

South Lake district

The South Lake District in Patagonia, southern Argentina, comprises the provinces of Neuquén, Río Negro, Chubut and Santa Cruz. San Carlos de Bariloche is the actual tourist centre of the region but the marvellous surrounding landscape stretches out for hundreds of miles in all directions with the ever imposing presence of the majestic Andes Cordillera in the background. Tourists are able to feast their eyes on long stretches of virtually unspoiled territory, on perennially snow-capped mountain peaks on thousands-year-old woods and forests, on swimming waters of rivers and streams, on mysterious islands and on a chain of lakes of calm, crystal-clear waters.

While travelling through this fascinating region which is a living testimonial of the actual beauty of nature, man is inclined to meditate on the actual importance of his own role in the world since he is confronted by the marvels of Creation which are, of course, the work of the Supreme Creator. In direct contact with dialogue with Creation and with the Almighty Creator.

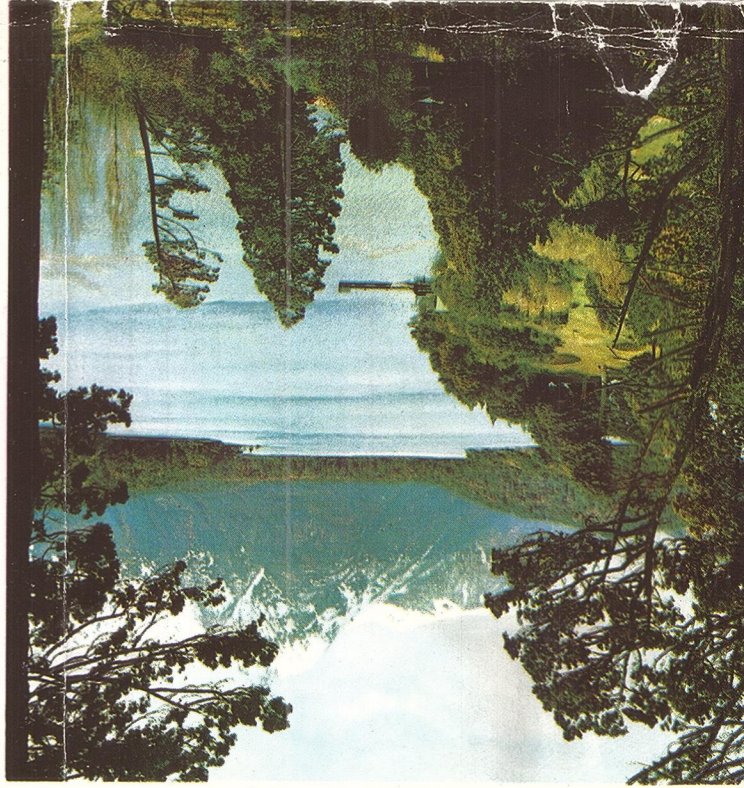
Ever-changing scenery of impressive beauty is encircled by the northern and southern arms of the Argentine lake in the province of San Cruz, in Patagonia, southern Argentina. The arms of the glacier on its way down from the Andes marching along a valley 1,9 miles wide, meets the amazed eyes of tourists. It is the head of the glacier on its way down from the Andes marching along a valley of 75 square miles. The ice is melted in summer by the sun and deep crevices are formed which emit turquoise blue or violet shades. Large blocks of ice travel down the mountain and as they go, the smaller portions become detached with a loud roar and sink into the water to reappear almost immediately and continue on their slow, downward course.

Most glaciers in the Andes are currently undergoing a period of regression which will lead to their end but the Perito Moreno, one of the largest, continues to grow permanently larger as if it were a strayed exponent of the glacial period.

