

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):
2005-0336-F

FOIA Number:
2005-0336-F

FOIA MARKER

**This is not a textual record. This is used as an
administrative marker by the George Bush Presidential
Library Staff.**

Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: International Files - Country Files

OA/ID Number: 62069
Folder ID Number: 62069-008

Folder Title:
[South America] [1990]

Stack:

Row:

Section:

Shelf:

Position:

0

0

0

0

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 1, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR SUNUNU

FROM: D. ALLAN BROMLEY 
SUBJECT: President's Trip to South America

Attached is information on some of the science and technology issues that may be discussed during the President's travels to South America.

You may recall that we had discussed the need for me to go on the President's trips. Since then, we have been assisting National Security Council staff in their preparations. A number of science and technology issues have been identified through this process that will be brought to the attention of the President while he is in South America. Furthermore, I have long standing invitations from Drs. Soberon and Goldemberg (the science advisors of Mexico and Brasil, respectively) to visit them and discuss a number of science and technology issues of mutual interest.

I would be happy to discuss these and other issues surrounding the South America trip with you.

Attachment

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

October 31, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR D. ALLAN BROMLEY

FROM: J. THOMAS RATCHFORD 

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO MEXICO AND LATIN AMERICA

The President will visit Mexico on November 26-27 and five other Latin American countries (Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Venezuela, and Uruguay) in December. Many of these countries, at the most senior levels of government, have identified science and technology as a means to assist in their economic development. The President's trip offers an ideal opportunity to promote and encourage their efforts. Outlined below are a number of key issues, which I have discussed with NSC staff, that should be considered in planning for the trip.

ENVIRONMENT

There are two issues which will be central to the President's discussions on the environment. These are: debt-for-nature swaps as part of the Enterprise for the America's Initiative, and regional environmental institutes as announced at the White House Conference on the Science and Economics of Global Change.

First, one component of the President's Enterprise for the America's Initiative (implementing legislation still pending in Congress) is a provision establishing Enterprise for the Americas Environmental Funds. The Administration is seeking to negotiate an environmental agreement with each country determined eligible for debt reduction. Conclusion of such an agreement would allow the eligible country to make interest payments on new obligations resulting from debt reduction in local currency. The agreement would establish an Environmental Fund to receive interest payments and would determine the operation of the Fund and the use of its resources to provide grants for environmental projects and programs.

Second, at the conclusion of the White House Conference on Global Change, the President endorsed the establishment of three regional environmental institutes based on the IIASA model. An ad hoc working group of the Committee on Earth and Environmental Sciences (CEES) has been developing this concept further. Letters expanding on the idea have been sent to various countries, including Brazil and Mexico. In addition, you have spoken with Drs. Soberon and Goldemberg, and both have expressed great enthusiasm for the concept, especially seeking support for an institute to be co-located in Brazil and Mexico. Other countries in the region, namely Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay, are also interested in hosting the institute. We have been told both by Goldemberg and Soberon that President Collor and President Salinas are likely to raise the issue during their meetings with the President. The CEES working group is developing a draft issue and talking points paper for interagency review through the NSC's Policy Coordinating Committee review process.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Science and technology can play an important supporting role to the President's overall objective of economic development in the region. Many of the countries in the region recognize that their economic development and competitiveness are dependent upon a strong science and technology infrastructure. We have supported their efforts in the past through such mechanisms as the U.S.-Brazil Science and Technology Initiative signed by Presidents Reagan and Sarney in 1986, and umbrella S&T agreements with Mexico, Venezuela, and Brazil. A number of these agreements have expired (Venezuela) or will shortly (Brazil). We could send a strong endorsement for science and technology in the region through the renewal of these agreements, and signing of a new agreement with Chile during or shortly before the President's trip.

Two issues complicate conclusion of umbrella S&T agreements. These are: nuclear non-proliferation and intellectual property rights. A main policy objective of the United States is obtaining agreement from the Argentines, Brazilians, and Chileans to waive into force the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty. Some elements of the Administration view S&T agreements as a carrot to award these countries should they waive the treaty into force. This linkage is an important consideration in Administration attitudes toward S&T agreements with these countries. It is important, however, to consider S&T cooperation in a positive context, not just as a reward for good behavior.

With regard to IPR, Brazil, Chile, and Venezuela all suffer from inadequate intellectual property protection in at least some areas of potential S&T cooperation. Nonetheless, we believe that we have reached agreement with USTR and Commerce on language for an IPR annex to S&T agreements which would allow proper protection for intellectual property and which would be acceptable to the Latin countries. The agreements are currently in interagency clearance, but should be ready to present to Brazil, Chile, and Venezuela early next week.

Finally, the Committee on International Science, Engineering, and Technology (CISET) asked its subcommittee on S&T in Developing Economies to identify other mutually beneficial and interesting potential areas for S&T cooperation that might be endorsed during the President's trip, and to prepare a package of supporting programs. They will meet on November 7 to finalize such a package. Some initial ideas from the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) are attached.

DEBT-FOR-SCIENCE SWAP AND ESTABLISHMENT OF A U.S.-MEXICAN BINATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

There has been recent discussion both in Congress and within the Administration on the establishment of a U.S.-Mexican Binational Science Foundation which would, among other things, establish an endowment to support debt-for-science swaps with Mexico. The House has passed legislation allowing the Department of State to allocate up to \$20 million of Economic Support Funds (ESF), to be matched by private sector funds from foundations such as MacArthur and Rockefeller, for debt-

swaps with Mexico. Through a swap outside the auction process, already approved for this purpose by the Mexican Minister of Finance, the approximately \$40 million could grow to \$65-70 million. Because of competing interest, however, it is unlikely that the Department of State will allocate any of the ESF for this purpose unless there is a Presidential endorsement.

While the issue of public sector funds is being sorted out, there is no reason that the binational foundation could not be formed. Presidents Bush and Salinas could establish the foundation to bring together private and public sector individuals concerned about maintaining strong and lasting bilateral S&T relations. This would help to focus our cooperation on areas of mutual interest and value and would provide a place for the investment of private sector funds while the issue of public funds is addressed in the United States.

RECOMMENDED ACTION

- 1) Confirm that you will accompany the President at least on the December trip, but possibly also Mexico.
- 2) Ensure that Regional Environmental Institutes are on the President's agenda in Mexico and Brazil and other countries as appropriate. Work with CEES to finalize the President's issue paper and talking points. Speak with Soberon and Goldemberg as needed.
- 3) Work to ensure interagency agreement on language for umbrella agreements with Brazil, Venezuela, and Chile.
- 4) Assist in negotiations of these umbrella agreements through discussions with Goldemberg and counterparts in Venezuela and Chile, and through participation on negotiating teams as needed.
- 5) Send memo to General Scowcroft and the President on the U.S.-Mexican Binational Foundation, suggesting that the President endorse the concept.

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 31, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR BRENT SCOWCROFT

FROM: D. ALLAN BROMLEY 

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S FORTHCOMING BRAZILIAN VISIT

I have heard that some thought has been given to President Bush and his Brazilian host visiting the Amazon research center where Dr. Tom Lovejoy, Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian--and a member of the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST)--has long been spearheading an international study on the minimum size that ecosystems must have to maintain species viability and biodiversity.

I would strongly support such a visit since it emphasizes the President's commitments both to the environment and to science and would do so within a highly visible international context.

I chaired the U.S. side of the Reagan-Sarney head-of-state initiative in science and technology but, unfortunately, for a variety of reasons, including disagreements over intellectual property rights, this initiative was not moved forward as those of us on both sides of the negotiations had hoped. Tom Lovejoy was a member of the group that I took to Brazil for these negotiations.

A visit by the two Presidents to the Amazon research center would perhaps provide a jump-start for renewed cooperation under this initiative.

Tom Lovejoy would, I know, be happy to provide you or anyone whom you may designate with any additional information that you might wish.

MEMORANDUM

UNCLASSIFIED

DATE: December 8, 1990

FROM: ECON - Richard J. Driscoll

SUBJECT: Signing of Agreement for Scientific and Technological
Cooperation on December 8, 1990

TO: OSTP - Dr. D. Allan Bromley
OSTP - Sara R. Bowden
DCM - Robert C. Felder
ECON - Helen C. Hudson
ATO - Rodolfo Lember

The signing of the Agreement for Scientific and Technological Cooperation is scheduled for Saturday morning, December 8, at 8:30 a.m. at the Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores building, Salón de Herradura, Mezzanine Level. All outstanding issues have been resolved.

The U.S. delegation will consist of the following:

Dr. D. Allan Bromley, Assistant to the President for
Science and Technology and Director of the
White House Office of Science and Technology Policy

Ms. Sara R. Bowden, Senior Policy Analyst, White House
Office of Science and Technology Policy

Deputy Chief of Mission Robert C. Felder

Science Officer Richard J. Driscoll

Economic Officer Helen C. Hudson

Senior Staff Employee Rodolfo Lember

The Venezuelan delegation will consist of the following:

Dra. Dulce Arnao de Uzcátequi, Ministra de Estado para
La Ciencia y La Tecnología y Preidente de CONICIT
(Minister of State for Science and Technology and
President of CONICIT)

Ing. Adalberto Gabaldón Azuaje, Vice-Ministro del
Ministerio de Ambiente y Recuros Naturales Renovables
(Vice Minister of the Ministry for Environment and
Renewable Natural Resources)

- Dr. Roy Chaderton Matos, Director General de Política Internacional, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores (Director General of International Policy of the Foreign Ministry)
- Dr. Oscar de Rojas, Director General de Economía y Cooperación Internacional, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores (Director General of Economic Affairs and International Cooperation of the Foreign Ministry)
- Dr. Alfredo Enrique Vargas, Director de Cooperación Internacional, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores (Director of the Office of International Cooperation of the Foreign Ministry)
- Dr. Boanerge Salazar, Director de las Américas, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores (Director of the Western Hemisphere of the Foreign Ministry)
- Dra. Tosca Hernandez, Directora de Relaciones Internacionales of CONICIT (Director for International Relations of CONICIT)
- Dr. Francisco Astudillo, Asesor de la Ministro de Estado para la Ciencia y la Tecnología en Propiedad Intelectual (Adviser on Intellectual Property to the Minister of State for Science and Technology)
- Lic. Liliana Schlling, Jefe de la División de Organismos Mundiales y Desarrollo, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores (Chief of World Organizations and Development of the Foreign Ministry)
- Lic. Blanca Verlezza A., Jefe de la Division de Cooperación con el Resto del Mundo, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores (Chief of the Division for Cooperation with the Rest of the World of the Foreign Ministry)
- Lic. Yamile Daanije, Jefe de la División de Cooperación Científica y Tecnológica, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores (Chief of the Division of Scientific and Technological Cooperation of the Foreign Ministry)
- Lic. Evelyn Duarte, Dirección de Cooperación Internacional, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores (Office of International Cooperation of the Foreign Ministry)
- Lic. Emperatriz Paiva-Chacon, Dirección de las Américas, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores (Office for the Western Hemisphere of the Foreign Ministry)

Saturday, December 8

The signing ceremony should go as follows:

- 7:30 a.m.-Helen Hudson and Rudy Lemberth arrive at MRE to make a final check of the Spanish version and to provide the English version for MRE to check. MRE officials escort them to a room where they can check the agreements.
- 8:00 a.m.-Dr. Bromley, Ms. Bowden, Mr. Felder and Mr. Driscoll meet at the Caracas Hilton (Room 2437).
- 8:10 a.m.-Dr. Bromley, Ms. Bowden, Mr. Felder and Mr. Driscoll leave from the Caracas Hilton in vehicle A-20 and Mr. Felder's vehicle.
- 8:30 a.m.-Dr. Bromley, Ms. Bowden, Mr. Felder and Mr. Driscoll arrive at MRE. Vehicles park in front of the Main Entrance. MRE Officials , escort group to Salón Herradura on the Mezzanine Level.
- 8:35 a.m.-Signing of Agreement (Two versions in English and two versions in Spanish).
- 8:45 a.m.-Bilateral meeting begins.
- 9:30 a.m.-Bilateral meeting ends.
- 9:35 a.m.-Dr. Bromley and Mr. Felder leave in vehicle A-20 to Miraflores Palace.
- 9:35 a.m.-Ms. Bowden, Mr. Driscoll and Mr. Lemberth leave in Mr. Felder's vehicle to Caracas Hilton
- 9:45 a.m.-Dr. Bromley and Mr. Felder are met at Gate 2 by Mr. James Glenn (or Mr. Doug McKenzie) and go to the Cabinet Room at Miraflores Palace.

MEMORANDUM

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

DATE: December 8, 1990

FROM: ECON - Richard J. Driscoll

SUBJECT: Bilateral Meeting on Scientific and Technological
Cooperation in Caracas on December 8, 1990

TO: OSTP - Dr. D. Allan Bromley
OSTP - Sara R. Bowden
DCM - Robert C. Felder

In the bilateral meeting on December 8, 1990, at the Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores the following scientific and technological cooperation issues may be raised by the Venezuelans:

1. Possible Memorandum of Understandings Under the New S and T Agreement

- The Ministry of Agriculture and the US Department of Agriculture and are actively pursuing renewing their expired Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for S and T cooperation. This could be signed shortly.
- The MOU between CVG (the development corporation for the Guyana region) and the US Geological Survey is under negotiations for a 5-year renewal. The critical question is how will the USGS team in Venezuela be funded.
- The Ministry of Energy and Mines and PDVSA (the state petroleum corporation) and the US Department of Energy have maintained good relations and another MOU in this areas is quite possible.
- The Ministry of Environment (especially Vice Minister Gabaldon) has expressed great interest in establishing cooperative relations with the US Geological Survey, US Forest Service, the Environmental Protection Agency and other US agencies involved with protecting the environment and natural resources. Of particular concern to the Ministry is the problem of erosion and the protection of the tropical rain forests.
- The Ministry of Health is actively seeking foreign assistance in its fight to control and prevent AIDS. Also, it has been waging a difficult battle with malaria, dengue fever and cholera. In addition, the Ministry of Health has not had the funds to seriously address the issue of family planning.

2. The Proposed Regional Institute for Global Change

- The Environment Ministry (again Vice Minister Gabaldon and his staff) has repeatedly expressed great interest in this proposal. They would like to see Venezuela's institutions, especially the Center for Advance Studies of Tropical Climates (CEACT), actively involved in the proposed institute. The Ministry raises the question of how will the institute be funded and where will it facilities be located.

3. Global Warming

--The Environment Ministry, Foreign Ministry and the Ministry of Energy and Mines have sent officials as delegates to the various international bodies (the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the Second World Climate Conference, and the Negotiations on a Framework Convention). The Venezuelan delegation consistently draws high praise from the US delegation. Unlike other Latin America delegations, the Venezuelan delegation has taken a cautious approach to creating mandatory CO2 and CFC limits.

--The Environment Ministry has stated that it wants to protect the tropical rain forests because it is the lungs of the world and for the biodiversity found there.

4. US Environmental Legislation

--The Foreign Ministry and the Agriculture Ministry have not been pleased with the spate of US environmental legislation that applies to foreign countries. In particular, they object to the US threatening to impose trade sanctions unless Venezuela complies with the rules unilaterally set by the US for fishing for tuna and shrimp.

5. Natural Disaster Preparedness

--Most of Venezuela's population, petroleum facilities and industrial plants lie close to at least one of four major earthquake fault lines. The Venezuelan Civil Defense officials are just not beginning to consider how to come to grips with this threat. The USG might be able to help them in this area.

Dr. Bromley:

Just a couple notes for tomorrow.

- 1) Leave your bag inside your room, Do not double lock your door. Someone will come in and pick up your bag in the room.
- 2) After reviewing the schedule more closely, I see that tomorrow's breakfast is here at the hotel. There is a motorcade going to pick up the President, but you do not have to go in that. You can just join the party downstairs and meet the motorcade when it arrives as 7:55. If you decide not to go to the breakfast, you can just join the party when it leaves the hotel at 8:50. If you decide to do that, the Senior staff are meeting on the 16th floor at 8:30 to go to cars.
- 3) Tomorrow's schedule is very light. The plane leaves at 10:50 and the only event in Caracas is the State dinner. I'll see you in Caracas at the hotel.
- 4) Saturday is the final day. Your schedule varies slightly from the President's schedule in order for you to sign the new S&T Agreement with Venezuela. Your schedule for Saturday is as follows:

8:00 AM Depart hotel lobby with me and Embassy Rep. to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

8:30-8:45 Signing Ceremony

8:45-9:30 Meeting with S&T Officials at the MFA

9:30 Depart for Miraflores Palace to join Presidential party

10:30 Participate in the expanded bilateral meeting and rejoin Presidential schedule for remainder of day.

Venezuelan Officials Participating in Signing and meeting:

Dr. Dulce Arnao de Uzcategui, Minister of State for Science and Technology (Will sign agreement for Venezuelan side)

Dr. Adalberto Gabaldon Azuaje, Vice Minister for the Environment and Natural Resources

Ambassador Alfredo Enrique Vargas, Director General for the Office of International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

There will be no press at the signing so you will not need prepared remarks. You will want to stress the significance of this renewal and our hope that it will stimulate expanded cooperation. You will also want to mention the Environmental Institute during the course of the meeting.

5) I gave Speech writing (Mark Lange) and Press (John Herrick) a copy of the attached fact sheet on the S&T Agreement. The Embassy is planning to issue a press release. You may want to check with Cicconi to see if any of the President's statements contain a statement on the signing.

Sara

U.S.-VENEZUELAN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AGREEMENT

FACT SHEET

On Thursday, December 6, 1990, the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Venezuela agreed to enter into a five year agreement on cooperation in science and technology. This agreement renews the U.S.-Venezuela Agreement for Scientific and Technical Cooperation which expired in July 1988. It will serve as an important instrument to revitalize scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries.

The Agreement was signed at the ^{Ministry of} Foreign Affairs by Dr. D. Allan Bromley, Assistant to the President for Science and Technology and Director of the (White House) Office of Science and Technology Policy for the United States and by Minister for the Gov't Venezuela Dulce Arnaz de Uzcátegui

The principal objective of the Agreement is to provide additional opportunities to exchange ideas, information, skills and techniques, and to collaborate on problems of mutual interest. Cooperation may include exchanges of scientific and technical information, exchanges of scientists and technical experts, the convening of joint seminars and meetings, and the conduct of joint research projects in the basic and applied sciences.

The Agreement will serve as an important catalyst to improve and enhance scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries particularly in areas such as environment and global change--including biodiversity, forestry management and mining pollution in the Venezuelan Amazon--geosciences and materials and standards research.

The Agreement contains two annexes covering intellectual property and security obligations. The intellectual property annex ensures adequate and effective protection of intellectual property and equitable allocation of intellectual property rights arising from cooperative S&T activities. Certain areas of cooperation (drugs and food products for humans or animals, medicines of all kinds, pharmaceutical and chemical preparations, reactions, and compounds) are excluded from cooperation because the Venezuelan patent law does not provide adequate protection in these areas.

The security obligations annex provides protection for any classified material that might inadvertently result from S&T cooperation and protection for any national security export controlled equipment or technology involved in the cooperation.

Considering the our common interest in promoting scientific research and technological development and recognizing the benefits which will be derived as a result of enhanced close cooperation, the United States and Venezuela look forward to implementation of the Agreement.

VENEZUELA HIGHLIGHTS

Science and Technology:

- o Science and Technology is not an issue for discussion on the President's agenda. Nonetheless, it is very likely that you will sign a renewal of the bilateral S&T Agreement which expired in July 1988. (A few minor details remain to be worked out.)**
- o Because the Venezuelan law does not cover all areas of intellectual property, certain areas under the agreement are excluded from cooperation.**
- o There is currently very little by way of bilateral cooperation, but U.S. agencies believe there is a great deal of room for expansion.**

Global Change Institute:

- o Venezuela strongly supports the Institute concept and supports the idea of a regional meeting. They believe that the Institute should incorporate the Venezuelan Center for Advanced Studies of the Tropical Climate, the only research institute physically located in the tropics.**

Meetings:

- o The Embassy will attempt to arrange a meeting with the S&T Minister around the time of the signing ceremony.**

U.S. Embassy Control Officer: Rick Driscoll and Frank Parker

VENEZUELA:

- o Ambassador-designate Skol, OES, U.S. technical agencies (USDA, USGS, DOC, DOE) and the Venezuelan government have indicated interest in increased cooperation between the two countries.
 - DOE/PDVSA (GOV oil company) cooperative activities are well-funded and ongoing. PDVSA has indicated interest in expanding and funding that cooperation.
- o The U.S.-Venezuela Agreement for S&T Cooperation expired in July 1988. It contains the language of the agreement signed in 1980 with the addition of intellectual property rights and security obligations annexes.
 - The President can encourage timely negotiations to move forward to the next phase in our S&T relationship. The renewal of our S&T agreement could be signed if Venezuela accepts our language on intellectual property rights.



United States Department of State

*Bureau of Oceans and International
Environmental and Scientific Affairs*

Washington, D.C. 20520

October 31, 1990

MEMORANDUM

TO: OES - Mr. Bohlen

THROUGH: OES/S - John P. Boright *[Signature]*

FROM: OES/SCT - Martin Prochnik *[Signature]*

SUBJECT: Request for Circular 175 Authority to Negotiate and Conclude an Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Venezuela for Scientific Cooperation.

ISSUE FOR DECISION

Whether to grant Authority to negotiate and conclude an agreement relating to scientific cooperation between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Venezuela.

DESCRIPTION OF THE AGREEMENT

Purpose: To promote cooperative activities between the United States and Venezuela in science and technology for peaceful purposes and to enhance friendly relations and strengthen economic ties between the two countries.

BACKGROUND

The agreement for Scientific and Technological Cooperation between the United States and Venezuela was originally signed on January 11, 1980, and entered into force on July 22, 1983.

The agreement was extended for nine months to April 22, 1989, for the purpose of negotiating a new agreement. In April 1989, the Government of Venezuela formally asked the U.S. Embassy (Caracas 3694) to extend the S&T agreement for an additional nine months in order to provide sufficient time to negotiate modifications to the draft text. The agreement was not extended a second time because of IPR concerns by U.S. agencies.

Representatives of U.S. technical agencies have confirmed interest in advancing U.S.-Venezuela cooperation. At a recent meeting with Ambassador-designate Skol, OES/SCT raised the issue of renewing the agreement. The proposal was favorably received. Conversations with representatives of the Venezuelan Embassy confirm the high level of interest on the part of the Government of Venezuela and progress within the Venezuelan Government in addressing the protection of intellectual property.

We propose to renegotiate the 1980 Agreement (attached) principally to add intellectual property and security obligations annexes. The intellectual property annex ensures adequate and effective protection of intellectual property and equitable allocation of intellectual property rights arising from cooperative S&T activities. The agreement also includes a security obligations annex to provide protection for any classified material that might inadvertently result from S&T cooperation and protection for any national security export controlled equipment or technology involved in the S&T cooperation.

It appears that S&T will be an agenda item during the December visit of President Bush to Venezuela. An umbrella agreement would provide favorable publicity and political capital for the U.S. through its positive symbolic value as well as serve as a basis for enhancing S&T cooperation with Venezuela.

SOURCE OF FUNDING

All activities under the Agreement will be subject to the availability of funds.

The Department of State commits no funds or personnel to the implementation of this Agreement.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

It appears that activities under the proposed agreement will have no adverse or significant impact on the environment of the United States, and the preparation of an environmental impact statement under the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) is, therefore, not required. It also appears that activities under the proposed agreement will not have adverse or significant effects on the environment outside the United States. Therefore, the preparation of an environmental document under E.O. 12113 (January 4, 1979, "Environmental Effects Abroad of Major Federal Actions") is not required.

CONGRESSIONAL CONSULTATIONS

OES and H have determined that no Congressional consultations are required due to the technical and routine nature of this type of agreement.

LEGAL AUTHORITY

On September 18, 1981, pursuant to Circular 175 procedures, the Under Secretary for Security Assistance, Science and Technology reconfirmed the authority of OES to approve the negotiation and conclusion of agreements for scientific and technological cooperation with other governments, subject to approval of the final texts by the appropriate regional bureau and L. Legal authority to enter into the subject agreements is derived from the President's Constitutional powers, including those found in Article II, and his authority to represent the nation in foreign affairs, as exercised by the Secretary of State on a day-to-day basis (22 U.S.C. Section 2656). Additional authority is contained in 22 U.S.C. 2656d, which states that the "Secretary of State...shall have primary responsibility for coordination and oversight with respect to all major science or science and technology agreements and activities between the United States and foreign countries..."

RECOMMENDATION

That you grant Circular 175 Authority for the negotiation and conclusion of the Agreement Relating to Scientific Cooperation between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Venezuela. The final text will be subject to approval by OES, ARA, and L.

Approve: C. Bohlen Disapprove: _____

Date: 10-31-90

Attachments:

- Tab 1 - Agreement for Scientific and Technological Cooperation signed in 1980
- Tab 2 - Proposed changes and additions to 1980 Agreement
- Tab 3 - IPR and Security Obligations Annexes
- Tab 4 - Memorandum to T

AGREEMENT FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION
BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA

The Government of the United States of America and the
Government of the Republic of Venezuela, hereinafter referred to
as "The Parties":

Wishing to strengthen the bonds of friendship and
cooperation between the two countries:

Aware of the importance of scientific and technological
capacity for national economic and social development, and of
the contribution that effective scientific and technological
cooperation, carried out on a basis of equality, can make to the
development of the human resources of both countries;

Recognizing that international cooperation offers a
potential for strengthening the scientific and technological
capacity of all countries;

Have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

1. The Parties shall promote scientific and technological cooperation for peaceful purposes in areas of mutual interest.

2. The principal objectives of this Agreement are to strengthen scientific and technological capabilities of the Parties and broaden and expand relations between the scientific and technological communities in both countries.

ARTICLE II

Cooperation under this Agreement may include the exchange of scientific and technological information, joint conduct of research projects, exchange of scientists and technical experts, convening of seminars and meetings, training of scientists and technical experts, and other forms of scientific and technological cooperation as may be mutually agreed.

ARTICLE III

Pursuant to the objectives of this Agreement, the Parties will encourage and facilitate, as appropriate, contacts and cooperation between government agencies, universities, research centers, institutions, firms and other entities of the two countries, and the conclusion, under equitable terms and conditions, of specific arrangements for the conduct of cooperative activities.

ARTICLE IV

1. Specific arrangements implementing this Agreement may cover subjects of cooperation, procedures to be followed, treatment of intellectual property, funding and other appropriate matters. With respect to funding, costs shall be borne as mutually agreed. All cooperative activities under this Agreement shall be subject to the availability of funds from the Parties.

2. Cooperative activities conducted under this Agreement shall be consistent with the laws, regulations and international commitments of each country.

ARTICLE V

1. Each Party shall, to the extent permitted by applicable laws and regulations, facilitate the entry into and exit from its territory of those persons engaged in activities under this Agreement, as well as their dependents.

2. The personal effects of the persons referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, as well as the equipment necessary for the exercise of their activities, will be admitted duty-free on a temporary basis in conformity with the laws and regulations of each Party. Additional facilitative measures to meet the needs of specific cooperative activities may be agreed to by the Parties.

ARTICLE VI

The Parties agree that scientific and technological information resulting from cooperation under this agreement which is not subject to the principle of confidentiality because of its industrial or commercial significance shall, subject to the provisions of specific arrangements referred to in Article IV, be made available to the world scientific community through procedures established by the Parties.

The disposition of patents, designs, trade secrets, copyrights, and all other intellectual property arising from the cooperative activities under this Agreement is provided for in Annex I.

ARTICLE VII

The Parties may, as mutually agreed, invite scientists, technical experts and entities of third countries or international organizations to participate in projects and programs being carried out under this Agreement.

ARTICLE VIII

1. Each Party shall designate an executive agent responsible for the coordination and facilitation of

cooperative activities under this Agreement. The executive agent for the Government of the United States of America shall be the Department of State and the executive agent for the Government of the Republic of Venezuela shall be the

2. In the area of basic and applied science research, the Parties shall establish a joint advisory and review committee represented in the United States by the Department of State and in Venezuela by the . Other entities as each side may determine may also participate in the work of the committee. The committee shall establish such channels of communication and perform such functions as may be mutually agreed in order to promote and facilitate cooperation in basic and applied scientific research between appropriate entities of the two Parties.

3. Representatives of the two Parties shall meet when necessary in order to develop and evaluate programs and projects under this Agreement and to further their implementation. The Parties may designate the necessary experts to discuss and analyze specific questions.

ARTICLE IX

Existing arrangements and agreements between the Parties relating to cooperation in science and technology shall not be affected by this Agreement. However, they may be incorporated into the framework of this Agreement as may be agreed by the Parties.

ARTICLE X

All differences or controversies which may arise between the Parties regarding interpretation or application of the provisions of this Agreement should be resolved through diplomatic means.

ARTICLE XI

1. This Agreement shall enter into force on the date on which the Parties notify each other that they have complied with the constitutional and statutory requirements necessary for its entry into force. It shall remain in force for five years, unless terminated earlier by either Party upon six months written notice to the other Party. It may be extended or modified by mutual written agreement of the Parties.

2. The termination of this Agreement shall not affect the validity or duration of any complementary arrangements made under it or that of the programs and projects in progress.

Done at Caracas this day of December 1990 in
duplicate in the English and Spanish languages, both equally
authentic.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
~~FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE~~
REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA:

ANNEX I - INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

PREAMBLE

Pursuant to Article IX of this Agreement;

The Parties shall ensure adequate and effective protection of intellectual property created or furnished under this Agreement and relevant implementing arrangements. The Parties agree to notify one another in a timely fashion of any inventions or copyrighted works arising under this Agreement and to seek protection for such intellectual property in a timely fashion. Rights to such intellectual property shall be allocated as provided in this Annex.

I. SCOPE

A. This Annex is applicable to all cooperative activities undertaken pursuant to this Agreement, except as otherwise specifically agreed by the Parties or their designees.

B. For purposes of this Agreement, "intellectual property" shall have the meaning found in Article 2 of the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization, done at Stockholm, July 14, 1967.

C. This Annex addresses the allocation of rights, interests, and royalties between the Parties. Each Party shall ensure that the other Party can obtain the rights to intellectual property allocated in accordance with the Annex, by obtaining those rights from its own participants through contracts or other legal means, if necessary. This Annex does

contracts or other legal means, if necessary. This Annex does not otherwise alter or prejudice the allocation between a Party and its nationals, which shall be determined by that Party's laws and practices.

D. Disputes concerning intellectual property arising under this Agreement should be resolved through discussions between the concerned participating institutions or, if necessary, the Parties or their designees. Upon mutual agreement of the Parties, a dispute shall be submitted to an arbitral tribunal for binding arbitration in accordance with the applicable rules of international law. Unless the Parties or their designees agree otherwise in writing, the arbitration rules of UNCITRAL shall govern.

E. Termination or expiration of this Agreement shall not affect rights or obligations under this Annex.

F. Cooperative activities will not be entered into where the purpose of the cooperative activity is to produce inventions in the following areas, or where there is a possibility of producing inventions in the following areas, until such time as inventions in these areas are considered patentable subject matter by both Parties:

- a. drinks and food products for humans and animals;
- b. medicines of all kinds; and
- c. pharmaceuticals and chemical preparations, reactions and compounds.

II. ALLOCATION OF RIGHTS

A. Each Party shall be entitled to a non-exclusive, irrevocable, royalty-free license in all countries to translate, reproduce, and publicly distribute scientific and technical journal articles, reports, and books directly arising from cooperation under this Agreement. All publicly distributed copies of a copyrighted work prepared under this provision shall indicate the names of the authors of the work unless an author explicitly declines to be named.

