvaged rubber not included in Schedule A No. 3013000 (general imports and imports for consumption) 1/: 61,774 pounds net weight, \$9,797 value.  
Mixed tobacco included in Schedule A No. 2603000 (general imports) 2/: 4,411 pounds net weight, \$16,042 value, 5,126 pounds shipping weight.  
Fuel oil not included in Schedule A No. 5062000 (general imports) 1/: 13,526 bbls., \$13,902 value, 4,267,690 lbs. shipping weight.  
Total imports of Schedule A No. 9990430 includes the following amount of Isobutylene 1/: None.

Exports

Effective with January 1945 statistics shipments of mixed spare parts are being included as far as possible in the airplane category to which they apply rather than in the n.o.s. spare parts category (Schedule B No. 794998). Of the total of \$483,717 of mixed airplane replacement parts reported during January 1945 it was possible to include \$185,902 in the airplane category to which they applied. The remaining shipments valued at \$297,815 could not be so coded and were included in Schedule B No. 794998 instead of being reported in part in one of the more specific spare parts categories, 794505-794996.

Total exports of Schedule B No. 107300 includes no wheat flour exports by United States Government to United Kingdom for stockpiling. 3/

January declarations received for mixed shipments of Lend-Lease medical supplies shipped by the War Department Medical Supply Depot were completely coded and included in the January 1945 statistics. 3/

- 1/. December 1944 issue of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes.
- 2/. January 1945 issue of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes.
- 3/. February 1945 issue of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
WASHINGTON

FOREIGN TRADE DIVISION

CONFIDENTIAL

FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS NOTES

APRIL 1945

Imports of News Machine Mixed Pulp

During the first half of 1944 a number of customs entries covering imports from Canada of shipments described as "news machine mixed pulp" and entered free of duty were received from Collectors of Customs at the Port of St. Albans, Vermont, and the Port of Rouses Point, New York. Investigation disclosed that this woodpulp designated by the trade as "Beater Stock" consists of 80% ground wood and 20% unbleached sulphite and was being imported, though in relatively small quantities, to meet the existing shortage of wood pulp.

Inasmuch as no separate commodity classification exists in Schedule A to cover "news machine mixed pulp" and because of the unlikeliness of this wood pulp becoming established as an accepted commercial product, a distinct commodity class was not established. Occasional entries of "news machine mixed pulp" are being included under Commodity No. 4600.000 - "Unbleached mechanically ground wood pulp."

The following table shows the significance of "Beater Stock" imports from Canada for the three months of 1944 showing shipments of this type of wood pulp.

News Machine Mixed Pulp (Beater Stock) Imports - 1944

1944 Month	Tons	As % of	Dollar	As % of	Shipping Weight	As % of
		Monthly Tonnage for Com.No. 4600.000	Value	Monthly Value for Com.No. 4600.000	(pounds)	Monthly Shipping Wt. for Com.No. 4600.000
March	32	.16%	1,661	.20%	64,864	.02%
April	589	3.93%	30,279	5.18%	1,178,332	.32%
May	160	.85%	8,266	1.17%	320,622	.08%
Total	781		40,206		1,563,818	

These shipments are relatively less important in terms of shipping weight because they are shipped dry while most of imports of Commodity 4600.000 are transported by pipe line, the weight of the water in which the wood pulp is suspended adding very substantially to the shipping weight.

During the month of January 1945 imports of "news machine mixed pulp" from Canada amounted to 34 tons valued at \$1,751 with a shipping weight of 68,387 lbs. There were no imports of this commodity reported for February 1945.

Import Commodity Index and List of Inclusions

Work has been started on an import commodity index and list of inclusions for Schedule A, "Statistical Classification of Imports into the United States," similar to that which has been constructed for exports in Schedule B, "Statistical Classification of Domestic and Foreign Commodities Exported from the United States." Such an index and list of inclusions for imports are necessary prerequisites to convertibility of import statistics to the Standard Commodity Classification System or an international system and will be of substantial value in increasing the accuracy and usefulness of import statistics.

Imports of Binder Twine from Canada

As a result of a recent investigation, 8,290,000 pounds of cords and twines of other hard fibers (Schedule A Commodity No. 3417.500) valued at \$858,379 and imported from Canada in 1944 are being transferred to the binder twine commodity classification (Schedule A Commodity No. 3411.000). These importations were originally reported by the importer under Schedule A Commodity No. 3417.500 as "Free for use of a United States Government agency." The investigation revealed that the shipments should have been classified under Commodity No. 3411.000 as binder twine for agricultural purposes and entered free of duty in accordance with the Tariff Act of 1930 which provides for free entry of certain commodities for agricultural purposes. Correction notices for both the change in commodity classification and the rate provision are being prepared.

Distinction Between Lend-Lease and Non-Lend-Lease Exports

Interpretations of United States export statistics which depend on the distinction between Lend-Lease and non-Lend-Lease exports must give recognition to the fact that the clarity of the distinction between the two types of exports is apparently decreasing. Recent international arrangements, which have been publicly announced, will apparently increase the volume of cash reimbursable Lend-Lease exports in future months. In addition, repayments have recently been made by the French Government for the Lend-Lease aid previously extended to the French Colonies in North Africa. The characteristics of these "cash" Lend-Lease exports were described in the February issue of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes.

UNRRA Exports

United States exports to foreign countries under the UNRRA Program during February 1945 amounted to \$960,684. Following is a summary of shipments to each country. Shipments to Italy consisted largely of food.

<u>Country</u>	<u>Value</u> (dollars)	<u>Shipping Weight</u> (pounds)
Italy	917,204	7,676,168
French Morocco	48	120
Egypt	43,432	193,548

Revision of 1942 and 1943 Annual Export Data

Certain revisions have been carried into 1942 and 1943 export tables since the release of the last sets of corrections to users of export statistics. The following is a summary of the most important of these revisions:

The net result of the corrections for 1942 was an addition of \$44,518,000 to the total for the year. Merchant vessels valued at \$29,506,000 and motor boats valued at \$16,276,000 were inserted into the statistics and the following items were deducted:

Electrical Machinery	\$ 20,000
Agricultural Machinery	\$ 225,000
Military Equipment	\$1,019,000

The insertion of merchant vessels worth \$241,790,000 accounted for practically all of the \$249,569,000 increase due to corrections to 1943 totals. Tanks valued at \$5,000,000 and aircraft worth \$3,000,000 were also inserted. One other fairly large change in the 1943 figures was a subtraction of \$2,433,000 from non-metallic mineral classifications.

Detail on the corrections to 1942 and 1943 annual figures may be obtained from copies of tabulations on file in the Foreign Trade Division. Because of the amount of work involved and because there may still be additional corrections, it is not planned to transmit correction notices for the detailed 1942 and 1943 corrections to users of the statistics unless this policy is found to cause undue inconvenience.

Use of Military Clothing Classifications in Schedule B

In July 1942 military clothing commodity classifications were first set up in Schedule B. It was assumed at that time that these commodities would normally be reported separately from other civilian types of clothing and that the two types could be readily segregated. In actual operation it soon developed that this separation could not always be made since it is frequently difficult to tell whether they are intended for military or civilian use. Because of this, and because the military clothing classifications are very broad and therefore less useful, military clothing has been coded under the appropriate civilian clothing classifications wherever possible. Since it is not always possible to do this, the military clothing classifications have been retained in Schedule B in order to absorb that part of the military clothing which could not be coded under appropriate civilian clothing categories. The military clothing classifications are in a certain sense a group of "other" classes for the specific clothing classes and any interpretation of the statistics must recognize this relationship. The value of exports in the military clothing classifications has been relatively small.

Number of Export Declarations and Percent of Delinquent Declarations  
Included in February 1945 Export Statistics\*

Type of Decs.	Total		Vessel				Non-Vessel	
	No. of Decs.	% Prior Months' Decs.	Atlantic & Gulf Ports		Pacific Ports		No. of Decs.	% Prior Months' Decs.
			No. of Decs.	% Prior Months' Decs.	No. of Decs.	% Prior Months' Decs.		
Total	282,304	3.5	86,100	1.1	8,691	12.3	187,513	4.1
Non-Lend-Lease	257,566	3.5	67,567	1.4	4,984	12.4	185,015	4.0
Lend-Lease	24,738	2.8	18,533	0.2	3,707	12.2	2,498	9.0

\*Does not include shipments to United States territories and possessions or intransit shipments.

Note: Preliminary investigation of the March 1945 documents received to date reveals that the declarations included in that month's export statistics will contain approximately a "normal" percentage of prior month's declarations.

Revision of Schedule H

Schedule H, "Statistical Code Classification of Shipments to Alaska from the United States" is currently undergoing extensive revision. In addition to bringing commodity numbers in line with those of the 1945 edition of Schedule B, the required units of quantity are being reviewed to eliminate those for heterogeneous commodity classifications. This will remedy the present situation in which a unit of quantity "number" is called for in a commodity classification containing both flashlight battery cells and storage battery cells. Units of quantity expressed in weight are being reviewed to eliminate those which are rendered unnecessary by the new factor shipping weight. A weight unit of quantity will be retained for commodities only if tare is important. Comments from users of Schedule H will be given careful attention.

Import and Export Data by Economic Classes

Monthly import and export reports are now available showing commodity totals in Schedule A and Schedule B commodity code number order within the following economic class groupings: agricultural crude materials, agricultural crude foodstuffs, agricultural manufactured foodstuffs and beverages, agricultural semi-manufactures, and agricultural finished manufactures, non-agricultural crude materials, non-agricultural crude foodstuffs, non-agricultural manufactured foodstuffs and beverages, non-agricultural semi-manufactures, and non-agricultural finished manufactures. File copies of these reports (Imports, IM-47; Exports, EM-26) are available for inspection by interested agencies.

Exceptions to General Policy on Public Release  
of Foreign Trade Data

In addition to the exceptions to the overall policy of releasing foreign trade statistics which were listed in the March issue of "Foreign Trade Statistics Notes," the following releases of information have been made:

1. On March 3, 1945 the Tariff Commission was granted permission by the Bureau of the Budget to release import and export data on magnesite and its products by principal countries, including areas outside the Western hemisphere, for the period 1942-1944. This information is included in the report prepared by the Tariff Commission for the Senate Ways and Means and Finance Committees entitled "Magnesium" (War Changes in Industry Series, Report No. 10).
2. The Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior was granted permission by the Bureau of the Budget on June 2, 1944 to publish information on current imports of fish from Mexico, classified by species. The sources of this information are the import entries filed with the Collectors of Customs at Laredo and Brownsville, Texas. The information is taken from these sources instead of the records compiled by the Foreign Trade Division because the data required was not otherwise available in the detail requested.
3. Current statistics on imports of coffee with country of origin detail are published by the Bureau of the Census monthly in accordance with the provisions of Article I of the Inter-American Coffee Agreement. These figures are issued in the form of a monthly statement (No. 3010-A) which shows data on the quantity allowed under the coffee quota, the quantity authorized for entry and the quantity of coffee imported since October 1, 1943, by countries of origin.

Monthly Coverage of Statistics on Shipments to United States  
Territories and Possessions and Intransit Shipments

Reports on the coverage of monthly export statistics which have appeared in previous issues of "Foreign Trade Statistics Notes" have dealt only with declarations covering United States exports of commercial and Lend-Lease merchandise. A similar monthly coverage problem also exists in regard to the statistics on exports of merchandise intransit through the United States and in regard to statistics on shipments from continental United States to its territories and possessions, Alaska, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Hawaiian Islands, Midway Islands, Wake Island, Guam Island, Canton and Enderbury Islands and American Samoa (information on shipments to the Philippine Islands and the Panama Canal Zone are included in the export statistics). The statistics on shipments to the United States territories and possessions are presented in monthly table EM-112 and the intransit statistics are presented in tables EM-121, EM-123, and EM-124.

The compilation procedure for these tables is similar to that by which the export statistics are compiled, information on shipments from continental United States to its territories and possessions being compiled from copies of the usual shipper's export declarations (7525-V) which are required to be filed with Collectors of Customs for such shipments and information on intransit export shipments being compiled from copies of the Shipper's Export Declarations for In-Transit Goods (Commerce Forms 7513, 7513-DA) which are required to be filed with Collectors of Customs at the time such shipments leave the United States.

In order to determine how closely the shipments included in a particular month's statistics actually represented transactions made during that calendar month for shipments from the United States to its territories and possessions and for intransit and transshipment trade, information has been compiled similar to that which has been presented in previous issues of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes for export statistics. Table 1 shows for the period November 1943 to February 1945 the number of vessel, non-vessel and total declarations included in each month's statistics and the percentage that prior month's declarations are of each total for shipments from the United States to its territories and possessions. Table 2 shows similar information for declarations covering in-transit shipments.

A comparison between the data shown on these tables and the corresponding table for exports to foreign countries appearing in the January 1945 issue of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes (December and January figures for exports to foreign countries appear in February and March issues respectively; February figures are shown in this issue) reveals that the number of declarations covering shipments to the United States territories and possessions is approximately ten percent as large as the number of regular export declarations, while in-transit declarations are only three percent as numerous as regular export declarations. The proportion of late in-transit declarations tends to approximate the percentage for total exports, the percentage of prior months' declarations for in-transit being 5.8 for November 1943 through February 1945 in comparison with 4 percent for total exports.

The proportion of prior months' United States territories and possessions' documents included in a particular month's statistics is significantly higher than the proportion of delinquent declarations included in export or intransit statistics. This is principally due to the greater volume of territories and possessions' declarations received from Pacific ports (shipments to Alaska and Hawaiian Islands) where delinquent documents are more likely to occur because of the greater necessary mailing time. This condition has been aggravated by existing regulations which permit the filing of documents covering shipments to United States territories and possessions as late as 48 hours after clearance instead of before clearance in the case of exports and in-transit exports.

Because of this condition it was decided, effective with the January 1945 statistics, to extend the close-out date for receipt of declarations for shipments to territories and possessions a full week later than for all other types of declarations. This action did not affect the percent of delinquent declarations in the January statistics but did result in the February statistics including 99 percent of all transactions made during the month as against an

Table 1. - NUMBER OF EXPORT DECLARATIONS AND PERCENT OF DELINQUENT DECLARATIONS INCLUDED IN THE MONTHLY STATISTICS COVERING SHIPMENTS FROM THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES TO ITS TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS  
MODE OF TRANSPORTATION BY CUSTOMS DISTRICT AREA

NOVEMBER 1943 - FEBRUARY 1945

Month	Total			Vessel			Non-Vessel		
	No. of Decs.	Percent Prior Months' Decs.	Atlantic and Gulf Ports	Pacific Ports		No. of Decs.	Percent Prior Months' Decs.	No. of Decs.	Percent Prior Months' Decs.
				No. of Decs.	Percent Prior Months' Decs.				
Total	510,814	24.6	91,446	392,953	29.8	26,415	11.2		
November, 1943	29,740	25.8	4,933	23,850	31.8	957	2.6		
December, "	33,831	21.1	5,792	27,112	25.8	927	10.7		
January, 1944	30,238	31.5	4,057	24,706	36.1	1,475	20.2		
February, "	27,279	12.8	6,378	19,585	14.4	1,316	4.7		
March, "	26,818	22.2	6,739	18,622	30.6	1,457	7.0		
April, "	34,003	19.1	5,548	27,010	23.5	1,445	7.8		
May, "	33,299	24.2	8,352	23,357	33.5	1,590	7.6		
June, "	37,546	40.4	2,875	33,041	44.9	1,630	12.2		
July, "	28,765	16.9	7,350	19,905	22.4	1,510	11.5		
August, "	39,107	36.6	4,583	32,954	42.8	1,570	10.6		
September, "	27,137	21.8	4,139	21,400	25.4	1,598	15.5		
October, "	34,894	20.3	7,556	25,393	26.4	1,945	14.0		
November, "	28,533	35.5	4,592	22,084	39.0	1,857	12.0		
December, "	35,293	30.1	6,309	26,663	38.0	2,321	11.0		
January, 1945	34,795	25.2	6,074	26,114	24.8	2,607	16.5		
February, "	29,536	1.0	6,169	21,157	0.6	2,210	7.2		

CONFIDENTIAL

Table 2. - NUMBER OF IN-TRANSIT DECLARATIONS AND PERCENT OF DELINQUENT DECLARATIONS INCLUDED IN MONTHLY IN-TRANSIT STATISTICS  
MODE OF TRANSPORTATION BY CUSTOMS DISTRICT AREA

NOVEMBER 1943 -- FEBRUARY 1945

Month	Total			Vessel				Non-Vessel	
	No. of Decs.	Percent Prior Months' Decs.	No. of Decs.	Atlantic and Gulf Ports		Pacific Ports		No. of Decs.	Percent Prior Months' Decs.
				No. of Decs.	Percent Prior Months' Decs.	No. of Decs.	Percent Prior Months' Decs.		
Total	165,942	5.8	128,797	5.7	1,780	17.8	35,364	5.9	
November, 1943	9,920	7.0	7,503	3.2	60	41.7	2,357	18.4	
December, " "	12,076	3.5	9,788	2.9	160	25.0	2,128	4.7	
January, 1944	11,268	7.3	9,071	7.4	94	11.7	2,103	6.4	
February, " "	10,327	5.6	8,056	6.4	63	22.2	2,198	2.4	
March, " "	12,329	3.0	9,782	2.9	64	1.6	2,483	3.7	
April, " "	12,914	3.9	10,113	3.7	53	24.1	2,743	4.3	
May, " "	13,257	2.1	10,732	1.9	75	16.0	2,450	2.3	
June, " "	10,240	11.6	7,356	14.3	103	15.7	2,776	4.3	
July, " "	9,727	6.1	7,145	6.0	87	25.3	2,495	5.8	
August, " "	9,154	9.3	6,904	10.8	151	32.5	2,199	2.8	
September, " "	8,556	3.2	6,597	3.0	345	1.4	1,914	4.6	
October, " "	8,452	2.2	6,490	1.0	281	2.8	1,781	5.5	
November, " "	11,485	18.5	9,175	21.3	169	47.9	2,141	4.3	
December, " "	9,955	2.2	7,783	1.7	83	0.0	2,129	4.1	
January, 1945	8,274	4.7	6,122	1.4	144	4.5	2,108	14.0	
February, " "	7,998	2.3	6,200	0.9	80	23.8	1,718	6.4	

average of 74 percent for former months. It is not anticipated that this change will delay the rendition dates of monthly tabulations on shipments to United States territories and possessions.

The February data showing the number of export declarations and percent of delinquent declarations included in the regular export statistics appears elsewhere in this issue of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes. In future issues the information for regular export declarations for United States territories and possessions' declarations and for in-transit declarations will all be shown in one table.

Shipments of Coal to Alaska Under the Lend-Lease Program

During the past few years, coal has been shipped under the Lend-Lease program from Seattle, Washington to Alaska for use as bunkering for Russian vessels which refuel at Alaska on their return voyage from the USSR to the United States.

Since the shipments when they leave Seattle are destined for Alaska, they have been included only in the statistics covering shipments to Alaska and are not included in the total or Lend-Lease exports from the United States. The following table based on Defense-Aid Shipper's Export Declarations filed at Seattle, Washington shows the quantity, value and shipping weight of these shipments:

Shipments of Coal to Alaska Under the Lend-Lease Program

October 1943 - February 1945

<u>Period</u>	<u>Net Quantity</u> (Long Tons)	<u>Value</u> (Dollars)	<u>Shipping Weight</u> (1,000 lbs.)
TOTAL	44,926	594,233	99,628
<u>1943</u>			
October	3,475	47,670	7,783
November	-	-	-
December	-	-	-
<u>1944</u>			
January	-	-	-
February	11,596	159,099	25,975
March	-	-	-
April	3,654	50,132	8,184
May	3,725	51,107	8,343
June	2,012	27,600	4,516
July	1,803	24,737	4,040
August	2,882	20,018	6,456
September	-	-	-
October	4,228	52,641	8,456
November	-	-	-
December	3,871	53,962	8,672
<u>1945</u>			
January	3,884	54,156	8,700
February	3,796	53,111	8,503

Elimination of Statistics on Exports of Merchant Vessels by Customs Districts

Effective with the January 1945 statistics, export information on that part of Schedule B No. 795500 representing exports of merchant vessels under their own power or afloat will be reported without a breakdown by Customs District of exportation. The breakdown by Customs District would be continued for that part of Schedule B No. 795500 representing vessels exported as cargo. If merchant vessels exported under their own power or afloat are provided with a Schedule B number separate from that for vessels exported as cargo, as is proposed elsewhere in this issue of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes, this policy will be applied to the two separated classifications.

The provision of a Customs District breakdown for exports of vessels has faced a number of difficulties from the time this commodity was first included in the export statistics. Even before the war, merchant vessels were frequently transferred while physically in a foreign country. The foreign trade statistical regulations in this case call for the export of the merchant vessel to be credited to the United States Customs District at which it first cleared after transfer. However, the merchant vessel, after transfer, might not touch at a United States port for many months or even years after having been transferred. In this case, the inclusion of the transfer in the Customs District figures at the later date provided misleading information.

With the substantial increase in transfers of merchant vessels which have taken place during the war, the difficulty of determining the Customs District from which the merchant vessel is actually transferred has been accentuated. In some cases it has been necessary to make arbitrary decisions as to which Customs District the transfer should be credited. Since this change in reporting is one which apparently should have been made many years ago, the figures for all preceding years should also be adjusted rather than to have the change effective only with January 1945. Since previously issued statistics are very difficult to change once they have been released to the public in printed form, such as in "Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States," it seems more practicable to institute the change effective January 1945 with a warning to all users of the statistics that the district breakdown for previous years is of doubtful accuracy.

The elimination of a district breakdown for merchant vessel figures is analagous to the situation which has always applied in the case of exports by parcel post for which no district breakdown is provided. In the case of parcel post shipments, the lack of a district breakdown was necessitated by the fact that there is no practical way of determining the Customs District through which the parcel post shipment actually left the country. If the export were credited to the Customs District in which the post office is located, the statistics would credit to the interior Customs Districts a very substantial part of the total parcel post exports despite the fact that it would be obvious that these shipments actually physically left the United States from a seaport Customs District. The application of this parcel post method of reporting export statistics to merchant vessels should provide better classification in the statistics.

Segregation of Exports of Vessels Leaving the Country  
As Cargo from Merchant Vessels Leaving under Their Own Power or Afloat

Because of the substantial difference from a shipping point of view, it is proposed that effective with January 1945 statistics, exports of merchant vessels (Schedule B No. 795500) be separated into two commodity categories, one for vessels leaving the country as cargo on another vessel or other carrier and the other for merchant vessels leaving under their own power or afloat. As part of this proposal, the new commodity classification for exports of merchant vessels leaving the country under their own power or afloat will provide two units of quantity, number and gross tonnage. (The gross tonnage of a vessel is the internal cubic capacity of all space in and on the vessel which is permanently enclosed, with the exception of certain permissible exemptions. It is expressed in tons of 100 cubic feet.) Vessels being exported as cargo, however, would be reported as a separate commodity with "number" as the unit of quantity.

It is believed that these changes will enhance the usefulness of the information on exports of merchant vessels and that the inadequacy of the unit of quantity "number" which has been used this far will be overcome. It is evident that adequate statistics on exports of merchant vessels can only be provided by the use of double units of quantity for reasons similar to those which require exports of cloth to be reported in both square yards and pounds.

As part of these proposed changes, it is also proposed that with gross tonnage information provided for exports of merchant vessels under their own power or afloat, shipping weight would not be reported for this commodity. Shipping weight would, however, continue to be reported for exports of merchant vessels as cargo. The usefulness of the shipping weight measurement for vessels leaving the country under their own power or afloat has always been considerably limited by the difficulty of getting a physical weight measurement of the vessels. It has been necessary for some time to report the shipping weight in terms of gross tonnage multiplied by 2,240 pounds. Since gross tonnage is not actually a measure of the physical weight of the vessel, the use of shipping weight figures derived in this arbitrary fashion offers considerable possibility of misinterpretation.

The only difficulty which is foreseen in these suggested changes in reporting procedure is that the overall shipping weight for all exports from the United States will not include the "shipping weight" of these vessels. The value of the vessels will, however, be included in the export statistics. Comparisons between the combined shipping weight for all of the diverse methods of transportation and the overall value will, therefore, have to be made after excluding the value of the merchant vessels from the total export value. It is not anticipated that this adjustment will be a very difficult one to make and it will only be necessary in those relatively infrequent cases in which the overall shipping weight of exports by all methods of transportation is compared with the overall value. Most of the use which is made of the shipping weight information does not involve this comparison of combined diverse methods of transportation since the primary usefulness of the shipping weight information is as a measure of ship utilization in terms of method of transportation, routing of the shipment, commodities carried, etc.

There is reason for believing that this exclusion of the shipping weight of merchant vessels from the shipping weight information should be accompanied by a similar exclusion from the shipping weight statistics of the shipping weight of aircraft, trucks, locomotives, and freight cars, etc., which are exported from the United States under their own power or "on wheels." As in the case of merchant vessels, it would then also be necessary to provide commodity classifications for aircraft, locomotives, etc., exported under their own power or "on wheels" separate from those exported as cargo. This, of course, would mean a considerable change in Schedule B. This change in reporting may be found desirable at some later date but no immediate action is being planned. For one thing, the problem of reporting shipping weight of aircraft, trucks, locomotives, etc., is far less important than vessels in the shipping weight statistics.

An additional consideration is that there is some reason for believing the shipping weight of aircraft, locomotives, etc. may be more properly included in shipping weight statistics than vessels. Aircraft, locomotives, etc. exported under their own power or "on wheels" generally carry little or no cargo and the fact that these commodities are exported contributes very little if anything to the export cargo carrying capacity. Merchant vessels, however, when they are exported, will in practically all cases carry a full complement of cargo and contribute very substantially to the cargo carrying capacity. The shipping weight information which is now being provided in export statistics is primarily a measure of the amount and utilization of cargo carrying capacity rather than a measure of the carrying capacity itself. Under this assumption it is logical to exclude from the export shipping weight figures the "shipping weight" of merchant vessels which actually are contributing to, rather than using, the cargo carrying capacity, and to include the shipping weight of aircraft, trucks, freight cars and locomotives which, for all practical purposes, contribute little or nothing to the export carrying capacity except the shipping weight of the commodity itself.

Comments on this approach to the problem will be appreciated. It is planned to submit the proposed change in commodity classification and unit of quantity for merchant vessels to the interdepartmental Advisory Committee on Foreign Trade Commodity Classifications in the near future.