Lake Argentinno - Perito Moreno Glacier



Argentino Lake, Perito Moreno Glacier



Nahuel Huapi Lake

Tierra del Fuego

The National Territory of Tierra del Fuego is still today a land of mystery and splendour as it was hailed by the early explorers. It is traversed by chains of mountains – the southern tip of the Andes. Forests, woods and lakes conform an ever-changing scenery while a colourful note is provided by the "langa", a red-bark tree which grows in the area. Main exponents of the fauna are wolves, "guanacos", rabbit, trout, salmon, sea gulls and wild turkeys. The largest lake, the Fagnano, extends for 60 miles across the island system which is completed by the Chico and Grande rivers. Ushuaia, the most southermost city in the world, is the capital of the National Territory of Tierra del Fuego, the Antarctic and South Sea Islands. On the bay of the same name, Ushuaia is at the foot of wooded mountain slopes among which special mention should be made of Mounts Olivia and Cinco Hermanos. South of Isla Grande, the Beagle Channel offers the wonderful spectacle of its scenic coastline. The fishing port of Lapataia is situated in the area almost on the border line with Chile.

The extreme southern tip of the American continent stands like a huge wedge between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. At the end of that wedge and facing the South Pole are the National Territory of Tierra del Fuego, the Antarctic and the South Atlantic Islands with an area of more than 390,000 square miles. The Palmer, Melchior and Biscoe archipelagos mark the beginning of a fantastic route which leads through straits and channels that wind their way through high coasts. The marvels of the Antarctic begin at the "frío" peninsula where dazzling ice glaciers which break up into large pieces on reaching the sea. That strange world is populated by penguins, seals, cormorants, fur bearing seals and huge whales which are often 430 feet long and weigh up to 76 tons. The existence of that prehistoric world is a great attraction for visitors but the taste for adventure is further strengthened by the possibility of seeing what very few people have ever seen and the desire soon becomes an irresistible challenge for experienced travellers wishing to get away to visit a new, fantastic world.

The Antarctic



Argentina '78

The Eleventh World Soccer Championship for the FIFA Cup will be played in Argentina in mid 1978. All matches will be played in Buenos Aires, the capital of the Republic; and in Córdoba, capital of the province of the same name; Mar del Plata, the most popular seaside resort on the Atlantic coast of the province of Buenos Aires; Mendoza, capital of that province at the foot of the Andes; and Rosario, on the banks of the Paraná river in the province of Santa Fe, being the second city in importance in Argentina after the Federal capital of Buenos Aires.

Preparations are being actively completed in the country for the coming event since the government and all concerned are fully aware of the responsibility involved in the organization of such an important competition. For Argentina the coming event is a most favourable opportunity to show the great efficiency, ability and progress made in the building of new sports stadiums.

Especially in the case of soccer which is one of the most popular sports in Argentina. And, at the same time, it will be a suitable occasion for visitors to be able fully to appreciate the country's great tourist potential thus helping to make the coming championship an unforgettable event!

Argentina '78

Tourism Undersecretariat



River Plate football stadium

Argentina



Argentina



Fountain in the 9 de Julio Avenue



Colón Theatre Cúpula



silent, unexplored land is about to begin a new era of unsuspected development.

And many other things which have not been mentioned because they are not spectacular but which are, nonetheless, most important, such as the wheat and linseed fields, the flowers which blossom in the prairie or high up on tree branches, the trees which never die, the ever-young palm trees, wild animals which hide away in the bushes and large birds which spread their wings in the sky and, thus, this marvellous country of varied, multiple activity with an honourable past and a bright future is made known to the world from its southern area.

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City of Buenos Aires

Buenos Aires, which is four hundred years old, was founded on the banks of the River Plate and was called "Ciudad de la Santísima Trinidad y Puerto de Santa María de los Buenos Aires". The port city provided an outlet for the production of the immense fertile Pampa plains where first cattle and then grain farms developed rapidly. The small and solitary town situated between the immense Pampa plains and a river as wide as a sea, developed as a port city and soon became a prominent shipping centre. The "puerto", as the residents of this port city are called, saw it grow as it developed from the humble village of the XVIII century into its ever-expanding suburbs developed by the side of its main arteries while the resource was made to expand in central areas has thus become a huge metropolis today. The developing city which to gain the vital space required by a rapidly-growing metropolis is today, in keeping with its origin, the portal of entry for tourists from all over the world who are welcomed by the city with the pride inherent to its glorious past history and present-day reality.

