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G	26	21	2	2

To Peggy

Date 11-20-90 Time 3:50

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M [redacted] Kelly Herburger

of —

Phone —

Area Code Number Extension

TELEPHONED		PLEASE CALL	
CALLED TO SEE YOU		WILL CALL AGAIN	
WANTS TO SEE YOU		URGENT	
RETURNED YOUR CALL			

Message NASA

-verified with Johnson Space Cent. that copper is used in the wiring in the Shuttle

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November 20, 1990

TO: Ms. Peggy Dooley
The White House

FROM: DAVID ROBB CRALLÉ', CORPORATE AFFAIRS
OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION
Return Tel: 202/457-8212
Return Fax: 202/223-3514

PAGES: FOUR TOTAL

MESSAGE: ATTACHED ARE TALKING POINTS FOR THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECHES IN CHILE.

RETURN FAX: 202/223-3514

OPIC talking points for the President's speeches in Chile.

--OPIC has recently resumed offering political risk investment insurance, loans and loan guaranties in Chile after a hiatus of several years. OPIC has begun issuing coverage for private American investment in Chile and anticipates a high level of activity.

--The President has asked OPIC to mobilize its resources to design a financial product for private investment throughout Latin America. Such a product could be similar to other OPIC capital funds, such as the Africa Growth Fund, East European Growth Fund and the Environmental Fund.

--Consistent with President Bush's Enterprise for the Americas Initiative, emphasizing hemispheric integration through commerce, debt reduction and private investment, OPIC will bring an mission of private American investors to Chile in May 1991.

--The investment mission is designed to introduce private American investors to specific investment opportunities in Chile. It is also an active show of U.S. support for the contribution that private investment has made to the Chilean economy.

--In preparation for the investment mission, OPIC will send an Investment Missions Officer for a reconnaissance visit to Chile for a ten-day visit December 10-20.

--OPIC will also take an investment mission to Argentina, March 3-9, 1991.

OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION

INVESTMENT MISSIONS

For most U.S. companies, the ability to observe first-hand the investment potential in a targeted country is prerequisite to investing overseas. Profitable business investment, whether in the United States or in the developing world, depends upon obtaining complete and accurate information from knowledgeable sources and meeting the right people who can identify the most promising opportunities.

As a means of encouraging and facilitating private American investment in developing countries, OPIC has designed its Investment Missions program to introduce U.S. business executives to key private sector leaders, government officials and, most importantly, potential joint venture partners in the host country.

Since the program's inception in 1975, OPIC has organized investment missions to more than 45 developing countries. OPIC generally leads five to seven missions a year. Countries are selected based on the availability of viable, commercial opportunities and the host government's commitment to private, foreign investment. Prior to scheduling a mission, an OPIC missions officer visits the targeted country to evaluate the overall investment climate and to confirm the potential for profitable U.S. investment.

A typical OPIC investment mission runs five to ten days and includes senior executives from ten to twenty U.S. companies. Participants are selected on the basis of their financial and management capabilities to undertake an overseas venture as well as their experience

in industries of priority interest to the host country. Experienced OPIC finance and insurance officers usually accompany missions to provide assistance and advice.

The focus of each investment mission is on prearranged individual meetings between mission participants and potential joint venture business partners. These private sessions frequently enable mission participants to make significant progress in evaluating an investment in the host country. In addition to viewing project sites for potential new investment, mission participants actually visit existing operating facilities to observe industrial standards and have an opportunity to inquire about operating practices. In a week's time, mission participants gain an invaluable, comprehensive on-site orientation to the country and its investment opportunities.

All OPIC investment missions are organized by the agency's own missions staff in close cooperation with the U.S. Department of State, the Department of Commerce, the U.S. Embassy, and key government officials and agencies of the host country.

The OPIC Investment Missions program is self-sustaining, and participants must pay their own travel and accommodation expenses as well as a pro-rata share of the administrative costs. Not only does this allow OPIC to continue to operate independently, but it also ensures that all participants are serious potential investors.

U.S. business executives participating in an OPIC investment mission can anticipate the following:

- Comprehensive background material, provided in advance, on the host country, its economic and political environment, key officials and organizations.
- Detailed information on specific investment opportunities proposed by local companies and entrepreneurs.
- Prearranged schedules for private appointments with potential joint venture partners who have been screened in advance.
- Briefings by the U.S. Ambassador and staff on local economic and political trends.
- Access to the highest levels of the host government, including cabinet members and, frequently, the head of state.
- Briefings by key host government and industrial development officials on the investment approval process, local regulations and available incentives.
- Advice from successful U.S. and local executives with experience in doing business in the host country.
- Visits to specific project sites.
- Meetings with representatives of local law and accounting firms and financial institutions.
- Opportunities to discuss similar interests and overseas experiences with fellow mission participants.

The sample schedule shown below illustrates the program's emphasis on providing U.S. business executives with the types of briefings, personal meetings and business opportunities needed to open doors, streamline the information gathering process, and cut through red tape in order to move rapidly toward reaching an investment decision.

SAMPLE MISSION SCHEDULE

Sunday	
	Arrive in capital city and transfer to hotel
	Registration with OPIC mission control staff
Monday	
9:00 a.m.	Briefing by OPIC staff
9:30 a.m.	Briefing by U.S. Embassy staff
10:30 a.m.	Briefings by key host country government and industrial development officials
2:00 p.m	Panel discussion with local business executives
3:00 p.m.	Panel discussion with U.S. business executives residing in host country
6:30 p.m.	Reception hosted by U.S. Ambassador
Tuesday–Thursday	
	Project site visits
	Luncheon hosted by American Chamber of Commerce in host country
	Individual appointments with:
	—Prospective joint venture partners
	—Executives from leading local businesses
	—Representatives of local financial institutions, accounting and law firms
Friday	
	Final meeting with host country government and U.S. Embassy officials
Saturday	
	Depart for United States

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Sorry it's all in Spanish! "
Maybe you decipher enough to get a lead & then find a translator.

My weak attempts are in red ink.



Cotton Studio

MARGARET MILLAR

is the time," said Will Cuppy reviewing *The Weak-Eyed Bat,* "for all good fans to realize that Margaret Millar is a humdinger right up in the top rank of bafflers, including the British." *Wall of Eyes,* a serious mystery novel dealing with psychiatric problems, followed next, in 1943. This book was hailed by the *New Republic* as one of the mystery classics of the decade.

After *Fire Will Freeze* (1944), a return to farce, came *The Iron Gates* (1945), in the same genre as *Wall of Eyes.* Though to one reviewer it seemed that the author had "stayed too long in the clinic with her victims," another found the book a masterpiece of horror, with some of the brooding terror of Mabel Seeley, some of the psychological insight of "Francis Iles." It has been filmed by Warner Brothers, who hired Mrs. Millar to write the script. She had a good time in Hollywood, she says, and was offered contracts by two other studios, but turned them down—"I hate to write with someone breathing Basic English into my ear."

Meanwhile Millar, who is a United States citizen because he was born in California during the temporary sojourn of his Canadian parents, had been commissioned in the Navy, and was sent to Princeton and then to Harvard for training. Mrs. Millar and Linda Jane followed him to both colleges, and later to San Diego. When he was ordered to duty in the Pacific, Mrs. Millar bought a house in Santa Barbara, California, to which he returned after his discharge.

Mrs. Millar's new novel, "Experiment in Springtime" (not a mystery, but "a tragicomic study of an unsuccessful marriage") will appear early in 1947. Another, tentatively called "Priscilla"—"a comedy about a twelve-year-old girl with a terrific imagination and demonic energy"—was in progress. Her first editor and most acute critic, her husband, writes: "Margaret doesn't know whether she has abandoned murder for good; the chances are she hasn't. But she writes out of mood, as she plays the piano, and her mood at present is too gay to permit her mind to dwell on murder. . . .She takes her writing seriously, sometimes spending a morning on a sentence, and she is an ardent student of good prose."

The Millars expect to stay in California. The only thing Mrs. Millar misses is figure skating, but she can still swim and sail, her two other sports enthusiasms. Of medium height and build, the author has green eyes and brown hair. Her favorite authors are Evelyn Waugh, Katherine Mansfield, Rosamond Lehmann, and William Faulkner (with Raymond Chandler, Agatha Christie, and John Dickson Carr among mystery writers); her all-time favorite book, *Tender Is the Night,* by F. Scott Fitzgerald. The author claims her life is remarkable only for its omissions: "I have never broken a limb, been divorced or arrested, never had anything stolen, and the only thing I ever lost was a phonograph needle."

MISTRAL, GABRIELA (mēs-träl' gäb"rē-ā'lä) Apr. 7, 1889- Poet; educator

Address: b. c/o Ciudado del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Santiago, Chile

Latin America's leading contemporary poet, Gabriela Mistral, long internationally recognized, received the world's highest honor in literature when she was awarded the Nobel Prize for 1945. A native of Chile, the prize winner is also widely known for her work in education, having begun her career as a teacher and devoted her talents, both pedagogic and poetic, to children. Much of her poetry is religious in tone, personal and lyrically passionate. Following the Hispanic-American custom of appointing leading writers to foreign posts, in the course of the past decade Chile has appointed Gabriela Mistral to consulates in several capitals.

Gabriela Mistral was born Lucila Godoy Alcayaga on April 7, 1889, in Vicuña, a small town in the valley of Elqui in northern Chile. Of humble parentage, she is the daughter of Jerónimo Godoy Villanueva and Petronila Alcayaga, both Chileans of Spanish and Basque blood, with probably "more than a touch of Indian." Her father was a village school teacher, well known in the neighborhood as a "pallador," or minstrel who composed verse for festivals and joined in singing competitions with other village troubadours. Lucila grew up in the country among simple farm folk, and was educated by her father and an older sister, also a teacher. She attended the town's *Liceo* or high school, and later the Pedagogical College in Santiago, Chile's capital. At the age of fifteen she became a primary school teacher and for several years taught poor children in rural areas. She then turned from primary to secondary education, becoming Professor of



GABRIELA MISTRAL

Hygiene in the Traiguen secondary school in 1911. Shortly thereafter she was given the post of inspector general and Professor of History in the Antofagasta school, where she remained for a year. In 1912 she was appointed inspector and Professor of Castilian in the Liceo de los Andes, a post she held for six years.

During this period, before 1920, the young teacher first gained recognition as a poet when she entered and won a poetry contest conducted by a writers' society in Santiago. Under the name Gabriela Mistral—a composite pseudonym taken from two eminent European poets whom she admired, Gabriele D'Annunzio, the Italian, and Frédéric Mistral, the Frenchman (also a Nobel prize winner)—she submitted three *Soñetos de la Muerte* ("Sonnets on Death"), for which she won the highest prize, a laurel crown and a gold medal (1914). These poems were subsequently published in Chile, and later appeared in translation in other countries. Gabriela Mistral, as she was henceforth known, had written her first poetry in 1907, stirred by a tragic love affair which found expression in sorrowful lyrics. A year later she utilized the material of her own experience in the composition *La Voz de Elqui* ("The Voice of Elqui"). She also dealt poetically with what has been the great interest of her life—children. Her poems about and for children, such as *Canciones de Cuna* (lullabies) and *Rondas de Niños* (Children's songs), were published in newspapers and magazines. After winning the 1914 poetry award she rapidly took her place among South America's foremost poets. Some of her poems and prose pieces were included in a five-volume set of school readers and also in a volume of the translated work of the great Hindu poet Rabindranath Tagore.

Her fame as a poet spread, and brought her the public adulation bestowed on leading poets in Latin America, where huge crowds will turn out to hear a favorite read a new composition. But Gabriela Mistral continued her educational work. In 1918-22 she was director and Professor of Spanish in three schools successively. On the invitation of the Mexican Government, she was commissioned by Chile to assist in the reorganization and development of Mexican libraries and rural schools, in which she was associated with the Minister of Education, Dr. José Vasconcelos. She delivered a series of lectures on Hispanic-American literature and other subjects, dedicated a school named for her, had several of her children's songs set to music by a noted composer for use in children's education, and published a selection of reading for use in girls' secondary schools. The problems of the Indian masses also impressed her deeply.

Miss Mistral's two busy years in Mexico were followed by European travel. On her return to Chile she was welcomed with official honors and has since served her country in consular and other posts. The poet was named Chile's delegate to the League of Nations Institute of Intellectual Cooperation, with headquarters in Paris, of which she later became secretary. In 1927 she was the Chilean Teachers' Association delegate to the Congress of Educators at Locarno, and the following year she represented both her own country and Ecuador at the Conference of the International University Federation at Madrid. In 1931 she returned to teaching for a brief period when she came to the United States as professor of Spanish history and civilization at Barnard and Middlebury colleges. The next year she was visiting professor of Spanish studies at the University of Puerto Rico. Her consular service began in 1933 with her appointment to Madrid, where she remained for two years. Since then she has been stationed in many important cities, including Lisbon, Genoa, and Nice. In December 1945 the poet was serving in Petropolis, Brazil's summer capital. The writer Olive Holmes has said that on occasion, during the last twenty years, the poet has "preferred to absent herself" from her country when unsympathetic to the political administration. However, Miss Mistral's position has generally been undisturbed by political changes within Chile. In the words of her compatriot Clarence Finlayson, "so great is her reputation that each successive government feels honored to have Gabriela as its representative abroad."

The first volume of Gabriela Mistral's poetry had been published, not in Chile, but in New York where Dr. Federico de Onís, professor of Spanish literature at Columbia University, had stimulated interest in the work of the Chilean poet. According to the professor, his students "wanted to know where they could get her poems, and all I could give them was a handful of clippings. I told them that if they wanted a volume, enough of them would have to subscribe to copies to pay for the printing." Thus the first edition of *Desolación* ("Desolation") was published under the auspices of the Spanish Institute in New York in 1922, and a year later was reprinted in the poet's native land. Her next volume, *Ternura* ("Tenderness"), published during her first sojourn in

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From that cold
laid you by,
I shall take do
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Spain, consisted of poems for children. The poet's verse has been collected in *Desolacion* and in *Tala* (Buenos Aires, 1938). Her poems have been translated into French, German, Swedish, Italian, and English. Among her works are a series of sonnets, *Preguntas* ("Questionings"), *Nubes blancas* ("White Clouds"), and *The Prayer of the Schoolmistress*, both first published in Barcelona in 1930; she has also written a life of St. Francis of Assisi. In the United States her poetry has appeared in various magazines, including *Commonweal* and *Poetry*, and in 1938 was reprinted in two anthologies, *Some Spanish-American Poets* and *Anthology of Latin-American Poetry*. Other selections of her work are *Lectures for Women* and *Destruction*, and "Gabriela Mistral's Anthology" is being translated. The poet has also served on the editorial staff of a Bogotá newspaper, *Time*.

Considered the founder of the modern poetry movement in Chile, Miss Mistral enjoys "universal favor" among her countrymen. Her style is direct and personal, her imagery rich and earthy, and her words simple and vigorous, "a valuable contribution to the enrichment of the Spanish language." Her chief literary influences have been the Bible, Tagore, the Mexican Amado Nervo, and the Nicaraguan Rubén Darío. Finlayson (writing in *Commonweal*) finds in her work "a unique delicacy, gentle resignation, and an inclination that is spontaneously ethical." "Gripping dramatic power" and "apostolic intensity" have also been noted in her work and she has won the appellation, "the best-loved of living Spanish mystic poets." While most critics stress the strong religious quality of her poetry, Mildred Adams points out that although an ardent Catholic, Miss Mistral is "an avowed anti-clerical." According to another critic, her poetry reveals "a universal maternal instinct for children, the poor and the unfortunate." This feeling and her political consciousness impelled her to give the proceeds from the sale of her book *Tala* (1938) to the Basque orphans of the Spanish Civil War. The gesture incurred the displeasure of dictator Franco's [42] supporters, a displeasure which, however, failed to dampen the poet's sympathy for the child victims. She has glorified the mission of the teacher in her work, revealing at the same time her profound understanding of children and idealistic approach to teaching. While she has treated many themes, creating beautiful love and nature lyrics, she has generally written "out of sorrow." Wrote one Chilean critic: "Her best claim to enduring fame lies in her making articulate and moving the tragedy of the childless woman." Her writings include many prose poems, short inspirational stories of a Biblical quality.

The poetry of Gabriela Mistral reflects many moods and a wide range of sensitivity. In minor key are these lines from the early *Sonnets of Death* (translated by Alice Stone Blackwell):

From that cold ledge where they have laid you by,
I shall take down and lay you in the ground,
Where humble and alone myself shall lie,
Where we shall share dream-pillowings profound.
Beside you stretching I shall show you all
A mother's yearning for her child asleep,
So earth shall cradle your pale body's pall,
And sweetness smother half the sobs you weep.

Pitched to a lighter key is the opening stanzas of the inspirational lyric, *"Hymn to the Tree"*:

O Brother tree, fast fixed in earth
By brown hooks 'neath the soil that lie,
Yet raising thy clean brow aloft
With fervent yearning for the sky!...

The prose poem "To the Children" is typical both of her use of this form and of her feeling for children. It begins:

Many years hence, when I am a little heap of silent dust, play with me, with the earth of my heart and of my bones!

A frequent contributor to periodicals in Spanish America, Europe, and the United States, Miss Mistral has written articles on sociological and cultural subjects. *Living Age* (August 28, 1926) carried her study "Mexico's Educational Effort," the *Bulletin* of the Pan American Union (October 1938) published her tender "Farewell to the Children of Brazil," and in April 1931 the *Pan American* Magazine published her "Message to American Youth." Long an enthusiastic worker for harmony and understanding between the Americas, the poet-teacher in this last article declared: "We of North and South America have accepted with our heritage of geographic unity a certain common destiny which should find a threefold fulfillment on our continent in an adequate standard of living, perfect democracy, and ample liberty." Writing in *Free World* in February 1943, she "sharply, yet eloquently" analyzed the differences which hinder inter-American unity in her article "The Gulf and The Bridge." Primary among these isolating factors she found race prejudice—"that great paganistic and collective evil, racial superstition, the idolatry of the skin, exists both within and between the Americas." Egocentric cultural attitudes, Miss Mistral says, also contribute largely to disunity, for the average North American, confusing culture with civilization, "does not believe the average man in Latin America has a cultural rank equal to his own." She concludes: "I write as a prophet when I say that the century of the common man will be built in the Americas only on common ground in education, regardless of race, creed, or language."

The Chilean poet has been widely honored for her literary and poetic work. Her first visit to the United States, in 1924, was marked by an impressive official reception and an interview with President Coolidge at the White House. She holds an honorary diploma from

MISTRAL, GABRIELA—*Continued*

the University of Chile, and membership in the Committee of Arts and Letters of the League of Nations. Her most recent honor, the 1945 Nobel Prize, placed her in the ranks of Kipling, Tagore, Yeats, Mann, and Galsworthy. (Five years earlier she had been proposed for the Nobel award by the Peruvian newspaper, *La Cronica.*) When she accepted the award in Stockholm in December, she said, "The New World has been honored through me. . . .The victory is not mine, but America's." On her Swedish visit the poet found that country's social democracy "a century ahead of everything else" and was reported by *Time* Magazine to have been the "lioness of social Stockholm."

After her European visit, in March 1946 Miss Mistral was received by President Truman and feted in Washington and in other cities. The United States, the poet had remarked on her arrival, possesses the "strongest pulse of life and creation" in the world today. She has, too, praised the qualities of American men and expressed the "highest kind of admiration" for American women. Formerly a member of the United Nations Subcommission on the Status of Women, Gabriela Mistral, after attending meetings once, resigned from it in May 1946. One of the reasons she gave for her action was her disagreement with the aim of the subcommission. She did not believe, she said in an interview, that the way for women to obtain equality with men was through special protective legislation. "It [special protective legislation] does not equalize. It lowers women. Common legislation raises womanhood's standards, gives it equality." Miss Mistral explained that she was neither a fighter nor an "official feminist." Later in the year Gabriela Mistral was named as one of the Latin American women sponsoring the Inter-American Congress of Women to be held in May of 1947. Earlier, in January 1946, press reports revealed that her countrymen planned to make her birthplace a cultural center. Many South American schools and libraries have been named in her honor. As for her poetry, Miss Mistral has revealed that "for years she has had material for two or three new books of verse."

Gabriela Mistral is a tall, handsome woman with strong features, straight hair, a dark complexion, and a "captivating smile." She dresses simply. One interviewer has remarked, "Only her clear eyes contrast with the pointedly Araucanian [Indian] characteristics, and betray a remote Spanish ancestry," while another says, "She is of the Basque type that predominates in Chile." She has impressed reporters with her sincerity and simplicity. The poet revealed the key to her philosophy and lifework when she said, "I am a Christian, a total democrat. I believe that Christianity, in its profoundest social sense, can save the peoples of the world." To this she added, "I have written as one who speaks in solitariness."

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MITCHELL, WILLIAM D(E WITT)
Sept. 9, 1874- Lawyer

Address: b. 20 Exchange Pl., New York; h. Syosset, N.Y.

As its first official act the Joint Congressional Committee Investigating the Pearl Harbor Attack on September 26, 1945, selected William D. Mitchell as committee counsel. A former United States Solicitor General and Attorney General, with a large private practice in New York City, the septuagenarian lawyer, many of whose colleagues include him among the half-dozen best practitioners at the national bar, was chosen by unanimous vote. He presided at the hearings until shortly after the Christmas recess of the committee.

William De Witt Mitchell was born on September 9, 1874, in Winona, Minnesota, the son of William and Frances (Merritt) Mitchell. His paternal grandparents had emigrated from Scotland to Ontario, Canada, but his father, a native of Ontario, received his education in the United States and eventually settled as a lawyer in Winona in 1857. For twenty years the elder Mitchell was a distinguished justice of the Minnesota Supreme Court, and today many of the opinions he rendered are used in the case books of the country's principal law schools. Young Mitchell left Winona at the age of fourteen to attend the Lawrenceville (preparatory) School in New Jersey and then, not yet attracted to law as a profession, enrolled in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University to study electrical engineering. Vacations he spent with his father, absorbing the legal discussions and arguments of the attorneys, judges, and justices who were his father's companions. And after two years at Yale he transferred to the University of Minnesota and a pre-law course. He received his B.A. from Minnesota in 1895 and, after a post-graduate night law course, his LL.B. in 1896. In that year he was admitted to the Minnesota bar and began his career as a law clerk with the firm of Stringer and Seymour in St. Paul, to which city the family had moved while he was in school.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898, Mitchell interrupted his career to serve as a second lieutenant in the Fifteenth Minnesota volunteer infantry. Subsequently, he became acting judge advocate for the Second United States Army Corps (1898), engineer officer of the third brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps (1899), and captain and adjutant of the Fourth Regiment of the Minnesota National Guard (1899-1901). Upon being mustered out of the Army after the end of the Spanish-American War in February 1899, the young man returned to the firm of Stringer and Seymour, with whom he now remained for approximately a year. But in the 1898 elections the elder Mitchell had failed to

McGroarty/Dooley
November 20, 1990
5:00 pm
[CHILE]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: THE CHILEAN LEGISLATURE
VALPARAISO, CHILE
DECEMBER 6, 1990
XX:00 A.M.

President Aylwin. Members of the Chilean Congress -- and all the **people of Chile:** It is a great privilege to address you today, and to bring you -- on behalf of the American people -- our heart-felt congratulations on Chile's return to democratic rule. //

Here atop the hills of Valparaiso -- here in the halls of this assembly -- stands proof that Chile has returned to the democratic path. 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 **4th of July,** 1811. To the guiding principles we share -- "the community of ideas" that linked your new nation to our own nearly 180 years ago. //

At the center of that community of ideas stands the shining principle that unites us today: democracy. //

In the past year, the world has focussed on the dramatic events that brought democracy to Eastern Europe -- and an end to an era of Cold War and conflict. 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 events unfolding in Europe, it is here -- here in the Americas -- that democracy stands on the threshold of a new era. // It is here 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 -- Chile chose reconciliation. // When others might have consumed themselves with settling scores, reopening old wounds, Chile chose to draw from its painful past a **positive** lesson. //

Every year under autocratic rule served only to deepen your devotion to freedom, tolerance and respect for human rights -- to strengthen Chile's collective resolve to make this return to democracy **permanent** -- and **irreversible**. //

Chile's peaceful return to the way of democracy owes much to the leadership of a **man of vision and 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. //

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 of a larger movement sweeping this continent. Centuries ago, the Americas represented to the explorers of Europe the new world -- an uncharted territory of promise and possibility. // Today, too, the Americas hold out hope of a new world -- a world in which all men and women live in liberty -- free to work and worship as they wish. //

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 de Almagro first stepped foot on what is now Chilean soil, your life-blood and link to the world has been trade. // What has been true for Chile throughout its long history is today increasingly true for all nations. //

Chile has moved farther, faster than any other Latin nation toward real free market reform. // The payoff is evident to

all: **seven straight years of economic growth.** In **exports** alone, a **15 to 20 percent increase 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 Valdivia labors not just to feed his family or even his village -- but to deliver products to the dinner tables of Japan, Europe and the U.S.. From the miner in Lota, the world obtains the raw materials it puts to use in everything from new homes to skyscrapers to space shuttles. //

Chile's 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 **$2.5 billion dollars** in new investment has flowed into Chile. Capital flight -- which has sapped the economic strength of so many Latin nations -- is now reversing itself, with returning funds spurring new investment here at home. // And Chile has pioneered some of the world's most creative debt reduction programs. **Debt for equity swaps** -- exchanges that have transformed debt from a dead-weight on development into new opportunities for growth. ///

Chile is a land of tremendous natural riches -- near limitless potential. The mineral wealth of the arid Atacama; the black earth of the Central Valley; the broad bay here at Valparaiso, for centuries Chile's 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. 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 across this continent. // Last June, I introduced an initiative I call **Enterprise for the Americas** -- a comprehensive plan to reduce the crippling burden of debt, and increase trade and investment, across the Americas -- North, Central and South. //

Enterprise for the Americas has generated great hope in the future of free markets across the continent. For its part, Chile has become the first nation to sign with the U.S. a framework free trade agreement. // I look to Chile to continue to lead the way -- to remain at the forefront of the free market movement now taking hold across Latin America. //

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. //

In the Uruguay Round, we have sought a deep reduction -- and ultimately -- the complete elimination of counter-productive agricultural subsidies. //

[[UPDATE ON OBJECTIVES IN URUGUAY ROUND.]]

We can and must continue to work in common cause toward a successful conclusion to the Uruguay Round. // Together with Chile and its Latin neighbors, we here in the Americas constitute a potent force for free trade. Let me say to all of you today: the United States stands ready to forge a new partnership in prosperity. ///

I've been told, according to some scholars, 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 this continent -- bringing us closer each passing day to the new world we seek. Because what matters in this new world is not the vast distances that separate us -- but the vital ideals that **bring us together**. //

Let today mark the beginning of a new partnership between our peoples. Let us all -- across the Americas -- work together toward a new world in which every nation is the home of liberty, democracy and progress. //

Once again, thank you for this warm welcome -- and may God bless the people of Chile.

# # #

VOLUME 7

Civilization to Coronium

THE ENCYCLOPEDIA AMERICANA

INTERNATIONAL EDITION

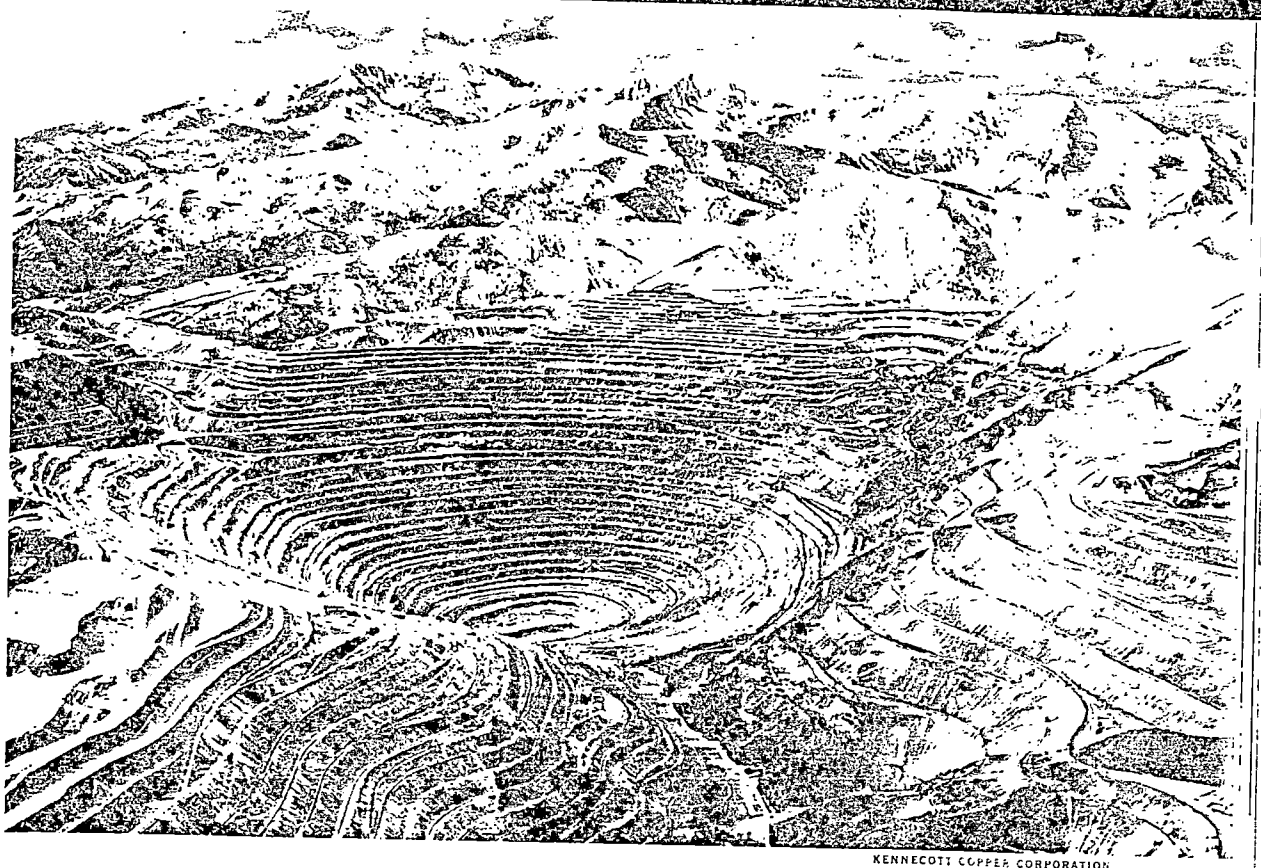
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FIRST PUBLISHED IN 1829



GROLIER INCORPORATED

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KENNECOTT COPPER CORPORATION

COPPER ORE is usually obtained by strip mining from open-pit mines. The open-pit mine in Bingham Canyon, in north-central Utah, is the largest in the world.

COPPER, kop'ər, is a metallic element of great technological and historical importance. It is valued for its strength, malleability, ductility, corrosion resistance, and its ability to conduct electricity and heat. The metal is fairly abundant and has been used by man since prehistoric times for a wide variety of purposes, both by itself and as an alloy with other metals. In the ancient world copper was used for making tools and weapons, and the metal and its alloys have served as building and ornamental materials. Today copper is of importance in such diverse areas as electroplating, plumbing, and the manufacture of electric motors, television sets, airplanes, and satellites. Its compounds are important in agriculture and the chemical industry.

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1. Properties

Copper is the 29th element in the periodic table; it has an atomic weight of 63.54 and is the first in the series of metallic elements that also contains silver and gold. Copper is a relatively heavy metal, with a specific gravity of 8.96. The pure element is salmon pink and has a bright metallic luster when polished. The metal is nonmagnetic, tough, and moderately hard, and it resists wear very well.

Chemical Properties. A free atom of copper has an arrangement of electrons which can lead to the formation of a Cu^{+1} ion or a Cu^{+2} ion. A copper ion with a single electron removed is called a cuprous ion, while a copper ion with 2 electrons removed is called a cupric ion. The singly ionized cuprous ion occurs when an electron is removed from the outer electron shell of a copper atom, and the doubly ionized cupric ion results from the additional removal of an electron from an inner electron shell. (An unstable, triply ionized form of copper also occurs.) This difference in the way in which copper can be ionized accounts for the relatively different properties of chemical compounds of copper where different valences are involved. Removal of an electron from a free atom is often referred to as an oxidation reaction. For example, copper with 1 electron removed is said to be in a plus 1 oxidation state, while copper with 2 electrons removed is said to be in a plus 2 oxidation state. (The plus, in this case, refers to the sign of the charge on the ion involved.)

The chemical reactivity of copper in forming compounds involves both the plus 1 and the plus 2 oxidation states; chemical compounds of the plus 2 state are somewhat more stable than those of the plus 1 state. The chemical reaction of copper with basic solutions is minimal, except in the case of solutions containing ammonia. Copper is not replaced by hydrogen in acidic solutions, on the other hand, but it is easily dissolved in oxidizing acids such as nitric acid.

Within a copper crystal, the copper atoms are arranged in a face-centered cubic structure. As a result, each copper atom has 12 equidistant neighbors which are symmetrically distributed around the atom. This arrangement has the highest symmetry of any crystal structure in

nature. The actual diameter of a single copper atom is about 2.5 angstrom units or 2.5×18^{-8} cm.

Electrical Conductivity. One of the single most important properties of bulk copper is its very high electrical conductivity. This property accounts for the extensive use of copper in the electrical industry. The high electrical conductivity of copper is intimately associated with the fact that when free copper atoms are brought together to form bulk copper, the valence electrons of the copper are not restricted to their parent atoms but are free to migrate throughout the solid. On the basis of a unit volume, the electrical conductivity of copper (at room temperature) is exceeded only by the electrical conductivity of silver. Indeed, the electrical properties of copper are the basis of an international standard; the conductivity of a bar of copper 1 meter long and weighing 1 gram, at 20°C (68°F), is established as 100% conductivity. Even so, modern purification techniques easily produce a grade of copper which is 4% to 5% higher in conductivity than this standard.

Thermal Conductivity. Another important consequence of the presence of free electrons in the solid is the very high thermal conductivity of copper, again only exceeded by the thermal conductivity of silver. Many of the extensive commercial applications of copper rely upon this high thermal conductivity. Some of these are refrigerators, evaporators, heating coils, and distilling apparatus in the chemical industry, in which high thermal conductivity is required.

Mechanical Properties. Many of the industrial operations involved in the formation of copper into usable shapes involve extensive plastic (permanent) deformation of the metal. Copper, in contrast to iron, can be deformed in this manner—even at temperatures approaching absolute zero—without any serious loss of ductility. This is quite important, since the final forming operation of many products does not require heating the copper during the operation. Heating, if required, would seriously discolor the product. Also, copper would tend to oxidize when heated, and would be seriously embrittled.

The mechanical properties of copper vary over a wide range, depending strongly on the past history of the material. For example, extensive plastic deformation of single copper crystals starts at stresses as low as 15 psi (1 kg per sq cm) in polycrystalline copper, plastic deformation is initiated at 500 psi (35 kg per sq cm). Extensive cold-working of copper can introduce a further increase in the yield stress to a value of 10,000 psi (more than 700 kg per sq cm). However, in contrast to iron, copper shows extensive plastic deformation after extreme reductions in cross-sectional area. In fact, in wire drawing of copper, the material is often reduced to less than 1% of its original diameter.

Cold-worked copper can be annealed at temperatures as low as 392°F (200°C); extensive softening of the material occurs. Annealing at progressively higher temperatures leads to additional softening of the deformed material. Complete softening is reached at temperatures of about 1200°F (650°C).

Another important property of copper which lends itself to commercial use is its corrosion resistance, and especially its resistance to oxidation while carrying water. Furthermore, copper tubing, when used for carrying water, does not pick up a mineral deposit (as does iron pipe under similar circumstances). This accounts for the extensive use of copper for making water pipes and water valves and other fittings used in superior plumbing installations. On the other hand, the familiar corrosion product that appears on copper statuary is considered a highly desirable protective coating. This coating, or patina, is a mixture of the basic copper sulfates $CuSO_4 \cdot Cu(OH)_2$ and $CuSO_4 \cdot 3Cu(OH)_2$.

JAMES M. GALLIGAN, *Columbia University*

2. Mining and Metallurgy

The primary sources of copper for the mining industry are the mineral copper sulfides (chalcocite, chalcopyrite, bornite), oxides (such as cuprite), and to a lesser extent carbonates (malachite, azurite) that are found in igneous rock. These deposits of copper minerals are distributed throughout the world; very few, if any, known extensive deposits of native elemental copper remain today, although ancient man probably made direct use of such deposits.

Sources. About 90% of the world's known reserve of copper is contained in four general areas. Two of the areas are in North America: the Rocky Mountain and Great Basin area, and the central area of Canada (which is associated with a Precambrian shield). One of the areas is in South America, along the western slope of the Andes Mountains in Peru and Chile, while the last is in the upper Katanga region of the Congo (Kinshasa) and the adjacent Copperbelt region of Zambia. The copper deposit at Chuquicamata, Chile, represents today's greatest known reserve of copper ore, but the world center of copper production is the United States—primarily in the Colorado Plateau and the upper Michigan peninsula. Other rich deposits exist in the United States, but they are relatively small. Very little is known of the distribution of copper reserves in the USSR, except that they are thought to exist in the Soviet Asian republic of Kazakhstan.

Another important source of copper is *secondary copper*, or copper obtained from scrap material. This refers not only to material obtained from reclaimed articles but also to such by-products of copper production as "trimmings," "sweepings," and "drosses." About one third of the copper consumed in the United States today comes from scrap; and, because of the high price paid for such materials, many measures are taken to reuse scrap copper.

Mining. About 94% of the copper produced throughout the world is obtained through the following series of operations. First the material is strip mined. Concentration of the ore follows, and then the ore is smelted (heated to remove sulfur and oxygen). There is a final refining operation that involves fire or electrolytic refining.

The two major methods of obtaining copper ores from the ground are open-pit mining and underground mining. Of these two methods, open-pit mining is the more extensively used today, since its costs are substantially less than those of underground mining. In open-pit mining, large blast holes are drilled at appropriate places in the ore vein, the material is blasted loose, and it is then removed to the concentrating plant. While the efficiency of each operation has increased greatly throughout history, no substantial change in th
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The largest copper firm in the world is Kennecott Copper Corporation, which operates the largest open-pit mine in the world at Bingham, Utah. This is the second-largest producing mine in the world. Kennecott alone supplies from 35% to 40% of all the ore mined in the United States.

The second-largest producer in the world is Anaconda Company, which obtains about three fourths of its ore outside the United States, primarily from Chile. Phelps Dodge Corporation is the second-largest domestic producer (that is, in the U. S. mines), and Anaconda is third in this field. These three companies—Kennecott, Anaconda, and Phelps Dodge—mine about 75% of the total U. S. output.

In the smelting segment of the industry, four companies—Phelps Dodge, Kennecott, American Smelting and Refining, and Anaconda—control about 86% of all operations. The same four companies control about 80% of refining capacity.

Concentration is not so evident in fabricating. Anaconda is the largest fabricator, accounting for 10% of the total. In all, there are about 200 firms in the United States engaged in the production and selling of copper. The pattern, especially in the biggest firms, is toward vertical integration—a single firm may mine, smelt, refine, fabricate, and market.

In the United States about 360 mines produce copper, but the largest 25 account for about 96% of all production. Arizona supplies roughly 50% of the U. S. total. Utah, from one mine, produces 18%. The remaining U. S. production, in descending order of importance, comes from Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, and Michigan. Only 2% of the copper is supplied from Eastern states. Most of the smelting of copper is also done in the West.

The grade of copper ore mined in the United States has declined constantly since about 1880, when the ore mined contained an average of 3% copper. By World War I, the ore mined was down to 2% copper, and in the 1950's it was only 0.8%. Improved mining techniques, however, served to keep costs down in spite of the inferior grade of copper mined.

Worldwide, 45 countries produce copper, but five areas contain 93% of the world's measured and indicated reserves of copper. They are: (1) Chile and Peru, where there are large American-owned mines, (2) the western United States, (3) Zambia and the Democratic Republic of Congo (Kinshasa), (4) Kazakhstan in the USSR, and (5) eastern Canada, where three mines supply 75% of the country's copper.

The United States led in the tonnage of copper mined in the late 1960's, followed by the USSR (whose totals are not announced), Zambia, Chile, Canada, and the Congo (Kinshasa). (In some years production in Chile exceeds that in Zambia.) Zambia's mines, which sell most of their copper to Britain, are controlled by Anglo American Corporation and Rhodesian Selection Trust Company.

Estimates vary widely, but the total world reserve of copper is generally considered to be 212 million metric tons. That is enough copper to last 50 years at the usual production rate of slightly more than 4 million tons annually. In North America, the United States is estimated to have a reserve of 32.5 million tons and Canada 8.4 million tons. In South America, Chile is estimated to have a reserve of 46 million tons and Peru 12.5 million tons. The leading reserves found in Europe are in the Soviet Union, 35 million tons, and Poland, 11.4 million tons. In Asia, mainland China's reserves are thought to be 3 million tons. In Africa, Zambia is estimated to have 25 million tons of reserves and the Congo (Kinshasa) 20 million tons.

COPPER PRODUCTS

It is convenient to classify copper uses by both end use (the product) and by the different industries that buy the metal.

End Uses. About 35% of copper consumption in the United States is for electrical equipment. This is followed by fabricated metal products, 32%; machinery other than electrical, 13%; and transportation equipment, 12%. Miscellaneous uses account for less than 8% of the sales. About half of all the copper consumed is for electrical purposes because the listed end uses cut across many lines that involve electrical use. The use of copper for defense-rated orders increases rapidly during wars or military emergencies.

In the electrical equipment industry the four largest end uses consume about 20% of all copper. In descending order these are motors and generators, transformers, switchgears and switchboards, and current-carrying devices.

In fabricated metal products the largest uses of copper are in valves and pipe fittings (the leader at more than 9% of all copper use), and, in descending order, plumbing fixtures and trim, metal stampings, screw machine products, and hardware.

In other types of machinery, refrigeration equipment is the biggest consumer item, accounting for about 3.6% of all copper consumed. This is followed by pumps and compressors and use in machine shops.

In transportation equipment motor vehicles and parts account for almost 10% of all copper consumed. About 40 pounds of copper is required per vehicle. A large airplane uses about 3,000 pounds (1,360 kg) of copper, and a Pullman car uses about 2,000 pounds (907 kg).

