

U.S. Trade with Latin American Republics in

1940

by

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International Reference Service



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By Lew B. Clark, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce

In future years students of United States foreign trade will undoubtedly appraise 1940 as a year of flourishing commerce with Latin America. They will also note that this Latin American trade, despite the fact of a devastating struggle in Europe and a war consciousness throughout the world, included almost no traffic in arms. United States exports were chiefly of manufactured and semiprocessed materials entering into peacetime industries, transportation equipment, and the innumerable staples normally consumed by a cross section of 130,000,000 people.

The year 1940 answered, too, the question heard so frequently at the outbreak of the war: "Will Germany lose its trade with Latin America, and, if so, will the United States pick up its share?" Judging by available trade returns for 1940, the answer is "yes" to both queries. During 1938, the last comparatively normal year before the war, the 20 Republics of Latin America imported from Germany some \$238,000,000 worth of goods. In 1940, the first full calendar year of the war, partial statistics from Latin America indicate that the value of such imports will not reach \$15,000,000. Germany, to all intents and purposes, did lose the trade.

As to whether the United States has picked up its share of this commerce: In 1938, according to United States official statistics, the United States shipped to the 20 Latin American Republics exports, including re-exports, valued at \$494,800,000. In 1940 the value of such exports amounted to \$726,800,000, a pick-up of \$232,000,000. This trade gain, though closely approximating Germany's loss, was not of course wholly at that country's expense; in the latter half of the year several other nations of Europe were obliged to forego their commerce with Latin America. Nevertheless, it indicates that American manufacturers and exporters have absorbed a sizable portion of the trade that Germany lost. Certainly no other country shows anything like an equal increase of sales to Latin America over the same period.

Fortunate it is, too, that the United States, by reason of its own broadly diversified industrial structure, has been able to step into the breach and supply at least the more urgent wants of the Latin Americans. Without this vast market to draw upon for numberless essential items, the economic systems of the nations to the south would have been in danger of serious disruption,

with the possibility of complete break-down in some of their key activities.

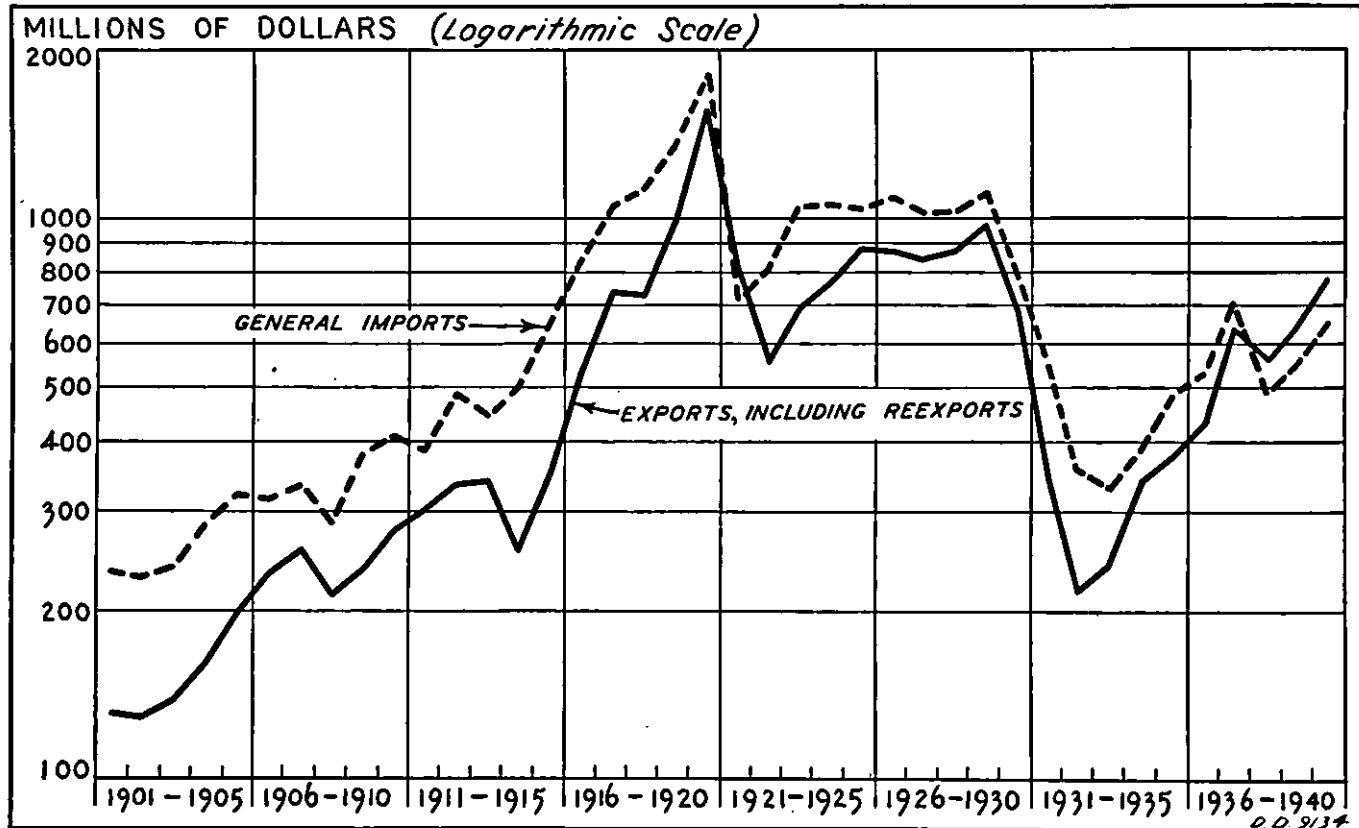
The added export business gained by United States manufacturers, while generally viewed with satisfaction, has occasioned some concern lest the buying countries be unable to "swing" the increased volume of goods being shipped them, particularly in view of rising freight rates and slowly expanding costs. In 1940 they were able to cope with the situation despite the fact that they had to absorb the immediate effects of the sudden blocking out of continental Europe as an annual market for some half billion dollars' worth of their commodities.

Recovering from the shock of this event, the Latin American Republics set to with vigor to repair, insofar as they could, the damage to their foreign commerce. To the United States they looked for moral encouragement as well as more tangible support. The response was immediate and effective. The attitude of both Government and business was strongly sympathetic, and sincere desire was evidenced by both to cooperate with the Latin American nations in maintaining their economic balance.

United States imports of many of their key commodities, such as wool, hides, tin, manganese, copper, lead, antimony, rubber, molasses, and waxes, were substantially increased—in some cases to more than double or treble what they had been in pre-war years—to total \$620,100,000. In 1938 our general imports from the same countries had amounted to \$453,500,000. The net difference of nearly \$167,000,000 represented an appreciable offset against the greater United States sales to those nations of \$232,000,000.

In addition to this the United States, by maintaining a steady and remunerative market for gold and silver, furnished an outlet to important Latin American producers of these valuable metals. In fact, our imports from them¹ of these two items in 1940 were valued at \$139,884,000. This represented almost entirely current production in the countries from which it was received, and, added to our general merchandise imports of \$620,100,000, resulted in combined imports valued at \$760,000,000, or an excess of \$33,200,000 over total United States exports, including reexports, for the year 1940. Gold shipments to the United States during the same

¹ Exclusive of gold received from Argentina and Uruguay.



Merchandise trade of the United States with Latin America

year by Argentina and Uruguay, neither of which are important gold-mining countries, would add another \$59,100,000 and bring the total excess of United States imports to \$92,300,000.

Latin American Republics Show Excess of World Exports

Similarly, the 20 Latin American Republics achieved an excess of exports over imports in their total world trade for the years 1938 to 1940 (these statistics are those of the Latin American countries themselves):

Foreign Trade of Latin American Republics

[In millions of dollars]

Item	1938	1939	1940 ¹
Exports ²	1,836	1,867	1,586
Imports.....	1,467	1,337	1,135
Excess of exports over imports.....	369	530	451

¹ 1940 figures preliminary; complete statistics not yet received.

² Includes gold and silver, except from Argentina and Uruguay.

Excluding the European possessions and considering only the 20 Republics of Latin America, United States exports to the Latin American Republics accounted for 18.1 percent of our total sales abroad during 1940. This ratio establishes a new high record for the present century, and is practically double that of the 5-year average for 1901-1905.

The import picture is somewhat different, and the 23.6 ratio of merchandise imports from the 20 Re-

publics of Latin America to total United States imports, although the highest since the middle twenties, is actually below the yearly average of 24.3 percent recorded during the 1901-05 period—this, despite the fact that the absolute value of general-merchandise imports from those nations more than doubled, rising from about \$245,000,000 at the turn of the century to over \$620,000,000 in 1940.²

Trade by Countries

An examination of the statistics of the trade by countries reveals that among the 20 Republics the greatest absolute, as well as the widest percentage, gains in the value of United States exports were registered in the shipments to some of those in the South American group. Both Argentina and Brazil increased their purchases in this market by over \$30,000,000, or 50.6 and 37.6 percent, respectively. Uruguay's increase of slightly over \$6,000,000 represented the largest comparative gain, 117 percent. Our sales to Paraguay, Bolivia, and Chile recorded purchases greater by 83, 72, and 62 percent, in that order. In none of the Central American and West Indian groups nor in Mexico did the increase in our exports amount to as much as 50 percent, though Panama with 49.5 percent did not miss by much.

The reason for the generally lower percentage gains in values of sales to the last-named groups lies in the fact that even under normal conditions the United States supplies Mexico and the Central American and West Indian nations with a very high proportion of their import requirements. The margin for possible

² Not including gold and silver.

expansion of trade with those nations, therefore, was not great. On the other hand, the countries farther to the south have depended more on Europe for their needs. Thus, in 1938 Argentina obtained 56 percent of its imported goods from Europe and only 17.7 percent from the United States; in 1940, the first full year of the war, its buying in Europe had dropped to 36.3 percent while its purchases from the United States had mounted to 29.3 percent.

Exports

United States merchandise, not including reexports, which went to Latin American Republics during 1940 came to \$718,500,000, or 27.7 percent more than the 1939 total of \$562,500,000. In a group break-down of this total, No. 1 position went to iron- and steel-mill products (plates, sheets, bars, tin plate, structural shapes, rails, and pipes), with shipments valued at \$115,300,000. This compared with \$61,600,000 in 1939, when it stood second among the groups shown, and with \$40,100,000 in 1938, when it ranked third, after the automotive and the industrial-machinery groups. The increase of 87 percent over 1939 sales was, with one exception, the highest for any of the major items shown in table 4 of this bulletin.

Iron and Steel Products

Worth noting in connection with shipments of iron and steel goods to Latin America in 1940 is the sharp increase over 1938 in the ratio of importance of such goods to total exports to those nations. This increase was due in part to the replacement of Germany by the United States as a source of supply, and in part to the expanding industrial demand from Latin America for capital goods. In 1938 the items making up this group accounted for only 8.2 percent of United States total exports to the 20 Republics, whereas by 1940 they constituted 16 percent of the total, or nearly double the ratio for the former year.

On the other hand, the ratio of shipments to Latin America to total United States exports of this material declined from 26.1 percent in 1939 to 22.3 percent in 1940, reflecting the strengthened general demand from other areas for iron and steel for war purposes.

As might have been expected from their industrial preeminence, Argentina and Brazil were by far the largest buyers of the iron and steel products, which they had formerly imported chiefly from Great Britain, Germany, and the rest of Europe.

With those major purveyors either out of the market or seriously handicapped by their war exertions, Argentina multiplied its iron and steel purchases in the United States by more than 10, from \$2,758,000 in 1938 to \$28,481,000 in 1940.

Brazil recorded an only slightly less noteworthy increase in its acquisition of iron and steel-mill products, from \$6,140,000 in 1938 to \$21,758,000 in 1940.

Venezuela was the only other country whose purchases of these products moved into the tens-of-millions column, from \$6,852,000 in 1938 to \$12,048,000 in 1940.

Some of the items in the group show rather startling increases—for example, exports to Argentina of reinforcing bars for concrete, from nothing in 1938 to nearly 34,000 tons valued at \$1,923,000 in 1940; sales of other iron and steel bars, from 1,145 tons valued at \$86,000 in 1938 to 61,036 tons worth \$3,679,000 in the 1940 period. Increases of more than 1,000 percent become

commonplace, and lose their meaning altogether in the face of an increase of some 5,000 percent, as occurred with exports to Argentina of galvanized steel sheets.

