

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION



RECENT DEVELOPMENTS  
IN THE  
FOREIGN TRADE  
OF  
CHILE

One of a Series of Reports on  
Recent Developments in the Foreign Trade  
of the American Republics



Washington  
1945

## UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

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### FOREWORD

This is one of a series of reports on Recent Developments in the Foreign Trade of the Latin American Republics.

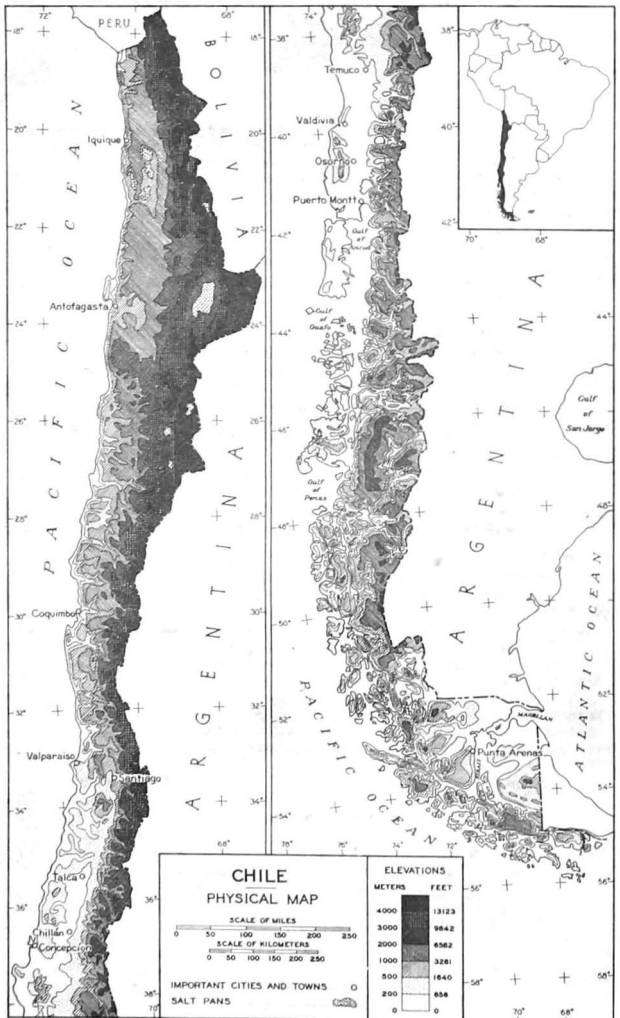
Other work in preparation by the Commission relating to trade problems of the American Republics includes a series of reports under each of the following headings: Economic Controls and Commercial Policies; Mining and Manufacturing Industries; and Agricultural, Pastoral, and Forest Industries.

In the preparation of this report the Commission had the services of Franklin W. Ryan, David Lynch, Allyn C. Loosley, and other members of its staff. The statistics were compiled by the Statistical Division of the Commission.

(24051)

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## RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FOREIGN TRADE OF CHILE

### Introduction

#### Chile—a summary description.

The Republic of Chile,<sup>1/</sup> which occupies the entire southern section of South America between the crest of the Andean range and the Pacific Ocean, has a greater inhabited north and south range than any other country in the world. Extending approximately 2,600 miles, its width varies from 46 to 250 miles. Its total area, 296,717 square miles, is slightly smaller than that of California, Oregon, and Washington combined. Chile is bordered on the north by Peru and on the east by Bolivia and Argentina. The greater part of the country is a series of valleys between the Andes and the much lower coastal range; below about latitude 42° S., the coastal range becomes a series of islands which fringe the mainland.

Its extreme length and the variations in altitude give Chile virtually every variety of climate. The country may be divided into three regions—northern, central, and southern. The northern region, which extends from the Peruvian border to about latitude 32° S., consists, in its more northerly section of sandy desert and barren mountains containing the nitrate and borax deposits. The southern section is a semidesert, rich in a variety of minerals. There is a limited rainfall in the winter months and, with the aid of irrigation, some agriculture is carried on.

Central Chile, from latitude 32° to 42° S., or from about Valparaíso to Puerto Montt, is the agricultural section of the country. It is also the center of the manufacturing industries and contains the principal cities. Between the Andes and the coastal range lies the plain known as the Central Valley of Chile. Here the summers are hot and dry, but the winters are mild, with plentiful rainfall. The soil is fertile and intensively cultivated. In the southern part of this region are extensive forests and mineral deposits.

Southern Chile, from about latitude 42° S. to Cape Horn, is a region of lower temperatures and of heavy precipitation, which in some areas exceeds 100 inches a year. Dense forests are found up to elevations of 5,000 to 6,000 feet, and pasture lands for cattle and sheep are located throughout the area.

According to the census of 1940, the population of Chile totaled 5,001,000,<sup>2/</sup> about one-half of which was urban. The density is somewhat more than 15 persons to the square mile, but more than three-fifths of the population is concentrated in the central region embracing only one-fifth of Chile's total area. In large parts of the northern desert and semi-desert regions the population does not exceed 3 persons to the square mile, and, in the southern Province of Magallanes, it is considerably less than 1 person to the square mile.

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<sup>1/</sup> Officially known as República de Chile.

<sup>2/</sup> An official estimate for December 1942 gave the population as 5,165,000.

## The Chilean economy.<sup>1/</sup>

Despite the predominance of minerals in its foreign trade, by far the larger part of Chile's population is engaged in agriculture. Although agriculture is carried on in other parts of the country, middle Chile, that region extending from above Valparaiso on the north to Valdivia on the south, is the chief agricultural area. The principal cereal crop is wheat, but large quantities of barley and oats are grown, as well as smaller quantities of rye and corn.

There has been considerable development of fruit growing in the regions surrounding Valparaiso and Valdivia, the principal products being apples, peaches, pears, figs, plums, cherries, apricots, melons, various berries, oranges, and lemons. Grape culture also is an important industry; the fruit is grown not only for table use but also for the rapidly growing domestic wine industry. A wide variety of vegetables is grown, including beans, peas, lentils, chickpeas, potatoes, and onions; large quantities of all of these, except potatoes, are exported. Most of the sugar and cotton consumed in Chile is imported.

Chile's international trade depends largely on mining, especially of copper, and on the production of nitrates. In 1938 minerals constituted more than 78 percent of the total value of exports. Chile ranks second only to the United States in the production of copper. Chile is the only country in which deposits of sodium nitrate exist in quantities sufficient for commercial exploitation. As a result of the development of synthetic-nitrogen processes in consuming countries, however, nitrate production no longer holds the position it once did in the Chilean economy.

Deposits of copper are found in the coastal range and in the lower slopes of the Andes, in both the northern and central regions. In 1938 Chile furnished 18 percent of the total world output of copper and 70 percent of the total Latin American production. In 1935 nearly 14,000 workers (exclusive of clerical and technical staffs) were employed in the copper-mining industry, which is controlled in large part by United States interests.

Chile, the chief coal-producing country of Latin America, has long had an annual output of about 1,250,000 metric tons. The low quality of Chilean coal, however, as well as the high costs of extraction and the lack of adequate port facilities, has made it impossible to export coal. The iron-ore deposits of Chile have been actively exploited for many years. Production of iron ore in recent years has been about 1.5 million long tons annually, all of which is exported to the United States. Numerous other minerals are mined, including gold, silver, manganese, cobalt, molybdenum, borate of lime, salt, lead, aluminum, bismuth, mercury, mica, zinc, and sulfur.

Much of the region south of Valdivia (between latitude 37° and 44° S.) is forested and possesses an abundance of commercially valuable timber, including both soft and hard woods, suitable for nearly all construction and industrial uses; the stand of soft woods, however, is limited. In the northern section substantial areas which were originally forested have been cleared for farming; excessive rainfall, characteristic of the southern section, renders lumbering operations there difficult. Despite these climatic and topographical obstacles, more than 600 sawmills are in operation.

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<sup>1/</sup> This brief description of the Chilean economy relates principally to the period before the outbreak of the war.



Chile is an important livestock country. In 1938, however, exports of pastoral products constituted but 7 percent of total Chilean exports, the most important being wool, hides and skins, and fresh and frozen meats. Sheep raising is the most important pastoral activity. In 1910 the number of sheep in the country was 1.6 million; by 1912 it had increased to about 4 million, at which level it remained until after 1925. Since 1929 the number of sheep and lambs in Chile has been somewhat in excess of 6 million, about two-fifths of which have been grazed in the southern Province of Magallanes. Beef cattle raising in Chile is largely for the domestic market, although quantities of cattle hides are exported. The number of cattle in 1937 was nearly 2.5 million. Goats, hogs, and horses also are raised, as well as cattle for dairy purposes.

According to data for 1940, about 116,000 persons were employed in 4,169 principal manufacturing establishments. Most manufacturing takes place in the Santiago and its vicinity. Only two other districts, Valparaíso and Concepción, have any considerable significance in manufacturing. As a result of industrial development, the importation of many consumer goods has virtually been eliminated. In the decade 1929-38 there was a marked increase in the Chilean production of cotton and woolen, as well as of rayon and silk textiles. Most Chilean manufacturing is on a small scale, however, and costs of production are relatively high. The principal products manufactured are foodstuffs and beverages, textiles, chemical products, leather and leather goods, and metal products.

#### The Foreign Trade of Chile <sup>1/</sup>

Chile is predominantly an agricultural country, and most of its agricultural, as well as its industrial, output is consumed domestically; nevertheless foreign trade plays a more prominent role in the economic life of the nation than in most countries of Latin America. Considered in relation to the country's total production, the value of Chilean foreign trade is one of the highest in Latin America. In 1940 exports were equal to \$28.50 per capita and imports to \$21, compared with \$30.50 and \$20, respectively, for the United States. The vital role of foreign trade in Chile's economy is accounted for, in large part, by the importance of its copper and nitrate industries, which account for about three-fourths of total exports. Substantially the entire population of northern Chile, or nearly 15 percent of the country's population, is dependent upon these two export industries.

Certain Chilean products occupy an important position in world commerce. Chile ranks second only to the United States as a producer of copper and is the world's largest exporter of that metal. Before World War I, Chile was the predominant source of world supplies of nitrate, but, with the development in several countries of fixation of nitrogen from the air, and of byproduct nitrogen manufacture, the Chilean mined product has ceased to be such an important factor in world markets. The country remains, however, a substantial source of this important material. <sup>2/</sup>

In value of foreign trade, Chile in 1938 ranked sixth among the nations of Latin America and fourth among those of South America. In that year its exports, including gold, <sup>3/</sup> were valued at 683 million pesos (141 million dollars), or about 8 percent of all Latin American

<sup>1/</sup> For a detailed analysis of the foreign trade of Chile as well as other countries of Latin America in the decade 1929-38, see U. S. Tariff Commission, The Foreign Trade of Latin America (4 vols. ), Report No. 146, Second Series, Washington, 1942.

<sup>2/</sup> For an appraisal of the role of the Chilean nitrate industry, see the section on post-war problems.

<sup>3/</sup> Excluding gold, Chilean exports in 1938 were valued at 675 million pesos (139 million dollars).



exports and nearly 10 percent of those from South America.<sup>1/</sup> In the same year, when imports amounted to 499 million pesos (103 million dollars), Chile took 7 percent of the value of all commodities imported into the 20 Latin American countries (in terms of value) and nearly 9 percent of those imported into the 10 South American Republics. In interpreting these and all trade statistics which follow, it should be borne in mind that Chilean trade statistics are recorded in pesos at 6 pence gold, which, in United States currency was formerly equivalent to \$0.1217, but which upon the devaluation of the United States dollar (February 1, 1934) became equivalent to \$0.2061. The domestic currency of Chile is the paper peso, which has a variable gold value.

Chile's trade with the world, in gold pesos and in United States dollars, 1924-42, is shown in table 1. For many years before the outbreak of the war, the value of exports usually exceeded that of imports; the ratio of imports to exports during the period 1924-42 ranged from 45.3 percent (1937) to 105.4 percent (1930). The ratio of imports to exports was exceptionally low in 1937, when the export balance reached 519 million pesos (107 million dollars),<sup>1/</sup> the largest since 1929. In 1938, as a result of the world business recession, which greatly reduced exports, Chile's export balance dropped to 184 million pesos (38 million dollars). During 1941 and 1942 it averaged 252 million pesos (52 million dollars) annually.

The continued surplus of exports, however, has not created commensurate exchange balances. Chilean mining enterprises are controlled principally by foreign companies; therefore, part of the value of mineral exports is not available to the country in the form of foreign exchange with which to finance imports or to service commercial and public debt obligations, but is retained by the foreign companies as earnings of their Chilean properties.

#### Exports.

Copper and sodium nitrate predominate in the Chilean export trade. During the period 1937-39 mineral products<sup>2/</sup> accounted for more than three-fourths of total exports from Chile; copper alone constituted about one-half, and sodium nitrate about one-fifth. Agricultural and pastoral products accounted for nearly one-sixth of the total export trade; manufactured goods (excluding processed foods) constituted about one-tenth. Other exports (largely precious metals) averaged about 2 percent. In 1937 the United States and the United Kingdom each took about one-fifth of Chile's exports; Germany, one-tenth; and Belgium, one-twelfth. Less than 4 percent went to other countries of Latin America.

Exports from Chile in 1937, a year which marked the end of a period of improvement which followed the low in 1932, were valued at 948 million pesos (195 million dollars). With the reduced demand for copper, wool, and hides and skins resulting from the world business recession beginning in the latter part of 1937, total exports in 1938 declined to 683 million pesos (141 million dollars) and in 1939 to 671 million pesos (136 million dollars). The decline in the value of exports of copper in 1938, due in part to the sharp fall in the price of this metal, was relatively greater than that of total exports; in 1939 the value of exports of copper increased slightly compared with 1938, but total exports declined.

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<sup>1/</sup> In the Chilean trade statistics exports and imports of gold and silver are included in the totals. For the most part, Chilean exports of these metals are similar in economic significance to exports of other merchandise, inasmuch as they are the product of Chilean mines and the shipments are not in the main accounted for by adjustments of monetary reserves.

<sup>2/</sup> Not including precious metals, except in ores.

Table 1.- Chile: Trade with the world, 1924-42.

(Value in thousands)

Year	Exports <sup>1/</sup>		Imports <sup>2/</sup>		Conversion factors: 1 peso of 6d. gold equals <sup>4/</sup>	Balance of trade <sup>3/</sup>		Ratio of imports to exports
	Pesos of 6d. gold	U. S. dollars	Pesos of 6d. gold	U. S. dollars		Pesos of 6d. gold	U. S. dollars	
								Percent
1924 —	1,817,939	221,243	1,089,772	132,625	\$0.1217	+728,167	+88,618	59.9
1925 —	1,878,758	228,645	1,223,378	148,885	.1217	+655,380	+79,760	65.1
1926 —	1,654,509	201,354	1,292,674	157,318	.1217	+361,835	+44,036	78.1
1927 —	1,689,558	205,619	1,072,991	130,583	.1217	+616,567	+75,036	63.5
1928 —	1,940,079	236,108	1,200,014	146,042	.1217	+740,065	+90,066	61.9
1929 —	2,293,726	279,146	1,617,564	196,858	.1217	+676,162	+82,288	70.5
1930 —	1,328,123	161,633	1,400,125	170,395	.1217	-72,002	-8,762	105.4
1931 —	824,739	100,371	705,902	85,908	.1217	+118,837	+14,463	85.6
1932 —	290,494	35,353	213,786	26,018	.1217	+76,708	+9,335	73.6
1933 —	343,771	51,909	181,815	27,454	.1510	+161,956	+24,455	52.9
1934 —	469,832	96,832	241,714	49,817	.2061	+228,118	+47,015	51.4
1935 —	473,088	97,503	303,626	62,577	.2061	+169,462	+34,926	64.2
1936 —	562,269	115,884	346,733	71,462	.2061	+215,536	+44,422	61.7
1937 —	947,589	195,298	428,866	88,389	.2061	+518,723	+106,909	45.3
1938 —	682,858	140,737	498,957	102,835	.2061	+183,901	+37,902	73.1
1939 —	671,355	138,366	410,745	84,655	.2061	+260,610	+53,711	61.2
1940 —	696,716	143,593	507,005	104,494	.2061	+189,711	+39,099	72.8
1941 —	781,504	161,068	525,251	108,254	.2061	+256,253	+52,814	67.2
1942 —	869,457	179,195	622,796	128,358	.2061	+246,661	+50,837	71.6

<sup>1/</sup> Exports of Chilean products and nationalized products. Values are f.o.b. frontier, excluding export duties. Exports of bullion and specie are included.

<sup>2/</sup> Imports for consumption. Bullion and specie are included. Values are c.i.f., as declared by merchants.

<sup>3/</sup> An export balance is marked (+), and an import balance (-).

<sup>4/</sup> Chilean trade statistics are recorded in pesos of 6 pence gold, which, in United States currency, were equivalent to \$0.1217 until the United States abandoned the gold standard. Upon the devaluation of the United States dollar (Feb. 1, 1934), the United States dollar equivalent was raised to \$0.2061.

Source: Compiled by the U. S. Tariff Commission from Chile, Anuario Estadístico de Comercio Exterior, and Estadística Chilena.

The outstanding developments in the Chilean export trade after the outbreak of the war were a substantial upward trend in the total value of exports, a marked increase in the importance of copper, the loss of customary markets in Europe, and an expansion of markets in the Western Hemisphere, particularly in the United States, Argentina, and Brazil. The increase in value of exports is primarily attributable to the expanding shipments and higher prices of copper. The total value of all other exports was only slightly higher in 1942 than in 1939 and there was actually a decline in the total tonnage of exports, despite the substantial increase in the tonnage of copper.

The total value of exports increased from 671 million pesos in 1939 to 869 million pesos (179 million dollars) in 1942, a figure 10 percent smaller than the value of exports in 1937. Exports from Chile to the world and to the United States, in the period 1924-42, are shown in tables 1 and 7.

Exports of mineral products other than copper declined both in volume and value after the outbreak of the war, but this was more than offset by increased exports of copper. The value of agricultural exports declined but slightly during the period 1940-42, averaging about 52 million pesos (11 million dollars), or about 6 percent of total exports; that of pastoral products declined by nearly one-third as compared with the period 1937-39, amounting in 1940-42 to 35 million pesos (7 million dollars) and accounting for about 5 percent of the export trade. On the other hand, exports of Chilean manufactured goods (excluding processed foods) reached 27 million pesos (5.6 million dollars) in 1942, or 3 percent of total exports; this was nearly three times the value in 1937.

During the war the United States has become the dominant market for Chilean exports; in 1942 it took seven-tenths of the country's total exports, including nearly all the copper. Both the value and proportion of exports purchased by other countries of Latin America have increased, amounting in 1942 to about one-seventh of the total. The proportion accounted for by the United Kingdom declined to about 2 percent.

Composition.--Exports from Chile, by groups, subgroups, and principal commodities, 1937-42, are shown in table 2. The Chilean export classification consists of 14 groups; four of these--mineral products, agricultural products, animals and animal products, and foodstuffs--ordinarily account for more than nine-tenths of total exports, in terms of value.

In the years immediately preceding the outbreak of the war (1937-39), mineral products, principally copper and sodium nitrate, constituted a little less than four-fifths of the value of Chilean exports. Increased shipments of copper raised this proportion to an average of 82.5 percent during the 3 war years 1940-42.

Two groups--animals and animal products (exclusive of meats, which are grouped with foodstuffs) and agricultural products (not including flour and other manufactured foods)--have alternated as the second- or third-ranking Chilean exports in recent years. In 1937 each of these groups was valued at 74 million pesos (15 million dollars), or 8 percent of total exports. In the decline in total exports in 1938 and 1939 the agricultural products group, consisting almost entirely of legumes, cereals, fruits, and nuts, also declined in value, but maintained its relative position in the total trade. On the other hand, exports of animal products, principally wool, hides, and skins, declined by more than half in terms of quantity; in 1938 and 1939 this group represented more than 6 percent of the value of all exports.

Table 2.— Chile: Exports,<sup>1/</sup> by groups, subgroups, and principal commodities, 1937-42

Commodity group, subgroup, or commodity <sup>2/</sup>	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
	Value (1,000 pesos of 6d. gold)					
<b>Total</b> -----	947,589	682,858	671,355	696,716	781,504	869,457
<b>Mineral products;</b>	752,635	534,326	536,078	577,944	642,224	723,788
Ores, crude or simply worked, and pure metal:	558,827	378,663	382,695	431,650	512,516	3/
Electrolytic copper bars -----	256,760	184,331	177,490	204,480	271,949	323,438
Standard and blister copper bars -----	247,397	144,487	154,149	176,357	200,301	250,285
Copper-bearing ores and concentrates (gold and silver) -----	22,186	17,272	23,000	22,481	17,124	3/
Iron ore and its alloys -----	12,636	13,478	13,660	14,698	13,914	3/
Gold and silver ores and concentrates -----	13,052	13,459	11,451	8,210	3,285	3/
Nitrate and iodine <sup>4/</sup> -----	189,582	152,731	150,990	141,004	123,309	3/
<b>Agricultural products;</b>	73,698	66,756	52,537	42,569	52,814	59,322
<b>Legumes:</b>	35,151	31,182	21,816	22,707	22,055	17,414
Beans -----	12,032	9,880	9,111	12,156	9,949	11,046
Lentils -----	19,979	17,864	9,843	5,781	6,958	3,326
Raw textile materials of vegetable origin:	5,311	4,958	5,070	5,979	12,808	24,008
Hemp fibers, not dyed -----	4,989	4,577	4,344	5,109	11,530	23,147
Cereals -----	15,239	16,375	7,844	4,704	6,446	4,612
Fruits, tubers, and other vegetables -----	10,662	10,192	14,265	6,053	5,800	7,192
<b>Animals and animal products, including fish and game:</b>	74,442	43,565	41,923	32,276	40,063	33,755
Wool and other textiles of animal origin, crude:	45,518	27,302	28,818	24,002	30,408	23,089
Sheep's wool, washed or unwashed <sup>5/</sup> -----	43,185	25,346	27,740	23,362	29,774	22,120
Hides and other animal matter, crude:	24,313	11,929	10,264	6,300	7,070	8,090
Hides and skins, not tanned -----	18,881	8,483	7,829	5,145	6,466	7,056
<b>Specie and precious metals:</b>	14,217	8,138	10,909	17,246	13,619	6,580
Gold ingots and bars -----	10,835	4,209	10,909	17,246	13,406	6,580
<b>Manufactured foodstuffs, including meats</b> -----	16,753	14,810	13,329	13,118	12,333	13,791
<b>Chemical products</b> -----	1,774	2,069	3,211	4,774	9,834	9,949
<b>Natural products of waters and forests</b> -----	5,202	5,447	6,980	4,024	3,152	4,831
<b>Miscellaneous manufactured products</b> -----	2,142	1,981	1,751	1,663	2,574	3,865
<b>Beverages and liquors</b> -----	4,838	4,510	3,804	957	2,320	2,952
<b>Products of the metallurgical industries</b> -----	426	168	151	348	1,086	7,069

Textiles and manufactures -----	789	489	282	1,296	821	2,163
Machinery, accessories and tools -----	384	365	215	403	456	1,309
Transport materials and accessories -----	267	221	185	96	206	82
Tobacco manufactures -----	20	13	6/	6/	1	6/
Value (1,000 U.S. dollars)						
Total -----	195,298	140,737	138,366	143,593	161,068	179,195
Mineral products:	155,118	110,124	110,486	119,114	132,362	149,173
Ores, crude or simply worked, and pure metals:	115,174	78,042	78,873	88,963	105,630	3/
Electrolytic copper bars -----	52,918	37,991	36,581	42,143	56,049	66,661
Standard and blister copper bars -----	50,989	29,779	31,770	36,347	41,282	51,584
Copper-bearing ores and concentrates (gold and silver) -----	4,573	3,560	4,740	4,633	3,529	3/
Iron ore and its alloys -----	2,604	2,778	2,815	3,029	2,868	2/
Gold and silver ores and concentrates -----	2,690	2,774	2,360	1,692	677	2/
Nitrate and iodine -----	39,073	31,478	31,119	29,061	25,414	3/
Agricultural products:	15,189	13,758	10,828	8,774	10,885	12,226
Legumes:	7,245	6,427	4,496	4,680	4,546	3,589
Beans -----	2,480	2,036	1,878	2,505	2,050	2,277
Lentils -----	4,118	3,682	2,029	1,191	1,434	685
Raw textile materials of vegetable origin:	1,095	1,022	1,045	1,232	2,640	4,948
Hemp fibers, not dyed -----	1,028	943	895	1,053	2,376	4,771
Cereals -----	3,141	3,375	1,617	969	1,329	951
Fruits, tubers, and other vegetables -----	2,197	2,101	2,940	1,246	1,195	1,482

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.— Chile: Exports, <sup>1/</sup> by groups, subgroups, and principal commodities, 1937-42 —Continued

Commodity group, subgroup, or commodity <sup>2/</sup>	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
	Value (1,000 U.S. dollars)					
Animals and animal products, including fish and game:	15,343	8,979	8,640	6,652	8,257	6,957
Wool and other textiles of animal origin, crudes	9,381	5,627	5,939	4,947	6,267	4,759
Sheep's wool, washed or unwashed <sup>2/</sup>	8,900	5,224	5,717	4,815	6,136	4,559
Hides and other animal matter, crude:	5,011	2,459	2,115	1,298	1,457	1,667
Hides and skins, not tanned	3,891	1,748	1,614	1,060	1,333	1,454
Specie and precious metals:	2,930	1,677	2,248	3,554	2,807	1,356
Gold ingots and bars	2,233	867	2,248	3,554	2,763	1,356
Manufactured foodstuffs, including meats	3,453	3,052	2,747	2,704	2,542	2,842
Chemical products	366	426	662	984	2,027	2,050
Natural products of waters and forests	1,072	1,123	1,439	829	650	996
Miscellaneous manufactured products	441	408	361	343	531	797
Beverages and liquors	997	930	784	197	478	608
Products of the metallurgical industries	88	35	31	72	224	1,457
Textiles and manufactures	163	101	58	267	169	446
Machinery, accessories and tools	79	75	44	83	94	270
Transport materials and accessories	55	46	38	20	42	17
Tobacco manufactures	4	3	6/	6/	6/	6/
	Percent					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mineral products:	79.4	78.2	79.9	82.9	82.2	83.3
Ores, crude or simply worked, and pure metals:	59.0	55.5	57.0	62.0	65.6	—
Electrolytic copper bars	27.1	27.0	26.4	29.3	34.8	37.2
Standard and blister copper bars	26.1	21.2	23.0	25.3	25.6	28.8
Copper-bearing ores and concentrates (gold and silver)	2.3	2.5	3.4	3.2	2.2	—
Iron ore and its alloys	1.3	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.8	—
Gold and silver ores and concentrates	1.4	2.0	1.7	1.2	.4	—
Nitrate and iodine	20.0	22.4	22.5	20.2	15.8	—

Agricultural products:	7.8	9.8	7.8	6.1	6.8	6.8
Legumes:	3.7	4.6	3.2	3.3	2.8	2.0
Beans	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.3
Lentils	2.1	2.6	1.5	.8	.9	.4
Raw textile materials of vegetable origin:	1.0	.7	.8	.9	1.6	2.8
Hemp fibers, not dyed	.5	.7	.6	.7	1.5	2.7
Cereals	1.6	2.4	1.2	.7	.8	.5
Fruits, tubers, and other vegetables	1.1	1.5	2.1	.9	.7	.8
Animals and animal products, including fish and game:	7.9	6.4	6.3	4.6	5.1	3.9
Wool and other textiles of animal origin, crude	4.8	4.0	4.3	3.4	3.9	2.7
Sheep's wool, washed or unwashed <sup>2/</sup>	4.6	3.7	4.1	3.4	3.8	2.5
Hides and other animal matter, crude:	2.6	1.7	1.5	.9	.9	.9
Hides and skins, not tanned	2.0	1.2	1.2	.7	.8	.8
Specie and precious metals:	1.5	1.2	1.6	2.5	1.7	.8
Gold ingots and bars	1.1	.6	1.6	2.5	1.7	.8
Manufactured foodstuffs, including meats	1.8	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.6
Chemical products	.2	.3	.5	.7	1.3	1.1
Natural products of waters and forests	.6	.8	1.0	.6	.4	.6
Miscellaneous manufactured products	.2	.3	.3	.2	.3	.4
Beverages and liquors	.5	.6	.6	.1	.3	.3
Products of the metallurgical industries	7/	7/	7/	.1	.1	.8
Textiles and manufactures	.1	.1	7/	.2	.1	.2
Machinery accessories and tools	7/	.1	7/	.1	.1	.2
Transport materials and accessories	7/	7/	7/	7/	7/	7/
Tobacco manufactures	7/	7/	7/	7/	7/	7/

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<sup>1/</sup> Exports of Chilean products and nationalized products. Values are f.o.b. frontier, excluding export duties.