Tigre



The Boca



Tierra del Fuego



Argentine Antarctic

Mar del Plata

From San Clemente de Tuyú to Bahía Blanca there are a number of beaches along the Atlantic coast of the province of Buenos Aires among which Mar del Plata is outstanding for its natural beauty. Also worthy of mention are Mar de Ajó, Pinamar, Ostende, Villa Gesell, Miramar, Necochea, Claramerced and Monte Hermoso. The spacious Mar del Plata beaches extend from Camet to the lighthouse at Punta Mogotes where there are also a number of attractions for tourists. The casino, the largest in the world, is a huge two-block building which also houses the Provincial Hotel, an auditorium and a whole floor for the practice of sports. Other features are its clubs, stadiums, tracks and dancing halls, its numerous hotels, its large port providing an outlet for local agricultural and livestock industry goods, its great fishing wealth, its modern golf links, its stud farms famous for the high quality of thoroughbreds bred there and, finally, its renowned summer season theatres.

Mar del Plata, the happy city, has everything and all things are generously offered to tourists.

City of Mar del Plata, Bristol beach

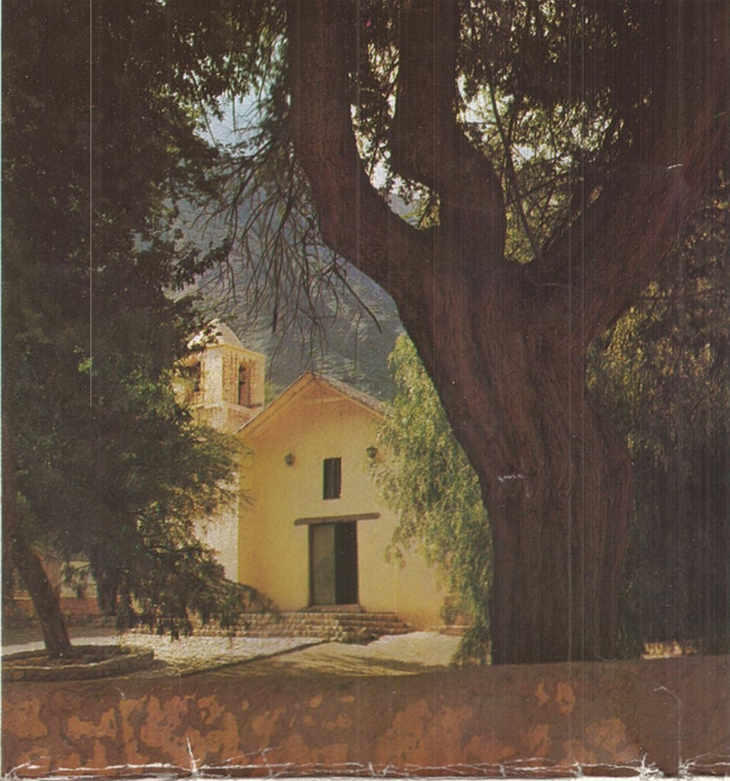
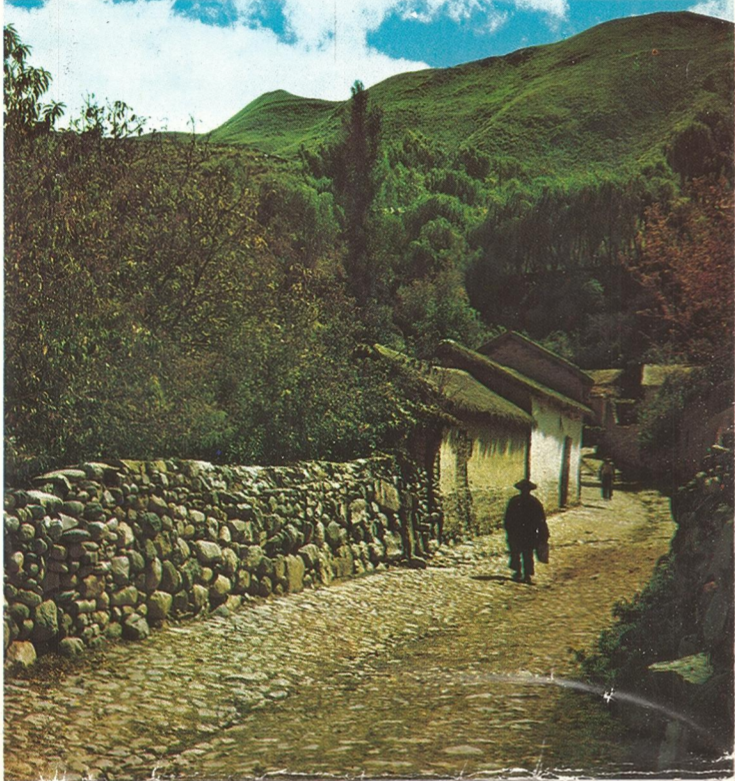