February 1945 Figures for Items  
Described in Previous Issues of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes

Imports

Salvaged rubber not included in Schedule A No. 2013000 (general imports and imports for consumption) 1/: 67,226 pounds net weight, \$11,389 value.

Mixed tobacco included in Schedule A No. 2603000 (general imports) 3/: None.

Fuel oil not included in Schedule A No. 5062000 (general imports) 1/: 30,578 bbls., \$30,641 value, 9,719,430 lbs. shipping weight.

Total imports of Schedule A No. 9990430 includes the following amount of Isobutylene 1/: None.

Exports

Of the total of \$2,007,677 of mixed airplane replacement parts reported by the shipper during February 1945 under Schedule B No. 794998, \$1,711,261 was recoded to the airplane category to which they applied. The remaining shipments valued at \$296,416 could not be so coded and were allowed to remain in Schedule B No. 794998 even though they should have been coded in a specific airplane or parts category. 1/

In addition to those amounts shown in previous issues of "Foreign Trade Statistics Notes," wheat flour is apparently being exported to the United Kingdom in substantial quantities for stockpiling and possible reexport to other countries. The February 1945 export statistics also include 154,000 cwt. of non-Lend-Lease wheat flour shipments to Italy, valued at \$639,000. This wheat flour is being shipped under the same sort of arrangement described in previous "Foreign Trade Statistics Notes." 2/

Declarations received during February covering mixed shipments of Lend-Lease medical supplies exported by the War Department Medical Supply Depot were coded and included in the current month's statistics. The entire backlog of documents of this type for prior months has been coded and entered in the form of corrections in the proper previous months' statistics. 3/

- 
- 1/. December 1944 issue of "Foreign Trade Statistics Notes."
  - 2/. January 1945 issue of "Foreign Trade Statistics Notes."
  - 3/. February 1945 issue of "Foreign Trade Statistics Notes."

*William W. Rouse*

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
Bureau of the Census  
WASHINGTON

CONFIDENTIAL

FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS NOTES

MAY 1945

Revised Security Regulations Governing Public Release of  
Foreign Trade Statistics

A revision of the security regulations has recently been announced permitting the complete release of foreign trade data for 1942 on May 1, 1945 including separate information on Lend-Lease shipments. Under this program preliminary copies of Tables 1 and 4 of the 1942 edition of "Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States" will be available on that date. A tabulation of Lend-Lease shipments in commodity-by-country arrangement will be available shortly thereafter. Interested Government agencies may obtain copies of these tables upon request.

In addition to the release of 1942 data, the revised security regulations will permit the release of practically complete 1943 data on July 1, 1945 and the immediate release of certain censored foreign trade information on the trade of the United States with the other American Republics, Canada, Alaska, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands on a 6-months-delayed-basis instead of the previous 12-months-delayed basis.

Copies of the detailed announcement regarding the release of the 1942 and 1943 data and the revised foreign trade publication program have been sent to all Government recipients of foreign trade reports. Additional copies of the announcement are available upon request.

Exceptions to General Policy on Public Release of Foreign Trade Data

In addition to the exceptions to the overall policy of releasing foreign trade statistics to the public which were listed in the March and April issues of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes, the following releases of data have been made. This information may be released to the general public.

1. The Bureau of the Census was granted permission by the Bureau of the Budget on December 9, 1944 to release statistics on exports of sun or glare glasses and sun goggles (Schedule B No. 914350) to other than the Latin American Republics and Canada for the years 1942 and 1943 to the firm of Beaumont, Heller and Sperling, Inc. of Reading, Pennsylvania.
2. On January 23, 1945 the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce was authorized by the Bureau of the Budget to furnish the Interchemical Corporation of New York City with data on exports of coal-tar colors, dyes, stains, and color lakes (Schedule B No. 805900) to India for the years 1942 and 1943.

3. Authorization was granted to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce by the Bureau of the Budget on February 12, 1945 for the release of data on imports of china and earthenware from United Kingdom for the years 1942 and 1943. This information was furnished to the firm of Castleton China, Inc. of New York City. The Schedule A numbers covered by this release were as follows:

5350.1-536.92 (1942) - China  
 5350.100-5360.920 (1943) - China  
 5371.0-5374.8 (1942) - Earthenware  
 5371.010-5374.800 (1943) - Earthenware

4. The Department of Labor on April 25, 1945 was granted permission for release of information on shipments of hides and skins from Puerto Rico to the United States to be included in a report to be released to the public approximately the middle of May.

United States Exports under the UNRRA Program

During March 1945 United States exports under the UNRRA Program amounted to \$3,830,691 showing a marked increase over previous months' exports. Food products, textiles, and vehicles constituted the bulk of the shipments. A summary of shipments by country of destination follows:

<u>Country of Destination</u>	<u>Value (dollars)</u>	<u>Shipping Weight (pounds)</u>
United Kingdom	68,830	408,348
Czechoslovakia	913,712	6,015,883
Poland	1,768,329	10,087,936
Italy	1,053,204	11,151,982
French Morocco	45	215
Algeria	26,571	188,991
Total	3,830,691	27,853,855

Shipments of merchandise in transit through the United States under the UNRRA program were reported for the first time in March. These shipments, valued at \$1,414,720, were destined for the following countries:

<u>Country of Destination</u>	<u>Value (dollars)</u>	<u>Shipping Weight (pounds)</u>
Czechoslovakia	46,269	487,777
Poland	1,001,498	4,266,148
Italy	366,953	6,400,005
Total	1,414,720	11,153,930

Shipments amounting to \$1,207,729 originated in Canada, \$189,506 in Newfoundland, and \$17,485 in Peru.

Public Release of Information on Trade in Gold and Silver

Report No. FT-850, United States Exports and Imports of Gold and Silver, which has been released to the public on a 12-months' delayed basis, has now been discontinued. Data on trade in gold and silver, as it becomes available for publication, will be shown in Report No. FT-900, the monthly press release.

Information on district of exportation, formerly shown in FT-850, will not be published in the future but is available upon request for data which can be released under security regulations.

Number of Declarations and Percent of Delinquent Declarations  
Included in March 1945 Statistics

Type of Decs.	Total		Vessel				Non-Vessel	
	No. of Decs.	% Prior Months' Decs.	Atlantic & Gulf Ports		Pacific Ports		No. of Decs.	% Prior Months' Decs.
			No. of Decs.	% Prior Months' Decs.	No. of Decs.	% Prior Months' Decs.		
<u>Total Exports</u>	360,650	2.9	123,129	2.2	6,309	6.0	231,212	3.2
N-LL <u>1/</u> *	332,038	2.8	100,933	2.5	2,907	2.9	228,198	3.0
LL <u>2/</u> *	28,612	3.6	22,196	1.1	3,402	8.6	3,014	16.4
Int. <u>3/</u>	11,228	2.4	8,512	1.4	26	3.8	2,690	5.5
T & P <u>4/</u>	32,478	6.7	3,164	0.2	26,736	7.1	2,578	9.9

1/ Non-Lend-Lease.

2/ Lend-Lease.

3/ Intransit.

4/ Shipments to Territories and Possessions.

\*Does not include intransit.

Note: Preliminary investigation of the April 1945 documents received to date reveals that the declarations included in that month's export statistics will contain approximately a "normal" percentage of prior months' declarations.

New Procedure for Verifying Punching of Import Cards

A new procedure for the verification of punching of import cards by value groups was recently instituted. Previous to this change the punching of import cards was verified by having all the cards repunched on a verifying punch machine.

In March and April the import entries were separated into two groups before cards were punched. One group consisted of all entries containing any item of \$10,000 or over and the other group consisted of all entries containing only items under \$10,000. The punching of all items in the \$10,000 or over group of documents was verified completely, while the punching of items in the under \$10,000 group of documents was verified on a sampling procedure basis. By far the major portion of the total value of all imports was included in the \$10,000 or over group. Tests have shown that this group represents about 75 percent of

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
Bureau of the Census  
WASHINGTON

CONFIDENTIAL

FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS NOTES

JUNE 1945

VE-Day Relaxation of Security Regulations  
for Release of Foreign Trade Statistics

On May 8, 1945 the Bureau of the Budget issued revised regulations covering the VE-Day release of foreign trade data previously withheld for security reasons. As a result of this revision, complete 1943 data which have been made available to Government agencies may be released immediately.

In addition to the release of 1943 data, all foreign trade data may be released 60 days after the close of the period to which they relate with the following exceptions:

1. No data may be released on strategic, critical and military items. A detailed list of these items showing appropriate Schedule A and Schedule B commodity code numbers may be obtained on request. The list of strategic, critical and military items issued on April 1, 1945 still governs under these new regulations with the following modifications:

Page 1 of this list should be amended by the substitution of 1943 for 1941 where reference was made to the year for which foreign trade data may be released. In addition, the following deletions should be made in the import list:

Schedule A  
Commodity No.

Commodity Description

2210.330	Ergot
5300.000	Clay, English china
5391.000-5393.000	Chalk, English
8380.944	Indium
9990.440	Military scrap, battle- field and other

2. No commodity data showing country of origin or country of destination detail may be released for the trade with individual areas in the Pacific theater of military operations. The 1945 Schedule C code numbers for these countries are as follows:

Schedule C  
Code No.

Country

532	India and Dependencies
542	Ceylon

Schedule C  
Code No.Country

546	Burma
549	Thailand (Siam)
551	French Indo-China (including French India)
554	British Malaya
561	Netherlands Indies
565	Philippine Islands
567	Portuguese Asia (from Southern and South-eastern Asia, n.e.s.)
569	Southern and Southeastern Asia, n.e.s.
571	China
575	Manchuria (Manchukuo)
581	Korea (Chosen)
582	Hong Kong
583	Formosa (Taiwan)
585	Kwantung
587	Japan
602	Australia
604	New Guinea
612	New Zealand
618	New Hebrides
622	British Oceania, n.e.s.
641	French Oceania
683	Japanese Mandated Islands
921	Hawaiian Islands
931	Midway Island
933	Wake Island
955	Guam Island
941	Canton and Enderbury Islands
951	American Samoa

3. No foreign trade Lend-Lease statistics of any type may be published without prior clearance by the Foreign Economic Administration. To date clearance has been obtained for 1942 and 1943 Lend-Lease figures only.

The detailed description of the foreign trade publication program which has been initiated as a result of the VE-Day relaxation of the publication of foreign trade data was described in a Department of Commerce press release dated May 15, 1945 to which was attached a list of publications and prices. Copies of the press release and price list of publications have been transmitted to all Government users of foreign trade statistics. Additional copies are available on request.

There is one point in the Bureau of the Budget memorandum of May 8, 1945 which requires clarification. The second paragraph refers to the release of 1943 data and contains a statement that "isolated statistics retained in a classified basis" may not be published. This applies to certain foreign trade data which have never been included in the official United States import and export statistics for 1943 as released to Government agencies on a confidential or secret basis. These "isolated classified items" have not been and, until further notice, will not be included in the foreign trade data released to Government agencies for periods subsequent to 1943. This exception does not refer to the items included

in the list of strategic, military and critical items attached to the Budget Bureau memorandum nor to the list referred to in "1" above. Therefore, calendar year 1943 and subsequent data, which have been or will be furnished by the Census Bureau to Government agencies, may be released completely wherever the security regulations described above permit.

Now that 1942 and 1943 data may be completely released, the monthly and annual multilithed export and import commodity and country reports for 1942 and 1943, which were, at the time, issued to Government agencies on a confidential basis, may be declassified. It is suggested that recipients of these publications mark their copies accordingly.

Release of Country Totals and Customs District Totals  
on a 60-Day-Delayed Basis

On May 15, the Bureau of the Budget authorized the release of the following information on a 60-day-delayed basis:

1. Total shipping weight and total value of exports and imports through each United States Custom District. In the release of this information, the Customs Districts of Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico will be grouped in one total.
2. Total value and shipping weight of trade with all countries except Hawaii, Australia, Oceania and Eastern and South-eastern Asia, including India. (See note elsewhere in this issue of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes for Schedule C numbers of these countries.)

In addition to the release of country and Customs District overall totals, as described above, commodity-by-country may be released with additional detail by Customs District for all non-strategic, non-critical and non-military and non-Pacific area countries on a 60-day-delayed basis.

Current Press Releases

Now that security regulations allow the release of a very substantial amount of foreign trade statistics on a 60-day-delayed basis, it is planned to reinstitute some of the press releases which were issued prior to the war. It is planned to resume the monthly release of the former 1702 (Summary of U.S. Foreign Trade in Merchandise and Gold and Silver) which was principally a month-by-month presentation of certain summary information on exports and imports by commodities. It is also planned to reinstitute the former 1703 (Value of U.S. Foreign Trade in Merchandise by Geographic Divisions and Leading Countries) which consisted primarily of summary figures on exports and imports, month-by-month, by individual areas and countries. The former 1702 will be resumed as FT-930 and the former 1703 will be resumed as FT-950.

Because information is at present being compiled on the shipping weight of imports and exports, it is planned to start a new press release (FT-970) on the dollar value and shipping weight of imports and exports moving through individual Customs Districts. This press release will also appear on a 60-day-delayed basis. Since statistics are now also being compiled showing the shipping route, port of

loading and port of unloading of exports, this press release (FT-970) will also contain such information where it can be released under security regulations. In the event these statistics on the export shipping route and method of transportation become sufficiently large, it may be that this information will be presented in a press release separate from that containing information on imports and exports through individual ports and Customs Districts.

A separate press release on shipments from continental United States to Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands and shipments from these territories to continental United States will also be prepared. These releases will be sent on a regular basis to persons in the Government on request.

The present FT-900 press release containing information on total exports and imports without breakdown by country or commodity but with separate figures for Lend-Lease exports will be continued in substantially its present form. This release is usually made on the 20th to 25th of the month following that covered by the figures.

Copies of 1942 and 1943 Import and Export Reports  
Distributed to Department of Commerce Field Offices

During the war period monthly and annual foreign trade statistics were released to Government agencies on a confidential basis in multilithed form. Now that complete 1942 and 1943 data may be released to the public, stock copies of some of these multilithed reports have been distributed to the Department of Commerce field offices for use by the public. The reports so distributed include copies of the confidential 1942 and 1943 Monthly Summaries and preliminary issues of calendar year 1943 import and export data in commodity-by-country and country-by-commodity form.

Imports Educational Program

The steady decrease during the past two years in the number of letters written to importers calling attention to errors or omissions on import entry forms offers presumptive evidence of improvement in the quality of the information supplied on the entries when first filed. If correct statistical information is not inserted on all import entries when first filed with Collectors of Customs the later coding and review operations may not detect the error and incorrect statistics will result. If the import entry is incomplete or if an error in the information is discovered in the coding or review operations, it is necessary to return the entry to the importer for additional or corrected information with the possibility that the corrected transaction will be received too late for inclusion in the current month's statistics. In this case the entry normally is included in the statistics for the subsequent month rather than in the month in which the import entry was originally filed.

In recognition of these undesirable possibilities a procedure was inaugurated in April 1943 whereby import documents were examined each month to locate any errors or omissions by importers in the commodity numbers, net quantities and gross weights, shown on the entries whether or not the correct information had been obtained by later correspondence. Since then letters have been written to importers citing the specific errors occurring on particular entries and supplying the correct commodity code number when an incorrect one was used by the importers.

Carbon copies of these letters have been sent to the Collectors of Customs at the port of filing to acquaint them with the types of errors being brought to the attention of the importers in their areas and to enable them to see that these mistakes are not repeated.

As part of this procedure a multilithed pamphlet entitled "Common Statistical Errors in the Preparation of the Consumption Entry, Customs Form 7501", was prepared in January 1944 in order that certain errors frequently made on Consumption Entries might be readily called to the attention of importers.

In the 24 months since April 1943, 2,176 letters have been sent under this procedure as follows:

Six months - April 1943 to September 1943 inclusive .....	1,006
Six months - October 1943 to March 1944 inclusive .....	516
Six months - April 1944 to September 1944 inclusive .....	360
Six months - October 1944 to March 1945 inclusive .....	294
Total .....	2,176

It will be noted that as this procedure has progressed there has been a steady decrease in the total number of transactions requiring changes of the information first reported by importers. Since this decrease has occurred within the framework of approximately the same number of consumption entries and under the same coding practices, it appears that more correct and more complete consumption entries are being filed.

It should be noted that as the procedure of educating importers progressed, more items of information contained on the entries were included in the education work. In the first six months of the program only incorrect commodity numbers were cited. Subsequently, letters were sent for the omission of the gross weight or separate gross weights, the reporting of the gross weight in other than pounds, the omission of the net quantity for those commodities requiring them, and the reporting of the net quantity in other than the required Schedule A unit or units.

The fact that fewer letters were written, even with this expansion in the program indicates that entries are more complete and accurate when initially prepared.

Ammonium Nitrate Fertilizer Imports

The two ammonium nitrate fertilizer mixture classes, commodity nos. 8501.100 and 8501.500, established January 1, 1939 and January 1, 1940, respectively, are shown in Schedule A as follows:

- Ammonium nitrate mixtures (not including materials containing phosphoric acid or potash):
- 8501.100 - Containing less than 20 percent nitrogen
- 8501.500 - Containing 20 percent or more nitrogen

These commodity classifications were created to provide for ammonium nitrate mixtures containing substantial quantities of materials other than ammonium nitrate.

However, since early 1943, imports of 97.8 percent pure ammonium nitrate, used chiefly for fertilizer purposes, have been entering this country

from Canada in increasing amounts. These are entered free of duty when used chiefly for fertilizers or chiefly as ingredients in the manufacture of fertilizers, under Tariff Paragraph 1685. Inasmuch as this fertilizer material consists essentially of ammonium nitrate plus small quantities of impurities, it was not considered a mixture within the meaning of Schedule A. As a result, such imports have been included in the import statistics for 1943 and 1944 under the broad commodity class No. 8509.800 - "Nitrogenous materials, n.s.p.f." A large number of entries for this classification have been examined and a representative number verified with Collectors of Customs to determine the chemical composition of the material, in order to ascertain the value and volume of "pure" ammonium nitrate fertilizer imports from Canada included in the classification.

The table below shows the results of this study:

Imports of Ammonium Nitrate Fertilizer from Canada Included  
Under Schedule A Commodity No. 8509.800 - Nitrogenous Material, n.s.p.f.  
Calendar Year - 1943

1943 Month	Tons	As Percent of Total Tons $\frac{1}{2}$	Dollar Value	As Percent of Total Value $\frac{1}{2}$	Shipping Weight (lbs.)	As Percent of Total S.W. $\frac{1}{2}$
Jan.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feb.	-	-	-	-	-	-
March	1,220	54.0	67,035	72.1	2,446,680	53.9
April	151	28.3	8,250	49.2	303,600	28.2
May	5,657	96.5	307,716	99.0	11,386,090	96.5
June	865	90.2	42,253	94.0	1,746,950	90.3
July	12,130	99.6	544,995	99.8	24,514,759	99.6
Aug.	7,287	99.8	298,829	99.9	14,670,353	99.8
Sept.	7,969	98.2	324,322	99.0	16,062,115	98.2
Oct.	8,410	99.3	356,954	99.6	16,939,632	99.3
Nov.	11,367	99.3	509,759	99.9	23,638,240	99.4
Dec.	<u>11,182</u>	99.6	<u>495,097</u>	99.9	<u>22,539,223</u>	99.6
Total	66,238		2,955,210		134,247,622	

For all practical purposes this entire classification during most of 1943 was made up of high grade ammonium nitrate fertilizer. Data on ammonium nitrate fertilizer imported from Canada during 1944 and similarly included in the import statistics under Commodity No. 8509.800 will be presented in a later issue of the Foreign Trade Statistics Notes.

Because of this situation it is being proposed to the Advisory Committee on Foreign Trade Commodity Classifications that retroactive to January 1945, the heading preceding the two ammonium nitrate mixture classes in Schedule A be revised and the classes renumbered as follows:

- Ammonium nitrate and ammonium nitrate mixtures (not including materials containing phosphoric acid or potash):
- 8501.300 - Containing less than 20 percent nitrogen
  - 8501.700 - Containing 20 percent or more nitrogen

These imports of essentially "pure" ammonium nitrate will be included in the new classification, 8501.700, which will then, for all practical purposes consist almost entirely of such shipments.

1/. Percent of monthly total for Schedule A commodity number 8509.800 from all countries.

Proposed Measurement of Vessel Entrances  
and Clearances by Deadweight Tonnage

Monthly and annual tabulations on vessels entering and clearing United States ports at present show the net or registered tonnage of the vessels, which is the internal cubic capacity of a vessel expressed in tons of 100 cubic feet to the ton minus the space for crew quarters, Master's accommodations, navigation spaces, space occupied by propelling machinery, etc.

It has been recommended that in addition to net tonnage, figures on deadweight tonnage also be shown starting with January 1946 figures. Deadweight tonnage represents the carrying capacity of a vessel in tons of 2,240 pounds. It is the difference between the displacement of the vessel loaded including cargo, passengers, fuel, water, stores, dunnage and other items necessary for use on a voyage, and the displacement light, excluding these items.

The value and usefulness of entrance and clearance statistics would apparently thereby be enhanced. By comparing actual cargo traffic with theoretical cargo capacity it would be possible to gauge the activity of a port. In addition, the relationship of potential deadweight tonnage to actual deadweight tonnage would provide many useful statistical tabulations on the basis of weight if presented by Customs district, trade route, or nationality of vessel. It also would provide a statistical foundation for determining the adequacy of so-called "tailor-made" vessels. By comparison with information on commodities carried, it would be possible to see the relationship of stowage by deadweight or cubic feet on a statistical basis. For example, the figures would show the percent of the theoretical deadweight tonnage employed in the carriage of fruit or meat on a refrigerator vessel, or in the carriage of cork on a cargo vessel.

It would require approximately 14 man-hours a month to add this item of information to the sheets from which cards containing entrance and clearance information are punched. Some slight increased punching costs would also result for the few thousand cards punched per month. There would not necessarily be any additional tabulating costs unless special tables were run for deadweight tonnage purposes.

Comments or suggestions in regard to this proposed plan will be appreciated. In connection with this proposal, an investigation of the statistical yearbooks of various foreign countries has been made to determine the unit of measurement used: None of the countries uses deadweight tons. The following summarizes the practice of various leading countries:

- Net tons: United Kingdom, Canada, Malaya, Australia, New Zealand, Straits Settlements, Germany
- Net tons reported in metric tons: France, Thailand, Netherlands Indies
- Gross tons: U.S.S.R., Japan, Korea, Manchuria, China, French Indo-China, Philippine Islands

The gross tons used by a number of countries bears a fairly constant relation of 10 to 6 to net tons. The gross tonnage of a vessel is the entire internal cubic capacity expressed in tons of 100 cubic feet to the ton including that occupied by crews quarters, machinery, etc. which is deducted in arriving at net tonnage. There is no constant relation between deadweight tons and either gross or net tons.

#### Shipping Statistics Program

Since the distribution of the October 5, 1944 release announcing the initiation of a program to increase the scope of the 1943 volume of "Foreign Commerce and Navigation" by including statistics on the shipping weight and method of transportation of United States exports, a large number of letters have been received from Government agencies, port authorities, air lines and industrial concerns giving favorable comments on the program and suggesting improvements which have since been incorporated in the plans. On the basis of the suggestions offered, it was apparent that the usefulness of the statistics would be enhanced by showing individual ports of lading in those tables which originally called for customs district figures only and by using more detailed commodity breakdowns in several of the commodity groupings. Although duplicating costs do not warrant the publishing of complete domestic and foreign port Schedule B commodity detail, such detail will be available on request to interested persons.

Preparatory phases of the work of compiling shipping tabulations are now in process of completion. This work involved the summarization of approximately 3,800,000 export detail punch cards into approximately 75,000 summary cards. When these cards are balanced summary tabulations by method of transportation, shipping route, etc. can be readily prepared. It is planned that similar work on tabulations for the calendar year 1944 will start within a month.

#### Commodity Classification for Intransit Shipments

It is proposed that a modification in the commodity classification system used since 1942 to report exports of merchandise passing in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another will be made as of July 1, 1945. For these intransit shipments it is proposed to replace Schedule B, "Statistical Classification of Domestic and Foreign Commodities Exported from the United States," with a new schedule to be known as Schedule L. This new commodity classification system follows the general outline of Schedule B as to commodity groups and subgroups. Additional breakdowns of Schedule B subgroups (identified by bold-face headings in Part II of Schedule B) are provided in Schedule L for reporting in greater detail those commodities which on the basis of past data are anticipated to continue to be important in the intransit trade, or which are important to the compilation of adequate shipping statistics.

During the war period additional burdens have been imposed on shippers and on Collectors of Customs by the requirement that the detailed

commodity description found in Schedule B be furnished on the "Shipper's Export Declaration for In-Transit Goods." It has been necessary on many occasions for the Collectors of Customs or the Bureau of the Census to contact the original shipper or the consignee in an effort to obtain the additional detailed information required. No commodity breakdown of any sort was required before the war. Difficulties in coding of documents and delays in preparing reports have been encountered, which the use of Schedule L will to a great extent eliminate without at the same time apparently sacrificing any significant information on such shipments.

The proposed new Schedule L is being submitted to the Advisory Committee on Foreign Trade Commodity Classification for approval.

Inclusion of Information on U.S. Government Exports in Export Statistics

In accordance with recommendations of the Clearing Office for Foreign Transactions and Reports of the Foreign Economic Administration that the official United States export statistics include data on shipments of merchandise other than administrative supplies and equipment to United States Government agencies and establishments in foreign countries, it has been recommended to the Committee on Foreign Commerce Statistical Regulations that the "Regulations for the Collection of Statistics of Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States" be amended to provide for the reporting of such shipments. A Foreign Commerce Statistical Decision will then be issued amending section 30.46 of the Regulations by deleting that portion which has general requirements imposed on all other exportations from the United States. It is planned to make this Decision effective as of July 1, 1945. Further information on the reasons underlying this recommendation may be obtained from the discussion accompanying the Clearing Office recommendation. (A summary of the recommendations made by the Clearing Office appeared in the January issue of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes.)

"Commanding General" Lend-Lease Exports

In the March issue of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes in a note on "Commanding General Lend-Lease Exports on Air Transport Command Aircraft" it was stated that

"Substantial amounts of shipments consigned to United States Commanding Generals abroad for transfer to foreign governments under the Lend-Lease program have been made for some time for shipments other than by Air Transport Command aircraft. Export declarations have been required for such shipments and information on them has been included in the export statistics."