<sup>2/</sup> Classifications are those given in the Chilean export statistics for 1941. Groups are ranked according to their value in 1941.

<sup>3/</sup> Not available.

<sup>4/</sup> Principally nitrate.

<sup>5/</sup> Principally unwashed wool.

<sup>6/</sup> Less than 500.

<sup>7/</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Compiled by the U.S. Tariff Commission from Chile, Anuario Estadístico de Comercio Exterior, and Estadística Chilena.

With the loss of markets following the outbreak of war in September 1939, exports of agricultural products, which had gone principally to Europe, continued to decline in quantity; in value they constituted nearly 7 percent of the total in 1940-42. Substantial quantities of these products, however, are ordinarily exported to other South American countries; exports to these markets were not seriously affected by the shortages of shipping. Exports in the animal-products group continued to decline in 1940-42, principally because of the shipping situation and the loss of European markets; in 1942 this group constituted only 4 percent of total exports. This represented a decline in value of more than 50 percent from the 1937 level.

The minor position of agricultural and pastoral products in the export trade have been matters of concern to the Government. During recent years efforts have been made to diversify agriculture and to increase the production of certain commodities going to foreign markets. Among these are wool, refrigerated meats, lentils, beans, oats, barley, and hemp. <sup>1/</sup>

Copper.—Ranking first among Chile's exports is copper. The United States, the largest producer of this metal, contributes about one-third of the total world output; Chile, ranking second, accounts for nearly a fifth. <sup>2/</sup> Almost the entire Chilean output is from mining enterprises controlled by United States interests. In 1937 Chile exported 363,000 metric tons <sup>3/</sup> of copper bars, valued at 504 million pesos (104 million dollars), or more than one-half the total value of exports. The quantity shipped in 1937 was 24 percent greater than that in the prosperous year 1929, although the dollar value was 10 percent lower. In 1938 and 1939 exports of copper declined in value and became a little less than half that of the reduced total exports.

After the outbreak of war, prices of copper rose and the value of exports increased, but not until 1941 did the tonnage exceed that in 1937. Beginning in February 1942, because of the urgent requirements of the war, the United States Government contracted for the purchase of the entire copper output of Chile at a price sufficiently high to encourage increased production. As a result, exports of copper in 1942 reached 494,000 metric tons, about 60 percent more than in 1929; the value of these exports (574 million pesos, or 118 million dollars) was 5 percent greater than that in 1929, the previous record figure.

Chilean exports of copper bars to principal markets, 1937-42, are shown in table 3. Before the war (1937-38) more than nine-tenths of copper exports went to six countries: The United Kingdom (33 percent), the United States (25 percent), Belgium (12 percent), Italy (8 percent), France (8 percent), and Sweden (7 percent). In interpreting these data, it should be borne in mind that these countries did not in all instances represent the ultimate destinations of Chilean copper. Most of the copper imported into the United States from Chile, particularly before the war, was entered in bond for smelting or refining and for reexport to other markets. After 1936 the United States became the principal market in 1939, taking 46 percent of total exports of copper, and in 1941, 92 percent. Since 1941 it has been almost the only market.

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<sup>1/</sup> Chilean agricultural industries are described in detail in U.S. Tariff Commission, Agricultural, Pastoral, and Forest Industries in Chile, 1945 [processed].

<sup>2/</sup> Chilean output ordinarily constitutes about three-fourths of the total production of copper in Latin America.

<sup>3/</sup> 1 metric ton = 2,204.6 pounds.



Nitrate and iodine.—Second in importance among Chilean exports is sodium nitrate, of chief value as a fertilizer but used to a limited extent in explosives. For more than 50 years after 1881, sodium nitrate was the principal Chilean export product; not until the early 1930's did copper take the lead. Chilean production of nitrate, nearly all of which is exported, increased almost continuously from 1881 to 1929, in which year there was a record output.

At the outbreak of World War I in 1914, Chilean nitrate accounted for 58 percent of the total world production of nitrogen (including that synthetically produced) and for three-fourths of the value of Chilean exports. Principally because of the rise of the synthetic nitrate industry in Europe and the United States since that time, however, the position of the Chilean industry has declined in relation to world production and to the total value of the country's exports. <sup>1/</sup> Chilean production represented 64 percent of the total world nitrogen in 1910, 41 percent in 1917, 24 percent in 1929, and 8 percent in 1938. Even today, however, the production of nitrate constitutes almost the sole economic activity of large areas in northern Chile; it is estimated that the livelihood of nearly 200,000 people in that region depends directly or indirectly on the industry.

In 1937 exports of sodium nitrate amounted to 1.9 million metric tons, valued at nearly 190 million pesos (39 million dollars), or 20 percent of total exports. By 1939 the quantity exported declined by nearly 12 percent, although the share in total value rose. Exports continued to decline in quantity and value during 1940 and 1941; in the latter year, exports were 1.3 million tons. Inasmuch as the total value of Chilean exports has increased during each of the war years, nitrate has contributed a diminishing proportion, amounting in 1941 to 16 percent. Statistics of exports of nitrate in 1942 are not available; in that year, however, the loss of European markets was offset to a considerable extent by shipments to the United States for use as fertilizer.

The official export statistics of Chile since 1934 do not show the destination of exports of nitrate and iodine; the general facts, however, are obtainable from other sources. Before the outbreak of the war, the United States was the largest market for Chilean nitrate, taking about 40 percent of the total in 1937-38. Germany ranked second, followed by Egypt, France, Sweden, and Denmark. Europe in general accounted for about 55 percent. Since 1940, the European market, other than the United Kingdom, Spain, and Portugal, has been almost completely closed, and shipments to Egypt have been curtailed. In 1942 the United States took about two-thirds of total exports.

In the process of refining sodium nitrate large quantities of iodine are obtained as a low-cost byproduct. Any one of the major nitrate companies could alone more than supply the entire world requirements of iodine. To control prices, therefore, the product is manufactured on a quota basis. Exports of iodine in 1937 represented about 2.5 percent of total exports, but the proportion declined in 1938 and 1939. Since the beginning of the war there have been only minor fluctuations in exports of iodine.

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<sup>1/</sup> Anhydrous ammonia, produced principally from atmospheric nitrogen, but also from the nitrogen in coal (as a byproduct of the coking process) is now the most important primary source of chemical nitrogen and has displaced natural sodium nitrate from its former dominant position as the source of nitric acid, which is one of the basic nitrogen products in both industrial chemistry and in the field of explosives. Calcium cyanamide, the other primary source of chemical nitrogen, is produced from atmospheric nitrogen by an electrical process. See also the section on post-war problems.

Table 3.- Chile: Exports of copper bars to principal markets, 1937-41

Country	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Quantity (gross metric tons)					
Total, all countries	383,249	349,320	312,245	357,003	439,886
UNITED STATES	108,828	67,164	132,805	345,849	405,181
Japan	1,626	599	1,502	14,460	16,174
Argentina	638	670	892	2,926	10,250
Brazil	432	776	6	-	8,018
United Kingdom	114,793	126,272	60,515	432	-
Belgium	36,462	48,449	26,417	-	-
Italy	33,837	28,913	22,751	18,474	-
France	31,038	27,227	26,552	2,794	-
Sweden	26,098	20,890	28,818	2,059	-
To order $\frac{1}{2}$	21,927	17,786	9,522	-	-
All other	7,570	10,614	2,465	9	263
Value (1,000 pesos of 6d. gold)					
Total, all countries	504,157	328,818	331,639	380,837	472,250
UNITED STATES	143,314	60,391	150,989	335,863	434,130
Japan	2,019	480	1,983	15,164	16,931
Argentina	865	683	1,006	3,253	11,660
Brazil	550	784	6	-	9,227
United Kingdom	150,019	119,444	56,732	5,030	-
Belgium	49,519	48,458	26,925	-	-
Italy	43,071	27,452	24,690	20,585	-
France	41,702	25,611	28,259	3,062	-
Sweden	35,121	20,465	30,052	2,371	-
To order $\frac{1}{2}$	27,394	15,430	8,556	-	-
All other	10,583	9,620	2,441	7	302

	Value (1,000 U. S. dollars)				
Total, all countries _____	103,907	67,769	68,351	78,491	97,331
UNITED STATES _____	29,537	12,446	31,119	69,222	89,474
Japan _____	416	99	409	3,125	3,490
Argentina _____	178	141	207	670	2,403
Brazil _____	113	162	1	-	1,902
United Kingdom _____	30,919	24,617	11,693	109	-
Belgium _____	10,206	9,987	5,549	-	-
Italy _____	8,877	5,658	5,089	4,243	-
France _____	8,595	5,278	5,824	631	-
Sweden _____	7,238	4,218	6,194	489	-
To order <sup>1/</sup> _____	5,646	3,180	1,763	-	-
All other _____	2,182	1,983	503	2	62
	Percent of value				
Total, all countries _____	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNITED STATES _____	28.4	18.4	45.5	88.2	91.9
Japan _____	.4	.1	.6	4.0	3.6
Argentina _____	.2	.2	.3	.9	2.5
Brazil _____	.1	.2	<sup>2/</sup>	-	1.9
United Kingdom _____	29.8	36.3	17.1	1	-
Belgium _____	9.8	14.8	8.1	-	-
Italy _____	8.5	8.4	7.5	5.4	-
France _____	8.3	7.8	8.5	.8	-
Sweden _____	7.0	6.2	9.1	.6	-
To order <sup>1/</sup> _____	5.4	4.7	2.6	-	-
All other _____	2.1	2.9	.7	<sup>2/</sup>	.1

<sup>1/</sup> All shipments of copper bars, the destination of which is not known at time of embarkation, are included under the heading "To order."

<sup>2/</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Compiled by the U. S. Tariff Commission from Chile, Anuario Estadístico de Comercio Exterior and Estadística Chilena, and U. S. Foreign Service Report, Santiago, Apr. 9, 1943.

Wool.—In terms of value, wool, principally unwashed, is the third-most-important Chilean export product; the quantities exported have not shown the wide fluctuations which have characterized the leading mineral exports. Chile ranks third among the wool-producing countries of Latin America, ordinarily accounting for about 6 percent of the total output of that region. In 1937 exports of wool amounted to 12 million kilograms (27 million pounds), valued at 43 million pesos (9 million dollars); they constituted nearly 5 percent of the country's exports.

Principally because of the world business recession, the value of shipments in 1938 declined. Both the quantity and value of wool exports in 1942 declined by nearly half as compared with 1937. Chilean exports of wool to principal markets 1937-42, are shown in table 3a. The principal customers in 1937 were Germany and the United Kingdom; those two countries purchased about 95 percent of the total. During the period 1937-39 shipments to the United States were small; after the outbreak of the war they increased markedly, while those to Germany practically ceased. The United States was the principal market in 1942, accounting for 81 percent of the total, followed by Argentina and Brazil, each of which accounted for about 8 percent.

Gold and silver.—Chile ranks tenth among the gold-producing countries of the world, its annual output averaging 250,000 troy ounces. In recent years about 30,000 persons have been employed in the gold-mining industry. Ordinarily most of the country's gold production is exported, some in the form of bullion, but most of it in complex ores and concentrates of other metals including silver, lead, and copper. In recent years, production of silver, principally as a byproduct of copper and gold mining, has averaged about 1.5 million ounces annually. Although Chilean trade statistics do not show the total value of exports of gold and silver in all their various forms, during recent pre-war years it is known to have averaged about 35 million pesos (7 million dollars) annually, most of which was accounted for by gold.

Because of the difficulties in obtaining necessary equipment, the output of gold has declined during the war. The value of exports of gold and silver ores and concentrates and gold bullion declined by 30 percent between 1939 and 1941. For many years the United States has been the principal market for these metals, which ordinarily represent between 3 and 5 percent of the total value of Chilean exports. In 1937 and 1938 nearly 85 percent of all exports of gold and silver ores and concentrates were shipped to the United States; since 1938 all have gone to that country. During the entire period 1937-41 the United States was the sole market for gold ingots and bars.

Leguminous products.—Leguminous products, principally lentils and beans, are important in the Chilean export trade. During the period 1937-38 the value of Chilean exports of these products averaged 33 million pesos (6.7 million dollars) a year and constituted nearly 4 percent of total exports. In 1939 a crop shortage and increased domestic requirements for lentils reduced both the tonnage and value of exports of legumes by about one-third. During the war, losses of customary European markets (principally Germany), shortages of shipping, and increased domestic requirements have reduced shipments of lentils sharply, but exports of beans have been maintained. The United States has become the principal market for Chilean leguminous products, accounting in 1941 for 36 percent of total exports of leguminous products, compared with only 10 percent in 1937-38. Purchases by the United Kingdom have also increased. <sup>1/</sup>

<sup>1/</sup> In 1940 the United Kingdom purchased Chilean beans valued at 8 million pesos (1.6 million dollars), compared with only 200,000 pesos (\$40,000) in 1939; purchases in 1941 and 1942 were, respectively, 2.7 million pesos (\$540,000) and 118,000 pesos (\$23,000).

Cereals.--In 1937 and 1938 the value of cereals exported from Chile, principally barley and oats, averaged about 15 million pesos (3 million dollars) annually; or nearly 2 percent of total exports. These products went chiefly to Germany, the United Kingdom, Belgium, Switzerland, and other European countries. During the war, because of the closing of certain European markets, exports of cereals were reduced to about half those in 1938. In 1940, after the outbreak of the war, they were again reduced, but recovered substantially in 1941. In 1942, with the further loss of European markets, Chilean exports of cereals were smaller than those in 1940 and less than one-third those of 1938.

Iron ore.--Exports of iron ore usually constitute about 2 percent of total exports from Chile. During the 5 years 1937-41 they averaged about 1.5 million metric tons per year, valued at 13.5 million pesos (nearly 3 million dollars). Practically all exports consist of high-grade hematite from the El Tofo mines, near Coquimbo, which are owned by United States interests. Because of the greater importance of copper and other strategic materials, <sup>1/</sup> and because of the general shortage of shipping, the exportation of iron ore from Cruz Grande was discontinued in the summer of 1942, reducing shipments during that year to about one-third those in 1941.

Other commodities.--During the 3 years 1937-39 exports of refrigerated meats from Chile averaged in value about 7 million pesos (1.5 million dollars) annually and constituted nearly 1 percent of total exports. Virtually all meats were shipped from Punta Arenas and went to the United Kingdom. In 1940 exports of meats declined slightly. In 1941 shortages of shipping reduced meat exports by nearly one-half, but in 1942, they approximated the quantity shipped in 1940.

Commodities other than mineral, agricultural, and pastoral products usually have been of minor importance in Chile's export trade. During the 3 years 1937-39 they averaged about 3 percent of total exports. In the general increase of exports since the outbreak of the war, these items also increased in value; their share during the 3 years 1940-42 was about 4 percent. Exports of one of the items in this group, chemical products, were markedly stimulated after the outbreak of the war, increasing in 1942 to more than 9 million pesos (2 million dollars), which was about five times that as much as 1937.

Destination.--For many years before the war the United States was the most important single market for Chilean products. The United Kingdom usually ranked second and Germany third. Other important markets were Belgium, France, Italy, and Sweden.

Since 1933 Chilean export statistics have not shown the destination of shipments of nitrate and iodine, which in recent pre-war years constituted more than a fifth of total exports and which even in 1941 represented nearly one-sixth of the total. The percentages appearing in table 4 for the several countries of destination are based on total exports including nitrate and iodine, and are, therefore, understatements for the United States and Germany, the two major markets for Chilean nitrate; they do, however, approximate a true reflection of the trade with the other principal countries of destination. The percentages in table 4a,

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<sup>1/</sup> In January 1942 the Government of Chile signed a contract with the Metals Reserve Co. providing for the purchase of all Chilean blister copper, gold, lead, zinc, antimony, wolframite, molybdenum, cobalt ores, and refined mercury not sold elsewhere in the Western Hemisphere. Not included in this contract was the Chilean output of refined bar copper and hematite ore, virtually all of which are produced by United States companies, and already going to the United States.

Table 3a.- Chile: Exports of sheep's wool to principal markets, 1937-41

Country	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Quantity (gross metric tons)					
Total, all countries	12,059	9,746	11,627	10,995	11,570
UNITED STATES	128	9	137	1,484	1,258
United Kingdom	4,791	5,830	5,085	7,454	6,984
Japan	1,030	429	-	1,442	2,853
Germany	6,088	3,477	6,311	-	421
Switzerland	2	-	-	615	-
Argentina	2	-	-	-	29
Brazil	-	-	-	-	10
All other	18	1	94	1/	2/ 15
Value (1,000 pesos of 6d. gold)					
Total, all countries	43,185	25,346	27,740	23,362	29,774
UNITED STATES	351	20	280	2,787	2,724
United Kingdom	14,812	13,693	10,704	16,158	18,110
Japan	2,613	1,031	-	3,062	7,402
Germany	25,351	10,599	16,625	-	1,353
Switzerland	6	-	-	1,355	-
Argentina	5	-	-	-	79
Brazil	-	-	-	-	39
All other	47	3	131	1/	2/ 67
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Total, all countries	26,586	21,487	25,633	24,240	25,507
UNITED STATES	282	20	302	3,272	2,774
United Kingdom	10,562	12,854	11,209	16,434	15,395

Japan	2,272	947	-	3,179	6,290
Germany	13,422	7,665	13,914	-	928
Switzerland	4	-	-	1,355	-
Argentina	5	-	-	-	64
Brazil	-	-	-	-	23
All other	39	1	208	1/	2/ 33
Value (1,000 United States dollars)					
Total, all countries	8,900	5,224	5,717	4,815	6,137
UNITED STATES	72	4	58	574	561
United Kingdom	3,053	2,822	2,206	3,330	3,732
Japan	539	213	-	631	1,526
Germany	5,225	2,184	3,426	-	279
Switzerland	1	-	-	280	-
Argentina	1	-	-	-	16
Brazil	-	-	-	-	8
All other	9	1	27	1/	2/ 15
Percent of value					
Total, all countries	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNITED STATES	.8	.1	1.0	11.9	9.1
United Kingdom	34.3	54.0	38.6	69.2	60.8
Japan	6.1	4.1	-	13.1	24.9
Germany	58.7	41.8	60.0	-	4.6
Switzerland	1/	-	-	5.8	-
Argentina	1/	-	-	-	.3
Brazil	-	-	-	-	.1
All other	.1	3/	.4	3/	2/ .2

- 1/ Less than 500.  
2/ All exported to Mexico.  
3/ Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Compiled by the U. S. Tariff Commission from Chile, Anuario Estadístico de Comercio Exterior, and Estadística Chilena.

Table 4.- Chile: Exports,<sup>1/</sup> by regions and principal countries, 1937-41

(Value in thousands of U. S. dollars)

Region and country	1937		1938		1939		1940		1941	
	Value	Percent of total	Value	Percent of total	Value	Percent of total	Value	Percent of total	Value	Percent of total
Total, all countries	195,298	100.0	145,737	100.0	138,366	100.0	143,593	100.0	161,068	100.0
Western Hemisphere	51,169	26.2	28,684	20.4	48,514	35.1	92,238	64.3	119,466	74.2
UNITED STATES <sup>2/</sup>	43,982	22.5	22,122	15.7	42,205	30.5	83,694	58.3	103,209	64.1
Latin America	6,968	3.6	6,417	4.6	6,165	4.5	8,373	5.8	15,987	9.9
Argentina	2,311	1.2	2,075	1.5	2,575	1.9	3,844	2.7	6,974	4.4
Peru	990	.5	1,028	.7	787	.6	1,001	.7	1,923	1.2
Brazil	640	.3	660	.5	550	.4	757	.5	3,270	2.0
Caribbean Possessions	77	<sup>3/</sup>	88	.1	102	.1	62	<sup>3/</sup>	59	<sup>3/</sup>
Europe	95,877	49.1	74,793	53.1	54,428	39.3	15,820	11.0	8,313	5.2
United Kingdom	38,177	19.5	30,656	21.8	17,003	12.3	8,319	5.8	6,686	4.2
Germany (including Austria)	18,614	9.5	15,221	10.8	11,670	8.4	20	<sup>3/</sup>	1,196	.7
Belgium and Luxemburg	11,710	6.0	10,967	7.8	6,250	4.5	312	.2	-	-
France	9,675	5.0	6,336	4.5	6,526	4.7	1,320	.9	-	-
Italy	8,912	4.6	5,680	4.0	5,164	3.7	4,275	3.0	-	-
Sweden	7,405	3.8	4,332	3.1	6,354	4.6	570	.4	29	<sup>3/</sup>
Asia	3,104	1.6	2,197	1.6	2,459	1.8	6,432	4.5	7,848	4.8
Japan	3,081	1.6	2,183	1.6	2,449	1.8	6,427	4.5	7,830	4.8
Other areas	12	<sup>3/</sup>	26	<sup>3/</sup>	17	<sup>3/</sup>	43	<sup>3/</sup>	27	<sup>3/</sup>
To order	6,103	3.1	3,559	2.5	1,829	1.3	-	-	-	-
Nitrate and iodine <sup>4/</sup>	39,073	20.0	31,478	22.4	31,119	22.5	29,060	20.2	25,414	15.8

<sup>1/</sup> Exports of Chilean products and nationalized products. Values are f.o.b. frontier, excluding export duties. Bullion and specie are included.

<sup>2/</sup> Excludes Puerto Rico.

<sup>3/</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>4/</sup> In the Chilean statistics exports of nitrate and iodine are not reported by countries of destination.

Source: Compiled by the U. S. Tariff Commission from Chile, Anuario Estadístico de Comercio Exterior.



Table 4a.- Chile: Exports, <sup>1/</sup> by regions and principal countries, 1937-41

(Value in thousands of U. S. dollars)

Region and country	1937		1938		1939		1940		1941	
	Value	Percent of total	Value	Percent of total	Value	Percent of total	Value	Percent of total	Value	Percent of total
Total, all countries -----	195,298	-	140,737	-	138,366	-	143,593	-	161,068	-
Total, all countries, excluding nitrate and iodine <sup>2/</sup> and shipments "to order" -----	150,122	100.0	105,700	100.0	105,418	100.0	114,533	100.0	135,654	100.0
Western Hemisphere -----	51,169	34.1	28,684	27.1	48,514	46.0	92,238	80.6	119,466	88.1
UNITED STATES <sup>3/</sup> -----	43,982	29.3	22,122	20.9	42,205	40.0	83,694	73.1	103,209	76.1
Latin America -----	6,968	4.6	6,417	6.1	6,165	5.8	8,373	7.3	15,987	11.8
Argentina -----	2,311	1.5	2,075	2.0	2,575	2.4	3,844	3.4	6,974	5.1
Peru -----	990	.7	1,028	1.0	787	.7	1,001	.9	1,923	1.4
Brazil -----	640	.4	660	.6	550	.5	757	.7	3,270	2.4
Caribbean Possessions -----	77	.1	88	.1	102	.1	62	.1	59	<sup>4/</sup>
Europe -----	95,837	63.8	74,793	70.8	54,428	51.7	15,820	13.8	8,313	6.1
United Kingdom -----	38,177	25.4	30,656	29.0	17,003	16.1	8,319	7.3	6,686	4.9
Germany (including Austria) -----	18,614	12.4	15,221	14.4	11,670	11.1	20	<sup>4/</sup>	1,196	.9
Belgium and Luxemburg -----	11,710	7.8	10,967	10.4	6,250	5.9	312	.3	-	-
France -----	9,675	6.4	6,336	6.0	6,526	6.2	1,320	1.2	-	-
Italy -----	8,912	5.9	5,680	5.4	5,164	4.9	4,275	3.7	-	-
Sweden -----	7,405	4.9	4,332	4.1	6,354	6.0	570	.5	29	<sup>4/</sup>
Asia -----	3,104	2.1	2,197	2.1	2,459	2.3	6,432	5.6	7,848	5.8
Japan -----	3,081	2.1	2,183	2.1	2,449	2.3	6,427	5.6	7,830	5.8
Other areas -----	12	<sup>4/</sup>	26	<sup>4/</sup>	17	<sup>4/</sup>	43	<sup>4/</sup>	27	<sup>4/</sup>

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<sup>1/</sup> Exports of Chilean products and nationalized products. Values are f.o.b. frontier, excluding export duties. Bullion and specie are included.

<sup>2/</sup> In the Chilean statistics exports of nitrate and iodine are not reported by countries of destination.

<sup>3/</sup> Excludes Puerto Rico.

<sup>4/</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

Sources: Compiled by the U. S. Tariff Commission from Chile, Anuario Estadístico de Comercio Exterior.

on the other hand, are computed on the basis of total exports exclusive of nitrate and iodine. The same method has been used in table 7 after 1933 to compute the share of the United States in the Chilean export trade. All values and percentages for the United States and Germany after 1933 presented in the following three paragraphs relate to trade in commodities other than nitrate and iodine.