B. Rights to all forms of intellectual property, other than those rights described in Section II(A) above, shall be allocated as follows:

1. Visiting researchers, for example, scientists visiting primarily in furtherance of their education, shall receive intellectual property rights under the policies of the host institution. In addition, each visiting researcher named as an inventor shall be entitled to share in a portion of any royalties earned by the host institution from the licensing of such intellectual property.

2. (a) For intellectual property created during joint research, for example, when the Parties, participating institutions, or participating personnel have agreed in advance on the scope of work, each Party shall be entitled to obtain all rights and interests in its own territory. Rights and interests in third countries will be determined

Rights and interests in third countries will be determined in implementing arrangements. If research is not designated as "joint research" in the relevant implementing arrangement, rights to intellectual property arising from the research will be allocated in accordance with paragraph IIB1. In addition, each person named as an inventor shall be entitled to share in a portion of any royalties earned by either institution from the licensing of the property.

(b) Notwithstanding paragraph IIB2(a), if a type of intellectual property is available under the laws of one Party but not the other Party, the Party whose laws provide for this type of protection shall be entitled to all rights and interests worldwide. Persons named as inventors of the property shall nonetheless be entitled to royalties as provided in paragraph IIB2(a).

III. BUSINESS-CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

In the event that information identified in a timely fashion as business-confidential is furnished or created under the Agreement, each Party and its participants shall protect such information in accordance with applicable laws, regulations, and administrative practice. Information may be identified as "business-confidential" if a person having the information may derive an economic benefit from it or may obtain a competitive advantage over those who do not have it, the information is not

generally known or publicly available from other sources, and the owner has not previously made the information available without imposing in a timely manner an obligation to keep it confidential.

ANNEX II - PROTECTION OF SENSITIVE TECHNOLOGY

Both Parties agree that no information or equipment identified as requiring protection for national security reasons (such as that which is classified) by either party shall be provided under this agreement. Should such information or equipment unintentionally be created or furnished in the course of projects or cooperation under this agreement, it shall be protected from unauthorized disclosure under applicable national laws, regulations and administrative practices. Where information or equipment has been inadvertently disclosed to unauthorized recipients, the originating party shall be informed. Any difficulties in providing appropriate protection for sensitive information or equipment shall be the subject of consultations between both parties.

This agreement does not supersede the international obligations, national laws and regulations of each party with respect to transfers and release of information and equipment subject to export and re-export laws and regulations.

Global Change Institute

Venezuela

Venezuela is "strongly enthusiastic." Vice Minister of the Environment Alberto Gabaldon has responded favorably to the concept paper and supports the idea of a regional meeting, which the Environmental Ministry plans to attend. Gabaldon is particularly interested in the issues of funding and location (or locations). Venezuela believes that the Institute should incorporate its Centro de Estudios Avanzados del Clima Tropical (CEACT) (Center for Advanced Studies of the Tropical Climate), "which is the only research institute in the world physically located in the tropics."

While Venezuela would like to host the Institute, it more realistically is aiming for a branch located in Venezuela or developing an affiliation for CEACTION. Venezuela believes that geographically it offers the most centrally located site in the Hemisphere; it offers serious ongoing global change research programs at CEACTION, the University of the Andes, and the Centro Amazonico de Investigaciones Ambientales (Amazon Center for Environmental Studies); and it can provide excellent facilities and personnel at a good price due to a favorable currency exchange rate.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

file

November 30, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR J. BONNIE NEWMAN

FROM: KENNETH P. YALE *KY*
SUBJECT: Travel in Support of the South America Trip

Following is a list of essential staff from the Office of Science and Technology policy to accompany the President's trip to South America, in addition to Dr. D. Allan Bromley. They are both civilians and are required to brief Dr. Bromley, staff others accompanying the trip on science and technology issues as they arise, assist in preparing background materials and fact sheets, and provide information to White House Press staff for potential press statements.

J. Thomas Ratchford Associate Director for Policy and
International Affairs

Sara Bowden Senior Policy Analyst, International Affairs

I do want to apologize for not having this list to you before the November 26 deadline, but Dr. Bromley was asked yesterday to accompany the trip, and we have just now begun to make preparations.

Please feel free to call if you have any questions.

Thank you.

Department of State

PAGE 01 CARACA 12508 232152Z
ACTION OES-09

SHB9369

CARACA 12508 232152Z
INSTITUTE (E.G., CEACT) WITH THE PROPOSED INSTITUTE.

SHB9369

INFO	LOG-00	ACDA-13	ADS-00	AID-00	ARA-00	CEQ-01	CIAE-00
	COME-00	DINT-05	DODE-00	DOEE-00	EB-00	E-01	H-01
	INRE-00	INR-05	IO-19	L-03	NSAE-00	NSCE-00	NSF-01
	OIC-02	PM-00	PRS-01	SP-00	SS-00	T-01	USIE-00
	EPAE-00	/0604					

SKOL

-----239232 232152Z /49

R 232155Z NOV 90

FM AMEMBASSY CARACAS

TO SECSTATE WASHDC 8532

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE CARACAS 12508

E.O. 12356: N/A

TAGS: SENV, EAID, KSCA, VE

SUBJECT: GOV EXPRESSES GREAT INTEREST IN THE PROPOSED
WESTERN HEMISPHERE INSTITUTE FOR GLOBAL CHANGE RESEARCH

REF: A.) STATE 279702, B.) CARACAS 10260, C.) STATE 376407

1. SUMMARY. THE VICE MINISTER OF THE ENVIRONMENT
MINISTRY RESPONDED POSITIVELY TOWARDS THE USC'S PROPOSAL
(REFTEL C) FOR A WESTERN HEMISPHERE INSTITUTE FOR GLOBAL
CHANGE RESEARCH. HE ENVISIONED AN ACTIVE ROLE FOR
VENEZUELA IN SUCH AN INSTITUTE. END SUMMARY.

2. SCIOFF DELIVERED DEMARCHE (REFTEL C) PROVIDING
ADDITIONAL DETAILS ABOUT THE WHITE HOUSE'S PROPOSED

WESTERN HEMISPHERE INSTITUTE FOR GLOBAL CHANGE RESEARCH
TO ENVIRONMENT VICE MINISTER ALBERTO GABALDON AND CLAUDIO
CAPONI AND MARTHA PERDOMO OF THE ENVIRONMENT MINISTRY'S
OFFICE OF SPECIAL PROJECTS. EARLIER IN SEPTEMBER, SCIOFF
AND ECONOMIC COUNSELLOR INTRODUCED THE WHITE HOUSE'S
PROPOSAL TO LORENA DE QUINTERO, THE ENVIRONMENT
MINISTRY'S DIRECTOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
OFFICE, AND TO MARTHA PERDOMO (REFTELS A AND B). BOTH
TIMES THE VENEZUELAN OFFICIALS RESPONDED POSITIVELY TO
THE IDEA. THEY APPRECIATED THE FOLLOW-UP DEMARCHE
BECAUSE THEY HAD WANTED MORE SPECIFICS ABOUT THE PROPOSAL.

3. THE SECOND DEMARCHE MENTIONED THE POSSIBILITY OF A
WORKSHOP IN THE UNITED STATES IN EARLY 1991 AMONG THE
WESTERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES TO DISCUSS THE DETAILS OF
SUCH AN INSTITUTE. THE VENEZUELAN EXPRESSED PARTICULAR
INTEREST IN TWO AREAS--FUNDING AND LOCATION OR LOCATIONS
OF THE INSTITUTE'S FACILITIES. THE VICE MINISTER SAID
THAT THE ENVIRONMENT MINISTRY WOULD BEGIN TO MAKE
ARRANGEMENTS FOR A VENEZUELAN REPRESENTATIVE TO ATTEND
THE PROPOSED WORKSHOP.

4. CLAUDIO CAPONI REITERATED THE GOV'S POSITION THAT THE
CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS AVANZADOS DEL CLIMA TROPICAL (CEACT),
THE VENEZUELAN CENTER FOR ADVANCE STUDIES OF THE TROPICAL
CLIMATE, SHOULD BE AFFILIATED WITH THE PROPOSED
INSTITUTE. ACCORDING TO CAPONI, CEACT IS THE ONLY
RESEARCH INSTITUTE IN THE WORLD PHYSICALLY LOCATED IN THE
TROPICS FOR THE STUDY OF TROPICAL CLIMATE; REPORTEDLY,
THE ONLY OTHER SIMILAR RESEARCH INSTITUTES ARE IN THE
UNITED STATES AND GERMANY.

5. COMMENT. THE VICE MINISTER SEEMED TO APPRECIATE THE
POLITICAL DIFFICULTIES INVOLVED IN SELECTING A SITE OR
SITES FOR THE PROPOSED INSTITUTE. WHILE HE AND HIS STAFF
WOULD PREFER TO HAVE THE PROPOSED INSTITUTE SET IN
VENEZUELA, THEY MORE REALISTICALLY ARE AIMING FOR HAVING
A BRANCH OF THE PROPOSED INSTITUTE LOCATED IN VENEZUELA
OR HAVING SOME AFFILIATION OF AN EXISTING VENEZUELAN

Department of State

PAGE 01 CARACA 10260 211608Z
ACTION DES-09

1588

CARACA 10260 211608Z

1588

INFO LOG-00 ADS-00 AID-00 INR-05 SS-00 OIC-02 CIAE-00
EB-00 DINT-05 DODE-00 H-01 HUD-01 IO-19 NSCE-00
NSF-01 ARA-00 NSAE-00 COME-00 NASA-01 L-03 TRSE-00
PM-00 CEA-01 EPAE-00 DOTE-00 FEMA-02 OMB-01 STR-18
HHS-04 INRE-00 AGRE-00 ACDA-13 USIE-00 JUSE-00 SP-00
DOEE-00 CEQ-01 PRS-01 E-01 T-01 /096 W
-----134136 231852Z /40

R 202146Z SEP 90

FM AMEMBASSY CARACAS

TO SECSTATE WASHDC 7409

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE CARACAS 10260

E.O. 12356: N/A

TAGS: SENV, KSCA, VE

SUBJECT: WHITE HOUSE INITIATIVE TO DEVELOP WESTERN
HEMISPHERE INSTITUTE OF GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE RESEARCH;
DEMARCHÉ TO GOV AND INITIAL RESPONSE

REF: STATE 279702

1. SUMMARY. VENEZUELAN OFFICIALS RESPONDED FAVORABLY
TO THE CONCEPT OF A WESTERN HEMISPHERE INSTITUTE OF
GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE RESEARCH DESCRIBED IN REFTEL.
THEY THOUGHT THAT VENEZUELA WOULD BE THE IDEAL SITE FOR
SUCH AN INSTITUTE. END SUMMARY.

2. ECONCOUNS AND SCIOFF PRESENTED THE WHITE HOUSE
INITIATIVE SET FORTH IN REFTEL FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A
WESTERN HEMISPHERE INSTITUTE OF GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE
RESEARCH TO LORENA DE QUINTERO, THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF
THE OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AND INTERNATIONAL
RELATIONS IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, AND TO MARTHA
PERDOMO, THE CHIEF OF THE SPECIAL PROJECTS OFFICE OF THE
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT. THIS WAS THE FIRST THAT MS.
QUINTERO HAD HEARD OF THE WHITE HOUSE PROPOSAL, HOWEVER,
MS. PERDOMO HAD SOME FAMILIARITY WITH THE TOPIC. BOTH
GOV OFFICIALS HAD A POSITIVE RESPONSE TO THE PROPOSAL.
MS. QUINTERO RAISED TWO FUNDAMENTAL ISSUES: WHO WOULD
FUND THE PROPOSED INSTITUTE AND WHERE WOULD IT BE
LOCATED. THE OFFICIALS SAID THEY WOULD INFORM EMBASSY
IF THEY HAD ADDITIONAL COMMENTS AFTER STUDYING THE
MATTER FURTHER.

3. THE GOV OFFICIALS STATED THAT VENEZUELA WOULD BE THE
IDEAL LOCATION TO PLACE THE PROPOSED INSTITUTE FOR THREE
REASONS. FIRST, THEY THOUGHT THAT GEOGRAPHICALLY THE
INSTITUTE SHOULD BE IN A CENTRAL LOCATION WITHIN THE
HEMISPHERE--NOT TOO FAR SOUTH, SUCH AS IN CHILE OR
ARGENTINA, AND NOT TOO FAR NORTH, SUCH AS IN THE UNITED
STATES OR CANADA. VENEZUELA HAD THE BENEFIT OF BEING IN
SOUTH AMERICA, YET BEING ON THE CARIBBEAN AND CLOSE TO
NORTH AMERICA. SECOND, THERE ARE TWO INSTITUTIONS IN
VENEZUELA WHICH ARE ALREADY STUDYING ENVIRONMENTAL
CHANGES: THE CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS AVANZADOS DEL CLIMA
TROPICAL (CENTER FOR ADVANCE STUDIES OF TROPICAL
CLIMATES) OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE ANDES IN MERIDA, WHICH
HOSTED AN INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE
CARIBBEAN REGION IN APRIL, AND THE CENTRO AMAZONICO DE
INVESTIGACIONES AMBIENTALES ALEJANDRO DE HUMBOLT (HUMBOLT
AMAZONIC CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS) IN THE
AMAZON RAINFORESTS. ACCORDING TO MS. PERDOMO, THOSE TWO
INSTITUTIONS SUPPORT BOTH BASIC AND APPLIED RESEARCH
PROGRAMS. SOME OF THEIR CURRENT PROJECTS ARE: STUDYING
THE FRAGILITY OF THE ECOSYSTEM IN THE AMAZON RAINFORESTS
MAKING METEOROLOGICAL AND HYDROLOGICAL STUDIES OF THE
TROPICS; CONDUCTING MACROMETEOROLOGICAL EVAPORATION

STUDIES OF THE COASTAL AREAS; IMPLEMENTING PILOT WATER
QUALITY STATIONS; STUDYING CHANGES IN PRECIPITATION IN
THE ANDES AND THE EFFECTS UPON THE HYDROLOGICAL REGIME;
AND CATALOGING THE PLANTS AND WILDLIFE OF THE REGION.
THIRD, RESEARCH PROGRAMS IN VENEZUELA WOULD BE MORE
ECONOMICAL THAN IN OTHER COUNTRIES. MS. PERDOMO CLAIMS
THAT VENEZUELA CAN PROVIDE THE NECESSARY RESEARCH
FACILITIES AND PERSONNEL AT AN EXCELLENT PRICE,
ESPECIALLY IN LIGHT OF THE FAVORABLE FOREIGN CURRENCY
EXCHANGE RATE.

4. COMMENT. EMBASSY BELIEVES THAT THE NEXT STEP IN THE
DEVELOPMENT PROCESS SHOULD BE HOLDING A REGIONAL
CONFERENCE OR WORKSHOP TO HAMMER OUT THE DETAILS OF THE
PROPOSED INSTITUTE, IN PARTICULAR THE FUNDING ASPECTS.
THE GOV ENVIRONMENT MINISTRY HAS LITTLE MONEY FOR
TRAVEL. THUS, IT MIGHT BE MORE PRACTICAL IF THE REGION
CONFERENCE COULD BE HELD IN CONJUNCTION WITH SOME OTHER
RELATED CONFERENCE SUCH AS THE SECOND WORLD CLIMATE
CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN LATE OCTOBER IN GENEVA.

SKOUG

Handwritten signature: Venezuela

REVISED

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
November 26, 1990

Yale
REVISED
file

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF
ANDREW CARD
JAMES CICONI
DAVID DEMAREST
MARLIN FITZWATER
BOYDEN GRAY
EDE HOLIDAY
FRED MCCLURE
BONNIE NEWMAN
ROGER PORTER
SIG ROGICH
BRENT SCOWCROFT
CHASE UNTERMEYER
SUSAN PORTER ROSE
ED ROGERS
JOE HAGIN
DAVID CARNEY
CHRISS WINSTON
BOBBIE KILBERG
SICHAN SIV

PATTY PRESOCK
LINDA CASEY
WILLIAM KRISTOL
BRUCE CAUGHMAN
ROSE ZAMARIA
PAUL BATEMAN
RICHARD TREFRY
DAVID VALDEZ
BILLY DALE
LAURA MELILLO
JOHN HERRICK
LAURIE FIRESTONE
PEGGY SWIFT
CATHERINE COUGHLIN
TOM HUFFORD
DEB ANDERSON
TONY BENEDI
USSS/PPD OPS
WHCA AUDIO/VISUAL
WHCA OPERATIONS
WHTV
MEDICAL UNIT
PRESIDENTIAL
DOCUMENTS
AIRLIFT OPS

THROUGH: SIG ROGICH
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR
PUBLIC EVENTS AND INITIATIVES

FROM: JOHN G. KELLER, JR. *JGK*
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND
DIRECTOR OF PRESIDENTIAL ADVANCE

SUBJECT: TRIP OF THE PRESIDENT TO SOUTH AMERICA,
DECEMBER 2 - 8, 1990

For your use and planning purposes, the attached is a preliminary outline schedule for the Trip of the President to South America, December 2 - 8, 1990. Please keep in mind the following information has not been finally approved and is subject to change.

Attachments

PRELIMINARY OUTLINE SCHEDULE

Sunday, December 2, 1990

GUEST AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS:

3:00 pm Baggage Call. Please place all unlocked baggage outside Room 89 1/2, O.E.O.B, at this time.

5:40 pm Vans depart West Basement en route Andrews Air Force Base.

5:30
5:40 pm Those Guests and Staff with own transportation and baggage should arrive Andrews Air Force Base, Distinguished Visitors' Lounge, at this time for check-in.

6:00 pm Those Guests and Staff with own transportation and without baggage should arrive Andrews Air Force Base, Distinguished Visitors' Lounge.

6:30 pm

MARINE ONE departs White House en route Andrews Air Force Base.

(Flying Time: 10 Minutes)

6:40 pm

MARINE ONE arrives Andrews Air Force Base.

6:45 pm

AIR FORCE ONE departs Andrews Air Force Base en route Brasilia, Brazil.

(Flying Time: 8 Hours 30 Minutes)

(Interchange: Yes)

(Time Change: Ahead 3 Hours)

RON Air Force One

50 min.
(1 hr)

XX

Car at house at about 4:30?
have drivers return
time

Monday, December 3, 1990

6:15 am - AIR FORCE ONE arrives Brasilia International Airport, Brasilia, Brazil.

6:20 am MOTORCADE departs Brasilia International Airport en route Ambassador's Residence.
(Drive Time: 10 Minutes)

6:30 am MOTORCADE arrives Ambassador's Residence.
* PRIVATE TIME: 1 HOUR 40 MINUTES
(6:35 am - 8:15 am)

8:20 am MOTORCADE departs Ambassador's Residence en route Planalto Palace.
(Drive Time: 20 Minutes)

8:40 am MOTORCADE arrives Planalto Palace.
* ARRIVAL CEREMONY
- Open Press
- 21 Gun Salute
- Anthems
- Review of Troops
(8:40 am - 8:55 am)
* ONE ON ONE MEETING WITH PRESIDENT COLLOR
- Travel Pool
(9:00 am - 9:30 am)
* EXPANDED BILATERAL MEETING
- Travel Pool
(9:30 am - 10:30 am)
* JOINT PRESS AVAILABILITY
- Expanded Pool
(10:35 am - 11:05 am)

11:10 am MOTORCADE departs Planalto Palace en route Brazilian Congress Building.
(Drive Time: 3 Minutes)

11:13 am MOTORCADE arrives Brazilian Congress Building.

- * CEREMONIOUS ARRIVAL
 - Open Press
 - Review of Troops
 - Anthems
 - 21 Gun Salute(11:15 am - 11:30 am)
- * ADDRESS JOINT SESSION OF BRAZILIAN CONGRESS
 - Travel Pool
 - Remarks
 - Teleprompter
 - Simultaneous Interpretation(11:35 am - 12:25 pm)

12:30 pm MOTORCADE departs Brazilian Congress Building en route U.S. Embassy.

(Drive Time: 5 Minutes)

12:35 pm MOTORCADE arrives U.S. Embassy.

- * AMERICAN EMBASSY COMMUNITY GREETING
 - Closed Press
 - Brief Remarks(12:40 pm - 1:05 pm)

1:10 pm MOTORCADE departs U.S. Embassy en route Ambassador's Residence.

(Drive Time: 15 Minutes)

1:25 pm MOTORCADE arrives Ambassador's Residence.

- * LUNCHEON FOR BRAZILIAN BUSINESS COMMUNITY HOSTED BY PRESIDENT BUSH
 - Expanded Pool
 - Brief Remarks(1:30 pm - 3:00 pm)
- * PRIVATE TIME: 5 HOURS
(3:05 pm - 8:05 pm)

8:10 pm MOTORCADE departs Ambassador's Residence
 en route Foreign Ministry.

 (Drive Time: 20 Minutes)

8:30 pm MOTORCADE arrives Foreign Ministry.

* STATE DINNER
 - Travel Pool
 - Receiving Line
 - Brief Remarks
 - Toasts
 - Black Tie
 (8:30 pm - 11:00 pm)

11:05 pm MOTORCADE departs Foreign Ministry en route
 Ambassador's Residence.

 (Drive Time: 20 Minutes)

11:25 pm MOTORCADE arrives Ambassador's Residence.

 RON Brasilia, Brazil

Tuesday, December 4, 1990

8:20 am MOTORCADE departs Ambassador's Residence
 en route Brasilia International Airport.

 (Drive Time: 10 Minutes)

8:30 am MOTORCADE arrives Airport.

* DEPARTURE CEREMONY
 - Open Press
 - Honors TBD
 (8:35 am - 8:55 am)

9:00 am AIR FORCE ONE departs Brasilia, Brazil en route
 Montevideo, Uruguay.

 (Flying Time: 3 Hours 30 Minutes)
 (Interchange: Yes)
 (Time Change: None)

12:30 pm AIR FORCE ONE arrives Carrasco International
Airport, Montevideo, Uruguay.

-

* ARRIVAL CEREMONY
 - Expanded Pool
 - 21 Gun Salute
 - Anthems
 - Review of Troops
 (12:35 pm - 12:55 pm)

1:00 pm MOTORCADE departs Airport en route Edificio
Libertad.

 (Drive Time: 20 Minutes)

1:20 pm MOTORCADE arrives Edificio Libertad.

* ONE ON ONE MEETING WITH PRESIDENT LACALLE
 - Travel Pool (At Beginning Only)
 (1:25 pm - 1:55 pm)

* EXPANDED BILATERAL MEETING
 - Travel Pool (At Beginning Only)
 (2:00 pm - 2:45 pm)

* JOINT PRESS AVAILABILITY
 - Expanded Pool
 (2:50 pm - 3:20 pm)

3:25 pm MOTORCADE departs Edificio Libertad en
route Legislative Palace.

 (Drive Time: 5 Minutes)

3:30 pm MOTORCADE arrives Legislative Palace.

* CEREMONIOUS ARRIVAL
 - Press TBD
 - Anthems
 (3:35 pm - 3:40 pm)

* PRIVATE TIME: 10 MINUTES
 (3:45 pm - 3:55 pm)

- * ADDRESS JOINT SESSION OF URUGUAYAN CONGRESS
 - Travel Pool
 - Remarks
 - Teleprompter
 - Simultaneous Interpretation
 - (4:00 pm - 4:25 pm)
- * PRESENTATION OF KEYS TO THE CITY OF MONTEVIDEO
 - Official Photographer Only
 - (4:30 pm - 4:40 pm)

4:45 pm MOTORCADE departs Legislative Palace en route U.S. Embassy.

(Drive Time: 10 Minutes)

4:55 pm MOTORCADE arrives U.S. Embassy.

- * AMERICAN EMBASSY COMMUNITY GREETING
 - Closed Press
 - Brief Remarks
 - (5:00 pm - 5:30 pm)

5:35 pm MOTORCADE departs U.S. Embassy en route Embassy Landing Zone.

(Drive Time: 5 Minutes)

5:40 pm MOTORCADE arrives Embassy Landing Zone.

5:45 pm MARINE ONE departs Embassy Landing Zone en route Punta del Este Landing Zone.

(Flying Time: 30 Minutes)

6:15 pm MARINE ONE arrives Punta del Este Landing Zone, Punta del Este, Uruguay.

6:20 pm MOTORCADE departs Landing Zone en route Loma Verde.

(Drive Time: 5 Minutes)

6:25 pm MOTORCADE arrives Loma Verde.

 * PRIVATE TIME: 2 HOURS 30 MINUTES
 (6:30 pm - 9:00 pm)

9:05 pm MOTORCADE departs Loma Verde en route Posta
 del Cangrejo Restaurant.

 (Drive Time: 10 Minutes)

9:15 pm MOTORCADE arrives Posta del Cangrejo.

 * DINNER HOSTED BY PRESIDENT AND
 MRS. LACALLE
 - Closed Press
 (9:20 pm - 10:55 pm)

11:00 pm MOTORCADE departs Posta del Cangrejo
 en route Loma Verde.

 (Drive Time: 10 Minutes)

11:10 pm MOTORCADE arrives Loma Verde.

 RON Punta del Este, Uruguay

Wednesday, December 5, 1990

8:15 am MOTORCADE departs Loma Verde en route L'Auberge
 Restaurant.

 (Drive Time: 10 Minutes)

8:25 am MOTORCADE arrives L'Auberge Restaurant.

 * PRIVATE BREAKFAST WITH PRESIDENT AND
 MRS. LACALLE
 - Closed Press
 (8:30 am - 9:30 am)

9:35 am MOTORCADE departs L'Auberge Restaurant en route
 Punta del Este Landing Zone.

 (Drive Time: 10 Minutes)

9:45 am MOTORCADE arrives Punta del Este Landing Zone.

- * DEPARTURE CEREMONY
- Expanded Pool
- Honors TBD
- (9:50 am - 10:00 am)

10:05 am MARINE ONE departs Punta del Este, Uruguay en route Buenos Aires, Argentina.

(Flying Time: 1 Hour 40 Minutes)
(Interchange: Yes)
(Time Change: None)

11:45 pm MARINE ONE arrives Aeroparque Landing Zone, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

- * ARRIVAL CEREMONY
- Expanded Pool
- 21 Gun Salute
- Anthems
- Official Delegations
- Review of Troops
- Presentation of Key to City
- (11:50 pm - 12:05 pm)

12:10 pm MOTORCADE departs Aeroparque en route Plaza San Martin.

(Drive Time: 10 Minutes)

12:20 pm MOTORCADE arrives Plaza San Martin.

- * WREATHLAYING CEREMONY
- Expanded Pool
- (12:25 pm - 12:35 pm)

12:40 pm MOTORCADE departs Plaza San Martin en route Casa de Gobierno.

(Drive Time: 5 Minutes)

12:45 pm MOTORCADE arrives Casa de Gobierno.

- * ONE ON ONE MEETING WITH PRESIDENT MENEM
 - Travel Pool (At Beginning Only)
 - (12:50 pm - 1:30 pm)
- * GREETING OF DIPLOMATIC CORPS
 - Closed Press
 - (1:30 pm - 1:45 pm)
- * WORKING LUNCHEON WITH PRESIDENT MENEM
 - Closed Press
 - 5 on 5
 - (1:50 pm - 3:00 pm)
- * JOINT PRESS AVAILABILITY
 - Expanded Pool
 - Brief Remarks
 - (3:00 pm - 3:25 pm)

3:30 pm

MOTORCADE departs Casa de Gobierno en route Palacio del Congreso.

(Drive Time: 20 Minutes)

NOTE: The actual drive time to the Casa de Gobierno is 5 minutes, however, THE PRESIDENT's Limo will be escorted by Argentine mounted soldiers (Grenadiers) who will proceed at a parade pace en route.

3:50 pm

MOTORCADE arrives Palacio del Congreso.

- * ADDRESS JOINT SESSION OF ARGENTINE CONGRESS
 - Expanded Pool
 - Remarks
 - Teleprompter
 - Simultaneous Interpretation
 - (3:55 pm - 4:45 pm)

4:50 pm

MOTORCADE departs Palacio del Congreso en route Ambassador's Residence.

(Drive Time: 15 Minutes)

5:05 pm MOTORCADE arrives Ambassador's Residence.
- * PRIVATE TIME: 2 HOURS 35 MINUTES
(5:10 pm - 7:45 pm)

7:50 pm MOTORCADE departs Ambassador's Residence
en route Sociedad Rural.
(Drive Time: 5 Minutes)

7:55 pm MOTORCADE arrives Sociedad Rural.
* RODEO AND DEMONSTRATION
- Expanded Pool
(8:00 pm - 8:40 pm)
* PRIVATE TIME: 15 MINUTES
(8:40 pm - 8:55 pm)

NOTE: THE PRESIDENT will informally
greet Argentine Supreme Court
Justices at this time.

8:56 pm MOTORCADE departs Sociedad Rural Holding Room en
route Sociedad Rural Restaurant.
(Drive Time: 2 Minutes)

8:58 pm MOTORCADE arrives Sociedad Rural Restaurant.
* STATE DINNER
- Travel Pool (At Beginning Only)
- Brief Remarks
- Toasts
(9:00 pm - 10:35 pm)

10:40 pm MOTORCADE departs Sociedad Rural en route
Ambassador's Residence.
(Drive Time: 5 Minutes)

10:45 pm MOTORCADE arrives Ambassador's Residence.
RON Buenos Aires, Argentina

Thursday, December 6, 1990

8:20 am -DEPART Suite and proceed to Blue Room.

 * PHOTO OPPORTUNITY WITH C.A.R.I.
 DELEGATION
 - Closed Press
 (8:25 am - 8:35 am)

 * PHOTO OPPORTUNITY WITH U.S./ARGENTINE
 FORUM DELEGATION
 - Closed Press
 (8:35 am - 8:45 am)

 * AMERICAN EMBASSY COMMUNITY GREETING
 - Closed Press
 (8:50 am - 9:15 am)

9:20 am MOTORCADE departs Ambassador's Residence
 en route Aeroparque.

 (Drive Time: 5 Minutes)

9:25 am MOTORCADE arrives Aeroparque.

 * DEPARTURE CEREMONY
 - Expanded Pool
 (9:30 am - 9:40 am)

9:45 am MARINE ONE departs Aeroparque en route
 Ezeiza International Airport.

 (Flying Time: 20 Minutes)

10:05 am MARINE ONE arrives Airport.

10:10 am AIR FORCE ONE departs Buenos Aires, Argentina
 en route Santiago, Chile.

 (Flying Time: 2 Hours 20 Minutes)
 (Interchange: Yes)
 (Time Change: Back 1 Hour)

11:30 am AIR FORCE ONE arrives Arturo Merino
 Benitez Airport, Santiago, Chile.

- * ARRIVAL CEREMONY
 - Open Press
 - Full Honors
 - Official Delegations
- (11:30 am - 11:45 am)

11:45 am MOTORCADE departs Airport en route President Aylwin's Private Residence.

(Drive Time: 30 Minutes)

12:15 pm MOTORCADE arrives President Aylwin's Private Residence.

- * WORKING LUNCHEON WITH PRESIDENT AYLWIN
 - Travel Pool
 - Five on Five
- (12:15 pm - 1:40 pm)

- * JOINT PRESS AVAILABILITY
 - Expanded Pool
 - Brief Remarks
- (1:45 pm - 2:15 pm)

2:20 pm MOTORCADE departs President Aylwin's Private Residence en route Police Academy Landing Zone.

(Drive Time: 5 Minutes)

2:25 pm MOTORCADE arrives Police Academy Landing Zone.

2:30 pm MARINE ONE departs Police Academy Landing Zone en route Naval School Landing Zone, Valparaiso, Chile.

(Flying Time: 40 Minutes)

3:10 pm MARINE ONE arrives Naval School Landing Zone, Valparaiso.

