

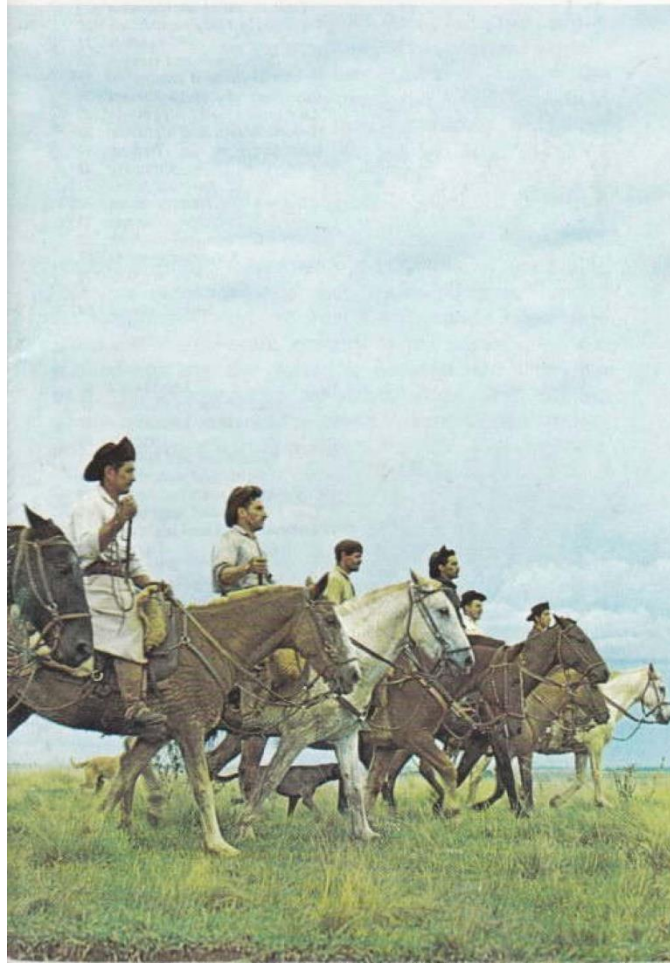


SAS CITY PORTRAIT

Buenos Aires Montevideo Santiago

1st ed.

SAS SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES



BUENOS AIRES	3
<i>Your arrival in Buenos Aires</i>	5
<i>Entry regulations</i>	5
<i>Hotels</i>	6
<i>Restaurants and cuisine</i>	7
<i>Sights and excursions</i>	8
<i>City map and useful addresses</i>	10
<i>"One hour's walk" suggestion</i>	12
<i>Entertainment and night life</i>	14
<i>Tipping</i>	15
<i>Shopping</i>	15
<i>Business hours</i>	15
<i>Transportation</i>	16
<i>Sports</i>	16
<i>Climate and clothing</i>	16
<i>Religious services</i>	17
<i>Special services</i>	18
<i>Public holidays</i>	18

MONTEVIDEO	19
<i>Your arrival in Montevideo</i>	20
<i>Entry regulations</i>	21
<i>Hotels</i>	21
<i>Restaurants and cuisine</i>	22
<i>Sights and excursions</i>	23
<i>City map and useful addresses</i>	26
<i>"One hour's walk" suggestion</i>	28
<i>Entertainment and night life</i>	30
<i>Tipping</i>	31
<i>Shopping</i>	31
<i>Business hours</i>	32
<i>Transportation</i>	32
<i>Sports</i>	32
<i>Climate and clothing</i>	33
<i>Religious services</i>	33
<i>Special services</i>	34
<i>Public holidays and special events</i>	34

SANTIAGO	35
<i>Your arrival in Santiago</i>	37
<i>Entry regulations</i>	37
<i>Hotels</i>	38
<i>Restaurants and cuisine</i>	39
<i>Sights and excursions</i>	41
<i>City map and useful addresses</i>	44
<i>"One hour's walk" suggestion</i>	46
<i>Entertainment and night life</i>	50
<i>Tipping</i>	51
<i>Shopping</i>	51
<i>Business hours</i>	52
<i>Transportation</i>	52
<i>Sports</i>	53
<i>Climate and clothing</i>	54
<i>Language and local courtesies</i>	54
<i>Religious services</i>	55
<i>Hospital service</i>	55
<i>Public holidays</i>	55

The information given in this booklet is based on facts available in December 1969.

Front cover: The gaucho (huaso in Chile) is a familiar figure in Argentina, Uruguay and Chile.

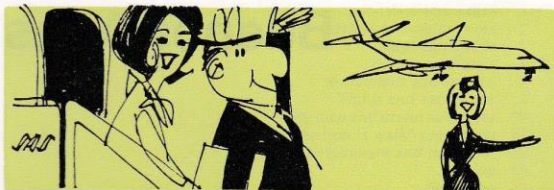
Buenos Aires

Introduction

Buenos Aires is a city with its own way of life and a very definite personality. With its huge population, Buenos Aires is the largest Spanish-speaking city in the world. It was founded in 1536 by Don Pedro de Mendoza, a Spanish nobleman and courtier to the Spanish King Charles the Fifth. It was named "Puerto de Nuestra Señora de Buenos Aires" – ("The Port of our Lady of the Good Winds") – by the members of his overseas expedition, for they maintained it was the Patron Saint of the sea, that blew their galleons along the River Plate corridor. The small settlement they established here had, however, to be abandoned five years later in 1541 due to the Querandi Indians' hostility. On June 11, 1580, it was again resettled by yet another Spaniard, Don Juan de Garay.

For the next 200 years Spanish trade policies, specifying that Argentina's imports and exports must be shipped via Lima, hampered the growth of Buenos Aires, until late in the eighteenth century a new viceroyalty was formed and the city started to develop into a thriving port. The ultimate step towards Buenos Aires' coming of age was taken in 1816 when Argentina declared itself an Independent Republic.





Today Buenos Aires with its six and a half million inhabitants covers an area of 74 sq.miles and spreads into outlying districts and towns to form the so-called "Greater Buenos Aires" with a total of eight million people.

The visitor will find the city a colorful mixture of old and new. There is no more fascinating way of proving this than by wandering the district of Boca, one of the oldest and most picturesque sectors of Buenos Aires. It will enchant you with its jumbled array of attractively-painted houses and multi-colored quarters where most of the inhabitants are of Italian origin.

In central Buenos Aires there are many old houses dating from colonial days, complete with iron lattices and secluded interior patios. San Thelmo district, for instance, whisks you back into a great Colonial past. There are, too, the elegantly dressed windows of world-famous Florida Street (SAS office Florida 902). This street is closed for vehicle traffic, and at least one daily walk along Florida is a must to the "porteño" as the city's inhabitant calls himself. Another fascinating street is Avenida 9 de Julio, said to be the widest boulevard in the world, tree-lined, landmarked at the intersection with the Avda. Corrientes by the towering obelisk – the monument commemorating the city's 400th anniversary of its founding.

The visitor who likes to explore should also try to see some of Buenos Aires' many official and private museums dedicated to history, science, art and regional customs (see page 8).

Lighter entertainment is offered by hundreds of cinemas, theaters, nightclubs and Guacho rodeos. And don't forget to take in a soccer match if you get the chance. Apart from offering top class soccer, the matches are worth attending for the spectators alone who offer a colorful spectacle and show of their own!

In the evening when you sip an aperitif in one of the city's chic lounges or cafés, you might find yourself wondering if Buenos Aires reminds you of Paris, New

York or Naples – and then you'll know you have found the real Buenos Aires. . . . a rare combination of Latin-American gaiety and spontaneity and the sophistication and flavor of an international city.

Your arrival in Buenos Aires

Your vaccination certificate is the first thing you'll want to have handy when you arrive at the Aeropuerto Internacional de Ezeiza. On disembarkation, a ground hostess will guide passengers to the Arrival Hall for passport and customs inspection.

There is a bus service operating between the airport and downtown, travel time: one hour. There is a special taxi service with established fares from the airport to almost any place in the capital. A typical taxi trip, airport–downtown costs approximately 6 dollars while the bus fare is 1.75 dollars.

If you intend flying on from Buenos Aires, one of the first things to do is to reconfirm your onward reservation and your intention to proceed with your journey as originally booked. This can be done in a matter of minutes at the SAS counter at the Airport, or at the SAS office, 902 Florida Street, tel. 32-8161/69, weekdays from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. An early call at the SAS office also enables you to establish a contact address, should we receive messages on your behalf or otherwise need to get in touch with you.

Currency: The monetary unit is the Argentine Peso. Please consult your ground hostess regarding the day's exchange rate.

Entry regulations

A visitor to Argentina must be in possession of a valid passport and a valid International Health Certificate showing vaccination against smallpox. For most visitors, visas are not required but check with the Argentine Em-





bassy or consulate, or consult your SAS Travel Agent, when you order your ticket.

Tourists are permitted to take in duty-free:

4 litres of alcoholic beverages, 800 cigarettes and 50 cigars, 20 lbs. (10 kgs.) foodstuff, souvenirs and/or gift articles up to (the equivalent of) US\$ 150.

Hotels

The following list of hotels may prove useful:

De luxe

Alvear Palace (off map)
1891 Avda. Alvear
Tel. 41-4031

Claridge (H8)
535 Tucumán
Tel. 32-4001

Plaza (J8)
1005 Florida
Tel. 31-5011

Presidente (J4)
850 Cerrito
Tel. 49-7671

First class

City (C8)
160 Bolívar
Tel. 34-6481

Continental (E7)
725 Av. Pte. R. Sáenz Peña
Tel. 46-4011

Tourist class

Gran Dora (J7)
963 Maipú
Tel. 32-7391

Gran Hotel Buenos Aires (J6)
767 Marcelo T. de Alvear
Tel. 31-6228

Italia Hotel Romanelli (H9)
643 Reconquista
Tel. 32-6361

King's (F8)
623 Corrientes
Tel. 392-8161

Lancaster (I8)
405 Avda. Córdoba
Tel. 31-3021

Liberty (F8)
626 Corrientes
Tel. 46-0261

Salles Hotel (E4)
208 Cerrito
Tel. 35-0091/99

Sheltown Hotel (J6)
742 Marcelo T. de Alvear
Tel. 32-5070

Cost for a single room with private bath in one of the de luxe class hotels would range between 15 and 20 dollars, for a double room with bath between 20 and 25 dollars. In any of the tourist class hotels a single with bath costs between 8 to 12 dollars while a double room with bath costs between 10 and 15 dollars.

Electricity: standard voltage for electrical appliances in Buenos Aires is 220 volts, 50 cycles.

Restaurants and cuisine

Argentine steak is famous the world over – and like any other popular meat course, is cheap and plentiful. Try “bife a caballo” (steak with two fried eggs) and you will not be disappointed! There are plenty of other local dishes but you will also find all good restaurants offer international cuisine. And don't forget to ask for a bottle of Argentine wine – there are at least 20 different trade marks, all top quality. The beer is also of the highest standard.