For many years before the war, shipments to the United States represented from 20 to 48 percent of total Chilean exports; in 1939 the share was 40 percent. Exports to the United Kingdom (table 4) constituted about 12 percent in 1939. Germany (table 4a) took about one-eighth of Chilean exports in the immediate pre-war years. During this time more than half of Chile's exports went to Europe.

After the outbreak of the war there was a marked decline in the importance of European markets for Chilean products, and a corresponding increase for that of Western Hemisphere markets. In 1940 exports to Europe represented nearly 14 percent of the total export trade; in 1941, with an increasing number of countries coming under the control of the Axis powers, the proportion was about 6 percent. Exports to Europe in 1941 were limited for the most part to the United Kingdom, Germany, and Switzerland. Japan, which purchased less than 2 percent of total Chilean exports in 1937-39, took nearly 5 percent in 1940 and 1941, but virtually none in 1942, after Japan entered the war.

Of the total value of exports in 1942, exclusive of nitrate and iodine (155 million dollars) the United States took 124 million, or 80 percent, compared with 42 million (40 percent) in 1939. Second position as an outlet for Chilean exports in 1941 and 1942 was held by Argentina. In 1941, exports to that country were valued at 33.8 million pesos (7 million dollars); a considerable part of these goods, however, were reexported to Europe. Exports to the United Kingdom in 1941 were 6.7 million dollars (4 percent of total exports), compared with 31 million (22 percent) in 1938. The position of the United Kingdom continued to decline in 1942.

If statistics of the destination of nitrate and iodine were available, the share of the United States and Germany in the pre-war exports of Chile would be somewhat higher than the percentages shown in table 4a, where these two commodities are excluded. As in the case of commodities in general, the United States was in most pre-war years the leading market for Chilean nitrate and iodine. The second ranking country in pre-war exports of these products was Germany. During the war the share of the United States in total exports of these two commodities has been higher than before, amounting to about two-thirds of the total in 1942.

Exports to Latin American countries.--In pre-war years Chile's exports to the other Latin American countries were small in relation to its total exports. These countries have relatively large requirements for manufactured goods which Chile could not supply, and only a small demand for minerals, such as copper, sodium nitrate, and iron ore, which predominate in the country's exports. During the war, however, there has been a large increase in exports to other Latin American countries.

Chile exports relatively small quantities of nitrate and iodine to other Latin American countries. The reported exports to these countries, as a group and individually, may therefore be taken as representing substantially the entire export trade to these countries, and may be compared with the total export trade, not exclusively these two commodities. In 1940, exports to other Latin American countries amounted to 41 million pesos (8 million dollars), or 5.8 percent of the total export trade exclusive of nitrate and iodine; in 1942 these exports reached 110 million pesos (23 million dollars), more than three times as much as in 1937.

In 1937, agricultural and pastoral products (valued at 24.2 million pesos, or 5 million dollars) constituted more than two-thirds of the value of Chilean exports to the other Latin American countries; manufactured goods (valued at about 1 million dollars) constituted nearly one-seventh, and mineral products (\$600,000), about one-eleventh. In 1941, the greatly increased exports to countries of this region were apportioned as follows: Agricultural and pastoral products, 44 percent; mineral products, 34 percent; manufactured goods, 19 percent; and natural products of waters and forests, 3 percent.

Although the proportion of agricultural and pastoral products exported to countries of Latin America declined materially between 1937 and 1941, their absolute value increased to 34.3 million pesos (7 million dollars). The most notable increase in exports to other countries of Latin America was in mineral products. In 1941 they amounted to 26.4 million pesos (5.4 million dollars), or more than eight times their value in 1937. In 1941 Argentina alone purchased Chilean mineral products valued at 16 million pesos (3.2 million dollars), twelve times as much as in 1937. The value of exports of manufactured goods to other Latin American countries in 1941 was 14.4 million pesos (3 million dollars), or nearly three times as much as in 1937.

Argentina has continued to rank as the most important Latin American market for Chilean products. In 1937-38 it received 1.5 percent of Chilean exports; in 1941 it received 4.4 percent. Commodities shipped to Argentina in 1942 were valued at 52 million pesos (10.7 million dollars), compared with 11 million pesos (2.3 million dollars) in 1937; they included principally copper, leguminous products, coal, sulfur, walnuts, and fibers. In both 1941 and 1942 Argentina took 43 percent of Chilean exports to Latin American countries, compared with approximately one-third of such exports during the period 1937-39.

Brazil, to which Chilean exports during the period 1937-39 averaged only 3 million pesos (\$600,000) annually, or less than 0.5 percent of the total, took greatly increased quantities in 1941; this increased trade resulted from the marked expansion of Brazilian manufacturing industries and from the difficulties of obtaining essential materials from other foreign sources. Shipments to Brazil in 1941 amounted to 16 million pesos (3 million dollars), or 2 percent of total Chilean exports that year. In 1942 they constituted one-fourth of Chilean exports to other Latin American republics and included, principally, copper (valued at 18 million pesos, or 3.6 million dollars), sulfur, sodium sulfate, wool, fibers, and malt.

Other Latin American purchasers of Chilean products in 1942 included Bolivia (11 million pesos, or 2.2 million dollars), Cuba (7 million pesos, or 1.5 million dollars), and Peru (6.6 million pesos, or 1.4 million dollars). Exports to Cuba and Peru consisted predominantly of agricultural products. The value of Chilean exports to Bolivia in 1942 (almost entirely manufactured products) was three times as much as in 1937. Exports to Peru were 37 percent greater in 1942 than in 1937, but those to Cuba, chiefly legumes and garlic, were only slightly larger than in 1937.

#### Imports.

The Chilean import trade is characterized by the predominance of manufactured goods, by the comparatively minor importance of mineral products other than crude petroleum, and by the relative constancy in recent years in the value of imports of agricultural products. Before the war, three-fourths of Chilean purchases abroad consisted of manufactured goods. Of these, textiles and textile manufactures were for many years the most important subgroup; during the period 1937-39 they accounted for one-sixth of total imports. Next in importance to manufactures, agricultural and pastoral products accounted for one-sixth of total imports during the period 1937-39. Mineral products (principally petroleum and its products) constituted about one-sixteenth of the total.

The culmination of an upward trend of imports into Chile (which began in 1932) occurred in 1938, although 1937 was the peak year in exports. This contrasting situation resulted principally from the lag in the expenditure abroad of Chilean foreign credits, accumulated during the period of business improvement which ended in 1937. <sup>1/</sup> In 1938 total imports, valued at nearly 500 million pesos of 6 ounce gold, were more than double those in 1932; in terms of dollars (because of the devaluation of the dollar) they quadrupled (totaling 103 million dollars). In 1939, partly as an after-effect of the decline in exports in 1938, imports fell to a level somewhat below that in 1937. <sup>2/</sup> After the outbreak of the war in September 1939, the value of the Chilean import trade increased, partly as the result of rising price levels; in 1942 it reached 623 million pesos (128 million dollars), about 25 percent higher than in 1938. Imports into Chile from the world and from the United States, 1924-42, are shown in tables 1 and 7.

In the first 2 years after the outbreak of the war manufactured goods continued to constitute nearly three-fourths of Chilean imports; in 1942, because of United States export restrictions, they declined to less than two-thirds. Agricultural and pastoral products accounted for one-sixth of total imports in both 1940 and 1941, as they did in 1937-39, but in 1942 imports in this group increased to nearly twice the value in the period 1937-39, and constituted nearly one-fourth of total purchases abroad. Mineral products (principally petroleum and its products) accounted for one-ninth of total imports in 1942; their value was more than double that in 1937. After the beginning of the war there was a tendency for the volume of imports to decline, but, because of rising prices, their total value increased.

Composition.—Imports into Chile by groups, subgroups, and principal commodities, 1937-42, are shown in table 5. During the period 1937-41 manufactured goods (comprising the first six groups in table 5, together with the transport equipment group) accounted for three-fourths of the total value of imports into Chile. In 1937 such imports totaled 316 million pesos (65 million dollars). In 1938, imports of manufactured goods increased to 387 million pesos (80 million dollars); in 1939, however, they declined to a level slightly lower than in 1937. After the outbreak of the war, imports of manufactured goods again increased, but at a slower rate after 1941. In 1942 they amounted to 407 million pesos (84 million dollars); this was 28 percent higher than in 1937, but represented only 65 percent of total imports.

Three groups of agricultural and pastoral products accounted for about one-sixth of total Chilean imports in the period 1937-41. These, in the order of their importance, were: Agricultural products (principally vegetable and cereal products for consumption without processing, together with raw cotton), processed foods, and animals and animal products. In 1937 imports in these groups totaled 76 million pesos (16 million dollars). The war has resulted in a small increase in their aggregate value and in their proportionate share of total imports during 1940 and 1941. In 1942 imports in these groups increased to 144 million pesos (30 million dollars) and to

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<sup>1/</sup> A similar lag in the expenditure abroad of Chilean foreign credits occurred during 1919-20. Exports reached their highest level (2.4 billion pesos or 292 million dollars) in 1919, but imports, because of the accumulation of purchasing power and the lag in its expenditure, did not reach their highest level for that period (1.37 billion pesos, or 166 million dollars) until 1920.

<sup>2/</sup> Chilean imports in the period 1929-37 were greatly influenced by the development of domestic manufacturing. This movement was given impetus not only by high import duties and the depreciation of the foreign exchange value of the Chilean paper peso, but also by the policy of the Exchange Control Commission of allocating exchange, insofar as possible, only for commodities which were considered essential and which were not manufactured within the country.

nearly one-fourth of total imports; the value was nearly twice as great as in 1937. Imports of mineral products were about 10 percent of total imports during 1940-42, a much larger proportion than before the war.

Textiles and manufactures.—The Chilean program of national economic development calls for an increasing capital investment in textile equipment and for production within the country of a larger proportion of total requirements of textiles and their manufactures. <sup>1/</sup> In the period 1937-39 imports of these products, which were much smaller than in the peak year 1929, averaged 71 million pesos (nearly 15 million dollars) annually, and constituted about one-sixth of total imports. After the outbreak of the war, imports of textiles and manufactures increased in value; in 1942 they reached 97 million pesos (20 million dollars), an increase of about 36 percent over the 1937-39 average. <sup>2/</sup> A large part of this increase, however, is attributable to higher prices.

More than half of total imports of textiles, on the basis of value, ordinarily consists of fabrics; about one-third consists of yarns. Imports of fabrics averaged 41 million pesos (8.2 million dollars) annually during the period 1937-39; in 1942 they amounted to 52 million pesos (10.7 million dollars). Imports of wearing apparel declined in importance between 1937 and 1941; in 1942, however, largely because of increased prices, their value was substantially greater than the 1937-39 average.

Chemical products.—In contrast to imports of textiles, which gradually have declined in relative importance since 1929, chemical products, long a fairly close second in importance, have in the same period consistently gained in their percentage of total imports. <sup>3/</sup> The largest single item in this group is gasoline. In the 3 years 1937-39, immediately preceding the war, the total value of this group showed marked stability, and averaged about 56 million pesos (11 million dollars) annually, or about one-eighth of total imports, as compared with one-tenth in 1929. After the outbreak of the war, because of the increased use of chemical products in Chilean industries and mines and because of higher prices, the value of imports of chemical products increased; in 1942 it reached 96 million pesos (20 million dollars), an increase of 80 percent over 1937. In 1942, chemical products constituted a sixth of total imports.

About one-third of imports in the chemical products groups consists of blackings, resins, and industrial fats and oils, of which gasoline and lubricating oils are the largest items. The value of these commodities in 1942 was about 50 percent higher than in 1937. Imports of drugs,

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<sup>1/</sup> An indication of the expansion of the Chilean textile industry is found in the growth of imports of textile machinery. During the period 1937-39, imports of textile machinery averaged more than 2 million pesos (\$400,000) annually. After the outbreak of the war, such imports increased; in 1941 they amounted to 3 million pesos (\$600,000), but in 1942 they declined to the level of 1937-39.

<sup>2/</sup> In the record year 1929 imports of textile products were valued at nearly 400 million pesos (48 million dollars) and constituted about one-fourth of total imports; the decline in the importance of textiles since 1929 is attributable in part to the expansion of the Chilean textile industry, which has received Government assistance.

<sup>3/</sup> In the record year 1929, imports of chemical products into Chile totaled 155 million pesos (19 million dollars) and were 10 percent of total imports. In 1932 they were 40 million pesos (5 million dollars) and 18.5 percent of total imports, ranking first in importance among the import groups that year.

Table 5.- Chile: Imports,<sup>1/</sup> by groups, subgroups, and principal commodities, 1937-42

Commodity group, subgroup, or commodity <sup>2/</sup>	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
	Value (1,000 pesos of 6d. gold)					
<b>Total</b>	<b>428,866</b>	<b>498,957</b>	<b>410,745</b>	<b>507,005</b>	<b>525,251</b>	<b>622,796</b>
<b>Textiles and manufactures:</b>	73,502	74,943	66,141	81,698	80,516	96,642
<b>Fabrics:</b>	43,674	43,325	37,469	44,761	45,996	52,105
Wool (more than 10 percent wool)	13,479	12,608	11,208	10,824	17,408	16,277
Cotton	16,675	17,312	14,649	20,031	15,100	20,086
Osanaburgs (grey cloth) coarse, unbleached	4,802	3,523	3,483	4,843	4,343	2,583
<b>Yarns:</b>	21,579	22,091	21,673	30,661	25,457	29,036
Cotton yarns	9,589	10,496	10,377	14,126	10,443	11,605
Silk yarns	5,964	6,374	5,813	9,150	7,505	7,477
Cotton thread	3,920	3,142	3,323	4,711	4,329	8,280
Jute bags	1,665	2,621	1,842	1,820	4,536	7,236
Wearing apparel	4,041	4,674	3,467	2,712	2,800	5,542
<b>Chemical products:</b>	53,632	58,114	55,588	70,271	75,805	96,305
Blackings, resins, and industrial fats and oils:	20,997	22,247	22,989	27,815	36,605	34,400
Benzine, petroleum ether, and gasoline in tankers	10,010	10,797	10,443	11,559	13,531	14,288
Lubricating oil for industrial purposes	4,609	5,190	5,001	6,315	7,501	9,371
Chemicals	7,642	10,226	8,363	10,775	13,890	20,341
Mechanical and chemical wood pulp	3,573	4,619	2,974	5,684	7,991	10,005
Colors, varnishes, inks, and dyestuffs	6,427	5,608	5,587	8,350	7,489	10,399
<b>Machinery, accessories, and tools:</b>	60,409	64,991	56,365	56,588	70,398	61,287
Industrial machinery, implements, and tools	24,752	28,618	27,938	25,358	29,201	27,864
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and material	16,625	17,361	13,523	14,185	20,272	19,567
Motive machinery, boilers, and parts	9,842	10,477	7,869	9,018	10,565	6,628
Agricultural machinery, implements, and tools	4,334	3,845	3,383	3,537	6,411	2,850
Mining machinery, implements, and tools	4,856	4,690	3,652	4,490	3,949	4,378
<b>Products of the metallurgical industries:</b>	61,574	56,625	51,807	61,185	58,122	54,846
Iron and steel manufactures:	19,164	19,606	16,842	17,153	22,224	22,728
Malleable iron pipe and fittings not galvanised	5,831	5,156	4,713	4,826	6,445	4,758

Iron and steel unworked:	27,385	24,208	21,698	29,787	21,947	3/
Bars	14,048	11,646	7,845	12,660	9,544	3/
Tinplate	4,104	3,347	4,648	6,390	5,009	6,782
Sheets, not galvanized	5,870	4,990	6,138	7,584	4,734	3/
Metal wire for various purposes:	9,301	7,279	8,350	9,503	9,333	3/
Iron wire plain, galvanized or not galvanized	3,850	4,433	7,040	6,907	6,501	3/
Miscellaneous manufactured products, n.e.s.:	41,984	46,495	41,533	44,577	52,002	59,290
Articles and instruments for the sciences and fine arts, etc.:	11,513	14,886	13,944	14,437	17,207	14,713
Radio receiving sets, phonographs, dictaphones, etc.	3,066	4,384	4,163	4,983	6,211	3/
Motion picture films	2,074	2,366	2,239	2,807	2,982	3/
Paper and cardboard	7,625	7,873	6,232	7,128	7,571	8,403
Ceramic ware, glassware, and manufactured stones and earthenware	8,081	6,930	6,471	6,473	7,029	10,566
Manufactures of gum, rubber, celluloid, and similar articles	2,679	2,866	2,456	3,057	3,981	3/
Prepared stones and earthenware	1,391	1,119	1,886	2,123	3,952	3/
Mineral products (mainly nonmetallic):	33,214	30,435	25,084	50,831	51,589	67,055
Coal and fuel oil:	27,315	27,403	21,650	45,252	45,358	3/
Petroleum, crude and Diesel	26,410	26,754	20,915	32,691	40,132	51,902
Coal and coke	905	648	735	12,561	5,216	2,905
Ores, crude and simply worked	4,914	2,408	2,482	4,538	5,111	3/
Transport material and accessories:	24,624	84,845	40,763	52,984	48,794	35,431
Vehicles, n.e.s., and parts:	19,476	40,001	35,097	32,464	44,362	30,015
Automobiles, new or used	7,246	11,974	8,867	11,662	14,538	9,695
Chassis for automobiles	4,765	8,080	10,050	9,284	8,806	5,341
Pneumatic tires and tubes	2,989	2,762	4,271	4,027	6,258	1,787
Tractors (gasoline)	2,264	3,236	2,597	3,006	5,751	3/
Aeroplanes	11	10,375	5,560	108	4,007	3/
Machinery, equipment, and materials for railways or tramways	4,985	11,410	4,147	20,311	4,260	3,796
Agricultural products:	39,433	37,592	34,884	39,228	45,927	72,165
Vegetable food products and stimulants:	15,532	10,768	12,832	13,593	17,007	26,169
Tea	7,261	4,869	6,105	5,330	6,630	8,619
Coffee, raw	3,127	1,923	2,284	3,075	4,086	9,354
Oleaginous raw material of vegetable origin, crude:	7,564	9,049	8,860	14,434	10,942	13,093
"Maravilla" seeds	6/	4/	4/	3,041	4,798	5/ 7,421
Cottonseeds	6,650	7,853	5,469	4,861	1,009	1,149
Raw textile materials of vegetable origin:	8,174	6,469	6,511	7,025	10,338	16,484
Cotton, raw, ginned or not ginned	6,046	4,792	4,972	4,938	7,139	13,384
Cereals	5,295	7,687	2,471	210	1,608	10,115

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5.- Chile: Imports, <sup>1/</sup> by groups, subgroups, and principal commodities, 1937-42—Continued

Commodity group, subgroup, or commodity <sup>2/</sup>	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
	Value (1,000 pesos of 6d. gold)					
Foodstuffs:	21,738	24,939	22,888	24,788	20,931	51,581
Sugar and its derivatives:	17,065	18,902	19,763	21,634	18,279	47,120
Sugar, raw	16,801	18,344	19,661	21,583	18,242	46,800
Animals and animal products, including fish and game:	14,710	16,389	12,617	20,450	15,383	20,238
Live animals:	10,561	11,306	10,132	16,635	12,687	17,229
Meat cattle	3,203	6,364	5,564	12,259	9,478	11,209
Natural products of waters and forests	3,345	2,451	1,861	2,151	3,739	3,944
Beverages and liqueurs	529	705	752	781	1,431	2,452
Specie and precious metals	76	258	307	1,196	358	1,210
Tobacco manufactures	96	175	155	277	256	350
	Value (1,000 United States dollars)					
Total	88,389	102,835	84,654	104,494	108,254	128,358
Textiles and manufactures:	15,149	15,446	13,632	16,838	16,594	19,918
Fabrics:	9,001	8,929	7,722	9,225	9,480	10,739
Wool (more than 10 percent wool)	2,778	2,599	2,310	2,231	3,588	3,355
Cotton	3,437	3,568	3,019	4,128	3,112	4,140
Osnaburgs (grey cloth), coarse, unbleached	990	726	718	998	895	532
Yarns:	4,447	4,553	4,467	6,319	5,247	5,984
Cotton yarns	1,976	2,163	2,139	2,911	2,152	2,392
Silk yarns	1,229	1,314	1,198	1,886	1,547	1,541
Cotton thread	808	648	685	971	892	1,706
Jute bags	343	540	380	375	935	1,491
Wearing apparel	833	963	715	559	577	1,142
Chemical products:	11,054	11,977	11,456	14,483	15,623	19,848
Blackings, resins, and industrial fats and oils:	4,327	4,585	4,738	5,733	6,308	7,090
Benzine, petroleum ether and gasoline in tankers	2,063	2,225	2,152	2,382	2,789	2,945
Lubricating oils for industrial purposes	950	1,070	1,031	1,302	1,546	1,931
Chemicals	1,575	2,108	1,724	2,221	2,863	4,192
Mechanical and chemical wood pulp	736	952	613	1,171	1,647	2,062
Colors, varnishes, inks, and dyestuffs	1,325	1,156	1,151	1,721	1,543	2,143



Machinery, accessories, and tools:	12,450	13,395	11,617	11,663	14,509	12,631
Industrial machinery, implements, and tools -----	5,101	5,898	5,758	5,226	6,019	5,743
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and material -----	3,427	3,578	2,787	2,924	4,178	4,033
Motive machinery, boilers, and parts -----	2,028	2,159	1,622	1,859	2,177	1,366
Agricultural machinery, implements, and tools -----	893	793	697	729	1,321	587
Mining machinery, implements, and tools -----	1,001	967	753	925	814	902
Products of the metallurgical industries:	12,690	11,670	10,677	12,610	11,979	11,304
Iron and steel manufactures:	3,950	4,041	3,471	3,535	4,580	4,684
Malleable iron pipe and fittings, not galvanized	1,202	1,063	971	995	1,328	971
Iron and steel, unworked:	5,644	4,989	4,472	6,139	4,523	2/
Bars -----	2,895	2,400	1,617	2,609	1,967	3/
Tin plate -----	846	690	958	1,317	1,032	1,398
Sheets, not galvanized -----	1,210	1,028	1,265	1,563	976	3/
Metal wares for various purposes:	1,917	1,500	1,721	1,959	1,924	3/
Iron wire, plain, galvanized, or not galvanized -	793	914	1,451	1,424	1,340	3/
Miscellaneous manufactured products, n.e.s.:	8,653	9,583	8,560	9,188	10,718	12,220
Articles and instruments for the sciences and fine arts, etc.:	2,373	3,068	2,874	2,975	3,547	3,032
Radio receiving sets, phonographs, dictaphones, etc. -----	632	904	858	1,027	1,280	2/
Motion picture films -----	427	488	461	579	615	3/
Paper and cardboard -----	1,572	1,623	1,284	1,469	1,560	1,732
Ceramic ware, glassware, and manufactured stones and earthenware -----	1,665	1,428	1,334	1,334	1,449	2,178
Manufactures of gum, rubber, celluloid, and similar articles -----	552	591	506	630	820	3/
Prepared stones and earthenware -----	287	231	389	438	815	3/
Mineral products (mainly nonmetallic):	6,845	6,273	5,170	10,476	10,632	13,820
Coal and fuel oil -----	5,630	5,648	4,462	9,326	9,348	3/
Petroleum, crude and Diesel -----	5,443	5,514	4,311	6,738	8,271	10,697
Coal and coke -----	187	134	151	2,589	1,075	599
Ores, crude and simply worked -----	1,013	496	512	935	1,053	3/
Transport material and accessories:	5,075	17,486	8,401	10,920	10,056	7,302
Vehicles, n.e.s., and parts:	4,014	8,244	7,233	6,691	9,143	6,186
Automobiles, new or used -----	1,493	2,468	1,827	2,404	2,996	1,998
Chassis for automobiles -----	982	1,665	2,071	1,913	1,815	1,101
Pneumatic tires and tubes -----	616	569	880	830	1,290	368
Tractors (gasoline) -----	467	667	535	620	1,185	3/
Aeroplanes -----	2	2,138	1,146	22	826	3/
Machinery, equipment, and materials for railways and tramways -----	1,027	2,352	855	4,186	878	782

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5.- Chile: Imports, <sup>1/</sup> by groups, subgroups, and principal commodities, 1937-42—Continued

Commodity group, subgroup, or commodity <sup>2/</sup>	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
	Value (1,000 United States dollars)					
Agricultural products:	8,127	7,748	7,190	8,085	9,466	14,873
Vegetable food products and stimulants:	3,201	2,219	2,645	2,802	3,505	5,393
Tea	1,496	1,004	1,258	1,099	1,366	1,776
Coffee, raw	644	396	471	634	842	1,928
Oleaginous raw materials of vegetable origin, crudes:	1,559	1,865	1,826	2,975	2,255	2,698
"Maravilla" seeds	✓	✓	✓	627	989	1,529
Cottonseeds	1,371	1,619	1,127	1,002	208	237
Raw textile materials of vegetable origin:	1,685	1,333	1,342	1,448	2,131	3,397
Cotton, raw, ginned or not ginned	1,246	988	1,025	1,018	1,471	2,758
Cereals	1,091	1,584	509	43	331	2,085
Foodstuffs:	4,480	5,140	4,717	5,109	4,314	10,631
Sugar and derivatives:	3,517	3,896	4,073	4,459	3,767	9,711
Sugar, raw	3,463	3,781	4,052	4,448	3,760	9,645
Animals and animal products, including fish and game:	3,032	3,378	2,600	4,215	3,170	4,171
Live animals:	2,177	2,330	2,088	3,428	2,615	3,551
Meat cattle	660	1,312	1,147	2,527	1,953	2,310
Natural products of waters and forests	689	505	384	443	771	813
Beverages and liqueurs	109	145	155	161	295	505
Specie and precious metals	16	53	63	246	74	249
Tobacco manufactures	20	36	32	57	53	72
	Percent					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Textiles and manufactures:	17.1	15.0	16.1	16.1	15.3	15.5
Fabrics:	10.2	8.7	9.1	8.8	8.8	8.4
Wool (more than 10 percent wool)	3.1	2.5	2.7	2.1	3.3	2.6
Cotton	3.9	3.5	3.6	4.0	2.9	3.2
Osnaburgs (grey cloth), coarse, unbleached	1.1	.7	.8	1.0	.8	.4