Several extraordinary increases over 1938 sales to Brazil, too, were revealed by the 1940 figures. In tin plate and taggers' tin Brazil was the best customer of the United States, with purchases of 56,900 tons worth \$6,491,000 compared with 11,930 tons valued at \$1,427,000 in 1938. Similarly in steel rails, Brazil, second to Chile in 1938, headed all the Latin American customers of this country in 1940 with deliveries amounting to 47,511 tons valued at \$2,513,000, more than five times its purchases in 1938.

Tubular products and fittings were also the object of heavily increased purchases by both Argentina and Brazil, but it was Venezuela that topped the field in this class of iron and steel products. The last-named country upped the volume of its purchases from 29,523 tons in 1938 to 73,209 tons in 1940, or 148 percent. Values were \$3,133,000 and \$6,601,000, respectively, a gain of 110 percent, revealing a somewhat lower ton unit price for the war year.

Before the war, Germany's exports of iron and steel materials were an important factor in the Reich's trade with Latin America. United States replacement of the Reich as a supplier of those goods accounted for a good portion of the heavily increased sales of the United States to that region in 1940. In 1938 Germany sold Argentina \$9,173,000 worth of such wares, sent \$7,627,000 worth to Brazil, and \$1,839,000 to Venezuela. In 1940 Latin America's total recorded imports from Germany amounted to less than the value of this single item in 1938.

Automobiles and Parts

Automobiles, including parts and accessories—long the foremost item among United States exports to the Latin American Republics—dropped to second place in 1940 with shipments valued at \$74,500,000. While this represented a gain of 7.1 percent over 1939 sales, the increase was relatively small. Argentina held its place in this category as first customer among the Latin American nations, but only by a comparatively narrow margin, and purchases, amounting to \$16,071,000, were a full third less than in 1938. Brazil and Mexico followed closely with values of \$14,797,000 and \$14,666,000, respectively. In fact, sales to Mexico of passenger cars and chassis exceeded in value those to either Argentina or Brazil. Another significant feature of this trade was the substantial increase in shipments to Mexico of automobiles, parts, and accessories, from \$6,523,000 in 1938 to nearly double that figure in 1939, and up to \$14,666,000 in 1940. Comparative records of United States sales of these items to Argentina and Mexico illustrate the importance of local influences on United States foreign trade. In Mexico automobile manufacturers encountered a rapidly improving market due to gradually returning business confidence and a favored position as regards Mexican exports in the face of a world war. In Argentina the same American manufacturers have been handicapped in their sales efforts by restrictive exchange regulations and increasing difficulties in the disposition of Argentine surplus products abroad.

Of some interest is the decline in the ratio of shipments to Latin America of automotive items to the total exports to that region—from 13.8 percent in 1938 to 10.4 in 1940. The further fact that these Latin American shipments amounted to 25 percent of the value of total United States exports of automotive products in 1938,

and to 29.3 percent in 1940, is explained by the loss of important European markets in consequence of the war.

Industrial Machinery

Industrial-machinery sales stood up well in the value of exports to the 20 Latin American Republics. In fact, this line did not lack much of superseding automotive products as second in importance among the groups under discussion. Sales increased sharply as the Latin American Republics imported industrial machinery to produce more consumer goods for themselves—thereby bolstering their economic situation at home, lightening their potential exchange requirements, and relieving to some extent their dependence on foreign industry. During the year they bought \$71,100,000 of such machinery, representing an increase of 26 percent over 1939 and 34 percent over 1938.

Industrial-machinery lines, represented chiefly by such items as mining, well, and pumping machinery, power-generating, construction and conveying, metal-working, textile, and "other" machinery have found their most consistent markets in Brazil, Argentina, and Mexico. Venezuela has also been an important outlet for articles of this nature and led all others in 1940 as a buyer of mining, well, and pumping machinery. Argentina followed closely, and Mexico was a good third. Argentina's increasing interest in this field is indicated by the more than doubled value of exports to that market since 1938 (table 6), whereas sales to Venezuela fell from \$7,506,000 to \$4,803,000 in the same period.

Again, in construction and conveying machinery, Venezuela showed up strongly—sales to that country, valued at \$1,492,000, being exceeded only by those to Brazil, valued at \$1,643,000. Shipments to the latter country showed only a nominal increase over 1938, whereas those to Venezuela represented a gain of over 36 percent and reflected the active program of public-works construction that has been under way in that country.

Exports of textile machinery in 1940 reveal widespread gains in relative importance over the 1938 shipments to the same countries. Some of the more notable cases were: Bolivia, from \$10,000 in 1938 to \$302,000 in 1940; Peru, from \$25,000 to \$327,000; Chile, from \$82,000 to \$351,000; and Brazil, from \$202,000 to \$870,000. In total business done, however, Colombia led with \$1,159,000. The inauguration during 1940 of a large new cotton factory in Medellin, under joint Colombian-American auspices, doubtless contributed largely to the heavy business with that country in textile machinery.

Chemicals and Related Products

Chemicals and related products found their best Latin American markets in Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, and Cuba. In the important line of industrial chemicals, United States sales to Mexico exceeded those to any other Latin American nation, amounting to \$3,130,000. Brazil followed with \$3,013,000, and Argentina with \$2,413,000. In the lines of colors, dyes, and stains, Mexico ranked first as a customer with shipments of \$745,000.

United States exports of medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations to the Latin American countries in 1940 were almost double what they had been in 1938. The leading customer for this merchandise was Cuba, to which nation were sold \$2,034,000 worth, or nearly

50 percent more than in 1938, although, in general, exports of this line to Latin America were distributed quite evenly among Cuba, Mexico, Argentina, Colombia, Brazil, and Venezuela, in that order. To Colombia, Argentina, and Mexico, exports of these lines in 1940 more than doubled in value those of 1938; to Brazil were shipped more than three times as much. As pharmaceuticals represented one of the main items of Germany's export trade to Latin America prior to the war, it is not difficult to assign the cause of these rapid increases in United States sales of such goods.

In exports of chemical specialties, substantial increases were registered in the large markets of Argentina and Mexico. Sales to Honduras and Guatemala, particularly the latter, also sharply increased, chiefly in the items of insecticides, fungicides, and copper sulphate, used in those countries for combating the spread of sigatoka, a banana disease.

Textile Manufactures

United States textile manufactures, including yarns, found export markets in the 20 Republics of Latin America in 1940 to a total value of \$48,200,000, an increase of 15.3 percent over shipments of such goods in 1939 and 54.5 percent over 1938. The gain in wartime trade in this item was chiefly at the expense of the continental European countries. Cuba was by far the largest customer, although sales to that nation of \$12,729,000 worth of textile manufactures (excluding yarn) were slightly below the figure of \$14,129,000 in 1939. Sales to Haiti, Nicaragua, and Colombia showed a like downward trend compared with 1939, though all of the 15 countries among which the major portion of this trade was distributed showed increased purchases from the United States over the year 1938.

The cotton-yarn portion of United States textile exports amounted to \$3,962,000. This was 82 percent higher than cotton-yarn exports in 1938, valued at \$2,178,000. During the same time the volume of shipments rose from 6,922,000 pounds to 10,021,000 pounds, or 45 percent. Cuba, Argentina, Chile, and Colombia were the leading buyers of United States cotton yarn in 1940—Argentina buying 1,948,000 pounds, worth \$1,025,000, a substantial increase over the 320,000 pounds, valued at \$188,000, which went from the United States to that country in 1939 (reflecting the growing capacity of the Argentine textile-manufacturing industry).

Electrical Machinery

Exports to the Latin American Republics of electrical machinery and apparatus during 1940 were valued at \$40,566,000, approximately 30 percent greater than in 1938. The greatest rate of increase in shipments of this merchandise was to Panama, including the Canal Zone. Exports to that republic moved up from \$1,050,000 in 1938 to \$3,367,000 in 1940, a gain of roughly 220 percent. It is evident that an important portion of this increase was due to the work now being done on the Panama Canal. Although such material is also an important export line from Germany, the increases in 1940 shipments to the respective Latin American countries do not show up as prominently as for some United States lines which normally had to meet German and other European competition. The largest purchaser, Brazil, actually bought less of this type of equipment from the United States in 1940 (\$7,736,000) than in 1939 (\$8,992,000).

Foodstuffs

United States exports of food products to Latin America consisted chiefly of cereals and vegetable products, and meat, pork products, and dairy supplies. The total combined value of exports under these headings in 1940 was \$57,000,000 compared with \$52,300,000 in 1939 and \$49,400,000 in 1938.

For 1940, wheat flour proved to be the largest single foodstuff commodity exported by the United States to the Latin American Republics. This commodity is a fairly stable one among United States exports, as revealed by the movement expressed in thousands of barrels, which amounted in 1938 to 2,038, in 1939 to 2,352, and in 1940 to 2,214. Fluctuations in the price of exported wheat flour resulted in the 1938 exports, which were lowest in volume, being valued at \$9,991,000, a higher figure than for either of the two following years: 1939, \$8,608,000, and 1940, \$9,536,000. Cuba was much the best customer for wheat flour in 1940, sales to that nation amounting to \$4,491,000. Venezuela and Central America were the chief participants in the remainder of the export trade in this item. It is worthy of note that during the same period, 1938-1940, exports of wheat in the grain declined drastically, from 3,782,000 bushels in 1938 to only 367,000 in 1940, the chief drop being in shipments to Mexico.

Milled rice was the second largest item among exports of foodstuffs. United States shipments of this article revealed an increase in value from \$5,909,000 in 1938 to \$6,307,000 in 1939 and \$8,455,000 in 1940. Practically the entire export of milled rice was to Cuba.

Cuba was also the principal buyer of lard, the third largest single article of United States foodstuffs exports, taking some \$3,846,000 worth of this product in 1940, out of total shipments valued at \$7,153,000. Other countries to which were shipped relatively important amounts of lard were Mexico, Colombia, and Venezuela.

Dried-milk shipments represented a sizable item among exports of foodstuffs to the Latin American Republics, and trade in this article recorded a substantial gain in 1940 as compared with the 1938 exports. In the earlier year 2,806,000 pounds of whole dried milk were exported to those countries, compared with 6,331,000 pounds valued at \$2,349,000 in 1940. Of this amount, \$1,715,000 or 73 percent of the total went to Venezuela, with Colombia and the Central American Republics accounting for most of the remainder.

Petroleum and Products

United States exports of crude petroleum and refined oils recorded a decline from \$28,500,000 in 1939 to \$25,700,000 in 1940, or nearly 10 percent. Crude petroleum was shipped chiefly to Argentina and Cuba, and exports to both of those countries showed a falling off compared with the preceding 2 years. Sales of this product to Mexico, however, were larger than in either 1938 or 1939.

Exports of motor fuel went chiefly to Brazil, Cuba, Mexico, and the Panama Canal Zone, the two last-named places revealing reasonably large increases, with sales to Brazil off about 36 percent from the preceding year. Brazil, however, slightly increased its purchases of lubricating oil, the value of United States sales to that country during 1940 amounting to \$2,737,000, or more than 32 percent of the total exports of this product to the 20 Republics, which amounted to \$8,412,000.

Paper and Materials

Paper and paper materials, with a gain of 110 percent, showed the largest relative increase of any of the major groups of United States exports during 1940. Since 1938, when the United States exported \$7,700,000 worth of paper products, exports have grown to \$22,700,000 during the past year. Undoubtedly much of this added business has replaced goods from Germany and the Scandinavian countries, which, prior to the war, were the main sources of supply for Latin America. Paper and paper materials comprised 1.6 percent of total United States exports to the 20 Republics in 1938 and 3.2 percent in 1940.

Sales of wood pulp, an item that now takes leading rank among paper and paper-products exports, increased from 4,707 short tons valued at \$213,000 in 1938 to 22,613 short tons valued at \$940,000 in 1939, and rose to 92,085 short tons, worth \$5,484,000 in 1940. Brazil, Mexico, Argentina, and Chile provided the markets for the bulk of the sales of this product in 1940. Starting practically "from scratch" in 1938, the United States increased its sales to \$1,932,000 in the case of Brazil, to \$1,689,000 in the case of Mexico, and to \$924,000 in that of Argentina. Chile, to which the United States sold \$4,000 worth of wood pulp in 1939, provided a market for \$635,000 worth in 1940.

Other items that contributed in an important measure to the large increase in sales of paper and paper material to Latin America in 1940 were newsprint and book paper, writing paper, wrapping paper, and grease- and water-proof paper, with respective shipments of \$3,004,000, \$2,615,000, \$2,385,000, and \$1,350,000.