Northwestern Argentina

In the extreme northwestern area of Argentina the characteristics contributed by the precolumbian Andean cultures –the most brilliant, flourishing and developed– to the national cultural heritage are still alive. Coincidentally, these characteristics pointed out the road followed by one of the Spanish colonizing currents, that coming from Upper Perú. Thus a special situation exists today in those provinces –Jujuy, Salta, Tucumán, Catamarca, La Rioja and Santiago del Estero– where conjunctions of two strong cultures are continually taking place and where time would appear to be at a complete standstill in the rocks, the men and the customs.

A cold, crisp, Andean wind blows through ravines, deserted tablelands and snow-covered peaks marking rocks and faces with the austere brand of wild loneliness. Further down in the fertile valleys the subtropical climate favours the growth of green grass and plants thus ridding man's character of its harshness and brightening up the landscape.

Jujuy - Purmamarca Salta, typical street



The Paraná

The Paraná river is the spinal column of the so-called Argentine littoral area. Its waters flow through the territory of six provinces: Misiones, Corrientes, Chaco, Santa Fe, Entre Ríos and Buenos Aires before flowing into the River Plate. Having its origin in Brazil, this long river flows through northeastern Argentina and as it ripples along it is hailed by the songs of the Littoral which –as stated in the soft Guaraní language– become identified with the cadence of its swirling waters. Fishermen are thrilled by the existence in its waters of "dorados", a voracious, fierce and fighting species of fish peculiar to South America. Of a bright orange-yellow colour, the "dorado" has large scales and its flesh is very tasty. It has a large mouth with strong teeth set in powerful jaws capable of destroying metal baits. Dorados weighing up to 55 pounds have been frequently caught at diverse fishing haunts on the Paraná. The "dorado" which is a coveted catch among fishermen is also known as the "water tiger". The fishing season lasts from July to November and it reaches its peak in August when the climate and general conditions are most favourable.