Yarns:	5.0	4.4	5.3	6.0	4.8	4.7
Cotton yarns _____	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.8	2.0	1.9
Silk yarns _____	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.2
Cotton thread _____	.9	.6	.8	.9	.8	1.3
Jute bags _____	.4	.5	.4	.4	.9	1.2
Wearing apparel _____	.9	.9	.8	.5	.5	.9
Chemical products:	12.5	11.7	13.5	13.9	14.4	15.5
Blackings, resins, and industrial fats and oils:	4.9	4.5	5.6	5.5	5.8	5.5
Benzine, petroleum ether, and gasoline in tankers	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.3
Lubricating oil for industrial purposes _____	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5
Chemicals _____	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.6	3.3
Mechanical and chemical woodpulp _____	.3	.9	.7	1.1	1.5	1.6
Colors, varnishes, inks, and dyestuffs _____	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.7
Machinery, accessories and tools:	14.1	13.0	13.7	11.2	13.4	9.8
Industrial machinery, implements, and tools _____	5.8	5.7	6.8	5.0	5.6	4.5
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and material _____	3.9	3.5	3.3	2.8	3.9	3.1
Motive machinery, boilers, and parts _____	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.3	2.0	1.1
Agricultural machinery, implements, and tools _____	1.0	.8	.8	.7	1.2	.4
Mining machinery, implements, and tools _____	1.1	.9	.9	.9	.7	.7
Products of the metallurgical industries:	14.4	11.3	12.6	12.1	11.1	8.8
Iron and steel manufactures:	4.5	3.9	4.1	3.4	4.2	3.6
Malleable iron pipe and fittings, not galvanized -	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.2	.8
Iron and steel unworked:	6.4	4.9	5.3	5.9	4.2	-
Bars _____	3.3	2.3	1.9	2.5	1.8	-
Tinplate _____	1.0	.7	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.1
Sheets, not galvanized _____	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.5	.9	-
Metal wares for various purposes:	2.2	1.5	2.0	1.9	1.8	-
Iron wire, plain, galvanized, or not galvanized -	.9	.9	1.7	1.4	1.2	-
Miscellaneous manufactured products, n.e.s.:	9.8	9.3	10.1	8.8	9.9	9.5
Articles and instruments for the sciences and fine arts, etc.:	2.7	3.0	3.4	2.8	3.3	2.4
Radio receiving sets, phonographs, dictaphones, etc. _____	.7	.9	1.0	1.0	1.2	-
Motion picture films _____	.5	.5	.5	.6	.6	-
Paper and cardboard _____	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3
Ceramic ware, glassware, and manufactured stones and earthenware _____	1.9	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.7
Manufactures of gums, rubber, celluloid, and similar articles _____	.6	.6	.6	.6	.8	-
Prepared stones and earthenware _____	.3	.2	.5	.4	.8	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5.- Chile: Imports, <sup>1/</sup> by groups, subgroups, and principal commodities, 1937-42—Continued

Commodity group, subgroup, or commodity <sup>2/</sup>	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
	Percent					
Mineral products (mainly nonmetallic):	7.7	6.1	6.1	10.0	9.8	10.8
Coal and fuel oils:	6.4	5.5	5.3	8.9	8.6	-
Petroleum, crude and Diesel _____	6.2	5.4	5.1	6.4	7.6	8.3
Coal and coke _____	.2	.1	.2	2.5	1.0	.5
Ores, crude and simply worked _____	1.1	.5	.6	.9	1.0	-
Transport material and accessories:	5.8	17.0	9.9	10.4	9.3	5.7
Vehicles, n.e.s., and parts:	4.5	8.0	8.5	6.4	8.4	4.8
Automobiles, new or used _____	1.7	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.8	1.6
Chassis for automobiles _____	1.1	1.6	2.4	1.8	1.7	.9
Pneumatic tires and tubes _____	.7	.6	1.0	.8	1.2	.3
Tractors (gasoline) _____	.5	.6	.6	.6	1.1	-
Aeroplanes _____	<u>6/</u>	2.1	1.4	<u>6/</u>	.8	-
Machinery, equipment, and material for railways and tramways _____	1.2	2.3	1.0	4.0	.8	.6
Agricultural products:	9.2	7.5	8.5	7.7	8.8	11.6
Vegetable food products and stimulants:	3.6	2.2	3.1	2.7	3.2	4.2
Tea _____	1.7	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.4
Coffee, raw _____	.7	.4	.6	.6	.8	1.5
Oleaginous raw materials of vegetable origin, crudes:	1.3	1.8	2.2	2.8	2.1	2.1
"Maravilla" seeds _____	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	.6	.9	1.2
Cottonseeds _____	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.0	.2	.2
Raw textile materials of vegetable origin:	1.9	1.3	1.6	1.4	2.0	2.6
Cotton, raw, ginned or not ginned _____	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.4	2.1
Cereals _____	1.2	1.5	.6	<u>4/</u>	.3	1.6
Foodstuffs:	5.1	5.0	5.6	4.9	4.0	8.3
Sugar and derivatives:	4.0	3.8	4.8	4.3	3.5	7.6
Sugar, raw _____	3.9	3.7	4.8	4.3	3.5	7.5
Animals and animal products, including fish and game:	3.4	3.3	3.1	4.0	2.9	3.2
Live animals:	2.5	2.3	2.5	3.3	2.4	2.8
Neat cattle _____	.7	1.3	1.4	2.4	1.8	1.8

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Natural products of waters and forests	.8	.5	.5	.4	.7	.6
Beverages and liquors	.1	.2	.2	.2	.3	.4
Specie and precious metals	6/	.1	.1	.2	.1	.2
Tobacco manufactures	6/	6/	6/	.1	6/	.1

1/ Imports for consumption. Bullion and specie are included. Values are c.i.f., as declared by merchants.

2/ Classifications are those given in the Chilean import statistics for 1941. Groups are ranked according to their value in 1941.

3/ Not available.

4/ Not separately classified.

5/ Includes girasol.

6/ Less than 0.05 percent.

Sources: Compiled by the U. S. Tariff Commission from Chile, Anuario Estadístico de Comercio Exterior, and Estadística Chilena.

medicines, pharmaceuticals, and perfumes likewise increased. Paints and varnishes increased at a much slower rate. Principally because of the expansion of the Chilean chemical industry, <sup>1/</sup> imports of explosives and pyrotechnical products in 1942 were only about half those in 1937.

Machinery, accessories, and tools. <sup>2/</sup>—The Government of Chile is working toward greater industrialization and particularly toward an increasing output of hydroelectric power. Imports of machinery, accessories, and tools are an important index of the country's industrial development. Constituting in years before 1942 the third-ranking import group, they consist principally of industrial, electrical, agricultural, and mining machinery; accessories and tools; motors; and boilers. During the period 1937-39, imports in this group averaged about 60 million pesos (12 million dollars) annually, or about one-seventh of total imports. Their value increased in 1941 to 70 million pesos (14 million dollars). Although imports in general increased in 1942, those of machinery, accessories, and tools declined to 61 million pesos (12.5 million dollars), largely because of United States export restrictions and the even greater impediments to shipments from other sources of supply; the group thus became fifth in importance among the import groups.

Imports of electrical machinery, which were about a fourth of the group total during the period 1937-39, increased markedly after the outbreak of the war, averaging 20 million pesos (4 million dollars) annually in both 1941 and 1942. Imports of other commodities in this group were smaller in 1942 than in 1937.

Before the war (1937-38) three countries accounted for the bulk of Chilean imports of machinery: The United States, 43 percent; Germany, 40 percent; and the United Kingdom, 9 percent. During the war the United States has become the predominant source of supply, accounting in 1941 for 83 percent. Germany supplied 39 percent of machinery imports in 1939, but less than 1 percent in 1941. The position of the United Kingdom has been relatively unchanged.

Metal products.—Chile lacks large-scale facilities for the production of coke, used in the reduction of iron ore, and the importation of coke is expensive. Consequently, most of the nation's requirements of unworked iron and steel and semifinished and finished iron and steel products have been imported. Iron and steel, as well as small quantities of other metals, are of vital importance to the Chilean economy. In 1937, a record year in both Chile's total export trade and its domestic production, imports of metal products (the group does not include machinery, tools, and vehicles) were valued at 62 million pesos (13 million dollars); they constituted one-seventh of total imports, and ranked second among the import groups. In 1938 and 1939 imports of these products declined. After the outbreak of the war they increased, in 1940 reaching a level nearly as high as that in 1937. In 1941, largely because of the elimination of trade with other customary sources of supply and of shortages of shipping and United States export restrictions, imports of metal products declined. In 1942 they amounted to 55 million pesos (11 million dollars), or 11 percent less than in 1937, and ranked seventh among Chilean import groups.

Before the war Germany was the principal source of imports of metal products, accounting in 1937-38 for nearly half of the total; the United States ranked second, supplying about one-third; the United Kingdom was

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<sup>1/</sup> In 1941 Chile exported chemical products valued at 10 million pesos (2 million dollars), nearly half of which were explosives and pyrotechnical items. Imports into Chile of explosives and pyrotechnical items were 1.7 million pesos (\$340,000) in that year, as compared with an average of about 3.3 million pesos (\$680,000) in the period 1937-39.

<sup>2/</sup> Not including vehicles.

next in order, supplying nearly one-tenth. Since 1939 the position of the United States has been predominant; in 1940 it supplied 82 percent of Chilean imports of metal products, and in 1941, 86 percent. Imports from Germany have ceased and those from the United Kingdom have declined materially.

Transport materials and accessories.—The Chilean import group consisting of transport materials and accessories is dependent to a large extent on the swings of the business cycle. <sup>1/</sup> Although this group consists principally of automobiles, accessories, and parts, it also includes railroad locomotives and cars and replacement parts and ships and materials used in navigation. In 1938 imports of transport materials reached a value of 85 million pesos (17 million dollars), constituting 17 percent of total imports and ranking first among the import groups. <sup>2/</sup>

In 1940 the importation of locomotives, cars, and other railroad equipment reached a very high figure; imports of automotive equipment, on the other hand, were smaller than in 1938. In 1941, however, imports of automotive equipment increased and those of railroad materials declined sharply. Because of the shortage of shipping and United States restrictions on exports, imports of transport commodities into Chile in 1942 declined to 35 million pesos (7 million dollars), or 6 percent of total imports.

Before the war two countries ordinarily supplied more than nine-tenths of Chilean imports of automotive materials (which generally constituted from two-thirds to four-fifths of the transport group): The United States, nearly three-fifths, and Germany, about one-third. With the virtual elimination of Germany from the market, the United States supplied 86 percent in 1940, and 94 percent in 1941.

Mineral products.—In 1937 Chilean imports of mineral products, principally crude petroleum, were valued at 33 million pesos (7 million dollars), and constituted nearly 8 percent of total imports. With the reduction of industrial activity in 1938 and 1939, imports of these products declined, but with the expansion of mining and manufacturing operations after the outbreak of the war, they rose and in both 1940 and 1941 were valued at 51 million pesos (10 million dollars), constituting 10 percent of total imports. <sup>3/</sup> In 1942, although there was a decline in quantity, the value of imported mineral products increased to 67 million pesos (nearly 14 million dollars), or 11 percent of total imports. In most years crude petroleum has constituted about four-fifths of the group total.

Before the war (1937-38), nearly two-thirds of crude petroleum imports were supplied by the United States and the other third by Venezuela and Curacao. During the war, however, the proportion of imports from the United States and Venezuela has declined. In 1940 and 1941, the United States supplied 56 percent of Chilean crude petroleum imports; the share of Curacao increased from 13 percent in 1937 to 29 percent in 1940-41. Imports from Peru increased markedly from less than 2 percent in 1937 to 24 percent in 1941.

<sup>1/</sup> In 1932, a year of world business depression, Chilean imports of transport materials and accessories were 3.8 million pesos (\$474,000), representing less than 2 percent of total imports.

<sup>2/</sup> In 1938 Chile purchased ships and other materials related to navigation, valued at 33 million pesos (6.6 million dollars). Such purchases were of little significance during the other years of the period 1937-42.

<sup>3/</sup> Imports of mineral products in 1940 included coal valued at 12 million pesos (2.4 million dollars) whereas Chile imported a negligible quantity of coal during the period 1937-39. In recent years the Government has followed a policy of reducing import duties on commodities of prime necessity. The large quantity of coal imported in 1940 was mainly the result of a severe coal shortage in the country, accompanied by suspension of duties on coal

Agricultural products.—In 1937 imports of agricultural products, including coffee, tea, yerba maté, fruits, wheat, cotton, and oleaginous products, were valued at nearly 40 million pesos (8 million dollars) and constituted 9 percent of total imports. During 1938 and 1939 they declined, but after the outbreak of the war, they increased in 1942 reaching 72 million pesos (15 million dollars) and constituting 12 percent of total imports.

Processed foods.—More than three-fourths of imports in the processed foods group ordinarily consists of sugar; the group also includes meats, processed edible oils, dairy products, starches, and flour. Imports of these products in the 3 years 1937-39 averaged 23 million pesos (nearly 5 million dollars) annually and constituted 5 percent of total imports. In the first 2 years after the outbreak of the war there was little change in the value of these imports. In 1942, principally because of the rise in the price of sugar, their value increased to 52 million pesos (nearly 11 million dollars), and was 137 percent higher than in 1937.

Imports of sugar have come chiefly from Peru and (to a lesser extent) from Cuba; immediately before the war these two countries supplied about nine-tenths of Chilean requirements. Since 1940 the position of Cuba has declined; it accounted for nearly 15 percent of Chilean imports in 1937-38 and less than 1 percent in 1940 and 1941.

Animals and animal products.—Chile customarily imports many more live animals than it exports; imports consist mainly of cattle, horses, and sheep from Argentina. On the other hand, the value of exports of animal products such as wool, hides, and skins usually is many times greater than the imports of these items. During the period 1937-39 imports of animals and animal products, principally live animals, averaged 14.5 million pesos (nearly 3 million dollars) annually. The war has had only a minor effect on these items in terms of quantity, but, because of higher price levels, their value averaged about a third higher during the period 1940-42.

Sources of imports.—The distribution of Chilean imports, by regions and principal countries, 1937-41, is shown in table 6; Chilean imports from the United States over a longer period are shown in tables 7 and 9. For some time before 1940 about two-thirds of Chilean imports came from three countries—the United States, Germany, and the United Kingdom. In 1937 imports from the United States were valued at 26 million dollars (29 percent); those from Germany, 23 million dollars (26 percent); and those from the United Kingdom, 9.6 million dollars (11 percent). In that year half of Chilean imports came from Europe and 47 percent from the Western Hemisphere. Fourth in order among countries as a source of imports before the war was Peru, which supplied goods, principally sugar, valued at from 29 million to 35 million pesos (6 to 7 million dollars) annually, or from 6 to 8 percent of total imports. Argentina ranked fifth, usually supplying from 4 to 5 percent of the total. Other important sources included Brazil, Belgium, France, Italy, and Sweden.

After September 1939 the importance of Europe as a source of Chilean imports declined sharply. In 1942 imports from Europe were only 8 percent of the total, and these came almost entirely from the United Kingdom, Switzerland, and Sweden. For many years before the war Germany occupied second place as a source of imports into Chile, but in 1940 and 1941 the United Kingdom took second place. In each of these 2 years the United Kingdom supplied about 10 percent of total imports. Imports from Germany declined greatly in 1940 and have since been insignificant. The United States, the most important source of Chilean imports in the period 1937-39, has, of course, occupied an even more prominent position since the outbreak of the war. In 1941, 57 percent of total imports came from the United



Table 6.- Chile: Imports <sup>1/</sup> by regions and principal countries, 1937-41  
(Value in thousands of U. S. dollars)

Region and country	1937		1938		1939		1940		1941	
	Value	Percent of total	Value	Percent of total	Value	Percent of total	Value	Percent of total	Value	Percent of total
Total, all countries	88,389	100.0	102,385	100.0	84,655	100.0	104,494	100.0	108,254	100.0
Western Hemisphere	41,491	46.9	44,638	43.4	41,197	48.7	71,927	68.8	86,553	80.0
UNITED STATES <sup>2/</sup>	25,711	29.1	28,634	27.8	26,320	31.1	49,987	47.8	61,095	56.5
Latin America	14,481	16.4	14,241	13.8	13,146	15.5	19,192	18.4	24,981	23.1
Peru	7,163	8.2	5,984	5.8	6,382	7.6	8,820	8.5	9,897	9.1
Argentina	3,798	4.3	4,482	4.3	3,742	4.4	7,044	6.8	7,999	7.4
Brazil	896	1.0	677	.6	1,090	1.3	2,106	2.0	3,521	3.3
Caribbean Possessions	695	.8	1,399	1.4	1,152	1.4	2,305	2.2	2,023	1.9
Europe	41,228	46.7	52,275	50.9	36,737	43.4	24,503	23.5	13,414	12.4
Germany (including Austria)	23,039	26.0	26,569	25.8	19,241	22.7	3,682	3.5	809	.7
United Kingdom	9,633	10.9	10,422	10.1	6,983	8.2	10,847	10.4	9,938	9.2
Belgium and Luxemburg	1,924	2.2	1,605	1.6	1,461	1.7	1,226	1.2	96	.1
France	1,650	1.9	2,043	2.0	1,928	2.3	1,103	1.1	230	.2
Italy	1,688	1.9	2,754	2.7	3,292	3.9	4,154	4.0	262	.2
Sweden	1,055	1.2	1,779	1.7	1,452	1.7	1,327	1.3	460	.4
Asia	4,980	5.7	5,091	4.9	5,754	6.7	8,028	7.7	8,208	7.6
Japan	2,287	2.6	2,580	2.5	3,156	3.7	5,752	5.5	5,077	4.7
Other areas	681	.7	821	.8	961	1.2	33	<sup>2/</sup>	70	<sup>2/</sup>

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<sup>1/</sup> Imports for consumption. Values are c.i.f., as declared by merchants.

<sup>2/</sup> Excludes Puerto Rico.

<sup>3/</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

Sources: Compiled by the U. S. Tariff Commission from Chile, Anuario Estadístico de Comercio Exterior.

States, compared with 29 percent in 1937. In 1942, however, as a result of wartime export restrictions, Chilean imports from the United States declined to 45 percent of the total. Shipments from Japan, which in 1937 constituted less than 3 percent of Chile's imports, increased to 6 million dollars in 1940 (6 percent); in 1942, in the face of the increased transportation risks, Japan supplied Chile with commodities valued at 1.3 million dollars.

Imports from Latin American countries.—During the period 1937-39 imports into Chile from Latin American countries averaged about 68 million pesos (14 million dollars) annually, <sup>1/</sup> or about 15 percent of total imports; this was more than twice the value of Chilean exports to those countries. During this period, more than 98 percent of Chilean purchases from Latin American countries came from seven countries, including Peru (nearly one-half), Argentina (more than one-fourth), Venezuela, Brazil, Ecuador, Cuba, and Mexico.

The outbreak of the war, and the attendant decline in the importance of Europe as a source of supply, resulted in a progressive increase in Chilean imports from the countries of Latin America. In 1942 they reached 260 million pesos (54 million dollars), or more than two-fifths of total imports; this was more than twice the value of exports to those countries. During each year from 1940 to 1942 Peru and Argentina continued to occupy first and second place, respectively, in Chile's import trade with other countries of Latin America. There were, however, notable shifts in the relative position of some of the other countries in this region (see table 21).

During the period 1937-39, imports of agricultural and pastoral products from Latin American countries (principally sugar, coffee, cacao, yerba mate, wheat, cotton, and live animals) averaged nearly 50 million pesos (10 million dollars) a year, and were more than double exports of such products to those countries. Commodities in these groups from Latin American countries constituted about seven-tenths of the total imports from those countries. <sup>2/</sup> In 1941 the share declined to little more than half, but the absolute value increased to 62 million pesos (12.8 million dollars).

In 1937 manufactured goods (valued at 12.5 million pesos, or 2.6 million dollars) constituted one-sixth of the value of Chilean imports from the other Latin American countries. The closing of European sources and the shortage of shipping during the war resulted in a marked increase in these figures in 1940 to 26 million pesos (5.2 million dollars) and in 1941 to 38 million pesos (7.6 million dollars). Mineral products (valued at 7.5 million pesos, or 1.5 million dollars), constituted about one-ninth of total imports from Latin American countries. Such imports were considerably larger in 1941 than in 1937.

In 1941, Chilean imports from Latin American countries were distributed as follows: Agricultural and pastoral products, less than three-fifths; manufactured goods more than one-third; and mineral products, one-eleventh.

During 1937-39 imports from Peru averaged about 31 million pesos (6.2 million dollars) annually and constituted nearly one-half of total imports from Latin American countries. During the war, imports from Peru in-

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<sup>1/</sup> During the period 1937-39, imports of petroleum and petroleum products into Chile from Curaçao averaged 5 million pesos (1 million dollars) per year; these are not included in the annual average of 14 million dollars. Inasmuch as practically all crude petroleum entering Curaçao for refining and export comes from Venezuela, it may be said that Chilean imports from other Latin American countries, and in particular from Venezuela, are greater in value than shown in the trade returns.

<sup>2/</sup> They constituted nearly one-eighth of Chilean imports from all sources.

creased until in 1942 they reached 123 million pesos (25 million dollars), accounting for half of Chilean imports from other Latin American countries, and nearly one-fifth of total imports. In the first half of 1943 Peru replaced the United States as the most important source of imports into Chile. The principal commodities imported from Peru are sugar and petroleum products.

Imports from Argentina, (consisting principally of livestock, woolen fabrics, wheat, and cement), averaged about 19 million pesos (4 million dollars) annually in the period 1937-39, and represented about one-fourth of Chilean imports from Latin American countries. Imports from Argentina increased markedly in 1940 and 1941; <sup>1/</sup> in 1942 they reached 74 million pesos (15 million dollars) and constituted more than one-fourth of the imports from Latin American countries.

In 1938 imports from Brazil amounted to 3.1 million pesos (\$620,000), and Brazil ranked sixth in importance among Latin American countries supplying Chilean imports. Imports from Brazil increased sharply after the outbreak of the war; by 1942 Brazil supplied goods valued at 51 million pesos (10 million dollars) and accounted for one-fifth of Chilean imports from Latin American countries. In 1942 such imports consisted principally of coffee, <sup>2/</sup> yuca maté, cotton and woolen fabrics, and cotton and silk yarn and thread.

Imports into Chile from Cuba, the third ranking Latin American supplier in 1938, were composed principally of sugar. After the outbreak of the war, as a result of the shortage of shipping, they were reduced sharply; during the period 1940-42 they were negligible. Combined imports from Venezuela and Curaçao (principally petroleum and its products) averaged about 10 million pesos (2 million dollars) annually during the years 1937-38. Submarine warfare in the Caribbean had little effect on this trade, which in 1942 declined for other reasons. Shipments directly from Venezuela were negligible after 1939; those from Curaçao averaged more than 10 million pesos (2 million dollars) annually in 1940 and 1941, but declined to 4.2 million pesos (\$840,000) in 1942.

#### United States Trade With Chile

Because of the difference in number of inhabitants and in the development of the two economies, the importance of the United States market to the Chilean economy is, of course, much more pronounced than the importance of the Chilean market to that of the United States. During the period 1924-42 exports to Chile from the United States averaged a little less than 1 percent of total United States exports, and imports from Chile a little less than 2 percent of total United States imports of merchandise (see table 10). In recent pre-war years, however, Chile furnished about 35 percent of United States imports of copper and virtually all of its imports of sodium nitrate.

As already stated, Chilean export statistics since 1933 do not show the countries of destination of the large shipments of nitrate and iodine. In the period 1924-39, reported exports to the United States (table 7) were on the average about one-third (varying from 20 to 48 percent) of total exports

<sup>1/</sup> In 1941 Chilean imports of textiles and textile products from Argentina were valued at 3.3 million pesos (\$660,000); in 1940 they were valued at 1.1 million pesos (\$220,000). Imports of textiles from Argentina in 1937 were negligible.

<sup>2/</sup> In 1942 Chile imported from Brazil textile products valued at nearly 22 million pesos (4.4 million dollars), as contrasted with less than a third of this amount in 1941, and practically none in 1937. Imports of Brazilian coffee into Chile in 1942 were valued at 8 million pesos (1.6 million dollars), compared with 2.2 million pesos in 1941 and 1 million pesos in 1937.

Table 7.- Chile: Trade with the United States, <sup>1/</sup> 1924-42

(Value in thousands)

Year	Exports <sup>2/</sup>			Imports <sup>3/</sup>			Balance of trade <sup>4/</sup>		Ratio of imports to exports <sup>5/</sup>
	Pesos	United States dollars	United States share of total exports <sup>2/</sup>	Pesos	United States dollars	United States share of total imports	Pesos	United States dollars	
			Percent			Percent			Percent
1924	7/ 682,482	7/ 83,058	37.5	256,071	31,164	23.5	+426,410	+51,894	37.3
1925	7/ 726,245	7/ 88,384	38.7	339,574	41,326	27.8	+386,671	+47,058	46.6
1926	797,835	97,097	48.2	422,357	51,401	32.7	+375,478	+45,696	52.9
1927	533,398	64,915	31.6	318,479	38,759	29.7	+214,919	+26,156	59.7
1928	642,898	78,241	33.1	368,892	44,894	30.7	+274,006	+33,347	57.4
1929	582,470	70,886	25.4	520,523	63,348	32.2	+61,947	+7,538	89.4
1930	337,781	41,108	25.4	467,356	56,877	33.4	-129,575	-15,769	138.4
1931	275,815	33,567	33.4	241,864	29,435	34.3	+33,951	+4,132	87.7
1932	76,799	9,346	26.4	49,413	6,014	23.1	+27,386	+3,332	64.3
1933	68,611	10,360	20.0	40,749	6,153	22.4	+27,862	+4,207	59.4
1934	89,426	18,731	29.9	69,515	14,327	28.8	+19,911	+4,104	77.7
1935	108,862	22,436	35.2	82,237	16,949	27.1	+26,625	+5,497	75.5
1936	109,450	22,558	28.1	87,973	18,131	25.4	+21,477	+4,427	80.4
1937	213,402	43,982	29.3	124,748	25,711	29.1	+88,654	+18,271	58.5
1938	107,334	22,122	20.9	138,933	28,634	27.8	-31,599	-6,512	129.4
1939	204,779	42,205	40.0	127,704	26,320	31.1	+77,075	+15,885	62.4
1940	406,082	83,694	73.1	242,538	49,987	47.8	+163,544	+33,707	59.7
1941	500,772	103,209	76.1	296,436	61,096	56.4	+204,336	+42,113	59.2
1942	602,402	124,155	80.4	282,574	58,239	45.4	+319,828	+65,916	46.9

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<sup>1/</sup> Exclusive of Puerto Rico.

<sup>2/</sup> Exports of Chilean products and nationalized products, but not including nitrate and iodine after 1933. Bullion and specie are included. Values are f.o.b. frontier, excluding export duties.

<sup>3/</sup> Imports for consumption. Bullion and specie are included. Values are c.i.f., as declared by merchants.

<sup>4/</sup> An export balance is marked (+), and an import balance (-). Inasmuch as Chilean trade statistics have not shown exports of nitrate and iodine by countries of destination since 1933, the export balances which usually have prevailed since that year were in actuality larger than those indicated in the table.

<sup>5/</sup> Since 1933 the United States share of total exports is computed on the basis of total exports exclusive of nitrate and iodine.

<sup>6/</sup> Inasmuch as exports of nitrate and iodine have not been reported by countries of destination since 1933, the ratios of exports to imports as shown in the table since that year are somewhat higher than they would be if the data for these two commodities were available.

<sup>7/</sup> Excludes reexports. Peso values have been calculated from United States dollar values.

Sources: Compiled by the U. S. Tariff Commission from Chile, *Anuario Estadístico de Comercio Exterior*, and *Estadística Chilena*.

(exclusive of these commodities after 1933); in the period 1940-42 the proportion increased more than two-thirds. If statistics for the destination of nitrate and iodine were available, the share of the United States in Chile's total export trade would probably have been approximately the same as stated above. The United States is particularly important as a destination of Chile's mineral exports. In the 2 years 1937 and 1938 more than 25 percent of Chile's exports of copper, 40 percent (estimated) of its exports of nitrates, and nearly 90 percent of its exports of gold went to the United States. Since the outbreak of the war, of course, the share of the United States in Chile's mineral exports has increased considerably. The United States share of specified Chilean exports, 1937-41, is shown in table 8.

The United States is also an important source of Chilean imports, having provided nearly one-third of the total in 1937-38 and about one-half since the outbreak of the war (1940-42). Ordinarily, Chile obtains from the United States two-fifths of the machinery, one-third the metal products, one-half of the transportation materials, one-fourth of the chemical products, two-thirds of the petroleum, and one-tenth of the textiles imported into the country. These shares have increased materially during the war. The United States share of specified Chilean import groups, 1937-41, is shown in table 9.

#### Imports into the United States from Chile.

During the period 1937-39 United States merchandise imports (excluding gold and silver) from Chile averaged 38 million dollars annually and accounted for about 1.5 percent of total imports into the United States and 7 percent of those from Latin America. After the outbreak of the war, merchandise imports from Chile expanded substantially; in 1940, chiefly as the result of the marked increase in imports of copper, they amounted to 65 million dollars, or more than 10 percent of total imports from Latin America. United States requirements for copper continued to increase in 1941; in 1942 total merchandise imports from Chile reached 141 million dollars, or five times those in 1938. United States imports from Chile, 1924-42, are shown in table 10.

Composition.—Chile is the only source of United States imports of natural sodium nitrate and is by far the most important supplier of imports of copper. Before the war these two commodities accounted for more than three-fourths of United States imports from Chile. During the period 1937-39, other leading commodities imported from Chile, named in order of their importance, were gold, iron ore, iodine, and silver. Since the outbreak of the war, purchases from Chile have continued to be predominantly of mineral products, with a marked expansion in imports of copper and a decline in those of precious metals after 1940. Imports of wool, from Chile, negligible before the war, ranked third in importance in 1942. United States imports from Chile by groups, selected subgroups, and principal commodities, 1937-42, are shown in tables 11 and 12. Imports of principal commodities, in terms of value and quantity, 1937-42, are shown in table 13. The ratio of United States imports of merchandise from Chile to total United States imports from Latin American countries is shown, by groups, in table 14.

Most of the copper imported from Chile is the product of mines owned by United States interests which are themselves also leading producers of copper in the United States. Variations in imports of copper from Chile in recent years have been the result of changes in world demand as well as of changes in United States requirements. Before the outbreak of the war exports of copper to the United States represented about 30 percent of the total Chilean exports of that product. Imports of copper from Chile were valued at 22 million dollars in 1937, but, as a result of the world business recession, averaged only 13 million annually during 1938 and 1939. With

Table 8.- Chile: Exports <sup>1/</sup> to the United States by groups, subgroups, and principal commodities, 1937-41

Group, subgroup, or commodity <sup>2/</sup>	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
	Value (1,000 pesos of 6d. gold)				
<b>Total, excluding nitrate and iodine and shipments "to order"</b>	<b>213,402</b>	<b>107,334</b>	<b>204,779</b>	<b>406,082</b>	<b>500,772</b>
<b>Mineral products:</b>	<b>181,584</b>	<b>94,678</b>	<b>188,165</b>	<b>373,308</b>	<b>460,915</b>
<b>Ores, crude or simply worked, and pure metal:</b>	<b>181,233</b>	<b>94,655</b>	<b>188,153</b>	<b>373,198</b>	<b>460,875</b>
Electrolytic copper bars	48,007	10,974	62,311	176,808	237,038
Standard and blister copper bars	95,307	49,416	88,678	159,054	197,092
Iron ore and its alloys	12,636	13,478	13,660	14,696	13,915
Copper-bearing ores and concentrates (gold and silver)	11,015	7,934	12,872	12,890	6,842
Gold and silver ores and concentrates	11,138	10,841	10,096	8,209	3,285
<b>Specie and precious metals:</b>	<b>14,217</b>	<b>8,132</b>	<b>10,909</b>	<b>17,246</b>	<b>13,422</b>
Gold and platinum, unwrought:	14,030	8,132	10,909	17,246	13,422
Gold ingots and bars	10,835	4,209	10,909	17,246	13,406
<b>Agricultural products:</b>	<b>7,558</b>	<b>2,437</b>	<b>1,869</b>	<b>5,107</b>	<b>13,155</b>
<b>Legumes:</b>	<b>5,668</b>	<b>1,470</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>2,563</b>	<b>7,881</b>
Beans	4,187	169	102	290	3,338
<b>Animals and animal products including fish and game:</b>	<b>8,993</b>	<b>1,668</b>	<b>2,844</b>	<b>8,184</b>	<b>10,098</b>
Hides and other animal matter, crudes:	7,684	1,339	1,969	4,512	6,034
Hides and skins, not tanned	4,956	163	1,176	3,600	5,527
<b>Chemical products</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>1,443</b>
Natural products of waters and forests	139	47	126	485	496
<b>Foodstuffs</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>473</b>
Beverages and liquors	38	26	113	122	371
Miscellaneous manufactured products, n.e.s.	80	57	141	60	177
<b>Products of the metallurgical industries</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>118</b>
Machinery accessories and tools	34	92	95	151	68
Textiles and manufactures	-	1	-	18	30
Transport materials and accessories	16	7	45	12	6
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-

## Value (1,000 United States dollars)

	43,982	22,122	42,205	83,694	103,209
Total, excluding nitrate and iodine and shipments "to order"					
Mineral products:	37,424	19,513	38,781	76,939	94,995
Ores, crude or simply worked, and pure metal:	37,352	19,508	38,778	76,916	94,986
Electrolytic copper bars	9,894	2,262	12,842	36,440	48,854
Standard and blister copper bars	19,643	10,185	18,277	32,781	40,621
Iron ore and its alloys	2,604	2,778	2,815	3,029	2,868
Copper-bearing ores and concentrates (gold and silver)	2,270	1,635	2,653	2,657	1,410
Gold and silver ores and concentrates	2,296	2,234	2,081	1,692	677
Specie and precious metal:	2,930	1,676	2,248	3,554	2,766
Gold and platinum, unwrought:	2,892	1,676	2,248	3,554	2,766
Gold ingots and bars	2,233	867	2,248	3,554	2,763
Agricultural products:	1,558	502	385	1,053	2,711
Legumes:	1,168	303	179	528	1,624
Beans	863	35	21	60	688
Animals and animal products, including fish and game:	1,853	344	586	1,687	2,081
Hides and other animal matter, cruds:	1,584	276	406	930	1,244
Hides and skins, not tanned	1,021	34	242	742	1,139
Chemical products	40	33	45	114	297
Natural products of waters and forests	29	10	26	100	102
Foodstuffs	92	2	43	197	97
Beverages and liqueurs	8	5	23	25	76
Miscellaneous manufactured products, n.e.s.	16	12	29	12	36
Products of the metallurgical industries	21	4	9	15	24
Machinery, accessories, and tools	7	19	20	31	14
Textiles and manufactures	-	3/	-	4	6
Transport materials and accessories	3	1	9	2	1
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8.- Chile: Exports <sup>1/</sup> to the United States by groups, subgroups, and principal commodities, 1937-41—Continued

Group, subgroup, or commodity <sup>2/</sup>	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
	Share of United States in total exports (Percent)				
<b>Total, excluding nitrate and iodine and shipments "to order"</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>76.1</b>
Mineral products:	34.0	26.0	50.0	85.4	88.8
Ores, crude or simply worked, and pure metals:	32.4	25.0	49.2	86.5	89.9
Electrolytic copper bars	18.7	6.0	35.1	86.5	87.2
Standard and blister copper bars	38.5	34.2	57.5	90.2	89.4
Iron ore and its alloys	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Copper-bearing ore and concentrates (gold and silver)	49.6	45.9	56.0	57.3	40.0
Gold and silver ore and concentrates	85.4	80.5	88.2	100.0	100.0
Specie and precious metals:	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	98.5
Gold and platinum, unwroughts:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gold ingots and bars	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agricultural products:	10.3	3.6	3.6	12.0	24.9
Legumes:	16.1	4.7	4.0	11.3	35.7
Beans	34.8	1.7	1.1	2.4	33.6
Animals and animal products, including fish and game:	12.1	3.8	6.8	25.4	25.2
Hides and other animal matter, crude:	31.6	11.2	19.2	71.6	85.4
Hides and skins, not tanned	26.2	1.9	15.0	70.0	85.4
Chemical products	10.9	7.7	6.8	11.6	14.7
Natural products of waters and forests	2.7	.9	1.8	12.1	15.7
Foodstuffs	1.1	.1	1.6	5.8	3.8
Beverages and liqueurs	.8	.5	2.9	12.7	15.9
Miscellaneous manufactured products, n.e.s.	3.6	2.9	8.0	3.5	6.8
Products of the metallurgical industries	23.9	11.4	29.0	20.8	10.7
Machinery, accessories, and tools	8.9	25.3	45.4	37.3	14.9
Textiles and manufactures	-	<sup>3/</sup>	-	1.5	3.6
Transport materials and accessories	5.5	2.2	23.7	10.0	2.4
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1/</sup> Exports of Chilean products and nationalized products. Bullion and specie are included. Values are f.o.b. frontier, excluding export duties. Exports of nitrate are not available by countries of destination; therefore, the percentage shares for the United States, which relate to total exports and to exports of mineral products, are computed on the basis of totals for shipments to all countries from which these two commodities are excluded.

<sup>2/</sup> Classifications are those given in the Chilean export statistics for 1941. Groups are ranked according to their value in 1941. <sup>3/</sup> Less than 500. <sup>4/</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

Sources: Compiled by the U. S. Tariff Commission from Chile, Anuario Estadístico de Comercio Exterior, and Estadística Chilena.



the greatly expanded demand after the outbreak of the war, United States imports of copper from Chile increased markedly; in 1940 and 1941 nearly 90 percent of Chilean copper exports were to the United States. Beginning in February 1942, the United States agreed to purchase all exportable surpluses of Chilean copper and certain other strategic metals.

United States purchases of sodium nitrate from Chile averaged 11 million dollars annually during the period 1937-39 and represented about two-fifths of Chilean exports of this product. In 1941 imports were smaller than in 1937. In 1942, largely because of increased war demand for fertilizers and the exhaustion of stock piles accumulated before the war, imports of sodium nitrate from Chile increased to 17 million dollars, the highest figure since 1932 and about one-half the value in 1929. Thus about two-thirds of Chilean exports of nitrate were shipped to the United States in 1942.

Before 1926 purchases of Chilean gold by the United States were small. From 1932 to 1940, gold, third in importance among imports from Chile constituted from 11 percent (1932) to 23 percent (1936) of total United States imports of Chilean merchandise and precious metals. These purchases accounted for nearly 85 percent of Chilean gold exports. In 1940 Chilean production of gold reached a record value of 12 million dollars, of which 11 million was shipped to the United States. As the war has progressed, costs of gold mining have risen and freight and insurance charges have increased; in 1942 Chilean production of gold declined to 6.4 million dollars, and the Central Bank of Chile began to build up its gold reserves from current production. As a result, United States imports of gold from Chile in 1942 amounted to only 1.9 million dollars, less than one-fifth the annual average in the period 1937-39.

Iron ore, crude iodine, and silver are among the other leading United States imports from Chile. In 1937 they were respectively valued at 2.6 million, 1.8 million, and 1 million dollars. Imports of all three of these commodities remained at relatively stable levels during the years 1937-41; all were smaller in tonnage and in value in 1942 than in 1937. Before the war, virtually all shipments of iron-ore from Chile were to the United States. After a few months of regular shipments in early 1942, ore carriers were diverted to other uses, and shipments of iron ore from Chile ceased. As a result, imports of iron ore from Chile in 1942 were less than a third of those in previous years. Inasmuch as iodine is essential to public health and the major part of United States consumption is supplied by imports, it is considered a critical material; United States imports of this product have been well sustained. Imports of silver from Chile (\$800,000 in both 1941 and 1942) were of minor importance compared with those of strategic and other essential war materials.

In the years preceding the outbreak of the war imports of wool from Chile were negligible. After the outbreak of the war, United States imports from Chile increased markedly; in 1941 they were valued at 1 million dollars, about 5 times the annual average during the 2 years 1938-39. In 1942, as a result of an agreement between the United States and the British Government, the British Purchasing Commission withdrew from the Chilean wool market in order that all available shipping space might be devoted to shipments of refrigerated mutton from Chile to the United Kingdom. United States purchases of wool from Chile expanded in 1942, reaching a value of 2.5 million dollars.

Table 9.- Chile: Imports <sup>1/</sup> from the United States, by groups, subgroups, and principal commodities, 1937-41

Group, subgroup, or commodity <sup>2/</sup>	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
	Value (1,000 pesos of 6d. gold)				
<b>Total</b> -----	124,748	138,933	127,704	242,538	296,436
Machinery, accessories, and tools:	26,996	27,154	24,407	41,666	58,508
Industrial machinery, implements, and tools -----	8,148	9,474	10,144	18,497	22,410
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and material -----	7,852	7,251	5,485	9,430	16,742
Motive machinery, boilers, and parts -----	4,255	4,097	3,381	6,600	9,322
Agricultural machinery, implements, and tools -----	2,169	2,191	2,126	3,257	6,221
Mining machinery, implements, and tools -----	4,572	4,141	3,271	3,882	3,813
Products of the metallurgical industries:	20,587	17,804	20,380	49,859	50,134
Iron and steel, unworked:	10,698	9,375	12,198	27,795	21,139
Bars, (not containing alloys) -----	3,349	3,252	3,002	11,384	9,115
Tin plate -----	3,242	1,792	3,233	6,169	4,814
Sheets, not galvanized -----	2,370	2,473	4,475	7,411	4,713
Iron and steel manufactures -----	4,813	4,419	3,884	11,245	17,733
Metal wares for various purposes:	3,923	3,022	3,142	7,812	7,704
Iron wire, plain, galvanized, or not galvanized -----	2,606	1,575	1,926	5,675	2,351
Transport materials and accessories:	15,726	28,961	22,172	41,069	45,900
Vehicles, n.e.s., and parts:	12,761	20,534	20,919	27,756	41,674
Automobiles, new and used -----	5,320	9,579	6,997	10,646	13,567
Chassis for automobiles -----	3,102	6,377	8,396	8,807	8,791
Tractors (gasoline) -----	1,237	1,418	1,637	3,006	5,751
Pneumatic tires and tubes -----	1,925	1,656	2,241	2,453	5,326
Aeroplanes -----	---	11	11	34	4,007
Machinery equipment and materials for railways and tramways -----	2,934	8,362	1,235	13,246	4,107
Chemical products:	15,517	15,504	19,320	30,406	44,359
Blackings, resins, and industrial fats and oils, incl. gasoline -----	9,712	8,943	11,655	9,946	14,268
Lubricating oil for industrial purposes -----	3,981	4,387	4,725	6,215	7,440
Chemicals -----	2,001	2,301	3,487	6,287	10,016
Colors, varnishes, inks, and dyestuffs -----	893	835	1,038	3,634	5,597
Mechanical and chemical woodpulp -----	36	169	22	2,370	5,132
Miscellaneous manufactured products n.e.s.:	12,430	13,360	13,700	24,804	37,048

Articles and instruments for sciences and fine arts, etc.:	5,834	6,903	7,362	10,531	13,947
Radio receiving sets, phonographs, dictaphones, etc. _____	1,580	2,242	1,966	2,984	4,316
Motion picture films, etc. _____	1,605	1,845	1,681	2,203	2,425
Paper and cardboard _____	964	939	734	3,682	5,598
Ceramic ware, glassware, and manufactured stones and earths _____	2,146	1,667	1,746	3,338	4,247
Manufactures of gum, rubber, celluloid, and similar articles _____	1,063	1,182	1,060	2,174	3,426
Prepared stones and earths _____	368	413	487	655	3,136
Mineral products (mainly nonmetallic):	18,356	17,889	14,132	33,069	29,609
Coal and fuel oil:	16,720	16,911	13,068	29,516	26,638
Petroleum, crude and Diesel _____	16,416	16,780	12,949	19,600	21,003
Coal and coke _____	305	130	120	9,917	4,714
Ores, crude and simply worked _____	1,263	848	921	3,025	3,196
Textiles and manufactures:	8,105	8,957	8,301	13,361	21,144
Yarns:	3,943	4,933	5,346	7,785	10,534
Cotton yarns _____	2,755	3,896	4,164	5,151	4,966
Fabrics:	3,687	3,551	2,571	4,352	7,906
Osnaburgs (gray cloth), coarse, unbleached _____	2,434	2,565	1,608	1,833	2,391
Agricultural products:	4,524	6,798	3,569	4,301	5,328
Cotton, raw, ginned or not ginned _____	2,842	2,974	2,657	1,866	1,632
Natural products of waters and forests _____	2,212	1,766	790	673	1,580
Animals and animal products, including fish and game _____	132	535	475	1,588	1,358
Beverages and liqueurs _____	6	9	6	27	624
Foodstuffs _____	132	175	152	484	446
Specie and precious metals _____	3	2	270	1,194	358
Tobacco manufactures _____	22	19	30	37	40

Value (1,000 U. S dollars)

	25,711	28,634	26,320	49,987	61,095
<b>Total _____</b>	<b>25,711</b>	<b>28,634</b>	<b>26,320</b>	<b>49,987</b>	<b>61,095</b>
Machinery, accessories, and tools:	5,564	5,597	5,030	8,587	12,058
Industrial machinery, implements, and tools _____	1,679	1,953	2,091	3,812	4,619
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and material _____	1,618	1,494	1,130	1,943	3,451
Motive machinery, boilers, and parts _____	877	844	697	1,360	1,921
Agricultural machinery, implements, and tools _____	447	452	438	671	1,282
Mining machinery, implements, and tools _____	942	853	674	800	786

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9.— Chile: Imports <sup>1/</sup> from the United States, by groups, subgroups, and principal commodities, 1937-41

Group, subgroup, or commodity <sup>2/</sup>	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
	Value (1,000 U. S. dollars)				
Products of the metallurgical industries:	4,243	3,670	4,200	10,276	10,332
Iron and steel, unworked	2,205	1,932	2,514	5,729	4,357
Bars (not containing alloy) -----	690	670	619	2,346	1,879
Tin plate -----	668	369	666	1,271	992
Sheets, not galvanized -----	488	510	922	1,527	971
Iron and steel manufactures -----	992	911	800	2,318	3,655
Metal wares for various purposes -----	809	623	648	1,610	1,588
Iron wire, plain, galvanized, or not galvanized -----	537	325	397	1,170	485
Transport materials and accessories:	3,241	5,969	4,569	8,464	9,460
Vehicles, n.e.s., and parts:	2,630	4,232	4,311	5,721	8,589
Automobiles, new and used -----	1,096	1,974	1,442	2,194	2,796
Chassis for automobiles -----	639	1,314	1,730	1,815	1,812
Tractors (gasoline) -----	255	292	337	620	1,185
Pneumatics tires and tubes -----	397	341	462	506	1,098
Aeroplanes -----	—	2	2	7	826
Machinery, equipment, and materials for railways and tramways —	605	1,723	255	2,730	846
Chemical products:	3,198	3,195	3,982	6,266	9,142
Blackings, resins, and industrial fats and oils, incl. gasolines	2,002	1,843	2,402	2,050	2,941
Lubricating oil for industrial purposes -----	820	904	974	1,281	1,533
Chemicals -----	412	474	719	1,296	2,064
Colors, varnishes, inks, and dyestuffs -----	184	172	214	749	1,154
Mechanical and chemical woodpulp -----	7	35	5	488	1,058
Miscellaneous manufactured products, n.e.s.:	2,562	2,753	2,824	5,112	7,636
Articles and instruments for the sciences and fine arts, etc.:	1,202	1,423	1,517	2,170	2,874
Radio receiving sets, phonographs, dictaphones, etc. -----	326	462	405	615	890
Motion picture films -----	331	380	346	454	500
Paper and cardboard -----	199	194	151	759	1,154
Ceramicware, glassware, and manufactured stones and earthenware -----	442	344	360	688	875
Manufactures of gum, rubber, celluloid, and similar articles --	219	244	218	448	706
Prepared stones and earthenware -----	76	85	100	135	646
Mineral products (mainly nonmetallic):	3,783	3,687	2,913	6,816	6,102
Coal and fuel oils:	3,446	3,485	2,693	6,083	5,490
Petroleum, crude and Diesel -----	3,383	3,458	2,669	4,040	4,329
Coal and coals -----	63	27	25	2,044	972
Ores, crude and simply worked -----	260	175	190	623	659

See footnotes at end of table.

Textiles and manufactures:	1,671	1,846	1,711	2,754	4,358
Yarns:	813	1,017	1,102	1,604	2,171
Cotton yarns _____	568	803	858	1,062	1,023
Fabrics:	760	732	530	897	1,629
Osnaburgs (gray cloth), coarse, unbleached _____	502	529	331	378	493
Agricultural products:	932	1,401	736	886	1,098
Cotton, raw, ginned or not ginned _____	586	613	548	385	336
Natural products of waters and forests _____	456	364	163	139	326
Animals and animal products, including fish and game _____	27	110	98	327	280
Beverages and liquors _____	1	2	1	6	129
Foodstuffs _____	27	36	31	100	92
Specie and precious metals _____	1	5/	56	246	74
Tobacco manufactures _____	5	4	6	8	8
Share of United States in total imports					
(Percent)					
Total _____	29.1	27.8	31.1	47.8	56.4
Machinery, accessories, and tools:	44.7	41.8	43.3	73.6	83.1
Industrial machinery, implements, and tools _____	22.9	33.1	36.3	72.9	76.7
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and material _____	47.2	41.8	40.5	66.5	82.6
Motive machinery, boilers, and parts _____	43.2	39.1	43.0	73.2	88.2
Agricultural machinery, implements, and tools _____	50.0	57.0	62.8	92.1	97.0
Mining machinery, implements, and tools _____	94.2	88.3	89.6	86.5	96.6
Products of the metallurgical industries:	33.4	31.4	39.3	81.5	86.3
Iron and steel, unworked:	39.1	38.7	56.2	93.3	96.3
Bars (not containing alloy) _____	23.8	27.9	38.3	89.9	95.5
Tin plate _____	79.0	53.5	69.5	96.5	96.1
Sheets, not galvanized _____	40.4	49.6	72.9	97.7	99.6
Iron and steel manufactures _____	25.1	22.5	23.0	65.6	79.8
Metal wares for various purposes:	42.2	41.5	37.6	82.2	82.5
Iron wire, plain, galvanized, or not galvanized _____	67.7	35.6	27.4	82.2	36.2
Transport materials and accessories:	63.9	34.1	54.4	77.5	94.1
Vehicles, n.e.s. and parts _____	65.5	51.3	59.6	85.5	93.9
Automobiles, new or used _____	73.4	80.0	78.9	91.3	93.3
Chassis for automobiles _____	65.1	78.9	83.5	94.9	99.8
Tractors (gasoline) _____	54.6	43.8	63.0	100.0	100.0
Pneumatic tires and tubes _____	64.4	60.0	52.5	60.9	85.1
Aeroplanes _____		3/	3/	3/	100.0
Machinery, equipment, and materials for railways and tramways _____	58.9	73.3	29.8	65.2	96.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9.— Chile: Imports <sup>1/</sup> from the United States, by groups, subgroups, and principal commodities, 1937-41

Group, subgroup, or commodity <sup>2/</sup>	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
	Share of United States in total imports				
	(Percent)				
Chemical products:	28.9	26.7	34.8	43.3	58.5
Blackings, resins, and industrial fats and oils, incl. gasolines:	46.3	40.2	50.7	35.8	46.6
Lubricating oil for industrial purposes	86.3	84.5	94.5	98.4	99.2
Chemicals	26.2	22.5	41.7	58.4	72.1
Colors, varnishes, inks, and dyestuffs	13.9	14.9	18.6	43.5	74.8
Mechanical and chemical woodpulp	1.0	3.7	.7	41.7	64.2
Miscellaneous manufactured products, n.e.s.:	29.6	28.7	33.0	55.6	71.2
Articles and instruments for the sciences and fine arts, etc.:	50.7	46.4	52.8	72.9	81.0
Radio receiving sets, phonographs, dictaphones, etc.	51.6	51.1	47.2	59.9	69.5
Motion picture films	77.4	77.9	75.0	78.5	81.3
Paper and cardboard	12.7	11.9	11.8	51.7	74.0
Ceramicware, glassware, and manufactured stone and earthenware	26.5	24.1	27.0	51.6	60.4
Manufactures of gum, rubber, celluloid and similar articles	39.7	41.3	43.1	71.1	86.1
Prepared stones and earthenware	26.5	36.9	25.7	30.8	79.3
Mineral products (mainly nonmetallic):	55.3	58.8	56.3	65.1	57.4
Coal and fuel oil:	61.2	61.7	60.4	65.2	58.7
Petroleum crude and Diesel	62.2	62.7	61.9	60.0	52.3
Coal and coke	33.7	20.1	16.3	78.9	90.4
Ores crude and simply worked	25.7	35.2	37.1	66.6	62.6
Textiles and manufactures:	11.0	12.0	12.6	16.4	26.3
Yarns:	18.3	22.3	24.7	25.4	41.4
Cotton yarns	28.7	37.1	40.1	36.5	47.6
Fabrics:	8.4	8.2	6.9	9.7	17.2
Osmaburgs (gray cloth), coarse, unbleached	50.7	72.6	46.2	37.9	55.1
Agricultural products:	11.5	18.1	10.2	11.0	11.6
Cotton raw, ginned or not ginned	47.0	62.0	53.4	37.8	22.9
Natural products of waters and forests	66.2	72.1	42.4	31.4	42.3
Animals and animal products, including fish and game	.9	3.3	3.8	7.8	8.8
Beverages and liquors	1.1	1.4	.8	3.5	43.7
Foodstuffs	.6	.7	.7	2.0	2.1
Specie and precious metals	3.9	.8	87.9	100.0	100.0
Tobacco manufactures	22.9	10.9	19.4	13.4	15.6

<sup>1/</sup> Imports for consumption. Bullion and specie are included. Values are c.i.f., as declared by merchants.

