



CHILE

The Republic of Chile is situated on the West coast of South America, a narrow belt extending from Peru, three thousand miles southward to the tip of the continent. In the North, a semi-tropical region, are the great deserts, rich in mineral wealth.



Mount Osorno

Further South is the fertile and industrious central valley. Here is Santiago, the capital of Chile with its million inhabitants; Valparaiso, the famed seaport; and Viña del Mar, the Monte Carlo of South America.



Great falls of Paine River

Next come the lake and forest regions, renowned for their tourist attractions. Further South is the rugged sheep farming country, traversed by innumerable canals and floods. Flanking the entire length of the country, equal to the distance between Canada and Panama, are the incomparable Andes mountains.



PROGRESS

Chile's position in the American society of nations, its population of 5,000,000; its great mineral wealth; its fertile soil; the varied climate; the unity of its people; its advanced social and cultural progress; and the guaranties of order and justice given by its Government to capital and labor alike make an especially favorable foundation upon which to build the future of a nation.

In a little more than 100 years of independence, from the days of the ox-cart until today, Chile has shown its love for liberty and through courage and energy has prospered and created a united nation.



Oxcart: Typical of old Chile

Its government stimulates education; today there are 26 Universities and Colleges in the Republic and over 4,700 other educational institutions. Its Academy of Fine Arts is outstanding in South America. Primary education is free and compulsory.



Academy of Fine Arts in Santiago

Chile is a democracy with its President elected by popular vote. The present President, Don Pedro Aguirre Cerda, represents the popular and true will of the people. The legislative power rests in two Chambers — the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. Both houses are composed of members elected by popular vote.

Judicial power is vested exclusively in the courts established by law. There exists absolute religious freedom.

INDUSTRY

A country of vast natural resources, Chile's national economy is deeply rooted in two industries: nitrate and copper.

For more than a hundred years Chile has been producing nitrate of soda — During that period more than 50,000,000 tons have been exported



to all parts of the world. Found in abundance in the arid northern desert, it is the world's only source of natural nitrate.

The world's second largest producer of copper, exceeded only by the United States, Chile's three mining centers are each capable of producing 100,000 tons or more a year.

In addition to these great resources, Chile is endowed with immense deposits of iron, gold, silver, sulphur, potash, manganese, coal and lignite. Its many rivers offer unlimited development of water power.

Chile is noted for its production of fine wines. This expanding industry was started in the middle of the 19th century by French immigrants; today Chilean wines are enjoyed the world over.

About 40 per cent of the total population is



engaged in agriculture, which is second in importance to mining.

All staples are grown in great quantities and in the semi-tropical zones olives, lemons, oranges, and avocado flourish.

Chilean industry has made big strides since 1914 as noted by its growth from 6,000 local plants at that time, to 9,000 industrial firms today, which produce impressive amounts of cotton textiles, shoes, paper, cement, woollens, glassware, soap, and tobacco, to mention only a few.



Plaza corner of the Glass Line

Chilean cities are noted for their charm in contrasts between the old and the new. Wide aristocratic boulevards flanked with beautiful and modern buildings add a modern touch to the famed Spanish colonial architecture of a more leisurely period. Here presented are typical views representative of the beauty of Chilean cities.

1 - Residential section of Santiago. 2 - Cathedral of Antofagasta with its old world charm. 3 - Caja Seguro Obligatorio, Santiago, an imposing business building. 4 - Plaza Bolognesi, Santiago. 5 - Santa Lucia Hill Santiago, a gem of natural beauty and colonial architecture. 6 - Governor's palace in Valparaiso. 7 - One of the modern hotels at Viña del Mar, the Riviera of South America. 8 - Modern architecture in old Osorno. 9 - A street in Antofagasta.

CULTURE

CITIES