Agricultural Implements

Agricultural implements form one of the items of major exports to Latin America that has not seemed to fare so well. In 1940 shipments were valued at \$14,400,000, a decline of 11.1 percent from the 1939 shipments of such merchandise. Compared with the year 1938 when \$21,866,000 worth were sent, the drop amounted to 34.4 percent. Greatly reduced sales of United States agricultural machinery and implements to Argentina account for the bulk of the decline. Argentina in 1938, constituted an outlet for \$14,286,000 worth of American manufactures of this equipment. Largely because of a lack of dollar exchange, exports of this item fell in 1939 to \$6,824,000 and in 1940 to a figure of \$4,188,000. There were a few offsetting increases in shipments to several countries, namely Chile, Mexico, and Uruguay. But, on the other hand, Brazil and Peru bought substantially smaller amounts than they took in 1938 or 1939.

The effect of these lower exports to South America was reflected in the ratio of agricultural-implement shipments to total exports to the 20 Latin American Republics—from 4.5 percent in 1938 to a flat 2 percent in 1940.

Lumber

Lumber and wood-products exports in 1940 amounted to \$13,500,000 in value—representing neither an increase nor a decline when compared with the sales of the preceding year. However, in view of the greater total value of United States exports to Latin America, the ratio of lumber and wood products dropped from 2.4 percent to 1.9.

Rubber and Manufactures

Rubber and manufactures thereof achieved a moderate improvement of 15 percent in the 1940 exports, which totaled \$12,300,000. Shipments were rather uniformly distributed to Cuba, Mexico, Colombia, Brazil, Chile, Venezuela, and Central America, ranging in value from \$1,179,000 to Chile to \$1,889,000 to Cuba.

Coal

Bituminous coal exports constituted one of the outstanding relative increases in 1940, moving up from a total value of \$5,100,000 in 1939 to \$8,700,000 in 1940, a matter of 73 percent. Compared with 1938, when \$3,000,000 worth of this fuel was shipped to the Latin American Republics, the gain during the past year amounted to 190 percent.

Coal exports went chiefly to Brazil, Argentina, and Cuba, with the first-named country accounting for 929,000 tons, valued at \$4,506,000. Shipments to Argentina amounted to 330,000 tons, with a value of \$1,600,000. Exports of \$1,154,000 to Cuba were actually lower than in the 2 preceding years, the bulk of the gain being recorded in sales to Brazil and Argentina.

The inability of Germany to ship coal, which in pre-war times constituted one of that country's chief exports to Latin America, and the difficulties encountered by England which prevented normal deliveries of this product to Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina, opened the door to American bituminous-coal producers, and the ratio of coal shipments to total United States exports to the Latin American Republics doubled itself, from 0.6 percent in 1938 to 1.2 percent in 1940.

Aircraft and Parts

Aircraft and parts, as might have been expected, registered the largest relative decline of any of the major exports enumerated in the present study—27.6 percent. This is easy to understand in view of the tremendous effort being put forth by the aircraft industry to meet aviation-equipment demands from other markets. It is also shown by the decline in the ratio of our Latin American shipments of aircraft and parts to total United States exports of such equipment. In 1938 this ratio stood at 17.6 percent; at the end of 1939 it had fallen to 8.7 percent, and for the year 1940 the ratio of 2.4 percent reflected the comparative trickle of American aviation material to the Latin American Republics.

In terms of value the decline of sales of aircraft and parts to the Latin American Republics does not seem so drastic—from \$12,034,000 in 1938 to \$7,465,000 in 1940. To Brazil, sales actually showed an increase in that time from \$1,947,000 to \$3,014,000. Argentina, however, accounted for a large part of the falling off in such exports, receiving only \$1,180,000 worth of United States equipment in 1940, compared with a total of \$6,187,000 worth in 1938. Shipments to Mexico, too, after a marked increase from \$1,247,000 in 1938 to \$3,240,000 in 1939, lost all of this gain and more, dropping to \$763,000 in 1940.

Imports

Wool

One of the most notable examples of betterment in import trade relations with Latin America is in the extraordinary increase, both comparative and relative, in United States purchases of raw wool. This is an

article that runs into real money, the benefits passing to areas most seriously harassed by the failure of their European markets. Under normal conditions, Argentina and Uruguay between them supply about 90 percent of the wool exports of the Latin American countries—with Chile, Peru, and Brazil, in that order, furnishing the remainder. In 1938 a total of \$92,000,000 worth of this commodity was exported by the Latin American Republics, of which the United States took 8 percent. Sixty-four percent went to the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Belgium, and Italy, while a good portion of the remainder was distributed among the other countries of continental Europe.

The cutting off of the great European market therefore threatened a serious situation for the wool-growing River Plate nations. In 1939 the United States expanded the value of its Latin American purchases of raw wool to over \$17,000,000, thereby greatly relieving the pressure on the countries most affected. In 1940 the United States again more than doubled the preceding year's wool imports from Latin America, taking 124,000,000 pounds, or approximately 24 percent of that area's total estimated exports of unmanufactured wool for the year. The value of 1940 imports, \$46,665,000, represented a gain of more than 173 percent over 1939, and almost 500 percent over 1938.

The ratio of wool to the total value of United States imports from the Latin American Republics rose from 1.7 percent in 1938 to 7.9 in 1940, while the percentage of Latin American wool imported to total imports of this commodity climbed from 34.5 percent to 55.2 percent, reflecting in the last instance an important shift in the source of supply from abroad. Obviously, Argentina and Uruguay were the principal beneficiaries of these developments, purchases from the former country increasing from 22,528,000 pounds valued at \$6,273,000 in 1938 to 90,226,000 pounds valued at \$31,552,000 in 1940, while from Uruguay imports spiraled upward from 2,043,000 pounds valued at \$834,000 to 25,741,000 pounds valued at \$11,815,000.

Petroleum and Products

The expansion of United States imports of crude petroleum and semirefined oils from \$18,900,000 in 1938 to \$47,600,000 in 1940, an increase of 152 percent, helped ease the economic pressure for several Latin American states, particularly Venezuela and Mexico. From Venezuela, purchases of crudes (for consumption in the United States) climbed from 20,846,000 barrels in 1938 to 28,845,000 barrels in 1940, and the values correspondingly from \$14,965,000 to \$21,861,000. At the same time imports of Mexican crudes for consumption jumped from 1,602,000 barrels to 12,261,000 barrels, with concurrent value increases from \$1,441,000 to \$8,739,000.

Mexican gas and fuel oils also began to come in for consumption during 1940, running to 14,997,000 barrels, valued at \$14,078,000, compared with the rather nominal amount of 41,000 barrels, worth only \$40,000, in the preceding year. Venezuela, too, showed up in 1940 with shipments of 11,803,000 barrels, valued at \$9,845,000, no imports at all being recorded from that country in 1938 nor in 1939.

Copper

Copper imports constituted one of the major items of United States purchases from the Latin American countries during 1940, the value of such shipments having been almost double that of 1938. Coming chiefly

from Chile, Peru, and Mexico, this commodity enters the United States in bond, mainly for refining and reexport.

United States receipts of copper ores, concentrates, blister, and unrefined bars for processing and reexport, increased from 261,954,000 pounds, valued at \$23,660,000, in 1938 to 366,969,000 pounds, worth \$37,767,000, in 1940. Practically all of this increase could be ascribed to Chile, that country having expanded its shipments from 121,874,000 pounds, worth \$10,998,000, in 1938 to 240,783,000 pounds, worth \$24,461,000, in 1940. The remainder of United States imports of this type of copper came in almost equal proportions from Peru and Mexico, which furnished in 1940 \$7,353,000 and \$5,671,000 worth, respectively, representing comparatively slight change from United States 1938 imports from them.

United States imports of copper for domestic consumption recorded a more extreme expansion. Receipts of 36,984,000 pounds, valued at \$2,977,000, in 1938 dropped off in 1939 by almost a third. Nineteen forty, however, witnessed a sharp reversal of this trend, and by the end of the year the United States had taken 140,599,000 pounds of refined copper, valued at \$14,084,000. Here again, Chile was chiefly responsible for the increase—the value of United States purchases from that country, after declining from \$749,000 in 1938 to \$599,000 in 1939, amounting to \$10,571,000 in the year under review. During the same time United States imports from Mexico of this grade of copper increased from \$577,000 to \$1,458,000.

Hides and Skins

Of total 1940 imports of hides and skins, valued at \$24,531,000, Argentina supplied \$14,378,000, chiefly cattle hides. Brazil also furnished a rather substantial quantity of hides, the 1940 value of \$5,516,000 being approximately double that received in 1938. Mexico contributed to United States imports of this commodity to the value of \$1,147,000.

Foodstuffs

Canned-beef imports into the United States during 1940 amounted in value to \$6,909,000, compared with receipts worth \$8,565,000 in the preceding year and \$8,388,000 in 1938. The largest source of supply was Argentina, which in 1940 sent 29,873,000 pounds, valued at \$3,662,000. This amount compared with the 33,902,000 pounds, worth \$3,741,000, in 1938 and 34,723,000 pounds, worth \$3,650,000, imported from that country in 1939. Receipts of canned beef from Brazil showed a moderate increase over the same period, the value of imports from that Republic rising from \$1,550,000 in 1938 to \$1,980,000 in 1940. Uruguayan shipments to

this country registered a sharp falling off over the 3-year period, dropping from 25,772,000 pounds, valued at \$2,685,000, in 1938 to 6,739,000 pounds, valued at \$824,000, in 1940. Paraguay was the remaining shipper of consequence in 1940, and United States imports of canned beef from that source amounted to \$440,000.

Other exceptions to the rule of increased value of imports during 1940 were coffee, cane sugar, cocoa, and bananas. Coffee suffered the largest comparative decline—particularly the Brazilian product, of which the United States imported \$55,718,000 worth, compared with \$67,255,000 in 1939. However, this commodity was the object of one of the most constructive initiatives of the entire year when the producing nations of Latin America got together with the United States and agreed upon the share of participation in this great free market which each should enjoy. The advantages to the coffee countries inherent in this arrangement are already becoming evident, and similarly successful treatment of the troublesome cocoa situation and others is now hoped for.

Sugar imports recorded a decline of some \$5,000,000 owing to low prices, Cuba being chiefly affected. However, molasses imports from the same country registered a more than offsetting gain, thus avoiding serious difficulties with respect to that Republic's main economic resource.

Banana imports were well sustained, amounting to 51,372,000 stems valued at \$28,633,000, compared with 58,601,000 stems worth \$28,501,000 in 1938. The one weak spot was Mexico, which sent us 7,000,000 fewer stems in 1940 than in 1939, by reason of the ravages of the sigatoka disease.

Others

Numerous specialized products, chiefly of a tropical character, such as fruits, nuts, industrial oils, etc., showed lively increases in our import records over pre-war levels, as did also a number of strategically important items such as manganese, tungsten, vanadium, lead, tin, and zinc. The chief suppliers of these items are Chile, Peru, Mexico, Bolivia, Cuba, and Brazil, as indicated in table 8 at the end of this bulletin.