<sup>2/</sup> Classifications are those given in the Chilean import statistics for 1941. Groups are ranked according to their value in 1941. <sup>3/</sup> Less than 0.05 percent. <sup>4/</sup> Not classified separately.

Source: Compiled by the U. S. Tariff Commission from Chile, *Anuario Estadístico de Comercio Exterior*.

Table 10.- United States: Trade with Chile, 1924-42

(In thousands of dollars)

Year	Exports <sup>1/</sup>			Imports <sup>2/</sup>						Balance of trade <sup>3/</sup>	Ratio of imports to exports
	Value	Chile's share of total to --		Value			Chile's share of total from --				
		Latin American republics	All countries	Merchandise	Gold and silver	Total	Latin American republics		All countries excluding gold and silver		
							Including gold and silver	Excluding gold and silver			
Percent	Percent				Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent			
1924	31,377	4.3	0.7	98,284	2,162	100,446	8.8	9.5	2.7	-69,069	320.1
1925	39,274	4.7	.8	89,194	2,225	91,419	8.5	8.9	2.1	-52,145	232.8
1926	49,043	5.9	1.0	81,442	24,487	105,929	9.8	7.8	1.2	-56,886	216.0
1927	37,889	4.7	.8	61,857	9,040	70,897	6.9	6.4	1.5	-33,008	187.1
1928	40,351	4.9	.8	75,160	2,645	77,805	7.6	7.9	1.8	-37,454	192.8
1929	55,776	6.1	1.1	102,025	2,817	104,842	9.0	10.1	2.3	-49,066	188.0
1930	46,374	7.4	1.2	54,813	2,269	57,082	6.5	8.1	1.2	-10,708	123.1
1931	21,462	6.9	.9	39,977	1,039	41,016	5.2	8.4	1.9	-19,554	191.1
1932	3,568	1.8	.2	12,278	2,164	14,442	3.7	3.8	.9	-10,874	404.8
1933	5,321	2.5	.3	11,503	2,999	14,502	4.2	3.6	.8	-9,181	272.5
1934	12,030	3.9	.6	22,910	6,776	29,686	6.4	6.2	1.4	-17,656	246.8
1935	14,948	4.3	.7	24,101	9,513	33,614	5.8	5.2	1.2	-18,666	224.9
1936	15,739	4.0	.6	25,804	8,941	34,745	5.6	5.1	1.1	-19,006	220.8
1937	23,997	4.2	.7	46,668	10,338	57,006	7.2	6.9	1.5	-33,009	237.6
1938	24,603	5.0	.8	28,268	9,111	37,379	6.1	6.2	1.4	-12,776	151.9
1939	26,791	4.7	.8	40,562	10,995	51,557	7.9	7.2	1.7	-24,766	192.4
1940	43,429	6.0	1.1	64,941	12,349	77,290	9.4	10.5	2.5	-33,861	178.0
1941	57,474	5.9	1.1	111,721	9,335	121,056	10.2	11.1	3.3	-63,591	210.6
1942	41,200	5.5	.5	140,971	2,719	143,690	13.1	14.4	5.1	-102,490	348.8

<sup>1/</sup> Merchandise, including reexports.<sup>2/</sup> General imports.<sup>3/</sup> An export balance is marked (+), and an import balance (-). The computation of the balance of trade is based on total imports, including gold and silver.

Source: Compiled by the U. S. Tariff Commission from official statistics of U. S. Department of Commerce.

Table 11.- United States: Imports for consumption from Chile, by groups, selected subgroups, and principal commodities, 1937-42

(In thousands of dollars)

Group, subgroup, and commodity	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942 <sup>1/</sup>
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>43,636</b>	<b>28,592</b>	<b>30,951</b>	<b>56,970</b>	<b>110,776</b>	<b>143,909</b>
Animals and animal products, edible:	303	214	123	190	155	241
Sheep, lamb, and goat casings	299	213	123	187	141	212
Animals and animal products, inedible:	1,170	413	440	722	1,364	989
Hides and skins, raw (except furs):	461	262	219	440	326	*
Sheep and lamb skins	386	250	198	413	285	456
Furs, undressed:	664	129	111	164	789	151
Lamb and sheep fur (except caracul and Persian lamb)	527	66	86	139	606	56
Beeswax, crude	14	1	26	94	219	247
Vegetable food products and beverages:	2,106	605	486	888	1,300	1,129
Vegetables and preparations:	1,200	439	293	542	871	603
Lentils	353	295	191	411	346	303
Garlic	128	90	86	110	233	109
Beans, dried	692	26	3/	3/	167	71
Fruits and preparations:	206	160	147	177	185	176
Melons, other than watermelons	120	84	89	85	83	68
Bran, shorts, and other wheat byproduct feeds of direct importation	684	-	23	79	41	2
Paprika, ground	-	-	-	3/	41	133
Vegetable products, inedible, except fibers and woods	95	35	37	118	123	192
Drugs, herbs, leaves, roots, etc.:	31	17	34	108	109	60
Soap bark or quillaja	21	13	31	103	104	56
Textile fibers and manufactures:	345	144	221	995	1,816	*
Wool:	321	140	195	793	1,010	*
Combing wool	220	2	92	587	674	*
Clothing wool	86	135	103	206	307	*



Flax and hemp, unmanufactured:	18	3	26	186	785	*
Hemp, not hackled -----	18	3	11	35	534	*
Wood and paper -----	3/	-	3/	1	2	1
Nonmetallic minerals -----	5	1	1	1	23	3
Metals and manufactures, except machinery and vehicles:	24,640	14,782	16,902	38,555	92,795	*
Nonferrous metals, except precious:	22,022	11,928	14,057	35,353	89,363	*
Copper, unmanufactured:						
Free for refining, smelting and export -----	19,479	10,998	13,172	24,461	5,390	*
Taxable -----	2,250	749	599	10,571	4/ 83,746	*
Lead ores, flue dust, and mattes -----	4	49	75	299	162	*
Manganese ore -----	5	-	3/	170	366	*
Iron ore -----	2,609	2,853	2,824	3,029	3,065	*
Machinery and vehicles -----	3/	-	1	-	1	3/
Chemicals and related products:	14,912	12,330	12,661	15,358	13,056	18,809
Fertilizers:	12,979	11,661	12,435	13,817	11,599	17,559
Sodium nitrate (nitrate of soda) -----	11,569	10,689	11,200	12,451	10,868	17,181
Potassium-sodium nitrate mixtures, crude -----	1,309	972	1,235	1,366	726	378
Iodine, crude -----	1,781	464	168	1,296	1,122	*
Miscellaneous -----	60	68	79	142	141	186

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Includes goat- and kid-skin furs before 1939.

3/ Less than 500.

4/ Includes imports amounting to \$60,483,000, free under provisions of Title 34, United States code, sec. 568, and Executive Order 9177 (emergency purchases of war materials abroad by certain United States Government agencies).

Source: Compiled by the U. S. Tariff Commission from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Note.- For reasons of national security, certain data for 1942 have been omitted; these are indicated by an asterisk (\*).

Table 12.— United States: Imports for consumption from Chile, in percent of total value, by groups, selected subgroups, and principal commodities, 1937-42

Group, subgroup, and commodity	(Percent)					
	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Total imports	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Animals and animal products, edible:						
Sheep, lamb and goat casings	.7	.7	.4	.3	.1	.2
Animals and animal products, inedible:						
Hides and skins, raw (except furs):	2.7	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	.7
Sheep and lamb skins	1.1	.9	.7	.8	.3	* .1
Furs, undressed:	.9	.9	.6	.7	.3	.1
Lamb and sheep fur (except caracul and Persian lamb)	1.5	.5	.4	.3	.7	.1
Beeswax, crude:	1.2	.2	.3	.2	.5	.2
Vegetable food products and beverages:	3/	3/	.1	.2	.2	.2
Vegetables and preparations:	4.8	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.2	.8
Lentils	2.8	1.5	.9	1.0	.8	.4
Garlic	.8	1.0	.6	.7	.3	.2
Beans, dried	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.1
Fruits and preparations:	1.6	.1	3/	3/	.2	3/
Melons other than water melons	.5	.6	.5	.3	.2	.1
Bran, shorts, and other wheat byproduct feeds of direct importation	.3	.3	.3	.1	.1	3/
Paprika, ground	1.6	—	.1	.1	3/	3/
Vegetable products, inedible except fibers and wood:	—	—	—	3/	3/	.1
Drugs, herbs, leaves, roots, etc.:	.2	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1
Soapbark or quillaja	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1	3/
Textile fibers and manufactures:	3/	3/	.1	.2	.1	3/
Wool:	.8	.5	.7	1.7	1.6	* .1
Combing wool	.7	.5	.6	1.4	.9	* .1
Clothing wool	.5	3/	.3	1.0	.6	* .1
	.2	.5	.3	.4	.3	* .1

Flax and hemp, unmanufactured:	2/	2/	.1	.3	.7	*
Hemp, not hackled -----	3/	2/	3/	.1	.5	*
Wood and paper -----	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Nonmetallic minerals -----	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Metals and manufactures except machinery and vehicles:	56.5	51.8	54.6	67.7	83.9	*
Nonferrous metals, except precious:	50.5	41.7	45.4	62.1	80.7	*
Copper, unmanufactured:						
Free for refining, smelting and export -----	44.6	38.5	42.6	42.9	4.9	*
Taxable -----	5.2	2.6	1.9	18.6	75.6	*
Lead ores, fine dust, and mattes -----	3/	.2	.2	.5	.1	*
Manganese ore -----	3/	—	3/	.3	.3	*
Iron ore -----	6.0	10.0	9.1	5.3	2.8	*
Machinery and vehicles -----	3/	—	3/	—	3/	3/
Chemicals and related products:	34.2	43.2	40.9	27.0	11.8	13.1
Fertilizers:	29.7	40.8	40.2	24.3	10.5	12.2
Sodium nitrate -----	26.5	37.4	36.2	21.9	9.8	11.9
Potassium-sodium nitrate mixtures, crude -----	3.0	3.4	4.0	2.4	.7	.3
Iodine, crude -----	4.1	1.6	.5	2.3	1.0	*
Miscellaneous: -----	.1	.2	.3	.2	.1	.1

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Includes goat and kid-skin furs prior to 1939.

3/ Less than 0.05 percent.

4/ Includes imports amounting to 54.6 percent of total imports from Chile, free under provisions of Title 34, U.S. Code Sec. 568 and Executive Order 9177 (emergency purchase of war materials abroad by certain United States Government agencies).

Source: Compiled by the U. S. Tariff Commission from official statistics by the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Note.— For reasons of national security, certain data for 1942 have been omitted; these are indicated by an asterisk (\*).

Table 13.- United States: Imports for consumption from Chile, by principal commodities, 1937-42

Commodity	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942 <sup>1/2</sup>
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
Total	43,636	28,592	30,728	56,970	110,776	143,909
Imports of commodities shown	41,987	20,577	29,843	54,825	106,953	136,710
Percent of total value	96.2	96.4	97.1	96.2	96.5	95.0
Copper, unmanufactured:	21,729	11,747	13,771	35,031	89,136	*
Taxable:	2,250	749	599	10,571	83,746	*
Refined in cathodes, ingots, bars	2,205	749	479	6,749	68,091	*
Unrefined, black blister and converter in pigs or bars	44	-	120	3,796	14,611	*
Ore and concentrates	3/	-	-	26	1,003	*
Free for smelting, refining, and export:	19,479	10,998	13,172	24,460	5,390	*
Unrefined black blister and converter in pigs or bars	18,719	10,475	12,536	23,872	5,333	*
Ore and concentrates	484	210	362	574	56	*
Sodium nitrate (nitrate of soda)	11,569	10,689	11,200	12,451	10,868	17,214
Iron ore, including manganiferous iron ores, n.e.s.	2,609	2,853	2,824	3,029	3,065	*
Combing wool, in the grease	72	2	25	423	460	*
Iodine, crude	1,781	464	168	1,296	1,122	*
Potassium-sodium nitrate mixtures, crude	1,309	972	1,235	1,366	726	246
Lamb, kid, sheep, and goat skin furs, undressed	527	66	86	139	606	56
Lentils	353	295	191	411	346	303
Sheep and lamb skins, woolled dry and green salted	343	250	197	413	275	167
Dried beans	692	26	3/	3/	167	71
Sheep, lamb, and goat sausage casings	299	213	123	187	141	212
Bran, shorts and other wheat byproduct feeds—of direct importation	684	-	23	79	41	2

	Unit of quantity	Quantity						
Copper, unmanufactured-----metal content-----	1,000 lb.	185,960	130,530	141,403	340,157	908,548	*	
Taxable:-----metal content-----	1,000 lb.	17,043	8,656	5,694	99,374	836,165	*	
Refined in cathodes, ingots, bars-----metal content-----	1,000 lb.	16,599	8,656	4,298	61,818	698,318	*	
Unrefined black blister and converter in pigs or bars-----metal content-----	1,000 lb.	438	-	1,396	37,332	147,459	*	
Ore and concentrates-----	1,000 lb.	1	-	-	224	10,021	*	
Free for smelting, refining, and export-----metal content-----	1,000 lb.	168,917	121,874	135,709	240,783	52,383	*	
Unrefined black blister and converter in pigs or bars-----metal content-----	1,000 lb.	160,930	116,461	129,072	234,606	51,803	*	
Ore and concentrates-----metal content-----	1,000 lb.	4,931	2,246	3,995	5,914	566	*	
Sodium nitrate (nitrate of soda)-----	Short ton	625,736	575,841	604,009	664,415	610,561	899,785	
Iron ore including manganiferous iron ore, n.e.s.-----	1,000 tons	1,439	1,578	1,587	1,683	1,686	*	
Combing wool, in the grease-----clean content	1,000 lb.	126	6	60	1,169	1,014	*	
Iodine, crude-----	1,000 lb.	1,963	571	200	1,244	1,010	*	
Potassium-sodium nitrate mixtures, crude-----	Short ton	54,706	39,726	49,254	49,121	34,541	10,984	
Lamb, kid, sheep, and goat skin furs, undressed-----	1,000 pcs.	384	92	83	197	712	45	
Lentils-----	1,000 lb.	7,960	8,299	4,792	9,775	11,086	8,868	
Sheep and lamb skins, woolled dry and green salted-----	1,000 pos.	375	281	513	726	1,617	666	
Dried beans-----	1,000 lb.	19,910	874	8	7	3,657	2,479	
Sheep, lamb, and goat sausage casings-----	1,000 lb.	523	444	313	475	390	355	
Bran, shorts, and other wheat byproducts feeds--of direct importation-----	Short ton	27,598	-	3,182	8,004	4,185	112	

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1/ Preliminary.

2/ Includes large quantities, valued at \$60,403,000, free under provisions of Title 34, U. S. Code Sec. 568 and Executive Order 9177 (emergency purchases of war materials abroad by certain United States Government agencies).

3/ Less than 500.

Source: Compiled by the U. S. Tariff Commission from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Note.- For reasons of national security, certain data for 1942 have been omitted; these are indicated by an asterisk (\*).

Table 14.- United States: Ratio of United States imports from Chile to total value of imports from Latin American countries, by groups, 1937-42

Group, subgroup, and commodity	(Percent)					
	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942 <sup>1/</sup>
Total imports	6.6	6.4	6.2	9.6	11.3	14.7
Animals and animal products, edible	1.8	1.4	.7	1.1	.5	.6
Animals and animal products, inedible	3.4	2.9	1.7	2.2	1.9	1.5
Vegetable food products and beverages	.5	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3
Vegetable products, inedible, except fibers and wood	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2
Textile fibers and manufactures	.9	.8	.9	1.7	1.4	*
Wood and paper	<u>2/</u>	-	<u>2/</u>	.1	.1	<u>2/</u>
Nonmetallic minerals	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
Metals and manufactures, except machinery and vehicles	43.2	39.0	34.1	48.0	49.8	*
Machinery and vehicles	.1	-	1.9	-	.9	.1
Chemicals and related products	83.1	84.5	85.5	85.6	70.5	83.0
Miscellaneous	1.3	1.4	1.5	2.0	1.8	2.6

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>2/</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Compiled by the U. S. Tariff Commission from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Note.- For reasons of national security, certain data for 1942 have been omitted; these are indicated by an asterisk (\*).

Dutiable status of imports from Chile.—Nearly all important imports from Chile enter the United States free of duty. Although copper in any form is subject to a duty (called a revenue tax) of 4 cents per pound (copper content) if imported for consumption, the great bulk of the imports of copper from Chile before the war consisted of ores, concentrates, and unrefined metals which were entered in bond for smelting, refining, and export, with the result that no duty was collected. On the other hand, the relatively small imports of refined copper in the pre-war period were subject to the duty, but most of the material was reexported in advanced forms with benefit of drawback. Since the United States entered the war, such copper which would otherwise have been dutiable has been imported from Chile on Government account and have entered free of duty. <sup>1/</sup> Sodium nitrate also enters free of duty. The rate of duty on lentils is  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per pound, the ad valorem equivalent of which was 13 percent in 1939. Most of the wool imported from Chile in 1942 was of the finer grades and was subject to a basic duty of 34 cents a pound under the Tariff Act of 1930.

Exports from the United States to Chile.

Exports of merchandise from the United States to Chile in 1939 were valued at 27 million dollars, or nearly 1 percent of total United States exports and 5 percent of United States exports to the 20 Latin American countries. In the 2 years preceding 1939, shipments to Chile had been nearly as large, averaging a little more than 24 million dollars annually. Because of increased industrial and mining activity in Chile after the beginning of the war, largely to meet the requirements of the United States for copper, exports to Chile increased markedly; in 1941 they reached 57 million dollars, more than double the annual average for 1937-39. In 1942, after the entry of the United States into the war, exports to Chile declined by nearly one-third (to 40 million dollars), although still considerably higher than the average during 1937-39. This decline was attributable principally to the export restrictions established by the United States, together with the shortage of shipping resulting from the war. United States exports to Chile, 1924-42, are shown in table 10.

Composition.—Exports from the United States to Chile consist principally of manufactured products. In the pre-war period the most important groups of exports were machinery and vehicles, metals and manufactures (chiefly steel-mill manufactures and steel semimanufactures), and non-metallic minerals (chiefly petroleum products). In both 1938 and 1939 these three groups accounted for nearly three-fourths of all exports to Chile. In 1942, however, exports of chemicals and textiles increased in importance, and the three principal groups named above accounted for only three-fifths of the total in that year. United States exports to Chile, by groups and selected subgroups, 1937-42 are shown in tables 15 and 16. Exports by principal commodities, in value and quantity, 1937-42, is shown in table 17. The ratios of United States exports to Chile to total exports to Latin American countries, by groups, are shown in table 13.

Since the beginning of the war there have been notable changes in the composition of United States exports to Chile. Exports of machinery and vehicles, which averaged 9 million dollars a year and constituted more than a third of total exports to Chile in 1938 and 1939, increased markedly in 1940 and in 1941; in the latter year they were valued at nearly 20 million dollars (35 percent of the total). In 1942, however, exports in this group declined to 12 million (31 percent).

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<sup>1/</sup> Such purchases were made in conformity with certain emergency powers granted to the Secretary of the Navy; by Executive Order No. 9177, of May 30, 1942, similar powers were granted to other agencies to make emergency purchases and to import them free of duty into the United States.

Table 15.- United States: Exports of domestic merchandise to Chile, by groups and selected subgroups, 1937-42

Group and subgroup	(Value in thousands of dollars)					
	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942 <sup>1/2</sup>
Total exports	23,742	24,488	26,638	43,046	56,781	40,661
Animals and animal products, edible	28	25	63	107	109	78
Animals and animal products, inedible:	59	136	150	234	356	359
Leather manufactures	27	28	36	60	122	*
Vegetable food products and beverages	162	526	68	86	188	181
Vegetable products, inedible, except fibers and wood:	1,049	805	1,257	1,714	2,988	1,095
Rubber and manufactures:	772	613	947	1,181	1,921	425
Automobile tire casings	321	263	478	437	917	12
Naval stores, gums, and resins	240	162	210	229	446	307
Textile fibers and manufactures:	2,063	2,494	2,679	4,124	6,758	5,242
Cotton manufactures:	556	643	488	906	2,606	2,862
Cloth, duck, and tire fabric	478	580	394	539	1,539	1,597
Thread	2	10	15	199	617	544
Cotton semimanufactures:	571	845	914	1,031	1,371	1,023
Cotton yarns:	539	810	885	996	1,316	1,001
Combed yarns	318	333	564	794	1,090	665
Raw cotton, except linters	640	724	647	608	602	-
Jute bags	29	7	186	873	688	*
Rayon and other synthetic textile and manufactures	5	3	5	92	503	517
Wood and paper:	619	475	365	1,247	1,368	1,554
Wood pulp	4	20	4	619	572	625
Paper and manufactures	116	116	153	358	547	783
Nonmetallic minerals:	4,698	4,571	4,872	5,445	6,437	3,505
Petroleum and products:	4,072	4,106	4,231	3,449	4,062	*
Residual fuel oil	2,214	2,232	1,969	1,549	1,767	*
Lubricating oils	660	654	1,032	913	1,291	*
Paraffin wax	76	88	164	130	409	*
Glass and manufactures	48	46	58	195	437	480
Clay and clay products	324	205	277	489	618	557
Metals and manufactures, except machinery and vehicles:	4,730	4,474	5,173	10,355	11,203	7,890
Steel mill products:	1,813	1,977	1,424	3,250	3,783	2,771
Wire and manufactures:	646	514	638	1,380	1,471	737
Iron and steel wire, uncoated	298	216	301	705	507	195
Tubular products and fittings:	434	307	271	779	1,135	525
Welded black pipe	203	110	93	101	497	250
Castings and forgings	213	137	136	430	394	303
Iron and steel semimanufactures:	1,720	1,390	2,523	4,479	3,411	2,820
Tin plate and tinner's tin	614	335	849	939	1,096	1,277
Iron and steel bars and rods:	358	320	450	1,327	917	476



Steel bars, including concrete reinforcement bars, not containing alloy	316	274	405	1,044	654	327
Steel sheets, black, not galvanized	173	271	723	1,000	540	384
Strip, hoop, band, and scroll iron or steel	18	7	38	298	250	122
Iron and steel advanced manufactures:	533	546	694	1,351	2,430	1,702
Tools	170	192	256	407	542	408
Hardware	55	35	53	177	446	233
Copper and manufactures:	455	366	248	563	611	*
Copper wire	400	330	215	493	551	*
Machinery and vehicles:	8,289	8,909	9,350	14,755	19,697	12,723
Industrial machinery:	2,406	2,839	2,446	5,005	5,013	3,623
Construction and conveying machinery	422	516	575	560	665	728
Mining and quarrying machinery	730	601	598	766	594	816
Textile machinery	112	82	50	351	479	302
Sewing machines and parts	29	90	221	321	405	185
Electrical machinery and apparatus:	2,411	1,850	1,661	2,894	4,912	3,158
Radio apparatus	546	643	542	775	1,319	879
Automobiles, parts, and accessories:	2,483	2,866	3,814	3,904	4,822	3,231
Passenger cars and chassis, new	641	816	785	938	1,889	826
Motor trucks, busses, and chassis, new	481	888	1,218	1,131	1,666	1,739
Parts for replacement	399	419	2/ 660	2/ 919	2/ 889	2/ 493
Agricultural machinery and implements:	661	645	728	1,655	2,094	495
Tractors and parts	264	330	442	899	1,035	295
Aircraft engines, parachutes, and parts:	35	64	26	119	1,278	*
Landplanes, powered	-	2	5	8	1,152	*
Office appliances	278	322	374	562	826	294
Chemicals and related products:	1,084	1,237	1,679	3,150	4,908	4,913
Industrial chemicals:	324	383	537	997	1,598	1,765
Synthetic collecting reagents for concentration of ores, metals, or minerals	151	150	204	237	433	373
Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations	74	78	213	482	921	988
Coal-tar products	65	137	132	380	660	678
Paints, pigments, and varnishes	165	142	200	369	595	487
Chemical specialties	114	120	228	344	558	433
Explosives and fuses, etc.	299	294	201	434	326	*
Miscellaneous:	961	836	982	1,830	2,769	3,121
Miscellaneous office supplies	91	92	120	277	450	524
Photographic and projection goods	424	389	451	573	657	527

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Excludes automobile ball and roller bearings classified with industrial ball and roller bearings.

Source: Compiled by the U. S. Tariff Commission from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Note: For reasons of national security, certain data for 1942 have been omitted; these are indicated by an asterisk (\*).