Here are just a few of the best known restaurants. Most of them are open from 12 noon until 3 p.m. and from 8 p.m. to 1 a.m. – some remaining open even later.

De luxe

Au Bec Fin (K4)
1233 Arenales

Hotel Claridge (H8)
535 Tucumán

La Cabaña (A1)
436 Entre Ríos

Lagar del Virrey
1669 Ayacucho

First class

Alexandra (I8)
788 San Martín

Catriel

481 Paraguay

The London Grill (G8)
455 Reconquista

La Emiliana (G3)
1431 Corrientes

Pasta del Plata
Ramsay y Figueroa Alcorta

Yapeyú (G8)
389 Maipú





Tourist class

Chiquin (E5)
920 Cangallo

El Palacio de las Papas Fritas
735 Lavalle

La Estancia (G5)
941 Lavalle

La Gueya (F7)
683 Sarmiento

Lo Prete (off map)
749 L. S. Peña

Sorrento Select (F8)
668 Corrientes

Spadavecchia Cantina
1180 Necochea

Sights and excursions

City sights

Cabildo (C8), Plaza de Mayo, meeting-place of the colonial town council. It was in front of the Cabildo that Argentines first gave voice to their desire of independence in 1810. Open every day from 3.30 to 5.30 p.m. except Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Casa Rosada (D9), Plaza de Mayo. This is the city's imposing Government House which was erected on the spot formerly occupied by an old colonial city fortress. Its pink color has also caused it to be dubbed "Casa Rosada". The basement of Casa Rosada serves as a museum whose opening hours vary.

Histórico Nacional (off map), 1600 Defensa Street. Founded in 1823, the collection of this Museum of History is one of the most complete in South America. Open on Thursdays from 2 to 6 p.m.

La Boca (off map). This district has a very special personality because of its position, architecture, and the people of international origins who live there. Listen to rich tenor voices, inside a little "cantina" and you can easily imagine you are watching a Neapolitan operetta. Seafood, Italian dishes, Parrillada Criolla, wine, music and songs – this is the relaxing Boca way of entertaining.

The Metropolitan Cathedral (D8), Plaza de Mayo. Dating from 1602 and completed in the 19th century, the magnificent co-

lonnaded Cathedral, facing Plaza de Mayo, contains the mausoleum of the patriot and liberator, General José de San Martín, a national hero and one of the chief leaders of the independence movement.

Museo Nacional de Bellas Artes (off map), 1473 Avda. Libertador. Open every day except Wednesdays from 3 to 7 p.m.

Museum of Spanish-American Art (off map), 1422 Suipacha Street. Here you can study fine reproductions of colonial and post-colonial interiors, interesting and rich collections of ancient Peruvian silverware, a rare picture-gallery of Jesuit Missionaries, Cuzco and Alto Perú. Open from 3 to 7 p.m., except Wednesdays.

Museum of Regional History "Martín Fierro" (off map), 2373 Avda. Libertador. Open Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 3.30 to 5.30 p.m. Extraordinary collection of colonial Argentine, Indian and religious art.

Zoo and Botanical Gardens (off map), Palermo Park. Center for study and exhibition of animal and botanical specimens of all kinds and a pleasant place to visit for both children and grown ups.

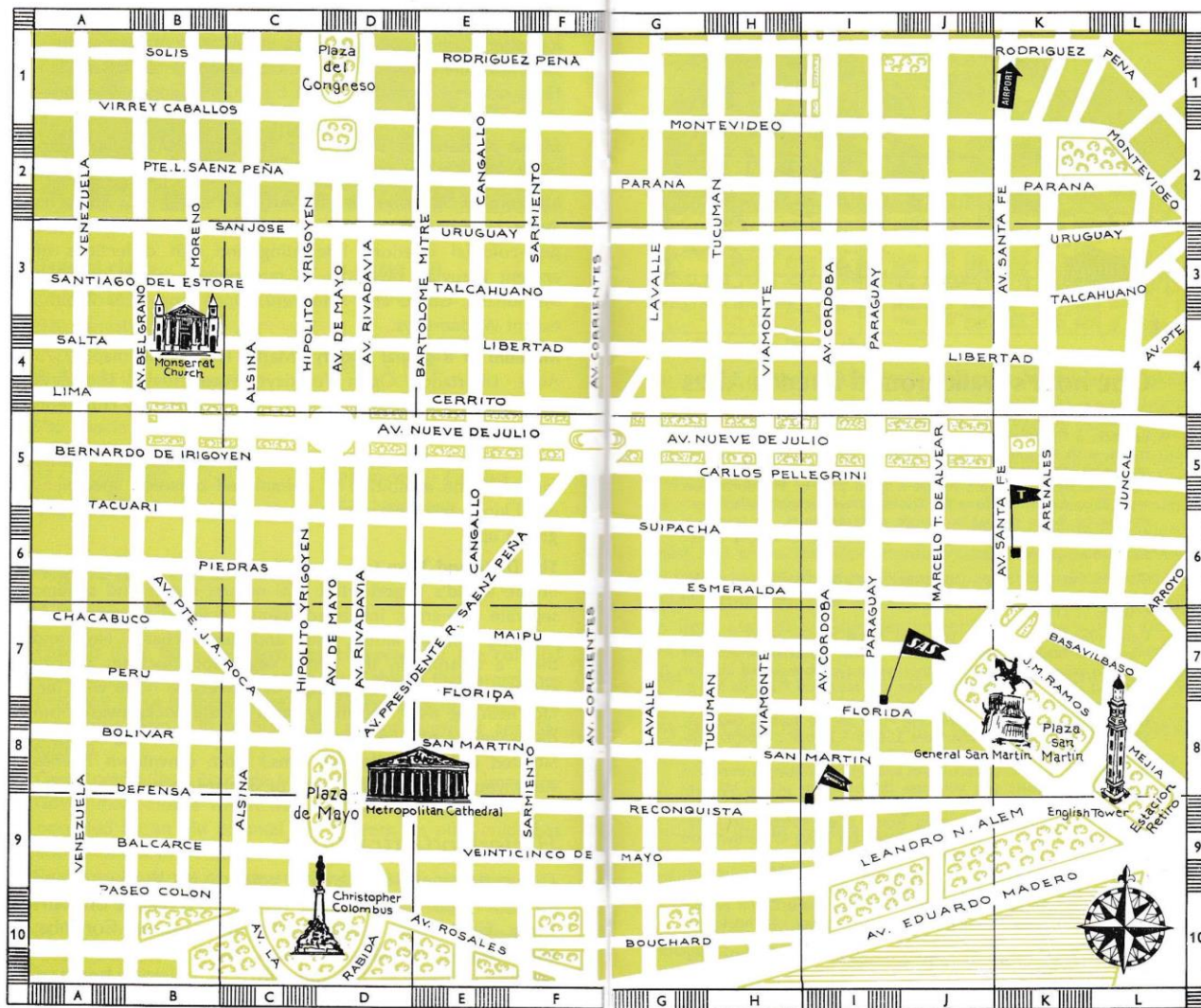
The Delta and Tigre (off map). The Paraná River Delta is one of the world's largest. Here 300 natural canals and streams separate numerous inhabited islands covered by tangles of weeping willows, alders, vines and fruit orchards. Now and then, a clearing in the dense vegetation discloses a cozy summer house built on pilings, or a riverside hotel with terrace near the river, and many small private docks awash from the wakes of passing launches leaving or returning to Tigre. Situated only 25 miles (40 kms.) from downtown Buenos Aires, you can visit Tigre by taxi or sightseeing bus.

Hinterland attractions

Domestic air services enable you to visit the hinterland cities of Argentina – many of them only a couple of hours away. Cities well worth seeing are Rosario, Córdoba, Mendoza, Tucumán, Salta and Jujuy, all vital to the country's economic life and with a rich historic heritage.

(cont'd on page 13)








Code numbers in the Buenos Aires section of this booklet refer to the above map.

Interesting sights in Buenos Aires

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| (C8) Cabildo (Town Hall). | (E4) Nuestra Señora de la Piedad Church. |
| (D9) Casa Rosada (Government House). | (H4) The "Colón" Theater. |
| (D8) La Boca. | (E8) Nuestra Señora de la Merced Church. |
| (E8) The Metropolitan Cathedral. | (B9) Santo Domingo Church. |
| (F5) Plaza de la Republica. | |
| (D1) The Hall of Congress. | |

Thus (18) is located where lines drawn from "I" and "8" cross each other.

Useful addresses

-  **SAS Ticket Office:**
902 Florida, tel. 32-8161 to 8169.
Open hours 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. weekdays.
-  **Air Terminal:**
426 Cordoba, tel. 32-4400.
-  **Tourist Information Office:**
1111 Suipacha, tel. 31-4579 and 32-6133.



Mar del Plata

250 miles (400 kms.) south of Buenos Aires, is Mar del Plata, the leading seaside resort in Argentina. The Argentines call it "The Pearl of Atlantic". Its beautiful beaches are numerous and its summer climate ideal. Nightclubs, restaurants, coffee houses abound and strolling along smart avenues is a delight at any time of the day. And as for gambling, try your luck at the world's largest casino!

You'll be able to choose from about 300 hotels in this fashionable resort – easily accessible by bus, train, plane or by car along the modern highway from Buenos Aires.

Entertainment and night life

Opera and theater. The Opera House, Teatro Colón – of world fame – is the traditional center of the city's cultural life during the winter season. It was built in 1908 and is located on 9 de Julio Avenue with its main entrance at Libertad Street. The theater's repertoire is of the highest class, the season running from May to October, with French and Italian works usually staged at the beginning of the season and German works towards the end.

Many fine theater companies perform in Spanish, French and Italian in a variety of places, e.g. Teatro San Martín, 1530 Corrientes, Teatro Cervantes, 807 Libertad.

Night clubs. If you are a "night bird", then try any of the night-spots listed below – they are just a few of the many in the center of the city.

Mau-Mau, 866 Arroyo; Paledium, 1111 Cerito; Africa, 1891 Avenida Alvear; Saudade, 925 Marcelo T. de Alvear, or Zum-Zum, 1435 Arenales.

In the residential area of Olivos, some 15–20 kms. north from downtown, you will find a great number of spectacular nightclubs, each one with its own very particular atmosphere. A taxi will take you there in 15–20 minutes for approx. 3 dollars.

Tipping

A service charge of 20 to 25 % is added to your hotel and restaurant bills according to the classification of the establishment, but it is customary to leave an extra 5 to 10 % at restaurants. Bellboys are usually tipped approximately 25 U.S. cents for each suitcase and taxi-drivers 10 % of the fare. Movie and theater ushers etc. are tipped approximately 15 cents.