This statement was based on the fact that thousands of Lend Lease declarations have been included in the export statistics in which the consignee was indicated as:

Commanding General, ETO, Port of Discharge  
Commanding General, United States Forces, Middle East, Suez-Egypt  
Commanding General, 14th Air Forces, U.S. Army Air Forces Etc.

In these cases the goods were requisitioned by a Lend-Lease country and destined for a foreign country. On investigation with the War Department, it has been determined from a sample of these declarations and a review of the War Department procedures that these thousands of declarations containing the above type of consignee information are not actually the type of shipment called "Commanding General" which are reported separately in the President's report to Congress on Lend-Lease operations. Contrary to the statement in the Foreign Trade Statistics Notes for March quoted above, the export statistics therefore do not include any export of the type commonly termed "Commanding General" as in the President's report, which shipments flow and are merged through the same channels and agencies, and use the same procedures as Army overseas shipments. The export statistics do contain and will continue to contain Lend-Lease export shipments which, for convenience, are consigned to a United States Commanding General in a particular theater of operations but which follow the normal channels and procedures for water-borne Lend-Lease shipments. In many cases there is no other responsible person to whom the shipment can be consigned. However, such shipments merely consigned to a commanding general are not the type generally known as "Commanding General" by the War Department and in the Lend-Lease accounting records.

This change in understanding as to what is included in the United States export statistics does not, on the whole, raise any problem as to the principles to be followed in differentiating between shipments out of the country which should be included in the export statistics and shipments to the United States armed forces abroad which, by definition, should be excluded from the export statistics. The shipments termed "Commanding General" are actually made to the Commanding General in the theater of operations through Army supply channels and agencies and the disposal of the material is within his jurisdiction. Depending on military considerations, he may use the material for United States Army operations or may transfer the materials to some Lend-Lease country. Since the disposal of these goods is under the jurisdiction of the Commanding General, the material may be looked upon as primarily for the use of United States Armed forces, in which case they should not have been included in the export statistics when the goods left the country. The thousands of declarations which have been included in the statistics in which the consignee is noted as Commanding General are not made under these conditions. The shipment is consigned to the Commanding General only for convenience in consignment. It is evident that the inclusion of such shipments in the Lend-Lease export statistics raises no question as to the propriety of such inclusion, although those shipments called "Commanding General," had they been included in the export statistics, might have raised some question as to the propriety of such inclusion.

A check is now being made with Air Transport Command to determine the status of shipments made on Air Transport Command aircraft consigned to Commanding General. If this material is similar to the type called "Commanding General" described above with the understanding that its disposal is within his jurisdiction, export declarations will not be necessary for such shipments. This principle will not apply to material consigned to commanding general merely as a means of facilitating the delivery of merchandise to a Lend-Lease beneficiary government.

Future Shipments to Italian Government

Arrangements have been made in cooperation with the Foreign Economic Administration for segregation and separate tabulation of information on certain shipments to the Italian Government which will be made in the future. It is anticipated that these exports will represent shipments of commodities procured by a United States Government procuring agency (frequently using Lend-Lease procurement facilities) and exported by or for a United States Government agency for the account of the government of Italy. The exports are being financed under an arrangement announced by the President on October 10, 1944, part of this announcement read as follows:

"I have today approved the recommendation of the Secretaries of State, Treasury and War, and of the Foreign Economic Administrator, that the U.S. Government currently make available to the Italian Government the dollars equivalent to the Italian lire issued up to now and hereafter as pay to U.S. troops in Italy.

'The dollar proceeds of remittances made by individuals in this country to friends and relatives in Italy are also being made available to the Italian Government as are the dollar proceeds of any products exported by Italy to this country.

'The dollars made available to Italy will be used by the Italian Government to pay for essential civilian supplies purchased in this country for use in liberated Italy. The U.S. Army has supplied substantial amounts of certain essential civilian goods such as food, clothing and medical supplies as a necessary part of military operations in Italy. The funds which I am now making available will enable the Italian Government under control of appropriate Allied authorities to obtain in this country other essential civilian supplies and to continue to obtain essential supplies after the U.S. Army program ceases."

These exports will, of course, not be Lend-Lease exports even though they may be procured through Lend-Lease procurement facilities. The availability of information on these shipments will be announced in later issues of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes.

Schedule B -- Coverage

Samples recently analyzed indicate that Schedule B now contains detailed descriptions covering more than 99.29 percent of all items reported and more than 99.89 percent of the value of exports. These data are based on an analysis of documents received from the Buffalo and Detroit Customs Districts covering the third ten-day period of January and the second ten-day period of February.

The analysis of these documents was integrated with the routine coding operations performed on documents as received from the Collectors of Customs. Coding procedure requires that coders first refer to Part II of Schedule B to see if the commodity number assigned by the exporter to a shipment contains a description in its list of included items which accurately fits that which the exporter has furnished on the Shipper's Export Declaration, taking into account pertinent information on the declaration other than the commodity description itself. A shipment of "parts" from a typewriter company to a "Typewriter Exchange" would be codable even though the commodity description above, "parts," would not be codable. If a correct description is not found in Part II under the number inserted by the exporter, coders then refer to Part I of Schedule B (the Alphabetic Index) to see if a description can be found which will provide a commodity number other than that shown by the exporter. This is done by referring to a key word in the commodity description to be checked. For example, a shipper may have furnished a description which reads, "Leather fan belts for model 2-D International Tractor (wheel, carburetor type) 788905." The coder would first refer to 788905 in Part II of Schedule B and in this instance would find no description covering fan belts. He must then look under either the word "belts" or "fans" in Part I where he would find "Fan belts, leather, new," Commodity No. 068000. For the purpose of this study, if the coder did not locate the correct Schedule B number by this procedure, the document was laid aside.

During the third ten-day period of January and the second ten-day period of February, a total of 63,704 items were exported through the Buffalo and Detroit Customs Districts. Since all unlicensed shipments valued at \$10 or less are coded under Schedule B Commodity No. 999910 instead of by the commodity description, these items, of which there were 4,905, were deducted from the total number reported, leaving a net total of 58,799 items coded by means of commodity descriptions in Schedule B. The value of the 4,905 items was less than 0.1 percent of that of all items reported.

From among those for which commodity numbers were not found by coders by referring to Part I and Part II of Schedule B, 912 items were selected for further study, partly on a sample basis. Two hundred and nineteen of the 912 items selected represented a sample of 16 percent of all items valued between \$11 and \$99 for which Schedule B numbers could not be found by coders. From this sample it was estimated that items of this type for which Schedule B numbers could not be found totaled 1,367 and represented 2.3 percent of the total number of items reported for the Buffalo and Detroit Districts during the third ten-day period of January and the second ten-day period of February. (Table A) The remaining 693 items included all items reported during these two periods valued at \$100 and over for which Schedule B numbers could not be found by the coders. (Table B) The total number of items valued above \$10 for which

Schedule B numbers could not be found would then be 2,060, 3.5 percent of the total items coded and 0.75 percent of the dollar value of all items coded. (Table C)

An analysis of these items brought out the fact that not all of them should be charged to the inadequacy of Schedule B. Two hundred and sixteen of them valued at \$100 and over (Type I, Table B) and 150 valued between \$11 and \$99 (Type I, Table A), a total of 366 (Type I, Table C), represented cases where coders apparently missed a clear description in either Part I or Part II of Schedule B. These cases cannot be charged to the inadequacy of Schedule B.

Three hundred and forty-one of the remaining items over \$100 and 737 between \$11 and \$99, a total of 1,078, could be coded by using information on the declaration other than that given in the commodity description as a basis for further investigation leading to presumably correct commodity coding. For example, if a commodity described as "Gaskets" was shipped by the Acme Supply Company, of Buffalo, to Imperial Enterprises, Ltd., London, Ontario, the document was laid aside unless the coders happened to know that the Acme Supply Company, Buffalo, was exclusively an automobile supply house and that the Imperial Enterprises, Ltd., London, Ontario, was a company utilizing a large fleet of automobiles in the regular course of their business and that, therefore, these gaskets undoubtedly represented automobile parts for replacement. In most of these instances, reference to manufacturing directories was necessary before the companies involved in the transaction could be identified clearly enough to determine the correct Schedule B number. The more obvious cases of this kind, such as the typewriter "parts" example given previously, were not laid aside by the coders since they would have had no difficulty in locating the correct Schedule B number on the basis of their general knowledge. The number of such obvious cases among the documents not laid aside is not known. Those which were laid aside by coders may be interpreted as cases where the shipper's description on the declaration was inadequate and had to be supplemented by other information on the declaration such as the name of the company, etc., which was not in itself sufficient for identification of the commodity by the coder. Since Schedule B cannot be expected to provide information on the names of companies exporting particular kinds of products, it is not correct to charge these 1,078 Type II items laid aside by coders to the inadequacy of Schedule B.

Similarly, 29 items over \$100 and 168 items valued between \$11 and \$99, a total of 197, which contain such imperfect commodity descriptions as to be completely unidentifiable (Type III) cannot be charged to the inadequacy of Schedule B. Type III descriptions were of the following types: "430 Backing plates LH," "1/8" Hi Duty Standard Knurl Type T Pole XSVG," "100 sets Row Vertical and Horizontal Metals 24 x 24," etc. Items such as these could not conceivably be included in Schedule B.

Deducting the total of Type I, II and III items from the 2,060 items leaves 107 items over \$100 and 312 items under \$100, a total of 419, which clearly represent cases in which Schedule B does not provide an adequate description for the location of the Schedule B number. It is these cases which by existing procedures are incorporated in supplements to Schedule B, expanding its coverage. If only these cases are charged to the inadequacy of Schedule B, the schedule may be concluded to have 99.29 percent item coverage and 99.89 percent value coverage.

The use of the Detroit and Buffalo Districts as a basis for analysis tends to emphasize automobiles and parts but otherwise these districts are believed to be fairly representative. The use of a sample for items between \$11 and \$99 introduces some possibility of error. Such an error might slightly affect the percentages on number of items coded but could have no important effect on the percentages of value of items coded since the items sampled represent less than one percent of the value of all items.

It will be noted from the tables that results for the third ten-day period in January and the second ten-day period in February show a fairly high degree of similarity. The fact that proportionately more items were segregated in the second ten-day period of February than in the third ten-day period of January may have resulted from a tendency on the part of coders to lay aside a number of items as questionable during the second ten-day period of February which would have been considered sufficiently identifiable for coding purposes during the third ten-day period of January. Except during test periods, documents which are laid aside are either reviewed at the time of coding by the coding clerk who selected them or by coding specialists at some later date. These tend to approximate the number segregated during the third ten-day period of January. The larger number of documents laid aside during the second period probably reflects the greater consciousness of the coding clerks that a test was being made.

It is, of course, obvious that this test had in it the possibility of bias since there would be a tendency on the part of shippers to follow the description shown in Schedule B in describing merchandise on the Shipper's Export Declaration. It is safe to assume that in a very substantial number of cases the shipper will not insert the number on the Shipper's Export Declaration until he has looked in the schedule, with the result that the description inserted will tend to parallel that given in Schedule B. It is, therefore, very difficult to make an estimate of the extent to which the items which could not be immediately coded actually are a measure of the extent to which shippers find Schedule B inadequate for their purposes. It is significant, however, that the person actually filling out the export declaration is in a far better position than any coding clerk to know of what the shipment consists. To that extent the shipper might have less difficulty than a coding clerk in discovering the correct commodity number in Schedule B since he would be in a position to look for synonyms or similar descriptions in the schedule. On this assumption the present test appears to be a reasonably well-founded measure of the adequacy of Schedule B to the shipper.

Table A: Schedule B Coverage Analysis

	Third Ten-day Period January 1945			Second Ten-day Period February 1945			Totals - Both Periods			
	Number	% of Total Items	\$ Value	Number	% of Total Items	\$ Value	Number	% of Total Items	\$ Value	% of Total Value
Total Items Coded	31,314	100.0	18,912,230	27,631	100.0	25,982,603	58,799	100.0	44,894,833	100.0
Items Segregated by Coders	293	0.94	12,124	1,074	3.89	43,343	1,367	2.32	55,467	0.12
Value \$11 - \$99	56	0.18	1,916	94	0.34	8,224	150	0.26	10,140	0.02
Type I	125	0.40	5,079	612	2.21	24,436	737	1.25	29,565	0.07
Type II	31	0.10	1,685	137	0.50	4,561	168	0.29	6,246	0.01
Type III	81	0.26	3,444	231	0.84	6,072	312	0.53	9,516	0.02
Type IV										

Type I - Items actually listed in Schedule B.  
 Type II - Items codable by use of supplementary information on declaration.  
 Type III - Not sufficient information on declaration.  
 Type IV - Adequate information on declaration but not listed in Schedule B.

Table B: Schedule B Coverage Analysis

Third Ten-day Period                      Second Ten-day Period                      Totals - Both Periods  
 January 1945                                  February 1945

	Third Ten-day Period		Second Ten-day Period		Totals - Both Periods	
	Number	% of Total \$ Value	Number	% of Total \$ Value	Number	% of Total \$ Value
Total Items Coded	31,314	100.0	27,671	100.0	58,799	100.0
Items \$100 and over Segregated by Coders	168	0.54	525	1.90	693	1.18
Type I	60	0.19	156	0.56	216	0.37
Type II	56	0.19	283	1.02	341	0.58
Type III	22	0.07	7	0.03	29	0.05
Type IV	28	0.09	79	0.29	107	0.18
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,314</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>27,671</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>58,799</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Type I - Items actually listed in Schedule B  
 Type II - Items codable by use of supplementary information in declaration  
 Type III - Not sufficient information on declaration  
 Type IV - Adequate information on declaration but not listed in Schedule B



United States Exports under the UNRRA Program

During April 1945 United States exports of merchandise under the UNRRA program continued to increase, with a total value of \$6,566,872 report for the month. The shipments consisted chiefly of foodstuffs. The following table summarizes shipments by country of destination:

<u>Country of Destination</u>	<u>Value (dollars)</u>	<u>Shipping Weight (pounds)</u>
United Kingdom	1,778	1,184
Czechoslovakia	1,093,665	9,760,532
Poland	3,379,304	22,167,112
Italy	1,905,128	18,406,448
Greece	156,338	1,563,351
China	20,571	13,366
Australia	28	100
Algeria	8,592	168,509
Egypt	1,468	7,357
Total	6,566,872	52,087,959

Preliminary figures show that shipments of merchandise in transit through the United States under the UNRRA program during April 1945 amounted \$1,948,934 and also consisted chiefly of foodstuffs. Intransit shipments are summarized by country of destination as follows:

<u>Country of Destination</u>	<u>Value (dollars)</u>	<u>Shipping Weight (pounds)</u>
Czechoslovakia	81,642	215,162
Poland	840,210	9,156,819
Italy	1,026,411	32,364,180
Algeria	671	10,740
Total	1,948,934	41,746,901

Preliminary figures for UNRRA intransit shipments during March 1945 which were shown in Foreign Trade Statistics Notes for May 1945 have been revised as follows:

<u>Country of Destination</u>	<u>Value (dollars)</u>	<u>Shipping Weight (pounds)</u>
Czechoslovakia	46,269	487,777
Poland	564,790	4,266,148
Italy	375,712	6,400,105
Total	986,771	11,153,930

Number of Declarations and Percent of Delinquent  
Declarations Included in April 1945 Statistics

Method of Transportation	Type of Declarations				
	Total	Exports		Intransit	Territories and Possessions
		Non- Lend- Lease	Lend- Lease		
Total Declarations	357,336	329,623	27,713	13,061	29,392
% Prior Months' Decs.	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.6	1.1
Vessel:					
Atlantic & Gulf Ports	117,060	94,776	22,284	10,120	6,119
% Prior Months' Decs.	1.7	1.8	1.2	2.6	0.3
Pacific Ports	5,539	2,731	2,808	33	20,683
% Prior Months' Decs.	0.4	0.5	0.2	3.0	0.3
Non Vessel	234,737	232,116	2,621	2,908	2,590
% Prior Months' Decs.	2.0	1.9	8.4	2.9	10.0

Note: Preliminary investigation of the May 1945 documents received to date reveals that the declarations included in that month's export statistics will contain approximately a "normal" percentage of prior months' declarations.

April 1945 Figures for Items  
Described in Previous Issues of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes

Imports

Salvaged rubber not included in Schedule A No. 2013.000 (general imports and imports for consumption) 1/: 111,623 pounds, net weight; \$17,901, value.

Mixed tobacco included in Schedule A No. 2603.000 (general imports 3/: None.

Fuel oil not included in Schedule A No. 5062.000 (general imports) 1/: 33,020 barrels; \$38,857, value; 10,672,782 pounds, shipping weight.

Total imports of Schedule A No. 9990.430 includes the following amount of Isobutylene 1/: None.

Total imports of Schedule A No. 4600.000 includes the following amount of Beater Stock 4/: 713 net tons; \$37,623, value; 1,524,059 pounds, shipping weight.

Exports

Exports of mixed airplane replacement parts reported by the shipper in April 1945 under Schedule B No. 794998 were valued at \$971,401. It was possible to record \$848,165 of this total in the airplane categories to which they applied or in more specific spare parts categories (794505-794996). The remainder of \$123,236 could not be so classified and was allowed to remain in Schedule B No. 794998. 2/

Shipments of wheat flour under Schedule B No. 107300 to the United Kingdom and Italy for stockpiling purposes amounted to 146,835 Cwt. and \$271,828. Of this amount, 84,221 Cwt. and \$22,211 were exported to the United Kingdom. 2/4

There were no reported exports of coal to Alaska for use as bunkering on Russian vessels which refuel at Alaska en route to the United States from the USSR. 4/

---

1/ December 1944 issue of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes.

2/ January 1945 issue of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes.

3/ February 1945 issue of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes.

4/ April 1945 issue of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
WASHINGTON

*Rouse*

CONFIDENTIAL

FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS NOTES

JULY 1945

Revised Security Regulations Relating to Publication of Foreign Trade Data

On June 21, 1945, Dr. Stuart A. Rice of the Bureau of the Budget issued a memorandum to all Government agencies announcing revised regulations for the release of United States foreign trade data. The memorandum reads in part, as follows:

"Superseding my memorandum of May 8, 1945, the following security policies with respect to publication of foreign trade statistics will become effective on July 1, 1945. All cases in doubt should be referred to the Assistant Director in Charge of the Division of Statistical Standards for specific clearance with the appropriate security authorities.

1. Statistics on the foreign trade of the United States relating to exports and imports of non-military, non-strategic and non-critical commodities may be published on a current basis by areas of origin or destination, except for Hawaii, Australia, Oceania, and Eastern and Southeastern Asia including India. Breakdowns of these statistics for Hawaii, Australia, Oceania, and Eastern and Southeastern Asia including India may be published six months after the close of the period to which they related.
2. Statistics on the foreign trade of the United States showing imports and exports of military, strategic and critical commodities . . . may be published for periods prior to the calendar year 1945 by areas of origin or destination. This provision does not apply to certain isolated statistics for periods subsequent to the calendar year 1942 which have been retained in a classified status.
3. No foreign trade "Lend-Lease" statistics of any type may be published without prior clearance by the Foreign Economic Administration."

The list of strategic, critical, and military equipment items was also revised as noted below.

The Bureau of the Budget has also authorized the release of the following information on a current basis:

1. Total shipping weight and total value of exports and imports through each United States Custom District. In the release of this information, the Customs Districts of Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico will be grouped in one total.

Prepared in Foreign Trade Division, Bureau of the Census

2. Total value and shipping weight of trade with all countries except Hawaii, Australia, Oceania and Eastern and Southeastern Asia, including India.

In addition to the release of country and Customs District overall totals as described above, commodity-by-country data may be released with additional detail by Customs District for all non-strategic, non-critical and non-military and non-Pacific area countries on a current basis.

In accordance with this authorization complete foreign trade data (except for isolated figures) for periods prior to and including the calendar year 1944 may now be released. (See note in this issue of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes on publication of Lend-Lease export statistics for details regarding the release of Lend-Lease export data). Data included in the 1944 monthly and annual multilithed export and import commodity-by-country and country-by-commodity reports previously issued to Government agencies on a confidential basis may now be completely released to the public. These reports should be declassified by all Government agencies. (See, however, the following notes on "Publication of Lend-Lease Export Statistics" and "Export Statistics based on the "Secret" aircraft code cannot be released to the public".)

The export list of strategic, critical, and military items has been revised to eliminate all items included in Schedule B commodity groups 00 to 6 inclusive and group 8. The export list therefore, now includes only the following:

Group 7 - Machinery and Vehicles  
Schedule B Nos.

745503	Diamond dies
793202-793998	Military airplanes
794301-794305	Aircraft other than airplanes
794400-794998	Aircraft parts and accessories
795661-795695	Watercraft other than merchant vessels
799601-799985	Ordnance combat vehicles and parts

Group 9 - Miscellaneous  
Schedule B Nos.

915901-915979	Military scientific equipment and instruments containing optical elements
919005	Radio ground equipment used for the direction and navigation of aircraft
919050-919096	Military scientific equipment and instruments not containing optical elements
946001-946071	Miscellaneous military equipment
947004-949798	Firearms, ammunition and pyrotechnics
955001, 956901	Plans and specifications for aircraft
999950	Miscellaneous unclassified military and naval equipment

The import list of strategic, critical and military items was revised to eliminate pepper (Schedule A numbers 1531000, 1541000 to 1542000 inclusive, 1550120 and 1550150).

The revised list showing detailed Schedule A and B commodity numbers for items included on the list of strategic, critical and military items is in process of preparation. Copies will be made available to all Government agencies shortly.

Export and import data may now be published currently in lieu of the former 60-day-delayed basis, with the following exceptions:

1. No data may be released on strategic, critical, and military items.
2. No commodity data showing country of origin or country of destination detail may be released for the individual areas in the Pacific theater of military operations (Schedule C numbers 532 to 683 inclusive and 921 to 951 inclusive). Non-strategic, non-critical, and non-military data on the trade with the countries in the Pacific theater of military operations may be released on a six-months-delayed basis.

As a result of these revised security regulations, multilithed copies of foreign trade reports will hereafter be issued in two parts, one containing information which can be released to the public and the other containing information which is still confidential. The non-confidential report will contain data on the individual exports or imports of individual commodities and countries excluding (a) data on strategic, critical, and military items to all countries and (b) data on all commodities for the Pacific area countries. The confidential report will contain data on strategic, critical and military items for all countries and data for all commodities on Pacific area countries. Exports of aircraft will be in Schedule B detail, not in the detail of the "Secret" aircraft code (see note elsewhere in this issue of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes on "Secret" aircraft code). The first report will be released to Government agencies and to the public and the second report will be issued to Government agencies only. The new numbers of these tables are as follows:

	<u>Non-Confidential</u>	<u>Confidential</u>
U. S. Exports (Commodity-by-Country Arrangement)	FT 410	FT 410 (Confidential)
U. S. Exports (Country-by-Commodity Arrangement)	FT 420	FT 420 (Confidential)
General Imports (Commodity-by-Country Arrangement)	FT 110	FT 110 (Confidential)
General Imports (Country-by-Commodity Arrangement)	FT 120	FT 120 (Confidential)

Publication of Lend-Lease Export Statistics

On June 4, 1945 permission was granted for the publication of "Lend-Lease" export statistics on the same basis as set forth for the release of all export statistics in the May 8, 1945 relaxation of security regulations of the Bureau of the Budget. Under this arrangement statistics on exports under the Lend-Lease program could be released on a 60-day-delayed basis for trade in non-strategic, non-critical, and non-military items and without breakdown by individual countries in the Pacific theater of military operations. This rule for 60-day-delay on censored Lend-Lease figures still stands even though the Bureau of the Budget has announced that total export figures on a censored basis can be released on a current rather than 60-day-delayed basis. In accordance with this rule reports are being prepared for release to the public on a 60-day-delayed basis containing information on Lend-Lease exports on this censored basis.

The May 8 relaxation of security regulations also provided for the practically complete release of trade prior to 1944. Lend-Lease figures can, therefore, be released for any such year. In the June 21 memorandum from the Bureau of the Budget permission was given for the practically complete release of 1944 figures but this relaxation does not apply to the Lend-Lease figures for 1944 which cannot yet be released to the public. There is one exception to this, of course; namely, that 1944 Lend-Lease figures can be released on a censored basis omitting information on trade in strategic, critical, and military items and trade with individual countries in the Pacific area.

It is still possible to release on a 60-day-delayed basis figures on the total value and shipping weight of Lend-Lease exports to individual countries except those in the Pacific area and to release on a 60-day-delay basis figures on the total Lend-Lease exports made through individual United States Customs Districts. Similar "Country totals" and "District totals" for total exports including Lend-Lease can, of course, be released on a current basis under the June 21 memorandum from the Bureau of the Budget (see preceding note).

Export Statistics Based on the "Secret" Aircraft Code  
Cannot be Released to the Public

Lend-Lease and military equipment tabulations which have been released to war agencies based on the "Secret" aircraft code (unpublished code numbers providing more detailed breakdown than those shown in Schedule B Numbers 793200-793970 inclusive) showing exports of airplanes by individual models of airplanes by manufacturers may not be released to the public under foreign trade statistical regulations which require that no information be supplied which will reveal the activity of an individual business concern. The restriction against the release of these export figures by individual model of airplane is therefore not caused by security regulation restrictions but by the long-standing foreign trade statistical regulations which forbid the release of information revealing the activity of an individual business concern.

A special report is being prepared combining the "Secret" aircraft classes into groupings which may be released to the public. Copies of these tabulations will be issued to interested Government agencies on request. Care must be exercised that no export data based on the "Secret" aircraft code are released to the public.

Lists of Foreign Trade Statistics Reports

A list of all annual foreign trade reports for 1944, 1943 and 1942 which are now available in reproduced form will be distributed to government users of foreign trade statistics and to the general public in the near future. A list will also be distributed showing the current censored foreign trade reports starting with those for January, 1945 which are also now available for public distribution. This list of current reports will show the present report numbers and old mimeographed statement numbers for reports which were issued in commodity and country detail in special statement form prior to the war.

Customs District Import and Export Statistics  
Being Supplied to Field Offices.