Statistical Tabulations

The following tables present, in detail, the major phases of the trade. Data for 1940 are preliminary and subject to revision.*

*The foregoing text, analyzing the trade, was written by Lew B. Clark. The statistical tables were compiled by another unit of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

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TABLE 1.—Trade of the United States With the Latin American Republics During 1940 in Comparison With 1938 and 1939
[Values in thousands of dollars]

Region and country	Exports, including reexports				General imports			
	1938	1939	1940	Percent increase (+) or decrease (-) 1940 over 1939	1938	1939	1940	Percent increase (+) or decrease (-) 1940 over 1939
Total, 20 Republics.....	494,821	568,829	726,776	+27.8	453,517	518,035	620,122	+19.7
Mexico.....	62,016	83,177	96,941	+16.5	49,030	56,266	75,780	+34.7
Cuba.....	76,331	81,646	84,694	+3.7	105,691	104,930	105,434	+ .5
Central America, total.....	49,342	65,255	101,918	+56.2	31,394	34,828	39,369	+13.0
Costa Rica.....	5,449	9,786	11,537	+17.9	4,102	3,230	3,921	+21.4
Guatemala.....	6,861	8,574	9,117	+6.3	9,529	10,725	11,077	+3.3
Honduras.....	6,292	5,812	7,291	+25.4	5,692	7,031	9,521	+35.4
Nicaragua.....	2,807	4,297	6,115	+42.3	2,478	2,902	2,876	- .9
Panama, Republic of.....	10,165	12,752	19,070	+49.5	3,352	3,582	4,280	+19.5
Canal Zone.....	14,242	19,862	44,107	+122.1	569	479	656	+37.0
Salvador.....	3,526	4,172	4,681	+12.2	5,672	6,879	7,038	+2.3
Dominican Republic.....	5,696	6,780	6,999	+3.2	5,745	5,824	5,365	-7.9
Haiti.....	3,642	5,128	4,618	-9.9	2,967	3,031	3,618	+19.4
South America, total.....	297,795	326,841	431,606	+32.1	258,689	313,157	390,556	+24.7
Argentina.....	86,793	70,945	106,877	+50.6	40,709	61,914	83,301	+34.5
Bolivia.....	5,395	4,512	7,763	+72.1	865	2,184	5,668	+159.5
Brazil.....	61,957	80,345	110,588	+37.6	97,933	107,250	105,166	-1.9
Chile.....	24,603	26,791	43,428	+62.1	28,268	40,562	64,941	+60.1
Colombia.....	40,862	51,277	51,691	+8	49,398	48,983	47,564	-2.9
Ecuador.....	3,311	5,900	6,412	+8.7	2,584	3,513	4,814	+37.0
Paraguay.....	644	675	1,238	+83.4	1,336	1,803	1,884	+4.5
Peru.....	16,892	19,246	23,123	+20.1	12,813	13,959	17,943	+28.5
Uruguay.....	5,060	5,183	11,275	+117.5	4,751	9,375	17,629	+88.0
Venezuela.....	52,278	61,966	69,212	+11.7	20,032	23,613	41,645	+76.4

TABLE 2.—Total Value of United States Merchandise Trade With Latin America, 1901-40
[Values in thousands of dollars]

Yearly average or year	Latin America, including European colonies				20 Latin American Republics			
	Exports, including reexports	Percent of total United States exports	General imports	Percent of total United States imports	Exports, including reexports	Percent of total United States exports	General imports	Percent of total United States imports
1901-05.....	152,486	10.3	262,246	25.9	134,506	9.1	245,450	24.3
1906-10.....	244,241	13.5	344,871	26.0	224,835	12.4	329,795	23.9
1911-15.....	316,027	12.5	495,400	28.4	293,338	11.6	477,699	27.4
1916-20.....	909,899	13.4	1,235,926	35.2	858,029	12.6	1,209,114	34.4
1921-25.....	741,683	16.9	935,569	27.1	704,234	16.0	922,199	26.7
1926-30.....	851,035	17.8	1,006,245	24.9	801,949	16.8	928,208	23.0
1931-35.....	303,509	15.0	421,418	24.6	274,883	13.6	389,865	22.8
1929.....	972,900	18.6	1,106,917	26.1	911,749	17.4	1,014,127	23.1
1930.....	686,083	17.0	780,874	25.5	628,170	16.3	677,720	22.1
1931.....	345,785	14.3	547,120	26.2	312,617	12.9	478,165	22.0
1932.....	215,805	13.4	358,011	27.1	194,486	12.1	323,190	24.4
1933.....	240,074	14.3	329,306	22.8	215,680	12.9	316,039	21.8
1934.....	339,750	15.9	389,682	23.5	307,274	14.4	370,935	22.4
1935.....	376,130	16.5	482,881	23.6	344,360	15.1	460,967	22.5
1936.....	429,377	17.5	528,752	21.8	395,045	16.1	501,610	20.7
1937.....	639,422	19.1	705,071	22.9	578,203	17.3	672,611	21.8
1938.....	594,136	18.2	485,335	24.8	494,821	16.0	453,517	23.1
1939.....	633,153	19.9	548,641	23.7	568,829	17.0	518,035	22.3
1940.....	776,824	19.3	651,472	24.8	726,776	18.1	620,122	23.6

TABLE 3.—Monthly Values of United States Trade With the Latin American Republics

[Values in millions of dollars]

Month	20 Latin American Republics				10 South American Republics			
	1938	1939	1940	Percentage increase or decrease 1940 over 1939	1938	1939	1940	Percentage increase or decrease 1940 over 1939
EXPORTS, INCLUDING REEXPORTS								
January.....	47.9	34.9	61.6	+76.4	27.3	18.6	38.3	+106.6
February.....	42.3	38.7	60.5	+56.4	24.4	21.3	36.8	+72.5
March.....	46.6	48.0	67.1	+39.9	27.6	27.2	42.0	+54.2
April.....	44.1	42.4	57.9	+36.6	28.3	24.1	36.0	+49.2
May.....	41.4	39.4	63.9	+62.0	26.9	22.5	39.8	+76.9
June.....	38.1	45.4	67.4	+48.5	23.0	26.4	44.6	+68.7
July.....	37.2	41.0	55.0	+34.0	23.6	24.6	33.7	+36.9
August.....	33.9	36.8	58.4	+58.7	20.1	21.7	34.6	+59.6
September.....	37.9	47.4	51.1	+7.8	22.6	25.1	28.6	+13.8
October.....	39.3	59.8	56.8	-4.9	22.5	32.6	29.2	-10.4
November.....	39.7	63.9	66.0	+3.2	23.2	38.6	36.4	-5.6
December.....	46.5	71.0	61.0	-14.1	28.4	44.0	31.5	-28.4
Total.....	494.8	568.8	726.8	+27.8	297.8	326.8	431.6	+32.1
GENERAL IMPORTS								
January.....	39.9	43.3	48.7	+12.3	21.8	27.0	31.2	+15.7
February.....	41.8	38.4	55.3	+44.0	23.9	21.8	34.9	+60.2
March.....	46.5	45.2	57.9	+28.1	24.5	24.6	34.5	+39.9
April.....	40.3	40.5	52.4	+29.5	20.1	23.0	28.8	+25.2
May.....	36.3	43.7	55.6	+27.2	19.3	24.0	32.0	+33.2
June.....	34.6	41.7	53.1	+27.3	19.0	24.8	27.0	+8.8
July.....	34.5	37.3	56.5	+51.6	18.6	21.1	33.7	+60.1
August.....	38.6	38.0	47.0	+23.8	20.5	22.1	30.3	+37.1
September.....	38.0	38.6	37.4	-3.2	22.4	21.1	24.7	+17.0
October.....	35.4	48.8	47.6	-2.5	21.6	29.2	33.1	+13.1
November.....	33.0	49.8	46.8	-6.2	22.8	36.6	33.0	-9.9
December.....	34.6	52.8	62.0	+17.6	24.2	37.8	47.4	+25.4
Total.....	453.5	518.0	620.1	+19.7	258.7	313.2	390.6	+24.7

TABLE 4.—Summary of Principal Commodities in Trade of the United States With Latin America; Value, Percent, Change, Percentage Distribution, and Ratios to Trade With All Countries

Commodity	Millions of dollars			Percent increase ¹ 1940 over—		Percentage distribution			Ratio to trade with all countries (percent)		
	1938	1939	1940	1938	1939	1938	1939	1940	1938	1939	1940
EXPORTS² TO LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS											
Total.....	489.7	562.5	718.5	+46.7	+27.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	16.0	18.0	18.3
Iron and steel mill manufactures.....	40.1	61.6	115.3	+187.5	+87.0	8.2	11.0	16.0	21.8	26.1	22.3
Automobiles, including parts and accessories.....	67.6	69.6	74.5	+10.2	+7.0	13.8	12.4	10.4	25.0	27.4	29.3
Industrial machinery.....	53.1	56.3	71.1	+33.9	+26.3	10.8	10.0	9.9	19.7	19.4	15.8
Chemicals and related products.....	28.7	39.2	55.2	+92.3	+40.8	5.9	7.0	7.7	22.5	24.1	24.9
Textile manufactures, including yarns.....	31.2	41.8	48.2	+54.5	+15.3	6.4	7.4	6.7	33.1	36.5	36.2
Electrical machinery and apparatus.....	31.4	34.1	40.6	+29.3	+19.1	6.4	6.1	5.6	30.8	32.4	34.8
Rice, flour, and other vegetable food products.....	34.7	34.5	37.2	+7.2	+7.8	7.1	6.1	5.2	9.6	14.6	22.1
Crude petroleum and refined oils ³	28.3	28.5	25.7	-9.2	-9.8	5.8	5.1	3.6	8.3	8.6	9.9
Paper and paper materials.....	7.7	10.8	22.7	+194.8	+110.2	1.6	1.9	3.2	20.5	26.8	23.0
Meats, fats, milk, and other edible animal products.....	14.7	17.8	19.8	+34.7	+11.2	3.0	3.2	2.8	21.2	23.5	27.8
Agricultural implements.....	21.9	16.2	14.4	-34.2	-11.1	4.5	2.9	2.0	29.0	23.6	18.7
Lumber and wood products.....	12.8	13.5	13.5	+5.5		2.6	2.4	1.9	22.6	22.3	22.0
Rubber and manufactures.....	8.4	10.7	12.3	+46.4	+15.0	1.7	1.9	1.7	30.9	27.2	27.7
Bituminous coal.....	3.0	5.1	8.7	+190.0	+73.1	.6	.9	1.2	7.9	11.9	14.3
Aircraft, including parts.....	12.0	10.3	7.5	-37.5	-27.6	2.5	1.8	1.0	17.6	8.7	2.4
Other commodities.....	94.1	112.5	151.8	+61.3	+34.9	19.2	20.0	21.1	10.1	11.9	14.0
IMPORTS⁴ FROM LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS											
Total.....	447.4	495.8	593.0	+32.5	+19.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	22.9	21.8	23.3
Coffee.....	133.8	136.2	124.3	-7.1	-8.7	29.9	27.5	21.0	97.1	97.6	98.0
Cane sugar.....	79.7	75.0	69.7	-12.5	-7.0	17.8	15.1	11.8	61.1	60.2	61.5
Copper ⁵	26.6	30.1	51.9	+95.1	+72.4	6.0	6.1	8.8	70.2	68.1	70.6
Crude petroleum and semifinished oils.....	18.9	23.3	47.6	+151.9	+104.3	4.2	4.7	8.0	49.6	56.0	72.7
Raw wool.....	7.8	17.1	46.7	+498.7	+173.1	1.7	3.6	7.9	34.5	34.6	55.2
Bananas.....	28.5	28.8	28.6	+4	-7	6.4	8.8	4.8	48.1	50.4	54.7
Hides and skins.....	9.8	19.0	24.4	+81.9	+28.4	2.2	3.8	4.1	32.8	40.3	48.6
Flaxseed.....	19.7	18.3	14.0	-28.9	-23.5	4.4	3.7	2.4	99.0	99.5	99.3
Cocoa.....	12.1	13.2	13.1	+8.3	-3	2.7	2.7	2.2	60.2	47.8	40.8
Sodium nitrate.....	10.7	11.2	12.5	+16.8	+11.6	2.4	2.3	2.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other commodities.....	99.8	123.6	160.2	+60.5	+29.6	22.3	24.9	27.0	6.9	7.2	8.4

¹ Minus denotes decrease.

² Exports of United States merchandise.

³ Includes crude petroleum, gasoline, gas and fuel oil, and lubricating oil.

⁴ Imports of merchandise for consumption; gold and silver excluded.

⁵ Chiefly unrefined metal for refining and reexport.