Shopping

Where to buy: The best shops are on or near Calle Florida, which is closed to all vehicle traffic in order to make life easy for the many pedestrian shoppers. A few steps across from the SAS Office at 902 Florida (see map) you will find the city's largest department store, "Harrods".

What to buy: Fashion goods of any kind are of high quality and cheaper than in many other places. Leather goods such as bags, coats, wallets, and articles of alligator and antelope skin are very popular with foreign visitors, and so are shoes. But if you want something more typical of this area – how about a "gaucho" costume, a colorful "poncho" (a cloak resembling a blanket with a slit in the middle for the head), a "bombilla" (silver tube for drinking the local maté) or one of those lovely vicuña and guanaco furs?

Business hours

Offices are open 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. weekdays, some offices function Saturdays 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Banks: Generally 12 to 4 p.m. except Saturdays and Sundays. Some are open during morning hours as well.

Shops: 9 a.m. to 7.30 p.m., Saturdays 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.





Transportation

There is an excellent transport service of bus and subway to all parts of the city and suburbs. Taxis are plentiful and inexpensive. You can, of course, also hire a self-drive or chauffeur-driven car – contact the SAS office, 902 Florida Street, phone 32-8161/69, for information.

Sports

Football (soccer) is the most popular spectator sport in Argentina and, Sunday after Sunday, large enthusiastic crowds flock to the stadiums of Buenos Aires to cheer on their favorite teams. Please ask your hotel for best match choice!

Car racing, golf, tennis, riding, yachting, fishing, swimming, rugby and rowing – it's all available to you either as a spectator or as a participant. Just ask your hotel concierge.

The city race track is located in the Palermo district and about 12 miles (19 kms.) from the city's center is the elegant San Isidro race track, with beautiful green lawns and flower gardens. It has some of the fastest grass tracks in the world. Races are run alternately at these tracks on Saturdays and Sundays respectively all year round.

Finally, if you get a chance to watch a game of horse polo, don't miss it! It is an exciting game in which the Argentines excel, due to their outstanding horsemanship and the fine Argentine breed of horses. This sport may be seen at its best from October to December at the polo grounds opposite the Palermo race track or at the Hurlingham and Tortugas Country Clubs.

Climate and clothing

Since Buenos Aires lies south of the Equator, the seasons of the year are the precise reverse in timing to those of the northern hemisphere. Spring, from September to

the end of December, is a wonderful time for a visit, as is autumn, from April until June. Summer starts in December and ends in March, and during this period the weather is hot with occasional cloudbursts. Winter – from June to end of August – is sometimes quite chilly but the temperatures rarely reach freezing point. In the summer, however, the climate calls for lightweight clothes.

Below are the average high and low monthly temperatures for Buenos Aires:

	Max.		Min.			Max.		Min.	
	F	C	F	C		F	C	F	C
January	85°	29°	63°	17°	July	57°	14°	42°	5°
February	83°	28°	63°	17°	August	60°	15°	43°	6°
March	79°	26°	60°	15°	September	64°	18°	46°	8°
April	72°	22°	53°	12°	October	69°	20°	50°	10°
May	64°	18°	47°	8°	November	76°	24°	56°	13°
June	57°	14°	41°	5°	December	82°	27°	61°	16°

Religious services

The vast majority of Argentinians are Catholics. Most other prime world faiths are represented in the city, however, and the following places-of-worship are situated in the central area:

Roman Catholic. Cathedral Metropolitana (D8), 473 Rivadavia; Del Salvador, 542 Av. Callao; San Juan Bautista, 820 Alsina; Santissimo Sacramento (J8), 1000 San Martín, 2 blocks from the SAS office.

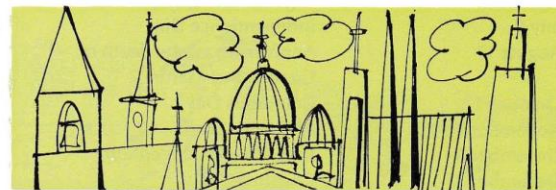
Anglican. Cathedral Anglicana San Juan el Bautista (F9), 282, 25 de Mayo.

Methodist: Metodista Primera (G7), 718 Avda. Corrientes.

Hebrew. Sinagoga Israelita (I4), 785 Libertad.

Russ. Orthodox. Ortodoxa de Rusia, 315 Brasil.

Lutheran. Evangélica Alemana (E6), 162 Esmeralda.





Special services

Information: The National Tourist Office, 1111 Suipacha, tel. 31-4579, 32-6133.

Police: Policia Federal, 1150 Moreno, tel. 39-8041.

First Aid Service, tel. 34-4001.

Pharmacy: Farmacia Franco Inglesa, Florida and Sarmiento, tel. 49-7231 (open 24 hours).

Post Office: 189 Sarmiento, tel. 31-8521.

More than 150 IATA travel agencies exist in Buenos Aires. Don't hesitate to consult any one of them for up-to-date information regarding sight-seeing tours and events.

Public holidays

January 1	New Year's Day
January 6	Twelfth Day
Two days before Ash Wednesday	
Maundy Thursday and Good Friday	Carnival Monday and Tuesday
May 1	Labor Day
May 25	National Anniversary of the Revolution of 1810
Corpus Christi	
June 20	Argentine Flag Day
July 9	Independence Day
August 17	Anniversary of the death of General San Martín
	Columbus Day
October 12	All Saints' Day
November 1	Immaculate Conception
December 8	
December 25	Christmas Day.

Montevideo

Introduction

See it first from the sky as your SAS jet descends and you get a radiant, fleeting impression of towering skyscrapers, wide tree-lined boulevards, silver beaches and flashing sea.

450 years earlier, your landmark would have been a mountain peak. For legend has it, that a Portuguese sailor's shout of 'Monte vide eu' (I see a mountain) gave the city its name.

Montevideo was founded in 1726 for the Spanish by Bruno Mauricio de Zabala.

The first families to settle here came from the Canary Islands, lured by offers of cattle, sheep and a new, prosperous life.

The early years of the 19th century saw Montevideo alternately occupied by the Spanish, British, Argentinians, Portuguese and Brazilians, during which time trade dwindled and the population suffered.

In 1830, Uruguay secured independence and Montevideo became a capital. It was not, however, until the 1900's – with the gradual development of Uruguay's interior and the modernization of the city – that the capital began to prosper.

Today, Montevideo, situated on the north shore of the Rio de la Plata estuary, has a harbor that can serve the largest ships, handles the bulk of the republic's foreign trade, is the center for most of the nation's manufacture – textiles, shoes, soap, wool and beef all emerge from





here – and is home to 1,200,000, almost a third of Uruguay's total population.

Montevideo can roughly be divided into: the Ciudad Vieja (Old City) dating from the 1700's, and the Ciudad Nueva (New City). The Old City around the Port is the center of finance and commerce. The New City to the east and north of Plaza Independencia is full of impressive modern buildings, including the finest palace in South America – meeting place of the Senate and Chamber of Representatives.

But as always, it is the spirit of a people that captures your imagination. Come and see for yourself . . . whether soaking up the sun on the famous beachfront at Carrasco and Pocitos, or wandering the streets of the old port looking for relics and battle-scars of fighting Colonial days – the lighthearted Montevideans welcome you.

Your arrival in Montevideo

Your landing point for Montevideo is Carrasco International Airport, 16 miles (25 kms.) from the city center. After health and passport formalities, on disembarkation, you will be accompanied by a ground hostess to the Arrival Hall for customs inspection.

Check with the ground hostess if you have arranged for a hired car to await you. Taxis are available for transportation to town in about half an hour – the fare is approximately US\$6.



If you intend flying on from Montevideo by SAS, one of the first things to do after settling in is to reconfirm your onward reservation and your intention to proceed with your journey as originally booked. You can do this at the SAS office in town (E6).

Currency: The monetary unit in Uruguay is the Peso (URP), divided into 100 Centésimos. Travelers may exchange their foreign currency at the airport, change bureaus, banks, etc.

Entry regulations

Every visitor to Uruguay must be in possession of a valid passport and an International Health Certificate showing vaccination against smallpox within the last 3 years. Citizens of most countries in Europe and America are exempted from visa requirements, but please consult SAS in any case.



Hotels

The leading hotels of Montevideo and those of Uruguay's principal beach resorts, offer luxurious accommodation, usually accompanied by efficient service and excellent meals. Book in advance if you can. Either your travel agent or the SAS office can offer you, through the SAS Travel Planning Service, detailed information on de luxe, first and tourist class hotels – with speedy confirmation in most cases.

However, in case you arrive unaccommodated, the following may prove useful:

First class

Columbia Palace (C7)
470 Reconquista
Tel. 8 98 81

Victoria Plaza (D6)
759 Plaza Independencia
Tel. 9 42 01



Tourist class

Hotel America (E6)

1330 Río Negro

Tel. 98 34 03

Cottage (off to east)

1360 Miraflores

Tel. 50 08 67

Crillon (D6)

1318 Andes

Tel. 9 71 45

Ermitage (off map to East)

783 J. B. Blanco

Tel. 7 70 41

Lancaster (F6)

1334 Plaza Cagancha

Tel. 98 46 21 and 25

London Palace (E7)

1278 Río Negro

Tel. 98 75 30

Hotel Los Angeles (E6)

974, 18 de Julio

Tel. 8 45 83

Hotel Presidente (E6)

1038, 18 de Julio

Tel. 98 21 65

Cost for a single room with private bath in one of the first class hotels would range between US\$15 and 17; for a double room with bath between US\$19 and 21. In any of the tourist class hotels, a single with bath costs between 7 and 9, while a double room with bath costs between US\$10 and 12.

Electricity: The voltage for your electrical appliances is 220 A.C.

Restaurants and cuisine

Uruguayan food is delicious and the country's celebrated beef is, as in Argentina, a good staple diet. Seafood, including lobster, is served in many of the capital's restaurants, and this is excellent, too. Dinner is usually late – at about 8.30 p.m. – but if you're in need of a between-meal snack you can always drop in at one of the many sidewalk cafés any time of the day. Enjoyable, too – between 4.30 and 5.30 is the national custom of "afternoon tea" – your chance to sample one of the charming cafés or tea-rooms (confiterías) that abound in Montevideo.

What to eat

You will probably want to sample some of the typically Uruguayan dishes – try asados (lamb or beef seasoned with coarse salt and grilled on a spit over hot coals), parrillada (mixed grill of kidneys, liver, pork, sausage and black pudding prepared on a grid iron and served at the table over a small container of charcoals), or puchero (a 'boiled dinner' containing special cuts of meat, vegetables, chick peas, lentils and bacon). The national drink is 'mate', a type of tea made from herbs and drunk through a metal straw. Although a popular drink in the home, mate is not served at restaurants or cafés.

Note: Tap water is safe to drink in Montevideo, but if farther out it is wise to enquire first.