In addition to the foreign trade reports which are being prepared in accordance with the June 21 announcement described elsewhere in this issue of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes, plans have been made to provide individual Collectors of Customs and Department of Commerce field offices with copies of machine tabulations containing 1943 and 1944 calendar year figures on United States export and import trade through the individual Customs Districts in commodity and country detail. Thus, the Collector of Customs at Boston and the Department of Commerce field office located in Boston will be provided with copies of the machine tabulations showing the foreign trade of the Boston Customs District. Information in this detail may be obtained by interested Government agencies as well as the general public from the file copies of the tabulations which will be available in the New York and Washington offices of the Foreign Trade Division.

The Department of Commerce field offices will, of course, also be supplied with copies of duplicated reports being made available to the public.

United States Exports under the UNRRA Program

United States exports of merchandise under the UNRRA program during May 1945 amounted to \$9,080,783. Food products continued to comprise the bulk of the shipments. A summary of preliminary data on shipments by country of destination follows:

<u>Country of Destination</u>	<u>Value (dollars)</u>	<u>Shipping Weight (pounds)</u>
United Kingdom	10,976	3,278
Czechoslovakia	1,650,571	9,420,591
Poland	1,815,870	12,885,865
Italy	1,788,458	14,145,772
Yugoslavia	2,199,031	13,217,987
Greece	1,551,098	19,509,013
India	2,006	6,938
Australia	42	125
Algeria	62,731	715,187
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,080,783</b>	<b>69,904,756</b>

Preliminary reports on May 1945 shipments of merchandise in transit through the United States under the UNRRA program (almost entirely from Canada) show a total value of \$704,494. These shipments, consisting chiefly of food, were destined to the following countries:

<u>Country of Destination</u>	<u>Value (dollars)</u>	<u>Shipping Weight (pounds)</u>
Czechoslovakia	288,451	5,476,340
Poland	185,689	2,347,366
Italy	65,988	774,537
Yugoslavia	163,492	3,362,542
Algeria	874	9,392
<b>Total</b>	<b>704,494</b>	<b>11,970,177</b>

Preliminary figures on United States monthly exports of merchandise under the UNRRA program are available on request on the 25th day of the succeeding month.

Percentage Distribution of United States Exports by Value  
and Shipping Weight - December 1944

An investigation of the distribution, according to value and shipping weight, of individual export shipments reported for the month of December 1944 has been completed, and the results summarized in the accompanying tables showing cumulative percentage figures for value and shipping weight. The December export file of 398,789 punch cards, each punch card representing one export item appearing on a December Shipper's Export Declaration, was used for the study. The count was made on the Bureau of the Census "Unit Counter" machine.

Since the "Unit Counter" machine did not provide the total value and shipping freight for each class interval in the distribution, it was necessary to estimate these totals by the use of mid-points for the class intervals and by estimating the value and shipping weight of the open-end interval to make the total estimated value and shipping weight equal the totals shown in the export statistics for the month of December. The cumulative tables below were derived from the non-cumulative data and estimates.

Percentage Distribution of Item Count and Total Value  
By Cumulative Value Groups

Total U. S. Exports, including reexports - December 1944

<u>Values</u>	<u>% of Total Item Count</u>	<u>% of Total Value</u>
Under \$50	37.5	0.3
Under \$100	51.2	0.7
Under \$200	63.4	1.5
Under \$300	69.8	2.1
Under \$500	77.0	3.3
Under \$1000	84.4	5.6
Under \$5000	94.3	17.9
Under 10,000	96.5	24.7
Total	100.0	100.0

Percentage Distribution of Item Count and Total Shipping Weight  
By Cumulative Shipping Weight Groups

Total U. S. Exports, including reexports - December 1944

<u>Thousands of Lbs.</u>	<u>% of Total Item Count</u>	<u>% of Total Weight</u>
Under 1	73.8	1.3
Under 10	87.7	3.9
Under 25	90.8	5.9
Under 50	93.5	9.8
Under 100	97.	19.6
Under 200	98.8	29.2
Under 300	99.1	32.6
Under 500	99.4	37.4
Total	100.0	100.0

Exports of domestic and foreign merchandise in December 1944 totaled \$934,000,000 and 10,269,000,000 pounds shipping weight.

Exports of "Personal Hearing Aids"

As a result of increased interest in exports of "Personal Hearing Aids," an investigation has been made as to the possibility of providing data on such exports separate from other types of hearing devices and the other twenty-odd commodities included in the class "Surgical Appliances," Schedule B No. 915800. The first quarter of 1945 was selected for study. It was necessary to examine all the Shipper's Export Declarations filed for shipments under Schedule B No. 915800, and to segregate those reporting shipments of hearing devices. These declarations were then examined to determine the extent to which shippers described the commodities they were exporting as "Personal Hearing Aids."

The following table summarizes the results of this investigation:

	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
A. No. of documents examined	520	511	577
B. No. of documents reporting exports of Personal Hearing Aids	78	58	105
C. No. of Personal Hearing Aid units reported specifically as such	326	213	2,778
Value of such exports	\$34,847	\$20,562	\$71,772
D. No. of documents reporting exports of hearing devices which possibly contained Personal Hearing Aids	10	8	5
Value of such exports	\$6,204	\$3,170	\$1,410

The figures in C above should be interpreted as minimum figures for exports of "Personal Hearing Aids." It is probable that part of the shipments in D above were also "Personal Hearing Aids." It will be noted that the relative importance of the shipments in D showed a substantial decrease in March.

Additional information on exports of "Personal Hearing Aids" will be reported in subsequent issues of these notes.

Former Statistical Abstract Tables Showing Year-To-Year

Commodity Totals For Imports And Exports

The 1942 edition of the Statistical Abstract of the United States is the latest containing two very valuable tables of United States import and export statistics showing imports and exports of individual commodities over a period of years, both in terms of net quantity and value. This 1942 edition carried figures on imports and exports of individual commodities for the average of the five-year period 1931-35 and for each of the years 1936-40 (Tables 618 and 619). Because the commodity classifications for many export and import commodities were changed from year to year, this table was very useful in supplying comparable year-to-year statistics without the necessity of analyzing the changes in commodity classification necessary to compiling the comparable figures.

The 1943 Statistical Abstract contained tables showing value figures alone for year-to-year imports and exports of approximately 100 commodity subgroups instead of the more detailed information on individual commodities measured both in terms of quantity and value as shown in preceding years. These summary tables (Tables 582 and 584) required only four pages in the 1943 volume as contrasted to almost 100 for the more detailed tables in the 1942 volume. The persons in charge of the publication believed that the tables were large enough and of sufficient specialized demand to warrant publication separate from the Statistical Abstract either as part of Foreign Commerce and Navigation or in some other form of publication.

As a result of the resumption of publication of foreign trade information now that security regulations have been relaxed, it is being planned to insert the detailed tables shown in the 1942 and previous issues of the abstract in the 1944 edition of Foreign Commerce and Navigation for the individual years 1940-44 and for the five-year average 1936-40. Depending somewhat on the size of the Foreign Commerce and Navigation volume for that year, it may be necessary to print this table as a supplement to the volume rather than to bind it as part of the volume itself.

In the March 1945 issue of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes it was pointed out that progress was being made in the preparation of a year-to-year convertibility table for Schedule B commodity numbers covering years from 1937 through 1945. Considerable progress has been made on this project since that time and the only remaining work of any consequence is that of typing and duplication. It is planned that a similar convertibility table for Schedule A import commodity classifications will also be prepared as resources permit.

The need for a convertibility table for the export commodity classifications has been much greater than for imports because of the very substantial changes which have been made in the export commodity classifications as a result of the war. The number of export commodity classifications has increased from about 1400 at the beginning of 1941 to 3500 in 1944 and about 3200 in 1945. These radical changes in the schedule have made it of the utmost importance that some ready means be available for compiling comparable statistics from year to year. Work on this convertibility table has been carried forward with all possible speed in order that it might be used to compile the export table which had appeared in the Statistical Abstract up to the 1942 issue. With the convertibility table, and with resources permitting, it should be possible to proceed readily with the preparation of this former Statistical Abstract table.

#### Principles on which Part I and Part II of Schedule B were constructed

Now that Part I and II of Schedule B are being given more intensive use, it seems appropriate to call attention to some of the principles on which it was constructed, in order that the objective of the Schedule may be clearly understood.

The lists of inclusions in Schedule B, Part II, as well as the items included in Part I, were compiled from descriptions entered on the Shipper's Export Declaration by exporters, from coders' notes, and other similar materials closely associated with the coding operation. These items were checked for correct commodity numbers, and were edited to eliminate unnecessary words and to establish uniform

word order. The lists of inclusions presented in Part II, therefore, in general represent items entering into the export trade described in the terminology of the export trade.

Since it is impossible to predict which of the items listed under any particular classification will be exported during any given period, or in what amount, these lists represent a guide as to the type or kind of item which, if exported, will be included under any given commodity number. They tell the user that the items listed, if exported, will be reported under a particular classification instead of some other one.

It is probable that during a given period only a few of the items in a list of inclusions may be exported and it is also likely that those which are consistently exported will vary in relative importance from time to time. It is, therefore, impossible to interpret the lists of inclusions in Part II as other than a guide to coding practice. If it is used for this purpose only, the existence of an item which appears obsolete can in no way effect its use. Similarly, new items, which have not yet been exported may be included. There must, of course, be some effort made to see that the Schedule is not overburdened with old or new terminology which serves no useful purpose. A general policy has been followed of excluding items which cannot be expected to enter the import or export trade under any ordinary circumstances. Items which are being added to the list of inclusions principally represent new descriptions, appearing on Shipper's Export Declarations currently being filed.

In the preparation of the 1943 edition of Schedule B, Part II, all words which appeared in classification descriptions were deleted from items in the list of inclusions unless they were necessary to preserve the meaning of the item. During the current year several items have been reported by users as appearing in more than one classification. These were investigated and it was found that in practically all cases the user had not interpreted the item in conjunction with the description of the classification itself. For example, steel beams appear under Schedule B Number 6045 "Structural shapes, except fabricated" and also under Number 6046 "Structural shapes, fabricated." In both of these classifications only the word "beams" is shown in the lists of inclusions in order to avoid the repetition of the full name of the classification. Because of the structure of Schedule B items of this kind appear frequently, but it is believed that few, if any, items are so worded that they can be coded in more than one place if they are interpreted in conjunction with the classification description under which they are listed. In Part I of the Schedule the full description is provided including any additional descriptive material in the name of the classification. In Part I the item "Beams" does not appear alone. Two items do appear for "beams, steel, fabricated" (Schedule B Number 604600) and "beams, steel, except fabricated" (Schedule B Number 604500).

CONFIDENTIAL

Number of Declarations and Percent of Delinquent  
Declarations Included in May 1945 Statistics

Method of Transportation	Type of Declarations				
	Total	Exports		Intransit	Territories and Possessions
		Non-Lend-Lease	Lend-Lease		
Total Declarations	346,698	313,677	33,021	12,642	44,672
% Prior Months' Decs.	2.4	2.3	3.7	2.7	1.8
Vessel:					
Atlantic and gulf Ports	120,929	97,768	23,161	9,417	8,836
% Prior Months' Decs.	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.2	0.0
Pacific Ports	12,823	5,359	7,464	75	33,037
% Prior Months' Decs.	22.4 <sup>1/</sup>	47.1	4.6	64.0	2.1
Non-Vessel	212,946	210,550	2,396	3,150	2,799
% Prior Months' Decs.	1.4	1.3	15.7	2.7	4.3

<sup>1/</sup> Approximately 70 percent of these late transmittals from Pacific ports represent shipments on one vessel that cleared on the last day of April, documents for which were received too late to be included in the April statistics.

Note: Preliminary investigation of the June 1945 documents received to date reveals that the declarations included in that month's export statistics will contain approximately a "normal" percentage of prior month's declarations.

Correction - Code Number for Guam

In Part II of the 1945 Schedule B, page X, under Schedule C, "Code Classification of Countries," 955 is incorrectly given for Guam Island, and should read 935. The correct code number is shown in Part I of the 1945 Schedule B. The note on "VE-Day Relaxation of Security Regulations for Release of Foreign Trade Statistics" appearing in the June issue of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes inadvertently quoted the incorrect Schedule C number for Guam from Part II of Schedule B

36635

Ammonium Nitrate Fertilizer Imports (1944)

The table below shows the results of an analysis of 1944 entries covering nitrate mixtures consisting of 97.8% pure ammonium nitrate, imported from Canada and included under the broad commodity class No. 8509.800 - "Nitrogenous materials, n.s.p.f." The results of a similar investigation of the 1943 statistics was given in the June 1945 issue of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes.

Imports of Ammonium Nitrate Fertilizer from Canada Included  
Under Schedule A Commodity No. 8509.800 - Nitrogenous Materials, n.s.p.f.  
Calendar Year - 1944

<u>1944</u> <u>Month</u>	<u>Net</u> <u>Short</u> <u>Tons</u>	<u>As Percent</u> <u>Total Imports</u> <u>1/</u>	<u>Dollar</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>As Percent of</u> <u>Total Value</u> <u>1/</u>	<u>Shipping</u> <u>Weight (lbs.)</u>	<u>As Percent of</u> <u>Total S.W.</u> <u>1/</u>
Jan.	12,664	100.0	556,986	100.0	25,528,158	100.0
Feb.	10,645	99.7	382,079	99.3	21,498,241	99.7
March	10,898	99.7	381,158	99.3	21,993,811	99.7
April	12,208	100.0	435,149	100.0	24,645,143	100.0
May	6,003	100.0	229,057	100.0	12,105,714	100.0
June	5,854	100.0	247,771	100.0	11,784,388	100.0
July	5,665	99.5	207,633	99.9	11,420,935	99.5
Aug.	8,903	100.0	337,669	100.0	17,959,358	100.0
Sept.	10,789	100.0	385,396	100.0	21,802,951	100.0
Oct.	6,620	99.4	241,464	99.6	13,370,409	99.4
Nov.	11,564	99.9	410,144	99.9	23,334,760	99.9
Dec.	7,876	99.4	286,848	99.4	15,884,330	99.4
Total	109,689		4,101,354		221,328,198	

1/ Percent of monthly total for Schedule A Commodity Number 8509.800 from all countries.

As indicated in the table, practically the entire classification was made up of high grade ammonium nitrate fertilizer during 1944.

May 1945 Figures for Items  
Described in Previous Issues of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes

Imports

Salvaged rubber not included in Schedule A No. 2013000 (general imports and imports for consumption) 1/: 60,938 pounds net weight, \$9,750 value.  
 Mixed tobacco included in Schedule A No. 2603000 (general imports) 2/: 109,876 pounds net weight, \$191,704 value, 120,969 pounds shipping weight.  
 Fuel oil not included in Schedule A No. 5062000 (general imports) 1/: 110,899 barrels; \$104,355 value, 36,421,285 pounds, shipping weight.  
 Total imports of Schedule A No. 9990430 includes the following amount of isobutylene 1/: None  
 Total imports of Schedule A No. 4600.000 includes the following amount of beater stock 4/: 567 net tons; \$30,279, value; 1,146,238 pounds, shipping weight.

Exports

Of the total of \$1,907,245 of mixed airplane replacement parts reported by shippers during May 1945 under Schedule B No. 794998, \$1,807,568 was recorded to the airplane categories to which they applied or to more appropriate spare parts classifications (794505-794996). The remainder of the shipments, valued at \$99,677, could not be so coded and were allowed to remain in Schedule B No. 794998 even though they should have been coded in specific airplane or parts category.<sup>2/</sup>

Shipments of wheat flour (Schedule B No. 107300) to the United Kingdom and Italy during May for stockpiling purposes totaled 54,436 cwt. and \$217,837, of which 8,993 cwt. and \$48,561 were exported to Italy.<sup>2/ 4/</sup>

There were no reported exports of coal to Alaska for use as bunkering on Russian vessels.<sup>4/</sup>

- 
- <sup>1/</sup> December 1944 issue of "Foreign Trade Statistics Notes."
  - <sup>2/</sup> January 1945 issue of "Foreign Trade Statistics Notes."
  - <sup>3/</sup> February 1945 issue of "Foreign Trade Statistics Notes."
  - <sup>4/</sup> April 1945 issue of "Foreign Trade Statistics Notes."

36635

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
WASHINGTON

CONFIDENTIAL

FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS NOTES

AUGUST 1945

United States Exports Under the UNRRA Program

United States exports of domestic and foreign merchandise under the UNRRA program during June 1945 amounted to \$28,648,627. Food products continued to comprise the bulk of the shipments. A summary of preliminary data on shipments by country of destination follows:

<u>Country of Destination</u>	<u>Value (dollars)</u>	<u>Shipping Weight (pounds)</u>
United Kingdom	6,809	56,792
Czechoslovakia	5,606,404	41,494,778
Poland and Danzig	8,053,170	44,106,533
Italy	2,893,866	33,778,462
Yugoslavia	2,546,473	29,088,115
Greece	9,531,475	151,841,091
China	892	612
Algeria	2,941	6,318
Egypt	6,597	24,180
Total	<u>28,648,627</u>	<u>300,396,881</u>

Preliminary reports on June 1945 shipments of merchandise in transit through the United States under the UNRRA program (almost entirely from Canada) show a total of \$1,756,772. These shipments, consisting chiefly of food, were destined to the following countries:

<u>Country of Destination</u>	<u>Value (dollars)</u>	<u>Shipping Weight (pounds)</u>
Czechoslovakia	220,281	2,242,504
Poland and Danzig	643,208	4,569,630
Italy	388,186	16,523,625
Greece	505,097	4,168,629
Total	<u>1,756,772</u>	<u>27,504,388</u>

Revision of Domestic Port Codes for 1946

Because of increased needs by United States Government agencies, port authorities, and the public for statistical data on individual ports of lading or unloading whose foreign commerce is large enough to warrant individual presentation and analysis, the Bureau of Customs has been approached with a proposal to revise Schedule D, "Code Classification of Custom Districts by Ports of Entry," to meet the need for greater detail. In addition to those ports which

Prepared in Foreign Trade Division, Bureau of the Census

are included in the present schedule, approximately 125 additional ports of lading or unloading such as Long Beach, El Segundo, Ventura, Trenton, Portsmouth (Va.), Searsport (Me.), Texas City, Oakland, Vancouver (Wash.), Indiana Harbor, etc. would be shown separately under the proposed revision. The proposed change will apparently present no serious difficulties. The revision would become effective January 1, 1946, the earliest date that all technical details can be cleared.

It is planned in the near future to circulate for comment the proposed revision of Schedule D to users of foreign trade and shipping statistics.

Preparation of Final Tables for 1944 "Foreign Commerce and Navigation"

Plans have been completed to begin the preparation of the machine tabulations for the final annual tables for the 1944 edition of "Foreign Commerce and Navigation." Any questions relating to the preliminary 1944 foreign trade figures which have already been issued should be raised immediately for appropriate investigation in order that corrections will not be necessary after the machine tabulations are made.

Number of Declarations and Percent of Delinquent  
Declarations Included in June 1945 Statistics

Method of Transportation	Type of Declarations				
	Exports			Intransit	Territories and Possessions
	Total	Non- Lend- Lease	Lend- Lease		
Total Declarations % Prior Months' Decs.	347,945 1.5	321,364 1.5	26,581 1.5	11,679 2.4	47,356 0.2
Vessel: Atlantic and Gulf Ports % Prior Months' Decs.	128,877 2.1	111,627 2.3	17,250 0.9	8,490 2.7	12,983 0.6
Pacific Ports % Prior Months' Decs.	10,513 2.0	3,745 0.2	6,768 2.9	34 0.0	32,026 0.0
Non-Vessel % Prior Months' Decs.	208,555 1.1	205,992 1.0	2,563 1.9	3,155 1.6	2,347 0.9

Note: Preliminary investigation of the July 1945 documents received to date reveals that the declarations included in that month's export statistics will contain approximately a "normal" percentage of prior months' declarations.

April 1945 Exports of "Personal Hearing Aids"

An investigation of exports of personal hearing aids during April 1945 showed the following:

- a. Number of declarations examined. . . . . 538
- b. Number of declarations reporting exports of personal hearing aids . . . . . 107
- c. Number of personal hearing aid units reported specifically as such. . . . . 501  
Value of such exports. . . . . \$21,915
- d. Number of declarations reporting exports of hearing devices which possibly contained personal hearing aids . . . . . 5  
Value of such exports. . . . . \$ 5,717

Similar figures for January, February, and March 1945 were shown in the July 1945 issue of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes.

June 1945 Figures for Items

Described in Previous Issues of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes

Imports

Salvaged rubber not included in Schedule A No. 2013.000 (general imports and imports for consumption) 1/: 64,367 pounds net weight, \$10,457 value.

Mixed tobacco included in Schedule A No. 2603.000 (general imports) 3/: 1,097 pounds net weight, \$4,930 value, 1,268 pounds shipping weight.

Fuel oil not included in Schedule A No. 5062.000 (general imports) 1/: 71,488 barrels, \$70,769 value, 22,789,953 pounds shipping weight.

Total imports of Schedule A No. 9990.430 includes the following amount of isobutylene 1/: None.

Total imports of Schedule A No. 4600.000 includes the following amount of beater stock 4/: 676 net tons, \$35,564 value, 1,357,052 pounds, shipping weight.

Exports

Total exports of Schedule B No. 107300 include 44,960 Cwt. of wheat flour valued at \$181,051 shipped to the United Kingdom by the United States Government for stockpiling purposes. There were no such exports to Italy during June. 2/ 4/

Exports of coal to Alaska for use as bunkering on Russian vessels en route to the United States amounted to 3,942 long tons and were valued at \$47,944 with a shipping weight of 8,829,520 pounds. 4/

There were no reported shipments of mixed airplane replacement parts classified under Schedule B No. 794998 which should have been coded in specific aircraft categories or other miscellaneous classes, Schedule B Nos. 794505-794996. 2/

---

1/ December 1944 issue of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes.  
2/ January 1945 issue of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes.  
3/ February 1945 issue of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes.  
4/ April 1945 issue of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
WASHINGTON

CONFIDENTIAL

FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS NOTES

SEPTEMBER 1945

Revision of Security Regulations for the Release of Foreign Trade Data

In accordance with a memorandum dated <sup>August 17</sup> June 21, 1945 from Mr. Stuart Rice of the Budget Bureau, the following security regulations will become effective upon official announcement of V-J day:

Full detailed statistics on the foreign trade of the United States, with the exception of import and export data on uranium and thorium, may be published on a current basis by commodities and by areas of origin and destination. Statistics regarding uranium and thorium may not be published for periods subsequent to the calendar year 1942.

In accordance with this regulation, all import or export shipments of uranium or thorium in primary form; in the form of alloys, salts, or compounds; and in the form of ore have been deleted from the following export and import commodity classifications. No information on any of these shipments is included in the statistics for these import or export commodity classifications nor are the shipments included in any summary total value or total shipping weight figures. The first month from which these shipments were excluded from each of the import or export commodity classifications is also indicated. In those cases where information subsequent to 1942 has already been published, the information has been deleted in the July 1945 statistics.

IMPORTS

<u>Schedule A Number</u>	<u>Schedule A Commodity Description</u>	<u>Effective Date</u>
✓ 5930.300	Monazite sand and other thorium ore	July 1945
✓ 6250.420	Ferroureanum	July 1945
✓ 6250.650	Barium, boron, columbium or niobium, strontium, tantalum, thorium, titanium, uranium, and vanadium metals	July 1945
✓ 6250.670	Alloys of two or more of the metals specified in 6250.590, 6250.620 and 6250.650	July 1945 (S)
✓ 6250.690	Alloys, n.s.p.f., of one or more of the metals specified in 6250.590, 6250.620 and 6250.650 with one or more of the metals aluminum, chromium, cobalt, copper, manganese, nickel, or silicon	July 1945 (C)
✓ 6270.700	Uranium ore	January 1941
✓ 8380.922	Thorium nitrate, thorium oxide (thoria), and other salts, n.s.p.f., and gas-mantle scrap	July 1945
✓ 8380.035	Uranium, oxide and salts of	July 1945 )

EXPORTS

<u>Schedule B Number</u>	<u>Schedule B Commodity Description</u>	<u>Effective Date</u>
622098	Other ferro alloys	July 1945
664598	Other ores and concentrates, n.c.s.	1/
664998	Metals and alloys in primary forms, n.c.s.	July 1945
839830	Uranium salts and compounds	July 1945
839883	Thorium salts and compounds	July 1945

1/ Effective date for uranium ores: January 1943; effective date for thorium ores: July 1945.

Conversion of United States Export and Import Statistics  
to League of Nations Minimum List of Commodities

The problem of compiling United States export and import statistics under the commodity classification system of the "League of Nations Minimum List of Commodities" will be considerably facilitated by the work which the Inter-American Statistical Institute has been doing in coding the individual commodity items included under each Schedule B number in the 1945 edition of Schedule B in terms of the commodity classification of the League of Nations. The Inter-American Statistical Institute started this project approximately a year ago and is now at the stage where a good deal of the material is ready for duplication. The project involved coding each of the 32,000 items shown in Part II of Schedule B as well as some 5,000 of the most important items entering into the import trade by the League of Nations Minimum List code numbers. In addition, changes were made in the minimum list itself which will facilitate compilation of statistics.

Some classifications which were not adequate to cover commodities actually entering into international trade were modified. In some instances they were broken down and in others combined, while in others, modifications were made in commodity description and their content correspondingly changed. As a result the League of Nations Minimum List is now better adapted to national classifications and the requirements of international trade than formerly. This work was carried out as a special project of the Inter-American Statistical Institute by Dr. Moraes of Brazil.

The last official United States foreign trade statistics presented in terms of the League of Nations Minimum List were those for the calendar year 1938. As soon as possible it is planned to prepare similar reports in minimum list order for United States export and import statistics for each of the calendar years from 1939 to 1944. The quality of the comparisons for each of the years from 1939 to 1943 will probably be no better than the compilations that were made for 1938 and earlier years. The quality of the compilations for the calendar years 1944, 1945 and subsequent years will be substantially improved.

Since it seems very likely that there will be increased importance given to this type of compilation in order to provide comparable foreign trade statistics among nations, funds are being requested for fiscal 1947 to provide for making breakdowns in those Schedule B commodities which contain more than

one League of Nations commodity classification. If resources are provided, this would then result in breaking down a number of the "n.e.s." categories in Schedule B so that each part of the basket category may be thrown into the correct League of Nations Minimum List commodity group. The request for fiscal 1947 also includes the request for funds to provide for the inclusion of the code numbers for the League of Nations minimum list classifications in Schedule B itself (Part II). These code numbers would have to be inserted, not against the Schedule B number, but against the individual items within each Schedule B number. To that extent Schedule B would then carry the same sort of information on a current basis which the Inter-American Statistical Institute will have provided in its forthcoming publication as a bench mark presentation. The insertion of the League of Nations commodity code number in Schedule B should make easier the compilation of comparable statistics not only by the United States but by other countries which receive a substantial part of their imports from the United States.