TABLE 5.—United States Exports to the Latin American Republics (including the Canal Zone), by Commodity Groups and by Principal Commodities: Totals to 20 countries and totals to 10 South American countries, 1938, 1939, and 1940

[Thousands of dollars]

Group and commodity	To 20 Latin American Republics			To 10 South American Republics		
	1938	1939	1940	1938	1939	1940
Total United States merchandise.....	489,665	562,516	718,519	296,170	324,274	427,163
Percent of total United States exports.....	16.0	18.0	18.3	9.7	10.4	10.9
Animals and animal products, edible.....	14,698	17,772	19,752	3,807	6,977	6,412
Meat products.....	2,941	3,158	4,032	597	777	673
Lard.....	5,908	7,526	7,153	681	2,279	1,386
Dried whole milk.....	1,059	1,883	2,349	851	1,641	2,010
Other edible animal products.....	4,790	5,205	6,218	1,678	2,280	2,343
Animals and animal products, inedible.....	5,971	7,573	8,303	1,667	2,504	3,074
Hides and skins.....	213	152		95	93	
Leather.....	3,251	4,056	6,893	928	1,325	2,411
Leather manufactures.....	1,929	2,614		484	823	
Other inedible animal products.....	578	751	1,410	160	263	663
Vegetable food products.....	34,726	34,542	37,246	8,576	8,715	9,431
Wheat.....	3,700	1,780	338	414	250	39
Wheat flour.....	9,991	8,608	9,536	2,485	2,470	2,628
Rice, milled.....	5,909	6,307	8,455	535	146	60
Sugar, refined.....	457	455	935	154	140	455
Fruits and preparations.....	3,298	3,293		1,722	1,615	
Other vegetable food products.....	11,371	14,099	17,982	3,266	4,094	6,249
Vegetable products, inedible.....	16,473	20,752	24,383	9,875	12,097	14,170
Rubber and manufactures.....	8,396	10,737	12,283	5,164	6,457	7,228
Cigarettes.....	2,317	2,281	2,831	935	801	934
Hops.....	123	516	1,113	27	360	760
Other inedible vegetable products.....	6,637	7,238	8,156	3,749	4,479	5,248
Textile fibers and manufactures.....	33,822	45,536	50,740	10,981	15,551	20,324
Cotton, unmanufactured ¹	2,607	3,708	2,509	2,002	2,505	2,065
Yarn.....	2,178	3,064	3,962	1,386	1,825	2,765
Cotton manufactures.....	17,083	22,829		3,956	5,807	
Rayon manufactures.....	4,016	5,270	44,269	322	552	15,494
Other textile fibers and manufactures.....	7,938	10,664		3,315	4,882	
Wood and paper.....	20,503	24,302	36,209	10,678	12,151	18,930
Paper and paper materials.....	7,728	10,755	22,668	3,266	4,982	13,267
Wood pulp.....	213	940	5,484	154	634	3,650
Newsprint and uncoated book paper.....	716	1,104	3,004	180	407	2,049
Grease-proof and waterproof paper.....	856	1,086	1,350	472	651	862
Wrapping paper, including Kraft.....	778	806	2,385	198	129	1,119
Tissue and crepe paper.....	319	343	1,016	210	237	395
Writing paper, plain.....	905	1,279	2,615	305	718	1,784
Lumber and wood manufactures.....	11,476	12,518		7,183	6,899	5,663
Other wood products ²	1,299	1,029	13,541	229	270	
Nonmetallic minerals.....	46,375	53,261	61,266	25,200	29,397	33,220
Bituminous coal.....	3,049	5,050	8,740	1,059	3,058	7,207
Crude petroleum.....	4,160	5,059	3,084	2,531	3,072	1,414
Motor fuel.....	9,145	8,828	7,114	5,107	4,291	2,402
Gas oil and fuel oil.....	8,447	6,169	7,103	3,465	2,757	2,477
Lubricating oil ³	6,801	8,416	8,412	4,678	5,975	6,289
Cement.....	652	1,096	2,559	391	858	629
Other nonmetallic minerals.....	14,421	18,043	24,164	7,909	9,416	12,802
Metals and manufactures.....	94,495	90,904	158,735	40,652	57,048	110,735
Iron and steel-mill manufactures.....	40,089	61,629	115,274	27,341	41,617	85,917
Concrete reinforcement bars.....	553	1,478	4,712	327	806	3,321
Other iron and steel bars.....	1,650	3,089	9,732	1,044	2,076	7,043
Plates not fabricated.....	1,141	1,641	3,432	800	1,227	2,663
Steel sheets, galvanized.....	2,488	3,844	4,789	1,593	2,489	2,865
Black steel sheets.....	2,463	4,710	8,225	1,686	3,262	6,338
Iron sheets, black.....	284	395	1,800	220	352	1,705
Tin plate and tappers' tin.....	5,784	11,178	17,956	3,687	8,092	14,700
Structural shapes.....	4,010	3,872	8,714	2,903	2,884	4,832
Rails.....	1,402	1,684	3,931	1,150	1,177	3,721
Tubular products.....	8,847	12,803	22,549	6,583	8,291	17,088
Wire and manufactures.....	5,343	7,899	12,050	3,475	5,388	9,061
Refined copper, in ingots, bars, etc.....	1,128	1,612	2,985	915	1,305	2,234
Other metal manufactures.....	23,278	27,663	40,476	12,396	14,128	22,584
Machinery and vehicles.....	201,152	203,679	233,753	157,770	145,792	160,597
Electrical machinery and apparatus.....	31,404	34,060	40,566	22,726	23,768	26,313
Industrial machinery.....	53,108	56,303	71,065	39,574	40,249	49,698
Power-generating.....	6,897	5,794	10,063	3,989	3,450	6,719
Construction and conveying.....	7,446	8,073	10,560	5,872	5,512	6,390
Mining, well, and pumping.....	19,910	19,907	19,592	16,576	15,839	14,899
Metal-working.....	2,608	2,183	3,552	1,970	1,379	2,539
Textile machinery.....	1,576	2,125	4,231	1,109	1,578	3,546
Other industrial machinery.....	14,671	18,312	23,070	10,058	12,491	15,576
Office appliances.....	5,909	6,380	7,077	4,682	4,844	5,158
Agricultural machinery and implements.....	21,860	16,154	14,353	19,591	12,885	10,492
Automobiles, parts, and accessories ⁴	67,565	69,596	74,701	54,570	50,044	51,530
Motortrucks, buses, and chassis (new).....	18,365	19,560	20,305	15,181	15,427	14,666
Passenger cars (new).....	25,922	24,917	29,183	20,581	17,617	18,480
Railway freight cars.....	1,605	784	3,964	1,005	272	2,939
Aircraft and parts.....	12,034	10,308	7,405	10,219	6,599	6,012
Merchant vessels.....	367	1,738	6,341		910	3,238
Other machinery and vehicles.....	7,294	8,356	8,221	5,403	5,621	5,247
Chemicals and related products.....	28,683	39,246	55,246	14,005	21,595	32,031
Coal-tar products.....	1,215	2,475	4,204	755	1,607	3,079
Colors, dyes, stains.....	641	1,413	2,985	390	1,024	2,081
Medicinals and pharmaceutical preparations.....	6,092	8,579	13,610	3,617	4,523	7,712
Chemical specialties.....	4,730	6,308	8,838	2,206	3,532	4,733
Industrial chemicals.....	6,319	9,926	13,451	3,139	5,682	8,663

¹ Linters are excluded
² Includes a small item of cork.

³ A small item—transformer oils and oils in small packages—is excluded from the 1940 data.
⁴ Includes second-hand automobiles.

TABLE 5.—United States Exports to the Latin American Republics (including the Canal Zone), by Commodity Groups and by Principal Commodities: Totals to 20 countries and totals to 10 South American countries, 1938, 1939, and 1940—Con.

[Thousands of dollars]

Group and commodity	To 20 Latin American Republics			To 10 South American Republics		
	1938	1939	1940	1938	1939	1940
Chemicals and related products—Continued.						
Paints and varnishes.....	4,365	5,489	6,466	2,810	3,267	3,919
Soap and toilet preparations.....	2,354	2,622	3,328	1,098	1,126	1,662
Other chemical products.....	2,683	3,847	5,391	1,280	1,898	3,273
Miscellaneous articles.	22,790	24,949	32,887	12,058	12,448	17,339
Photographic and projection goods.....	4,914	4,892	5,847	2,965	2,955	3,604
Scientific and professional instruments, apparatus and supplies.....	2,719	3,483	4,640	1,769	2,370	3,248
Other articles.....	15,157	16,574	22,400	7,324	7,123	10,487

TABLE 6.—Exports of Principal Commodities to Latin America: Totals to 20 Republics (Including the Canal Zone), and by Leading Countries, 1938, 1939, and 1940

Commodity and country	Quantity			Value (1,000 dollars)		
	1938	1939	1940	1938	1939	1940
Meat products.....				2,941	3,158	4,032
Cuba.....				884	708	710
Venezuela.....				504	621	581
Panama Canal Zone.....				625	880	2,180
Lard..... 1,000 pounds	67,764	104,031	119,716	5,908	7,526	7,153
Mexico.....do	7,234	10,489	22,958	658	742	1,317
Cuba.....do	47,454	55,431	67,401	3,976	3,814	3,846
Colombia.....do	2,769	15,379	9,591	250	1,173	655
Venezuela.....do	3,470	11,463	8,570	331	909	575
Whole dried milk.....	2,806	5,067	6,331	1,059	1,883	2,349
Colombia.....do	316	497	623	130	210	201
Venezuela.....do	1,663	3,541	4,505	657	1,339	1,715
Central America.....do	544	657	886	177	211	296
Hides, leather, and leather manufactures				5,393	6,823	6,893
Panama, including Canal Zone.....				490	550	987
Other Central America.....				677	834	800
Cuba.....				1,906	2,152	1,820
Mexico.....				599	798	660
Colombia.....				389	493	575
Venezuela.....				573	1,146	846
Wheat..... 1,000 bushels	3,782	2,888	367	3,700	1,780	338
Honduras.....do	167	194	108	159	121	88
Mexico.....do	2,894	1,970	94	2,861	1,182	103
Colombia.....do	362	354	51	379	246	38
Wheat flour..... 1,000 barrels	2,038	2,352	2,214	9,991	8,608	9,536
Cuba.....do	989	1,045	1,015	4,946	3,937	4,491
Ecuador.....do	105	189	90	428	606	351
Venezuela.....do	317	400	418	1,635	1,506	1,849
Central America.....do	411	473	448	1,579	1,654	1,830
Milled rice..... 1,000 pounds	227,992	214,621	293,626	5,909	6,307	8,455
Cuba.....do	204,602	209,253	289,561	5,290	6,125	8,323
Chile.....do	18,820	564	488	15
Refined sugar.....	22,889	20,358	38,501	457	455	935
Canal Zone.....do	8,938	8,897	12,592	194	222	358
Colombia.....do	5,152	1,280	19,174	101	35	423
Rubber and manufactures.....				8,396	10,737	12,263
Central America.....				695	912	1,296
Mexico.....				774	1,303	1,637
Cuba.....				1,572	1,823	1,889
Brazil.....				1,255	1,669	1,383
Chile.....				613	947	1,179
Colombia.....				1,043	1,137	1,398
Venezuela.....				731	1,128	1,217
Cigarettes..... millions	973	939	1,175	2,317	2,261	2,531
Panama, Republic of.....do	215	216	267	447	453	539
Canal Zone.....do	214	233	348	519	561	858
Colombia.....do	181	181	161	438	494	447
Venezuela.....do	53	65	124	131	182	318
Hops..... 1,000 pounds	398	1,185	2,432	123	516	1,113
Mexico.....do	260	263	608	91	109	274
Argentina.....do		244	660	121	298
Brazil.....do	67	240	415	21	111	189
Cotton, raw.....	25,495	37,195	22,256	2,607	3,708	2,509
Cuba.....do	5,413	10,854	3,318	517	1,065	381
Chile.....do	6,580	6,265	5,486	724	647	608
Colombia.....do	10,154	15,353	11,470	1,011	1,477	1,318
Cotton yarn.....	6,922	6,666	10,021	2,178	3,064	3,962
Cuba.....do	2,134	3,207	3,329	715	1,107	1,072
Chile.....do	2,740	2,560	2,336	810	885	996
Colombia.....do	1,585	1,312	1,068	437	423	375
Argentina.....do	88	320	1,948	47	188	1,025
Textile manufactures¹.....				29,037	38,763	44,269
Costa Rica.....				429	787	1,052
Guatemala.....				789	1,237	1,521
Nicaragua.....				701	1,114	835
Panama, Republic of.....				1,255	1,486	2,026
Canal Zone.....				786	850	1,678
Salvador.....				763	1,122	1,002

¹ Includes a small item of cotton waste and hair, and other unmanufactured and semimanufactured textiles but excludes yarn.