Paraná, Dorado fishing

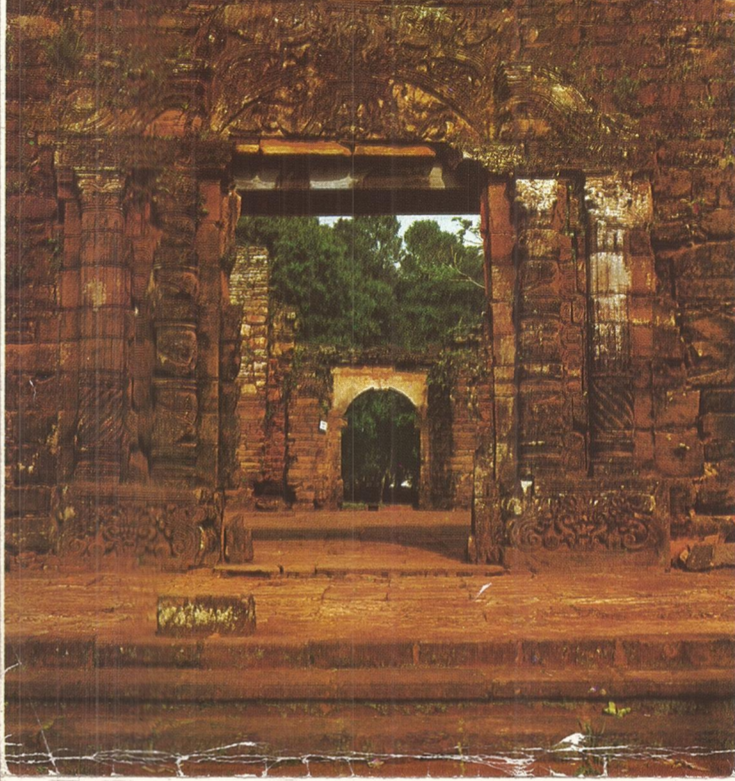


The Jesuit Ruins

The province of Misiones got its name from the Jesuit Missions which were established in that territory towards the middle of the XVII century. Many ruins of Jesuit Missions still exist, such as Concepción de la Sierra, Corpus, de los Mártires, San Javier, San José, Santa Ana and, the most important of all, the ruins of San Ignacio.

The artists of America sculptured their own souls on those rocks. The great merit of their work is evident in the walls and facades which bear the stamp of the genius of their builders. The elegance of the columns, the delicate nature of the headwork, the perfect balance of the top volutes and the complex stone engravings are all true exponents of superior Indian craftsmanship. The Jesuit missions, originators of this fine art, are worthy examples of one of the most successful ventures of Spanish colonization: the peaceful merging of two cultures. One of these was developed to the highest degree while the other was candid and primitive. Thanks to the intelligent work of the Jesuits, a new culture was born enriched with both European and indigenous contributions.