It is planned to present Schedule A in the same form as Schedule B, namely with a list of inclusions and a detailed commodity index of individual commodity items appearing within each Schedule A classification. When this is done, the League of Nations commodity code number will be inserted in Schedule A opposite each individual commodity item.

United States Exports Under the U.N.R.R.A. Program

Preliminary data indicate that United States exports of domestic and foreign merchandise under the U.N.R.R.A. program during July 1945 were valued at \$31,507,336. Food products continued to predominate in the shipments, with textile fibres and machinery also appearing among the larger items.

The following commodities comprised the major part of U.N.R.R.A. exports in term of value:

<u>Commodity Description and Schedule B numbers</u>	<u>Value of Exports (dollars)</u>
Lard (005300)	2,059,024
Condensed, evaporated and dried milk (006100, 006200, 006300, 006400)	3,128,462
Canned Fish (008500, 008698)	863,996
Rye (106100)	1,257,125
Wheat (107100)	810,204
Wheat flour (107300)	722,900
Peas, dry ripe (120215, 120219)	2,107,218
Refined sugar (161900)	769,593
Soybeans (not canned) (221000)	1,211,225
Cotton unmanufactured (300305)	4,708,788
Wool, unmanufactured (360905, 360907)	1,314,819
Wheel Tractors (788400, 788500)	2,235,981
Toilet and laundry soap (871200, 871300)	915,139

Following are the countries for which July U.N.R.R.A. exports were destined:

<u>Country of Destination</u>	<u>Value</u> (dollars)	<u>Shipping Weight</u> (pounds)
United Kingdom	10,393	98,769
Czechoslovakia	5,824,412	72,685,312
Poland and Danzig	5,811,194	40,242,235
Italy	30,127	220,556
Yugoslavia	8,949,824	92,314,724
Albania	116,820	442,553
Greece	10,595,330	96,888,547
China	78,211	80,205
Australia	134	482
Algeria	89,898	104,066
Egypt	993	2,155
Total	<u>31,507,336</u>	<u>303,079,604</u>

Preliminary reports on July 1945 shipments of merchandise in transit through the United States under the U.N.R.R.A. program (principally from Canada) showed a total of \$877,290. These shipments, consisting chiefly of foods, included wheat flour valued at \$300,580, vegetable products (other than fresh or canned), \$233,864, and trucks and busses, \$222,432. Following are the countries to which U.N.R.R.A. in-transit shipments were made during July:

<u>Country of Destination</u>	<u>Value</u> (dollars)	<u>Shipping Weight</u> (pounds)
Poland and Danzig	88,934	1,436,676
Yugoslavia	529,628	8,454,246
Greece	130,367	2,455,991
Albania	116,036	2,966,700
Czechoslovakia	<u>12,325</u>	<u>196,720</u>
Total	<u>877,290</u>	<u>15,510,333</u>

#### Changes in Schedule C - Code Classification of Countries

As a result of cessation of hostilities, both in Europe and the Pacific area, important changes in Schedule C, "Code Classification of Countries," will be made in the near future. As the postwar political situation becomes settled, those countries which have ceased to exist must be deleted, new countries must be added, and lists of inclusions of many others must be changed to conform to territorial changes which are presently taking place. Furthermore, resumption of trade with many areas which have been closed since 1940 to normal commercial traffic raises certain additional questions with regard to accuracy in reporting.

In order that Schedule C may accurately reflect this changed situation, arrangements have been made with the State Department, Division of Geography and Cartography, to furnish on a current basis all pertinent information on territorial changes throughout the world. Due to the fact that the European situation is currently approaching settlement, that area is at present receiving particular attention. Information furnished by the State Department will cover all political changes which affect the national structure of Europe, including principal cities and important ports involved and the exact dates on which these changes become official. Similar information will be furnished for the Pacific area as it

becomes available. Corresponding changes in Schedule C will be furnished to users of foreign trade statistics by bulletins after clearance with the Advisory Committee on Foreign Trade Commodity Classifications.

Export Shipments by Method of Transportation During 1943

The usual export statistics which are produced show the total quantity, value, and shipping weight of individual commodities shipped to particular countries. In addition, information is available on the quantity, value, and shipping weight of such shipments made through individual United States ports and customs districts to particular foreign ports.

Additional information on export shipments in terms of the number of shipments made is now available as a by-product of the work of compiling method of transportation tabulations for the 1943 shipping statistics tabulations (previously referred to in the June issue of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes). This additional information is summarized in Tables I, II, and III, which follow. Table I shows that there were a total of 4,325,000 export shipments <sup>1/</sup> out of the United States in 1943, of which 445,000 were made under the Lend-Lease program. Of the total 4,325,000 export shipments, 1,682,000, or 39%, represented shipments by rail, 1,635,000, or 38%, represented shipments by vessel, 699,000, or 16%, were for shipments by truck, and only 138,000, or ~~3.1%~~ 3.2%, were for shipments by air. Other methods of transportation, such as parcel post, ferry, pedestrian, aircraft flown out of the country under their own power, etc., accounted for 171,000 shipments, or 4%.

In contrast to non-Lend-Lease shipments, 92%, or 408,000 of the 445,000 Lend-Lease shipments comprised vessel shipments, while 6%, or 27,000 comprised rail shipments. Commercial, or non-Lend-Lease shipments, totaled 3,880,000 of which rail shipments accounted for 43% of the total, vessel for 32%, truck for 18%, and air for 3.5%.

Table II shows the distribution of export shipments by various shipping weight classes. Sixty-seven percent of all export shipments made during 1943 weighed less than 1,000 lbs., as compared with 32% for Lend-Lease shipments alone.

Ninety-nine percent of all shipments made by air weighed less than 1,000 pounds and 67% of these shipments were valued under \$100. All shipments weighing 200,000 lbs. and over were shipped by vessel.

Table III shows that 48% of the total shipments out of the United States were valued at less than \$100, while only 10% of the Lend-Lease shipments were valued at less than \$100. The bulk or 69% of the Lend-Lease shipments fell within value classes of \$1,000 and over.

---

<sup>1/</sup>Number of items shown on shipper's export declarations. The number of declarations is smaller since more than one item may appear on a single declaration.

CONFIDENTIAL

TABLE NUMBER I

Percentage Distribution of Export Shipments from the United States  
During 1943 By Method of Transportation 1/

Method of Transportation	Total Shipments 1/	%	Lend-Lease Shipments	%	Non Lend-Lease Shipments	%
Total	4,325,365	100.0	444,975	100.0	3,880,390	100.0
Air	138,077	3.2	3,493	0.8	134,584	3.5
Rail	1,631,605	38.9	26,622	6.0	1,654,983	42.6
Truck	699,368	16.2	331	0.1	699,037	18.0
Vessel	1,634,857	37.7	408,498	91.8	1,226,359	31.6
Other	171,458	4.0	6,031	1.3	165,427	4.3

1/ Shipments of commodities reported with double units of quantity and only one shipping weight are recorded as single shipments. There are 84,031 such shipments. Shipments of containers are included in the above data only in those cases in which Schedule B required the separate reporting of the shipping weight of the container.

31201

TABLE NUMBER II

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EXPORT SHIPMENTS FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING 1943 BY SHIPPING WEIGHT CLASSES

GROUPS	Total		Air		Rail		Truck		Other		Vessel	
	Total	Lend Lease	Total	Lend Lease								
Total number of ship- ments in thousands	4,325	1/ 445	138	3	1,682	27	699	2/	171	6	1,635	408
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 1,000 lbs.	66.7	32.0	99.2	97.5	61.3	41.5	78.5	55.6	93.3	2.7	61.9	31.3
1,000-9,000 lbs.	12.8	17.6	0.8	2.3	7.9	10.8	16.6	35.1	3.1	37.5	18.2	17.9
10,000-24,000 lbs.	3.0	7.7	0.0	0.2	1.9	4.3	2.7	5.1	1.8	46.1	4.5	7.4
25,000-49,000 lbs.	3.0	9.9	0.0	0.0	2.9	6.8	2.2	4.2	0.6	11.2	4.0	10.2
50,000-99,000 lbs.	5.1	13.8	0.0	0.0	8.5	14.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	4.8	14.1
100,000-199,000 lbs.	7.9	9.2	0.0	0.0	17.5	22.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	2.8	8.6
200,000-299,000 lbs.	0.4	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	3.1
300,000-499,000 lbs.	0.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.9
500,000-699,000 lbs.	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.4
700,000 lbs. and over	0.6	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	1.5	3.1

1/ Shipments of commodities reported with double units of quantity and only one shipping weight are recorded as single shipments. There are 84,031 such shipments. Shipments of containers are included in the above data only in those cases in which Schedule B required the separate reporting of the shipping weight of the container.

2/ Under 500 shipments.

Number of Declarations by Method of Transportation

Since it is anticipated that there will be considerable shifts in the method of transportation used for United States exports, intransit shipments, and shipments to territories and possessions during the coming months, it is planned to insert the following table as a regular part of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes for an indefinite period.

Number of Declarations Included in July 1945 Export  
Statistics: Method of Transportation by  
Type of Export Declaration

Type of Declaration	Method of Transportation					
	Total	Vessel	Air	Rail	Truck	Other
Total Exports:	340,824	130,136	22,383	134,415	53,525	365
Non-Lend-Lease	311,540	102,446	21,838	133,413	53,478	365
Lend-Lease	29,284	27,690	545	1,002	47	-
Intransit	10,686	7,678	575	2,153	273	7
Shipments to Terr. & Poss.	35,655	33,059	2,450	89	57	-

United States General Imports and Imports for Consumption  
Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States

Starting with calendar year 1943, Table 1 of the "Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States" showing imports of merchandise in commodity by country of origin arrangement will, for the first time, present statistics on both General Imports and Imports for Consumption. Prior to 1934 the United States import trade with each country appeared in the "Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States" on a general imports basis. Since then Table 1 has been presented on an import for consumption basis.

The publication of general imports data makes import data available to those users of statistics primarily interested in general arrivals of merchandise, including information on shipping weight in pounds.

As in the case of the 1942 "Foreign Commerce and Navigation," Table 1 of the 1943 issue will contain supplementary tables containing information on imports entered free as an act of international courtesy and imports of merchandise for consumption entered free as emergency purchases of war material abroad.

Use of Schedule B Classification  
999990 by Shippers

Schedule B commodity classification number 999990, "All other articles not elsewhere specified," provides a classification for reporting any shipments which are not specifically provided for elsewhere in Schedule B. In the Alphabetic Index, Part I of Schedule B, and in the list of inclusions, Part II, there are certain individual items which are specifically listed for inclusion in 999990. In addition, in the 1944 edition of Schedule B, and more explicitly in the 1945 edition, shippers were asked to use 999990 for any item not specifically listed in Schedule B. It would be possible for shippers to misuse this invitation to code unlisted items under 999990 by using it for items which actually would appear in the Part I, Alphabetic Index. In order to make certain that such abuse of 999990 is not made, a current check has been carried out of the shipments included in this classification. An analysis of the items which have been so included indicates that exports under 999990 have not only remained so small as to be insignificant with relation to total exports but that shippers have used it in general only when they could not find the proper Schedule B number.

During the past year (July 1944 - June 1945) the value of classification 999990 has increased both absolutely and with relation to total exports. However, the number of items falling in it has increased only slightly and indicates no significant upward trend. In no case does the value of exports reported under it amount to more than 0.026 percent of the total value of exports and the number of items does not in any case exceed 0.31 percent of the total number of items exported.

Documents included in 999990, particularly those for larger shipments, are currently reviewed and recoded into some other Schedule B Commodity classification, if necessary. Such items are then included in supplements to Schedule B if they do not already appear and if the objectives of Schedule B will be attained by such inclusion (see July issue of F.T.S. Notes).

In addition to this current check, an analysis of documents submitted by shippers during the month of January 1945 has been made to determine the degree to which number 999990 might be misused. During this period 729 documents valued at \$102,421 were submitted by shippers. Of these 472 with a value of \$56,790 were correctly coded representing 65 percent of the total number of items reported and 56 percent of their total value. The remaining 35 percent of items and 44 percent of value were made up principally of documents so inadequately described that it was impossible to tell whether they were correctly coded or not. For the most part these items were of the type which seldom occur and were filed by shippers not familiar with regulations regarding the filling out of Shipper's Export Declarations. These documents represented a negligible percentage of the total export trade for January, both in number and value. Furthermore, many of them doubtless were correctly coded under classification 999990.

Imports by United States Government Agencies

In accordance with recommendations of the Clearing Office for Foreign Transactions and Reports, information is being compiled on imports into the United States by United States Government agencies. These tabulations include information on all imports of commodities to which a United States Government agency holds title at the time of entry through United States customs. The tabulations exclude imports under the reciprocal aid or reverse lend-lease program and imports of lend-lease or other commodities of United States origin, returned to the United States. The tabulations also exclude importations of commodities termed "wash sales" in which a United States Government agency holds only nominal title to the commodity at the time of entry through customs and for which the United States Government agency does not make any expenditure of funds.

The following tables contain summary information on the amount of "imports by Government agency" for the months of January and February, 1945. These figures indicate that in January and February 1945, the United States Government imports represented approximately 38 percent of all imports. In commodity terms the highest proportion of Government imports occurred in the machinery, metals and manufactures, and chemicals commodity groups. In terms of geographic areas the highest proportion of imports by United States Government agencies in relation to total imports were in North America where practically half of the total imports were by Government agencies. Imports from South America and Asia also show a very high proportion of imports by United States Government agencies.

Detailed information on the amount of United States Government imports is available on request. Summary information on the amount of United States Government imports for months subsequent to February 1945 will be presented in future issues of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes.

Work is also progressing on the compilation of statistics showing the amount of United States imports which have occurred under the reciprocal aid or reverse lend-lease program. Information in regard to such importations will be presented in future issues of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes.

CONFIDENTIAL

Value, with Percentage Relationships, of United States Government Agencies General Imports into the United States by Continents

Continent	January, 1945			February, 1945		
	Total U.S. General Imports Dollar Value	General Imports by U.S. Government Agencies		Total U.S. General Imports Dollar Value	General Imports by U.S. Government Agencies	
		Dollar Value	% of Total General Imports		Dollar Value	% of Total General Imports
Total	333,878,327	126,836,601	38.0	325,465,739	123,886,343	38.1
North America	168,869,888	86,148,806	51.0	164,654,471	75,568,650	45.9
South America	85,760,754	18,788,018	21.9	75,219,555	26,941,332	35.8
Europe	18,603,433	2,024,615	10.9	16,306,869	1,648,092	10.1
Asia	27,193,985	10,631,664	39.1	36,107,350	14,274,644	39.5
Australia & Oceania	15,159,086	2,457,655	16.2	9,209,365	498,762	5.4
Africa	18,291,181	6,785,843	37.1	23,968,129	4,954,863	20.7

Value of United States General Imports and United States Government Imports by Commodity Groups for January and February, 1945

Commodity Group	January, 1945			February, 1945		
	Total U.S. General Imports Dollar Value	General Imports by U.S. Government Agencies		Total U.S. General Imports Dollar Value	General Imports by U.S. Government Agencies	
		Dollar Value	% of Total General Imports		Dollar Value	% of Total General Imports
Total	333,878,327	126,836,601	38.0	325,465,739	123,886,343	38.1
Animal Products, Edible	10,959,421	2,989,240	27.3	10,380,929	1,467,518	14.1
Animal Products, Inedible	23,310,696	3,023,117	13.0	17,930,695	1,623,369	9.1
Vegetable Products, Edible	92,147,188	29,114,337	31.6	93,711,830	29,309,314	31.3
Vegetable Products, Inedible	34,077,788	12,161,157	35.7	32,725,876	10,682,228	32.6
Textiles	41,670,070	11,745,977	28.2	34,179,801	12,271,702	35.9
Wood and Paper	23,384,313	129,680	1.0	24,045,042	122,454	1.0
Nonmetallic minerals	22,652,585	7,971,678	35.2	22,272,181	5,011,244	22.5
Metals and Manufactures	43,855,666	30,763,621	70.1	55,046,469	40,790,522	74.1
Machinery and Vehicles	14,378,551	12,963,566	90.2	15,683,983	13,851,156	88.3
Chemicals	12,837,631	6,485,541	50.5	12,584,420	6,419,621	51.1
Miscellaneous	14,604,418	9,488,687	65.0	6,904,513	2,337,215	33.9

Number of Declarations and Percent of Delinquent  
Declarations Included in July 1945 Statistics

Method of Transportation	Type of Declarations				
	Total	Exports		Intransit	Territories and Possessions
		Non- Lend- Lease	Lend- Lease		
Total Declarations	340,824	311,940	29,284	10,686	35,655
% Prior Months'					
Decs.	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.9	0.9
Vessel:					
Atlantic and Gulf Ports	115,251	97,710	17,541	7,632	8,511
% Prior Months'					
Decs.	2.7	2.8	1.9	3.0	1.1
Pacific Ports	14,885	4,736	10,149	46	24,548
% Prior Months'					
Decs.	1.2	.5	1.5	4.3	0.5
Non-Vessel:	210,088	209,094	1,594	3,008	2,596
% Prior Months'					
Decs.	2.2	2.2	7.4	2.6	3.7

Note: Preliminary investigation of the August 1945 documents received to date reveals that the declarations included in that month's export statistics will contain approximately a "normal" percentage of prior months' declarations.

May 1945 Exports of "Personal Hearing Aids"

An investigation of exports of personal hearing aids during May 1945 showed the following:

- a. Number of declarations examined . . . . . 592
- b. Number of declarations reporting exports of  
  Personal hearing aids . . . . . 104
- c. Number of personal hearing aid units reported  
  specifically as such . . . . . 515  
  Value of such exports . . . . . \$22,992
- d. Number of declarations reporting exports of  
  hearing devices which possibly contained  
  personal hearing aids . . . . . 4  
  Value of such exports . . . . . \$15,023

Similar figures for January, February, and March 1945 were shown in the July 1945 issue of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes.

July 1945 Figures for Items  
Described in Previous Issues of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes

Imports

Salvaged rubber not included in Schedule A No. 2013.000 (general imports and imports for consumption) 1/: 118,337 pounds net weight, \$19,014 value.

Mixed tobacco included in Schedule A No. 2603.000 (general imports) 3/: 1,769 pounds net weight, \$2,631 value, 2,056 pounds shipping weight.

Fuel oil not included in Schedule A No. 5062.000 (general imports) 1/: 18,800 barrels, \$19,972 value, 5,922,000 pounds shipping weight.

Total imports of Schedule A No. 9990.430 includes the following amount of isobutylene 1/: None.

Total imports of Schedule A No. 4600.000 includes the following amount of beater stock 4/: 870 net tons, \$51,687 value, 1,776,714 pounds, shipping weight.

Exports

All of the \$47,875 of mixed airplane replacement parts reported by shippers during July 1945 under Schedule B No. 794998 were recoded to the airplane category to which they applied. 2/

There were no shipments of wheat flour to the United Kingdom and Italy during July for stockpiling purposes. 2/4/ There were likewise no reported exports of coal to Alaska for use as bunkering on Russian vessels.

Reports on shipments of airplane parts, coal and wheat flour will be made in future issues of this publication only when shipments have been made.

---

1/ December 1944 issue of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes.

2/ January 1945 issue of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes.

3/ February 1945 issue of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes.

4/ April 1945 issue of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes.

May 1945 Shipments to Japanese Mandated Islands

May 1945 shipments of merchandise to the Japanese Mandated Islands, appearing in the export statistics, were composed entirely of supplies for the United Seamen's Service Center on Saipan. The domestic shipments amounted to \$10,208 and the foreign shipments \$22.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
WASHINGTON

CONFIDENTIAL

FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS NOTES

OCTOBER 1945

Revision of Security Regulations for the Release of Foreign Trade Data  
Additional Radioactive and Radium Commodities

The following additions have been made to the list of import and export classifications (as given in the September Foreign Trade Statistics Notes) from which shipments of uranium or thorium in any form are to be deleted.

IMPORTS

<u>Schedule A Number</u>	<u>Schedule A Commodity Description</u>	<u>Effective Date</u>
S330.026	Radioactive substitutes	August 1945

EXPORTS

<u>Schedule B Number</u>	<u>Schedule B Commodity Description</u>	<u>Effective Date</u>
S39775	Radium salts and compounds, radium content	August 1945

These additional classifications are shown in the public announcement of changes in security regulations which was recently released.

Public Release of Lend-Lease Export Figures

On September 10, 1945 Mr. Crowley, Administrator, Foreign Economic Administration approved the release of complete commodity and country detail for exports made under the Lend-Lease program. Information on Lend-Lease exports showing the commodities shipped, the countries of ultimate destination, the ports of lading and unloading and the Customs District through which the Lend-Lease exports are made may now be released currently. Information on the country requisitioning Lend-Lease supplies, and the requisition numbers under which shipments are made will not be made available to the public.

---

Prepared in Foreign Trade Division, Bureau of the Census

CONFIDENTIAL

Shipments of Civilian Supplies by the War Department

An important deficiency in the United States export statistics at the present time is the fact that they do not include any information on shipments of civilian supplies by the War Department. These shipments may represent a very substantial proportion of the total exports of certain commodities and they may also represent a substantial proportion of the shipments made to individual foreign countries. The exclusion of such shipments from United States export statistics is in conformity with the long-standing policy of not including in the statistics information on shipments of military and naval supplies and equipment for the use of United States military and naval forces abroad (Foreign Commerce Statistical Regulations, Section 30.46). The application of this policy to shipments of civilian supplies by the War Department was confirmed by the Subcommittee on Foreign Trade Statistics of the Clearing Office for Foreign Transactions and Reports in Recommendation No. 7, which reads as follows:

"It is recommended that War Department shipments of civilian supplies for use in liberated or occupied areas during the military period are properly part of the War Department's military program; accordingly, it is recommended that no Shipper's Export Declarations be filed by the War Department covering such items, regardless of the means used to convey these supplies abroad. This recommendation applies equally to Navy Department Shipments of a similar character."

This recommendation of the Subcommittee was based on the situation which existed at the time the recommendation was made, approximately a year ago. At that time it was not anticipated that shipments of civilian supplies would continue for any more than a very limited period of time until UNRRA or other relief organizations moved into the occupied territories. In actual operations the Army has carried on the function of providing civilian material for a far longer period than was anticipated at that time.

Because of the importance of these shipments the problem of how they should be reported at the time of export has been under investigation by the Foreign Trade Statistics Subcommittee.

The War Department is now in the process of compiling information on shipments of this type which they had made during each month since October 1944. The commodity classifications which are being used by the War Department in reporting these shipments are similar to those shown in the United States export statistics, at least for the bulky commodities. Information is being presented to show shipments to each theatre of operation rather than by the political countries of ultimate destination shown in United States export statistics.

CONFIDENTIAL

Imports by United States Government Agencies

In the September issue of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes, two tables were presented showing summary information on the value of government agencies' general imports for January and February 1945. The following tables give a summary of the value of government agencies' imports and its percentage relationship to total general imports for the first quarter and the first half of 1945.

The figures presented in the table show that for the first six months of 1945, government agencies' general imports comprised approximately 34% of the total general imports as compared with approximately 37% for the first three months of 1945. U. S. Government Agencies' imports experienced an absolute decline of 10% in value during the second quarter of 1945 as compared with the first quarter of 1945.

In the terms of commodity groups the highest proportion of government imports for the first six months of 1945 was in the commodity groups machinery and vehicles, metals and manufactures and chemicals. With the exception of U. S. Government imports from Africa, which showed an increase of 4.5% by value, U. S. Government general imports from each of the continents declined slightly in value in relation to the total general imports for the first six months of 1945 as compared with the first quarter of 1945. North America, with government imports comprising approximately 45% of the total general imports from that area, had the largest proportion of government imports.

CONFIDENTIAL

VALUE, WITH PERCENTAGE RELATIONSHIPS, OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENCIES' GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES BY CONTINENTS FOR FIRST QUARTER AND FIRST HALF OF 1945

CONTINENT	January through March 1945			January through June 1945		
	Total U. S. General Imports		% of Total General Imports	Total U. S. General Imports		% of Total General Imports
	Dollar Value	by U. S. Government Agencies		Dollar Value	by U. S. Government Agencies	
TOTAL	1,024,134,575	382,371,499	37.3	2,121,891,656	728,357,236	34.3
North America	533,000,410	257,312,095	48.3	1,083,363,581	486,494,502	44.9
South America	234,077,056	64,525,528	27.6	453,908,123	118,656,114	26.1
Europe	54,377,272	5,632,084	10.4	157,857,162	16,626,911	10.5
Asia	93,876,386	32,138,247	34.2	198,072,274	53,054,933	26.8
Australia & Oceania	38,412,046	3,933,218	10.2	78,644,805	6,592,341	8.4
Africa	70,391,405	18,830,327	26.8	150,045,711	46,932,435	31.3

CONFIDENTIAL

VALUE OF UNITED STATES GENERAL IMPORTS AND UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENCIES' GENERAL IMPORTS BY COMMODITY GROUPS FOR FIRST QUARTER AND FIRST HALF OF 1945

COMMODITY GROUP	January through March 1945			January through June 1945		
	Total U. S. General Imports	General Imports by U. S. Government Agencies	% of Total General Imports	Total U. S. General Imports	General Imports by U. S. Government Agencies	% of Total General Imports
	Dollar Value	Dollar Value		Dollar Value	Dollar Value	
TOTAL	1,024,134,575	382,371,499	37.3	2,121,891,556	728,357,236	34.3
Animal Products, Edible	32,004,692	5,832,230	18.2	67,029,717	10,880,420	16.2
Animal Products, Inedible	55,777,619	5,118,072	9.2	130,632,997	8,179,554	6.3
Vegetable Products, Edible	288,911,375	91,402,064	31.6	586,667,846	165,207,619	29.2
Vegetable Products, Inedible	95,223,578	30,045,343	31.6	210,945,242	60,132,994	28.5
Textiles	113,693,286	31,672,725	27.9	235,866,337	55,171,465	23.4
Wood and Paper	75,028,332	409,801	0.5	159,101,833	995,596	0.6
Nonmetallic Minerals	78,433,587	19,935,513	25.4	165,326,996	38,625,767	23.4
Metals and Manufactures	155,852,860	110,562,141	71.0	308,681,010	215,198,232	69.8
Machinery and Vehicles	40,202,672	35,220,065	87.6	78,537,861	67,361,741	85.8
Chemicals	40,534,677	21,057,783	52.0	93,794,705	50,954,979	54.3
Miscellaneous	48,471,897	31,115,762	64.2	105,307,112	55,648,869	52.9

Statistics on 1944 Shipments through the Port of New York

During the war period a number of agencies have been compiling statistics on shipments through the Port of New York. The needs of each agency and the use that they intended to make of the data were primary factors in determining the coverage, compilation procedure, classification, etc. for the statistics produced by each.