3:15 pm MOTORCADE departs Naval School Landing Zone en route Chilean Congress Building.

(Drive Time: 10 Minutes)

3:25 pm MOTORCADE arrives Chilean Congress Building.

-* ARRIVAL CEREMONY
 - Open Press
 - Honor Guard
 - Anthems
 - Review of Troops
 (3:30 pm - 3:40 pm)

* ADDRESS TO JOINT SESSION OF CHILEAN CONGRESS
 - Expanded Pool
 - Remarks
 - Teleprompter
 - Simultaneous Interpretation
 (3:45 pm - 4:25 pm)

4:30 pm MOTORCADE departs Chilean Congress Building en route Naval School Landing Zone.

 (Drive Time: 10 Minutes)

4:40 pm MOTORCADE arrives Naval School Landing Zone.

4:45 pm MARINE ONE departs Valparaiso, Chile en route Police Academy Landing Zone, Santiago, Chile.

 (Flying Time: 40 Minutes)

5:25 pm MARINE ONE arrives Police Academy Landing Zone.

5:30 pm MOTORCADE departs Landing Zone en route Ambassador's Residence.

 (Drive Time: 20 Minutes)

5:50 pm MOTORCADE arrives Ambassador's Residence.

* PRIVATE TIME: 2 HOURS 20 MINUTES
 (5:55 pm - 8:15 pm)

8:20 pm MOTORCADE departs Ambassador's Residence en route La Moneda Palace.

 (Drive Time: 20 Minutes)

8:40 pm MOTORCADE arrives La Moneda Palace.

- * CEREMONIOUS ARRIVAL
 - Open Press
 - Honor Guard
 - Review of Troops
 - Fanfare(8:40 pm - 8:50 pm)
- * PRIVATE MEETING WITH PRESIDENT AYLWIN
 - Expanded Pool(8:55 pm - 9:10 pm)
- * STATE DINNER
 - Expanded Pool
 - Toasts
 - Dark Business Suit(9:15 pm - 11:00 pm)

11:05 pm MOTORCADE departs La Moneda Palace en route Ambassador's Residence.

(Drive Time: 20 Minutes)

11:25 pm MOTORCADE arrives Ambassador's Residence.
RON Santiago, Chile

Friday, December 7, 1990

7:30 am MOTORCADE departs Ambassador's Residence en route Crowne Plaza Hotel.

(Drive Time: 25 Minutes)

7:55 am MOTORCADE arrives Crowne Plaza Hotel.

- * PHOTO OPPORTUNITY WITH AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
 - Closed Press(8:00 am - 8:10 am)

- * BREAKFAST HOSTED BY CHILEAN/AMERICAN
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
 - Open Press
 - Brief Remarks
 - Teleprompter
- (8:10 am - 8:55 am)

9:00 am MOTORCADE departs Crowne Plaza Hotel en
route Ambassador's Residence.

(Drive Time: 25 Minutes)

9:25 am MOTORCADE arrives Ambassador's Residence.

- * AMERICAN EMBASSY COMMUNITY GREETING
 - Travel Pool
- (9:30 am - 9:55 am)

10:00 am MOTORCADE departs Ambassador's Residence
en route Arturo Merino Benitez Airport.

(Drive Time: 30 Minutes)

10:30 am MOTORCADE arrives Airport.

- * DEPARTURE CEREMONY
 - Expanded Pool
 - Honors TBD
- (10:35 am - 10:45 am)

10:50 am AIR FORCE ONE departs Santiago, Chile
en route Caracas, Venezuela.

(Flying Time: 6 Hours 20 Minutes)
(Interchange: Yes)
(Time Change: Back 1 Hour)

4:10 pm AIR FORCE ONE arrives Caracas, Venezuela.

- * ARRIVAL CEREMONY
 - Press TBD
 - Anthems
 - 21 Gun Salute
 - Official Delegations
- (4:10 pm - 4:25 pm)

4:30 pm MARINE ONE departs Simon Bolivar International Airport en route Miranda Airport Landing Zone.
- (Flying Time: 20 Minutes)

4:50 pm MARINE ONE arrives Miranda Airport Landing Zone.

4:55 pm MOTORCADE departs Landing Zone en route Ambassador's Residence.
(Drive Time: 20 Minutes)

5:15 pm MOTORCADE arrives Ambassador's Residence.
* PRIVATE TIME: 2 HOURS
(5:20 pm - 7:20 pm)

7:25 pm MOTORCADE departs Ambassador's Residence en route La Casona.
(Drive Time: 15 Minutes)

7:40 pm MOTORCADE arrives La Casona.
* PRIVATE MEETING WITH PRESIDENT PEREZ
- Closed Press
(7:45 pm - 8:00 pm)
* STATE DINNER
- Pool Coverage
- Toasts
- Dark Business Suit
(8:00 pm - 10:00 pm)

10:05 pm MOTORCADE departs La Casona en route Ambassador's Residence.
(Drive Time: 15 Minutes)

10:20 pm MOTORCADE arrives Ambassador's Residence.
RON Caracas, Venezuela

Saturday, December 8, 1990

9:00 am MOTORCADE departs Ambassador's Residence
 en route Pantheon.

(Drive Time: 15 Minutes)

9:15 am MOTORCADE arrives Pantheon.

- * WREATHLAYING CEREMONY
 - Expanded Pool
 - (9:20 am - 9:35 am)

9:40 am MOTORCADE departs Pantheon en route
 Miraflores Palace.

(Drive Time: 15 Minutes)

9:55 am MOTORCADE arrives Miraflores Palace.

- * ONE ON ONE MEETING WITH PRESIDENT PEREZ
 - Travel Pool (At Beginning Only)
 - (10:00 am - 10:30 am)
- * EXPANDED BILATERAL MEETING
 - Travel Pool (At Beginning Only)
 - (10:35 am - 11:35 am)
- * JOINT PRESS AVAILABILITY
 - Expanded Pool
 - Brief Remarks
 - (11:40 am - 12:10 pm)

12:15 pm MOTORCADE departs Miraflores Palace en route
 Hilton Hotel.

(Drive Time: 15 Minutes)

12:30 pm MOTORCADE arrives Hilton Hotel.

- * LUNCHEON HOSTED BY VENEZUELAN/AMERICAN
 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
 - Open Press
 - Brief Remarks
 - Teleprompter
 - Simultaneous Interpretation
 - (12:35 pm - 2:00 pm)

2:05 pm MOTORCADE departs Hilton Hotel en route
Ambassador's Residence.

- (Drive Time: 15 Minutes)

2:20 pm MOTORCADE arrives Ambassador's Residence.

* AMERICAN EMBASSY COMMUNITY GREETING
- Closed Press
- Brief Remarks
(2:25 pm - 2:55 pm)

3:00 pm MOTORCADE departs Ambassador's Residence en route
Miranda Airport Landing Zone.

 (Drive Time: 10 Minutes)

3:10 pm MOTORCADE arrives Miranda Airport Landing Zone.

3:15 pm MARINE ONE departs Landing Zone en route
Simon Bolivar International Airport.

 (Flying Time: 20 Minutes)

3:35 pm MARINE ONE arrives Simon Bolivar International
Airport.

* DEPARTURE CEREMONY
- Expanded Pool
- Honors TBD
(3:40 pm - 3:55 pm)

4:00 pm AIR FORCE ONE departs Caracas, Venezuela
en route Andrews Air Force Base.

 (Flying Time: 4 Hours 5 Minutes)
 (Interchange: No)
 (Time Change: Back 1 Hour)

7:05 pm AIR FORCE ONE arrives Andrews Air Force Base.
(E.S.T.)

7:10 pm

MARINE ONE departs Andrews Air Force Base en
route White House.

(Flying Time: 10 Minutes)

7:20 pm

MARINE ONE arrives White House.



PRESIDENT BUSH VISITS CHILE

December 6-7, 1990

"Chile has moved farther, faster than any other nation in South America toward real free market reform and the payoff is evident to all, seven straight years of economic growth; in exports alone a 15 to 20 percent increase in value in each of the past five years. This explosive growth has secured for Chile a growing impact on the world economy."

"So let me say to all of you today, the United States stands ready to forge this new partnership in prosperity. Some scholars say that the word "Chile" means the ends of the earth. Today, what Chile means to the world is far different. Your nation is at the very center of the democratic revival transforming our entire continent, bringing us closer each passing day to the new world we seek, because what matters in this new world is not the vast differences that separate us, but the vital ideals that bring us together."

President George Bush's address to the special joint session of the National Congress of Chile, Valparaíso December 6, 1990



PRESIDENT AYLWIN WELCOMES PRESIDENT BUSH AT THE AIRPORT

It is a great honor for me to greet and to extend a warm welcome to President George Bush. I do so on behalf of my government and of all the Chilean people.

Thirty years have elapsed since the last visit of a President of the United States to Chile. Many things have changed in our country since then. We live in a world in which the rhythm of history becomes ever more vertiginous. Yet there are things which have lasted over time.

Beyond circumstances and obstacles, Chile has kept its constant love of liberty and has engaged in battles to defend it. This allows us to welcome you in democracy today after having recovered a tradition characteristic of our country.

We value your presence in our land. We share common ideals, the same ideals that have inspired the best pages in the history of the people of the United States of America. We are certain that you are also well informed about our reality and that you appreciate the process that we Chileans are experiencing.

We have before us a working schedule that affords us an opportunity to strengthen the ties between our two countries, to look to the future and to contribute to the consolidation of the positive trends that prevail in the world today.

Mr. President, we welcome you with joy and we hope that your stay among us, however brief, will be a pleasant one for you, your daughter and all of your party, as well as a fruitful one for the relations between the United States and Chile.

PRESIDENT BUSH RESPONDS TO WELCOME

Thank you, sir.

President Aylwin and members of the Chilean Government, I am deeply honored to bring to all the people of Chile the greetings of the American people.

These past few days, from Brasilia to Montevideo to Buenos Aires, I have witnessed first-hand the irresistible power of the democratic ideal around the world, across the Americas. A democratic renaissance is underway.

Along with the return to free government is a parallel movement toward free markets. Here in our hemisphere democracy has made great gains. At long last we are moving closer to the common destiny that once moved Chile's great champion of freedom, Bernardo O'Higgins, to write, "The Americas are giving great hope to philosophers and patriots alike."

Chile's peaceful return to the ranks of the world's democracies is a cause for pride and celebration. And Chile's record of economic accomplishment is a lesson for Latin America in the power of the free market. Nowhere among the nations of this continent has the pace of free market reform gone farther faster than right here in Chile.

And just a few minutes from now, President Aylwin will proceed to his home to hold private discussions, to continue the open and honest dialog that we began two months ago at the White House. And just a few hours from now, I will have the honor to address the Chilean National Congress, gathering in special session at the port of Valparaíso, and tomorrow I meet with leading members of the Chilean business community.

As you say — as you say here, "Brick by brick, houses are built," and so, too, are the foundations of lasting friendship built by each additional contact between the people of our two nations. America and Chile do share a bright destiny based on common ideals.

Let me say to President Aylwin and to the people of Chile, it is in the spirit of those shared ideals that I come to Chile today.

Thank you for this warm welcome, and may God bless the people of Chile.

PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH'S ADDRESS TO THE JOINT SESSION OF THE NATIONAL CONGRESS OF CHILE

First, may I salute the President of Senate, President Valdes. And far be it from me to lecture to his colleagues in these distinguished bodies. And I first knew him years ago when he served the United Nations with such distinction. And I would simply say to everybody here, I think we can all understand why, with that service behind him, he has what I would say is a very forward-looking global view. And I respect his views. And thank you very much, Mr. President, not only for your remarks, but for your welcome.

I want to salute the President of the Chamber of Deputies, José Antonio Viera-Gallo, members of the national Congress, and all the people of Chile. And really it is for me, having come out of our Congress in the United States, a great privilege to address you today and to bring you on behalf of the American people our heartfelt congratulations on Chile's return to democratic rule. Here amid the hills of Valparaíso, here in the halls of this beautiful assembly stands proof that Chile has returned to the democratic past, proof that in Chile once more the people shall govern.

It is my hope that this visit will renew and strengthen the ties between our two nations that trace back to the first days of Chilean independence, to your first Congress, convened on the fourth of July, 1811, to the guiding principles we share, the community of ideas that linked your new nation to our own nation nearly 180 years ago.

The Democratic Ideal

At the center of that community of ideas stand the shining principles that unite us today: individual liberty and democracy. In the past year, the world has focused on the dramatic events that brought freedom and democracy to Eastern Europe and an end to an era of cold war and conflict that your president just talked about, but the principles at the root of those revolutions across the Atlantic are the very same that give life to our own democratic destiny. And in spite of the remarkable events unfolding in Europe, we should not lose sight of the fact that the triumph of the democratic ideal promises to make the Americas the first fully free hemisphere in all of history.

Chileans can take great pride in the role they have played in Latin America's democratic renaissance. Since the plebiscite of October 1988, Chile has undergone a political transformation every bit as far-reaching as the revolutions that changed the face of Eastern Europe. When others, frustrated by the long years under autocratic rule, might have engaged in recrimination, you, Chile, chose reconciliation. When others might have consumed themselves with settling scores, Chile chose to draw a positive lesson from the agony, the pain of the past. Every year under autocratic rule served only to deepen your devotion to freedom and tolerance and respect for human rights, to strengthen Chile's collective resolve to make this return to democracy permanent, and to make it irreversible.

Chile's peaceful return to the way of democracy owes much to the leadership of a man of vision, a man of great moral courage, President Patricio Aylwin. But as President Aylwin understands, as everyone in this chamber knows, democracy's ultimate success rests not on the shoulders of one man alone, but on the collective commitment of every Chilean, every citizen in every region, from

every station in society, to put allegiance to democracy above any differences that divide you.

Chile has also been a part of a greater collective commitment through your steadfast participation in the international coalition now facing down aggression in the Persian Gulf. Chile, at considerable expense to your own economy, is upholding the sanctions against Iraq, despite the costs, because of the far greater cost to world stability should brutal aggression go unchecked. You understand through hard experience the fundamental importance of the rule of law.

As a friend of Chile, as the representative of a fellow democracy, I have deep respect for all that this nation has done to move forward in peace to this new day of freedom. What is happening here in Chile is part, you see, of a larger movement that is sweeping this continent. Centuries ago, the Americas represented to the explorers of Europe the New World, an uncharted territory of promise and possibility. In the dawn of Chile's own independence Bernardo O'Higgins, Chilean patriot and patron of liberty for all of Latin America, spoke of America's shared destiny when he wrote, "The day of liberty has arrived for the Americas from the Mississippi to Cape Horn, an area comprising almost half the world, we now proclaim the independence of the new world." At long last the new world O'Higgins wrote about is dawning across the Americas, a new dawn of democracy in which all men and women are free to live, work, and to worship as they please.

My travels these past few days have made me more certain than ever that the Americas share a common democratic destiny and that Latin America's future lies with free government and free markets. Chile now returned to the democratic path, has long recognized the merits of a free market economy. From the day Diego Almagro first set foot on what is now Chilean soil, your lifeblood has been trade. What has been true for Chile throughout its long history is today increasingly true for all nations.

Chile's Success

Chile has moved farther, faster than any other nation in South America toward real free market reform and the payoff is evident to all, seven straight years of economic growth; in exports alone a 15 to 20 percent increase in value in each of the past five years. This explosive growth has secured for Chile a growing impact on the world economy.

Today the farmer in San Fernando labors not just to feed his family or even his village, but to deliver products to the dinner tables of Japan, Europe and the United States. From the miner in Calama, the world obtains the raw materials it puts to use in everything from new homes to skyscrapers, to space shuttles. Chile's success, your success, is the product of wise policy, a comprehensive plan to transform this nation's economy into an engine for growth. Chile has worked to create an open and inviting investment climate for foreign capital. Since 1985, about US\$2.5 billion in new investment has flowed into Chile. Capital flight, which has sapped the economic strength of so many Latin nations, has now reversed itself, turned around, with returning funds spurring new investment here at home.

And Chile has pioneered some of the world's most creative debt reduction programs, these debt for equity swaps, exchanges that have transformed debt from a dead weight on development into new opportunities for growth.

Chile is a the land of tremendous natural resources. Near limitless potential; the mineral wealth of the arid Atacama, the black earth of the central valley, the safe haven here at Valparaíso, for centuries Chile's main port of entry and access point to the world beyond.

But all of these abundant resources pale in comparison to this nation's most significant asset, the vast human potential of the people of Chile. Give to the people of Chile the opportunity to better themselves, to provide for their families, their children, and Chile will build its future and let the people reap the rewards of their own hard work, and incentive will spur enterprise.

The future of Chile is the sum total of every individual's hopes and dreams. Unleash these energies, and uncover a reservoir of riches. Tap this source, and transform a nation. What has worked here in Chile can work all across the continent.

The Enterprise for the Americas Initiative

Last June, as your President mentioned, I introduced an initiative that I call Enterprise for the Americas, a comprehensive plan to reduce the crippling burden of debt and increase trade and investment. Across the Americas, for North or South, for Central, the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative challenges all countries in Latin America, and the Caribbean area, too, to commit themselves to the free market policies that will help them attract the new capital central to achieving strong economic growth.

To this end, Enterprise for the Americas seeks to promote open investment policies, through a new lending program too, in the Inter-American Development Bank, as well as the creation of a multilateral fund to support investment reform.

We recognize that the burden of external debt weighs heavily on efforts to breathe new life into Latin America and the Caribbean economies. For that reason, the United States will help countries committed to free market reform shake loose this burden of debt.

Chile's strong economic performance makes it a prime candidate for the debt reduction measures proposed as part of the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative.

And finally, our initiative recognizes the critical importance of our environment and the need to design debt reduction measures that encourage environmental protection and conservation.

Enterprise for the Americas has generated great hope in the future of free markets across the continent. Already, during President Aylwin's recent visit to Washington, our two countries have signed a bilateral trade and investment framework agreement under this initiative, and I look to Chile to continue to lead the way, to remain at the forefront of the free market movement that's now beginning to take hold all across Latin America, to work together toward the ultimate aim of the Enterprise for the Americas, which is the creation of a hemispheric trade zone that is free, a free trade zone from the Arctic regions in the North down to the southernmost tip of Cape Horn.

A New Partnership

I want to see our two nations work together to bring down barriers to free and fair trade, not just here in the Americas but around the world. The great economic lesson of the past half-century is that protectionism stifles progress, and that free markets breed prosperity. And that's why the successful completion of these current Uruguay Round negotiations remains my highest trade priority.

In the Uruguay talks, both our nations have sought a deep reduction and ultimately the complete elimination of counterproductive agricultural subsidies. And together with Chile and other neighbors in the hemisphere, we here in the Americas constitute a potent force for free trade.

So let me say to all of you today, the United States stands ready to forge this new partnership in prosperity. Some scholars say that the word "Chile" means the ends of the earth. Today, what Chile means to the world is far different. Your nation is at the very center of the democratic revival transforming our entire continent, bringing us closer each passing day to the new world we seek, because what matters in this new world is not the vast differences that separate us, but the vital ideals that bring us together.

So let today mark the beginning of a new partnership between our peoples, and let us — let us all — across the Americas, work together toward a new world, toward that new dawn of democracy in which every nation is the home of liberty, democracy, and progress.

Once again, thank you from a very grateful heart for this welcome here in Chile, and may God bless the people of your great country.

Thank you all very, very much.

The Seat of the Chilean National Congress, Valparaíso, Chile
December 6, 1990

PRESIDENT AYLWIN ADDRESSES STATE DINNER HONORING PRESIDENT BUSH

Mr. President:

It is an honor for the people of Chile and for me as their President to be receiving in this country the President of a great nation with which we have long had ties of friendship.

At this crucial moment for mankind and for our own nation, your visit provides a promising opportunity for further strengthening the promising signs discernible on the pages of history that are being written now, as we near the end of this century.

These signs, Mr. President, owe their origin to the principles that inspired the founders of our Republics.

Although our nations belong to different cultural traditions, they share the honor of having been born as a result of the burning desire to forge a new world with the ideal of liberty as its guiding star. The inspiring assertions that "We hold it self-evident that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights" and that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," together with the conviction that the way we live together should be governed by democratic rules and institutions, reflect the values which the founding fathers of both our nations took as their guide and thanks to which the finest pages of our countries' history have been written.

Destiny has brought us together ever since we emerged as free nations. Sometimes our relations have been marked by understanding and respect; sometimes they have been more distant. History has taught us that our relations have been most fruitful when both our countries have been true to those values which lie at the very root of our identity.

It is those values which have permitted us to meet today as democratic nations to help build the future that our fathers dreamed of and that we owe our children to bequeath to them.

A refreshing wave of democracy is sweeping through the world.

This fact, that cannot but gladden the hearts of all men of good will, naturally strengthens the bonds between our countries and makes it our duty to redouble our efforts to live democracy to the full and care for it like the priceless treasure it is.

Continuity and Change

In the last few years, Chile itself has been a symbol of this new era.

Its recent history has been that of a nation which has fought for peace with the arms of peace and has never failed to confirm its ardent love of liberty.

We Chileans are justly proud of returning to the democratic traditions which distinguished us for 150 years. The process in which we are now engaged has not been the result of any chance event, but represents the mature decision of a nation which has preferred understanding to confrontation and dialog rather than brute force. The Chilean people have learned through their own suffering the cost of uncompromising dogmatism.

This has been a long and arduous effort involving both those of us who are now in the Government and also the Opposition, but it has enabled us to forge ahead in the reconstruction of our

democracy and the solution of the most urgent problems of our fellow citizens.

Our first priority has been to promote authentic national reconciliation. In order to achieve this, it is necessary to heal the wounds that still lie open. For this reason, we shall continue to do all we can to seek the truth and ensure that justice is done, within the limits of the possible, in all cases of violations of human rights, including of course those of Ronni Moffitt and Orlando Letelier.

At the same time, we are responding to the tremendous challenge of putting into effect a development strategy which will enable us to promote economic growth and overcome poverty against a background of democracy, freedom and social justice.

The path we have chosen for this is the one most in keeping with the way we see our mission. It is quite true that this limits our freedom of action somewhat, and some observers of the Chilean democratic process may find this difficult to understand. It is precisely this delicate balance between continuity and change, however, which enables us to feel sure that we are building a solid system for the Chileans of today and those of tomorrow too.

A New World Background

The document formally ending the Cold War which was signed in Paris two weeks ago is a clear indication that this is a good moment for establishing new flexible, creative and supportive ways of tackling the challenges of the present.

It is an inspiring invitation to us to face up with redoubled energy to the great problems that currently affect mankind: overcoming the poverty that assails millions of people on our planet; preserving the environment for present and future generations combating the scourge of drug trafficking, which finds its victims especially among young people; doing away with nuclear weapons and banning forever the chemical and bacteriological weapons the menace of which looms over the future survival of our Earth.

Today there are prospects for cooperation which were undreamed-of only a few years ago and in which Latin America has an active role to play. The countries of our region are now taking decided steps towards real, not just proposed, integration, thanks to the strengthened confidence now reigning among our nations and the implementation of new forms of bilateral and multilateral relations, and this is of itself a contribution to global security.

Against this new world background, the Gulf crisis is a conflict that disturbs and saddens mankind. However, the determined response of the United States, which Chile unreservedly supports, shows that now, as never before, there is a concerted will to enforce respect for international law as the basis for civilized coexistence among nations.

I cannot fail to take this opportunity, Mr. President, to say how much we appreciate the determined efforts which you and your Government are making to defend the principles that have been violated by this totally unjustifiable invasion, while at the same

time seeking to find a peaceful solution to this crisis. It is our earnest hope that your efforts will be crowned with success, for they echo the yearning for peace that is felt by mankind as a whole.

The changes that are taking place in the world economy also open up new possibilities for our countries.

Here in the region, there is a growing consensus on the need to decentralize resource allocation, eliminate restrictions on the activity of the private sector, and promote free trade and international competition.

Against this background, economic growth depends primarily on the creativeness, effort and inventiveness of the individual.

Chile has already set out along this path and is willing and able to go further.

In an interconnected world, however, our own will and efforts, while very necessary elements, are by no means sufficient on their own.

It is also necessary that the more highly industrialized nations should commit themselves in deeds and not just in words to the attainment of free trade and real openness of markets.

At present, our exports face serious hindrances in the developed markets. As you yourself said only a few days ago in Mexico, "Trade-distorting subsidies and artificial barriers mean that some of the players are winners or losers even before the game begins."

In this same period, the applicability of these principles is being appraised in the Uruguay Round of GATT. We are firmly on the side of all the countries which aspire to authentic free trade.

Chile is by its very nature an exporting country, and we therefore want to compete on the basis of the quality of our products and not by the allocation of markets by bureaucratic decree.

When President Eisenhower visited Chile and spoke to our National Congress, he enhanced the value given by his country to the efforts of other free nations to secure their prosperity by means of reducing the commercial barriers and the maximum use of resources and added, in words that became prophetic, "A common market should be aimed not only to increase the trade within the region but to raise the level of world trade."

Thirty years later, Mr. President, you proposed the "Enterprise for the Americas," opening interesting perspectives for us to consolidate this desire.

Your vision of a free trade area covering the whole continent is a bold concept, in line with the aspirations and interests of all Americans, whether from North, Central or South America. This can be a historic opportunity, and we must not let it slip through our fingers. What is needed is to set deadlines, establish mechanisms and define criteria in such a way as to ensure that the enterprise is flexible enough to advance gradually, allowing those economies which are ready to open up their economies and integrate to do so rapidly, either bilaterally or multilaterally. Chile is keen on participating actively in this process, in line with our policy of seeking our proper place in international markets.

The Dawn of a New Era

Mr. President:

In the last few years, the relations between our countries were adversely affected by painful events which we regret just as much as you do.

However, the conditions which gave rise to these differences have now radically changed. Since the democratic government took office, we have made joint efforts to remove the obstacles which impeded normal relations between the United States and Chile, and this has already given concrete results.

The ongoing contacts maintained between our governments and the meeting which we had two months ago at the White House have enabled us to make real progress in solving the problems of the past and laying the foundations for a new phase of fruitful collaboration.

We have noted with satisfaction how all the situations which impeded full bilateral relations have now been resolved: The investment insurance benefits under the Overseas Private Investments Corporation (OPIC) have been recovered; Chile has been reinstated to the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) and the Kennedy Amendment has now been lifted. All this makes it easier to deal with the remaining issues in the new spirit of understanding and awareness that we are building.

In this connection, we greatly appreciate, as a reflection of this new spirit, the approval by the United States Congress of a program of assistance to our country in the fields of health and housing and the signing of a Framework Trade Agreement which is already in operation and helping to resolve our differences in the trade field as well as promoting an increase in investments.

Mr. President:

Your presence here in Chile marks the dawn of a new era in the relations between our countries: a period in which imagination and creativity can flourish without outmoded restrictions; an era in which those who desire freedom will not have to knock down walls but rather help to build new hopes; a period in which our nations will together seek justice and solidarity. This is our fervent desire, which we may perhaps best express in the words of President Lincoln: "With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in."

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I invite you now to lift your glasses and drink to President Bush, to the fullest success of his brave campaign for peace in a kinder and gentler world, and to the friendship of our nations.

God bless the Americas!

Palacio de la Moneda, Santiago, Chile
December 6, 1990



PRESIDENT BUSH'S TOAST AT STATE DINNER

President Aylwin, thank you for your hospitality and for your generosity during my visit to your beautiful country. We first met earlier this year at the White House and I hope we will have many more opportunities to exchange views and to work together.

In accepting Ambassador Silva's credentials as Chile's representative in the United States I said, "We are happy for Chile and optimistic about its future." Your country's deep democratic tradition, its strong economy, and the richly deserved reputation of the Chilean people for dynamism and creativity reinforce our confidence.

I shouldn't have been so restrained. Now that I've had the opportunity to visit Chile I am even more convinced that Chile's future is bright. You deserve your reputation as the economic model for other countries in the region and in the world. Your economic growth is the pride of Latin America. And your commitment to market-based solutions inspires the hemisphere. It is a pleasure to hear freedom spoken of as the recognized right of all people not only to elect their own government, but to control their own destiny and follow their dreams.

And it's a pleasure to listen to the language of optimism, to hear trade barriers spoken of as obstacles to eliminate and openness as the path to prosperity. Today, I've heard economic growth and development discussed, not as ends in themselves, but as the means to raise the standard of living and to broaden opportunity for all Chile's citizens, as the means to a better life for her people.

Earlier this year, Mr. President, you observed, "Chileans with a tradition of democratic institutions, respect for human rights, of the rule of law, have chosen to remake their society based on those values which honored their country in the past." "At the same time," you went on, "we want to seek progress and economic development based on an open and competitive system in which all creative initiatives find space for expression."

And so it is with a noble spirit and honorable values that the Chilean people are remaking their society, a society founded on democracy and economic liberty. To achieve this, the people of Chile have freely chosen leaders of vision and courage. And you, President Aylwin, are an outstanding example.

Earlier today, when I met your children and your grandchildren, I got a glimpse of the values underlying your leadership: family and faith in God and faith in the future.

To the bright future of this nation, to the freedom-loving people of Chile, to all the government officials who came to greet me at the airport, and to you, Mr. President, I raise my glass in a toast. May the renewed friendship between our two great nations remain as strong and healthy as the optimism that characterizes our two peoples.

Thank you and may God bless your great country.

Palacio de la Moneda, Santiago, Chile
December 6, 1990



PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH ADDRESSES THE AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN SANTIAGO, CHILE

Thank you. Thank you all. Well, that applause did sound heartfelt. And I'm reminded of when General Gray went over to see the Marines in Saudi Arabia the other day. He was talking to them and he looked at them, he said, "You have good morale! Remember that!" Well, thank you for your heartfelt applause.

I am simply delighted to be here. And I want to salute all the members of the Am-Cham because what you're doing is very, very important, as America — North America, the United States and Chile go forward together towards the very next century. We've got a wonderfully promising set-up between our countries now. But it's going to be most successful if your work is successful. And so I salute you. And when our Ambassador said I might come over here I accepted with alacrity. It is an honor for me to be here and to be the first American President, as Ed pointed out, to visit Chile in 30 years.

Ed referred to our entourage. That is a polite way of saying, "invasion squad" — because when a President goes, there's an awful lot of people that go with me. And I don't want to — I don't want to hurt any feelings, but there is one with me today who interacts very closely on everything that has to do with the business of Am-Cham. And I would simply like him to stand up in case he has not been introduced, and that's our Secretary of Treasury, Nick Brady. Nick? As many of you on the U.S. side of Am-Cham know, he comes out of a distinguished private sector business background. And I think that is very, very important to have in my cabinet and amongst my very, very top advisors.

So, I want to say both he and I are delighted to be here, and the rest of us; Secretary Eagleburger's with us, and Gates and many others, all of whom are making a significant contribution to this — to the trip.

I want to single — let me just put it this way. I think we've got a damn good Ambassador in Chile, Ambassador Gillespie. And I think you've got an outstanding Ambassador in Washington, D.C. and that's good. That's going to help this relationship be even better.

And Mr. Minister, I salute you, sir, and thank you. And I see the Finance Minister. And I think this bodes well to have this high level attention on the part of the Chilean Government and on the part of the U.S. Government to the work of this Chamber. So, I welcome all of you and I'm very glad to be here.

Better Times Ahead

You know, on that Eisenhower visit three decades ago he said this to your country's Congress, "The friendship between two nations is based on shared philosophy, faith in God, respect for the spiritual dignity of man, and the conviction that government must be the servant of the people." Today, our two nations are united as never before by those beliefs that Dwight Eisenhower spoke of so eloquently.

