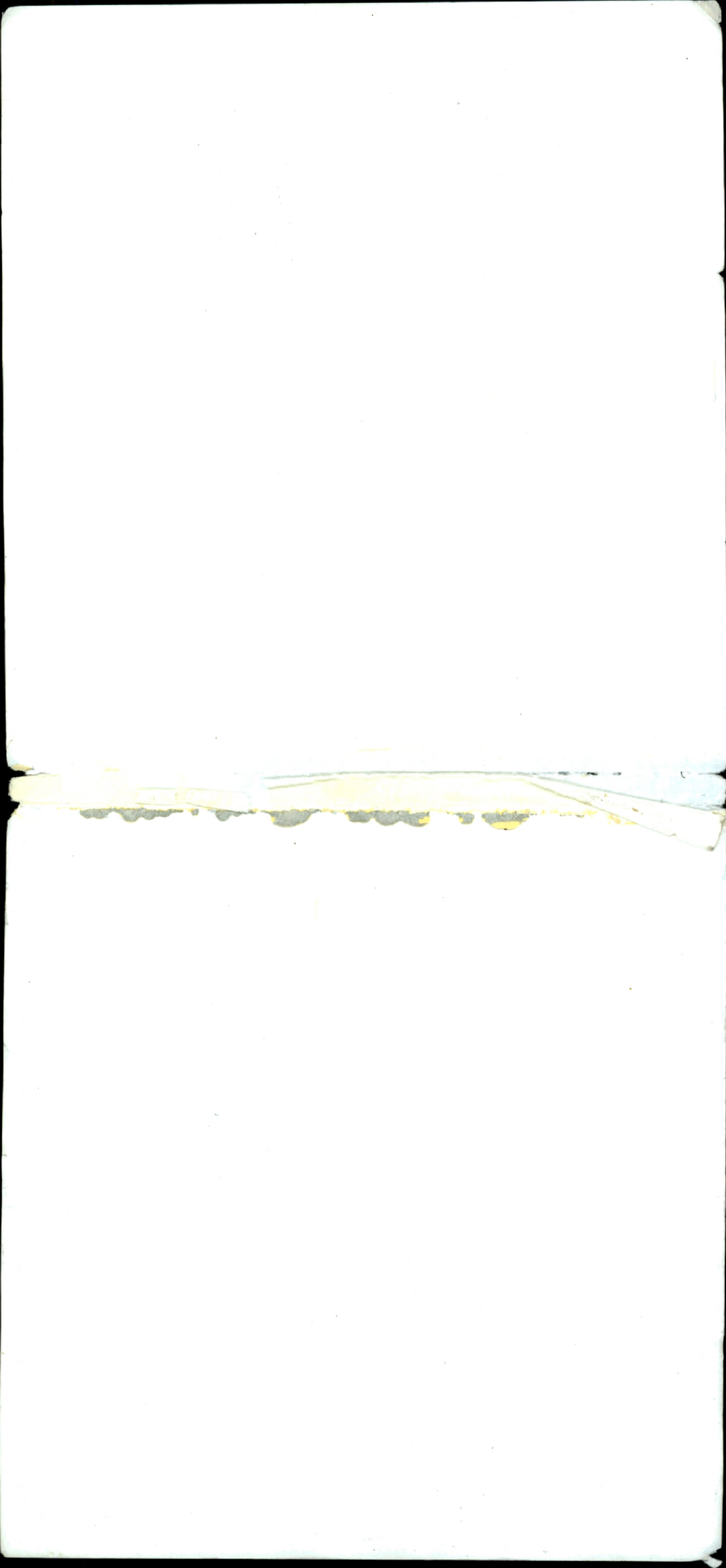




BANCO DE MENDOZA
STRONG AND HEALTHY AS THE PROVINCE

MENDOZA
PROJECTS OVER THE WORLD

ONLY FOR YOU



HOTELS

CITY HOTELS

Aconcagua

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Fax 061-311085. Telex 55321 HOGUA AR

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1007 P. de la Reta, Mendoza. Phone: 240766
Fax 061-240664. Telex 55421 TALAN AR

Plaza Hotel

1124 Chile, Mendoza. Phone: 233000
Fax 061-233000. Telex 55243 PLAHO AR

Ariosto

48 M. de San Martín, Mendoza. Phone: 293051
Fax 061-255749. Telex 55571 EMATE AR

Balbi

340 Las Heras, Mendoza. Phone: 233500
Telex 55555 BALBI AR

Cervantes

65 Amigorena, Mendoza. Phone: 233500
Fax 061-244700. Telex 55325 VANTE AR

Crillon

1065 Perú, Mendoza. Phone: 245525
Fax 061-244070

Internacional

720 Sarmiento, Mendoza. Phone: 245600
Fax 061-255749. Telex 55571 EMATE AR

Mendoza

1210 España, Mendoza. Phone: 252000

Nutibara

867-Mitre, Mendoza. Phone: 244658

Ritz

1008 Perú, Mendoza. Phone: 248506
Fax 061-255749. Telex 55571 EMATE AR

San Rafael

30 Day, San Rafael. Phone: 0627-28251/2
Fax 0627-22275

El Cisne

278 Gral. Villegas, Malargüe
Phone: 0627-71350

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Phone - Fax 0622-51211

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Administration: 536 Buenos Aires. Phone: 259000
Fax 061-259000

Potrerrillos

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Administration: 1124 Chile. Phone: 233000
Fax 061-233000. Telex 55243 PLAHO AR

Valle Andino

7 International Road Km 101, Villa de Uspallata,
Las Heras. Phone: 0624-20033

Administration: 372 Pueyrredón. Fax 061-255749
Telex 55571 EMATE AR

Ayelen

7 International Road Km 165, Villa Los Penitentes.
Administration: 1194 España. Phone: 231580.
Fax 061-303866 Telex 55114 UCIM AR

Lomas Blancas Apart Hotel

7 International Road Km 165, Villa Los Penitentes.
Administration: Galery San Marcos.
Phone: 233782. Fax 061-234475

Samay Huasi

94 Road, Manzano Historico, Tunuyán, At Km 131
of Mendoza City. Phone: 0622-70380
Administration: Phone: 228973

Valle Grande

173 Provincial Road at Km 35 of San Rafael.
Phone: 0627-27064

Centro Turístico y Termal Valle de los Molles Hotels Hualum, Lahuen-co I (TERMAL) y Lahuen-co II

222 Provincial Road s/n Valle de los Molles,
Malargüe. Administration: San Lorenzo 12
1° stage, office 8. Phone: 257348
Tel. 257348

Pehuen

101 Rival, Malargüe. Phone: 0627-71900

Portal del Valle 40

North Road s/n, Malargüe. Phone: 0627-71294.
Administration: 242659

Complejo Turístico Invernal

Valle de las Leñas

Hotels Piscis, Escorpio y Acuario

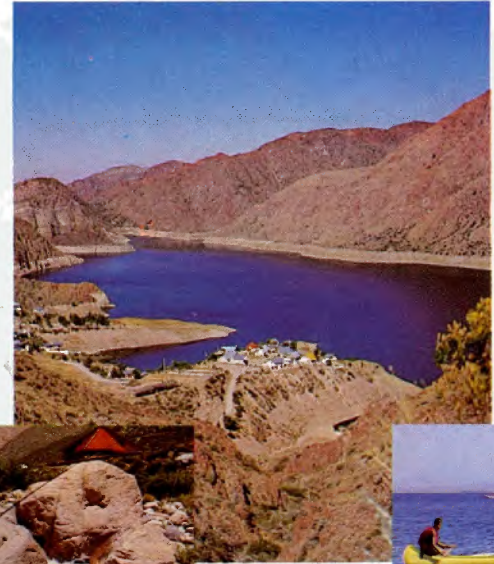
222 Provincial Road s/n Valle de las Leñas
Malargüe. Phone 0627-71100



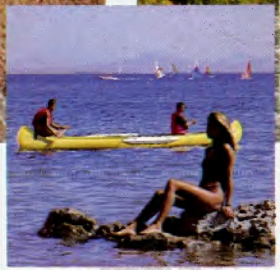
Cities embroidered on a tapestry of vineyards, fruit or olive trees that extend to the center of this land: Valle de Uco. An Oasis enlarged by the hand of man, criss-crossed by innumerable



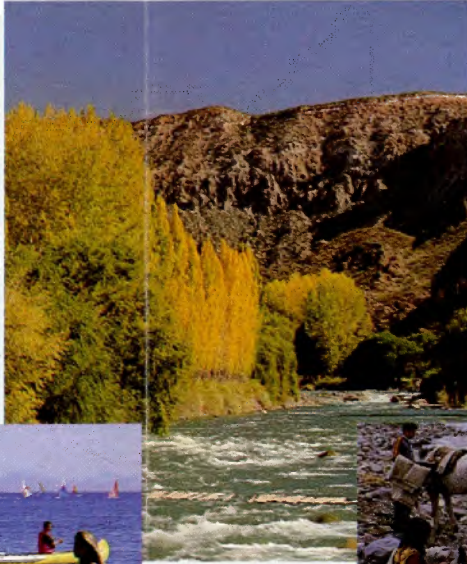
icy mountain streams brimming with trout. A Paradise for fishing mountain climbing or hiking. Mount Tupungato, the impressive Maipo, the intriguing Diamante Lagoon



and Los Manantiales frame the valley populated by guanacos, hares and partridges.



In the south, Mendoza invites tourist to the most prestigious winter sports complex in the country: Las Leñas, and to Los Molles, another option for skiers and those who frequent hot springs.



Water is a symbol of power as well as a means of providing recreation. Los Reyunos and El Nihuil hydroelectric plants confirm this. There are beautiful lakes for the practice of water sports.



The south proudly displays the Cañón del Atuel, Valle Grande, Pozo de las Animas, Caverna de las Brujas and the emerald waters of the Laguna de la Niña Encantada.



The treasure chest of the past opens up in Payunia and Llanquanello where numerous species live in harmony, some saved from extinction.



In Mendoza, everything is possible. It is a place of agreeable surprises. Mendoza is waiting for you!



Visiting the Mendocinian mountains means entering the mystic world of travel as one ventures into each of its various landscapes. The impending challenge can fulfill the dreams of expert

climbers on the towering peaks of the Front Mountain Range, thus quenching their thirst for adventure.

The Magic of the Andes envelopes Los Penitentes Ski Center and the historic Uspallata with its green plantations divided by the winding path of the Mendoza river. Here among rapids or still waters

bold sportsmen can find exciting navigation.

Potrillo, well-known for its summer villas, for the dazzling splendor of autumn

and to Cachautá Hot Springs, place of legendary miraculous cures.

The river and the road lead down to the city, both branching out into waterways or tree-lined streets. The warm hospitality of its people abounds on its wide sidewalks,

in its picturesque parks and during the piquant charm of the nights.



Mendoza

is waiting for you
SUBSECRETARÍA
DE TURISMO







A province with much to offer is before your eyes.
We want to talk about it and of all the things
Mendoza has to give the whole world:
its resources, its potential, and most important
of all, the labor of its people.

We share in the achievements because we are a part
of these people, protagonists of the progressive projects
that is taking place in this land.

Here in Mendoza one the things we are most proud
of, the characteristics that identify us; that is to say
an oasis made by our efforts.

We will be waiting for you with all the warmth
and kindness you deserve.

MENDOZA

PROJECTS OVER THE WORLD

MENDOZA PROJECTS TO THE WORLD

Edition 1992

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SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Government of Mendoza

Tourist Information Center

Department of Statistics and Economic Research

Public Information Management

Municipalities of the Province of Mendoza

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ONLY FOR YOU

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INFORMATION GENERAL

TOURIST INFORMATION

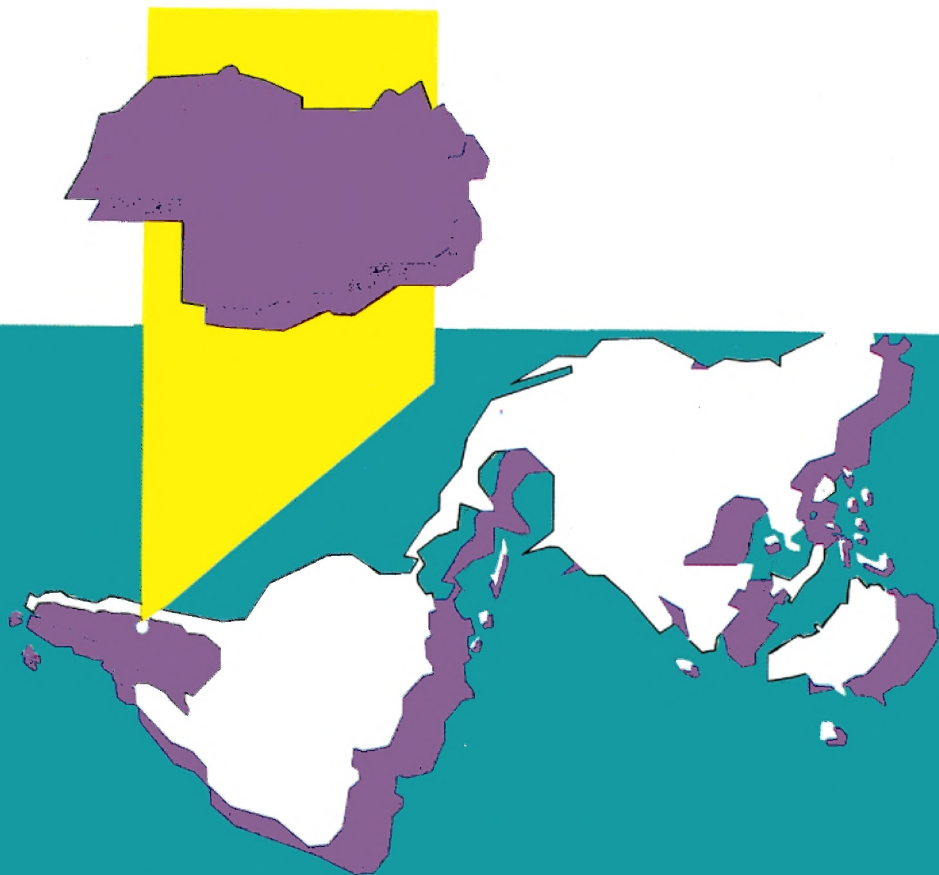
SUGGESTIONS

MENDOZA: DISTRICTS

ECONOMIC OVER VIEW

GOVERNMENTAL ACTION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS



GENERAL INFORMATION

Mendoza is situated in the mid-west of Argentina, the second largest country in South America, sharing with Chile the southernmost part of the continent. Mendoza extends eastward to the last traces of the dry pampas; southward to the region called "Payunia" where the Patagonia begins, and westward to the loftiest and most majestic peak of the Andes: the Aconcagua (6,959 m). This mountain range separates Argentina from the Republic of Chile.

Capital: Mendoza

Surface: 150,839 square kilometers **Cultivated surface:** 2.10%

Geography: There are three main regions: the mountains, the plains and the Payunia. The barren mountainous spine runs south through one third of the province. The vast, arid plains region slides eastward displaying dunes and xerophile vegetation. The so called Payunia, with formations of volcanic origin, features elements of both the plains and the mountains. Mendocinian rivers, product of the melting of snow, flow toward the plains and their water is canalized through irrigation channels and ditches for its better use. This has originated three large oases: North, Valle de Uco and South.

Climate: Although Mendoza is located in the mild temperature area of Argentina, its climate is characterized by its dryness, since the mountains block the humidity coming from the Pacific Ocean. The annual rainfall is extremely low (about 250 mm.) and most of it takes place in summer due to the winds blowing from the Atlantic Ocean. Clear skies, temperatures ranging from 24.6 degrees Centigrades in summer and 9.4 degrees Centigrades in winter, and gentle winds contribute to make the tourist's stay in Mendoza highly enjoyable.

INTERESTING ITEMS

Population: According to the results of the last census, the population of the province amounts to 1,400,142 inhabitants mainly of Spanish and Italian background. In the last two decades, the immigrants who settled in Mendoza were of Latin American background, especially Bolivian and Chilean.

Language: Spanish, like in the rest of the country.

Religion: There is freedom of religion; however, most of the population is Roman Catholic.

Argentine Currency: The "Austral" (A) until December 1991. The "Peso" as from 1992.





Political and Administrative Organization: Mendoza is one of the 23 federal states that constitute the Argentine Republic. Mendoza is, in turn, divided into 18 districts with their own political and administrative power.

Economic and Social Indicators

Main Productive Activities: The economy of Mendoza has its base in agriculture, food processing and the oil industry.

Gross Provincial Product: 3,671.10 million dollars.

Export 1990: US \$ 264,409,377

Average Inflation: 18,30 % from the time of implementation of the plan linking the Argentine Austral rate to the US dollar. April 1991 to September 1991.

Demographic Growth: 1.57% per annum

Birth Rate: 23.27 %

Child Mortality Rate: 4 % in 1990 in children age one and under.

Life expectancy: Male: 67 years old. Female: 73 years old

The principal services and productive activities are concentrated in the most densely populated areas, which coincide with the presence of oases (northwest of Mendoza, south of San Rafael and General Alvear, and the central east of the Valle de Uco).

In the less populated areas, extensive cattle raising as well as the petroleum industry constitute the main economic activities, particularly in the southwest of Mendoza.

BANCO DE MENDOZA

It is the most important bank of the region. Mendoza Bank relies on a provincial guarantee and support for its operations. It is also the main representative of foreign trade for the mendocinian products.



USEFUL INFORMATION

Shopping: Shops are open from Monday to Friday. Normal trading hours are: from 8:30 a.m. to 12:30 a.m. and from 4:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m. On Saturdays shops are open from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.

Banks: There are 27 branches of national and international banks in the city of Mendoza as well as 6 provincial banks with several branch offices all over the province. The most important banks have foreign trade offices as well. Banks are open from 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 a.m. Monday through Friday.

Money Exchange: foreign currency can be exchanged in banks or authorized money-exchange houses. The trading hours for these houses is the same as for shops.

Credit cards: international credit cards accepted in Mendoza are: American Express, Diners, Mastercard and Visa.

National Holidays

January 1:	New Year's Day
March or April:	Easter Week
May 1:	Labor Day
May 25:	First National Government
June 20:	Flag Day
July 9:	Independence Day
July 25:	Feast of the Patron Saint Santiago
August 17:	Anniversary of General San Martin's Death
October 12:	Columbus Day
December 8:	Day of the Immaculate Conception
December 25:	Christmas Day

When you arrive in Mendoza,
HERBST car rental is at
your disposal.

Consulates

- Bolivia: 163 Sarmiento
- Chile: 1071 Olascoaga
- France: 154 Chile
- Italy: 712 Necochea
- Sweden: 1248 Av. España
- Ecuador: 1597 F.J Moyano
- Spain: 455 Agustín Alvarez
- Germany: 127 Montevideo
- Perú: 8185 Perú - Carrodilla
- Finland: 629 Boulogne Sur Mer
- Israel: 838 Olascoaga
- Belgium: 3100 San Martín

Binational Cultural Institutes

- Goethe Institute: 265 Morón
- Asoc. Mendocina Intercambio Argentino Norteamericano: 985 Chile
- Alianza Francesa: 1754 Chile
- Instituto Cuyano de Cultura Hispánica: 389 Aristides Villanueva
- Instituto Cultural Anglo Argentino: 552 Necochea
- Soc. Argentina Relaciones Culturales con la U.R.S.: 1278 Rioja
- Asociación Italiana Dante Alighieri: 683 Espejo

Roads

Mendoza has 16,789 kilometers of roads that connect cities, rural villages, agricultural areas, interesting landmarks, ski centers and sites where Mendoza's history has been preserved intact. These roads also connect Mendoza with the rest of the Republic and with Chile. To the east, road N° 7 links Mendoza with Buenos Aires (1,100 kilometers) and to the west with Chile, crossing the Andes and following General San Martín's military campaign.

If you want to travel to Patagonia, you can leave from downtown Mendoza south along road N° 40 which then converges with road N° 143, thus joining the north with the south of the country.



EXPRESO USPALLATA

S.A. renowned company in passenger transportation and tourism, comfortable vehicles to travel throughout the province or the whole country.



Transportation

Automobiles: An entry document issued by the Argentine Customs is the only requisite to enter the country temporarily. International driver's licenses as well as those from bordering countries are valid in Argentina.

Car Rentals: There are four car rental agencies located downtown, at the airport and in the main hotels.

Buses: Mendoza has a modern bus terminal which features direct trips to Perú, Chile, Uruguay and Brazil as well as to the different cities and tourist centers of Argentina. There are also bus lines that serve the interior of the province from north to south and from east to west.

Trains: "El Libertador" leaves for Buenos Aires daily and it offers a sleeping and dining car facility. Transport of automobiles can also be requested.

Airports: Mendoza has nine airfields and an International Airport: "El Plumerillo." National Airlines like Austral, Aerolíneas Argentinas and TAN, leave from "El Plumerillo" toward the major cities of the country. Aerolíneas Argentinas and Ladeco serve international flights, mainly to Chile. Shuttle planes and helicopters can also be booked at "Aeroparque Mendoza" and "El Plumerillo."

Tourist Services

Mendoza offers visitors different alternatives for an unexpected en-

**BOLSA DE COMERCIO
DE MENDOZA S.A.**



counter with nature and its enrapturing sunshine.

Travel agencies provide tourists with various services: tour guides, weekend trips to the mountains, short tours, excursions and climbing or ski equipment rental. Hiking, horseback riding, rafting, adventure skiing and "parapente" are some of the options to enjoy Mendoza in an exciting and different way.

Services to Businesses and Companies

The remarkable growth in the exports of the province is supported by a foreign commercialization framework with characteristics that mark it off from the rest of the country. Therefore, Great Mendoza and San Rafael house several consulting companies, institutions that provide services to companies and commerce chambers that comprise businessmen, producers and exporters from different economic fields. Some of them appear in the Directory.

The Foreign Commerce Department (Ministry of Economy) supplies official data and investment, production and commercialization alternatives in the domestic and foreign markets.

Conference Rooms and Auditoriums

Mendoza hosts seminars and congresses at a national and international level which are held at the Centro de Congresos y Exposiciones and in several private auditoriums located in some of the most renowned hotels.

Mass Media

Mendoza publishes a century-old newspaper: Los Andes. In addition, all the papers from Buenos Aires can be purchased in local newsstands. Two TV channels with their respective broadcasting stations

as well as five cable TV channels serve the whole province.

Communications

The telephone service is supplied by a private company with a Direct Distance Dialing service for the whole country, and an International Direct Dialing service that connects Mendoza with the major cities of the world.

Power: 220 volt alternate current.
TV System: PAL/N
Emergency Numbers
Ambulance (Servicio Coordinado de Emergencias)
Phone 248000-248107

Mendoza Police Department
Comando Radioeléctrico
Phone 244444
Federal Police Bureau - Mendoza branch - Phone 248546

TOURIST INFORMATION

MOUNTAINS AND SNOW

THE VINTAGE FESTIVAL

CULTURE IN MENDOZA

NORTH AREA

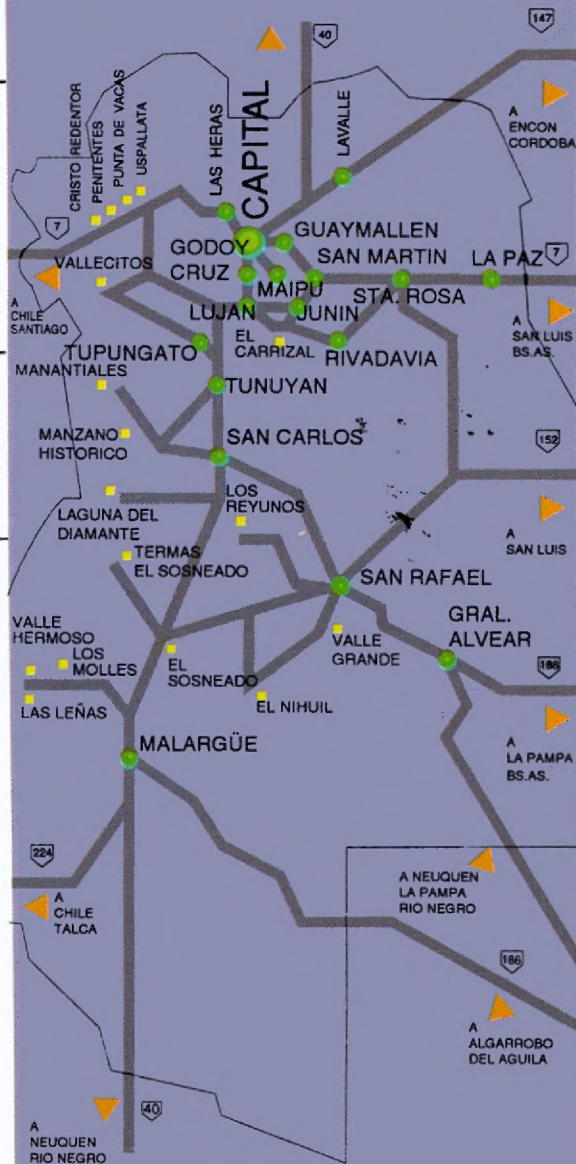
It comprises Mendoza City, the Wine Road, the Carrizal Dam, Villavicencio and the High Country Circuit.

CENTRAL AREA

Known as "Valle de Uco", this area harbors memories of the Argentine past framed by a landscape of unique beauty: the Diamante Lagoon, Los Manantiales, Mount Tupungato and Maipo Volcano.

SOUTH AREA

Man's work and the majesty of nature are merged in a perfect equation in the Atuel canyon, the hydroelectric complexes Agua del Toro and Los Reyunos in San Rafael and Malargüe, and in Las Leñas International Ski Center.



The Tourist Information Center is located at 1143 San Martín Ave., Mendoza City. The information office is open Monday through Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 12:30 a.m. and from 4:30 a.m. to 8:30 p.m. Saturdays open from 8:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. There are also tourist information offices in Uspallata, San Rafael and "El Plumerillo" International Airport. There is also a branch of the Tourist Information Center, called "Casa de Mendoza", at 445 Callao st., Buenos Aires. Mendoza features a wide variety of downtown and high country international hotels to lodge tourists.

Crafts

Crafts aim at revaluing the typical mores, customs, products and materials of a certain region, reconstructing history through the remembrance of our ancestors' ways of expression.