Industry Users. The largest industry users of copper in the United States include the construction industry, where the metal is bought for building wire, roofing products, plumbing goods, builder's hardware, gutters, flashing, and fittings. In transportation copper is used by many manufacturers: by automobile makers, in radiators, heaters, defrosters, and oil lines; by railroad-equipment makers, in locomotives, passenger cars, and signal devices; and by aircraft makers, in wiring systems. The appliance industry is a large consumer of copper, particularly for washing machines, air-conditioners, refrigerators, and radio and television sets (particularly those with printed circuits). Copper is used extensively for telephone wire and cable.

Copper is also widely used as an alloy. Brass and bronze are used for builder's hardware (locks and knockers), and copper alloys abound in jewelry, furnishings, and cookware.

PAUL WEINER, *University of Connecticut*

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The Coop

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Peggy --

I will need some specific regional examples of Chile's natural riches/potential, to mention by name in the speech:

Agricultural area?

Desert region -- minerals/mines?

ports -- (Valparaiso?) which is Chile's largest?

Would also like examples to provide good <u>geographic</u> coverage: e.g., deserts in north, agric. from central or south, etc.

Thanks,

Dan

copper - uses? space shuttle, rocketry?

next wk. - McDonalds Grand Opening
McDonalds = America

Mi casa, su casa

LBJ - Lady Bird

Status of Enterprise for the Americas Legislation

-- We gained authority in the Farm Bill to reduce PL-480 debt and to establish a mechanism to channel local currency interest payments to fund environmental projects in Latin American and Caribbean countries.

-- Similar legislation to authorize reduction of AID debt passed the House but was not acted on in the Senate.

  - o Action on a stand-alone bill was impeded by concerns of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee -- particularly Senator Helms.

  - o An effort to insert the authorization in the House bill into the Foreign Operations appropriations bill during conference was unsuccessful due to concerns of staff and an intervention by House Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Fascell.

-- The EAI provisions in the Farm Bill:

  - o establish a Facility in the Treasury Department to administer debt reduction;

  - o set out economic conditions for qualification for debt reduction;

  - o provide for debt reduction through an exchange of old obligations for new, reduced obligations;

  - o allow for payment of interest in local currency if a country has entered into an environmental framework agreement with the United States and established an Environmental Fund to receive local currency payments;

  - o call for the establishment of a local body in each country to administer the resources in the Environmental Fund; and

  - o establish an Environment for the Americas Board in Washington, chaired by Treasury and including 4 other USG representatives and 4 NGO representatives.

-- We are working with OMB to draft an Executive Order spelling out implementation of this provision of the Farm Bill consistent with earlier Administration discussions.

-- We will be pushing hard in January to gain the authority to reduce AID debt, as well as to sell Eximbank and CCC paper and to make contributions to the multilateral investment fund in the Inter-American Development Bank.

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Helen Hemingway Benton, Publisher, 1973–1974
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Valois, Dame Ninette de: *see* de Valois, Dame Ninette.

Valois dynasty, royal house of France from 1328 to 1589, ruling from the end of the feudal period into the early modern age. The Valois kings continued the work of unifying France and centralizing royal power that was begun under their predecessors, the Capetians. The early kings of the dynasty were occupied primarily with fighting the Hundred Years' War (1337–1453), which broke out under the first Valois, Philip VI (reigned 1328–50). During this period the monarchy was threatened both by the English, who at times controlled much of France, and by the revived strength of feudal lords, such as the Armagnac and Burgundian factions. Charles VII (reigned 1422–61) met these threats and began the task of restoring royal power.

The Valois kings gradually increased their authority at the expense of the feudal lords. The crown's exclusive right to levy taxes and to wage war was established. So successful were the Valois in consolidating their position that they (especially Louis XI, reigned 1461–83) are regarded as the originators of royal absolutism in France. Many of the basic administrative institutions of the French monarchy that had begun to develop under the Capetians continued to evolve under the Valois; for example, the *parlements* (courts) were extended throughout France to dispense royal justice.

Their strong position in France enabled three of the Valois kings (Charles VIII, reigned 1483–98; Louis XII, reigned 1498–1515; and Francis I, reigned 1515–47) to undertake the ultimately unsuccessful Italian wars. These wars marked the start of Valois rivalry with the imperial Habsburgs, a rivalry which lasted until the end of the French dynasty.

The French Renaissance occurred during the reigns of Francis I and Henry II (reigned 1547–59). The Wars of Religion (1562–98) weakened the power of the last Valois kings, for militant Roman Catholic and Protestant factions dominated politics. After the death of Henry III in 1589, the House of Bourbon, in the person of Henry IV, succeeded the Valois as the ruling house of France.

·Charles V's European power struggle **4**:49a
·Francis I's reign and accomplishments **7**:683h
·French international and domestic policies **7**:622g
·French religious and dynastic struggle **15**:553f
·genealogical comparison with Bourbons **3**:79e; table
·Hundred Years' War involvement **9**:16b; table 17
·Joan of Arc's role in sustaining reign **10**:226c
·John the Fearless of Burgundy's role **10**:243c
·medieval hegemony **12**:141g
·Richemont's support of Charles VII **15**:834f

Valona (Albania): *see* Vlora.

Valparaíso, province, Aconcagua region, central Chile, on the Pacific Ocean (west). Created in 1842 with boundaries established in 1927, it was reorganized again in 1974. Its area is 1,058 sq mi (2,739 sq km), and it is bounded by the provinces of Quillota in the north and northeast, San Antonio in the southwest, and Santiago Metropolitan Area in the southeast. The province embraces the lower Río Aconcagua Basin and other westward-draining lowlands, where dairy cattle and vineyard, orchard, truck (market), and grain crops are raised. The province is second only to Santiago in industrial development; leading products are textiles, chemicals, cement, clothing, processed foods, and tobacco. The Concón petroleum refinery and Quintero and Viña del Mar tank farms are Chile's most important. Valparaíso also has several popular beach resorts, notably Viña del Mar (*q.v.*). Highways and an electrified railway link the urban centres to the provincial capital, Valparaíso city. The Pan-American Highway and the main north–south railroad pass through the northern portion of the province. It was severely damaged by an earthquake in 1971.

The Juan Fernández Islands (*q.v.*) in the Pacific are administered from Valparaíso. Pop. (1979 est.) 712,110.

·area and population table **4**:251

Valparaíso, capital of Valparaíso province, Chile, on the south side of a broad, open bay of the Pacific, on the slopes of a spur of the coastal mountain range that ends in the rocky peninsula of Punta Angeles.



The harbour, Valparaíso, Chile

Walter Aguilar—EB Inc.

Valparaíso was founded in 1536 by a conquistador, Juan de Saavedra, who named it for his birthplace in Spain. Few colonial buildings have survived a succession of pirate raids, severe storms, fires, and earthquakes. After Chilean independence was gained in 1818 and the Spanish mercantile monopoly was broken, the port developed with the Chilean navy and the links created by steamship services to Europe. Much of the city was rebuilt after a devastating earthquake in 1906; many buildings were again severely damaged in the great earthquake of 1971. The commercial quarter, with its harbour works, warehouses, banks, and shopping centre, occupies reclaimed land adjacent to the bay, as do the administrative buildings grouped around the Plaza Sotomayor. The cathedral, parks, boulevards, theatres, cafes, and a few colonial buildings, notably the church of La Matriz, are also concentrated in this lower part of the city. The buildings of the Chilean naval academy and residential quarters are located on the steep slopes and valleys of encircling hills, with an agglomeration of poorer dwellings and shacks occupying the highest parts. Funicular railways, elevators, steps, and zigzag roads connect the lower city with the upper. Although Valparaíso is Chile's second largest city, its population is growing relatively slowly, for the adjacent tourist resort of Viña del Mar increasingly functions as a residential suburb.

Valparaíso is pre-eminently commercial and industrial; there are foundries as well as factories that produce chemicals, textiles, sugar, paints, clothing, leather goods, and vegetable oils. Most Chilean imports enter through the port of Valparaíso; though its exports represent only a small fraction of the value of the Chilean total, its significance in internal maritime communications is paramount. It is also a cultural centre and the site of the "Federico Santa María" Technical University (established 1926), the Catholic University of Valparaíso (1928), and the Natural History and Fine Arts museums.

State railways connect Valparaíso by electrified line with the national capital, Santiago, 115 mi (185 km) southeast, and by steam lines with all the important cities and ports of Chile from Pisagua to Puerto Montt. The city is the western terminus of the Transandine Railway and thus has direct overland connection with Buenos Aires, Arg. Good highways run to the resort towns north and south and to Santiago. Internal airlines link the city with other parts of Chile. Pop. (1979 est.) commune, 270,111.
33°02′ S, 71°38′ W

·map, Chile **4**:248
·port establishment and trade increase **4**:256a
·Santiago as outlet to Pacific Ocean **16**:233a

Valparaiso, city, seat of Porter County, northwestern Indiana, U.S., just east-southeast of Gary. Settled in 1834, it was a point on the old Sauk Trail, used by Sauk Indians travelling to Detroit to collect annuities from the British for services in the War of 1812. Valparaiso lies in an area that produces dairy products and popcorn seed. Manufactures include magnets, steel products, automobile accessories, food-processing machinery, and electrical specialties. It is the site of Valparaiso University (1859; Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod) and Sloan Galleries of American Paintings. Pines Ski Area, Indiana Dunes State Park, Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, and Flint Lake are nearby. Inc. 1865. Pop. (1980) 22,247.
41°28′ N, 87°03′ W

Val-Saint-Lambert, town, Liège province, Belgium, a centre of the glassmaking industry. 50°35′ N, 5°29′ E

·ware characteristics **8**:195c

Valsalva manoeuvre, forcing the breath against a closed glottis valve, and so raising the pressure in the lungs.

·ear pressure relief techniques **5**:1121e
·intrapulmonic pressure limit **15**:748g

Valtellina, German VELTLIN, in northern Italy, upper valley of the Adda River from its sources in the Ortles mountain group westward to its entry into Lake Como, largely in Sondrio province, Lombardy region. It is enclosed by the Bernina Alps (north), the Ortles (northeast), and the Orobie Alps (south) and traversed by good roads over four well-marked Alpine passes; the Stelvio (9,048 ft [2,757 m]), the Bernina (7,621 ft [2,322 m]), the Aprica (3,858 ft [1,176 m]), and the Umbrail (9,944 ft [3,031 m]). Historically the southern part of ancient Raetia (*q.v.*; Rhaetia), the valley was disputed between Milan and the bishops of Como from the 6th to the 13th century and between Milan and the Swiss canton of Graubünden in the 16th and 17th centuries. It belonged to Graubünden from 1639 until 1797 and, after being dominated by the French during the Napoleonic Wars, passed to Austrian Lombardy; it was joined to the Kingdom of Italy in 1859. The population is Italian-speaking and Catholic within the diocese of Como. The fertile valley supports varied agriculture, forestry, and livestock raising. Famous for its wines, the Valtellina has also become important for its hydroelectric plants. Tourism is an increasingly significant economic factor. The chief towns are Sondrio, Tirano, Chiavenna, Morbegno, and Bormio. Pop. (1970 est.) 127,824.
46°11′ N, 9°55′ E

·Richelieu's foreign policy **15**:832b
·strategic areas in Thirty Years' War **18**:338c
·Switzerland's Reformation effects **17**:882d

Valuable Hints on Playwriting, Japanese KEZAIROKU (1801), work by Namiki Shōzō II.

·texts on Kabuki theatre **10**:368b

valuation, in economics, process of setting a monetary value on property or goods for such purposes as taxation, corporate reorganization, public utility rate regulation, litigation, or national income accounting.

·accounting problem of measuring asset value **1**:38c
·defense-spending measurement problems **19**:552a
·GNP and inventory measurement problems **3**:800f
·income tax problem of taxing capital gains **9**:274g
·inheritance tax problem of estate valuation **5**:531a *passim* to 532b
·national income accounting methods **12**:850c
·price indexes measuring foreign investment **14**:1003c
·property tax assessment technique **15**:57g
·public utility revenue requirement formula **15**:219e

CHILE: WISH LIST

Concrete examples of how freer trade, lower tariffs, and liberalized investment will benefit the Chilean economy. (E.g., examples of goods or economic sectors that would benefit).

Examples of Chilean goods/products that suffer most in the current trade climate.

Chile is already well ahead of the other LatAm nations POTUS will be visiting in terms of a functioning free market economy. (Could use additional statistics on economic performance, beyond current 10% growth rate.) What next step could/should Chile take to expand trade? (E.g., are we looking for strong Chilean support at the Uruguay Round? Do we envision a framework trade agreement, as outlined in Enterprise for the Americas initiative?)

For color:

Chilean proverbs -- on guests, travel; on future, friendship, etc.

Info on geography of Chile, regional characteristics. Well-known natural wonders, historic sites.

Quotes from and/or general background info on well-known Chilean poets, patriots (O'Higgins, etc.)

IF SPEECH IS DELIVERED AT VALPARAISO -- Historical background and significance of Valparaiso, reason for situating new legislature there, etc.

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IF SPEECH IS DELIVERED AT VALPARAISO -- Historical background and significance of Valparaiso, reason for situating new legislature there, etc.

Andrew Sent
647-2407

Peggy -

I am assuming we're about to get very busy around here — can we get our friends at State working on some of this?

Thanks,
Dan Fata

Roberta Jacobson
647-9393

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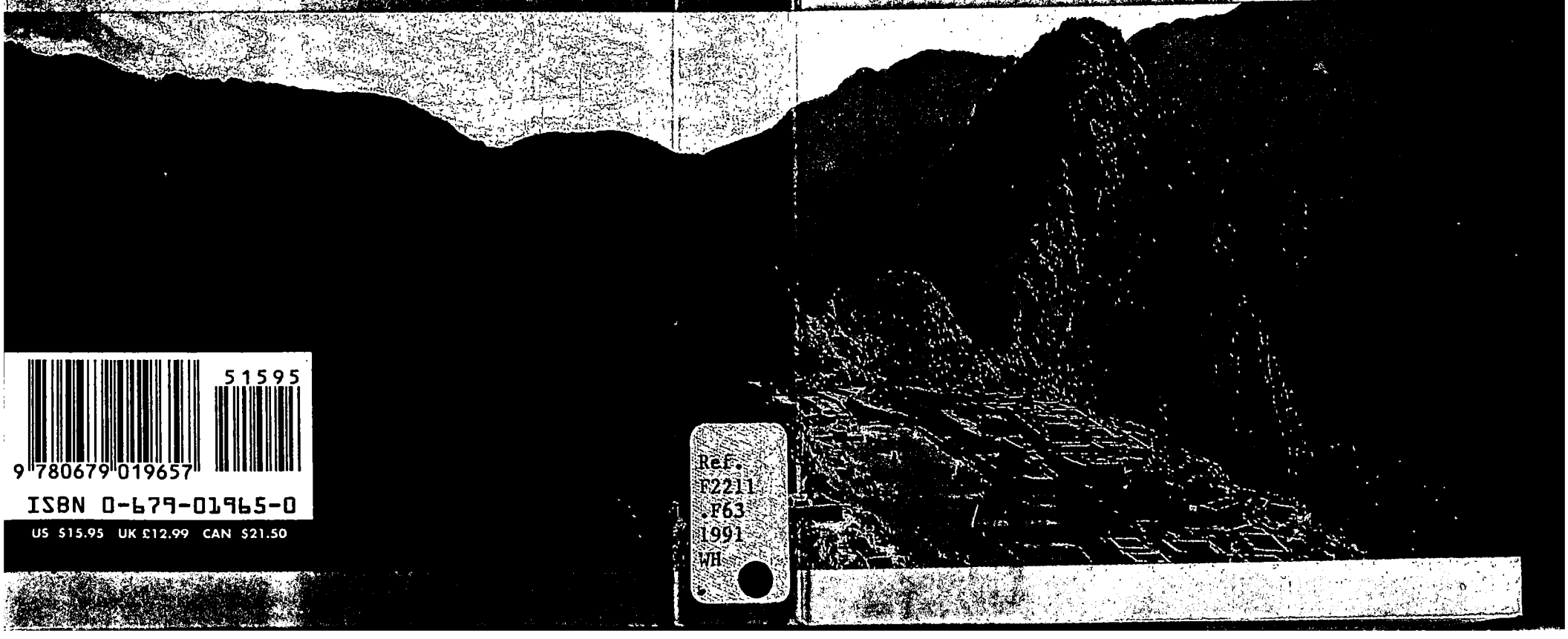
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Rio de Janeiro also says Brazil to many people, with its spectacular bayside setting, fabulous beaches, skimpy string bikinis, and riotous Carnival celebration. But Brazil goes much beyond its beaches and proffered exotic pleasures. It is a world of skyscrapers, stock markets, and agro-business carried out in megalopolises like São Paulo and Belo Horizonte by the sons and daughters of industrious Lebanese, Eastern European, German, Italian, and Japanese immigrants. Like the United States, Brazil has welcomed emigrés from all over the world. In return, they have applied their knowledge and skills toward making their adopted homeland a major industrial nation.

Brazil's greatest treasure, however, is perhaps one of its least well known. Far away from crowded condominiums and rush hour traffic jams, camouflaged until the very last minute by a canopy of forest green, lies Iguaçu Falls. These awesome cataracts—some 300 separate falls in all—thunder over a two-and-a-half-mile-wide precipice on the border between Brazil and Argentina. Though Iguaçu is off the beaten path, over a million tourists visit each year. None goes away disappointed. Beginning at the top of a hill crowned by the luxurious rose-colored Hotel das Cataratas, a walkway twists down the side of the gorge, affording views of the rushing cascades that become more magnificent at every turn. Myriad rainbows large and small dance in clouds of mist, and thousands of butterflies in glittering jewel tones chase each other about like playful puppies, alighting affectionately on passersby. Mimicking giant dragonflies, helicopters hover in the air as well, offering passengers a breathtaking bird's-eye view of the watery wonderland.

The Land of Gauchos and Guarani

Ultimately, the fertile farmlands of southern Brazil become the gently rolling hills and grasslands of Uruguay, the second smallest country in South America. Ninety percent of the land is used for grazing, and Uruguayans are justifiably proud of their fine beef cattle. The country's beaches, too, are among the best in the southern part of South America. Without even leaving Montevideo, Uruguay's gracious capital, visitors can sample more than a half a dozen that fringe the city's sparkling waterfront. But surely the most fashionable beach is located 85 miles to the east at Punta del Este, a haven for well-heeled vacationers from many foreign countries, especially nearby Argentina. Often called the Riviera of South America, this famous resort is also a popular site for international conferences and movie festivals.

Visitors should be sure to include an excursion to Colonia Suiza, originally a Swiss settlement. The most remarkable aspect of Uruguay for most travelers, however, is surely its people. Well educated yet unpretentious, industrious yet relaxed, the Uruguayans differ sharply in manner from the more worldly Argentines living just on the other side of the River Plate.

But before rushing on to explore the vast reaches of Argentina, the world's eighth-largest country, a look at landlocked Paraguay is certainly in order. Visitors to this largely undiscovered and unspoiled land enter a world where time and tradition have stood still for generations. Only recently, with the construction of Itaipú Dam (a joint venture with Brazil that produced the world's largest hydroelectric plant) has the nation begun to emerge from the nineteenth century. While this means that it may be short on extravagant facilities for tourists, it is long on charm and authenticity missing today in many other parts of South America.

Some would say Asunción is a provincial capital, and its pleasures are indeed simple ones—a stroll through the Botanical Gardens, a leisurely

lunch at an outdoor cafe, or an afternoon of shopping for *nandutí,* the country's uniquely beautiful and intricate spiderweb lace. The real Paraguay, however, is found in the countryside, where motorcycles and transistor radios are just now starting to compete with ox carts and traditional *polca* music in the hearts and minds of the rural people. The country's original inhabitants were the Guaraní Indians, and nowhere else did the Spaniards actually marry comely Indian maidens the way they did in Paraguay. The result was a blending of European and Indian traits to a degree unknown elsewhere in the hemisphere. But when it came to language, the people's preference for Guaraní prevailed, and the government actually recognized it as an official language along with Spanish.

Mission ruins near Encarnación are another impressive reminder of the Guaraní legacy. It was there that Jesuit priests converted the Indians and organized a unique communal society. Several of the lovely missions, abandoned when the Jesuits were expelled in 1767, are being restored today under the auspices of international organizations.

Leaving Paraguay at Encarnación and crossing the river into Argentina brings one suddenly back into the twentieth century, if not the twenty-first. This is the continent's second-largest country, and the scenery—ranging from the snowy heights of the Andes in the west to the flat grassy pampas along the Atlantic coast—is spectacular. Such stunning visual effects, combined with romantic notions of handsome gauchos dancing the seductive tango, create a mystique that has been lost on few foreigners. These stereotypes fade immediately, however, when visitors take their first walk along Buenos Aires's classy Calle Florida, sit down to tea in an elegant *confitería,* or attend an opera at the world famous Teatro Colón. The *Porteños,* as residents of Buenos Aires are called, are as educated, sophisticated, and urbane as anyone on earth. Their cosmopolitan city never sleeps—or so it seems. Dinner is often eaten at midnight, and the streets are still full of people when one leaves the restaurant at 2 A.M. Some 42 theaters, 200 movie houses, 150 parks, and an untold number of museums and galleries provide pastimes for a population in perpetual motion.

Although most residents of Buenos Aires are curiously out of touch with life in the country's provinces, no tourist should leave Argentina without visiting the wine country of Mendoza, the ski resort of Bariloche, or the Valdez Peninsula where thousands of enormous seals bask on pebbled beaches. The pace is slower, the people more open, and the culture easier to appreciate away from the capital city's constant commotion.

Charming Chile

Leapfrogging the colossal Andes, a capsule tour of South America's west coast begins in Chile, which—like Argentina—immediately strikes the visitor as very cosmopolitan. Due to an influx of European immigrants in the nineteenth century, names like O'Higgins and Martin are quite common for blue-eyed, blond Chileans who converse easily in German, English, or Spanish. They are a handsome, stylish people known for their openness and hospitality.

This 2,650-mile-long ribbon of a country averages only 110 miles in width. From north to south it cuts across five distinct ranges of soil and climate, producing a variety of exceptional scenic attractions. In the arid north is the Atacama Desert, so dry that in some areas no rain has ever been recorded. Next come the copper mines and rich nitrate deposits, followed by the fertile central valley where Santiago, the capital city, is located. The beautiful lake and forest region is below that, with outstanding

fishing and skiing. Finally, in the extreme south lies cold, forbidding, windswept Tierra del Fuego.

Known for its award-winning wines and excellent seafood, Chile is also justly famous for the resort city of Viña del Mar, with its wide, white sandy beaches and year-round casino overlooking the Pacific Ocean. Jet-set skiers from the United States and Europe often prefer the championship slopes at Portillo, outside Santiago, where they can schuss during summer months when snows melt in the Northern Hemisphere. Huge, mysterious *moai* statues await tourists looking for a different type of adventure on Chile's Easter Island, the world's most remote inhabited isle.

The Barren, Beautiful Altiplano

Bolivia may share the Andes with its neighbor Chile, but otherwise the two adjoining countries seem worlds apart. Maybe it is because Chile has thousands of miles of Pacific coastline, while Bolivia is completely landlocked. Whereas Chile has been accessible to many different groups of immigrants, Bolivia's isolated population has remained predominantly indigenous. Whereas Chile seems cosmopolitan, Bolivia feels very foreign. And this quite tangible otherworldliness adds to its great appeal.

Visitors are often giddy upon arrival in La Paz, perhaps with relief at having landed safely at the world's highest commercial airport, which is perched just above the world's highest capital city. More likely it is *soroche,* a dizziness caused by the lack of oxygen in the air at 13,000 feet. A pleasant coca-leaf tea (or a tiny pill purchased at any pharmacy) usually solves the problem soon enough and one is ready to explore this land of the Quechua-speaking Indians, descendants of the Inca civilization that disappeared over 1,000 years ago. Not to be missed are the ruins of Tiahuanaco (Tiwanacu), a 50-mile ride from La Paz across the barren yet amazingly beautiful *altiplano,* the high plateau more than 600 miles long and 60 miles wide between two ranges of the Andes. Although the ruins are shrouded in mystery, some researchers believe Tiahuanaco may have been the cradle of American man dating back some 7,000 years. The Bolivian people today still practice ancient customs and traditions, including the use of endearing doe-eyed llamas as beasts of burden.

Making up for having no access to the Pacific Ocean, Bolivia boasts Lake Titicaca, the highest navigable lake in the world. Upon this huge inland sea—100 miles long and up to 50 miles wide—sail-sleek modern yachts alongside Indians in their traditional gondola-shaped boats made of *totora* reeds. Crossing the deep-blue lake on a whirring hydrofoil is certainly an unforgettable way to reach the shores of neighboring Peru.

At Puno, on the northwest coast of Titicaca, begins the experience of a lifetime. From there one takes the train to Cuzco, and beyond that to the ruins of magnificent Machu Picchu. Knowledgeable world travelers have said that the scenery on this 11-hour ride surpasses that of the Himalayas. Cuzco itself, once the capital of the Inca empire, is Peru's leading tourist attraction and one of the most interesting cities in the Hemisphere. Although the Spaniards tried to superimpose their culture on the conquered Inca, one gets the impression that they succeeded at best only surface deep. Symbolically, when the 1950 earthquake struck it felled much of the Monastery of Santo Domingo, which had been built over the ruins of the sacred Temple of the Sun. However, the inner Inca walls that were revealed withstood the devastating quake.

The three-hour trip by rail from Cuzco to Machu Picchu, while exhilarating, does little to prepare visitors for the marvels of this fantastic hideaway. Thought by many to have been the last refuge of the Inca, it was never discovered by the Spaniards. The maze of temples, houses, terraces, and stairways lay abandoned in lofty solitude until Hiram Bingham, later a U.S. senator, stumbled upon the forgotten city in 1911. Today, along with Iguaçu Falls, Machu Picchu is considered by many to be South America's greatest wonder.

If the gems of Peru's Inca past are locked away on the *altiplano,* then its capital, Lima, is the safekeeper of its colonial treasures. Perhaps no other city in the Americas enjoyed such power and prestige during the height of the colonial era. For an entirely different side of Peru, travelers should also try Iquitos, where the sounds of the Amazon jungle are ever present. Once a difficult journey, efficient air service has now made this region as accessible as the highlands.

Heavenly Highlands

Like Bolivia and Peru, Ecuador also has highlands that can be compared only to Shangri-La. Though a tiny country, it nonetheless claims many of the Hemisphere's most impressive volcanoes. A patchwork quilt of terraced plots in a thousand shades of green covers the lower slopes of these cloud-capped peaks, where corn grows twice as tall as the sturdy peasant farmers who till the fertile soil.

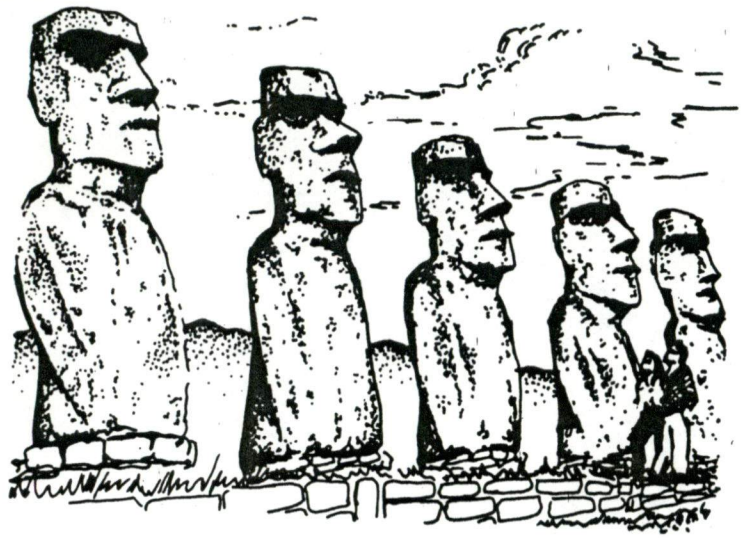
Quito, the nation's capital, lies at the foot of mighty Mt. Pichincha. It is one of the best examples of Spanish colonial architecture anywhere in South America, with winding cobblestone streets, red-tile roofs, and ornately decorated churches typical of many towns in Spain. Just 15 miles outside the city, visitors enjoy having their picture taken as they straddle the Equator at a monument indicating the dividing line between the Northern and Southern Hemisphere.

Ecuador's exquisite handicrafts rival its natural beauty, and they are found in wondrous profusion in market towns throughout the highlands. The coastal region and its bustling port city of Guayaquil also have much to offer, and the most memorable way to get there from Quito is by rail. When in operation, the train maneuvers its way up and down mountain passes by a series of switchbacks on narrow-gauge tracks to reach its destination in the steamy lowlands. Guayaquil is a great commercial center, and also serves as the departure point for planes and ships to the enchanting Galápagos Islands.

In bordering Colombia, this tour comes full circle around the continent. Sometimes called "the corner of South America," it is the only country to have beaches on both the Pacific and Caribbean coasts. As in Ecuador, Colombia's major cities lie in different altitudes, creating very different customs and ways of life. In Bogotá, the capital, at 8,700 feet, there is a formality reminiscent of Spain—not just in the conduct of business and social amenities but also in the Spanish that is spoken, said to be the purest in all of Latin America. However, as one descends 2,000 feet to Medellín, known as "the orchid capital of the world," and another 1,500 feet to Cali, the heart of the coffee country, and then finally to Cartagena at sea level, where there is a strong Afro-Caribbean influence shared with neighboring Venezuela, the atmosphere grows progressively more relaxed and informal. The music, cuisine, costumes, dialects, and attitudes reflect each region, creating a true "potpourri" that is much of the charm of Colombia.

From Pizarro to Pinochet

If the land and peoples of South America are interesting, its history is certainly no less intriguing. Christopher Columbus did not actually dis-



CHILE

The Atacama, Andes, Antarctica

By
JIM WOODMAN

Jim Woodman is editor and publisher of Latin Travel Review, *the newspaper of Latin America's travel industry. For the past 26 years he has been a frequent visitor and traveler throughout Chile and has been twice decorated by the Chilean government for his work in tourism.*

Visitors will receive a warm welcome from Chileans, who are intensely patriotic and unceasing in their efforts to insure visitors share their opinion that Chile is the best country in the world. Foreign tourists who visit Chile come mainly from Argentina and Brazil.

Modern air travel has broken down the barriers that once isolated Chile from the rest of the world: the snow-capped Andes mountains on one side, and 5,000 miles of Pacific coast on the other. The first European invaders were the Spanish "Conquistadores," by whom the purely Indian population was forced farther and farther south, fighting fiercely as they went.

This fighting spirit of the Araucanian Indians most probably accounts for the fact that the majority of Chileans are of Spanish descent; in the early days few of the Chilean Indians intermarried with the Spanish, unlike the softer-natured Indians of Peru. Even today, although a quite notable Indian strain runs through some sectors of the working classes, mixed Spanish and Indian blood is rare in the middle and upper classes.

Spanish and Indian are not the only Chilean races. In the battles for independence, the Chileans' leader was named O'Higgins; their Navy was formed by Cochrane. The last three presidents were Alessandri (Italian origin) and Frei (Swiss), and Allende's mother was named Gossens. The former military junta included members named Pinochet and Matthei. Thinking casually of Santiago shops and factories, the names of Küpfer, Haddad, Bercovich, Luchetti, and Mackenzie come easily to mind. They are all Chileans.

A Brief History

In northern Chile, not far from the great Chuquicamata copper mine, villages of some pre-Inca civilization have been unearthed in their entirety. But no record of who these people were survives. The Incas came later, extending down as far as central Chile and bringing their civilization with them. The native Chilean Indians, the Chango coastal race, the Araucanians, the Onas (the last living Ona died early in 1975), and the Alacalufes and Yaghans of the south were all of inferior civilization. It was the cooking fires of the Alacalufes that caused sailors to name the southern tip of Chile "Tierra del Fuego" (Land of Fire).

The first European to see Tierra del Fuego was Hernando de Magallanes (Magellan in English), who sailed in 1520 through the straits that bear his name today.

Around 1535, an expedition under Don Diego de Almagro started down from Cuzco in Peru on the inevitable search for gold and silver. He reached Santiago—after tramping heedlessly over the copper deposits, which are Chile's mainstay today, and returned empty handed. A further optimist, Don Pedro de Valdivia, a captain under Pizarro, also led an expedition. He reached the central zone and in 1541 founded the city known as Santiago del Nuevo Extremo at the foot of a small hill called Huelen (pain) by the Indians. Today this hill is a park in the center of modern Santiago and is called the Santa Lucia Hill. There for all to read is a stone facsimile of Pedro de Valdivia's letter to his king, praising this new territory and urging the king to send settlers.

His second expedition in 1549, was aimed principally at suppressing the Araucanian Indians; but he was captured and, under the orders of Caupolican, their chief, put to death. An avenging mission under Garcia Hurtado de Mendoza fought its way much further south and in turn captured and executed Caupolican. A story of the Spaniards' war against the Indians is told in a famous poem "La Araucana" by Alonso de Ercilla y Zuñiga.

Life under the rule of the Viceroyalty in Lima progressed slowly, developing a farming colony whose coast was forever at the mercy of raiding English and French pirates. Restive under this regime, the criollos (Spaniards born in Chile) began to long for independence, and their first Junta de Gobierno was formed on September 18, 1810, a date still celebrated in Chile as Independence Day.

When in the following year Jose Miguel Carrera was nominated president, the Viceroy sent an army to crush the upstart "Chileans." Fighting continued until 1818 when an army under the Argentine general San Martin and Bernardo O'Higgins won the final victory.

O'Higgins became Director Supreme, but he got into difficulties as ruler and finished his life in voluntary exile. He was succeeded by Ramón Freire. Still the country remained divided and chaotic until around 1830, when Diego Portales won the battle that ended what was virtually civil war. Portales was shot in a military uprising in 1837, but his victory left Chile tran-

quil until 1879, a quiet broken only by Chile's brief alliance with Peru against the Spaniards, which led to the bombardment of Valparaiso, after due warning, by the Spanish Navy.

The Pacific War

For some time there had been wrangling with Bolivia over the rich guano deposits and later over the nitrate fields in the Atacama desert. Chileans began to work these deposits under the most grievous conditions and the burden of a ruinous tax. Threatened by Bolivia with embargo of the factories, the Chilean government took a hand, and in February 1879 the Chilean army landed at Antofagasta and captured the town. The War of the Pacific had begun. Peru allied herself with Bolivia, and the fighting continued for four angry years, until Chile finally emerged victorious in 1883. Chile acquired the Bolivian provinces of Antofagasta and Tarapaca and the Peruvian provinces of Tacna and Arica. Chile later (1929) returned Tacna to Peru, but retained Arica. The 1883 treaty cost Bolivia her sea coast; an outlet corridor is sporadically being negotiated by Chile, Bolivia, and Peru.

The nitrates brought great wealth to Chile but not political stability. In 1891, there was another civil war, this time between pro-Congress and pro-presidential factions. The former won, and the president (Balmaceda) committed suicide.

The elections of 1970 ushered in sweeping reforms in Chilean politics and life. The Marxist Unidad Popular party, headed by Salvador Allende Gossens, embarked on an ambitious program to restructure the entire Chilean economy. Policies included tax reform, land redistribution, an overhaul of the banking system, and nationalization of major industrial concerns, including the American copper giants Kennecott and Anaconda.

Mismanagement of social programs and violence by pro-Allende extremists alienated many Chileans, and opposition to the regime was strident, particularly among the country's elites and armed forces. In September 1973, the heads of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, aided by Chilean *carabineros* and backed secretly by the CIA, staged a gory coup. In the course of widespread torture and execution of Unidad Popular supporters, Allende was killed; the insurgents claimed, not very plausibly, that he had committed suicide.

A four-man military junta—*los Generales,* as they are called in Chile—ruled the country until 1989, when a new president and a new Congress were elected by popular vote. Chile today enjoys a stable political climate under their traditional democratic system. With the healthiest and most dynamic economy in Latin America, the country has succeeded at attracting a good amount of foreign investment.

The Economy Today

Chile is still the world's greatest producer of natural nitrates and their by-product, iodine. The nitrates are coming into their own once again as petroleum-based synthetic fertilizers experience heavy cost increases. In all, Chile heads the list of mineral producers in Latin America with two-thirds of the total, including copper, coal, iron, gold, silver, oil, manganese, lithium, and sulphur.

Forestry products—pulp, logs, sawn wood, and manufactured goods—constitute the second largest export item.

Wine is both a consumer product and an export item. Certainly the Chileans consume plenty, but France is one of Chile's chief wine customers. It is a product worthy of the attention of the most critical and experienced wine fancier.

All this suggests that Chile definitely falls into the category of a "developing country" and, indeed, it has not been unscathed by the debt crises which beleaguer most Latin American nations. Yet, the country continues developing, and so does its middle class, including politicians, industrialists, artists, professional men and women, engineers, scientists and doctors. Women have equal opportunity in Chile and rise to high posts in the central administration, education, and business.

Arts and Artists

Thus, it comes as no surprise that one of the two most important poets was a woman: Nobel prize winner Gabriela Mistral, the pen name of a former provincial school teacher, Lucila Godoy. The other Chilean Nobel Prize was awarded to Pablo Neruda (whose real name was Neftali Reyes), who came home to die in 1973 from his ambassadorial post in Paris.

Chilean artists have exhibited in several of the world's capitals: Juan Francisco Gonzalez, Alfredo Valenzuela, Camilo Mori, Roberto Matta, and sculptors Nicanor Plaza and Rebeca Matta. Among internationally known musicians are violinist Alfonso Montecinos and pianists Rosita Renard and Claudio Arrau, the latter recognized as one of the best living interpreters of Beethoven.

The Way of Life

Chile is European in character, population, and culture. Chileans are by nature friendly and traditionally give a hearty welcome to foreign visitors.

Chileans are family oriented. Most entertaining is done in homes with family and friends. The best place to see Chileans on holiday is during the summer months of January and February when everyone who possibly can goes to one of the immensely popular Pacific coast resorts.

In winter the ski resorts are the destination and from June through October one will find the affluent Chilean on the slopes.



FACTS AT YOUR FINGERTIPS

WHAT IT WILL COST. A first-class hotel room in Santiago will run between $70 and $80 for a double room, and a moderately-priced meal for two around $30. Single rooms outside Santiago cost from $20 to $30 for respectable, clean accommodations. Single meals run from $3 to $6. There are good car rental companies throughout Chile. A couple driving within Chile today would average $30 for meals and $35 for lodging per day. In a car averaging 20 miles to the gallon, the cost to travel 100 miles would be about $11 (with insurance).

SOURCE OF INFORMATION. For information on all aspects of Chile the Chilean National Tourist Office SERNATUR is invaluable. They offer excellent, factual travel planning free for the asking. Write: SERNATUR, Providencia 1550, Santiago, Chile. In the U.S., the airlines LAN–Chile and LADECO can provide information and brochures on travel in Chile.

WHEN TO GO. Because of Chile's unique geography, almost every climate can be found within its boundaries. Santiago's pleasant climate is similar to Southern California's, except that it has more rain. When to go depends on whether you want to ski or to fish for trout and swim. The cold season is from May to Oct.; warm weather is from Oct. to Apr. The high tourist season along the coast and at beach resorts runs from about Dec. to Mar.

WHAT TO TAKE. The visitor must remember that Chile is south of the equator, that the ski season is during the Northern Hemisphere summer, and that swimming and fishing season is when the northern countries are freezing.

Unless visiting the Antarctic, expect temperate weather. From Santiago to the south, however, waterproof clothing is needed due to year-round unpredictable rains. Santiago and Viña del Mar have rainy spells in winter; with the exception of coastal areas, the former has no rain in summer.

Briefly, city wear is much the same as for any temperate country. For women, suits and dresses, slacks and pants suits; for men, suits and ties.

In resort areas, sports clothes are acceptable during the day, and a suit is usual for men at night. Women shouldn't wear shorts in the cities, although they are common in resort areas.

SPECIAL EVENTS. The Santiago, Valparaiso, and Viña del Mar *opera, theater,* and *ballet season* runs from April to November.

The International Song Festival (February) in Viña del Mar is truly international. Held in a magnificent natural amphitheater. Mainly for the young.

An *industrial and agricultural exhibition* held in Santiago in October also features some very fancy riding by Chilean "huasos" (cowboys) and the Carabineros "Green Team," a cossack-type exhibition riding group.

The two main *horse races* of the year are the Derby (Viña del Mar, January) and "El Ensayo" (Santiago, October).

The *national golf championship* is held in Viña del Mar in January, and international golf events continue through March.

July brings the *Feast of the Virgen del Carmen,* patron saint of Chile's armed forces. After the decisive battle for Chile's independence, Bernardo O'Higgins ("the father of the country") promised to build a temple on the site in Maipú. The imposing building was completed only in 1975.

The same Virgen del Carmen is celebrated in La Tirana in the north near Iquique, and that of the Virgen del Rosario in Andacollo near La Serena in the middle north. Both these feasts have in common oriental-style costumes and dancing by teams, which practice all year to oriental-sounding music played on strange traditional instruments. The origin of this touch of the East is unknown. These very picturesque ceremonies, which last a week starting on July 16, command audiences of over a hundred thousand visitors from all over the world, who camp on the hillsides.

September 18th is *Independence Day,* and on September 19th the armed forces stage their big parade in the Parque O'Higgins, attended by the President and ministers and diplomatic corps. For the country in general, *"El Dieciocho"* (the 18th) is mainly a drinking holiday, with much red wine and Chicha (a fermented grape drink which tastes innocent but isn't) accompanied by "empanadas."

World speed-skiing championships are held occasionally in Portillo. The world speed skiing record was broken on the Portillo slopes.

Association football season is from early spring right through summer, with a break in January and February. The twice yearly contests between the two major universities, called "Clasicos," feature an elaborately produced show on the field before the games.

In January is the *International Horsemanship Championship* in Viña del Mar, where some first-class riding can be seen. Chileans usually carry off the honors, although the show is international.

TRAVEL DOCUMENTS AND CUSTOMS. Passports are required of all visitors except nationals of Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, and Paraguay, who need only their national identity cards. Visitors under 18 may be included on their parents' passports, but if traveling alone they need both individual passports and authorization from their legal guardians. Visas are not required except for citizens of African countries, stateless persons, and citizens of countries with which Chile has no diplomatic relations. Carriers will supply the obligatory Tourist Card, valid for 90 days and renewable up to 180 days. This must be handed in upon leaving the country. Onward or return passages should be confirmed as soon as possible after arrival. A smallpox vaccination certificate is no longer required for new arrivals to Chile.