The Port of New York Authority has recently made an attempt to compare these different sources of information on activity in the New York port and in the process called a meeting of representatives of a number of agencies:

Army Service Forces, New York Port of Embarkation  
Army Engineers  
War Shipping Administration  
Bureau of Customs  
Navy Port Director for Third Naval District  
Navy Petroleum Pool, Third Naval District  
Bureau of the Census

It was agreed at this meeting that no common commodity classification for these different sets of statistics could be derived but an attempt was made to arrive at explanations of discrepancies between the overall total shipping weight figures derived from the different sources. On the basis of this analysis it was agreed that the 1944 commercial export traffic throughout the Port of New York apparently amounted to 22,804,000 long tons, 11,954,000 long tons of dry cargo shipments and 10,850,000 long tons of tanker cargo shipments.

The figure submitted by the Bureau of the Census as representing total commercial and Lend-Lease exports through the Port of New York was 19,800,000 long tons.

This figure does not include intransit shipments leaving the Port of New York nor does it include shipments to United States territories and possessions. Figures on these intransit shipments and shipments to territories and possessions from the New York Port during 1944 are not readily available at this time but it is believed they will make most of the difference between the 19,800,000 and the 22,804,000. It seems likely that any remaining difference which may still exist after such inclusion may be explained by the lack of inclusion in the export statistics of tanker shipments made by the Navy Petroleum Pool. These tanker shipments were of a peculiar type consisting of bulk petroleum moved from Aruba and Curaçao to New York to await the assembling of a convoy. These shipments were not unloaded in New York but the vessels merely anchored in the stream until such a convoy had been assembled. Information on the cargo on such tankers leaving the New York harbor would therefore by definition not be included in either the export or the intransit statistics. The tonnage of such shipments, however, is included in the 22,804,000 long tons quoted above.

It was brought out at the meeting that in addition to these non-military shipments out of the New York Port there were approximately 10,000,000 long tons of shipments by the Army and Navy. Of this, more than half were Army dry cargo shipments and about 4,775,000 long tons Navy Tanker shipments. The Navy dry cargo shipments totaled approximately 540,000 long tons. With these military shipments included and 5,352,000 long tons of commercial and Navy bunkers excluded, the Port of New York handled approximately 32,000,000 long tons during the calendar year 1944.

CONFIDENTIAL

Number of Export Shipments by Method of Transportation and  
Customs District

As a by-product of certain other work, the following information has been compiled on the number of Shipper's Export Declarations included in the June 1945 statistics by method of transportation and by the customs district through which the shipments left the country. It should be noted that the information in the following tables represent the number of Shipper's Export Declarations filed rather than the number of individual items shown on the Shipper's Export Declarations. This is in contrast to the figures presented in the September issue of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes on "Export Shipments by Method of Transportation During 1943," in which information was presented in terms of the number of items shown on Shipper's Export Declarations.

The following table shows that almost half the June declarations were for shipments by vessel, about a third for shipments by rail, 13% for shipments by truck and 6% for shipments by air. Of the total shipments by vessel, almost two-thirds left from the Atlantic coast customs districts while of the shipments by rail 93% were for Canadian border districts. For shipments by truck the Mexican border and Canadian border districts handled over eighty percent of the total declarations, or 52% and 31% respectively, while for shipments by air the Gulf coast district, which includes Florida (Miami), handled 71% of the shipments.

Table I Number of Shipper's Export Declarations received during June, 1945 by Customs District Area for each method of transportation

CUSTOMS DISTRICT AREA	METHOD OF TRANSPORTATION					
	Total	Vessel	Rail	Truck	Air	Other
Total	400,000	187,000	137,000	54,000	22,000	*
Atlantic Coast	121,000	117,000	3,000	*	2,000	*
Gulf Coast	40,000	25,000	*	*	15,000	*
Pacific Coast	59,000	43,000	6,000	9,000	1,000	*
Canadian Border	142,000	1,000	123,000	17,000	1,000	*
Mexican Border	36,000	*	6,000	28,000	2,000	*
U. S. Territories and Possessions <sup>1</sup>	2,000	1,000	*	*	1,000	*

\*Less than 500

<sup>1</sup> Exports from U. S. territories and possessions to foreign countries

CONFIDENTIAL

- 8 -

The following table presents information on the average value per declaration and the average shipping weight per declaration, and the dollar value per pound of shipping weight for each Customs District area. (Information with a further segregation by method of transportation is not available.)

Customs District Area	Number of Declarations	\$ Value (Millions of Dollars)	\$ Value Per Declaration	Shipping Weight (Millions of Lbs.)	Shipping Weight per Declaration	\$ Value per Lb. of S.W.
Total	400,000	855	2,138	18,484	46,210	.05
Atlantic Coast	121,000	430	3,554	6,060	50,083	.07
Gulf Coast	40,000	119	2,975	2,426	60,650	.05
Pacific Coast	59,000	151	2,559	996	16,881	.15
Canadian Border	142,000	112	789	8,652	60,930	.01
Mexican Border	36,000	23	639	317	8,806	.07
U.S. Territories and Possessions <sup>1</sup>	2,000	20	10,000	33	16,500	.61

<sup>1</sup> Exports from U. S. Territories and Possessions to foreign countries.

The highest dollar value per declaration was for shipments from Atlantic Coast ports, i.e., N.Y., Philadelphia, Baltimore (\$3,554) which consisted primarily of high valued Lend-Lease vessel shipments, while the lowest value per declaration was for Mexican border shipments which consisted of low-valued commercial shipments going by truck. Gulf Coast and Pacific Coast customs districts which handled vessel and air shipments mainly also had high dollar values per declaration with \$2,975 and \$2,559, respectively, while Canadian border points which involved a high volume of rail and truck shipments were comparatively low with \$789 per declaration.

The highest shipping weight per declaration (60,930 lbs.) was for shipments from Canadian border points which involved heavy rail shipments of coal and other bulk cargoes. The lowest shipping weight (8,806 lbs.) were for shipments from Mexican border points which consisted principally of truck shipments. Vessel shipments from the Pacific coast were low in shipping weight, 16,881 lbs. per declaration. Atlantic Coast and Gulf Coast ports had relatively heavy vessel shipments with 50,083 lbs. and 60,650 lbs., respectively. Shipments from the U. S. Territories and Possessions to foreign countries, largely air shipments, were low in shipping weight with 16,500 lbs. per declaration.

However, Atlantic Coast customs districts for all methods of transportation, but principally vessel, show a total shipping weight of 6,060,000,000 lbs. with a total value of \$430,000,000 or an average of seven cents per pound as compared with five cents for all customs districts. For Gulf Coast customs districts where there are significant commercial vessel shipments of low-valued bulk cargo and large number of air shipments the average value per pound is five cents; for the Pacific Coast ports the average value per pound is relatively high due to high valued Lend-Lease vessel shipments of general cargo. Shipments across the Canadian border which consisted of rail shipments of low-valued bulk cargo show an average value per pound of only one cent. In the case of Mexican border points where the number of commercial shipments by truck is outstanding, the average value is seven cents. A high proportion of exports from the United States territories and possessions to foreign countries were made by air with a high average value per pound of sixty-one cents.

CONFIDENTIALUnited States Exports Under the U.N.R.R.A. Program

Preliminary figures reveal that United States exports of domestic and foreign merchandise under the U.N.R.R.A. program during August 1945 were valued at \$31,068,472, which is substantially the same level as July. Much of the total value was concentrated in food products, clothing and clothing materials, soap and agricultural tractors.

The following commodities comprise the major part of U.N.R.R.A. exports in term of value:

<u>Commodity Description of Schedule B Numbers</u>	<u>Value (dollars)</u>
Condensed, evaporated and dried milk (006100, 006200, 006300 006400)	1,549,530
Canned fish (008400, 008500, 008603, 008698)	1,744,473
Shoes (064530, 064590, 064800, 065900)	715,499
Fish oils, except medicinal (081900)	734,600
Corn (103100)	623,490
Grain Sorghums (103500)	530,562
Rye (106100)	719,983
Wheat (107100)	1,299,670
Wheat flour (107300)	731,933
Peas, dry, ripe (120215, 120219)	1,970,708
Soybeans, not canned (221000)	420,127
Cotton, unmanufactured (300305)	3,252,283
Wool, unmanufactured (360905)	2,167,989
Wool manufactures (364200)	663,488
Wheel tractors (788400, 788500, 788600)	1,392,586
Fish oils and fish liver oils and concentrates, medicinal grade (811905)	469,756
Toilet and laundry soap (871200, 871300)	1,205,898
Clothing (999820)	1,096,008

Following are the countries for which August U.N.R.R.A. exports were destined:

<u>Country of destination</u>	<u>Value (dollars)</u>	<u>Shipping Weight (pounds)</u>
United Kingdom	2,672	8,271
France	81,468	1,307
Czechoslovakia	4,609,194	40,536,393
Poland and Danzig	7,513,466	43,301,345
Italy	1,403,526	14,611,587
Yugoslavia	12,489,244	161,823,553
Albania	238,618	3,829,588
Greece	4,622,165	94,254,259
Philippine Islands	47,350	484,837
China	42,922	49,103
Egypt	17,847	114,371
TOTAL	31,068,472	359,014,614

CONFIDENTIAL

Preliminary information on August 1945 shipments of commodities in transit through the United States under the U.N.R.R.A. program (mainly from Canada) shows a total of \$1,909,863. These shipments, consisting almost entirely of foods, included wheat valued at \$1,309,934; trucks and busses, \$220,865; fish and fish products, \$130,353; and wheat flour, \$103,859. U.N.R.R.A. in transit shipments were made to the following countries during August:

<u>Country of Destination</u>	<u>Value (dollars)</u>	<u>Shipping Weight (pounds)</u>
Italy	564,152	18,491,259
Yugoslavia	963,632	32,309,451
Albania	364,869	13,181,395
Greece	17,210	100,129
TOTAL	1,909,863	64,082,234

Raising the Dollar Value Limit of Schedule B No. 999910

An investigation is being made of the possibility of raising from \$10 to \$20 or \$25 or higher the dollar value limit below which no Schedule B commodity description is required in the reporting of export shipments. Reconsideration of the upper dollar value limit of Schedule B class "General Merchandise Valued at \$10 or less," No. 999910, is required by increases in price level, by the need of eliminating in the post-war period relatively unimportant detail from the export statistics and by the need to simplify documentation procedures for exporters.

While nearly two-fifths of the total number of individual U. S. export shipments are valued under \$50, in the aggregate these low-valued shipments account for less than one-half of one percent of the total value. (See Foreign Trade Statistics Notes, July 1945). It is probable that most of these export shipments valued at less than \$50 are valued at less than \$25.

Raising the value limit of Schedule B Class No. 999910 from \$10 to \$25 or higher value would have most effect on those Schedule B classes, under which the export shipments reported are chiefly low-valued.

Shippers will be aided in the preparation of the export declarations by not being required to furnish details of commodity description on low-valued shipments. Significant savings in costs of compiling and processing export data would be effected by the consequent reduction in the volume of machine tabulation punch cards processed.

June 1945 Exports of "Personal Hearing Aids"

An investigation of exports of personal hearing aids during June 1945 showed the following:

- a. Number of declarations examined..... 486
- b. Number of declarations reporting exports of personal hearing aids..... 143
- c. Number of personal hearing aid units reported specifically as such..... 881  
Value of such exports.....\$39,936
- d. Number of declarations reporting exports of hearing devices which possibly contained personal hearing aids..... 12  
Value of such exports.....\$11,410

Similar figures for earlier months of 1945 have been shown in the July, August, and September 1945 issues of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes.

The investigation of exports of personal hearing aids is being concluded with this report.

Number of Declarations and Percent of Delinquent  
Declarations Included in August 1945 Statistics

Method of Transportation	Type of Declarations				
	Exports			Intransit	Territories Possessions
	Total	Non Lend-Lease	Lend-Lease		
Total Declarations	322,421	297,901	24,520	9,227	44,527
% Prior Months' Decs.	1.9	2.1	0.6	0.9	0.8
Vessel:					
Atlantic and Gulf Ports	105,974	93,007	12,967	6,154	8,832
% Prior Months' Decs.	1.0	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.0
Pacific Ports	15,482	4,882	10,600	94	33,215
% Prior Months' Decs.	3.3	9.5	0.5	0.0	0.7
Non-Vessel	200,965	200,012	953	2,979	2,480
% Prior Months' Decs.	2.3	2.3	5.1	1.2	4.2

Note: Preliminary investigation of the September 1945 documents received to date reveals that the declarations included in that months' export statistics will contain approximately a "normal" percentage of prior months' declarations.

Number of Declarations Included in August 1945 Export  
Statistics: Method of Transportation by  
Type of Export Declaration

Type of Declaration	Method of Transportation					
	Total	Vessel	Air	Rail	Truck	Other
Total Exports:	322,421	121,456	43,596	108,166	48,535	668
Non-Lend-Lease	297,901	97,889	43,411	107,434	48,511	656
Lend-Lease	24,520	23,567	185	732	24	12
Intransit	9,227	6,248	328	1,857	292	2
Shipments to Terr. & Poss.	44,527	42,047	2,253	126	69	32

CONFIDENTIAL

August 1945 Figures for Items  
Described in Previous Issues of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes

IMPORTS

Salvaged rubber not included in Schedule A No. 2013.000 (general imports and imports for consumption)1/: 1,721 pounds net weight, \$287 value.

Total imports of Schedule A No. 9990.430 includes isobutylene valued at \$37 with a shipping weight of 22 pounds.1/

Fuel oil not included in Schedule A No. 5062.000 (general imports) 1/: 40,419 barrels, \$39,912 value, 13,160,308 pounds shipping weight.

Mixed tobacco included in Schedule A No. 2603.000 (general imports)2/: 69,408 pounds net weight, \$219,654 value, 75,316 pounds shipping weight.

Total imports of Schedule A No. 4600.000 includes the following amount of beater stock 3/: 218 net tons, \$12,721 value, 433,857 pounds, shipping weight.

---

1/ December 1944 issue of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes.

2/ February 1945 issue of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes.

3/ April 1945 issue of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes.

FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS NOTES

NOVEMBER 1945

Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Illustrative Tables of the Shipping Statistics Program now Available..	2
New Monthly Press Release, FT 975, Showing Entrances and Clearances of Vessels in the Foreign Trade of the United States.....	2
Schedule B - Group 8.....	2
Relationship Between Industry Division Reports on Shipments for Export and Foreign Trade Division Export Statistics.....	3
Distinction Between Lend-Lease and Non-Lend-Lease Exports.....	5
Lend-Lease Exports to Italy in September 1945.....	5
Exports of Coal to Denmark in September 1945.....	5
Shipments to the Italian Government in September 1945.....	6
Suspension of All Export and Import Corrections and Revision Received from Collectors, Importers, or Shippers.....	6
Imports for Consumption of Watches and Watch Movements of Swiss Origin Containing Indirect Imports, Imported into the United States during August 1945.....	7
Imports by United States Government Agencies.....	9
United States Exports Under the UNRRA Program.....	10
United States Exports of Used Clothing Made Under the UNRRA Program.....	11
Declassification of Confidential UNRRA Export Statistics, November 1945.....	11
Imports Under the Reciprocal Aid Program.....	12
Raising the Dollar Value Limit of Schedule B No. 999910.....	14
Deletion of Canada-to-Canada Items from Intransit Tables.....	17
Prior Months' Value and Shipping Weight Included in January and April 1945 Export Statistics.....	18
Number of Declarations and Percent of Delinquent Declarations Included in September 1945 Statistics.....	19
Number of Declarations Included in September 1945 Export Statistics: Method of Transportation by Type of Export Declaration.....	19
September 1945 Figures for Items Described in Previous Issues of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes.....	20

---

Prepared in Foreign Trade Division, Bureau of the Census

RESTRICTED

Illustrative Tables of the Shipping Statistics Program Now Available

A series of tables illustrating the type of shipping statistics which are in the process of preparation for 1943 exports of merchandise from the United States were presented at the 34th Annual Meeting and Convention of the American Association of Port Authorities in Chicago. These tables can be considered as a preview of those which will appear in Volume II of the annual publication "Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States" for that year.

The shipping statistics program will provide comprehensive value and shipping weight information on United States exports by different methods of transportation (vessel, rail, truck, air, etc.) and by United States port of lading and foreign country of unloading, foreign point of transshipment, etc.

Statistics showing total United States exports during 1943 for the first time by method of transportation, commodity groups, and shipping commodity groups are included, among the illustrative tables. Except for these statistics the tables contain information only on the ports of Brownsville, Texas and Norfolk, Virginia. These ports were used to show the type of port data which will be available for each port and for the total of all ports when the data are published.

At the present time work is going forward on 1944 data. It is expected that preliminary 1944 figures showing information similar to that in the 1943 tables will be available early in 1946.

Copies of the illustrative tables containing 1943 data are available upon request.

New Monthly Press Release, FT 975 Showing Entrances and Clearances of Vessels in the Foreign Trade of the United States

With the cessation of hostilities and the relaxation of wartime security regulations, it is now possible for the Bureau of the Census to release to the general public monthly reports on vessel movements in the foreign trade of the United States.

The first issue of press release FT 975 shows the number and net registered tonnage of American and foreign dry cargo and tanker vessels with cargo and in ballast entering and clearing the United States for the period 1941-1944 and January to June, 1945. The customs districts and principal ports at which these vessels entered and from which they cleared are also indicated.

Copies of this release are available on request.

Schedule B - Group 8

A separate Schedule B covering Group 8, "Chemicals and Related Products," will become effective January 1, 1946. This schedule will be published in two parts and will be essentially the same as the 1945 edition of Schedule B in format and in all other important particulars.

At present Schedule B, Group 8 contains 411 classifications, approximately 43% of which were established for export control and other war purposes. The entire group has been reviewed and 176 classifications which had no demonstrable peacetime uses will not appear in the new edition. In collapsing these classifications

RESTRICTED

the January 1941 edition of Schedule B was used as a guide with the result that Group 8 of Schedule B for 1946 will closely resemble that which appeared in the January 1941 schedule.

The revision of Group 8 represents one phase of a program involving the simplification of Schedule B and its adaptation to peacetime needs. According to present plans revision of the remainder of the schedule will take place during the year 1946 and a new and simplified schedule tied in more closely to the Standard Commodity Classification will be published, effective January 1, 1947. However, because of the high percentage of classifications in Group 8 which were established for war purposes, it was feasible to carry out an immediate revision of this group in the interest of retrenchment.

The new Schedule B, Group 8 will appear in multilithed form and will be available to shippers and users of foreign trade statistics without charge.

Relationship Between Industry Division Reports on Shipments  
for Export and Foreign Trade Division Export Statistics

The Industry and Foreign Trade Divisions of the Bureau of the Census are conducting a joint study to determine the degree to which comparability is desirable between data on "shipments for export" of farm machinery, construction machinery, electric lamps, and radio tubes, etc., published by the Industry Division of the Bureau of the Census and export data compiled by the Foreign Trade Division covering the same commodities. The matter of possible duplication is likewise under consideration with a view to eliminating any actual duplication which may exist or modifying these series so that they will more nearly supplement each other.

Industry Division data and data on exports produced by the Foreign Trade Division differ materially both in purpose and in source. Data collected by the Industry Division are of particular importance to domestic manufacturers in determining in detail the amount and kind of their output which will ultimately be consumed in foreign markets. These data are collected from manufacturers and represent that portion of manufacturers' output which has been shipped for export and which at the time of shipment appeared to have been destined for consumption in foreign markets. Foreign Trade Division data, on the other hand, are a measure of goods actually leaving the United States and are compiled in a manner which renders them particularly useful for detailed analysis of foreign markets. They are collected by means of the Shipper's Export Declaration filed with Collectors of Customs by the exporter at the port of exportation. The two series are similar to the extent that they are both reports on exports and cover approximately the same physical items. Their differences, however, are material and are reflected in several important particulars.

Coverage - Industry Division data which are reported from practically 100% of the firms in each industry, include goods manufactured in continental United States which the manufacturer has sold to firms outside of the United States or to exporting firms. Foreign Trade Division data include goods manufactured in the United States and re-exports of goods previously imported into the United States, including those exported to foreign countries from territories of the United States outside continental United States. Goods entering

RESTRICTED

into trade between continental United States and its non-contiguous territories which are included in "Shipments for Export" data are reported separately by the Foreign Trade Division. Goods shipped from the United States on Army and Navy transports are not included in Foreign Trade Division data since the Shipper's Export Declaration is not required for them. These goods are for the most part included in Industry Division domestic data since they are reported by the manufacturer upon shipment to Army or Navy supply depots. Industry Division reports may include as domestic data shipments to dealers and distributors, an unknown amount of which may later be exported. Furthermore, since shipments for export include shipments to warehouses at seaboard a certain amount of diversion to domestic use may take place, the extent of which cannot be accurately known.

Classification - Classifications used in reporting these two series differ considerably. The manufacturer, interested in a breakdown which will enable him to analyze his market and production position in detail, desires that "Shipments for Export" be reported in the same classifications as domestic production sales or inventory data. Information for this purpose is readily available since it is gathered from the manufacturer himself on the same form on which domestic data are reported. Foreign Trade data cannot be broken down to the same extent since their breakdown is limited by the amount of information available at the point of exportation. On the other hand, Industry data are not broken down by country of destination which limits their usefulness in foreign market analysis. The Foreign Trade Division data also provide information on the customs district from which exportation takes place and in some tables port of lading information is shown as well.

Time Lag - Since Industry Division reports record shipments for export when products are produced or removed from inventory, considerable time may elapse between the date on which a shipment for export is recorded and that on which exportation actually takes place. It is possible that goods shipped for export may remain in warehouses several months before shipment to a foreign country is actually made. From the point of view of the amount of goods removed from the domestic market this is of little importance as long as such goods are not diverted to domestic uses; from that of a month-to-month analysis of foreign markets this time lag might be serious. Foreign Trade Division data, based on the Shipper's Export Declaration record exportations as goods actually leave the country and, therefore, lend themselves readily to foreign market analysis on a month-to-month basis.

Value - Value data in Industry Division reports represent manufacturers' selling prices F.O.B. factory and do not include transportation costs to seaboard, mark-ups by firms which may have purchased them for export, or other charges, such as value of crates or packages, which may accrue prior to actual exportation. Foreign Trade Division reports record value at the point from which goods are exported and include these additional value items (F.A.S. value).

Progress on studies relating to this problem will be reported in future issues of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes.

RESTRICTED

Distinction Between Lend-Lease and Non-Lend-Lease Exports

Attention is called to the following extracts from the August and September FT 900 releases:

- August: "The August Lend-Lease figures include an increased amount of exports under the Lend-Lease program for which plans for repayment were made prior to the export shipments being made. Lend-Lease export figures for months prior to August included only a few percent of the latter type of transactions."
- September: "The \$158 million of Lend-Lease exports consisted principally of September exports under the Lend-Lease program for which plans for repayment were completed prior to the export shipments being made. This is in contrast to preceding months during which this type of Lend-Lease shipment was of very much less importance. The Lend-Lease export figures for August included some shipments for which plans for repayment were completed prior to the shipment being made, while months prior to August included practically no shipments of this type. The \$158 million of Lend-Lease exports for September also includes a few shipments made before September for which no prior plans for repayment had been made. Information on these shipments was received too late for inclusion in the August statistics."

Attention is also called to the February and April issues of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes in which appeared discussions of the distinction between Lend-Lease and non-Lend-Lease exports.

Lend-Lease Exports to Italy in September 1945

In addition to the non-Lend-Lease shipments to Italy, described elsewhere in this issue of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes, exports of merchandise procured with Lend-Lease funds for distribution to the Italian people by the United States Army were made for the first time in September. The exports consisted of 52,051 tons of coal valued at \$284,279 and 867,000 bushels of wheat valued at \$1,488,450. These shipments were not Lend-Lease aid to the Italian Government but were specifically authorized by the Congress. The exportations are included in the export statistics as Lend-Lease transactions, since the shipments are being made out of the Defense Aid appropriations.

Prior to September 1945 all Lend-Lease shipments to Italy were in fulfillment of Lend-Lease requisitions filed by other Allied governments (particularly the United Kingdom) and the material was used by Allied forces stationed in Italy.

Exports of Coal to Denmark in September 1945

The Danish Government has paid the United States Government in advance for 100,000 tons of coal to be obtained through the Treasury Department, using procurement facilities similar to those used for Lend-Lease shipments. The September export statistics include shipments to Denmark of 43,727 tons of this coal valued at \$172,977. Even though these financial arrangements are similar to

RESTRICTED

cash-reimbursable Lend-Lease shipments which are included in the Lend-Lease export statistics, these shipments will be included in the non-Lend-Lease (or commercial) export statistics because the Danish Government has not been declared eligible for Lend-Lease aid.

Shipments to the Italian Government in September 1945

In accordance with arrangements announced by the President on October 1944 and quoted in part in the June issue of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes, the first in a series of shipments of essential civilian supplies was made to the Government of Italy during September. Financed with Italian funds, the shipments were valued at \$2,023,778 and consisted of 128 trucks valued at \$166,580 and 8,441,807 pounds of raw cotton valued at \$1,857,198. While the materials exported were procured by the Treasury Department and the Department of Agriculture, using facilities similar to those used for Lend-Lease shipments, the transactions do not come under the provisions of the Lend-Lease Act of March 1941, and were included in the September export statistics as non-Lend-Lease shipments. The continuance of these arrangements will enable the Italian Government to obtain in this country needed civilian supplies and to continue to obtain such supplies after the United States Army terminates its civilian supply program in Italy.