The two main folk craft areas in Mendoza are: Malargüe in the south and Lavalle in the north. The former shows reminiscences of the Araucanian culture, whereas in Lavalle, land of the "Huarpes", the dryness of the soil contrasts with the bright colors of the blankets, straw mattresses and "peleros" woven by Indian women in horizontal looms.

These works are being exhibited in the "Mercado Artesanal Mendocino" and in "El Retortuño" in Guaymallén.

Tourist Sites

Mendoza, also known as "Land of Sunshine and Good Wine", offers tourists countless, breathtaking landscapes. It is divided into three main tourist areas: North, Center and South (see map).



Tourist Calendar and Sporting Events

January and February:	Vintage Festivals in all districts.
February:	Argentine Pentathlon (San Rafael). National Festival of the "Tonada".
First Week in March:	National Vintage Festival.
March:	Vintage Sporting Events.
June:	Opening of the Ski Season.
August:	Snow Festival.

Natural Reserves

There are 192,000 hectares of protected land spread all over the territory. They are: Aconcagua Provincial Park, Telteca Forest (Lavalle) and Llanquanelo Lagoon, El Payén and Ñacuñán. They all feature an attractive and interesting fauna.



Mount Aconcagua

MOUNTAINS AND SNOW

Mendoza is seduction in winter and summer. You can traverse it from north to south and from east to west enjoying the innumerable gamut of possibilities it offers all year round.

The mountain area features peaks over 5,000 meters high, snow, volcanos, creeks, rivers and springs.

Driving westward along Road N° 7, bordering the Mendoza river bed, you can penetrate into the majesty of these rock colossi. Cacheuta, Potrerillos, the Uspallata Valley, Villavicencio, Punta de Vacas, Puente del Inca and Horcones are some of the places suitable for mountain climbing, hiking and excursions. The impressive Mount Aconcagua, the highest in America, and Mount Tupungato attract hundreds of local and international sportsmen who aim at conquering their summits during the summer months.

In winter the mountains invite ski-lovers to slide down the Penitentes and Vallecitos slopes in the north Andes, or in Las Leñas International Ski Center in Malargüe. This resort staged the Ski World Championship in 1985 and 1986 with the presence of the best international teams. The complex features a casino and offers the chance of practicing "parapente." During the summer months the alternatives include adventure tourism packages deals.

South Mendoza is amazing, imposing, unexpected. In San Rafael, the Nihuil Dam, Valle Grande and the Atuel Canyon, where the Argentine Pentathlon takes place in February, provide good opportunities for the practice of water sports, salmon fishing and hiking. Cacheuta (Luján de Cuyo) and Los Molles (Malargüe) offer a revitalizing alternative: thermal waters that spring from the bosom of the mountains and have excellent healing properties.

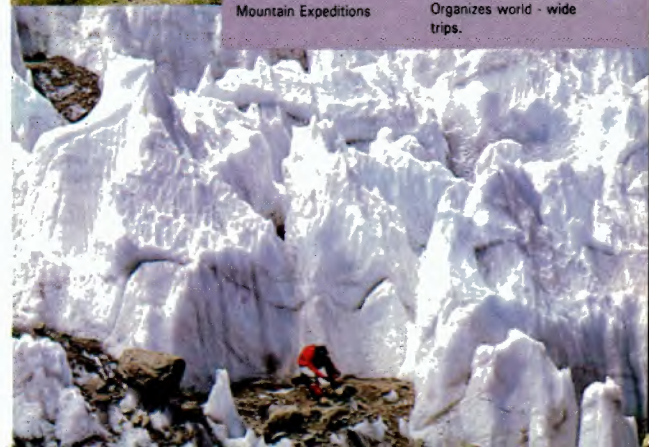


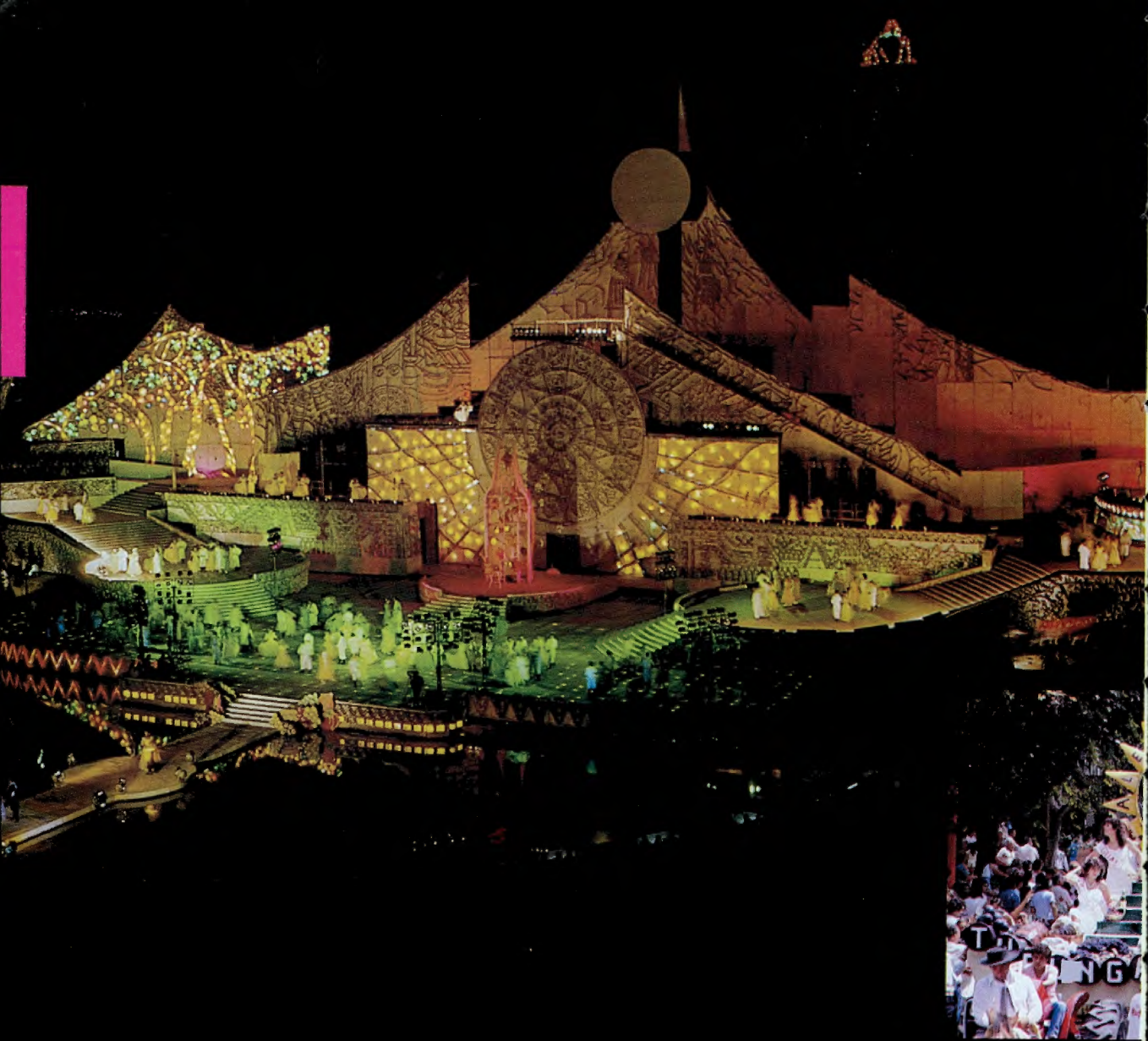
PIUQUEN

Mountain Expeditions

CULTURAL TOURISM

Organizes world - wide trips.





THE VINTAGE FESTIVAL

Year after year, the first weekend in March witnesses the renewal of a celebration.

When summer is over and the harvesters return from the furrow with their tubs overflowing with grapes, a prayer and a song are heard in the streets of Mendoza. This marks the onset of the Vintage Festival. The wine industry has given birth to this prestigious National Festival. At the turn of the century, grape gatherers celebrated the end of the harvest playing their guitars, singing and dancing "cuecas" and "gatos cuyanos". A queen was chosen among the grape gatherers who was then crowned with bunches of grapes.

This festival is more than just the joy and color of a weekend. It is

preceded, in January and February, by celebrations in the different districts which culminate with the election of the queens who will then participate in the final contest.

One of the main events of the Vintage Festival is the so called Blessing of Fruits to thank God for the harvests and to offer Him the new wine. The latter is symbolized by the striking of a plowshare that stands for the man who works the land.

On Friday night, along the lavishly lit downtown streets, the "Vía Blanca" takes place. A parade of allegoric floats displays the beauty of mendocinian women, among them the National Vintage Queen and other guest queens. The following morning the "Carrousel de las Reinas" takes place, featuring the same floats of the previous night, but this time escorted by "gaucho" associations on horseback, clad in their typical apparel. Old means of transportation -with their passengers dressed accordingly- also parade the streets, as well as dancers representing the different immigration waves and Latin American countries. This ensemble of unparalleled beauty moves slowly along three and a half kilometers of luxuriously tree-lined streets, while thousands of Mendocinians and tourists pay tribute to man's work in the vineyards.

Saturday night witnesses the Main Celebration (Acto Central) which is held in the Greek amphitheater built on the slopes of the hills bordering the General San Martín Park. This amphitheater seats 22,000 people, while thousands of others sit on the nearby hills to enjoy the sound and light show that culminates with an amusing display of fireworks exploding in the Mendocinian sky.

Vendimia is Folklore. It is the triumph of work; the unwritten history of a people handed down through tradition.



CULTURE IN MENDOZA

Mendoza is a land of poets, and this is not a mere coincidence. Those who sing to it with words, brushes or guitars are simply returning beauty for beauty.

Even as we approach the 20th century and in the turmoil of successive technology revolutions, Mendoza still preserves traces of ancient cultures, such as the crafts of the "Araucanos" and "Huarpes". The mixing process of Pre-Columbian cultures with the folklore of the Spanish conquerors gave birth to numerous, deeply rooted ways of expression passed from generation to generation. From the former, the Spanish learnt to pay homage to water -extremely scarce in this land, originating songs of thanks or prayer.

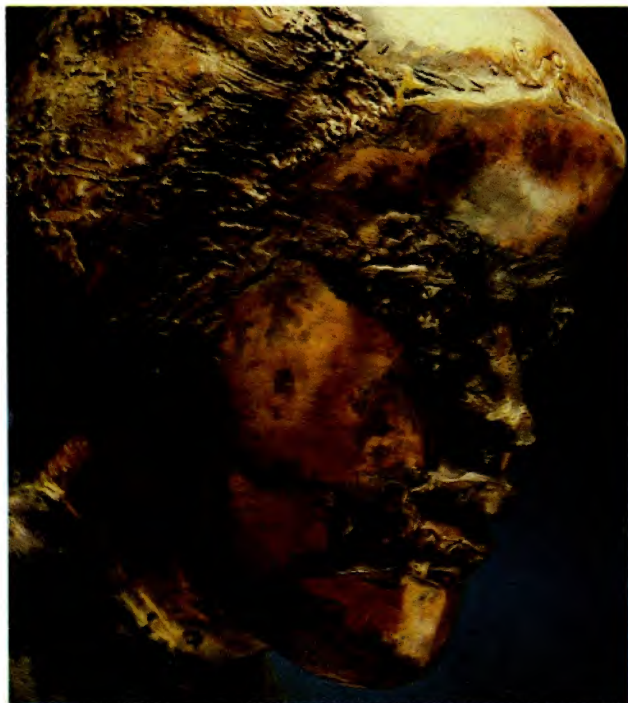
At some point in the conquest, the Spanish guitar combined with the rhythm of the Indians crushing corn in their mortars, giving birth to the so called "tonada", slow and plaintive music devoted to love, patriotism or nature. With the passing of time it became the most characteristic folkloric expression of Mendoza played by its best exponents: Hilario Cuadros and Alberto Rodríguez.

Mendocinian culture is the fruitful sum of traditions and the projection of new values that strengthen the identity of a people who acknowledges its roots and offers proudly the most cherished work of its offspring with the conviction that the theater, music, dance, fine arts, letters, crafts, typical food and songs constitute the patrimony of all inhabitants.

From this premise Mendoza has become one of the most important cultural centers of the interior of the country.

The Emiliano Guiñazú Art Museum and the Municipal Museum of Modern Art are excellent repositories of the work of the most renowned exponents of painting and sculpture: Scacco, Sareli and Faus-tó Caner. The canvasses of Mendocinian painters such as Fernando

"La Chiquita"
Sculpture in Bronze
Eliana Molinelli



"Maternidad"
("Motherhood")
Oil painting on
cardboard

Roberto Azzoni - 1955

Courtesy Emiliano Guíñez Museum

Fader, Carlos Alonso and Julio Le Parc are being exhibited in some of the most famous galleries of the world.

Every year well-known men of letters participate in the International Book Fair held in Buenos Aires, renaming with words the grey mountains, the murmur of water in the ditches, the feeling of man toward his homeland and the glamor of its women. Juan Draghi Lucero, Félix Dardo Palorma and Armando Tejada Gómez are only some of them. The Independencia Theater has staged famous dramas, concerts, operas and ballets. The Children's Chorus from Vienna, Ruggiero Ricci, Claudio Arrau, and the Colon Theater Company have performed here. The work carried out by the Universidad Nacional de Cuyo to forward Mendocinian culture is also worth mentioning. The University Chorus has been awarded several international prizes and so have some graduates of the Schools of Music, Ceramics and Theater. With the recent creation of the Cuyo Regional School of Cinema and Video, Mendoza has been able to revive the old times when Mendocinian cinematography had important studios. In 1990, 22 short films were made and the Second Latin American Cinema Meeting was held.

In February, Mendoza hosts some of the most famous representatives of Latin American music who perform at a festival called "Americanto", renewing, year after year, a song of unity sung by those who share a common history.





SUGGESTIONS FOR:

Where to stay

Where to take excursions

Where to cash money

Where to eat delicious meals

Where to go for a drink

Where to go shopping



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TRAVEL AGENCIES

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Mendoza. Phone: 249637 -292689.
Fax 244097

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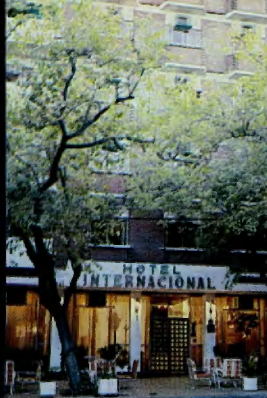
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1



3



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MENDOZA: DISTRICTS

MENDOZA CITY

LAS HERAS

GUAYMALLEN

GODOY CRUZ

LUJAN DE CUYO

MAIPU

SAN MARTIN

RIVADAVIA

JUNIN

LAVALLE

LA PAZ

SANTA ROSA

TUNUYAN

TUPUNGATO

SAN CARLOS

SAN RAFAEL

GENERAL ALVEAR

MALARGUE

From the Ancient Cuyum, known by the huarpe as the country of the sands to the Mendoza of today took several centuries and countless historical events in the life of the province.

The great necessity of transforming the barren dry valley of the desert brought the mendocinians to build dams and irrigation canals to the land they had cultivated. In this way they changed the wild aspect of the land into a beautiful oasis. From the beginning the vast expanses of cultivated fields spread from the valley of Huantata, place of its foundation towards the four cardinal points, establishing villages in the "Valle de Uco" in San Rafael and in the eastern posts situated along the commercial routes towards the provinces of San Luis and Buenos Aires.

The railway was completed by the end of the last century. It made possible the settlement of small villages on its route, some of which are important departments today.

Today the provincial map is made up of 18 municipal corporations, each having its own resources and development.

In the last few decades, the boundaries of the Capital overflowed because of an acceleration in urban growth which has integrated the adjoining departments into the "Gran Mendoza". This conglomerate of 889,128 inhabitants, is the fourth largest in all of the country. It is formed by the urban centers of Mendoza itself, as well as Godoy Cruz, Guaymallén, Las Heras, Luján de Cuyo and Maipú.

The history of Mendoza begins with the Indians, is followed by the conquerors, continuing with the "criollos" who fought next to General San Martín in the Liberating campaigns for the independence of Argentina, Chile and Perú, and finally the immigrants throughout its history, each man of the province has contributed to transform it into a fruitful province, the most important in the western area of Argentina.





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MENDOZA CITY

In the Capital of Mendoza, with 54 km², the financial, commercial, cultural and administrative activities of the province are concentrated.

It was founded by Don Pedro del Castillo as his last stop between Buenos Aires port and Chile. The primitive settlers founded the town square and established the town council there. They took advantage of the irrigation system used by the Huarpe indians and divided the land. This was the beginning of the economic history of the province.

In 1861 a terrible earthquake virtually razed Mendoza to the ground, setting back all the progress made during three centuries.

A "new city" emerged from the ruins. A principal square and four others surrounding it were established, it now being evident that there was the necessity for open areas of shelter in case of telluric movements.

The new building style abandoned the colonial characteristics that had been present up to that time and took its own physiognomy.

The capital of Mendoza, now has tree-lined streets and avenues which are irrigated by several small canals, modern buildings and a stirring commercial center which is interrupted at noon by the afternoon "siesta".





San Martín Avenue, the main street, the pedestrian avenue of Sarmiento and all the surrounding streets invite you to window shop. Las Heras Avenue is much favoured by tourists and has several shops with regional articles where you can buy handicrafts, delicious preserved fruit, dried fruits and wines of a very high quality.

The movies, theaters, pastry shops, pubs and a provincial casino create an exciting night life in the city and give it a special look which in summer time extends long into the night.

All the same a visit during morning hours or in the evening are NOT TO BE MISSED:

- The General San Martín Park was designed and built in the last century by the architect Carlos Tahys. Its extensive and green scenery illustrate the inhabitants of Mendoza's strong passion for wresting room away from the desert.

A monumental iron gateway welcomes the tourists who will then enter green fields and tree-lined streets, discovering along the way sculptoric works such as the Marly horses, "The Fountain of the Continents" done by Lola Mora and those sculptures found in "El Rosedal" walk situated in front of a beau-

tiful artificial lake.

Each avenue takes its name from the trees that ornament it. Here you can run, ride bicycles or just stroll in the beautiful scenery. Within the park, with an area of 512 hectares, there are many private athletic clubs, the "Malvinas Argentinas Stadium", the "National University of Cuyo" with research facilities, such as CRICYT and IADIZA.

- In the western part of the park, there is the "Cerro de la Gloria"; a Hill of Glory. On the top of this hill is the "Monument to the glorious Liberating Army of the Andes" made in bronze by the Uruguayan sculptor Juan Manuel Ferrari. The figures of this monument are very realistic and they recreate the moments of the "Gesta Sanmartiniana". These are the activities of the great liberator General San Martín, who won liberty for three South American Nations: Argentina, Chile and Perú.

On the southern side of the hill is the "Frank Romero Day" amphitheater", the location of the "Vintage National Festival". To the northern side, we find the "Zoological Garden" of Mendoza, where a great variety of animals live in a natural surrounding.

- The "lungs" of the city are its public squares: The largest of which is the

"Independencia Square", which constitutes the heart of the "New City". Within the square you have the possibility of visiting the "Municipal Museum of Modern Art" (Museo Municipal de Arte Moderno) or the "Julio Quintanilla Theater". If your stay coincides with a festival, you would appreciate the provincial shield which is composed of thousands of bright lights that are turned on for special occasions.

The "Plaza España" is a special reminder of our Spanish Heritage, with scenes from the Foundation of Mendoza. The "Plaza Italia" yields homage to the immigrants who offered their hearts, soul and labour for the enrichment of our land.

There is a monument to the "Father of the Country" in the "San Martín Square". This Square is surrounded by banks, including "the Hipotecario Bank" which has a neoplateresque style and is considered one of the jewels of the architectural patrimony of the province.

•The "Sanmartiniano Museum" (The General San Martín Museum) houses relics and valuable documents of the Great General and of the "Liberating Army of the Andes". The "General San Martín Public Library" is located in the "Paseo La Alameda" (a



Monument to
the Andes Army

walkway of poplar trees).

- The "Ruinas de San Francisco" (San Francisco Ruins) are the only remaining remembrance of the tragic demise of the old city. There is a church built in front of the original foundation of the central square which today is called "Plaza Pedro del Castillo". Pedro del Castillo Square was built by the jesuits in the XVII century, later belonging to the Franciscans Order.

- The museums, attesting to the culture and history of the region, are located in various areas of the city and possess valuable collections and pieces. In addition to the already mentioned museums, we find in "The Museo del Pasado Cuyano" a historic treasure.

Other museums include "The Museo Arqueológico de la Universidad Nacional de Cuyo" (Archaeological Museum of the U.N.C.) (American Archaeology), the "Acuario" (the Aquarium), the "Museo Mineralógico Manuel Tellechea" (Mineralogical Museum) (mineralogy and paleontology) and the "Museo de Ciencias Naturales y Antropológicas Juan C. Moyano" (The Cornelio Moyano Museum of Natural and Anthropological Science".

- In the Flag's room of the Government



House, there is the original flag of the glorious Andes Army which accompanied San Martín and his men in their liberating exploits.

In the Civic Center we find the Provincial Government House, the law Courts' Building, the Municipality and the Wine Museum, "Enoteca Gioi". It has a very old wine cellar which has been restored and is used for displaying machinery used in our early history, including Nancy oaken casks and prizes obtained from international exhibitions. From the Watchtower Veranda of the Municipal Palace, it is possible to see all of the city of Mendoza with its imposing mountain scenery and lovely tree lined avenues.

The present map of Mendoza city shows a fully urbanized metropolis. The world depression of the 40's and its subsequent unemployment forced people to move to the city hunting for jobs. This brought about the growth of the urban areas and a resulting neglect of agriculture.

Nowadays the city is expanding towards the west with the development of new residential neighborhoods, exclusive stores, restaurants and pubs built on the main streets that lead to the downtown area.

With a population of 121,157 inhabitants, it



suffers normal traffic, transportation and pollution problems that have led the municipal authorities to take measures to improve the welfare of Mendocinians.

These measures are not restricted only to the public works area but also directed to create a more efficient administrative structure for the rendering of services, especially in the poorest western quarters.

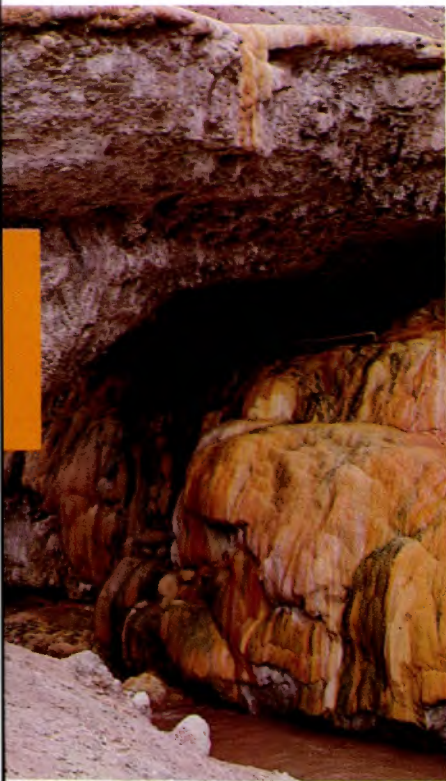
The cultural activities supported by the municipality are aimed at encouraging and channeling creativity, preserving cultural history for the Mendocinians. Therefore, recre-

ational areas, such as the Culture Center, have been provided for the community.

The task of embellishing parks and public promenades was complemented by the remodelling of the San Martín Avenue and the Sarmiento pedestrian mall. These streets have become fashionable shopping areas freed from the parking and pollution problems formerly caused by dense traffic.

The ambitious metropolitan park project intends to provide open spaces within the city, thus increasing the green freshness that makes it a real forest-like city.

Puente de Inca



LAS HERAS

Las Heras is situated in the north-western part of the province. It borders to the west with the frontier of Chile, where we find a chain of picturesque mountains and the International Tunnel in the Las Cuevas district. Its founding is related to the establishment of "estancias" (cattle ranches), properties of wealthy men who received these lands in repayment for their services to the Spanish Crown. However, it was not these men but others who extolled its land and together with General San Martín wrote the Liberating Epopee.

In Las Heras, General San Martín began to prepare and organize the Andes Army with the enthusiastic support of the people of Mendoza. They helped the General to train the soldiers who would cross the Andes Cordillera in order to gain the Independence of Chile.

This department took its name to pay homage to General Juan Gregorio Las Heras, an officer of the Gesta Sanmartiniana. It is one of the largest departments, with 10,935 km², the greater part of which is the chain of mountains called the Andes which offers marvellous scenery in summer and winter. Because of the condition of its soil, only 4,141,2 hectares are cultivated. These cul-

tivated lands are situated in the Uspallata Valley in the mountain range and towards the plain in the western area of Las Heras. Here we find artichokes, potatoes of high quality, and vineyards of genuine rootstalk. Because of the limited amount of fertile land, Las Heras has developed industry as an alternative to agriculture as an economic base. Among its most ambitious projects, the "lasherinos" hope that the development of an Industrial Park will boost the exploration for new resources.

Its mineral deposits 52,6% of the total production of Mendoza, has made possible the establishment of two of the most important cement plants in the country.

There are also other companies connected with chemical, metallic and mineral products, as well as with the manufacture of bricks and ceramic elements.

Enclosed by the greater Mendoza area, the urban center includes the majority of the inhabitants of Las Heras: 157,877. It is basically a bedroom community, since only 11% of its population actually receive economic benefit within its jurisdiction.

There are 86 schools, most of which are elementary and pre-elementary, as well as 4 technical high schools. With the combination

Los Penitentes Ski Center





Villavicencio

of a glorious past and the majestic scenery of rocky mountains in Las Heras, it is a place YOU WILL NOT WANT TO MISS when you travel to Mendoza.

Particularly interesting sites are:

- The Historic Field "El Plumerillo" where General San Martín trained his soldiers for the Liberation Campaign. Nearby, there is a church where the General used to visit and worship.
- Villavicencio, a place of great beauty. An exuberant vegetation is concentrated in an area along a winding road with 365 curves

and steep inclines. Some years ago, a luxurious thermal center was operated from there. The winding road leads up the mountainside to a place called "Cruz de Paramillos", where the remains of a fossil Araucarias can be observed. It is a place which was visited by Charles Darwin in 1835.

- The "Uspallata Valley", which divides the foothills of the Cordillera from the massive rocky formations of the Andes themselves. There are excellent hotels where you can stop for a cup of coffee, enjoy a delicious meal, or spend a restful night. This place is known for its archaeological re-

mains, its history and its wonderful scenery, contrasting green fields with rugged, rocky mountains. Here we find "Las Bóvedas" where the artillery was cast for the Andian Army.