But we're also united in another way, through our commitment to help bring democracy and prosperity to all the people of this hemisphere. As business leaders, it seems to me you have an

especially crucial role to play, to ensure that Chile continues down this clear path to prosperity. Already, as Ed said, you have helped the United States become Chile's largest trading partner. And we want to expand that trade. I made that very clear to your able President yesterday; we want to expand it further. And we will. But only if both economies — and I realize this is a two-way street — if both economies continue to remain open; open to ideas, open to reform, and especially open to free market creativity.

And that requires continued support for Chile's embrace of democracy. As your President told the Council of the Americas, Chile is showing that an expanding, stable and equitable economy is compatible with an open and democratic political system.

But you in Am-Cham have done more than consolidate, you've done more than consolidate democracy, you've also shown the spirit of volunteerism that is so essential, so crucial to the success of free market societies, especially through the important telethon for children, for example, that begins today. You understand that freedom bears special responsibilities. And I salute you for that.

President Aylwin knows that the tide toward freedom, once begun, is irresistible. And in that spirit we can take great pride in recently concluding a Trade and Investment Framework Agreement between our two countries. America's confidence in Chilean business is a major reason for this accomplishment. And yet even better times, I believe, lie ahead.

A New Economic Partnership

Last June, as I'm sure you're familiar, I proposed the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative to begin a new economic partnership in this hemisphere, to help bring prosperity to Chile and its neighbors through free trade, official debt reduction, and foreign investment. It is designed to build on market-oriented economic reforms, pioneered by Chile, and now sweeping across all of Latin America.

Through the Enterprise for the Americas we can and we must create free and open trade throughout the hemisphere. And let me be clear, I know this is a two-way street. I know that we have much to do in the United States, as the countries south of our border have much left to do.

Progress on free trade can help to actively stem the siren song of protectionism. But free trade is just one way to reach this new world we envision. The second is this official debt reduction. And the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative includes proposals to address debt reduction in Latin America. And our Congress has authorized the reduction of food assistance debt. And I will do all that I can to see that our Congress approves the reduction of other U.S. bilateral debt next year.

I am pleased that Chile has been a pioneer of similar creative programs to reduce commercial debt. Reducing the crippling burden of debt is also crucial to achieving the final part of the Enterprise for the Americas; and that is increased investment.

You know, since 1985 about 2.5 billion U.S. investment dollars have flowed into Chile. And from 1990 to 1995 a projected US\$13.2 billion will aid Chile's development. But we want to spur even more investment. The Inter-American Development Bank is moving forward on a new lending program to help countries improve their ability to attract more investment.

And in addition, OPIC, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, has begun to encourage investment in Chile. And because Chile is already a pioneer, OPIC members will visit here early next year, bring a group of private investors to discuss investment and joint venture opportunities.

What's more, your companies have become an example of reform. Chile, indeed Latin America as a whole, is already proving that market forces work, and that market forces are the way to prosperity.

Less than a decade from now we will enter the 21st Century. And already we see the outline of that century. It'll be a world in which those nations which modernize and compete will prosper, a world in which investment and trade will create opportunity and growth. So, my message today is let's join together to work towards this new world of progress. And it's a new world of hope, I might add, for all the people of the Americas.

I would say this to, well, both the Americans and the Chileans in this office: I know that it must appear to you at times that because of the fascinating changes taking place inside the Soviet Union, and indeed taking place in Eastern Europe, that there is a propensity on our part, the part of this administration and previous administrations, perhaps, to neglect South America. And I want to assure you that that is not the heartbeat of our administration, or indeed of our country.

There will be no neglect. We don't need slogans. I want the Enterprise Initiative, I want it, the Enterprise for the Americas to be something more than words, than three words. I want it to be successful. And I can promise you today, the businessmen from the U.S. side, the businessmen and women from the Chilean side, that we will work to make this successful. We will work to make these seeds bear fruit. We are not going to neglect Central or South America. This is our hemisphere, and we want it to be successful.

So, may I in conclusion express my appreciation to our hosts here today, U.S. and Chilean, that join together in this Chamber. And may I say to the official representatives of the administration in Chile, I just couldn't be more appreciative for the warmth of your hospitality here in Santiago and there in Valparaíso.

I leave Chile stimulated by what I see, warmed by the embrace of the people on the streets, and grateful to each and every one of you for your part in strengthening relations between our two countries.

God bless you all, and thank you very, very much.

Santiago, Chile, December 7, 1990

"We know that the world of tomorrow will require that we work together to protect the human freedoms and the democracies created by the people. It will require that we conserve the air we breathe and the water we drink. It will require that we seek out what is good for our neighbor's economy. That will determine the marketability of our labor and the fruits of our combined intellects. We must work together against those who violate international law or threaten peace. We know that economic competition must be fair in order for it to be just and useful."

"We therefore welcome 'Initiative for the Americas,' which you are promoting with such great vision as a way of opening up the path to development in freedom. As you well know, Mr. President, you have found in Chile a clear and positive response and a willingness to make rapid, resolute progress by means of a free trade that does not debilitate other joint efforts and that leads the way to a more dynamic agreement with other countries of the continent."

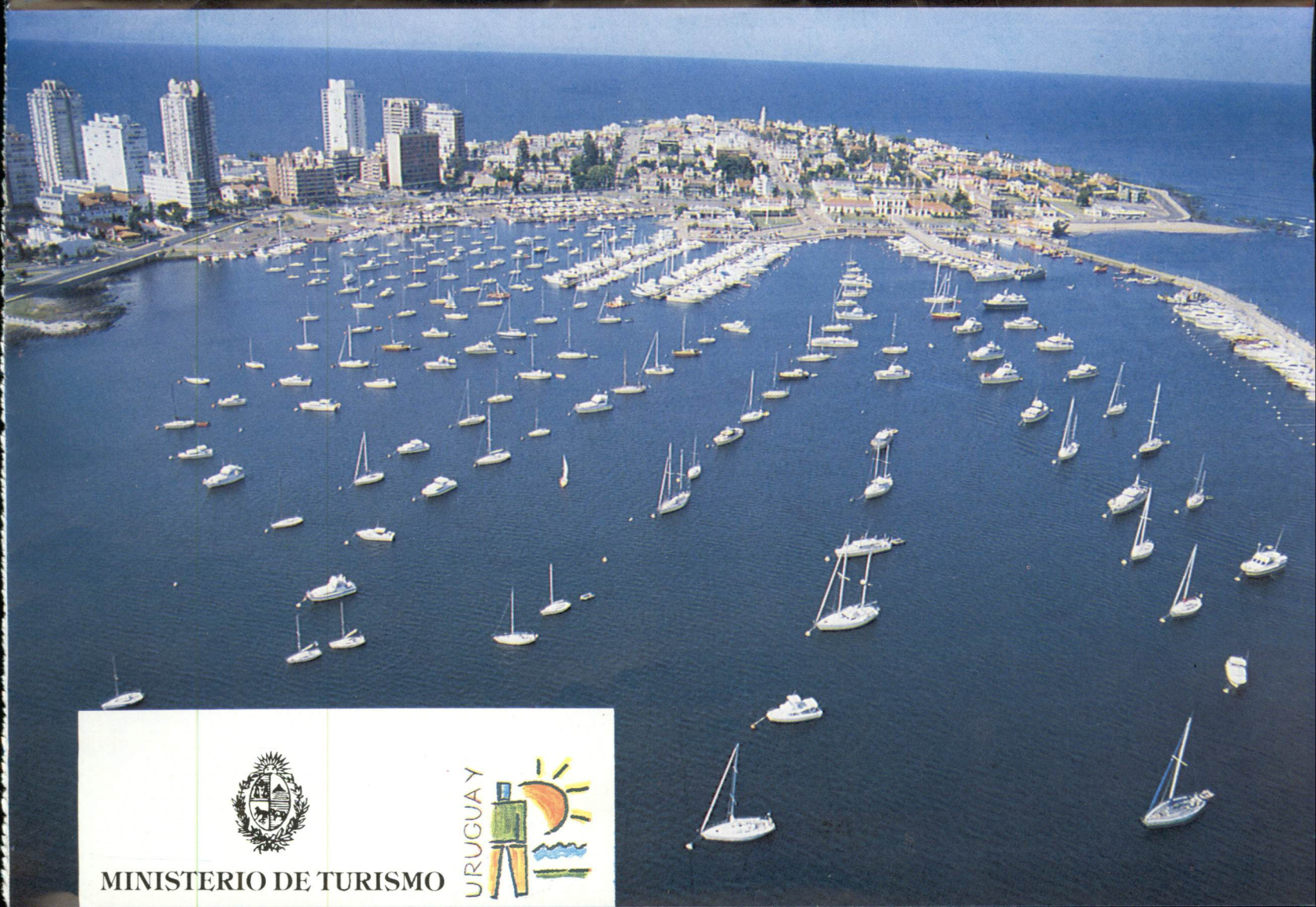
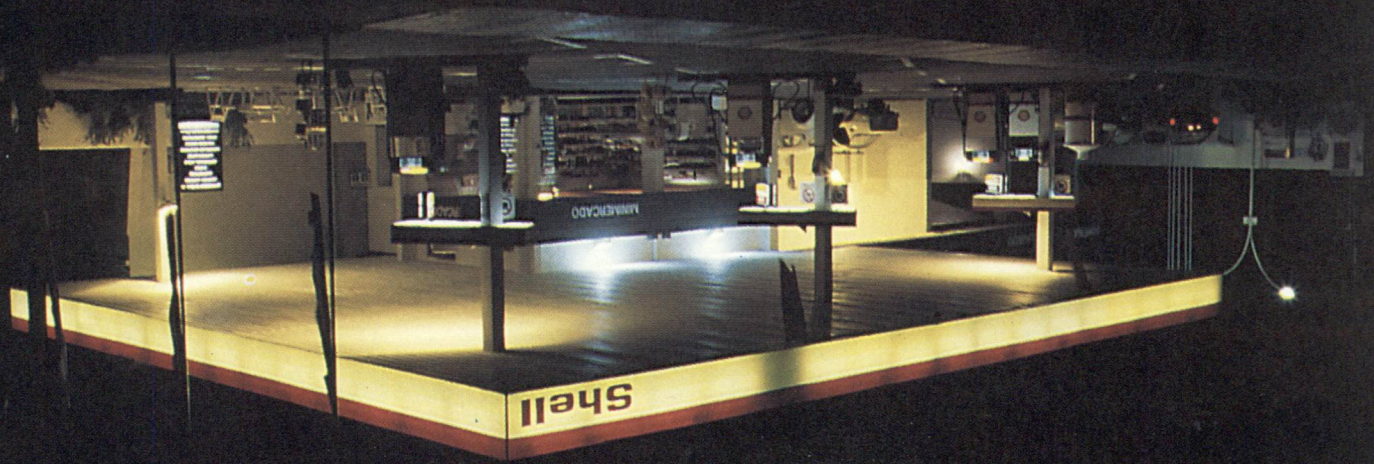
President of the Chilean Senate Gabriel Valdés' welcome
to President George Bush at a special joint session of
the National Congress of Chile, Valparaíso
December 6, 1990

**Embassy of Chile to the United States
Washington, D.C. 20036**

Document Originally
Attached to
Following Page

File re
South American
trip.

PUNTA DEL ESTE



MINISTERIO DE TURISMO



SAN RAFAEL

AIDY GRILL

PLAYA CHIBERTA

PARADA 1
PLAYA RRAVA

PARADA 2

PARADA 3

PARADA 4

PARADA 5

PARADA 6

PARADA 7

PARADA 8

PARADA 9

PARADA 10

PARADA 11

PARADA 12

PARADA 13

PARADA 14

PARADA 15

PARADA 16

DIRECCIONES Y TELEFONOS DE INTERES

ALQUILER DE AUTOMOVILES

SIN CHOFER

- AUTO RENT**
Gorlero y 20. Tel. 45018 - 45031
- AVIS**
Galeria Sagasti, Gorlero, junto al Casino. Tel. 44220
- BUDGET**
Calle 27 y Gorlero. Tel. 46363
- HERTZ**
Edificio Torre Gorlero. Tel. 42431
- PUNTAACAR**
Cent. Gorlero. Playa Hotel. Tel. 82112
- SNAPPY**
Calle 31 esq. Gorlero. Tel. 44789

HOTELES

- ALHAMBRA**
Calle 28, n.º 573. Tels. 40094 - 41422
- AZUL**
Av. Gorlero 540. Tel. 40106
- BONNE ETOILE**
Calle 20 y 25. Tels. 40301 - 40309
- CASTILLA**
Calle 18, n.º 933. Tels. 44135 - 40913 - 45948
- CHAMPAGNE**
Av. Gorlero 288. Tels. 45278/777/78
- CHIMARRUA**
Calle 27, n.º 617. Tels. 41402 - 41408
- EMBAJADOR**
Calle Fraso, Parada 1. Tel. 81008
- FLORINDA**
Calle 27 y 24. Tels. 40003 - 40022
- IBERIA**
Calle 24, n.º 685. Tel. 40405
- LA CAPILLA**
Barrio San Rafael. Tels. 81443 - 84059
- LA POSTA DEL CANGREJO**
La Salsa. Tel. 70021
- LONDON**
Calle 20, n.º 877. Tel. 41911
- L'AUVERGNE**
Barrio Parque Golf. Tel. 82801
- MARBELLA**
Calle Inzuarraga 823. Tel. 41814
- PENINSULA**
Av. Gorlero 761. Tel. 41533
- PORTO BARI**
Calle Mar Adolfo. Tel. 84021
- SALTO GRANDE**
Av. Salto Grande. Tels. 82137 - 85161 - 88412
- SAN MARCOS**
Av. Mar del Plata 191. Tels. 82251 - 81273 - 85987
- SAN RAFAEL**
Barrio San Rafael. Tels. 82161/66
- SEA PRINCESS**
Av. España. Tel. 20065

RESTAURANTES

- BUNGALOW SUZO**
Dia y Noche. Especialidades Suizas.
- EL TIMON**
Dia y Noche. Menu Internacional. Paella.
- EL METEORO**
Dia y Noche. Menu Internacional.
- IRKO**
Dia y Noche. Menu a la Carta.
- EL CHIMARRUA**
Al mediodia. Pescados y Mariscos.
- FRAGATA**
Dia y Noche. Pastas, Carnes, Pescados y Snack Bar.
- LOS CARACALES**
Dia y Noche. Puntilla.
- LA POSTA DEL CANGREJO**
Dia y Noche. Pescado y Mariscos.
- MARCO DE LOS RETES**
Al mediodia. Pastas.
- VINICUS**
Dia y Noche. Menu a la Carta.
- CANTERILL**
Sáb. y Dom. al mediodia. Menu fijo o a la Carta.
- MARISKONIA**
Viernes, Sáb. y Domingos. Mariscos con vino propio.
- CENTRO ESPAÑOL**
Dia y Noche. Mariscos, pescado. Biotida riellana.
- BLUE CHEESE**
Dia y Noche. Menu Internacional. Bar de ensalada.
- EL CICLISTA**
Dia y Noche. Menu a la Carta.
- CHAMPAGNE**
Dia y Noche. Menu Internacional.
- PIANO BARI JR PIZZERIA**
Fincon y Guillerz Ruiz. Maldonado.
- Noche. Pizzeria. Pasta Italiana. Musica en vivo.**

CENTROS DE INFORMACION

- MALDONADO**
ESTACION DE OMNIBUS MALDONADO
Av. Roosevelt y Sarandí. Tel. 25701
- PUNTA DEL ESTE**
PLAYA ARTIGAS
Av. Gorlero entre 25 y 23. Tel. 44262
- LIGA DE FOMENTO DE PUNTA DEL ESTE**
Pda 1. Tel. 44069
- TERMINAL DE OMNIBUS PLAYA BRAVA**
Av. Gorlero y 31. Tel. 86801
- DESTACAMENTO POLICIAL PINE BEACH**
Avenida Francia - Parada 6. Tel. 80348
- DESTACAMENTO POLICIAL LAS DELICIAS**
Rda. Costanera - Parada 23. Tel. 23990

CONVENTION CENTER

TELEGRAFOS

- Av. Acuña de Figueroa (Arcobaleno). Tel. 24622
- AVDA ANGAS Y FORDA**. Tel. 23941. Maldonado
- CALLE 24 ESQ. 25**. Tel. 41978. Punta del Este
- CORREOS**
18 de Julio 965. Tel. 23003. Maldonado
- TELECOM**
Calle 29 entre Avda. Gorlero y 20
- TELEFONIA**
Calle 40103. Punta del Este
- TELEFONIA**
Lga de Tormento - Parada 1
- TELEFONIA**
Tel. 40312. Punta del Este
- U.T.E.**
Reclamos de Luz
- AVDA VIALAZQUEZ Y BERGALLI**. Tel. 23963. Maldonado
- CALLE 24 ESQ. 25**. Tel. 40793. Punta del Este
- O.S.E.**
Sarandí y Ansuá. Tel. 23861. Maldonado

PUERTO DE PUNTA DEL ESTE

(Solo embarcaciones)

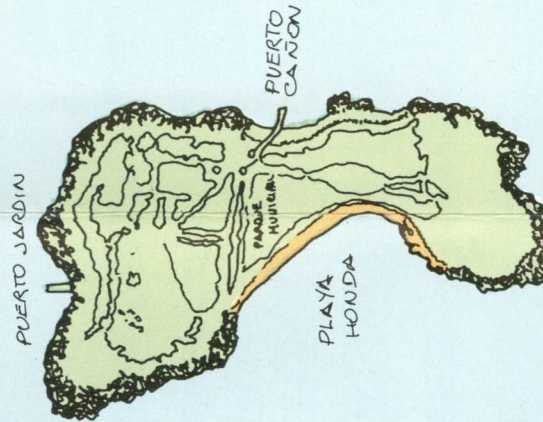
- LA BARRA**
ANCAP
Puerto Punta del Este
- CARNABY**
Av. Gorlero entre 28 y 29. Tel. 43300
- CASINO**
Av. Gorlero y 31 (Galeria Sagasti). Tel. 41908
- CONCORDE**
Av. Gorlero y 14 (Galeria Concorde). Tel. 41419
- CONVENTION CENTER**
Av. Acuña de Figueroa (Arcobaleno). Tel. 24882
- FRAGATA**
Av. Gorlero 800. Tel. 40002
- GOLFERO**
Av. Gorlero casa 27 (Galeria Atlantica). Tel. 43300
- LIBERTALUX**
Av. Gorlero casa 25 (Galeria Liberdade). Tel. 43688

CINEMAS Y SALAS DE CONVENCIONES

- LA BARRA**
ANCAP
Puerto Punta del Este
- CARNABY**
Av. Gorlero entre 28 y 29. Tel. 43300
- CASINO**
Av. Gorlero y 31 (Galeria Sagasti). Tel. 41908
- CONCORDE**
Av. Gorlero y 14 (Galeria Concorde). Tel. 41419
- CONVENTION CENTER**
Av. Acuña de Figueroa (Arcobaleno). Tel. 24882
- FRAGATA**
Av. Gorlero 800. Tel. 40002
- GOLFERO**
Av. Gorlero casa 27 (Galeria Atlantica). Tel. 43300
- LIBERTALUX**
Av. Gorlero casa 25 (Galeria Liberdade). Tel. 43688
- LIDO**
Calle 20 casa 31. Tel. 40911
- PICCOLE**
Av. Gorlero y 28 (Susana Ed. Torre Gorler). Tel. 41008
- SAN RAFAEL**
Sarandí y Deauville (San Rafael). Tel. 81776
- CASINOS**
PUNTA DEL ESTE
Av. Gorlero y 31. Tel. 41957

- INTENDENCIA MUNICIPAL DE MALDONADO**
Rafael Perez del Puerto 745. Tels. 23781-83
- JEFATURA DE POLICIA DE MALDONADO**
25 de Mayo y 18 de Julio. Tel. 24401
- COMISARIA 1a SECCION DE MALDONADO**
25 de Mayo s.n. Tel. 23452
- COMISARIA 10a SECCION**. Calle 10 esq. 15
Tel. 41991. Punta del Este
- DESTACAMENTO POLICIAL LA BARRA**
Calle 24 esq. 25. Tel. 20024
- DESTACAMENTO POLICIAL SAN RAFAEL**
Avda. Mar del Plata. Tel. 80348
- DESTACAMENTO POLICIAL PINE BEACH**
Avda. Francia - Parada 23. Tel. 23990
- BOMBEROS**
Avda. Chossvy y Burnet. Tel. 23777. Maldonado
- HOSPITAL DE MALDONADO**
Calle 10 esq. 15. Tel. 41991. Punta del Este
- HOSPITAL DE MALDONADO**
Cont. V. Alegre s.n. Tel. 24199. Maldonado
- POLICINICA VANGUARDIA**
Edif. Vanguardia - Parada 1. Tel. 81789
- SANATORIO MAUTONE**
Av. Gorlero 955. Tel. 22731 y 22860. Maldonado
- AMBULANCIAS CARDIOMOVIL**
Emp. Daballe & Cia. Florida 635
- TEL. 22434**. Maldonado
- PREFECTURA DEL PUERTO**
Puerto de Punta del Este. Tel. 41884
- AEROPUERTOS:**
EL JAGUEL. Tels. 81808-82228-84513
- LAGUNA DEL SAUCE**. Tel. 23913
- ANTELI:**
TELEFONOS
Avda. Angas y Forada. Tel. 23962. Maldonado
- Calle 24 esq. 25**. Tel. 41970. Punta del Este
- Larga Distancia**. Tel. 120
- Tarifas**. Tel. 126
- Informacion de Guia**. Tel. 122
- Rurales**. Tel. 128
- Servicio Especial y Desembarco**. Tel. 124
- Reclamos**. Tel. 121
- TELEDISCADOS**
Características
MONTEVIDEO 02
- BUENOS AIRES** 00541
- LA PLATA** 005421
- MAR DEL PLATA** 005423
- ROSARIO** 005441
- SANTA FE** 005442
- CORDOBA** 005451
- MENDOZA** 005461
- BAHIA BLANCA** 005491
- BARILLOCHE** 0054944
- ALQUILER DE EMBARCACIONES**
LANCHAS TUTTIE
Puerto Punta del Este. Tel. 42594

PUNTA DEL ESTE



ISLA GORRITI



Shell Uruguay Ltd.

ESTACION DE SERVICIO SHELL
"MISUROL S.A."
 Rambla Costanera y Parada 16
 Tel. 84363 - Punta del Este
 Hielo - Supergas - Gomería
ATENCION LAS 24 HORAS
 MINIMERCADO - PRODUCTOS IMPORTADOS
 BEBIDAS - CHOCOLATES - HELADOS - CAFETERIA

ESTACION DE SERVICIO SHELL
"TACNA S.A."
 Sarandí 911 esq. Ituzaingó
 Tel. 21359 - MALDONADO
ATENCION LAS 24 HORAS
 HIELO - SUPERGAS - GOMERIA



Uruguay



Ubicación geográfica:
30° y 35° Latitud Sur
53° y 59° Longitud Oeste
Extensión territorial:
187.000 Km²
Población: 3.070.000
Idioma: Español
Capital: Montevideo
Temperatura media: 17° C
Moneda Oficial:
Nuevo Peso desde Julio de 1975
Régimen o sistema monetario:
libre cambio.



At only 130 km. from Montevideo, following the Panoramic Road which skirts the seaside resorts along the coast, we find the most famous tourist centre in Uruguay.

The encounter of the waters coming from the Atlantic Ocean and from the River Plate, the widest in the world, bring about a very peculiar atmospheric effect and a particular phenomenon on the surface of the sea.

On one of its sides the peninsula is battered by the violent waves of the oceanic currents, while the other side is softly stroked by waters which have slowed down their rush. Thus Playa Brava and Playa Mansa are marked out, one not far from the other, parted only by a narrow stretch of land.

The view is alluring from every spot on the golden sands, both when we glance at the never-ending line of high buildings and when we get a sight of Gorriti island, within reach of the coast, surrounded by its green woods.

This paradise is ideal for all water sports. In spite of the extensions which are being constantly carried out, the request for yacht mooring places can never be completely met. Together with the sails, these boats add mobility and colour to the seascape of Punta del Este.

A escasos 130 kilómetros de Montevideo por la Ruta Panorámica Interbalnearia, se encuentra el centro turístico costero de mayor prestigio del Uruguay. El encuentro de las aguas provenientes del Océano Atlántico y las del Río de la Plata, el más ancho del mundo, provocan un curioso fenómeno atmosférico y de superficie. La península recibe en una de sus costas el oleaje impetuoso de las corrientes oceánicas, en tanto su otra cara es acariciada por las aguas atemperadas en su impulso. Así se distinguen Playa Brava y Playa Mansa, a corta distancia una de la otra, lengua de tierra de por medio.

Desde la arena en sus diferentes puntos, el espectáculo es atrayente, ya sea contemplamos el largo desfile de altas torres como tendamos la mirada a su isla Gorriti, muy al alcance de la costa, envuelta en el verde de sus arboledas.

Todos los deportes náuticos caben en este paraíso encontrado. A pesar de las ampliaciones constantes, cada año la demanda de amarras para yates supera la oferta. Junto con las velas, esas embarcaciones otorgan dinámica y colorido al paisaje marino puntaesteño.

A peine à 130 km. de Montevideo par la Route Panoramique Interbalnéaire, se trouve le Centre Touristique Côtier le plus prestigieux de l'Uruguay.

La rencontre des eaux provenant de l'Océan Atlantique avec celles de la Rivière de la Plata, la plus large du monde, provoque un curieux phénomène atmosphérique et de surface.

La péninsule reçoit dans une de ses côtes l'houle impétueuse des courants océaniques tant que dans l'autre elle est caressée par les eaux tempérées dans leur élan. C'est ainsi qu'on distingue la Plage Brava et la Plage Mansa, à une distance très courte l'une de l'autre, langue de terre au milieu.

Dès le sable dans ses différents points, le spectacle est atrayant, soit que nous contemplions le long défilé de hautes tours, soit que nous tendions le regard vers son Ile Gorriti, très à l'atteinte de la côte, enveloppée dans le vert de ses bois.

Tous les sports nautiques ont lieu dans ce paradis rencontré. Malgré les constants agrandissements, chaque année la demande d'amarras pour les yachts dépasse l'offre. L'ensemble de ces embarcations avec ses voiles, donne dynamique et couleur au paysage de Punta del Este.





Ciudad de
Maldonado
PINARES DEL ESTE

ESTEREL

LAS DELICIAS

CALIFORNIA PARK

RIO DE LA PLATA

BARRIO L...

Country Club

PINARES

PARADA 39 - PARADA 38 - PARADA 37 - PARADA 36 - PARADA 35 - PARADA 34 - PARADA 33 - PARADA 32 - PARADA 31 - PARADA 30 - PARADA 29 - PARADA 28 - PARADA 27 - PARADA 26 - PARADA 25 - PARADA 24 - PARADA 23 - PARADA 22 - PARADA 21 - PARADA 20 - PARADA 19 - PARADA 18 - PARADA 17 - PARADA 16 - PARADA 15 - PARADA 14

Km 135

Km 137

Km 136

Km 135

Km 134

Km 133

Km 132

Km 131

Km 130

Km 129

Km 128

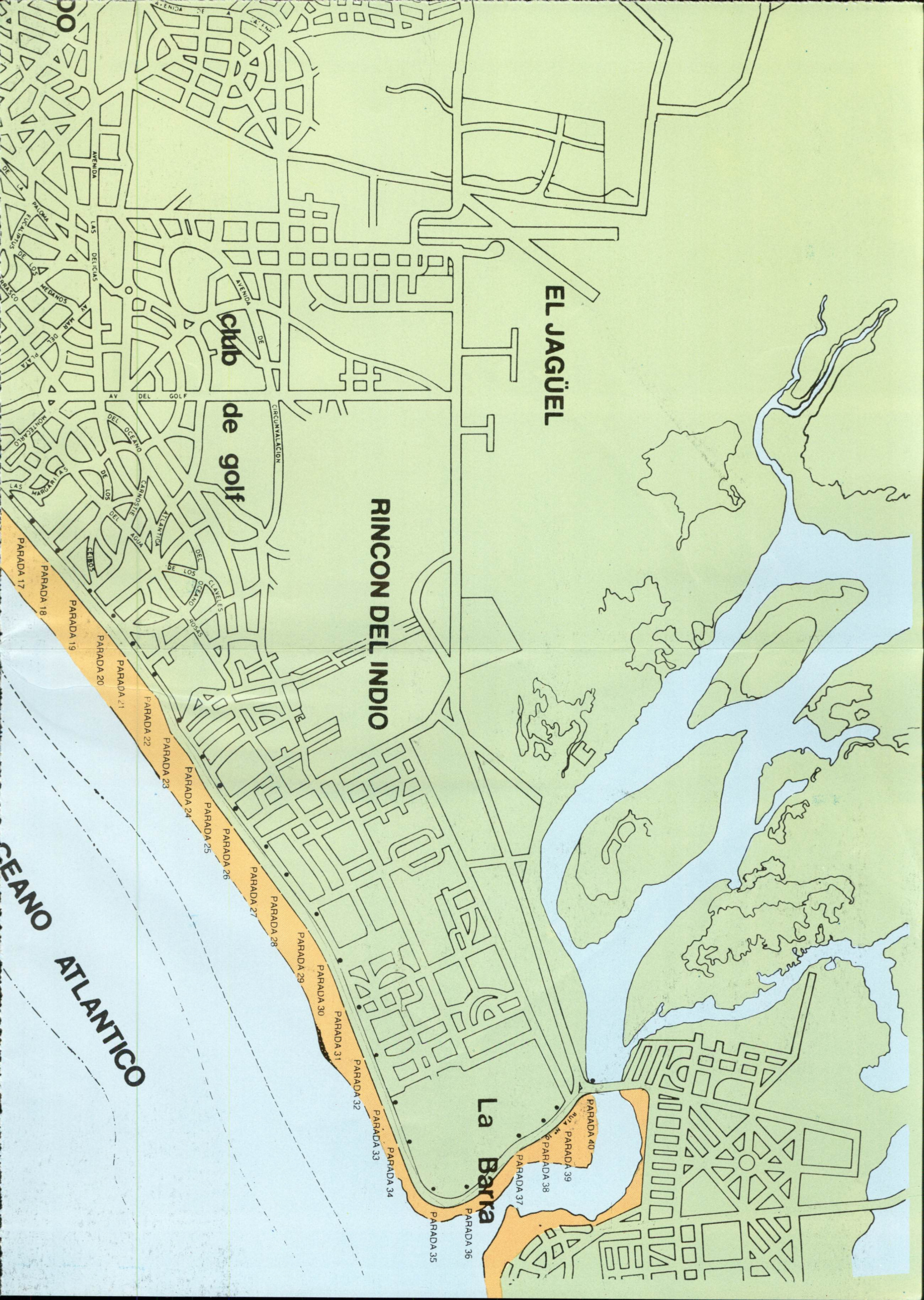
Km 127

Km 126

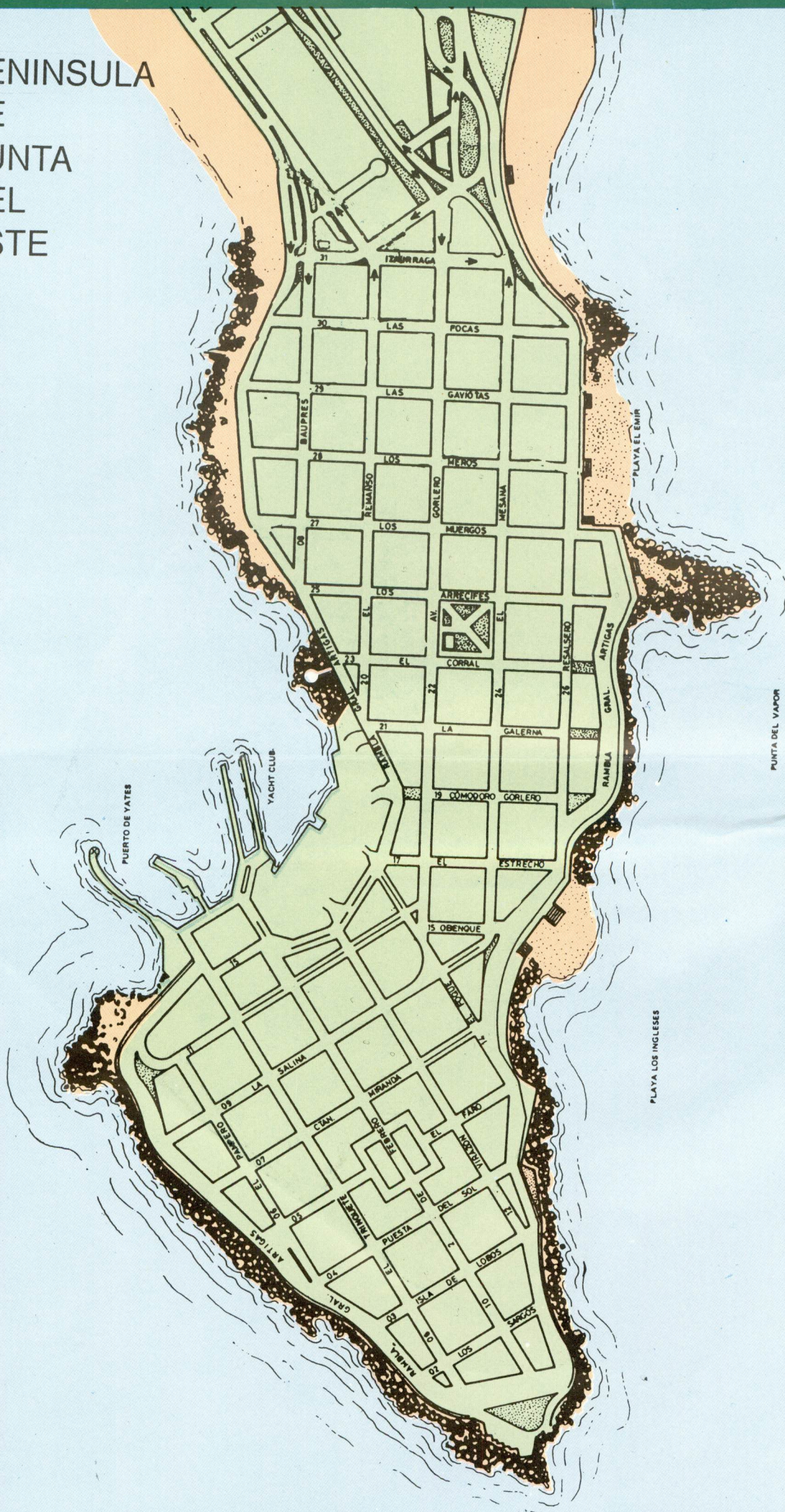
Km 125

Km 124

Km 123



PENINSULA DE PUNTA DEL ESTE





Donna Bentley

Welcome
to
Venezuela

with SATcup material

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Brief History of Venezuela.....	1
Geography.....	2
Population.....	3
Sightseeing in Caracas.....	4
Shopping in caracas.....	8
Cultural Activities.....	10
Restaurants.....	14
Sports.....	19
Cinema.....	19
Transportation.....	20
Religious Activities.....	22
Currency.....	24
Rates for Telephone Calls.....	24
Information Media.....	25
Health And Medical Information.....	27
Embassy Facilities.....	29
Security Analysis.....	30
Glossary Terms and Expressions.....	31
Maps.....	