Suspension of all Export and Import Corrections and Revisions  
Received from Collectors, Importers, or Shippers

Due to holidays, reduction in length of work week and due to an increased number of import and export documents filed by exporters and importers in recent months, it has been necessary to delay certain work on foreign trade statistics in order that current compilations may be completed within a reasonable time. An important part of the work which is currently being delayed is that involved in correcting previously-issued tabulations for revisions transmitted by Collectors of Customs, export shippers, brokers, etc. This delay in making corrections to previously-issued tabulations is only a temporary expedient and the corrections will be made at a later date. Corrections received from collectors or others are being reviewed to discover any outstanding revisions and such revisions will be noted in future issues of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes until the former practice of sending correction notices to users of the statistics is resumed.

Among corrections recently received from collectors and export shippers one involves a shift of about \$300,000 of May and June 1945 exports from destination Canada to destination Greece and from the commercial export category to the UNRRA export category. The commodities involved in this shift were principally Schedule B Commodity Group 3, "Textile Fibers and Manufactures." In addition, approximately \$1,150,000 of April and May 1945 shipments to Greece will be shifted from the Lend-Lease to UNRRA categories.

Another substantial revision which is being put in the temporary suspense file is that involving the deletion of a total of 17 tugs (Schedule B Commodity Number 795500), valued at \$1,700,000 from the export statistics for the months of February through June 1945 and the insertion of these tugs in the intransit statistics. The countries of destination for these tugs will remain as India and Australia in the intransit statistics, the same countries shown in the export statistics.

RESTRICTED

Another revision is that involving the transfer of approximately \$500,000 of July 1945 shipments destined to the Philippines from the commercial to the UNRRA export category. The principal commodities involved in the shift were used clothing and medical supplies.

Correction notices for these and other corrections will be transmitted to users of statistics as soon as resources permit.

Imports For Consumption of Watches and Watch Movements  
of Swiss Origin containing Indirect Imports, Imported  
Into the United States during August, 1945

A recent study of the indirect imports for consumption of watches and watch movements reveals that during the account month of August 1945 watches and watch movements of Swiss origin were invoiced through nine countries other than Switzerland. The 118,958 watches and watch movements which were indirectly imported had a value of \$645,265 and were 22.3% of the total number and 24.9% of the total value of all watches and watch movements imported for consumption during August.

In number Uruguay furnished 52.7% and Portugal 25.9% of the total of all indirect imports of watches and watch movements. In value these two countries furnished 37.9% and 32.1% respectively. Number and value of indirect imports with percentages are shown for the nine countries in the following table:

Indirect Imports of Watches and Watch Movements of Swiss  
Origin by Countries of Invoice for August 1945

Country	Number of Watches and Watch Movements	Value Dollars	% of Total Indirect Imports	
			Number	Value
Canada	12,169	79,638	10.2	12.3
Mexico	2,917	31,259	2.5	4.8
Republic of Panama	363	8,139	.3	1.3
Cuba	4,397	15,549	3.7	2.4
Paraguay	565	14,271	.5	2.2
Uruguay	62,735	244,243	52.7	37.9
Argentina	5,046	45,013	4.2	7.0
Germany	3	13	*	*
Portugal	30,763	207,140	25.9	32.1
TOTAL	118,958	645,265	100.0	100.0

\*Less than .05 percent.

RESTRICTED

IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION OF WATCHES AND WATCH MOVEMENTS  
OF SWISS ORIGIN CONTAINING INDIRECT IMPORTS, IMPORTED  
INTO THE UNITED STATES DURING AUGUST 1945.

Schedule A Com- modity Classifications Containing Indirect Importations	Total Imports		Indirect Imports		Percent of Total	
	Net Quan. Number	Value Dollars	Net Quan. Number	Value Dollars	Net Quan. Number	Value Dollars
9560.000	30,027	38,253	3,947	7,104	13.1	18.6
9560.010	7,506	12,901	7,248	11,918	96.6	92.4
9560.020	22,858	33,175	22,858	33,175	100.0	100.0
9560.030	11,551	14,222	3,005	3,508	26.0	25.0
9560.100	5,323	17,254	2	9	*	.1
9560.120	12,864	32,552	108	305	.8	.9
9560.130	41,605	94,632	11,599	30,376	27.9	32.1
9560.150	18,569	91,037	1,500	9,933	8.1	4.3
9560.220	32,278	108,201	1,042	9,940	3.2	9.2
9560.230	50,540	307,223	26,486	185,117	52.4	60.3
9560.240	1,514	5,510	143	1,102	9.4	20.0
9560.250	15,672	66,715	5,279	20,350	33.7	30.5
9560.260	3,509	16,637	246	1,832	7.0	11.0
9560.280	772,658	--	267,848	--	34.7	--
9560.300	10,399	77,992	1,215	15,789	11.7	20.2
9560.310	2,246	22,812	1,025	13,939	45.6	61.1
9560.320	42,465	348,217	6,438	73,559	15.2	21.1
9560.330	74,907	511,191	21,315	188,631	28.5	36.9
9560.350	71,401	388,040	3,001	23,681	4.2	6.1
9560.360	30,915	211,003	2,500	20,966	8.1	9.9
9560.370	32,122	--	6	--	*	--
9560.380	2,380,689	--	345,139	--	14.5	--
9560.400	10,236	--	500	--	4.9	--
9560.500	15	444	1	31	6.7	7.0

\* Less than .05 percent

32478

RESTRICTED

Imports by United States Government Agencies

In previous issues of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes, tables were given showing the value of United States Government Agencies imports and their relationship to total general imports for the first six months of 1945. The following tables give figures showing the value of United States Government Agencies General imports and its percentage relationship to total general imports for July and August of 1945.

The figures indicate that in both of these months, total imports by United States Government Agencies represented approximately 30% of total general imports.

In terms of commodity groups the largest proportion of government agencies imports for the two months occurred in three commodity groups, machinery and vehicles, with approximately 35% for July and 36% for August, metals and manufacture and chemicals. Africa had the highest proportion of government agencies' imports, with percentages of approximately 51% for July and 48% for August. North America with 38% for July and 39% for August, also has a large percentage of government agencies' imports.

VALUE, WITH PERCENTAGE RELATIONSHIPS, OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENCIES' GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES BY CONTINENTS

Continent	July 1945			August 1945		
	Total U. S. General Imports	General Imports by U. S. Government Agencies		Total U. S. General Imports	General Imports by U. S. Government Agencies	
	Dollar Value	Dollar Value	% Total General Imports	Dollar Value	Dollar Value	% Total General Imports
Total	355,093,870	109,508,546	30.8	359,655,271	108,821,806	30.3
North America	154,468,835	58,903,415	38.1	160,744,884	62,974,684	39.2
South America	89,099,877	24,110,143	27.1	98,450,871	21,590,302	22.0
Europe	39,159,787	2,171,615	5.5	34,977,641	3,431,114	9.8
Asia	28,565,027	7,469,293	26.1	27,254,918	8,782,920	32.2
Australia & Oceania	15,080,913	2,026,033	13.4	17,122,365	1,764,239	10.3
Africa	29,324,381	14,923,042	51.0	21,104,592	10,278,547	48.7

RESTRICTED

VALUE OF UNITED STATES GENERAL IMPORTS AND UNITED STATES  
GOVERNMENT AGENCIES GENERAL IMPORTS BY COMMODITY GROUPS

Commodity Group	July 1945			August 1945		
	Total U. S. General Imports	General Imports by U. S. Government Agencies		Total U. S. General Imports	General Imports by U. S. Government Agencies	
	Dollar Value	Dollar Value	% Total General Imports	Dollar Value	Dollar Value	% Total General Imports
Total	355,698,870	109,608,546	30.8	359,655,271	108,821,806	30.3
Animal Prod., Ed.	11,378,429	1,394,641	12.3	10,561,010	1,136,635	10.6
Animal Prod., Ined.	21,102,676	988,864	4.7	21,809,783	1,295,556	5.9
Veg. Prod., Ed.	74,616,987	15,954,183	21.2	98,654,616	28,050,901	28.4
Veg. Prod., Ined.	32,742,828	6,915,549	21.1	32,097,066	12,521,115	39.0
Textiles	50,051,804	10,006,516	20.0	48,417,970	7,980,418	16.5
Wood and Paper	34,962,533	930,334	2.7	37,639,962	337,510	8.9
Nonmetallic Min.	27,232,502	7,014,588	25.8	26,383,108	6,559,171	24.9
Metals and Mfrs.	58,418,963	41,317,850	70.8	45,181,342	28,620,225	63.3
Mach. and Vehicles	13,004,587	11,135,049	85.8	13,089,661	11,326,698	86.5
Chemicals	11,950,704	5,867,751	49.1	14,178,282	7,773,039	54.8
Miscellaneous	20,236,866	8,033,221	40.0	11,642,466	3,220,538	27.7

United States Exports Under the U.N.R.R.A. Program

Information on United States exports of domestic and foreign merchandise under the U.N.R.R.A. program during September 1945 places their value at \$37,093,649, which is above that for August. Wheat headed the list of commodities exported, which were made up mostly of food, clothing and clothing materials.

The following is a summary of U.N.R.R.A. exports during September:

Commodity description and Schedule B numbers	Value (dollars)
Lard (005300)	529,612
Condensed, evaporated and dried milk (006100 thru 006400)	2,376,687
Cheese (006755 thru 006793)	773,981
Canned fish (008400, 008500, 008603, 008698)	1,003,497
Fish oils, except medicinal (081900)	604,358
Rye (106100)	970,980
Wheat (107100)	9,675,851
Wheat flour (107300)	1,760,591
Dry, ripe peas (120219)	775,922
Dehydrated soups (125901)	1,233,093
Soybean flour, edible (125911)	503,893
Unmanufactured cotton (300305)	2,780,355
Unmanufactured wool (360905, 360907)	3,439,131
Wool cloth and dress goods (364200)	2,031,193
Wheel tractors (788400 thru 788600)	546,180
Toilet and laundry soap (871200, 871300)	1,067,368
Clothing (999820)	1,208,921
Other	5,812,036
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>37,093,649</b>

RESTRICTED

Countries for which U.N.R.R.A. exports were destined during September are listed below, with shipments to Germany, for distribution among displaced persons, a new addition:

<u>Country of destination</u>	<u>Value (dollars)</u>	<u>Shipping weight (pounds)</u>
United Kingdom	22,079	87,246
France	106,498	500,559
Germany	1,754	1,912
Czechoslovakia	4,062,803	59,519,532
Poland and Danzig	8,826,447	45,148,829
Italy	3,059,172	29,777,929
Yugoslavia	14,066,637	250,096,503
Albania	1,250,549	11,903,295
Greece	5,407,473	178,868,270
Philippine Islands	217,072	1,991,263
China	55,723	347,185
Australia	41	75
Egypt	17,401	108,564
TOTAL	37,093,649	578,351,177

Wheat and cotton accounted for almost six million dollars of the \$14,066,637 reported for Yugoslavia.

United States Exports of Used Clothing made under the UNRRA Program

The value of the used clothing (Schedule B commodity number 999820) appearing in the export reports showing United States exports made under the UNRRA program, represents the estimated value of the used clothing (obtained as contributions for which no expenditure was made by UNRRA) plus the amount expended by UNRRA for inland shipping, sorting, cleaning, baling and warehousing.

It should be noted that Schedule B provides for the reporting of all relief and charity commodities by private organizations in seven general categories, Schedule B numbers 999810-999890. However, in the case of relief shipments by UNRRA and U. S. government agencies, such shipments are reported under the classification proper to the commodity being exported, except in the case of used clothing, blankets, and bedding, where the general relief and charity categories are used.

Declassification of Confidential UNRRA Export Statistics  
November 1945

Effective November 1, 1945, information on United States exports of domestic and foreign merchandise made under the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation program, showing commodity and country of destination detail, formerly issued on a confidential basis, may be released for public dissemination. Export reports on shipments currently made under the UNRRA program will similarly be available on an unrestricted basis.

RESTRICTED

Imports Under the Reciprocal Aid Program

The following tables show the value and shipping weight for the first six months of 1945 of imports into the United States under the Reciprocal Aid Program.

The total reciprocal aid imports for these months amounted to approximately 58 million dollars and with a shipping weight of 587 million pounds. The largest proportion of these imports came from Asia, comprising 55 percent of total reciprocal aid and Africa 43 percent of reciprocal aid imports. In terms of commodity groups, the highest proportion of reciprocal aid imports were in the commodity groups, covering vegetable products, edible, and vegetable products, inedible, which comprised 89 percent of total reciprocal aid imports. In dollar value, the most outstanding commodities were rubber, with a value of approximately 22 million dollars, and cocoa beans, with a value of approximately 15 million dollars. In terms of shipping weight, the commodities most highly represented were cocoa beans, copra and rubber.

The 15 million dollars worth of cocoa beans imported under the reciprocal aid program represented the entire government participation in this commodity, no other imports of this commodity being made by United States Government agencies. (Information on imports by United States Government agencies other than under the Reciprocal Aid Program has been provided in previous issues of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes.) This represented 59% of the total of all imports of cocoa beans. Slightly less than 7 million dollars worth of tea or about 37% was imported under the Reciprocal aid program and in addition another 7 million dollars worth or 40% was imported by government agencies out of a total of about 17½ million. The 22 million dollars of rubber imports under the Reciprocal aid program was about 45% of the total rubber imports. Imports by United States Government agencies accounted for the balance as there were no private importations of this commodity. The 4 million dollars of sisal importations represented about 35% of all sisal imports and the 7 million or almost 65% imported by government agencies accounting for almost all importation of sisal in the first six months of 1945.

These figures were compiled from copies of customs entries which were identified as reciprocal aid imports from information obtained from Foreign Economic Administration records. Arrangements have been made to continue the preparation of similar reports for future months.

These dollar value figures do not include marine insurance, shipping costs or commissions. The value is the foreign or export value of the commodity in the foreign country and does not represent the value in the United States. The tables also exclude all information on commodities lost before reaching the United States.

Additional detail on these data has been tabulated and is available on request.

RESTRICTED

RECIPROCAL AID IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES BY  
COMMODITIES FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1945

Commodity and Schedule A number	Reciprocal Aid Imports into the United States	
	Dollar value	Shipping weight (pounds)
Cocoa or Cacao Beans 1501.300	15,483,373	236,687,474
Tea 1521.000	6,798,662	22,006,010
Total Vegetable Products, Edible	22,282,035	258,693,484
Rubber, crude 2013.000	22,234,129	67,937,217
Pyrethrum Flowers 2202.000	2,168,877	8,183,532
Copra 2232.000	2,670,293	81,970,550
Palm-nut Kernels 2236.500	616,404	15,429,120
Coconut Oil 2242.500	1,210,525	19,934,597
Palm Oil 2243.000	327,744	8,698,650
Total Vegetable Products, Inedible	29,227,972	202,153,666
Jute, unmanufactured 3241.000	12,650	185,085
Burlaps of Jute 3247.000	52,233	415,002
Sisal, unmanufactured 3401.000	4,062,324	60,756,690
Total Textiles	4,127,207	61,356,777
Corundum Ore 5460.000	6,658	181,440
Asbestos: Chrysotile Crude		
Grade No. 1 5500.010	41,895	333,960
Asbestos: Chrysotile Crude		
Grade No. 2 5500.020	143,387	1,635,392
Block Mica: Muscorote 5560.940	146,818	141,699
Mica Films and Splittings 5561.500	319,404	1,363,416
Graphite: Amorphous		
Natural 5730.100	4,833	62,370
Total Non-metallic Minerals	662,995	3,718,277
Structural Iron and Steel 6081.000	151,567	5,052,229
Metallurgical Grade Chrome		
Ore 6213.300	396,703	45,822,900
Beryl Ore or Beryllium Ore 6270.000	12,600	278,488
Columbium Ore (Columbite) 6270.300	2,024	6,395
Copper: Unrefined 6416.100	312,158	2,968,299
Copper: Refined 6417.100	832,593	7,400,825
Total Metals and Manufactures	1,707,645	61,529,136
Total	58,007,854	587,451,340

RESTRICTED

RECIPROCAL AID IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES  
BY CONTINENT FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1945

Continent	Reciprocal Aid Imports into the United States	
	Dollar Value	Shipping Weight (pounds)
North America	139,725	428,670
South America	35,130	104,450
Europe	151,567	5,052,229
Asia	32,012,590	173,784,585
Australia and Oceania	522,035	17,725,131
Africa	25,146,807	390,356,275
TOTAL	58,007,854	587,451,340

Raising the Dollar Value Limit of Schedule B No. 999910

One phase of the investigation into the possibility of raising from \$10 some higher amount the dollar value limit below which no Schedule B commodity description need be required has been completed. (See Foreign Trade Statistics Notes October 1945.)

In this part of the analysis of low-valued items, \$25 was taken tentatively as the proposed upper dollar value limit of the present class "General merchandise valued at \$10 or less," Schedule B No. 999910. The individual export shipments valued under \$100 of both domestic and foreign merchandise which were reported for May and June 1945 respectively, were selected for study. The machine tabulation punch cards, each one representing one shipment, were utilized. The following tables summarize the distribution in terms of the several Schedule B commodity groups, by selected value intervals, of the number of shipments and the percentage of the total value and total number of such shipments respectively which were reported in each interval. Schedule B group 00, "Animal and animal products, edible" and group 0, "Animal and Animal Products, Inedible," were combined in these tables to simplify certain technical aspects of the machine operations.

Shipments reported under the classification "General merchandise, valued at \$10 or less," Schedule B number 999910, were not included in the data shown in these tables.

RESTRICTED

TABLE I  
VALUE AND NUMBER OF U. S. EXPORT SHIPMENTS AND PERCENTAGES OF EACH BY  
COMMODITY GROUPS, FOR SELECTED VALUE INTERVALS  
MAY 1945

Commodity Group	Under \$25		Under \$50		Under \$100		Total for Month	
	Value	No. of Shipments	Value	No. of Shipments	Value	No. of Shipments	Value	No. of Shipments
00-0	38,682	2,461	116,587	4,664	289,559	7,055	\$108,503,829	17,288
Percent	.04%	14.2%	.11%	27.0%	.27%	40.8%	100.0	100.0
1	87,306	6,212	232,444	10,310	494,037	13,972	69,386,278	30,338
Percent	.13%	20.5%	.33%	34.0%	.71%	46.1%	100.0	100.0
2	41,752	3,440	117,157	5,580	267,181	7,829	64,034,143	15,877
Percent	.07%	21.7%	.16%	35.2%	.42%	49.3%	100.0	100.0
3	96,091	9,065	207,374	12,430	469,749	15,986	69,461,735	36,422
Percent	.14%	24.9%	.30%	34.1%	.68%	43.9%	100.0	100.0
4	43,521	2,398	116,374	5,012	259,975	7,019	18,144,345	15,422
Percent	.24%	18.7%	.64%	32.5%	1.43%	45.5%	100.0	100.0
5	77,310	5,098	219,194	9,041	563,153	13,720	126,675,926	35,666
Percent	.06%	14.3%	.17%	25.4%	.44%	38.4%	100.0	100.0
6	160,981	11,545	479,603	20,479	1,229,061	30,741	74,433,769	64,711
Percent	.22%	17.8%	.64%	31.6%	1.65%	47.5%	100.0	100.0
7	285,590	20,038	770,591	32,604	2,216,099	52,372	492,048,498	132,800
Percent	.05%	15.1%	.16%	24.5%	.45%	39.4%	100.0	100.0
8	130,241	10,130	351,212	16,314	809,094	22,687	44,171,488	44,600
Percent	.29%	22.7%	.80%	36.6%	1.83%	50.9%	100.0	100.0
9	163,829	10,764	494,968	20,291	1,136,378	30,154	69,976,135	57,344
Percent	.23%	18.8%	.71%	35.3%	1.70%	52.6%	100.0	100.0
Total 1/ Percent	1,125,303 .10%	81,651 18.1%	3,106,504 .27%	136,725 30.1%	7,704,286 .68%	201,535 44.8%	1,136,836,146 100	450,000

1/ Excluding Schedule B No. 999910. Total value of exports reported under Schedule No. 999910 was \$358,390 in May 1945.

RESTRICTED

TABLE II  
 VALUE AND NUMBER OF U. S. EXPORT SHIPMENTS AND PERCENTAGES OF EACH BY  
 COMMODITY GROUPS, FOR SELECTED VALUE INTERVALS  
 JUNE 1945

Commodity Group	Under \$25		Under \$50		Under \$100		Total for Month	
	Value	No. of Shipments	Value	No. of Shipments	Value	No. of Shipments	Value	No. of Shipments
00-0	\$ 29,301	1,912	\$ 83,544	3,452	\$219,784	5,334	\$64,169,564	13,443
Percent	.05%	14.3%	.13%	25.8%	.34%	40.0%	100.0	100.0
1	88,567	6,437	228,427	10,393	501,302	14,205	65,513,623	29,600
Percent	.14%	21.9%	.35%	35.3%	.77%	43.2%	100.0	100.0
2	42,881	3,505	116,005	5,547	276,182	7,775	41,003,664	15,500
Percent	.10%	22.7%	.28%	36.0%	.67%	50.5%	100.0	100.0
3	63,040	3,977	169,938	6,939	434,297	10,527	87,181,916	37,500
Percent	.08%	10.6%	.19%	18.7%	.50%	28.6%	100.0	100.0
4	40,173	2,751	113,316	4,821	259,418	6,875	16,980,038	15,407
Percent	.24%	18.1%	.67%	32.0%	1.53%	45.7%	100.0	100.0
5	75,052	4,902	210,448	8,670	545,377	13,255	119,735,438	34,925
Percent	.06%	14.0%	.13%	25.1%	.46%	38.5%	100.0	100.0
6	162,947	11,550	431,827	20,513	1,232,493	30,769	55,309,930	63,733
Percent	.29%	18.0%	.87%	32.1%	2.23%	48.2%	100.0	100.0
7	306,106	22,190	905,830	39,171	2,375,230	59,335	339,799,095	126,730
Percent	.09%	17.4%	.27%	29.8%	.70%	46.8%	100.0	100.0
8	144,814	11,420	384,847	18,134	878,180	25,005	32,196,133	48,431
Percent	.45%	23.5%	1.20%	37.5%	2.73%	51.8%	100.0	100.0
9	165,562	11,422	494,887	20,918	1,201,362	31,020	44,253,064	56,700
Percent	.37%	20.0%	1.12%	36.8%	2.71%	54.6%	100.0	100.0
Total 1/ Percent	1,123,443 .13%	30,066 18.2%	3,139,069 .37%	138,558 31.4%	7,923,625 .91%	204,100 46.3%	866,142,465 100.0	440,000 100.0

1/ Excluding Schedule B No. 999910. Total value of exports reported under Schedule B No. 999910 was \$326,691 in June 1945.

32478

The shipments individually valued under \$25 constituted nearly 20% of the total number of shipments reported during May and during June. In terms of value these shipments represented only 0.10 percent and 0.13 percent respectively of total United States exports during each of these two months. The average value of these under \$25 shipments varied during May from \$10.60 for Group 3 "Textile Fibers and Manufactures" to \$16.40 for Group 00 and 0 combined, and during June from \$12.22 for Group 2 "Vegetable Products, Inedible, Except Fibers and Wood" to \$17.10 for Group 3.

The following table gives for each of the several groups, the number of Schedule B classes reporting under \$25 shipments where the total value of such shipments constituted at least 5 percent of the corresponding commodity total for that month. In the event that Schedule B class number 999910 were to have an upper dollar value limit of \$25, such commodities would be "undercounted" to the extent that under \$25 value shipments represent 5% or more of the value of the exports of the commodity.

<u>GROUPS</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>JUNE</u>
00.0	12	14
1	25	21
2	8	8
3	11	7
4	3	-
5	4	5
6	10	12
7	2	2
8	31	31
9	20	22

Many of the commodity classifications for which the "Under \$25 shipments" represented in value at least 5 percent of the total export trade in that commodity during May or June were originally introduced into Schedule B as Export Control Classes. Ultimately few if any of these classifications will remain in Schedule B for reporting peacetime trade. It is intended to investigate the characteristics of prewar trade in the other commodities whose under \$25 value shipments reported in May or June represented 5 percent or more of the total commodity export value.

Subsequent issues of the Foreign Trade Statistics Notes will report additional results of these investigations.

Deletion of Canada-to-Canada Items from Intransit Tables

In view of the fact that merchandise in transit between places in the Dominion of Canada by routes passing through the United States is exempted by law (Title 15, U.S.C. 177) from the provisions requiring the filing of Shipper's Export Declarations, it has been decided that no intransit declarations showing Canada as both country of origin and country of destination will be included in statistics. This results in the exclusion of declarations covering merchandise imported from Canada but rejected by the Food and Drug authorities and returned to Canada, and merchandise originating in Canada and being returned to Canada from General Order warehouses in the United States, as well as merchandise being transported through the United States between points in Canada.

RESTRICTED

Some Canada-to-Canada shipments have been reported in 1944 and 1945 monthly intransit tables but these will be deleted before the preparation of the "Foreign Commerce and Navigation" tables.

Prior Months' Value and Shipping Weight Included  
in January and April 1945 Export Statistics

Current issues of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes show data on the percent of prior months' export declarations included in current month's export statistics. A special study of the value and shipping weight appearing on prior months' export declarations which were included in the January and April, 1945 statistics was recently completed. For the month of January it was found that 9.4 percent of the total value and 9.5 percent of the total shipping weight as compared with 3.8 percent of the total export declarations referred to prior months' transactions. For the month of April, 7.1 percent of the total value and 8.2 percent of the total shipping weight as compared with 1.8 percent of the total export declarations represented prior months' shipments. Information appearing in monthly issues of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes show that the percent of prior months' export declarations included in any month's statistics varies from 1.0 to 3.8 percent.