In the "Tundúqueral Hill", you can observe petroglyphs that in ancient times showed the local natives the places where they could find water, animals and other data which they needed while travelling in the area.

- The ruins of "Ranchillos" which show the existence of an important fortified Indian city. From a high elevation we can very clearly see the road of the "Inca".

- The ski center of "Los Penitentes", which stands at the foot of a series of rocks having the same name, these rocks are the result of erosion and appear to be a long line of monks walking towards a gothic cathedral. Los Penitentes has modern accommodations, including hotels and condominiums, as well as ski-lifts.

- The "Valley of Puente del Inca" (Inca Bridge) is located at an altitude of 2,720 meters above sea level. It is revered for its surrounding high mountain peaks and its intense red and red ochre coloration of its rocks. It owes its name to the natural bridge

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over the river Las Cuevas created by the erosive action of water. To the left of the bridge are five famous thermal springs with different temperatures and saline components. Besides their curative powers, they have the ability to petrify any object soaked in them for several days. (we recommend you do not take 2 or 3 day thermal baths!)

- The "Provincial Park Aconcagua" has become a great attraction not only for its natural beauty, fauna, flora and archaeological material, but also for mountain climbing which attracts the attention of both domestic and international expeditions. In this Park we find the "Los Horcones Lagoon" of marvellous beauty, guarded by the greatest of stone sentries: The Aconcagua Mountain.

- The "Cristo Redentor de los Andes", a statue of Our Lord, the Redeemer, on the Argentine - Chilean border, was built at the beginning of the century. It symbolizes the goal of a permanent feeling of brotherhood between both nations.

- The frontier town of "Las Cuevas", last Argentine town on the route towards Chile. Its name comes from numerous natural caves that exist in the zone.

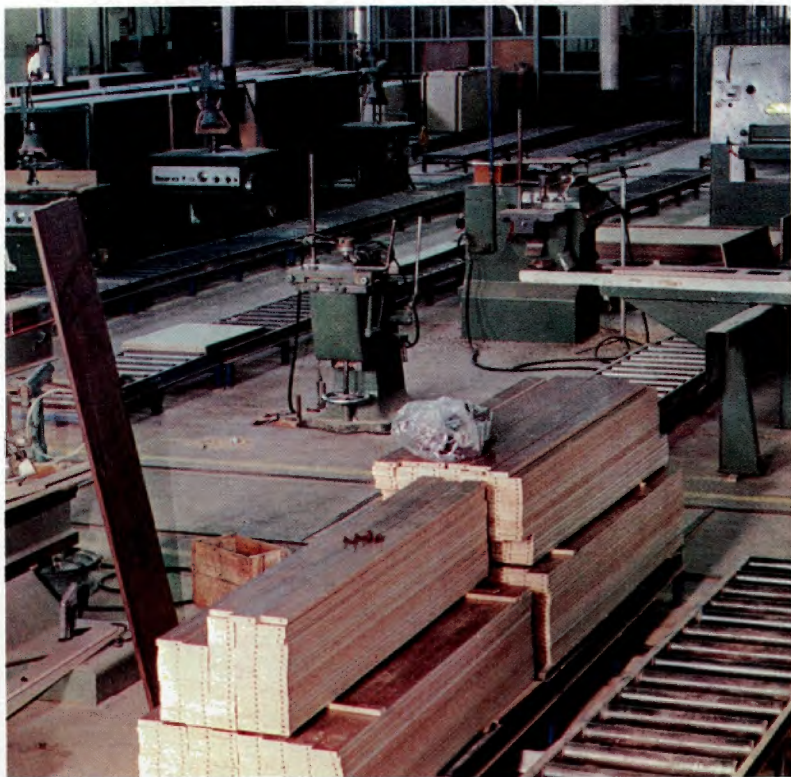


Photo: J.J. Morales

WINERY AND
VINEYARDS
SANTA ANA S.A.



Guaymallén is considered one of the oldest districts in the province. Its name comes from Guaymaré, one of the five Indian chiefs who lived in the Huantata Valley when the conquerors arrived.

Its proximity to Mendoza and its excellent irrigation system taking advantage of the Cacique Guaymallén canal built by the Huarpe Indians, insured its growth, which has been constant since 1858.

Travelling along tree-lined highways, we find old houses that belonged to men connected with the district, such as Hilario Cuadros'. He was a writer of popular cuyano songs. His name was given to a street and a square in his honor.

Guaymallén has three important entrances. We find toward the west the urban settlements of Villa Nueva, Dorrego and San José. Toward the east, the agricultural areas of Corralitos, La Primavera, Rodeo del Medio and Colonia Segovia were established. There are farms and orchards of garlic, fruit trees, olive trees, vineyards and flower plantations which embellish the highways in the spring time.

A majority of the excellent fruits and vegetables grown in Guaymallén, as well as the production of other neighbouring districts



GUAYMALLÉN

are transported to the "Feria de Concentración de Guaymallén" a market place from where these products are distributed to other provinces including the Buenos Aires' markets.

Other medium and small scale food industries, cold storage plants, tree nurseries, timber yards, grape and wine factories, metallurgical, chemistry, and sparkling drink plants were established in Guaymallén and play an important role in the commercial and industrial activity of the province.

At present it is the most densely populated district with 220,479 inhabitants. Its accelerated urban growth in the last decades, sometimes occurred in a disordered way, without taking into account public services, and thus generated great urban problems with no easy solution.

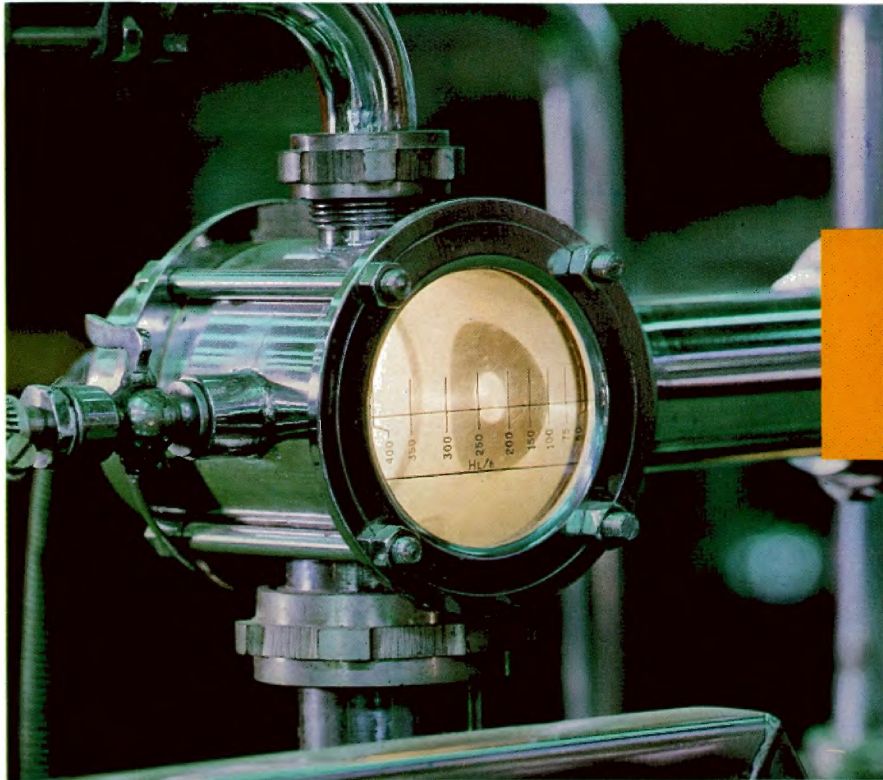
The planning of future neighborhoods will be based on strict zoning laws that will control the growth in the urban area in order to obtain a demographical balance and to ensure better distribution of services.

The community's efforts working together have made possible the completion of the most important gas network in the interior of the country in the last 10 years. The 140 kilometer gas network installed now, solved

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a long - term problem and meets the gas needs of more than 40,000 residents.
YOU WILL NOT WANT TO MISS:

- "Nuestra Señora del Rosario Church", was built in 1825. It is one of the oldest chapels and is still stands after several earthquakes.
- The handicrafts salon "El Retortuño" where Indian handicrafts are exhibited. These Indian traditions include loom weaving, jonquilled baskets (baskets of jonquill) and braided leather goods.
- Bermejo is a picturesque meeting place of numerous Mendocinian artists. It has beautiful scenery, full of ravines, the canal of the Cacique Guaymallén meets the clear waters of the Lagunita channel in the Escorihuela farm, thus forming an island with trees of unusual species and abundant vegetation.





GODOY CRUZ

Even though it is the smallest department (75 km²), from its inception Godoy Cruz has centered its activities on the industrial development and the labor of its people. These people have made Godoy Cruz into one of the most powerful departments of the province.

Urban and industrial Godoy Cruz started in the last century with the establishment of big wineries, mills and small businesses.

"El Trapiche" a grinding plant of metals in the south-western part of Godoy Cruz, was the first industry established, which later became an important wine and grape industry plant producing the first champagnes of the country.

Visionary men such as: Tomba, Arizu, Escorihuela and Filippini founded wineries, metallurgy plants and modern industries which were the forerunners of Casale, Pescarmona, Ronchietto, Rousselle and Bianchi. They are an example of the new generation at work and their efforts are the foundation of progress.

Since 1940 there has been an increase in the industrial and commercial progress of the department. During this time, "Cooperativa Eléctrica Godoy Cruz" (Godoy Cruz Electricity Cooperative), "Cervecería de Cuyo" (a



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VITIVINICOLAS

ESCORIHUELA

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Adolfo - Fruhinsholz in

Nancy, France
for the 100th anniversary
of the Revolución de Mayo
in 1910.

plant devoted to the manufacture of beer), "Comisión Nacional de Energía Atómica" (CNEA) and IMPSA sprang up.

Thirty years later, new manufacturing plants were established. It was then an important industrial zone for the metallurgical, timber, textile and food industry. Actually this concentration of industry is the most important in Mendoza and has had the greatest impact on the exportation and importation flow of the province.

Godoy Cruz has 178,446 inhabitants. The population settled around the town square and then began enlarging towards the areas that join the Gran Mendoza with the commercial centers. The population pushed towards the west part to the foothills where the land has ridges from west to east and is surrounded by dry stream beds.

The construction of the Maure main soil-pipe and other important public works by the municipality have solved many of the needs of the population. This project forms part of the urban renovation of the district which includes roads that link the east and the west, the San Vicente Park as well as roadwork and environmental sanitation programs.

People are also working very hard on the restoration and preservation of architecturally



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Photo: Inquimet

important buildings such as: Filippini Winecellar, architect Ramos Correas' house, oaken caşks used to store and season choice wines of Arizu Winecellar and "Benegas Park".

In this way the community and the municipal government work together looking for a better quality of life for its people. Several intermediate entities carry out socio-cultural activities such as recreational workshops, programs for school help and nursery and day care centers. In the Cultural Center, the artistic activities of the department are developed. It congregates choirs from all over

the country, as well as Chile, Brazil and Uruguay in the so called "Cantapueblo". When you go to Godoy Cruz, YOU WILL NOT WANT TO MISS:

- The largest winecellars where you can taste wines of high-quality and observe the process of the mother industry of Mendoza.
- Talk to the "godoycruceños" and ask them to tell you about "Tropero Sosa's history", a man who crossed the "pampa" to Buenos Aires by cart in 45 days in order to bring General San Martín weapons and armaments. He broke the record by crossing the Pampas in far less than the usual 90 days.



LUJAN



Photo: L. Vizioli

Luján's 4,847 square kilometer surface features infinite resources: fertile lands, beautiful mountains, highly technicalized industries, hydroenergy, one of the main distilleries in the country and an invaluable cultural patrimony. These constitute Luján's contributions to the growth of Mendoza.

Luján came into being as the result of transit to the south of Mendoza. Its first residents discovered in its diverse geography, ranging from hills to plains, the possibility of progress based on cattle raising and the growing of grapes, vegetables and fruit trees.

The Huarpe Indians were the first to build an irrigation system for these crops-- a system which was then transformed centuries later into the Cipolletti dam which distributes water to irrigate this and neighboring districts.

Mendoza developed into a place where vineyards became deeply rooted and numerous wineries soon settled in the region, providing the basis for industrial activity which later on expanded and diversified.

Since 1983 the Luján farmers have exhibited annually the products of their efforts and at Feriagro (Agricultural Fair).

With the recent creation of the Luján On Site Labeling Council, the restless wine pro-

ducers will be able to advertise their wines as a product derived from special grapes and cuttings.

The first oil drilling in Latin America was done in Luján and the first oilfield was the predecessor of the present refinery. This promoted the establishment of other industries made possible by the nearby energy sources and availability of raw materials necessary for the petrochemical industry. Nowadays, these plants exert a notable influence on the economic and social development of the district.

The demands imposed by its agricultural and industrial development converted the original settlement into a modern, socially and commercially active city. Currently, the municipal government is carrying out urban population redistribution as well as important educational programs for the promotion of the community.

The reconditioning of urban space forms part of the reorganization of the downtown area which aims at improving the lifestyle of Lujanenses. The building and restructuring of roads such as the International Circuit and the detour for heavy trucks contributed to advance the project and benefited producers.

Viticultorist s House of
Carrodilla
**S.A. NIETO CARBO Y
A. SENETINER A.C.I.**
manufacturer of high
quality wines Viña de
Santa Isabel.



Its cultural attractions and distinct landscapes foster tourism all year round. Therefore, **YOU WILL NOT WANT TO MISS:**

- The Emiliano Guíñazu Art Museum (Casa de Fader), which houses an important collection of works by remarkable Argentine artists. A picturesque, tree-lined road that forms a natural tunnel leads to it.
- The Chacras de Coria and Vistalba summer villages invite the tourist to rest among murmuring waterways and profuse vegetation.

The microclimate of the region has transformed them into favorite weekend and summer vacation spots.

- La Toma de Los Españoles (The Spaniards' Intake Canal), built in 1781, is considered a landmark in irrigation infrastructure. It is situated on the Mendoza river, 20 kilometers from the city of Mendoza. It has been declared a historical monument.
- El Cajón de Cacheuta (The Cacheuta Canyon) runs for 7 Kilometers among ancient rose granite walls and deep humid ravines sprinkled with green. The climate and the landscape make it ideal for excursions and rafting. Tourists can also enjoy the invigorating thermal waters in a modern SPA center.



High quality Wines from the wineries of

CONSEJO DENOMINACION DE ORIGEN LUJAN DE CUYO

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Angel Espiño S.A. | Etchart S.A. |
| Cavas de Perdril S.A. | Lagarde S.A. |
| Cavas de Weinert S.A. | Leoncio Arizu S.A. |
| Cavas de Perez Cuesta | Luis Cabrini S.A. |
| Coop. Vinicola de Luján Ltda. | Nieto Carbo y A. Seneitiner |
| Edmundo J.P. Norton S.A. | Proviar S.A.I.C.A.F. |

HOTEL TERMAS DE CACHEUTA

A mountain hotel to
enjoy all year - round.



The Potrerillos Valley, where several streams that flow through vast fertile plains generate areas with profusion of water plants thus luring tourists to photograph the surprising wildlife. El Salto, Las Vegas and Valle del Sol, attractive summer villages, offer tourists unique landscapes with meandering creeks.

- The narrow and deep Vallecitos gorge at the top of the mountain where the accumulation of snow favors the practice of winter sports. The towering, surrounding peaks and the mildness of the weather entice visitors to go mountain climbing or to practice wilderness adventures.

- The Carrodilla Virgin whom the villagers have chosen as patron of Mendocinian vineyards. She was brought from Spain in 1811 and she has been thanked for the harvests with great zeal ever since with a traditional procession in her honor at the time of the Vintage Festival in March.



MAIPU



Wine Museum of
BODEGA LA RURAL
"SAN FELIPE"

Manufacturers and
exporters of high quality
wines.

After the earthquake in 1861, the devout followers of the "Virgen de la Merced" decided to move the altar to a safer place. So, within a short time, the lands were distributed and the first edifices were built in this progressive sector of the Gran Mendoza. Due to the water of Mendoza river and because of its excellent location on the plain, Maipú has flourished agriculturally to the present day.

Maipú has 24,114 hectares, 30% of which are planted in olive trees. The remainder is occupied with vineyards, fruit trees and vegetables. This sector is the number one producer of olives in the area raising more than 50% of the total production of the province. Grapevines gave birth to famous wine cellars. In 1986, the biggest wine cellar in the world was founded by two pioneers in the area: Juan Giol and Bautista Gargantini.

"Bodegas y Viñedos Giol" belonged to the provincial government for several decades but at present it is managed by private capital.

Among its industrial establishments, there are 167 wine cellars, distilleries, a plant for the processing of coke for siderurgical use, cold-storage plants, tanneries, olive industries, oil factories, fruit exporters and one of



Photo: Peñaflores S.A.

PEÑAFLORES S.A.
 Trapiche Winery, more than a century producing high quality wines.

the biggest glassware factories of the province devoted to the manufacture of glass containers for the wine and grape and food industries.

Some of these establishments are situated in the industrial zone which Maipú shares with Godoy Cruz.

The most important industry in Maipú is the one devoted to the manufacture of drinks of which wine represents 60% of the total industrial value of the sector.

With respect to the petroleum industry, Maipú plays an important role in both the Lulunta and Barranca fields (1,119 m³/yearly).

As Maipú belongs to an agricultural and industrial zone, its commerce and population have increased markedly. Currently Maipú has 125,373 inhabitants.

Recent changes in Maipú include: great demographical growth in the latter years, improvement in rendering services, better communication infrastructure between agricultural and urban zones and the repairing and building of schools, health centers and hospitals.

All these activities together with the economic, social and cultural development are carried out by the municipal government and

with the cooperation of intermediate entities that consolidate the community organization.

YOU WILL NOT WANT TO MISS:

- The traditional wine cellars: Giol, Peñaflores and López.
 They make up part of the so called "Circuit of the Wine Road". There, you would taste delicious, high-quality and bubbly wines.
- The "Museo Vitivinícola San Felipe" has antique elements of the mother industry of Mendoza.
- The "Museo Arqueológico de Maipú". This museum displays valuable archaeological pieces found in a field in Barrancas, previously inhabited by natives. They emigrated to the south after the foundation of Mendoza.
- "The Capilla de Barrancas" devoted to the Virgin of Rosario has some colonial religious architectural signs. It was constructed on this site to make possible the evangelizing of an important indigenous village.



SAN MARTIN

San Martín is situated 45 km from Mendoza. It forms part of the Eastern area, together with Junín, Rivadavia, Santa Rosa and La Paz.

Most of the industrial, commercial and service activities of the regional community are centered there.

San Martín is the number one in grape cultivation and wine making in the country. It has 33,563 hectares of vineyards which yield an excellent crop and 233 wineries or bodegas. Its vinic juices, some of them of age-old tradition, currently receive international recognition due to their quality and nobility.

The Mendoza river, with its uniquely permanent course, supplies the water for the irrigation of extensive areas of vineyards, peach, apricot and plum orchards and fields that produce a great variety of vegetables. The excellent products grown are marketed for fresh consumption, dehydration in plants, or are sent to industrial establishments which manufacture jam, marmalade, fruit paste and stewed fruit.

The high quality of its soil for agricultural development was first noticed by General San Martín when he crossed this zone in order to take control of the government of Cuyo.

In those days, this Eastern Mendocinian region was known as "Los Barriales". San Martín even requested a parcel in which to plant an orchard and to use as a resting place after the end of the Liberation Campaign.

It was in homage to General San Martín this department was named. At the present time, San Martín has 86,696 inhabitants most of whom reside in its two cities: San Martín and Palmira. The latter sprang up with the installation of the railway in 1885, when workers moved into the town to work at the rail road. It was the most important station of the province, and required many laborers to load and unload the trains.

This department is the only one in the provincial territory which can boast of having two cities divided by a totally rural zone. Between the wide tree-lined avenues, there is an important business section which services the inhabitants of this area and also attracts the business of some of the population of the Eastern Mendocinian area. Regarding health, it is important to mention the completion of two projects: The Regional Hospital "Alfredo Perrupato" inaugurated in 1991 to care for all the population in the section, and the creation of the

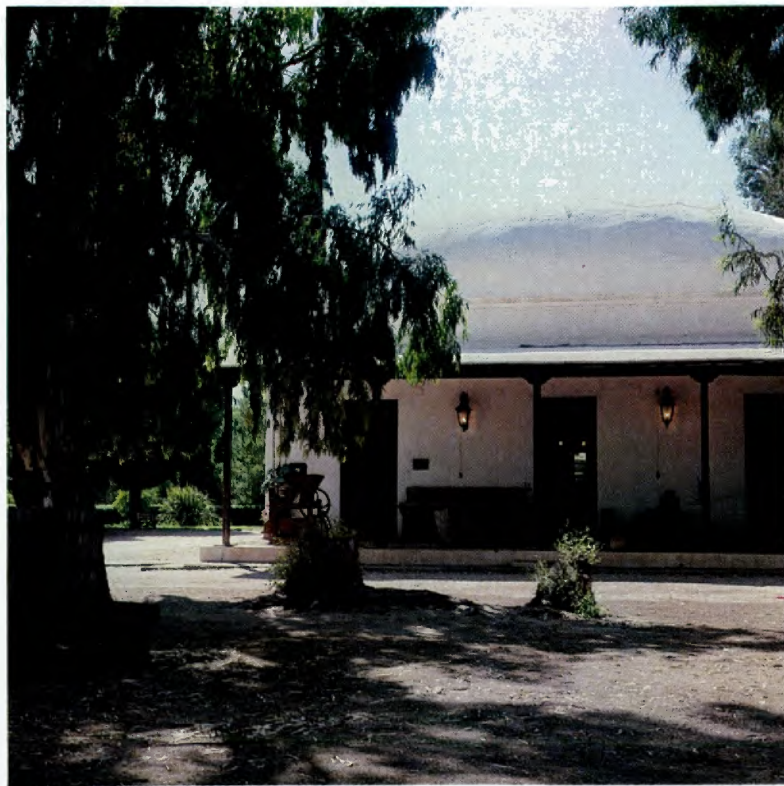


"Municipal School of Sanitary Agents". These agents are trained in the department in the following areas: prevention, vaccination and environmental sanitation.

As a result of the hard work, endurance and perseverance of its inhabitants the people of San Martín have made the General's dream come true. General San Martín who chose this place to rest, would be proud of the department which chose his name.

On traveling to this department and its city, YOU WILL NOT WANT TO MISS:

- The "Alto Salvador Church", built at the beginning of the XIX century, with the purpose of giving religious services and training to the Indians. Among its aged walls, we find religious relics which were created by the natives.
- The Municipal Historic Museum "Las Bóvedas", situated in the small farm of "Los Barriales". At the beginning of this century, there were only ruins left of the antique house built by General San Martín. It has now been rebuilt as a replica of the original house. It was declared a historic place and has galleries which display objects of the provincial history, including material of folkloric, religious and archaeological importance.





RIVADAVIA

Similar to other eastern departments, the first settlements appeared along the highway for carts which travelled from the south to Punta de los Venados. Today the neighboring province of San Luis.

The fertile lands, irrigated by the Tunuyán river in the northern and western areas, allowed its inhabitants to make these lands into one of the main agricultural areas of the province.

The construction of the "Tiburcio Benegas" dam in the Tunuyán river, created a water source for the benefit of all the eastern departments.

The building of the "El Carrizal" dam made it possible to control the flow of water for irrigation and the production of 85,000,000 kw/h of electric power.

These important works, together with the building of 233 km of agricultural roads, contributed to the cultivation of vegetables, olive trees, fruit trees and grapevines. Today, Rivadavia is the second greatest of olives and with 16,222 hectares of vineyards, has attracted the building of large wineries.

With an area of 2,141 km², 300,000 hectares have been irrigated, leaving the rest an extensive deserted area, along with the "Llanura de la Travesía" and the

"Huayquerías" zone, where there are important oil fields which have become new resources for the department.

Most of the population live on farms in rural areas devoted to agricultural activities. These settlements are situated in the northern part of the department.

In the city of Rivadavia, there is a great deal of commercial activity and many services are provided for the local population.

There is a beautiful artificial lake surrounded by a park which has comfortable camping facilities. It also has one of the best equipped sports club of the province.

The advice given to businesses, the impetus of making up a cooperative society and the encouragement of advancement programs are only some of the projects and activities carried out in the modern municipal building for the welfare of its inhabitants.

A new tertiary high school has been constructed in order to provide professional alternatives to the young people of Rivadavia, in the hope of stemming their movement to more urban areas.

In December, there is a "Folkloric Festival" which includes the participation of outstanding personalities of the Argentine Folklore.





YOU WILL NOT WANT TO MISS:

- The Carrizal dam, a magnificent place for water sports such as: sailing, windsurfing, motor boating, water skiing, rowing and fishing.

It has a great number of private athletic clubs and places for camping, where you can enjoy the mendocinian sun.

- In Medrano District, the "Tiburcio Benegas" dam and its surrounding area is the best place to enjoy a delicious barbecue or to escape for a weekend of camping.



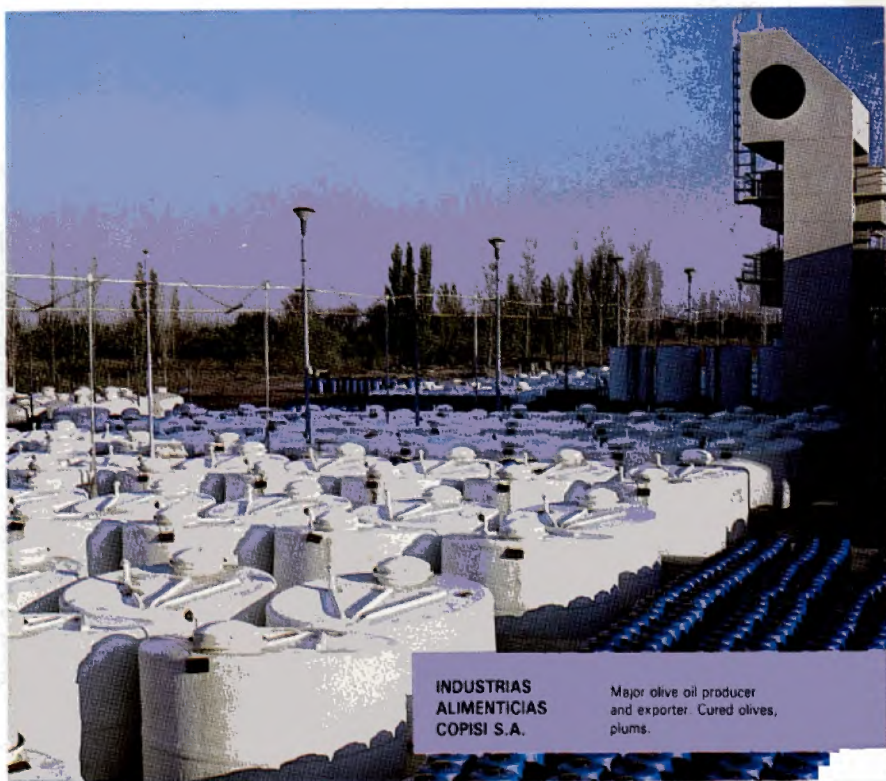
JUNIN

In the past, Junin formed part of Los Barriales, together with San Martín and Rivadavia. The territory it occupies at present was one of the first stops on the road to the northeast. It was called "El Retamo" (The Broom Tree) due to the profusion of broom trees that grow in the area.