Tourists may bring in personal belongings, 400 cigarettes, 400 grammes of tobacco, 50 cigars, two open bottles of perfume, two liters of alcoholic beverages, and gifts. On leaving the country, they may take souvenirs and handicrafts not exceeding $500 in value.

Health Certificates are not required for entry into Chile.

There is a $12.50 **airport tax** payable upon departure.

GETTING TO CHILE. By air. *Eastern, Pan Am, LAN-Chile* and *Ladeco* offer direct service from Miami to Santiago. *Ladeco* offers direct service from Miami to Arica. Also *Avianca, Ecuatoriana, LAB, LAP,* and *AeroPeru* serve Santiago from the USA. *Canadian Pacific* offers service from Canada via Mexico.

From Europe, there is *Air France* from Paris; *Alitalia* from Rome; *Iberia* from Madrid; *KLM* from Amsterdam; *Lufthansa* from Frankfurt; *Swissair* from Geneva and Zurich; and *Varig* from London, Frankfurt, Paris, and Madrid. *LAN-Chile* also flies to Madrid and to Easter Island and Tahiti for connections to Australia and the Far East.

By sea. Chile can be reached by boat through any of its major seaports. Principal point of arrival is Valparaíso, one of the busiest ports on the Pacific Coast. The steamship companies reaching Chile are many and their services varied, but some of the most important ones are *Compañia Sud Americana de Vapores* from New York and the main ports of Europe; *Delta Line,* from the United States via the Panama Canal; and *Royal Netherlands S.S. Co.* from Rotterdam and Le Havre.

By train. From La Paz, Bolivia, there are railways to Arica.

By road. The Pan American Highway enters Chile through Arica. The Chilean portion is entirely paved, but a few poor stretches remain. TEPSA buses come to Chile from as far north as Ecuador.

CURRENCY. Local currency is the peso. Banking hours are from 9 A.M. to 2 P.M., Mon. through Fri. All banks have a foreign exchange section, but some work only in dollars. There is no obligation to exchange foreign currency for pesos upon arrival. At press time the exchange rate was approximately 300 pesos to the dollar.

Prices, unless noted otherwise, are in U.S. dollars.

HOTELS. Chile offers excellent accommodations that meet high international standards. Several hotels in Santiago and throughout the country rate a luxury classification. In all regions of Chile, whatever hotels may lack in facilities is more than made up by comfortable, homey atmosphere. Chile's famous hospitality is particularly evident in the provinces, where it is not uncommon to see the owner or the manager sit down to dinner with the guests.

The real problem with hotels is not in their quality but in their quantity. Many truly marvelous places in Chile are almost unknown because the facilities for people to visit them simply do not exist. Progress has been slow in this sense.

Chile's Tourist Department has bestowed its luxury classification on a few hotels in the country. As these are scattered, almost any region will have at least one. Some of them, as much because of their natural setting as their architectural beauty, are fabulous. The *Hotel Portillo,* for instance, is located at the famous ski resort and between June and September offers some of the world's most beautiful snowscapes, plus a beautiful frozen-over lagoon.

Throughout this chapter hotels have been classified according to price for double occupancy accommodations as follows: *Deluxe,* $75 and up; *Expensive,* $50–$75; *Moderate,* $25–$50; *Inexpensive,* below $25. Hotels in the provinces are generally *moderate* to *inexpensive.* Hotels are all EP and with 16 percent tax over quoted rates. Resort areas have reduced tariffs during the off-season (mid-Mar. to mid-Nov.). Advance bookings are essential in the resort areas.

RESTAURANTS. Traditionally, the Chilean is a homebody. Entertaining is done in the home. For this reason, Santiago was, until a few years ago, a very difficult town to paint red. The normal hour to begin dinner, either at home or in a restaurant, still remains 9–9:30 P.M., or later.

The tourist can find plenty of amusements, no matter how long his stay. Of course, most of this activity is centered in Santiago, but Viña del Mar and Valparaiso have their own fine offerings, especially in the busy summer season. In all three cities there is a noticeable lack of nightclubs; most places offer fine meals as well as opportunities to dance, and many have their own floorshows. The price ranges, given for a complete meal for one person, are: *Expensive,* $20 and up; *Moderate,* $15–$20; *Inexpensive,* below $15. A meal at dining/dancing restaurants, nightclubs, and discotheques runs anywhere from $5–$35. A service charge is no longer added to the bill in restaurants, but a tip is expected for good service (10 percent is customary).

Chilean Food and Drink. Chile is a cosmopolitan country, and this is strongly reflected in her food and drink. Santiago, for instance, is filled with French, Chinese, Italian, and Spanish restaurants, among those offering other international cuisines. But the real charm of wining and dining in the capital—or in any of Chile's cities—lies in the great quantity of foods and beverages that are typically Chilean.

There are a number of typical dishes that generally go over well with visitors. The highly flavorful dishes are for the most part rather simple to prepare and can be made back home fairly easily.

At the head of the list comes the *Empanada.* A very unsuitable translation would be meat pie, but at least that gives some sort of idea. Inside a flour pastry shaped like a small turnover goes a combination of meat and onions cut into small pieces, hard-boiled egg, raisins, and olives. The "pie" is baked in a hot oven until the crust is somewhat hardened and is generally served with red wine as the first course of a meal. It can also be made using chicken or fish as the staple ingredient.

Humitas are made from corn—the first of the season, since it must be tender. The corn is ground into a paste, seasoned, then wrapped in corn husks. These small bundles are then placed in a pot of boiling water for almost an hour. Separate the husks, and you have a Chilean dish, rather like the Mexican tamales but seldom so highly seasoned.

Pastel de Choclo (freely translated as "corn pie") is something of a cross between an Empanada and a Humita. The same *pino* (small pieces of meat, onions, raisins, and boiled egg) used in the Empanada are placed in an earthenware oven dish and topped with pieces of chicken and ground corn. The mixture is baked until the corn is brownish in color, then served hot.

The *Cazuela de Ave* is a kind of souped-up soup. It contains rice, corn, green beans, chicken, carrots, pumpkin, salt, and a number of herbs. After the mixture is boiled, it is served piping hot, often as the second course of a Chilean luncheon after the Empanada. Known as a common man's dish, it is often served in the best households as well.

Bife a lo Pobre is the name for a steak poor Chileans used to eat, but these days it would be difficult for a poor man to afford one. (Some have suggested the name be changed to *Bife a lo Rico.*) It is a big steak with fried potatoes and onions, and a pair of fried eggs is placed on the top of the steak when served.

The *Parrillada* contains a selection of meat grilled over hot coals. In most restaurants, the Parrillada is served on its own small grill, so that the heat is conserved as the diner makes his selection. Ordinarily accompanied by fried potatoes and some kind of salad, the Parrillada is a very popular and tasty dish. But a word to the squeamish eater: if you are not prepared to eat parts of a cow you had no idea were edible, you had better pass up the Parrillada and stick to a conventional *Filet* or *Entrecot* (T-bone).

Curanto is not so much a dish as a complete dinner. In Santiago, it is made in pots and served in some restaurants, but this is hardly authentic. In the southern region of Chile around Puerto Montt and especially on Tenglo Island, which faces Puerto Montt, the Curanto is prepared in a very different way. A hole is dug in the ground and stones placed in the bottom. Fires are lit on top of the stones. When they are red hot, the wood and ashes are swept away and the food, in sacks, is placed on top of the stones. Wet sacks go atop the food sacks, and on the wet sacks go several layers of earth and grass to conserve the heat inside. After several hours the "oven" is opened and the feast begins. The food inside the sacks is a rather mad combination of peas, pork, seafood, potatoes, and any number of other ingredients. But the result is incredibly tasty—and unforgettable.

Also common, especially in the countryside, is *Pan de Horno,* a country bread baked in an earthen oven. *Sopaipillas* (fried pumpkin patties) are very popular, especially on rainy days. And *Pan de Pascua* (fruitcake) is in almost every household at Christmastime.

Chile's seacoast (the longest in the world) naturally offers an immense variety of seafoods. And the list would be much longer if the Chileans so wanted, as there are many kinds of fish that are simply ignored by the population.

Best known of the *mariscos* (shellfish) are the huge lobsters from Juan Fernández Islands, among the best in the world. But equally enjoyable are the *centollas* (king crabs with spotted scales). These are found in the south and are especially famous around Punta Arenas.

Abalone are common—and good—throughout the country; so are sea urchins, clams, prawns, and giant mussels *(choros).* In the north, freshwater prawns grow to the size of small lobsters.

Chile's world-famous grapes are the base of its four most popular drinks. First, of course, is wine itself. Then comes *Pisco,* a powerful liquor distilled from grapes and most often seen in the *Pisco Sour Cocktail.* Grapes are also used to make *Chicha,* a medium-brown sweet beverage somewhat reminiscent of apple cider with added punch. The last, and most powerful, is *Aguardiente,* which translates literally into "fire water."

Chilean wines are world famous, and the fame is well deserved. As was already mentioned, countries like France, Canada, and the United States import Chilean wines of the better qualities. A bottle of good quality costs about $3.

The variety of Chilean wine is extremely wide. At the bottom of the scale are the common wines (which are of a remarkably good quality), normally consumed at home and in bars.

At the other end of the scale are the excellent high-quality table wines used on special occasions. Such well-known types as Cabernet, Borgoña (Burgundy), Rhin, and Pinot are a common sight on Chilean tables or in bars and restaurants. Due to the confusion from having some 20 well-known brands of wine, each of these with its individual classifications, the tourist would perhaps be best advised to decide on *tinto* (red) *or blanco* (white) and let the waiter supply the details. Or, if one wants to go *a la chilena,* he can just ask for *vino de la casa* (house wine).

Chileans boast of their wines, and they drink them in quantity. You would do well not to try to drink glass for glass with a Chilean, for the odds are that he has been drinking since childhood. From the time they are very young, children are given a little wine and water with their meals; the water is gradually eliminated as they grow older. Thus by the time they reach maturity, they are not only connoisseurs but have also acquired a considerable immunity to the alcoholic content.

Pisco is made only in Chile and Peru. It is colorless and has a slightly sweet smell and a very distinctive taste. In all its forms it looks and tastes innocent—but beware,

for it never is. Commonest probably is the cocktail *Pisco Sour,* made with *pisco,* lemon juice, and sugar shaken together in ice and then made frothy by the addition of beaten egg white. A mixture of *pisco* and vermouth is called a *Pichuncho.* Also, dry ginger ale is used to make a long *pisco* drink.

Right after the grapes are in—around May—and during the September Independence Day celebrations, a favorite drink is *chicha,* a fermented grape-juice drink. Like *pisco,* this innocent looking, slightly sweet beverage has a kick of a mule.

Aguardiente is the most alcoholic of the four national drinks. Distilled from grapes and ordinarily clear in color, it also comes as a kind of brandy, *Armañac. Aguardiente* is the drink responsible for the fact that Chilean teatime goes under the name *las once.* Among the many legends told about the origin of this custom, this is one of the most interesting. In colonial days the men and women used to gather to have tea in the afternoon. The men would soon get bored with such a "lifeless" drink and slip off one by one to the kitchen pantry to uncork the bottle of *Aguardiente.* When someone noticed the absence and asked about it, the tolerant wife would explain, "Oh, he's having his *once.*" "*Once*" in Spanish means eleven, and *Aguardiente* has eleven letters.

Aguardiente is also the base for one of the most popular drinks in the country, *Cola de Mono* (monkey's tail). Made with *Aguardiente,* coffee, milk, sugar, cinnamon, and egg yolk, it is served in most Chilean homes during the Christmas season but can also be found in some downtown bars throughout the year.

Beer is one of the drinks consumed in largest quantities in the country, perhaps because of the large German element in the population. Very popular because of its low price, beer can be found in many types throughout the country. Generally considered superior are the Condor Royal Guard, and Escudo brands in bottled beer and the draft beer *(schop).* Imported canned beer is available almost everywhere.

Also locally manufactured are a number of other liquors. The Chilean version of London Gin is quite good; locally made vodka is acceptable. Whisky sold under local trademarks is imported and bottled in Chile and is not unpalatable. However, almost all import restrictions have been lifted, and customs duties lowered, so that practically all brands of Scotch whisky are available at around $7 a bottle. In Chile, it is possible to find most of the soft drinks well known throughout the world, such as Coca-Cola, Pepsi Cola, Orange Crush, Ginger Ale, Orange Fanta, plus a number that are strictly Chilean: Bilz, fruit juices in bottles *(Nectar de Fruta),* and several brands of mineral and soda waters.

TIPPING. Restaurants and bars no longer add service charges to the bill, but waiters expect a 10 percent cash tip when service is good. City taxi drivers do not expect a tip, but for long distance or hire for long periods in the city, a tip may be given according to the service received. Taxis in the city are metered.

BUSINESS HOURS AND HOLIDAYS. Shops are open from 10 A.M. to 7 P.M., Sat. from 10 A.M. to 2 P.M. Post office, 9 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.; closed Sat. Banking hours are from 9 A.M. to 2 P.M. Mon. through Fri.

National Holidays. The following legal holidays are observed in Chile: January 1; Holy Week; May 1; May 21; August 15; September 11, 18, and 19; October 12; November 1; December 8; December 25.

TELEPHONES AND MAIL. Internal telephone service in Chile is automatic and fairly efficient. International service via satellite is excellent. Santiago is directly south of Boston, Massachusetts, so that the time of day in Chile is the same as in the Eastern zone of the U.S. There are public phones which cost 30 pesos. Telex and telefax are available. There are several international cable services.

Mail services to all parts of the world are good, but incoming deliveries are often slow. Don't use sea mail, since delays are enormous. Hotels will mail your letters.

NEWSPAPERS. There is no daily English-language newspaper published in Chile. However, Miami and New York airmail editions of current papers are widely available.

The leading Chilean daily newspapers are: *El Mercurio, La Tercera de la Hora, La Segunda,* and *La Nacion.*

ELECTRIC CURRENT. Chile runs on 220 volt current and uses European-style connection plugs. Major hotels in Santiago, however, have dual outlets and 110 volt converters are available at leading hotels throughout the country.

USEFUL ADDRESSES. Embassy of United States, Agustinas 1343, 5th Floor (71–01–33); **U.S. Consulate,** Merced 230 (71–01–33); **British Embassy and Consulate,** Avenida Concepcion 177, 4th Floor (223–9166); **Embassy of Canada,** Av. Ahumada 11, 10th Floor (696–2256).

Sernatur (government tourist office), Providencia 1550.

Automobile Club, Vitacura 8620 (212–5702).

LAN-Chile Airlines, Agustinas 1197 (699–0505); **Eastern Airlines,** Huérfanos 1199 (71–30–04); **Pan American,** Av. Libertador Bernardo O'Higgins 949, 23rd floor (71–09–19); **Ladeco,** Huérfanos 1157 (698–2233).

SECURITY. At press time the political unrest reported in the news in past years has virtually disappeared since the free elections held in December 1989. In any case, incidents of tourists being bothered are infrequent in Chile. Chile is essentially a safe country to visit. The national police force, the Carabineros, are well organized and effective crime fighters.

Visitors, however, should stay in central areas and avoid outlying poorer sections of town. The rule here as everywhere is, use your common sense.

GETTING AROUND CHILE. With its long coastline, obviously the best way to see Chile should be by boat, but unfortunately the coastal lines are not basically passenger ships and don't offer much in the way of amenities. A trip south through the canals is really worth the trouble, though. Contact Naviera Magallanes, Miraflores 178, piso 12, Santiago.

Transportation between Santiago and the Valparaíso area, including Viña del Mar, is excellent and there is a good road. Buses run frequently, and collective taxis are available all day. There is also frequent bus service to the coast villages and towns to the south and north of Valparaíso.

Looking northward, La Serena is a town likely to attract the visitor. There are frequent buses along the Pan American Highway. There are bus services—frequent in summer, less so in winter—to the local places of interest, and there is a delightful little railway up the valley to Rivadavia, via Vicuña, Gabriela Mistral's birthplace. If you think you may be late for the down service after your visit, tell the driver, and he'll probably wait for you.

There are buses to Copiapo, the mining district and attractive town.

Antofagasta, the largest town in the north, can be reached by road, air or sea.

For the northern towns, use *LADECO* (this is an abbreviation for "Linea Aerea del Cobre," or Copper Airline, which was formed primarily to serve the copper mines of the north).

To Iquique, travel by bus or plane.

Finally, sitting right on the Peruvian border is Arica, served by *LADECO* and *LAN-Chile* and frequent buses (which provide a fascinating ride—although rather tiring after 1,500 miles—over the desert). The valleys behind Arica have very little transport, and almost the only way to see them is by rented car.

Going south from Santiago, Talca is on the main rail route and on the Pan American Highway bus routes. It is also united with Argentina by way of a road through the Vicente Perez Rosales Pass. The Lagoon is reached by paved roads, and there are bus and car services.

Bus service connects Constitución with the capital, and rail service links it with Talca. It is possible to arrive in private plane by landing at Quivolgo.

Chillán is connected to Santiago by bus and train and airplane service. Side trips to the ski slopes and thermal baths can be made by train part way and then by car (50 miles east of Chillán; the beautiful and scenic road is 70 percent paved).

Concepción can be reached by land, sea, and air with well-established services in all three systems. The airport is Carriel Sur. The State Railway has a Santiago-Concepcion run, and the bus service is quite good. The road is paved all the way. Steamships on their way to Puerto Montt and Punta Arenas stop at Talcahuano.

The State Railways Information Bureau on Avenida Arturo Prat in Temuco can give the current complete information on the many excursions possible from this city. As a general rule, the starting point for all of them is Temuco.

Many of the lakes are in the province of Valdivia, and most excursions start from there. A road connects Valdivia with San Martín de los Andes, Argentina, and the Pan American Highway links it with Santiago. Las Marías and Pichoy are the airports, and a branch of the Santiago-Puerto Montt railroad goes there. For the most part, it's a bit difficult to make such arrangements on your own. To get to Lake Ranco, for example, several train combinations are necessary. This, combined with the difficulty of getting reservations in season, makes it almost imperative for the tourist to let a travel agency help him to see the south. There is good bus service from Santiago but, again, only to the principal cities.

As is the case of Valdivia, there is excellent transportation to Osorno and to Puerto Montt by train or bus. But to get from these centers to the lakes themselves is more complicated. Some taxis take passengers where there are no local buses, but this varies from city to city and lake to lake. For this reason, it is always best to consult a travel agent before heading south. They know the ins and outs to unravel what might otherwise become too complicated. Many times private planes are used to simplify the trips.

Boat service to Easter Island and Robinson Crusoe Island is infrequent and unreliable. TAXPA private airline (Nueva York 53, Room 102) operates nonscheduled service to Robinson Crusoe and Transportes Aereos Robinson Crusoe operates regular flights twice a week from October to March (Agustinas 1173, Santiago). For Easter Island, LAN-Chile makes twice-weekly stops outward bound to Tahiti, and the same on its return flights to Chile. Transportation is also available to tour the island.

Punta Arenas has boat and air contact with the rest of Chile. The boats leave from Valparaíso or Puerto Montt, and LAN-Chile and LADECO fly daily from Santiago to Pres. Ibañez del Campo airport, run by the Chilean Air Force. For excursions within and outside the city, contact the efficient Turismo Comapa, Magallanes 970 (225–505).

Two excellent 79- and 150-passenger cruise ships, the M/N *Skorpios I* and *II,* offer weekly six-day cruises south from Puerto Montt to the impressive glacier at Lake San Rafael. The trip through southern Chile's canals and islands is a sightseeing spectacular. Cruises start at $650, everything included. This is one of Chile's best kept travel secrets and one of South America's best travel experiences.

There are almost 150 tourist agencies in Chile, 78 of them in Santiago. Many specialize in different parts of the country. Hotels will put the visitor in touch with the appropriate agency and make recommendations.

All major rental car franchises are in Chile, roads are well-maintained and well-policed, and there are regular security checks.

SPORTS. Chileans participate in almost every sport common to countries in the Western Hemisphere. Without spectacular success, but with plenty of enthusiasm, Chile has been represented at the Olympic Games (summer and winter), the World Championship of Football (soccer), riding championships, international athletic meets, and a host of other competitive events, especially tennis.

All of Chile is crazy for football (soccer). Chileans have happily seen their soccer teams grow from adolescence to maturity in a short time.

While Football is King, there are other sports in which Chile has an outstanding record. Recently its participants won the South American Riding Championship, and Captain Larraguibel still holds the world record in high jumping. Chile was a finalist in the 1976 Davis Cup championships.

Skiing. With the abundance of mountain ranges come an abundance of places to ski (June to September), such as the ski resorts of Farellones, Lagunillas, and Portillo and the new Ski Center with a ski lift in the south of the slopes of the Villarrica Volcano. Portillo, located five hours by train from Santiago, is the country's ski capital and boasts fine accommodations, several chairlifts and tows, and a six-mile run. Other smaller runs are located as close as 32-miles from Santiago, Swiss and Austrian ski pros operate Chile's ski schools.

The biggest skiing news in Chile is Valle Nevado, the most ambitious ski resort ever planned in South America. Located 40 miles from Santiago, Valle Nevado opened the first eight of its planned 50 ski lifts in June 1988 amid 22,000 Andean acres of slopes. Here virgin runs stretch as long as 10 miles and climb as high as 17,908 feet. Information from: Valle Nevado, Gertrudis Echeñique 441 (480–839) or Gray Line Ski Tours: Box 1001, Santiago (698–2164).

New ski facilities are now well organized throughout Chile. Outside the Santiago area the most popular resort is Chillán, located 50 miles from the city of Chillán, featuring an 102-room hotel, thermal baths, four large open-air swimming pools fed by volcanic springs, and five ski runs, the largest served by a 8,202-foot double-chair lift. Also popular is the ski center at Villarrica Volcano. Here a new 1800-foot chairlift offers wide-open descents set against the spectacular backdrop of the Chilean lakes below with a massive smoking volcanic cone above. A 36-room Refugio-Hosteria is located at the base of the lift. Scores of excellent hotels are available to skiiers in nearby Pucon and Villarrica.

A new ski center is also under development on the slopes of Osorno Volcano, 37 miles from Puerto Varas. Two lodges can now accommodate 150 persons. A 1,968 foot T-bar lift is in operation.

Fifty miles from Temuco, on the slopes of the Llaima Volcano, is the Llaima ski resort in the Los Paraguas National Park, so named because of the lovely snow-covered trees that resemble umbrellas. Two lodges can accommodate about 170 guests, and there is a mile-long ski lift. Here you can ski year round.

Water Sports. Beaches and lakes all through the country give ample opportunities for every water sport from skin diving to water skiing. Boating is another favorite pastime with Chileans and visitors, and there are facilities for deepsea fishing in the north, at Tocopilla and Antofagasta (Mar./Sept.) Skin diving is good along the whole coast.

Chile is a fisherman's paradise. A license is required, which may be obtained from the "Club de Pesca y Caza" (Rod and Gun Club) in any city.

In the north there's deepsea fishing all year round for tuna, bonito, swordfish, black marlin, striped marlin, and shark. In the central valley are found brown trout and pejerrey. The really good rainbow trout fishing is in the south, where a 10-pound fish is a little fellow.

For fishing tours down south, trout fishing enthusiasts can now arrange angling expeditions on a comfortable six-birth motorboat to remote northern Patagonia (south of Puerto Montt). For information contact Puma Fishing, Pedro de Valdivia 0169, Santiago. Also the Rod and Gun Club secretary can be helpful if you're interested. The same club will arrange for licenses to hunt quail, partridge, snipe, doves, rabbits, ducks, and others.

Spectator Sports. A number of country clubs and stadiums allow visitors to participate in or watch such sports as basketball, tennis, volleyball, golf, horseback riding, track events, hockey, polo, rugby, and bowling. Many of the resident foreigners belong to country clubs where all sports are practiced.

In sports spectacles, football again occupies the top spot. The Football Association organizes many international games in which the most famous teams of the world have come to play, though they have never found it easy to beat the Chilenos. These matches, as well as most other sporting events, are held in the state-owned National Stadium, with a seating capacity of 80,000. The World Basketball Championship took place there, as did part of the World Football Championship of 1962. Much of the national competition in football takes place in the stadium each year, and important swimming, tennis and track events are usually held there.

Horse Racing. Horse racing fans have plenty of opportunities to enjoy the sport. In Santiago there are two race tracks, the *Hipódromo Chile,* open Saturdays and every other Wednesday, and the *Club Hípico,* open Sundays and the other Wednesday. Races normally start at 2 P.M. In Viña del Mar, races are held at the Sporting Club, open all day on holidays.

Exploring Chile

SANTIAGO

"Santiago," as Chileans are often heard to say a bit critically, "is Chile." And they are very right. Santiago is not only the capital politically, but economically, and culturally as well.

Not that there is no activity outside the big city. Such cities as Valparaíso (principal port on the Pacific coast), Viña del Mar (the Pacific coast's most fashionable vacation spot), and Concepción (home of a fine university and center of the steel and coal mining industry) cannot be bypassed so easily. Nor can Arica in the far north, Punta Arenas in the far south, and many other cities in between.

But Santiago is the center of it all. The government reduced former extreme centralism by establishing 12 "Regions" with considerable local power, and Congress was moved to new quarters in Valparaíso. Still, most government agencies and principal offices are in the capital; thus, headquarters of the biggest industries and companies are too. By sheer weight of the population, now over 4 million, Santiago is also the center of cultural life and boasts three of South America's top educational institutions: the University of Chile (state-run and the largest), the Catholic University (private), and the University of Santiago.

The tourist's interest in Santiago is centered around the many activities and natural beauty. The Andes form an inspiring backdrop and there are many hills within the city itself. The downtown area is one of Latin America's busiest, its streets overflowing with people rushing about shopping or tending to their businesses. However, this city seems to suffer more than a normal amount of demolitions, street excavations, and general untidiness, which prompted a well-known Chilean cartoonist to quip: "Santiago is going to be a nice town—if they ever finish it."

The main downtown street is called Avenida Bernardo O'Higgins, or, more simply, the *Alameda.* Once a branch of the Mapocho River, it was later dried up and converted into a modern, wide thoroughfare. Right downtown on this main street stands Santa Lucia Hill, an amazing example of what can be done with an unappealing area. The hill is regarded as the birthplace and bulwark of Santiago, as it was here Don Pedro de Valdivia founded the city and from here Don Casimiro Marcó del Pont, the last Spanish governor, defended the city from attacks by Independence-seeking Chilenos. Mapuche Indians had earlier dedicated it to the God of Pain (Huelén) and Christians erected on its summit the very first hermitage and the first Cross of the Conquest.

National hero Bernardo O'Higgins first had the idea of using the hill as a cultural attraction when he tried to build an observatory and a parthenon atop it. But decades were to pass before historian, politician, writer, and great patriot Don Benjamín Vicuña Mackenna made the dreams of O'Higgins come true. From 1872 to 1874, he directed the work by convicts which transformed the hill from an eyesore to the lovely, unique park it is today.

The hill is a kind of living museum, since two fortresses constructed by Marcó del Pont still remain: one, the Castillo González, overlooks the "Alameda" and provides a wonderful view of the city from its main terrace; and the other, Castillo Hidalgo, now houses the Popular Arts Museum in what were once the dungeons. Many claim Santa Lucia is one of the loveliest parks in the Americas.

San Cristóbal Hill

Santa Lucia, at 240 feet above street level, is small in comparison to San Cristóbal Hill. Usually the first sight to impress a visitor to Santiago, this hill is 1,200 feet high and adorned with a statue of the Virgin Mary, France's gift to Chile. At night the big statue is flooded with lights and can be seen from almost any point of the city. San Cristóbal is within easy walking distance from downtown, four blocks across the Mapocho River. The best way to reach San Cristóbal's summit is by the brand new cable car that offers a 6,646-foot ride to a terrace, where there is a small café, many gardens, and walkways. The ride is the best sightseeing trip in Santiago and the cable car leaves every 14 seconds. This means there is seldom a line and no waiting, even on holidays.

The view is absolutely marvelous. Set aside a couple of hours and get to the top just before sunset; then wait to watch the lights begin to twinkle on until the whole city stretched out before you becomes a giant birthday cake. Needless to say, this place is a favorite spot for lovers.

A third of the way up San Cristóbal is the city zoo, which can be reached by car, funicular, or, for hiking enthusiasts, walking. The animals are kept in places very similar to their natural habitats, taking advantage of the hill's mountainlike appearance. Especially interesting is the zoo's collection of typically Chilean animals and birds.

There is also the very attractive Tupahue swimming pool surrounded by lawns and gardens.

In the same group of hills to which the San Cristóbal belongs is the Pirámide, so called because of a small monument there honoring Don Manuel de Salas, one of Chile's founding fathers. The monument was erected by British merchant John O'Brien, who sided with the South American colonies and joined General San Martín's forces to fight the Spanish. He became San Martín's principal collaborator and lived many years in Chile, his second country. Because he used to live in what is now Pirámide del Salto del Agua, he decided to dedicate a monument to the man who had been kind enough to give him the place. San Martín himself used to go there after fighting to rest his nerves and restore his energies.

The place is now one of the most beautiful in Santiago, with lush gardens and a delightful restaurant that has become one of the favorite spots for locals.

But once you are off the hills and back downtown, a logical place to start your tour of the center is La Moneda, the Presidential Palace. The Palace was designed by Joaquín Toesca and completed in 1805. It now houses the Ministry of Interior and the Foreign Affairs Ministry, as well as the presidential offices. On two sides of it are tall buildings housing governmental offices, the postal and telegraph building, and the *Hotel Carrera.* One plaza behind La Moneda (toward the Alameda) has a statue of former President Arturo Alessandri Palma, and another in front of it (on Moneda Street) is now Constitution Plaza and site of the ceremony of the changing of the Palace Guards.

Five blocks from La Moneda, as you walk away from the Alameda, is the main square, the Plaza de Armas. On its fringes are the relic-filled Cathedral, the sprawling Central Post Office, and the Municipality of Santiago. Delightful cobblestoned promenades closed to motor traffic cross the heart of Santiago and its popular plaza. On two sides of the plaza—east and south—is a commercial and residential center with large apartment houses.

Behind the Cathedral, on Bandera Street, is the old National Congress Building. Since the newly elected parliament has relocated to Valparaíso, this building is being used by one of the ministries. It was designed by French architect Ambroise Henault, who is also responsible for the University of Chile headquarters on the Alameda and the Municipal Theater at Agustinas and San Antonio. The Municipal Theater is the most important cultural center, and top national groups perform there throughout the year, as do international attractions like the Bolshoi Ballet and the Chinese Opera. There are also performances by the Ballet Nacional Chileno, the Philarmonic Orchestra of Santiago, and the brilliant Opera Nacional.

The Churches of Santiago

As a Catholic country, Chile's churches are among its most important monuments. Santiago has many, ranging in architectural style from modern to colonial. Santo Domingo, located on the street of the same name, was inaugurated in 1771 and was one of the most beautiful churches in Chile until 1963, when a fire completely destroyed its interior and roof. Only the stone walls remain, but its style can still be appreciated from outside. Reconstruction has begun and the church has been declared a national monument.

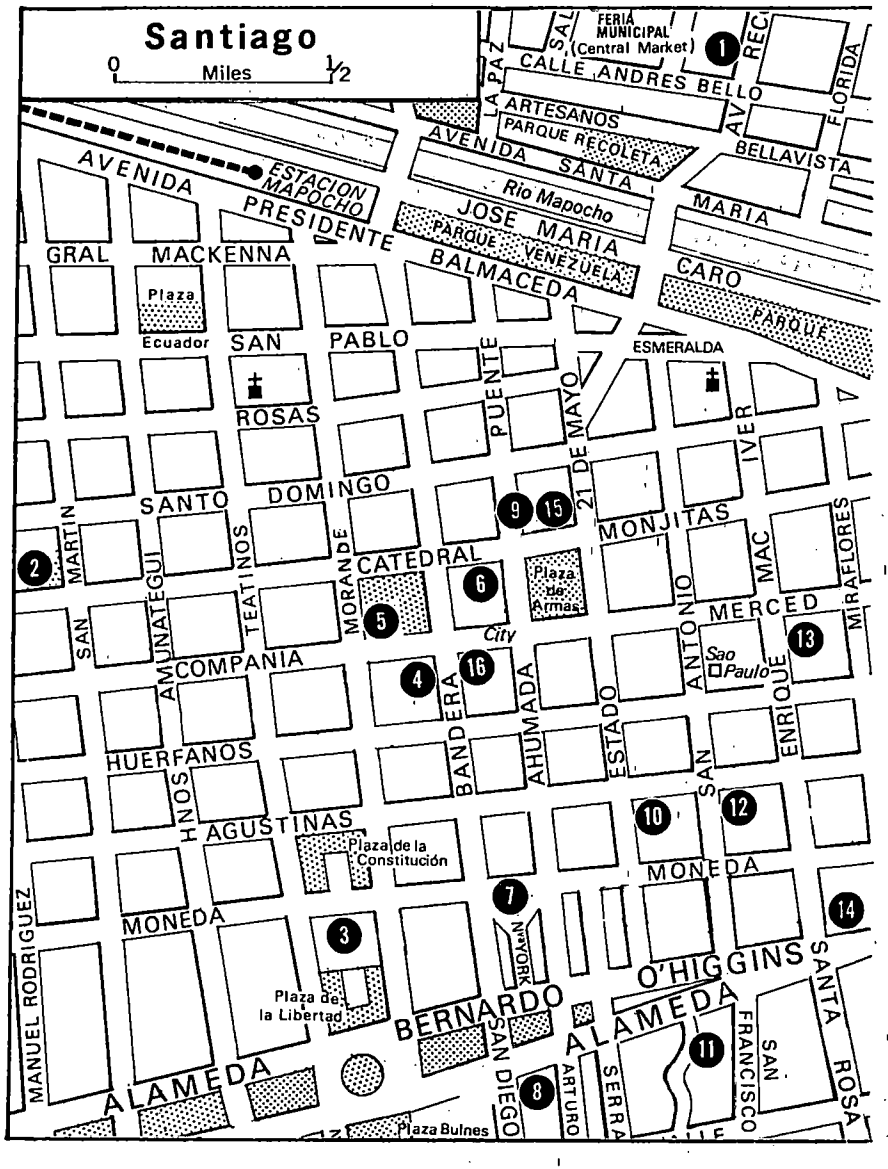
The Cathedral was finished in 1788. Most of its relics and holy figures are of Jesuit origin, brought to the country or made here by that order. Notable are the wooden figure of Saint Francis Xavier and the 17th-century silver lamp weighing more than 50 pounds. In the sacristy, full of furniture several centuries old, is a magnificent painting of the Last Supper. The monstrance is the most striking piece in this collection of religious objects. Adorned with emeralds and rubies, more than 30 pounds of silver went into making the vessels.

The Church of San Francisco, begun in 1568 and finished in 1618, is of a style inspired by the Italian Renaissance. It was constructed with enormous stones, and practically no mortar was needed to unite them. Inside it, in the cloister, are paintings by Juan Zapata, a member of the Quito School of the 17th century. Separating the cloister from the sacristy is a three-leaved door with evident Renaissance inspiration, and in the main altar is an image of Our Lady of Mercy; carved of wood and standing 11 inches high, it was brought to Chile by Don Pedro de Valdivia. Other notable images are those of Saint Francis of Assisi, founder of the order that lives in the adjoining monastery; Saint Michael, dating from 1594; and the Christ of La Caña, brought from Lima in 1630.

Other churches worth a visit are San Agustín, Agustinas and Estado Streets; La Merced, at Compañía and McIver; Santa Ana, Cathedral and San Martín; Recoleta Dominica, seven blocks from Mapocho Train Station on Recoleta Street; and Recoleta Franciscana, at the beginning of Recoleta Street.

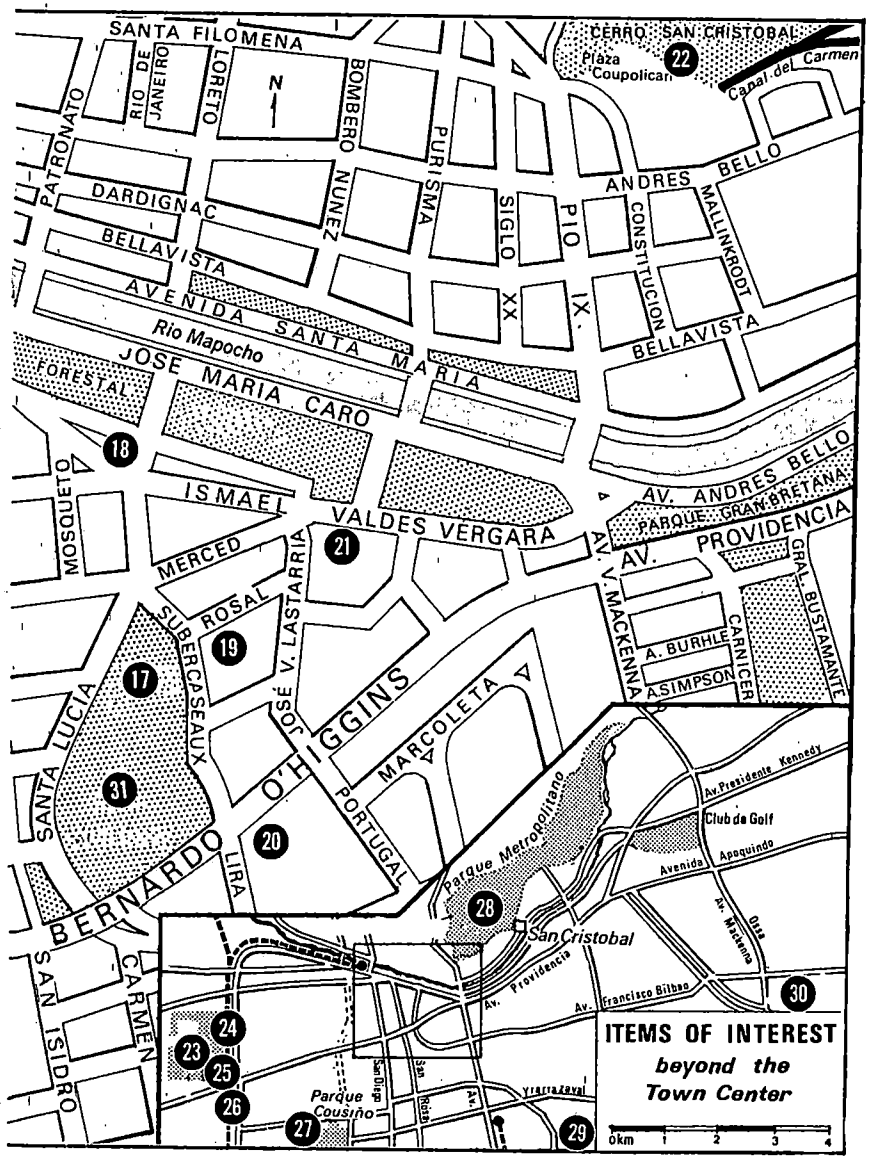
Santiago's Museums

Worth a visit is Chile's *Museo Historico Nacional,* Plaza de Armas 951, which offers a complete presentation of Chile's history. San Francisco



Points of Interest

1) Recoleta Franciscana Church
2) Church of Santa Ana
3) Palacio de La Moneda
4) Tribunales de Justicia
5) Congreso Nacional
6) Cathedral
7) Church of Augustinas
8) Universidad de Chile
9) Post Office
10) San Augustin Church
11) San Francisco Church
12) Municipal Theater
13) La Merced Church
14) Biblioteca Nacional
15) Museo Historico



16) Museo Precolombino
17) Museum of Popular Arts
18) Museo de Bellas Artes
19) Church of Vera Cruz
20) Clinica Universidad Catolica
21) U.S. Embassy
22) Zoological Garden
23) Quinta Normal
24) Museum of Contemporary Art
25) Museum of Natural Science
26) Universidad de Santiago
27) Club Hipico
28) Virgen del San Cristobal
29) Estadio Nacional
30) Prince of Wales Country Club
31) Cerro Santa Lucia

Church, Londres 4, has a good collection of religious art. The *Museo Precolombino,* Bandera 305, has an excellent archaeological collection. The *Fine Arts* Museum at one side of the lovely Parque Forestal offers permanent exhibitions of the works of Chilean artists and several interesting shows throughout the year. For the mechanically minded, there is an aviation museum and a vintage car museum.

PRACTICAL INFORMATION FOR SANTIAGO

GETTING AROUND SANTIAGO. By Metro. Santiago's modern Metro is one of the world's finest subway systems. Visitors will find the two main lines run to most major sites and areas they want to visit. The subway is well organized, immaculately clean, and one of the city's showcases. Fares are very inexpensive (less than 20 cents) and service operates from 6:30 A.M. to 10:30 P.M. On Sat. and Sun., they run from 7:15 A.M. to 11:30 P.M.

By car. Hertz, Avis, and National have agencies in Santiago. Hertz has locations throughout Chile. Rates are expensive. Sample rate: a Chevette costs approximately $200 a week plus 16% tax and insurance. For brief stays in Chile, the visitor's home license is sufficient; for longer stays, bring an international license. All firms require a major credit card.

By bus. Intercity buses are good and comfortable, and some have bar and toilet facilities. Chileans travel mostly by bus, because buses are cheaper and run more frequently than the railroads do.

The State Railways offer acceptable service to the South in "automotor saloons," with bar service and music.

For many out-of-town runs—Viña del Mar, for instance—there are collective taxis which make quick excursions at modest rates.

HOTELS. Santiago offers a wide range of hotels in every price category. Leading hotels include the new Crowne Plaza, Sheraton San Cristobal, and the traditional downtown Carrera. Ask the National Tourist Board (Providencia 1550) for their *Practical Guide to Santiago,* in English, which includes hotels. For definitions of our price categories see "Facts at Your Fingertips."

Deluxe

Carrera. Teatinos 180 (698–2011). Facing Plaza de la Constitución and La Moneda Palace, right downtown. 324 recently decorated rooms—singles, doubles, and suites—all with private bath and telephone. Air-conditioned.

Crowne Plaza Holiday Inn. Bernardo O'Higgins 136 (381–042). Has 304 rooms and features pool, tennis courts, playground, bars, nightclubs, and reception, banquet, and convention facilities. Conveniently located downtown.

Plaza San Francisco. Av. Bernardo O'Higgins 816 (393–832). Recently opened with 110 elegant and modern air-conditioned rooms, the hotel features pool, bar, snack bar, convention facilities, and large parking garage. Good international restaurant. Located in front of Colonial San Francisco Church and within walking distance of important downtown landmarks.