BRIEF HISTORY OF VENEZUELA

Discovered by Columbus in 1498 on his third voyage to the New World, Venezuela was first explored by Alonso de Ojeda in 1499. According to legend, Ojeda named the country Venezuela (Little Venice) after seeing the Indians' houses on stilts in Lake Maracaibo. It was one of the first New World colonies to revolt against Spain (1810), but it was not until 1821 that independence was achieved. Francisco de Miranda began the task. It was completed by the great hero and statesman of Latin América, Simón Bolívar, Venezuela's national hero and native son.

Venezuela, together with what are now Colombia, Panamá, and Ecuador, was part of the Unión Gran Colombia until 1830, when it separated and began its own existence as a sovereign state.

Until as recently as 1958, Venezuela's political history as an independent nation could be characterized as ruled by a series of military dictators.

During General Juan Vicente Gomez' rule (1908-35), oil was discovered in the Maracaibo basin, and Venezuela changed from a poor, largely agrarian country to one of Latin America's richest nations.

The modern political forces set in motion by the new oil economy produced a brief experiment in democracy from 1945-48, a military coup followed by a 10-year period of dictatorship under General Marcos Pérez Jiménez, and finally the restoration of democracy in 1958. Since 1958 Venezuela has had six democratic elections. In four of those elections presidential power has changed from one political party to another, always peacefully. Presidents during this democratic period have included Rómulo Betancourt from the Acción Democrática (AD) Social Democratic Party, 1959-64; Raúl Leoni, (AD), 1964-69; Rafael Caldera from Social Christian COPEI party, 1969-74; Carlos Andrés Pérez (AD), 1974-79; Luis Herrera Campins from Social Christian COPEI party, 1980-84; Jaime Lusinchi from the Acción Democrática (AD) Social Democratic Party 1985-89 and the incumbent Carlos Andrés Pérez.

GEOGRAPHY

Venezuela is on the north coast of South America, and covers 352,150 square miles - about the size of Texas and Oklahoma combined.

The Orinoco River and the various mountain ranges, all branches of the Andes chain, divide the country into four distinct regions.

South of the Orinoco River are the wild and largely unexplored Guayana highlands, rich in mineral resources and developed potential hydroelectric power. They are characterized by rugged relief and mesa-like formations. The climate ranges from temperate in the Gran Sabana to tropical on the plateau's fringes.

North of the Orinoco are the "llanos" or plains. During the dry season (December-April) the entire area is almost desert-like. But during the rainy season, flooding rivers make the area muddy and practically impassable.

Spurs of the Andes Mountains run along each side of the Maracaibo basin and part of the sea-coast. The bulk of Venezuela's population traditionally has lived in these highlands, attracted by the temperate weather and fertile soil.

A tropical coastal plain stretches along most of Venezuela's 1,750 mile coastline. This narrow strip of land between mountains and sea widens in the west to form the Maracaibo basin. The climate is uniformly hot and humid.

POPULATION

Venezuela's officially estimated population in 1988 was 18.9 million, although some experts believe illegal and uncounted immigration brings the figure to over 19.5 million. Population growth is estimated at over 3 percent per year. Over 40 percent of the population growth is under 15 years of age and 70 percent is under 30. Rapid population growth combined with heavy migration from farms to the city has produced densely populated cities while vast areas of the interior are sparsely populated. Only 25 percent of the population lives in rural areas, while 75 percent lives in urban areas.

Venezuela proudly regards itself as being "tri-ethnic", a fusion of three major races: South American Indian, Caucasian, and black. About 76 percent of the population is "mestizo" or mixed European, 10 percent black, 2 percent South American Indian, most of whom live in the back areas and have little contact with the modern world, and 21 percent Caucasian, of whom over 5 percent are recent immigrants.

Caracas is especially cosmopolitan ethnically. Perhaps a quarter of the city's population is comprised of immigrants and their descendants from Spain, Portugal, and Italy, most coming after World War II. Smaller numbers of immigrants from other Eastern and Western European countries play an important role in the city's commercial and professional life. The booming Venezuelan economy of recent years attracted a large immigration from the English and Spanish-speaking Caribbean. Caracas has substantial exile communities from Argentina, Chile, and particularly Cuba.

Venezuela has an American community of 30,000, of whom about 10,000 reside in Caracas.

SIGHTSEEING IN CARACAS

Caracas occupies a tropical valley in the Avila Mountains just one and one-half hours from the shores of the Caribbean. This capital city, distinctively Latin, boasts an international population from other South American countries, many Europeans from the wave of immigration earlier in the century, and of islanders from the Caribbean in addition to the Caraqueños.

"De repente" or "suddenly" describes the quick pace at which the city ticks: its Metro system, its elegant commercial centers and spacious parks the city dwellers' playground.

The last signs of the colonial days in Venezuela remain in the red-roofed houses or quintas on the fringes of the urbanizations of Sabana Grande, Country Club and La Florida, in the numerous antique shops scattered throughout the city, and in the Museo de Arte Colonial, once the residence of a Marquis, and today the imaginations and memories of the true Caraqueños, who if you are lucky enough to befriend them, will tell you about the city which won't return - la ciudad que no vuelve.

The surrounding countryside and beaches provide a rustic contrast to the elegant sophistication of modern Caracas. Weekending on deserted Venezuelan isles, fording rivers in the interior and watersports galore are within easy weekend access of outdoor enthusiasts and explorers.

The sightseeing opportunities described below offer the visitor a sampling of the many faces of the city of Caracas.

Walking Tour of Old Caracas

Caracas was founded in 1567 by Diego de Losada, nine years later, the city was mapped. It was exactly 24 blocks square with the 25th block in its center marked plaza and environs. This area gives one an exposure to the colonial side of Caracas.

The walking tour begins on the corner of San Francisco one block South of the Plaza Bolívar on what is now Ave. Universidad or the intersection of Sur 2 and Oeste 4.

Iglesia de San Francisco: This church and its convent were built in 1575. Simón Bolívar, Venezuela's most famous leader, prayed often here, was given the title "Libertador" and made Captain General of the Venezuelan armies in this church. Bolívar's state funeral took place in the Iglesia San Francisco in 1831. Hours: Daily from 6:00 am to 12:30 pm and from 3:00 pm to 7:00 pm.

El Capitolio Nacional: Walk north on Sur 4 to the gatehouse on the western side of the Capitol. Inside, the building on the right is the Legislative Palace. The Capitol, topped by a gleaming gold dome, was built in 1877. This building is now only used for the inauguration of the President. Inside the Capitol are found 52 paintings depicting famous events in Venezuela's history. The most magnificent one is on the ceiling of the dome showing Simón Bolívar winning Venezuela's battle of Independence at Carabobo. The Declaration of Independence is housed here in a vault and is displayed to the public on July 5, Independence Day.

Hours: Tuesday through Friday: 9:00 am to 12:00 pm and 2:30 pm to 5:30pm. Sunday & Holidays: 9:00 am to 12:00 pm and 3:00 pm to 6:00pm

Plaza Bolívar: Leave the Capitol from the opposite gate from which you entered. Turn left and walk north on Avenida Sur 2 to the corner of Sur 2 and Oeste 2. Cross the street and enter the plaza - a good place to sit down, rest and enjoy the serenity. If you look carefully in the trees, you may see one of the sloths that live there. The plaza which has a long history, was constructed in its present form in 1874. Except that the lights are now electric, the park is very much as it was over 100 years ago.

Casa Amarilla: Walk to the northwest corner of the Plaza, Esquina Principal, and turn left. This is the Casa Amarilla, a place that has been a jail as well as the official Presidential residence. It is currently the location of the Foreign Ministry. Casa Amarilla is not open to the public. One is always welcome, however, to enter the building during working hours and enjoy the view of the inner patio. There are occasional art exhibits in the courtyard and on the open balconies. Working hours are Monday through Friday, 9:00 am to 4:00 pm.

Concejo Municipal: On the southwest corner of the Plaza Bolívar, the Municipal Council building has a very long history. As you enter the building, you first see a carriage and then the lovely old patio of the former seminary that was built here in 1641. In the center is the fountain with the symbols of the city of Caracas - a lion, and it was here that the Declaration of Independence was signed on July 5, 1811. The chapel is also the sole remnant of the original building. On the second floor of the building are three delightful museums. To the right of the stairs is an exhibition of paintings by Emilio Boggio, while straight ahead lies the only exhibit of archeological articles excavated from within the Federal District, some of which may date back 2000 years. Beyond this, on the western side, is the highlight of all the attractions of the Concejo Municipal; the Museo Criollo of Raul Santana which is a charming collection of miniature wooden figures in exquisite dioramas of the turn-of-the-century life in Caracas.

Hours: Daily except Mondays and on Holidays, 9:00 am to 12:00 pm and 2:00 pm to 6:00 pm.

Casa Natal: Leave the Concejo Municipal, turn right and continue walking east on Este 2 until coming to the San Jacinto Plaza. Across the street on the south side is the house where Bolívar was born in 1783. Although the house has been restored, no one claims that it is an exact replica as there was scant information about the original house. It is, however, a historically accurate example of colonial architecture. All furnishings either belonged to the Bolívar family or are typical of the period. The canopied bed is the one in which Bolívar was born and the baptismal font in the patio was used for his baptism in the Cathedral. Hours: Tuesday through Sunday, 9:00 am to 12:00 pm and 2:30 pm to 5:30 pm. Closed Mondays.

Next door is the Museo Bolivariano which houses documents, weapons and other relics pertaining to the heroes of Venezuelan Independence. Same hours as Casa Natal.

La Catedral: Go north on Sur 1 to the corner Madrices. Turn left (west) on Avenida Este and walk one block to take northeast corner of Plaza Bolívar. Perhaps more than any other colonial building the Cathedral mirrors the tumultuous 400 year history of Caracas. It was destroyed by earthquakes in 1641, 1766 and 1812 and rebuilt each time. In the Cathedral are the chapel-crypt of the Bolívar family, beautiful examples of colonial wood-carvings and many valuable paintings. Hours: 6:30 am to 11:30 am and 3:00 pm to 8:00 pm, on Sunday from 6:30am to 2:00pm and from 3:00pm to 8:30pm

Panteón Nacional: When you leave the Cathedral look north toward the Avila. At the top of Avenida Norte in the Panteón, the final resting place of Simón Bolívar and other Venezuelan national heroes. Open Tuesday through Sunday from 9:00 am to 12:00pm and 3:00 pm to 5:00 pm.

Quinta Anauco: The Quinta Anauco is the home of the Colonial Art Museum and is located in San Bernardino on Ave. Panteón just off Ave. Boyaca. This was the country estate of Marquis Francisco Rodríguez del Toro where Bolívar was frequently a guest. It is quiet, cool and typical of the colonial period. Be sure to notice the kitchen, the bathtub with perpetually running water, the peephole above it and other charming details that bring this colorful period of history alive. Open Tuesday through Saturday from 9:00 am to 11:30 pm and 2:00 pm to 4:30 pm and on Sunday from 10:00 pm to 5:00 pm. Closed Mondays and some holidays.

Cuadra Bolívar: This colonial home is located in the center of town just 5 blocks south on Sur 2 from the Twin Towers between the corners of Piedras and Barcenás. It was the country home of Simón Bolívar where he studied with his famous tutor Simón Rodríguez. In 1808 Bolívar and other young patriots met here secretly to help plan events that led to independence in 1811. A charming reconstruction of a colonial house and gardens on the original foundations, the cuadra Bolívar is furnished in the colonial style with family portraits. Hours: Tuesday through Saturday, from 9:00 am to 1:00 pm and 2:30 pm to 5:30 pm; Sunday from 10:00 am to 1:00 pm and 2:30 pm to 5:00 pm; Holidays from 9:00 am to 5:00 pm.

La Casona: Located in Santa Cecilia off Ave. Central not far from the U.S. Embassy, this colonial cocoa plantation was converted by the nation in 1966 into the official Presidential Residence. Many valuable paintings by Venezuelan artists are displayed in several formal settings. There are many spacious well-maintained gardens. Tours with bilingual guides are offered on Thursday afternoons only.

SHOPPING IN CARACAS

Caracas has many modern shopping centers selling locally produced and imported items. What may interest you more are the shops selling Venezuelan handicrafts and gold and silver jewelry:

1. Edificio Francia, known as the "gold factory" is just across the street from the Capitol. This building -- from the second to the top floor -- is full of wholesale dealers in gold and silver jewelry, precious and semi-precious stones, and pearls. Many good values are available here, both in unmounted stones and in the finished articles.

2. Centro Plaza, on Avenida Francisco de Miranda, a short distance from the Embassy. You'll find a number of varied and interesting stores here:

Plaza Souvenirs, offers an attractive mixture of old and new items, including a selection of antiques from the colonial period, as well as a variety of books on Venezuela in Spanish and English.

Brujilda y sus Brujerías, a variety of regional and local items including handmade boots and macramé.

3. Galería Yakera, on Avenida Andrés Bello, between First and Second Transversals, Los Palos Grandes. This gallery has exquisite Indian basket craft and animals carved out of the balsa wood, as well as hammocks and other items of interest. Well worth visiting.

4. Typical Articles, about halfway from the Plaza Altamira south on the way to the Autopista del Este, partly on the street, is a large array of baskets, hammocks, furniture and other articles, many of Indian origin. There is no parking in front, but it may be permissible to park a little further along where the curb draws in for a distance.

5. Arte Folklórico, in Chacaíto off Avenida Francisco de Miranda, several doors south on the west side of Calle Guaicaipuro is one of the oldest folklore shops in Caracas. They offer many typical items including a variety of jewelry and special souvenirs.

6. Artesanía Venezolana, across the street from La Previsora building and near the Plaza Venezuela metro stop, offers a very good selection of local handicrafts. It is open Monday - Saturday from 8am to 6pm.

7. Barbara Tamarke, the showroom studio of this talented designer is in the Quinta Atalaya on Avenida Bogotá, Los Caobos. Barbara and Tony Hulshoff offer a colorful and original gift selection of table linens and other decorative items in designs inspired by various facets of Venezuela life.

8. There are a number of Venezuelan gift shops in the Hilton, Holiday Inn and Tamanaco hotels, all having a large and varied assortment of local and imported souvenirs. There are also very nice shopping centers which are Centro Comercial Ciudad Tamanaco and Paseo Las Mercedes.

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

The cultural scene in Venezuela is rich and varied, with extensive offerings in music (classical, popular, and folk), ballet, and drama (in Spanish, of course). Art exhibits abound in Caracas and in Venezuela's other cities. The quality of painters and sculpture here is among the best in the hemisphere. Such names of Venezuelan artists as Marisol, Jacobo Borges, Jesús Soto, Mateo Manaure, Alejandro Otero, and Carlos Cruz Díez have international resonance. Motion pictures are often in English (with Spanish subtitles) and the Cinemateca Nacional runs special exhibitions of films from many countries. For current detailed information the Friday edition of "The Daily Journal" (in English) is very good as is the Sunday edition of "El Diario de Caracas" (in Spanish).

Major Cultural Institutions

Centro Cultural Teresa Carreño

A spectacular cultural complex with state-of-the-art equipment, excellent acoustics, and clear sight lines. Its larger hall, the Sala Ríos Reyna (capacity 2,400), houses symphony orchestras, ballet, and opera programs. Admission prices are usually moderate, but for international stars prices can be expensive. There is also a small hall, the Sala José Félix Ribas, with a capacity of 400.

Complejo Cultural Teresa Carreño
Los Caobos, Caracas
Telephone: 574-9122.

El Ateneo de Caracas

Located adjacent to the Teatro Teresa Carreño, is the most active cultural center in Venezuela. The Ateneo offers plays, concerts (classical, popular, and jazz), painting and photograph exhibits on a moderate scale, as well as special "happenings". One of Venezuela's best bookstores is located on the downstairs level with a very popular "cafe" in front (usually crowded but friendly). Prices are very reasonable.

Plaza Morelos, Los Caobos
Caracas
Telephones: 573-4600, 573-4400.

National Theater Company (in the Teatro Nacional)

This national repertory company, under the direction of Isaác Chocron, Venezuela's leading playwright, was inaugurated in 1985. The realization of a long-awaited dream, this institution has major promise for the future.

Teatro Nacional
Esquina Cipreses
Caracas
Telephone 41-59-56

Teatro Nuevo Grupo

The "Nuevo Grupo" dates to 1967 and is a major outlet in Caracas for premiering new works. The best of Venezuela's dramatists, directors, and actors line up to work with the Nuevo Grupo, which generally gets rave reviews for its productions. Excellent theater at very modest prices.

Teatro Nuevo Grupo
Teatro "Alberto de Paz y Mateos"
Sala Juana Sujo
Av. La Colina
Prolongacion Los Manolos
La Florida, Caracas
Telephone 782-11-17

Museo de Arte Contemporaneo

It's one of the finest institutions of its kind in Latin America. Major exhibitions of painting and sculpture are presented regularly. They are often international in character and nearly always of top quality. The Museo has an interesting library. Admission is free.

Edf. Museo de Arte Contemporaneo
(next to Anauco Hilton)
Sotanos 2 y 3
Parque Central
Telephone 573-8289

Museo de los Niños (Children's Museum)

A must for all children and adults. The Museum represents Venezuela at its very best. Brilliantly conceived and executed, the Museum offers exhibits in arts, sciences and technology. Many are electronically animated; nearly all have explanatory commentary.

Edificio Tacagua
Nivel Mezzanina
Parque Central
Telephone 573-5312

Museo de Bellas Artes (Fine Arts Museum)

Has a small but interesting collection and the beginnings of a sculpture garden. Its location, adjacent to the Galería de Arte Nacional (National Art Gallery) and the Museo de Ciencias Naturales (Natural Science Museum), is an added attraction for visitors.

Plaza Morelos
Los Caobos
Telephone 571-3697

There are other worthwhile cultural/fine arts institutions too numerous to detail here that merit at least one visit: Museo del Teclado, Quinta de Anauco (Museo de Arte Colonial), Museo de Arte La Rinconada, Museo Nacional del Folklore, Museo de Transporte, and the Poliedro (usually popular music, sporting events, and miscellaneous attractions).

Art Galleries

Art lovers should consult the local newspapers for galleries exhibiting contemporary art for sale. Prices are comparable to those in major U.S. and European cities. Among the most popular galleries are:

Galería Euroamericana

Avenida Luis Roche

Esquina 3ra. Transversal

Altamira Norte

Telephone 284-7821

Galería Freitas

Av. Orinoco

Qta. Freitas

Las Mercedes

Telephone 91-94-79

Galería Minotauro

Calle Madrid, between

Mucuchíes and Monterrey

Las Mercedes

Telephone 92-27-40

RESTAURANTS

Dining out in Caracas is one of the city's most pleasant activities. Restaurants are often reasonable by U.S. standards and the food - or "cuisine", if you are paying a bit more - can be very good. While a 10 percent service charge is included in the check, an additional tip of 5 to 10 percent is customary. Excellent service will merit the higher figure, as will dining in the fancier, more expensive restaurants.

Menu fare is diverse. Restaurants serving Venezuelan, other Latin American, Spanish, Continental (European), Italian, French, and Chinese food can be found in nearly every section of town on either side of the autopista. Tropiburger, Pizza King, and Doña Arepa offer fast food versions of national dishes (arepas, sopas, pabellon, and cachapas); local versions of U.S. hot dogs ("perros calientes") and hamburgers.

Some of the more popular restaurants are:

Aventino

One of the more elegant and expensive restaurants in Caracas, with a cuisine more "continental" than classically French. Excellent throughout the menu, particularly in fish and seafood. Pricey, but a step below Patrick's in cost.

Av. San Felipe y
Av. José Lamas
La Castellana
Telephone 326640
315422

Brava Mar

An excellent seafood restaurant, located relatively close to the Embassy in La Castellana. Comfortable atmosphere, uncomplicated preparations, and the freshest of ingredients. You can order langostinos (prawns), calamares (squid), or mero (red snapper) a la plancha (grilled), or any other seafood specialty with confidence. Prices are moderate

Av. Principal
La Castellana

Casa Juancho

Near the Embassy and the Hotel Continental Altamira. This restaurant is excellent for grilled seafood and meats. It has moderate prices and has a large and attractive garden for dining.

Av. San Juan Bosco
Entre 2da y 3ra Transv.
Altamira
Telephone 323794

Da Emore

This extraordinary Italian restaurant offers a five course fixed-price menu of antipasto, soup, pasta, main course, cheeses, and desserts. The antipasto cart that is wheeled to your table groans under the weight of the delicacies you may choose. Pastas are particularly outstanding. Prices are surprisingly moderate, considering the quality of the food.

Centro Comercial Concreta, P.B.
Prados del Este
Telephone 979-3242/0264

Da Guido

Long established as one of the best places in town for home-style southern Italian cooking. It has wonderful pastas, eggplant parmesan, and artichokes. Reasonable prices.

Av. Francisco Solano Lopez
Sabana Grande
Telephone 710937

Dama Antañona

Located in the heart of old Caracas, not too far from the Plaza Bolivar, this charming "criollo" restaurant attempts to recreate the menu and atmosphere of turn-of-the-century Caracas. Concentrates on traditional home cooking, with such dishes as "pabellon", hervido de gallina, asado negro, and "Chivo en coco" (a delicious goat in coconut sauce specialty). On Sundays they serve a sumptuous "criollo" brunch. Prices are moderate. Parking in this part of town is difficult.

Jesúitas a Maturín, No. 14
Telephone 563-5639

Lee Hamilton's Steak House

Surely one of the good food values in town, offering gourmet-class dishes at prices less than other top-quality restaurants in Caracas. This enormous establishment has an attractive cafe/cocktails section. Meats and seafoods are excellent. This is probably the best place in town for American-style steaks, salads, and potatoes. Prices moderate to somewhat expensive.

Av. San Felipe, No. 30
Esq. El Bosque
La Castellana
Telephone 32-52-27

Maxim's

This restaurant located on Calle Mohedano near Blandin in Chacao, and is a French-style cafe featuring quiches, pates, desserts and excellent coffee and chocolate drinks. Chocolate-coated pastries are outstanding, and take-out service includes croissants and superb layer cakes and chocolate candies. Opens by mid-morning and closes at 7:30 p.m. Excellent for snacks or light meals.

Avenida Mohedano, entre Avila y Blandin
La Castellana
Telephone 337190

Miramelindo

This is a cozy Spanish-style restaurant featuring a small but varied menu of Basque dishes. Ambience is excellent, especially on weekends, when live music is provided by a strolling accordion player. Prices range from moderate to medium high. Especially recommended are the unique rum cocktails, such house specialties as "chique", a light salad topped off with caviar and smoked red snapper, "salada eglatina", a salad of orange slices with a snappy, mustard-based sauce, and a langostino and dried cod-fish casserole which is a must. Desserts are sinfully delicious.

Centro Ciudad Comercial Tamanaco
Nivel C-2
Telephone 924034

Nueva China

More accessible than El Palmar, this is probably the most elaborately ornate Chinese restaurant in Caracas. Located right on the Avenida Principal of Las Mercedes, its menu combines excellent and authentic Cantonese dishes with a smattering of platters from the other provinces and all too many Chinese-Venezuelan, or Chinese-American offerings. However, the sopa Mongolesa and Peking Duck are superb.

Order from the banquet menu whenever possible. Prices are moderate, portions huge.

Av. Ppal. de las Mercedes
Telephone 911019/3416

El Palmar

This has often been cited as the "best Chinese restaurant in Caracas." The food is consistently excellent but the decor/ambiance is barely adequate. El Palmar specializes in Peking duck (it's best to order 24 hours in advance) and Mongolian lamb (a real treat). Prices are moderate for this quality fare.

Plaza Lincoln
Colinas de Bello Monte
Telephone 751-4442
751-4568

Patrick's

This restaurant has probably the best French/Continental food in town. Located in the fashionable Las Mercedes section, Patrick's is easily reached from most hotels. Salads are superb here, fish is outstanding. Appetites Beware: Nouvelle Cuisine Served Here. Very expensive, chic, the "In-Place."

Calle Trinidad
Between Calles Paris and Londres
Las Mercedes
Telephone 91-66-41

El Portón

One of the great old "tipico" restaurants of Caracas, very popular with Venezuelan politicians. Go here for a taste of "criollo" cooking. Try the Venezuelan national dish, "pabellon" (a platter of shredded seasoned beef sauteed with onions and served with black beans, rice, fried plantain, and "arepas") or the "Sopa de Rabo" (oxtail), another old Caraqueño specialty.

Av. Pichincha No. 18
Corner to Calle Guaicaipuro
El Rosal
Telephone 71-60-71

SPORTS

Sports lovers will find baseball the national sport here with many night games and U.S. major and minor league players. The Venezuelan leagues in fact are part of the winter baseball training grounds for U.S. major league baseball. Soccer (futbol) is also popular and there is a bull fight season at least once a year. Basketball is also heavily patronized, and is played on university campuses.

Horse racing is also popular. Races are run in the Hipódromo "La Rinconada" in Caracas, in Hipódromo Santa Rita, Maracaibo and in Valencia's Hipódromo as well.

CINEMA

Many films are shown in their original language with Spanish subtitles. Newspapers list the theater's telephone number, the times of the functions and the censor's rating. Children under the age of 14 are not permitted to any movie rated other than "A" and only to those performances that begin before 7:00 p.m. Cinema tickets cost Bs. 60,00 with some theaters offering discount admission on Mondays.

A number of theaters screen artfilms, classics and other movies of particular interest to film buffs on Tuesdays. Check newspaper listing for titles and locations.

TRANSPORTATION

Public transportation in Caracas consists of buses, the metro, taxis and collective taxis called "por puestos". All are overcrowded during morning, noon, and evening rush hours, sometimes to the point that they will refuse to stop to pick up additional passengers. Buses are the cheapest at about Bs. 3,00 a trip but they are also heavily used and not always as clean as those to which Americans are accustomed. There is no schedule published so the novice to public transportation needs a map of the city, some knowledge of where he is and where he is going, some time to ask directions, and, if possible, a knowledgeable friend. Each bus shows its origination point and destination, and some of the stops in between. This, with experience, will tell the prospective passenger which bus he wants.

"Por puestos" (also known as "carritos") are jitneys which follow prescribed routes through the city, somewhat like private buslines. The fare, which is collected from each passenger when he has reached his destination, varies according to the distance traveled. Currently, most fares range between Bs. 5.00 and Bs. 8.00, but increases are expected. Por puestos are supposed to let passengers on at official stops only, but very few obey this rule. To hail one, just wave and it will pick you up. YOU MUST TELL THE DRIVER IN ADVANCE WHEN YOU WANT HIM TO PULL OVER AND LET YOU OFF.

At the time of this writing, Caracas taxi fares are as follows: Initial charge when the flag goes up is Bs.15,00 plus Bs.9,00 per kilometer and Bs.0,45 for each 30 seconds, with 20 percent surcharge between 8:00 p.m. and 5:00 a.m. and on Sundays and official national holidays; a Bs.20,00 surcharge for a telephoned taxi pick-up; and Bs. 10-20 each for suitcases or packages. Fares quoted above are subject to possible increases, when transit authorities determine such are merited. A special fare for taxi service at major hotels has been decreed by the National Tourism Office.

"Libres" are taxis whose drivers are independent, as opposed to "linea" taxis which belong to a fleet whose name and telephone number appear on the vehicle.

There are several taxi companies in Caracas that operate a radio-controlled pickup service. Be prepared to give your name, address and telephone number to the taxi center operator. Wait on the telephone until she can tell you how long it will take for the taxi to arrive at the pickup point. If there are no available taxis cruising in your area, you will be advised to call again in 5 minutes. During the morning rush hour, at mid-day and again in the early evening, it can be extremely difficult to find a taxi.

Pirate taxis also operate in Caracas, especially at night. Such taxis typically are private vehicles temporarily sporting a "Libre" sign on the dashboard. They are unlikely to have a meter, and should be viewed as a thoroughly dubious proposition.