General San Martín rested there on his way to Buenos Aires, marvelling at the scenery. Worried about the economic future of the province, he commissioned the parceling of the lands, the building of a flour mill and the construction of irrigation canals and ditches. The name "Junín" was given to the district in honor of the battle of Junín in Peru at the time of South American independence.

The advantages of rich soil in the proximity of the Mendoza and Tunuyán rivers and a mild microclimate have given birth to the best viticultural area of the country. Of the 15,108 cultivated hectares, 80% correspond to high-quality vineyards whose grapes are destined for wine making by wineries that export large quantities due to the quality of their wines.

Fruit and vegetables thrive on farms, supplying numerous food canning and packing plants. Its old olive trees, some interspersed with vineyards, provide raw material for fa-



**INDUSTRIAS
ALIMENTICIAS
COPISI S.A.**

Major olive oil producer
and exporter. Cured olives,
plums.



SAN JOSE
 LTDA Winery
 Historical lot where General
 San Martín built a flour
 mill, acquired by José
 Orfila at the beginning of
 the 20th century.

cilities that produce preserved olives and olive oil, which are widely coveted by international markets.

Junín and Rivadavia have recently signed an agreement to share the industrial area in order to further regional integration. This is a unique event in the province and it exemplifies the will to create, build and grow. Agriculture in the first place, and industry in the second, constitute the bases on which the economy of the district rests, and provide labor to 28,478 inhabitants who live chiefly in the rural areas.

Picturesque, tree-lined roads, bordered by

murmuring canals, will accompany you as you travel around Junín.

YOU WILL NOT WANT TO MISS:

- San Martín's flour mill, of colonial architecture, where wheat was ground to prepare the village bread. It was worked by the power produced by a waterfall of a nearby canal then called "Acequia de la Patria."
- The Orfila Winery, founded in 1905, which stores in its cellars, walls and arcades the passions of generations-- the "mother industry" of the province.
- San Cayetano Chapel, situated near the

"Solar Histórico" (Historic Mansion), where every August people bearing torches proceed in pilgrimage to thank the patron of work for his favors and blessings.

- The ancient "Virgen de la Luz" church, built in 1881, in which all the religious activities of the community take place.



LAVALLE

Where the oasis meets desert sprang up Lavalle, on the border with the province of San Juan.

With 10,244 km² of extension. Lavalle formed part of the former Huanacache zone. Large lagoons with the same name surrounded by "chañares" (a variety of tree) and carob trees irrigated the grain fields and supplied the province of Mendoza with excellent fish.

The exploitation of the Mendoza river for watering in its upper river - bed and the unchecked felling of trees caused the lagoons to dry up and the desert to advance day by day.

The wheat fields were eventually replaced by vineyards, forests and fruit trees, with an amount of 18,069 hectares artificially irrigated. The most important fruits were watermelons and muskmelons.

Grape - growing and wine making activities are the principal industry of this district. Most of the land is cultivated and there are several wineries.

There are also dehydrated fruit plants, fruit and vegetable canning plants, all of them equipped with modern machinery for processing.

In addition to the aforementioned is the bee-

keeping industry (apiculture), developed by many rural families. They have excellent quality honey and wax and produce them in great quantities.

The municipal government is encouraging small and medium producers to join cooperative societies, as well as to develop provincial programs such as "Volver a la Tierra" (Return to the land) in order to intensify and extend the thousand of hectares that are yet to be cultivated.

The population, according to the 1991 census, consists of 25,795 inhabitants concentrated in this small city, 34 km away of the

capital city. The surrounding topography is rather desolate.

Very few inhabitants devote themselves to the raising of small livestock, occupying third place in the province.

These settlements have nearby schools and are serviced by some of the fifteen health centers in the area.

YOU WILL NOT WANT TO MISS:

- "Nuestra Señora del Rosario" Church, was built in 1864 after the earthquake had destroyed the original built by the Indians. There we find 200 years old relics.

"Los Altos Limpios"
Lavallino Desert.

Photo: D. Cobos



**AGROINDUSTRIAS
CARTELLONE S.A.**
Dehydrated vegetables.
Canned tomatoes, tomato-
sauce and tomato paste.
Canned fruit and fruit
sauces. Grape wines.

A popular celebration in her honour takes place in October. During several days typical meals and drinks are offered as well as folkloric dances and songs. The great festivity begins with mass and then is followed by a procession in which the statue is carried by the parishioners along with flowers, flags and banners.

This church is the main meeting place of the townsfolk, it represents a testimony and a symbol of the Mendocinian culture.

● If you are an Epicurean of nature's wonders, you can go to the "Bosque Telteca" (20,000 hectares) on a guided tour. The carob tree grove there, constitutes a vestige of enormous forests, which once covered a great part of the territory during the past century. This grove is surrounded by sand dunes which advance very quickly.

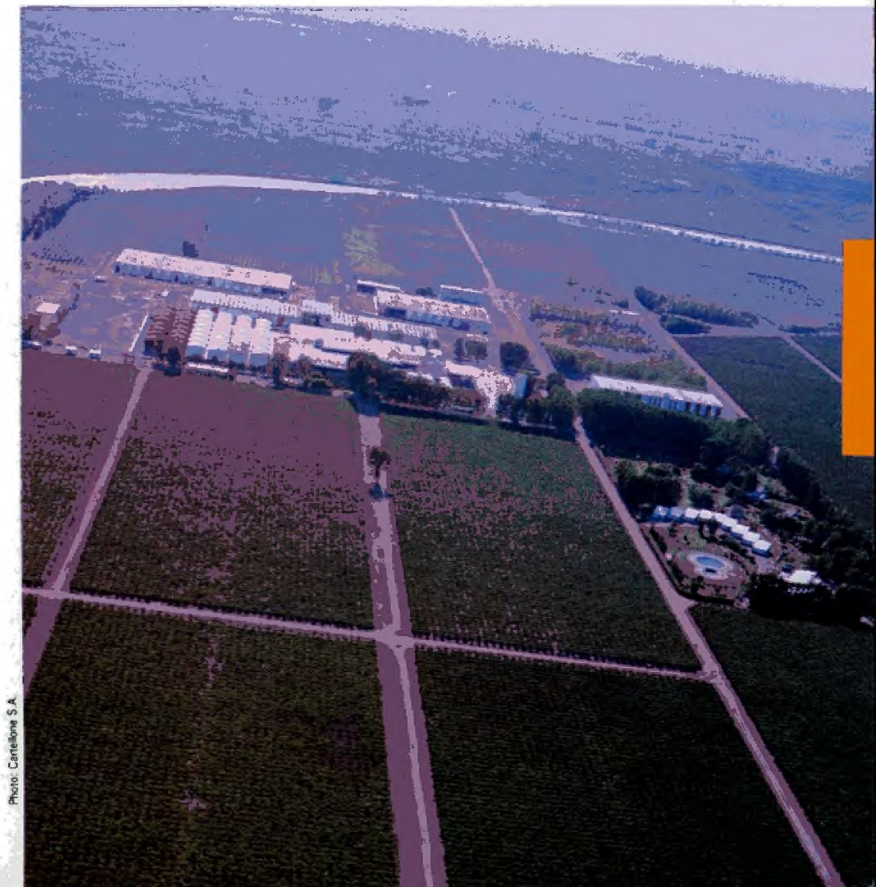


Photo: Cartellone S.A.



LA PAZ

With the greeting: "Welcome to the land of the sun and good wine", the travellers are met as they enter Mendoza (through) the Arco del Desaguadero.

What was just a cart track long ago, is today the route of travel with the largest flow of products load and passengers that come into and out of Mendoza.

Since the colonial age, this has been the main route that has connected the province with the port of Buenos Aires. Along its path, birth given to several posts. Some of them would later become departments of Argentina.

In this way La Paz was born, as the entrance to Mendoza, on the eastern border next to the province of San Luis.

It originally had a small population which had to fight against both the aridity and desolation of the land due to the lack of a permanent water source.

It had the privilege of being the first department which was connected to the railway system in 1883, and it thus had the first railway station in which all the shipments of Mendoza Province had to be sent from.

The extension of the railroad fostered other stations and the department of La Paz was no longer the Center of the railroad move-



Photo: MADIZA - CIRCIY

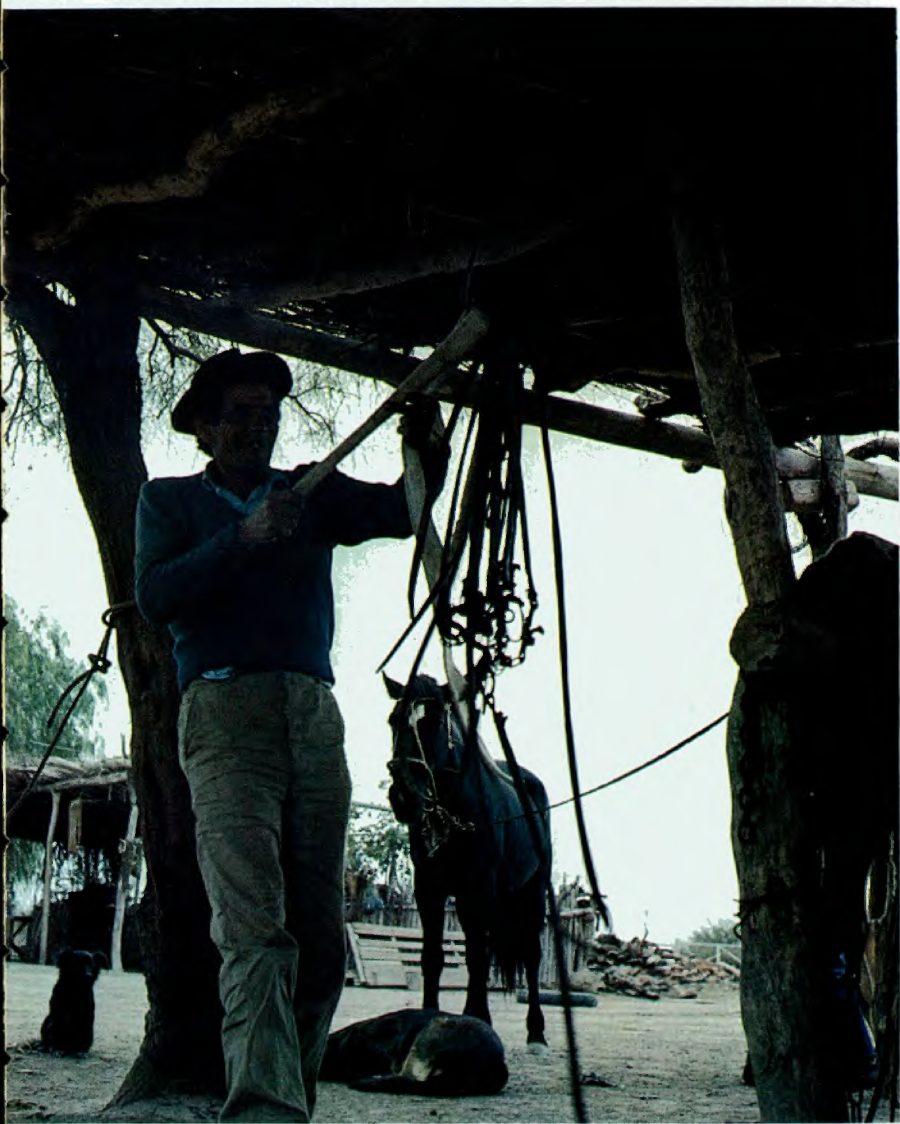


Photo: E. Cafferata

ment any more.

Of its 7,105 km², only 910 hectares are cultivated, which are irrigated by the water of the main canal of the Philipps dam on the Tunuyán river, in the Rivadavia department. In La Paz, we find vineyards, fruit trees and forestry, all planted recently due to agrarian fomentation projects.

The harvesting of the "Junquillo", an autochthon vegetable that grows in the dunes and on the riversides, is processed to be used in the manufacturing of cleaning elements and baskets.

Recently, there has been great efforts to expand the amount of land devoted to pasture, with La Paz now occupying fourth place in the province in the production of bovine with 25,000 head.

Surrounded by solitude and silence in the middle of the "paceño" desert, there are situated some cattle stations. Several families live there, devoting themselves to the raising of cattle and to apiculture. They alternate these agriculture activities with handicrafts which have been inherited from their ancestors.

At present, it is the department with the least population, 8,346 inhabitants.



SANTA ROSA

Santa Rosa is situated to the East of San Martín. On its arid lands were staged the battles for the establishment of the nation. It only acquired importance, however, in 1884 due to the building of railroad lines that made possible the settlement of numerous families who, like the primitive settlers -- the Huarpes, devoted themselves to agriculture. Santa Rosa is divided into three large districts: Santa Rosa village, Las Catitas and La Dormida. The latter has 14,206 inhabitants 90% of which live in rural areas.

In the last few years, almost 2000 youngsters emigrated to other urban areas due to unemployment. Santa Rosa has, however, three major supporting activities: agriculture, industry and livestock raising. These will enable it to rebound and create new job opportunities for its inhabitants. Agriculture, mainly producing fruit with pits, widely renowned in the country, and vineyards have traditionally been Santa Rosa's chief economic support. Little by little, as the monocultural scheme adopted in the province began to be developed in Santa Rosa, the small and average-sized producers suffered the consequences and gave up farming, which left thousands of productive hectares devastated.

At present more than 20,000 hectares are cultivated. The prospects for growth are excellent since the municipality has started an Agricultural Development Program. This project, whose slogan is "Santa Rosa realizes hope," is the only one of its kind in the country. The whole community has rallied to support the program, convinced that it will not only achieve economic, but also social and cultural transformation.

This program was launched with the creation of a cooperative of producers and the building of a fruit and vegetable market in order to avoid price-raising. This cooperative does not only supply the domestic market of the east of the province, but also supplies important areas of San Luis and the south of Córdoba.

Currently, the project includes other programs like agricultural and livestock raising expansion. The latter, mainly centered in Naúñan with 35,000 head of cattle, makes Santa Rosa the third producer of beef in the province.

The industries of the district consist of wineries, canneries and fruit dehydrating plants which, with the Agricultural Development Program have increased and upgraded their capacities. Besides, Santa Rosa

Finca La Agrícola S.A.



CAVA DE RECOARO S.A.

Was awarded the first prize "Oscar" for a high quality Mendocinian wine in Burdeos, France, 1989. Cabernet Sauvignon, harvest 1982. Cava produces 10% of the wine processed for export of the whole country.

houses an important factory of polymer containers, tanks, pipes and accessories reinforced with fiberglass, used in environmental sanitation and in the wine-making industry.

The worship of the earth and its fruits has generated the so called "Festival de la Cueva y el Damasco." Being the only one of its kind, this festival attracts well-known representatives of national folklore, thus making it one of the most alluring festivals in the province. If your stay in Mendoza coincides with the festival, you will have the chance to know its customs and traditions while you enjoy the exquisite taste of Mendocinian empanadas and wines.

YOU WILL NOT WANT TO MISS:

- The Ñacuñan Forest Reserve, if you are interested in the observation of flora and fauna. This reserve, which displays the characteristics common to arid places, features an extremely interesting array of shrubs and trees, such as carobs, chañares and "jarilla", equivalent to those of other world deserts, although this has a richer wildlife than most.





TUNUYAN

This city is located in "Valle de Uco", 80 km from the capital. It is the principal city in the middle west region. It has excellent climatic conditions and majestic mountains with the highest picks being in the main mountain range.

The presence of some volcanoes probably gave origin to the name of this district: Tunuyán (from araucano) "shaking lands" in reference to the seismic phenomena.

The old farm known as "El Totoral", later a "postal stop" on the way to the south, began to progress in the decade of the 1880's. It was at that time, the immigrant farmers reached this valley, which lies at the foot of the mountain range.

This district is famous for its apples and pears (9,000 cultivated hectares). Beginning with the apples, pears and some other fruit production the cider industry, and the packing and Cold Storage Plants. There has developed a great demand for wood, which is being provided by the forestal resources of this area.

Recent private investment has been allotted to tourism, grapejuice concentrate plants and tomato paste.

The opening of roads toward "Valle de los Manantiales", (Springs Valley), will encour-

age the creation of a ski center with a skiable terrain of 780 hectares. The road through "El Portillo" pass will help improve communication with our neighbor country of Chile and its ports.

Tunuyán (35,534 inhabitants) has also received the benefits of public investments. They allow construction projects, such as the "Valle de Uco" gaspipe and "Paseo Costanera" (place where the "National Tonada Festival" takes place), the Civic Center and a modern hospital. This hospital along with some other Health Centers greatly help the people of this region.

The creation of "communal workshops" and the development of small enterprises are some of the activities carried out by the people from Tunuyán. These "communal workshops" are groups of women who manufacture clothes and elaborate conserves and other goods, for themselves and for commerce.

The development of "small enterprises" (familiar or communal societies) provide occupation for the people of low income. The government helps these societies with financial, technical and labor assistance. These societies are raising the social-cultural level of the "Valle de Uco".

"El Renunciamento" monument.



AGROMAN S.A.

It is known for its exportation of fresh fruit and cider to Brazil and other countries of Latin America.



If you go to Tunuyán YOU WILL NOT WANT TO MISS:

- The wonderful mountain range and picks' suitable for excursions, climbing and trekking.
- The Tupungato volcano (6,800 m) and the nearby mountain streams where excellent salmonidae can be caught.
- The Valle de los Manantiales (Springs Valley), at the foot of Portillo mountain range which is a natural amphitheatre with views overlooking the fertile Valle de Uco.
- The "Historical Apple tree", is a place well known by all the people of this region. Colonel Olazabal and General San Martín, coming from Guayaquil, met under the branches of this apple tree. A stem of that old tree stands in this site. There is a monument here called "El Renunciamento", which is twenty meters high. It shows San Martín wearing gaucho clothes as if he were a man of Tunuyán.
- If you happen to go for the "National Festival of Tonada" you are certain to enjoy it. At the same time you will love the skills of the criollos.
- You will also enjoy the apple trees, pear trees and vineyards in bloom in the spring.



TUPUNGATO

The fertile lands of the western central part of the province, which nowadays include the district of Tunuyán, San Carlos and Tupungato, belonged to Cacique Cuco's dominions, being known here as the "Valle de Uco".

At the beginning its small population was connected with the settling of the Fort at San Carlos. Then, later it prospered when the Jesuits arrived in 1619. They discovered this beautiful valley with multiple springs and streams. They cultivated many kinds of fruit and vegetables and founded the first cattle ranches or estancias.

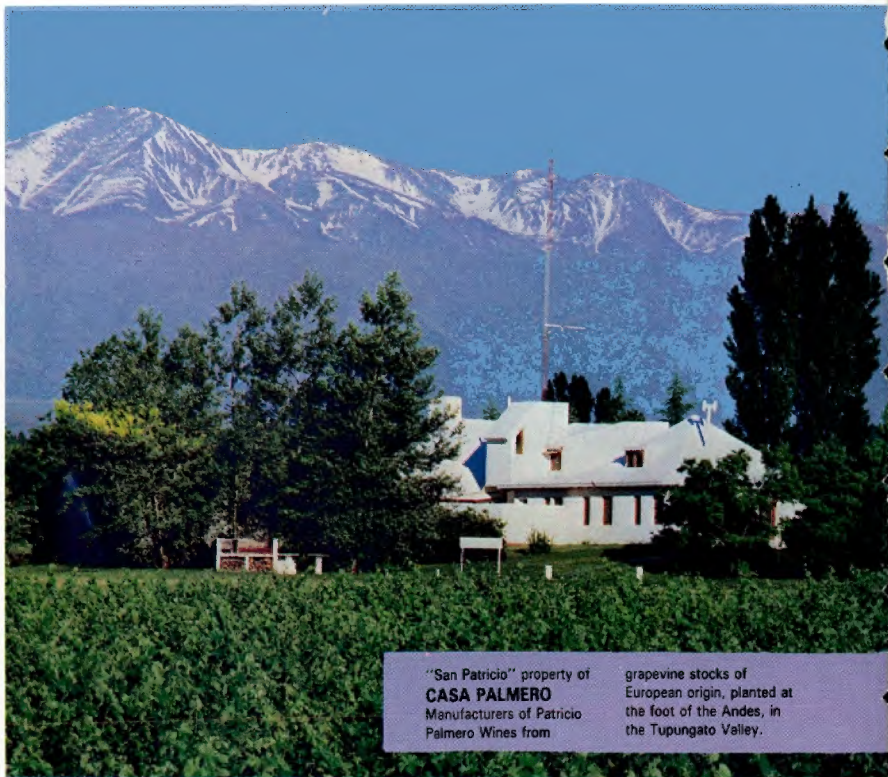
With the expulsion of the Jesuits from America, the lands were subdivided and half-way through the past century, Tupungato began to grow.

The fertility of its soil, the abundance of water and a mountainous microclimate favored agriculture and Tupungato became an excellent producer of vegetables.

At a height of more than 2,000 meters above sea level, there are cultivations of potato, garlic and legumes as well as non-traditional products of Mendoza such as "echalote" (a mix of onion with garlic) and barley in "La Carrera" district.

The harvesters gather the highest quality

Photo: A. Foix



"San Patricio" property of
CASA PALMERO
Manufacturers of Patricio
Palmero Wines from

grapevine stocks of
European origin, planted at
the foot of the Andes, in
the Tupungato Valley.

grapes in the province, such as the varieties of Chardonnay, Malbeck, Cabernet Sauvignon, Sirah and Chenin in order to produce exquisite wines which are well accepted in international markets.

The vast orchards of apple trees, pear trees, plum trees, cherry trees, quince trees, almond trees and walnut trees offer polychromatic scenery in the valley during spring. There are also important industrial activities to preserve food, preserve fruit and concentrate juices.

Aromatic mint of excellent quality is also cultivated and used in the making of fragrances. The cattle raising activity is encouraged on estancias with natural pasturelands at the foot of the mountains. At present, Tupungato has 10,000 bovine head, besides a great number of smaller breed livestock.

Tupungato's 2,485 square kilometers are divided into 12 districts dominated by the Principal Cordillera where the Tupungato Hill stands. This hill has given the name to the territory

Its population is the smallest of the Valle de Uco and it has 29 educational centers. Most of them belong to rural areas.

The imposing sight of the "Cordón del Plata", the freshness of its clear water and the

abundant vegetation present an endless number of unforgettable landscapes. **YOU WILL NOT WANT TO MISS:**

- The area of the rivers "Las Tunas" and "Santa Clara", where the uneven terrain, the waterfalls, and the snow-capped peaks are seen from Estancia Silva and Las Tunas Dam suitable places for sport fishing.

- The "Pampa del Bianquillar" a natural amphitheater of outstanding beauty at the confluence of three streams. The variety of its fauna make possible small game hunting and trout fishing.

You can ride a burro to Tupungato Hill, which by the way is comparable for mountain climbing to the Aconcagua. The "Parque Provincial Tupungato", a provincial park, was created for the protection of its flora and fauna, as well as for the archaeological material found there. In this park you will find the Tupungato volcano and other summits which exceed 6,000 meters.

- The road from Potrerillos to the Chilean border is indescribable because of its beauty. Discover it!



Photo: S. Puj



SAN CARLOS



This Historical district (11,578 km²) has been called the "Capital of the Tradition" It shares the Valle de Uco region together with the Tunuyán and Tupungato Districts. Ten years after the founding of Mendoza, a fort was built at San Carlos with the approval of the City Council. This was done to stop the pehuenches Indians from attacking the Mendocinians living in the south. In 1814 and 1816 General San Martín met here with the Ñacuñan Indian Chief. The "outpost for liberty" was coordinated from here.

San Carlos has beautiful mountains and fertile lands which yield crops of apples, peaches, plums, cherries and a great variety of vegetables.

Poplars and willows grow along the numerous stream banks. San Carlos is the second greatest agricultural area in Mendoza province.

Cattle raising is also being carried out with ovine, bovine and caprine breeding. There is an important "Live stock fair" in the Pareditas district.

Among the traditional industries of the district are concentrated grape juice plants, tomato processing plants, wineries, packing plants and sawmills.



The 24,093 "Sancarlinos" inhabitants live mainly along a large longitudinal strip at both sides of Route 40, which connects San Carlos with the city of Mendoza and the south of the province.

On this same route and next to San Carlos, lies a recently established industrial area. It has an important infrastructure for its development, exemption from taxes and gas installation which in a short time has come from the middle west gaspipe line.

The Municipal Government and the community itself are very much interested in the further development of its industries.

This will increase the labor force and in this way the emigration of the younger generations from the area to the cities can be halted.

San Carlos natural landscapes are combined with its history which is reflected in its streets, its ancient buildings, and in the memories of the villagers. These people celebrate folklore in the "Tradition Festival" in November. Here it is possible to enjoy the "gauchos" breaking in horses and "destrezas criollas" while typical Mendocinian dishes and "patero" wine (wine stomped by people's feet) are being tasted. When you go to San Carlos, YOU

WILL NOT WANT TO MISS:

- San Carlos fort built in 1770: two cannons, an old wall and the rebuilt fort are witnesses of the areas history.
- Diamante lagoon, formed by numerous streams of melting water, is at the foot of Maipo Volcano. A fossil Araucaria wood, which is surrounded by wonderful mountains.
- The mountains, the cool clear water and the guanaco herd from "La Yaucha" Field are combined in a countrylike landscape with an unforgettable image.
- The "Wagon Way" (Pasaje de las Carretas) enclosed by three streams, is characteristic for its woodland, craggy and brambled hills and caves.