PRIOR MONTHS' DATA INCLUDED IN JANUARY AND APRIL 1945  
EXPORT STATISTICS BY CUSTOMS AREA

Month and Customs Area	Export Declaration		\$ Value (in thousands)		Shipping Weight (in thousands)	
	No. filed	% Prior mos.	Total	% Prior mos.	Total	% Prior mos.
<b>JANUARY 1945</b>						
Total	298,753	3.5	893,159	9.4	10,395,898	9.5
Atlantic Ports	211,549	1.6	697,730	6.1	7,959,164	8.3
Gulf Ports	36,157	5.4	80,546	10.9	1,483,721	9.0
Pacific Ports	51,047	10.2	132,883	25.4	953,013	19.9
<b>APRIL 1945</b>						
Total	357,336	1.8	1,002,972	7.1	15,893,104	8.2
Atlantic Ports	238,915	0.8	762,560	6.2	12,498,176	7.5
Gulf Ports	40,716	4.2	123,653	5.3	2,327,590	10.5
Pacific Ports	77,705	3.7	116,759	14.1	1,067,338	4.1

RESTRICTED

NUMBER OF DECLARATIONS AND PERCENT OF DELINQUENT  
DECLARATIONS INCLUDED IN SEPTEMBER 1945 STATISTICS

Method of Transportation	Type of Declarations				Territories and Possessions
	Total	Exports		Intransit	
		Non Lend-Lease	Lend-Lease		
Total Declarations	328,895	322,637	6,258	8,093	4,969
% Prior Months' Decs.	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.7	1.3
Vessel:					
Atlantic and Gulf Ports	109,666	104,118	5,548	5,472	2,672
% Prior Months' Decs.	1.5	1.6	-	0.5	-
Pacific Ports	22,227	21,782	445	67	28
% Prior Months' Decs.	3.4	3.5	-	-	71.4
Non-Vessel:	197,002	196,737	265	2,554	2,269
% Prior Months' Decs.	0.4	0.4	10.9	1.2	2.1

Note: Preliminary investigation of the October 1945 documents received to date reveals that the declarations included in that month's export statistics will contain approximately a "normal" percentage of prior months' declarations.

NUMBER OF DECLARATIONS INCLUDED IN SEPTEMBER 1945 EXPORT  
STATISTICS: METHOD OF TRANSPORTATION BY  
TYPE OF EXPORT DECLARATION

Type of Declaration	Method of Transportation					
	Total	Vessel	Air	Rail	Truck	Other
Total Exports:	328,895	131,893	18,532	128,671	49,617	182
Non-Lend-Lease	322,637	125,900	18,466	128,521	49,569	181
Lend-Lease	6,258	5,993	66	150	48	1
Intransit	8,093	5,539	469	1,836	247	2
Shipments to Territories & Possessions	4,969	2,700	2,257	11	1	-

RESTRICTED

September 1945 Figures for Items  
Described in Previous Issues of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes

Imports

Salvaged rubber not included in Schedule A No. 2013.000 (general imports and imports for consumption) 1/: 66,496 pounds net weight, \$10,871 value.

Total imports of Schedule A, No. 9990.430 includes the following amount of isobutylene 1/: None of Schedule A.

Fuel oil included in Schedule A No. 5062.000 (general imports) 1/: 54,165 barrels, \$52,112 value, 17,074,923 pounds shipping weight.

Mixed tobacco included in Schedule A No. 2603.000 (general imports) 2/: 3,483 pounds net weight, \$9,962 value 3,074 pounds shipping weight.

Total imports of Schedule A No. 4600.000 includes the following amount of beater stock 3/: None.

---

1/ December 1944 issue of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes.

2/ February 1945 issue of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes.

3/ April 1945 issue of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
WASHINGTON

RESTRICTED

FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS NOTES

DECEMBER 1945

Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
British Purchase Tax in Import Values.....	2
Imports by United States Government Agencies.....	3
Importation of Cultured Pearls of Japanese Origin During August 1945.....	6
Distribution of Export Summary Cards by Value.....	6
Tabulation of Current and Cumulative Lend-Lease Data in Summarized Commodity Groupings.....	7
Exports under the Lend-Lease Program.....	8
Lend-Lease Shipments to Germany in June, July and September 1945.....	8
United States Exports of Domestic and Foreign Merchandise Under the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Program.....	8
Number of Declarations and Percent of Delinquent Declarations Included in September 1945 (Revised) Statistics.....	9
Number of Declarations and Percent of Delinquent Declarations Included in October 1945 Statistics.....	10
Number of Declarations Included in September 1945 (Revised) Export Statistics: Method of Transportation by Type of Export Declaration.....	11
Number of Declarations Included in October 1945 Export Statistics: Method of Transportation by Type of Export Declaration.....	11
October 1945 Figures for Items Described in Previous Issues of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes.....	11

---

Prepared in Foreign Trade Division, Bureau of the Census

British Purchase Tax in Import Values

Under a British Finance Act which became effective October 21, 1944, a purchase tax was imposed on sales of many classes of merchandise to retail in the United Kingdom. The rate of this tax is either 16-2/3% or 33-1/3% depending on the type of merchandise. The Bureau of Customs has included British Purchase Tax in the appraised value of imported merchandise to which the tax was applicable and importers have, consequently, included it in entries. It is these entered values which are reported in the United States import statistics. Before liquidation of entries, merchandise is appraised by the Customs officers in accordance with Section 402 of the Tariff Act of 1930 which provides that the value shall be (1) the foreign value or export value, (2) the United Kingdom value, (3) the cost of production, or (4) the American selling price.

Some importers have appealed for reappraisal on merchandise to which the British Purchase Tax claiming that this tax is not a part of the value defined in Section 402, Tariff Act of 1930. The Court of Customs and Penalties has decided that values based on the cost of production should not include the tax but no final decision has been reached concerning values based on other methods.

The Foreign Trade Division receives copies of amendments to entries filed by importers and correction reports from Collectors of Customs when liquidating an entry, it is found that the original entered value varies more than \$100 from the dutiable value used in liquidation. Such changes in value resulting from the decision to exclude the purchase tax from values based on cost of production will be reflected in the statistics if they are received approximately one year after the calendar year in which the entry was filed. No changes will be made in statistics prior to those for 1944, and only corrections received through December 1945 will be made in the 1944 statistics. Since values are usually based on foreign values or export values, it is expected that many changes will result from the decision on the cost of production. It is expected that a decision as to whether or not foreign values should include the purchase tax will be reached in the next few months, and a statement of the decision will be included in Foreign Trade Statistics Notes at that time.

Following are the commodity groups which, with the exception of certain commodities, are taxable under the purchase tax and which have been reported in statistics with values including the tax:

- Garments or footwear of fur, skin or silk
- Tissues, fabrics, upholstery stuffing materials and floor coverings
- Dressed fur skins
- Glassware and glass articles
- Household and office furniture
- Household and office lighting fittings
- Household cutlery
- Household and office hardware articles
- Luggage
- Cameras
- Musical instruments
- Clocks and watches
- Toys and games
- Jewelry

British Purchase Tax in Import Values

Under a British Finance Act which became effective October 21, 1940 purchase tax was imposed on sales of many classes of merchandise to retailers in the United Kingdom. The rate of this tax is either 16-2/3% or 33-1/3% of the value depending on the type of merchandise. The Bureau of Customs has included the British Purchase Tax in the appraised value of imported merchandise to which the tax was applicable and importers have, consequently, included it in the values entered. It is these entered values which are reported in the United States import statistics. Before liquidation of entries, merchandise is appraised by the Customs appraisers in accordance with Section 402 of the Tariff Act of 1930 which states that the value shall be (1) the foreign value or export value, (2) the United States value, (3) the cost of production, or (4) the American selling price.

Some importers have appealed for reappraisal of merchandise subject to the British Purchase Tax claiming that this tax is not a part of the value as defined in Section 402, Tariff Act of 1930. The Court of Customs and Patent Appeals has decided that values based on the cost of production should not include the tax but no final decision has been reached concerning values based on other factors.

The Foreign Trade Division receives copies of amendments to entries filed by importers and correction reports from Collectors of Customs when, upon liquidation of an entry, it is found that the original entered value varies by more than \$100 from the dutiable value used in liquidation. Such changes in value resulting from the decision to exclude the purchase tax from values based on the cost of production will be reflected in the statistics if they are received within approximately one year after the calendar year in which the entry was filed. No changes will be made in statistics prior to those for 1944, and only those corrections received through December 1945 will be made in the 1944 statistics. Since values are usually based on foreign values or export values, it is not likely that many changes will result from the decision on the cost of production value. It is expected that a decision as to whether or not foreign values should include the purchase tax will be reached in the next few months, and a statement of the decision will be included in Foreign Trade Statistics Notes at that time.

Following are the commodity groups which, with the exception of certain commodities, are taxable under the purchase tax and which have been reported in the statistics with values including the tax:

- Garments or footwear of fur, skin or silk
- Tissues, fabrics, upholstery stuffing materials and floor coverings
- Dressed fur skins
- Glassware and glass articles
- Household and office furniture
- Household and office lighting fittings
- Household cutlery
- Household and office hardware articles
- Luggage
- Cameras
- Musical instruments
- Clocks and watches
- Toys and games
- Jewelry

- Other household goods and articles
- Smokers' articles
- Toilet articles and preparations
- Office machinery
- Office supplies
- Pictures, prints, photographs, etc.
- Passenger vehicles

Imports by United States Government Agencies

Previous issues of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes have shown the value of United States Government agencies' imports for the first eight months of 1945. The following tables give figures showing the value of United States Government agencies general imports and their percentage relationship to total general imports, by continent and selected countries and by commodity group and selected commodities for September 1945.

The figures show that for this month Government agencies' imports represented approximately 26% of total general imports.

The continent with the largest proportion of Government imports to all imports was Africa with 38%. Within Africa, the largest country in point of value was Northern Rhodesia, with Government imports amounting to approximately \$3 million. North America showed approximately 34% of Government imports. Of the total of \$44 million for North America, Canada alone furnished Government imports amounting to almost \$20 million and Cuba was next with approximately \$16 million. The bulk of Government purchases in Asia were from India, with a value of about \$8 million out of a total of \$13 million for Asia. The country in South America that furnished the most Government imports was Chile with a value of approximately \$7 million.

Cane sugar with \$14 million worth of Government imports was the largest single commodity in point of value imported by the Government in September. This represented about 80% of all the sugar imported. More than \$8 million worth of aluminum and alloys was imported by the Government, which represented more than 99% of all aluminum and alloys imported. All the unrefined and about 85% of the refined copper with values of almost \$5 million and \$7 million respectively were Government imports in September.

About two-thirds of the textile products imported by the Government were burlap and jute fabrics. The \$6 million so imported represented more than 97% of all the burlap and jute fabrics imported.

Government imports of "other crude rubber" were almost \$4 million or about 53% of all the "other crude rubber" importations in September.

VALUE OF UNITED STATES GENERAL IMPORTS AND UNITED STATES  
GOVERNMENT AGENCIES' GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE  
UNITED STATES BY CONTINENTS AND SELECTED COUNTRIES  
FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1945

CONTINENT	Total U. S. General Imports	General Imports by United States Government Agencies	
	Value (dollars)	Value (dollars)	Percent of Total General Imports
TOTAL	334,673,262	88,333,629	26.4
North America	131,398,076	44,675,021	34.0
Canada	75,785,620	19,989,918	26.4
Cuba	26,459,054	16,235,021	61.4
Mexico	16,320,505	6,714,077	41.1
South America	86,835,486	18,747,815	21.6
Chile	8,155,092	7,017,973	86.1
Argentina	17,055,326	5,903,420	34.6
Europe	27,914,779	948,311	3.4
Asia	49,840,487	13,017,750	26.1
India & Dependencies	21,656,597	8,445,873	39.0
Ceylon	8,320,281	4,284,191	51.5
Australia & Oceania	13,656,173	1,471,028	10.8
Africa	25,028,261	9,473,694	37.9
Northern Rhodesia	3,390,135	3,389,829	99.9

VALUE OF UNITED STATES GENERAL IMPORTS AND  
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENCIES' GENERAL IMPORTS  
BY COMMODITY GROUPS AND SELECTED COMMODITIES  
FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1945

COMMODITY GROUPS	Total U. S. General Imports	General Imports by United States Government Agencies	
	Value (dollars)	Value (dollars)	Percent of Total General Imports
TOTAL	<u>334,673,262</u>	<u>88,333,629</u>	<u>26.4</u>
Animal Products, Edible	<u>12,181,224</u>	<u>4,007,551</u>	<u>32.9</u>
Animal Products, Inedible	<u>29,112,553</u>	<u>812,758</u>	<u>2.8</u>
Vegetable Products, Edible	<u>83,744,183</u>	<u>21,445,616</u>	<u>25.6</u>
Cane sugar	<u>17,654,773</u>	<u>14,036,695</u>	<u>79.5</u>
Tea	<u>3,328,853</u>	<u>3,083,671</u>	<u>92.6</u>
Cocoa or cacao beans	<u>3,649,970</u>	<u>2,129,556</u>	<u>58.3</u>
Vegetable Products, Inedible	<u>28,360,362</u>	<u>8,350,435</u>	<u>29.4</u>
Other rubber, crude	<u>7,050,795</u>	<u>3,709,833</u>	<u>52.6</u>
Textiles	<u>49,231,228</u>	<u>9,485,294</u>	<u>19.3</u>
Burlaps and other jute fabrics	<u>6,428,562</u>	<u>6,252,403</u>	<u>97.3</u>
Wood and paper	<u>35,077,662</u>	<u>111,816</u>	<u>.3</u>
Nonmetallic Minerals	<u>27,669,127</u>	<u>1,719,566</u>	<u>6.2</u>
Metals and Manufactures	<u>42,673,411</u>	<u>31,404,790</u>	<u>73.6</u>
Aluminum metal and alloys, crude	<u>8,366,618</u>	<u>8,310,630</u>	<u>99.3</u>
Copper, refined, in ingots, bars, etc.	<u>8,164,782</u>	<u>6,940,389</u>	<u>85.0</u>
Copper, unrefined, in pigs, bars, etc.	<u>4,667,377</u>	<u>4,667,377</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Machinery and Vehicles	<u>6,899,515</u>	<u>5,057,564</u>	<u>73.3</u>
Chemicals	<u>9,351,316</u>	<u>4,032,392</u>	<u>43.1</u>
Miscellaneous	<u>10,372,681</u>	<u>1,905,847</u>	<u>18.4</u>

Importation of Cultured Pearls of Japanese Origin  
During August 1945

A special study was made recently at the request of the Bureau of Internal Revenue and Domestic Commerce on the importations of cultured pearls from Japan during the month of August 1945 to determine the means by which this commodity was imported into the United States.

The study revealed that each entry for the month of August 1945 of cultured pearls from Japan was invoiced through India, and that the total value of such shipments was \$9,155.

Distribution of Export Summary Cards by Value

Previous issues of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes (issues for July and September 1945) have contained information on the distribution of exports by value. In general it has been pointed out in these notes that approximately half of the total export shipments from the United States are valued at less than \$100 and that the total value of these shipments is only a fraction of one percent of the total value of all exports. Shipments valued under \$500 represent about 75 percent of all export shipments out of the United States and the total value of such shipments represents only about 3 percent of the value of total United States exports.

These previous studies of the value distribution of individual export shipments have emphasized the negligible importance of low-valued shipments in comparison with the total value of United States exports. A recent study of July 1945 export shipments shows in addition that in the summary statistics themselves the low-valued items are also of negligible importance, although the portion of such low-valued items is not as great.

This study of export shipments shows the distribution by value of the commodity by country, by district, summary cards produced in the compilation of foreign trade statistics. In July 1945 there was a total of approximately 450,000 export shipments<sup>1/</sup> out of the United States. Punch cards for each one of these shipments were summarized down to a total of 64,000 summary cards, each of which contained information on all shipments of the same Schedule B commodity to the same country of destination through the same customs district. Thus the 450,000 detail export items fell in 64,000 commodity by country by district cells. This total of 64,000 summary cards, about 25 percent were valued at less than \$100 and the total value of these was only one-tenth of one percent of the value of all exports. This 25 percent figure compares with the approximate 75 percent figure for the individual export items which are valued at less than \$500. About 50 percent of the commodity by country by district summary cards were at less than \$500 in comparison with approximately 75 percent of the 450,000 individual shipments. For the summary cards the total value of all summary cards containing a value of less than \$500 was only one-half of one percent of the total value.

<sup>1/</sup> Number of Schedule B items appearing on export declarations, not the number of export declarations themselves.

The present study also provided information on the value distribution of the commodity by country by district summary cards for non-Lend-Lease exports. In general, the value distribution for the non-Lend-Lease summary cards was similar to that for total exports, indicating the likelihood that the postwar distribution will follow a similar pattern.

Tabulation of Current and Cumulative Lend-Lease Data in Summarized Commodity Groupings

At the request of the Clearing Office for Foreign Transactions and Reports, two series of country by special commodity group tabulations are being prepared covering Lend-Lease exports made during the period March 1941 through June 1945. These tabulations are being prepared on an annual and a cumulative basis, and it is expected that their coverage will be extended ultimately to include all of 1945.

The two series of annual and cumulative reports will differ from the regular annual Lend-Lease country by commodity tabulations issued in the past to Government agencies and to the public in that two different commodity groupings will be shown in lieu of Schedule B commodity numbers. One commodity grouping will consist of 480 classes and the other 58.

The 480 new commodity groupings have been set up to include, wherever possible, homogeneous Schedule B commodities having the same or convertible units of quantity and, in addition, were selected to bring out commodities shipped in large amounts under the Lend-Lease program. The new classification system containing 58 commodity groups is a combination of the 480 classes. The 480 classes were also selected to facilitate their combination into the existing 97 subgroups of Schedule B in order that comparability with these subgroups might be maintained. Both quantity and value will be shown in the annual and cumulative country by commodity group tabulations.

In addition to the above-described tabulations in process of preparation, there has already been prepared a March 1941 through June 1945 cumulative country by Schedule B commodity number table. This table lists all commodities exported to each country under the Lend-Lease program during the 52-month period and is available for reference in the Foreign Trade Division. This table and the two cumulative reports being prepared are significant in that cumulative tables covering periods longer than one year have never been prepared in the past.

The tabulations classifying Lend-Lease exports in 480 and 58 summarized commodity groupings will not be available until some time early next year. These tabulations will not be duplicated but copies will be placed on file in the Division for users of export statistics. Future issues of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes will announce the availability of these new tables for reference as they are completed.

### Exports Under the Lend-Lease Program

Special agreements for cash settlements have been made between the governments of the United States and various foreign countries whereby merchandise originally procured under Lend-Lease is now being accepted by and shipped to foreign beneficiary governments. Under these agreements the immediate payment of a specific percent of the value of the shipments, usually 20 or 30 percent, is made by the foreign government with the promise that the remainder of the payment will be made within 20 or 30 years. These agreements have been made with France, Belgium, Netherlands, and USSR under the provisions of Section 3(c) of the Lend-Lease Act. Shipments made under these agreements are included in the Lend-Lease export statistics. The merchandise turned over to the foreign governments under these agreements was originally in the Lend-Lease "pipeline" at the end of hostilities with Japan.

In addition to this Lend-Lease merchandise, the Lend-Lease export statistics include shipments made to foreign governments under the provisions of the Lend-Lease Act whereby cash settlements have been made prior to export. This type of shipment, made during the war and discussed in previous issues of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes, represented an insignificant percent of the total Lend-Lease shipments during the war period.

### Lend-Lease Shipments to Germany in June, July and September 1945

In June, July and September 1945 shipments of foodstuffs and miscellaneous commodities (razor blades, pencils and toothbrushes) valued at \$858,910 were made to Germany under the Lend-Lease program. Procurement and shipment of these items were in fulfillment of British requisitions for consignment to the British Army in Germany.

### United States Exports of Domestic and Foreign Merchandise Under the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Program

As a result of a further relaxation of security regulations and the growing volume of United States exports under the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Program, a new monthly press release (FT 960) has been instituted to take the place of the restricted summary figures heretofore shown in the Foreign Trade Statistics Notes. The initial press release, issued late in November, presented summary information on the countries for which UNRRA exports from the United States were destined during the 12-month period ending August 1945 and includes, in addition, data on the quantities and values of the principal commodities shipped.

Statistics on United States exports under the UNRRA program will not appear in future issues of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes. Copies of this press release are available on request.

Number of Declarations and Percent of Delinquent  
Declarations Included in September 1945 (Revised) Statistics

Method of Transportation	Type of Declarations				Territories and Possessions
	Exports			Intransit	
	Total	Non Lend- Lease	Lend- Lease		
Total Declarations	306,966	299,491	7,475	8,015	42,896
% Prior Months' Decs.	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.1	2.1
Vessel:					
Atlantic and Gulf Ports	104,889	98,355	6,534	5,383	8,287
% Prior Months' Decs.	1.4	1.5	0.4	1.1	0.0
Pacific Ports	5,075	4,399	676	78	32,340
% Prior Months' Decs.	1.8	1.2	5.5	2.6	2.6
Non-Vessel:	197,002	196,737	265	2,554	2,269
% Prior Months' Decs.	0.4	0.4	10.9	1.2	2.1

Number of Declarations and Percent of Delinquent  
Declarations Included in October 1945 Statistics

Method of Transportation	Type of Declarations				Territories and Possessions
	Total	Non Lend- Lease	Lend- Lease	Intransit	
Total Declarations	311,300	308,131	3,169	6,990	47,932
% Prior Months' Decs.	3.8	3.8	2.1	5.8	2.7
Vessel:					
Atlantic and Gulf Ports	86,859	83,816	3,043	3,682	6,339
% Prior Months' Decs.	9.1 <sup>1</sup>	9.3 <sup>1</sup>	2.2 <sup>1</sup>	9.4 <sup>1</sup>	10.5
Pacific Ports	8,759	8,688	71	122	38,623
% Prior Months' Decs.	13.1 <sup>2</sup>	13.2 <sup>2</sup>	1.4	16.4 <sup>2</sup>	2.7
Non-Vessel:	215,682	215,627	55	3,186	2,970
% Prior Months' Decs.	1.3	1.3	-	1.3	7.4

Note: Preliminary investigation of the November, 1945 documents received to date reveals that the declarations included in that month's export statistics will contain approximately a "normal" percentage of prior months' declarations.

- 1/ The high percentage of delinquent declarations for Atlantic and Gulf ports are the result of including questionable items for the Port of New York which date as far back as July, 1945, and the failure to include in the October statistics all declarations for two vessels departing on September 28 and 29 from the customs districts of Philadelphia and Florida.
- 2/ Due to all declarations for one vessel departing on September 28 from San Francisco not being included in the statistics for the month of October.

Number of Declarations Included in September 1945 (Revised) Exports  
Statistics: Method of Transportation by Type of Export Declaration

Type of Declarations	Method of Transportation					
	Total	Vessel	Air	Rail	Truck	Other
Total Exports	306,966	109,964	18,532	128,671	49,617	182
Non-Lend-Lease	299,491	102,754	18,466	128,521	49,569	181
Lend-Lease	7,475	7,210	66	150	48	1
Intransit	8,015	5,461	469	1,636	247	2
Shipments to Territories & Poss.	42,896	40,627	2,257	11	1	-

Number of Declarations Included in October 1945 Exports  
Statistics: Method of Transportation by Type of Export Declaration

Type of Declarations	Method of Transportation					
	Total	Vessel	Air	Rail	Truck	Other
Total Exports	311,300	95,618	25,641	135,566	53,859	606
Non-Lend-Lease	308,131	92,504	25,616	135,537	53,858	606
Lend-Lease	3,169	3,114	25	29	1	-
Intransit	6,990	3,804	872	2,003	294	17
Shipments to Territories & Poss.	47,932	44,962	2,963	6	1	-

October 1945 Figures for Items  
Described in Previous Issues of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes

Imports

Salvaged rubber not included in Schedule A No. 2013.000 (general imports and imports for consumption) 1/: 1,869 pounds net weight, \$529 value.

Total imports of Schedule A No. 9990.430 includes the following amount of isobutylene 1/: None.

Fuel oil included in Schedule A No. 5052.000 (general imports) 1/: 97,550 barrels, \$91,588 value, 39,728,250 pounds shipping weight.

Mixed tobacco included in Schedule A No. 2603.000 (general imports) 2/: None.

Total imports of Schedule A No. 4600.000 includes the following amount of beater stock 3/: None.

## Exports

Information received after the publication of the September issue of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes revealed the authorization of additional non-Lend-Lease shipments of coal to Denmark. <sup>5/</sup> Such shipments are now authorized up to 463,000 long tons of which 43,727 tons valued at \$185,977 (revised) were exported in September and 67,834 tons valued at \$276,620 were shipped in October. The Danish Government has paid for this coal in advance of shipment.

Continued non-Lend-Lease shipments to the Italian Government during October were valued at \$3,158,856 and amounted to 35,804,241 pounds of shipping weight. <sup>4/5/</sup> The following table lists the exported items and their quantities, values and shipping weights:

Commodity Description and Schedule B Commodity Number	Unit of Quantity	Net Quantity	Value (dollars)	Shipping Weight (pounds)
Raw cotton (300305)	lbs.	7,686,037	1,840,912	8,033,577
Coke (500400)	long T.	4,892	14,673	10,957,300
Copper wire bars (641200)	lbs.	8,816,014	991,301	8,816,014
Manganese ore (664500)	long T.	3,325	131,470	7,448,000
1½ ton trucks (790202)	No.	100	180,000	549,350

These commodities financed with Italian funds represent essential civilian supplies.

Lend-Lease exports to Italy (other than those made in fulfillment of Lend-Lease requisitions filed by other governments) in October amounted to \$11,777,797 and 778,832,511 pounds and consisted of the following products <sup>5/</sup>:

Commodity Description and Schedule B Commodity Number	Unit of Quantity	Net Quantity	Value (dollars)	Shipping Weight (pounds)
Dried whole milk (006300)	lbs.	1,027,450	438,314	1,315,931
Dried skim milk (006400)	lbs.	2,199,004	402,141	2,507,163
Wheat (107100)	bu.	3,568,119	6,548,506	214,119,118
Wheat flour (107300)	Cwt.	159,700	639,764	16,505,236
Dry ripe peas (120219)	lbs.	2,910,300	261,927	2,938,545
Green coffee (151100)	lbs.	506,088	70,882	509,922
Raw cotton (300305)	lbs.	10,070,000	2,090,000	10,070,000
Coal (500200)	long T.	237,641	1,316,263	530,866,596

The September Italian Lend-Lease figures cited in the September issue of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes were 103,654 long tons of coal valued at \$467,620. The figures should have been 155,705 tons of coal with a value of \$751,899. The fuel, foodstuffs and clothing material listed above were procured with Lend-Lease funds for distribution to the Italian people by the U. S. Army.

- 1/ December 1944 issue of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes.
- 2/ February 1945 issue of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes.
- 3/ April 1945 issue of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes.
- 4/ June 1945 issue of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes.
- 5/ September 1945 issue of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes.