

## DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 048 181

SP 007 068

TITLE Economic Development. Resource Unit IV, Grade 6.  
Providence Social Studies Curriculum Project.

INSTITUTION Providence Public Schools, R.I.; Rhode Island Coll.,  
Providence.

SPONS AGENCY Office of Education (DHEW), Washington, D.C.  
Cooperative Research Program.

REPORT NO CRP-6-1195

PUB DATE 68

NOTE 57p.; Part of a set of resource units and curriculum  
overviews for K-12 social studies

EDRS PRICE EDRS Price MF-\$0.65 HC-\$3.29

DESCRIPTORS \*Curriculum Guides, Economic Development, \*Grade 6,  
\*Social Studies, \*Urban Teaching

IDENTIFIERS Africa, Latin America

## ABSTRACT

GRADES OR AGES: Grade 6. SUBJECT MATTER: Social studies; economic development of Latin America and Africa.

ORGANIZATION AND PHYSICAL APPEARANCE: The first half of the guide, which develops the unit, is laid out in three columns, one each for topics, activities, and materials. Other sections, in the second half, are lists, charts, or maps. The guide is mimeographed and staple-bound with a paper cover. OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES: General objectives for the unit are listed on the first page. Each group of activities in the second column of the first half is related to a topic in the first column. A separate section lists three supplementary activities. INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS: Each group of materials listed in the third column is related to one or more activities. In addition nine appendixes, comprising most of the second half of the guide, contain materials--maps, charts, and graphs. STUDENT ASSESSMENT: A one-page section entitled "Evaluation" lists ideas students should understand and skills they should possess by the end of the unit. OPTIONS: The guide is prescriptive as to course content and timing. Activities and materials listed are optional. (RI)

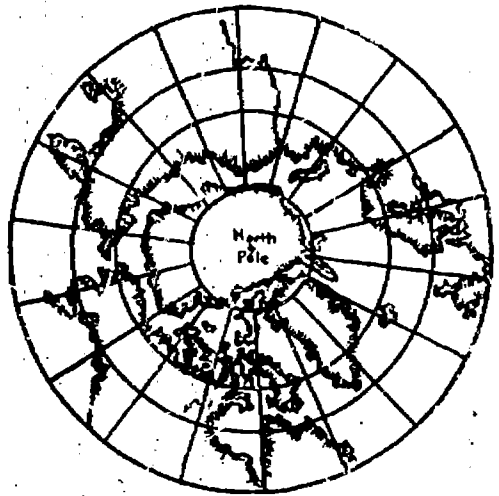
ED048181

**PROVIDENCE  
SOCIAL  
STUDIES  
CURRICULUM  
PROJECT**

6

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,  
EDUCATION & WELFARE  
OFFICE OF EDUCATION  
THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRO-  
DUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM  
THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL OFFICE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY.

**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT  
RESOURCE UNIT IV  
GRADE 6**



**RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE  
PROVIDENCE PUBLIC SCHOOLS**

RU, IV - Gr. 6

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

|   | <u>PAGE</u> |
|---|-------------|
| I. Major Understandings . . . . .                                 | 1           |
| II. Aims . . . . .  | 1           |
| III. Vocabulary . . . . .   | 3           |
| IV. Economic Development of Latin America and<br>Africa . . . . . | 4           |
| V. Related Activities . . . . .                                   | 20          |
| VI. Evaluation . . . . .  | 21          |
| VII. Appendix   |             |
| A. Glossary . . . . .   | 22          |
| B. List of Countries and Products . . . . .                       | 26          |
| C. Map - Power Latin America and Africa . . . . .                 | 44          |
| D. Map - Iron - Steel Production . . . . .                        | 45          |
| E. Map - Relationship Industries to Power . . . . .               | 46          |
| F. Map - Ocean Trade - 1500-1600 . . . . .                        | 47          |
| G. Graph - World Water Power . . . . .                            | 48          |
| H. Graph - United States Foreign Aid . . . . .                    | 49          |
| I. Table - Producing and Exchanging . . . . .                     | 50          |

# ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF LATIN AMERICA AND AFRICA

SUGGESTED TIME: 6-7 WEEKS

## I. MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS

1. The children should become aware of the component elements of an economic system.
2. The children should become aware of the variety of economic patterns that exist throughout Latin America and Africa.
3. The children should become familiar with the extent to which the economies in these two areas have been developed, the factors which influence any development and the interrelationship between the people and the economy.

## II. AIMS

- I It is the specific aim of this unit to develop an understanding of the following:
  1. Although Latin America and Africa are rich in natural resources, not all of these have been developed to their fullest potential.
  2. The wealth of both Latin America and Africa is controlled by a relatively small segment of the total population.
  3. Insufficient investment of capital has hindered the development of industry in Latin America and Africa.
  4. Economically, both Latin America and Africa still depend largely on the export of agricultural staple products and minerals.
  5. Many countries in Latin America and Africa lack a diversified economy.
  6. Lack of transportation and communication has hindered the development of industry in these two areas.

Aims (cont'd)

7. Various economic systems and various levels of economic development exist in both Latin America and Africa.
8. Wants and needs of the people, education, wealth, advances in technology, distribution of natural resources, and geographical conditions all have a direct bearing on the development of the economy in these two areas.
9. There is a direct relationship between the degree of development of the economies in Latin America and Africa and the extent to which these areas are involved in world trade.
10. The social and political systems of a country may help or hinder its economy to develop.

## VOCABULARY

commodities

diversified economy

human resources

hydro-electricity

monoculture

per capita

potential

progressive

purchasing power

reciprocal

services

thermal  
electricity

trade

## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF LATIN AMERICA AND AFRICA

| QUESTIONS  | SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES   | MATERIALS                       |
|--|--|---------------------------------|
| <p>What does an economic system do?</p> <p>Are all economic systems alike?</p> | <p>Before studying the economic development of both Latin America and Africa, the children must study an economic system in a general sense. In order to develop a conscious idea of an economic system, hypothetical models of three different areas have been constructed. Divide the children into groups and have them solve the problems of these "model" areas according to the questions proposed below;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Construct a wall map containing all material given in model.</li> <li>2. What do the people here need in order to stay alive?</li> <li>3. In what ways could these people provide food?</li> <li>4. If they wanted to trade, what would be necessary?</li> <li>5. What steps would they take to bring about economic growth?</li> </ol> <p>NOTE: PLEASE INSTRUCT THE CHILDREN THAT THESE AREAS ARE PURELY HYPOTHETICAL. NAMES GIVEN TO THEM ARE FICTIONAL. THERE MAY BE SOME SIMILARITIES TO EXISTING REGIONS, BUT FOR ALL PURPOSES CONCERNING THE PUPILS,</p> <p>6 THIS IS A GAME AND</p> | <p>Necessary art materials.</p> |

Economic Development of Latin America and Africa (cont'd)

| QUESTIONS | SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES   | MATERIALS |
|-----------|--|-----------|
|           | <p><u>'El Porto'</u></p> <p>Location: 15° S latitude<br/>--65°W longitude<br/>on eastern slope<br/>of a mountain</p> <p>Area: 6 square miles</p> <p>Elevation and topography:<br/>7000 feet above sea level.<br/>Mountain region with streams</p> <p>Climate: Dry spells-20"-40"<br/>rain annually</p> <p>Temperature: Mild (affected<br/>by proximity to<br/>equator)</p> <p>Vegetation: Grasslands</p> <p>Population: 250-density per<br/>square mile 41.1</p> <p>Natural Resources: Mountain<br/>streams, tin,<br/>nickel, antimony,<br/>tungsten, balsa<br/>trees, mountain<br/>sheep and goats.</p> <p>Historical Background:<br/>Peasants of<br/>Indian and Spanish<br/>ancestry. Speak<br/>some Spanish and<br/>Indian. Old<br/>Spanish and Indian<br/>customs still pre-<br/>vail. Crude methods<br/>of agriculture, and<br/>agriculture at sub-<br/>sistence level.</p> <p><u>CAUTION:</u> Do not allow<br/>use of maps or texts when<br/>working with these hypo-<br/>thetical models as they<br/>could locate the geo-<br/>graphical area and thereby<br/>spoil the game.</p> |           |



Economic Development of Latin America and Africa (cont'd)

| QUESTIONS | SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES   | MATERIALS |
|-----------|--|-----------|
|           | <p><u>'Ibouville'</u></p> <p>Location: 50°E longitude-<br/>13°N latitude.</p> <p>Area: 18 square miles</p> <p>Elevation and topography:<br/>1800 feet above<br/>sea level with<br/>river plateau.</p> <p>Vegetation: Good soil,<br/>farmlands and<br/>grasslands.</p> <p>Climate: Very humid, hot all<br/>year round. Short<br/>dry period 20"-40"<br/>rain annually.</p> <p>Population: 600-density<br/>per square mile 33.3</p> <p>Natural Resources: <u>Ibo</u><br/>River begins in<br/>the north from a<br/>neighboring<br/>country and flows<br/>south to the<br/>Atlantic. Salt,<br/>uranium, coal,<br/>cattle, sheep, corn,<br/>date palms, peanuts.</p> <p>Historical Background: Non-<br/>White people. Long<br/>tradition of cul-<br/>ture with evidence<br/>of artistic develop-<br/>ment. Some excellent<br/>bronze sculpture<br/>has been discovered<br/>by archaeologists.<br/>This and other<br/>discoveries are ev-<br/>idences that civilized<br/>groups have settled here<br/>for centuries.<br/>Anthropologists are very<br/>interested in this area.</p> |           |

Economic Development of Latin America and Africa (cont'd)

| QUESTIONS              | SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES   | MATERIALS |
|------------------------|--|-----------|
| <p><u>'Zuella'</u></p> | <p><u>'Zuella'</u></p> <p>Location: 8° N latitude-<br/>63°W longitude</p> <p>Area: 1500 square miles</p> <p>Elevation and topography:<br/>450 feet above sea level. Plains with flowing river.</p> <p>Climate: Tropical savanna.<br/>40"-60" rain annually. Heavy rainfall in summer. Hot all year, short dry season.</p> <p>Vegetation: Rich soil, grasslands, farmlands.</p> <p>Population: 27,000-density per square mile 18</p> <p>Natural Resources: River flowing east into Atlantic Ocean. Corn, wheat, alfalfa, cacao, cattle, dairy products, oil, iron ore, coal.</p> <p>Historical Background: Descendants of original settlers from Spain. Large peasant class dependent on wealthy landowners. Spanish-speaking people.</p> <p>The pupils might wish to construct the people and shelter symbolic of the type person that lives in each hypothetical area. There could then be a class display illustrating the differences among these people.</p> |           |

Economic Development of Latin America and Africa (cont'd)

| QUESTIONS   | SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES  | MATERIALS  |
|---|---|--|
| <p>What relation is there between the physical characteristics and the economy of any land?</p> | <p>From the study of land forms and climate in a previous unit they should be able to conclude such things as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• rocky soil inhibits agricultural development.</li> <li>• mountains restrict access to natural resources.</li> <li>• harbors make trade possible.</li> <li>• waterfalls may provide water power that industry needs.</li> <li>• rivers and lakes can be used for transporting goods.</li> <li>• heavy vegetation impedes entrance to interior lands.</li> <li>• certain climate conditions affect agricultural growth.</li> </ul> <p>Let them speculate where certain industries might or might not arise. Then have them do research to find where industrial development has taken place in both Latin America and Africa.</p> <p>As a follow-up activity they may proceed to make individual maps depicting areas where industrial development has taken place.</p> | <p>Teacher:<br/>Use Nostrand:<br/><u>World Geography and You</u>, pp.175-181, 441-448.</p> <p>Ginn: <u>Latin America Africa, Australia</u>.</p> <p>See Industries.<br/>Burdett: <u>Learning About Latin America</u>.<br/>See Mining Factories</p> <p>Fideler: <u>Mexico</u><br/>Chapter 9</p> <p>Fideler: <u>Africa</u><br/>Chapter 9</p> <p>Benefic: <u>How People Live in Central America</u>.<br/>pp. 34-40, 57</p> <p>Benefic: <u>How People Live in Africa</u>, p.80</p> <p>Fideler: <u>Caribbean Lands</u>. Chapter 9</p> <p>Outline maps.</p> |

Economic Development of Latin America and Africa (cont'd)

| QUESTIONS   | SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES  | MATERIALS  |
|---|---|--|
| <p>What effect have physical features and climate had upon agriculture?</p> | <p>Both these areas depend much upon agricultural products as a main source of income. Let groups investigate farming in various types of areas such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. the Nile River Valley</li> <li>. highlands of East Africa</li> <li>. veldt of South Africa</li> <li>. west coast of Africa</li> <li>. highlands of Peru</li> <li>. pampas of Argentina</li> <li>. central valley of Chile</li> <li>. Yucatan Peninsula</li> <li>. Caribbean Islands.</li> </ul> <p><u>Suggested Approach</u></p> <p>What crops are raised?<br/>           What farming methods are used?<br/>           How is water supplied for crops?<br/>           What products are marketed?<br/>           How are the products marketed?</p> <p>Construct a pictorial chart to show the effect of vertical climate upon the growth of crops. Show at various levels crops that can grow at these levels.</p> | <p>Nostrand: <u>World Geography and You</u>, pp. 194-202, 455-460</p> <p>Ginn: <u>Latin America Africa, Australia</u>. See Farming.</p> <p>Fideler: <u>South America</u>, Chapter 6</p> <p>Fideler: <u>Africa</u> Chapter 7</p> <p>Fideler: <u>Mexico</u> Chapter 6</p> <p>Fideler: <u>Caribbean Lands</u>, Chapter 8</p> <p>Burdert: <u>Learning About Latin America</u>. See Farming.</p> <p>Laidlaw: <u>Understanding Ethiopia</u>, pp.40-43.</p> |

Economic Development of Latin America and Africa (cont'd)

| QUESTIONS   | SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES   | MATERIALS  |
|---|--|--|
| <p>What is a natural resource?</p>                              | <p>Discuss the nature of a natural resource with the class. Be sure to emphasize the fact that a natural resource is not a "resource" unless it has been discovered and its potential realized. Have the children do research to find the natural resources of Latin America and Africa. (Rivers in this instance can be classified as natural resources)</p>  | <p>Teacher<br/><u>World Geography and You</u>, pp. 182-187, 449-451<br/><br/>Benefic: <u>How People Live in Africa</u>, pp.15-17<br/>Fideler: <u>Africa</u>, pp. 107-116<br/>Fideler: <u>Caribbean Lands</u>, pp.95-104</p>  |
| <p>What natural resources do Latin America and Africa have?</p> | <p>As the children find them make a list of them on the board. It might help to divide the glass into 7 groups to find the resources of:<br/>Mexico - South America<br/>Caribbean Lands<br/>Africa (West-South, East-North)</p> <p>Have them locate on large wall maps the areas where these resources are found.</p> <p>As a follow-up activity, have the children make individual outline maps indicating the places where these major resources are found.</p> <p>Large maps of each area can be made upon which resources can be shown pictorially in the proper location.</p> | <p>Fideler: <u>South America, Africa, Australia</u>, p.22<br/>See petroleum, coal, minerals, farming, water power, forests.<br/>Scholastic: <u>Emerging Africa</u> (paper) pp.22-24<br/>Scott Foresman: <u>Latin America</u>, (paper) p. 45<br/><br/>Outline maps<br/>For Help See: Map p. 108<br/>Fideler: <u>Africa</u> 108<br/>Map. p. 97<br/>Fideler: <u>South America</u> (mineral) Map p. 23<br/>Scholastic Books: <u>Emerging Africa</u>, Map p. 17<br/>Scholastic Books: <u>Latin America</u>.</p> |

Economic Development of Latin America and Africa (cont'd)

| QUESTIONS  | SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES  | MATERIALS   |
|--|---|---|
| <p>How have these natural resources been utilized in the development of the economy?</p>               | <p>Have the children find out how the development of these resources has been part of the <u>economic growth</u> in these areas. They should be made aware of the fact that resources alone do not create economic growth. Natural resources, human resources, capital goods, and services contribute to "economic growth."</p> | <p>Fideler: <u>Africa</u> pp. 117, 120-126<br/>           Benefic: <u>How People Live in Central America.</u> pp. 34-40<br/>           Fideler: <u>South America.</u> pp.109-118<br/>           Fideler: <u>Mexico</u> pp.64-69, 59-63<br/>           Taidlaw: <u>Understanding Egypt.</u> pp.29-30<br/>           Fideler: <u>Caribbean Lands.</u> pp.118-123</p>  |
| <p>What is the main product or products that countries in these areas depend upon? (economic base)</p> | <p>Assign each child a country in Latin America or Africa to find out which product brings in most of the money to that country? They will learn that in many instances the economy of the country depends mostly upon one product for its survival.</p> <p>Introduce term "mono-culture."</p>                                  | <p>Teacher<br/> <u>World Geography and You.</u> pp. 198-206, 459-460<br/>           Fideler: <u>Caribbean Lands.</u> pp.116-117<br/>           Benefic: <u>How People Live in Africa.</u> p.8<br/>           Scholastic Books: <u>Latin America.</u> (paper) pp.6, 53-54<br/>           Ginn: <u>Today's World in Focus-Africa.</u> (paper) pp. 94-95<br/>           Scott Foresman: <u>Area Studies in Economics-Africa</u> (paper) pp. 28-30<br/>           Scott Foresman: <u>Area Studies in Economics-Latin America.</u></p> |

Economic Development of Latin America and Africa (cont'd)

| QUESTIONS  | SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES   | MATERIALS   |
|--|--|---|
| <p>What are the problems of a one product economy?</p> | <p>They should realize that any drop in world prices will cause hardship when trade is based upon one product:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. workers lose jobs</li> <li>. import-export firms suffer great losses.</li> <li>. purchasing power of a country declines.</li> <li>. Taxes collected from exports and businesses are reduced, etc.</li> </ul> <p>Assign reports to individuals or small groups and have them prepare a bulletin board exhibit to accompany their report. Construct a map to show where grown and country to which exported. Make pictures, graphs, or drawings to illustrate reports. Suggested economic base crops for study:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coffee</li> <li>Cotton</li> <li>Cocoa</li> <li>Bananas</li> <li>Sugar Cane</li> <li>Tobacco</li> <li>Ground nuts, etc. (peanuts)</li> </ul> <p>Have some children select a product which is an economic base in Latin America or Africa and construct a bar graph by using the percentages given for world production as shown in <u>The Shorter Oxford Economic Atlas of the World</u>. The completed graphs might be assembled on a bulletin board so the children can see at a glance how Latin America and Africa stand in world production of major commodities. Later</p> | <p><u>Filmstrips</u><br/> SS-C-8-a<br/> Bananas Guatemala<br/> SS-L-17-b Coffee<br/> SS-L-17-d Sugar</p> <p><u>Shorter Oxford Economic Atlas of the World</u></p> |

Economic Development of Latin America and Africa (cont'd)

| QUESTIONS  | SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES  | MATERIALS  |
|--|---|--|
| <p>To what extent have mining activities affected the economy of Latin America and Africa?</p> | <p>these graphs might be assembled into a booklet entitled <u>Latin American and African Production in the World Market.</u></p> <p>Read to find answers to the following questions:<br/>                     What minerals are extracted from the earth?<br/>                     Are they used in industry in the country where they are located or are they used in trade?<br/>                     To what degree is the economy dependent upon this industry for its capital?<br/>                     Are many people engaged in this industry?</p> <p>Make individual mineral product maps for Latin America and Africa.</p> | <p>Ginn: <u>Latin America Africa, Australia.</u> pp.53-55; 69-71; 73-74; 131-132; 134; 199-200; 98; 219; 226;229; 239-241<br/>                     Burdett: <u>Learning About Latin America</u><br/>                     See Mining.<br/>                     Fideler: <u>Africa</u> pp. 107; 110; 112-113. Map 108<br/>                     Fideler: <u>South America.</u> pp.95-104; 43; Map 98<br/>                     Fideler: <u>Caribbean Lands.</u> pp. 95; 98-100<br/>                     Fideler: <u>Mexico</u> pp. 58-61 Map 58<br/>                     Ginn: <u>Latin America, Africa, Australia.</u> pp.77-81; 101-104; 186-191; 135-138; 214-216; 226; 228-230; 236; 244; 284; 287; 305-306; 313-314; 320; 325-325</p> <p>Outline maps</p> <p>Oxford Economic Atlas.</p> |



RU, IV - Gr. 6

Economic Development of Latin America and Africa (cont'd)

| QUESTIONS   | SUGGESTIONS ACTIVITIES   | MATERIALS   |
|---|--|---|
| <p>Why has the agricultural and industrial development of these areas been so limited?</p> <p>a. What industrial development has taken place in both areas?</p> | <p>Let them speculate where certain industries might or might not arise. Then have them do research to find where industrial development has taken place in both Latin America and Africa</p> <p>As a follow-up activity they may proceed to make individual maps depicting areas where industrial development has taken place.</p> <p><u>FILMSTRIPS</u><br/> SS-M-13-f Mexico Resources (Natural) Industries<br/> SS-P-10-b Argentina Industries<br/> SS-S-30-e Brazil Industries<br/> SS-S-30-h Paraguay Industries<br/> SS-S-30-i Uruguay Industries<br/> SS-1-15 Industrial South Africa.<br/> Title II (67) SS-E-12 Economic Development in Africa<br/> Title II (67) SS-E-13 Economic Development in Jamaica<br/> SS-P-10 Puerto Rico Development.<br/> Although Latin America and Africa are rich in natural resources, they have not been developed to their fullest potential in industry and agriculture have not reached their peak in Latin America or Africa.</p> | <p>Ginn: <u>Latin America Africa, Australia.</u><br/> See Industries<br/> Burdett: <u>Learning About Latin America</u><br/> See Mining, Factories:<br/> Fidler: <u>Mexico</u> Chapter 9<br/> Fideler: <u>Africa</u> Chapter 9<br/> Fideler: <u>South America</u> Chapter 8<br/> Benefic: <u>How People Live in Africa</u> p. 80<br/> Benefic: <u>How People Live in Central America</u> pp.34-40, 57<br/> Fideler: <u>Caribbean Lands</u> Chapter 9</p> <p>Outline Maps</p> <p>Oxford Economic Atlas</p> <p>Nostrand: <u>World Geography and You.</u> pp. 194-200; 203-208 452-454; 455-460.<br/> Benefic: <u>How People Live in Africa</u> pp. 79-80<br/> Fideler: <u>South America.</u> pp. 73; 79; 80;84;108;111;117-118 86;99-100;101; 103; 105; 106.</p> |

Economic Development of Latin America and Africa (cont'd)

| QUESTIONS  | SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES   | MATERIALS  |
|--|--|--|
|  | <p>Have the children read to discover the reasons for the limited development. A discussion period might follow in which they can share and summarize their findings. They might discover some of these reasons for little or no industry:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. hot climate</li> <li>. few good harbors(Africa)</li> <li>. lack of coal</li> <li>. jungles</li> <li>. scarcity of wealth</li> <li>. shortage of skilled and educated workers</li> <li>. limited home markets</li> <li>. unstable governments</li> <li>. uneven distribution of resources and inaccessibility</li> <li>. inappropriate social attitudes and customs</li> <li>. colonial policies</li> <li>. advantages to certain individuals to maintain a one crop economy.</li> </ul> <p><u>FILMSTRIPS</u><br/>           SS-S-10-a Farmers (Argentina)<br/>           SS-S-9-b Mountain Farmers of Colombia</p> | <p>Fideler: <u>Africa</u> pp. 56; 101; 95; 117; 120; 115.<br/>           Fideler: <u>Mexico</u> pp. 42; 50-51; 64;65<br/>           Fideler: <u>Caribbean Lands</u>, pp. 108-109 118-119<br/>           Ginn: <u>Latin America, Africa, Australia</u>. pp. 255; 318; 320; 346<br/>           Burdett: <u>Learning about Latin America</u>. pp. 119; 120-121; 146; 149; 184; 192; 212-213; 224; 244; 251-252; 266; 267; 268; 272-273.<br/>           Laidlaw: <u>Understanding Ethiopia</u>. pp.28-33</p>                       |
| <p>What is being done to solve agricultural and industrial problems of Latin America and Africa?</p> | <p>Have the children do research to find how both areas are trying to overcome their problems. Perhaps they can be divided into 4 groups:</p> <p>Mexico<br/>           Caribbean Islands<br/>           South America<br/>           Africa</p> <p>For Africa subdivide groups into 5 smaller ones:</p> <p>North Africa<br/>           West Africa<br/>           South Africa<br/>           East Africa<br/>           Central Africa</p>  | <p>Fideler: <u>Mexico</u>, pp. 47-48; 54-55;64-68<br/>           Fideler: <u>Africa</u>, pp.57;61; 114-115<br/>           Fideler: <u>Caribbean Lands</u>. 109-110; 124<br/>           Ginn: <u>Latin America, Africa, Australia</u> pp. 255; 318;320;340<br/>           Burdett: <u>Learning About Latin America</u>- pp. 112; 125-126; 127; 133; 137-139;140;148-149; 150;157;160;160; 160-171; 161; 185-187; 192-194;209;216;229; 244-245;246-247;288;200<br/>           Laidlaw: <u>Understanding Egypt</u>. pp. 15-20</p> |

Economic Development of Latin America and Africa (cont'd)

| QUESTIONS   | SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES   | MATERIALS  |
|---|--|--|
| <p>What effect has power production or lack of it had upon the economy of Latin America and Africa?</p> | <p>Have each group study improvements in agriculture, study improvements in industry, development of petroleum industry.</p> <p><u>FILMSTRIPS</u><br/>           SS-C-51-b Farming in Chile<br/>           SS-M-9-a Agriculture(Mexico)<br/>           SS-S-30-g Chile (Land and Work)<br/>           SS-M-13-g Mexico<br/>           SS-S-10-d Desert to Forest Chile</p> |  |
| <p>a. What power for industry has been developed?</p>   | <p>Have two groups prepare enlarged maps; one of Latin America and one of Africa. On these maps show the areas where thermal electricity (from burning coal, gas, etc.) and another where areas of hydro-electricity are being produced. Be sure they use a key on their map to distinguish the two types of production.</p>   | <p>See page 68-69 <u>Shorter Oxford Economic Atlas of the World.</u></p> |
| <p>b. What is the future power potential of these areas?</p>  | <p>Similar enlarged maps could be made for minerals and industries to show the relationship of mining activities to industrial production.</p> <p>These sets of maps could be displayed on the bulletin board so they can see the relationship of industrial development to natural resources and power to run factories.</p>  | <p>See Page 98 <u>Shorter Oxford Economic Atlas of the World.</u></p>    |

Economic Development of Latin America and Africa (cont'd)

| QUESTIONS   | SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES   | MATERIALS  |
|---|--|--|
| <p>How has the slow development of transportation and communication hindered the development of the economy in these two areas?</p> | <p>Make two graphs; one to show developed water power of South America and Africa and one to show potential development of water power capacity. This might be extended to show how both compare with the other continents of the world in development of water power.</p> <p>Divide the class into four groups. Select two areas of agricultural development in both Latin America and Africa: one progressive; one under-developed.</p> <p>Do the same for two areas of industrial activity in Latin America and Africa. How do transportation and communication compare in two areas?</p> <p>How does the degree of development of transportation and communication affect the economy?</p> <p>Why is road building difficult in many areas of Latin America and Africa?</p> <p>How has the airplane influenced economic development?</p> <p>Where are the most important radio-broadcasting centers?</p> <p>What part has foreign aid played in the development of transportation and communication?</p> | <p>See p. 67<br/><u>Shorter Oxford Economic Atlas of the World</u><br/>Sample in Appendix</p> <p>Teacher<br/>Nostrand: <u>World Geography and You</u><br/>Chapters 28 &amp; 67<br/>Fideler: <u>South America</u> pp. 197<br/>121-122; 124-125<br/>126-132.<br/>Fideler: <u>Caribbean Lands</u>. pp. 132-136;<br/>140<br/>Fideler: <u>Africa</u><br/>pp. 127-135<br/>Fideler: <u>Mexico</u><br/>Chapter 10<br/>Ginn: <u>Latin America Africa, Australia</u> .<br/>pp. 155; 296;243;244;<br/>161; 259-261.<br/>Ginn: <u>Today's World in Focus-Africa</u>.<br/>(paper) pp.61-63<br/>Burdett: <u>Learning About Latin America</u> .<br/>pp.92;144;155-156;<br/>114;116;118;127;128<br/>130; 185;188;190;<br/>196-197;250-252;283.</p> |

Economic Development of Latin America and Africa (cont'd)

| QUESTIONS   | SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES   | MATERIALS   |
|---|--|---|
| <p>What are the trade patterns of Latin America and Africa?</p> | <p>Conduct a discussion based upon the information they have gathered. Let them summarize the relationship of economic development to that of communication and transportation development</p> <p>For both Latin America and Africa. Make maps of Highway Systems<br/>Air Routes Maps<br/>Special report for individuals Suez Canal-Its effect upon Africa<br/>Panama Canal-Its effect upon Latin America</p> <p>Have the children make a list of the <u>major exports and imports</u> of these two areas. To whom do the exports go? From where do the imports come? Construct a chart to show country, exports, and country to which exports go. Construct a similar chart for the imports. From these charts have the class develop trade routes on a world map. As a follow-up activity, they may wish to make their own individual trade route maps.</p> <p>What trading goes on within the countries of Africa?<br/>What trading goes on within the countries of Latin America? They will discover that very little trade takes place within each of these areas. Their income comes from trade with countries outside Latin America and Africa.</p> | <p>Scott Foresman:<br/><u>Area Studies in Economic Progress-Africa</u>-pp. 34-37</p> <p>Outline Maps</p> <p>Encyclopedia</p> <p>Ginn: <u>Latin America, Africa, Australia.</u><br/>See Imports-Exports.<br/>Fideler: <u>Caribbean Lands.</u> Chapter 10<br/>See Also Imports Exports.<br/>Fideler: <u>Mexico</u><br/>pp. 56-62<br/>Burdett: <u>Learning About Latin America.</u><br/>pp. 290-292; 100; 102; 205; 167<br/>Scholastic Book: <u>Emerging Africa.</u><br/>pp. 141-142</p> <p>Outline Maps of world.</p> |

Economic Development of Latin America and Africa (cont'd)

| QUESTIONS   | SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES   | MATERIALS   |
|---|--|---|
| <p>How important is foreign aid in the development of these two areas?</p>                                  | <p>Many industrialized nations have been furnishing aid such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. loans</li> <li>. equipment</li> <li>. engineers</li> <li>. technicians</li> <li>. university teachers</li> <li>. exchange programs in education, agriculture, etc.</li> <li>. government aid</li> <li>. private investments</li> </ul>   | <p>Laidlaw: <u>Understanding Egypt</u>. p.61<br/>                     Ginn: <u>Today's World in Focus-Africa</u>. pp. 93-99<br/>                     Fideler: <u>Africa</u> p. 121<br/>                     Ginn: <u>Latin America Africa, Australia</u> pp.69-70 385-386<br/>                     Fideler: <u>Caribbean Lands</u>. p. 124</p> <p>Encyclopedias</p> |
| <p>What international agencies are concerned with the economic development of Latin America and Africa?</p> | <p>Have individuals or groups investigate some agencies of the United Nations which are concerned with the economic development of Latin America and Africa:</p> <p>Economic and Social Council<br/>                     Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)<br/>                     World Health Organization (WHO)<br/>                     International Bank<br/>                     International Civil Aviation<br/>                     Universal Postal Union</p> <p>Explore role of private investment from Europe, North America and Japan.</p> | <p>Encyclopedia<br/>                     Britannica Jr.</p>   |

V

## RELATED ACTIVITIES

1. Panel Discussion:

What can we do to create better understanding among the peoples of Latin America and Africa? Discuss customs of the people, trade, and economic aid.

2. Panel Discussion or Debate:

Why are Latin America and Africa under-developed? Which area has greater potential and why? Which area will be more highly industrialized in the near future?

3. Trace the economic development of both Latin America and Africa including the development of any factor that has influenced the economy.

4. Murals illustrating life or economic development through the years in either Latin America or Africa.

## VI EVALUATION

1. Are the pupils aware of the functions of any economic system?
2. Are they familiar with the component elements of any economic system?
3. Is there a recognition and understanding of the relationship between the physical characteristics and the economy of any land ?
4. Do the children understand the nature of a natural resource?
5. Are they able to locate and identify the chief natural resources of both Latin America and Africa?
6. Are the pupils acquainted with the ways in which these natural resources have been utilized in the development of the economy?
7. Is there a realization of the influence people have on the development of the economy?
8. Can they identify the economic base of both Latin America and Africa?
9. Do they recognize the problems that confront a one-product economy?
10. Is there an understanding of the reasons why Latin America and Africa are areas of varied economic systems?
11. Are they familiar with the extent to which these areas have been developed industrially and agriculturally?
12. Can a determination and evaluation of the effects that slow development of transportation and communication has had on the development of the economy in Latin America and Africa be made?
13. Can an identification and examination of the trade patterns of both Latin America and Africa be made?
14. Is the pupil able to associate the degree of development of the economy of an area with the extent to which this area is involved in trade?
15. Are the pupils familiar with the many international agencies concerned with the economic development of Latin America and Africa and their functions?
16. Are they aware of the extent to which the U.S.A. is involved in the economic development of Latin America and Africa?



## APPENDIX

### A. GLOSSARY

- capital- one of the major factors of production consisting of property from which an income is derived, expressed in terms of money. Popularly, the term is frequently used interchangeably with CAPITAL GOOD. A distinction is sometimes made between money, capital or that part of the capital held in the form of money and bank deposits, and property capital, or that part of the capital held in the form of evidences of ownership such as stocks, bonds, and mortgages. Then again, such instruments, together with money, are sometimes referred to as liquidative capital in contradistinction to capital goods. A few economists include acquired knowledge with the meaning of capital on the ground that it, too, is a source of income. In business practice, the term may refer merely to the net worth of an enterprise, or it may refer to all of the more permanent investments made by the owners or borrowed by them on a large term basis. In a still more general sense, the term may refer to the total assets of an enterprise.
- capitalism or free enterprise an economic system based upon the private ownership of all kinds of property and the freedom of the individual to contract with others and to engage in economic activities of his choice and for his own profit and well-being.
- consumption- the utilization of services or material goods for the gratification of human desires.
- a.) conspicuous- the use of consumer goods in such a way as to create a display for the purpose of impressing others rather than for the satisfaction of a normal consumer demand.
- culture lag- the condition which exists when changes in ideas and practices pertaining to political, social, and economic life fail to keep pace with physical changes in the environment caused by mechanical invention, technological innovation, depletion of essential natural resources, or similar circumstances.
- division of labor- A plan of production whereby each of several workers, in succession, performs only one of a very limited number of operations on a product until it is finally completed.

domestic market- the buying and selling within a country of goods produced there is what we call the domestic market

Appendix Glossary (cont'd)

economic growth- an increase in a nation's or an area's capacity to produce goods and services coupled with an increase in production of these goods and services. Economic growth measured by annual rate of increase in a nation's gross national product, as adjusted for price changes. Better measure is increase in the real gross national product per capita. It occurs when production of goods and services increases faster than population. Therefore, each person gets a larger share of the economic pie. Economic growth requires putting together human resources, capital goods, and technical and organizational skills, and using them to make more goods and services (more things for more people).

economic system- the nature of economic life as a whole, proposed or actual, with particular reference to the ownership and use of property and the extent of government regulation and controls.

exchange- the acceptance of one thing for another

good- anything external to man either material or immaterial that satisfies a human desire. There is no legal, moral, or ethical connotation in its technical use.

a.) economic- anything external to man that is inherently useful, appropriable, and relatively scarce. They may be either material or immaterial. This is the same as consumer good.

b.) free- anything external to man which is inherently useful and which is in such bountiful supply that as much of it as desired can be had without conscious effort.

gross national product the total value at current market prices of all final goods and services produced by a nation's economy before deduction of depreciation charges and other allowances for business and institutional consumption of durable capital goods.

As computed by the United States Department of Commerce for any given period of time it includes:

Appendix Glossary (cont'd)

- (1) personal consumption expenditures, that is, both goods and services purchased and income in kind.
- (2) gross private domestic investments including inventory changes and new dwellings.
- (3) net foreign investments, that is, the excess accruing to a nation from the operation of international trade and finance.
- (4) government purchases of goods and services, but excluding financial transfers such as loan collateral and subsidy payments and transactions not related to income or product.

industry productive enterprise, especially manufacturing or certain service enterprises such as transportation and communications, which employs relatively large amounts of capital and labor.

labor one of the major factors of production consisting of manual or mental exertion for which wages, salaries, or professional fees are received.

market the area within which buyers and sellers are in communication with one another and within which exchanges take place. The communication sometimes takes place face to face, and the market, then, is a very restricted one. On the other hand, the communication may be by telephone, telegraph, cable, or radio, in which case the market may be world-wide.

national income the total net earnings ascribable to the various factors employed in the production of goods and services in a nation during a particular period.

(land, labor, capital, and entrepreneurship)

natural resource wealth supplied by nature. Mineral deposits, soil fertility, potential water power, and fish and wildlife are included in the concept.

Appendix Glossary (cont'd)

|                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| <u>net national product-</u> | the total value at current market prices of all final goods and services produced by the nation's economy. Same as <u>gross national product</u> less allowance for depreciation.  |
| <u>production-</u>           | the process of increasing the capacity of goods to satisfy human desires or of rendering services capable of satisfying human desires.   |
| <u>services-</u>             | the component of the <u>gross national product</u> that measures the output of intangible items. Services include such items as telephone service, railway, bus, and air transportation, private education, and radio and television repair. |
| <u>standard of living -</u>  | the minimum of the necessities or luxuries of life to which a person or a group may be accustomed or to which they aspire.   |
| <u>subsistence-</u>          | a sufficient quantity of the necessities of life to maintain a bare livelihood.  |

(The sources for the information in all the preceding pages were taken from:)

Dictionary of Economics (Everyday Handbooks),  
H. Sloan and A. Zurcher. Barnes and Noble, New  
York, 1964

The McGraw-Hill Dictionary of Modern Economics.  
Douglas Greenwals & Associates, McGraw-Hill Book  
Company, New York 1965.

B. LIST OF COUNTRIES  
CONTINENT OF AFRICA

| COUNTRY  | CAPITAL   | AREA & POPULATION                        | INDUSTRY  | IMPORTS  | EXPORTS   |
|----------|-----------|--|---|--|---|
| Algeria  | Algiers   | 355,000 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 11,000,000       | milling, leather processing, carpet weaving, manufacture of matches | petroleum, machinery, motor vehicles   | wine, iron ore, citrus fruits   |
| Angola   | Luanda    | 471,351 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 4,557,979 (1951) | textiles, rubber products, cement, food processing, and chemicals   | table wines, cotton textiles, heavy industrial machinery and apparatus, railway materials, trucks, passenger cars, petroleum | coffee, diamonds, sisal, maize, fishmeal, raw cotton, iron ore, sugar, dried fish, lumber               |
| Lesotho  | Maseru    | 11,716 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 641, 674 (1955)   | no industries   | merchandise, maize and wheat meal, wheat and sorghum   | wool, mohair, wheat and wheatmeal cattle, beans, peas   |
| Botswana | Gaborone  | 275,000 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 350,000          | small soap factory and some mining                                  | general merchandise, vehicles, textiles, wheat, maize, food-stuffs   | cattle carcasses, live cattle, abattoir by-products, asbestos, hides, asbes-tos, beans, pulses, sorghum |
| Burundi  | Bujumbura | 10, 747 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 2,220,000        | none except for minor dairy processing                              | fuels, vehicles, iron & iron im-plements, textiles, machinery,   | coffee, palm oil, tobacco   |

B. LIST OF COUNTRIES  
CONTINENT OF AFRICA

| COUNTRY                  | CAPITAL                         | AREA & POPULATION                 | INDUSTRY   | IMPORTS  | EXPORTS  |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Gameroon                 | Yaounde                         | 166,796 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 4,397,000 | Aluminum, cotton gin, saw mills, manufacturing household articles                        | machinery, cotton fabrics, vehicles, petroleum products, pharmaceuticals           | cocoa, coffee, bananas, palm oil, palm kernels, rubber, wood, tobacco, peanuts   |
| Central African Republic | Bangui                          | 238,224 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 1,227,000 | processing of timber palm oil, peanut oil, and soap, brewery, clothing factory           | food, beverages, cotton cloth, cement, fuel, iron, steel, sheet metal, strip iron  | diamonds, wood, coffee, peanuts, sisal, cotton   |
| Chad                     | Fort Lamy                       | 495,794 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 2,675,000 | processing of cotton, meal, rice, and peanut oil   | capital and consumer goods, semi-finished products                                 | cottonseed, peanuts, livestock, meat and fish, leather and hides   |
| Congo                    | Brazzaville                     | 132,047 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 795,000   | cane-sugar refining, sawmills, production of soap, peanut oil, palm oil, rice processing | capital and consumer goods   | wood, foods, vegetables, oil products, ore, pineapples, oranges, tangerines, grape-fruit                               |
| Congo                    | Leopoldville<br>Now<br>Kinshasa | 905,381<br>Pop. 14,150,000        | sawmills, manufacturing of textiles, shoes, metal drums, bags, paints, varnishes         | vehicles, machinery, food, fuels, textiles, iron, steel, chemicals pharmaceuticals | mineral and agricultural products (coffee, palm products, rubber, cotton, industrial diamonds, uranium, cobalt, copper |

B. LIST OF COUNTRIES  
CONTINENT OF AFRICA

| COUNTRY                               | CAPITAL     | AREA & POPULATION                  | INDUSTRY   | IMPORTS   | EXPORTS  |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|--|---|--|
| Dahomey                               | Porto Novo  | 44,696 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 1,935,000   | light industry only<br>palm-oil, mills, cotton<br>peanuts, coconut-fiber<br>processing plant   | automobiles,<br>petroleum prod-<br>ucts, iron and<br>steel, machinery,<br>sugar, cotton<br>cloth and piece<br>goods                             | palm kernels<br>peanuts, palm oil,<br>cotton, steel,<br>machinery, sugar,<br>cotton cloth and<br>piece goods |
| Ethiopia                              | Addis Ababa | 395,000 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 24,600,000 | processing of tex-<br>tiles, fibers, food<br>products, drink and<br>tobacco, canned<br>leather shoes,<br>building materials,<br>small scale mining | cotton piece<br>goods, petroleum<br>products, vehi-<br>cles, textiles,<br>machinery,<br>iron and steel<br>goods                                 | coffee, hides and<br>skins, oilseeds,<br>pulses, peanuts   |
| Egypt<br>(United<br>Arab<br>Republic) | Cairo       | 386,196 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 30,641,000 | food-processing, tex-<br>tile manufacturing,<br>metal manufacturing,<br>cement, stone, and<br>glass works  | machinery, iron<br>and steel,<br>motor vehicles,<br>chemicals,<br>pharmaceuticals   | raw cotton and<br>rice   |
| French<br>Somaliland                  | Djibouti    | 8,880 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 21,000       | shipbuilding and<br>repairs, building<br>and construction<br>work, manufacture<br>of foodstuffs,<br>production of<br>compressed or<br>liquid gas   | iron and steel<br>products, other<br>metalware tex-<br>tiles, chreed<br>fabrics, food<br>products, miner-<br>al products,<br>beverages, tobacco | hides and skins,<br>sea salt, coffee<br>and wheat  |
| Gabon                                 | Libreville  | 103,000 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 440,000    | processing timber<br>in sawmills, making<br>plywood and veneers  | metal products<br>and machinery,<br>food, textiles,<br>vehicles, fuels<br>and cement  | wood, crude petro-<br>leum, cocoa, gold<br>peanuts and coffee  |

B. LIST OF COUNTRIES  
CONTINENT OF AFRICA

| COUNTRY        | CAPITAL  | AREA & POPULATION                           | INDUSTRY  | IMPORTS  | EXPORTS   |
|----------------|----------|---|---|--|---|
| Gambia         | Bathurst | 4,003 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 294,900<br>(1959)     | peanut shelling   | machinery, metal<br>manufactures,<br>motor vehicles,<br>cotton piece<br>goods, artificial<br>silk clothing,<br>rice, sugar, kila<br>nuts, cigarettes,<br>bags, sacks | peanuts, palm<br>kernels, hides<br>and skins,<br>beeswax  |
| Ghana          | Accra    | 91,863 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 6,691,000            | only light industry:<br>printing and pub-<br>lishing, lumber,<br>furniture, clothing,<br>soft drinks                    | textiles, food,<br>machinery and<br>vehicles, manu-<br>factured foods,<br>chemicals and<br>fuels   | cocoa and other<br>forest and agri-<br>cultural prod-<br>ucts, gold, manga-<br>nese, diamonds,<br>bauxite |
| Ivory<br>Coast | Abidjan  | 124,503 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 3,267,000           | food processing plant,<br>textiles, lumber,<br>chemicals, machines,<br>metals and construc-<br>tion industries          | sugar, wine,<br>tobacco, cotton<br>cloth, motor<br>vehicles and<br>parts, petroleum,<br>machinery, and<br>electrical<br>appliances                                   | agricultural<br>products such as<br>yams, cassava,<br>and rice  |
| Kenya          | Nairobi  | 224,960 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 6,586,700<br>(1960) | small scale industry<br>producing foodstuffs<br>metal goods, cement,<br>cigarettes, clothing,<br>footwear and furniture | machinery, min-<br>eral fuels,<br>transport equip-<br>ment, lubricants,<br>food, chemicals   | coffee, sisal, tea,<br>hides and skins,<br>wattle-bark<br>extracts,<br>sodium carbonate                   |
| Liberia        | Monrovia | 43,000 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 2,500,000            | rubber industry, rum,<br>brick, tile, soap,<br>also produced mining<br>diamonds, iron ore,<br>and gold                  | textiles,<br>classified man-<br>ufactures,<br>machinery, equip-<br>ment, transport,<br>foodstuffs  | rubber, iron ore,<br>palm kernels,<br>diamonds.   |



B. LIST OF COUNTRIES  
CONTINENT OF AFRICA

| COUNTRY           | CAPITAL    | AREA & POPULATION                 | INDUSTRY  | IMPORTS  | EXPORTS   |
|-------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Libya             | Tripoli    | 679,358 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 1,195,000 | light industry such as sponges, local wool, imported cotton, weaving and dyeing, oil wells                                  | manufactured products, cotton  | hides, cattle, sponges, wine, olive oil, citrus fruits, petroleum oil |
| Malagasy Republic | Tananarive | 227,800 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 5,298,000 | only light industry for processing agricultural products  | foodstuffs, tobacco, textiles, fuel, raw materials semi-finished         | dried vegetables, agricultural products such as rice and cassava      |
| Malawi            | Zomba      | 46,055 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 2,980,000  | processing of tea, tobacco, cotton, & tung manufacture soap, cigarettes, furniture, biscuits, bread, clothing, brick-making |  | mangrove, cotton, tobacco, tea, peanuts                               |
| Mali              | Bamako     | 464,874 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 4,100,000 | few small industrial plants   | sugar, salt, canned goods, flour, electrical appliances                  | peanuts, dried fish, peanut products                                  |
| Mauritania        | Nouakchott | 419,230 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 656,000   | no heavy industry fish processing and ore-washing plants  | iron & steel, construction materials, textiles, machinery                | livestock, salt, dates, fish  |
| Morocco           | Rabat      | 171,583 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 11,600    | small industries include chemicals, leather, flour, stone, beverages, textiles  | sugar, petroleum products, cloth, tea, iron and steel vehicles and parts | phosphates, canned fish, lead ore, iron ore, agricultural products    |

B. LIST OF COUNTRIES  
CONTINENT OF AFRICA

| COUNTRY      | CAPITAL          | AREA & POPULATION                  | INDUSTRY   | IMPORTS  | EXPORTS  |
|--------------|------------------|------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Mozambique   | Lourreco Marques | 297,731 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 6,592,994  | sugar refining, cotton ginning, spinning and weaving, production of cement, soap, oil, and rubber                                      | cotton goods, agricultural and industrial machinery, motor vehicles, railway material                  | raw cotton, raw sugar, copra, cashew nuts, sisal tea                                 |
| Niger        | Niamey           | 453,995 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 2,800,000  | a little light industry - mostly food processing   | foodstuffs, tobacco, textiles, fuels and lubricants  | peanuts, livestock, hides and skins  |
| Nigeria      | Lagos            | 339,169 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 35,752,000 | sawmill and plywood plant, weaving and spinning mill, cement factory   | textiles, machinery, transport equipment, mineral fuels, tobacco, salt, sugar, beverages, canned foods | palm-oil products, peanuts and peanut products, cocoa, cotton, tin, timber columbite |
| Rwanda       | Kigali           | 10,169 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 2,600,000   | none except for minor dairy processing   | fuel, vehicles, synthetic fabrics, cotton, iron, machinery, flour and products, textiles               | coffee, tin, cotton, other minerals  |
| Senegal      | Dakar            | 77,401 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 3,140,000   | highly industrialized with soap factories and oil mills that process peanut crop, sugar refinery, textile mills, food-processing plant | foodstuffs, fuel, textiles, raw materials  | peanuts, palm oil, gum arabic, leather, and hides, mineral products                  |
| Sierra Leone | Freetown         | 28,000 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 2,500,000   | major light industry including processing of fish, timber, and rice  | fabrics, clothing, machinery, iron and steel, 1988d. manufactured                                      | diamonds, iron ore, palm kernels, kola nuts, ginger, piass coffee, cocoa             |

B. LIST OF COUNTRIES  
CONTINENT OF AFRICA

| COUNTRY                  | CAPITAL               | AREA & POPULATION                    | INDUSTRY   | IMPORTS   | EXPORTS   |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Samali Republic          | Mogadishu             | 246,202 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 1,900,000    | light industry, processing of some raw materials and food  | textile yarns, fabrics, cereals and preparations, machinery, chemicals, petroleum products  | bananas and sugar, beryllium and columbite  |
| Republic of South Africa | Cape Town<br>Pretoria | 472,359 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 15,851,128   | food industry, chemicals and chemical products, metal products, wearing apparel construction industry, gold mining                     | motor vehicles and parts, other machinery and metals, textiles, oils, waxes, paints, varnishes, resins, drugs, chemicals, fertilizers | gold, wool, atomic energy material, foodstuffs  |
| South-West Africa        | Windhoek              | 318,099 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 572,000      | meat and fish packing, paint production, two breweries - these are very small enterprises  | capital goods, foodstuffs, textiles   | minerals (mainly diamonds and lead), fish, dairy products, canned and chilled meat, karakul pelts           |
| Rhodesia                 | Salisbury             | 150,333 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 3,110,000    | iron and steel manufacturing, metal products, textiles, chemicals, and food preparations   | metals & metal manufactures, textiles & clothing, foodstuffs, oils, waxes, leather & rubber goods, pharmaceuticals                    | tobacco, base metals, asbestos, tea, corn, meat, clothing, cotton, piece goods, - hides and carrie, peanuts |
| Sudan                    | Khartoum              | 967,500 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 11,928,000   | light industry only  | foodstuffs, beverages, tobacco, textiles, clothing, machinery   | cotton, meat, wool, hides   |
| Swaziland                | Mbabane               | 6,704 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 237,041 (1956) | processing firm includes a creamery, bone meal factories, oil-expressing plant, timber factory, a clothing factory, mining of asbestos | consumer goods, motor vehicles and spares, timber building materials, sugar and mining stores   | asbestos, sugar, cotton, tobacco, livestock, forestry products  |

R. LIST OF COUNTRIES  
CONTINENT OF AFRICA

| COUNTRY     | CAPITAL       | AREA & POPULATION                  | INDUSTRY  | IMPORTS   | EXPORTS   |
|-------------|---------------|------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Tanzania    | Dar es Salaam | 361,800 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 9,238,000  | some light industry, primarily processing raw materials and food, some manufacture of machinery             | transport equipment, machinery, petroleum products, textile goods                       | sisal, cotton, coffee, rice, sugar, tea, seeds, hides, and skins, pyrethrum beeswax, diamonds |
| Togo        | Lome          | 22,000 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 1,440,000   | few light industries for processing agricultural products   | cloth goods, petroleum products, tobacco, automobiles, machinery, industrial goods      | cocoa, coffee, cassava, palm oil, peanuts, capra  |
| Tunisia     | Tunis         | 43,300 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 4,168,000   | manufacturing of super phosphates and processing of lead, cement, building materials, processing of tobacco | petroleum products, cloth, machinery, clothing, motor vehicles                          | wine, olive oil, wheat, phosphate, iron ore, dates, lead and lead alloys                      |
| Uganda      | Kampala       | 93,981 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 6,538,000   | processing of cotton and sugar, cement factory, copper mine and smelter breweries, cigarette factories      | manufactured goods  | cotton, coffee, copper  |
| Upper Volta | Ouagadougou   | 105,811 sq. mi.<br>Popl. 3,635,000 | local processing plants for crops and raw materials   | transport equipment, textiles, machinery, fruits and vegetables, sugar, pharmaceuticals | livestock, Karite (vegetable oil)   |

B. LIST OF COUNTRIES  
CONTINENT OF AFRICA

| COUNTRY  | CAPITAL         | AREA & POPULATION   | INDUSTRY  | IMPORTS   | EXPORTS  |
|--|-----------------|---|---|---|--|
| Zambia   | Lusaka          | 290,323 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 2,560,000                         | copper refineries, manufacture of iron and steel goods, saw milling wood and joinery manufacture, fire retreading, processing of food and drink, manufacture of cement products | metals and metal manufactures, textiles & clothing, oils, waxes, leather and rubber goods | copper, lead, zinc, leather and rubber goods, tea, hides & cattle. |
| Zanzibar<br>(3 Is.)<br>(Zanzibar)<br>(Pemba)<br>(Latham) | Zanzibar        | 640 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 299,111<br>230 Sq. mi.<br>920' x 280' | processes clove and coconut fiber, manufactures soap and colic  | rice and grain, textiles, gasoline, petroleum, sugar, cattle, tobacco, flour              | cloves, clove buds, stem oil, coconut oil, copra, oil coke, fibers |
| <u>PORTUGUESE TERRITORIES</u>                            |                 |   |   |   |  |
| Portuguese<br>Guiana                                     | Bissau          | 13,948 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 60,159                             | little or none  | textiles, wines, foodstuffs, industrial products  | peanuts, palm kernels, oil-seeds                                   |
| Principe<br>and<br>Sao Tome                              | Sao Tome        | 318 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 60,159                                | little producing of lime, soap, vegetable oils  | all manufactured goods, food, cotton cloth  | cocoa, coconuts, copra   |
| <u>SPANISH TERRITORIES</u>                               |                 |   |   |   |  |
| Fernando<br>Poo  | Santa<br>Isabel | 785 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 62,612                                | small scale factories process local products  |   | cocoa, coffee, bananas   |
| Ifni   | Sidi Ifni       | 579 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 54,000                                | small scale--carpets, furniture, jewelry, tiles, beverages  | foodstuffs, fabrics, clothing, fuel   | very little trade  |
| Rio Muni   | Bata            | 10,045 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 183,337                            |   | cement, automotive equipment, metals, chemicals   | cocoa, coffee, bananas, yucca, hardwoods                           |
| Spanish<br>Sahara  | El Aiun'        | 102,700 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 25,000                            | metal handicrafts   | foodstuffs, fuels   | dried fish and other fish products, turya                          |

## B. COUNTRIES OF LATIN AMERICA

| COUNTRY   | CAPITAL      | AREA & POPULATION                    | INDUSTRY  | IMPORTS  | EXPORTS  |
|-----------|--------------|--------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Argentina | Buenos Aires | 1,072,467 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 20,737,000 | meat-packing foodstuffs process, machinery manufacturing, flour mills tanning and leather good industries, oil refineries | machinery and vehicles, iron and steel, fuel and lubricating oils, chemicals, paints, lumber, food products, nonferrous metals | meat, cereal, wood, hides, livestock, dairy products               |
| Bahamas   | Nassau       | 4,404 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 109,522        | Little or no industry   | vehicles, apparel, fresh meats, machinery, cement, nitrogenous fertilizers, petroleum oils                                     | salt, lumber, crayfish, fish, tomatoes                             |
| Barbados  | Bridgetown   | 166 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 232,035          | production of sugar, rum, molasses  | machinery, vehicles, metal implements, lumber and foodstuffs   | sugar  |
| Bolivia   | La Paz       | 424,052 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 3,366,000    | textiles, food processing, beverages  | wheat and flour, mining machinery, sugar, motor vehicles, iron tubes, explosives, lard   | tin, lead, silver, antimony, petroleum, tungsten                   |
| Brazil    | Brasilia     | 3,286,344 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 65,743,000 | steel, auto industry, electrical equipment, chemicals, food processing  | machinery and vehicles, raw materials, foodstuffs, manufactures  | coffee, cocoa, cotton, sugar, iron ore, pine lumber, manganese ore |

| COUNTRY          | CAPITAL    | AREA & POPULATION                  | INDUSTRY   | IMPORTS   | EXPORTS  |
|------------------|------------|------------------------------------|--|---|--|
| Guyana           | Georgetown | 82,973 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 558,000     | processing of agri-cultural and mineral products, small shipbuilding indus-tries, production of drugs, soap, tobacco products, foodstuff, beverages, furniture and wood products | machinery, textile fabrics, motor ve-hicles and parts, wheat flour, milk, footwear, fish, meat and meat preparations  | sugar, bauxite, rice, alumina, gum, timber, manga-nese, diamonds, molasses |
| British Honduras | Belize     | 3,864 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 91,000       | forest industries, sugar factory, citrus-processing factory, turpentine factory  |   | wood, citrus fruits, sugar, chicle, fish                                   |
| Chile            | Santiago   | 286,322 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 7,560,000  | food processing, beverage production, sugar refining, cotton and woolen mills, cement factory, match factory, iron foundry   | machinery and equipment, agri-cultural prod-ucts, chemical products   | copper, nitrates, iron ore, salt peter, wool, lumber                       |
| Colombia         | Bogota     | 439,405 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 14,105,000 | food processing, textile, tobacco, footwear, ce-ment, building materials, beverages, industrial chemicals  | machinery (non electric) chemicals, and pharmaceuticals, road motor vehicles and parts, iron and steel, electric machinery and appli-ances, metal manu-factures, paper and paperboard | coffee, oil, bananas, cotton   |

B. COUNTRIES OF LATIN AMERICA

| COUNTRY            | CAPITAL       | AREA & POPULATION                | INDUSTRY  | IMPORTS  | EXPORTS   |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Costa Rica         | San Jose      | 19,547 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 1,940,000 | tanning, brewing, canning, sugar refining, cotton ginning, spinning and weaving, food processing, light engineering   | manufactured items, machinery and transport equipment, chemicals, foodstuffs, fuels, and lubricants  | coffee, bananas, cocoa, meat  |
| Cuba               | Havana        | 44,217 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 6,627,000 | manufacture of sugar, rum, and industrial alcohol, tobacco industry, canning, meat products industry, textiles, forest products industry                            | foodstuffs, fuels, capital goods, raw materials, motor vehicles, consumer goods  | sugar, tobacco, minerals, hides, foodstuffs, (coffee, fruits, vegetables) |
| Dominican Republic | Santo Domingo | 18,811 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 4,070,108 | processing sugar cane and other agricultural products, producing of bauxite, smaller industries include production of textiles, flour, ceramics, powdered milk, etc | machinery, textile products, mineral fuels, iron and steel products, foodstuffs, chemicals, and pharmaceuticals, motor vehicles and parts, paper manufacturers | sugar, coffee, cocoa, chocolate, bananas, bauxite, tobacco                |



## B. COUNTRIES OF LATIN AMERICA

| COUNTRY       | CAPITAL      | AREA & POPULATION                 | INDUSTRY  | IMPORTS  | EXPORTS   |
|---------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Ecuador       | Quito        | 104,479 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 4,191,000 | textile industry, food-processing, production of chemicals and pharmaceuticals, clothing, shoes, furniture, paper, cement, rubber, etc. | transport equipment, machinery (non-electric), electric machinery and appliances, base metals, metal manufactures and pharmaceuticals, cereals                               | bananas, coffee, cocoa beans, rice, castor seed, fish, straw hats, saw and veneer logs  |
| El Salvador   | San Salvador | 6,260 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 2,556,000   | textile and cordage manufacturing, coffee plant, shoe manufacturing, sugar mills, soft drink products                                   | machinery and appliances, transport equipment, textile yarn and fabrics, metals and metal manufactures, petroleum products, cereals, pharmaceuticals manufactured fertilizer | coffee, cotton  |
| French Guiana | Cayenne      | 35,126 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 31,000     | manufacture of rum, sawmills, pineapple cannery, manufacture of bricks, ball point pens, cigarette lighters, mining                     | foodstuffs, manufactured goods   | gold, timber, rum   |
| Guatemala     | Guatemala    | 42,031 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 3,759,000  | shoe and clothing industry, food products, wood products, textiles, chemical products   | textiles and clothing, transport and communication equipment, fuels and lubricants, construction materials, foodstuffs, industrial machinery, cosmetics                      | coffee, bananas, cotton, soluble coffee, zinc, chicle, lead, fresh and dried vegetables |

B. COUNTRIES OF LATIN AMERICA

| COUNTRY  | CAPITAL        | AREA & POPULATION                | INDUSTRY   | EXPORTS  | IMPORTS  |
|----------|----------------|----------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Haiti    | Port au Prince | 10,711 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 3,429,000 | Processing of agricultural and forestry products, handicraft industry, textile mills                                   | Foodstuffs, beverages, textile fibers, manufactures, machinery, road vehicles and aircraft, chemicals  | coffee, sisal, sugar   |
| Honduras | Tegucigalpa    | 43,266 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 1,915,000 | small scale light industry   | textile yarns and fabrics, machinery (non-electric), metal manufactures, transport equipment, petroleum products, electric machinery and appliances, medicines and pharmaceuticals | bananas, coffee, wood, silver ore, cattle, pigs  |
| Jamaica  | Kingston       | 4,411 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 1,606,545  | processing agricultural products and making beer, clothing and furniture, oil refinery, production of copra and cement | manufactured goods, foodstuffs, machinery and appliances, mineral fuels and lubricants, chemicals, transport equipment, raw materials, beverages and tobacco                       | pimento and pimento oil, bauxite and alumina, sugar, rum, molasses, bananas, citrus fruits |

B. COUNTRIES OF LATIN AMERICA

| COUNTRY             | CAPITAL            | AREA & POPULATION                    | INDUSTRY  | IMPORTS   | EXPORTS  |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| Leeward Islands     | St. John's Antigua | 355 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 123, 195         | Limited to processing agricultural products and some consumer goods   | foodstuffs, textiles, timber, non-edible oils, machinery, motor vehicles  | sugar, cotton, bananas, citrus fruits  |
| Mexico              | Mexico City        | 750,360 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 34, 923, 129 | Iron and steel manufacture, textiles, foods and beverages, cellulose, paper and glass industries, manufacture of wheat-flour, sugar, beer, vegetables, oils | machine installations, autos, trucks, metal parts, petroleum, chemical fertilizers, machines, crude rubber; organic and chemical mixtures, tractors, newsprint, wool, resins                    | cotton, coffee, lead, zinc, textiles, binding twine, fluorite, hormones, fresh meats, tomatoes, shrimp, sugar, cattle, petroleum products, sulphur, copper |
| Netherland Antilles | Willemstad         | 390 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 194, 316         | oil refineries, shipbuilding, metal industries  | crude petroleum   | petroleum refinery products  |
| Nicaragua           | Managua            | 57, 123 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 1, 489, 000  | timber, refined sugar, cigarettes, alcoholic beverages, textiles, shoes, soft drinks and milk, coffee processing  | machinery and equipment, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, iron and steel manufactures, foodstuffs, vehicles and parts, cotton goods, oils and fats, gasoline, paper products, rubber manufactures | cotton, coffee, cotton seed, sesame seed, cattle, gold, lumber, sugar  |



B. COUNTRIES OF LATIN AMERICA

| COUNTRY  | CAPITAL  | AREA & POPULATION                  | INDUSTRY  | IMPORTS  | EXPORTS  |
|----------|----------|------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Panama   | Panama   | 29,745 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 1,016,000   | light industry includes food processing, cement industry  | foodstuffs, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, petroleum products, textile yarn, fabrics, machinery (non-electric) electric machinery and appliances, transport equipment, paper-boat, iron and steel, clothing          | bananas, cocoa, shrimp, sugar, coffee, fishmeal                                |
| Paraguay | Asuncion | 157,006 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 1,736,000  | processing of agricultural, forestry, and animal products, food processing includes slaughter houses, flour mills, sugar mills, oil mills | food, beverages, tobacco, wheat, transport equipment, machinery and apparatus, fuels and lubricants, metals and manufactures, textiles and manufatures, chemicals and chemical products, paper and paper manufatures | timber, meat, quebracho extract, cattle hides, oilseed, tobacco, cotton fibers |
| Peru     | Lima     | 482,133 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 10,640,000 | smelting and refining, cement factory, textile industry, food processing  | machinery and apparatus, vehicles, and equipment, foodstuffs and beverages, chemicals  | cotton, fish, iron, silver, coffee, copper, lead, zinc, sugar                  |

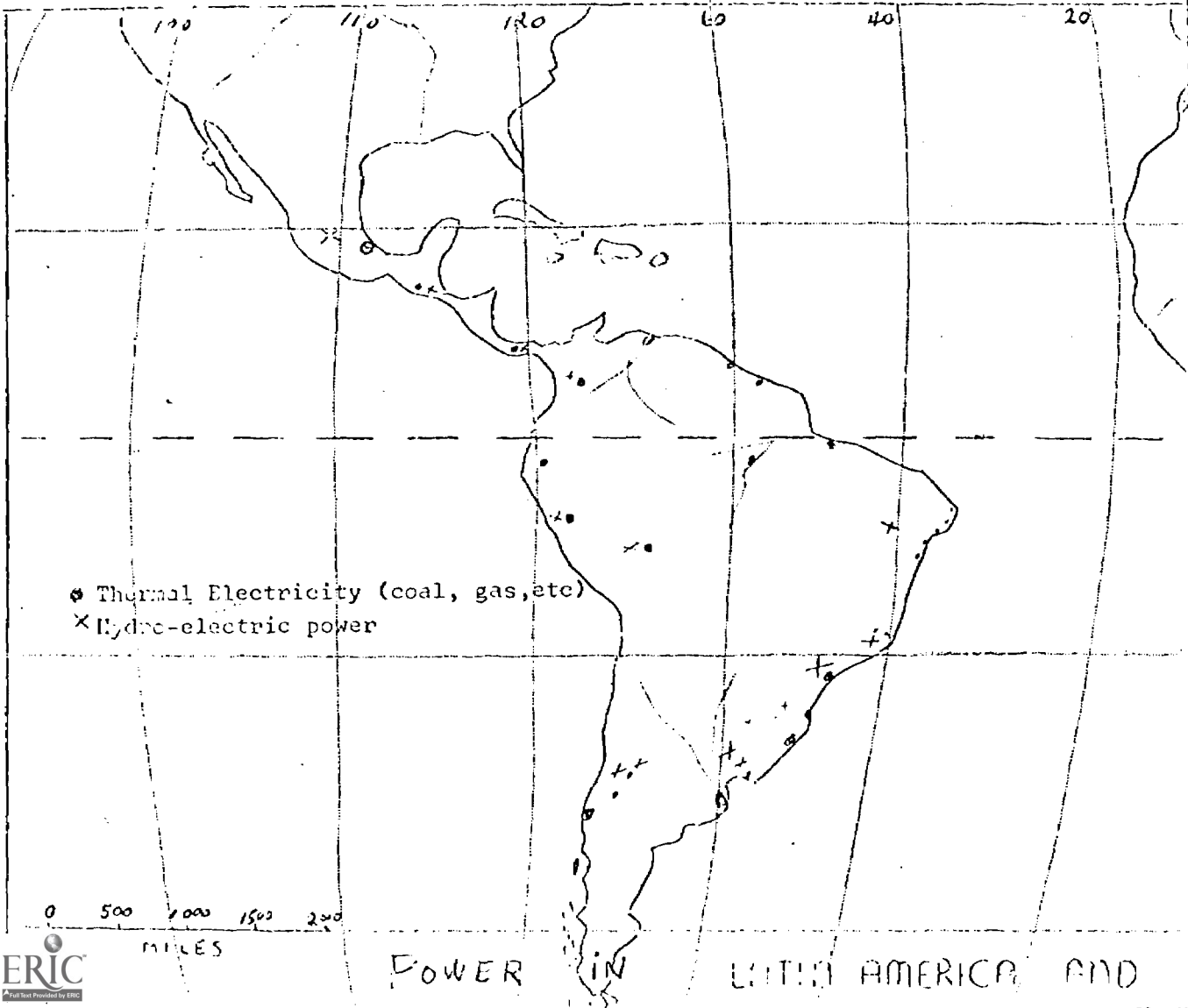
B. COUNTRIES OF LATIN AMERICA

| COUNTRY                | CAPITAL       | AREA & POPULATION                | INDUSTRY  | IMPORTS  | EXPORTS   |
|------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Puerto Rico            | San Juan      | 3,423 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 2,349,544  | apparel, metals and machinery, sugar processing   | capital equipment, and intermediate goods, foodstuffs, shoes, automobiles  | manufactured goods (mainly textiles), sugar   |
| Surinam (Dutch Guiana) | Paramaribo    | 55,198 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 302,000   | mining of bauxite, timber industry  |  | bauxite, rice, timber, coffee, balata, citrus fruits  |
| Trinidad and Tobago    | Port of Spain | 1,980 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 825,700    | processing and refining petroleum, processing raw materials of farm, forestry and sea (mainly sugar, rum, molasses), fish processing, lumber and furniture, matches, etc. | crude and partially refined petroleum, machinery and transport equipment, food products, clothing, textiles, yarn, chemicals and drugs | petroleum and petroleum products, ship stores and bunkers, sugar and sugar preparations, clothing, textiles, manufactured fertilizers, others |
| Uruguay                | Montevideo    | 72,153 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 2,709,000 | textiles, rubber, glass, paper, electronics, chemicals, cement, light metallurgical manufactures, ceramics and beverages  | raw materials, motor vehicles and parts, fuels, industrial products  | wool, meats, grain, hides, agricultural products  |

E. COUNTRIES OF LATIN AMERICA

| COUNTRY                  | CAPITAL                        | AREA & POPULATION                 | INDUSTRY   | IMPORTS   | EXPORTS   |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Venezuela                | Caracas                        | 352,051 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 6,622,000 | petroleum, heavy industrial equipment, production of woven fabrics, tires, passenger cars, cement, construction, food processing, tobacco, matches, rubber goods, soap, etc. | machinery and transport equipment, medicines and pharmaceuticals, dried milk, iron and steel pipes, auto bodies and other parts, wheat, passenger cars assembled, cotton fabrics, aluminum plates and sheets, radio, telegraph and television equipment | oil, iron ore, coffee, cocoa  |
| Virgin Islands (British) | Road Town on Tortola Island    | 67 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 7,338          | light industry, distillers for alcoholic beverages, concrete block factory, boat building, handicrafts   | foodstuffs, apparel, cotton, piece goods, timber, machinery   | cattle, fish, vegetables, charcoal  |
| (U.S.)                   | Charlotte Amalie on St. Thomas | 133 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 31,904        | manufacture of rum, raw sugar mills, generation of electric power  |   | sugar cane, rum   |
| Windward Islands         | St. George's Grenada           | 811 sq. mi.<br>Pop. 317,743       | limited to processing of agricultural products and some consumer goods   | foodstuffs, textiles, manufactured goods  | limes, nutmeg, sugar, arrowroot, bananas, cotton, citrus fruits, essential oils, rum, copra |

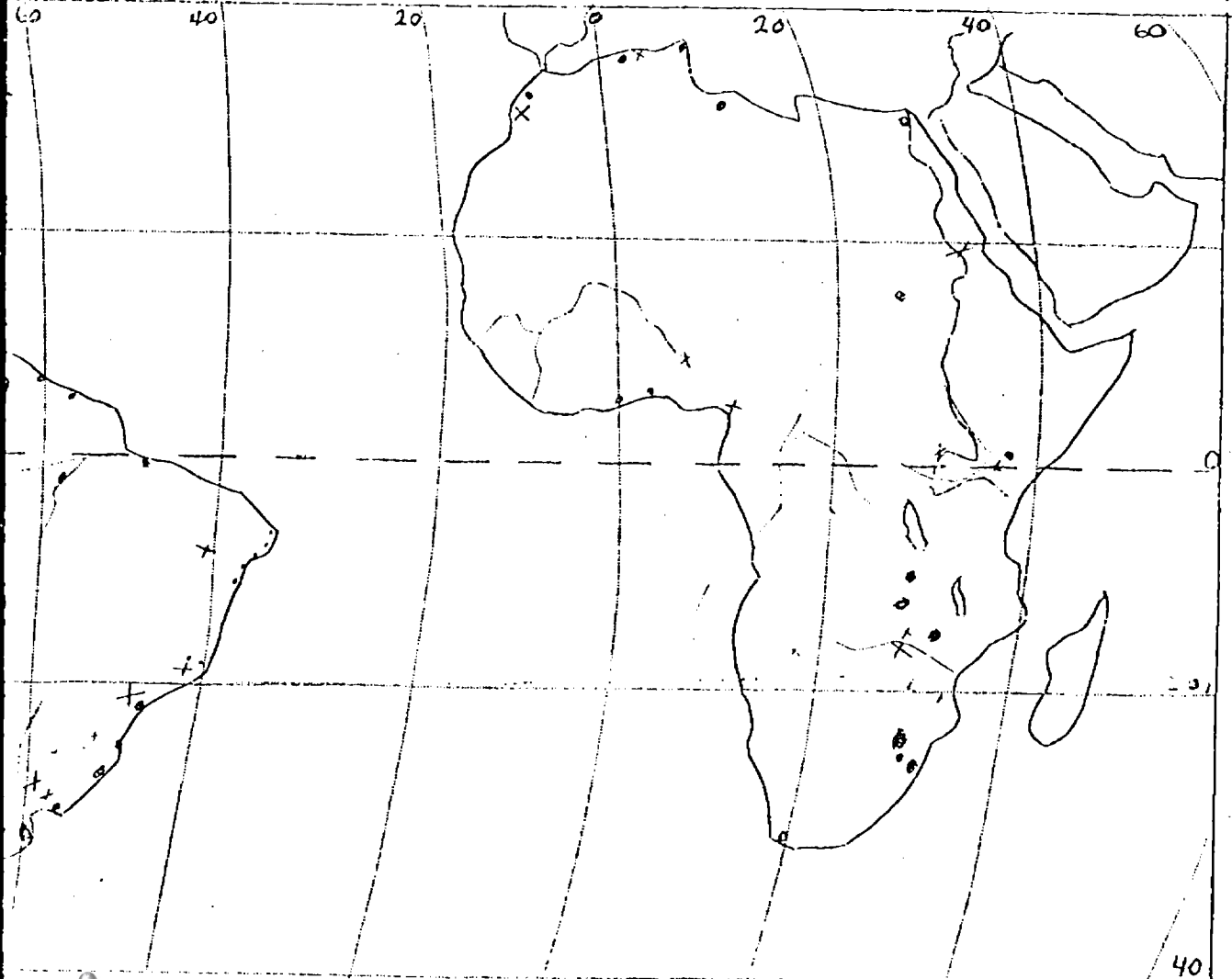
NO. IV - Gr. 6



● Thermal Electricity (coal, gas, etc)

× Hydro-electric power

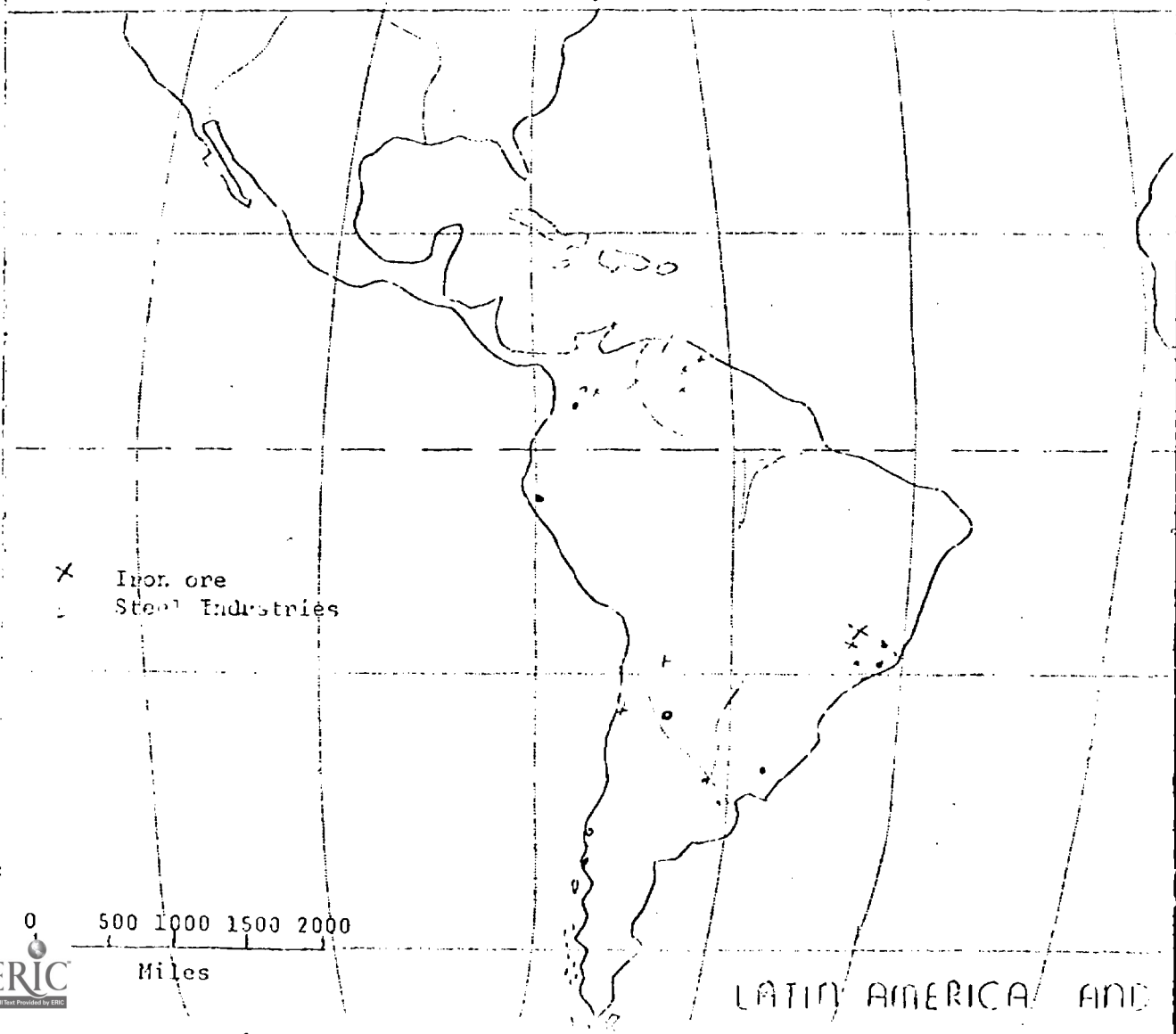
0 500 1000 1500 2000  
MILES





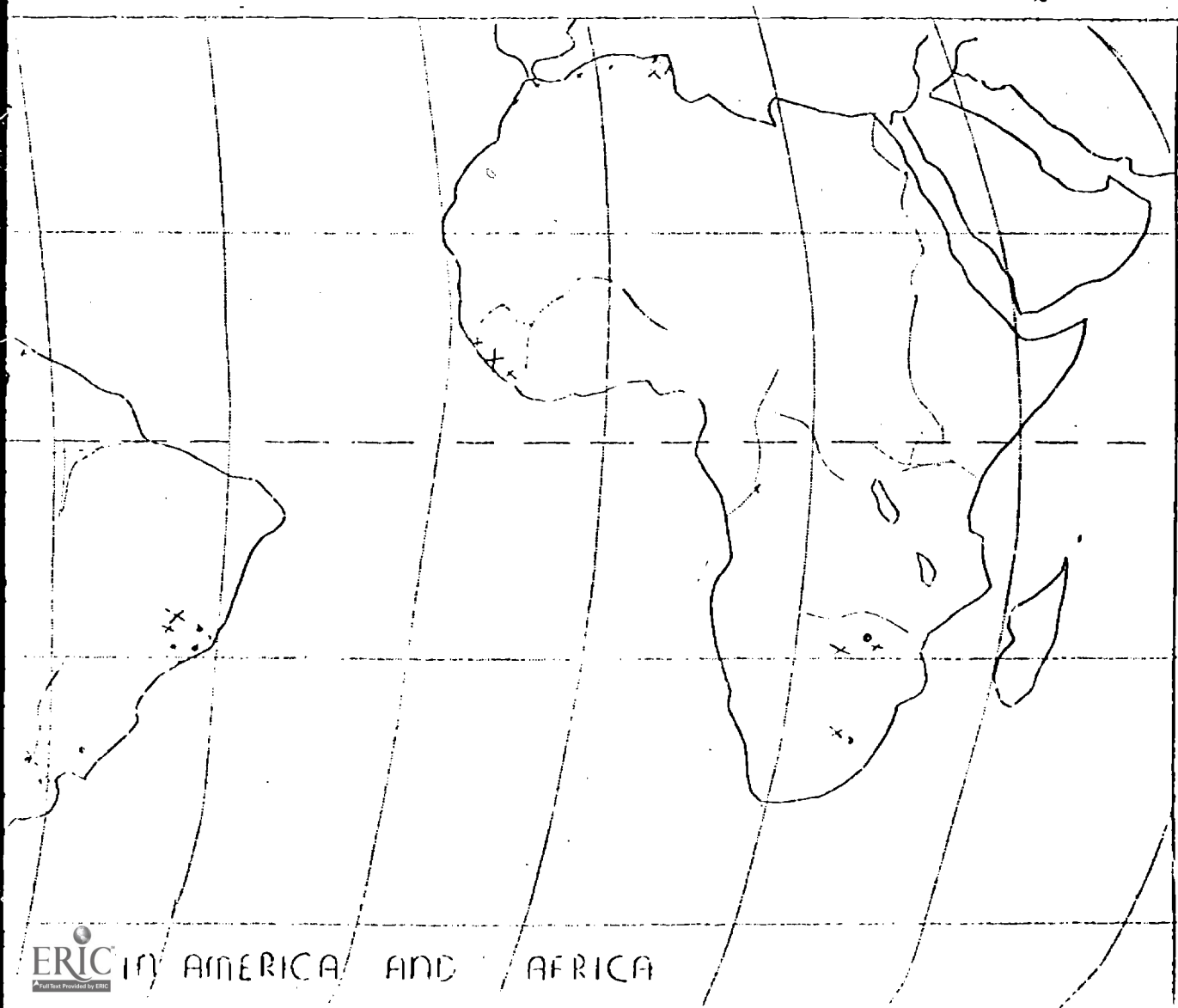
RU, IV - Cr. 6

# Map - Iron and Steel Production



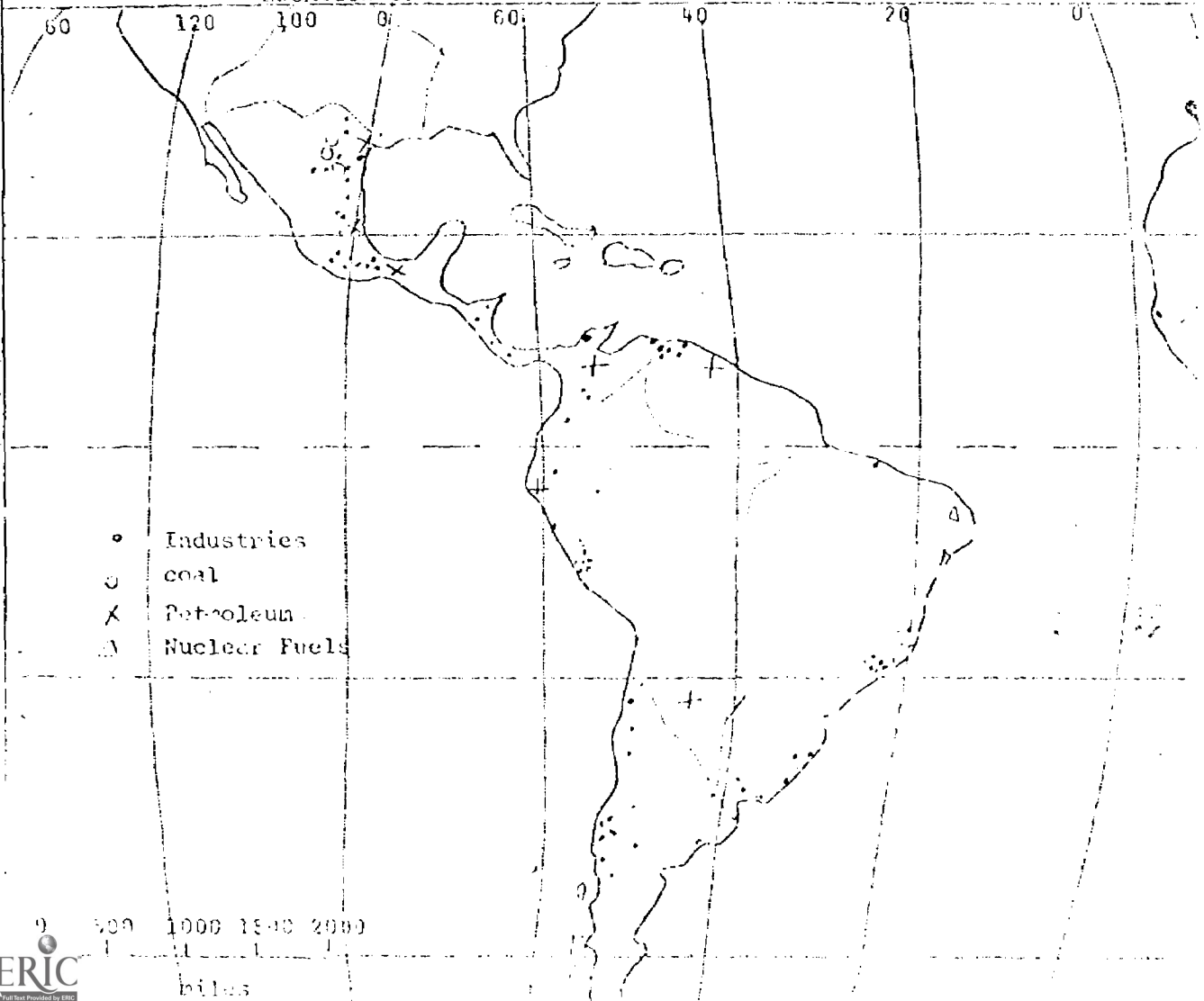
# and Steel Production

45

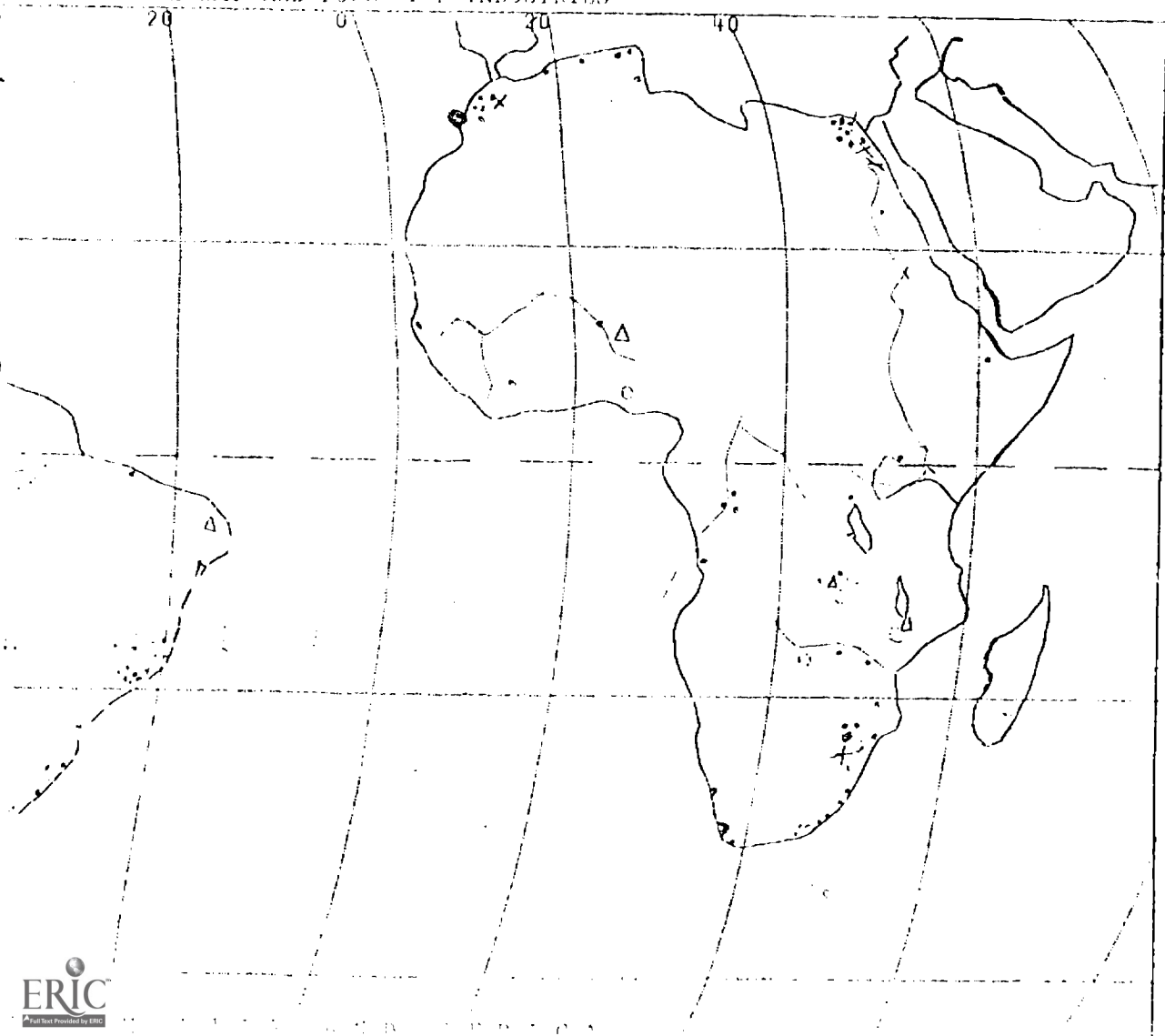


RU, IV - Gr. 6

LOCATION OF INDUSTRIES IN LATIN AMERICA AND AFRICA AND POWER FOR



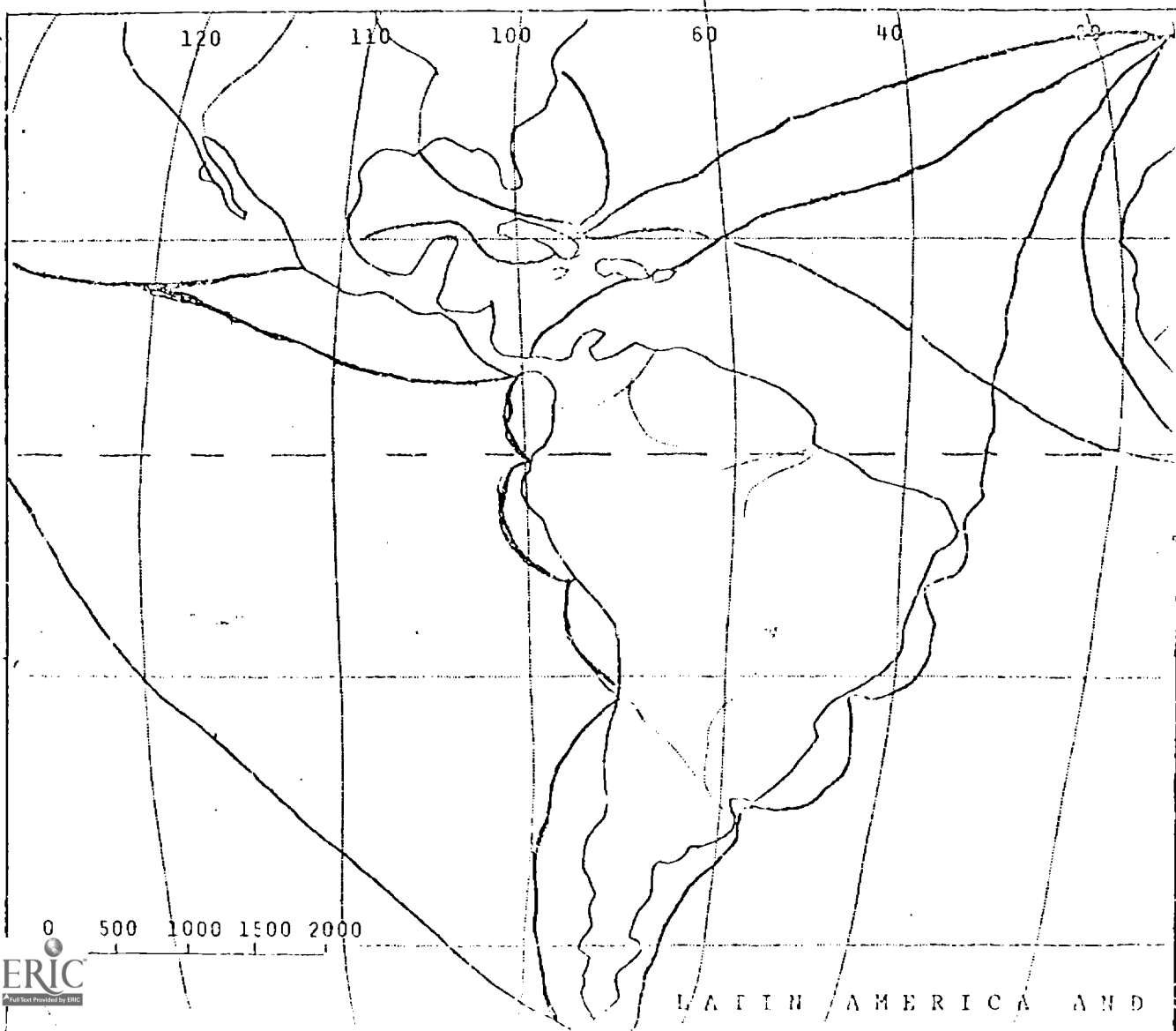
AFRICA AND AFRICA AND POWER FOR INDUSTRIES



RU, IV - Gr. 6

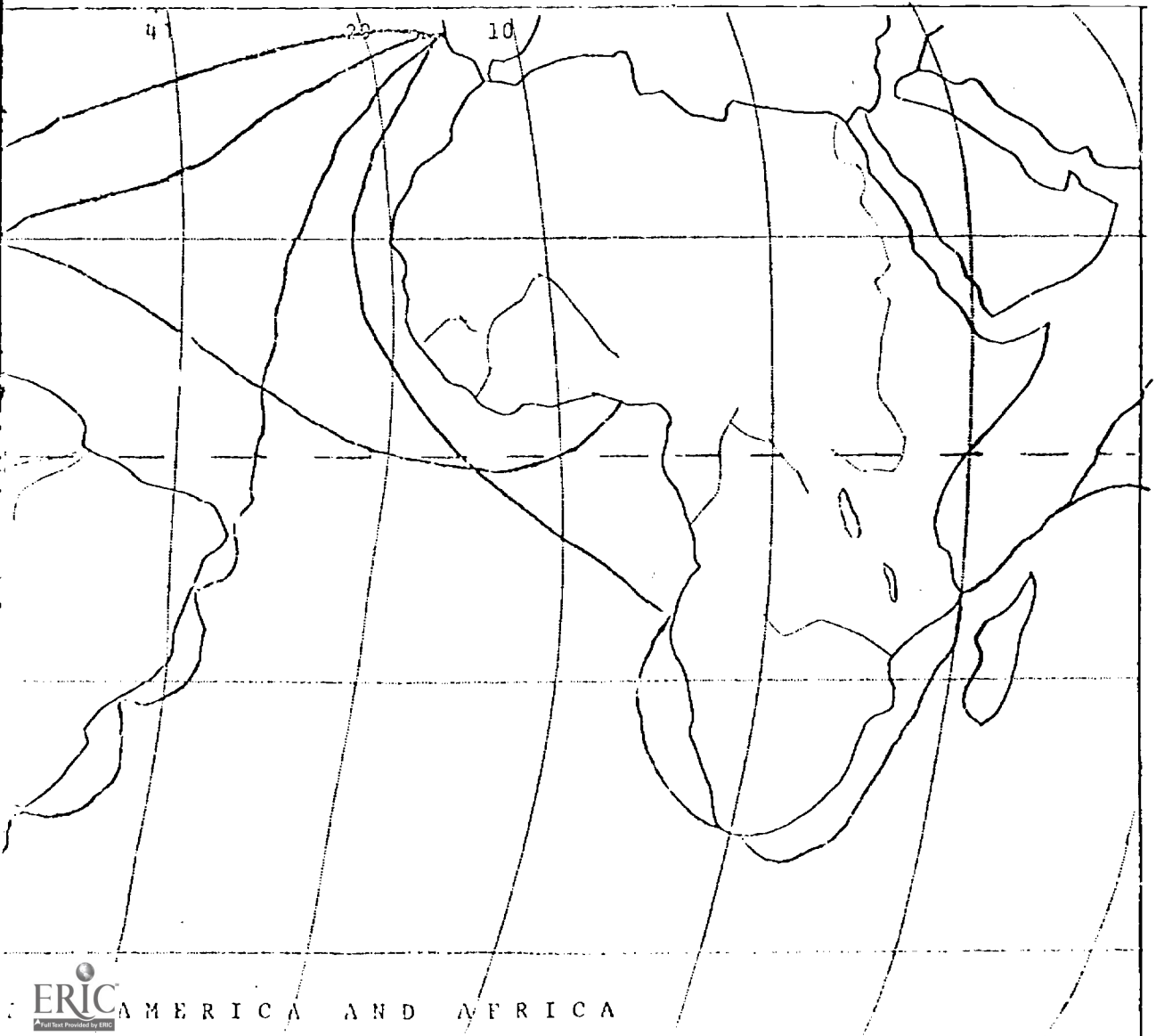
# Ocean Trade

1500



Trade 1500-1600 A.D.

47

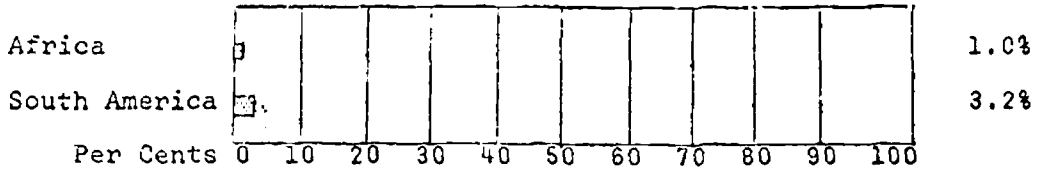


RU, IV - Gr. 6

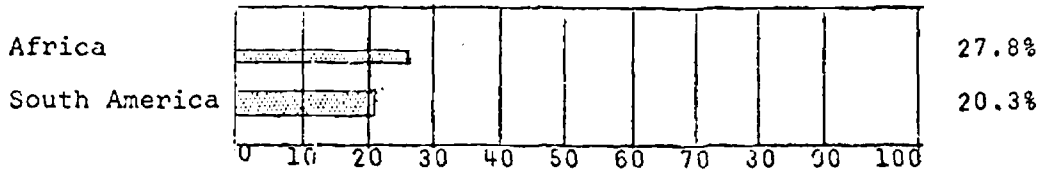
G. GRAPH

PER CENT OF DEVELOPED WATER POWER (1954)

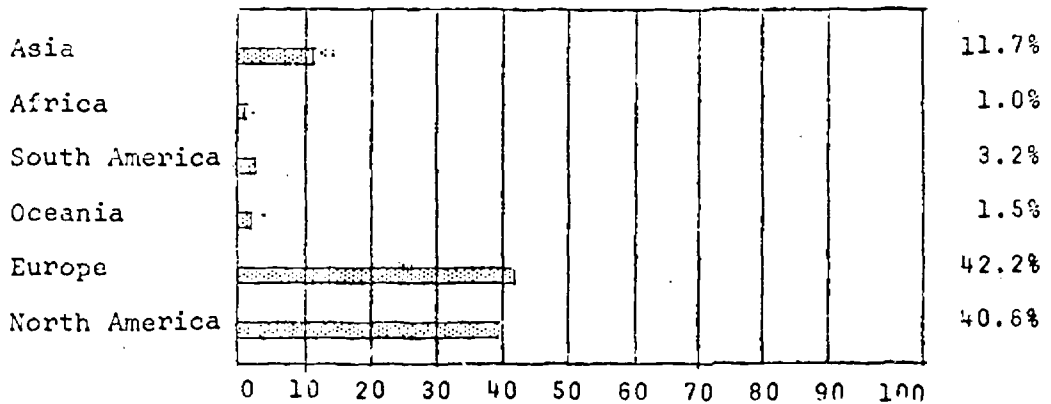
41



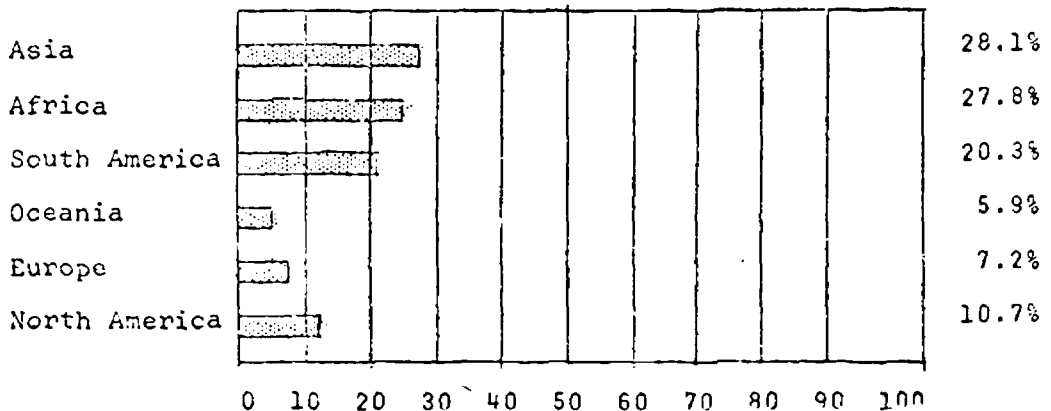
PER CENT OF POTENTIAL WATER POWER (1954)



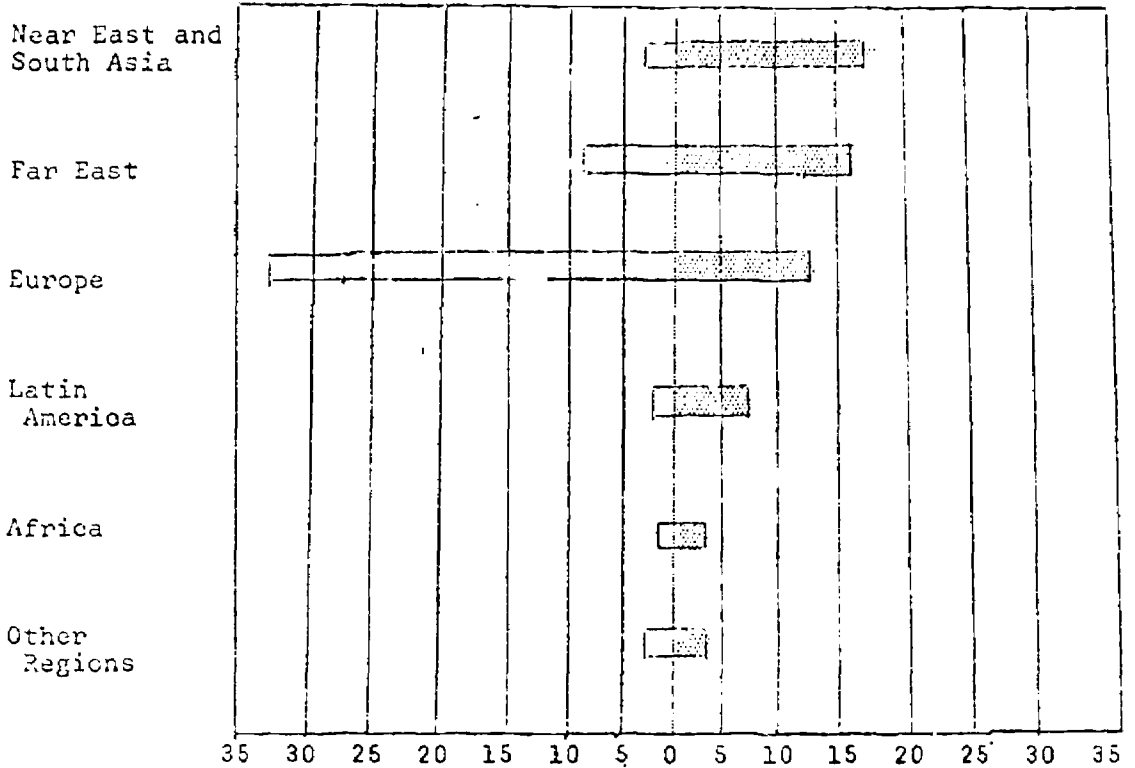
PER CENT OF DEVELOPED WATER POWER (1954)



PER CENT OF POTENTIAL WATER POWER (1954)



H. GRAPH  
CHANGING UNITED STATES FOREIGN AID  
Period: 1946-1956      Period: 1955-1964



Scale in billions of dollars

Source: Reader's Digest Almanac 1966



I, TABLE  
PRODUCING AND EXCHANGING

| Nation             | Chief Exports   |                             | Chief Imports   |                               | Average annual<br>income per person |
|--------------------|---|-----------------------------|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
|                    | More than 3/4 total exports   | More than 1/2 total exports |   |                               |                                     |
| Argentina          | meat, cereals and linseed, and oils, wool, hides                                    |                             | machinery, other iron and steel products                                  | fuels and lubricants          | 460                                 |
| Bolivia            | tin <sup>+</sup> , tungsten, lead, silver, copper, zinc, antimony                   |                             | sugar and other foodstuffs, machinery                                     | other iron and steel products | 90                                  |
| Brazil             | coffee <sup>+</sup> , cacao, pine, lumber, iron ore, cotton, hides                  |                             | machinery, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, petroleum, wheat, fuel          | diesel oil                    | 250                                 |
| Canada             | newsprint, wheat, lumber, wood pulp, uranium, aluminum, nickel                      |                             | machinery, automobile parts, petroleum, electrical equipment, bauxite     |                               | 1,269                               |
| Chile              | copper <sup>+</sup> , nitrates, timber, iron ore, beans, wool, iodine, rye, lentils |                             | machinery, sugar, petroleum, cotton, textiles                             |                               | 360                                 |
| Colombia           | coffee <sup>*</sup> , petroleum, bananas, sugar, gold, tobacco, platinum            |                             | machinery, other iron and steel products, textiles, chemicals             |                               | 250                                 |
| Costa Rica         | coffee, bananas, cacao, abaca, cattle, cotton, timber, sugar                        |                             | machinery, chemicals, petroleum   | fuels, foodstuffs, textiles   | 125                                 |
| Cuba               | sugar <sup>*</sup> , molasses, tobacco, cigars, copper, manganese                   |                             | rice, automobiles and trucks, lard, wheat flour, petroleum                |                               | 290                                 |
| Dominican Republic | sugar, coffee, cacao, molasses, tobacco, fruits and vegetables                      |                             | machinery, other iron and steel products, foodstuffs, petroleum, textiles |                               | 160                                 |
| Ecuador            | bananas, coffee, cacao, rice, fish, straw hats, balsa wood, gold                    |                             | machinery, other metal products, foodstuffs, petroleum, textiles          |                               | 150                                 |

RU, IV - Gr. 6

51

| Nation        | Chief Exports  |   | Chief Imports |  | Average annual<br>Income per person |
|---------------|--|---|---------------|--|-------------------------------------|
|               | *More than 3/4 total exports<br>+More than 1/2 total exports         |   |               |  |                                     |
| El Salvador   | coffee*, henequen, oils, cotton,<br>gold, silver, sugar, textiles    | wheat, flour, fuel, oil, cement,<br>fertilizers, iron and steel products      | 125           |  |                                     |
| Guatemala     | coffee, bananas, chicle,<br>lumber, oils                             | foodstuffs, textiles, machinery,<br>petroleum products, chemicals             | 160           |  |                                     |
| Haiti         | coffee, sugar, sisal, cacao,<br>cotton, castor beans, oils           | foodstuffs, textiles, machinery,<br>other iron and steel products             | 95            |  |                                     |
| Honduras      | bananas*, coffee, silver, gold,<br>lumber, livestock, cigars         | petroleum, textiles, machinery,<br>other iron and steel products              | 150           |  |                                     |
| Mexico        | cotton, coffee, lead, copper,<br>fuel oil, silver, fish, zinc        | petroleum, vehicles and parts,<br>corn, machinery, chemicals, paper,<br>books | 220           |  |                                     |
| Nicaragua     | cotton, coffee, gold, lumber,<br>cattle, sugar, sesame seed          | machinery, other iron and steel<br>products, chemicals, textiles, foodstuff   | 100           |  |                                     |
| Panama        | bananas, shrimp, cacao, abaca,<br>mahogany, sugar, coconuts, cement  | machinery, petroleum products,<br>textiles, foodstuffs, chemicals             | 250           |  |                                     |
| Paraguay      | lumber, meats, cotton, quebracho<br>extract, hides, oils, yerba mate | foodstuffs, tobacco, machinery,<br>cotton textiles, fuels, chemicals          | 140           |  |                                     |
| United States | machinery, vehicles, chemicals,<br>wheat, cotton, petroleum, coal    | petroleum, ores, metals, coffee, paper,<br>textiles, vehicles, sugar, meat    | 2,165         |  |                                     |
| Uruguay       | wool, meat, grains, hides and<br>skins                               | machinery, cotton, fuels and<br>lubricants, foodstuffs, textiles              | 395           |  |                                     |
| Venezuela     | petroleum*, iron ore, coffee,<br>cacao, diamonds, gold, sisal        | machinery, other iron and steel<br>products, foodstuffs, textiles             | 700           |  |                                     |

Information obtained from Scott, Foresman - In the Americas

END