SAN RAFAEL

The district of San Rafael is second regarding size and population. It is 240 km away from the city of Mendoza, being the heart of regional activity in the south.

The establishment of a fortress to resist the Indian attacks and the subsequent colonizing of these lands were the first village antecedents.

From the settlements of these brave men, San Rafael began to rise with a basis of inexhaustible wealth and because of the labor of each man who put his shoulder to the wheel.

In its 31,235 km² of land we find industries, fertile fields devoted to agriculture and cattle raising, important dams and remarkable geographic features that attract tourists.

On the 60,460 hectares of cultivated lands, grow fruit trees, vineyards, vegetables, olive trees and fodder for livestock.

San Rafael is second in the area in grape-growing and wine producing and first in fruit trees, having excellent quality peaches, pears, apples and plums.

The fruitgrowing reconversion has changed over fields to vineyards or fostering fruit tree cultivation with the use of modern technology, excellent possibilities for exports and

an increase in agroindustrial production. This policy has been complemented with the advice given to producers about world - wide demands.

The recent expansion of the cattle - raising industry along with pasture lands, allowed San Rafael occupy first place in the breeding of bovine, with 69,411 head and second place in ovine and caprine raising.

The "sanrafaelina" industry is represented by wineries of long tradition, preserved fruit industries, manufacturers of olive oil, dehydrated fruit plants and cider factories.

The contractors are directed to encourage non-traditional industries which will make for a more stable economy since the agricultural production of the zone can be adversely affected by climatic conditions such as severe frost and devastating hailstorms.

For this reason the feasibility studies are considering the introduction of the industries that produce glass and cellulose for paper, card board and packing materials which are necessary for the other industries of the province. This will stabilize the economy of the zone.

The project called "San Rafael del Diamante" has been organized to characterize and

Valle Grande



MORA S.A.C.I.F.

A producer and exporter of
preserved foods.

categorize the products in order to acquire more income - yield capacity for the grape-growing and wine making industry.

The iron and steel industry has transcendental importance. It exports most of its production and enjoys a sustained demand for iron alloys.

The economic development of San Rafael is reflected in the "Expo Feria Agrícola, Comercial e Industrial" (an agricultural, commercial and industrial exposition) carried out in November, where many national enterprises take part.

The union of man and nature created majestic works with the water of the Atuel and Diamante rivers. They have built energy producing and irrigation complexes.

San Rafael is the synonym of progress. We can see it in every corner and read it in each inhabitant's mind.

Nowadays, San Rafael has wide tree-lined avenues, and very important commercial and service industries, that have been expanding due to the long distance from the city of Mendoza.

With 158,128 inhabitants, San Rafael has the greatest number of educational institutions in the province and branches of the "Universidad Nacional de Cuyo" and





Photo: Carhellone S.A.

**TALLERES METALUR-
GICOS BARARI S.A.**

This company uses advanced technology to manufacture: hydraulic

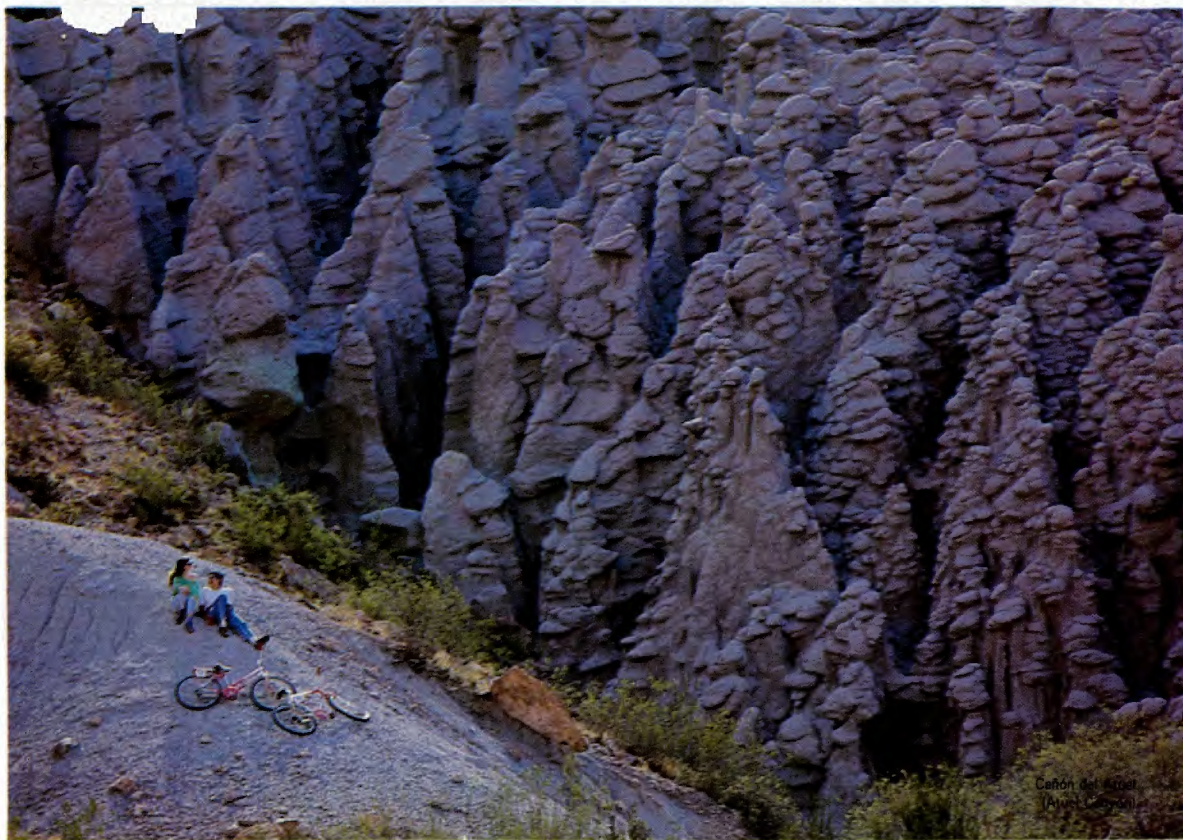
turbines, plank molding for automated tunnels, storage tanks and pressurized containers, gantry bridges and cranes.

“Universidad Tecnológica Nacional”.

The medical needs of the southland are well attended in the modern hospital of “Teodoro Schestakow”, in addition to 17 other health centers distributed throughout the district. To look at the future means to contemplate what surrounds us. San Rafael realized that it had everything: wealth, natural beauty and hard - working and persevering people. They all wanted growth.

Travelling on highway 40 from Mendoza toward San Rafael, YOU WILL NOT WANT TO MISS:

- “The Village of 25 de Mayo” the first settlement in San Rafael and a compelling step in the historical Campaign of the Desert. There is still evidence there of the past in the ruins of the “Fortress of San Rafael” and the “Church” of nearly two hundred years ago.
- The Cuesta “Los Terneros”, is a small mountain range enhanced by capricious rock forms and colours. There are several natural caves and refuges which served as homes for the Indians. Some caves are adorned with pictograph on the walls.
- The “Cañon del Atuel” (The Atuel Canyon) is a gigantic canyon made by the erosion of wind and water of the river with the same



name. On its walls we can delight in ever-changing forms chiselled by time and sprinkled with vegetation.

● If you like sports, you will find at the Nihuil Dam a magnificent place for windsurfing, swimming, skin - diving and canoeing. It is in The Atuel Canyon from the Nihuil Dam that the Argentine Pentathlon is carried out in February. Each year it draws the attention of several

sportsmen who come here to compete. The Pentathlon includes windsurfing, kayaking, dirt - bike racing, cycling and running. All these mean a hundred and thirteen kilometers of hard battle of man against himself, of man against man, of man against Nature....

● The "Los Reyunos" Dam and lake, on the river Diamante show what man is capable of doing to exist in the desert. Its pictur-

esque sites, irregular coastline and cliffs add to the attractions of the place, favorable for any water sports.

● The "Agua del Toro Dam"; San Rafael shares it with the district of San Carlos. It was inaugurated during the last decade and it is the biggest man - made lake in the province.



GENERAL ALVEAR

This district at the south of the Mendocinian oases, close to San Rafael, came into being at the beginning of the century due to the settlement of a large number of immigrants who arrived from 1884 onwards.

National laws encouraged immigration, which allowed Spaniards, Italians, Frenchmen, Japanese, Ukrainians and Norwegians to form communities, thus becoming a melting pot.

Colonization soon transformed these lands into a prosperous agricultural area that, with the passing of years, gave way to cattle raising. This activity is being encouraged nowadays and Alvear is the second largest producer of cattle, with more than 60,000 head. This process was influenced by noting the grand expanses of the neighboring provinces, such as La Pampa, which were devoted to agriculture and cattle raising.

Alvear is particularly apt for vine and fruit growing, cereals and cattle grazing due to irrigation by means of canals that transport the water from the Atuel and Diamante rivers. Numerous cooperatives of producers have been formed around the food processing and wine-making industries.

Among the recently finished works carried out for the development of the district and



PHOTO: IADIZA - CRICYT

its 42,146 inhabitants is the construction of gas pipelines for both domestic and industrial use. This will benefit more than 40 industrial plants thus encouraging the settling of new ones, which in turn will generate sources of jobs. Fruit dehydrating plants will increase their production and quality. (Mainly the dehydration of plums which presently enjoy international prestige). The low growth rate of Alvear's population and the worrisome exodus of its inhabitants have prompted the government to increase aid programs for agriculture as well as for the construction of housing facilities. Technical high schools and schools of agriculture, medical care through the building of hospitals and sports centers are valid tools to break the isolation of the communities and to enhance the work done in the desert by those who arrived in this land at the beginning of the century and by their successive generations.



Photo: Courtesy La Agrícola S.A.



MALARGÜE



Its name comes from the Mapuche term "Malal Hue", meaning place of rock hedges. This territory, the largest in the province (41,317 square kilometers), is comparable in size to Switzerland. It is the farthest district from Mendoza and it was originally settled by the Pehuenche Indians.

The hostility of the natives, who protected their land influenced by the Araucano Indians, forced Spaniards to build a fort where the city of Malargüe now stands.

In the early 40's, the discovery of coal mines and oil initiated phenomenal growth in the population of Malargüe. Currently, it has 22,000 inhabitants most of whom live in the urban area.

Due to its distance from Greater Mendoza, Malargüe has provincial as well as national delegations of agencies that provide for a faster and more efficient administration of the district.

Malargüe is the number one producer of livestock in Mendoza, especially bovine and caprine. Goats, (500,000 at present), with an annual production of 60,000 baby goats (chivitos), are coveted abroad due to the high quality of their meat.

Approximately 1,200 families are devoted to livestock raising. Every January they hold

Tourist and Thermal Center
"Valle de los Molles"

**LAHUEN-CO I,
LAHUEN-CO II,
HUALUM *****

Hotels Thermal baths, sun
and mountains. Relaxation or
adventures and sports.
Excursions - Horseback
Riding.



Photo: Los Molles

the National "Chivo" Festival where they display the exquisite result of their efforts. Very little of the surface area of Malargüe is planted, but it does produce potato and garlic, both being increasingly exported. 40% of Mendoza's oil wells are in Malargüe. Its mineral wealth also includes asphaltite, limestone, copper, fluorite, lead, iron, silver, uranium, sulfur, potassium, sodium and the most important manganese field in the country. These riches favor the development of mining industries such as gypsum and steel factories, the latter for the production of ferro-alloys.

Malargüe forms part of the Neuquina bedrock and the daily oil extraction is 1,650 cubic meters. However, it reached its highest production levels (5,000 cubic meters) in the 1982-1987 period.

Its innumerable natural attractions and weighty investments for the building of hotels in the ski resorts and hot springs contributed to the development of tourism, which became a vital source of income for the district.

The restructuring of the airport for the landing of big planes was indispensable to receive the vast influx of tourists coming from the country and abroad.

The lack of paved roads to have access to some of its most beautiful landscapes has introduced a variant for the visitors to Malargüe: adventure tourism, which enables tourists to travel in off-road vehicles on eight circuits of unparalleled beauty.

Malargüe is a land full of mysteries: it holds a surprising variety of landscapes, fossils, remnants of the Mapuche civilization, unique fauna, sand from the sea in its caverns-- really a veritable paradise in the midst of the desert. Malargüe is surrounded with a halo of enigma and legend.

All this surrounds Malargüe of a halo of enigma and legend.

If you like adventure and skiing, **YOU WILL NOT WANT TO MISS:**

- El Pozo de las Animas (The Well of the Spirits), considered the two largest sinkholes in the world. Their two cavities hold water and are magnified by the steep surrounding walls (130 meters). The natives of the region used to mourn their dead there, and the legend goes that their tears filled these wells.

- Setting off from the city of Malargüe to the south, you will arrive at the Malal Hue fort with its display of historical memorabilia. Ar-

chaeological remnants will take you back to the days of the desert campaign. Further south the splendor of the scenery is enhanced by the Manqui Malal waterfall on a stratum of sea fossils framed by El Chihuido hill.

This trip ends at the Moncol hill, commonly known as the Caverna de las Brujas (Witches' Cavern). As you descend 300 meters down narrow galleries and tunnels drilled by water and time throughout 150 million years, you come across stalactites and stalagmites that decorate the interior of the cavern.

Your adventure will be rewarded by a typical meal prepared by skillful and obliging "paisanos" from Bardas Blancas.

- La Laguna de la Niña Encantada (The Lagoon of the Bewitched Girl), an old crater surrounded by black basaltic rocks. It contains crystalline water in which, according to popular belief, one can see the reflection of a bewitched girl.

- La Laguna de Liancanelo (The Liancanelo Lagoon), so astounding that nature paused here to admire its own work. Multicolored birds fly over its stylized contour and vizcachas, guanacos, partridges, pumas, "choiques", "piches" and fox roam freely,

while millions of flamingos, herons, swans, ducks and storks dance on the water.

- The Payún reserve, to the southeast, consists of many flattened hills which give the landscape a lunar aspect. Interesting fauna, similar to that of Llanquanello, live among its canyons and rivers.

- El Valle de los Molles (the Molles Valley), criss-crossed by an entangled net of rivers constitutes, per se, another alternative. Its hot springs are famous all over the world for their healing properties. The climate, geography and comfortable hotels contribute to the practice of winter sports.

- El Valle de las Leñas (Las Leñas Valley) houses the International Ski Center that attracts thousands of skiers from all over the world every winter. This international complex boasts luxurious hotels and fully equipped condominiums, modern ski lifts and 26 ski runs extending over 45 kilometers of downhill terrain.



Centro Internacional de
Esquí Valle Las Leñas



"Llancanelo Lagoon"

Photo: D. Cobos

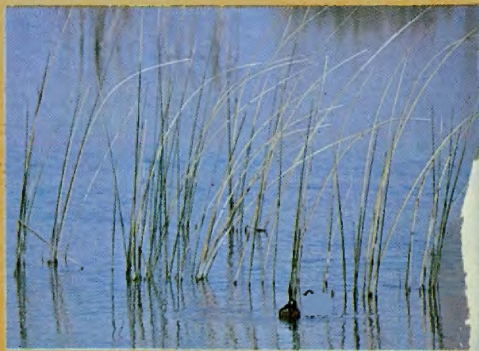


Photo: L. Vizioli

ECONOMIC OVER VIEW

MENDOZA PRODUCES AND EXPORTS

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK RAISING

INDUSTRY

MINING

ENERGY

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

TOURISM

MENDOZA PRODUCES AND EXPORTS

Well-Deserved Success

In Mendoza the creation of oases has been an endless, intense activity that has endowed the region and the people with distinctive features.

The tenacity of Mendocinians has given a special dynamism to all economic activities-- those that center on producing goods and those that center on rendering services.

These features have made it possible to diversify the economy and to overcome a productive scheme that, years ago, had been almost exclusively oriented to the domestic market. This market was characterized by low exports and little social organization that paralyzed the possibilities of growth.

The fusion of man and land in order to produce answers to the conditions imposed by the markets with a diversifying agriculture, a technicalized and increasingly important industry, and mining and energetic riches devoted to production and development.

Intensive agriculture as well as that with artificial irrigation constitute the main settlement factor and contribute to shape a distinct lifestyle. All this, along with the creation of cooperatives, defines Mendoza's capacity and organizing force.

Fruit and horticulture and their related industries show a steady growth. Therefore, fresh

and processed products make up most of Mendoza's exports. The agreement between producers and businessmen guarantees yields and the availability of raw material.

Livestock raising has resumed its long-postponed course and small producers, organized through the Inter American Development Bank, will obtain training and technology to reach higher production levels.

Mining, particularly the oil industry and its related industries, has enabled Mendoza to start an industrial development that transcends the traditional wine-making industry. As regards the latter, the wine surplus has been surpassed and viticulture income has totalled over 125 million dollars.

The support of credits, mainly from provincial banks, and other investment options previously unused due to the lack of projects, are being used today in the development of new agricultural and industrial undertakings. This is encouraging exports and generating labor.

These policies also include programs to train youths from different parts of the province to become future businessmen.

The creation of Mercosur (common economic market that will comprise Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil and Paraguay) and the pro-

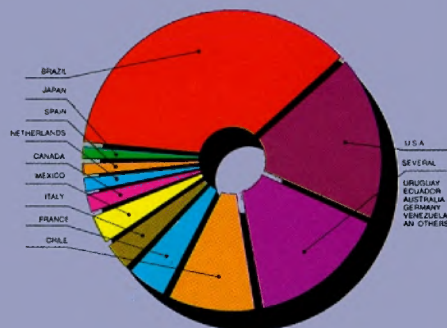
cess of Latin American integration will play a crucial role in the production and exports of the province. They will also generate a steady demand in the long run.

Mendoza's privileged location as a communications axis between the Pacific Chilean harbors and the Atlantic ones will strongly promote its growth. Two formidable undertakings -- the Frontier Customhouse and the new and modern Customs at Horcones in the border with Chile -- will also contribute to Mendoza's development.

Mendoza is changing its outlook on the world with new attitudes of openness and the support of investment projects that wins her new markets.

Today's challenge is to convert the present production society into a creation society, gearing all efforts to fostering Mendoza's growth. This constant initiative requires economic stability and structural changes, which have already been implemented overcoming serious commercial, technological and financial handicaps.

Exports, which for many years fluctuated between 80 and 100 million dollars, amounted to 264 million dollars in 1990. They included all economic sectors and were destined to 74 countries.



The joint work in private as well as state (provincial or national) institutions and financial support brought about a widespread growth in exports in the 1987-1990 period (170,9%).

The Department of Industry, Foreign Trade and Investments of the Province of Mendoza, Pro-Mendoza and Fundacion Mendoza, take an active part in the process of investment and foreign trade promotion. These institutions along with businessmen impel, coordinate and rationalize the efforts of all those involved in production and exportation.

Today new challenges lie ahead making it necessary to develop new products, consolidate livestock raising and enter the most demanding markets.

All this implies new expectations of a promising future which will render work and efforts rewarding.

GEOGRAPHIC PROVINCIAL PRODUCT ACCORDING TO TYPE OF ACTIVITY

Last ten years' average	
Livestock raising	10.3 %
Mining	7.6 %
Industry	25.8 %
Electricity, gas and water	3.2 %
Construction	10.8 %
Commerce	14.6 %
Transport	4.3 %
Financial institutions	11.5 %
Public administration	11.9 %
TOTAL	100.0 %

Sources: CFI - DEIE - INDEC - EMSE

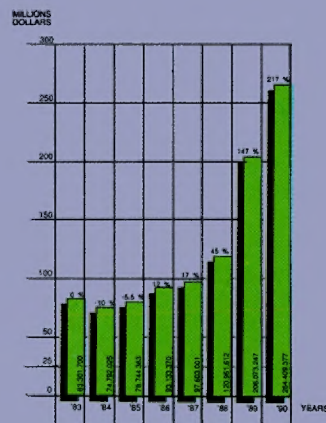
INDICATORS (1990)

Establishments	Added Value
Industry 5,334	954.4 million dollars
Commerce 24,303	641.9 million dollars
Services 8,680	504.0 million dollars

Unemployment rate (April 1991):	4.10%
Average Income (October 1990):	US\$ 300 72
Inner trade scale (thousands of tons)	
exports: 5.303	imports: 908

Power consumption
Economic activities total: 1.851,10 Gwh

DESTINATIONS OF EXPORTS FROM MENDOZA, 1990



CHANGES IN THE HISTORY OF EXPORTATION

The Wealth of Tradition

AGRICULTURE AND CATTLE-RAISING

Mendoza's landscape, originally a desert, has been converted by man into an oasis built near impetuous rivers that flow through its territory.

With the passing of time, intensive agriculture has become an important source of income for the province.

At present, only 2.10% of its surface is cultivated, producing large yields. This is due to efficient administration and wise legislation governing the use of the water from the nearby mountain snows.

The enterprising spirit of Mendocinians has led them to build 8,000 kilometers of canals and thousands of wells to pump water. This system irrigates 309,363 hectares of the surrounding lands.

This irrigated area, mainly planted in vineyards, is situated in the east and south of the province. The main objective in recent years has been the diversification of this monocultural scheme. The present orientation is to increase participation in foreign markets with three specific grape products: fresh grapes, fine wines and grapejuice concentrate.

The production of other fruits (50,000 hectares) comes second in importance.

Since 1988 the agricultural policy has in-

creased the surface land devoted to fruit trees by 23%, mainly in the mid-west, east and south, the latter with the largest cultivated area.

Fruitgrowing represents 1.5% of the gross geographical product (PBG). Apples, peaches, pears, plums and apricots have made the greatest productive contributions. At present, the government of Mendoza is encouraging the introduction of double-purpose varieties of fruits; those to be consumed fresh and those to be processed. The use of updated technology and an increase in the storage and cooling capacity are also being encouraged.

The northeast and mid-west offer the best conditions for horticulture and feature large areas devoted to this activity. The preservation of vegetables and an improvement in the means of transportation are being fostered in order to increase quality, answer to a greater demand and enter competitive markets.

Annual and perennial fodder and cereals are cultivated in the south and center of Mendoza.

Forestation covers a reduced surface (19,318 hectares) distributed in the following way: 46% in the central east, 27% in the south

and 19% in the east. Trees usually play the role of "curtains" protecting the crops from the wind. Wood is used in the production of fruit packing crates, furniture, construction materials and vineyard posts. New industries also use wood for the manufacture of paste and pulp for the production of by-products such as agglomerate wood. The cultivated species are: poplars, eucalypti, conifers and willows.

According to the 1988 census, olive trees covered 7,650 hectares. Today the estimated production is 45,500 tons, approximately 40% of the total production of the country. All the varieties introduced in Mendoza have yielded excellent results, giving birth to an important industry -- the production of olive oil and preserved olives.

The abundant agricultural production is not only consumed and exported fresh, but it has also given origin to an important food processing industry that is little by little entering the world markets.

Frost and hail are the main natural phenomena that adversely affect the fruit industry, causing serious losses in crops.

The so called "lucha antigranizo" (technology to neutralize hailstorms by launching into the clouds rockets of silver iodide,

liquid air, carbon dioxide and liquid propane), first implemented long ago, is being redefined today by producers and government to increase its efficiency and reduce costs.

The government and the agency "Nuclear Mendoza" are carrying out a joint project at the national level to eradicate the Mediterranean fruit fly. This represents an effort to enter the Chilean and other international markets with the fruit and horticultural production via the Pacific Ocean.

Other institutions such as the National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA), the School of Agriculture, the Regional Center of Scientific and Technological Research (CRICYT) and the Argentine Institute of Research on Arid Areas (IADIZA), also take an active part in agricultural development. They specifically counsel farmers and suggest techniques and strategies for the development of agriculture and for tapping natural resources.

At present, IADIZA is doing research in "El Divisadero" on the use of natural pasture land and on cattle raising.

At the beginning of the 20th century, the need to obtain the utmost profit from cultivable land for the development of agricul-



ture shifted cattle raising to the arid areas of the plains and mountains. Cattle raising is now being intensified and is being carried out in the semi-arid plains region. The fattening of cattle takes place in irrigated fields with a remarkable growth and excellent export quality.

Livestock raising includes cattle, goats and sheep, mainly in the south of Mendoza (69%) and in the northwest (18%).

Since 1983 there has been an increase in activity, resulting in the creation of five stock fairs (Santa Rosa, Luján, Maipú, San Carlos,

Malargüe) in addition to those in San Rafael and General Alvear. Projects for cattle raising in Malargüe and bordering areas are also being encouraged.

The two advantages of the Mendoza livestock - a low proportion of fat in the meat and the upcoming declaration of Mendoza as an Aftosa - free area -- will allow the province to export its production and to upgrade its cattle-raising lands.

Concerning the raising of goats and sheep, the former stand out for the fine international quality of their meat.

VITICULTURE

Wealth in Grape Bunches

Photo: Pichler S.A.



When the conquerors arrived here in Mendoza, they brought along grapevine cuttings, probably because the evangelists needed wine to celebrate mass and because raisins constitute an excellent food for long trips. There existed in Mendoza the best conditions for growing grapes and adequate climate for their development. Eventually, the grapevine became the mainstay of the provincial economy.

Centuries later, immigrants increased the surface area of the vineyards giving origin to some of today's largest wineries. Currently, the greatest percentage of cultiv-

ated land is planted in grapes. In the past few years, however, there has been a decrease in new cultivation due to previous overproduction and to the present agricultural policy of greater crop diversification. Mendoza, the most important viticultural province, produces 70% of the total production of the country. In 1991 this percentage equalled 138,766 tons.

State-of-the-art technology is used on vast expanses of vineyards located in the east and south of the province in order to counteract the hailstorms that threaten to destroy the entire harvest.

Although more than 98% of the production is used in the making of wine and grape-juice concentrate (136,330 tons in 1991), in the last few years there has been an effort to diversify the use of grape for fresh consumption and for raisins. To that end, 3,500 hectares have recently been redesignated incorporating specific agricultural techniques. The planting of grapevine stocks has increased due to the great demand for the high quality grapes used in the production of fine wines.

The export of fresh grapes rose 365% in the past three years, yielding an income of US \$3,621,000 in 1990. The varieties for export are: Rosy Muscatel (Muscat Rose), Sultalina, Alfonso Lavallee, Almeria and Dattier Beyrouth.

With the aim of improving production techniques, low-espalier vineyards are slowly being replaced with high-espaliers which currently occupy 39% of the cultivated area. The harvest is reaped during the last weeks of February and the first weeks of March. The varieties of wine obtained from white and red grapes are Malbeck, Cabernet, Merlot, Chenin, Chardonnay, Red Pinot, White Pinot, Cabernet Sauvignon, Pedro Gimenez and Criollas.

FRUITS GROWING AND HORTICULTURE

Delicacies from the Earth

Mendoza is the largest producer of fresh fruit in the country. In 1990, the value of exports were US \$14,616,074, with peaches and grapes occupying a prominent place. However pears, grapes, prunes and apples represent the greatest income.

Last year the total production exceeded 350,000 tons. 70% of the fruit was processed into juice or dehydrated fruit with the rest being reserved for fresh consumption, both in domestic and international markets. Productivity levels are highly influenced by climatic characteristics.

The principal fruits grown in the province are:

Apples, with a high production and export volume and with Red Spur and Red Delicious (harvested in March) being the most popular apples.

Pears Williams, Bartlett and Packhams T varieties placed 10th on the list of 1989 exports.

Cherries, the Bing variety which is harvested in November-December.

Peaches, mainly Red Haven and Pelon Legend varieties, the latter famous for its

shape and taste.

Plums, Santa Rosa, D'Agen, Lorode and President varieties which are harvested in March-April.

In addition to the above mentioned fruits, apricots, quince, melons and water melons are grown, but on a lower scale.

Packing and cooling plants - whose aim is the packaging of fresh produce to be consumed in our country and abroad - have acquired great importance because of the increase of land planted in orchards by 10,000 hectares. This fact has also prompted an increase in the participation of foreign markets.

The workmanship and supplies required by this industry, along with important inventories, contribute to the increase in value of these products and their greater value in the market place.

Most of the packing plants of fresh and dehydrated fruits and vegetables are located in the south of Mendoza.

The main purchasers of the excellent Mendocinian fruit are: Brazil (mainly apples), Italy, Sweden, Germany and Bolivia.

Horticulture plays an important role in the Mendocinian economy. The annual production varies, being influenced by changing





economic factors such as the fluctuations in domestic and foreign markets.

There has been a remarkable increase in the cultivated areas since 1987, with an annual output of 400,000 tons.

These agricultural products -- potatoes, garlic, onions, carrots, tomatoes, peppers, pumpkins, asparagus and legumes are harvested both for fresh consumption and for processing into dehydrated or canned foods.

The international demand for processed tomatoes is growing year by year due to new eating habits in the Northern Hemisphere. Between 1990 and 1991 the harvest amounted to 167,180 tons. The most important of the processed tomato varieties are: Roma, Rio Grande and Peto Fuego.

Mendoza is the largest producer of fresh garlic in the country. Due to the high quality of this product, there is a great demand from other countries. Those nations which purchase the most garlic are: France, Brazil, The United States and Puerto Rico. The most common cultivated varieties are red and white, which are harvested in November and December.

In 1990 garlic became the chief exported product with a market value of US \$40,492,773.

INDUSTRY

The Desire to Grow

Being the most dynamic productive sector, Mendoza's industry is currently devoted to producing changes in business strategies. These changes are favored by a steady economic recovery within which macroeconomic factors are redesigned to recreate competitive advantages.

Getting ready to compete in the fast processes of regional integration requires the development of new products as well as technological updating.

The joint action of government and businessmen have given impulse to a province that works and produces, consolidating the existing industrial potential and promoting new investments.

Mendoza's industrial economy is characterized by the remarkable growth of agroindustrial activities (wineries, establishments for the packing of fresh fruits and vegetables, and factories that produce preserved foods, oils, juices and grapejuice concentrates).

Agroindustry has generated numerous undertakings with factories distributed all over the province and products which are enthusiastically welcome by the markets.

The preserved food and related industries (fruit dehydrating and juice-making plants)

are widely supported by the government. One of the main interests is to incorporate modern technology for the preservation, packing and processing of foods (frozen products, pastes, dehydrated foods and dehydrated tomatoes (powder) among others). The situation of the 1300 plants that produce wine and its by-products has improved due to the elimination of the wine surplus.

At present, the stock equals the shipping and thanks to an intense promotion and to the programs developed, Mendoza's wines have acquired prestige all over the world, winning important international prizes.

The manufacturing industry is increasingly promoting the production of durable goods for other industries, the manufacture of products using petrochemical raw materials, especially styrofoam, the textile industry, electronic goods and household appliances. Furniture as well as by-products derived from wood are also produced, supported by government subsidies and tax exemption that protect forestry exploitation.

The slow growth of the mining-based industry is due to low mining exploitation.

The province features excellent conditions to welcome investors interested in extrac-

ting minerals by drilling new wells. This will enable Mendoza to enter international markets.

Petrochemistry has begun to develop using the available raw materials and energy. The chemical industry is centered on technological investments to produce raw materials for flavors, fragrances, essential oils, organic chemical products and on the distillation of vinic alcohols and acids.

The metallurgic industry has acquired relevance in the last few years, shifting the productive spectrum to other areas. The manufacturing of machines, mainly for agroindustry, competes in the foreign markets along with heavy metallurgy which has reached a considerable level of technology. In some parts of the province, effective tax policies as well as the lowering of duties aim at encouraging the setting up of new industries. These will generate activities that will provide labor and use local supplies.

The Provincial Industrial Area is located in Lujan de Cuyo, 30 kilometers from Mendoza city, near the oil refinery and the power plant. These are central to the development of the chemical, petrochemical, electrometallurgical and mining industries.

The objective of this endeavour is to pro-

mote industrial settlement by taking advantage of the existing resources, particularly oil and energy. The industrial area is supplied with all the necessary infrastructure: water, energy, communications, and roads that connect it with the chief industrial areas in the country and abroad.

The investments made by the companies so far amount to almost 400 million dollars. The future industries to settle in Mendoza will be exempt from provincial taxes according to law - 4227 of the Industrial Area. They will also be able to enjoy the benefits of the provincial (law - 3767) and national laws for industrial promotion.



Wineyards and Winery
LA AGRICOLA S.A.
The grapes to be
processed in this agro-

industrial enterprise come
from 360 hectares of own
vineyards planted with
many carefully selected
varieties.

Three centuries later, after the founder of Mendoza devoted lands to orchards and vineyards, vitiviniculture began a rapid growth until it became the principal activity of the province.

The combination of favorable factors such as the excellent adaptation of the introduced varieties, good climate and soil, and the arrival of European immigrants, marked the beginning of the first modern wineries.

Mendoza has since taken its place among the top wine producers in the world thanks to the colonization of the south, which doubled the cultivated surface area, and the coming of the railway, which allowed the continuous shipping of wines. Through the years, the wine industry has contributed the most to the gross provincial product. The fact that grapes have always been destined to wine making causes the sector to depend almost entirely on the fluctuations in the price of wine in the domestic market. In 1990, this market bought 11,600,000 hl.

For many years the wine industry struggled between periods of prosperity and crisis, the latter always caused by excessive supply. After successive overproductions, noticeable changes took place in this industry. These changes were aimed at meeting the re-

WINE INDUSTRY

A tradition passed from generation to generation of Mendocinians.

quirements of the international markets.

In 1990, the shipment of table, old vintage, fine, sparkling and choice wines, sold in bulk, bottled or in carton, and sent to different ports, yielded US \$10,496,572. The main purchasing nations were the United States, Germany, Japan, Brazil, the Canary Islands and Venezuela.

Red and claret wines have been particularly well accepted in these countries. Regarding white wines, they show a preference for the fruity and fresh varieties while still importing the traditional ones.

Other by-products of the wine-making industry are also exported, such as grape-seed oil, grappa, liquors, tartaric acid, ethylic alcohol, grapejuice concentrate and grape aromas.

Generations of men and women who worked in the furrows, sent water down canals to irrigate the white and red grapes. They also transferred the vintage from the wine press to the Nancy oak casks and, with the passing of time, incorporated stainless steel technology. Today these people toast with the fruit of their efforts to celebrate the awarding of international prizes from countries such as Switzerland, the United States, Italy and France (VINEXPO, Bordeaux).



In VINEXPO '91, two Mendocinian wines, the 1980 and the 1988 harvest wines were awarded the first prize: Citadelle d'Or. Most of the eight gold, the eighteen silver and the eleven bronze medals that went to Argentina corresponded to Mendocinian wines. In this way Argentina reached third place in the world ranking, coming after France and Spain, receiving a higher rating than other world famous and traditional wine-producing countries.

Wine making is an art where the unique balance of climate, soil, grapevine stocks and unlikely probability of duplication determine its value.

The grapevine stocks of French origin planted in Mendoza, have resulted in fine quality products and its transformation into fine wines meets the consumers' demands, competing with European wines.

Maipú, Luján de Cuyo, Tupungato and San Martín are known world wide for grapevine cultivation. The characteristics of a clayish soil with abundant round smooth pebble and good drainage insure a fruitful vintage for the Chardonnay, Sauvignon, Chenin and Riesling grapes for white wines and Malbeck, Merlot, Cabernet Sauvignon, Pinot, Syrah, Val Semina and Borgoña grapes among red wines.

In the wineries, the processes involved in viticulture require the latest technology and very meticulous craftsmanship to obtain the best quality according to the "varietal type" of each grapevine stock. Storage in oak barrels completes and improves the taste of the red wines and in the silent semi-darkness of the wine cellars, the bottled wines reach optimum maturity and are offered for sale only when they are ready to be drunk.

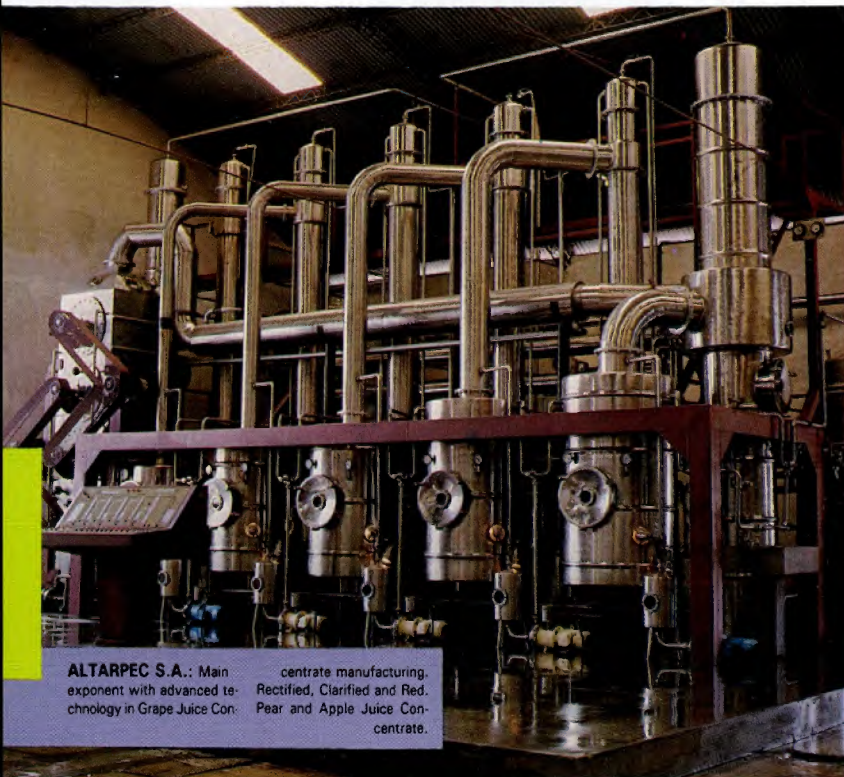


Wine Cellar of
**BODEGA MARTINS
DOMINGOS S.A.** where

the Martins family matures
several varieties of white
and red wines.

GRAPEJUICE CONCENTRATE

Concentrated Flavors



ALTARPEC S.A.: Main exponent with advanced technology in Grape Juice Concentrate manufacturing. Rectified, Clarified and Red, Pear and Apple Juice Concentrate.

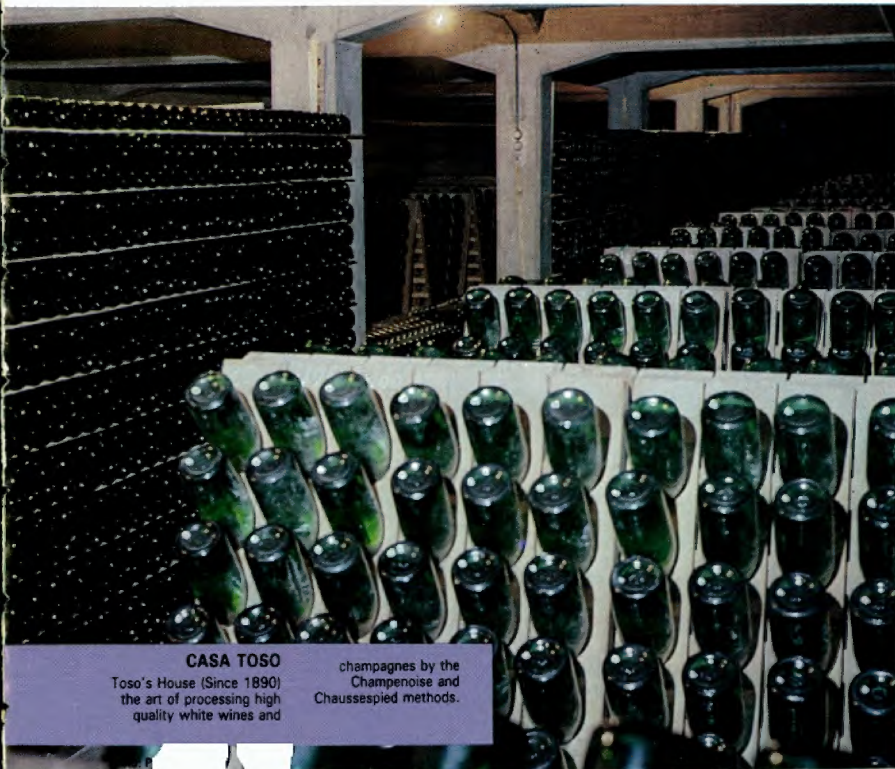
World demand of unfermented grapejuice musts, not only concentrated and rectified but also sulfited, has prompted a 314% increase in production and exports in the last three years. The excellent quality of grapes and the high-level technical capacity of Mendoza's processing plants have made it possible to produce a highly concentrated product (between 55 and 68 Brix degrees). This product is obtained from the white, red and muscatel varieties beginning with the April harvest. In general, grapejuice concentrate is used in sweetening wines, in producing fruit juice drinks, jellies and jams and in the preparation of exquisite pastries. The colorless white grapejuice concentrate is used as Blended to raise the Baume of some other fruit juices. While maintaining its sweetening power, this concentrate does not have the color, the smell or the flavor of grapes.

In 1991, 1,177,400 hl. of grapejuice concentrate were produced; a noteworthy figure for future investments, both in the production of grapejuice concentrate in and of itself and also for its by-products.

Grapejuice concentrate comprised 65% of the vitiviniculture exports for 1990, totalling US \$25,381,695.

CHAMPAGNE

The Bubbles of Success



CASA TOSO

Toso's House (Since 1890)
the art of processing high
quality white wines and

champagnes by the
Champenoise and
Chaussespied methods.

Many stories about luxurious courts and various types of revolutions have been written in France. One of these has its origin in the region called Champagne. The story tells how the exhilarating bubbles from champagne rapidly seduced the rest of the world with their ability for the awakening of passions, including those which spring from its consumption.

Some Mendocinian wineries still produce champagne using the *Champenoise* method in dark, cool wine cellars. They use old recipes that have been passed down from generation to generation. Other wineries have successfully developed sparkling wines employing the *Chaussespied* method, along with updating their technology in the production of coupage, yeasts and *liquors de tirage*.

Following French tradition, the Mendoza champagne makers select only the finest Chardonnay, Chenin and Pinot Noire grapes for mixing with coupage. Afterwards, they are subjected to a natural gasification process which takes place in huge vats. The champagne is then ready for bottling.

Mendoza produces 98% of the champagne that is exported from the country (1,740 hl. in 1989). The principal exported types of champagne are Extra Brut, Brut and Sec.

PRESERVED FOOD

Natural Flavors Preserved



AGROANDINA S.A.
Exports its production of
dehydrated and preserved

fruits to European
countries, U.S.A., Far East
and Latin America.

Preserved and dehydrated fruits and vegetables constitute an important part of Mendoza's economy both for domestic and international markets. In 1990, they occupied third place in the province's exports yielding US \$ 36,989,616.

Peaches have a prominent place among the fruits grown in the province. They are preserved "au naturel" or in light syrup. They are known for their color, pulp consistency and flavor. More than 54,000 tons are processed every year, with the main types being Pavia and its varieties: Fortuna, Palora, Sim's Cling and Sullivan's Cling (whole, in halves or diced).

Cherries "au naturel", in light syrup or Maraschino, as well as apricots, pears, fruit salad and fruit cocktail are shipped from February onwards. The chief purchasing countries are Paraguay, Colombia and Sweden. Puree, jellies, marmalades and pulps are made from peaches, apricots, apples, plums and pears. They are produced from December to March. Honduras, Venezuela, Colombia and the Netherlands are the principal buyers.

The principal vegetables for processing are: tomatoes, red peppers, peas, arricho kes, asparagus, corn, hot peppers, chick peas

and beans.

Processed tomatoes -- natural, double and triple extract, paste, juice, puree and mashed -- constitute the chief exported product of this group, especially to Europe and the United States, with their booming fast food industry.

Many vegetables, including cauliflower, queen little onions, sweet peppers, artichoke hearts, eggplants, cabbage (sauerkraut), peppers and asparagus are pickled in vinegar or acetic acid, with or without salt and spices.

Many other vegetables such as garlic, tomatoes, carrots and celery are dehydrated and exported to European and Latin American countries. The varied and high quality fruit and horticultural production as well as the modern technology applied in its processing account for the excellent reputation of these products abroad.



BALLARINI HNOS. S.A.
Exports its preserves food to
the United States of America

JUICES AND CIDERS

With the Joy and Freshness
of Fruit

Concentrated juice and cider, with an average production of 40,000,000 liters per season, use almost the entire crop of apples. The production of concentrated apple juice has increased steadily at the local level due to the variety of uses in the making of several other products such as cider, vinegar, juice, jam and sweets.

Concentrated apple juice is processed in April from mashed fresh fruit. The resulting pulp is pressed to extract the juice which has 72 degrees Brix of concentration. Due to its large quantity of vitamins and natural salts, it is a nutritious and nourishing food.

In an attempt to diversify the use of grapes, grape honey has been produced from the fruit juice by the process of concentration by evaporation, while preserving its original characteristics. The main buyer is the USA. Exports: juice exports increased 46.29% in the 1.987 - 1.990 period. The total value of exports last year was US \$3,871,888 with 90% being concentrated apple juice and the rest being pear and grape juice.

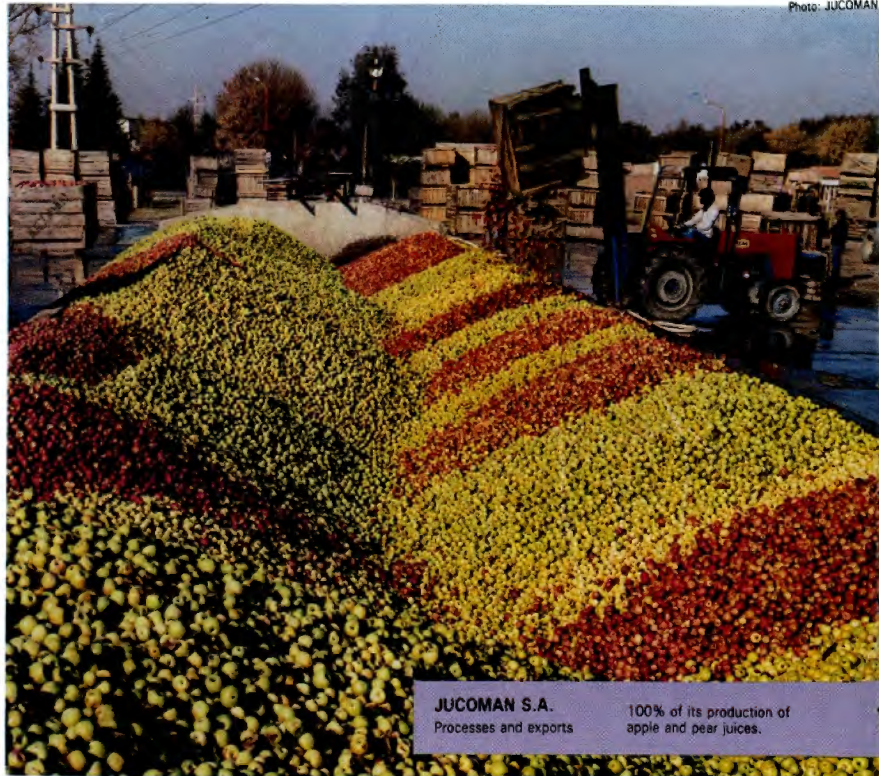


Photo: JUCOMAN

JUCOMAN S.A.
Processes and exports

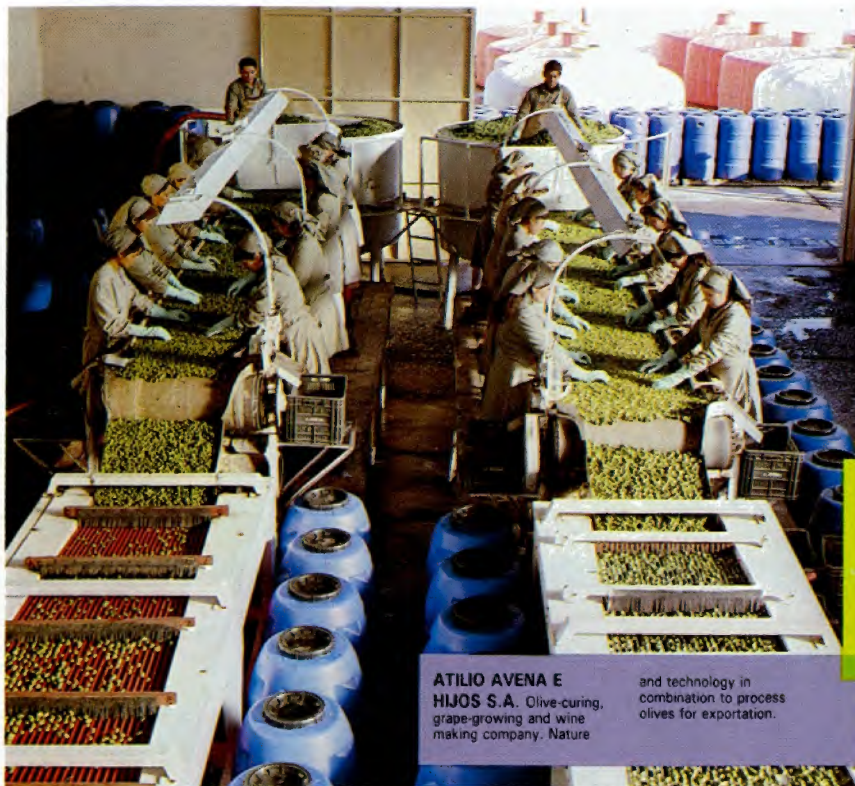
100% of its production of
apple and pear juices.

OLIVE-GROWING INDUSTRY

A noble fruit from time immemorial.

The manufacturing of olive oil had its origin in colonial times when olive trees were planted between the rows of grapes. Currently, Mendoza is the primary producer of olive oil in the country. Most of its production is exported for manufacturing pure and virgin olive oil. The following varieties are used: Farga, Arvequina and Nevadillo. The oleic acid content determines the different categories of virgin olive oil. These categories are Extra, Fine, Standard and Lampante. Each of these varieties contains a different percentage of acidity. Pure olive oil is obtained by mixing virgin olive oils in different proportions. It is produced during the whole year and the principal buyers are: Brazil, Cuba, Uruguay and The United States.

More than 26,000 tons of olives are canned annually, creating an important source of income. The Arauco variety is the most coveted due to its texture, flesh, color and flavor, but Empeltre and Manzanilla Grande are also used. Black or Green olives are manufactured with or without vinegar or acetyl acid and they may or may not be stuffed. In 1990, US \$23,164,079 worth of olives were exported, chiefly to the United States of America, Uruguay and Mexico.



ATILIO AVENA E HIJOS S.A. Olive-curing, grape-growing and wine making company. Nature

and technology in combination to process olives for exportation.

DEHYDRATING PLANTS

Tasty Fruits Gilded by the Sun

Photo: Florida S.A.

Mendoza is the only Argentine province that commercially produces dehydrated plums and peaches. Grapes, apricots, pears, apples and figs are also dehydrated in the province.

There are one hundred and thirty five dehydrating plants located in the southern districts. In 1990 exports amounted to US \$11,165,906. There was an increase of 69.92% in exports of dehydrated fruits during the years 1987-1990.

The principal fruit for dehydrating is the D'Agen plum variety, which is harvested in March and April and is processed mainly for exportation.

There has been a great deal of progress in obtaining new varieties of grapes. These grapes have similar characteristics to the Red Seedless, Black Seedless and Flame Seedless, as well as the traditional Sultana and Muscatel which are used in the production of raisins. They are produced in February and March and the principal buyers are Brazil (96%) and Finland.

Other products such as pears, peaches and apricots are exported to Chile, Brazil, The United States, Italy, the Netherlands and Japan. Almonds and walnuts are also produced for export.



FLORIDA S.A.

Agroindustrial company
Trademark: PROA
Cultivated surface 600 Hec

Production
dehydrated plums 1,500 tons/year
fresh fruit 3,000 tons/year
onions 2,000 tons/year

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Of Crucibles, Essences and
Other Wisdom

To reduce wastes and maximize output, vinic alcohol, tartaric acid and cream of tartar are created as by-products of the vitivinic culture industry.

Vinic and ethylic alcohols are used in the manufacturing of alcoholic drinks which are very popular in Latin American and South-Eastern Asian markets.