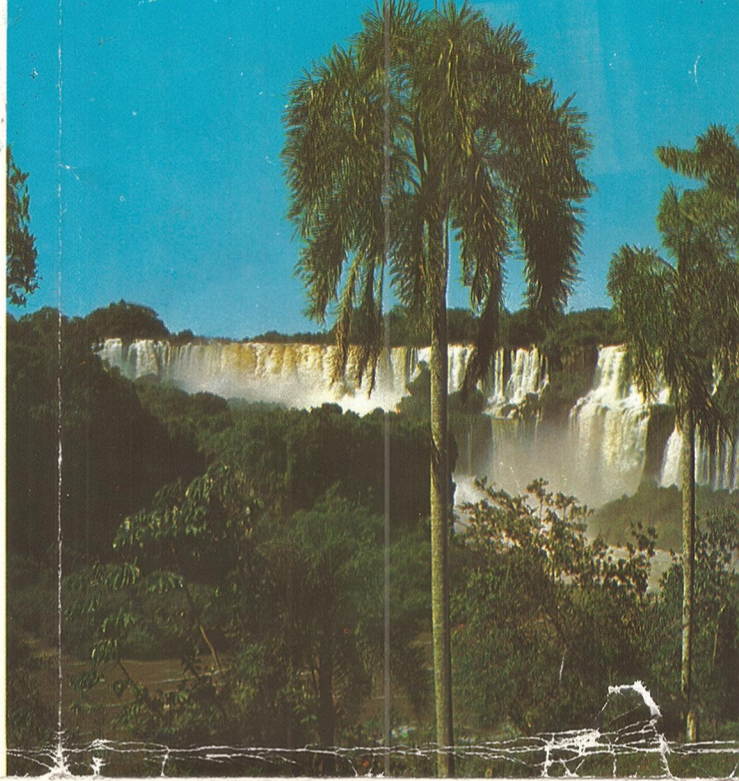
Misiones, Jesuit ruins of San Ignacio



Iguazú Falls

A magnificent spectacle is provided by the Iguazú Waterfalls in the middle of the jungle in the form of a huge 1,9 miles –wide and more than 230 feet– high amphitheatre. About twelve miles before flowing into the Paraná, the Iguazú river waters race over a huge ledge forming two hundred and seventy cascades of imposing magnificence which are flanked by an enormous tangle of trees and plants, ferns, palm trees, exotic flowers, strange birds and multicoloured butterflies. Crashing down on a bed of rock, the water is transformed into a mass of foam and beautiful rainbows are formed at a height of 100 feet when the sun rays play on the foaming waters. Then the swirling waters gather new speed and they race along for several miles dashing through a huge crevice in the rocks called the "Devil's Gorge". The falls are surrounded by islands with a dense vegetation. Visitors arrive the whole year round to see the marvellous spectacle. Platforms, balconies and bridges are used to advantage by tourists to get a full view of the amazing sight of the waterfalls and the natural beauty of the surrounding landscape.

Misiones, The Iguazú Waterfalls



Córdoba

There are two large regions in the province of Córdoba: the vast plain of the east and the hills district of the west. In the former, there are many picturesque, traditional towns and modern production centres surrounded by vast areas under cultivation. Three parallel chains of mountains run from north to south in the hills district being the site of many tourist centres favoured by beautiful scenery. Features of the area are an ideal climate, green valleys with homely hotels and inns, peaks which are climbed by donkeys and goats, tablelands of more than 6,500 feet populated by "vicuñas" and "guanacos" and rivers and streams of gently flowing waters.

The city of Córdoba, the provincial capital, is situated between the plain and the chain of hills. Founded more than four centuries ago, modern cement buildings merge today with old colonial-style houses, churches, tapering towers and nostalgic bell-towers. From the capital city of Córdoba it is possible to travel to all parts of the province to admire its peaceful mountain scenery and bucolic treasures and to take stock of its powerful industrial activity.

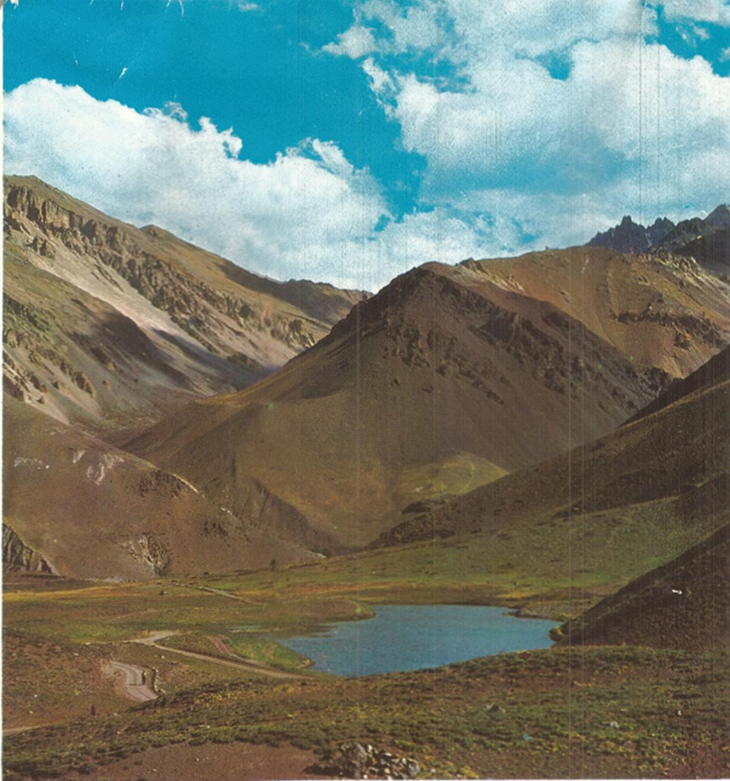
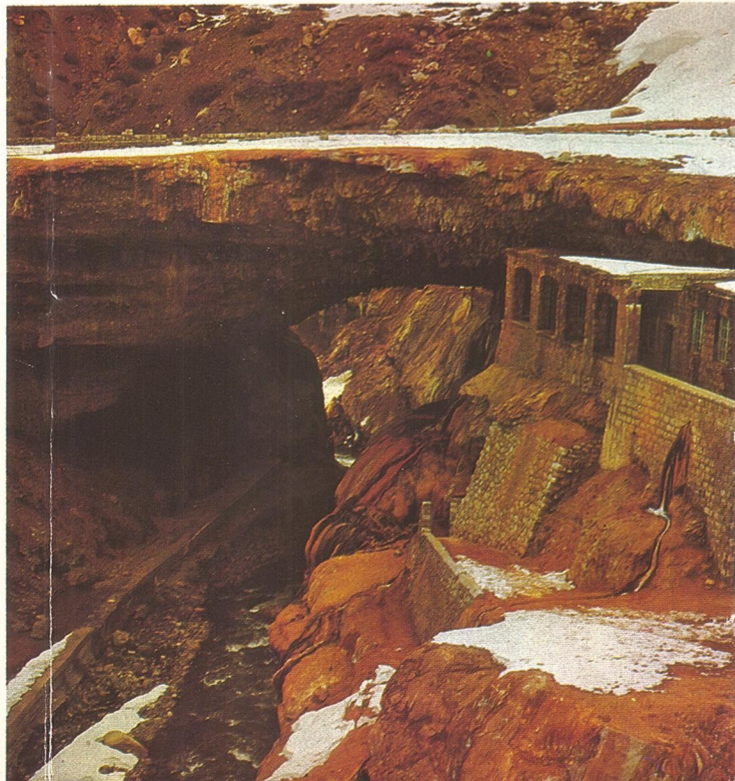
Cathedral of the city of Córdoba



The Cuyo Provinces

From the plains of San Luis to the Andean peaks of San Juan and Mendoza, the Cuyo region continues to climb to ever-higher levels until reaching its climax at the Aconcagua peak of almost 23,000 feet. Away up there in the Andes there is an image of Our Lord, the Redeemer, and nearby stands the famous Inca bridge, a natural stone structure, 164 feet long and 98 feet high. At the foot of the Andes we have the city of Mendoza with its characteristic channels, its Gloria peak crowned by a monument honouring the Andes Army and its spacious amphitheatre where thousands of tourists gather year after year to watch the famous Vintage Festival. The Cuyo region famous for its wines, thermal springs and its ski runs, has numerous vineyards and wine cellars. On the border of San Juan and La Rioja there is a depression called Ischigualasto which is one of the world's most important paleontological deposits. It is an undulating, grey valley which is known today as "Moon Valley" because of its general appearance.

Mendoza - Puente del Inca (Inca Bridge) - Los Horcones Lagoon San Juan - Moon Valley



Fishing

In Argentina fishermen have endless opportunities to engage in their favourite pastime since, besides an abundance of fish off the sea coast, there are two exceptional fishing centres: The Upper Paraná with the battling "dorado" and the lakes and rivers of Patagonia where there is also an abundance of salmonidae of various species.

The "dorado" is a voracious, fierce, fighting fish which lives in the Paraná rapids on the coasts of Entre Ríos, Corrientes, Misiones, Chaco and Santa Fe. During the fishing season, usually lasting from November 1 to April 15, interesting catches can be made of brown, stream and rainbow trout (Salmo Fario, Salvelinus Fontinalis and Salmo Irlandis) and of salmon (Salmo Salar, Sebago) in the national parks of Patagonia and the National Territory of Tierra del Fuego in southern Argentina. The coast rent system does not exist in Argentina where fishing is completely free in most waterways by merely complying with minor requirements.