Where to eat

Le Chateau (off to east)

5817 Friburgo

International cuisine

El Galeón (L10)

3096 Leyenda Patria

International cuisine

El Aguila (D6)

694 Buenos Aires

International cuisine

Bungalow Suizo (off to east)

16 Camino Carrasco

Swiss specialities

La Azotea (off L8)

1051 Juan B. Blanco

Typical Uruguayan "asado" and barbecue

Club de Golf (K10)

379 Bulevar Artigas

International cuisine

Sights and excursions

The sights of the city can be enjoyed on one of the Travel Agency-organized tours, by taxi or by bus. Whichever way you choose to explore, a knowledge of the major sights will no doubt prove useful.

Also outlined in this chapter are some of the principal surrounding attractions.





City sights

The Cathedral (C6). Built in 1804, the magnificent cathedral, with its two square towers, faces the Plaza Constitución – original square of the Old City.

Plaza Independencia (D6). This spacious square covers as much as 5 acres of land. In its center you will see the statue of José Artigas, Uruguay's national hero. Among the buildings facing it, is one of the largest and finest theaters in South America – the Teatro Solís.

Museum of Natural History (D6). The museum is situated in one wing of the Solís Theater and contains important fauna, fossil and mineral collections as well as archaeological remains.

Avenida Dieciocho de Julio (18th July Avenue – E6). The avenue – fashionable for its large department stores, gay with its many cinemas – commemorates by name the day in 1830 when the first Uruguayan Constitution was adopted. Along the Avenue stands the famous equestrian statue of the Gaucho, the University of Montevideo, the Town Hall and the Obelisk.

Battle Park (L4), named after Don José Batlle y Ordoñez, contains the great Centenary Stadium – capable of seating 80,000 – where championship soccer matches and other prominent sports events are held. You will also find facilities here for playing tennis, horse riding, athletics and cycling. A short distance from the Stadium is “La Carreta” – the famous memorial to Uruguayan pioneers. It is a life-size bronze group composed of three yoke of oxen drawing a covered prairie wagon, followed by a gaucho and two free oxen. The ‘Hospital de Clínicas’, towering behind the park, is one of the most modern in Latin America.

The Legislative Palace (G2). The first building of its kind in South America, the Palace is built of 45 varieties of marble, 52 different kinds of granite and many fine woods – all of native origin. Here the Senate and Chamber of Representatives meet.

‘**El Prado**’ (off E1). Located near the Avenida Agraciada, this is Montevideo’s oldest and largest park and it contains many exotic plants and flowers, artificial lakes, fountains, statues and magnificent rose gardens. Also within its confines stand the Municipal Museum of History, and the Juan Manuel Blanes Museum of Fine Arts.

The Waterfront (I10). From Punta Carreta to Plaza Carrasco you will find Montevideo’s magnificent and fashionable resorts with their beaches of white sand and luxury hotels. Particularly enjoyable is a trip along the ‘Rambla’, a landscaped boulevard skirting the whole bay and river from one end of the city to the other.

Cabildo (C6). Built 1804–10, the Cabildo – for many years the home of the Uruguayan legislature – is a fine example of colonial style architecture.

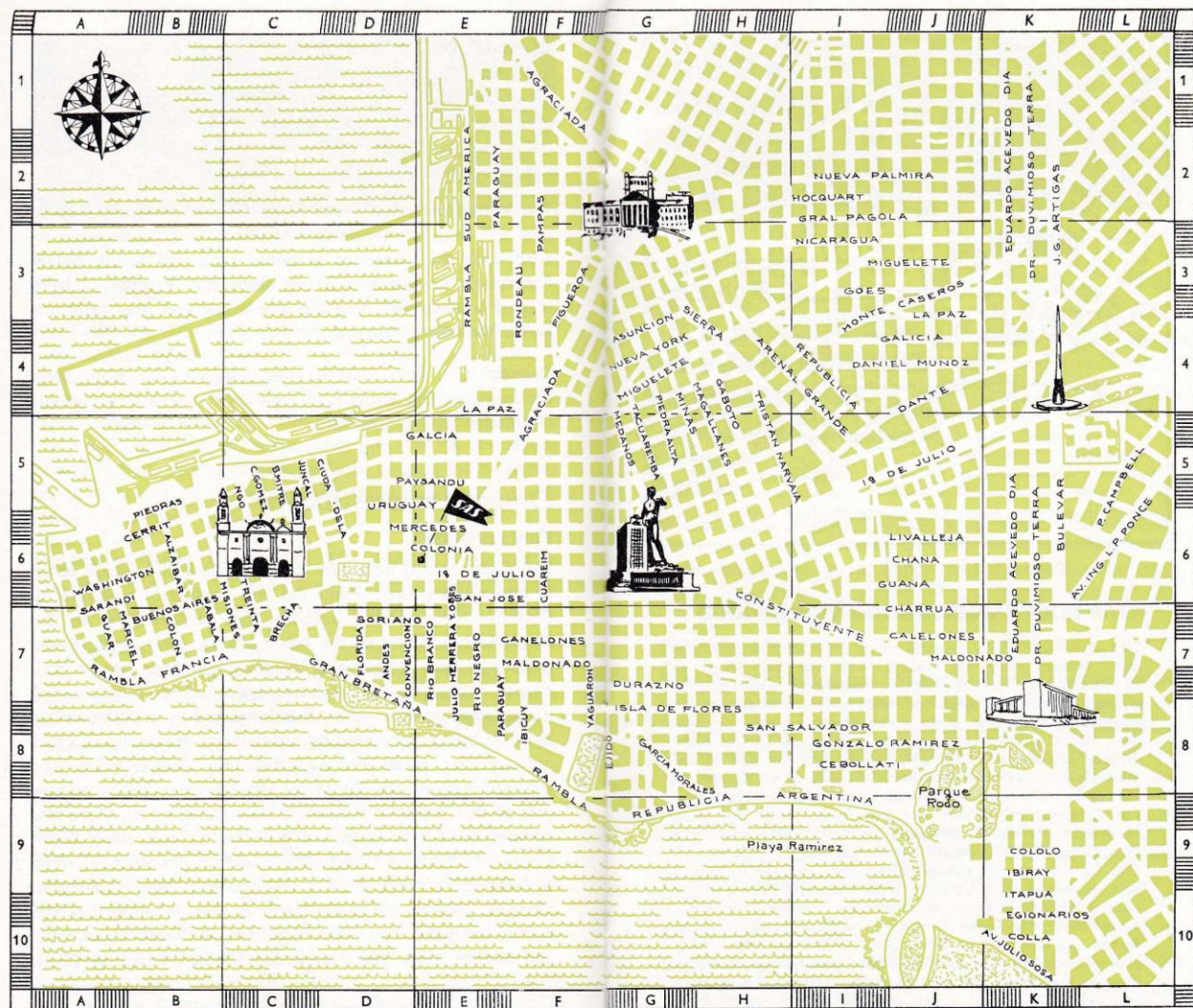
Outlying interest-points

Punta del Este

The major tourist attraction of Uruguay, and a beach resort of international fame, Punta del Este consists of a number of beautiful white-sanded beaches, part of which lie on the River Plate, and part on the Atlantic coast, set against a background of pine forests and the most gorgeous private residences imaginable. The resort enjoys a perfect climate during the summer months, when it is inhabited by a cosmopolitan holiday population, lured by surf bathing, practically all sporting activities, social and nightclub life, cultural events and international festivals. Punta del Este has every facility to provide all this: splendid hotels and restaurants, social, sports and country clubs, two renowned gambling casinos, many nightclubs, etc. There is a magnificent harbor, periodically visited by large ocean cruise liners, as well as a yacht basin catering for pleasure craft of all kinds. There is also an airport, served during the season by direct flights to and from Montevideo and Buenos Aires. We recommend the San Rafael, La Cigale

(cont'd on page 29)







Code numbers in the Montevideo section of this booklet refer to the above map.


Thus (E6) is located where lines drawn from "E" and "6" cross each other.

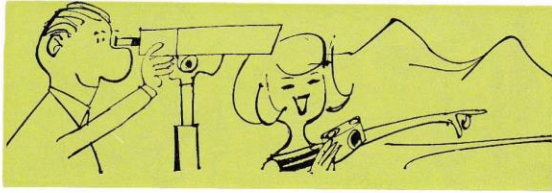
Interesting sights in Montevideo

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| (C6) The Cathedral. | (L4) Battle Park. |
| (D6) Plaza Independencia. | (G2) The Legislative Palace. |
| (C6) Museum of Natural History. | (J9) The Waterfront. |
| (E6) Avenida Dieciocho de Julio
(18th July Avenue). | (C6) Cabildo (Town Hall). |

Useful addresses

 **SAS Ticket Office and Air Terminal:**
 1389 Rio Branco, tel. 8 87 02.
 Open hours: 8.30 a.m. to noon, 2 to 6 p.m.
 Saturdays 9 a.m. to noon.

 **Tourist Information Office:**
 849, 18 de Julio, tel. 8 62 01.
 Open hours: 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.



chain of beaches in various stages of development, all of which have in common fine, white sand and the pure, clear salt water which is available a short distance from Montevideo. In all these resorts, tourists enjoy the easy, informal, healthy life characteristic of Uruguayan beaches, and which yearly attract hundreds of thousands of visitors from Argentina and Brazil.

The River Uruguay

The frontier between Uruguay and Argentina, to the west, is made up of the River Uruguay, after which, incidentally, the country itself is named. This broad, meandering, island-studded waterway, provides a source of attraction to those visitors from abroad mainly interested in fishing and hunting. The river itself affords the possibility of fishing the "Dorado" as well as other species, while at several spots near the banks of the Uruguay, big game hunting is available, specially boar, deer and wildcats. Game licenses and other arrangements are very inexpensive as compared with hunting grounds elsewhere.

Entertainment and night life

Montevideo and its numerous nearby beach resorts enjoy a gay and active night life centering in the big hotels and casinos, supper-clubs and nightclubs.

There are two casinos in Montevideo, one at the Playa Ramírez (J8), the other at the Playa Carrasco (off map). Both offer an excellent opportunity to chance your luck. Alternatively, if you prefer floor shows and dancing, there are various night spots like: Barmo Club, Sarandí 660, and Bonanza (all three at C6), Negrocán (J8) with Negro folklore. For dancing only: Zum-Zum (off L10), El Techo (at top of Victoria Plaza Hotel), El Caballito (off L10). Should you prefer a tango atmosphere, La Cumparsita or Cafetín de Antaño (both at F8), are a must.

Montevideo provides, too, a rich program of the Performing Arts. The renowned Teatro Solís (D6) draws world-famous artists and foreign companies perform in Italian, French and German. Symphonic music and ballet performances are featured at the SODRE Theatre (D6). There is a great variety of independent theaters like Teatro Circular de Montevideo (Montevideo Round Theatre - E6), and Club de Teatro (B6).