Table 16.- United States: Exports of domestic merchandise to Chile, in percent of value, by groups and selected subgroups, 1937-42

Group and subgroup	(Percent)					
	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942 <sup>1/2</sup>
Total exports	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Animals and animal products, edible	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2
Animals and animal products, inedible:	.2	.5	.6	.5	.6	.9
Leather manufactures	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	*
Vegetable food products and beverages	.7	2.1	.2	.2	.3	.4
Vegetable products, inedible, except fibers and wood:	4.4	3.3	4.7	4.0	5.3	2.7
Rubber and manufactures:	3.3	2.5	3.6	2.7	3.4	1.0
Automobile tire casings	1.4	1.1	1.8	1.0	1.6	2/
Naval stores, gums, and resins	1.0	.7	.8	.5	.8	.8
Textile fibers and manufactures:	8.7	10.2	10.1	9.6	11.9	12.9
Cotton manufactures:	2.3	2.6	1.8	2.1	4.6	7.0
Cloth, duck and tire fabric	2.0	2.4	1.5	1.3	2.7	3.9
Thread	2/	2/	.1	.5	1.1	1.3
Cotton semimanufactures:	2.4	3.5	3.4	2.4	2.4	2.5
Cotton yarns:	2.3	3.3	3.3	2.3	2.3	2.5
Combed yarns, including mercerized	1.3	1.4	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.6
Raw cotton except lintars	2.7	3.0	2.4	1.4	1.1	-
Jute bags	.1	2/	.7	2.0	1.2	*
Rayon and other synthetic textiles and manufactures	2/	2/	.2	.2	.9	1.3
Wood and paper:	2.6	1.9	1.4	2.9	2.4	3.8
Woodpulp	2/	.1	2/	1.4	1.0	1.5
Paper and manufactures	.5	.5	.6	.8	1.0	1.9
Nonmetallic minerals:	19.8	18.7	18.3	12.6	11.3	8.6
Petroleum and products:	17.2	16.8	15.9	8.0	7.2	*
Residual fuel oil	9.3	9.1	7.4	3.6	3.1	*
Lubricating oils	2.8	2.7	3.9	2.1	2.3	*
Paraffin wax	.3	.4	.6	.3	.7	*
Glass and manufactures	.2	.2	.2	.5	.8	1.2
Clay and clay products	.4	.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4
Metals and manufactures except machinery and vehicles:	19.9	18.3	19.4	24.1	19.7	19.4
Steel mill products:	7.6	8.1	5.3	7.6	6.7	6.8
Wire and manufactures:	2.7	2.1	2.4	3.2	2.6	1.8
Iron and steel wire, uncoated	1.3	.9	1.1	1.6	.9	.5
Tubular products and fittings:	1.8	1.3	1.0	1.8	2.0	1.3
Welded black pipe	.9	.4	.3	.2	.9	.6
Castings and forgings	.9	.6	.5	1.0	.7	.7
Iron and steel semimanufactures:	7.2	5.7	9.5	10.4	6.0	6.9
Tin plate and tagger's tin	2.6	1.4	3.2	2.2	1.9	3.1

Iron and steel bars and rods	1.5	1.3	1.7	3.1	1.6	1.2
Steel bars including concrete not containing alloy	1.3	1.1	1.5	2.4	1.2	.8
Steel sheets black, not galvanized	.7	1.1	2.7	2.3	1.0	.9
Strip, hoop, band, and scroll iron or steel	.1	2/	.1	.7	.4	.3
Iron and steel advanced manufactures:	2.2	2.2	2.6	3.1	4.3	4.2
Tools	.7	.8	1.0	.9	1.0	1.0
Hardware	.2	.1	.2	.4	.8	.6
Copper and manufactures	1.9	1.5	.9	1.3	1.1	*
Copper wire	1.7	1.3	.8	1.1	1.0	*
Machinery and vehicles:	34.9	36.4	35.1	34.3	34.8	31.3
Industrial machinery:	10.1	11.6	9.2	11.6	8.8	8.9
Construction and conveying machinery	1.8	2.1	2.2	1.3	1.2	1.8
Mining and quarrying machinery	3.1	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.0	2.0
Textile machinery	.5	.3	.2	.8	.8	.7
Sewing machines and parts	.1	.4	.8	.7	.7	.5
Electrical machinery and apparatus:	10.2	7.6	6.2	6.7	8.7	7.8
Radio apparatus	2.3	2.6	2.0	1.8	2.3	2.2
Automobiles, parts, and accessories:	10.5	11.7	14.3	9.1	8.5	7.9
Passenger cars and chassis, new	2.7	3.3	2.9	2.2	3.3	2.0
Motor trucks, busses, and chassis, new	2.0	3.6	4.6	2.6	2.9	4.3
Parts for replacement	1.7	1.7	2.5	2.1	2/	2/ 1.2
Agricultural machinery and implements:	2.8	2.6	2.7	3.8	3.7	1.2
Tractors and parts	1.1	1.3	1.7	2.1	1.8	.7
Aircraft, engines, parachutes, and parts:	.1	.3	.1	.3	2.3	*
Landplanes, powered	-	2/	2/	2/	2.0	*
Office appliances	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.5	.7
Chemicals and related products:	4.6	5.1	6.3	7.3	8.6	12.1
Industrial chemicals:	1.4	1.6	2.0	2.3	2.8	4.3
Synthetic collecting reagents for concentration of ores, metals or minerals	.6	.6	.8	.6	.8	.9
Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations	.3	.3	.8	1.1	1.6	2.4
Chemical specialties	.5	.5	.9	.8	1.0	1.1
Coal-tar products	.3	.6	.5	.9	1.2	1.7
Paints, pigments, and varnishes	.7	.6	.8	.9	1.0	1.2
Explosives and fuses, etc.	1.3	1.2	.8	1.0	.6	*
Miscellaneous:	4.0	3.4	3.7	4.3	4.9	7.7
Photographic and projection goods	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.3
Miscellaneous office supplies	.4	.4	.5	.6	.8	1.3

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Less than 0.05 percent.

3/ Excludes exports of automobile ball and roller bearings classified as industrial ball and roller bearings.

Source: Compiled by the U. S. Tariff Commission from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Note.- For reasons of national security, certain data for 1942 have been omitted; these are indicated by an asterisk (\*).

Table 17.- United States: Exports of domestic merchandise to Chile, by principal commodities, 1937-42

Commodity	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942 <sup>1/</sup>
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
Total	23,742	24,488	26,638	43,046	56,781	40,661
Exports of commodities shown	23,742	24,488	26,638	43,046	56,781	40,661
Percent of total value	60.7	56.8	61.5	51.3	47.1	36.3
Gas, distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil	2,843	2,566	2,348	2,051	2,059	*
Passenger cars and chassis, new	641	816	785	938	1,889	826
Motor trucks, busses, and chassis, new	481	888	1,218	1,131	1,666	1,739
Lubricating oil, red, pale, and cylinder oil	623	620	991	893	1,213	*
Land planes, powered	-	2	5	8	1,152	*
Tinplate, terneplate, and tigger's tin	614	335	849	939	1,096	1,277
Cotton combed yarn	318	333	564	794	1,090	665
Automobile tire casings	321	263	478	437	917	12
Automobile parts for replacements except engines <sup>2/</sup>	399	419	660	919	889	493
Bags of jute	29	7	186	873	688	*
Steel bars, not containing alloy	316	274	405	1,044	654	327
Cotton sewing thread	2	10	15	199	617	544
Storage batteries	230	75	98	204	604	123
Raw cotton, upland, under 1-1/8 inches	625	710	647	608	602	-
Radio receiving sets	248	385	350	465	596	578
Mining and quarrying machinery	730	601	598	766	594	816
Steel sheets, black, ungalvanized	173	271	723	1,000	540	384
Osaburgs	370	503	322	358	538	295
Track laying tractors	89	263	291	539	513	135
Iron or steel wire, uncoated	298	216	301	705	507	195
Welded black pipe, steel and wrought iron	203	110	93	101	497	25
Harvesting machinery	95	71	93	262	471	46
Synthetic collecting reagents for conservation of ores, metals, or minerals	151	150	204	237	433	373
Typewriters, new, used, and rebuilt	157	177	216	282	419	88

Radio receiving set components -----	198	162	105	193	412	132
Paraffin wax -----	76	88	164	130	409	*
Insulated copper wire and cable -----	272	196	144	293	372	*
Wheal tractors -----	151	34	72	279	348	87
Coal tar colors, dyes, stains, and color lakes -----	7	5	17	297	348	429
Cotton printed cloth <sup>2/</sup> -----	-	-	9	43	319	395
Yarn of rayon, nylon, etc. -----	4	2	63	63	315	220
Medicinal chemicals for prescription use -----	6/	1	20	69	315	440
Druggists nonproprietary preparations -----	14	12	60	260	313	183
Structural shapes, not fabricated -----	245	161	163	184	268	138
Bituminous coal -----	1	-	53	907	257	116
Steel ingots, blooms, billets, slabs, sheet bars, and tin-plate bars -----	18	119	150	413	249	354
Rubber belts and belting -----	145	104	149	250	246	151
Railway car, wheels, tires, and axles -----	20	42	49	312	235	195
Cotton carded yarns, not combed -----	222	477	321	202	225	336
Galvanized wire -----	142	84	95	219	214	72
Motion picture films, exposed, positive -----	302	267	258	278	207	280
Miscellaneous electrical apparatus, n.e.s. <sup>2/</sup> -----	145	72	121	199	203	118
Iron and steel plate (except boiler plates) not fabricated -----	348	251	217	306	190	103
Stationary motors -----	123	99	46	144	186	149
Copper wire (bare) -----	128	134	71	199	179	*
Automobile parts for assembly except engines, tires, and glass -----	548	587	876	614	172	27
Safety fuses -----	145	135	93	83	143	*
Gum rosin -----	135	59	79	54	125	69
Steel castings -----	133	56	22	26	94	48
Boards, planks, and scantlings, Douglas fir, rough -----	236	94	68	89	74	20
Steam turbine generators -----	191	71	6/	6	58	-
Accessories and parts for generators -----	128	29	13	60	16	68
Gasoline and other petroleum motor fuel oils -----	373	503	496	138	7	*

\$

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17.- United States: Exports of domestic merchandise to Chile, by principal commodities, 1937-42—Continued

Commodity	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942 <sup>1/</sup>
	Quantity					
Gas oil, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil -----1,000 bbl-----	2,878	2,546	2,184	2,290	2,483	*
Passenger cars and chassis, new -----number-----	906	1,079	1,036	1,242	2,420	512
Motor trucks, busses, and chassis, new -----do-----	701	1,226	1,611	1,487	2,169	1,300
Lubricating oil, red, pale, and cylinder oil -----1,000 bbl-----	55	55	86	76	104	*
Land planes, powered -----number-----	-	1	2	2	47	*
Tinplate, terneplate, and tagger's tin -----1,000 lb-----	12,517	6,529	18,306	18,663	20,124	23,930
Cotton combed yarn -----do-----	594	768	1,221	1,631	1,637	896
Automobile tire casings -----thousand-----	27	23	37	37	65	1
Automobile parts for replacements except engines <sup>2/</sup> -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bags of jute -----1,000 lb-----	342	72	1,530	7,953	5,318	*
Steel bars, not containing alloy -----do-----	11,354	11,422	18,631	42,120	20,625	9,201
Cotton sewing thread -----do-----	4	21	17	158	400	246
Storage batteries -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Raw cotton, upland, under 1-1/8 inches -----bales-----	7,915	11,882	11,539	10,106	8,797	-
Radio receiving sets -----number-----	11,997	20,521	24,588	32,802	36,363	33
Mining and quarrying machinery -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steel sheets, black, ungalvanized -----1,000 lb-----	5,352	8,966	24,620	32,819	15,835	9,841
Osnaburgs -----1,000 sq. yd-----	4,668	8,740	6,093	5,330	6,073	2,649
Track laying tractors -----number-----	36	123	129	262	248	74
Iron or steel wire, uncoated -----1,000 lb-----	9,046	7,469	10,968	22,110	13,155	5,528
Welded black pipe, steel and wrought iron -----do-----	5,400	2,961	2,382	2,538	11,086	6,246
Harvesting machinery -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Synthetic collecting reagents for concentration of ores, metals, or minerals -----do-----	751	734	965	1,260	1,913	1,488
Typewriters, new, used, and rebuilt -----number-----	3,393	3,545	4,316	5,927	8,498	1,702
Radio receiving set components -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraffin wax -----1,000 lb-----	2,579	3,770	4,885	3,781	9,737	*
Insulated copper wire and cable -----do-----	937	851	612	1,244	1,255	*
Wheel tractors -----number-----	114	24	78	328	343	105
Coal tar, colors, dyes, stains, and color lakes -----1,000 lb-----	13	11	35	433	471	528
Cotton print cloth <sup>2/</sup> -----1,000 sq. yd-----	-	-	79	318	1,748	1,671

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Yarn of rayon, nylon, etc. -----	1,000 lb-----	6	3	1	48	326	229
Medicinal chemicals for prescription use -----		-	-	-	-	-	-
Druggists nonproprietary preparations -----		-	-	-	-	-	-
Structural shapes, not fabricated -----	long ton-----	4,358	3,254	3,441	3,305	4,773	1,892
Bituminous coal -----	1,000 long ton-----	5/	-	4	178	52	20
Steel ingots, blooms, billets, slak, sheet bars, and tin-plate bars -----	long ton-----	297	2,160	2,976	8,218	3,404	4,583
Rubber belts and belting -----	1,000 lb-----	327	265	407	635	649	348
Railway car wheels, tires, and axles -----	1,000 lb-----	263	900	1,133	6,005	4,758	3,275
Cotton carded yarn, not combed -----	do-----	742	1,973	1,339	705	568	664
Galvanized wire -----	do-----	4,116	2,714	3,287	6,138	5,243	1,772
Motion picture films, exposed, positive -----	1,000 lin. ft-----	4,696	4,846	5,144	5,791	6,215	5,572
Miscellaneous electrical appliances <sup>2/</sup> -----		-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron and steel plate (except boiler plate) not fabricated -----	1,000 lb-----	13,897	10,577	10,920	11,886	5,357	3,892
Stationary motors -----	number-----	259	257	225	1,077	1,610	1,550
Copper wire (bare) -----	1,000 lb-----	766	1,067	545	1,490	1,096	*
Automobile parts for assembly, except engines, tires, and glass -----		-	-	-	-	-	-
Safety fuses -----	1,000 lin. ft-----	12,035	21,128	7,923	9,757	11,400	*
Gum rosin -----	1,000 bbl-----	7	6	7	4	10	4
Steel castings -----	1,000 lb-----	1,237	406	174	349	592	288
Boards, planks, and scantlings, Douglas fir, rough -----	million ft-----	10	5	3	5	3	6/
Steam turbine generators -----	number-----	1	4	1	6	10	-
Accessories and parts for generators -----		-	-	-	-	-	-
Gasoline and other petroleum motor fuels -----	1,000 bbl-----	174	215	243	56	1	*

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Data are not strictly comparable for the series.

3/ Not classified as "cotton print cloth" before 1939.

4/ Includes reagent chemicals, not separately classified before 1941.

5/ Less than 500.

Sources: Compiled by the U. S. Tariff Commission from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Note.-- For reasons of national security, certain data for 1942 have been omitted; these are indicated by an asterisk (\*).

Table 18.- United States: Ratio of United States exports to Chile to total value of exports to Latin American countries, by groups, 1937-42

(Percent)

Group	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942 <sup>1/</sup>
Total exports	4.2	5.0	4.7	6.0	5.9	5.5
Animals and animal products, edible	.2	.2	.4	.5	.4	.3
Animals and animal products, inedible	.8	2.3	2.0	2.8	2.7	2.8
Vegetable food products and beverages	.5	1.5	.2	.2	.3	.3
Vegetable products, inedible, except fibers and wood	5.2	4.9	6.1	7.0	7.6	4.5
Textile fibers and manufactures	5.2	7.4	5.9	8.1	7.8	5.5
Wood and paper	2.3	2.3	1.5	3.4	2.9	3.1
Nonmetallic minerals	9.4	9.9	9.2	8.9	8.2	5.4
Metals and manufactures, except machinery and vehicles	5.5	6.9	5.7	6.5	6.3	8.0
Machinery and vehicles	3.5	4.4	4.6	6.3	6.7	7.2
Chemicals and related products	3.5	4.3	4.3	5.7	5.6	5.7
Miscellaneous	3.9	3.7	3.9	5.6	5.6	6.2

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.

Source: Compiled by the U. S. Tariff Commission from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.



Chile has purchased a much larger share of metal products (principally unworked iron and steel and iron and steel manufactures) from the United States during the war than previously. United States exports to Chile of metals and manufactures were valued at 5.2 million dollars in 1939, in 1941 they reached 11 million dollars but in 1942 declined to 8 million. This group constituted one-fifth of total United States exports to Chile during the 6 years 1937-42 and ranked second among the export groups.

Third in importance in 1939 was the group of nonmetallic minerals, principally petroleum and its products, exports of which amounted to 5 million dollars and constituted 18 percent of total exports to Chile. After the beginning of the war exports in this group decreased in importance. In 1942 the value was reduced to 3.5 million dollars. The share of Chilean imports of petroleum products coming from the United States declined materially.

The value of United States exports to Chile of textiles and their manufactures, which averaged 2.5 million dollars in 1938 and 1939, increased markedly in 1940 and reached 6.7 million in 1941. In 1942 their value declined to 5 million, but these products continued to rank third among the export groups. During 1937-38 the United States supplied about one-eighth of Chilean textile imports; its share during the war had doubled by 1942.

The most significant change in the composition of exports from the United States to Chile has taken place in the chemical-products group. In 1938 exports of such products, which ranked fifth in importance among the groups, were valued at 1.2 million dollars, or 5 percent of total United States exports to Chile. The value of these exports doubled in 1940, reached 4.9 million dollars in 1941; and in 1942, contrary to the prevailing downward trend in the other export groups, increased slightly.

#### Balance of trade and of payments between the United States and Chile.

For many years the value of merchandise imported into the United States from Chile has exceeded considerably the value of merchandise exported to Chile (see table 10), and this excess has been augmented materially by imports of gold and silver. In 1937 the value of merchandise imports from Chile was nearly double that of exports, thereto. During the business recession in 1938 imports from Chile declined while exports thereto increased, reducing the merchandise import balance in that year to 3.7 million dollars, the lowest in 30 years. After September 1939 the United States had urgent need of copper and other war materials which Chile could supply. In 1940 and 1941, the merchandise import balance with Chile increased markedly; in 1942 it reached 99.4 million dollars, an amount only slightly less than the record balance of 1918. When gold and silver are included in the computation, as logically they should be, inasmuch as they are products of the Chilean mining industry, the import trade balance of the United States with Chile in 1942 was 102 million dollars, the largest on record; imports were more than three times as large as exports. A partial balance of payments between the United States and Chile, 1937-42, is shown in table 19.

Before 1926 gold usually accounted for less than 1 percent of total imports into the United States from Chile and was less important than silver. During the period 1932-39 Chilean gold production and shipments to the United States steadily increased, largely as a result of the devaluation of the United States dollar and of the resulting increased profits of gold-mining operations. In the years immediately before the war (1937-39), Chilean production of gold amounted to about 10 million dollars annually;

Table 19.- Partial balance of payments between the United States and Chile, 1937-42

(In millions of dollars)

Item	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
<b>Current accounts:</b>					
Dollars supplied to Chile (United States payments):					
Merchandise imports from Chile -----	46.7	28.3	40.6	64.9	111.7
Imports of gold and silver from current production -----	9.7	8.4	11.0	12.2	9.3
Freight and shipping -----	4.7	4.8	5.3	8.6	1/ 4.0
Expenditures of United States travelers in Chile -----	.7	.7	.9	.7	1.0
Other service items -----	.5	.5	.6	.5	.5
<b>Total -----</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>86.9</b>	<b>126.5</b>
Dollars used by Chile (United States receipts):					
Merchandise exports to Chile -----	24.0	24.6	26.9	43.6	57.5
Freight and shipping -----	1.6	1.6	1.8	5.2	5.6
Interest and dividends -----	35.8	33.4	31.1	37.2	50.5
Other service items -----	.5	.5	.7	.8	1.4
<b>Total -----</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>86.8</b>	<b>115.0</b>
Excess of dollars supplied (-) or used (+) on current account -----	-.4	+17.4	+2.1	-.1	-11.5
Imports (-) or exports (+) of monetary gold -----	-.7	-.7	2/	-.1	-
<b>Capital account: 3/</b>					
Net long-term capital movement 4/ -----	+7	+1.3	+1.4	+2.3	+6.5
Net short-term capital movements:					
United States claims on Chile -----	5/	5/	5/	-4.8	-4.4
Chilean claims on United States -----	5/	5/	5/	+1.7	6/ -1.2

1/ Excludes certain port expenditures.

2/ Less than \$50,000.

3/ Minus sign (-) indicates outflow of funds from United States; plus sign (+) indicates inflow of funds into United States.

4/ Redemption and sinking-fund payments only.

5/ Not available.

6/ Includes gold earmarkings.

Sources: Especially prepared for this report by the International Economics and Statistics Unit, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce.

shipments to the United States, which averaged about 9 million a year, represented nearly a fifth of total United States visible imports from Chile. In 1940, imports of gold from Chile were valued at nearly 11 million dollars; in 1941 and 1942, however, both Chilean gold production and exports declined, chiefly because of difficulties in obtaining necessary chemicals and replacement parts for mining machinery.

After the beginning of the war, the need of the United States for strategic and essential materials and its restrictions on exports necessitated by the war, operated to increase the Chilean export trade balance. These restrictions reduced United States exports to Chile to 41.2 million dollars in 1942, compared with 57.5 million in 1941. Since imports from Chile had increased somewhat, Chilean-owned short-term dollar-exchange balances in United States banks, which totaled 28 million dollars at the end of 1940, had increased to 49 million at the end of June 1943. The gold reserves of the Central Bank of Chile, which had remained at 30 million dollars from 1935 through 1941, began to increase in 1942, as a result of both the accumulation of earmarked gold in the United States and the retention of most of the country's gold production. At the end of June 1943 Chilean gold reserves, within the country and elsewhere, were 49 million dollars, an increase of 63 percent from the average level in the period 1935-41.

When consideration is given to the long series of annual United States import trade balances with Chile, it may be inferred either that triangular transactions with third countries or that important invisible exports from the United States to Chile have operated each year to offset the marked excess of commodity imports. During the 3 years before the war (1937-39) payments of interest and dividends and other credits to United States owners of both portfolio and direct investments in Chile<sup>1/</sup> averaged nearly 35 million dollars a year; these payments more than offset the commodity import balance with Chile during those years.<sup>2/</sup> In 1940, after the beginning of the war, the excess (3.5 million dollars) of this item over the commodity import balance (including gold and silver) also was substantial. Since 1940 the import balance (either including or excluding precious metals) has been much greater than the returns to United States owners of investments in Chile. In 1942 the import balance was 99 million dollars (102 million, when gold and silver are included) or about twice the amount (50 million dollars) received that year by United States owners of investments in Chile.<sup>3/</sup> This contributed to the enlargement of the gold reserves of the Central Bank of Chile.

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<sup>1/</sup> United States portfolio investments in Chile at the end of 1940 were estimated by the U. S. Department of Commerce at 184 million dollars. Direct investments in Chile at the end of 1940 were estimated at 414 million dollars, compared with 484 million at the end of 1936. Most of the reduction, during the intervening 4 years, is accounted for by the depletion of mining properties.

<sup>2/</sup> It may appear that copper shipped to the United States from United States owned mines in Chile does not provide a source of dollar exchange to Chile. This, however, is not the case. Such copper customarily is sold by the copper companies either in world markets outside the United States (before the war), or to the United States Government (during the war), and the payments for the most part are deposited in the United States or in banks in foreign countries. These bank balances in dollars or in other currencies are then drawn upon to buy Chilean currency to pay for expenditures for wages, materials, and taxes in connection with production of copper in Chile. Thus, shipments of foreign-owned copper from Chile ultimately give rise to a considerable amount of foreign exchange. This amount is less than the value of the copper shipped from Chile by that part of the value which foreign companies do not expend within the country or use to finance imports into Chile by the companies themselves.

<sup>3/</sup> It is estimated that annual returns to Chilean owners of investments in the United States averaged about \$400,000 annually during the years 1937-41.

Other items in the balance of payments between the United States and Chile reflected important changes after the beginning of the war. The volume of freight carried between the two countries by both Chilean and United States ships was increased substantially as a result of the transfer to service in the North Atlantic of a large number of vessels, mostly of United Kingdom registry, which before the war had been engaged in inter-American commerce. Payments by the United States to Chile for freight and shipping services increased to 8.6 million dollars in 1940 compared with an average of less than 5 million dollars in the period 1937-39.<sup>1</sup> Payments by Chile to the United States for such services reached 5.2 million dollars in 1940 or three times the annual average of such payments in the period 1937-40.

Expenditures by United States travelers in Chile and by Chilean travelers in the United States are relatively minor factors in the balance of payments.

It is estimated that after the beginning of the war, United States short-term claims on Chile, principally advances by United States Government agencies to mining companies in Chile for financing the production of strategic and essential war materials, increased by more than 4 million dollars each year in 1940 and 1941. The amortization of Chilean dollar bonds, owned in the United States, which had averaged about 1.3 million dollars a year during 1938 and 1939, increased in rate after the outbreak of the war.

Data are not available for all of the items essential to a complete balance of international payments between the United States and Chile. No estimates are included, for the years 1937-40, of the flow of new United States investment capital to Chile or of the effects of purchases and sales of securities between the two countries; these, however, probably were not substantial.

It is seen from the above that for many years the United States, in its trade with Chile, has had a series of merchandise debit balances, but these are greatly reduced or offset when the noncommodity or invisible items are considered. In 1938, when the merchandise import balance reached the lowest level in 30 years, the balance with Chile, on all current accounts combined, changed to a credit balance. In 1941, and probably still more in 1942, increased United States imports from Chile (particularly copper) together with the continuing restrictions on shipments from the United States to Chile, have caused a large debit balance on current accounts, resulting in a marked growth in the accumulations of Chilean-owned dollar balances in the United States, and in expansion of the gold reserve of the Central Bank of Chile.

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<sup>1</sup> Payments in 1940 by the United States to Chile in the category "freight and shipping" were predominantly disbursements by United States shipowners in Chilean ports (about seven-eighths of the total) and a much smaller volume of payments by United States importers to Chilean shipowners; payments by Chile to the United States, on the other hand, were principally disbursements by Chilean exporters to United States ship operators (about six-sevenths of the total in 1940) and a lesser amount by Chilean ship operators in United States ports.

### Post-war Prospects and Problems of Chilean Trade

Although for many years the value of exports from Chile usually has exceeded that of imports, because of the foreign ownership of its mining enterprises a portion of the value of mineral exports has not been available to the country in the form of foreign exchange. Moreover, because of its international position as a debtor country and because of recurring obligations to service the foreign debt, the Chilean economy is dependent on the maintenance of a substantial export balance of trade. There have been periods, however, when this balance has declined to such low levels (or has become a negative, as in 1930) that the Government has resorted to exchange control and placed quantitative restrictions upon imports in order to husband its exchange and to budget its balances for the most urgent purposes.

Since 1941, principally because of the increasing value of Chilean exports and the general wartime difficulty in obtaining imports, the Chilean exchange position has improved; in fact, a surplus of unused balances has accumulated. During the post-war period, however, there may be recurrences of exchange crises such as have been experienced in the past. Faced in the immediate post-war period with the probable declining importance of its nitrate industry, the unpredictable future of its major export—copper—and the possible continuance by foreign countries of wartime import restrictions having an impact upon the Chilean export trade, the Government may find it necessary to continue supervision over foreign-exchange transactions.<sup>1/</sup>

#### The export trade.

After the cessation of hostilities, the prosperity of Chilean export industries, and to a very substantial extent that of the country in general, will depend on a number of factors. Among these are: (1) The ability of the belligerent powers to achieve a rapid and effective conversion and reconstruction of their economies, thereby providing a market for Chilean products; (2) the success of the great industrial nations in adjusting their economies to function continuously near full employment, thereby maintaining the basis for a stable and prosperous international trade; (3) the willingness of nations in general to lower the numerous barriers which in the past have restricted and channelized world trade; and (4) the ability of Chilean industries, principally agriculture and mining, to effect or maintain the economies of production essential to the sale of their products in foreign markets in competition with the products of other areas.

Chile possesses a few developed resources of outstanding importance, but is relatively lacking in variety of resources and in the development of its industries. Most of its mineral output is exported to industrial countries whose requirements in ordinary times are subject to considerable fluctuation. After the war, the export trade of Chile will depend to a

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<sup>1/</sup> For a more comprehensive account of the Chilean system of exchange control, see U. S. Tariff Commission, Economic Controls and Commercial Policy in Chile, 1945 [processed].

considerable extent upon world demand for copper, the nation's most important export product, and to a lesser extent upon the demand for sodium nitrate. <sup>1/</sup> Other export commodities which pose similar problems are iodine, wool, leguminous products, iron ore, cereals, refrigerated meats, chemical products, and precious metals. <sup>2/</sup>

An immediate post-war problem of Chilean trade relates especially to the preservation and possible expansion of markets in the Western Hemisphere, which have developed since the outbreak of the war, particularly in Brazil, Argentina, and other neighboring countries. Chilean exports to most of the other Latin American countries, however, can expand only gradually because those countries ordinarily require large quantities of manufactured goods which Chile is unable to supply, whereas they constitute relatively small markets for Chile's principal exports, copper and nitrate.