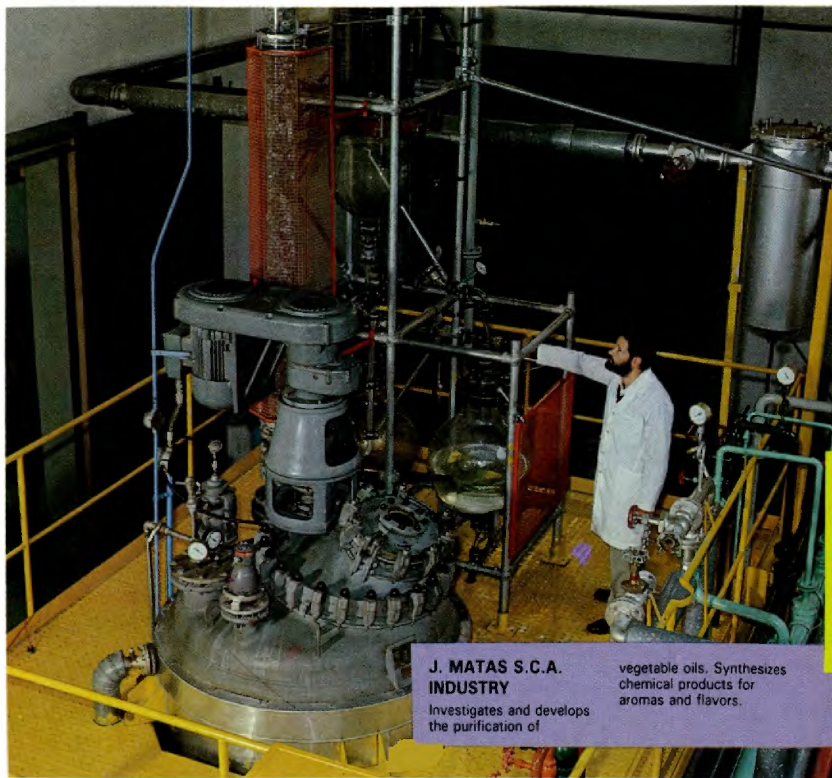
Cream of tartar is used in the manufacture of other tartrates and yeasts, and also as a food tenderizer. Tartaric acid and cream of tartar are exported to Chile, Japan, Brazil and Uruguay.

Inorganic chemical by-products processed are: sulfur dioxide, calcium oxide and hydroxide and copper sulfate.

Mint and lavender from Tupungato are employed in the manufacturing of oils which are not only used locally by industries, but also in Chile, Peru, Uruguay and Brazil.

Other organic chemical by-products are also obtained, such as Linalool, Terpineol, Menthol, Anethole, Citral, Ammonium, Ethyl, Linalool and Iso Bornillo Acetates.

They are used in the enrichment of flavors in the food processing industry, in pharmacopoeia, as well as in perfumes and fragrances.



J. MATAS S.C.A. INDUSTRY

Investigates and develops
the purification of

vegetable oils. Synthesizes
chemical products for
aromas and flavors.

PETRO-CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Distilled Wealth



The Mendocinian suboil holds one of the greatest economic potentials of the province: the fundamental raw material for the development of the so called: "industry of industries": the Petro-Chemical industry. In Yacimientos Petrolíferos Fiscales (Y.P.F.) the distillery located in Luján de Cuyo, crude oil is processed. Most of the production comes from 2 different sources: "Cuenca Cuyana" and "Cuenca Neuquina" which have an average yield of from 16,000 m3 to 21,000 m3 daily.

The by-products obtained from crude oil are naphtha, kerosene, gas-oil, fuel oil, diesel oil, coke coal, aviation fuel, dry gas, propane and butane among others.

For the type of crude oil used (paraffinic 75% and naphthalic 25%) special cuttings are needed for the production of phenols, cresols, some chemicals, and for the treatment of acid gases used in the manufacture of sulphur and sodium sulfide. From liquid cuttings come natural stabilized gasoline, virgin naphtha, kerosene and fgas-oil. From the processing of 20,000 m3 daily of refinery residual gas, refinery butane and propane, the following are produced: ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, buteno and isobutylene. The production has

reached 455,800 tons/annually. Additional quantities of propane and butane are obtained from the recovery of liquefied gas. Of the total production 20,000 tons/annually of ethylene and 59,500 tons/annually of propylene are used in the manufacture of Polypropylene in one of the industrial plants located in the "Industrial Park". It produces Polypropylene with different homopolymeric and copolymeric degrees.

After operating for only a short time this new industry exported US \$ 15,136,178 in plastic materials.

The availability of raw materials (liquid and gaseous hydrocarbons), skilled labor and energy availability coming from the western-central gas pipeline which has a capacity of 1,0 MM m³/daily and also has the feasibility for the recovery of rich natural gas from the petroleum fields (estimated at 450,000 m³/daily), allow the establishment of the Petrochemical Industries. These industries are constantly developing their own technologies which increase the economic wealth of Mendoza.

PETROQUIMICA CUYO

S.A.I.C. The largest polypropylene plant in Argentina.

Through its trademark "Cuyolen" and its technology "BASF", it commercializes homopolymeric, polypropylene and ethylene, copolymers to all the world.

Photo: Petroquímica Cuyo S.A.I.C.



NON-TRADITIONAL SUPPLY

Other Items, Other Dreams



GONZALEZ GALIÑO e HIJO

Its knitted fabric plant in Mendoza, allows it to manufacture and commercialize 200,000 articles of clothing

monthly, some bearing its own trademark and some for sale under other names, famous not only internally but also in foreign markets.

During the last three years the products being exported from Mendoza have been diversified. These not only include industrial and minor cattle industrializing but also equipment, materials and services.

The Metal-Mechanic industry and the heavy metallurgic industry play an important role in the installation of "Turn-Key" plants with advanced technical assistance. They also export tempered steel caterpillars for pneumatics, steel bearings with Babbit ("White Metal"), antifriction tin base and lead base bearing alloys (produced by melting the pure metals either under vacuum or controlled atmosphere) electroless plating of metals and alloys, equipment for electroplating for hard chrome and galvanothermy.

Textiles, clothing, paper, cardboard, wood and its by-products, leathers, furs and its manufactures, balanced animal food, bottles and jars for the canning and viniculture industries open new expectations for the expansion of exports from Mendoza.

In 1990, exports yielded an income of US \$ 11,562,156.

MECHANICAL METALLURGY

The Intelligent Forge

The light metallurgical industry plays an important role in the P.B.G. with a highly advanced technology. This allows it to compete in international markets.

In 1990, mechanical metallurgy exported US \$18,928,591 with an 81% increase in the period from 1987-1990. The principal products being industrial tools and machinery as well as certain structures such as: bridges, mill-dams and flood gates.

The availability of the high technology acquired renders it possible to export entire projects, including the assembling and putting into operation - with technical assistance - of full installations for the processing of wines, cider, fruit juice, concentrated grapejuice, dehydrated fruit and vegetables, as well as the complete set of equipment for cold-storage plants.

There are also small workshops devoted to this activity, where their technicians and professionals are trained in the manufacture of machinery used in the food, viniculture and mining industries, as well as those in charge of equipment for agricultural works, industrial tools, pumps, stored fodders and loaders. There is also an updating in the production of electronic appliances.



**ARQUIMEDES ROSSI
S.A. INDUSTRY**

Exporter of machinery for
the food industry, using
the latest technology.

HEAVY METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY

Technology for future
development



**IMPŞA - INDUSTRIAS
METALURGICAS
PESCARMONA S.A**

Argentine Technology for
the World.

Rotor of 45 MW KAPLAN
turbine for Arroyito Hydro-
electric Project, servicing
the dam at Chocón,
Neuquén, Argentina.

Photo: IMPŞA

In a relatively short period of time, heavy metallurgic industry in Mendoza has experienced a whirlwind development. This success is due to the support of private enterprise that has used up-to-date technology and has trained their technicians in foreign countries as well as incorporating sophisticated computer systems for design manufacturing and quality control.

Most of the industrial plants are located in the Greater Mendoza area. Using a high level of technology in the production of heavy capital goods, they participate in international bidding as direct adjudicators or as sub-contractors, operating with solid in-house engineering or with support from licensors of technology. In this field, the manufacture of heavy iron and steel equipment is noteworthy. These include: flood gates, bars for hydraulic plants, mill-dams, turbines, cranes, high-pressure pipelines, regulation and control valves, hydraulic generators, tools and machinery used in chemical and petrochemical plants, nuclear plants and large hydraulic plants. In siderurgy, the small steel mills and furnaces which convert copper are worthy of note.

Chile, Canada, the United States, Bolivia, China, Malaysia and Brazil are the principal

buyers. They order everything from highly specialized equipment down to the installation of turn-key plants.

One of these industrial plants is leader in the country and one of the most important in South America due to its high technology and the constant and remarkable training of its personnel.

The energetic wealth and the natural resources of Mendoza have made possible the installation of electrointensive industries. This is why the metallurgic industry has obtained first place as producer of standard ferro-alloys for the siderurgical industry. Mendoza is the only supplier of special ferro-alloys in the country.

Among the standard ferro-alloys, Mendoza produces ferro-manganese, silicon-manganese, ferrosilicon, silicon carbide and calcium carbide. Special ferro-alloys made in Mendoza are: ferro-silicon-manganese-cerium, calcium salicide and ferro-aluminum. In 1990, the exports related to these products were valued at US \$23,153,949 and US \$6,279,000 in iron and steel smelting.



**ACSA - ACEROS
CARTELLONE S. A.**

Steel casting manufactures
in the rough. Links for
chain belts. Accesories and

parts for petroleum furnaces and the Petrochemical Industry, elevators, hydraulic turbines, armored vehicles and artillery.

MINERY

Hidden Subterranean Treasures

Mining has been an important industry in Mendoza province since colonial days, with the operation of copper and silver mines in Uspallata. Mining also supports other industries such as construction, in the production of reinforced concrete, metallurgy, glass and chemical production.

The absence of an adequate legislation and investment policy retarded the development of mining. This situation will be reversed with a new open policy that encourages foreign investment under a stable legal and economic framework.

Because of its potential wealth, mining represents an important alternative in the diversification of the economy of Mendoza. In Mendocinian mountains, there exist ideal conditions for investment. There are opportunities in preliminary research in specific districts, in advanced exploitation in districts that have already been researched, or in the establishing of mining operations on known deposits of minerals.

The concentration plants would make possible the exploitation of a large number of metal-bearing mineral deposits such as gold, silver, copper and lead.

In the group of stones used in industry, investments need to focus on high-technology

exploitation such as the setting up of sawmills for marble, granite and other ornamental stones. These investments would eventually lead to the mining and industrial production of deposits of high-quality stones mainly for foreign markets.

The northern and southern area of Paramillo has deposits of copper, talc, blende and silver. In San Rafael there are chrome and nickel deposits, and to the south we find fluorite, asphaltite, lead, silver, zinc and sulphur.

Kaolin, bentonite and diatonite are types of clay deposits found in Mendoza. They have some valuable characteristics such as plasticity, degree of hardness when fired, and heat resistance.

The most important uranium reserves of the country are located in San Rafael, in the district Sierra Pintada, and in Malargüe.

Here the ore is extracted from an open pit and concentrated by the Comision Nacional de Energia Atomica (CNEA) and Nuclear Mendoza.

Through the concentration process, a purity of 700 kg/ton is obtained. The capacity of the plant is 120 ton/year of concentrated mineral. It is developed for use as fuel in the nuclear plants of Atucha I and Embalse. Dur-

ing the next 30 years, it will also supply Atucha II and another projected plant.

Major limestone reserves are located in the north-western area of Mendoza. These have given origin to the two most important concrete plants which have a production capacity of 1,150,000 tons.

One of the greatest riches of the province is petroleum. It is found in the subsoil of the Cuyana bedrock, situated in the north of the province with 37,500 km², and in the Neuquina bedrock, situated in the south of Mendoza and shared with the province of Neuquén.

The national government administers the production of petroleum in the whole country, giving a percentage to the province. Recently bidding on tracts of land containing petroleum has opened the industry of hydrocarbon exploitation. Both national and foreign investments will increase the oil output.

The construction of a Soda Solway plant and the expansion of existing potassium salt mines would fulfill a long term dream of Mendocinians who are particularly interested in attracting capital to the southern areas of the province.

SAGITARIO S.A.

Manufactures automatic
sawmill systems for natural
marble and granite, floors
and other tile work.
Calibrators and polishers of
10 mm. of thickness are
exported to Chile, Uruguay
and Japan.



ENERGY

The essential resources.

The Mendocinian rivers have been restricted by hydraulic works for multiple uses: the generation of energy and control of irrigation water. All of the present and future possibilities depend on these.

Those rivers being used in this way are the Mendoza, Tunuyán, Diamante and Atuel. On the Diamante and Atuel, the principal dams have been constructed which produce the greatest amount of energy, supplying the northern oasis.

There are 13 important electric power plant. Some of them regulate the flow of water, while others offer attractions to visitors because of their incredible settings in imposing rock and hill formations, which make them not only beautiful to see, but offer possibilities for all types of water sports.

The electricity installations generates 1,083.26 MW. Hydroelectric equipment generates 63% of the energy, while the remaining 37% comes from gas and vapour thermic machinery. The most important of these plants are situated in Luján de Cuyo next to the Crude Oil Distillery and produce 375 MW of energy.

Agua y Energía Eléctrica S.E. y Energía Mendoza S.E. (EMSE) in conjunction with "Cuyo Interconnected System" (Sistema Interco-

nectado Cuyo) and other electricity Cooperative Firms generate and distribute the energy in Mendoza to satisfy the provincial and regional demand. In 1990, Mendoza used 1,811,305 MW/h.

EMSE makes use of advanced technology in the production of electricity in rural areas. Examples are the "Monofilar System" and the "Solar System", energy generators located in the communities of San José and Lavalle. They were the first plants of this type installed in Latin America. There are other ambitious projects for high voltage lines and hydroelectric plants which are waiting for investment of private capital. The most advanced is "Los Blancos" Hydroelectric Complex on the Tunuyán river, with 482 MW of power. Other potential projects are "Cordón del Plata" Hydroelectric Complex of 1,900 MW, "El Baquedano" on the Diamante river, "El Nihuil IV" and "Potrerillos" damming, using them for irrigation water, energy, drinking water and as a tourist attraction.

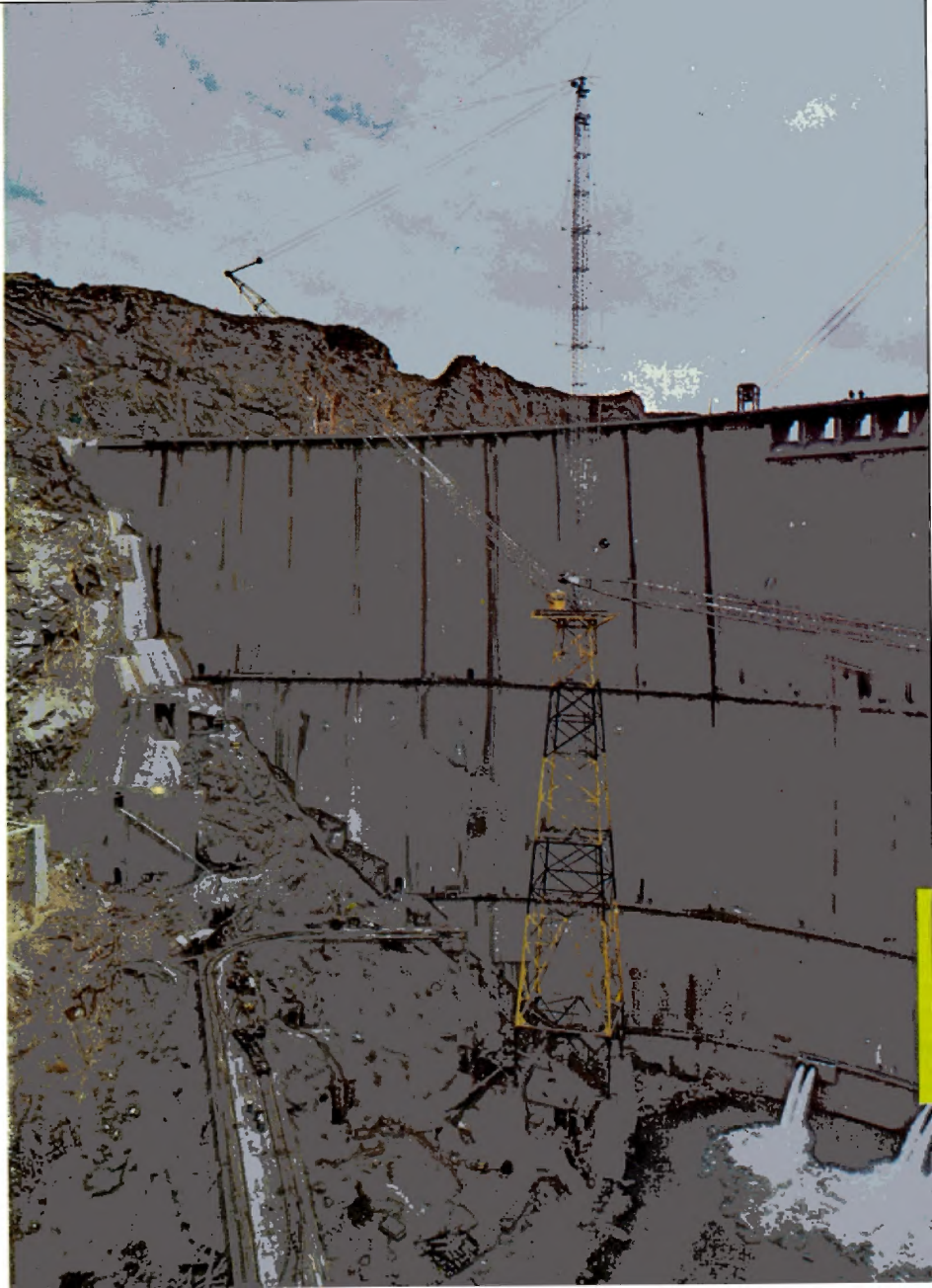
In Mendoza, gas fields are connected with petroleum production. The wells of the "Cuenca Cuyana" contain less natural gas than those of the "Cuenca Neuquina", from which most of the province receives its

energy.

In 1984 new gas lines were laid, which doubled the capacity by 1986, sending branch lines directly to those industries and users with the greatest need. This process continued providing and giving power to the industrial installations situated in all Mendocinian departments. This has given Mendoza a social and economic boost.

The utilization of current and future energy potential opens the door to an extraordinary future in the industrial development of the area.

AGUA DEL TORO dam on the river Diamante, 60 Km to the West of San Rafael. State Route N° 40 crosses over the dam. Characteristics: doble curvature wall; height: 120 meters, length 385 meters; capacity 286 Hm³.



TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Opening Mendoza to the World

From its inception, Mendoza has had one of the best road systems in the country. In colonial days, it was a hub of major roads connecting Mendoza with the port of Buenos Aires, Chile, San Juan and the southern desert.

Of these roads, Route 7 has acquired great importance because of the increase of passengers and cargo traveling to and from Chile.

The international tunnel on this route is sometimes interrupted by great quantities of snow during the winter months. Due to this problem, research is being carried out on the technical and economical possibilities of building a new tunnel at a lower altitude. In 1992 a new customs facility will be built in Horcones to reduce the heavy congestion that currently exists on route 7.

The railway system, with its 2,020 km of track, connects the northern, central and southern oases with the rest of the country. This system has had a great influence on the development of the wine-making industry. The railway transports wine, petroleum, minerals, alcohols and manufactured goods.

Lately, there has been a decline in its use because of a lack of investments and poor ef-



ficiency. This decline will be reversed with the privatization of the railway system that has already begun throughout the country. In addition to the railway network and the trucking systems, there are pipelines that transport 2,500,000 tons of petroleum and its derivatives annually.

At present, the paucity of cargo space on airplanes leaving Mendoza, limits the exportation of the fruit and vegetable products. This problem will be alleviated with an increase in imports, which will create cargo space on return flights.

A new terminal for passengers is being built

at the El Plumerillo international airport. There are two other very active airports for smaller cargo planes in San Rafael and Malargüe.

Currently, Mendoza is beginning to occupy a strategic place in the communications between the Atlantic, Oriental and western US markets.

Mendoza has been designated as an international Port of entry (Puerto Seco) which gives it the following advantages regarding customs arrangements: reduced costs, speed of administration, capacity for storage in wineries, cargo services, storage yards for

**TRANSPORTES
SAN FRANCISCO S.A.**

Transports goods in modern trucks throughout several Latin American countries.



Photo: San Francisco S.A.

containers and sanitation control of animal and vegetable products.

The transportation of passengers to national and international destinations is concentrated on ETOM.

In the urban area, the bus and trolley service has been recently restructured in order to offer better service and to reduce pollution in the downtown area. The extension of the trolley lines points towards the goal that this service become the main means of transport in the Great Mendoza area.

In telephone communications, serviced by private enterprise in coordination with the provincial government, there is a need for private investment in order to meet unsatisfied demands. Recently, there has been an infusion of automatization for the outlying urban areas and a telephone program for the rural areas.

There are two television channels with open emission and broadcasting stations joined with frontier radios by means of coaxial connections. These have been installed with official support which permits an integral communication over all of the territory. In the cities, private enterprise has brought cable television with connections to other countries via satellite.

TOURISM

The Value of Leisure Time



The spectacular natural scenery and the winter sports resorts, with an excellent tourist infrastructure, are the main attractions which entice tourists from all over the world to Mendoza.

The natural resources of the mountains, rivers, reservoirs, springs and ecological reserves support the outdoor sports of skiing, fishing as well as water sports.

There are also hot-spring resorts in Cacheuta and Los Molles. In the reserves of Naculñan, Bosque Telteca, Llancanelo and El Payen, the photographic opportunities are excellent.

From 1989 to 1990 the Aconcagua Provincial Park hosted 320 expeditions of 1,168 sportsmen from all over the world. In addition to this, every year many other visitors enjoy the park's wonderful scenery.

Tourism is an important factor of development and economic progress in the region because it increases and diversifies employment and redistributes income.

In order to encourage tourism, the "Ley de Fomento de Promocion Turistica" carried out specific objectives such as encouraging additional investment to enlarge the existing tourism infrastructure and accelerating an increase in accommodations at tourist fa-

cilities. Important investments were made in the ski centers at Los Penitentes and Las Leñas.

These projects are mainly funded by the investment of private capital while at the same time they receive support from both provincial and national policies designed to encourage the tourist industry. A good example of this policy is in the case of the Prevision Social Bank whose credit support made possible the building of several high-country hotels situated close to areas of natural attractions.

With the addition of 15 new hotels, the room capacity, with 1023 beds, is substantial. Accommodations range from inns, motels, apart-hotels and cottages to fine hotels that meet high international standards.

The immediate objective in the raising of capital is to arrange provincial tourism hierarchically so that it is centered in the optimal use of the existing structure. A second goal is the development of an infrastructure that allows Mendoza to be a center for conventions, seminars and exhibitions. There is also the need for the building of a five-star hotel.

Other projects of great interest are the tourist centers in the mountain regions close to



reservoirs, parks and provincial reserves, hot springs and those areas especially connected with the winter sports centers. The most ambitious project is the construction of ski runs in Los Manantiales, Tunuyan, with a total ski area of 780 hectares during 6 months of the year. These projects are mainly based on the investment of private capital,

which at the same time receives support through provincial monies invested in roads and other services.



The Pinnacle of the American. The highest hotel in the world.

PLAZA DE MULAS HOTEL

At the foot of the towering Aconcagua, in Plaza de Mulass, at an astonishing altitude of 4,350 meters above sea level. It will be inaugurated during 1992.

Emprendimientos Turísticos S.A.

Project design:
Architect Ariel Barbanente.

Architecture Studio:
Barbanente, De Jong, León.

Calculations Engineer:
Matons and Sicilia

Managing Contractor:
Architect Barbanente and Engineer Santilli

All the materials used in its construction were carried by helicopter.

GOVERNMENTAL ACTION

PUBLIC WORK

ENVIRONMENT AND HOUSING

HEALT

EDUCATION

SOCIAL WELFARE

In December 1983, the Argentine Republic began to set up a consolidated democracy after 50 years of interruptive periods of de facto governments.

Just as other provinces in the country, in 1992 Mendoza enters into its third constitutional period when Licenciado Rodolfo Gabrielli assumes office as governor. He was preceded by Dr. Santiago F. Llaver (1983-1987) and Licenciado José O. Bordón (1987-1991).

During the first period the fundamental aim was to guarantee democratic institutions and welfare reform.

In 1987, Mendoza confronted a state transformation process, modifying the cultural behaviour of the public sector.

The implementation of these reforms introduced a rational handling of public finances. We can see results of these efforts in an increase in productivity in relation to the amount of expenditures as the fiscal resources are reorganized.

At the beginning these policies, which suffered great economic instability, assisted the provincial public administration in performing its duties, maintaining its finances in order, in spite of a decrease in fiscal income. The present economic stability was achieved

in the country, through several programs: the Convertibility Plan of the Austral, the privatization processes, the economic deregulation and the reorganization of the National Administration. These contributed to the achievement of the provincial government's aims, such as the modernization of the state apparatus and the economic growth.

Financial reorganization meant the use of new budgetary methodologies and a restrictive employment policy in the public sector with personnel reduction in administration and in provincially owned enterprises.

Among the transformations employed by Ministry of Finance, the "Budget according to Results" has improved the process of public decision. By means of the "Budget according to Results", the record of expenditures is permanently up to date, facilitating future investments.

The "Municipal Coparticipation Law" tends to streamline municipal expenses and leads to greater financial autonomy.

The "Control and Collecting System" makes it possible to organize the administrative processes improving quality and quantity of tributary information, deepening the control of tax evasion.

The reorganization and efforts to improve

the distributions of the state administration allow necessary investments in public works, health, education and social welfare. In addition, the government supports industrial and commercial diversification within Mendoza and encourages the increase of exports with the reactivation of non-traditional productive sectors.

The "Investment Projects Bank" is another of the instruments employed and allows the evaluation of long-term investments not only quantitatively but also qualitatively. Because Mendoza has complied with accounting standards regarding the information available to the public and the proper structuring of public accounts. Mendoza now has been chosen to receive loans for investment projects.

The World Bank and the Interamerican Bank for Development can authorize these loans through a program called "Programa de Saneamiento Financiero y Crecimiento Económico", (a program to support sound financial investments).

In the future the federal government hopes to generate innovative projects while improving existing programs - both to maximize the development of Mendoza's potential.

Stand of Mendoza in the 105th Exposition, in the Palermo stock fair. Buenos Aires, 1991. The stand displayed the primary and industrial production of Mendoza, as well as its tourist offer.