There is a number of movie houses showing international films in their original languages. For details of "what's on" in Montevideo, you should contact your hotel reception or a local newspaper.

Tipping

Look for the item "laudo" on your bills. This means a service charge, usually 20%, has been added by restaurants and hotels; it is also customary to leave an extra 5-10% of the total bill. Ten percent is the standard tip for cab drivers, movie ushers and hairdressers. Doorman and porters expect about URP 50 for each piece of luggage.

Shopping

Shopping in Montevideo is a fascinating pastime... "Nutria" furs, skilfully-made articles of leather (particularly boots and saddles), woolens and rugs of cowhide and sheepskin are all good "buys". Ladies will be charmed, too, by the variety of semi-precious stones available. Finally, if you're looking for some functional momento of the country, there's the elaborately-carved, silver-decked mate gourds (vessels) together with the silver bombillas (straws).

The major shopping thoroughfares of the capital comprise Avenida 18 de Julio (E6), Calle Sarandí (C6) and Calle San José (E6).





Business hours

The old Latin custom of the after-lunch siesta has gradually died out in Montevideo, although some smaller offices and shops still close at midday for one or two hours.

Offices and shops: 9 a.m. to 6.30 p.m.

Banks: 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. (1.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. in summer). Closed Saturdays and Sundays.

Transportation

Bus is the basic public transport within the capital. Taxis, too, are in plentiful supply and relatively cheap. For explorers into the hinterland, Uruguay's nationwide bus transport facilities are also efficient and fast, mostly to the different cities and resorts along the coast. There is also a railway system and a national airline, PLUNA, which flies domestic and international routes.

Sports

Montevideo's magnificent waterfront has led to the popularity of a wide variety of water sports, and these include yachting, water-skiing and swimming. The Nautilus Yacht Club and the Municipal Swimming Pool are situated very close to one of Uruguay's best known beaches, "Playa Pocitos", and at Playa Buceo there is the Uruguayan Yacht Club with its frequently held regattas. We suggest a visit to Carrasco, another fashionable beach resort, which lies about nine miles (14.4 kms.) from the city center.

Montevideo is full of soccer enthusiasts. The Centenary Stadium in Battle Park (off L4) seats 80,000, and championship soccer matches and other sports events are held here regularly. Horse races are held at the Hipo-

dromo de Maroñas (off map), a large race track on the northeastern side of the city, and at which international races are held during the months of January and February. Motor racing is also well supported at the race tracks of El Pinar and Piriápolis, as well as boxing, basketball and golf. If you fancy the latter, you can even play a round or two at the 18-hole course of the Golf Club (K9), right beside the sea, and five minutes from downtown Montevideo.

Climate and clothing

Montevideo enjoys year-round temperate weather, cooled by constant sea breezes and blessed with a rain fall that keeps the large, open parks and gardens freshly green and the air clean. The hottest months are January and February – and at this time of the year you will require only the lightest of clothing, but keep it conservative, especially your beach wear. In winter (June, July and August) you will be wise to include in your travel wardrobe a woolen suit, sweater and overcoat. The average monthly high and low temperatures for Montevideo are as follows:

	Max.		Min.			Max.		Min.	
	F	C	F	C		F	C	F	C
January	83°	28°	63°	17°	July	58°	14°	43°	6°
February	82°	28°	61°	16°	August	59°	15°	43°	6°
March	78°	26°	59°	15°	September	63°	17°	46°	7°
April	71°	22°	53°	12°	October	68°	20°	49°	9°
May	64°	18°	48°	9°	November	74°	23°	54°	12°
June	59°	15°	43°	6°	December	79°	26°	59°	15°

Religious services

Roman Catholic. Metropolitan Cathedral of Montevideo, Plaza Matriz (C6) and numerous other churches.

Lutheran Church. 3449, 8 de Octubre (off map).

Russian Orthodox. 2761 Guaviyú (off map).

Holy Trinity (Anglican). 522 Reconquista (C7).

Baptist. 3078 Gral. Flores (off map).

Methodist. 1454 Constituyente (H6). Every month this church holds a Presbyterian service.

Hebrew. 329 Buenos Aires (B7), tel. 8 60 21.

Special services

There is an English-language newspaper, "The Montevidean", printed twice weekly, and international papers and journals are sold at some newsstands.

Telephone booths are coin operated: The following numbers may prove useful:

Police (central): 8 95 11.

Ambulance: 40 11 11.

To call **long-distance** dial 210, for international calls dial 218.

The **Central Post Office** is in Buenos Aires Street.

Public holidays and special events

All shops and offices are closed on the following holidays:

January 1	New Year's Day.
January 6	Day of the Kings (Epiphany).
40 days before Easter	Carnival Day.
Holy Week	When "Semana Criolla" (Native Week) is celebrated.
April 19	Landing of the 33 Patriots.
May 1	Labor Day.
May 18	Battle of Las Piedras.
June 19	Birthday of General Artigas.
July 18	Constitution Day.
August 25	Declaration of Independence.
October 12	Discovery of America.
November 2	All Souls' Day.
December 8	Blessing of the Waters – ceremony performed before official bathing season opens.
December 25	Christmas Day.

The legendary figure of the Gaucho, his costume, music, dances, is a living tradition in Uruguay today. Fiestas and other colorful activities typical of Gaucho life are held regularly throughout the country. These festivities swell to a joyous climax at "Semana Criolla" (Native Week), a holiday period coinciding with Holy Week. Then, thousands of people converge on the capital for the annual festival held in Prado Park, highlighted by a thrilling rodeo and contests in folk dancing and singing, usually accompanied by the Uruguayan's favorite musical instrument, the guitar.

Santiago

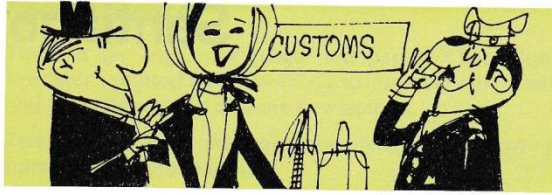
Introduction

Santiago, or Santiago de Chile as it is officially called, is the capital of the Republic of Chile, capital of its own province, and the fourth biggest city on the South American continent.

It was founded in 1541 by Don Pedro de Valdivia, the Spanish Conquistador who spent the greater part of two decades colonizing Chile.

If, in your mind's eye, you visualize Chile as the narrow spine of land that stretches for 2,600 miles (4,000 kms.) down South America's westcoast – then you must think of Santiago as the very nerve-center, a center where the nation's road, rail and international air routes converge. The capital stands, in fact, where the River Mapocho evades an outstretched limb of the massive Andes – visible in snow-capped splendor from the fullest





arc of the city. In character, Santiago is essentially Latin-American and briskly international – a city whose 2½ million inhabitants are by nature gay and gregarious, and by origin predominantly Spanish.

Modern hotels and movie theaters and a wide choice of nightclubs are as typical of Santiago as its lovely parks and gardens, each in its way a show place for the country's exotic flora. Mushrooming business blocks – symbol of the city's rapid progress – match for style the straight wide streets, and contrast the interesting old buildings that frame Santiago's handsome public squares, like the elegant Plaza de Armas.

Santiago past and present, however, is best exemplified on a trip up the 400-foot high Cerro Santa Lucía. Once citadel of Old Santiago, this now popular park invites with pretty winding walks, a theater, folklore, museum and bird's-eye views of the city.

On this peaceful vantage-point, it is hard to realize that you are standing at the heart of a thriving metropolis. Commercial center of a country which is one of the world's great producers of natural nitrate, copper and iodine – Santiago is also the focus of a great deal of manufacture (leather, soap, plastics and textiles, for example), the site of the University of Chile and various other academies, and the political hub of the nation whose administration stems from the Presidential Palace on the Plaza de la Constitución. Culture, too, flourishes here. The Chilean fondness for the "Old Masters" can be shared, painting for painting, in the Museum of Fine Arts, while the nation's talent in Opera, ballet and theater makes a visit to the Teatro Municipal a memorable occasion.

Yet nothing is more prerogatively Chilean than sport. Surf-riding or slalom-skiing, football or fishing, horse racing or hunting – each is generously provided for in the Province of Santiago.

Ultimately, of course, you'll discover your own special pleasure. It might be anything from a visit to a nearby fundo (farm) where a lively and colorful Chilean rodeo is in progress, complete with guitar-playing huasos – to a shop-seeing stroll of Alameda Bernardo O'Higgins, named after the revolutionary hero who led Chile to independence . . . all may be favorably identified with your stay in Santiago.

Your arrival in Santiago

With the stark mountain beauty of the Andes still fresh in your mind, your aircraft sets you down in Pudahuel Airport.

On alighting from the aircraft, a ground hostess will accompany you to the Passport Authorities, who will also need to see your Tourist Card (the card you will have received and completed on board – a copy of which you will require when leaving the country).

After Passport Control and the checking of your vaccination certificate, you pass through the Customs where you must declare your baggage. Don't forget to have your baggage declaration ready.

There are no currency limitations. Should you need to exchange money or traveler's checks, there is an official exchange office in the Main Hall of the Airport Building.

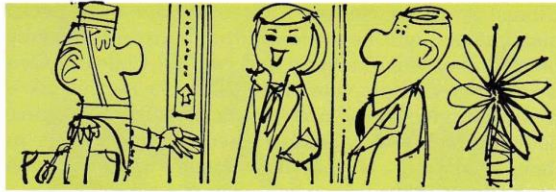
Taxis are on hand to run you to the town center. The fare varies between 35 and 40 escudos and takes about 30 minutes. Taxi drivers are not usually tipped. (For details of whom you should tip, see "Tipping" section, page 53.)

Currency: The monetary unit in Chile is the escudo. One escudo = 1,000 pesos. The official exchange rate fluctuates frequently, so if in doubt check with the SAS office.

Entry regulations

Tourists entering Santiago will require a valid passport or valid documents extended in the country of origin and an international smallpox vaccination certificate.

No visas are required. No restrictions on cameras are enforced, and the allowance on duty-free commodities extends to 3 one-liter bottles of liquor per person, 500 cigarettes and 500 grams of tobacco or cigars.



Hotels

Santiago boasts a number of splendid hotels, most of which offer good food, smart European-style service, and accommodation bookable either on European or American plan as required. Seventeen-storey doyen of the city's hostelry is the 375-roomed Carrera-Sheraton, complete with swimming pool and roof-garden-terrace which affords fine views of the Cordillera.

A selection of First and Tourist class accommodation, available the year round, has been listed below to assist you in your choice.

