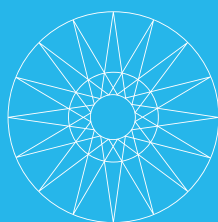


Buenos Aires
2010



ILAFA 51
ARGENTINA 2010

ILAFA 51°

Buenos Aires 2010

In 2010 Argentina celebrates the bicentennial of the revolution that opened the way to independence. In its capital city, Buenos Aires, there will be the 51st edition of the Latin American Congress of Steel.

200 years later the liberating gesture, the largest city in the country will receive you with a wide range of cultural activities, dining and entertainment.

Founded on the western shores of the La Plata River, the city is bounded to the south by the *Riachuelo*, while the ring General Paz Avenue, mark their boundaries north and west.

Coastal city, because of its port, Buenos Aires, was the major entry point for thousands of European immigrants who came to “make America” since the late nineteenth century, as well as the chance to be crowned as the city center of activity country’s economy. The design and layout of the city ran out of sources and reflect the vision of these newcomers of yore, which greatly contributed to the cultural diversity of the city.

With its distinctive architecture, Buenos Aires stands out as a unique city in Latin America, a combination of Italian façades, parks and avenues styled French to Spanish spacious mansions and country houses of British touch, all gathered in one place. Buenos Aires has always been an open city, whose inhabitants call themselves “*porteños*” to feel part of a port city.

Because the latitudinal extent and variety of reliefs, Argentina has a wide variety of climates. In general, the prevailing climate is temperate, though extending to subtropical in the north and a subpolar in the far south.

Buenos Aires has a temperate climate. An average annual temperature of 18 degrees makes few warm days and cold, as you stroll through the city at any time.



A tour of Buenos Aires

Recoleta

The strong French influence of early twentieth century is clearly visible in the mansions built between 1880 and 1920 in this sophisticated neighborhood. *Recoleta* is a fascinating mix of art, history and parks bringing together several cultural sites and tourism, including the National Museum of Fine Arts, the National Library, the Recoleta Cultural Center, School of Law, University of Buenos Aires, Our Lady of Pilar Church, the exhibition center Palais de Glace, the historic *Café La Biela* and, of course, the Recoleta Cemetery, where are buried several historical figures of the country. A wide sidewalk in front of the cemetery houses several of the most important restaurants in town.

Palermo

The *Palermo* neighborhood is a great attraction for young tourists who choose to stay in one of the recently opened boutique hotels or furnished apartments in the tourist attractions offered by the area. It is also the preference of artists and musicians and is considered one of the most “trendy” in Latin America, not only for their retail outlets of fashion and design but also as the district headquarters that brings together audiovisual production and creativity

companies. Many of the old and picturesque houses of Palermo have been restored to become restaurants, boutique hotels, locals and trendy pubs.

The area is divided into two areas, separated by the railroad tracks San Martín. Over a range of pathways extending is called *Palermo Soho*, on the other, *Palermo Hollywood*. *Palermo Soho* has all types of small shops that offer clothing and accessories for young designers. *Palermo Hollywood* is home to great restaurants that specialize in ethnic and author foods. Also there are several bars and pubs where you can have a drink, listen to music in general with local jazz, folk or rock musicians.

Also worth visiting Palermo Woods, one of the largest green areas in Buenos Aires, which houses the planetarium, Eduardo Sívori Engravings Museum and the Zoo. The local inhabitants used extensively these parks for sports, jogging and biking while enjoying the outdoors, lakes and gardens. The Rose Garden is a beautiful rose garden that brings together species from around the world.



Puerto Madero

It is the youngest and hippest district of the city. Formerly no man's land filled with abandoned warehouses on the docks that once belonged to the port of Buenos Aires, is now a thriving area of skyscrapers and luxury buildings. Its wide boulevards near the river and its exclusive restaurants are just some of the attractions it offers.

Other attractive features are the old Immigrants Hotel, President *Sarmiento* Frigate-Museum, the Bridge of the Woman and the museum-ship *Corvette Uruguay*.

San Telmo

This historic neighborhood located just blocks south of the Pink House, is very popular for tourists and the town people. Cobblestone streets, old colonial homes, small resorts, charming antique shops and bars, as well as tango music as a background constant, *San Telmo* give a unique feel that gives with bohemian streets and making it an ideal place to walk, eat, drink or just go their business full of old photos, ornaments, furnishings and the most surprising objects.

In the main square, *Dorrego Square*, every Sunday there is a flea fair complete with a tango show outdoors. The National Historical Museum and the *Lezama Park* complete the picture for a perfect day.

La Boca

This traditional neighborhood is a point that almost no tourist is lost. History is characterized by its picturesque and colorful "tenement" (common rental houses), typical of the nineteenth century. *Caminito* street is one of the most characteristic postal of Buenos Aires, while *Quinquela Martin* Museum offers a large selection of most representative artists of this neighborhood.

Another popular attraction in the area is the football stadium for Boca Juniors club, *La Bombonera*.



Attractions and local customs

Find more information about Buenos Aires and Argentina:

- www.bue.gov.ar
- www.turismo.gov.ar

Music

In Buenos Aires music style has its own circuit. However, the most popular genres are the *tango*, *folklore*, classical music, rock, jazz and electronic music.

The Complex Theater of Buenos Aires brings five theaters run by the City Government: *San Martín*, *Alvear*, *Regio*, *de la Rivera* and *Sarmiento*. Several of them are located on *Corrientes Avenue*.

Museums

Buenos Aires has 129 museums, private and public. Ten of these are administered by the City Government and preserve the heritage of the city, as well as exhibit art collections from around the world.

Coffees and bars

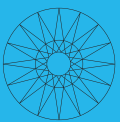
Several bars and cafes have been officially included as part of the city's cultural legacy. These are known as Notable Bars and include for example billiard halls from the early 1900s or coffees related with significant cultural events to the history of the city. Others have earned their reputation because of its antiquity, its architectural value or relevance to the premises. Among the oldest bars, the most colorful is the *Café Tortoni* in Art Deco style. Also the "*36 Billares*" on Mayo Avenue, *La Giralda* and *La Paz* in *Corrientes Avenue*, the *Bar Británico* in *Lezama Park* and the confectionery *Las Violetas* on the corner of Medrano and Rivadavia Avenue. *La Biela* in Recoleta neighborhood and *La Academia* in Callao and Corrientes, meet regularly to political figures and local thinking.

Theaters

Buenos Aires is characterized by its wide range in performances of music hall and theater, with a bill-board varied for all tastes, from the traditional to the vanguard. *Corrientes Avenue* is the Broadway of Buenos Aires, which offers theater, musical comedies, tango shows and local versions of major works around the world.

The *Colon Theater*, one of the world's most famous Operas, offers a program that includes classics, opera, ballet and concerts, led by the most talented conductors and soloists of the time.





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