PUBLIC WORKS

The execution of public works in Mendoza has had to adjust to budgetary restrictions due to the lack of resources from the Federal Government, which in the last two years has been devoted to the important process of reorganization and privatization of public services.

This has adversely affected the provinces, but these effects have been overcome by those that balanced their expenses through orderly administration. This is the case in Mendoza which was able to carry on its public works program and the rendering of services to the community, although at a slower pace and by controlling the distribution of existing resources.

As regards public Health, new hospitals were built and the construction of others was resumed, while enlarging and reorganizing others. Many of these, which had been financed by the Federal Government, were continued and finished with provincial money, requiring arduous fund-raising efforts. They were the Children's Hospital and the School of Nuclear Medicine, with their respective equipment.

From 1988 to 1991 the investment in the infrastructure for education led to the building of 46 new schools, while the number of

classrooms was increased in many others. Repair and maintenance work was carried out in schools all over the province.

Culture also received contributions which included the remodelling of the Independencia Theater and the restoration of the buildings at General San Martin Park for use in cultural events. The municipal government of the city of Mendoza also had a share in the building of the Culture Center which houses the Municipal Museum of Modern Art. The decision to invest in non-polluting means of transportation brought about the extension of the trolley lines. The existing projects plan to incorporate this service into densely populated parts of Greater Mendoza. The new bus service project seeks to decentralize the service and to increase efficiency and competition among bus companies in order to improve the service. In order to reduce the level of pollution produced by these vehicles, a traffic-free area was created in the downtown area of the city.

Concerning capital improvements, the construction of industrial gas pipelines has progressed rapidly. The great investment in the laying of pipelines and networks benefits industries and inhabitants alike, especially those from the southern districts and from

the Valle de Uco. The gas pipelines in San Rafael (Rama Caída), Alvear (Bowen) and Valle de Uco, 120 km long, serve over 75 factories and 12,000 homes.

The population serviced with drinking water and sewage rose 8.6% and 9.85% respectively in four years. This means that Mendoza is the Argentine province where the number of inhabitants with these services is the highest (89% and 49%).

Seventy percent of the amount invested in sanitation (US \$20 million), from 1988 to July 1991, has been contributed by the users together with the Mendoza Sanitation Company (Obras Sanitarias Mendoza--OSM). This made it possible to carry out services without the aid of the provincial government.

Agreements with the Federal Council of Potable Water make it possible to supply rural areas with drinking water, whereas international financing through the BID-- BIRF will help improve existing projects and maximize services.

In order to give private enterprise a greater market share in areas which can be privatized, the government has decided to promote the concessioning of public works and services to the private sector.

ENVIRONMENT AND HOUSING

The chief institution that handles housing problems in Mendoza is the Provincial Housing Institute (Instituto Provincial de la Vivienda--IPV). The main housing programs in Mendoza have been developed through this institution, with the support of provincial funds and other funds provided by the National Housing Fund (Fondo Nacional de la Vivienda--FONAVI) as well as by international financial institutions.

By the end of 1983, the housing deficit amounted to 100,000 houses plus those which did not conform to antiseismic regulations.

Through such programs as those carried out by FONAVI, PPEVI (Erradicación de villas inestables-- eradication of temporary slums), and the so called "Plan Sismo" (Seismic Plan), 6,900 houses were built and 8,100 others were started. The Seismic Plan originated as an answer to the situation raised by the 1985 earthquake that destroyed and seriously damaged more than 12,000 houses.

The main objective of the Ministry of Environment, Urban Welfare and Housing in the last years has been to overcome the paternalistic and welfare tendencies of the State. This has been achieved by encourag-

ing the community to become the main protagonist in the effort to acquire their own houses, intermediary entities assuming the principal role.

As a result of several different programs (FONAVI-BIRF-SISMO) implemented by the Provincial Housing Institute, 100 housing estates were built in the 1987-1991 period, totalling 13,000 houses. Nowadays, 8,000 more are under construction and 85 new housing estates have been projected.

The allotting of houses to applicants depends on a score which is the result of the evaluation of the family group, their housing situation and their saving capacity. The latter is a decisive factor and it consists of both compulsory and voluntary saving.

The FONAVI, FONAVI-BIRF and SISMO programs plan housing estates, some of which include schools, health centers, etc. Other programs under way provide for individual loans for additions to the present dwellings, for rural houses and for intermediary entities.

Despite the intense crisis the country has undergone, which paralyzed all the operations of the "Banco Hipotecario Nacional", and the ensuing difficulties of FONAVI to raise funds, this new stage can be deemed

successful, mainly for the cultural change in the concept of the "individually-owned home" effort.

There is an increasing concern in all sectors of Mendocinian life for the preservation of the environment, which has led to promote more dynamic policies to protect it. Therefore, a program called "Environmental Plan" is underway and basic regulations are being formulated. The success of this plan will depend on the cooperation of society to comply with them.

A monitoring network for the control of air quality has been created to check and clean up the environment. The information gathered is systematically analyzed and evaluated to suggest ways to avert the damaging effects of pollution. Buses are required to have catalytic converters to filter the emission of fumes.

As regards the protection of natural reserves, joint programs have been started by the government along with non-government and research institutes. The master plan for "El Payún" park is, according to experts, one of the most advanced.

HEALT

Studies made regarding Health Services in 1984, showed the absence of planning and coordination of programs, as well as the lack of continuity in time of the currently implemented policies.

The aim, from that moment on to the present time, has been to make health services easily available to Mendoza's inhabitants avoiding the expensive intermediary sub-systems. For that purpose, some plans were put into motion to improve the public assistance system, giving priority to preventive programs.

These programs have included reforming the administration, decentralizing into various zones and offering immediate hospital care in health clinics.

Construction began on several badly needed hospitals and during the first period some of them were finished, such as those of Lavalle, La Paz, Malargüe and Uspallata.

Some other hospitals were initiated in San Martín, Alvear and Tunuyán, in addition to many smaller health clinics.

The inauguration of the first stage of the "Hospital Materno Infantil" (a maternal and children's hospital) meant the realization of an ardent desire of all Mendocinians.

Today, these edifices, which have been fin-

ished with great budgetary sacrifices, mark Mendoza as having one of the most modern hospitable facilities in the country.

A good example of this is the Escuela de Post-grado de Medicina Nuclear (a post-graduate school devoted to Nuclear Medicine).

This research and diagnostic center, which specializes in heart disease and problems of the central nervous system, is unique in South America. Its complex medical equipment including a tomography device is one of the twenty most sophisticated in the world. This catapults Mendoza to the upper Echelon in nuclear technology applied to Medicine. Mendoza has attracted highly trained human resources for the medical benefit of all sectors of the population.

The obtained goals in preventative medicine are evident in the vaccination index obtained, 85% of the population, being one of the highest in the country.

A series of laboratories are working in all the hospitals in the province against the AIDS virus, in order to identify carrier patients. Also, there are preventive consultation rooms in the "Emilio Coni Center".

Analyses have been made in centers of high-risk populations, such as penitentiaries and

blood dialysis centers.

Beginning in February 1991 a control plan to prevent cholera was put into practice at all border crossings. This included adequate hospitable resources, and public broadcasting to educate the populace about cholera prevention.

Before the emergency epidemic, the government had worked under the Plan Called "Nacional Anticólera" with the assistance of specialists.

As an effective step toward achieving decentralization of primary health care units, each district was granted budgetary independence for its health clinics.

Since then, statistics have shown a progressive tendency in the population to attend regional hospitals, facilitating in this way consultations, treatments and confinements. It is obvious that the program has attained in this manner the desired decentralization. In the 1991 budget, the funds designated for primary care increased to 10.5%.

The almost 700 bed-expansion in the Materno Infantil, "Perrupato and General Alvear Hospitals", has enlarged by 26% the overall in-house capacity.

The neonatal care programs have remarkably decreased the infant death rate.

EDUCATION

A complex and gradual transformation is taking place to effect the restructuring of provincial education. The government seeks to modify the traditional style of education action to meet the demands of our present day, where technology transforms the accumulation of knowledge into solid bases of growth.

The objectives set have in mind the need for expansion and consolidation of the system, the improvement of the quality of education, the guarantee of equal opportunities and of stable financial resources.

The Provincial Ministry of Culture and Education is in charge of elementary and part of high school education, whereas the State looks after education at the university level. Private institutions are also likewise involved in education at all levels, under the regulation and supervision of the area authorities, either provincial or national.

The official provincial system is in charge of 658 grade schools with 187,754 students and 10,659 teachers as well as 583 pre-schools. Private institutions include 76 schools with 22,400 students.

Concerning primary education, the creation of new centers aim at providing thorough educational services with the incorporation

of updated methods and technology. This is complemented with nursery schools, which mainly have a social function, for the care of the "whole child", especially those belonging to the poorest areas.

As regards elementary education, the population incorporated into the system rose from 83% in 1980 to 91% in 1990.

In order to solve the problems of students in danger of having to repeat a course or those who may drop out, special programs have been developed. They consist of programs to overcome failure in suburban schools and community centers for educational support.

These are complemented with other centers; some social and others for health welfare. Scholarships and counseling are also available.

In the last few years, teaching adults to read and write as well as adult education has generated the creation of job training schools and over a hundred literacy centers in a joint effort with the State.

Concerning secondary education, twenty-eight high schools have been founded, and from 1987 to 1990 there was a considerable increase in enrollment. The existing 209 high schools, with a total registration of

84,600 students, function under the auspices of the province, the National University of Cuyo, DINEM (National Department of High School Education), private institutions and CONET (National Center of Technical Education). The latter is comprised of 21 technically-oriented schools.

The current strategy of the provincial government is to improve the quality of education. To further this aim a series of activities are being carried out: programs for keeping teachers updated, new curricula for adult education, the reform of the present high school curriculum, which includes the reformulation of objectives, contents and methods. All of these help to organize the educational offerings and give flexibility to the teaching programs.

Within the framework of the reorganization of the Federal Government, the Ministry of Culture and Education has implemented a program of administrative cutback and another of computerization in order to maximize the reorganization and administration of centralized processes.

At the same time the government is fostering the decentralization and delegation of functions in the following areas: maintenance of educational facilities including

school cafeterias; counseling programs; scholarships and fixed subsidies for schools. The creation of Regional Administrative Centers in 1991 represents a remarkable move in that direction.

The action taken during the 1984-1987 and the 1988-1991 administrations has contributed greatly to better education. In the last period new educational centers were founded, 2,356 teaching positions granted, 20,435 hours taught and 45 new schools built, all of which account for an increase in registration at all education levels.

University education, either State-funded or private, is under the direction of the State Ministry of Education. The National University of Cuyo has the largest number of students, 17,600 -- more than 60% of all university students in the province. It is followed by the National Technological University, whose engineering school is the largest in western Argentina in regard to the number of students and the variety of course offerings. The remaining demand is served by private institutions such as Mendoza University, Juan Agustín Maza University, Aconcagua University and the Argentine Catholic University.

These private institutions meet the remain-



ing needs of the academic community by offering a great variety of different fields of specialization.

The above mentioned universities are situated in the city of Mendoza; however, there are three delegations in San Rafael: two of the National University of Cuyo and one of the National Technological University.

The number of registered students amounts to 28,000 most of whom study engineering, law, accounting, medicine, architecture and political science. Other offerings are in the fields of agriculture, biochemistry, art,

archaeology, history, foreign languages, music and theater.

In general, universities cooperate on several levels, for example in the technical aspect, in the exchange of mutual support, and in updating and training its personnel.

They work jointly with State-run and private institutions, municipalities, professional associations and research centers.

SOCIAL WELFARE

In the social arena public assistance is developed through the implementation of modern -day social solutions articulated with economic policies for growth and distribution.

Using this strategy, social demands are considered only where job market and the recovery of traditional cultural patterns are given priority.

The welfare plans have been decentralized, handing them over to the municipalities and non - governmental entities.

The following are the current plans already put into action:

- "Volver a la tierra" (Return to the soil), its principal aim is to raise the standard of living of the rural families with scanty resources and to decrease the worrisome exodus of its inhabitants to the cities.

These rural folk are helped to develop orchards and farms, receiving technical and financial assistance in their efforts.

- The "Communal Workshops", which are groups of women who manufacture clothes and other goods for themselves and their families.

These groups act as cooperative societies or corporations, also giving a portion of their products to needy children and old people.

- The resources used before for direct assistance, today are used to hire the unemployed for manual labor for the construction of communal works within the program: "Manos a la Obra" ("Let's get to work!")

- The "Small - businessman", that is, owners of small entities of production, perhaps a family - run company are an important source of funds for people of low income. The government helps these small enterprises with financial, technical and labor assistance. They are also given information about commercialization and management aspects.

- Providing adequate nourishment to children, the aged, and also to handicapped people is the main goal of the "Programa Nutricional Básico". Since its inception, the malnutrition index of the province has decreased, presently recorded as one of the best nutritional programs of the country.

- There is also a program to protect the more vulnerable sectors of society.

This appears to be an effective answer to the minor who doesn't attend school "Chicos de la calle" ("Kids of the street") offers expert attention to the psychological and economical needs of these people by finding them useful occupations.

The "Amas Externas" program helps with the care of children under the tutelage of the Provincial Youth Department.

The "Dirección Provincial de Emergencias Sociales", is a provincial institution devoted to helping people in social emergencies, for example, in aiding people in case of catastrophes. They also assist in prevention and planning in view of dangerous situations.

The government is committed to the change of centralized social assistance policies to others of individual and community self-effort. This claims the renewal of the structures to facilitate the move away from statism.

They want to strengthen the non-governmental entities which devote themselves to the care of minors, invalids and the elderly. The "Recreation, Sports and Social Tourism Programs" offer a variety of sports activities to new groups of population, through the revitalization of sports entities, clubs and the building of schools, that offer sports programs.

This allows for the discovery, the creation and the personal selection of a sport that is right for each person throughout the entire province.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OFFICIAL INSTITUTIONS RELATED TO PRODUCTION AND FOREIGN TRADE

GOVERNMENT OF MENDOZA

MINISTRY OF ECONOMY DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY, FOREIGN TRADE AND INVESTMENTS

ASISTENCIA TECNICA E INFORMACION (ATI)

Technical Assistance and Information
Casa de Gobierno, 6° piso. Zip 5500,
Mendoza. Phone: 249000-248200-247499.
Fax 311151. Telex 55505 GOMZA AR

PROMENDOZA

483 San Martin. Zip 1004. Capital Federal.
Phone and Fax 393-6556/8.

CASA DE MENDOZA Branch of the Tourist
Information Office in Buenos Aires
445 Callao. Zip 1022. Capital Federal.
Phone: 40-7301/49-2580, extension 21.
Fax 49-8296

OFFICIAL AND PRIVATE RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS

CENTRO REGIONAL DE INVESTIGACIONES

CIENTIFICAS Y TECNOLOGICAS (CRICYT)

Regional Center of Scientific and
Technological Research
Bajada del Cerro s/n, Parque General San Martin.
Zip 5500, Mendoza. Phone: 240939-240314.
Fax 380370. Telex 55438 CITME AR

INSTITUTO ARGENTINO DE INVESTIGACION DE ZONAS ARIDAS (IADIZA)

Argentine Institute of Research on Arid Areas

Earth - Science (IANIGLA)

Bajada del Cerro s/n, Parque General
San Martin. Zip 5500, Mendoza.
Phone: 241995

INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE TECNOLOGIA AGROPECUARIA (INTA)

National Institute of Agricultural Technology
Junin s/n. Zip 5570, San Martin. Mendoza.
Phone: 20296

JUNTA DE ESTUDIOS HISTORICOS DE MENDOZA

Council of Historical Studies of Mendoza
544 Montevideo. Zip 5500, Mendoza.
Phone: 241092

TOURIST INFORMATION

SUBSECRETARIA DE TURISMO

Tourist Information Office
1143 San Martin. Zip 5500, Mendoza.
Phone: 242800/249417/242243

CASA DE MENDOZA

Branch of the Tourist Information
Office in Buenos Aires
445 Callao. Zip 1022, Capital Federal.
Phone: 40-7301/49-2580 extension 21.
Fax 49-8296

BANKS

BANCO DE MENDOZA

MAIN OFFICE: 51 Gutiérrez. Zip 5500
Mendoza. Phone: 234500-253200.
Fax 254749. Telex 55-204 BMZ AR
BRANCH OFFICE: CAPITAL FEDERAL:
473 San Martin. Zip 1359.
Phone: 393-0480/4308 322-8210/7517.
Fax 325-8513. Telex 33-9202 BAMB AR
BRANCH OFFICE: CHILE: 949 Avenida Bernardo
O'Higgins. Santiago de Chile.
Phone: 6964325. Fax (562)-6984127.
Telex 34-443084 BAMESA CK

BANCO CREDITO DE CUYO

9 de Julio and Necochea. Zip 5500 Mendoza.
Phone: 380190/146. Fax 380625

BANCO DE PREVISION SOCIAL

MAIN OFFICE: 1275 España. Zip 5500
Mendoza. Phone: 255200. Fax 380455.
Telex 55182 BPSMZA AR
BRANCH OFFICE: CAPITAL FEDERAL:
933 Viamonte. Zip 1053.
Phone: 393-9097/8087/0784.
Telex 24101 BPSBAS

BANCO MULTICREDITO S.A.

1377 San Martín. Zip 5500 Mendoza.
Phone: 380166/205. Fax Extension 258

BANCO REGIONAL DE CUYO

841 San Martín. Zip 5500 Mendoza.
Phone: 247522/714. Fax 241473

**BANCO UNION COMERCIAL e INDUSTRIAL
(BUCI)**

1342 España. Zip 5500 Mendoza.
Phone: 250400/502. Fax 250729

INSURANCE COMPANIES

MAPFRE ACONCAGUA S.A. Insurance

company of the Spanish Mapfre
group. 298 Paseo Sarmiento. Zip 5500, Mendoza.
Phone: 240732. Fax 244874

TRIUNFO COOPERATIVA DE SEGUROS LTDA.

1092 San Martín. Zip 5500 Mendoza.

Phone: 244045. Fax 292032

Telex 55137 TRIUN AR

LA GREMIAL ECONOMICA S.A.

655 Sarmiento. Zip 5500 Mendoza.

Phone: 380672. Fax 380660

LA MERCANTIL ANDINA S.A.

183 Necochea. Zip 5500 Mendoza.

Phone: 380579. Fax 254954

**COMMERCE CHAMBERS AND
ASSOCIATIONS**

**CAMARA DE COMERCIO EXTERIOR DE CUYO
(CACCEC)**

Cuyo Foreign Trade Chamber
Stock Exchange.
España and Paseo Sarmiento
3rd floor, office 321/322
Zip 5500, Mendoza. Phone: 380394.
Fax 240385. Telex 55231 BOLSA AR.

CENTRO DE BODEGUEROS DE MENDOZA

Association of Wine Producers
163 Paseo Sarmiento. Zip 5500, Mendoza.
Phone: 231781/231948. Fax 231131

CENTRO DE MINERIA DE MENDOZA

Mendoza Mining Center

1167 Patricias Mendocinas, 3rd floor, office 5.
Zip 5500, Mendoza. Phone: 231186. Fax 380713

UNION INDUSTRIAL DE MENDOZA

Mendoza Business Association
1167 Patricias Mendocinas. Zip 5500, Mendoza.
Phone: 252162/3. Fax 380713

**ASOCIACION DE PRODUCTORES Y
EXPORTADORES DE FRUTAS FRESCAS,
FRIGORIFICOS Y AFINES**

Association of Producers and Exporters
of Fresh Fruits
428 Minuzzi. Zip 5501, Godoy Cruz. Mendoza.
Phone: 290825. Fax 255749

**CAMARA DE LA INDUSTRIA QUIMICA Y
PETROQUIMICA DE MENDOZA**

Mendoza Chemical and Petrochemical Chamber
460 Rioja. Zip 5500, Mendoza. Phone: 246001

**CAMARA ARGENTINA DE ELABORADORES DE
SUBPRODUCTOS VINICOLAS-CAESVIN**

Argentine Chamber of Producers
of Wine By-Products
620 Alberdi. Zip 5511, Gral. Gutiérrez, Maipú,
Mendoza. Phone: 972421-972426

**CAMARA DE PROMOCION TURISTICA
DE MENDOZA**

Mendoza Chamber of Tourist Promotion
243 Espejo. Zip 5500, Mendoza.
Phone: 251224/252799

**ASOCIACION DE HOTELES, BARES,
CONFITERIAS Y AFINES DE MENDOZA**
Mendocinian Association of Hotels, Bars and Cafes
243 Espejo, Zip 5500, Mendoza. Phone: 251224

**CAMARA EMPRESARIAL DE SERVICIOS
TURISTICOS DE LA PROVINCIA DE MENDOZA
(CESETUR)**
Mendoza Business Chamber of Tourist Services
1124 Chile, Zip 5500, Mendoza.
Phone: 233248/233000. Telex 55243 PLAO AR

**ASOCIACION ENVASADORES DE VINO EN
ORIGEN**
On Site Bottling Association
Stock Exchange basement.
165 Paseo Sarmiento,
Zip 5500, Mendoza. Phone: 231435

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On Site Labeling Council Luján de Cuyo
2044 San Martín. Zip 5507 Mayor Drummond.
Luján de Cuyo, Mendoza. Phone: 980437/981974

**ASOCIACION DE INDUSTRIALES METALURGICOS
DE MENDOZA**
Association of Metallurgical
Industries of Mendoza
332 Morán, Zip 5500, Mendoza. Phone: 240022

**ASOCIACION DE PRODUCTORES,
EMPAADORES Y EXPORTADORES HORTICOLAS
Y AFINES DE MENDOZA**

Association of Horticulture Producers,
Packers and Exporters of Mendoza
Sarmiento and Pampa. Zip 5519, Guaymallén,
Mendoza. Phone: 262788

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TRANSPORTES SAN FRANCISCO S.A.
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Guaymallén. Mendoza. Phone: 261054.
Fax 263383 Telex 55381 SNFCO AR
Branch Offices in Buenos Aires, Sao Paulo, Chile,
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SUDAMERICANA DE VAPORES S.A.
Steamship Company
12 San Lorenzo Floor 2nd office N° 8. Zip 5500
Mendoza. Phone: 242333/245561.
Telex 55316 COSAN AR
895 Blanco. Valparaíso. Chile.
Phone: (5632)-259061 Fax 5632/218724.
Telex 230000 CSAV CL

ANDESMAR CARGAS S.A.
International to Chile and Perú
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Mendoza. Phone: 228820. Fax 225048

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Mendoza. Phone: (0627)-22668/22854.
Fax (0627)-22410. Telex 56739 PROA AR

TRADAR S.A.
International Trade Company
66 Amigorena Floor 1st. Zip 5500 Mendoza
Phone: 241313. Fax Extension 312853
537 Florida Floor 14th. Zip 1005 Buenos Aires
Phone: 322-1680/1735

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Phone: (0622)-23285. Fax (0622)-22993
Telex 55575 AGROM AR

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Fax 301834 Telex 55351 FRAIN AR

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Viticulturnist's House
499 Montevideo. Zip 5500 Mendoza.
Phone: 247537/246276. Fax 340191

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Parque Industrial Provincial. Zip 5507

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Phone: 981160/981167 Telex 55322 MCMZ AR

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Company. Exports and Imports.

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Fax 263081. Telex 55531 AVENA AR

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Buenos Aires. Phone: (01)745-1964.

Fax (01)-7460540

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Industrial Plant: Av. Acceso

Parque Industrial Provincial. Zip 5507

Luján de Cuyo Mendoza.

Phone: 981014/980052/981941.

Telex 55422 CUYO AR

646 Tte. Gral. J.D. Perón B° stage. Zip 1038

Buenos Aires. Argentina.

Phone: (01)-404091/3-453485/7.

Fax (01)-3946940

LA RURAL VIÑEDOS Y BODEGAS S.A.

Winery

Zip 5511 Gral. Gutiérrez. Maipú

Mendoza. Phone: 972013.

271 Belgrano 2° stage. CP 1092

Buenos Aires. Argentina.

Phone: (01)-305224/301676/37426

BUENAVENTURA O. RODRIGUEZ

Grapejuice concentrate factory

Míguez. CP 5570 San Martín, Mendoza.

Phone - Fax (0623)-21937.

Telex 55526 CIACA AR

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Mendoza.

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apple juice concentrate.

639 Pedro Molina 2° stage. CP 5500 Mendoza.

Phone: 340054/247492. Fax 310615

Telex 55446 ALPEC AR

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Mendoza. Argentina.

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Luigi Bosca S.R.L. Winery

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Luján de Cuyo, Mendoza.

Phone: 980437. Fax 981974

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Agro-industrial.

Carril Rodríguez Peña 7.5 Km. Zip 5513 Coquimbito

Maipú, Mendoza. Phone: 978307.

Telex 55117 CARMZ AR/55330 AICAM AR

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ESCORIHUELA

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Phone: 220157/220215

3499 San Martín Avenue. Zip 1416 Buenos Aires.

Phone: (01)-590086/7/8/9

TALLERES METALURGICOS BARARI S.A.Comandante Salas s/n. Zip 5607 Cuadro Nacional,
Sarí Rafael, Mendoza.

Phone: (0627)-23952/23735 Fax (0627)-23735.

Telex 56704 CACIA AR

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Agro-industrial and Winery

200 Chuquisaca. Zip 5547 V.Hipódromo,

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Phone: 272028/029/468 Fax 272468.

Telex 33-55158 TUGHI AR

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Telex 55285 FLOR AR

1015 Juan B. Justo Avenue. Zip 1425

Buenos Aires. Phone: (01)-772-5091.

Telex 22620 FLOR AR

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Buenos Aires. Phone: (01)-373463/373272
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Winery

Urquiza s/n. Zip 5513 Coquimbito, Maipú.
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Mendoza. Phone: (0627)-28150

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Mendoza. Phone: 990101
Phone in Buenos Aires: (01)-9634336/37
Fax (01)-7742946

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Telex 55517 CORIN AR

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Capital Federal. Phone: (01)-602-7847
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Fax 306052. Telex 55156 JJMOR AR

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Factory and administration:

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Mendoza. Phone: 228155/392558 Fax 392559.
Telex 55486 JAICA AR
927 Agüero. Zip 1171 Capital Federal.
Phone: 926-2606/7104. Fax 926-3547

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Phone: 380688. Fax 250055

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65 Espejo P.B. office 7. Zip 5500 Mendoza.
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