First Class

Carrera-Sheraton (D5)
180 Teatinos
Tel. 8 20 11

Crillon (E5)
1025 Agustinas
Tel. 6 32 01

El Conquistador (E6)
Miguel Cruchaga
Tel. 39 62 31

Gran Palace (D5)
1178 Huérfanos
Tel. 6 52 51

Pan Americano (D5)
Teatinos/Huérfanos
Tel. 8 29 11

Sheraton-San Cristobal (J1)
Avda. Santa María
(from Jan. 1970)

Tourist Class

Carlos V (E5)
1022 Huérfanos
Tel. 71 33 32

City (E5)
1063 Compañía
Tel. 6 91 61

Emperador (E6)
851 Alameda Bernardo
O'Higgins
Tel. 3 50 91

Kent (E5)
878 Huérfanos
Tel. 3 40 26

Santa Lucía (E5)
Huérfanos/San Antonio
Tel. 39 82 01

Cost for a single room with bath in one of the first class hotels would range between US\$12 and 17.50, for a double room with bath between US\$16 and 20. In any of the tourist class hotels a single room with bath costs between US\$8 and 10 while a double room with bath costs between US\$12 and 14.

Although it is usually easy to obtain accommodation in Santiago, the city's growing popularity with convention organizers makes it wise to book hotel rooms in advance. In this respect you should contact your Travel Agent or SAS. Either can offer you, through the SAS Travel Planning Service, detailed information on all classes of hotel – with immediate confirmation in most.

Note: Standard voltage is 220 volts A. C., 50 cycles.

Restaurants and cuisine

Seafood in particular excels on the tempting Chilean menu. Lobsters, oysters, shrimps, crayfish and crab, single or blended, dressed or natural, are favored fare with visitors. Complementing these are such delicacies as swordfish steaks and the inexpensive yet equally excellent beef dishes. Some of the hotels recommended in the preceding section possess fine dining rooms.

Alternatively, a visit to any of the restaurants on page 40 would provide you with cuisine par excellence. Also featured here is a selection of typically Chilean dishes and drinks, and a guide to meal times and prices.

What to eat and drink

Among the many local specialities, you may well find any of the following pleasing to your palate:

Chupe de Mariscos . shellfish soup.
Caldillo de Congrio broth made from the conger-eel.
Pastel de Choclo . . . fresh green corn with minced meat.
Cazuela de ave rich chicken and vegetable soup.
Empanadas mince, shellfish, or cheese pies.
Parrillada mixed grill.

Many of these dishes are strongly seasoned – your ideal excuse to order from the nation's excellent 'cellar' of wines, dubbed in compliment the "French wines of South America".

Try for taste Santa Carolina, Rhin Carmen or Undurraga – white wines – and Tarapacá ex-Zavala, Macul or Tormal, all in the burgundy class.



"Cork and shoulders" above the many favored beverages are Chile's wonderful champagnes, 'pisco' (a liquor made from grapes) and 'pisco sour' (pisco with lemon juice).

Note: It is advisable to drink bottled water due to the high mineral content of tap-water.

Where to eat

Bric à Brac (off map)

25 Abadía
Excellent food in pleasant surroundings.

Canta Gallo (off map)

Av. Las Condes
Chilean food in rural surroundings. Floor show (folklore). Dancing.

Cascade (L5)

1947 Av. Bilbao
French cuisine - Spec. "Canard à l'orange". Closed on Mondays.

Danubio Azul (F5)

564 Merced
Chinese food.

El Escorial (D6)

19 Morandé - 2nd floor
International cuisine. (Evening orchestra.) Floor show.

El Parrón (I3)

1188 Providencia
Renowned for its mixed grill. Garden restaurant in the summer.

Jacarandá (F5)

640 Huérfanos
French cuisine.

La Pirámide (off the map)

Americo Vespucio Norte
International cuisine. Beautiful view of the city and the Cordillera.

Da Carla (E5)

577 Mac-Iver
Italian food.

Lo Curro (off map)

Manquehue
International cuisine. Secluded sylvan surroundings. Dancing.

Pam-Pam (E5)

840 Huérfanos
International cuisine.

Portada Colonial (G4)

88 Merced
International cuisine - Smörgåsbord on Tuesday night. Disco-teque.

Waldorf (E5)

131 Ahumada
International cuisine. (Evening floorshow.)

Meal times

Breakfast (continental style: coffee or tea with rolls, butter and jam or marmalade) 7 to 9 a.m. Lunch from 12.30 to 2 p.m. Dinner from 9 p.m. onwards.

Meal prices

		de luxe	first class	second class
Breakfast	US\$	1.20	0.75	0.50
Lunch	} US\$	4.00	3.00	1.00
Dinner				

Sights and excursions

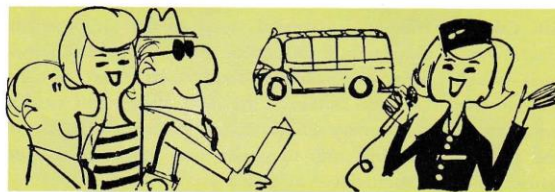
Whether you intend to sightsee Santiago independently or on a conducted tour or two, a little advance knowledge about what there is to see will no doubt help you in your sight selection. Below are listed the highlights of the city plus a number of outlying interest-points.

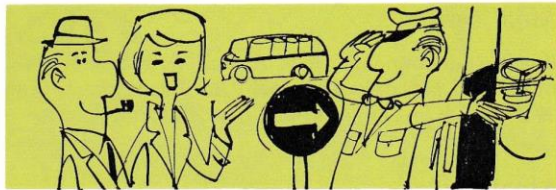
The city attractions can be found on the map on page 44 (see the parenthesized references) while the outlying interest-points are marked by name on the smaller map (page 48).

The leading travel agencies here organize sightseeing tours by car, and your hotel porter or the SAS office will not only furnish you with information regarding these, but can also book seats for you.

City interest-points

The Presidential Palace or "La Moneda" (D6). This imposing and historic edifice - built in colonial days as the Mint of Chile (the meaning of "La Moneda") - contains the residence and executive offices of the Chilean President and the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Interior.





The “Changing of the President’s Guard”, a colorful event which takes place every other day at 10 o’clock, is something you should certainly try to see. Visitors are also permitted to enter and view the palace free of charge.

Plaza de Armas (D4). This lovely square was formerly the business and administration center of Santiago.

Shops, cafes and restaurants today occupy the arcades flanking the square around which are grouped the Cathedral, City Hall and Main Post Office. The center of the square is a green oasis with shady trees and benches.

Santiago Cathedral (D4). The Cathedral was originally erected in 1619 by the city’s founder, Pedro de Valdivia. It was rebuilt by García Hurtado de Mendoza, destroyed by the earthquake of 1647, and was rebuilt to a new plan subsequent to 1748. It is 320 feet (105 meters) long and 98 feet (32 meters) wide, and whilst not striking outwardly, its rich interior decorations, including a venerable pearwood statue of St. Francis Xavier the Spanish Jesuit Missionary, make a visit well worthwhile.

Estación Mapocho (D3). One of Santiago’s two railway stations, Estación Mapocho is also the focal point of a busy colorful market, where you can stroll amidst stalls laden with vegetables, fruits, pottery and peasant wares.

Forestal Park (F4). Romantic Forestal Park skirts the west bank of the Mapocho River. After you have finished strolling, visit the Fine Arts Museum, open daily except Mondays. Its excellent Renaissance collection includes paintings by Rembrandt, Van Dyke and Murillo, and there is gathered here, too, a fully representative presentation of Chilean and colonial paintings and sculpture.

San Cristobal Hill (H2). Splendid views of the city and the distant Andes await you at the top of this 1,000-foot (305 meters) – high hill, scaled easily by modern funicular. On the summit stands a huge statue of the Holy Virgin and nearby an astronomical observatory. You can lunch well at the top in the Restaurant Casino, and here you may stroll landscaped gardens and promenades – at peace above the city.

Halfway up – or down – alight at the Zoo where you can view many of South America’s exotic and varied fauna, including a collection of condors, America’s large and powerful vulture, which has been designated the national bird of Chile, and which appears on one side of the Republic’s Coat of Arms.

President Balmaceda Park (H3). This lovely and verdant continuation of Forestal Park begins on the Avenida Providencia side of Plaza Baquedano.

Estadio Nacional (L10). This modern stadium, with its capacity of 76,000, is Santiago’s sporting mecca. Here all the prime sports events are held, and throughout September to April it is the weekend stage for the local soccer stars.

Historical Museum and the **National Library** (F6). These buildings stand side by side at the foot of Santa Lucía Hill in Plaza Vicuña Mackenna. The Historical Museum possesses both an interesting prehistoric and colonial section, while the National Library – one of the largest on this continent – contains over 1,000,000 volumes including many shelves devoted to English and American literature.

Here, too, are housed the National Archives which include countless historic documents of great value.

Santa Lucía Hill (F6). A “must” while in Santiago is a trip up Cerro Santa Lucía, the rocky yet verdant hill that rises from the very core of the city, 400 feet (130 meters) above the plain on which Santiago sprawls.

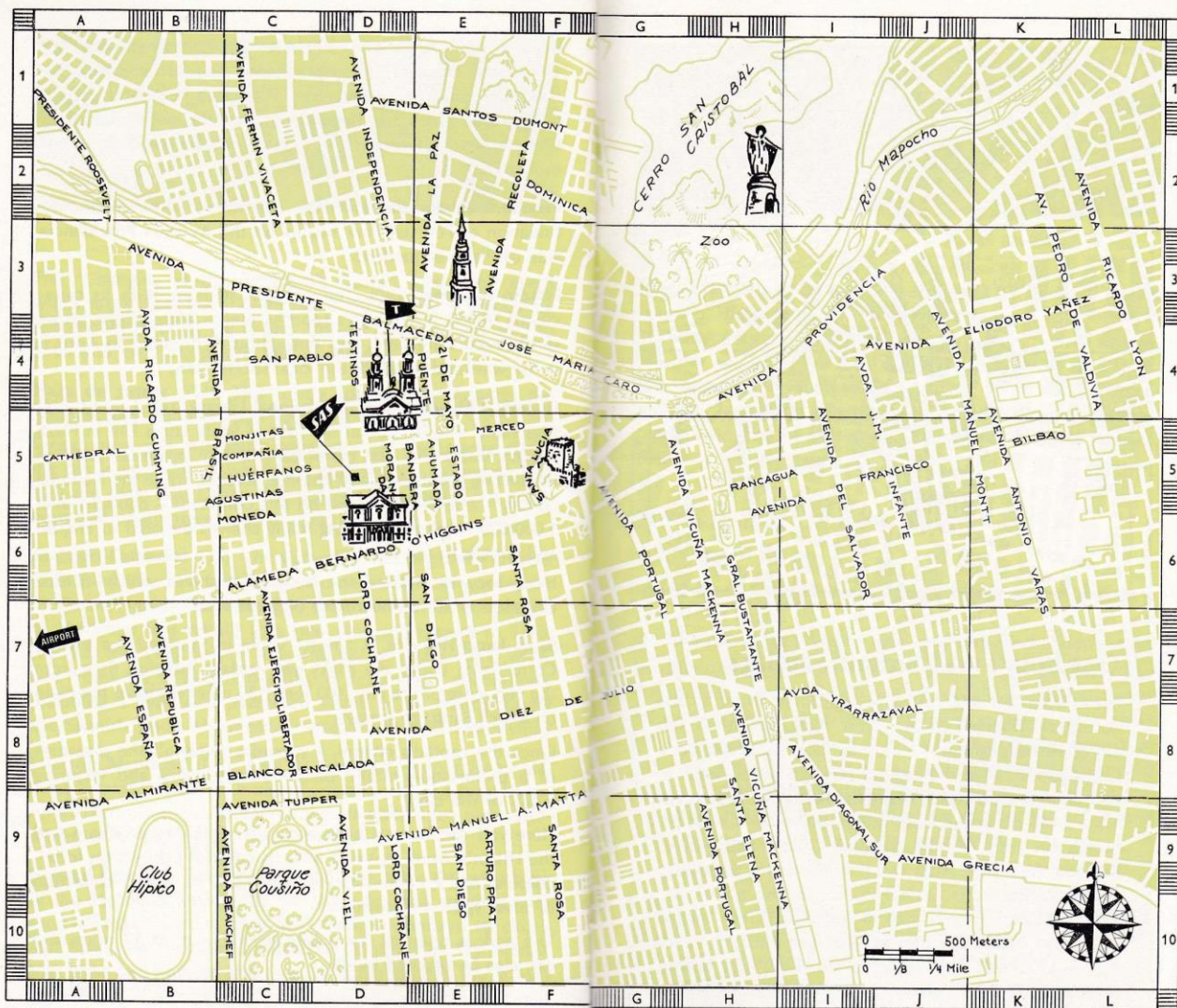
Once the capital’s citadel, it provides today all the pleasures of a picturesque public park – lovely walks and inspiring views of the city.