TABLE 6.—Exports of Principal Commodities to Latin America: Totals to 20 Republics (Including the Canal Zone), and by Leading Countries, 1938, 1939, and 1940—Continued

Commodity and country	Quantity			Value (1,000 dollars)		
	1938	1939	1940	1938	1939	1940
Textiles manufactures—Continued.						
Mexico.....				2,345	3,395	4,927
Cuba.....				11,338	14,129	12,729
Dominican Republic.....				841	1,085	1,024
Haiti.....				1,279	1,680	1,468
Argentina.....				838	981	2,212
Brazil.....				581	673	1,625
Chile.....				960	1,147	2,520
Colombia.....				3,039	4,944	4,060
Peru.....				353	581	915
Venezuela.....				1,537	2,446	3,282
Paper and paper materials, total.....				7,728	10,755	22,668
Costa Rica.....				154	216	300
Panama, including Canal Zone.....				486	573	912
Mexico.....				1,134	1,852	4,103
Cuba.....				2,151	2,469	3,030
Dominican Republic.....				213	229	337
Argentina.....				652	1,391	4,789
Brazil.....				675	1,104	2,907
Chile.....				136	156	979
Colombia.....				656	767	1,840
Peru.....				132	214	625
Venezuela.....				705	1,191	1,445
Wood pulp..... tons of 2,000 pounds.....	4,707	22,613	92,085	213	940	5,484
Mexico..... do.....	935	5,206	29,484	40	226	1,689
Argentina..... do.....	458	2,017	14,035	34	133	924
Brazil..... do.....	2,228	11,543	32,907	100	453	1,932
Chile..... do.....	568	93	9,921	20	4	635
Newsprint and uncoated book paper..... 1,000 pounds.....	15,498	23,276	54,110	716	1,104	3,004
Cuba..... do.....	7,970	9,382	11,311	363	428	592
Argentina..... do.....	91	1,352	18,771	5	92	1,164
Colombia..... do.....	1,424	2,412	5,131	69	99	270
Venezuela..... do.....	1,808	3,180	2,771	83	165	158
Greaseproof and waterproof paper.....	2,592	3,358	5,434	856	1,086	1,350
Mexico..... do.....	768	1,029	1,019	263	370	250
Argentina..... do.....	505	461	1,509	178	156	406
Wrapping paper, including Kraft.....	16,276	19,864	45,105	778	806	2,385
Mexico..... do.....	3,774	10,651	13,687	162	341	491
Cuba..... do.....	6,856	4,674	5,594	326	233	354
Colombia..... do.....	2,207	425	8,978	106	29	448
Tissue and crepe paper.....	3,625	4,309	4,578	319	343	1,016
Mexico..... do.....	117	192	1,254	16	56	431
Cuba..... do.....	875	207	718	78	33	110
Brazil..... do.....	2,103	2,605	1,093	173	157	122
Writing paper.....	11,964	18,335	36,834	905	1,270	2,615
Cuba..... do.....	4,591	5,308	6,912	263	291	433
Argentina..... do.....	855	3,793	13,746	74	271	879
Venezuela..... do.....	2,062	3,352	3,250	171	213	250
Bituminous coal..... 1,000 tons of 2,240 pounds.....	625	1,004	1,782	3,040	5,070	8,740
Cuba..... do.....	310	261	230	1,496	1,294	1,154
Argentina..... do.....	14	208	330	61	976	1,600
Brazil..... do.....	182	379	929	883	1,962	4,506
Crude petroleum..... 1,000 barrels.....	2,699	3,859	2,292	4,160	5,059	3,084
Cuba..... do.....	143	290	349	213	361	474
Argentina..... do.....	905	1,141	822	1,360	1,502	1,119
Motor fuel.....	1,504	2,125	779	2,374	2,780	1,020
Panama Canal Zone.....	3,347	3,189	2,682	9,145	8,828	7,114
Mexico..... do.....	231	246	420	651	748	1,196
Cuba..... do.....	238	366	445	806	1,290	1,256
Brazil..... do.....	776	530	629	1,772	1,333	1,265
Gas oil and fuel oil.....	1,452	1,272	814	3,877	3,305	1,932
Panama Canal Zone.....	8,139	5,884	7,480	8,447	6,169	7,193
Chile..... do.....	1,782	1,856	2,445	2,080	1,083	2,557
Lubricating oil.....	2,546	2,184	2,200	2,560	2,348	2,051
Mexico..... do.....	617	772	763	6,501	8,416	8,412
Brazil..... do.....	87	99	99	893	1,118	1,080
Standard Portland cement.....	243	302	302	2,037	2,010	2,737
Panama, including Canal Zone.....	343	950	1,434	632	1,096	2,569
Venezuela..... do.....	87	263	622	174	535	1,135
Iron and steel-mill products, total.....	198	481	305	334	781	846
Costa Rica.....				40,089	61,620	115,274
Panama Canal Zone.....				392	1,148	1,791
Mexico.....				860	1,841	7,107
Cuba.....				4,818	8,020	9,637
Argentina.....				4,338	5,602	5,845
Brazil.....				2,758	5,501	28,481
Chile.....				6,140	12,124	21,758
Colombia.....				3,367	3,947	7,729
Peru.....				5,026	6,530	6,502
Uruguay.....				1,720	2,017	3,571
Venezuela.....				6,872	1,014	3,743
Concrete reinforcement bars..... 1,000 pounds.....	25,226	67,448	185,470	6,852	8,762	12,048
Panama including Canal Zone..... do.....	2,161	11,571	18,069	553	1,478	4,712
Mexico..... do.....	250	279	15,734	61	245	359
Cuba..... do.....	6,368	14,535	14,936	8	8	421
Argentina..... do.....		10,332	70,270	131	299	350
Uruguay..... do.....		441	12,693		251	1,923
					10	333

* A small item—transformer oils and oils in small packages—is excluded from the 1940 data.

TABLE 6.—Exports of Principal Commodities to Latin America: Totals to 20 Republics (Including the Canal Zone), and by Leading Countries, 1938, 1939, and 1940—Continued

Commodity and country	Quantity			Value (1,000 dollars)		
	1938	1939	1940	1938	1939	1940
Iron and steel-mill products, total—Continued.						
Other iron and steel bars..... 1,000 pounds	64,207	120,217	350,554	1,650	3,089	9,732
Panama Canal Zone..... do	1,032	9,318	31,240	42	254	715
Cuba..... do	12,393	16,740	19,770	288	379	512
Argentina..... do	2,566	11,281	136,720	86	341	3,679
Brazil..... do	8,634	13,346	25,459	198	361	914
Chile..... do	11,568	18,157	41,070	289	426	1,086
Uruguay..... do	124	640	16,897	4	12	402
Venezuela..... do	8,886	8,472	17,718	167	204	502
Plates not fabricated, not containing alloy..... do	46,907	71,701	135,203	1,141	1,641	3,432
Panama Canal Zone..... do	3,873	2,434	11,196	99	67	334
Mexico..... do	3,971	10,055	7,213	99	203	188
Argentina..... do	3,347	14,849	57,117	87	402	1,400
Brazil..... do	11,877	17,456	26,206	286	380	655
Chile..... do	10,364	10,862	11,609	231	214	301
Steel sheets, galvanized..... do	57,889	97,418	117,877	2,488	3,844	4,789
Costa Rica..... do	1,477	4,900	7,051	59	188	289
Panama, Republic of..... do	2,300	3,651	4,756	99	147	198
Canal Zone..... do	1,701	1,674	9,865	78	76	442
Mexico..... do	3,989	4,997	7,277	157	163	260
Cuba..... do	7,199	10,508	9,326	317	435	397
Argentina..... do	135	477	8,292	6	19	305
Brazil..... do	10,235	16,026	21,246	443	627	867
Colombia..... do	15,886	28,101	16,011	679	1,126	655
Venezuela..... do	6,552	9,984	9,446	304	421	406
Black steel sheets, not containing alloy..... do	76,846	154,199	249,250	2,463	4,710	8,225
Mexico..... do	22,803	45,904	52,092	693	1,348	1,701
Argentina..... do	6,048	11,812	86,828	219	425	2,868
Brazil..... do	26,686	48,017	55,313	892	1,514	1,893
Chile..... do	8,933	24,529	32,488	265	714	985
Venezuela..... do	3,143	8,531	5,725	119	298	222
Iron sheets, black..... do	7,293	10,978	45,514	264	395	1,800
Argentina..... do	3,867	7,050	38,374	136	263	1,533
Tinplate and taggers' tin..... do	105,936	228,286	346,018	5,784	11,178	17,956
Mexico..... do	19,368	36,304	33,084	1,049	1,854	1,782
Cuba..... do	17,911	23,407	24,362	1,007	1,165	1,311
Argentina..... do	9,932	22,037	78,054	556	1,150	4,079
Brazil..... do	26,242	87,582	127,375	1,427	4,158	6,491
Chile..... do	6,529	18,306	18,663	335	849	939
Colombia..... do	5,164	12,419	9,349	293	620	497
Peru..... do	6,943	6,216	11,681	352	280	562
Uruguay..... do	10,229	14,807	35,155	563	752	1,848
Structural shapes, not fabricated..... tons of 2,240 pounds	52,627	52,390	107,479	4,010	3,872	8,714
Costa Rica..... do	1,983	2,703	6,106	132	165	439
Panama Canal Zone..... do	3,275	2,198	21,323	288	235	2,668
Cuba..... do	6,624	5,101	5,402	331	271	323
Argentina..... do	1,050	2,130	19,300	87	149	1,159
Brazil..... do	3,069	5,476	13,416	236	372	810
Colombia..... do	5,700	5,185	7,770	604	440	849
Venezuela..... do	17,496	15,684	18,743	1,391	1,327	1,357
Rails..... do	31,872	37,570	77,674	1,402	1,684	3,931
Bolivia..... do	172	304	6,006	5	12	275
Brazil..... do	9,282	18,001	47,511	402	1,005	2,513
Chile..... do	12,296	603	2,838	607	29	112
Colombia..... do	1,068	1,751	4,319	46	57	215
Tubular products and fittings..... 1,000 pounds	193,110	289,319	510,301	8,847	12,803	22,549
Panama Canal Zone..... do	3,915	19,097	25,007	129	637	1,033
Mexico..... do	17,300	39,330	39,904	869	1,750	1,910
Argentina..... do	6,221	9,734	78,716	398	592	4,533
Brazil..... do	6,053	17,307	50,424	370	867	2,289
Colombia..... do	50,434	39,860	39,241	1,978	1,616	1,558
Venezuela..... do	66,131	91,071	163,989	3,133	4,173	6,601
Wire and manufactures..... do	131,937	199,850	261,062	5,343	7,899	12,056
Mexico..... do	8,873	15,446	17,158	612	875	1,125
Argentina..... do	21,848	29,892	71,763	757	982	2,854
Brazil..... do	35,241	43,605	49,725	1,117	1,411	2,063
Chile..... do	15,250	19,781	36,322	514	638	1,380
Electrical machinery and apparatus..... do				31,404	34,060	40,566
Panama, including Canal Zone..... do				1,050	1,436	3,267
Mexico..... do				3,265	4,431	8,758
Cuba..... do				2,811	2,837	3,172
Argentina..... do				4,729	4,249	5,469
Brazil..... do				7,190	8,092	7,736
Chile..... do				1,850	1,661	2,894
Colombia..... do				2,818	3,259	3,672
Peru..... do				1,036	841	1,182
Venezuela..... do				4,055	3,711	5,832
Refined copper, ingots, bars, etc..... 1,000 pounds	10,947	13,708	25,295	1,128	1,612	2,985
Mexico..... do	2,039	2,657	5,577	209	298	665
Argentina..... do	5,028	3,192	8,423	512	404	1,041
Brazil..... do	3,479	7,539	10,434	355	865	1,166
Mining, well and pumping machinery..... do				19,910	19,907	19,592
Mexico..... do				1,805	1,939	2,582
Argentina..... do				1,918	3,744	4,217
Brazil..... do				1,570	1,261	978
Chile..... do				709	730	1,006
Colombia..... do				3,846	2,301	1,654
Peru..... do				1,122	958	1,228
Venezuela..... do				7,506	6,029	4,803

TABLE 6.—Exports of Principal Commodities to Latin America: Totals to 20 Republics (Including the Canal Zone), and by Leading Countries, 1938, 1939, and 1940—Continued