FOR TAXI PICK-UP SERVICE 24 HOURS A DAY, PLEASE CALL:

TELE-TAXI PHONE:: 752-9122 - 752-4155

The Metro is open Monday through Sunday from 5:30 a.m. to 11:00p.m. Tickets cost from Bs.5 to Bs.14, depending on the length of travel and can be purchased for exact change from automatic ticket machines or at ticket booths in any of the system's well marked stations. Multiple-ride tickets also are available for those who use the Metro regularly. The Metro requires passengers to keep their tickets in order to exit.

RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

There are several major English-speaking church communities in Caracas. All of them have a full range of social activities, providing an excellent way to meet others from the international community. Church announcements are printed in the "Daily Journal".

St. Mary's Pro-Cathedral (Anglican-Episcopal) Plaza Urape, San Roman,
Las Mercedes Tel. 91-47-27

Sunday: 8:00 a.m Holy Communion
10:00 a.m Sung Eucharist and Sunday School

The Bethel Baptist Church (Baptist) Quinta Loma Linda, Calle El Paseo
and corner of Calle La Loma, Lomas del Club Hipico
Tel. 978-1748, 77-21-76

Sunday: 10:00 a.m. Worship Service
11:00 a.m. Sunday School (all ages)
6:00 p.m. Evening Service
Thursday: 8:00 p.m. Mid-Week Service

St. Thomas More Catholic Church (Catholic)
Calle Santa Teresa de Jesús, Colegio San Ignacio Office
La Castellana Tel. 92-44-63
Evenings
92-82-68

Sunday: 9:15 a.m. Mass
CCD Classes and Fellowship Hour after Sunday Mass

First Church of Christ Scientist (Christian Science)
Edificio Sinclair, 1 Piso, Suites 11-12,
Ave. Libertador
La Florida Tel. 283-2292

Sunday: 11:15 a.m. Service and Sunday School
(First Sunday of Month)
Wednesday: 5:30 p.m. Testimonials

The United Christian Church (Interdenominational)

Ave. La Arboleda, El Bosque

Tel. 71-39-01

71-39-02

Sunday: 10:00 a.m. Family Service and Sunday School

The Saviour Lutheran Church (Lutheran)

Colegio La Concordia, Ave. Tocuyo,

Colinas de Bello Monte

Tel. 751-1468

751-2930

Sunday: 9:00 a.m. English Service

Unión Israelita de Caracas (Hebrew-Spanish)

Ave. Marqués del Toro, San Bernardino

Tel. 51-52-53

Working days: 6:45 a.m. to 6:30 p.m.

Venezuelan holidays: 6:45 a.m. to 6:30 p.m.

Saturdays and Jewish holidays: 6:45 a.m. 9:00 a.m. 6:30 p.m.

Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints (Mormon-Spanish)

Main Office: Quinta Cumora, Calle Andalucía, Prados del Este

Wards: Campo Alegre, La Trinidad, La Castellana, La Urbina

Tel. 77-30-09

Asociación Israelita de Venezuela (Hebrew-Spanish)

Ave. Principal de Maripérez, Los Caobos

Tel. 782-1101

Monday-Friday: 6:30 a.m. - 6:30 p.m.

Saturday: 6:15 a.m. - 8:00 a.m. - 6:30 p.m.

Sunday: 7:30 a.m. - 6:30 p.m.

Hogar B'nai B'rith or Shalom Synagogue

9th Transversal with 7th Ave, Altamira

Conservative Kabbalat Shabat Services, Friday 7:00 p.m.

Tel. 573-6679

Main Holiday Services held in

Spanish/Hebrew/English

CURRENCY

The basic Venezuelan currency unit is the bolívar (abbreviated Bs.) and is divided into 100 céntimos. Bills are printed in denominations of Bs. 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 500. Venezuelan coins, followed by their local names are: Bs.0,05 (puya or centavo); Bs.0,25 (medio); Bs.0,50 (real); Bs.1,00 (bolívar), "bolo", or "B" as pronounced in English; Bs.2,00 (dos bolívares); and Bs.5,00 (cinco bolívares).

Prior to February of 1983, the rate of exchange was fixed at US \$1.00 = Bs.4.35. However, the Government of Venezuela at that time decided to implement a monetary system that allowed the Bolívar to float. Since that decision was implemented, the value of the dollar has risen steadily.

The metric system is used in all local weights and measures.

RATES FOR TELEPHONE CALLS

NORMAL RATE (Monday through Saturday from 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.)

	Station to station	Person to Person
3 first minutes	156,00	208,00
aditional min.	52,00	52,00

REDUCED RATE (Monday through Saturday from 7:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m., and Sunday all day)

	Station to station	Person to Person
3 first minutes	129,00	172,00
aditional min.	43,00	43,00

Note:

These are rates for typical calls to the Washington, DC area.

INFORMATION MEDIA

Telephone and Telegraph

Local telephone service is generally reliable although calling from one section of Caracas to another may be difficult. Long distance calls within Venezuela may be dialed directly. Some sections of Caracas have direct dialing to the U.S. and such calls take little time. Operator assisted calls can cause delays of several hours.

Radio-telegraph service between the U.S. and Venezuela is good but local telegrams within Venezuela are unreliable and sometimes slower than regular mail.

Radio and TV

Caracas has six national television networks. The four privately owned commercial stations, channels 2, 4, 10, and 12 (pay channel), one of the government channels, channel 8, offer many slightly dated U.S. TV series dubbed in Spanish, as well as locally produced prime-time "telenovelas" (soap operas) and musical, variety, and comedy programs. The government also runs a non-commercial cultural station, channel 5, which features a range of quality programming similar to U.S. educational television. Old as well as very recent U.S. feature films, dubbed in Spanish are shown frequently on the commercial stations.

All programming originates in Caracas and is broadcasted throughout most of the country via 40 relay stations. Venezuela has a satellite ground station which receives and broadcasts international programs by Intelsat. World Series baseball, the Superbowl, and other American sporting events have been shown by satellite in recent years.

Caracas' many radio stations broadcast both traditional Latin American and popular U.S. music. Radio Libertador, a local station, broadcasts a 1 1/2 hour nightly program in English featuring a UPI news roundup, financial reports, and U.S. sports news. A government owned station, Radio Nacional, offers classical and contemporary music from morning to midnight. There are also ten FM/stereo "good music" station in Venezuela. Reception of VOA, Armed Forces, and BBC broadcasts is fairly good in Caracas.

Newspapers, Magazines and Technical Journals

Caracas has a lively and competitive press which has eight daily newspapers. Three are important sources of information and opinion. They are "El Nacional", liberal; "El Universal", conservative and business oriented; and "El Diario de Caracas", which features in depth news analysis and cultural features for a younger, more politically and economically-oriented readership. Caracas also has an English language paper, the "Daily Journal", which publishes articles by prominent American columnists and uses wire service stories as a principal source of its news stories. Some 20 magazines are published in Caracas, including 4 weekly news magazines: Autentica, Resumen, Semana and Zeta. Bohemia and Elite are popular feature magazines.

The Centro Venezolano-Americano in Caracas maintains a lending library and reading room with English and Spanish language books and most popular American magazines. An excellent English language circulating library can be joined for a small fee. The British Cultural Center has a library of English works.

Although many bookstores in Caracas carry English language books and magazines, prices are substantially higher than in the US. "Time" and "Newsweek" are available by local subscriptions or at the newsstands.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL INFORMATION

Post Medical Advisor:

Dr. Jean J. Desenne
Speaks English, Spanish and French
Office Hours: Mon-Fri 2:30 p.m - 7 p.m
Instituto Medico La Floresta
Telephone: Office: 285-2222 - Home: 986-5683
Radio Contacto: 752-3177 Code 301

Embassy Nurse:

Jean Heggie Home: 782-5019
Office Hours: MON. - THURS. 8:00 - 12:00 noon.
 FRIDAY: Closed
Telephone: Office: 285-2222 Ext 350
Beeper: Call the Embassy and leave your name and
 phone number with the marine.

Emergency Hospital Facilities:

1. Instituto Medico La Floresta. Telephone: 285-3222
Calle Santa Ana & Av. Principal de La Floresta (next block south of
Embassy Annex)
2. Hospital Privado Centro Medico de Caracas Telephone: 52-93-22 Av.
Eraso, Plaza El Estanque San Bernardino

Pharmacy: next to Instituto Medico La Floresta.
Telephone: 284-4467/4965.

There are many other good pharmacies (called farmacias) throughout Caracas. Very few drugs require a prescription and some drugs which are frequently recommended by druggists or others have significant potential for serious side effects. It is wise to discuss the local medication with the nurse before taking it.

General:

From a statistical point of view, Venezuela is a healthy country, ranking with European countries. However, differing sanitary conditions bring a higher rate of intestinal disorders and simple precautions should be taken. Visitors should drink the bottled water available in all hotels and restaurants rather than tap water. Salads and raw vegetables may cause problems and should probably be avoided. Remember that contamination is lessened by cooking, boiling or peeling.

Diarrhea will usually subside with the use of anti-diarrheal medication such as Pepto-Bismol and a diet which is bland or consisting only of clear liquids.

As a protection against infectious hepatitis, it is advisable to receive an injection of gamma globulin. If you have not taken this, see the Nurse during her office hours.

Also remember to protect yourself from the sun's rays. Caracas is 12 degrees from the equator. Preson 29 is recommended.

EMBASSY FACILITIES

APO:

Monday to Friday 7:30 a.m. to 10:00 a.m. (mailing of packages) and 12:30 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. Located in the basement of the Chancery. Ext. 470.

Check Cashing:

Daily, Monday through Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon, (multiple transactions) and 12:00 noon to 1:00 p.m. (one check only), except the last working day of every month and FSN paydays (alternate thursdays), when the cashier is closed. Third floor Annex. Ext. 340.

Commissary:

Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, 9:30 a.m. - 3:00 p.m. Wednesday 9:30 a.m. - 6:00 p.m. and every other Saturday 9:30 to 3:00 p.m. Basement of the Annex ext. 236.

Community Liaison Office (CLO):

CLO Coordinators' Hours:

Monday thru Thursday, 8:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. Basement of the Annex. Ext. 433

Health Unit:

Monday through Thursday 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Second floor Chancery. Ext. 350.

Snack Bar:

Monday through Friday, 7:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Closed for an hour and a half for cleaning purposes then reopened at 5:00 p.m. until 7:00 p.m. Ext. 234.

SECURITY TIPS FOR CARACAS

Although you are fortunate to be visiting a peaceful and relatively safe country, please remember that Caracas is a city of 4 million people with all of the personal security problems of any such major metropolitan area.

In recent months, we have seen an increase in the number of crimes on the street directed against affluent visitors of a variety of nationalities. These include purse snatchings, pockets picked, and jewelry stolen while being worn. The following is guidance on how you might go about minimizing the likelihood of becoming the target of a theft or violence.

The larger hotels have internal security forces which provide substantial protection to their guests and property. Nevertheless, you should lock your hotel room when you're in it as well as when you're away, and secure your valuables in the hotel safe.

Travel in groups, particularly at night. There is strength in numbers.

Don't attract attention by appearing indecisive, lost, distracted, or by displaying items of obvious value such as money or jewelry.

Avoid walking in poorly lighted or unfamiliar areas of the city.

Take taxis when at all possible.

Carry money in a front pocket or in a firmly gripped purse with shoulder strap.

If confronted by a thief, do not resist and risk personal injury. Most thieves will flee once valuables have been given up.

If you are the victim of a theft, try to remember as much as you can about the thief including physical description and license number and description of his vehicle.

GLOSSARY TERMS AND EXPRESIONS

ENGLISH

SPANISH

General:

Yes/No	Sí/No
Please	Por Favor
Thank you	Gracias
I don't understand	No entiendo
How much?	Cuanto?
Expensive	Caro
Cheap	Barato
All	Todo
Nothing	Nada
A little	Un poco
Much	Mucho
Where	Donde
Good, Bad	Bueno, Malo
Cold, Hot	Frío, Caliente
Good morning	Buenos días
Good afternoon	Buenas tardes
Good-bye	Adios
Newspaper	Diario
Magazine	Revista
Cigarettes	Cigarillos
Matches	Fósforos
Where is?	Dónde está?
Money	Dinero

Person

I

You

He

She

We

They

Yo

Usted

El

Ella

Nosotros

Ellos

At the Hotel/Restaurant

Breakfast

Dinner

Menu

Bread

Butter

Sugar

Salt

Black pepper

Soup

Meat

Fish

Dessert

Well done

Rare

Drinks

Water

Ice

Coffee

Milk

Wine

Beer

Knife

Fork

Spoon

Desayuno

Cena

Carta

Pan

Mantequilla

Azúcar

Sal

Pimienta negra

Sopa

Carne

Pescado

Postre

Bien cocida

Semi-cruda

Bebidas

Agua

Hielo

Café

Leche

Vino

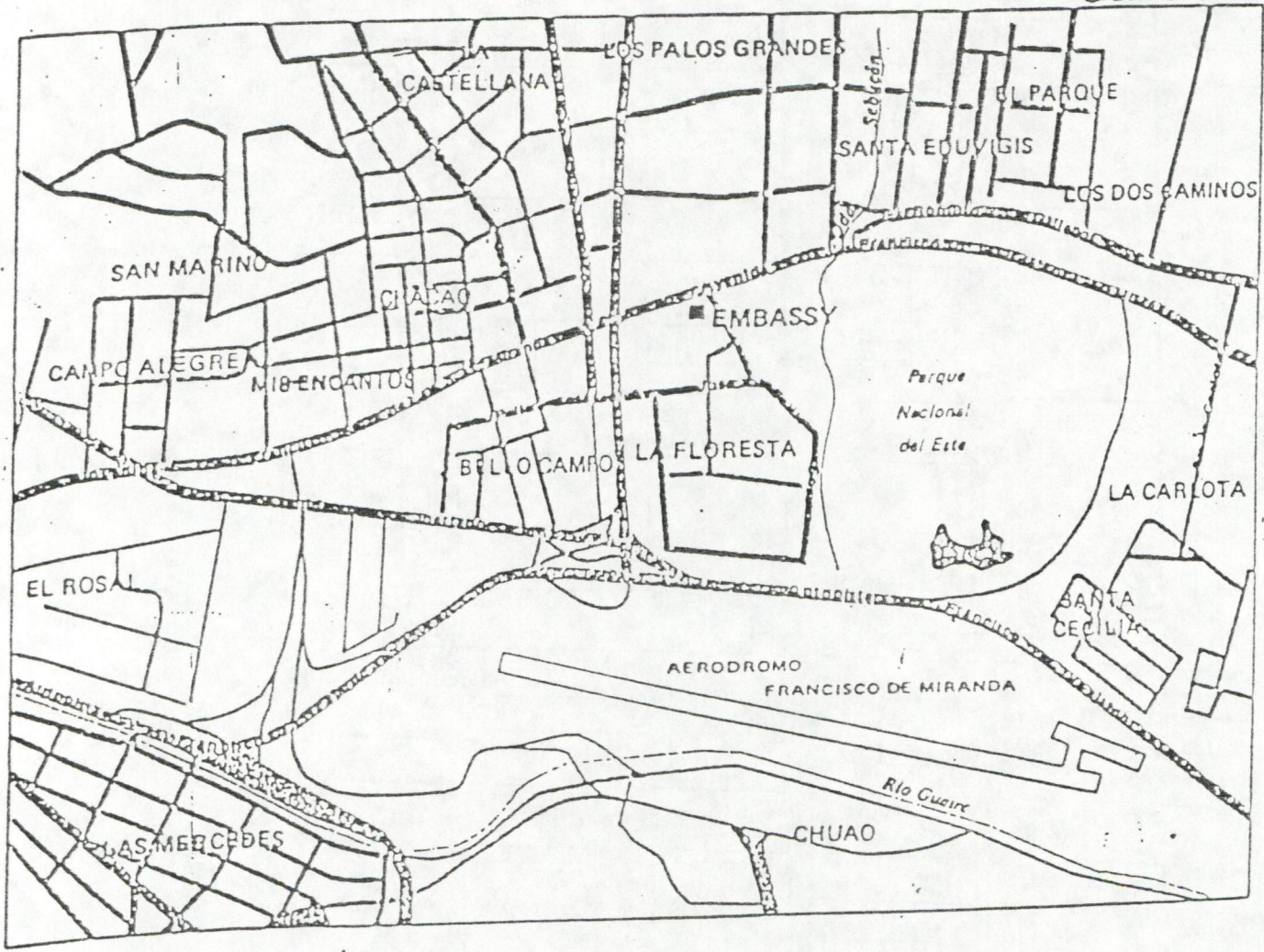
Cerveza

Cuchillo

Tenedor

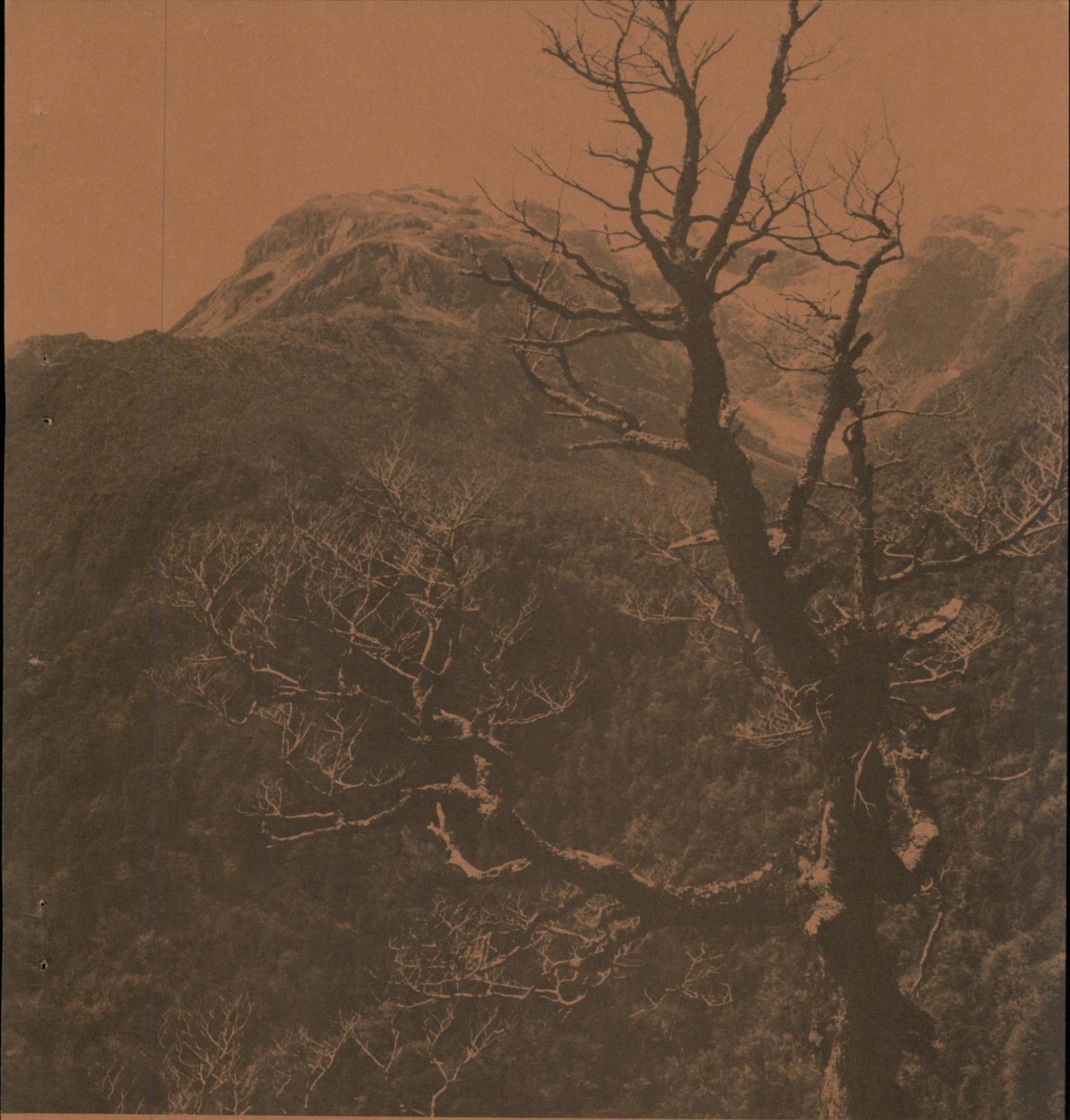
Cuchara

Caracas

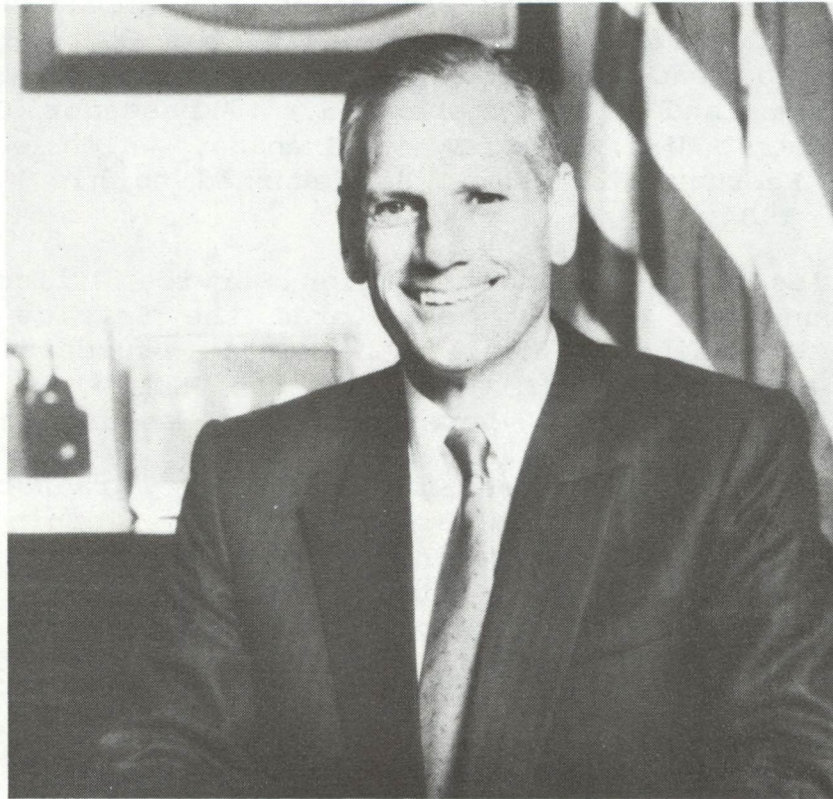


with 80 trip
material

Document Originally
Attached to
Following Page



CHILE



CHARLES A. GILLESPIE, JR.
AMBASSADOR TO CHILE

On October 14, 1988, the United States Senate confirmed the appointment of Charles A. Gillespie, Jr., as Ambassador of the United States of America to the Republic of Chile. Ambassador Gillespie took the oath of office on November 9, 1988. On December 14, 1988, in the capital of Chile, Santiago, he presented his credentials to the President of Chile.

From August 1985 until September 1988, Gillespie served as Ambassador to the Republic of Colombia, where he led a U.S. Mission comprising the Embassy in Bogota and a Consulate in Barranquilla. With a staff of over 700, that Mission is one of the largest in this hemisphere.

From August 1983 until he was assigned to Colombia, Ambassador Gillespie served as Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for the Caribbean and Deputy for Operations in the State Department Bureau of Inter-American Affairs. In that position he was responsible for formulating and implementing U.S. policy in the Caribbean region and for execution of U.S. policy throughout Latin America and the Caribbean.

On October 24, 1983, the President named him Ambassador and Chief of Mission in Grenada, concurrent with his other duties, and instructed him to lead the U.S. Mission on that island as of the time U.S. forces landed on October 25. Ambassador Gillespie established the first U.S. Embassy on Grenada, which was officially inaugurated on February 7, 1984. He returned to his Washington duties in March 1984.

Ambassador Gillespie is a career Foreign Service Officer, with rank of Minister-Counselor. Since he entered the Service in 1965, he has served at Embassies in Manila, Djakarta, Brussels, Mexico City and Managua, at the U.S. Mission to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and the State Department in Washington, D.C.

A native of California, Ambassador Gillespie graduated from the University of California at Los Angeles. Before joining the Foreign Service, he served as a commissioned officer in the U.S. Army. He has done graduate work in public administration at Syracuse University's Maxwell School of Public Affairs and is a graduate of the National War College in Washington D.C. Ambassador Gillespie is married and has two adult children.

PRINCIPAL U.S. OFFICIALS

The Honorable Charles A. Gillespie, Jr.: Ambassador
David M. Greenlee: Deputy Chief of Mission
James T.L. Dandridge, II: Counselor for Public Affairs
Daniel A. Johnson: Counselor for Administrative Affairs
Ricardo Villalobos: Counselor for Commercial Affairs
Glen R. Rase: Counselor for Economic Affairs
Ronald D. Godard : Counselor for Political Affairs
Laurence M. Kerr: Consul General
Captain Thomas H. Smith: Defense & Naval Attaché
Colonel Ernest S. Wilde: Air Force Attaché
Colonel Daniel O. Mason: Army Attaché
Patricia Collins: DEA Special Agent in Charge
Barbara Nielsen: Information Officer, Press Attaché
Inez G. Kerr: Cultural Affairs Officer
Nancy M. Mason: Labor Attaché
Robert H. Curtis: Agricultural Attaché
Paul Fritz: AID
Herbert L. Murphy: APHIS Area Director
Fred D. Goodell: IAGS Project Chief

GOVERNMENT OF CHILE

President of the Republic: Patricio AYLWIN A.
President of the Senate: Gabriel VALDES S.
President of the Chamber of Deputies: José Antonio VIERA-GALLO Q.
President of the Supreme Court: Luis MALDONADO B.

MEMBERS OF THE CABINET

Interior: Enrique KRAUSS R.
Foreign Relations: Enrique SILVA C.
National Defense: Patricio ROJAS S.
Economy: Carlos OMINAMI P.
Finance: Alejandro FOXLEY R.
Education: Ricardo LAGOS E.
Justice: Francisco CUMPLIDO C.
Public Works: Carlos HURTADO R.
Agriculture: Juan Augustín FIGUEROA Y.
National Patrimony: Luis ALVARADO C.
Labor and Social Security: René CORTAZAR S.
Public Health: Jorge JIMENEZ
Mines: Juan HAMILTON D.
Housing and Urbanism: Alberto ETCHEGARAY A.
Transportation and Telecommunications: Germán CORREA D.
Secretary General of the Government: Enrique CORREA R.
Secretary General of the Presidency: Edgardo BOENINGER K.

COMMANDERS OF THE ARMED FORCES

Commander in Chief of the Army: General Augusto PINOCHET U.
Commander in Chief of the Navy: Admiral Jorge MARTINEZ B.
Commander in Chief of the Air Force: General Fernando MATTHEI A.
Director General of Carabineros (Police): General Rodolfo STANGE O.

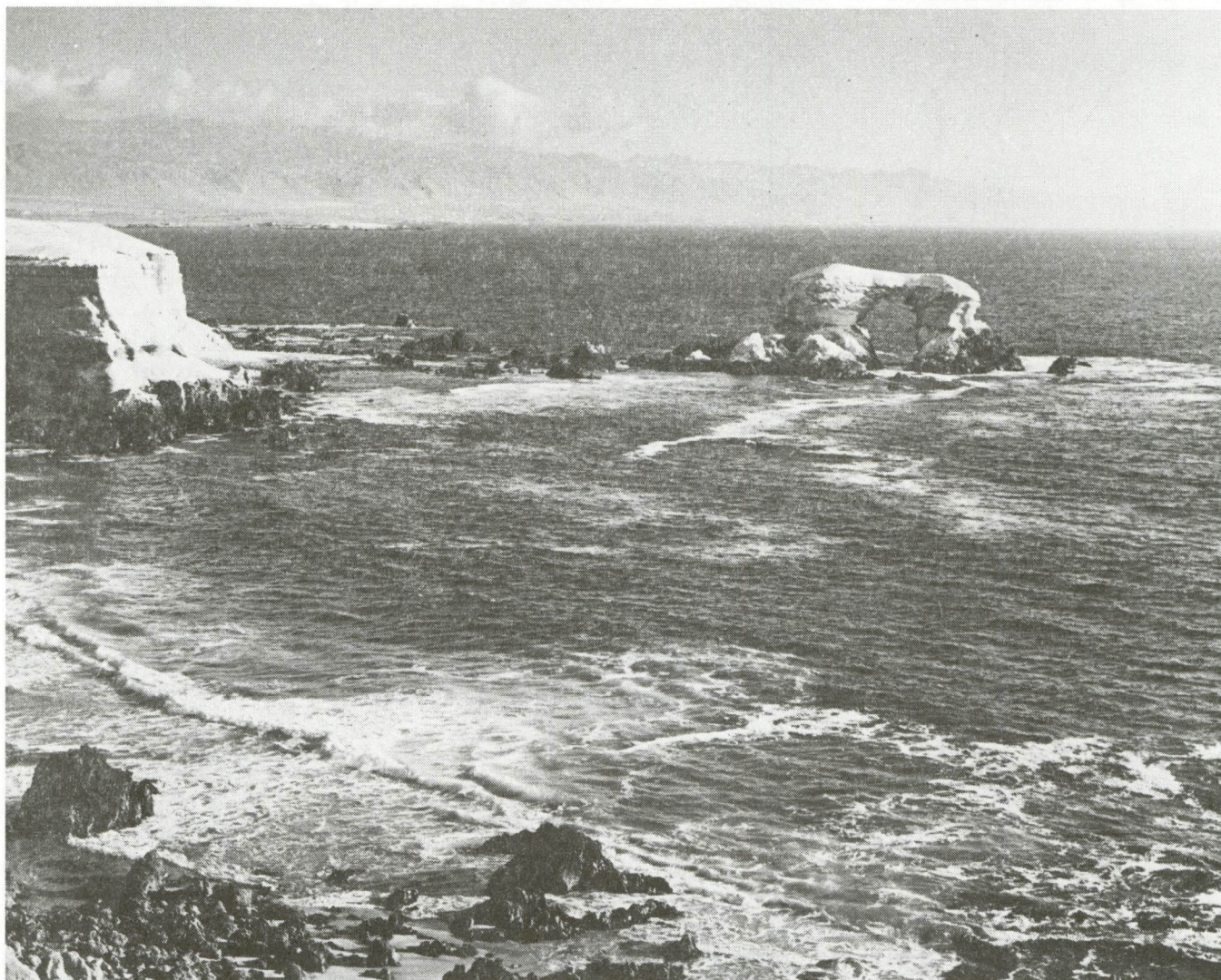


GEOGRAPHY

Chile is a ribbon of land stretching almost 2,700 miles along the west coast of South America. Chile's average width is 100 miles, with a maximum width of only 250 miles. Valparaíso, Chile's second city and the chief port of South America's west coast, is farther east than New York. Santiago is almost directly south of Hartford, Connecticut.

Chile, wedged between the Andes on the east and the Pacific on the west, is bordered by Perú to the north and Bolivia and Argentina to the east. It is larger in area than any European country except the USSR and is about as large as California, Oregon and half of Washington State combined. Southern Chile is an archipelago with Cape Horn at its tip, where the Atlantic meets the Pacific. Since Chile is south of the Equator, the seasons are the reverse of those in the Northern Hemisphere.

Chile has four distinct geographic regions divided into 13 political regions: The northern desert (one fourth of the country's land area); the high Andean sector, where 14 peaks exceed 20,000 feet; the central valley; and the southern lake district and archipelago. The northern regions of Tarapaca and Antofagasta, taken from Bolivia in the War of the Pacific in 1879, represent some of the most barren deserts in the world, containing 24 per cent of the country's land area but less than 5 per cent of its



La Portada, Antofagasta

population. The area is rich in mineral products (copper, nitrates, etc.), and in fishing.

The Cordillera of the Andes, a majestic chain stretching the length of the country, reaches its highest point, Aconcagua (22,834 feet), just east of the border in Argentina. Good skiing, fishing and mountaineering are available in these mountains.

The central valley, which contains most of the country's population, extends 700 miles from San Felipe south to Puerto Montt. Separating the central valley from the northern desert is a 400 mile semi-arid stretch known as the "Norte Chico" (Little North).



Fisherman in port, southern Chile

The far south (Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego) and the last 200 miles of the central valley contain many lakes on a north to south line parallel to the Argentine border.

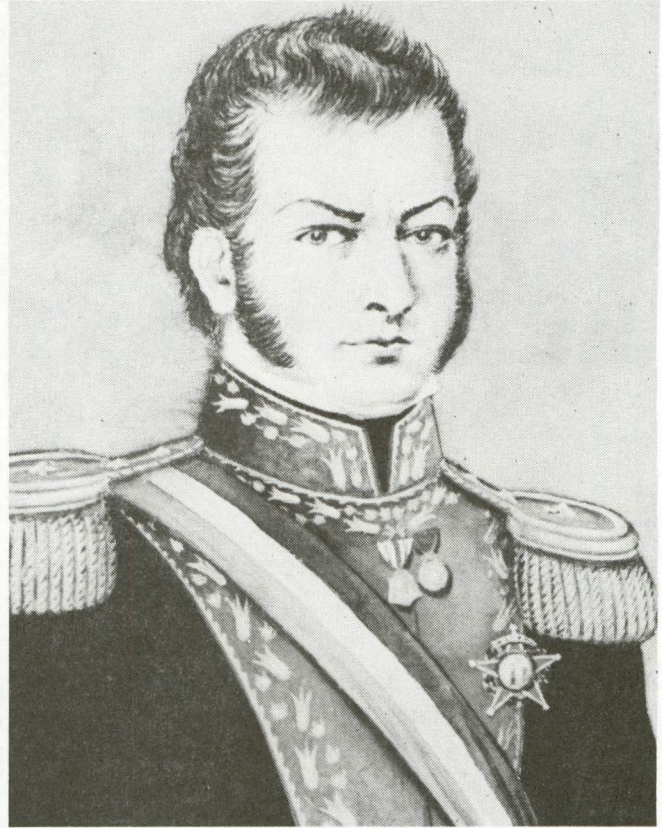
Chile also includes a number of Pacific islands. The Juan Fernández Islands are 400 miles southwest of Valparaíso. The British sailor, Alexander Selkirk, displeased with his treatment on board ship, asked to be put ashore on one of these islands, where he lived for about 4 years. His adventures inspired Daniel Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe". About 2,300 miles west of Chile is Easter Island, or Rapa-Nui (Chilean since 1888). It is inhabited by people of Polynesian ancestry and is famous for its Moai.

The climate of Chile generally is mild. In the far north, summers are warm and winters on the coast are quite mild, with some fog and almost no rain. The lake region is cold and wet. In the far south, (Tierra del Fuego) winters are long, dark, cold and very wet. Although much of the north lies within the tropics, the climate is not tropical. The influence of the cold Humboldt Current off the coast and the relatively short distance between the coast and snow covered Andean peaks to the east modify what might otherwise be a hot climate. Summers (December to March) in Santiago are mild and dry; days are warm and evenings are cool. Winter (June to September) brings smog, some rain and penetrating cold.

BRIEF HISTORY OF CHILE

Colonial period

The Incas dominated the northern half of modern Chile until their empire was crushed by the Spaniards. The first Europeans to reach Chile were Diego de Almagro and his band of conquistadores who came from Perú in 1535, seeking gold. The conquest of northern and central Chile was carried out by Pedro de Valdivia, another of Pizarro's lieutenants, in 1550, but the Arucanian Indians to the south of the Bio Bio river fought back until the late 19th century. Until the end of the 18th century, Chile was ruled by governors-general under the viceroys of Perú. The country lived largely by agriculture, but the population also spent much time in fighting pirates, battling the Araucanian Indians, and recovering from frequent earthquakes, floods and tidal waves.



General Bernardo O'Higgins, Chile's liberator

Independence

On September 18, 1810, a junta proclaimed Chile an autonomous republic within the Spanish monarchy. A movement for total independence soon won a following among the criollo elite. Intermittent warfare continued until 1817 when an army led by Bernardo O'Higgins, son of a former viceroy of Perú, and José San Martín, hero of Argentine independence, crossed the Andes into Chile and defeated the royalists. On February 12, 1818, Chile was proclaimed an independent republic under O'Higgins' leadership.

Nineteenth Century

O'Higgins went into voluntary exile in 1822 during a dispute over a new constitution. After years of strife, the constitution of 1833 established an "autonomous" republic led by a president

with wide powers. A long period of prosperity and constitutional government followed. During this time, Chile fought wars against the Peruvian-Bolivian Confederation (1836-1841) and in 1856-66 joined Perú in a naval war against a Spanish fleet. In the War of the Pacific, 1879-1883, Chile defeated Perú and Bolivia and took their nitrate and copper-rich southern and western provinces. In 1890-91 a revolt by a majority of Congress led to the establishment of a parliamentary based democracy which limited the powers of the president.

Twentieth Century

This century was one of social and economic transition. The nation sought to industrialize and to carry out various social reforms. The problems it faced included inflation and economic dislocation caused by the world depression of the 30's, decline of nitrate exports following the development of synthetics, and fluctuations in world copper and nitrate prices.

During the first administration of President Arturo Alessandri, the Constitution of 1925 was adopted. This reestablished a strong executive, mandated separation of church and state and promulgated social security legislation and a labor code. Carlos Ibañez, an army officer, came to power in 1927 and was removed in 1931. After a year of instability, Alessandri was reelected and served until 1938. The election in 1938 of Pedro Aguirre Cerda, candidate of the left of center Popular Front, began a period of rapid social and economic change. He was followed by two other presidents from the Radical Party, Juan Antonio Ríos and Gabriel González Videla. Carlos Ibañez was reelected in 1952 as an independent, backed by the Agrarian Labor (later National Democrat) and Socialist parties.

In 1958 five candidates competed in a hard-fought election. Jorge Alessandri (son of Arturo), an independent supported by the Conservative and Liberal parties, was elected by a narrow margin over Salvador Allende, the Socialist candidate.

In 1964, Christian Democrat Senator Eduardo Frei was elected president by a 56 percent majority, also defeating Allende. On September 4, 1970, Senator Allende, leading a leftist coalition, won a plurality of votes in a three-way contest and was named president by the Chilean congress. After almost three years of government, Allende and the Unidad Popular (Popular Unity) coalition, composed largely of Communists, Socialists, the Christian Left and Radicals, were overthrown by a military coup on September 11, 1973.

After the coup, a military government led by General Augusto Pinochet Ugarte as president, and a military junta, composed of the commanders in chief of the armed forces and the national police, as legislative body, governed the country. A new constitution was approved on September 11, 1980, and Augusto Pinochet, former chief of the Military Junta, was appointed President of the Republic for an eight year term.

In a plebiscite on October 5, 1988, Chileans voted to call for free and competitive elections to choose a new president and the majority of members of a two chamber congress. The elections took place on December 14, 1989, and Patricio Aylwin, the candidate of a coalition of 17 political parties, received an absolute majority of votes for the presidency.

President Aylwin, his administration and the new congress were inaugurated in Valparaíso on March 11, 1990. President Aylwin is serving a four year term. The Constitution calls for future presidents to serve for eight years.

The Congress, located in the port city of Valparaíso, is composed by a 120 member Chamber of Deputies, and by a 47 member Senate.

The Senate is composed of 38 elected senators and nine designated ones, plus (at their option) ex-presidents who have served six continuous years. Two elected senators represent each of the 19 administrative or senatorial districts. Senate terms normally are eight years, but for this first period senators from uneven districts will serve a four year terms, thus initiating a staggered schedule of elections.

The Chamber of Deputies is composed of 120 elected members, two for each of the 60 electoral districts for a four year term.

CULTURAL LIFE

Santiago is active in the arts, including theater, dance, music, painting and sculpture. Chilean novelists and poets are among the leaders in Latin America. The University of Chile has long led in promoting the arts in Chile, and its efforts are supplemented by the Catholic University, the University of Santiago and by the City of Santiago.

The University of Chile administers a professional symphony orchestra, ballet company (the National Ballet), theater group, and a non-professional choir of some 120 trained and dedicated amateurs, with professional soloists. Catholic University sponsors a professional theater group which concentrates on producing the plays of Chilean dramatists.

There are, moreover, a dozen independent professional theater groups. The City of Santiago sponsors a professional symphony and ballet troupe, and a non-professional choir similar to that of the University of Chile. In addition, there are enough solo and chamber music recitals to keep visitors or residents busy. Agrupación Beethoven, the leading private cultural institution, has its musical season from May to September.

Museums in Santiago include the National Museum of Fine Arts, a Museum of Folk Art, Museum of Colonial Art (San Francisco Church), Museum of Contemporary Art, Museum of Pre-Columbian Art, and Museum of National History.

The U.S. Information Service (USIS) provides a variety of support, financial or facilitative, to cultural presentations and U.S. American artists and performing artists visiting Chile on their own or under other auspices.

Santiago's Binational Center is the Instituto Chileno Norteamericano de Cultura, which receives support from both USIS and the community, and features a variety of programs including Chilean and North American art exhibits, feature length films, lectures, and round table discussions on historical and contemporary subjects. In addition, the Instituto library, one of the most modern in Santiago, contains almost 10,000 books and more than 115 U.S. periodicals. It is a teaching center with more than 2,000 students of English and Spanish. It is one of ten such centers, small to large, in Chile. Newcomers to Santiago who would like to study Spanish at the Instituto may do so by contacting the Director of Courses. Employees of the Embassy are encouraged to become members of the Instituto to take advantage of the services it offers.

POPULATION

Chile's population is about 12.9 million (1989). Chile is largely urban (79 percent). Five million of its people live in the capital and surrounding urban areas. As in other developing countries, the trated in the north, close to Bolivia and Peru, and south of the BioBio River, home of the most important aboriginal group, the Araucanians.

During the colonial period, European immigration was almost entirely from Spain; early colonizers were mainly Basques and Castilians. A small but influential number of Irish and English immigrants also came to Chile and played important roles in Chilean history. The Spanish viceroy for what today are Peru and Chile, Ambrosio O'Higgins, came from Ireland, and his son, Bernardo O'Higgins, is Chile's national hero.

After Chile won its independence in 1810, many Irish, Scots, and English immigrated to Chile. In 1845 an official Chilean colonizing agency was set up in Europe to stimulate immigration, especially from Germany. Thr small group of German colonists who arrived in 1850 were the first of a large scale immigration which continued for 90 years. Most Germans settled in the Valdivia-Llanquihue- Chiloé area in the south, and the towns there have a strong Bavarian or Saxon atmosphere.

Spanish immigrants continued to arrive in large numbers throughout the 19th century and were joined by Italians, French, Swiss, British, Yugoslavs, and others.

Few South American populations are more homogeneous than the Chilean, despite the diversity of its origins. The homogeneity and insularity are due in large part to the isolation resulting from geographic factors: Mountains, deserts, a vast ocean, and distance from world centers.

OVERVIEW OF CHILEAN ECONOMY

Background Data

GDP (1989):	U.S.\$ 25.5	billions
Per capita GDP (1989):	U.S.\$ 1,979	
GDP percent by sectors (1989):		
Industry and commerce:	39	percent
Services:	29.6	percent
Agriculture, forestry, fishing:	8.1	percent
Mining:	7.6	percent
Construction:	5.9	percent
Transport:	6.4	percent
Utilities:	2.5	percent
Annual real growth rate (1990):	1.0	percent
Average inflation rate (1990 est.):	30.0	percent
Unemployment (end of Oct 1989):	6.7	percent

Free market exchange rate
(Chilean pesos to U.S.\$): Approximately 310/1

Fiscal year: calendar year.

Natural resources: Copper, timber, fish, iron ore, nitrates, precious metals, and molybdenum

Agriculture: Wheat, potatoes, corn, sugar beets, onions, beans, fruits, livestock.

Arable land:	6.6	percent
Cultivated land:	2.5	percent

Industry: Mineral refining, metal manufacturing, food processing, fish processing, pulp, paper and wood products, finished textiles.

Trade (1989)

Exports: \$8.1 billion: Copper, molybdenum, iron ore, paper products, fishmeal, fruits, wood products.

Major markets:

U.S.	17.8	percent
Japan	13.7	percent
FRG	11.2	percent
Brazil	6.4	percent

Imports: \$17.1 billion: Petroleum, sugar, wheat, capital goods, vehicles, electronic equipment, consumer durables, machinery.

Major suppliers:

U.S.	20.1	percent
Japan	10.9	percent
Brazil	10.4	percent
FRG	7.2	percent
Argentina	5.0	percent

THE ECONOMY OF CHILE

From 1923 to 1973

Chile has resources sufficient to provide a good standard of living for its people. How to develop these resources and distribute their benefits has been, and continues to be, the core issue of economic debate. From 1923 to 1973, Chile experimented with various economic philosophies, but the general trend was toward increasing state intervention in the economy and protecting or isolating the Chilean economy from outside competition.

From the late 1920s to the late 1950s, per capita income stagnated. For a few years in the 1960s, rapid growth was achieved. Copper prices reached high levels during the period 1964-74, giving great help to the economy. In the early 1970s, the Allende government undertook a neo-Marxist experiment with

consumption oriented state socialism. This period witnessed enormous fiscal deficits, explosive money growth, consumption subsidies, and gross price distortions resulting from government policies.

By 1973, real per capita gross domestic product (GDP) and wages had fallen well below the levels of 1970, agricultural production had dropped to the level of the early 1960s, monthly inflation had reached an annual rate above 1,000 percent, the deficit of the central government alone exceeded 20 percent of GDP, the black market exchange rate had risen to more than 10 times the official rate, and net international reserves were negative. This situation was followed by the military overthrow of September 11, 1973.

From 1973 to 1988

The economic situation remained bad, and in 1975, in the face of a severe international recession, sharply lower copper prices, the quadrupling of oil prices, Chile turned to free market oriented policies under the management of the "Chicago Boys" (a group of young economists trained at the University of Chicago) and began to open its economy.

The peso was devalued, eliminating the black market and permitting an increase in non-traditional exports. Tariffs were reduced in stages to a uniform level of 10 percent, with few exceptions. Foreign investment was welcomed, and capital controls were liberalized. Hundreds of nationalized companies were resold to the private sector, although the government still owned key copper, oil, steel, and other companies. Most markets were freed from government controls, and prices were allowed to seek their own levels.

Incentives for saving and investment were undertaken. For example, corporate and personal income taxes were indexed, capital gains taxation and double taxation of dividends were eliminated, and a previous cascading sales tax was replaced by a value added tax. A drastic budget cutting program ended chronic government deficits and the concomitant inflation and balance of payments imbalance. In 1981, the public social security pension system was largely replaced by a private system of individual retirement accounts.

The aims of these tax and saving reforms were to stimulate production in the mining, forestry, fishing, and agricultural

sectors where Chile has a comparative advantage; bring back foreign investment; and in so doing, achieve rapid economic growth, reduce inflation, increase productivity, and diversify exports.

Under this free market policy from 1976 to 1981, GDP increased in real terms by an annual average of over 7 percent, inflation declined dramatically, and significant improvements were registered in the general health and welfare of the people. By mid-1981, however, Chile began to suffer the effects of the economic slowdown of its major trading partners. Prices for Chile's exports, such as copper, forest products, and fishmeal, declined sharply. The rise of international interest rates, besides aggravating the worldwide recession, substantially increased the cost of servicing Chile's large foreign debt.

In addition, Chile's fixing of the peso/dollar exchange rate, starting in mid-1979, seriously eroded the competitiveness of Chilean products. The exchange rate problem, plus mandatory wage indexation, overpriced Chilean exports in the world market. As a result, during 1981 Chile experienced an exaggerated increase in imports that was reversed only by a sharp decline in economic activity beginning in the latter part of the year.

By mid-1982, in the face of a serious decline in domestic production, a sharp rise in unemployment, increasing bankruptcies and financial deterioration, the Chilean Government had to devalue the peso. Special regulatory relief was offered to financial institutions, the network of social programs to help the most needy was extended, and a labor absorbing public works program was established.

Previously large external capital inflows dried up. Total GDP fell by 14.1 percent in 1982. In early 1983, additional measures were taken to stem the economic decline. These included the temporary state takeover of several large banks with serious economic difficulties, the renegotiation of portions of the large foreign debt coming due in 1983-84, and Central Bank support for the renegotiation of domestic bank loans.

Chile agreed to a two year IMF (International Monetary Fund) macroeconomic austerity program beginning in early 1983. With the stability provided by the IMF program, the economy declined by only 0.7 percent in 1983 and in 1984, grew at the high rate of 6.3 percent. Continuing foreign exchange constraints, however, led to slower growth in the first half of 1985.

From 1988 to 1990

In 1988 and 1989, before the plebiscite and the 1989 election, the military government phased out its austerity program and pursued policies designed to boost economic activity. Growth soared in 1989 to 10 percent. Inflation almost doubled to 21.4 percent and imports jumped to 30 percent. The expansive fiscal and monetary policies employed at the end of the Pinochet regime complicated subsequent adjustment efforts. Chile's economy nevertheless, remains fundamentally sound.

President Aylwin assumed office on March 11, 1990, under generally favorable economic conditions. The structural reforms implemented by the military government resulted in a vibrant economy during the second half of the 1980's as opposed to what was a "lost" decade for most of Latin America. The smooth transition to a democratically elected government appears at this early stage to have bolstered confidence in the economy.

The future

Chile has continued to achieve strong economic growth while skillfully managing its large external debt servicing burden. Good performance under the IMF program has assured private commercial lenders that Chile will continue to follow rational economic policies. Long term prospects for the Chilean economy are heavily influenced by Chile's large external debt (\$17 billion as of June 1989) and the low but increasing level of domestic savings and investment. The innovative use of debt for equity swaps, pioneered in Chile, has reduced the private sector's medium to long term debt with private international banks from \$14 billion in 1985 to about \$5 billion in June 1990. This debt for equity programs has given creditors and others who have used the mechanism a stake in Chile's long term economic performance.

Economic relations with the United States

Chile's open economic policy has stimulated trade with the U.S., its principal trading partner. In 1989, the U.S. supplied 20 percent of Chile's imports and bought 17.8 percent of its exports. The most promising U.S. exports to Chile are agricultural products, processing equipment for food and forest products, mining and agricultural machinery, and transportation equipment. Chile's liberal foreign investment laws, which guarantee equal treatment to foreign and domestic enterprises, have attracted U.S. investors, who account for 50

percent of current foreign investment and 80 percent of investment applications. U.S. lending institutions have financed 37 percent of Chile's foreign borrowing.

U.S. economic assistance

The U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) Mission in Chile was formally closed in May 1981. However, a small AID office was reestablished in Chile as part of AID's new Advanced Developing Country Program. A major share of its activities support civic education, administration of justice, and a congressional studies and assistance center. Private sector efforts to address social concerns are also supported, as are grants for scientific research by Chilean universities.

In FY 1989, the total funding for Chile from these different AID sources amounted to approximately \$2.3 million. In addition, AID has provided a guaranty for a \$5.0 million loan from a U.S. bank to finance low income housing projects carried out by Chilean housing cooperatives and other private sector entities.

The U.S. maintains a bilateral food assistance program which provides dietary supplements to children of low income families. This program operates through both official and private voluntary agencies. The U.S. Export-Import Bank helps finance U.S. exports to Chile.

U.S. Generalized System of Preference (GSP) privileges for Chile were suspended in December 1987 due to Chile's failure to adhere to international standards of workers' rights. On the basis of the present labor reforms, hearings currently are underway to consider the reestablishment of these privileges.

AGRICULTURE IN CHILE

Chile is an agricultural exporter, with exports five times greater than imports. Over three fourths of these exports are fresh fruit. Beans, malted barley, wine and wool are the other major export commodities. The United States is the largest market for Chilean fruit exports. Chile exports more than 10 times more agricultural products to the United States than it imports. Chile imports U.S. wheat, corn, seeds, and animal genetics.

Chile is blessed with almost every climate found on earth. However, only 3 per cent of Chile's almost 760,000 square kilometers are cultivated. Moisture, weather, arable land and soil nutrients are the major factors determining the type of agriculture practiced in each region.

The Atacama is so dry that it resembles a moonscape. As the snow melts on the Andean Mountains it forms streams and rivers which flow generally east to west, eventually reaching the ocean. These rivers, found every 100 kilometers or so, provide a welcome break in the gray and brown of the desert. Ancient indian civilizations established terraces along these waterways to grow corn, beans, fruits, vegetables and even alfalfa for their livestock. Many of these terraces still are used today for the same crops. These are the only green patches one finds in the desert except the rare oasis or an occasional cactus or shrub where morning dew accumulates.

Most agricultural production is in the Central Valley which extends from just north of Santiago to Puerto Montt more than 1,000 kilometers away. The agriculture practiced in this valley varies considerably. The traditional grain, livestock and tobacco farmer has been replaced by irrigated fruit production for export in the northern Central Valley. Since summer in Chile is winter in the United States, Chile can export fruit and vegetables to Northern Hemisphere markets when virtually no domestically produced fruit is available. Profits from fruit production for export were large in the past. Recently, declining profits due to large supplies of fruit in major import markets have pushed producers to concentrate on higher quality exports, which in turn can provide better profits.

Grain continues to be Chile's major crop. Despite the good returns generated by fruit for export, more than 60 percent of total cultivated land produces wheat, corn, rice or other grains. Wheat production occupies almost 40 percent of all

cultivated land. Chilean wheat consumption is the highest in Latin America. Wheat in the northern Central Valley is planted on small tracts of irrigated land. Southern Central Valley wheat is planted on large tracts of land, similar to the U.S. midwest, and farmed with modern machinery.

The northern Central Valley also is the center of Chile's commercial corn production. Chilean corn is irrigated, giving yields almost double those in the United States. Corn is used primarily to feed poultry and pigs. Most beef is grass fed.

The middle Central Valley is known for its forest production. Found here are Chile's largest tree farms, which are rapidly making Chile an important exporter of wood and wood products. Wood and wood product exports soon will surpass the value of agricultural exports. Chile's 7.3 million hectares of native forest are a source of wood and wood product resources that has not yet been tapped. Much of the native forest is over-mature, rendering it good largely for wood chip production for export as raw material for paper.

The southern Central Valley has a climate and scenery similar to northern California, Oregon and Washington state. Agricultural practices also are similar. Most dairy and beef farms are located here. Wheat, potatoes, and sugar beets are the most important crops.

A 1,100-kilometer road recently was completed from Puerto Montt south to Cochrane. An additional 1,200 kilometers would be needed to connect Punta Arenas (Tierra del Fuego) with Puerto Montt, but the exceedingly difficult terrain of the Chilean far south would make construction of much of this prohibitively expensive. Most of the farming in this stretch of 2,300 kilometers consists of sheep and some cattle production. The major means of long distance transport is boat. This also is an area which is being developed for the production of trout and salmon for export.

Chile also is the world's largest exporter of fishmeal. When international fishmeal prices are low, local producers find it economically convenient to substitute low priced fishmeal for higher cost imported soybean meal. Consumers can distinguish when international fishmeal prices begin to drop because poultry meat and pork fat often take on the taste of the fishmeal. Brand-name chicken and poultry usually do not provide this culinary delight, however.

INFORMATION MEDIA

NEWSPAPERS

With an estimated literacy rate of 96.5 percent and a population of 12.9 million, Chile has approximately 40 newspapers in circulation, from nationally distributed dailies to small-town tabloids. Distribution ranges from as many as 200,000 copies for a Sunday edition of Santiago's La Tercera to 3,000 copies of a regional newspaper.

In Santiago there are nine major newspapers with a combined daily circulation of approximately 600,000. Outside of the capital, the combined circulation of local and national dailies is approximately 420,000. Considering an average readership of two to four persons per newspaper, total readership, country-wide, can be estimated at 3,000,000.

There are two major established newspaper enterprises in Chile: The Mercurio chain, owned by the Edwards family, which has 16 dailies affiliated throughout Chile; and "Consorcio Periodistico de Chile" (COPESA), owned by the Picó family, which publishes country-wide circulation La Tercera and popular La Cuarta.

Conservative morning daily El Mercurio of Santiago is Chile's most influential paper and is nationally distributed. Las Ultimas Noticias (Mercurio-owned) and La Tercera compete for the largest readership as popular tabloids.

Other dailies published in Santiago that complete the newspaper panorama of Chile's capital city are: La Epoca, which began publication in March, 1987; Fortín Mapocho, which became a daily in April, 1987, after starting as a weekly in 1984; La Nación, owned by the government of Chile; the Mercurio chain afternoon tabloid, La Segunda; and the two economic-financial 5-days newspapers which circulate chiefly in Santiago, El Diario, and Estrategia.

Most towns of any size in Chile have newspapers which focus on local news. Apart from the Mercurio chain dailies, there are some 25 small independent regional dailies. An important regional daily is Concepcion's El Sur, with a circulation of approximately 30,000.

MAGAZINES

The major newsweeklies and other magazines published in Santiago for a nationwide readership are Hoy, Ercilla, Análisis, Que Pasa, APSI, and the Communist Party periodical, El Siglo. Other publications include bi-weekly magazines Cosas, Caras, Paula, Pluma y Pincel, Punto Final, the monthly catholic publication Mensaje and several sports and TV/motion pictures magazines. Estimated total circulation of major magazines is 260,000.

RADIO

Radio in Chile reaches more people in more places than any other medium. Almost all Chilean stations operate commercially and six have network affiliations for a total of 303 broadcast stations nationwide. The National Radio Association (ARCHI) lists 150 AM and 153 FM stations in the country, with 23 AM and 25 FM stations in Santiago alone. An estimated 93 percent of Chile's population listens to radio. The figure for Santiago is 97 percent.

ARCHI's statistics state that there are 17 million radio sets in Chile, or about 1.5 radios per Chilean citizen (the population of Chile is 12.9 million).

The principal national networks are Radio Cooperativa, number one in the metropolitan area, Radio Portales, Radio Minería, Radio Chilena, Radio Agricultura, and Radio Nacional de Chile.

These six national networks broadcast through affiliates several times each day with news programs, particularly in the early morning, at noon and in the evening.

TELEVISION

There are an estimated 3,500,000 TV sets in Chile. Daily viewership is estimated at eight million.

In the past, under Chilean law only universities and the state-owned National Television Network could operate television stations in the country. However, the new television law passed in October, 1989, opens television to private ownership as well.

National Television -- Channel 7 in Santiago -- is Chile's most extensive network, covering approximately 97 per cent of the country. Catholic University Television, Channel 13, is an important network covering most of Chile from Arica to Puerto Montt. Channel 13 has repeaters in 13 other cities in the South. Channel 13 covers approximately 90 percent of Chile.

University of Chile Television, Channel 11, covers Santiago, Valparaíso and Viña del Mar. Catholic University of Valparaíso Television broadcasts from Viña del Mar as Channel 4, and covers Valparaíso and towns of the Fifth Region; with a repeater, as Channel 5, it covers the Santiago metropolitan area and La Serena, reaching almost half of the population of the country. Telenorte serves the north of the country. It rebroadcasts programs from Channel 11. Its future is unclear at this point.

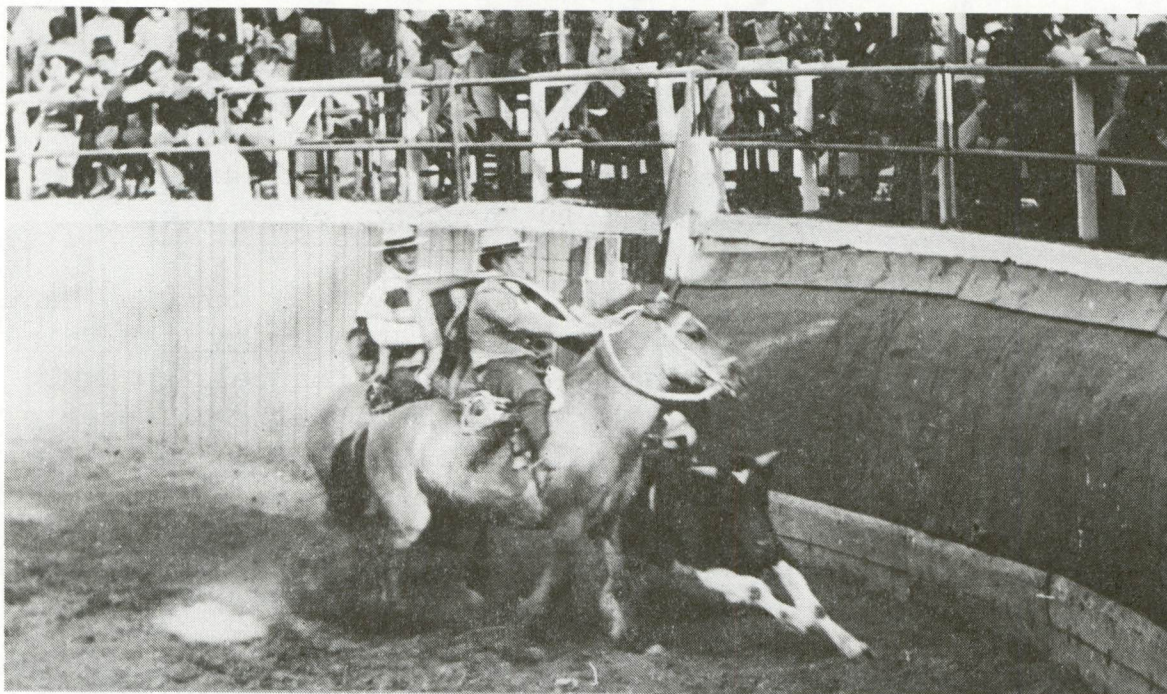
Chile's first fully-functioning privately owned television channel (VHF) came on line in October 1990. "Megavisión," Channel 9, is owned by an association of businessmen, including shipping magnate Ricardo Claro. Format and programming of this new station is in line with that of other stations.

Falling outside of current television restrictions, Chile's cable television company has been operating in Santiago for approximately two years. This company, TVCable, is owned by the newspaper El Mercurio.

MOTION PICTURES

Santiago movie houses show first-run movies shortly after their debut in their country of origin. Approximately 92 percent of all films shown in Chile come from the U.S. Others are from Mexico, France, Italy, Sweden and Argentina. All films are shown in their original language with Spanish subtitles where needed.

Some excellent films and documentaries have been produced at several cultural institutes in Chile. Locally produced advertising and short features demonstrate sound technique and good production values. There are about 100 commercial cinemas in Chile, with a seating capacity of approximately 90,000. There are 57 movie theatres in Santiago alone.



A Chilean rodeo, which is quite different from its American counterpart

RECREATION AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

Sports

Chile offers tourist and sports attractions throughout the year. Numerous private country clubs have facilities for golf, tennis, polo and swimming. Public pools include two good facilities on Cerro San Cristobal in Santiago.

Santiago has several academies and riding clubs for renting horses with instruction. Riding is a year-round activity in Santiago. Horse shows are held frequently during the winter. Fishing and hunting are popular, but Chile has no large game. Partridge, quail, duck and fox are hunted throughout the country.

Chile offers trout fishing during a season that lasts from October through mid-April. Deep sea fishing (broadbill, swordfish and marlin) and surf casting are popular in the North. Good fishing spots are anywhere from three hours to a day away by car or train, or about three hours by plane from Santiago.

Chile has facilities for all types of water sports. Yacht clubs along the coast rent sail and motor boats. Laguna Aculeo and

Lago Rapel, about 60 and 100 kilometers from Santiago respectively, have facilities for water skiing.