Here you can browse both a popular Folk Arts Museum and the Historic Arms Museum with its colorful exhibits on Incan, colonial and contemporary folklore and its famed collection of silver spurs and stirrups.

The park is open to the public from 7 a.m. to 12 noon and can also be reached by car.

(cont’d on page 47)







Code numbers in the Santiago section of this booklet refer to the above map.

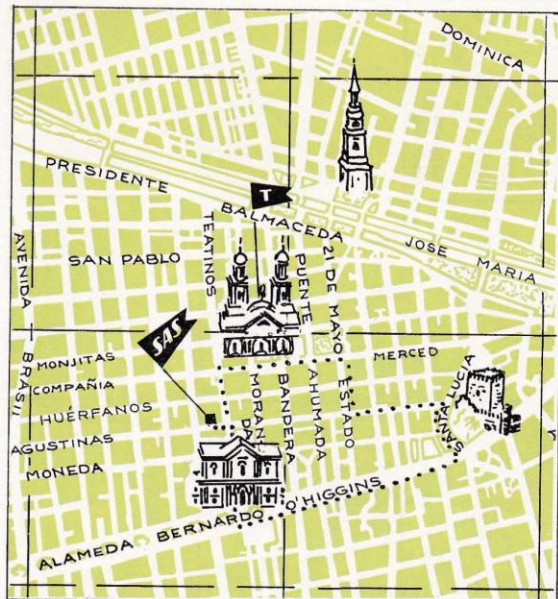
Thus (D5) is located where lines drawn from "D" and "5" cross each other.

Interesting sights in Santiago

- | | |
|---|--|
| (D6) The Presidential Palace ("La Moneda"). | (H3) Parque Presidente Balmaceda. |
| (D4) Plaza de Armas (Cathedral, City Hall, Main Post Office). | (L10) Estadio Nacional. |
| (D3) Estación Mapocho, railway station. Nearby markets. | (F6) Historical Museum and the National Library. |
| (F4) Forestal Park. | (F5) Santa Lucía Hill. |
| (H2) San Cristobal Hill. | (G10) Parque Cousiño. |
| | (B10) Club Hípico. |

Useful addresses

-  **SAS Ticket Office and Town Terminal**
1337 Agustinas Street. Tel. 82736.
No bus service.
-  **Tourist Information Office:**
Catedral 1155 Piso 3.



One hour's walk around Santiago

Walk from the SAS office in Agustinas Street to the corner of Teatinos Street. Turn right, and then left along Moneda to the Presidential Palace in Plaza de la Constitución. Take the interior passage which leads to the famous boulevard Alameda Bernardo O'Higgins. Then stroll along this busy thoroughfare for six blocks, noting on your left the National Library and History Museum buildings. After crossing Miraflores Street you will be facing Santa Lucía Hill, one of the places you must visit during your stay in Santiago. Cross Vicuña Mackenna Square and turn left, strolling until you reach Agustinas Street. Turn left again and walk four blocks, turning right along Estado Street to Plaza de Armas (Main Square) in which stands the Cathedral, the Main Post Office, and, facing you, the City Hall. From Estado Street turn sharp left, walking along Compañía Street to Bandera Street. Right is the National Congress, left the Law Courts. One block further on is the headquarters of "El Mercurio", the oldest Spanish-language newspaper in the world. At Teatinos Street turn left, and two blocks later you are back at the SAS office.



(cont'd from page 43)

Parque Cousiño (C10) and Club Hípico (B10). Parque Cousiño is one of the largest public parks in Santiago. If you decide to visit the park on a Sunday or national holiday – then take in, too, the adjacent Club Hípico, Chile's fashionable race track. Whether or not you love horse racing you'll not be disappointed, for this is one of South America's sporting show-places, and one of the world's most beautiful race courses. (See also "Sports" section!).

Surrounding interest-points

Valparaíso

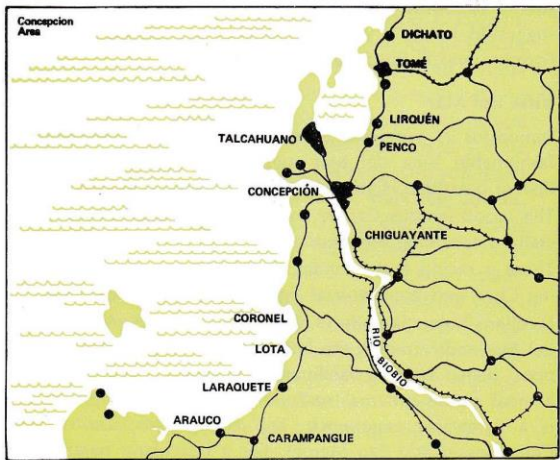
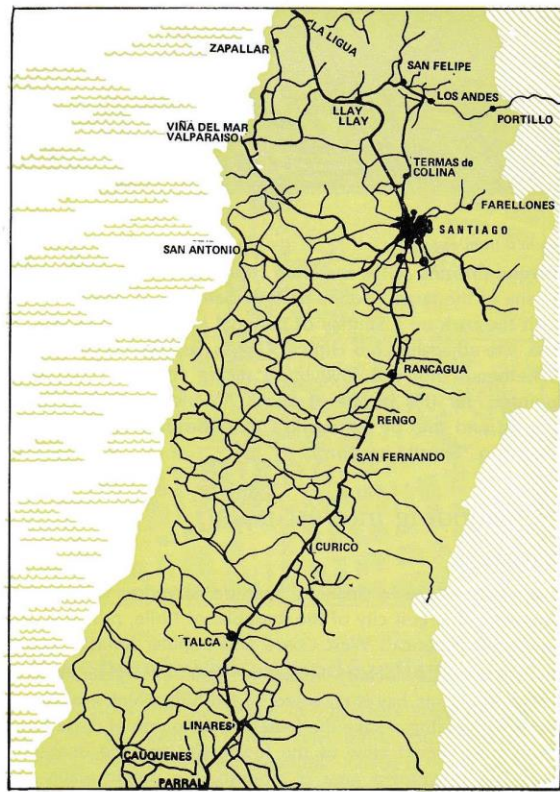
Founded in 1536 by Spaniard Juan de Saavedra, Valparaíso is the second largest city of the Republic of Chile, principal port on South America's West Coast, and popular holiday center. Its picturesque locality makes a visit unforgettable. The crescent-shaped bay is crowned by tall hills which are clustered with buildings – take the funicular up to one of these peaks for a magnificent view of the lower city and the deep-blue sea. The downtown area is modern, the public walks and streets beautiful. Prat, Condell and Lebell are among the suggested hotels if you are planning to stay the night, and Formoni and El Bote are choice restaurants.

Viña del Mar

Famed for its wonderful beaches of fine white sand, chic and fashionable Viña del Mar neighbors Valparaíso on Chile's Riviera coastline. High season here is January through March. The world-famous Casino and lovely Vergara Park are especially outstanding attractions.

There is racing every Sunday during the season at the Sporting Club, and good golf at the Granadilla Country Club.

Excellent hotels include O'Higgins, San Martín, Alcazar, Viña del Mar and Miramar, the latter possessing private swimming pool, beach bathing facilities, plus Turkish baths. Certainly a meal at the Miramar restaurant, jutting out over the sea, is a delectable experience. Top eating-spots also embrace Chez Gerald and San Marcos. For a beachland paradise, try



Las Salinas, Recreo, Reñaca, Los Lilenes, or Concón. The latter lies about 20 minutes from Viña del Mar by car and getting there provides lovely en-route coastal views. Viña del Mar lies approximately 90 miles (145 kms.) from Santiago.

Concepción

Third largest city in Chile, Concepción – 350 miles (525 kms.) south of Santiago – is the pulse of a highly industrial region. Coal mines, steel plants, paper mills, glass, textile and pottery manufacture are centered here. Ideally located on the banks of the Biobio river, this modern metropolis combines the bustle of industry with much cultural and educational activities, stemming in the main from the University of Concepción – one of the best in the country. Good hotels, such as the Biobio, Panamericano and City, offer splendid accommodation. Like Santiago, Concepción boasts a hill in the center of the city – the Caracol (Snail Hill). Beautiful promenades wind up to lookouts which afford the visitor views of the city, countryside, the adjacent port of Talcahuano and some of the outlying islands.

Concepción is surrounded by ideal vacation spots such as the San Pedro Lake, the famous Ramuntcho beach (named after a novel of the same name by French author Pierre Loti, who visited the region in 1875), the Lota Park and the sandy beaches of Tomé, Dichato and Laraquete.

Concepción is easily reached by daily bus, rail or air services.

Chilean Lake Country

While the Chilean Lake Country lies somewhat more than a hop-skip-and-jump south from Santiago, it is still a fascinating goal for the long-stay visitor. Magnificent scenery and fine sport are the rewards of almost any tour through this wild, breathtaking country, whether your transportation be train, bus or boat. Pucón on Lake Villarrica offers good rainbow trout and brown trout fishing. And close to the town and volcano of Osorno, perched at an altitude of 8,000 feet (2,650 meters), stands the celebrated spa resort of Puyehue. For the would-be visitor, however, information on the region as a whole can best be gleaned from the SAS office.

Spas and Health Resorts

A choice of spas and health resorts, many of them famous for their curative waters, awaits the visitor to Chile. South of Santiago, for example, lie Cauquenes, Panimavida, and Chillan. North, and even nearer to the capital, lie Colina and Jahuel. Most of these can be reached easily by bus or train, but for further details and advice on how to get there, consult the SAS office.



Entertainment and night life

Santiago, characteristically Latin American when it comes to living-it-up, lacks nothing in nocturnal life. There are ample night-spots, fervently Chilean in taste and color or internationally-styled discotheques.

You'll find extended, too, the fullest of cultural programs. Chilean theater, music and the arts are, in fact, undergoing a fantastic renaissance. Names like Nobel prize-winner Gabriella Mistral and Pablo Neruda, whose works have been translated into a score of languages, are typical examples.

A guide to the concert, theater, ballet and opera entertainment prevalent in Santiago, has been given below.

For specific times and programs, talk with your hotel porter, refer to the pages of the "South Pacific Mail" or consult the SAS office.

Ballet and Opera. National scene of Chilean opera and ballet is Santiago's Teatro Municipal (Municipal Theater - E5). Its repertoire features many well-known Chilean performers and visiting companies, particularly from the United States and Europe.

Concerts. Two permanent orchestras fulfill the needs of the concert-goer: the National Symphony and Philharmonic Orchestras. During the Santiago season, April to November, recitals are performed in the Municipal, Gran Palace and Astor theaters. In addition, throughout November, December and January, the orchestras stage free open-air concerts in the Forestal Park, the Pedro de Valdivia Norte Park and a number of public gardens both in and around Santiago.

Theaters. The Experimental Theater of the University of Chile (Antonio Varas Auditorium - D5) and the Trial Theater of the Catholic University (Camilo Henríquez Auditorium - situated in the Santiago Press Building - D5) feature in their programs diverse works, ranging from the classics to plays by the most modern authors, both national and international.

Cinemas. You'll find abundant choice in cinema-entertainment. A host of modern movie-theaters, amongst them Metro (D5), Bandera (D6), Central (E5), Plaza (E5), Astor (E5), Windsor (E6), Rex (E5), Lido (E5), Ducal (E5), and Gran Palace (E5), present nightly American and European films in their original languages. If you prefer Spanish-language films, then try the Teatro Santiago (E5) or España (E5).

Ladies please note: The local law necessitates the removal of your hat for the duration of film performances.

Night spots. Santiago's streets are usually quiet after 2 a.m. There is, however, a sprinkling of restaurants providing floor-show and dancing. Of these, we recommend the Waldorf (E5), Capri (E4), Nuria (E5), Escorial (E5), and Pollo Dorado (E5), - a popular hide-away for those who favor typical Chilean folklore.

Gambling highnote: Roulette and "punto y banca" are played at the world-famous Casino of Viña del Mar between mid-September and mid-March every night, and the rest of the year during week-ends.

Tipping

Hotels and restaurants automatically add 10 % service charge to your bills, plus a compulsory 10 % Government tax. It is customary to add to the final figure, a further 10 %.

Tip the shoeshine boy 50 centésimos.

Taxi drivers are not usually tipped, but bellboys, wardrobe and washroom attendants are normally left about one escudo.

Shopping

Hammered and molded copper and brassware, flowers made from gaily-colored horsehair, numerous leather articles, miniature hand-carved stirrups and boots, and "Choapinos" (handsome soft-napped rugs) . . . nationwide handicrafts provide the visitor to Santiago with a wide and colorful choice in mementos. Surest place to head for this kind of souvenir is the Chilean Art Shop, two blocks from the SAS office.

You can also derive much pleasure from browsing or buying in Santiago's larger stores, each in its own right a window on international wares.

Shop names to look for are Los Gobelinos (E5), Fala-bella (E5), Rosenblitt (E5), Flaño (E5), and Ville de Nice (E5).



If shopping for apparel, bear in mind that sizes here follow European numbering. Santiago's stores are closed on Saturday afternoons, Sundays and on public holidays. See "Business Hours" section for customary hours of opening.

Business hours

Stores are closed Saturday afternoons, Sundays and Feast-days. During the week they open from 9.30 a.m. to 6.30 p.m.

Offices open between 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. Saturdays 9 a.m. to 12 noon, closed Sundays.

Banks open between 9 a.m. and 2 p.m. – close in the afternoon. Saturdays and Sundays closed.

Money exchange from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. and from 3.30 to 5.30 p.m., Saturdays and Sundays closed. Hotels, besides official banks, are allowed to exchange foreign currency.

Transportation

Buses are the principal means of public transportation for intra-city travel. The fares are extremely cheap, but the vehicles are usually crowded. You will, in all probability, prefer to use a taxi.

These are both plentiful and reasonable in cost – the price being assessed by meter at approximately 1.20 escudos per kilometer. One of the most extensive national railway networks in the world facilitates travel to points outside Santiago.

In addition, the Pan-American Highway stretches to the extreme north and south of the country. This coupled with the continual improvement of many of the branch roads, makes motoring easy. For details on self-drive or chauffeur-driven car hire, contact the SAS office.

Sports

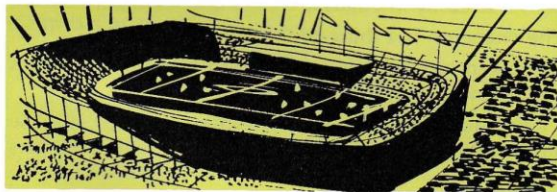
Sports take precedence over almost everything here – it is a philosophy actively applied in Santiago Province as throughout the Republic. From July through to September – the Chilean "winter season" – the skiing is superb, with the 8,000-foot (2,440 meters)-heights of Farellones and La Parva, both popular local resorts, barely an hour-and-a-half's drive from Santiago. Portillo, 115 miles (185 kms.) north of the capital but easily reached by special ski express, has everything an enthusiast could want: trails, tows, chair-lifts, an excellent 9-mile (15 kms.) ski run, plus movie theater, night club, shops, children's playrooms and first-class ice skating rink.

Anglers are also well catered for. The copious streams and lakes of the Andes are well stocked with freshwater fish, while the sea-fishing at northerly Iquique is considered by the experts to be the world's finest fishing ground for broadbill swordfish (albacora), striped marlin, tuna and oceanic bonito.

Golf, tennis, riding, polo, skin-diving are all possible in and around the city. For those with the first in mind, the Prince of Wales Country Club and the Los Leones Golf Club offer fine 18-hole courses. For the swimmer who tires of the city's pools, there are Chile's central coastal resorts offering, into the bargain, a wide selection of aquatic sports, in particular water-skiing.

Heights of up to 15,000 feet (5,000 meters) along such ranges as La Parva, El Volcán, Lo Valdés, Tupungato and El Plomo await the more ardent climber. For specific details on any one sport, let the SAS office advise you.

Of Santiago's spectator sports, the unquestionable favorites are football (soccer) and horse racing. Soccer matches can be watched any Saturday or Sunday between 2 and 6 p.m. at the Estadio Nacional or other stadiums (between 8 and 12 p.m. during November to March), and race meetings are held the same day at both Club Hípico (see the section "Sights") and the Hipodromo Chile.





Climate and clothing

In contrast to the Republic's name ("Chile" is a derivative of the Indian word for "cold"), the climate of Santiago is characterized by mild, moist winters (June to August) and hot, dry summers (December to March). Indeed, the annual precipitation averages a lowly 14 inches, often making irrigation necessary in the farmlands surrounding the city.

The average monthly temperatures, high and low, are as follows:

	Max.		Min.			Max.		Min.	
	F	C	F	C		F	C	F	C
January	84°	29°	53°	12°	July	57°	14°	37°	3°
February	84°	29°	53°	12°	August	61°	16°	39°	4°
March	80°	27°	50°	10°	September	64°	18°	43°	6°
April	73°	23°	46°	8°	October	70°	21°	45°	7°
May	64°	18°	43°	6°	November	77°	25°	50°	10°
June	57°	14°	39°	4°	December	82°	28°	52°	11°

Summer calls for light clothing, with a light top coat on hand for evening wear. Come in winter and you will need heavier clothing, plus a raincoat. Formal dress for evening wear is rarely required. A dark suit for gentlemen and a cocktail or afternoon dress for ladies serves adequately. Dry cleaning and laundry services are excellent, and the delivery of cleaned clothes can be made in 24 hours at a surcharge – currently 50%. Most hotels will handle this matter for you.

Language and local courtesies

Spanish is the official language of Santiago, but the majority of people in the tourist centers can usually converse easily in English, French and German.

The chaperon is a thing of the past in Chile.

Tea taken around 5 is a local custom. Cocktail parties begin, unless otherwise stated, at 7 p.m.

Chilean men wear a coat at all times – few go into the street in shirt sleeves. First class restaurants and bars as a rule, do not serve men without jackets or ties.

Religious services

Chile is predominantly a Roman Catholic country, but Santiago also possesses churches of various other denominations. For those wishing to attend services, we list the following:

Roman Catholic. The Cathedral, 444 Plaza de Armas; San Agustin, Agustinas/Estado; Las Agustinas, 1054 Moneda, Santo Domingo, 961 Santo Domingo.

Anglican. Saint Andrews, 129 Holanda.

Latter-Day Saints. 457 El Bosque.

Christian Scientist. 832 Sanchez Fontecilla.

Pentecostal. 958 Sargento Aldea.

Methodist. 2610 Avenida Diego Portales.

Presbyterian. 639 Santo Domingo.

Lutheran. 2330 Avenida Lota.

Synagogue. 214 Serrano.

Hospital service

There are several hospitals where English-speaking doctors may be consulted. Should the need arise try the Clinica Santa Maria (tel. 31 041) or Clinica Alemana (tel. 37 40 51).

Public holidays

January 1	New Year's Day
May 1	Labor Day
May 21	Navy Day
September 18	Independence Day
September 19	Armed Forces Day
October 12	Columbus Day
November 1	All Saints' Day
December 8	Immaculate Conception
December 25	Christmas Day

In addition to the above there is also a number of movable holidays celebrating Easter, Ascension Day, Corpus Christi.

Edited by Alan C. Lovejoy

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Our Special Meal Service

If your diet is governed by religion, health, or regional preference, or if you need something different from the regular menu, ask your SAS office or travel agent about the SAS Special Meal Service.

This extra SAS service allows you to preorder from eight different categories of special meals (including those dictated by religion) – 70 dishes, among which we are sure you will find a meal to suit your individual taste, or that of your children.