Commodity and country	Quantity			Value (1,000 dollars)		
	1938	1939	1940	1938	1939	1940
Power-generating machinery				6,897	5,701	10,063
Mexico.....				2,049	1,087	1,220
Argentina.....				594	381	731
Brazil.....				1,053	1,451	2,575
Chile.....				663	163	1,225
Colombia.....				501	434	916
Venezuela.....				924	691	873
Construction and conveying machinery				7,446	8,073	10,560
Mexico.....				1,032	920	1,109
Cuba.....				139	333	224
Argentina.....				1,034	564	1,047
Brazil.....				1,590	1,589	1,643
Colombia.....				795	922	1,071
Peru.....				600	277	185
Venezuela.....				1,096	1,396	1,492
Panama Canal Zone.....				96	400	2,047
Metal-working machinery				2,608	2,183	3,552
Argentina.....				441	395	732
Brazil.....				617	236	903
Chile.....				235	170	337
Colombia.....				229	189	237
Textile machinery				1,576	2,125	4,231
Mexico.....				130	330	421
Cuba.....				321	184	222
Argentina.....				135	264	388
Bolivia.....				10	12	302
Brazil.....				202	327	870
Chile.....				82	50	351
Colombia.....				607	815	1,159
Peru.....				25	62	327
"Other" industrial machinery				14,671	18,312	23,070
Mexico.....				1,860	2,087	3,398
Cuba.....				1,611	1,686	1,641
Argentina.....				2,770	2,325	2,862
Brazil.....				2,674	3,809	4,614
Chile.....				635	760	1,527
Colombia.....				1,214	1,786	2,074
Peru.....				622	751	951
Venezuela.....				1,663	2,567	2,684
Office appliances				5,909	6,380	7,077
Panama, including Canal Zone.....				95	136	331
Mexico.....				569	913	954
Argentina.....				1,254	1,187	1,380
Brazil.....				1,531	1,624	1,728
Chile.....				322	374	562
Colombia.....				524	673	548
Venezuela.....				462	518	447
Agricultural machinery and implements				21,866	16,154	14,353
Mexico.....				1,450	1,951	2,075
Argentina.....				14,286	6,824	4,168
Brazil.....				1,533	1,627	1,050
Chile.....				645	728	1,655
Colombia.....				771	1,121	845
Peru.....				707	530	318
Uruguay.....				740	546	859
Venezuela.....				730	1,203	1,277
Automobiles, parts and accessories				67,565	60,596	74,701
Panama, including Canal Zone.....				865	1,032	2,534
Mexico.....				6,523	12,967	14,666
Cuba.....				3,970	2,879	3,757
Argentina.....				24,635	15,114	16,071
Brazil.....				10,961	14,002	14,086
Chile.....				2,860	3,814	3,904
Colombia.....				4,361	6,364	4,040
Peru.....				3,008	2,353	2,753
Uruguay.....				636	487	813
Venezuela.....				6,736	7,027	7,420
Motor trucks, busses, and chassis (new)	number			18,365	19,560	20,365
Panama, including Canal Zone.....	28,281	29,437	30,349	292	292	996
Mexico.....	376	392	1,039	1,160	2,358	2,802
Cuba.....	1,610	3,425	4,418	1,219	737	1,058
Argentina.....	1,859	1,006	1,200	3,850	2,796	3,714
Brazil.....	7,792	5,567	7,242	2,542	3,437	2,989
Chile.....	4,580	6,194	5,523	1,218	1,218	1,131
Colombia.....	1,226	1,611	1,487	1,913	2,496	1,493
Peru.....	2,451	3,155	1,606	1,392	935	954
Venezuela.....	1,895	1,328	1,432	3,708	3,645	3,325
Passenger cars and chassis (new)	41,022	4,565	4,107	25,022	24,917	29,193
Panama, including Canal Zone.....	41,177	28,064	43,549	416	541	1,090
Mexico.....	650	740	1,519	8,976	4,425	6,731
Cuba.....	2,845	6,080	8,976	2,071	1,410	1,900
Argentina.....	2,702	1,941	2,517	10,109	6,244	6,203
Brazil.....	18,727	11,676	10,804	3,891	3,008	4,792
Chile.....	6,523	6,506	8,198	816	785	939
Colombia.....	1,079	1,036	1,243	1,681	2,923	1,746
Peru.....	2,142	3,697	2,252	1,182	898	1,301
Venezuela.....	1,532	1,202	1,607	2,204	2,267	2,835
	3,088	3,170	4,022			

1 Includes new and second-hand automobiles, buses and trucks, and parts and accessories.

TABLE 6.—Exports of Principal Commodities to Latin America: Totals to 20 Republics (Including the Canal Zone), and by Leading Countries, 1938, 1939, and 1940—Continued

Commodity and country	Quantity			Value (1,000 dollars)		
	1938	1939	1940	1938	1939	1940
Railway freight cars number.....	914	775	2,035	1,605	784	3,964
Costa Rica..... do.....	6	1	226	23	2	350
Mexico..... do.....	448	541	408	554	456	575
Brazil..... do.....	355		1,090	878		2,530
Aircraft and parts				12,034	10,308	7,465
Mexico.....				1,247	3,240	763
Argentina.....				6,187	2,187	1,180
Brazil.....				1,947	1,025	3,014
Colombia.....				685	593	321
Peru.....				223	1,311	685
Venezuela.....				517	446	505
Merchant vessels number.....	5	9	32	367	1,738	6,341
Panama, Republic of..... do.....	1	5	12	30	828	2,648
Cuba..... do.....	2			213		
Brazil..... do.....		3	12		785	3,078
Coal-tar products				1,215	2,475	4,264
Mexico.....				290	688	904
Argentina.....				228	593	783
Brazil.....				269	444	1,080
Chile.....				137	132	380
Colombia.....				50	207	434
Colors, dyes, and stains 1,000 pounds.....	1,087	2,414	4,281	641	1,413	2,985
Mexico..... do.....	435	640	1,212	191	282	745
Argentina..... do.....	251	804	780	124	405	527
Brazil..... do.....	177	270	439	184	276	554
Chile..... do.....	11	35	433	5	17	297
Colombia..... do.....	35	187	598	31	174	377
Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations				6,992	8,579	13,510
Panama, including Canal Zone.....				384	337	635
Mexico.....				850	1,142	1,807
Cuba.....				1,415	1,595	2,034
Argentina.....				810	906	1,750
Brazil.....				421	460	1,436
Colombia.....				837	1,195	1,698
Venezuela.....				1,018	1,172	1,314
Chemical specialties				4,730	6,308	8,836
Guatemala.....				274	359	640
Honduras.....				709	414	825
Mexico.....				777	936	1,142
Cuba.....				498	620	643
Argentina.....				653	1,103	1,379
Brazil.....				256	544	876
Colombia.....				388	424	764
Peru.....				303	588	466
Venezuela.....				344	494	660
Industrial chemicals				6,319	9,026	13,451
Mexico.....				1,932	2,645	3,130
Cuba.....				857	1,104	981
Argentina.....				1,055	1,733	2,413
Brazil.....				821	1,868	3,013
Chile.....				383	537	997
Colombia.....				368	701	893
Pigments, paints, and varnishes				4,365	5,489	6,466
Mexico.....				498	820	963
Cuba.....				378	459	476
Argentina.....				1,034	942	1,025
Brazil.....				420	656	801
Colombia.....				474	559	598
Venezuela.....				468	601	695
Soap and toilet preparations				2,354	2,622	3,328
Panama, including Canal Zone.....				915	536	691
Mexico.....				186	200	219
Cuba.....				183	210	236
Argentina.....				158	60	237
Colombia.....				267	313	370
Venezuela.....				320	388	418
Photographic and projection goods				4,914	4,892	5,847
Mexico.....				1,094	1,009	1,171
Cuba.....				485	467	498
Argentina.....				1,074	673	876
Brazil.....				633	825	1,027
Chile.....				389	451	573
Colombia.....				272	354	388
Venezuela.....				293	344	404
Scientific and professional instruments				2,719	3,483	4,640
Mexico.....				346	440	556
Cuba.....				306	359	374
Argentina.....				436	491	673
Brazil.....				403	530	860
Colombia.....				295	449	496
Venezuela.....				397	480	651

TABLE 7.—United States Imports From the Latin American Republics, by Groups and Principal Commodities: Totals From 20 Countries and Totals from 10 South American Countries, 1938, 1939, and 1940

(Thousands of dollars)

Commodity and group	From 20 Latin American Republics			From 10 South American Republics		
	1938	1939	1940	1938	1939	1940
Imports for consumption, total.....	447,398	495,763	593,023	259,307	296,615	374,444
Percent of total United States imports.....	22.9	21.8	23.3	13.3	13.0	14.7
Animals and animal products, edible, total.....	14,754	17,972	18,050	9,867	10,436	9,788
Canned beef.....	8,388	8,565	6,909	8,388	8,565	6,905
Cattle.....	3,332	5,937	5,742			
Animals and animal products, inedible, total.....	14,175	26,098	33,458	11,892	23,446	20,988
Hides and skins.....	9,791	19,040	24,531	8,733	17,775	22,756
Vegetable food products and beverages, total.....	276,000	273,349	265,541	135,935	133,969	123,551
Bananas.....	28,501	28,947	28,633	3,155	1,978	1,881
Brazil or cream nuts.....	2,541	2,352	2,289	2,541	2,352	2,289
Cottonseed oil.....	2,257	790	380	2,257	790	380
Cocoa or cacao beans.....	12,108	13,158	13,123	9,626	10,378	10,433
Coffee.....	133,770	136,168	124,299	115,690	115,143	103,026
Sugar.....	79,721	74,990	69,714	1,127	1,085	716
Molasses not for human consumption.....	6,648	5,596	10,730	26	14	21
Other vegetable food products and beverages.....	10,454	11,448	16,373	1,513	2,232	4,805
Vegetable products, inedible, except fibers and wood, total.....	45,369	55,376	55,567	33,885	40,950	40,077
Chicle.....	1,991	4,517	3,608		(1)	1
Babassu nuts.....	1,684	3,495	2,916	1,684	3,495	2,916
Crude rubber.....	1,040	1,589	2,277	1,039	1,582	2,263
Castor beans.....	2,046	2,873	3,521	2,028	2,564	3,474
Flaxseed.....	19,655	18,328	14,032	19,655	18,328	14,029
Carnauba wax.....	3,916	4,927	7,808	3,916	4,927	7,808
Oiticica oil.....	433	1,708	2,218	433	1,708	2,218
Quebracho extract.....	2,735	5,082	3,032	2,735	5,082	3,932
Tobacco, cigar leaf filler.....	6,506	6,647	7,590			(1)
Other products.....	5,363	6,210	7,665	2,395	2,994	3,436
Textile fibers and manufactures, total.....	17,415	25,455	58,845	8,626	18,611	50,340
Sisal and henequen.....	4,734	4,534	5,500			
Raw wool.....	7,778	17,114	46,665	7,760	17,114	46,649
Straw hats.....	468	365	545	364	293	464
Wood, total.....	1,588	1,929	2,037	665	839	806
Nonmetallic minerals, total.....	20,397	26,236	54,002	17,606	22,316	40,113
Crude petroleum:						
For consumption (dutiable).....	16,407	19,521	31,136	14,065	18,534	22,397
For supplies of vessels and manufacture in bond and reexport (free).....	2,193	3,719	1,074	1,576	1,376	1,074
Gas oil and fuel oil, including unfinished oils and tops:						
For consumption (dutiable).....	145	40	14,078			9,896
For supplies of vessels and for manufacture in bond and reexport.....	183	29	1,318			1,313
Metals and manufactures, total.....	37,895	48,984	80,552	25,638	29,784	50,828
Iron ore.....	3,255	3,492	3,933	2,897	2,893	3,489
Manganese ore.....	2,463	2,057	4,971	220	367	1,899
Chromium ore.....	200	396	381			37
Tungsten ore:						
For consumption.....	2	244	1,810	1	154	1,734
For smelting or refining and export.....	65	270	647	37	229	647
Vanadium ore.....	891	992	1,217	891	992	1,217
Tin ore, blocks, pigs, bars, scrap, etc.....	461	675	2,593	460	610	2,325
Copper, ores unrefined and other; bonded for refining in bond and reexport.....	23,660	27,973	37,767	18,045	20,690	32,071
Other copper.....	2,977	2,090	14,084	930	646	10,952
Lead, ores, flue dust, pigs, bars; for refining in bond and reexport.....	811	8,118	856	341	416	53
Other lead.....	468	828	5,834	159	255	2,377
Zinc ores; for refining in bond and reexport.....	36	306	1,368	36	119	323
Other zinc.....	393	1,264	826	381	662	410
Antimony ore.....	1,091	1,132	2,028	421	456	961
Other metals and manufactures.....	1,122	2,147	2,532	959	1,095	1,333
Chemicals and related products, total.....	14,596	14,826	17,956	13,763	14,062	17,142
Sodium nitrate.....	10,689	11,200	12,461	10,689	11,200	12,451
All other commodities, total.....	5,209	6,538	7,015	1,460	2,202	2,811

¹ Less than 500.