Sheraton San Cristobal Hotel and Towers. Av. Santa Maria 1742 (274–5000). 350 rooms with bath, TV, air-conditioning. In elegant residential district, 10 minutes by taxi from downtown. Good international, local specialties in restaurant. Superb mountain views. Cocktail lounge. Pools, shops.

Expensive

El Conquistador. Miguel Cruchaga 920, and Estado (696–5599). A first-class hotel in the very heart of the business, shopping, and entertainment center. 133 single and twin-bedded rooms and suites, all with private bath and telephone. Good international cuisine, grill room, coffee shop, and American bar.

Galerias. San Antonio 65 (384–011). 162-room hotel located downtown at the corner of Moneda. The Gallerias is popular with commercial travelers.

Hostal Del Parque. Merced 294 (392–694). New apartment hotel featuring 30 apartment suites with kitchenette. It is located beside the U.S. Consulate. A European-style exclusive residence.

Manquehue. Esteban dell 'Orto 6615 (220–9269). In exclusive Las Condes area. New 23-room hotel with quiet two-floor setting beside park. Small swimming pool, bar, sauna, restaurant. Beautiful all-wood interior.

Río Bidasoa. Vitacura 4873 (242–1525). In elegant Vitacura area with 30 rooms, swimming pool, bar, restaurant, telephone, and color TV. Ideal for executives.

Tupahue. San Antonio 477 (383–810). Modern building. Downtown. 207 double and twin rooms, all with private bath, completely carpeted, air-conditioned. Music, telephone, and TV. Dining rooms and self-service cafeteria, grill. Music bar. Temperate swimming pool.

Moderate

Libertador. Bernardo O'Higgins Ave. 853 (394–213). Good location, on the Alameda facing old San Francisco church. 115 rooms, each with phone, radio, bath. Restaurant, laundry, and room service. In the same building: beauty parlor and Turkish baths for ladies.

Foresta. Victoria Subercaseaux 353 (396–262). Excellent location facing Santa Lucia Hill. 40 suites. Spanish dining room, bar, tea room, conference room.

Gran Palace. Huérfanos 1178, 10th floor (712–551). 72 rooms, some suites, in modern new building, all with private bath and telephone. Grill, American bar, roof terrace garden. Room service and valet service at all times. Transportation to and from railway stations, bus stations, airport. Garage for parking.

Panamericano. Huérfanos and Teatinos (723–060). Two blocks from the Moneda Palace on Teatinos Street, 90 rooms with private baths, all looking toward the street facing the magnificent Andes. All rooms with telephone and radio. Room service. Bus service. Garage. Good bar.

Santa Lucia. Huérfanos 779 (398–201). 65 rooms with private baths and telephones occupying three floors of modern downtown building. One- or two-bedroom suites with living room and kitchenette. Monthly rates available. Terrace Restaurant and Winter Garden Restaurant serve good meals. Room service, laundry, shoe shine, beauty parlor, and parking facilities.

Hotel de Don Tito. Huérfanos 578 (391–987). Small hotel with 6 suites, 8 twins, 8 singles. Bar. Homey atmosphere.

RESTAURANTS. For definitions of price categories see "Facts at Your Fingertips."

Deluxe

Aquí está Coco. Among the finest in town for seafood specialties. Wine-tasting "cave," international atmosphere. La Concepción 236.

Coco Loco. An elegant seafood restaurant. Rancagua 0554.

Martín Carrera. International nouvelle cuisine. A gourmet's delight, this prize-winning restaurant is worth a visit for an elegant evening. Isidora Goyenechea 3471.

Puerto Marisko. Fine seafood and nice atmosphere. Isidora Goyenechea 2918.

Expensive

Alero de los de Ramon. In a typical Chilean colonial house in outskirts of city. Traditional Chilean dishes and Latin American music; sing-a-long led by Ramón family. Av. Las Condes 9889.

Bali Hai. Polynesian atmosphere, Easter Island show. Av. Colon 5146.

Caleta Los Leones. Shellfish specialties. Los Leones 195.

Canto del Agua. Seafood and international cuisine. Nueva de Lyon 0129.

Chez Henry. Chilean and international cuisine. Portal Fernandez Concha 962, downtown.

Don Carlos. Argentine steakhouse with tango entertainment. Agusto Leguia N. corner Isidora Goyenechea.

El Toro Simbolico. Grilled steak, Folklore show. Las Condes 10680.

Enoteca. In San Cristobal. Hilltop. A super view of Santiago, city of glass walls. Excellent music and fine food. A special place downstairs for learning about vineyards and to taste the finest wine, *piscos* of the North and South zone.

La Cascade. Excellent French food. Fairly *expensive,* but worth it. Ave. Francisco Bilbao 1947.

La Estancia. International food, excellent steak, folkloric music. Las Condes 13810.

La Rueda. Steak and folk music. Av. Las Condes 9739.

Maistral. French, Chilean, international cuisine. Exclusive and *expensive.* Air conditioning. Spanish, English, French, German, Italian spoken. Mosqueto 485.

Moderate

Canta Gallo. 150-year-old beautiful building with the "Comilona a la Chilena" (eat all you want at a *reasonable* price) every Mon. and Fri. Show with typical Chilean music. Av. Las Condes 12345.

Casablanca. International cuisine and U.S.-style luncheon buffet. Nightly show. Holiday Inn Crowne Plaza Hotel.

Da Carla. Excellent Italian food downtown. MacIver 577.

El Villorrio. Downtown restaurant with typical Chilean specialties. San Antonio 676.

Giratorio. Elegant new restaurant featuring international menu. Located on 16th floor, the restaurant revolves slowly for panoramic view of Providencia. Nva. Providencia 2250.

Los Adobes de Argomedo. Good restaurant to sample Chilean specialties with nightly folklore show. Downtown. Argomedo 411.

Munchen. Excellent service and best German food in Santiago. El Bosque 204.

Inexpensive

Casa de Cena. Bargain-priced Chilean and international food. Almirante Simpson 20.

El Naturista. Natural foods. Moneda 846.

Los Buenos Muchachos. Chilean specialties and folkloric entertainment. Cumming 1031.

TOURIST INFORMATION. Chile's energetic National Tourist Office (SERNATUR) maintains helpful offices in the city's international airport and at its new building in Providencia 1550 (251–7469). City brochures and maps are available free.

TOURS. Three excellent tour companies offer sightseeing and special interest tours (to wine cellars, vineyards, Christ of the Andes, and rural areas). Leading tour operators are Cocha Turismo, Latour, and Sportstours.

Cocha Turismo, Agustinas 1173 (698–3341), Santiago.

Latour, Suite 602, Agustinas 1476 (727–918).

Sportstours, Teatinos 333, 10th Floor (696–8832).

MUSEUMS. Worth a visit is Chile's *Museo Historico Nacional,* Plaza de Armas 951 (381–411), which offers a complete presentation of Chile's history. San Francisco Church has a good collection of religious art. The new *Museo de Arte PreColombino,* Bandera 361 (717–284), and *Museo de Bellas Artes,* Parque Forestal (330–655), are also well worth visiting. For the mechanically minded, there is an aviation museum and a vintage car museum. Museums are open Tues. through Sat. from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M.; Sun. and holidays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

SHOPPING. Because Chile is considered a developing country, you can bring many of the locally made products that you buy there into the U.S. duty free under the GSP plan, as explained in *Facts at Your Fingertips,* earlier in this volume.

There are today almost no import restrictions in Chile, and the shops are well stocked with imported goods of all kinds. Most brands of American cigarettes are available everywhere, and a few English, at an average price of $1 per pack of 20 cigarettes.

Among Chilean goods, the excellent textiles are worth mentioning. For "typical" items, colorful hand-woven ponchos are a good buy, also vicuña rugs, and—although perhaps a little heavy for air travel—there is excellent artisan copper work.

Chilean stones have achieved much popularity abroad, and there are many "rock shops" in the city and suburbs selling quality work in lapis lazuli, Chilean jade, amethyst, agate, onyx, and others.

There are enormous price differences from shop to shop, so it is as well to look around before buying. In some of the smaller shops it is still possible to bargain for a lower price, but not in the big department stores. Take a slow wander through the many arcades *(pasajes)* in the city center and in Providencia, which has become a big shopping area.

Best shopping bargains for Chilean crafts and art can often be found at the government operated CEMA shops. The main CEMA store is located in Santiago at Portugal 351.

NIGHTLIFE. Discos are the center of Santiago's nightlife. Most popular spots are: **Gente,** Apoquindo 4900; **La Scala,** Cerro San Cristobal; **Casamila,** Alvaro Casanova 298-A; and **Disco Brass,** Hotel Crown Plaza.

We recommend that those visitors who want entertainment in the Chilean capital choose one of the many popular restaurants offering folklore shows. These include **Los Buenos Muchachos, Alero de los de Ramon,** and **Los Adobes de Argomedo.**

There are no casinos in Santiago.

EXCURSIONS FROM SANTIAGO

From Santiago it is easy to reach many other interesting cities and areas in Chile.

Las Vertientes is 40 minutes away by car in the direction of San José de Maipo through Puente Alto. The nearby Maipo River offers an extra attraction.

Or go to El Arrayán, located on the banks of the Mapocho River on the road to the Farellones ski resort. It is only 20 minutes from downtown Santiago by car, and buses and *liebres* (small buses) also make the trip. Hosteria El Arrayán has a swimming pool for guests and offers a magnificent view of the mountains and rivers. The crisp mountain air is wonderful. On the road to El Arrayán are several restaurants, some of them rather rustic. In the Las Condes area is La Rueda, which features Chilean music and singing, as well as good food.

Continuing on the same road you will reach Farellones, 30 miles from Santiago and some 7,400 feet above sea level. It has six ski lifts, one of them a chair lift rising all the way to the top of Colorado Hill—10,664 feet above sea level. The fields of Farellones and Colorado have acquired a well-deserved international fame, and many competitions are held there during the skiing season—from the last of May through mid-October. Accommodations are good, if somewhat scarce. There are 75 *refugios* (guest houses), 15 belonging to clubs and 60 in private hands. A store rents all the necessary equipment, and there are several snack bars. Transportation is pretty good during the whole season, with a daily service of buses, cars, and trucks. It's a fine weekend or one-day trip.

Three miles farther up on the road are the La Parva slopes, very popular with Santiaguinos. La Parva has three poma lifts, one over a mile long, and several chairlifts to some of the most challenging slopes. There is a small restaurant for the public, but most visitors lodge at nearby Farellones.

Lagunillas ski fields are farther along the same road to Las Vertientes. There the fields are good and the accommodations adequate. Several clubs and private *refugios* take guests. There is a chair lift about a mile long, and Lagunillas offers several long ski trips, some of which must be taken with a guide. Transportation to Lagunillas is by car and bus in a two-hour trip.

On the road into the Andes is the mountain town of El Volcán, from which many mountain hikes can be taken, and farther up Lo Valdes, practically the Andes themselves. Nearby are the Morales Thermal Baths, 6,000 feet above sea level (58 miles from Santiago, 8 from El Volcán). The baths are supposedly good for respiratory ailments, as is the climate.

The Central Valley has its own share of attractions. The town of Maipo, where the great Battle of Maipo took place, has a museum, a monolith commemorating the battle, and a temple to the Virgin of Carmen built after O'Higgins' promise. A Parthenon of the Heroes pays homage to the men who took part in the famous independence battle. Maipo also has a good swimming pool with a good restaurant; the top rodeo of the year is held there with competitors from all over the country.

About 37 miles southwest from Santiago, near Melipilla, is the town of Pomaire, well known for its pottery and ceramics. The craftsmanship has been handed down for countless generations, and collectors of original folkloric art will find many pieces worth taking home. The trip is best made by car. Pomaire pottery can also be found in Santiago's central market and at many art stores.

Two full-day excursions increasingly popular with visitors are the Monaco's Country Day Tour, a delightful Chilean-style house and farm only one half hour from downtown with a large swimming pool, horseback riding, country lunch, open bar, and a homey atmosphere; and the tour to Los Lingues, a historic colonial ranch-hacienda built in 1710 and located 78 miles from Santiago. Los Lingues features Chilean equestrian exhibitions and excellent food and drink.

Santiago province has many beach resorts: San Antonio is a busy seaport and seafood center; Cartagena is a very popular vacation spot. Others are San Sebastián, Las Cruces, Isla Negra, El Tabo—all with beautiful beaches and agreeable climates. El Tabo has a white sand beach; from there to the north they are yellow-white, to the south grey-white. El Quisco is one of the best beaches of the region, and in summer it is heavily populated with Santiaguinos and tourists. Algarrobo has extremely peaceful waters because a big rocky island just off the coast breaks the waves. The sea here is as peaceful as a pond, and for this reason it is a top spot for yachting, skin diving, and water skiing. Transportation to and from this area is excellent, especially during summer. A train services Cartagena, and buses reach every other town in the area, which is crowded in summer.

Special mention is due to Rocas de Santo Domingo beach resort, located in the same area south of San Antonio. The road to the resort passes through Llo-Lleo, with its wonderful climate, and Tejas Verdes. Before arriving in Santo Domingo, one must cross a bridge stretching more than a mile over the Maipo River. The town has marvelous gardens and houses, and a splendid golf course. A small hotel, the Piedra del Sol, offers five seaside cabins.

Other beach resorts are located in the nearby province of Aconcagua. Papudo, Zapallar, Maitencillo, and Marbella are all easily reached by bus or car; the trip to Papudo, the most distant, takes about three hours.

The world-famous ski resort of Portillo, site of the 1966 world Ski Championships, is also in Aconcagua province. Located at 9,300 feet above sea level, Portillo boasts ski slopes more than 2,000 feet long, plus ice-skating rinks. Classes for novices in both ice-skating and skiing are given by champions from the U.S., France, Austria, and Chile. The winter sports season begins in June and lasts through September. The natural beauty of Portillo is further enhanced by Laguna del Inca, 300 feet from

the *Hotel Portillo.* During winter it becomes a skating rink, and during summer it is a sailing and fishing spot.

Portillo has first-class facilities. With several ski lifts and two chair lifts, the snazzy six-floor *Hotel Portillo* (231–3411 in Santiago) is easily the best resort of its kind on the continent. Transportation is provided by tourist bus or private car. Travel agencies will help make arrangements during the season.

VALPARAISO AND THE COAST

The tourist arriving in Chile by ship may well think that his first view—the many hills surrounding the port with houses miraculously clinging to their sides—cannot be surpassed by anything else in the country. And the visitor who has arrived by air or by way of Los Andes will be equally surprised when he takes the trip to Valparaíso and its nearby sister, Viña del Mar.

Valparaíso, also known as Valpo, is divided into two sections: the hills section and the "basin" section, which serves as the commercial center. Each of the hills is like an individual city, and the twisting streets that go up and down them will enchant any tourist. The view from these hills over the bay and on to Viña is one of the most striking in all of Chile.

The taste of the port is found in its twisted streets next to the Mercado, with its myriad bars, underground taverns and sailor hangouts. The cultural life of the port is as busy as its maritime one and centers around the Arturo Prat Naval School, Beaux Arts Museum, Severín Public Library, Naval History Museum, Catholic University of Valparaíso, branches of the University of Chile, and the Technical University Federico Santa María, one of Latin America's most outstanding. Valpo's poets and writers have enriched Chilean literature since the beginning of the republic.

Valpo's historical spots are many. Among the most important is the Mirador O'Higgins, located in Alto del Puerto. This spot offers the best view, and for this reason it was used by General O'Higgins when he saw the Chilean Navy off to aid Peru in its War of Independence with Spain. Another spot is Cerro Los Placeres, where Diego Portales may have been murdered.

Valparaíso's beaches take a back seat to those of Viña. The principal, most central one is Las Torpederas, surrounded by plazas and gardens. From there a tour can be taken around the various fishing towns, and another to visit such places as the Paseo Rubén Darío, a beautiful wooded area with paths and benches; the park of Playa Ancha, and the Playa Ancha football stadium. A bit more time is required to visit such spots as the Quebrada Verde Park. There is also the historical field of Placilla, where the Revolution of 1891 was decided and the fate of President Balmaceda sealed. After defeat, he took his life.

Viña del Mar, 10 minutes further up the coast from Valpo, is a true gem—"The Pearl of the Pacific." Its natural beauty is a year-round attraction, and in the summer a flurry of activity makes the place even more enjoyable. A series of beaches—some almost downtown—draw thousands of sun worshippers daily in the summer.

El Recreo, the first beach after leaving Valparaíso, is wide and comfortable, with terraces full of vacationers and a seawater swimming pool. It is followed by Caleta Abarca, with a view of the port and surrounded by beautiful gardens and walkways. Other beaches are spotted along the 10-mile coastal road connecting Viña with Concón, and whether the vacationer prefers crowded beaches with many activities or isolated spots inhabited

only by the visitor and nature, he can find either extreme—and anything in-between—in the Viña area.

But Viña's charm takes in far more than its beaches. The city is set amidst a forest, and man's hand has been used to complement the marvelous work done by Nature. Modern buildings that form the city's skyline gracefully combine with the more traditional chalets and even castles. Here the President of Chile has his rustic Summer Palace on Cerro Castillo (Castle Hill). Wide, well-designed avenues, such as the Avenida de la Marina, lined on one side by palm trees and apartment buildings and on the other by the *estero,* an inlet of the sea with multiple bridges and illuminated fountains decorate the city.

The abundance of flowers have given Viña the name, "The Garden City." Aside from the thousands of private gardens, tourists may visit the Quinta Vergara, an old mansion converted into a park with huge, beautifully kept gardens and walkways. Here during the summer, many outdoor cultural events are held, among them the annual Song Festival. Other lovely parks include the Plaza Vergara, in the heart of town, and the Plaza Mexico, with its lighted fountains.

Places to visit include the Municipal Theater, offering top dramatic and ballet presentations; the Benjamín Vicuña Mackenna Municipal Library; the Academy and Museum of Fine Arts in the Quinta Vergara; the Valparaíso Sporting Club, one of Chile's best racing tracks; Sausalito Stadium, set amid the forest on the banks of El Tranque lake; and the Granadilla Country Club, with magnificent golf course. Viña is small and friendly enough that the tourist will have no trouble finding his way from one spot to the next.

But *the* place to visit in Viña is the Municipal Casino. Gamblers can while away their money (or make a pile) at roulette or baccarat *(punto y banca)* in elegant surroundings during the high season, September 15 to March 15, from 5 P.M. to 5 A.M.; from 5 P.M. to 2A.M. in low season. And for nongamblers, the Casino has a full-scale nightclub and boite with top national and international acts, excellent food and drink, and plenty of dancing space. Funds from the Casino have contributed much to making Viña the clean, attractive, progressive city it is.

In Viña take advantage of the *victorias,* horse-drawn carriages that are found everywhere. They are fun for drives along the shore road and through the quiet shaded streets, and they are less expensive than cabs. (In Viña, as in many other Chilean cities, taxicabs have no meters. Be careful not to get taken; ask *cuánto* before leaving.)

Around Valparaíso and Viña del Mar are a number of towns in Chile's Central Valley. Quillota, as Charles Darwin said, is a bit of the tropics installed in Chile. It is considered to be a place to go for a rest, and its fruits are exported to the rest of Chile. Other towns in the area are Limache, Olmué, Quilpué ("City of the Sun"), and El Granizo. Algarrobo, a small town 50 miles south, has become a very popular middle-class vacation spot, boasting small sailing boats, and good seafood restaurants and hotels. Villa Alemana is famous as a rest spot. La Calera is an important railway center.

PRACTICAL INFORMATION FOR THE COAST

VALPARAISO

HOTEL. Prat Hotel, *Moderate.* 1443 Condell St. (253081). 60-room commercial hotel in city center.

RESTAURANT. Restaurante Bote Salvavidas, *Moderate,* Muelle Prat. Specializes in seafood and shellfish.

VIÑA DEL MAR

HOTELS. Miramar. *Deluxe.* Caleta Abarca (664–077). A 122-room remodeled hotel is now Viña's most outstanding. Located right on the ocean, this modern hotel offers full facilities plus a spectacular view and the city's finest location.

Oceanic. *Deluxe.* Recently opened, this beautiful 24-room seaside hotel provides good service and a wonderful view of the Pacific Ocean. On the way to Reñaca.

O'Higgins. *Expensive.* Arlegui Street (882–016), facing Plaza Francisco Vergara, beside the sea inlet called the estero. Near Municipal Casino, beach. Elegant and comfortable. 300 rooms and apartments with baths and phones. Charming Winter Garden. Reception and convention facilities. Top-quality restaurant specializing in international cuisine, grill room and boite with orchestra, American bar. Room and valet service, laundry at all times, beauty parlor, barber shop, swimming pool, terraces and gardens. Garage and service station.

San Martin. *Expensive.* San Martín and Siete Norte Streets (972–548). 120 rooms with private bath and telephone, some with view of the ocean. Large sitting room with huge windows overlooking Avenida Peru and the Pacific. Only three short streets from the Casino. American bar with highly skilled barman. Room service, laundry, shoe shine, messenger service. Restaurant and snackbar.

Alcazar. *Moderate.* Alvárez Street 646 (685–112). Comfortable old hotel with new ultramodern addition of separate cabins, 75 rooms with private bath and telephone, restaurant and bar. Room service and laundry. Garage and parking lot. Well located, only one block from train station and two blocks from downtown Viña.

Holiday Motel. *Moderate.* Angamos 367 (970–623). Comfortable 42 unit motel with swimming pool in nearby Renaca.

RESTAURANTS. Anastasia. *Expensive.* Beautiful beachfront restaurant in nearby Reñaca. Excellent food in the top-floor dining room; ground-floor snack bar and sophisticated shops.

Armandita. *Expensive.* Sumptuous Argentine-style steaks on individual grills. One block from Hotel San Martin.

Chez Gerald. *Expensive.* Good French cooking; dancing; two outdoor terraces; good bar; Ave. Peru, corner of 6 Norte.

San Marcos. *Moderate.* Good Italian food, next door to Armandito, above.

CASINOS. Municipal Casino, the biggest of the casinos, is open daily, year-round. Large gambling salons, full-size cabaret and boite with Chile's best dance bands. Saturday evening there is also a show in the main dining room.

THE NORTH

To the north of Santiago lies the great Atacama, the driest desert in the world. Endowed with a special beauty all its own (sunset on the Atacama is a wonder, with the sands taking on a thousand different tones), it is also spotted with oases all the way up to the northern border.

LA SERENA

The first major city to the north—and one of the most charming—is La Serena, more than 300 miles from Santiago. The region is famous for its climate and fruits, and ex-President Gabriel González Videla, a native son, gave the city great impetus by rebuilding many of its public buildings in a picturesque Spanish style. Its plazas contain well-designed gardens, and flowers can be seen almost everywhere. Big trees along Francisco de

Aguirre Avenue lend their shadows and their ancient beauty, and two hills, the Santa Lucía and the Cerro Grande, provide excellent views of the city and the sea. La Serena also has an archeological museum, located in the great mansion of Count Villaseñor, highlighted by a collection of art by the Diaguitas Indians.

Near La Serena is the Cerro Tololo Observatory, second in the world in the size and sophistication of its equipment. This observatory and two others, Las Campanas and La Silla, are located here to take advantage of the region's extraordinary air conditions: more days of sunshine than anywhere else, no cloud cover day or night, and the air is totally smog free. Astronomers declare the site unequaled for atmospheric clarity.

La Serena's well-known beaches are El Faro, which takes on a festive look during holidays; Punta Teatinos; Las Cuatro Esquinas; and Caleta del Arrayán. Four miles from the city by paved road is the Balneario de Peñuelas, with its extraordinary view, cabins, and restaurant service. A nearby racetrack and airfield complete the picture.

Coquimbo is La Serena's seaport, and near it is La Herradura, with a hotel, several motels, and caves where Sir Francis Drake is believed to have hidden treasure. Nearby Vicuña is the birthplace of Chile's Nobel Prize poetess Gabriela Mistral, and she is buried (according to her wishes) in Monte Grande. Andacollo, another of the region's attractions, has colorful religious celebrations that attract about 100,000 believers and tourists yearly. Tongoy, a beach resort, is well known for its delicious seafoods. Also well known are the beach resort of Los Vilos and the beach at Pichidangui (both farther south along the coast).

PRACTICAL INFORMATION FOR LA SERENA AND ENVIRONS

HOTELS. For definitions of price categories see "Facts at Your Fingertips."

Bucanero. *Expensive.* Av. Costanera (312–231). Located at La Herradura, near La Serena's seaport of Coquimbo. Seascapes in view from the private balconies. Excellent restaurant and bar.

Cabañas Mistral. *Expensive.* Located at nearby La Herradura, these 12 new, tasteful cabins feature 1 or 2 bedrooms, dining room, kitchenette, and bathroom. The swimming pool and beautiful restaurant overlook the protected bay and its excellent beach.

Hotel Francisco De Aguirre. *Expensive.* Cordovez 210 (212–351). La Serena's largest hotel, a modern three-story building with 73 double rooms with private baths. Large sitting room, bar, restaurant, sauna, pool, and boite. Large terraces surrounded by gardens. Ample facilities.

Jardín del Mar. *Expensive.* Avenida del Mar (312–823). Recently opened beautiful motel with excellent accommodations, comfortable 4- 6-bed cabins, and magnificent gardens surrounding large pool. Each cabin features TV, bath, bedroom, sitting room, kitchenette, and terrace.

Cabinas De Peñuelas. *Moderate.* American-style motel four miles from La Serena by paved road. The motel has several cabins located by the sea, each with sitting room, bedroom, bath, and terraced garden. Each cabin accommodates six people. The Casino provides excellent restaurant service. The view is magnificent. Water skiing and skin diving in the temperate sea.

Hosteria Vicuña. *Moderate.* 35 miles from La Serena by paved road. 14 recently renovated double rooms with private baths, dining room, bar, sitting room, terrace, swimming pool. Vicuña is a quiet city with a wonderful climate and is near the "Termas de Toro" (Bull Thermal Baths).

Turismo Ovalle. *Moderate.* Located at one corner of the plaza in the city of Ovalle. Comfortable rooms—13 singles and 19 doubles—with dining room, bar, tea room, large sitting room. Thirty miles from the excellent beach of Tongoy, well known for seafood and temperate waters.

COPIAPÓ

Copiapó, another 150 miles to the north, was one of Chile's most important cities during the fat years of the last century. Most of the cultural life of the country was centered in it, and Santiago, compared to Copiapó, was practically a provincial city. The Southern Hemisphere's first railroad and the country's first public lighting service, technical education system, and state school were all in Copiapó. All the bills were paid by the mining revenues, especially from the silver mines of Chañarcillo, which were discovered by the famed Juan Godoy.

North of Copiapó are the two-mile-apart seaports of Chañaral and Barquito, from which the copper production of nearby Potrerillos and El Salvador is shipped. The latter is at an elevation of 7,800 feet. Some 15,000 people live there. Vallenar, south of Copiapó, is near the iron ore field of El Algarrobo, one of the most important in the country. Huasco is Vallenar's port, 30 miles away, and is famous for its wines and its *pisco,* as well as for its seafood. Caldera is 52 miles northwest of Copiapó; in 1851 the first railway in the hemisphere was built between these two cities. The main activity of this port is the loading of minerals.

PRACTICAL INFORMATION FOR COPIAPÓ

HOTELS. For definitions of price categories see "Facts at Your Fingertips."

Diego de Almeyda Hotel. *Expensive.* O'Higgins 646 (2575). Facing the plaza of the important mining center of Copiapó. 30 double rooms with private baths, several sitting rooms, ample gardens, dining room-restaurant, bar, card room, tea room.

Hosteria De Chañaral. *Moderate.* Miller No. 268. Also at seaside, a modern building with 9 single and 10 double rooms, all with private bath and a view of the Pacific. Terraces, dining room-restaurant, bar. Chañaral is an important embarkation port for iron ore, nitrate, and copper.

Hosteria Puerta del Sol. *Moderate.* Wheelwright No. 750, at seaside. Seven double rooms with private baths, dining room-restaurant, bar, sitting room in new building. Caldera is 53 miles from Copiapó by paved road running through the Pampa Salitrera (nitrates). A picturesque place, considered the beach resort of Copiapó.

Hosteria Vallenar. *Moderate.* Alonso de Ercilla 850. Modern two-story building surrounded by terraces, gardens, ponds. 19 double rooms with private baths, big sitting room, bar, dining room, restaurant. Vallenar is an important mining city.

ANTOFAGASTA

The province of Antofagasta, still further north, is renowned because, for 360 days of the year, it has the highest solar intensity in the world. Its geysers (of Tatio) attract many tourists, and like the rest of the north it is chiefly desert and mountain ranges. Famed archeological zones such as Pucará are in the region. The capital city of the province is also named Antofagasta, center of copper and nitrate mining activity. The city is an important railway center through which pass the international lines to La Paz, Bolivia, and Salta, Argentina. Much of Bolivia's international commerce passes through Antofagasta, according to the treaty signed after the War of the Pacific.

Antofagasta is a progressive city. Its beautiful plazas and parks are a tribute to man's conquest of the desert. The Plaza Colón has a big Westminster Clock donated by the British residents, and the Spanish and Yugoslavian communities have also contributed monuments and adornments for the city's beautification.

For sports enthusiasts, Antofagasta has a fine Sporting Club, tennis courts, a golf course, and an Automobile Club. Deepsea fishing is a favorite sport, but requires arrangements made by a travel agent.

Best-known beaches are the Balneario Municipal, the Isla de la Chimba (also known as Guamán), and La Portada, where just offshore the action of the waves over the centuries carved a hole in a rock, leaving an arch that looks like a doorway *(portada),* from which the name is derived. On the city's highest hill is painted an enormous anchor, which greeted the arrival of the steamship *Peru* in 1886, one of the first to arrive in Antofagasta Bay.

Calama, 136 miles northeast of Antofagasta, is a desert oasis located more than 6,000 feet above sea level. Its *Calemeño* wine has become quite famous, as have its melons and sweet corn. Its chinchilla farms provide luxury furs.

A few miles north of Calama is Chuquicamata, the largest open pit copper mine in the world, and the nitrate plants of Maria Elena and Pedro de Valdivia. Also near Calama is *Dupont* explosives factory, which supplies most of the explosives used in Chilean mines.

The province features the additional seaports of Tocopilla (north of Antofagasta) and Taltal (south of Antofagasta). Through Tocopilla goes much of the nitrate from the pampas and the copper from the Chuquicamata mine. It has some very good beaches (Punta Blanca and Caleta Bay, the latter with seawater swimming pool) and is famous as a site for deepsea fishing. Swordfish and black marlin abound in its waters.

Throughout the area are many ancient towns lost among the salt and the desert sand, some truly prehistoric and others reminders of the golden days of nitrate. Sixty miles southeast of Calama is San Pedro de Atacama, where the late Jesuit priest Alfred le Paige of Belgium worked for many years uncovering secrets of the Atacameño Indians. Father le Paige worked for over a quarter of a century to found the now internationally famous archeological museum. Many scholars come to Chile with the sole purpose of visiting it; one of its distinguished guests was ex-King Leopold of Belgium. An old church adds to the touristic and historic value. The town is also the best jump-off point for an excursion to the large and impressive Atacama Salt Lake.

Only 22 miles from San Pedro is Toconao, rich in archeological treasures, such as the legendary *Camino del Inca.* It provides a superb view of the Láscar Volcano.

Chiu-Chiu is 23 miles from Calama. The baptismal basin in its parish dates from 1557, and documents found there go back to 1611. Also nearby is the town of Pukará de Lassana, which means desert fortress—which it was. The geysers of Tatio in the same area shoot astounding hot water columns in the midst of the scorched plains.

PRACTICAL INFORMATION FOR ANTOFAGASTA

HOTELS. For definitions of price categories see "Facts at Your Fingertips."

Topotel Calama. *Expensive.* Camino Aeropuerto 1392 (212–208). This beautiful new hotel features 60 rooms facing an interior patio with swimming pool, suana, health club, restaurant and piano bar.

Turismo Antofagasta. *Expensive.* Balmaceda 2786 (224–710). A five-story luxury hotel with all the necessary comforts. 108 double rooms with private baths and magnificent view of the Pacific. Large hall, bar (American bar facing sea), terrace with gardens, swimming pool (with outdoor restaurant), big dining room opening onto terrace, internal gardens, boite, beauty parlor, barber shop, shops inside the hotel. Good service. The hotel owns boats and private transportation.

Hosteria Calama. *Moderate.* J.J. La Torre No. 1521. 14 rooms opening onto terraces, sitting room, dining room-restaurant, and bar. Calama is 140 miles from Antofagasta and very near Chuquicamata, the largest open pit copper mine in the world.

Hosteria San Pedro De Atacama. *Moderate.* A comfortable, recently improved inn in the town where time seems to have stopped at the beginning of the colonial period. San Pedro de Atacama is full of incredible archeological treasures, and a famous museum has been built for the mummies found there and for the ceramics and Indian art of the area. The town is 60 miles from Calama.

Hosteria Tal Tal. *Moderate.* Esmeralda 671. Paved road from Antofagasta to the south leads to Taltal. At seaside, with 10 double rooms, each with private bath. Terrace facing the sea, sitting room, dining room-restaurant, bar. Near Taltal is the Chiu-Chiu Lagoon, over 900 feet deep, where legend claims some of the Inca treasures were sunk. Chiu-Chiu is still a colonial town in its way of life and its architecture.

Hosteria Tocopilla. *Moderate.* Decorated with contemporary art, it has 14 rooms with private baths and faces the sea. Beautiful gardens flank the inn, which also has three very comfortable sitting rooms, a dining room-restaurant, and a bar. The inn is half a mile from Tocopilla by paved road. Tocopilla embarks nitrate from nearby deposits. Deepsea fishing is famous in Tocopilla; swordfish and tuna are sought by fishing fans from many parts of the world.

IQUIQUE

Patriotic Chileans have a special place in their hearts for the northern port city of Iquique. It is not because of the battle won, as in the case of Arica or Maipo, but because of the battle lost at sea by Arturo Prat during the 1879 War of the Pacific. The war was just beginning on May 21, 1879, when the great warship *Huáscar* of the Peruvian Navy arrived at Iquique accompanied by a smaller warship. Two small wooden ships under the command of Captain Arturo Prat were Chile's only defense. But Prat fought the giant enemy until his own craft was practically broken in half. When the ships collided, Prat and a few of his followers jumped aboard the enemy ship, only to die under the bullets of Peruvian guns. But his heroic gesture fired up the whole country, and this fervor continued until the war ended in victory for Chile.

Iquique was a great nitrate seaport; now it is the center of the country's rapidly growing fishing industry, and oil drilling is also underway in the region. The city offers the tourist much local color. Many plazas seem to defy the desert with their gardens, the best known being Plaza Arturo Prat. Here is a famous clock tower and the Casino Español, an artistic imitation of the Alhambra Palace in Spain. Iquique also has an archeology and anthropology museum with a collection of mummies unearthed in the desert surrounding the city. The *mercado,* with all kinds of local and imported merchandise, is a favorite tourist spot and is surrounded by many popular restaurants with local, Peruvian, and Asiatic dishes. Today, Iquique is a free port.

Iquique's beaches attract large crowds almost year round. Cavancha has a beautiful street running beside it and is very close to town. The Balneario Municipal is four miles away, Playa Blanca eight miles and Piedras Buenas twelve miles. It also offers fine opportunities for fishing, and several national and international records have been set here.

Iquique's Pica Valley, 85 miles from the city, is famous for its lemons, grapes, oranges, "guayabas," and mangos. It was discovered in 1536 by Captain Ruy Díaz. Don Pedro de Valdivia was also in the valley when he made his conquering expedition in 1540. The church and bell tower of Mattias, near Pica, were built about this time. North of Pica Valley is Mamiña, 72 miles from Iquique and famous for its thermal baths. The Pampa del Tamarugal, 186 miles long and 25 to 30 miles wide, is named

after the "Tamarugo," a small but hardy spiked bush that grows on it. A wooded area is developing. La Tirana, a fresh oasis with an annual religious celebration, is situated on the pampa.

On the coast 60 miles north of Iquique is the small port of Pisagua, known as the land without winter. The bay, surrounded by high hills, has very quiet waters, the natural setting forms a kind of overcoat over the whole village.

PRACTICAL INFORMATION FOR IQUIQUE

HOTELS. For definitions of price categories see "Facts at Your Fingertips."

Hosteria Cavancha. *Expensive.* Los Rieles 250 (21158). Three minutes south from Iquique City near Cavancha Airport. 32 double rooms with private bath. Beautiful gardens with terraces facing the Pacific. Private seashore. Modern. Excellent typical and international cuisine. Laundry and garage-service station.

Hotel Arturo Prat. *Expensive.* Anival Pinto 695 (21414). Honsa chain. In downtown Iquique, at one corner of the Plaza de Armas, 25 singles and 26 doubles, each with private bath. Big sitting room, dining room, bar, and covered and open-air gardens where meals are served. Boats available for fishing and water skiing. Nearby are the Mamiña Thermal Baths, with a great medical reputation.

Hotel Chucumata. *Expensive.* Balmaceda 850 (236–55). Beautiful resort complex with 42 rooms looking over gardens and terraces with swimming pool, open-air restaurant, and bar. Located a few meters from the beach, in one of the best areas of Iquique.

ARICA

One of the world's highest railroads, the International Railway, operates from the far northern city of Arica to La Paz, Bolivia. (Two round trips are offered weekly in summer, and once or twice a month during the rest of the year.)

Among the city's attractions are the Vicuña Mackenna Park, the Juan Noé Park (named after the doctor who fought malaria in the Azapa Valley), the Church of San Marcos, designed by French architect Gustave Eiffel and declared a national monument, and the University of Tarapaca Anthropological Museum.

Sports fans have the Carlos Dittborn Stadium, named after the late organizer of the World Football Championship in Chile in 1962, a race track, polo fields, a golf course, and a swimming pool. The beaches are beautiful, with wonderfully temperate waters, and you can swim at night at La Lisera, a mile from town, and at Chinchorro and Miramar on the northern side of the city.

Arica also has a gambling casino and several of the best hotels, bars, restaurants, and boites in the country.

The valleys around Arica are true oases in the desert. Lluta Valley, about 10 miles from Arica, is a center of cotton, corn, wheat, and tomatoes. Some agricultural produce comes out of the Chaca and Camarones valleys. Putre, on the Arica Altiplano, has 500 inhabitants living in 100-odd houses. Parinacota looks like a ghost town, with its ancient church and closed houses. And the magnificent 18,000-foot Payachatas Volcano, with the Chungará and Cotacotani lagoons at its foot, makes an impressive sight.

Nearer Arica is the livelier Azapa Valley, with its olives and other tropical fruits. Sugar cane is also found in some of these valleys, which now and then break up the dry and almost tragic monotony of the forbidding northern desert.

In the valley there are still vestiges of ancient hamlets, geoglyphs, and pre-Spanish cemeteries. About 30 minutes by car up the valley from Arica is the small but excellent San Miguel de Azapa archaeological museum with displays of well-preserved mummies, now believed to be the world's oldest—8,000 years old, they predate Egyptian mummies by 3,000 years.

PRACTICAL INFORMATION FOR ARICA

HOTELS. For definitions of price categories see "Facts at Your Fingertips."

Hosteria Arica. *Deluxe.* Facing sea, Morro de Arica (231–201). 60 double rooms with private baths. Also offers motel-type cabins. Dining room, sitting room, bar. Terraces and covered gardens overlooking the Pacific. Private beach.

Motel Azapa. *Deluxe.* Gmo. Sanchez (242–612). Suites with kitchenette, refrigerator, private baths, terraces and tropical park. Boite, bar, elegant swimming pool.

El Paso. *Expensive.* Modern in design, surrounded by tropical parks and gardens. Located a mile from the city of Arica by paved road. 40 double rooms with private baths. Sitting room, dining room, bar, large comfortable terraces.

Motel Saucache. *Expensive.* Ten cabins, each with own parking space. Two or three bedrooms, bath, and complete kitchen. No restaurant or bar. Out in the country on the Azapa road four miles from the center of Arica. Pleasant gardens.

Hotel Savona. *Inexpensive.* 28 rooms. Clean, well-run hotel in city center.

CASINOS. **Casino Municipal de Arica** is open throughout the year. It offers baccarat, roulette, and Black Jack. There are also a good restaurant and a late-night cabaret. There is also a casino in Coquimbo (Casino de Juegos de Coquimbo) open all year.

SOUTH OF SANTIAGO

The provinces south of Santiago are mostly agricultural and there are fewer tourist attractions until the lake region is reached. Several thermal baths are spotted along the way, among them the Cauquenes, 12 miles from Rancagua by car or bus; Del Flaco, in the province of Colchagua and 56 miles from the city of San Fernando, because of the altitude not recommended for weak hearts; and Mondaca, in Talca province, off-limits for heart cases. Another 22 recommended thermal baths stretch from near Iquique in the north all the way to Aysén in the south and are said to have remarkable healing powers.

At Rapel, some 60 miles from Santiago, a 40-mile-long lake has been formed by the backup from a hydroelectric dam. This lake has become very popular for fishing, sailing, swimming, and water skiing.

TALCA

The first important city on the southern trek is Talca, 150 miles from Santiago. Situated on the River Claro, Talca is in the middle of grape, wine, wheat, and cattle country. The town has a golf course, polo field, swimming pools, clubs, and theaters.

The Laguna del Maule is 90 miles from Talca. It offers good rainbow trout fishing; however, the fish are small by Chilean-lake standards. Boating, sailing, and other water sports may be enjoyed here, although temperatures tend to be rather low because of the altitude. Near the lake is the Altos de Vilches summer resort, with a hotel that is open from October through March. Several thermal baths are in the area, the best of them being Panimávida, 35 miles by road. Other impressive sights are La Mina, with an inn for visitors; the small Maule Lagoon, just before the big one; Las Balustradas, overlooking a 900-foot cliff; the 180-foot Maule Falls and

the Penitentes, an incredibly beautiful sight with mountains, lava formations, and exuberant vegetation.

PRACTICAL INFORMATION FOR TALCA

HOTELS. For definitions of price categories see "Facts at Your Fingertips."

Plaza Gran. *Expensive.* 1 Poniente 1141 (31515). Talca's finest, in a three-story building facing the Plaza de Armas. Large sitting room, dining room, private supper room, bar on the first and second floors. 70 rooms with bath. Near Talca is Constitución, a famous beach resort, and 90 miles away by paved road is the Laguna de Maule, located near the Argentina border.

Hotel Marcos Gamero. *Expensive.* 1 Oriente 1070. New 32-room hotel now considered best in city. Good restaurant and bar.

CONSTITUCIÓN

Constitución, a port some 60 miles from Talca, has fine bathing beaches and is known as a summer resort. It is surrounded by pine-covered hills, and the coast is noted for its unusual rock formations and peaceful waters ideal for almost all water sports. There is a yearly Carnival Maulino in February, with a masked ball and a Venetian promenade down the Maule River.

PRACTICAL INFORMATION FOR CONSTITUCIÓN

HOTELS. Hosteria Constitución. *Expensive.* Freire 315. The inn is located on the banks of the Maule River and is surrounded by gardens. The bar has large windows and a terrace overlooking the river; the cozy dining room has a fireplace, terrace, and small tables from which you can see the view. The sitting room also has a fireplace, plus a glass roof. 19 rooms with private baths, all looking on the magnificent Maule. Constitución is famed for its large beaches, clean and peaceful waters, and rock formations.

CHILLÁN

Next stop on the southern tour is Chillán. One section, Chillán Viejo, retains much of its colonial air; the house where Bernardo O'Higgins, liberator of Chile, was born still stands. The other has avenues and all the comforts of the 20th century. Among its attractions is the Mexico School decorated by world-famous Mexican muralist David Alfaro Siqueiros. The Cathedral is ultramodern and the plazas and parks beautiful. The "mercado" is also a tourist attraction with its many regional products, among them ceramics and pottery from Quinchamalí and other nearby towns. The mountains surrounding Chillán are among the most striking the tourist will see in Chile.

Leaving the city, near Recinto, one may visit the Cueva de Los Pincheira, huge caves in which the Pincheira brothers used to hide after their cattle stealing raids. A series of pottery-making towns—Quinchamalí, Colliguay, Huechupin, Cuca, Chonchoral, and Confluencia—offer collectors original creations of the famous black pottery.

Some 58 miles from Chillán at the altitude of 5,400 feet are the Chillán ski slopes, and near the slopes are the mineral springs that make the area famous, with a complete hotel.

PRACTICAL INFORMATION FOR CHILLÁN

HOTELS. Hotel Isabel Riquelme. *Expensive.* Constitucion 576 (223–664). Sitting rooms, smoking room, big dining room, private supper rooms, bars. Big comfortable bedrooms, with a sitting room on each of the three floors. Two singles and 58 doubles with private baths. Chillán offers thermal baths and nearby ski slopes, plus the interesting crater of the Chillán Volcano. Located in the center of Chillán.

CONCEPCIÓN

Concepción, capital of the province by the same name, is an important city for industry, culture, and tourism. As an industrial center it boasts the Huachipato steel plant, coal mines, and textile plants in Tomé and Chiguayante. Nine miles away is the sister city and port of Talcahuano, also the principal naval port of the country and the main port for timber export. Its intellectual life is centered around the University of Concepción, financed by contributions and by a twice-a-month National Lottery. The tourist attractions are many: in the center, the historical Cerro Amarillo (Yellow Hill) offers a very good view of the town; the central plaza is lovely; the modern campus of the University is the only real university city in Chile; Cerro Caracol, 300 feet high, offers a grand view of the valleys and the great Bío-Bío River, the largest in Chile. Across the river is San Pedro, with beautiful forests and lagoons. In the largest lagoons boating and other water sports are practiced. The principal beaches are Las Escaleras, reached by stairs carved in rock; Ramuntcho, named after one of the novels by French writer Pierre Loti who visited the place in 1875; and La Desembocadura del Río, one of the most striking places for the visitor who goes there for the first time. Near this beach is the Pedro del Río Zañartu Museum, located on a farm and featuring local and Araucanian art objects.

La Planchada Fort is maintained by the city as a landmark. For two centuries this fort defended Concepción.

Only 19 miles from Concepción is the textile center of Tomé, famous for its products of exceptional quality. Tomé also has good beaches and other attractions.

Near the port of Talcahuano is the Quiriquina Island, where the Naval School has an establishment for its students, as well as the giant Huachipato steel plant. Seventeen miles from Concepción is Coronel, which with Lota shares the leadership in the country's coal production. The Lota mines extend for several miles under the sea. In Lota is the famous Parque de Lota. In the Gulf of Arauco is the Island of Santa María, and in the same area is the beach resort of Laraquete, a seven-mile golden-sand beach about an hour by car from Concepción.

PRACTICAL INFORMATION FOR CONCEPCIÓN

HOTELS. Araucano. *Deluxe.* Caupolican 521 (229–944). Elegant and comfortable hotel in the heart of the city. 300 apartments with bath and phone. Furnished in Spanish-Araucanian style. Swimming pool. Restaurants with excellent meals. Disco, shops. Room service, laundry, garage, and service station.

Alborada. *Expensive.* Barros Arana 457 (228–226). 40 rooms, recently renovated; very good service. Centrally located.

THE CHILEAN LAKE REGION

Laja Lake

The fabulous Chilean lake region begins in Los Angeles, some 320 miles south of Santiago, where the Laja Lake is located. The most famous sight

in the Los Angeles region is the Laja Falls, probably the most inspiring scenery in the country. The Falls start at the Laja Lake, are 4,500 feet high, and cover 48 square miles. The Antuco Volcano is reflected in the lake, and every year fishing competitions are held there. Fifteen miles north of Los Angeles, the Laja River, which flows from the lake, drops some 200 feet to form the Laja Falls, or Salto del Laja. This region is famous for its views, and there are four volcanoes: the Antuco, the Copahue, the Tolhuaca, and the Collapén.

Temuco and Lake Villarrica

Almost 200 miles farther south, after the Araucanian center at Temuco, is one of Chile's loveliest and most famous lakes, the Villarrica. Its 66 square miles of waters change colors throughout the day. Viewed from the lake, the nearby Villarrica Volcano is an awesome sight. On the banks of the Villarrica are the internationally known vacation spots of Pucón and Villarrica, with luxury hotels and ample opportunities for fishing and water sports. A legend says that if a small *morro* (hill) near the lake is visited by a recently married couple the lake becomes furious. So honeymooners had best watch out.

Valdivia

Next in line, in the province of Valdivia, is the beautiful Lake Panguipulli, whose name means "puma hill" in English. There is a small and very good privately owned hotel ("hosteria"). Excursions can be made from the *Hosteria Cancahuasi* (ex-Rainbow Fly Club), a good fisherman's hotel in Chan Chan. Also in Valdivia are the Lake Pirihueico, closer to the border with Argentina and with a hotel on its bank offering excursion services; Lake Calafquén, offering excellent fishing but no hotel; Lake Riñihue, with two lovely hotels, connected with Panguipulli by the truly beautiful Enco River, down which a one-day fishing excursion can be made; Lake Ranco, with 23 islands well known for its excellent fishing (fish up to 18 pounds have been taken from the lake) and a game deer hunting private island. Hostería Riñinahue is considered to be one of the best fishing spots in the lake district and offering the most beautiful scenery imaginable as well.

Osorno

The province of Osorno holds forth even greater wonders. The first lake, Puyehue, contains some wonderful islands filled with native birds and has marvelous waterfalls and a big, good hotel for tourists. Near the lake are the Puyehue Thermal Baths, considered by many the finest hot springs establishment in all of South America. The fishing is, again, superb. Further south, Lake Rupanco, a bit nearer to the city of Osorno has top fishing and famous hot springs, but unfortunately tourist facilities are limited.

On to the south in the province of Llanquihue is the biggest of them all: Lake Llanquihue. Near Puerto Montt, and with marvelous Puerto Varas on its banks, Llanquihue measures 320 square miles and in some parts is 1,500 feet deep. Its waters are deep blue, and it is the scene for many water sports and some very good fishing. The lake is surrounded by some of the world's most beautiful volcanoes, especially the Osorno, with its eternally snow-capped peak. The sight is absolutely breathtaking.

Osorno Volcano also lends its majestic presence to Lake Todos Los Santos, also known as Esmeralda—the first name because it was discovered

on All Saints' Day, the second because of the emerald color of its waters. Theodore Roosevelt described this lake as the most beautiful he had ever seen, and most tourists must agree.

Motorboats operate on the principal lakes of this region—Esmeralda, Llanquihue and Ranco—and most of the hotels on their banks organize excellent excursions.

More Than Lakes

Of course, the lake region offers more to the tourist than spectacularly beautiful views. Many of the cities mentioned have an individual charm that makes each of them worth a good, slow visit.

Valdivia, with its Calle-Calle River full of boats, was founded by Don Pedro in 1552 and is an important and busy province. The climate is humid, and beautiful lakes, woods, beaches, and rivers surround the cities. Along the waterways are countless little cool, green islands. One recommended side trip is to Llifén, on the banks of Lake Ranco, with a marvelous hotel complete with airstrip.

Frutillar, a charming lake resort to the Lago Llanquihue, is worth a visit, especially during its "semanas musicales" (classical music festival) held every summer from the end of January to the first third of February. It is renowned for its Germanic atmosphere.

Osorno is one of the many cities inhabited by great numbers of German descendants whose forefathers colonized the region. Here the German language is used almost as much as Spanish. Even road signs and menus are printed in German in some places, and its wonderfully organized streets look like a bit of old Europe. Among the many interesting excursions (besides those to the lakes) are the La Picada and Antillanca ski resorts. The first, 53 miles from Osorno, includes a view of Osorno Volcano, with its top quality ski slopes, and transportation is provided by car or bus to the 120-guest hostelry run by the *Club Andino de Osorno.* Antillanca, 62 miles away and 12 miles from Puyehue, is 4,200 feet above sea level. Here the Club Andino has a 50-bed inn and provides buses that leave Osorno every Saturday at 2:30 P.M. and return Sunday evening.

The city of Puerto Montt from which the trip through the zone of canals begins, is famous for its seafoods and its seaport. It also has Isla de Tenglo with its famous *curantos.* Nearby is Maullín, with its lovely river.

PRACTICAL INFORMATION FOR THE LAKE REGION

HOTELS. For definitions of price categories see "Facts at Your Fingertips."

LAJA FALLS. Hosteria Salto del Laja. *Expensive.* Veritably beside the Laja Falls, this modern, very comfortable inn is designed to provide its guests with a beautiful view without ever leaving the motel. A bar, dining room, and swimming pool add to the visitors' comfort.

LOS ANGELES. Mariscal Alcazar. *Expensive.* This modern building located in the center of the city features a sitting room with fireplace, dining room opening onto terrace, bar, 25 double rooms with private baths. Near the city are the famous Laja Falls (120 feet high), a beautiful natural attraction.

TEMUCO. Nuevo Hotel La Frontera. *Deluxe.* Bulnes 726 (36190). Luxurious 55-room hotel with swimming pool, solarium, conference room, bar, dining room. Located downtown.

LAKE VILLARRICA. Antumalal. *Deluxe.* 2 km from Pucón (441–011). One of Chile's most fabulous, on the banks of Lake Villarrica. Famous for its views and its service, it has been visited by such personalities as Queen Elizabeth, Prince Philip, and Barry Goldwater. The hotel organizes fishing and hunting trips for its guests. 20 rooms with private baths. Located on a small hill surrounded by forests.

Gran Hotel Pucon. *Expensive.* Holpzafel 190 (441–001). Located on the banks of Lake Villarrica with an overwhelming view of some of the world's most beautiful scenery. Sitting room, bar, dining room, private supper room, game room, tennis courts, terraces overlooking the lake, large gardens, "pergolas" (summer houses), and docks on the lake. Offers water skiing, horseback riding, hiking, excellent fishing, and hunting. Hotel has boats and transportation facilities for guests. 130 rooms, all with private bath.

Motel Yachting Club Villarrica. *Expensive.* San Martin 802 (441–191). On the banks of the lake, with broad gardens. Swimming pool, sauna. Boats for fishing and yachts.

VALDIVIA. Hotel Villa del Rio. *Expensive.* Av. Espana 1025 (216–292). On bank of Calle Calle River near city center. 50 rooms, yacht basin, gardens, restaurant, bar.

Pedro de Valdivia. *Expensive.* Carampangue 180 (212–931). Modern building surrounded by gardens, with large sitting room, dining room, magnificent bar. The hotel is decorated with beautiful murals and has an elegant boite, 85 double rooms with private baths. The city is famous for its beauty, located on the banks of the Calle-Calle River. Several picturesque towns along the river can be reached by boats leaving Valdivia. The region is also famous for its forests.

LAKE CALAFQUEN. Hosteria Calafquen. *Expensive.* On the banks of the lake bearing the same name, this inn is of rustic design and offers almost every tourist comfort. Three floors and a bar, dining room, sitting room, terraces. Three single rooms and 50 doubles, each with private bath. The region offers unlimited opportunities for good fishing, hunting, and water sports. From the inn the tourist can reach San Martín de los Andes in Argentina.

OSORNO. Hotel del Prado. *Expensive.* Cochrane 1162 (235–020) has become Osorno's best. Four blocks from the city center on the corner of Cochrane and Bilbao Sts. 20 rooms, color TV, bar, dining room.

Hotel Waeger. *Moderate.* Cochrane 816 (233–721). 25 rooms, restaurant, good downtown location.

LAKE PUYEHUE. Gran Hotel Termas de Puyehue. *Expensive.* (231–1004 in Santiago). Located on the banks of Lake Puyehue, the hotel has thermal baths. The building is modern with many extras: swimming pool with hot thermal water, tennis courts, riding stables, boats for fishing and water skiing. 100 single and double rooms. Near the hotel is the Salto del Pilmaiquén (Pilmaiquén Falls) and the Antillanca Volcano, with famous ski slopes.

Nilque Motel. *Expensive.* (234–960 in Osorno). Located on the shores of Lake Puyehue is one of Chile's finest resorts. Forty attractive cabins line the private beach. Activities include boating, fishing, and horseback riding. Rodeo complex as well as full facilities for children. It is probably Chile's premier family resort.

Refugio Antillanca. *Moderate.* (727–812 in Santiago). A short 12 miles from Puyehue, on the Antillanca Volcano ski slopes. Newly constructed accommodations for more than 100 skiers in twins, triples, and quads. Bar, disco, dining room.

PUERTO VARAS. Hotel y Cabanas del Lago. *Expensive.* (232–291). A good lake-shore hotel with 40 doubles featuring private bath, TV, charming decoration with local wood, and a fantastic view over Lake Llanquihue and its breathtaking Volcan Osorno. Best hotel in area. Near casino, resort facilities.

Hotel Licarayen. *Moderate.* San Jose 114 (232–305). A small, 16-room inn on the lake shore with a marvelous view. A new wing with 6 beautiful doubles was recently added.

Hotel Bellavista. *Moderate.* (232–520). Excellent new tourist-class hotel (opened 1988). 30 lake-view rooms with private baths. Restaurant, bar, very good location.

BEYOND THE LAKES

PUERTO MONTT AND CHILOÉ

For those with a pioneer spirit, the boat trip from Puerto Montt is highly recommended. The boat leaving Puerto Montt makes the run of the port

and touches scores of fishing villages. The region is not well developed to receive tourists, but the trip is unforgettable. The trip takes about 10 days and visits a great variety of picturesque towns, passing dozens of small islands so covered in vegetation that they seem to be plants sprouting from the water. Sailors and those living in the area call them *maceteros* (flower pots). The fishermen who populate the area will be seen around the hundreds of canals—a hardy people living amidst beautiful but cruel natural surroundings.

On the big Island of Chiloé are two towns with tourist accommodations: Ancud and Castro. Ancud, the capital of the province, is four hours from Puerto Montt by boat, or 1½ hours by car and ferry. The bay of Ancud is famous for its beauty, and the many attractions include the Cerro Caracoles, from which the panorama of the city and its surroundings can be seen. Near Ancud is the fort of San Antonio, the last Spanish stronghold in the War of Independence, as well as La Máquina (the machine), so called because there the first mechanized timber mill in South America was installed in 1828. Other attractive places are the thermal baths in Llanchahué across the bay of Ancud, and such spots as Faro de Aquí, Faro de Punta Corona, Mar Brava, and Chacao.

Castro is located on the banks of the Castro Canal and surrounded by small islands and towns. As all ships going or coming in the southern region must stop there, its commercial and maritime life is very important. Of special attraction in the area are the towns of Huillinco, Queilén, Quellón and Chonchi, the latter with a small wooden church.

Some of the best kept secrets in South America are the spectacular fjord cruises in Chilean Patagonia, operating from Puerto Montt and Chiloé to the magnificent San Rafael glacier. The Skorpios cruises, with M/S *Skorpios I* (79 passengers) and M/S *Skorpios II* (150 passengers) offer Saturday departures for weekly cruises from September through April. The safe, peaceful six-day trip through southern Chile's fiords is an incomparable experience. The scenery includes mountains, icebergs, the channels, island valleys, fiords, and small fishing villages.

PRACTICAL INFORMATION FOR PUERTO MONTT, CHILOÉ, AND THE CANAL REGION

HOTELS. PUERTO MONTT. Perez Rosales. *Expensive.* Av. Varas 447 (252–571). Of rustic design, its balconies were carved by Chilean artists to represent typical scenes of the "Chilote" people who live along the channels of the Reloncavi Gulf. Five floors, large luxurious sitting room, big dining rooms beautifully decorated and with fireplaces, bar, private supper rooms, beauty parlor, barber shop, commercial shops. 52 double rooms with small sitting room, one three-bed room, and one six-bed room. Puerto Montt is a must for the tourist. A clean city on the sea, it has a great panoramic view of the Reloncaví Gulf, Tenglo Island, and several volcanoes. Its seafood is famous all over the country, especially "centollas."

Hotel Colina. *Moderate.* Talca 81 (253–502). Comfortable 55-room hotel facing port. Good restaurant and bar.

RALUN. Hotel Ralun. *Deluxe.* (252–100). An impressive and beautiful resort in front of the Reloncaví fjord. The hotel is located 60 miles from Puerto Montt and offers accommodations for over 60 guests in large cabins and twin-room motel-type facilities. The resort features tennis, horses, boating, fishing, and conference facilities for groups up to 25. Surroundings are incomparably beautiful, and reminiscent of the Norwegian fiord country.

CHILOÉ. Hosteria Ancud. *Expensive.* (2340). A rustic, solid building with sitting room, bar, dining room, 12 singles and 12 doubles, each with private bath. The region is famous as a tourist attraction because of the many picturesque towns found on the Island of Chiloé. Its forests and mountains are much admired.

Hosteria Castro. *Expensive.* (2301). A modern building with bar, sitting room,

dining room, 12 singles and 12 doubles with private baths, plus an extra 12-bed room. In the same region as the Hosteria Ancud.

Unicornio Azúl. *Moderate.* Avda. Pedro Montt 228 (2359). A new hotel with 18 rooms with private bath, bar and restaurant.

MAGALLANES

Chile's southern province of Magallanes is centered around industry and agriculture. Great herds of sheep are there, which are shipped to London and other European cities. The production from oil fields supplies Chile with almost one-third of the petroleum consumed in the country. Seals and whales in the area are used to provide a large source of revenue. An interesting 4-day, 3-night tour can be arranged from Punta Arenas to Tierra del Fuego, with visits to ranches, oil fields and a tour of Punta Arenas. Punta Arenas is an important seaport and cattle and industrial region. Oil is found in several nearby fields, and the area offers many attractions to the enterprising tourist. The first oil-production platform went on flow in 1979.

Punta Arenas

The city's attractions include Cerro La Cruz, from which the city and the Strait can be seen; racing tracks, golf course, and tennis courts at the Club Hípico; an ice skating rink and indoor stadium for sports fans; a zoo at the Pudeto Artillery Regiment; and the María Behety Municipal Park. Its Salesiano Regional Museum is filled with information on the culture of the Yagane, Ona, and Alacalufe Indians.

Four miles from Punta Arenas, atop the Patagonian Andes, are ski slopes that feature runs more than a mile long that drop 1,200 feet. More information is available from Santiago's Club Andino de Chile. Also nearby are fox farms, Seco (Dry) River, Loreto Mine, and the historic site of Fort Bulnes where the first settlers managed to survive. Boat trips can be made to the islands of Magdalena, Marta, and Contramaestre.

PRACTICAL INFORMATION FOR PUNTA ARENAS

HOTELS. Cabo de Hornos. *Expensive.* Plaza M. Gamero 1025 (222–134). Seven-story building with 150 deluxe rooms, each with private bath and telephone. Large reception hall, restaurant, bar, Winter Garden, laundry and valet service, garage.

Los Navegantes Hotel. *Moderate.* Jose Menéndez 647 (224–677). Fifty new and comfortable rooms.

CHILEAN PATAGONIA

A paved road now leads from Punta Arenas through 150 miles of Patagonian wilderness to Puerto Natales. At the 140-km marker, the new **Hostal Estancia Rio Penitente** offers rustic luxury on a working sheep ranch. In Puerto Natales, the small, modern **Hotel Eberhard, Puerto** Montt 25, is the best. Beyond Puerto Natales an all-weather road links the Milodon Cave and Torres del Paine National Park, which are both worth a visit. Within the park, the **Hosteria Pehoe** offers comfortable accommodations and spectacular dining-room views across Lake Pehoe.

Chile's Patagonia remains a frontier for adventure travel—fishing, white-water rafting, mountain climbing, and wildlife photography.

EASTER ISLAND

Chile's mysterious Easter Island lies 2,355 miles due west from the Chilean coast. The island, alone amid over 1,000,000 sq. miles of empty Pacific, is called *Rapa Nui,* or "Navel of the World," by its 2,000 plus Polynesian residents.

Easter Island is a vast outdoor museum where over 600 giant stone statues have intrigued visitors for centuries. Almost every part of the triangular shaped 45 square mile island's volcanic landscape is dotted with the strange statues.

The island's lone town is Hanga Roa where the airstrip and main hotel are located. Accommodations are limited and reservations may be made by writing the hotel's U.S. representative: Hotel Hanga Roa, c/o LARC, Box 1435, Dundee Fl. For reservations at other hotels or guest houses contact a Santiago travel agent.

A second famous Chilean island is located within the Juan Fernandez archipelago 403 mi. west of Valparaiso. The isle is now officially known as Robinson Crusoe Island and is now home to 800 Chilean fishermen who offer increasingly frequent visitors rustic lodging and often spectacular seafood meals featuring the world's largest lobsters. The island may be reached by charter flights from the Chilean mainland. For scheduled service contact Turismo COCHA in Santiago.

ANTARCTICA

Chile is fast becoming the major gateway for tourist travel to Antarctica, the Straits of Magellan, Beagle Channel, Cape Horn, South Georgia, and the Falkland and South Orkney islands. Punta Arenas and Puerto Williams are the gateway cities for air and sea departures to the white continent. Travel is offered during the Austral summer, from November through March.

Leader in cruises to Antarctica is **Society Expeditions,** 3131 Elliot Ave., Suite 700, Seattle, WA 98121. Society's cruises feature luxury expedition ships, each complete with a fleet of outboard Zodiacs that permit landings on the Antarctic mainland and offshore islands. Fourteen scheduled departures from Puerto Williams and Punta Arenas for cruises of 10 to 21 days.

Air travel tours to Chile's Lt. Marsh Antarctic Base is also offered via Chilean military aircraft with accommodations in Antarctica's only hostelry—the 35-room **Hotel Estrella** Polar. Contact Travcoa World Tours, 875 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, IL 60611, or one of the listed travel agencies in Santiago.

PD —

Check into a Chilean writer named Gabriela Mistral.

She wrote about world friendship & the brotherhood of Latin American nations — I wanted to use her for Brazil but I think I'd better find a Brazilian.

I believe she may have won a peace prize (1940's?) — she's certainly very well known in So. America.

I had a Xerox (encyclopedia?) but can't find it. Sorry.

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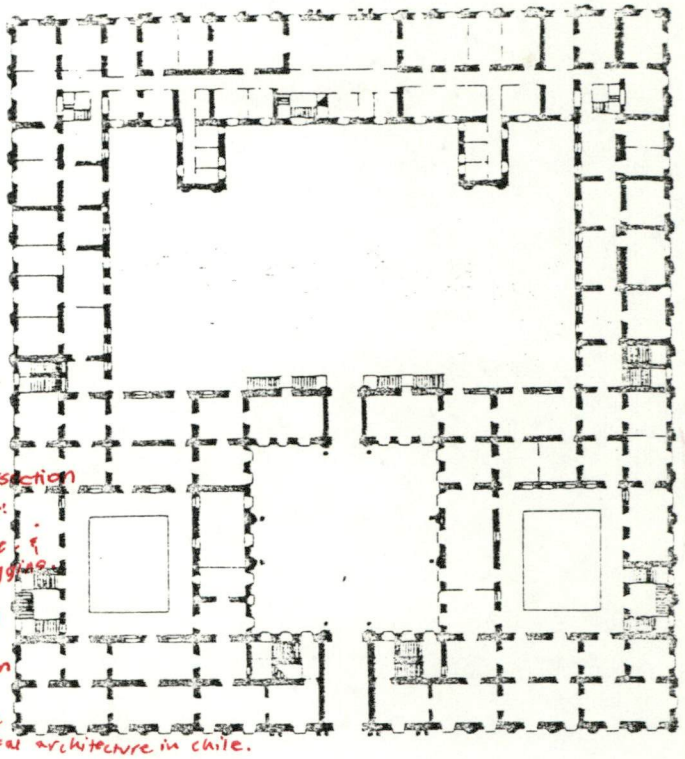
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PALACIO DE LA MONEDA

1784



Famous figure; "Chile's Bolivar"



It's located @ the intersection of the streets: Moneda, Teatinos, Morandé & the Ave. of Liberator Bernardo O'Higgins.

Ocupa la manzana comprendida entre las calles Moneda, Teatinos, Morandé y Avenida del Libertador Bernarndo O''Higgins.

Es obra del arquitecto italiano Joaquín Toesca y Ricci, iniciándose su construcción en el año 1784, para albergar la Real Casa de Moneda. Fue inaugurado aún inconcluso en 1805. Es el más claro y mejor ejemplo de arquitectura neoclásica existente en Chile.

Constructed in 1784 by the Italian architect; major example of neoclassical architecture in Chile.

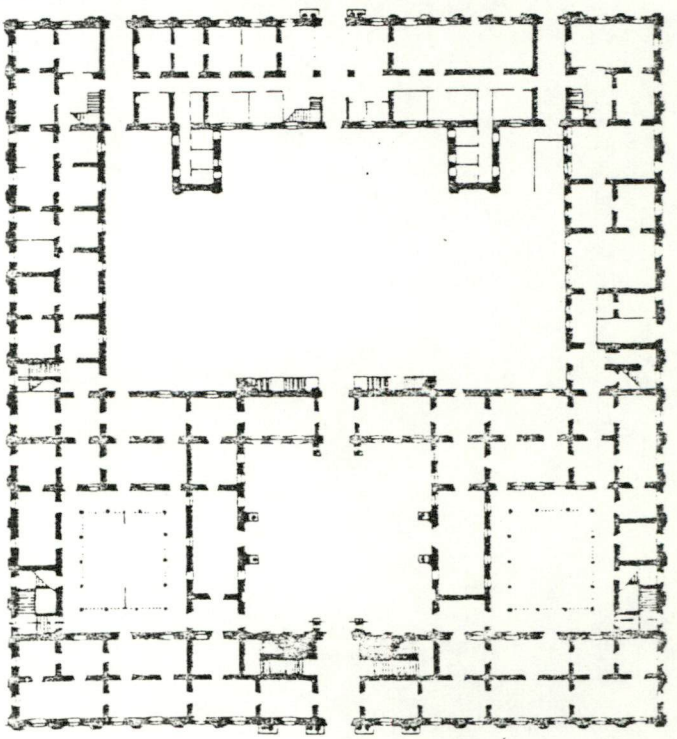
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En 1848 se habilita para residencia de los Presidentes de Chile.

Used as the residence for Chilean Presidents since 1848.

En 1922 se trasladan los talleres de amonedación y se destina el total del Palacio a algunos ministerios y oficinas de gobierno, además de Casa Presidencial.

In 1922, offices of the Palace (ministers etc) were added.



Predomina en el conjunto el sentido horizontal, lo que le otorga una imagen de gran estabilidad. Machones estructurales de grandes proporciones se acusan sobriamente en las fachadas que, sin embargo, enriquecidos por bien proporcionados cornisamento generan un interesante juego de luces y sombras.

Hacia el interior los volúmenes están organizados en torno a cuatro patios: tres en la zona norte, siendo el del centro el patio de honor o de acceso y uno posterior que se generó por la demolición en el año 1940 del antiguo cuerpo central de los talleres de fundición, dando lugar al ya tradicional "Patio de los Naranjos".

The interior is organized around 4 patios.

Patio of Oranges ((dinner site))

La estructura está constituida por gruesos muros de albañilería de ladrillo.

Fue declarado Monumento Nacional el año de 1951.

Declared a nat'l monument in 1951.

agosto de 1871. Profesor de historia y abogado. Fue profesor del Liceo de Chillán (1893), rector del Liceo de Talca (1905) y del de Concepción (1916). Allí nació la idea de una universidad penquista de la que fue fundador y rector por un largo período. Autor de numerosas obras de filosofía. Murió el 8 de marzo de 1964.

MOLINA GONZÁLEZ, Juan Ignacio (abate Molina). Nació en la hacienda de Guaraculén, situada entre los ríos Maule y Loncomilla, el 23 de junio de 1737 (24 de junio de 1740, según otras fuentes). Investigador científico y sacerdote jesuita. Tras la expulsión de la Compañía de Jesús (1767), viajó a Europa, radicándose en Bolonia. Allí desarrolló una gran labor científica, que plasmó en sus obras **Compendio de Historia Geográfica, Natural y Civil de Chile** (publicada en 1776, y luego en 1782, con el título de **Ensayo sobre la Historia de Chile), Historia Natural** (1810) y **Memorias** (1821). Falleció en Bolonia el 12 de septiembre de 1829.

MOLINO DEL CIEGO, Batalla del Tuvo lugar el 14 de enero de 1657, en el lugar donde actualmente se levanta el pueblo de San Rafael. Las fuerzas del mestizo Alejo rodearon a las españolas, comandadas por Pedro Gallegos. Al día siguiente, al llegar refuerzos, los españoles sólo encontraron los cadáveres de sus compañeros y unos pocos heridos.

MONEDA, Casa de. La Casa de Moneda es el servicio fiscal más antiguo del país. Fue fundada en Santiago por real cédula el 1° de octubre

de 1743, firmada por Felipe V. La instalación tuvo un costo de 90 mil pesos. Su primer concesionario fue Francisco García Huidobro. Se levantó en la propiedad de calle Huérfanos esquina de Morandé. Posteriormente se trasladó al edificio contruido por el arquitecto italiano José Toesca y Richi (noviembre 1784-85) en el sitio "de los Teatinos" (actual Moneda). El 10 de septiembre de 1749 se selló la primera moneda de cordoncillo, una media onza de oro con el busto de Fernando VI, pues Felipe V ya había fallecido.

EN 1846, durante el segundo período de Manuel Bulnes, el edificio pasó a servir de Casa de Gobierno. El establecimiento de acuñación de monedas se trasladó a un edificio ubicado al interior de la Quinta Normal.

MONEDA, Palacio de la. Fue construído según planos del arquitecto italiano Joaquín Toesca, a fines del siglo XVIII. En un comienzo estuvo destinado a la acuñación de monedas, hasta que en 1846 el Presidente Bulnes decidió ocuparlo como residencia presidencial. El costo de las reparaciones, dirigidas por el arquitecto Vicente Larraín, llegó a la crecida suma de $ 44.000, lo que motivó que se motejara a Bulnes de derrochador. El escándalo aumentó cuando se solicitaron $ 20.000 para adquirir en Francia el mobiliario necesario. Durante la primera administración de Ibáñez se le hicieron diversas modificaciones. Arturo Alessandri la llamaba "la casa donde tanto se sufre". El 11 de septiembre de 1973 fue bombardeado y debió ser sometido a reparaciones.

ZONA 2
SANTIAGO Y ALREDEDORES

PRESENTACION

Poco más de la mitad de la población de Chile vive en Santiago y sus alrededores. Todos los fines de semana miles de automovilistas viajan en familia, hacia la costa o la cordillera, dependiendo de la temporada. Aquí damos a conocer los otros innumerables atractivos que esta zona posee y que, por ser casi desconocidos, permiten realizar un bello paseo sin el habitual congestionamiento automovilístico.

El territorio comprendido en esta zona abarca desde el Valle de Aconcagua por el norte hasta Angostura de Pelequén por el sur. Al oriente incluye el sector cordillerano y hacia el poniente se extiende hasta las tierras "costinas" incluyendo Huangue, lago Rapel y poblados de La Estrella y Litueche.

La delimitación de "Santiago y Alrededores" ha sido determinada por el radio de acción de un paseo familiar por el día, en automóvil. La descripción de los recorridos propuestos está presentada en 9 sectores que son

1 Ciudad de Santiago con sus principales centros de interés.

2 Valle de Aconcagua con Los Andes, San Felipe y valles interiores.

3 Cuenca de Chacabuco Gran Valle al norte de Santiago.

4 Sector Cordillera con los caminos a Portillo, a Farellones y Cajón del Maipo.

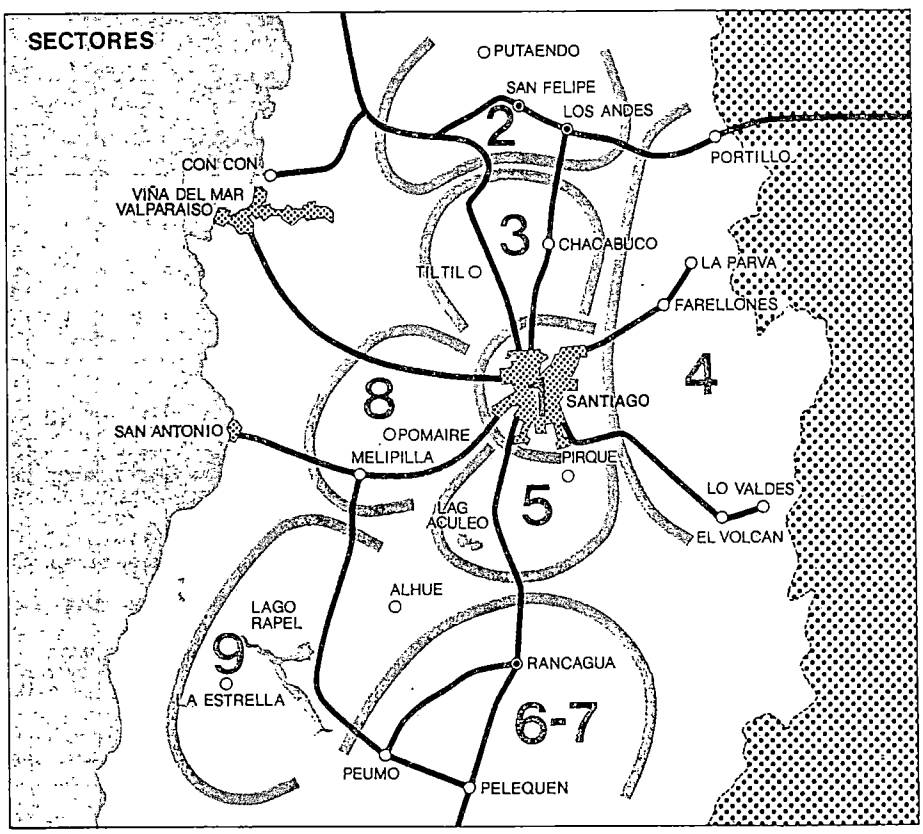
5 Llanos del Maipo con Pirque, Calera de Tango y alrededores.

6 Valle de Rancagua hacia el sur de Angostura de Paine.

7 Valle del Cachapoal desconocidos parajes que bordean este río.

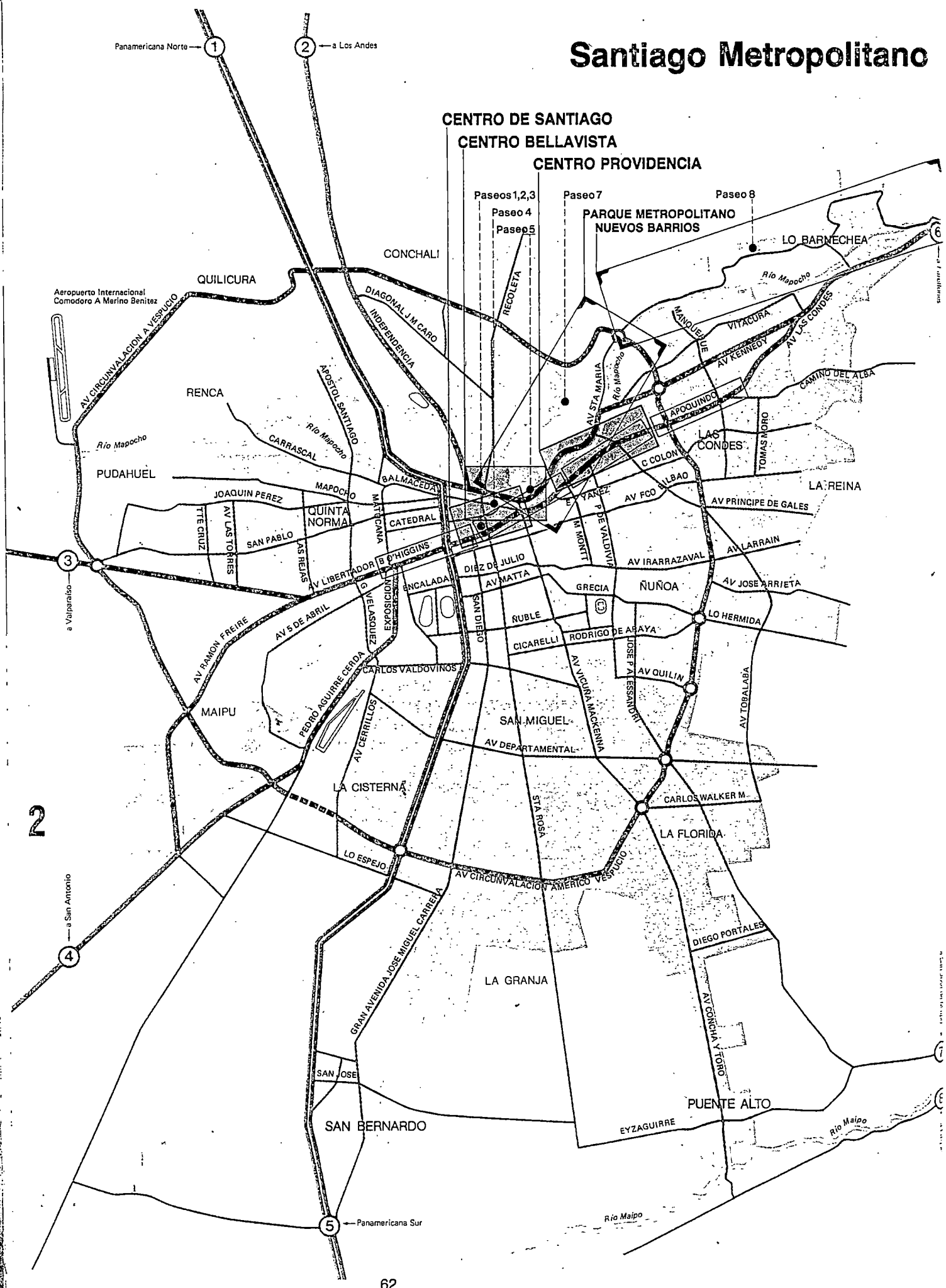
8 Valle del Mapocho todos los atractivos camino a la costa.

9 Tierras Costinas parajes y pueblos al poniente de Santiago.





Santiago Metropolitano



FISONOMIA

DESCRIPCION El área que abarca esta zona comprende parte del Valle del Aconcagua, la Cuenca de Santiago y la Cuenca de Rancagua hasta la angostura de Regolemu, en Pelequén. Además de las Cordilleras de los Andes y de la Costa.

Morfológicamente, el Valle del Aconcagua corresponde al último de los valles transversales y está formado por sistemas fluviales que atraviesan el país de montaña a mar y enmarcado por estribaciones de cerros que, desprendidos de la cordillera, siguen un rumbo generalmente de oriente a poniente.

Más abajo se extiende el Valle Central o depresión intermedia, que corre hacia el sur enmarcado por las Cordilleras de Los Andes y de la Costa, y que en su trayecto va formando un sistema de cuencas. La primera es la Cuenca de Santiago, que se encuentra separada del Valle de Aconcagua por los cerros del cordón de Chacabuco y se extiende hacia el sur hasta la angostura de Paine. Luego viene la Cuenca de Rancagua, que comprende la zona desde Paine hasta la angostura de Regolemu, en Pelequén. Ambas poseen prolongaciones del valle hacia el poniente, por donde corren los ríos, y terminan en los suaves lomajes de la llamada zona costina.

La Cordillera de Los Andes tiene en esta área 4 grandes cajones o fisuras, cada una surcada por los ríos Aconcagua, Mapocho, Maipo y Cachapoal, los que han tenido una función primordial en la formación del Valle Central. Y la cordillera de la Costa tiene aquí las mayores alturas de todo su recorrido en los cerros de el Roble y de Cantillana, con más de 2.000 mts cayendo directamente sobre el Valle Central.

FORMACION DEL TERRITORIO Para que se llegara a configurar el paisaje que hoy contemplamos, han sido necesarios varios cientos de millones de años de interacción de procesos tectónicos, glaciales y volcánicos, cuya obra permanece aún inconclusa. El tectonismo es una actividad en la corteza terrestre producida por la presión y deslizamiento de la placa marina del fondo del Océano Pacífico, bajo la placa del continente sudamericano; a esto se debe que la isla de Pascua se esté acercando al continente a razón de 1 mt aprox al año. La enorme presión generada por el choque de estas dos grandes capas de corteza terrestre produce los terremotos y erupciones volcánicas por todos conocidos, pero también y a una escala geológica, es la que ha modificado la estructura de la corteza produciendo repliegues y sobrealzamientos, hasta generar las cordilleras actuales.

Hace 100 millones de años ya existía la Cordillera de la Costa y también, en el lugar que ocupa la de Los Andes, había una gran depresión cubierta por el mar que se iba rellenando con los sedimentos marinos. Posteriormente, una gran actividad tectónica comenzó a solevantar la depresión marina, creando la Cordillera de Los Andes, y durante el proceso elevó también la antigua Cordillera de la Costa. Millones de años después y ya en vísperas de los períodos glaciales, un nuevo tectonismo fracturó la unión entre ambas cordilleras, hundiendo y configurando la depresión intermedia Valle Central.

Así formadas las dos cordilleras y el valle, comenzaron a actuar otros procesos de modelación del territorio. Un primer período glacial cubrió completamente la cordillera de hielos, los que avanzaron hacia los valles, triturando y transportando las rocas, y formando verdaderos tapones en los cajones andinos, llamados morrenas. Pero en medio de estos acontecimientos, se produjo un gran volcanismo de efusión de cenizas, lo que provocó el derretimiento de los hielos y con ello, grandes avalanchas de una masa líquida-plástica y caliente llamada corriente de barro. Estas arrasaron con todos los materiales acumulados dentro de los cajones andinos, principalmente el de Maipo y el Cachapoal, y rellenaron la cuenca de Santiago y Rancagua con una gran cantidad de sedimentos.

En esta nivelación del valle sobreviven sólo los picachos más altos, llamados cerros islas; entre ellos, el de Chena, Tango, Sta. Lucía y San Cristóbal. La capa de sedimento se acumuló más gruesa próximo a Los Andes y más baja hacia la costa. Esto explica el por qué La Pirámide del cerro San Cristóbal posee distinta altura a uno y otro lado del valle; también este mismo espectáculo se observa entre los valles de Pudahuel y Curacaví, al cruzar por el túnel Lo Prado.

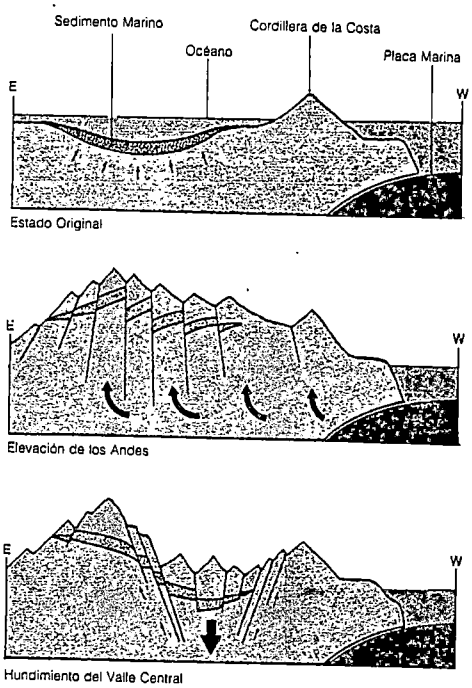
Hace más de 120.000 años se produjo la segunda glaciación, la cual volvió a triturar la roca madre de la cordillera y a arrastrar materiales ya trabajados con anterioridad. Nuevos tapones morrénicos se instalaron en el interior de los cajones andinos, los que actualmente se pueden observar en el río Mapocho en el sector de La Ermita y Corral Quemado, a pocos kms del Arrayán; también en los Queltehues, en el Maipo, y aguas arriba del río Yeso, donde las morrenas detienen las aguas de la laguna Negra. En el valle del Aconcagua el sector de Portillo es una gran acumulación morrénica, cuyos materiales retienen a la laguna del Inca.

De 5 a 10 mil años atrás y quizás contemporáneamente a los primeros habitantes del país se produjo una nueva y gran erupción de cenizas volcánicas, las que cubrieron toda la cordillera y precordillera andina. Fue tal la intensidad de dichas erupciones que las aguas lluvias y los ríos, transportando estos sedimentos, los depositaron lejos de la Cordillera de Los Andes, a los pies de la Cordillera de la Costa y aún más allá, colmando la depresión y en algunos casos cortando el paso de los ríos en su trayecto al mar. Actualmente, gruesos depósitos de cenizas se pueden ver en Pudahuel y Cerrillos de Maipú, en Santiago, y en el valle interior del Cachapoal, en Rancagua.

Hoy los ríos continúan modelando la topografía, ya sea erosionando intensamente todos aquellos depósitos de restos morrénicos acumulados en los cajones cordilleranos, removiendo los escombros en las laderas andinas, depositando y erosionando sedimentos en el valle central a la vez que ahondan su curso en el valle y finalmente, sacando miles de toneladas de arena hacia el mar.

PRIMITIVOS HABITANTES A la llegada de los españoles la población que habitaba esta zona era predominantemente mapuche, mezclada con tribus traídas desde la zona de Arequipa, Perú, por los Incas. Las actuales investigaciones consideran al pueblo Mapuche con una unidad étnica y lingüística que se extendía desde el río Choapa por el norte hasta Chiloé por el sur. 1.400 kms de longitud, y con marcados distingos de clima, flora y fauna, por lo cual fue natural la aparición de pequeñas diferencias en el idioma y en las costumbres. Ellos se denominaban a sí mismos Picunches a los de esta zona, Mapuches a la población entre ríos Bío Bío y Toltén, y Huilliches desde el sur de este último río.

A mediados del siglo 15 el imperio Inca se expande hacia Chile central hasta el río Maule y ejerce dominio militar, económico y cultural en esta zona. Entre sus obras más destacables están el camino del Inca, de 6 mts de ancho, que se extiende desde el Perú hasta el río Cachapoal y además levantaron guarniciones militares en Pukará, cerro Chena y trasladaron tribus Mitimaes, desde Arequipa, para enseñar el idioma y las técnicas de cultivo. Finalmente, establecen Curacas o sedes de gobierno local en cada valle, entre ellos, Vitacura, Talagante, Copequén, etc. También durante la dominación incásica se organizó el territorio agrícola con sistema de canales y acequias, y se introdujo el ají y el maíz a los cultivos. A la llegada de los españoles la densidad de población nativa era baja en esta zona, muy inferior a la existente al sur del río Bío Bío. Así lo afirman



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los primeros cronistas españoles, estimando la población indígena en no más de 25.000 almas hacia 1543 y 15 años más tarde alcanzaba a menos de 9.000 nativos, diezmados por el trabajo en las minas o fugados a otros territorios. Todos los de esta zona fueron sometidos a régimen de encomienda de indios, entregándolos, por grupos tribales, a 32 capitanes conquistadores. El principal encomendero de la época, Rodrigo de Quiroga y su esposa Inés de Suárez, alcanzaron a tener el año 1546, 1.500 nativos en 5 encomiendas, los que 33 años después habían disminuido a 800 y en 160 años más sólo quedaban 101 indios encomendados.
La población nativa estaba diseminada, sin constituir pueblos ni aldeas, en asentamientos que recibían la denominación del lugar. Así próximo a Santiago, existían los lugares poblados de Vitacura –sede del Curaca–, Ñuñoa, Tobalaba, Macul y Apoquindo. En los alrededores estaba Lampa, Colina, Aculeo, Tango, Chada, Talagante, Chiñigüe, Maliarauco, Melipilla, Puangue, Pomaire y muchos otros.

La economía agraria era de sustento y para regar sus cultivos se asentaban próximo a los ríos y esteros. Las tierras de los llanos, hoy consideradas las mejores, estaban entonces vírgenes y pobladas, y sólo se incorporaron con el auge de la ganadería en el siglo 18 y las grandes obras de regadío del siglo 19.

El ganado de "llamas" (auquénidos) tampoco sobrepasaba las necesidades domésticas y estaba sometido a régimen de pastores y corrales.

PAISAJE ORIGINAL Entre más de 1.000.000 de há planas que comprende la zona de esta guía, es dable presumir que estaban cultivadas y regadas sólo el 2% de ellas, y modificadas por ramoneo de animales y extracción de leña, no más del 15% restante. Así, más del 80% de las tierras planas y además de la totalidad de las "serranías" estaban en estado virgen, entregado a su natural desarrollo.

El régimen de lluvias de la zona central, si bien hace 4 siglos era más intenso en términos de agua caída, ésta se distribuía en forma parecida a hoy, en que 4 meses de lluvias continuas, 2 meses de lluvias ocasionales y 6 meses de sequía. Este régimen de aguas genera una vegetación autóctona similar a la que hoy conocemos y que se caracteriza por tener raíces profundas, muy lento crecimiento y gran resistencia a las sequías.
El llano o valle con tierras planas asoleadas y sin sombras, las cubría una vegetación raía de árboles de pequeño desarrollo, entre ellos, los Espinos y Algarrobos, cuyo suelo, con pasto en invierno y polvoriento en verano, no estaba habitado por aborígenes. Los cronistas de la colonia lo describen como un "llano" donde "tenían los bandoleros su más cercana madriguera e impunidad". Este paisaje era muy similar al que hoy se observa en los valles no regados del norte de Polpaico y Chacabuco, y a ambos lados del túnel Lo Prado.
Quebradas y faldeo sur de los cerros ésta es la zona donde se concentraba la gran vegetación arbórea de enorme desarrollo y que alcanzaba la edad límite de las especies. Allí abundan el Peumo, Maitén, Boldo, Quillay, Litre y, en los cerros costinos además, el Avellano, Lingue, el soberbio Belloto y la bella Palmera chilena. Hoy este tipo de vegetación y paisaje persiste en muchos cerros y quebradas, donde el bosque se ha regenerado, pero los grandes bosques y enormes árboles que conocieron los primeros conquistadores, sólo se pueden ver en contados lugares, como en los faldeos sur de la **Cuesta del Melón** y en los famosos bosques de los **cerros de Cantillana**, en Aculeo. También en la quebrada de **El Manzano**, en el Cajón del Maipo.
Ribera de los grandes ríos, el paisaje de ellas debe haber sido muy similar al que hoy conocemos, con una vegetación ribereña poco densa y donde predomina el Maitén y Sauce chileno. Esta probable similitud se explica, pues los grandes ríos Aconcagua, Mapocho, Maipo y Cachapoal tienen un ancho cauce pedregoso, donde la violencia de las aguas en época de deshielo socava las riberas y el poco caudal de verano corre profundo y alejado de los bordes, no permitiendo un gran desarrollo vegetal en sus orillas.

Cuatro fueron los factores determinantes en la transformación del paisaje original durante la colonia. Estos son la introducción y multiplicación del ganado europeo que pastoreaba semi-salvaje en el llano central; la necesidad de madera para la construcción en la ciudad y las haciendas; el uso como único combustible del carbón y la leña, obtenidos preferentemente de Espino de los llanos y, finalmente, el proceso de irrigación artificial de los valles que obligó al necesario desmonte de la vegetación original.

PROPIEDAD DE LA TIERRA A la llegada de los españoles, éstos fundan en 1542 su asiento en la ciudad de Santiago, constituyéndose en el único centro urbano que existiría por casi 2 siglos en toda el área que comprende esta zona. La economía inicial se funda en una agricultura de sustento y en la minería de oro. Para lo primero, se reparten chacras próximas a la ciudad distribuidas en las mejores tierras regadas y trabajadas por nativos, las que se ubican en Vitacura, Tobalaba, Macul y Ñuñoa, y también río abajo del Mapocho hacia Talagante. Para las duras faenas mineras se instituye el sistema de encomienda de indios, que consistía en la entrega a un capitán español de un grupo aborigen, quienes con su trabajo pagaban tributo a la Corona; estas encomiendas no involucraban el derecho de propiedad sobre la tierra, ya que ésta dependía de otra institución llamada merced de tierra.

Desde un principio se repartió a los pobladores de Santiago, además del solar y la chacra, mercedes de tierra en los valles poblados por aborígenes, en La Ligua, Aconcagua, Maipo y Cachapoal. Estas eran de límites imprecisos y no tuvieron mayor demanda, pues la mayoría de los conquistadores se desplazaron hacia las tierras de Arauco, al Sur del río Bío Bío. Sin embargo, hacia 1600 las ciudades del sur fueron definitivamente abandonadas debido a la gran revuelta mapuche y un gran contingente de población emigró hasta el centro del país, demandando tierras para ganarse su sustento. Así fue como hacia 1650, toda la tierra en esta área estaba entregada en propiedad, tanto a colonos como nativos y a partir de entonces, la propiedad de la tierra se obtuvo por herencia o compra.

La dimensión original de las propiedades agrícolas fue diversa, dependiendo de su proximidad a Santiago, alcanzando a 300 há las más pequeñas, hasta 1.500 há planas en zonas de valles.

PRODUCCION AGRARIA La población aborigen cultivaba principalmente el maíz, la papa y la quinoa –cereal aborigen–, y su ganado lo constituía la "llama". El conquistador español introduce el trigo –cereal de mayor rendimiento– y los árboles frutales europeos, que se adaptaron con facilidad; también el ganado vacuno, caballar, lanar y porcino. En términos generales, el potencial del agro hacia 1600 sobrepasaba con creces las necesidades internas de la escasa población de esa fecha. Por otro lado, el crecimiento poblacional de Lima en Perú y el desarrollo de la minería de plata en Potosí, generaron una gran demanda de productos del agro, los que fueron abastecidos desde Chile, fundamentalmente de trigo, sebo para velas y jabón, cueros para vestuarios y arneses, charqui y ganado equino.

Hacia 1700 una peste surgida en las sementeras del trigo del Perú malogró las cosechas de dicha nación durante décadas y con ello Chile se transforma en el principal abastecedor de granos, llegando a exportar anualmente hasta 10.000 ton de trigo desde la zona central.

LA HACIENDA El tipo de producción intensiva de ganadería y trigo requirió de una unidad productiva de mayor dimensión. Así, el tamaño original de los fundos se incrementó por la compra de los minifundos y fundos contiguos. Las Ordenes Religiosas eran los mayores terratenientes del país, y la Orden Jesuita, la principal productora, hacia 1750 era propietaria, entre otras, de la ha-

cienda de Graneros con 14.000 há planas y 120.000 de serranías, la de Bucalemu con 54.000 há, la de Calera de Tango con 3.000 há planas y la hacienda de Chacabuco de 29.000 há.

El tamaño de las propiedades agrícolas y la importancia económica de su labor produjo la canalización de la mayor parte de la población del país hacia ellas. Así nacieron las haciendas, que vivieron una existencia y desarrollo semi aisladas. Dentro de sus límites estaba todo lo que el hombre rural de los siglos 17 y 18 necesitaba: producción de alimento, hilado del vestuario, trabajo del cuero, fabricación de velas, herrería, bodegas de vinos y secadores de charqui y frutas. De esta manera se formó la sociedad rural de Chile y la hacienda fue el lugar de refugio de la gran masa de población mestiza que deambulaba por los campos, la que se asentó en categoría de "peón", adquiriendo distintos oficios. Además, surge un tipo especial de trabajador agrario, el inquilino, que era un arrendatario instalado por el propietario de los linderos de la hacienda, con el objetivo de resguardar sus intereses.

A fines del siglo 17 y primera mitad del siglo 18, gracias a las exportaciones de trigo, la propiedad de la tierra adquirió un valor preponderante. Los grandes terratenientes, capitaneados por la Compañía de Jesús y varias familias de esta zona, pasaron a constituir el núcleo social más importante del país, siendo verdaderos señores feudales en sus latifundios y dando origen a los mayorazgos y la obtención de títulos nobiliarios de Castilla.

Los edificios de la hacienda eran extensos, lo suficiente como para albergar jerárquicamente a los propietarios, trabajadores, industrias, bodegas y corralones. Actualmente no existen testimonios del siglo 17, pero sí se conservan varios edificios de principios del siglo 18; un buen ejemplo son las **Casas de Calera de Tango**, con una disposición concéntrica, cercada enteramente por murallones de protección y organizada interiormente en base a patios y precedida por una capilla. Estas casas, construidas por los jesuitas, son testimonio de la necesidad de organizar el espacio rural en función del trabajo y en un ámbito protegido del bandolerismo de la época.

La característica arquitectónica de estas haciendas cambia a partir de mediados del siglo 18 hacia una organización lineal de los edificios, precedidos por la casa patronal y la capilla, individualizados volumétricamente de las restantes dependencias. Esta nueva distribución adquiere su máxima expresión en las casas patronales y parques del siglo 19, de los cuales hay muchos y bellos testimonios descritos en esta guía.

VILLAS Y CIUDADES Hasta inicios del 1700, no existían más que 7 ciudades en Chile y Santiago era el único centro poblado de toda la zona que abarca esta guía. La comunidad se había concentrado en las haciendas, dificultando enormemente el adoctrinamiento religioso, la educación, y lo que es más importante, la incorporación a la tradición hispana de la creciente población mestiza. Por esta razón y por instrucciones expresas de la Corona, los gobernantes de Chile del siglo 18 se abocaron a urbanizar el país, fundando ciudades y villas tanto para españoles como nativos. Así nacen en esta zona **San Felipe** en 1740, **Melipilla** en 1742, **Rancagua** en 1743, **Alhué** en 1755, **Los Andes** en 1791, y también **Peumo** y **San José de Maipo**. Todos los otros pueblos y ciudades que hoy conocemos son fundados después de la independencia de Chile.

A su vez, para los nativos se fundan "pueblos de indios" con mercedes de tierras circundantes, donde se les obligó a concentrarse. Estos son Pomaire, Chiñihue, Talagante, Lampa, Tiltil, Carrizal, Macul, Machalí y muchos otros. En general, estos asentamientos tuvieron una corta historia, pues sus tierras fueron adquiridas por los latifundistas.

MAYORAZGOS Y VINCULOS El mayorazgo fue una institución jurídica reglamentada por la Corona española y que permitía a personas de grandes recursos económicos, destinar testamentariamente algunas de sus propiedades para que fuesen usufructuadas por alguien de su descendencia, pero sin derecho a gravarla o enajenarla, para así traspasarla indivisa de una generación a otra. A estas propiedades se les llamó Vínculo, por estar vinculadas a una voluntad testamentaria, y al usufructuario Mayorazgo, pues generalmente era el hijo mayor de cada generación. El objetivo de esta institución era preservar el poder económico de una familia o el de un título nobiliario adquirido a la Corona.

En Chile hubo 20 mayorazgos; el primero fue fundado hacia 1703 y el último en 1789 por Mateo de Toro y Zambrano, Conde de la Conquista. Más tarde, los mayorazgos –que eran la base del poder social y económico de los siglos 18 y 19– fueron suprimidos por ley de don Bernardo O'Higgins al inicio de la República; sin embargo, sólo dejaron de existir realmente hacia fines del siglo pasado cuando se dividieron los vínculos. Lo peculiar de esta situación es que, de los 20 mayorazgos, 16 de ellos tenían las haciendas ubicadas en esta zona, y los 4 restantes, estaban en la periferia inmediata, es decir, en Pullally (Papudo), La Ligua, Quillota y Cunaco. La zona central del país concentraba, por ende, todo el poder económico y social de la época.

LOS CANALES DE RIEGO En el siglo pasado se produce un fuerte cambio en el aspecto físico del agro de la zona central. Este es motivado por la aparición de un nuevo y gran mercado para el trigo chileno en California y más tarde en Australia. Como consecuencia, los grandes capitales acumulados en la minería del cobre, la plata y luego el salitre, se vuelcan hacia la agricultura, y mediante modernas tecnologías inspiradas en las obras ferroviarias de la época se abren los grandes canales que, sacando aguas de los ríos Aconcagua, Mapocho, Maipo y Cachapoal, irrigan las tierras planas de esta zona y además se construyen los tranques necesarios para la regulación de las aguas.

Este proceso comienza en 1828, con la apertura del canal San Carlos que saca aguas del Maipo, y continúa afanosamente durante todo el siglo en que se construyeron más de 30 grandes canales con una colosal inversión y despliegue tecnológico. Los últimos grandes canales como el de Chacabuco, de Las Mercedes en el valle de Curacaví y el de Peumo a Las Cabras, se concluyen recién hacia 1930.

En el lapso de un siglo se irrigó todo el llano de las cuencas de Aconcagua, Santiago, Rancagua y Cachapoal, y una compleja red de canalizaciones cambió radicalmente la productividad del agro y modeló una nueva fisonomía en el paisaje. Así, en 1851 se inicia la plantación de viñedos industriales, fundándose la industria vitivinícola; aparecen los grandes cultivos de riego, las lecherías, la industria láctea, y hacia 1900, la plantación masiva de frutales, y el inicio de las exportaciones frutícolas en 1920.

EL NUEVO PAISAJE Los viñedos, frutales, hortalizas y sementeras que cubren hoy los campos de esta zona, forman el nuevo paisaje surgido de la irrigación artificial. Junto a esto aparecen los potreros cuadriculados por largas filas de árboles plantados junto a las acequias y además, unos altos y apretados grupos arbóreos rodeados de muros, que definen los parques y las casas patronales. El árbol, elemento tan importante del paisaje de la zona central, no es un fenómeno natural sino una manifestación cultural que define el gusto de una época. Son todos de origen foráneo –álamos, sauce babilónico, eucaliptus, pino insigne, ciprés macrocarpa, etc.–, la mayoría introducida recién en la segunda mitad del siglo pasado (el eucaliptus en 1870).

En esta introducción del gusto por el árbol tuvo una gran importancia la creación, en 1846, del **Jardín de Aclimatación** en Santiago (Quinta Normal), donde se reprodujeron las principales especies forestales y ornamentales extranjeras. También es significativa la fundación de grandes criaderos de plantas como **El Diamante** en Buin y **Santa Inés** en Nos, éste último fundado en 1888 y que llegó a te-

ner más de 4.000 especies y variedades a la venta. El diseñador de los principales parques rurales fue el paisajista francés Guillermo Renner, quien trabajó en Chile durante 20 años a partir de 1870. Este gusto por los árboles tan en boga en la segunda mitad del siglo pasado, no sólo invadió el campo y los parques patronales, sino que desbordó en las áreas urbanas, plantándose la "alameda" en Santiago hacia 1845 y cubriéndose de árboles y jardines a partir de 1870 todas las secas y terrozas plazas de Armas de Chile.

DESARROLLO ACTUAL Esta Zona posee excelentes condiciones para la habitabilidad humana, aportadas tanto para un clima templado, con lluvias de invierno moderadas y gran luminosidad, como por sus buenos suelos aluvionales, hoy irrigados. Por ello, aquí, a lo largo de 4 siglos, se asentó la mayor parte de la población del país y se gestó y desarrolló la tradición rural chilena. Hoy día, con cerca de 6.000.000 de habitantes concentra el 53% de la población del país.

SECTOR CIUDAD DE SANTIAGO 1

CONTENIDO

La descripción de la ciudad de Santiago sólo es posible abandonando múltiples temas de difícil conexión entre ellos. Se ha adoptado el criterio de capítulos independientes, cada uno con un específico contenido. Estos son:

PRESENTACION

El Entorno
El Clima
El Gran Santiago
La Población
Desarrollo Económico
Crecimiento Acelerado
Actual Desarrollo

HISTORIA URBANA

La Fundación de Santiago
La Colonia
Ideales de la Ilustración
La Independencia
Consolidación Territorial
Celebración y Ornato
Lenta Expansión
La Ciudad Capital
Desarrollo Vial

INFORMACION DE UTILIDAD

Mayor Información.
Cómo llegar a Santiago
Horarios Urbanos
Centros de Administración Pública
Centros Financieros
Centros de Cambios y Turismo
Centros de Comercio
Centros de Artesanía
Centros de Repuestos Autos
Centros Venta Automóviles
Centros de Arte y Exposiciones
Centros de Música, Opera y Ballet
Teatros
Centros de Gastronomía
Centros de Esparcimiento de Verano
Centros de Eventos Deportivos

CALENDARIO DE EVENTOS

Descripción mes a mes de las principales actividades periódicas.

RECORRIDOS URBANOS

1 Entorno de la Plaza de Armas
2 Centro de Santiago
3 Centro Institucional
4 Parque Forestal
5 Barrio Bellavista
6 Por el Eje Central
7 Santiago desde la Altura
8 Nuevos Barrios

PASEOS POR LA NATURALEZA

Ocho lugares en la periferia para un bonito paseo de fin de semana.

SANTIAGO PARA LOS NIÑOS

Principales lugares equipados con entretenimientos apropiados para grandes y chicos.

SERVICIOS Y PRECIOS

Hospedajes
Tours de Santiago
Arriendo Automóviles
Arriendo Bicicletas
Canchas de Tenis

PRESENTACION

EL ENTORNO La ciudad de Santiago está emplazada en la planicie del valle y próxima a los faldeos de la Cordillera de los Andes. (33°30' latitud sur, 70°35' longitud oeste). Es la cabecera del Gran Valle Central de Chile que se extiende, por casi 1.000 kms, desde Santiago hasta Puerto Montt.

Toda la ciudad posee un suave declive de Este a Oeste. La Plaza de Armas –el centro de origen de la ciudad– está a 543 mts sobre el nivel del mar; Maipú, al poniente, a 474 metros, y El Arrayán, al oriente, a 1.800 mts. Esta realidad topográfica ha originado los términos de "barrios altos y barrios bajos", según se ubiquen al oriente o poniente de la Plaza de Armas.

La Cordillera de los Andes, además de rodear la ciudad, avanza en forma de espolón hasta su mismo Centro, A pocas cuadras de la Plaza de Armas se alza el Cerro San Cristóbal de 880 mts sobre el nivel del mar y también existen pequeños cerros aislados como el Manquehue, Navia, Blanco, San Luis y el cerro Santa Lucía en pleno Centro urbano.

La ciudad es cruzada por el río Mapocho, proveniente de la Cordillera, con caudal torrentoso en los meses de lluvias y deshielos, y casi seco en los meses de verano. Originalmente corría por su actual cauce y además por su brazo de descarga que circulaba por la actual Av Libertador Bernardo O'Higgins. Este brazo fue rellenado a fines del siglo XVIII, dando origen a la principal arteria de la ciudad.

Santiago es hoy un nudo de convergencia de las principales circulaciones del país. La Carretera Longitudinal de Chile atraviesa la ciudad y a partir de ella recibe el nombre de Panamericana Norte y Panamericana Sur. Desde la costa llegan 2 autopistas que vienen de los puertos oceánicos y los balnearios de San Antonio (109 kms) y Valparaíso (119 kms). Por el lado de la Cordillera entran a la ciudad 3 vías: la Carretera Internacional desde Argentina por Portillo y las provenientes de Farellones y Cajón del Maipo, ambos centros invernales.

Santiago es además Estación Terminal del ferrocarril central a la costa y del ferrocarril al sur. Su Aeropuerto Internacional –Comodoro Arturo Merino Benítez– es el principal del país.

EL CLIMA El valle de Santiago posee clima Mediterráneo de altura, que se caracteriza por ser templado, con regulares variaciones de temperatura entre invierno y verano. El régimen de lluvias se concentra en los meses de otoño e invierno (mar-

zo - septiembre), con un promedio anual de 384 mm de agua caída.
El verano es seco (diciembre a marzo), con temperaturas que a veces sobrepasan los 30°C. La temperatura media anual es de 14°C, con una media de invierno de 9°C y una media de verano de 22,7°C.
Santiago presenta algunas singularidades climáticas: en invierno los temporales son breves e intensos, y pronto sale el sol; la Cordillera aparece majestuosa y enteramente cubierta de nieve, alcanzando en ocasiones hasta los "barrios altos". En verano el día es caluroso y seco para refrescar al anochecer, favoreciendo las actividades al aire libre. En otoño y primavera hay ausencia de vientos en el valle, lo que permite la estratificación de las capas de la ciudad, acumulando el temido "smog" sobre Santiago.

EL GRAN SANTIAGO La ciudad original, fundada en 1541, poseía una traza de 35 manzanas en torno a la Plaza de Armas y enmarcada por los dos brazos originales del río Mapocho. Hoy la superficie urbana de Santiago Metropolitano alcanza aproximadamente a 35 kms de norte a sur y 40 kms de este a oeste.
Junto a la ciudad fundada por los españoles existían núcleos agrícolas próximos, que eran asentamientos de población aborigen: Ñuñoa, Maipú, Conchalí, Pudahuel, Renca y Quilicura. Más tarde, aparecen otros núcleos periféricos, algunos de origen agrícola como Peñalolén, La Florida, Puente Alto, La Granja. Otros eran "Quintas de Agrado" como La Reina y San Bernardo.
Todos estos núcleos fueron expandiéndose independientemente, hasta que finalmente se han topado unos con otros para formar un tejido urbano continuo: es la gigantesca urbe llamada hoy el Gran Santiago.
La capital está dividida administrativamente en 24 comunas autónomas, que son: Santiago, Ñuñoa, Macul, Maipú, Conchalí, Pudahuel, Renca, Quilicura, Providencia, Las Condes, La Pintana, San Ramón, San Miguel, La Cisterna, Estación Central, Quinta Normal, Lo Prado, Cerro Navia, La Reina, San Bernardo, Peñalolén, La Florida, Puente Alto y La Granja.
La conformación urbana del Gran Santiago es variada: al oriente están los "barrios altos" como Providencia, Vitacura, Las Condes, Lo Curro, La Dehesa y La Reina. Hacia el sur, oeste y norte aparecen complejos industriales entremezclados con modernas poblaciones. En el Centro está la sede de gobierno y los principales organismos administrativos, bancarios y comerciales de la nación.
El crecimiento del Gran Santiago en los últimos años ha sido vertiginoso en sentido horizontal, en desmedro de las antiguas tierras de cultivo que rodean la ciudad. Sólo en el Centro y sus principales arterias se ha desarrollado un crecimiento urbano en altura.

LA POBLACION La actual población del Gran Santiago es de 3.899.619 habitantes, según el Censo de 1982. El dinamismo de este fenómeno de crecimiento se manifiesta en las siguientes cifras: 383.587 habitantes en 1907, 549.292 habitantes en 1920. En 1940 son 1.010.102 habitantes para pasar en 1950 a 1.425.612 habitantes y en 1960 alcanza a 2.009.118 habitantes.
Este extraordinario crecimiento de la población se comprende en toda su magnitud, comparando la relación porcentual de la población de la ciudad, con la del país en su conjunto. En 1920 la capital tenía el 16% de la población total del país. En 1960 este porcentaje subió a un 28% y en 1982 Santiago alcanza a un 32,4% de la población total de Chile. Este fenómeno de crecimiento poblacional se debe al natural crecimiento demográfico, aumentado por una fuerte emigración desde áreas rurales.
Las comunas del Gran Santiago con mayor población son: Santiago con 619.105 habitantes, Ñuñoa con 421.870 habitantes, La Cisterna con 360.096 habitantes y San Miguel con 350.030 habitantes.

DESARROLLO ACTUAL Por ser el Gran Santiago el centro administrativo, político, industrial, comercial y cultural del país, se ha convertido en el núcleo de los intereses económicos nacionales, generando casi el 40% del Producto Geográfico Bruto Nacional.
Los tres sectores económicos que más influyen en la generación de este Producto Geográfico Bruto son, en orden de importancia, el comercio, la industria y los servicios financieros.
Sector Comercio la alta concentración poblacional en torno a Santiago hace de esta área el mayor centro consumidor. En Santiago están localizadas las casas matrices de las principales empresas nacionales.
Sector Industrial a partir de 1939 comenzó un notorio desarrollo industrial en el país, localizándose la mayoría de ellas en el núcleo central y especialmente en Santiago y sus alrededores. El 54% de las industrias del país están ubicadas en la Región Metropolitana, especialmente en las comunas de Santiago, Ñuñoa, San Miguel, Quinta Normal, Maipú y Puente Alto; entre ellas, las principales plantas manufactureras, textiles, de maquinaria y equipos, productos alimenticios y empresas editoriales.
Sector Servicios Financieros en la ciudad está también la mayor concentración financiera del país, operan 24 bancos nacionales, 22 bancos extranjeros y empresas financieras, además de una Bolsa de Comercio.

HISTORIA URBANA

LA FUNDACION La expedición del adelantado Pedro de Valdivia llega al valle del Mapocho en 1540 y acampa junto al cerro Huelén en el día de Santa Lucía, dándole ese nombre al cerro.
El 12 de febrero de 1541, Pedro de Valdivia en solemne ceremonia da a la ciudad el nombre de Santiago del Nuevo Extremo, en homenaje al Apóstol Santiago y a su tierra natal, Nueva Extremadura, y traza la planta de la ciudad en solares.
El 11 de marzo, Valdivia nombra los integrantes del Cabildo, el que a su vez lo nombra Gobernador de Chile.
Seis meses más tarde, la ciudad es arrasada por las huestes del Cacique Michimalongo, pero inmediatamente reconstruida sobre el mismo trazado, el que subsiste hasta hoy. En torno a la Plaza de Armas como centro, se trazaron las actuales calles entre la Alameda y el río Mapocho y las calles norte-sur entre el cerro Santa Lucía y la actual calle Brasil, repartiéndose 4 solares por cuadra.
A nueve años de su fundación, el interés de los conquistadores se volcó hacia el sur del país, donde muchos emigraron y fundaron 8 ciudades. Santiago perdió su primacía y los gobernadores dejaron de ocuparla como residencia permanente.

LA COLONIA Con la gran sublevación Mapuche de 1599, se abandonaron las 7 ciudades al sur del Bío-Bío y gran parte de la población emigra a la ciudad, la que crece y se consolida como capital.
Hacia 1647 existían en Santiago no menos de 12 iglesias, que ocupaban con sus muros casi un tercio del circuito urbano. Las grandes Ordenes Religiosas, como la de Santo Domingo, Agustinos, Mercedarios, Jesuitas y Franciscanos, tenían sus iglesias en los mismos lugares que están hoy.
Los terremotos fueron los grandes remodeladores urbanos; el del 13 de mayo de 1647 derrumbó la ciudad entera, salvo la Iglesia de San Francisco (1618), que subsiste hasta hoy. Ochenta y tres años más tarde, en 1730, otro terremoto arrasa Santiago y nuevamente los santiaguinos inician la penosa reconstrucción de la arruinada ciudad, esta vez con nuevas técnicas y estilo. De esta última época sobreviven tres ejemplos, que son: casa de Manso de Velasco (1730) Posada del Corregidor (1750) y casa de Mateo de Toro y Zambrano (1769), actual Museo de Santiago, llamada Casa Colorada por el clásico color colonial.

LOS IDEALES DE LA ILUSTRACION Los últimos cuarenta años de la Colonia fueron ilumina-



□	**HOTELES**			N	Panamericano	F 723060	(A2)	3	Tabac	F 724566	(B3
A	Crowne Plaza	F 381042	(F2)	O	Ritz	F 393401	(B2)	4	Silvestre	F 711117	(B2
B	Carrera	F 6982011	(A2)	P	Monte Carlo	F 392945	(D2)	5	Mermoz	F 6961566	(B2
C	Galerías	F 384011	(C3)	Q	Riviera	F 331176	(C2)	6	El Carrillón	F 392213	(C2
D	Tupahue	F 383810	(C1)	R	Miami	F 713112	(A1)	7	La hermita	F 696645C	(B1,
E	El Conquistador	F 6965599	(B3)	S	Cervantes	F 6965318	(B1)		COMIDA FRANCESA		
F	Don Tito	F 391987	(D2)	T	Sao Paulo	F 398031	(C2)	8	Maistral	F 330870	(D1
G	Foresta	F 396262	(D2)	U	España	F 6966066	(A1)	9	Jockey Club	F 727036	(A2
H	Apart Carlton House	F 383130	(D2)	○	**RESTAURANTES**				COMIDA ITALIANA		
J	Santa Lucía	F 398201	(C2)		COMIDA INTERNACIONAL			10	Da Carla	F 363739	(C1)
K	City	F 724526	(B2)	B	Hotel Carrera	F 6982011	(A2)	11	Le Due Torre	F 333799	(C2
L	Gran Palace	F 712551	(B2)	1	Borsalino	F 726894	(B3)	12	San Marco	F 336880	(C2
M	Libertador	F 394211	(C3)	2	El 27	F 6991555	(B3)				

dos por el ideal de la Ilustración, simbolizado en los gobiernos de Agustín de Jáuregui, Ambrosio O'Higgins y Luis Muñoz de Guzmán. En la Capitanía General se fundaron nuevas ciudades, construyeron nuevos edificios y abrieron caminos y canales de regadío.

En Santiago se elevaron edificios y obras civiles de una suntuosidad y solidez desconocidas hasta entonces. Se emprende la titánica tarea de contener las salidas del río Mapocho con tajamares y un sólido puente de albañilería de 8 arcos, llamado de **Cal y Canto**, ubicado frente a la calle Puente; su trabajo se inicia en 1767, utilizando como mano de obra a reos de la cárcel y demorando 13 años su construcción. Es la obra colonial más grandiosa con que contó Santiago.

En 1780 llegó a la capital don Joaquín Toesca, el más ilustre arquitecto que trabajó en América Hispánica durante fines del siglo XVIII, enviado por Jáuregui, entonces Virrey del Perú, a construir la Casa de Moneda. Las más importantes obras de Toesca y sus discípulos, que hermosearon la ciudad con una arquitectura culta, de sobrio y sencillo estilo neoclásico, fueron: el **Palacio de La Moneda** – el mayor edificio neoclásico de la América Colonial– inaugurado en 1805, las fachadas y torres de la **Iglesia Catedral** (1785), la **Iglesia de La Merced** (1795), la **Iglesia de Santo Domingo** (1808) y el edificio de la **Real Audiencia** (1808), que es el actual Museo Histórico Nacional. En este contexto urbano se gesta la idea de la Independencia Nacional.

LA INDEPENDENCIA El 18 de Septiembre de 1810 una Junta Nacional de Gobierno, cuyo primer presidente fue don Mateo de Toro y Zambrano, asumió el poder en nombre de la Corona de España. Este hecho aconteció en el edificio de la Real Audiencia, en la Plaza de Armas de Santiago y fue el primer paso hacia la Independencia. Años después, el 12 de febrero de 1818, fue jurada definitivamente la Independencia de Chile.

Los años de lucha y consolidación no fueron propicios para grandes reformas urbanas; sin embargo, don Bernardo O'Higgins, utilizando mano de obra de prisioneros realistas, crea la **Alameda de Las Delicias** sobre el antiguo cauce del río y entonces basural, plantando 4 filas de álamos y diseñando las platabandas (1820), donde se realizaría por más de un siglo el tradicional paseo de la ciudad. Funda además el Cementerio General, abriendo con esto la ciudad hacia el norte.

LA CONSOLIDACION TERRITORIAL Luego del período de organización política de la República, la principal preocupación del Estado fue la consolidación del territorio nacional. Esta se inicia en 1842 con la ocupación del Estrecho de Magallanes, continúa en 1852 con la colonización alemana de Llanquihue y culmina hacia 1880 con la conflagración del Pacífico (1879) y la colonización y ocupación del territorio de la Araucanía (1882).

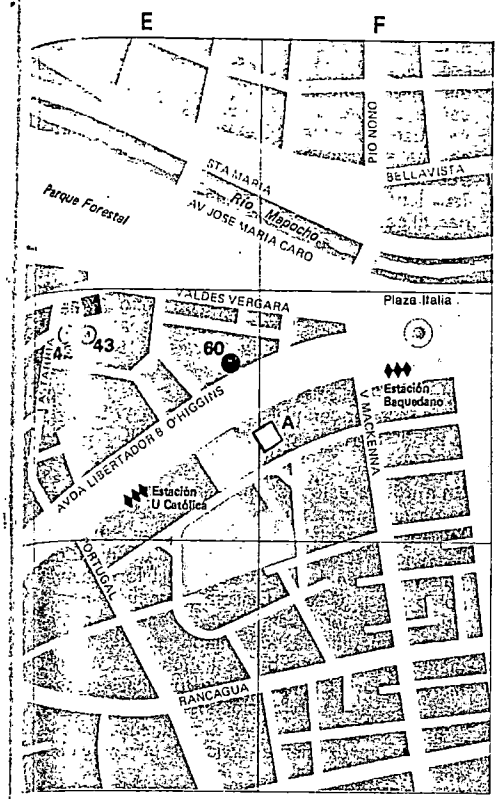
Santiago, ciudad capital del país, plasma físicamente este objetivo nacional. En 1872, durante el gobierno de don Federico Errázuriz, es nombrado Intendente de Santiago don Benjamín Vicuña Mackenna, quien acomete la primera remodelación urbana de la ciudad: transforma el **cerro Santa Lucía** en el paseo público y crea el primer servicio de tranvías urbanos de tracción animal. Delimita el sector urbano por sus cuatro costados, abriendo las actuales **avenidas Vicuña Mackenna** por el oriente, **Matta** por el sur, **Exposición** y **Chacabuco** por el poniente y **Bellavista** por el norte. También inaugura en la Alameda (actual Av. Libertador Bernardo O'Higgins) las estatuas de O'Higgins, Freire, Por-

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MUSEOS

35	Arte Colonial		(C3)
36	Arte Precolombino		(B2)
37	Arte Sagrado		(B1)
38	Historico Nacional		(B1)
39	De Santiago		(C2)
40	De la Merced		(C2)
41	Nac. de Bellas Artes		(D1)

GALERIAS DE ARTE

42	De la Plaza		(E2)
43	Arte Actual		(E2)
44	Lawrence Esucomex		(C1)
45	Enrico Bucci	F 395103	(D2)
46	Praxis	F 392028	(D1)

SALAS DE EXPOSICION

47	Biblioteca Nacional	F 330990	(C3)
48	Teatro Municipal	F 331407	(C2)

TEATROS

49	Antonio Varas	F 6961200	(B3)
50	Camilo Henríquez		(A3)
51	El Angel	F 333605	(C2)
52	La Comedia	F 391523	(D1)
53	Moneda	F 715451	(B3)
54	Sala América		(C3)

INSTITUTOS

55	Chileno Frances		(E2)
56	Chileno Norteamericano		(A2)
57	Chileno Alemán		(C1)
58	Cultural B del Estado		(B3)

COMIDA ESPAÑOLA

13	Pinpilin Pausha	F 6961835	(B3)
14	Unión	F 6961821	(B3)

COMIDA CHINA

15	Hong Mian		(C2)
16	Pekin	F 330435	(C2)
17	[illegible]ng Chau	F 332451	(C2)
18	[illegible]g Fung	F 391542	(C2)
19	[illegible]g Hwa	F 395193	(C2)
20	Kham Thu	F 399511	(C1)

CARNES

21	Steak House	F 721196	(B2)
22	Steak House	F 380079	(C2)
23	El Novillo Gordo	F 727103	(C2)
24	El Novillero	F 6991544	(B2)
25	El Cordoves	F 331021	(D1)
26	Chez Henry	F 6966612	(B2)
27	El Rincón de los Toatinos		(A2)
28	Ciro's	F 6966171	(B2)
29	Hereford Grill	F 395612	(C2)
30	Mariu's	F 392653	(C1)
31	El Villorio	F 335605	(C1)

COMIDA VEGETARIANA

32	El Vegetariano	F 394082	(C2)

COMIDA RAPIDA

33	Bar Nacional	F 6964879	(B2)

OSTRAS

34	El Abuelo		(C2)

RECITALES

59	Antilen	F 335196	(D3)
60	Casona de S Isidro	F 334056	(C2)
61	Café del Mapocho	F 336253	(D2)
62	La Casa del Cantor		(A1)

tales y Carrera y termina la remodelación del Teatro Municipal.

El Estado designa "Arquitecto Oficial" al francés Lucien Henault, quien construye el edificio del **Congreso Nacional** y el **Museo de Historia Natural**, ambos en 1875. Los particulares también constribuyen a este esfuerzo: Don Luis Cousiño regala a la ciudad el actual **Parque O'Higgins** de 85 hectáreas e inaugura su residencia, el **Palacio Cousiño**, en 1877. Muchos otros grandes empresarios de la minería y agricultura edifican sus residencias en Santiago, de las cuales sobreviven **La Alhambra** (1862) y **Palacio Errázuriz**, actual Embajada de Brasil (1872).

LA CELEBRACION Y EL ORNATO La riqueza derivada del salitre y del advenimiento del nuevo siglo, predisponen al país a prepararse para la celebración del primer Centenario de la Independencia Nacional.

Santiago inicia el siglo con una población cercana a los 300.000 habitantes. Se inaugura la canalización del río Mapocho, sus puentes metálicos y el **Parque Forestal**, construido en terrenos ganados al río. También aparecen el diario El Mercurio de Santiago y los tranvías eléctricos. Santiago se engalana con grandes edificios residenciales, de los cuales aún perduran la **Casa Subercaseaux** (1903), **Casa Ochagavía** (1905) y **Casa Irarrázaval** (1906). En vísperas del Centenario se inaugura la imagen de la **Virgen del Cerro San Cristóbal** (1908).

La llegada del 18 de septiembre de 1910 fue celebrada con la inauguración del **Museo de Bellas Artes** en el Parque Forestal, el **pórtico y escalinata monumental** del Cerro Santa Lucía, el hermoseamiento del **Correo Central** y varias plazas, monumentos y fuentes de ornato donados por las colonias extranjeras residentes.

LA LENTA EXPANSION Pronto fueron sobrepasados los límites urbanos diseñados por Vicuña Mackenna. A fines del siglo XIX, tres conventos de Religiosas se instalan en la continuación de la Alameda hacia la Cordillera, bautizando el sector y la actual calle Providencia.

En 1895 se abre la primera calle perpendicular a Providencia, la Av. Pedro de Valdivia y en 1903 se abre y urbaniza la Av. Los Leones, formando el primer "Barrio Alto". Esto genera un inexorable movimiento poblacional hacia arriba y antes de 1930 estaba urbanizado el rectángulo comprendido entre Av. Vicuña Mackenna y Los Leones y delimitado por las avenidas Providencia e Irarrázaval.

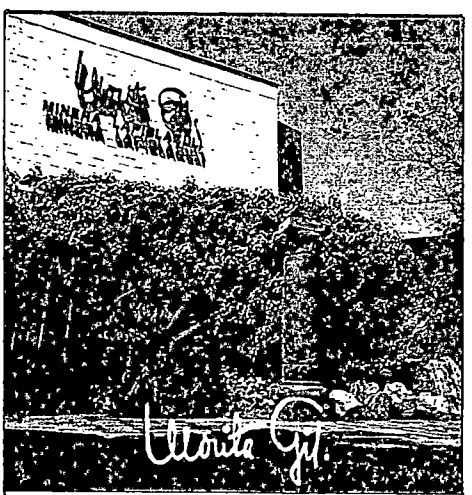
A su vez, se desarrolla un gran impulso en el sector norte –Barrio Bellavista– y en especial en el Cerro San Cristóbal, donde se inicia la forestación (1917), se habilita **el funicular** (1925) e inaugura el **Jardín Zoológico** (1927).

CONSOLIDACION DE LA CIUDAD CAPITAL En la década del 30 se ejecutan en Santiago grandes obras de arquitectura y urbanismo, destinadas a consolidar la función cívica de la ciudad. La más trascendental es la creación del **Barrio Cívico** (1936) en torno a La Moneda, formado por la Plaza de la Constitución, Plaza Bulnes y Avenida Bulnes.

En todo su perímetro se levantan edificios diseñados como un conjunto armónico y destinados a albergar los principales organismos del Estado. Otra obra significativa es la inauguración del **Estadio Nacional** (1938), que abre la expansión urbana hacia el sur oriente.

EL CRECIMIENTO ACELERADO En las décadas del 50 y 60, con una población que alcanza a los 2.000.000 de habitantes, la gran preocupa-

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ción es satisfacer la urgente necesidad de viviendas, comercio y oficinas. Para fomentar su desarrollo, se promulgan leyes que facilitan la edificación en vertical (Ley de Venta de Pisos) y que bonifican la edificación (Ley Pereira y DFL2).
Santiago se expande en todas direcciones con nuevas poblaciones de viviendas de 1 ó 2 pisos. El Centro se reedifica en altura en su totalidad y durante una década, la ciudad parece bombardeada por la cantidad de demoliciones y nuevas edificaciones.
Este proceso acaecido fue tan radical, que hoy sobreviven en el Centro de Santiago no más de una veintena de edificios con más de 50 años de antigüedad. Un caso tal vez único en el mundo ilustra este fenómeno: en el punto más importante de la ciudad, en calle Ahumada con Pza. de Armas, esquina sur-poniente, un mismo arquitecto –Jorge Arteaga– proyectó y edificó dos veces en el mismo lugar: primero un edificio de 6 pisos y luego el actual de 14 pisos.

DESARROLLO ACTUAL El desarrollo urbano alcanzado por Santiago en la última década puede sintetizarse en lo siguiente: un nuevo comercio horizontal en torno a la periferia, la aparición de múltiples centros comerciales en diferentes puntos de la ciudad y la creación de la **red vial del Gran Santiago.**
Esta última ha implicado un conjunto de obras como: la Autopista de Circunvalación Américo Vespucio en torno a todo el perímetro urbano, la autopista Norte-Sur que cruza la ciudad, la Autopista Oriente-Poniente en la ribera norte del río Mapocho (inconclusa) y la red del Ferrocarril Metropolitano, Metro.
Esta red vial es la mayor obra urbana jamás realizada en Santiago, la que ha simplificado los accesos a la ciudad y facilitado su interconexión. Además, las obras del Metro permitieron una completa remodelación del gran eje urbano formado por la Av. Libertador B. O'Higgins, Providencia y Apoquindo y la creación de la nueva Avenida 11 de Septiembre, paralela a Providencia.

INFORMACION DE UTILIDAD

El Gran Santiago, como toda gran ciudad, se rige por diferentes horarios según las distintas actividades y hay movimiento comercial aún en día domingo. La ciudad no posee un solo centro, sino varios, y éstos son especializados en diferentes actividades. Entregamos aquí un breve panorama de esta realidad:

MAYOR INFORMACION

La complejidad de la ciudad de Santiago no puede ser agotada en estas páginas. Para aquellos que necesitan una mayor información de carácter turístico, cultural o simplemente ubicarse en esta gran metrópoli, recomendamos lo siguiente:
Sernatur información turística de Santiago y todo Chile en Oficina Central, calle Catedral 1150, fonos 6482151 y 6960974. También en aeropuerto Comodoro Arturo Merino Benítez, en el centro de Santiago en Paseo Ahumada esq Paseo Huérfanos y en Providencia, en Paseo Las Palmas.
Todociudad Guía de calles del Gran Santiago, sectorizada en 33 cuadrantes cada uno con planos, nombres de calle y principales hitos de interés. Es la mejor guía de calles, portátil y de fácil consulta. Se encuentra en las oficinas de Publiguías, en Alameda Bernardo O'Higgins 1460, 9° Piso.
Guía de Santiago Guía cultural de bolsillo escrita por Carlos Ossandón y adaptada por Dominga Ossandón. Describe la historia urbana y arquitectónica de Santiago, con gran acopio de antecedentes, bellos planos descriptivos y dibujos de las más bellas plazas y edificios. Muy recomendable. Se encuentra en las principales librerías, como librería Universitaria, Andrés Bello y José Miguel Carrera.

COMO SE LLEGA A SANTIAGO

En Avión los vuelos internacionales y la mayoría de los vuelos nacionales llegan al aeropuerto **Comodoro Arturo Merino Benitez,** información fono 719512 distante 20 kms de Santiago. Se conecta con la capital a través de la ruta 68, y se ingresa por la Av Libertador Bernardo O'Higgins. Existe un excelente servicio de movilización pública compuesta de:
Taxis fono 719122. Para un máximo de 4 personas, el pasaje le costará desde el aeropuerto hasta el centro de la ciudad aproximadamente $ 1.500.
Buses con frecuencia de 15 minutos Buses Flota Lacs, con terminal en estación de metro "Los Héroes", información fono 719252. Buses Tour Express, con terminal en calle Moneda 1523, información fono 717380.
Arriendo de Automóviles este servicio lo ofrecen en el mismo aeropuerto las empresas AVIS, fono 719050; HERTZ, fono 719262; BUDGET, fono 719421.

En Autobús éstos llegan a diferentes rodoviarios según su lugar de proveniencia:
Terminal Norte ubicado en calle Amunátegui 920. Servicios nacionales provenientes del norte del país y también del sector norte del Litoral Central como desde Calera, Quillota, Limache y desde Horcón, Quintero. Desde Arica y todas las ciudades intermedias hasta Santiago, o buses provenientes del noroeste de Santiago desde Viña del Mar, Concón y Quintero. A este terminal llegan los servicios internacionales desde Argentina, Perú y Brasil. Este terminal está en el centro de la ciudad y cuenta con excelente servicio de taxis y autobuses.
Terminal Santiago en Av Libertador Bernardo O'Higgins 3848. Atiende los servicios nacionales provenientes del sur del país. Además los que vienen de ciudades y balnearios del litoral central, como Valparaíso, Viña del Mar, Cartagena, Algarrobo, etc. Para movilizarse a la ciudad la mejor alternativa es la estación del metro Pila del Ganso, a 1 cuadra de distancia.
Servicio Internacional, movimiento de buses desde diferentes países de América del Sur como, Brasil, Argentina, Perú, Ecuador y Venezuela, en conexión con Santiago de Chile.
Terminal Alameda Av Libertador Bernardo O'Higgins 3750. Es terminal particular de las flotas de buses Tur-Bus y Pullman-Bus con servicios al sur del país e intermedios. Con acceso directo a la estación del metro U de Santiago.

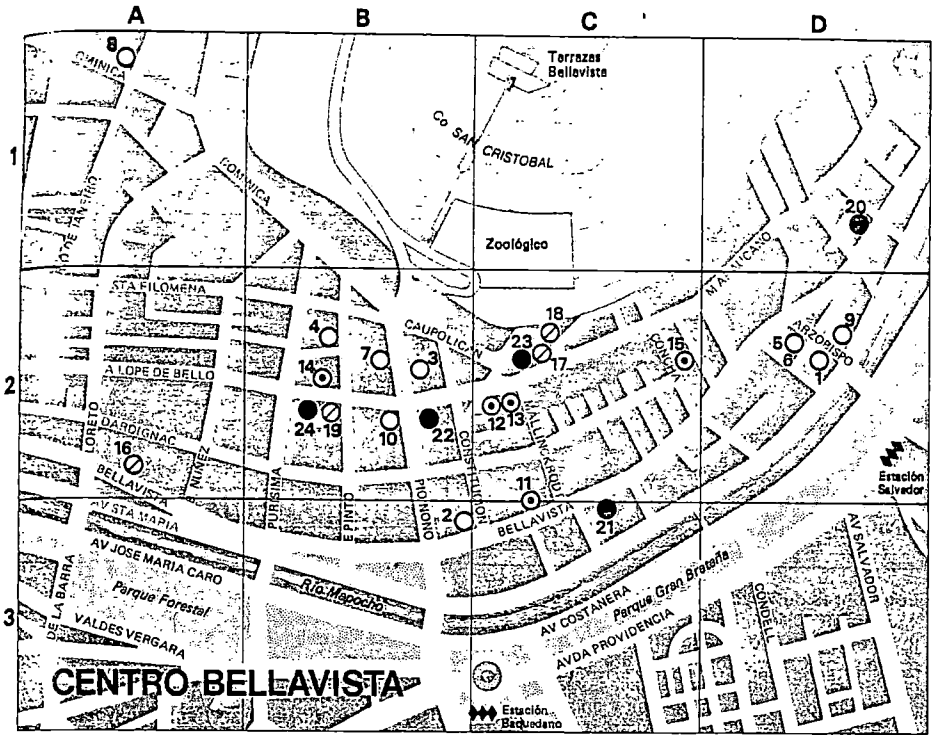
En Ferrocarril actualmente sólo llegan a la capital trenes de la red sur del país, a la
Estación Central informaciones fonos 91682 y 92157. Está conectada directamente con la estación del metro, que es la mejor manera se comunicarse con la ciudad. Venta de pasajes en la misma estación y en Galería Libertador –Alameda 853 fonos 301818 y 330746– y en estación metro Escuela Militar, fono 2282953.
Estación Mapocho informaciones fono 6960923, movimiento ferroviario, por red norte, entre Valparaíso y Santiago e intermedios. Hoy los trenes llegan sólo hasta estación Montenegro –70 kms al noroeste de Santiago–, pero se supone que a corto plazo, volverán a funcionar hasta Valparaíso.

En Automóvil una extensa red vial conduce a Santiago desde diferentes puntos del país y el extranjero. Para conectarse con la vialidad urbana recomendamos, especialmente para quien no conoce la ciudad, tomar por las principales vías señaladas en el plano adjunto.
Desde el Norte por la Panamericana Norte –ruta 5– que cruza Santiago de norte a sur.
Desde Argentina por la Ruta Internacional –ruta 57– se accede a Santiago, casi paralela a la ruta Panamericana.
Desde el Sur por la Panamericana Sur –ruta 5– que cruza la ciudad para conectarse con la Panamericana Norte.
Desde la Costa el tramo de Costa contemplado entre Quintero, Viña, Valparaíso hasta Algarrobo accede a Santiago por ruta 68, expedita vía de 4 pistas.
Desde la Costa el tramo del litoral comprendido entre El Tabo, Cartagena, San Antonio y Santo Domingo accede a Santiago por ruta 78 que pasa por









○	**RESTAURANTES**			10	Venezia	F 370900	(B2)	17	Cámara Negra (C2)
1	Al Kabila		(D2)	16	El Conventillo	F 774164	(A2)	18	La Feria (C2)
2	Callao y Corrientes		(B3)	⊙	**GALERIAS DE ARTE**			19	Café del Cerro - Música F 778308 (B2)
3	Eladio	F 773337	(B2)	11	Carmen Waugh		(C2)	11	Galería Carmen Waugh (C2)
4	La Chimba	F 371276	(B2)	12	El Cerro		(C2)	●	**ARTESANIAS**
5	El Mesón del Arzobispo	F 778865	(D2)	13	La Fachada		(C2)	20	El Arte (D1)
6	La Pauta		(D2)	14	De los Talleres		(B2)	21	Piedras de Chile (C3)
7	El Parrillón		(B2)	15	Eidophon		(C2)	22	Taller Carillanca (B2)
8	La Mesquita	F 372449	(A1)	⊘	**TEATROS**			23	Las Dos Josefinas (C2)
9	La Parrilla del Arzobispo		(D2)	16	El Conventillo	F 774164	(A2)	24	LB (B2)

las ciudades intermedias de Melipilla y Talagante.

HORARIOS URBANOS

Bancarios Lunes a viernes de 9 a 14 hrs..
Oficinas Lunes a viernes de 9 a 13 y 14 a 18:30 hrs.
Casas de Cambio Lunes a viernes de 9 a 14 y 16 a 18 hrs.
Comercio Céntrico Lunes a viernes de 10 a 19 hrs, sábado de 10 a 14 hrs.
Comercio de Providencia Lunes a viernes de 10 a 13:15 y 16 a 20 hrs, sábado de 10 a 14 hrs.
Edificios de Comercio Lunes a sábado de 10 a 2 hrs, domingo de 11 a 20 hrs.

CENTRO ADMINISTRACION PUBLICA

La mayor concentración de oficinas de organismos del estado se encuentran en el Barrio Cívico en torno al palacio presidencial, La Moneda. También en el Centro de la ciudad, delimitado por calles Amunátegui (oeste), Cerro Santa Lucía (este), Santo Domingo (norte) y Av. Libertador Bernardo O'Higgins (sur).

CENTRO OFICINAS

Su ubicación tradicional ha sido en el centro ya descrito. Un nuevo sector de oficinas ha aparecido en torno a Av Providencia y Av Apoquindo, entre Avenidas Manuel Montt y El Bosque.

CENTRO FINANCIERO

Más del 90% de los bancos y financieras que hay en Santiago tienen su casa matriz en el Centro urbano enmarcado por calles Teatinos (O), Mac-Iver (E), Huérfanos (N) y Av Libertador B O'Higgins (S). La mayor concentración está en calle Bandera. En los barrios existe una extensa red de sucursales bancarias.

CENTRO DE CAMBIO Y TURISMO

La mayor concentración de esta actividad se encuentra en el Centro urbano, en calles Huérfanos y Agustinas entre Morandé (poniente) y Estado (oriente). Otro centro existe en Av Providencia entre Pedro de Valdivia y Av Los Leones.

CENTROS COMERCIALES

La actividad de venta de vestuario, menaje y deporte, es el rubro en que hay mayor número de centros repartidos en la ciudad, ya sea en torno a calles, formando núcleos o simplmente en grandes edificios comerciales autónomos, como son Apumanque y Parque Arauco, que atienden aún en día domingo.

Centro de Santiago En este sector –ya descrito– encontrará la mayor actividad comercial de la ciudad para ir de compras o a "vitrinear". Es también un entretenido paseo por calles peatonales, galerías comerciales y edificios de comercio. En calles Huérfanos y Estado están las mejores tiendas de calzado; en Ahumada, la gran tienda Falabella, y en San Antonio con Av Libertador B O'Higgins, Almacenes París. Los edificios comerciales Eurocentro, en Ahumada esq Moneda, y Santiago Centro, en Matías Cousiño y Av Libertador B O'Higgins, son los más concurridos.

Providencia abarca desde Avenidas Manuel Montt (O), El Bosque (E), Costanera (N) y Av 11 de Septiembre (S). Encontrará la mayor cantidad de vestimenta joven masculina y femenina. En calles Bucarest, General Holley, Suecia y Los Leones están las tiendas más elegantes y exclusivas. Los más concurridos edificios de comercio son: Plaza Lyon y Centro Nuevo en Av Lyon esq Av 11 de Septiembre, y los Dos Caracoles en Av Lyon esq Av Providencia.

Lo Castillo edificio comercial ubicado en Candelaria Goyenechea 3820. Es de tipo Caracol donde destacan las finas y exclusivas tiendas de ropa femenina, además de locales de antigüedades. Hay también 2 cines: Cine Arte Espaciocal, con café y sala de exposición (boletería desde 15:30 hrs) y Lo Castillo (boletería desde 13:30 hrs).

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ÍA GONZÁLEZ,
en Santiago el 4 de
rofesor de geogra-
historia en el Insti-
845). Político. afi-
Liberal. Comenzó
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"cuestiones teológi-
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ció en Santiago el
389.

ÍA, Sucesos de la es-
diciembre de 1907,
no de Pedro Montt,
gubernamentales
os obreros del salitre
a escuela Santa Ma-
Constituyó la peor
movimiento obrero
eron varios centena-
res.

SANTIAGO. Ciudad de la Región Metropolitana, capital del país, de la región y de la provincia del mismo nombre. 4.318.305 habitantes en 1985. Fue la primera ciudad del país, fundada por Pedro de Valdivia al pie del cerro Huelén, hoy Santa Lucía, el 12 de febrero de 1541 (aunque pudo ser también el 24). Constó de nueve calles de este a oeste, y quince de norte a sur, que formaron 126 manzanas, de 138 varas de lado y 12 varas de ancho las calles. Cada manzana estaba compuesta por cuatro solares. El trazado lo efectuó el alarife Pedro de Gamboa. El 11 de septiembre de 1541 sufrió el asalto de los indios, que la quemaron. El 31 de mayo de 1552 Carlos V le concedió el título de "noble y leal ciudad", y el 5 de abril de 1552, el privilegio de armas (escudo). Ha sufrido varios desastres causados por los temblores, especialmente los del 4 de febrero de 1570, 13 de mayo de 1647, 15 de marzo de 1657, 12 de julio de 1688, 8 de julio de 1730, 25 de mayo de 1751, 13 de abril de 1783, 19 de noviembre de 1822, 16 de agosto de 1906 y 3 de marzo de 1985. También sufrió severos daños por las salidas del río Mapocho, especialmente las de 1609, 1684, 1779 y 1783. Cuenta con gas desde 1857, agua potable desde 1866, electricidad desde 1883, alcantarillado desde 1906. El 14 de septiembre de 1863 quedó unida por ferrocarril a Valparaíso. Centro político, administrativo, financiero, cultural e industrial. Varias universidades y numerosos organismos de investigación. Industria textil, alimentaria y química, entre otras. En sus alrededores, áreas de cultivos y frutales.

SARMIENTO ALBARRACÍN, Domingo Faustino. Nació en San Juan, Argentina, el 15 de febrero de 1811. Escritor, educador y político. Tras su viaje a Chile en 1827, se enroló en las fuerzas unitarias argentinas. A causa de la derrota sufrida en Chacón, en 1831, emigró a Chile. Durante su permanencia en el país, ejerció gran influencia en la vida pública e intelectual, a través de su actividad pedagógica y periodística. Autor de un difundido **Silabario,** su novela **Facundo** (1845) motivó que el gobierno de Chile le encargara el estudio de los métodos de enseñanza en Europa y Estados Unidos. En 1951 se unió a Urquiza para luchar contra la tiranía de Rozas. Una vez triunfante Urquiza, y descontento con la política de éste, Sarmiento retornó a Chile en 1852. De vuelta a su patria en 1855, fue senador, ministro, gobernador de San Juan, ministro plenipotenciario en Santiago, Lima y Washington, y presidente de la República (1868-74). Durante su mandato impulsó la educación, la extensión de la red ferroviaria y realizó el primer censo nacional. Falleció en Asunción, Paraguay, el 11 de septiembre de 1888.

SARMIENTO DE GAMBOA, Pedro. Nació en Alcalá de Henares, España, hacia 1550. Navegante y cronista de las Indias. En 1579 descendió hasta el estrecho de Magallanes. Regresó en 1584 y fundó allí dos poblaciones: Nombre de Jesús y Rey don Felipe, cuyos habitantes perecieron de hambre. Viajó nuevamente desde España en 1592. Entre sus narraciones destaca una **Historia de los Incas.** Murió en Lisboa en 1592.

canía (1605). Se convirtió en un incansable defensor del pueblo mapuche, de cuya lengua llegó a confeccionar una gramática y un vocabulario. Al igual que el padre Las Casas, sólo justificó la guerra defensiva, considerando ilícito sojuzgar políticamente al indígena y obligarlo a pertenecer a la Iglesia. Se embarcó hacia España en 1620, para informar al rey sobre los acontecimientos de nuestro país. No regresó nunca. Murió en Valladolid el 5 de noviembre de 1642.

VALDIVIA, Pedro de. Nació en La Serena, Extremadura, España, hacia 1500.

Ingresó al ejército en 1521. Participó en las guerras de Flandes e Italia. En 1536 llegó a Perú, donde apoyó a Francisco Pizarro. Obtuvo de éste la autorización para emprender la conquista de Chile, pendiente desde la muerte de Almagro. Partió rumbo al sur en 1540. Llegó al valle del Mapocho en diciembre de ese año. El día 13 acampó al pie del cerro Huelén, al que denominó Santa Lucía. El 12 de febrero de 1541 fundó la ciudad de Santiago del Nuevo Extremo. En marzo estableció el Cabildo. La tenaz resistencia mapuche le obligó a solicitar refuerzos en 1554. En vista de que no llegaban, debió ir él mismo al Perú (enero de 1547). Llegó a Lima y logró ser nombrado por el rey gobernador de Chile. A su regreso, en 1549, emprendió la conquista del sur. En medio de innumerables batallas, fundó las ciudades de Concepción (1550), Imperial, Valdivia (1552), Villarrica, Arauco, entre otras. En el fuerte de Tucapel sostuvo con Lautaro la batalla que le costó la vida, el 26 de diciembre de 1553. Había llegado a Chile con Inés Suárez; ante las críticas que esta relación originó en la pacata sociedad, debió casarla con Rodrigo de Quiroga, en 1549.

VALDIVIESO ZAÑARTU, Rafael Valentín. Nació en Santiago el 2 de noviembre de 1804. Obtuvo su título de abogado el 23 de marzo de 1825. Defensor de menores en la Corte de Apelaciones de Santiago, administrador del Hospicio de la capital, regidor de la Municipalidad santiaguina, diputado por el departamento de Santiago en 1831, y ministro de la Corte de Apelaciones de Santiago en 1832. Como el presidente Joaquín Prieto ordenó el enjuiciamiento de los magistrados que habían absuelto a los militares acusados por el Gobierno, renunció a la magistratura y se consagró al sacerdocio. Se ordenó en 1837 y empezó su ministerio como misionero en Chiloé. En 1843, al fundarse la Universidad de Chile, fue elegido decano de la Facultad de Teología de la Universidad de Chile. El 4 de octubre de 1847 fue instituido arzobispo de Santiago por Pío IX. En 1856 le tocó participar en la llamada "cuestión del sacristán", llegando a ser amenazado con el destierro. Falleció en Santiago el 8 de junio de 1878.

VALPARAÍSO. Ciudad y puerto de la V Región, capital de ésta y de la provincia homónima. Población estimada en 1985: 273.006 habitantes. Se considera fundada con la llegada

a la bahía del español Juan de Saavedra, de la expedición de Diego de Almagro, en 1536. Saavedra le puso el nombre de Valparaíso, en homenaje a su pueblo natal. Contaba con una pequeña iglesia, dos bodegas medianas y poco más de una docena de casas en la época de su toma por el corsario Drake (1578). Se hizo algún trabajo para su defensa en 1617: se construyó una batería en el lado noroeste, que se artilló en 1674. En 1682 se erigió la fortaleza de La Concepción. Todo esto lo destruyó el terremoto de 8 de julio de 1730. En febrero de 1795 poseía cuatro castillos: La Concepción, San Antonio, San José y Barón. Se le confirió el título de "muy noble y leal ciudad de Nuestra Señora de las Mercedes de Puerto Claro". Fue incendiada por los españoles después de la derrota de Chacabuco en 1817 y reducida casi a escombros por el terremoto de 19 de noviembre de 1822. Sufrió los efectos del gran incendio de 15 de marzo de 1843, de otro acaecido el 13 de noviembre de 1858, así como el que produjo la escuadra española el 31 de marzo de 1866. La dañaron los terremotos de 16 de agosto de 1906 y 3 de marzo de 1985. Forma una sola unidad urbana con Viña del Mar. Primer puerto del país, tiene una intensa actividad importadora y exportadora. Importante centro comercial e industrial (industria textil, mecánica, cemento, alimentaria). Turismo, cuya principal atracción son los pintorescos 44 cerros de la ciudad.

VALPARAÍSO, Bombardeo de. Episodio de la guerra con España.

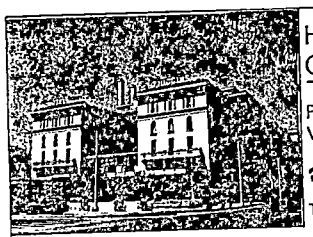
La flota hispana que bloqueba las costas chilenas fracasó en su intento, por lo que el comandante Casto Méndez Nuñez recibió la orden de bombardear Valparaíso. El 27 de marzo de 1866 comunicó su propósito a las autoridades del puerto. El 31 del mismo mes, los barcos españoles **Villa de Madrid, Blanca, Resolución** y **Vencedora** dispararon durante tres horas sobre la zona comercial del puerto. Gracias a las medidas tomadas por las autoridades, excepto los daños e incencios producidos por las balas, sólo hubo dos muertos que lamentar. Días después la escuadra zarpó para bombardear El Callao.

VALPARAÍSO, Combate naval de. La flota española, compuesta por los buques **Esmeralda** y **Pezuela,** bloqueaba Valparaíso. El 27 de abril de 1818 la fragata chilena **Lautaro,** comandada por Jorge O'Brien, se acercó a la **Esmeralda,** enarbolando bandera inglesa. O'Brien y 30 hombres se lanzaron al abordaje, pero los españoles mataron a los asaltantes. La **Lautaro** se dirigió hacia la **Esmeralda,** pero ésta huyó hacia el sur. Al regresar, la **Lautaro** capturó al bergantín español **San Miguel,** del cual obtuvo un valioso botín.

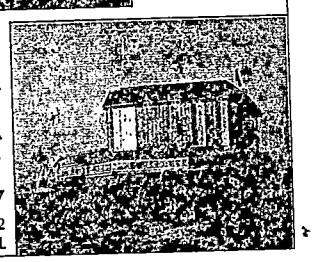
VALLENAR. Ciudad de la III Región de Atacama, capital de la provincia de Huasco. 39.737 habitantes en 1985. Ubicada en la margen norte del río Huasco. Fue fundada como San Ambrosio de Vallenar, el 5 de enero de 1789, por el gobernador Ambrosio O'Higgins, en el valle que se llamaba de Paitanas. El nombre proviene del título de barón

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VALPARAISO – CHILE



nadilla y **Parque del Salitre.** Cuenta con diversas playas, todas rodeadas de amplias veredas peatonales y hermosas plazas y jardines floridos. Sus principales calles interiores también están delimitadas por árboles; grandes palmeras adornan el estero Marga-Marga y enormes plátanos orientales forman un túnel de follaje en Av. Libertad.

La arquitectura de Viña es singular; posee bellos "chalet" rodeados de jardines en sus barrios residenciales y en el borde del mar, una larga avenida de altos edificios con sus balcones abiertos al océano, los que se van alternando con una sucesión de plazas y jardines. Entre ellos se encuentra el imponente edificio del **Casino Municipal** que, con su multiplicidad de salas de juego, espectáculos y restaurantes, es sin duda el mayor centro de esparcimiento durante todo el año.

La historia de Viña es corta, recién centenaria. El lugar fue una hacienda desde la época de la colonia y su nombre proviene de una viña que existió donde hoy está la Quinta Rioja. En 1855 quedó unida a Valparaíso por el ferrocarril y desde entonces los porteños comienzan a visitar el valle de Viña, donde hacían paseos campestres, carreras de caballos y asistían a los baños de mar instalados en playa Miramar, hoy desaparecida. Hacia 1872, unos porteños, principalmente extranjeros, obtuvieron sitios en arriendo próximos a la línea del tren, donde edificaron sus casas rodeadas de grandes terrenos con jardín, que la estrechez de Valparaíso no permitía. La propietaria de la hacienda de Viña, doña Dolores P. de Alvarez, tenía su casa y un bellísimo y exótico parque en los terrenos de la actual Quinta Vergara (descrito en recorridos a pie).

En 1874 se funda Viña del Mar; el municipio se instala 5 años después, la iglesia parroquial y el Sporting Club en 1882. En el intertanto se había edificado el elegante Gran Hotel –hoy desaparecido– que inició el flujo, hasta hoy ininterrumpido, de santiaguinos a esta costa. El gran plan de Viña y la Av Libertad se lotean en 1892, iniciándose con ello la construcción de grandes mansiones de veraneo y las de los nuevos residente venidos de Valparaíso. El crecimiento de la ciudad balneario ha sido desde entonces constante; en la primera década de este siglo se contruyeron, entre otras grandes mansiones, la Quinta Rioja, Quinta Vergara y la mansión Carrasco en Av Libertad, y en la fructífera década del 30, el Teatro Municipal, Hotel O'Higgins, Palacio Presidencial, Casino Municipal, balneario Las Salinas y camino costero a Concón. Más tarde se termina la habitación del borde costero, con el Hotel Miramar, balneario Caleta Abarca, Av Marina y Av Perú.

Hoy la ciudad se presenta enteramente remozada y en todo el borde costero, una segunda generación de modernos edificios ocupan el lugar de las primeras casas de veraneo. La actividad de la ciudad es intensa y continuada: la vida cívica se concentra en la calle Valparaíso, centro comercial y lugar de reunión a medio día en sus cafés y confiterías; el esparcimiento se concentra en sus playas, y en las noches, en los miles de entretenimientos que ofrecen los distintos centros del litoral.

VALPARAISO a 115 kms de Santiago por ruta 68. En las laderas de los grandes cerros que rodean la bahía y mirando hacia el norte, trepa la ciudad de Valparaíso con un impresionante despliegue de calles, callejuelas, pasajes y escaleras que suben hasta las cumbres; a sus pies, en la ribera y bahía, se desarrolla el intenso movimiento portuario del primer puerto del país. Estos dos polos de ciudad-puerto están siempre presentes en el bullente acontecer de las calles; éstas corren por la zona plana (valle) de la ciudad, donde está el comercio, el bellísimo centro financiero, las grandes bodegas que ocupan los pisos-sótanos y finalmente, los patios portuarios llenos de mercaderías y grandes containers.

Una visita a Valparaíso es una constante sorpresa, no sólo por su encantadora vida, sino también por la inusitada arquitectura y trazado de calles, donde se combinan en un mismo paisaje urbano, las enormes dimensiones de los barcos con el reducido tamaño de sus calles. El ingenio del porteño ha hecho de esta naturaleza agreste y escarpada, un suelo propicio para el desarrollo de una imaginativa y fascinante dinámica, que lo convierte en uno de los puertos más pintorescos del mundo.

La rada de Quintil fue bautizada Valparaíso en 1536 por Juan de Saavedra –navegante de la expedición de Diego de Almagro– en recuerdo de su ciudad natal en España. En 1542, Pedro de Valdivia designa la rada como Puerto "para el trato de estas tierras y ciudad de Santiago". En 1599 se levanta una capilla en el lugar actualmente ocupado por la iglesia Matriz y a su alrededor se agrupan 9 a 10 modestas viviendas. Tal como acontece con la mayoría de los puertos de América, Valparaíso no tiene una fecha de fundación. Durante los siglos 17 y 18, el puerto tiene una actividad estacional; los barcos bajaban en verano desde Callao y el puerto entonces se llenaba de actividad y luego languidecía durante el año; sin embargo, para el servicio portuario se edifican bodegas estables, casas, iglesias y unas fortificaciones con guarnición en el llamado Castillo de San José, ubicado en el cerro Cordillera, encima de la actual plaza Serrano.

A partir del inicio del siglo pasado, luego de la independencia, los puertos de Chile y América se abren al comercio mundial y Valparaíso queda ubicado en un enclave estratégico de las rutas navieras que, por el Cabo de Hornos, vienen a las costas e islas del Océano Pacífico. Así se inicia el auge de Valparaíso, que sirve como puerto de recalada y aprovisionamiento luego de la dura ruta austral; también en sus bodegas se guarda la mercadería que es reembarcada a los restantes puertos del Pacífico y la Oceanía.

Emigrantes ingleses, alemanes y franceses se instalan en el puerto y manejan el comercio de importación; traen además capitales extranjeros para desarrollar la minería de cobre, plata y luego el salitre en el norte, además de las grandes obras públicas que se construyen a partir de mediados del siglo pasado. Valparaíso se transforma en la principal plaza comercial y financiera del país, con la fundación de los primeros bancos y la bolsa de valores; es además pionero en Chile en todos los adelantos urbanos, como el ferrocarril, electricidad, tranvías, telégrafo, teléfono, gas de cañería, etc. De aquella época son las bellas mansiones edificadas en los barrios residenciales del puerto y en Cerro Alegre y Concepción, muchas de ellas transformadas hoy en pintorescos conventillos.

Hoy es una gran y activa ciudad, además de capital de la 5ª Región y principal puerto del país. Con más de 300.000 habitantes, es centro comercial y administrativo de una vasta región y lugar de trabajo de un área urbana que comprende Viña, Reñaca y Concón y las ciudades interiores de Quilpué, Villa Alemana y Peñablanca. Una visita a la ciudad es una experiencia fascinante, en que se entremezclan el presente y el pasado. Recomendamos seguir los recorridos a pie y en automóvil propuestos más adelante, para obtener una visión cabal de los misterios y encantos de Valparaíso.

Laguna Verde se encuentra a 18 kms de Valparaíso y su acceso es por buen camino que sale desde el barrio Playa Ancha en el puerto y corre por encima de unos enormes acantilados rocosos que miran al océano. El solo viaje es ya un espectacular paseo. Es un pequeño poblado emplazado junto a una gran playa de blanca arena, en una cerrada bahía bordeada de altísimos cerros, todos cubiertos de pinos. Es un lugar muy hermoso y aislado, que cuenta con varios camping bajo frondosos olivos, venta de provisiones y caleta de pescadores. El balneario está junto al villorrio, que vive de la explotación forestal y la agricultura; también junto al mar hay una central termoeléctrica que es planta de emergencia de toda la zona. Desde Laguna Verde sale un camino de tierra que en 10 kms, entre bosques de pino y pasando por un bello hotel con buen restaurante, conduce hasta la playa Las Docas. Esta es bella, misteriosa y un excelente lugar para una tarde de sol entre un hermoso paisaje que antaño fue paraíso de los contrabandistas.

Quintay ubicado a 104 kms de Santiago y 45 kms de Viña del Mar. En Peñuelas se toma desvío de

refinería de la Empresa Nacional de Petróleo.

CONCÓN, Batalla de. Se llevó a cabo el 21 de agosto de 1891 y constituyó la penúltima acción de la guerra civil de ese año. En el enfrentamiento, las fuerzas revolucionarias del Congreso, comandadas por el teniente coronel Enrique del Canto —asesorado por el teniente coronel Emilio Körner—, vencieron a las del gobierno del Presidente José Manuel Balmaceda, comandadas por los generales Orozimbo Barbosa y José Miguel Alcérreca.

CONCHA JIMENÉZ LOBATON, José de Santiago. Nació en Chile en 1760. Se graduó de abogado en Lima en 1784 y regresó al país. El 26 de noviembre de 1794 fue designado oidor de la Audiencia. Cuando Joaquín del Pino se retiró del mando en el país, al ser nombrado virrey del Perú, Concha asumió el mando en forma interina (6 de abril de 1801). El 31 de diciembre de ese mismo año lo entregó a Francisco Tadeo Diez de Medina, oidor decano, a quien le correspondía desempeñarse también como gobernador interino.

CONDELL DE LA HAZA, Carlos Arnaldo. Nació el 14 de agosto de 1843. Tuvo una crucial participación en el Combate Naval de Papudo (26 de noviembre de 1865), en el cual fue apresada la corbeta española **Esmeralda.** Su habilidad quedó demostrada en el Combate Naval de Punta Gruesa (21 de mayo de 1879), cuando, al mando de la pequeña corbeta Covadonga, hizo encallar al acorazado peruano **Independencia,**

en el lugar mencionado. Su acción dejó al Perú prácticamente sólo con el **Huáscar** para proseguir la guerra naval contra Chile. Murió en Quilpué el 24 de octubre de 1887.

CONGRESO EUCARÍSTICO. El primer Congreso Eucarístico Nacional fue inaugurado el domingo 20 de noviembre de 1904, en la Catedral de Santiago, por el Arzobispo capitalino Mariano Casanova. Presidente fue el futuro Obispo Miguel Claro Vásquez, y secretario, el canónigo Ernesto Palacios Varas.

CONGRESO NACIONAL, Primer. Las primeras elecciones parlamentarias realizadas en Santiago se iniciaron a las 7 de la mañana del 6 de mayo de 1811, con el objeto de elegir diputados al Primer Congreso Nacional. Sufragaron más de 800 electores, en 6 mesas. Se utilizaron dos cédulas, con doce nombres cada una (una cédula era para diputados propietarios y la otra para suplentes).

El Primer Congreso nacional fue inaugurado solemnemente el 4 de julio de 1811, en la sala de deliberaciones de la Real Audiencia. Su convocatoria fue el resultado de una orden emanada de la Junta de Gobierno del 18 de septiembre de 1810, para elegir un Congreso Nacional. Como presidente de la Junta de Gobierno, Juan Martínez de Rozas presidió también el Congreso durante las ceremonias de instalación. Posteriormente Juan Antonio Ovalle fue confirmado en el alto cargo. Se designó como vicepresidente a Martín Calvo Encalada. Este primer Congreso fue disuelto el 2 de diciembre de 1811.

El Edificio Del Congreso En Valparaiso

Sobre una superficie de 25 mil metros cuadrados se proyectó el nuevo edificio Sede del Congreso Nacional. Ubicado en el barrio El Almendral, antes estuvo allí el Hospital Enrique Deformes, demolido a raíz del terremoto de 1985.

En el perímetro conformado por las calles Pedro Montt por el norte, Enrique Deformes por el sur, Avda. Argentina por el oriente y calle Rawson por el poniente, se levantarán 60 mil metros cuadrados de construcción. Estos, albergarán a una torre de 16 pisos, junto a tres edificios de cuatro pisos cada uno.

Los trabajos se iniciaron en octubre de 1988 y el proyecto arquitectónico fue adjudicado -tras un concurso público- a la Oficina de Arquitectos de Juan Cárdenas, Raúl Farrú y José Covácevic.

La Construccion

Mil quinientas toneladas de estructura metálica combinada con quince mil metros cúbicos de hormigón armado son parte de las bases que sustentan la nueva Sede del Poder Legislativo.

Apoyadas en el subsuelo a una profundidad de casi siete metros a partir del nivel del terreno, se encuentran las losas de la fundación de este proyecto de enormes dimensiones que ha sido cuidadosamente planificado, estructurado y concretado. 4.200 toneladas de acero hormigón

se han utilizado en la obra gruesa. Piezas y materiales traídos del extranjero, tales como los mármoles españoles e italianos, se combinan con la técnica y experiencia de los profesionales chilenos. Casi tres mil personas han trabajado a partir de abril de 1989, avanzando en las obras a la razón de la cifra record de 5.000 m^2 mensuales.

Cuenta con un presupuesto cercano a los 50 millones de dólares, y se espera concluir las obras en septiembre de 1990.

Con respecto al alhajamiento, posee un presupuesto de 800 millones de pesos, que ha sido cubierto por decoradores, diseñadores y artesanos nacionales. Alfombras, cuadros y mobiliario se han elegido cuidadosamente, junto a piezas traídas del antiguo Congreso de Santiago.

CARACTERISTICAS PRINCIPALES

El Edificio consulta un área Legislativa, compuesta por el Senado, Cámara de Diputados, Salón de Plenarios, Salas de Comisiones, oficinas correspondientes al escalafón superior del personal, etc. El resto del espacio se distribuye entre las oficinas de los Parlamentarios, Biblioteca y Oficinas Administrativas, entre otras. En el primer piso se encontrarán los Servicios Generales, cafeterías, comedores, y el espacio destinado a la prensa. Bajo el suelo y ocupando casi toda la superficie del terreno, se planificó un estacionamiento subterráneo con capacidad para 500 vehículos.

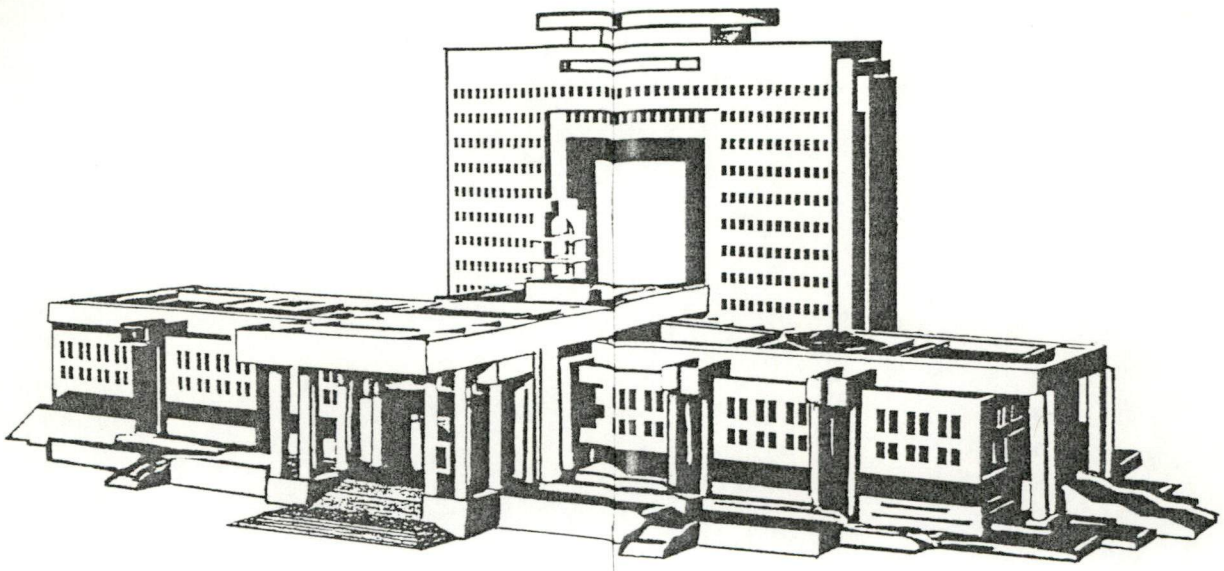
Aproximadamente unas 800 personas cumplirán con sus funciones habituales en este lugar, incluyendo a los parlamentarios, periodistas y

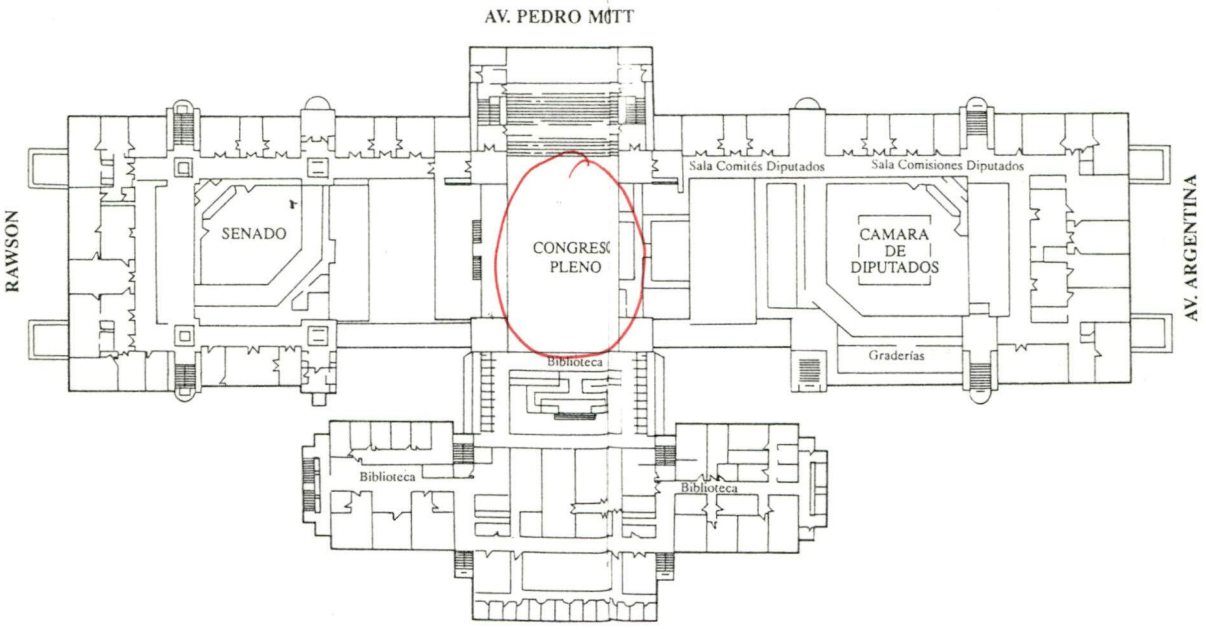
funcionarios del Congreso. A este número, hay que sumar el público que asistirá regularmente a las sesiones del Senado, Cámara de Diputados y Biblioteca.

UN EDIFICIO "INTELIGENTE"

Dotado de un sofisticado equipamiento tecnológico, este edificio cuenta con una completa red de comunicaciones que incluye salas de video-conferencias conectadas con Santiago vía microondas, una moderna central digital telefónica, una cincuentena de equipos de fax y un sistema de radiocomunicaciones especiales para emergencias y para controlar las actividades del helipuerto que estará ubicado en la losa de la torre principal. Un sistema de acústica y sonorización controlará la música ambiental, informaciones internas y las pantallas que informarán sobre las actividades diarias. Un total de 112 cámaras de televisión conformarán un complejo sistema de circuito cerrado de televisión, distribuido en los 60 mil metros cuadrados construídos. Un sistema de control digital central de vigilancia supervisará las instalaciones de agua potable, alcantarillado, climatización, iluminación, electricidad, ascensores, generadores de emergencias, dispositivos de seguridad interna y los detectores de incendio.

El trabajo legislativo se facilitará con dos redes computacionales de procesamiento de datos que incluirá un sistema institucional propio para la tarea parlamentaria, y otro apto para el manejo administrativo, que organizará los procesos contables, movimiento del personal, las labores de archivos, documentación y biblioteca, etc. Cerca de mil aparatos telefónicos mantendrán conectados a los parlamentarios con el resto del país. Junto a la tradicional labor realizada por los




AV. PEDRO MOTT
RAWSON
AV. ARGENTINA
SENADO
CONGRESO PLENO
Sala Comités Diputados
Sala Comisiones Diputados
CAMARA DE DIPUTADOS
Graderías
Biblioteca
Biblioteca
Biblioteca

taquígrafos, las Salas de Sesiones han incorporado sistemas de grabación, micrófonos y cuatro cámaras de televisión en cada una de ellas, que registrarán la actividad cotidiana.

En resumen, gracias a los elementos integrados, este edificio ha sido catalogado de "inteligente" pues reune en torno suyo a los más modernos mecanismos de control de condiciones ambientales y acústicas, junto a avanzadas tecnologías del campo de las comunicaciones, computación y seguridad.

El edificio contará con los siguientes ingresos:

- Al Senado, por calle Rawson.

- A la Cámara de Diputados, por Avda. Argentina.

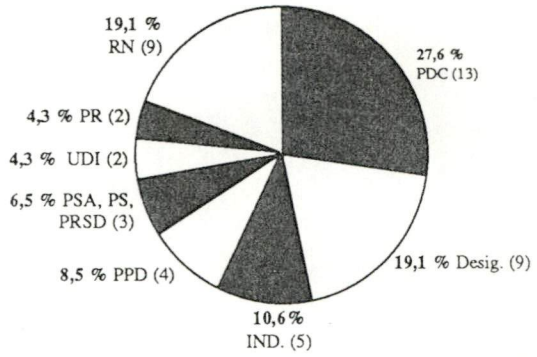
- Al Congreso Pleno, por Pedro Montt.

- Por Enrique Deformes entrarán los parlamentarios y el público en general que acceda a la Biblioteca y a las oficinas de los Parlamentarios. También por esta calle se ingresará a los estacionamientos subterráneos.

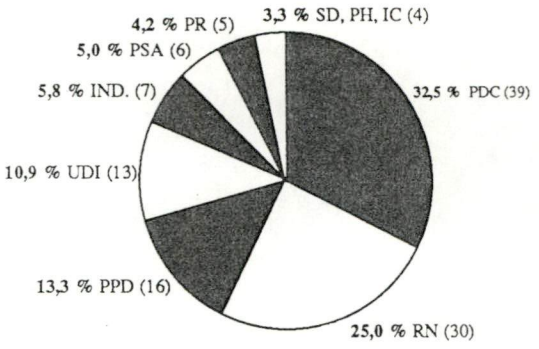
I. Perfil Del Congreso 1990

POR PARTIDO POLITICO

SENADO
(47 miembros)

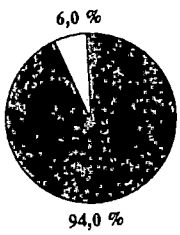


CAMARA DE DIPUTADOS
(120 Miembros)

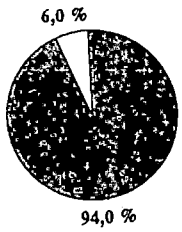


POR SEXO

SENADORES
Hombres 44
Mujeres 3

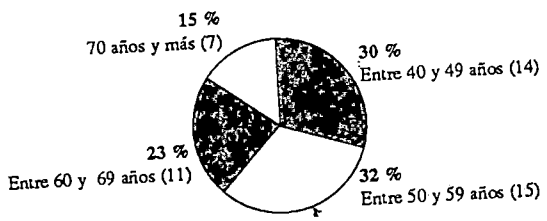


DIPUTADOS
Hombres 113
mujeres 7



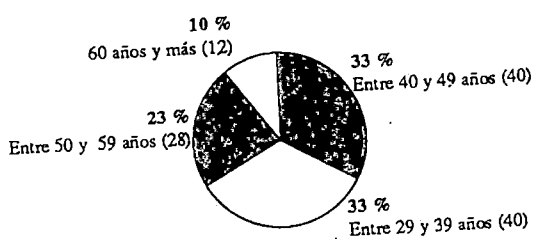
POR EDAD

SENADORES



Edad promedio: 56 años • Ex parlamentarios: (11) 23%

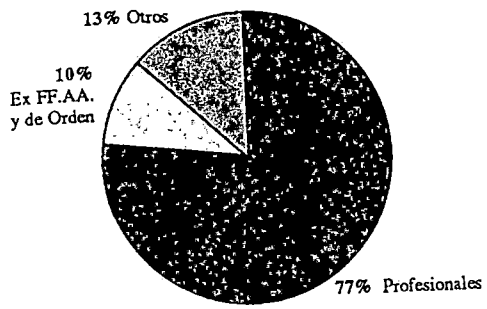
DIPUTADOS



Edad promedio: 45 años • Ex parlamentarios: (16) 13%

POR ACTIVIDAD

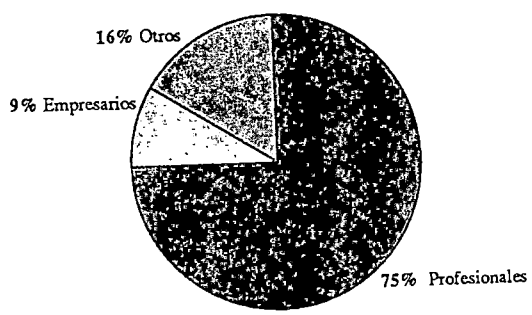
SENADORES



Profesionales: (36)
• Abogados (23)
• Ingenieros, varias especial. (7)
•Otros (6)

Ex FF.AA. y de Orden (5)
• Otros (agricultores, empresarios, etc.) (6)

DIPUTADOS



Profesionales (90)
• Abogados (39)
• Ingenieros, varias especial. (28)
• Profesores (7)
• Médicos (5)
• Otros ((11)

Empresarios (11)

Otros * (19)
-Comerciantes, funcionarios
-agricultores, etc.
* Incluye políticos de carrera

Abreviaturas Mas Usadas En Esta Publicacion

DIP.	Diputado
SEN.	Senador
REG.	Región
Circ.	Circunscripción
Dist.	Distrito
Coms.	Comisión
Demo y P	Alianza Democracia y Progreso
Concert.	Alianza Concertación para la Democracia
Unidad Demo.	Alianza Unidad para la Democracia
IND.	Independiente
PDC.	Partido Demócrata Cristiano
RN.	Partido Renovación Nacional
PR.	Partido Radical
PPD.	Partido Por la Democracia
PRSD.	Partido Radical Social Demócrata
SD.	Partido Social Demócrata
UDI.	Partido Unión Demócrata Independiente
PSA.	Partido Socialista de Almeyda
PH.	Partido Humanista
IC.	Partido Izquierda Cristiana
CDL.	Centro Democrático Libre
Abog.	Abogado
Ing. Com.	Ingeniero Comercial
Ing. Civil	Ingeniero Civil
Ing. Agrónom.	Ingenierio Agrónomo
Prof.	Profesor
Asist. Soc.	Asistente Social
Arquit.	Arquitecto
Emp. Púb.	Empleado Público
Func. Púb.	Funcionario Público
Desig.	Senador Designado
(R)	En Retiro
Agricul.	Agricultor
Méd.	Médico
Méd. Vet.	Médico Veterinario
Empres.	Empresario
Trabaj.	Trabajador
Empl.	Empleado
Cont.	Contador
Comer.	Comerciante
Téc.	Técnico
Indus.	Industrial
Gob. Interior	Gobierno Interior
Rég. Interior	Régimen Interior
OO.PP.	Obras Públicas
RR.EE.	Relaciones Exteriores
B. Nacionales	Bienes Nacionales
Pesca y Acuicul.	Pesca y Acuicultura

II. PA
ORDEI
ALFAB

Incluye:
- Edad, Activi
- (REG). Regi
- (Circ.) Circu
- (Dist.) Distri
- Filiación Pol
- Alianza Elec
- (Coms.) Con

SENAD

- **Alessandri E**
(II REG.Circ.
Coms. Minerí:

- **Calderón Ar**
(XII REG. Ci.
Trabajo. Com:

- **Cantuarias I**
Civil) (VIII RE
Coms. Educac
Pesca y Acuic:

- **Cooper Vale**
Agronom.) (IV
P.Coms. Agric

- **Díaz Sánche:**
REG.Circ.9) P
Ecología.

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Teléfonos:

Cámara	032-230995
Senado	032-230065

QUE ES EL CONGRESO NACIONAL?

• Es el Poder Legislativo chileno conformado por una Cámara de Diputados y por el Senado. Su función consiste en legislar, fiscalizar los actos del gobierno y otorgar consentimiento cuando éste lo solicita.

• Tiene su sede en la ciudad de Valparaíso.

• La Cámara de Diputados cuenta con 120 representantes elegidos democráticamente. El Senado posee 47 miembros. De ellos, 38 son electos en forma directa y el resto son designados.

CAMARA DE DIPUTADOS

• Se renueva totalmente por votación directa cada cuatro años. Para estos efectos, el país está dividido en 60 distritos, contando cada uno de éstos, con dos representantes. Pueden ser elegidos los ciudadanos mayores de 21 años, con Enseñanza Media completa, y que tengan residencia en la región a que pertenezca el distrito electoral correspondiente.
• Excepcionalmente, los diputados del primer Congreso durarán en sus cargos tres años.

SENADO

• Sus miembros representan a las 19 circunscripciones en las cuales se divide el país, a la razón de dos por circunscripción.

• Los senadores elegidos para el primer Congreso que representen a las regiones de número impar durarán tres años en sus cargos. Los senadores de las regiones de número par, Región Metropolitana y los designados, permanecerán siete años. Cumplidos estos plazos, los senadores elegidos por votación directa durarán ocho años, renovándose alternadamente la mitad de ellos cada cuatro años. Por su parte, los designados se mantendrán ocho años en sus cargos.

• Pueden ser senadores elegidos aquellos ciudadanos con derecho a sufragio, con dos años de residencia en la respectiva región, haber cursado la Enseñanza Media y tener cumplidos los 40 años de edad el día de la elección. Respecto a los senadores designados, podrán tener la calidad de tal: Los ex Presidentes de la República, que hayan ejercido el cargo durante los últimos seis años en forma continua (éstos lo serán por derecho propio y tendrán el carácter de vitalicio); Dos ex Ministros de la Corte Suprema; Un ex Contralor General de la República; Un ex Comandante en Jefe del Ejército, de la Armada, de la Fuerza Aerea y un ex General Director de Carabineros; Un ex Rector de una universidad estatal o reconocida por el Estado y un ex Ministro de Estado.

Funcionamiento Del Congreso

• Sesiona en Legislatura Ordinaria desde el 21 de mayo hasta el 18 de septiembre de cada año. Fuera de este lapso, el Ejecutivo está facultado para convocar a Legislatura Extraordinaria. También el Congreso puede autoconvocarse a través del presidente del Senado y a solicitud de la mayoría de los parlamentarios.

• Las Cámaras no podrán entrar en sesión ni adoptar acuerdos sin la concurrencia de la tercera parte de sus miembros en ejercicio.

• Convocado por el Ejecutivo, el Congreso sólo se ocupará de aquellas materias legislativas o de tratados internacionales, que fueron explícitamente mencionados en la convocatoria.

• Convocado por el presidente del Senado podrá ocuparse de cualquier materia de su incumbencia.

Atribuciones Exclusivas De La Camara De Diputados

• Fiscalizar los actos del gobierno.

• Declarar si son justificadas las acusaciones en contra del Presidente de la República, o de los Ministros de Estado, o de los Magistrados de los Tribunales Superiores de Justicia, o del Contralor General de la República, o de los Generales o Almirantes de las FFAA y de Orden, o de los Intendentes o Gobernadores.

Atribuciones Exclusivas Del Senado

Entre las principales se cuentan:

• Prestar o negar consentimiento a los actos del Ejecutivo.

• Conocer las acusaciones entabladas por la Cámara de Diputados.

• Conocer las contiendas de competencia suscitadas entre las autoridades políticas o

administrativas y los tribunales superiores de justicia.

• Conceder autorización para que el Ejecutivo pueda ausentarse del país.

• Dar su dictamen al Presidente en los casos que éste lo solicite.

• Declarar la inhabilidad del Presidente de la República, cuando un impedimento físico o mental le impida el ejercicio normal de sus funciones.

Atribuciones Exclusivas Del Congreso

• Aprobar tratados internacionales que le presente el Presidente de la República previo a su ratificación.

• Pronunciarse respecto al estado de sitio, en caso de guerra interna o conmoción interior.

Diputados y Senadores

• No pueden ser candidatos a parlamentarios quienes durante el año anterior a las elecciones se hayan desempeñado como ministros de Estado, intendentes, gobernadores, alcaldes, miembros de los consejos regionales y comunales, miembros del Consejo del Banco Central, magistrados, miembros del Tribunal Constitucional y Contralor General de la República.

• Los cargos de diputado y senador son incompatibles entre sí, y con todo empleo retribuido con fondos fiscales.

• Cesa en su cargo un parlamentario si celebra

contratos con el Estado, si ejercita influencia ante las autoridades administrativas o judiciales, incita a la alteración del orden público o si compromete gravemente el honor de la Nación.

• Los parlamentarios sólo son inviolables en el desempeño de sus cargos, en sesiones de sala o de comisión.

• Los diputados y senadores recibirán como renta única una dieta equivalente a la de un Ministro de Estado.

Formacion De La Ley

• La Constitución establece las materias de ley. Pueden ser codificadas y se incluyen materias básicas laborales, sindicales, previsionales, las operaciones financieras del Estado, administración y división política del país, materias de guerra, indultos, amnistías y, en general, toda otra norma de carácter general y obligatoria que estatuya bases esenciales de un ordenamiento jurídico.

• Una ley puede originarse en la Cámara de Diputados, en el Senado, en un mensaje del Presidente de la República o por moción de cualquier parlamentario.

• Las leyes sobre tributos, presupuestos de la administración pública y reclutamiento, sólo pueden tener origen en la Cámara de Diputados.

• Las leyes sobre amnistía e indultos generales sólo se originarán en el Senado.

• Corresponderá al Ejecutivo la iniciativa en las leyes sobre la división política o administrativa del país, la administración financiera del Estado, incluyendo la Ley de Presupuestos y las leyes sobre las fuerzas de aire, mar y tierra. El Presidente tendrá iniciativa exclusiva para imponer o suprimir tributos; crear nuevos servicios públicos o suprimirlos; celebrar

empréstitos; fijar remuneraciones, jubilaciones y rentas; fijar procedimientos de la negociación colectiva y las normas sobre seguridad social.

• El Congreso podrá aprobar o rechazar las iniciativas propuestas por el Presidente de la República.

• Un proyecto desechado en su Cámara de origen no podrá ser renovado hasta después de un año.

• Todo proyecto de ley será objeto de adiciones o correcciones en los trámites que corresponda, tanto en la Cámara de Diputados como en el Senado. Aprobado un proyecto en su Cámara de origen, pasará a la otra para su discusión.

• Si el proyecto es desechado totalmente en la Cámara revisora pasará a ser estudiado por una Comisión Mixta formada por senadores y diputados para su consideración. De allí, volverá a su Cámara de origen para su reconsideración. Dependiendo del resultado de este trámite, volverá a ser estudiado por una comisión mixta y por la Cámara revisora, para su aprobación o rechazo definitivo.

• Si un proyecto es aprobado por ambas Cámaras, se remitirá al Ejecutivo, quien, si también lo aprueba, dispondrá de su promulgación como ley. Si lo rechaza, lo devolverá a su Cámara de origen con las observaciones pertinentes. El proyecto volverá a ser considerado, pero sólo en dichas observaciones. Si ambas Cámaras aceptan las observaciones, el proyecto tendrá fuerza de ley y se devolverá al Presidente para su promulgación.

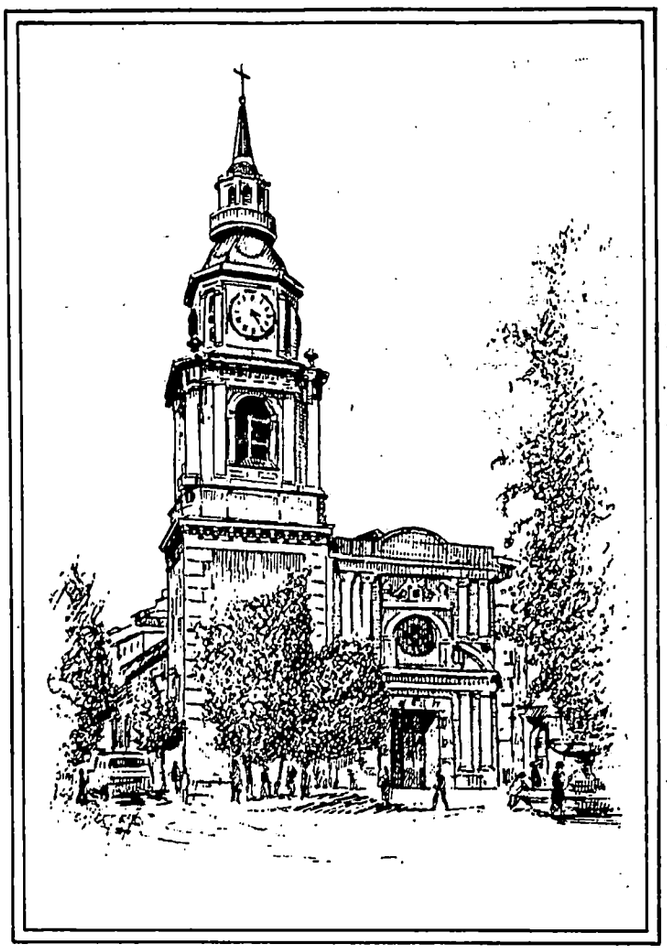
• La promulgación de una ley se hará dentro de un plazo de diez días, contados desde que ella sea procedente. La publicación se hará dentro de los cinco días hábiles a la fecha en que quede totalmente tramitado el decreto promulgatorio.

Como Acceder A Un Parlamentario En Ejercicio?

• Cada parlamentario debe asistir a las sesiones de la Legislatura Ordinaria y Extraordinaria, cuando éstas son convocadas. Las sesiones se llevan a cabo los días martes y miércoles de cada semana. Las reuniones de los distintos Comités y comisiones legislativas se efectuan los jueves y viernes. El resto de los días de la semana debe permanecer en su respectivo Distrito. Allí, atiende personalmente las consultas y demandas de sus representados. Para efectuar dichas labores, otorga entrevistas, organiza sesiones de trabajo, reuniones grupales, recibe llamados telefónicos, responde correspondencia, etc.

• En la Sede del Congreso, contará con una oficina que cumplirá con la misión de recibir las solicitudes que provengan del público que lo solicite. Entre éstas, se considerarán entrevistas, audiencias especiales, llamados telefónicos, dar respuestas a cartas y, en general a todas aquellas inquietudes de los electores.

• Como acceder al Texto de los Debates:
El público en general puede asistir a las sesiones tanto de la Cámara de Diputados, como del Senado. Las reuniones de las Comisiones, en cambio, son reservadas. En cuanto al texto de la discusión parlamentaria, éste se publica en forma de extracto en la prensa nacional.



SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Iglesia San Francisco, 1572

The best known church in Santiago. See next.

WELCOME TO AMERICAN EMBASSY

SANTIAGO

7-19 11:45 > Aaronson & CM's

• Be Prepared •

THE PRESIDENT'S SEPTEMBER 16-22 TRIP TO SOUTH AMERICA:
THEMES AND RELATED MATERIAL FOR SPEECHES

I. OVERVIEW

- The President's major address in Brazil and his speeches in Uruguay, Argentina, Chile and Venezuela will provide him an unparalleled opportunity to stress the theme of partnerships based on the principles of free government and free enterprise. The speeches should highlight what we and the Latins have done to sustain the momentum towards stronger democratic institutions and rational economic development, and the challenges that face us in the future. We must be forthright, however, in telling the Latins that even though progress has been made, there is still a great deal to do.

- Governments and electorates in the five countries the President will visit are showing new determination and realism in pursuing economic opening and reform. If these reforms continue, economic progress in which all can participate becomes an attainable goal. The President's Enterprise for the Americas initiative is intended to give impetus to the economic restructuring which has begun -- to greater and lesser degrees -- in these five countries, and to sustain and deepen this process in tangible ways. Development is not a single event, but a continuous process of fundamental change; not just investment or trade reform, but a reshaping of the whole society and its world view.

- In the economic sphere, open markets not only generate growth to the benefit of all concerned, but also offer participation, mobility, opportunity and empowerment to all sectors of society. An overburdened state, trying but failing to perform the work of the private sector, is not the agent of social justice but rather an obstacle to its attainment.

- Just as change, competition and sound currencies are essential to ~~and~~ successful economy development and to Latin America, they are part of any ~~they are to Latin American development~~. This is a lesson we in the U.S. are constantly re-learning. As the pace of technological change grows ever more rapid, only those economies which welcome change and actively seek out new opportunities will prosper.

- The President's initiative offers a vision of where we should aim to go over the next decade and what forms

our cooperation should take. It is not a detailed, comprehensive plan for development, nor a set of ready-made, short-term solutions to specific problems. Its aims to establish a long-term partnership, a process in which the details of our new economic relationship will be developed through consultation and accommodation.

- Attached on Tabs A through E you will find memoranda which describe the individual circumstances affecting each of the five speeches and proposes themes which should be incorporated into the President's remarks.

TAB A

BRAZIL (Sunday, September 16 - Monday, September 17)

- Suggested Venue: still undetermined, most likely a joint session of congress in Brasilia, but possibly a business group in Sao Paulo.

- Probably Audience: members of the Brazilian Congress, selected members of the GOB, representatives of the diplomatic corps, business interests.

- Local Color: (1) Brasilia, a starkly modern planned city, symbolizes Brazil's pioneering vision of the future and its potential as a world economic and political leader. President Eisenhower, whose centenary we celebrate this year, visited Brasilia in 1960, prior to its formal inauguration as the new capital of Brazil; (2) Sao Paulo, Latin America's largest industrial city, embodies the region's potential dynamism and projection toward world markets.

- Themes for the Major Address:

  -- As we approach the quincentenary of Columbus' encounter with the new world, it becomes increasing clear that in 1992 -- if not sooner -- the rest of the world will rediscover the Americas.

  -- After more than a decade of economic stagnation and serious social and political problems the region now appears on the threshold of sustained economic growth, social development and a new level of political maturity firmly rooted in respect for democratic processes and human/political rights.

  -- Regretably, the only anomaly in this revolution of freedom is Cuba, which still clings to outmoded political and economic models that put it more and more out of step with the rest of the hemisphere. We are confident that eventually Cuba too will realize the depth of the changes that are occurring all around the world and rejoin the inter-American community as a full partner.

  -- The old idea of a Western Hemisphere that is different, separate and aloof from the corrupting

influences of the Old World must now give way to a new vision of the Americas as full and equal partners with the industrialized nations in the forging of a more cooperative, more peaceful, more interdependent world for the 21st century.

-- With democracy largely achieved, the region now faces the challenge of its consolidation and deepening. This will require both economic growth and social modernization. We are prepared to help in this process.

-- In the face of this daunting task we have the advantages of a young, vigorous population and abundant natural resources.

-- We in the Western Hemisphere appear to be reaching a new understanding of the proper parameters of state authority over the individual and the economy.

-- One of the most difficult steps remaining in setting these parameters is the creation of a sound currency and erasing the memory of inflation. Success in this area is galvanizing Germany's unity. Without it development in Latin America is unlikely.

-- The balance between public and private sector power will be different from country to country, but throughout the hemisphere opportunities for the individual to speak, act and work according to his own conscience -- and to seek unlimited economic horizons free from the stifling intervention of the state -- now appear better than they have been anytime in this century.

-- The Enterprise for the Americas (Iniciativa para las Américas) announced on June 27 -- proposing new ideas on trade, investment and debt -- is a clear indication that the United States is ready to be a full partner in this new American revolution.

Brazil-Specific Themes for the Major Address:

-- Brazil, known for its economic miracle" in the 1960's and early '70s, is now a regional political leader and major player in the international economic arena.

-- President Collor's bold economic reform program, which we applaud and follow with close interest, can help serve as a catalyst in strengthening Brazil's economy and world role.

-- With regard to the all-critical inflation hurdle, the U.S. is prepared to provide technical assistance and to encourage the multilateral institutions to become involved in this area. The challenge, however, is Brazil's.

-- The United States attaches great significance to the 1992 U.N.-sponsored environmental conference which will be hosted by Brazil and plans to work closely with the GOB to insure maximum effectiveness.

-- The U.S. endorses the establishment of an international fund to assist less developed countries to make the technological changes necessary to reduce chloroflurocarbons emissions.

-- We are working with Brazil through both bilateral and multilateral channels to address the major threats to the world's environment and global climate change.

-- President Collor's personal commitment to combatting drug use will spur our joint narcotics interdiction and education efforts.

-- Brazil and the United States share an intense interest in the successful outcome of the Uruguay Round of GATT.

-- As large nations with global interests, the United States and Brazil have a common interest in international peace and security issues.

-- We need to increase the level and frequency of our discussions on the subject of global arms and nuclear proliferation, particularly with regard to regional instability.

- Quotable Quotes:

(None provided by Embassy Brasilia.)

TAB B

URUGUAY (Tuesday, September 18)

- Suggested Venue: a joint session of the Uruguayan congress in Montevideo.

- Probable Audience: members of the Uruguayan Congress, selected members of the GOU, representatives of the diplomatic corps.

- Local Color: the Uruguay Round of the GATT was begun here, making it particularly appropriate for the President to note its successful implementation. President Bush will be the first U.S. president to visit Uruguay since Johnson participated in the Meeting of American Chiefs of State at Punta del Este in 1967.

- Themes:

  -- Two facets of the Enterprise for the Americas initiative -- trade and investment -- are of particular interest to Uruguay. In addition to the successful completing of the Uruguay Round of GATT, the U.S. is pleased that Uruguay and its neighbors are actively considering the elimination of reduction of barriers to free trade through a regional trade agreement and through strengthening of ALADI, the Latin American Integration Association.

  -- We also applaud President Lacalle's proposal for a hemisphere capital market as a stimulus to investment, and are encouraged by progress made here and else where on bilateral investment treaties.

  -- President Lacalle's courageous implementation of a wide range of structural reforms will improve the economic environment, while other reforms will reduce the size of the state, bring greater stability to prices and to the currency, reform or eliminate costly state monopolies, and modernize labor relations to make Uruguay more competitive on the international labor market.

  -- We are also encouraged by clear signs that Uruguay is willing to cooperate in controlling international narcotics trafficking, particularly money laundering and other types of criminal financial activity.

Quotable Quotes:

"The economic relationship between Latin America and the United States needs to be reconsidered. We do not believe that the solution is more aid but rather more trade, more investment ... we would also like to point out ... that our countries are undertaking profound transformations in their respective economies creating in this way, a favorable climate for investment. The restructuring of the state has been undertaken as a necessary goal by almost all of the American nations and it is proof of the will towards change which guides the Latin American governments, because we see and recognize that this is not a one-way street." (President Lacalle, OASGA, Asuncion, June 1990)

TAB C

ARGENTINA (Wednesday, September 19)

- Suggested Venue: a joint session of the Argentine Congress in Buenos Aires.

- Probable Audience: members of the Argentine Congress, selected members of the GOA, representatives of the diplomatic corps.

- Local Color: President Bush will be the first U.S. President to visit Argentina since Eisenhower in 1960. It comes at a time of a 180 degree shift in Argentine attitudes toward the world at large, including the United States, and the causes of their national problems. Once the eight ranking economy in the world, Argentina now ranks 58th. President Menem speaks openly of his friendship and admiration for President Bush. He seeks to integrate Argentina fully into the international community while abandoning statist, protectionist economic policies. The magnitude of economic reform needed is greater in Argentina than in the other countries the President is visiting and resistance to Menem's efforts is strong.

- Themes:

  -- Argentina is enjoying one of the longest periods of constitutional rule in its recent history and the protection offered to human and civil rights has increased.

  -- Argentina led the hemispheric move away from military governments to democracy in the 1980's.

  -- The United States supports President Menem's courageous economic reform program, including restructuring of the public sector, and other policies leading to a modern, growing, market-oriented economy.

  -- Economic reform will encourage greater individual initiative, thereby improving the prospects of prosperity for this and future generations.

  -- The increasing attention paid to the establishment of a sound currency merits hope and further encouragement by those who have supported Argentina's past efforts in this area.

-- President Menem's determination to divest monopolistic enterprises, especially the privatization of the national telephone system, sets an example for the other nations of Latin America.

-- The Bilateral Investment Treaty which we have signed will encourage United States investors to join Argentines in a cooperative partnership that will result in greater productivity, more exports, more jobs and a return to the level of optimism and the standard of living that Argentina enjoyed in the past.

-- The Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty we have signed is a further step forward in our close cooperation in the figlt against narcotrafficking and other transnational criminal activity

-- In this spirit of reform and modernization, the United States welcomes Argentina's decision to help halt the proliferation of dangerous missile systems and to cooperate more fully with the international community in nuclear safeguards within the spirit of the Tlatelolco Treaty.

-- As President Menem's economic reform policies develop and are implemented, they may provide the potential for voluntary, negotiated debt and debt service reduction as a compliment to new commercial bank lending.

- Quotable Quotes:

"To take advantage of democratic experiences to propel economic growth and progress is the principal crossroads and challenge for our peoples and governments."

"We Argentines must abandon this fabled mental colonialism that tells us that all of our problems come from elsewhere. Because if we think that way we'll come to the conclusion that we have no solution within our own means, by our decisions, by our courage. The people will do it; through the people is how its done. People think of opportunities rather than excuses, of possibilities rather than risks, or new horizons rather than old dangers." (President Menem, Congress, May 1, 1990)

TAB D

CHILE (Thursday, September 20)

- Suggested Venue: the GOC very much wants the President to address a joint session of the Chilean Congress at its new headquarters in Valparaiso. This would pose logistical and security problems. Alternative venues are the old congress building in Santiago, the University of Chile and the Diego Portales Building, headquarters of the previous military government, all of which pose political problems.

- Probable Audience: in Valparaiso, members of the congress, selected members of the GOC and representatives of the diplomatic corps.

- Local Color: After more than 16 years of estrangement in U.S.-Chilean relations, the President's visit will be interpreted by most observers as a strong endorsement for democracy and for the kind of market-oriented economic reforms that have made Chile's economy one of the strongest in the region. According to an independent study, Chile has transferred twice the value of state-owned assets to the private sector than has Britain, and in half the time.

- Themes:

  -- Latin America, like Eastern Europe, is shedding failed political and economic ideologies and rediscovering the power of individual citizens seeking their own and collective interests within a free and open society.

  -- The United States joins all Chileans in celebrating the return to democracy and renewed respect for the sanctity of individual liberties and is ready to play an active, positive role in this process.

  -- Chile's economic achievements serve as a guide to economic planners in other countries. Recent economic growth is the envy of the rest of Latin America, fully one third of national output is devoted to international trade, a tribute to the openness of the economy and the productivity of the Chilean people.

-- Chile's uniformly low tariffs, simplified investment rules, efficient procedures and honest civil servants combine to give Chile a significant advantage in the new, more integrated world that faces us in the 21st century.

-- As a result, Chile stands to benefit more from more open international markets than any other country in Latin America.

-- Similarly, Chile's sound, innovative management of is foreign debt, which appear overwhelming only a few years ago, has been impressive and serves a a model for the rest of Latin America. Through hard work and sacrifice the debt has been reduced from 14 billion to 5 billion dollars, making Chile the first country in the region to regain normal access to sources of international finance.

Quotable Quotes:

"Chileans, with a tradition of democratic institutions, of 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 we want to seek progress and economic development, based on an open and competitive system, in which all creative initiatives find space for expression." (President Aylwin, Expomin'90, May 15, 1990)

"We need to grow if we want to overcome poverty. This requires that we stimulate savings, investments, creative initiative and the entrepreneurial spirit. Government policies must reconcile the spirit of social justice and the legitimate requirement to satisfy essential needs with the unavoidable demand for growth and development." (President Aylwin, Inaugural Address, March 12, 1990)

TAB E

VENEZUELA (Saturday, September 22)

- Suggested Venue: breakfast meeting of the Venezuelan-American Chamber of Commerce (VENAMCHAM), at the Hilton.

- Probable Audience: members of VENAMCHAM and representatives of other appropriate Venezuelan and U.S. organizations.

- Local Color: Venezuela is one of South America's most stable democracies, with a long tradition of free, openly contested elections and respect for civil and political liberties. The oil bonanza is over, however, and Venezuelans are adjusting to the new reality of austerity. Although this has tempered somewhat Venezuelans' image of themselves as regional leaders, President Perez still aspires to play a leading role in hemisphere affairs and can be counted on to be generally supportive of U.S. interests.

- Themes:

  -- The VENAMCHAM venue is an ideal forum for emphasizing the U.S. role as Venezuela's largest market and, reciprocally, our role as its principal supplier.

  -- The recently concluded free trade agreement with Canada, ongoing negotiations with Mexico for a similar accord, and the recently announced Enterprise for the Americas initiative bode well for economic growth in the hemisphere and the expansion of Latin American trade to non-traditional markets.

  -- Venezuela, which has implemented an innovative economic reform program which includes reduction of trade barriers, free market discipline and export oriented growth, is poised to take advantage of these opportunities.

  -- Venezuela's role in international cooperation to eliminate narcotics production and trafficking is also important. Although not a producing country, we need Venezuela's help in suppressing transshipment, the uncontrolled use of precursor chemicals and money laundering is crucial to regional anti-narcotics efforts.

- Quotable Quotes:

"President Bush has thrown down a positive challenge to us Latin Americans, to which we cannot, nor should we, respond with the same old suspicions which have generally fed the misunderstandings of the past. If we think what he prooses is easy, it is not. We have to bridge that gap between out beliefs and understanding of Latin America's realities and the concepts that we still hold to with regard to the role our peoples and economies must play in the wake of the industrialized world. Yet never has the United States taken an initiative of such enormous importance for the region. The dialogue we are offered opens up paths so far not explored." (President Perez' Independence Day address, July 5, 1990.)

Drafted: ARA/PPC:WLofstrom 7-6374
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Document SEARAPPC 8450 7/6/90

STAFFED

Grant/Dooley
November 28, 1990
2:00 p.m.
A:CHILE.TOA

PRESIDENTIAL TOAST: CHILE STATE DINNER
LA MONEDA PALACE
SANTIAGO, CHILE
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1990

President Aylwin, thank you for your hospitality and generosity during my visit to your beautiful country. We first met earlier this year at the White House, and I hope to see you again when you next visit the United States.

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 a model for other countries in the region and the world. Your recent economic growth is the envy of Latin America.

It's 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, of 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 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 need leaders of vision and courage. And in President Alywin, they have found one.

To the bright future of this nation, to the freedom-loving people of Chile, 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 it is tonight.

Thank you and God bless you.

# # #

SUGGESTED STATE DINNER TOAST

SANTIAGO, CHILE

In accepting Ambassador Silva's credentials as Chile's representative in the U.S., 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 earned and deserve your reputation as a model for other countries in the region and the world.

It's a pleasure to hear freedom spoken of as the recognized right of all people not only to elect their government, but to chart their own economic path and develop their own culture.

And it's a pleasure to listen to the language of optimism, to hear trade barriers spoken of as things to eliminate and openness as the key to prosperity.

It's also good to hear economic growth and development discussed, not as ends in themselves, but as the means to raise the standard of living of all Chile's citizens, to broaden opportunities for creative initiative, and to satisfy the basic needs of all.

The United States and Chile have had diplomatic relations for over 170 years. At times, we have our differences -- that's not unusual.

But differences have been overwhelmed by shared values which have carried us, sometimes along different paths, but always in the same direction toward the common goals of freedom and democracy.

Today, I visited Chile's Congress. I saw in Valparaiso further proof that Chile's democracy has reasserted itself, and with it there is a renewed commitment to justice and the rule of law.

Democracy and economic freedom together are a winning combination, and I salute you, Mr. President, and all Chileans as you go forward.

FYI:

A good contact ⇒

Mr. Duncan
(202) 663-1122

State Dept. Historian

Good for history of diplomatic relations, etc.