Salmonidae fishing

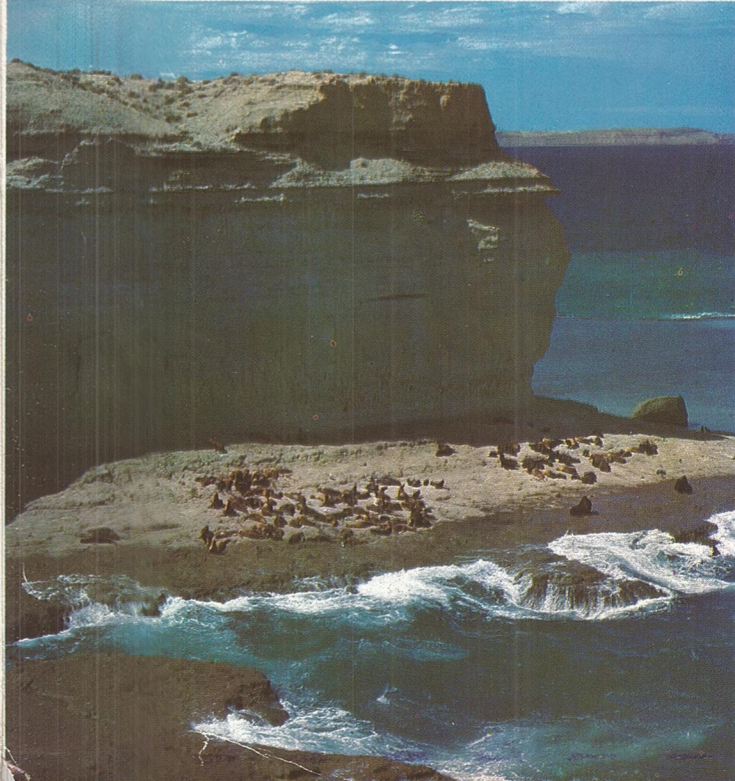


The Valdés Peninsula

The Valdés peninsula is on the Atlantic coast in the province of Chubut and "Punta Norte", in turn, is at the extreme northern tip of the peninsula. This place preserves intact all its original natural beauty. No changes have been made and everything is still in its natural state. Cliffs, beaches and rocks are a perfect natural framework for the sole, imposing breeding place in the world for sea elephants of the Mirounga Leonine Linn genus which continue to increase.

"I have spent a day in prehistory", said Dr. William G. Conway, director of the New York Zoo, when he paid a visit to "Punta Norte". The enormous seals are called sea elephants for two reasons: Owing to their long proboscis which they can expand at will to a length of 20 inches and to their very large bodies, their weight ranging from 2,200 to 6,800 pounds according to sex and age. Severe restrictions have been imposed at the "Punta Norte" breeding farm to ensure the survival of these animals. The aim naturally is to ensure the preservation of a species which is unique in the world both from a tourist and a scientific viewpoint.

Valdés Peninsula, Sea lions



San Carlos de Bariloche

San Carlos de Bariloche, a tourist centre par excellence, is a cosmopolitan and aristocratic city built of stone and wood with first-class hotels, hosteries and boarding houses. It is situated on the shores of the Nahuel Huapi lake of 205 square miles apt for intense navigation. A feature of the lake is the Victoria island with its red deers, its rupestrian inscriptions and its tall woods. Other features of Bariloche are the Cathedral peak with its magnificent ski runs where international competitions are held in winter followed by the annual Snow Festival; the Liao-Liao peninsula with its wonderful park and famous hotel; the Otto peak from where a full view is obtained of the marvellous landscape; the Los Alceros and Los Cántaros cascades; the Arrayanes forest, one of the largest in the world with many oddly-shaped and strangely-coloured trees; the Tralful lake, a fisherman's paradise; and the Enchanted Valley with its castles, animals and humanlike stone figures.

City of San Carlos de Bariloche, Liao Liao Hotel