TABLE 8.—Imports of Principal Commodities From Latin America: Totals From 20 Latin American Republics (Including the Canal Zone), and by Leading Countries, 1938, 1939, and 1940

Commodity and country	Quantity			Value (1,000 dollars)		
	1938	1939	1940	1938	1939	1940
Canned beef, total.....1,000 pounds.....	78,540	85,824	61,338	8,388	8,565	6,909
Argentina.....do.....	33,902	34,723	29,873	3,741	3,650	3,662
Brazil.....do.....	14,594	17,885	20,038	1,560	1,740	1,980
Paraguay.....do.....	4,271	5,849	4,661	413	566	440
Uruguay.....do.....	25,772	27,364	6,739	2,685	2,609	824
Cattle, total.....thousands.....	286	479	411	3,332	5,937	5,742
Mexico.....do.....	286	479	411	3,332	5,937	5,742
Hides and skins, total.....				9,791	19,040	24,531
Mexico.....				811	990	1,147
Argentina.....				4,583	11,181	14,378
Brazil.....				2,872	5,136	5,516

TABLE 8.—Imports of Principal Commodities From Latin America: Totals From 20 Latin American Republics (Including the Canal Zone), and by Leading Countries, 1938, 1939, and 1940—Continued

Commodity and country	Quantity			Value (1,000 dollars)		
	1938	1939	1940	1938	1939	1940
Bananas, total1,000 bunches	58,601	56,574	51,372	28,501	28,847	28,633
Costa Rica.....do	4,074	2,901	3,334	2,273	1,631	1,913
Guatemala.....do	9,175	9,588	8,227	4,594	5,234	5,059
Honduras.....do	9,889	11,820	14,619	5,126	6,552	8,869
Nicaragua.....do	2,082	1,732	1,162	1,031	826	534
Panama.....do	6,883	5,810	6,104	3,060	3,004	3,682
Mexico.....do	15,497	13,913	6,614	6,786	6,310	2,954
Cuba.....do	4,227	4,790	4,375	1,641	2,096	1,934
Haiti.....do	1,443	2,030	3,106	686	857	1,529
Colombia.....do	3,751	2,078	2,274	2,370	1,362	1,543
Ecuador.....do	1,160	999	878	785	548	517
Brazil or cream nuts1,000 pounds	28,647	32,500	40,473	2,541	2,352	2,289
Brazil.....do	28,363	32,312	40,266	2,493	2,319	2,265
Cottonseed oildo	52,604	23,022	11,360	2,257	790	380
Brazil.....do	52,002	23,022	11,360	2,235	790	380
Cocoa or cacao beans, totaldo	266,458	302,679	287,456	12,108	13,158	13,123
Dominican Republic.....do	53,583	56,746	46,912	2,060	2,092	1,875
Brazil.....do	185,405	203,805	180,303	8,258	7,920	6,632
Ecuador.....do	8,439	13,818	20,142	540	1,031	1,633
Venezuela.....do	10,067	13,662	24,359	759	1,357	2,118
Sugar, totalmillion pounds	4,039	3,902	3,923	79,721	74,990	69,714
Cuba.....do	3,758	3,745	3,812	76,829	72,774	68,273
Peru.....do	112	78	60	1,127	1,085	716
Molasses not for human consumption1,000 gallons	155,610	178,705	269,062	6,648	5,596	10,730
Cuba.....do	130,041	160,386	238,896	5,815	5,172	9,951
Dominican Republic.....do	19,845	16,418	21,054	685	405	538
Coffee, total1,000 pounds	1,930,351	1,968,098	2,020,229	133,770	136,168	124,299
Costa Rica.....do	13,733	10,574	16,168	1,222	916	1,382
Guatemala.....do	59,910	56,368	80,319	4,094	4,332	5,105
Nicaragua.....do	15,568	22,781	30,111	959	1,600	1,926
El Salvador.....do	71,266	79,154	97,309	5,550	6,796	6,906
Mexico.....do	49,946	58,191	52,626	4,302	4,670	3,808
Cuba.....do	7,587	12,825	8,291	324	540	337
Dominican Republic.....do	6,061	9,912	10,508	495	682	610
Haiti.....do	18,113	23,102	19,047	1,027	1,405	991
Brazil.....do	1,200,253	1,230,624	1,099,142	67,426	67,255	55,718
Colombia.....do	452,890	422,045	530,024	45,830	45,163	43,249
Ecuador.....do	9,033	20,958	27,083	426	912	1,061
Venezuela.....do	23,951	20,170	45,572	1,963	1,781	2,921
Rubber, crudedo	8,866	12,743	16,484	1,040	1,589	2,277
Brazil.....do	7,316	10,518	12,527	900	1,365	1,899
Bolivia.....do	465	543	426	53	67	62
Ecuador.....do	511	1,564	3,058	48	146	248
Chile1,000 pounds	6,549	12,977	10,770	1,991	4,517	3,608
Mexico.....do	4,923	10,926	9,318	1,458	3,820	3,192
Guatemala.....do	1,623	2,051	1,437	532	697	414
Castor beans, totaldo	114,072	162,338	165,371	2,046	2,873	3,521
Brazil.....do	113,030	161,927	163,117	2,024	2,864	3,470
Flaxseed, total1,000 bushels	15,234	15,938	11,754	19,655	18,328	14,032
Argentina.....do	14,342	15,277	9,872	18,559	17,542	11,735
Uruguay.....do	892	661	1,881	1,095	786	2,294
Babassu nuts1,000 pounds	60,827	113,837	98,273	1,684	3,495	2,916
Brazil.....do	60,827	113,837	98,273	1,684	3,495	2,916
Carnauba wax, totaldo	12,344	16,352	16,926	3,916	4,927	7,808
Brazil.....do	12,344	16,352	16,926	3,916	4,927	7,808
Oiticica oildo	5,301	18,867	15,537	433	1,708	2,218
Brazil.....do	5,301	18,867	15,537	433	1,708	2,218
Quebracho extract, totaldo	85,228	153,032	111,068	2,735	5,082	3,932
Argentina.....do	62,961	122,346	80,795	2,004	4,086	2,894
Paraguay.....do	22,247	30,686	30,273	731	996	1,038
Tobacco, cigar leaf filler, totaldo	9,627	10,387	11,957	6,506	6,647	7,590
Cuba.....do	9,627	10,387	11,956	6,506	6,647	7,590
Sisal and henequen, totaltons of 2,240 pounds	58,088	65,863	69,342	4,734	4,534	5,500
Mexico.....do	48,387	51,568	50,052	3,971	3,498	3,891
Cuba.....do	3,447	7,558	11,422	270	554	945
Haiti.....do	6,134	6,296	7,835	481	448	662
Straw hats, including paper hats1,000	4,200	3,783	4,288	468	365	545
Mexico.....do	3,581	3,233	3,470	102	72	80
Ecuador.....do	518	522	780	310	271	440
Wool (unmanufactured), total1,000 pounds (clean content)	26,010	58,136	124,231	7,778	17,114	46,665
Argentina.....do	22,528	44,264	90,226	6,273	11,954	31,552
Uruguay.....do	2,043	10,572	25,741	834	3,899	11,815
Petroleum, crude:						
For consumption, dutiable.....1,000 barrels	22,448	28,499	41,857	16,407	19,521	31,136
Mexico.....do	1,602	1,688	12,261	1,441	987	8,739
Colombia.....do		1,166	451		808	536
Venezuela.....do	20,846	25,645	28,845	14,965	17,726	21,861
For supplies of vessels and manufacture in bond and reexport.....1,000 barrels	3,599	5,544	1,528	2,193	3,719	1,074
Mexico.....do	882	3,359		617	2,343	
Venezuela.....do	2,717	2,185	1,528	1,576	1,376	1,074
Gas oil and fuel oil, including unfinished oils for further processing and topped:						
For consumption, dutiable.....1,000 barrels	128	41	14,997	145	40	14,078
Mexico.....do	128	41	3,121	145	40	4,161
Venezuela.....do			11,803			9,845
For supplies of vessels and manufacture in bond and reexport.....1,000 barrels	322	42	1,261	183	29	1,318
Mexico.....do	322	42	7	183	29	5
Venezuela.....do			1,254			1,313

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TABLE 8.—Imports of Principal Commodities From Latin America: Totals From 20 Latin American Republics (Including the Canal Zone), and by Leading Countries, 1938, 1939, and 1940—Continued

Commodity and country	Quantity			Value (1,000 dollars)		
	1938	1939	1940	1938	1939	1940
Iron ore.....1,000 tons of 2,240 pounds..	1,736	1,875	2,005	3,255	3,492	3,933
Chile.....do.....	1,578	1,587	1,683	2,853	2,824	2,029
Cuba.....do.....	149	270	220	358	596	437
Manganese ore (manganese content).....1,000 pounds..	167,645	159,632	327,267	2,463	2,057	4,971
Brazil.....do.....	29,808	43,678	172,765	220	367	1,729
Cuba.....do.....	137,837	115,849	143,725	2,242	1,690	3,060
Chromium or chromite ore.....1,000 tons content..	13	23	18	200	396	381
Cuba.....do.....	13	22	17	198	361	345
Brazil.....do.....			1			36
Tungsten ore:						
For consumption.....1,000 pounds content..	2	389	2,265	2	244	1,810
Mexico.....do.....	1	147	114	1	89	72
Argentina.....do.....		77	762		50	632
Bolivia.....do.....	1	96	1,209	1	77	970
Peru.....do.....		49	175		19	130
For smelting or refining and export.....do.....	80	401	849	65	270	647
Argentina.....do.....	6	29	123	8	19	96
Bolivia.....do.....	29	223	602	28	147	443
Peru.....do.....		58	117		44	103
Vanadium ore.....do.....	1,384	3,808	4,598	891	992	1,217
Peru.....do.....	1,384	3,808	4,598	891	992	1,217
Copper, ores, unrefined and other:						
For refining in bond and reexport (duty-free).....do.....	261,954	290,781	366,969	23,660	27,973	37,767
Mexico.....do.....	64,919	82,191	56,310	5,604	7,382	5,671
Chile.....do.....	121,874	135,709	240,783	10,998	13,172	24,401
Peru.....do.....	74,122	71,514	67,129	6,952	7,284	7,353
Other copper ¹do.....	36,084	25,342	140,599	2,977	2,090	14,084
Cuba.....do.....	19,349	11,717	22,719	1,470	856	1,675
Mexico.....do.....	7,040	7,480	14,760	577	588	1,458
Chile.....do.....	8,656	5,694	99,374	749	599	10,571
Peru.....do.....	1,939	449	3,615	180	47	360
Lead ores, fine dust, pigs, bars, etc.:						
For consumption.....do.....	13,373	24,588	164,681	468	828	5,534
Mexico.....do.....	7,119	13,499	81,523	309	673	3,157
Argentina.....do.....			27,022	(?)		684
Bolivia.....do.....		3	3,567		(?)	130
Chile.....do.....	178	605	8,996	7	24	240
Peru.....do.....	6,022	10,466	42,432	150	231	1,031
For refining in bond and reexport.....do.....	32,959	132,801	17,163	811	5,118	856
Mexico.....do.....	10,854	114,750	15,071	470	4,702	803
Tin ore, blocks, pigs, bars, scrap, etc.....tons of 2,240 pounds..	508	751	3,140	461	675	2,593
Mexico.....do.....	1	61	337	(?)	65	298
Argentina.....do.....	482	340	289	438	334	295
Bolivia.....do.....	25	20	2,285	22	25	2,029
Zinc ores:						
For consumption.....1,000 pounds content..	9,719	63,861	63,322	393	1,264	826
Mexico.....do.....	450	24,558	38,604	12	302	416
Argentina.....do.....		2,305	13,445		21	152
Peru.....do.....	9,263	36,993	11,254	381	941	258
For refining in bond and reexport.....do.....	1,066	17,696	106,079	36	306	1,368
Mexico.....do.....	9	13,325	87,179	(?)	186	1,045
Peru.....do.....	696	4,358	17,259	28	119	267
Antimony ore.....do.....	16,555	18,896	31,467	1,091	1,132	2,028
Mexico.....do.....	10,499	12,091	19,090	670	676	1,065
Bolivia.....do.....	2,265	4,909	11,094	159	371	861
Sodium nitrate.....1,000 tons of 2,240 pounds..	576	604	664	10,689	11,200	12,451
Chile.....do.....	576	604	664	10,689	11,200	12,451

¹ Copper retained for domestic consumption on which the excise tax is paid and Cuban copper imported duty-free.
² Less than \$500.