Copper.--The production and exportation of Chilean copper reached unprecedented high levels in 1942 and 1943; it is unlikely, however, that such records will be maintained after the war. It would be difficult to predict what the world demand for new copper will be in the years immediately after the war. The demand will be affected by the following factors: (1) The supply of secondary copper will be larger than usual because of the conversion of war material; (2) the accumulation of surplus stocks of new copper at the end of the war may be large; (3) because of wartime expansion production facilities may be greater than ever before; (4) substitutes such as aluminum, magnesium, and plastics may displace copper in many industrial uses; (5) the extensive destruction of industrial plant capacity throughout the devastated areas of continental Europe may materially reduce the quantity of copper which will be consumed there; and (6) inasmuch as the use of copper is dependent on volume of production in the heavy industries, future demand will be affected greatly by the success or failure of the industrial nations in maintaining a high level of employment.

There is, of course, the possibility of an increased demand for copper immediately after the war resulting from accumulated civilian demand which had to be deferred under wartime restrictions, as well as from a program of reconstruction and replacement. To the extent that this occurs, it will operate to cushion the adjustments which ultimately seem necessary with the return of peacetime consumption requirements. It would appear that two factors will favor Chilean copper in competition in world markets. Production costs in Chile are low in comparison with those in most producing areas; moreover, the fact that more than nine-tenths of the Chilean output ordinarily is produced by subsidiaries of United States firms, which operate their own refining and processing plants, tends to assure a steady market.

Sodium nitrate.--The naturally formed chemical nitrogen of Chile competes in world markets with synthetic and byproduct chemical nitrogen. For many years before 1932 sodium nitrate was the country's most important export product. Since the First World War, however, it has steadily declined in importance. In 1900 two-thirds of the world's chemical nitrogen

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<sup>1/</sup> The Government of Chile recognizes that dependence on exports of copper and sodium nitrate does not provide a sound basis for its national economic structure. It has, therefore, initiated programs for the industrialization of the country and for greater agricultural diversification.

<sup>2/</sup> Problems relating to control of the leading Chilean export products are discussed in U. S. Tariff Commission, Economic Controls and Commercial Policy in Chile, 1945 [processed].

came from Chile; in recent years synthetic and byproduct nitrogen have been produced and sold in world markets in much larger aggregate quantities than the Chilean product. Although Chilean nitrate has been virtually eliminated from the fields of industrial chemistry and explosives, this product retains an important place as a fertilizer.

The prospects for the Chilean nitrate industry after the war are not encouraging. The world situation for nitrogen will probably be one of excess productive capacity, surplus stocks, and low prices. The continuation of substantial exports of Chilean nitrates will depend principally on the industry's ability to deliver its product to the important centers of consumption at costs sufficiently low to compete with synthetic and byproduct nitrogen. Technological improvements in the refining of natural sodium nitrate since 1929 will maintain its traditional position as the lowest cost form of commercial nitrogen at the point of production, notwithstanding the even more rapid technological improvements in the competing synthetic industries. Chile, however, is distant from the major consuming markets and transportation costs are a serious handicap.

Chile faces the possibility of further loss in the nitrate market of the United States, its principal customer. The expansion of the synthetic-ammonia industry, especially during the war, has made the United States no longer dependent on Chilean nitrate for the manufacture of munitions, although nitrogen, for use as fertilizer has been supplied during the war principally by imports. After the cessation of hostilities requirements of nitrogen for agriculture, even though they may increase, can be met largely by the synthetic-ammonia capacity of the United States despite the possible dismantling of most, if not all, of the Army ordnance plants.

Even with a substantial destruction of nitrogen productive capacity in Germany, formerly the second most important market for Chilean nitrate, it seems probable that Germany will be able to supply its own requirements, and perhaps to ship considerable quantities to the rest of continental Europe. It may be difficult, therefore, for Chilean exports to Europe to regain their pre-war level.

These possible post-war trends, of course, are not new; they represent merely a continuance and possible intensification of the severe competition which natural sodium nitrates were experiencing before the war. The situation may be tempered somewhat by the increased demand for food, and thereby for fertilizers, throughout the world during the immediate reconstruction period. Because of its location, the natural nitrate industry will probably enjoy a cost advantage in Latin American markets.

Agricultural and pastoral products.—Although the economy of Chile is basically agricultural and a greater part of its population depends for a livelihood on agriculture than on any other industry, only about one-sixth of the value of Chilean exports in 1937 and 1938 was provided by agricultural and pastoral products. In view, however, of the relatively undeveloped character of Chilean agricultural resources, it is probable that over a period of time agricultural industries will make an increasing contribution to foreign trade.

Because of their high quality, Chile's lentils and beans in the past have enjoyed a favorable position in foreign trade. Some markets for these products were shut off by the war but the range of markets in 1941 was comparable to that of the period 1937-38. It is probable that these commodities will have little difficulty, at least after an interval, in regaining markets lost as a result of the war.

Before 1940 Chilean oats and barley went, though in relatively small quantities, to many markets in Europe which are now closed by the war. The demand in these markets after the close of hostilities is somewhat problematical, depending on their buying power as well as on their needs.

Shipments of wool, which constitute a significant part of Chile's exports, may be somewhat reduced for a time after the war. Large stocks of wool have been accumulated by the United Nations. The United Kingdom will be subject to considerable pressure to purchase as much wool as possible from the Dominions. It may be some time before Germany, formerly the second most important market, can take as much as it did in 1937, when German purchases amounted to 25 million pesos (5 million dollars).

The strong competitive position of Chilean refrigerated meats is indicated by the fact that during the severe shipping shortage of 1942-43 the United Kingdom relinquished its position in the Chilean wool market to the United States so that all available shipping might be used for transporting Chilean meats, known for their excellent quality. With more favorable shipping conditions after the war it seems fairly probable that the markets for Chilean meats in the United Kingdom will be retained and that new outlets may be developed.

Other exports.—The exceptionally high quality of the hematite ore from El Tofo Mountain places Chilean iron ore in a strong competitive position; but the volume of shipments has been limited by the harbor facilities at Cruz Grande and during the war by the number of ore ships available. It is probable that after the war Chilean iron ore will be shipped to the United States in quantities comparable to those shipped during the period 1937-41, when exports averaged about 1.5 million long tons a year.

Exports of gold from Chile after the war will depend on the structure of international monetary systems, the gold-purchasing policy of the United States, and the trend of the Chilean balance of international payments. Exports of Chilean chemical products, which expanded markedly in 1942, may be considerably reduced by competition from foreign manufacturers who have either been shut off by the blockade, or whose plants have been converted to war purposes.

#### The import trade.

The Chilean program for industrialization, improvement of agricultural methods, crop diversification, hydroelectric development, and other collateral activities have as their object the expansion of domestic production of commodities consumed within the country and the reduction of dependence on purchases abroad.<sup>1/</sup> Some success already has been achieved in various manufacturing industries such as textiles (particularly wearing apparel and cotton goods), paper, glass, cement, soap, and footwear, but the country depends upon imports for many important commodities such as raw sugar, coffee, petroleum products, automotive products, and most unworked iron and steel. Moreover, despite the substantial progress of the Chilean textile industry, textiles were still the most important group of imports in 1942, although their share of total imports in that year was only three-fifths as high as in 1929.

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<sup>1/</sup> Chilean mining and manufacturing industries are described in detail in U. S. Tariff Commission, Mining and Manufacturing Industries in Chile, 1945 [processed].



Most Chilean manufacturing industries will probably encounter more competition from foreign producers in the post-war period than they have during the war itself; some industrial countries have been shut off from the market by blockade and others have restricted exports and devoted their productive resources to the prosecution of the war. Whether future competition will be more severe than before is problematical. Some of the leading industrial countries will probably be even more eager to export than they were in pre-war years. Wartime improvements in plants and in methods of production may reduce costs of certain manufactured goods in the major industrial countries. During the war, Chile has had little opportunity to increase the efficiency of its manufacturing industries; in fact, it is reported that, in order to supply goods which could not be imported, new plants have been built, some of which are relatively inefficient. On the whole, however, it seems probable that Chilean manufacturing industries will be able to continue their former progress.

In Chile, as in other countries seeking greater industrialization, increase in domestic production of manufactured goods does not necessarily involve reduction in imports, although it may be expected to change the composition of the import trade. Increased buying power and higher standards of living resulting from greater production within the country tend to stimulate the demand for various types of manufactured goods not produced at home. Moreover, during the process of industrialization a country requires large quantities of machinery of many kinds, and it is noteworthy that an industry for the production of machinery itself is one of the last to be developed during the process.

## APPENDIX

Table A.—Chile: Imports, exports, and trade balances, in gold pesos, by regions and principal countries, 1937, 1939, and 1941

(Value in thousands of pesos of 50. gold)

Region and country	1937					1939					1941				
	Exports		Imports		Balance of trade	Exports		Imports		Balance of trade	Exports		Imports		Balance of trade
	Value	Percent of total	Value	Percent of total		Value	Percent of total	Value	Percent of total		Value	Percent of total	Value	Percent of total	
Total, all countries	947,589	100.0	428,866	100.0	+518,723	672,355	100.0	410,745	100.0	+260,610	781,504	100.0	525,251	100.0	+256,253
Western Hemisphere	248,275	26.2	201,314	46.9	+ 46,961	235,389	35.1	199,890	48.7	+ 35,499	579,651	74.2	419,955	80.0	+159,696
UNITED STATES	213,402	22.5	124,748	29.1	+ 88,654	204,779	30.5	127,704	31.1	+ 77,075	500,772	64.1	296,436	56.4	+204,336
Canada	43	✓	2,633	.6	- 2,590	9	✓	2,620	.6	- 2,611	121	✓	2,313	.4	- 2,192
Latin America	33,812	3.6	70,266	16.4	- 36,523	29,913	4.5	63,783	15.5	- 33,870	77,869	9.9	111,379	21.2	- 33,710
Mexico	6	✓	2,283	.6	- 2,277	379	✓	145	✓	+ 234	156	✓	544	.1	- 388
West Indies	6,794	.7	1,024	.2	+ 5,701	3,191	.5	2,544	.6	+ 647	5,350	.7	1,143	.2	+ 4,207
Cuba	6,705	.7	1,021	.2	+ 5,684	3,142	.5	2,544	.6	+ 598	5,316	.7	1,143	.2	+ 4,173
Dominican Republic	69	✓	5	✓	+ 5	26	✓	—	✓	+ 26	6	✓	5	✓	+ 6
Haiti	20	✓	3	✓	+ 17	23	✓	—	✓	+ 23	28	✓	5	✓	+ 28
Central America	744	.1	566	.1	+ 178	709	.1	345	.1	+ 364	1,205	.1	1,028	.2	+ 177
Costa Rica	113	✓	89	✓	+ 24	221	✓	164	.1	+ 57	276	✓	186	✓	+ 90
El Salvador	5	✓	279	.1	- 279	9	✓	74	✓	- 65	22	✓	417	.1	- 395
Guatemala	36	✓	152	✓	- 116	8	✓	25	✓	- 17	52	✓	103	✓	- 51
Honduras	5	✓	5	✓	—	3	✓	7	✓	- 4	111	✓	—	✓	+ 111
Nicaragua	7	✓	6	✓	+ 1	3	✓	5	✓	+ 3	14	✓	5	✓	+ 14
Panama	588	.1	40	✓	+ 548	465	.1	75	✓	+ 390	730	.1	322	.1	+ 408
Northern South America	2,793	.3	8,536	2.0	- 5,743	2,099	.3	6,190	1.5	- 4,091	2,960	.4	4,497	.9	- 1,537
Colombia	886	.1	72	✓	+ 814	1,101	.2	253	.1	+ 848	1,068	.2	141	✓	+ 927
Ecuador	1,707	.2	2,793	.7	- 1,086	894	.1	2,899	.7	- 1,965	1,757	.2	3,639	.7	- 1,882
Venezuela	200	✓	5,671	1.3	- 5,471	104	✓	3,078	.7	- 2,974	135	✓	717	.2	- 582
Brazil	3,104	.3	4,347	1.0	- 1,243	2,668	.4	5,288	1.3	- 2,620	15,867	2.0	17,086	3.3	- 1,219
Andean Republics	8,078	0.9	34,895	8.2	- 26,817	7,394	1.1	31,104	7.6	- 23,710	17,081	2.2	48,094	9.1	- 31,013
Bolivia	3,277	.4	142	✓	+ 3,135	3,577	.5	138	✓	+ 3,439	7,750	1.0	74	✓	+ 7,676
Peru	4,801	.5	34,753	8.2	- 29,952	3,817	.6	30,966	7.6	- 27,149	9,331	1.2	48,020	9.1	- 36,689
River Plate Republics	12,293	1.3	18,615	4.3	- 6,322	13,473	2.0	18,167	4.4	- 4,694	34,950	4.5	38,987	7.4	- 4,037
Argentina	11,212	1.2	18,428	4.3	- 7,216	12,494	1.9	18,158	4.4	- 5,664	33,840	4.4	38,810	7.4	- 4,970
Paraguay	36	✓	1	✓	+ 35	58	✓	1	✓	+ 57	30	✓	1	✓	+ 29
Uruguay	1,045	.1	186	✓	+ 859	921	.1	8	✓	+ 913	1,080	.1	176	✓	+ 904
Caribbean Possessions	374	✓	3,373	.8	- 3,000	495	.1	5,591	1.4	- 5,096	284	✓	9,814	1.9	- 9,530
British possessions	330	✓	9	✓	+ 220	436	.1	1	✓	+ 435	299	✓	5	✓	+ 294
French possessions	15	✓	—	✓	+ 15	34	✓	—	✓	+ 34	5	✓	—	✓	+ 5
Netherlands possessions	29	✓	3,364	.8	- 3,335	25	✓	5,590	1.4	- 5,565	25	✓	9,809	1.9	- 9,784
Panama Canal Zone	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Europe	465,002	49.1	200,041	46.7	+264,961	264,086	39.3	178,249	43.4	+ 85,837	40,335	5.2	65,087	12.4	- 24,752
Belgium and Luxemburg	56,817	6.0	9,335	2.2	+ 47,482	30,325	4.5	7,090	1.7	+ 23,235	—	—	465	.2	- 1,116
France	46,945	5.0	8,006	1.9	+ 38,939	31,666	4.7	9,354	2.3	+ 22,312	—	—	1,116	.2	- 1,879
Germany (including Austria)	90,316	9.5	111,787	26.0	- 21,471	56,625	8.4	93,361	22.7	- 36,736	5,802	—	3,923	.7	+ 1,272
Italy	43,241	4.6	8,189	1.9	+ 35,052	25,056	3.7	15,971	3.9	+ 9,085	—	—	1,272	.2	- 1,272
Netherlands	809	-.1	3,052	.7	- 2,243	218	—	3,930	1.0	- 3,712	—	—	570	.1	- 543
Portugal	19	—	722	.2	- 703	19	—	623	-.1	- 604	—	—	645	.1	- 486
Spain	24	—	1,343	.3	- 1,319	212	—	972	.2	- 760	—	—	2,786	.5	- 2,773
Sweden	35,930	3.8	5,120	1.2	+ 30,810	30,832	4.6	7,045	1.7	+ 23,787	—	—	2,232	.4	- 2,090
Switzerland	1,186	—	2,332	.5	- 1,156	2,332	—	3,029	.7	- 677	—	—	3,544	.7	- 2,259
Soviet Union <sup>1/</sup>	—	—	5/	—	—	5/	—	5/	—	+ 5/	—	—	15	—	- 15
United Kingdom	185,233	19.5	46,741	10.9	+138,492	82,500	12.3	33,884	8.2	+ 48,616	32,442	4.2	48,220	9.2	- 15,778
Asia	15,059	1.6	24,163	5.7	- 9,104	11,933	1.8	27,920	6.7	- 15,987	38,079	4.8	39,828	7.6	- 1,749
British India	162	—	5,134	1.2	- 5,032	—	—	4,850	1.2	- 4,850	—	—	6,895	1.3	- 6,895
China	4	—	186	—	—	45	—	311	-.1	- 266	—	—	1,041	.2	- 1,009
Japan	12,948	1.6	11,097	2.6	+ 3,851	11,885	1.8	15,311	3.7	- 3,426	37,989	4.8	24,635	4.7	+ 3,354
Netherlands Indies	5/	—	7,101	1.7	- 7,101	—	—	6,338	1.5	- 6,338	57	—	7,100	1.4	- 7,043
Other areas:	60	—	3,306	.7	- 3,246	82	—	4,660	1.2	- 4,578	130	—	336	—	- 206
Australia	59	—	2	—	+ 57	56	—	6	—	+ 50	119	—	5/	—	+ 119
New Zealand	5/	—	89	—	—	17	—	7	—	+ 10	—	—	13	—	+ 13
British South Africa	5/	—	41	—	—	—	—	3	—	- 3	3	—	5/	—	+ 3
Nitrate and Iodine	189,582	20.0	—	—	+189,582	150,990	22.5	—	—	+150,990	123,309	15.8	—	—	+123,309
To order <sup>2/</sup>	29,611	3.1	—	—	+ 29,611	8,875	1.3	—	—	+ 8,875	—	—	—	—	—
Salvage	—	—	42	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	45	—	—

<sup>1/</sup> Imports for consumption. Values are c.i.f., as declared by merchants. Exports of Chilean products and nationalized products. Values are f.o.b. frontier, excluding export duties. Bullion and specie are included.

<sup>2/</sup> An export balance is marked (+) and an import balance (-).

<sup>3/</sup> Excludes Puerto Rico.

<sup>4/</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>5/</sup> Less than 500.

<sup>6/</sup> Includes Panama Canal Zone.

<sup>7/</sup> Included with Republic of Panama.

<sup>8/</sup> Europe and Asia.

<sup>9/</sup> All shipments of copper bars, the destination of which is not known at time of embarkation, are included under this heading and are not included with data for individual countries.

Sources: Compiled by the U. S. Tariff Commission from Chile, Anuario Estadístico de Comercio Exterior.

Table B.—Chile: Imports, exports, and trade balances, in United States dollars, by regions and principal countries, 1937, 1939, and 1941

(Value in thousands of U.S. dollars)

Region and country	1937					1939					1941				
	Exports		Imports		Balance of trade	Exports		Imports		Balance of trade	Exports		Imports		
	Value	Percent of total	Value	Percent of total		Value	Percent of total	Value	Percent of total		Value	Percent of total	Value	Percent of total	
Total, all countries	195,298	100.0	88,389	100.0	+106,909	138,766	100.0	84,652	100.0	+53,711	161,058	100.0	108,254	100.0	
Western Hemisphere	51,169	26.2	41,491	46.9	+ 9,678	48,514	35.1	41,197	48.7	+ 7,717	119,466	74.2	86,553	80.0	
UNITED STATES	43,982	22.5	25,711	29.1	+ 18,271	42,205	30.5	26,320	31.1	+ 15,885	103,209	64.1	61,095	56.5	
Canada	9	✓	543	6	- 534	2	✓	540	6	- 538	25	✓	477	4	
Latin America	6,968	3.6	14,481	16.4	- 7,527	6,165	4.5	13,146	15.3	- 6,981	15,987	9.9	24,981	23.1	
Mexico	1	✓	471	6	- 470	78	✓	30	✓	+ 48	32	✓	112	1	
West Indies	1,400	7	211	2	+ 1,175	658	5	524	6	+ 134	1,103	7	236	2	
Cuba	1,382	7	210	2	+ 1,172	648	5	524	6	+ 124	1,096	7	236	2	
Dominican Republic	14	✓	5	✓	- 5	5	✓	—	✓	+ 5	1	✓	5	✓	
Haiti	4	✓	1	✓	+ 3	5	✓	—	✓	+ 5	6	✓	—	✓	
Central America	153	1	117	1	+ 37	146	1	71	1	+ 75	248	1	222	2	
Costa Rica	23	✓	18	✓	+ 5	45	✓	34	✓	+ 11	57	✓	38	✓	
El Salvador	3	✓	58	1	- 57	2	✓	15	✓	- 13	4	✓	86	1	
Guatemala	7	✓	31	✓	- 24	2	✓	5	✓	- 3	11	✓	21	✓	
Honduras	3	✓	3	✓	—	1	✓	1	✓	—	23	✓	—	✓	
Nicaragua	1	✓	1	✓	—	1	✓	3	✓	+ 1	3	✓	3	✓	
Panama	121	1	8	✓	+ 113	95	1	16	✓	+ 79	150	1	67	1	
Northern South America	576	3	1,759	2.0	- 1,184	433	3	1,276	1.5	- 843	610	4	927	9	
Colombia	183	1	15	✓	+ 168	227	2	52	✓	+ 175	220	2	29	✓	
Ecuador	352	2	576	7	- 224	184	1	589	7	- 405	362	2	780	7	
Venezuela	41	✓	1,169	1.3	- 1,128	22	✓	634	1.7	- 612	28	✓	148	2	
Brazil	640	3	896	1.0	- 256	550	4	1,050	1.3	- 540	3,270	2.0	3,521	3.3	
Andean Republics	1,665	9	7,192	8.2	- 5,527	1,324	1.1	6,411	7.6	- 4,887	3,520	2.2	9,912	9.1	
Bolivia	678	4	79	✓	+ 646	777	5	28	✓	+ 708	1,597	1.0	15	✓	
Peru	990	5	7,163	8.2	- 6,173	787	6	6,382	7.6	- 5,995	1,923	1.2	9,897	9.1	
River Plate Republics	2,534	1.3	3,837	4.3	- 1,303	2,777	2.0	3,744	4.4	- 967	7,203	4.5	8,035	7.4	
Argentina	2,311	1.2	3,758	4.3	- 1,487	2,575	1.9	3,742	4.4	- 1,167	6,974	4.4	7,999	7.4	
Paraguay	8	✓	3	✓	+ 8	12	✓	3	✓	+ 12	6	✓	3	✓	
Uruguay	215	1	79	✓	+ 136	190	1	2	✓	+ 188	223	1	36	✓	
Caribbean Possessions	77	✓	695	8	- 618	102	✓	1,152	1.4	- 1,050	79	✓	2,023	1.9	
British possessions	68	✓	—	✓	+ 68	90	✓	—	✓	+ 90	54	✓	1	✓	
French possessions	3	✓	—	✓	+ 3	7	✓	—	✓	+ 7	—	✓	—	✓	
Netherlands possessions	6	✓	695	8	- 687	5	✓	1,152	1.4	- 1,147	5	✓	2,022	1.9	
Panama Canal Zone	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Europe	95,837	49.1	41,228	46.7	+ 54,609	54,428	39.3	36,737	49.4	+ 17,691	8,313	9.2	13,414	12.4	- 5,101
Belgium and Luxembourg	11,710	6.0	1,924	2.2	+ 9,786	6,250	4.5	1,461	1.7	+ 4,789	-	-	96	.1	96
France	9,675	5.0	1,650	1.9	+ 8,025	6,526	4.7	1,928	2.3	+ 4,598	-	-	230	.2	230
Germany (including Austria)	18,614	9.5	23,039	26.0	- 4,425	11,670	8.4	19,241	22.7	- 7,571	1,196	1.7	809	.7	387
Italy	8,912	4.6	1,688	1.9	+ 7,224	5,164	3.7	3,292	3.9	- 1,872	-	-	262	.2	262
Netherlands	167	.1	629	.7	- 462	45	✓	610	1.0	- 75	6	✓	117	.1	111
Portugal	4	✓	149	.2	- 145	4	✓	128	.1	- 124	33	✓	139	.1	100
Spain	5	✓	277	.3	- 272	44	✓	200	.2	- 156	3	✓	574	.5	97
Sweden	7,405	3.8	1,055	1.2	+ 6,350	6,354	4.6	1,452	1.7	+ 4,902	29	✓	460	.4	451
Switzerland	244	.1	481	.5	- 237	485	✓	624	.7	- 139	265	✓	730	.7	465
Soviet Union <sup>2/</sup>	-	-	5/	✓	- 5/	5/	✓	5/	✓	-	-	-	3	✓	3
United Kingdom	38,177	19.5	9,639	10.9	+ 28,544	17,003	12.3	6,983	8.2	+ 10,020	6,646	4.2	9,938	9.2	3,252
Asia	3,104	1.6	4,980	5.7	- 1,876	2,459	1.8	5,754	6.7	- 3,295	7,848	4.8	8,208	7.6	360
British India	21	✓	1,038	1.2	- 1,037	-	✓	1,000	1.2	- 1,000	-	-	1,421	1.3	1,421
China	1	✓	38	✓	37	9	✓	64	.1	- 55	7	✓	215	.2	208
Japan	3,081	1.6	2,287	2.6	+ 794	2,449	1.8	3,156	3.7	- 707	7,830	4.8	5,077	4.7	2,759
Netherlands Indies	5/	✓	1,464	1.7	- 1,464	-	✓	1,306	1.5	- 1,306	12	✓	1,463	1.4	1,451
Other areas	12	✓	681	.7	- 669	17	✓	961	1.2	- 944	27	✓	70	✓	43
Australia	12	✓	5/	✓	+ 12	12	✓	1	✓	+ 11	23	✓	5/	✓	25
New Zealand	5/	✓	18	✓	- 18	4	✓	1	✓	- 1	-	✓	5/	✓	3
British South Africa	5/	✓	8	✓	- 8	-	✓	1	✓	- 1	1	✓	5/	✓	1
Nitrate and iodine	39,073	20.0	-	-	+ 39,073	31,119	22.5	-	-	+ 31,119	25,414	15.8	-	-	+ 25,414
To order <sup>2/</sup>	6,103	3.1	-	-	+ 6,103	1,829	1.3	-	-	+ 1,829	-	-	-	-	-
Salvage	-	-	9	✓	- 9	-	-	5	✓	- 5	-	-	9	✓	9

<sup>1/</sup> Imports for consumption. Values are c.i.f., as declared by merchants. Exports of Chilean products and nationalised products. Values are f.o.b. frontier, excluding export duties. Bullion and specie are included.

<sup>2/</sup> An export balance is marked (+) and an import balance (-). If exports of nitrate and iodine were included, the export balances would be larger (or the import balances smaller) for a number of countries, notably the United States and Germany (except in 1941).

<sup>3/</sup> Excludes Puerto Rico.

<sup>4/</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>5/</sup> Less than 500.

<sup>6/</sup> Includes Panama Canal Zone.

<sup>7/</sup> Included with Republic of Panama.

<sup>8/</sup> Europe and Asia.

<sup>9/</sup> All shipments of copper bars, the destination of which is not known at time of embarkation, are included under this heading and are not included with data for individual countries.

Sources: Compiled by the U. S. Tariff Commission from Chile, Anuario Estadístico de Comercio Exterior.