Good skiing is found in Chile. The ski season lasts from June through October, and is at its best from mid - August to early October, when millions of acres of spring corn and powder snow provide skiing to rival any on Earth. The popular months of June and July are better if you like high prices, crowded hotel facilities, bad weather, and zero to poor snow.

Portillo, Valle Nevado, Farellones - Colorado, La Parva, Pucón - Villarica, Chillan and Antillanca are well equipped areas with verticals from 600 to 1000 meters. Hotel rooms and week packages for June through August must be reserved months in advance through travel agencies, but from September to the end of the season you can find something without reservations. Prices vary from international/moderate to international/expensive, depending upon season and resort. Good rental equipment, some of it very new, is available for those who are trapped without their own gear. Santiago ski shops are satisfactory.

Portillo is an international institution. It offers superb steep and wild skiing bordering on the extreme, as well as the standard novice/intermediate stuff. The Portillo ambience is ski history, nightlife is old fashioned and almost elegant, and the food is satisfactory. Valle Nevado is very French and offers 22,000 acres of laid-back cruising and a relaxed, somewhat Club Med ambience; nightlife is Brazilian and the hotel food is the best in Chilean ski country. Antillanca is a small jewel - honeymoon heaven and great for the kids. La Parva and Farellones - Colorado offer big skiing - thousands of acres of varied terrain and good lift facilities; lunch is a greaseburger with mayonaise; nightlife is reading a book or driving back to Santiago. Chillán and Pucón - Villarica are pushing into the big league, but you should bring a book.

The mountains near Santiago also have something to offer walkers and mountain climbers. The city's suburban mountain is 1650 meter Manquehue; it is popular with walkers, criminals and rock climbers. Summits such as 2751 meter Providencia can be reached in a day. San Ramón, 3253 meters, is a long day. Cerro El Plomo, 5424 meters, is the massive, glacier-covered peak visible east of the city. Plan on a 3-5 day push. Tupungato, 6570 meters, can be climbed on horseback. The Cajón del Maipo,

southeast of Santiago, is almost a climbers paradise, with peaks reaching 6,000 meters, big rock walls, Eurodogging to 5.12 on small rock faces, disagreeable glaciers and endless scree. Beyond the vicinity of Santiago, the Chilean Andes offer an enormous variety of climbing including very big stuff. Approaches can be long and tedious, however. There are a number of hiking and climbing clubs in Santiago. Guides are available.

TOURING AND TRAVEL

A number of beaches and resorts can be reached in two to four hours of driving from Santiago. Some beaches, however, are small, rocky, polluted and dangerous because of strong undertows and lack of lifeguards. The Humboldt Current makes the water too cold for much swimming. Consequently, sunbathing is more popular than swimming at most beaches. Hotel accommodations are adequate during summer but can be difficult to find.

The largest summer resort is Viña del Mar, which has good hotels, a municipal gambling casino and nightclub, golf and tennis facilities, a racetrack, and public beaches. Some fine beaches may be found both south and north of Viña. These often



Valparaíso

lack the accommodations and facilities of the more popular resorts, but they are far less crowded.

Also popular in summer are resorts in the lake area, about 500 miles south of Santiago. This region, the "Switzerland of South America", is a trout and salmon fisherman's paradise and has some of the most magnificent scenery on the continent. Hotel accommodations are limited and usually simple but clean.

Other summer activities include boat trips through the channels and fjords of the south from Puerto Montt to Punta Arenas on the Strait of Magellan at the very tip of the continent, or excursions to the Juan Fernández Islands, 400 miles out in the Pacific from Valparaíso. Easter Island, more than 2300 miles offshore, may be reached by plane twice a week. Whitewater rafting down rivers such as the BioBio also is well organized.

Arica in the extreme north (2,000 kilometers from Santiago, 2 hours and 40 minutes by jet), has year-around spring weather and is popular in winter. All of the major northern seacoast cities (La Serena, Antofagasta, Iquique and Arica) share a mild climate, sandy beaches, and sunshine most of the year.

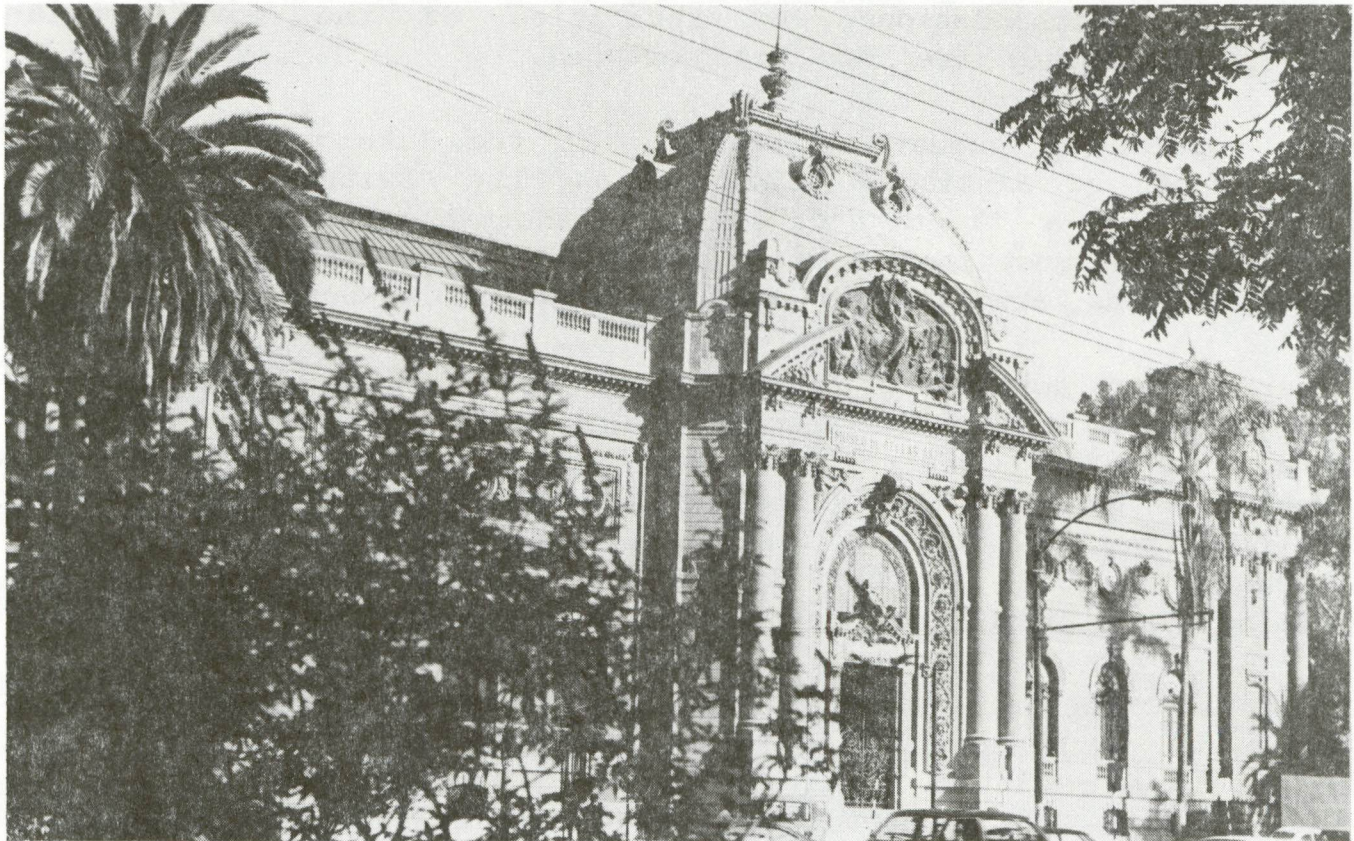
Buenos Aires (1100 kilometers), Montevideo and Brazil are popular tourist attractions. Lima is only 3-1/4 hours away by jet. From Lima you can visit Cuzco and Machu Picchu. Mendoza, Argentina, is only 40 minutes away by jet.

Local developing and printing of black-and white and color film are of acceptable quality.

SIGHTSEEING IN SANTIAGO

Santiago was founded on February 12, 1541, by Pedro de Valdivia, who named it for the Apostle St. James. In colonial days it was ravaged by floods of the Río Mapocho and suffered severe earthquakes in 1575, 1647 and 1730. Today, the city is the fourth largest on the continent. It is 70 miles from the Pacific, at an altitude of 1,703 feet above sea level.

Santiago is nestled in Chile's fertile Central Valley. To the west rise the mountains of the coastal range. Just to the east are the Andes, rising to more than 6000 meters. The city is graced by two prominent hills, the 400-foot Santa Lucía



Museum of Fine Arts, Santiago

downtown, which originally served as a military fortress, and which since 1872 has been colorfully landscaped and laced to its peak with walks and gothic style terraces, and the 945-foot Cerro San Cristóbal, boasting parks, two large public swimming pools, and the Enoteca wine museum and restaurant where you can sample Chilean wines and enjoy a view of the city below. Crowning San Cristóbal is a statue of the Virgin Mary. A funicular runs to the top of the hill, along which is situated Santiago's zoo. There also is a cable car ride which stops at a restaurant before reaching the top.

Downtown Santiago is a mixture of colonial and Victorian architecture and modern construction. The grid pattern of the streets is broken by the diagonal of the 100 meter wide principal thoroughfare, the Avenida Bernardo O'Higgins, also known by its historical name, the Alameda (Avenue of the Poplars). Several of the principal downtown streets run into the traditional heart of the city, Plaza de Armas, flanked by several large buildings, among them the Cathedral, built in 1796, which contains several interesting works, including carved silver altar pieces and a sanctuary lamp. The Cathe-

dral's neighbors on the square include the palace of the Metropolitan Archbishop of Santiago, the central post office, the state telegraph office (formerly the governor's residence) and the office of the municipal government.

Two blocks south is the Plaza de la Constitución, which faces the Moneda Palace. Completed in 1805 to serve as a mint, the Moneda became the government palace in 1845. The building, a low massive stone structure, with walls some four feet thick, formerly housed the offices of three ministries. During the attack on the Moneda on September 11, 1973, some parts were either totally or partially destroyed. The Moneda has been completely reconstructed, and now houses the offices of the President of the Republic and the Ministry of Foreign Relations.

Two interesting museums are the Pre-Colombian museum, in Bandera 361, and the newly relocated National History Museum, in the Plaza de Armas.

Among Santiago's prominent buildings are the Teatro Municipal, buildings of the University of Chile and Catholic University, the Palace of Justice, the National Library and various churches. A number of parks grace the city. Other museums include the Museo Nacional de Bellas Artes, which houses a collection of statuary, paintings, and other art work by Chilean and foreign artists, and the National Museum, with collections illustrating the geology, archeology, and flora and fauna of Chile.

The city is serviced by an efficient subway system. One of its two lines runs east to west and the other runs north to south. They cross near the center of the city.

SHOPPING IN SANTIAGO

Handicrafts are popular in Chile and generally are of good quality. Hand embroidered tapestries, wicker furniture, copper pans, woolen ponchos and lapis lazuli jewelry are some of the items typically made by Chilean craftsmen. While small towns in the countryside might specialize in one craft (pottery from Pomaire, woolen goods from La Ligua) Santiago offers the widest variety. Prices and workmanship vary, so comparison shopping is advised.

Handicrafts

CEMA-CHILE, Avda. Portugal 351: This is the national headquarters for the Centro de Madres, a government sponsored institution which promotes artisanry. In their shop you will find one of the widest selections of Chilean crafts in one store.

Fantuzzi, Camino a Melipilla 5007 (571-282): Good copperware pots and pans for the kitchen at reasonable prices.

Pueblito Los Dominicos: Behind Los Dominicos church at the end of Avenida Apoquindo, this outdoor crafts fair is open on weekends. The craftspeople have their workshops on the premises and often will make things to order.

Morita Gil, Los Misioneros 1991 (Pedro de Valdivia Norte) Jewelry, with emphasis on Lapis Lazuli.

Galería de los Talleres, Antonia Lope de Bello 128 (Barrio Bellavista) 37-9050: 13 workshops of arts and crafts (jewelry, painting, pottery, photography, sculpture)

Plaza Mulato Gil, José Victorino Lastarria 305: cultural center, antique shops.

Clothing

Department Stores (Usually open Mondays through Sunys from 11 a.m to 8:30 p.m.):

Almacenes Paris: Located in downtown Avda. Bernardo O'Higgins 815 and in uptown Av. 11 de Septiembre 2221

Apumanque Shopping Mall: Manquehue Sur 31

Parque Arauco Shopping Mall: Avda. Presidente Kennedy 5413.
Has two of the largest department stores: Falabella and Muricy.

Mall Panorámico: Avda. 11 de Septiembre 2155

Lo Castillo: Candelaria Goyenechea 3820. Mostly antique shops.

Providencia, between Pedro de Valdivia and Tobalaba is an area packed with boutiques. Avenida El Bosque Norte has antique and furniture shops.

(NOTE: Avda. Libertador Bernardo O'Higgins is commonly referred to as "La Alameda".)

SANTIAGO HOTELS

Santiago has a number of hotels of acceptable quality. They include the following:

LUXURY

SHERATON SAN CRISTOBAL: Avda. Santa María 1742, Phone 2745000,
Fax 2742469.

CROWNE PLAZA (Holiday Inn): Avda. Libertador Bernardo
O'Higgins 136, Phone 381042, Fax 336015

PLAZA SAN FRANCISCO-KEMPINSKI: Av. Libertador Bernardo
O'Higgins 816, Phone 393832, Fax 397826

CARRERA: Teatinos 180, Phone 6982011, Fax 721083

GALERIAS NACIONALES (Holiday Inn): San Antonio 65,
Phone 384011, Fax 330077

TUPAHUE: San Antonio 477, Phone 383810 & 335891

LAS ACACIAS DE VITACURA (Apart-Hotel): El Manantial 1781,
Phone 2290575, Fax 242417

RIO BIDASOA : Vitacura 4875, Phone 2421525, Fax 2289798

LIBERTADOR: Avda. Bernardo O'Higgins 853, Phone 394211

FORESTA: Victoria Subercaseaux 353, Phone 396261

LOS ESPAÑOLES: Los Españoles 2539, Phone 2321824,
Fax 2230420

MONTEBIANCO: Isidora Goyenechea 2911, Phone 2330427,
Fax 2330420

SANTIAGO EMERGENCY NUMBERS

POLICE

POLICE RADIO PATROL: Phone 133
Address: Plaza Bulnes 1196

MEDICAL SERVICES

(doctor/ambulance on duty 24 hours a day)

EMERGENCY FIRST AID: Phone 222-4422.
(POSTA CENTRAL) Address: Portugal 125

CLINICA SANTA MARIA: Phone 778024.
Address: Avda. Santa María 0410

CLINICA LAS CONDES: Phone 2111002.
Address: Lo Fontecilla 441

CLINICA ALEMANA: Phone: 2299515.
Address: Av. Vitacura 5951

EMERGENCY DRUGSTORE: Phone 382439.
(Farmacia Ahumada Address: Portugal 155
Open 24 hours a day)

CHURCHES

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Cathedral

La Merced

San Agustín

Santo Domingo

Plaza de Armas

Mac Iver/Merced

Estado/Agustinas

Santo Domingo/21 de Mayo

OTHER DENOMINATIONS

Evangelist Church
(Methodist-
Presbyterian-Baptist)

Jotabeche 40

Synagogue

Avda. Portugal 810,
Phone 398101

Lutheran Church

Lota 2330
Phone 40305

Church Services in English

The Santiago Community Church

Avda. Holanda 51
Phone 44970

Mormon Church Chapel Services

For info. call
223466 or 438127

Maryknoll Fathers
Sunday Mass 11:00 a.m.

Vasco de Gama 4702
Phone 483764

The First Church
of Christ Scientist
Sunday Service 10:30 a.m.

Sánchez Fontecilla 832

AIRLINES

Aerolíneas Argentinas: Moneda 756, Phone 393922

AeroPerú: Teatinos 335, Phone 715035

Air France: Agustinas 1138, Phone 6982421

American: Huérfanos 1199, Phone 713004 & 719272

Avianca: Moneda 1118, Phone 714105

Canadian Pacific: Huérfanos 669, Loc. 9, Phone 393058

Ecuatoriana de Aviación: Av.B. O'Higgins 949, Floor 25,
Phone 6964251

Iberia: Agustinas 1115, Phones 714510 & 719132

KLM: Agustinas 802, Phones 398001 & 719109

LADECO: Huérfanos 1157, Phone 6981258

LAN-Chile: Estado 10, Floor 21, Phone 394411

Lufthansa: Moneda 970, Floor 17, Phone 722686

Lloyd Aereo Boliviano: Moneda 1170, Phone 712334 & 712751

Pan American: Av.B.O'Higgins 949, Floor 23, Phone 6960055

Swissair: Estado 10, Office 1501, Phone 337014

Varig: Miraflores 156, Phone 395976

Viasa: Agustinas 1141, Floor 6, Phone 6982401

TRAIN STATIONS

CENTRAL STATION

(Trains going South)

Avda. B. O'Higgins 3322 -Phone 796515 - 790707

BUS TERMINALS

Buses going North
Amunategui 920

Buses going South, Viña del Mar, or Valparaíso
Avda. Bernardo O'Higgins 3848

RESTAURANTS

Chilean specialties include empanadas (hot meat, cheese or fish pies); humitas (seasoned, spiced, grated corn wrapped in husks and boiled); paila marina (fish and seasoned shellfish boiled in a clay pot); porotos granados (semi-ripe beans cooked with corn, squash, and sweet basil, often served with roast beef and tomatoes), and cazuela (beef or chicken stew flavored with Chilean herbs).

Chilean wines are excellent. Other typical Chilean drinks are borgoña (red or white wine mixed with sparkling water and fruit pieces); cola de mono (a Christmas drink, similar to eggnog); chicha (hard grape or apple cider); and pisco sour (pisco mixed with sugar syrup and lemon juice). Pisco is a liquor popular in Chile, Bolivia and Peru. It is distilled from grapes.

In short, the food is wholesome if a bit rich, and the portions are generous. It is customary to leave a tip of about 10 percent for good service.

RESTAURANTS

(\$\$\$ - expensive; \$\$ - moderate; \$ - cheap)

U.S.

A PINCH OF PANCHO (\$\$\$): (Nicely done restaurant featuring U.S. regional dishes) General del Canto 45 - 2745183

CHILEAN

EL CANTA GALLO (\$\$\$): Las Condes 12345 - 471450

EL PARRON (\$\$\$): Providencia 1188 - 2239821

EL TORO SIMBOLICO (\$\$\$): Los Cobres de Vitacura 212-6479

LA ESTANCIA (\$\$): Las Condes 13810 - 471301

EL MESON DEL ARZOBISPO (\$\$): Calle del Arzobispo 0601 - 778865

FRENCH

MAISTRAL (\$\$\$): Mosquito 485 - 330870

LA CASCADE (\$\$\$): Bilbao 1947 - 2237286

MAXO (\$\$\$): Agustinas 676 - 3822010

CHEZ LOUIS (\$\$\$): Las Condes 9177 - 2294175

GERMAN

MUNCHEN (\$\$): El Bosque Norte 0362 - 2325936

INTERNATIONAL

NUEVA YORK 27 (\$\$): Calle Nueva York 27

ANGUS (\$\$\$): Bosque Norte 0111 - 2322683

JOCKEY CLUB (\$\$\$): Bombero Salas 1369 - 727036

LA ENOTECA (\$\$\$): Cerro San Cristóbal - 2321758

CARROUSEL (\$\$): Los Conquistadores 1972 - 2321728

DELMONICO'S (\$\$): Vitacura 3379 - 487470

HEREFORD GRILL (\$\$): Tenderini 171 - 395612;
El Bosque Norte 0355 - 2319117

LANCELOT (\$\$): Providencia 1130 - 2512455

PRAGA (\$\$): Vitacura 3917 - 2286236

ITALIAN CUISINE

DA CARLA (\$\$): Mac Iver 577 - 333739

LE DUE TORRI (\$\$): Isidora Goyenechea 2908 - 2313427

LA DIVINA COMIDA (\$\$): Purísima 215 - 372300

ORIENTAL CUISINE

BALI HAI (\$\$\$) (Polynesian): Colón 5146 - 2288273

MIKADO \$\$\$ (Japanese): Bilbao 1933 - 2252947

LUNG FUNG \$\$: Agustinas 715 - 391542

PALACIO DANUBIO AZUL \$\$: Reyes Lavalle 3240 - 2313588

PERUVIAN FOOD

EL OTRO SITIO \$\$\$: Antonia Lope de Bello 53

PIZZERIAS

LA LEONA: (Across from the Las Condes movie theater)

LA PIZZA NOSTRA: Avda. Las Condes 6757 - 2231710
Avda. Providencia 1975 - 2319853

PIZZA HUT: Apoquindo 5489 - 2116766
Avda. 11 de Septiembre/Avda. Lyon

DA-DINO: Apoquindo 4228 - 481344

SEAFOOD

AQUI ESTA COCO (\$\$): La Concepción 236 - 465985

EL COCO LOCO (\$\$): Rancagua 0554 - 491214

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE (\$\$): Seminario 38 - 2230173

LA TASCA DE ALTAMAR (\$): Noruega 6347 - 2116101

PUERTO MARISKO (\$\$\$): Isidora Goyenechea 2918 - 2332096

CALETA LOS LEONES (\$\$): Los Leones 195 - 2325110

SPANISH

EL CASERIO (\$\$): Manuel Montt 126 - 490606

PINPILINPAUSHA (\$): Matías Cousiño 62 - 6961835

VEGETARIAN/NATURAL FOOD

EL NATURISTA (\$\$): Moneda 846 - 6984122

Orrego Lugo 42 - 2318964

EL HUERTO \$\$: Orrego Luco 054 - 2319889

BARS

BAR INGLES: Bandera 183 (Cellar) - 6985552

BAR NACIONAL: Huérfanos 1057 - 6965986

COFFEE BARS

HAITI: Ahumada 140 - 6981284

DO BRASILA: Bandera/Huérfanos

ONCES

From 5 to 7 p.m. in Santiago people take tea. Local historians trace the custom back to the time when the householder would secretly refer to his favorite 5 p.m. drink, aguardiente, a potent alcoholic beverage, as ``las onces'' (the eleven-letter drink). In this manner, theoretically, his wife was unaware of his imbibing. Today it consists of tea, coffee, cake, ice cream, and sandwiches.

COPPELIA (ice cream): Providencia 2209 - 2326767

TAVELLI (ice cream): Las Condes 7089 - 293053

CAFE COLONIA: Mac-Iver 161 - 397256

PRACTICAL INFORMATION FOR TDY PERSONNEL

HEALTH

Personnel assigned to Chile for an extended time will receive a pamphlet entitled "Health and Medical Information" from the Embassy health unit. The following is basic information for TDY personnel:

WATER: The water in Santiago is considered safe for drinking. It is regularly monitored by the National Health Service, and purification processing is done as needed. However, newcomers may want to drink bottled water, or boil the tap water. This will avoid the usual adjustment period and its accompanying symptoms, which may include diarrhea. Outside of Santiago, drink only boiled or bottled beverages. Remember that ice cubes are made from tap water.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES: The skins of fruits and vegetables are usually contaminated by watering, handling, fertilization and chemical spreading procedures. To prevent diarrhea, gastroenteritis and other intestinal problems, fruits and vegetables should always be disinfected. The easiest way to do this is by soaking them in a chlorine solution. Many brands are available in local supermarkets.

OTHER RISKY FOODS: During summer, avoid salads and any dishes made with mayonnaise, dressing, custard or cream filling that have been left at room temperature. Be certain that seafood is fresh and not from polluted waters.

RESTAURANTS: Avoid dirty restaurants. Beware of local "ferias," ambulant vendors, and beach resort restaurants.

SMOG: Topographic, climatic and atmospheric conditions, together with 10,000 diesel buses, an increasing number of autos and other environmental factors, combine in Santiago to produce an inversion that results in dense smog. Respiratory and eye, ear, nose and throat conditions may become aggravated. On some particularly bad days, almost everyone in Santiago will have at least minor irritation of the eyes. Some people find that they cannot tolerate contact lenses, or can wear them only on the "good" days. The only real solution is to get out of the city. TDY personnel who have the option may want to consider

finding a hotel in the slightly less polluted sector to the east of downtown.

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

METRO: Santiago has a clean, rapid, inexpensive subway system which opened in 1975. There are currently two lines, one of which runs east-west from Providencia to Pudahuel, while the other runs perpendicular to it. As of January, 1990, a single ticket cost 70 pesos.

TAXIS: Taxis are abundant and are not especially expensive. Cabs are metered, and the price is not negotiable. A "fonotaxi" ordered by telephone will be significantly more expensive than a cab hailed on the street. Tipping is not customary, but is always appreciated. Taxis charge 50 percent more after 9 p.m. at night or very early in the morning.

BUSES: City buses, known as "micros" in Chile, are plentiful, dirty, crowded, inexpensive and a major source of pollution. Their drivers are known for their indifference to stop signs, traffic lights, pedestrians, other vehicles, or anything else that gets in their way. They charge a set tariff regardless of how far you are traveling. Flag them down as you would a taxi. During times of civic unrest, buses frequently become targets of vandalism and should be avoided.

"COLECTIVOS": "Colectivos" are taxis that travel a fixed route at a fixed price. They may carry up to 6 passengers, and are convenient for traveling to and from the metro from the suburbs. They are identified by a roof sign that gives their number and final destination. A "colectivo" may be hailed at any point on its route.

EARTHQUAKES

Central Chile is one of the most seismically active places on earth, and destructive earthquakes have struck the country periodically throughout its history. The most recent example was a massive quake of 7.8 on the Richter Scale that struck on March 3, 1985, killing almost 200 people and causing widespread destruction.

Residents of Santiago will frequently feel "temblores," or

tremors, which are mild quakes that seldom result in injury or damage. The local press reports these tremors in terms of the Mercali Scale.

While for most people the natural reaction to a powerful earthquake is to run outside, it is safer to remain indoors, especially if you are in a tall building. Stand or crouch in a strong doorway, or get under a sturdy table or desk. Stay clear of windows, heavy furnishings that could topple over and injure you, and heating units or stoves. If you smell gas, try to turn off the gas main. Do not look for damage with a match or candle. If you find yourself outside in an powerful earthquake, stay clear of power lines, bridges, and anything else that could fall and injure you.

DIRECTORY

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES

Agustinas 1343, 5th to 10th floors
(Facing the side of the Hotel Carrera)

Phone: 710133 - 721192

Hours are 8:30 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. Monday through Friday. After hours and on weekends a Marine Guard is on duty, and an Embassy duty officer is always on call. The Embassy also houses the offices of the United States Information Service.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Merced 230, Embassy telephones.

INTER AMERICAN GEODETIC SURVEY

Nueva Santa Isabel No.1640, Santiago, Telephone 6968979

FULBRIGHT COMMISSION

Victoria Subercaseaux 41, 4th floor

Telephones 330379 & 380580.

BINATIONAL CENTER

(Instituto Chileno-Norteamericano de Cultura)

Moneda 1467 - Telephone 6963215;

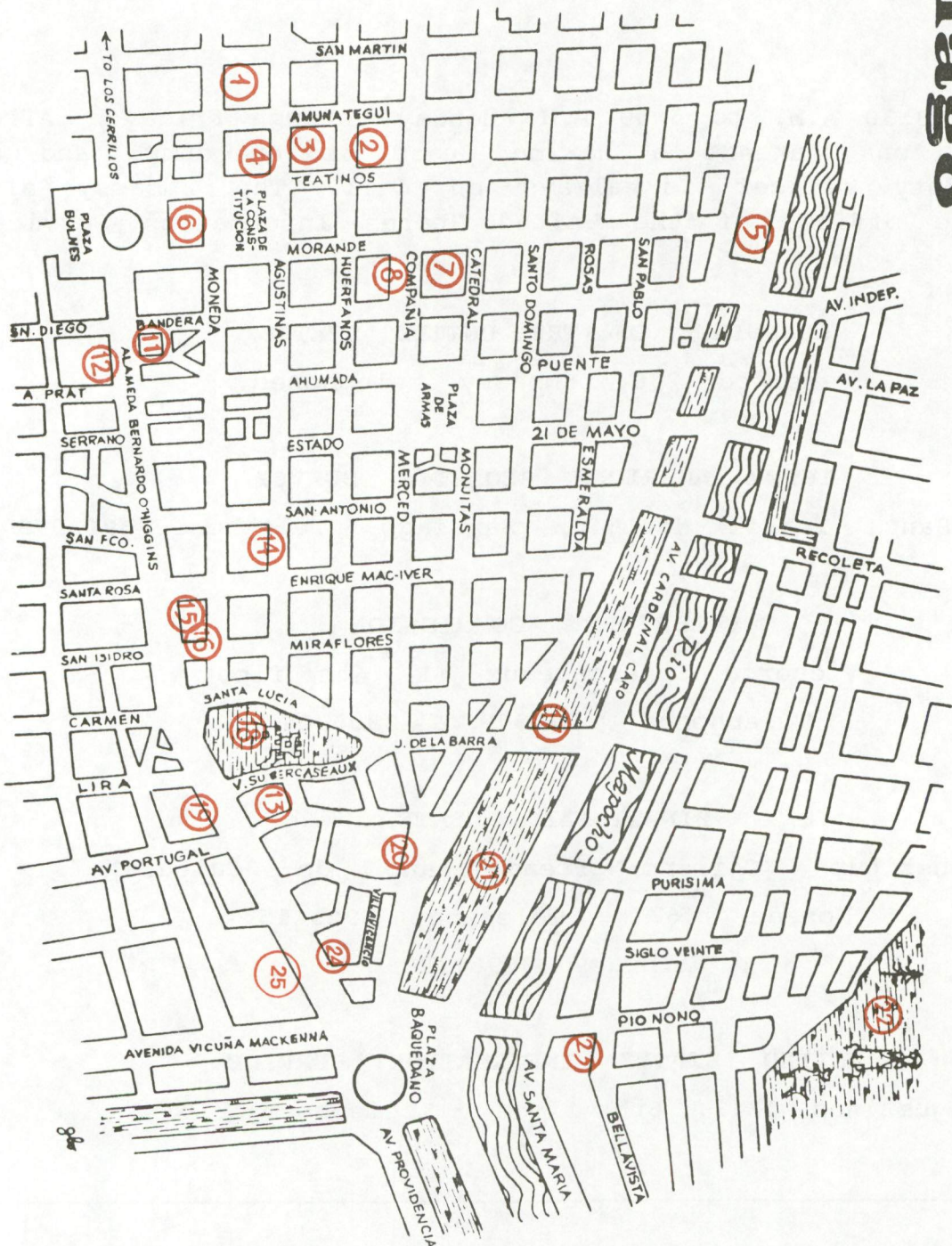
Library 6961128

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE

Agustinas 1343, 6th floor - Telephone 710133

Map of DOWNTOWN Santiago

1. Instituto Chileno-Norteamericano de Cultura
2. Hotel Panamericano
3. U.S. Embassy Offices
4. Hotel Carrera
5. Mapocho Railroad Station
6. Presidential Palace
7. Foreign Ministry
8. Hall of Justice
11. Union Club
12. University of Chile
13. Fulbright Commission
14. Municipal Theater
15. National Library
16. Historical Museum
17. Art Museum
18. Santa Lucia Hill
19. Catholic University
20. U.S. Consulate
21. Parque Forestal
22. San Cristóbal Hill
23. U. of Chile School of Law
24. Edificio Diego Portales
25. Hotel Crowne Plaza





SERVICIO DE CULTURA Y PRENSA
U.S. INFORMATION SERVICE
EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA