



January 4 – 7, 2017



BULLETIN 1

## CHILE

**Chile** is situated in the southwestern tip of South America between the Andes and the Pacific Ocean.

Its extensive length (4,200 kilometers, similar to a tour of Europe from Lisbon to Moscow) offers a huge variety of landscapes and climates throughout its territory, from the Atacama Desert -the driest in the world - in the far north to Patagonia's millennia-old glaciers in the south.

### NORTH AREA



This enormous area spans the **Atacama Desert**, the most arid in the world, with its salt mines, thermal baths and geysers, great mines of copper such as the Chuquicamata in **Calama** and others with different minerals at high altitudes in the **Altiplano** and fertile gorges and oasis whose unique fruits invite to gastronomic tours.



In the **altiplano**, home of Native people, the Inca and Spanish influence is based on old towns and religious festivities which today continue calling a great number of the faithful in different parts of the year. Here you will find valuable remains of the native cultures in archeological sites and museums, as the one in **San Pedro de Atacama** and

attractive cities in the coastline as **Arica, Iquique, Antofagasta, Coquimbo** and **La Serena**, which you will be delighted for its beaches and good climate, warm and smooth. In the desert, in winter, the weather changes, the temperature varies from  $-7^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $26^{\circ}\text{C}$  between night and day.

## CENTRAL AREA



You just need to land in **Santiago**, the capital city of Chile, to notice that the main city of this nation is a mixture of senses. Set in the lap of the Cordillera de Los Andes and lined with the Mapocho river, this old valley discovered by the Spanish colonizer Pedro de Valdivia in 1541 has become an important and modern center of business on a continental level, with a full offer of hotels and restaurants of first level, top notch technology and access to multiple services: the starting point ideal for trips to the rest of the country.

**Santiago** is a box of surprises to discover. There's much more of what you think as in its streets and neighborhoods lives the identity of the globalized 21<sup>st</sup> century with the most firmly rooted local traditions. You will find from small cafes with wi-fi, top brand stores, good bookstores and fine handicraft shops to big shopping centers or long blocks with various brand stores. You just need to ask some of the more six million people living in this metropolis to obtain a range of diverse options and choose according to your preferences.



In Santiago you will always have something to do, depending on the season of the year: the summer opens the doors to the seaside with **Valparaíso and Viña del Mar** (a bit more best cards of a pack of

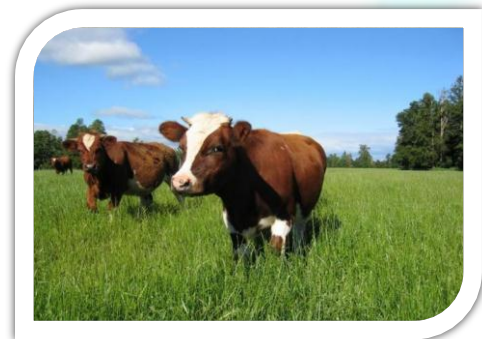
than an hour drive) as the cards which will surprise you in each play. In winter, the gemstone is the ski centers, 40 kms. from the city. In spring the national festivities – “el 18” are the delight for the visitors and the autumn is ideal for living the grape harvest in the central valleys, with a cup of good wine in your hand.

## **SOUTH AREA**



After passing the 400 kms. to the south of **Santiago**, you will begin to feel the difference. There it's the city of Chillan with its traditions and history, and laps of the Nevados de Chillan, with its ski centers and thermal baths. But beyond the Bio Bio river and for other 800 kms to **Castro** in the island of **Chiloé**, the landscape turns wild, the

vegetation covers everything and the green is expressed in a thousand tints. Here, life runs at a different pace, more paused and along with the creak of the lumbers in the fireplace. The rain falls and cleans the sky which turns into a deep blue. It smells like forest and humid soil. The people are warm and hospitable. They live on the agriculture and stockbreeding and the wood.



Welcome to the south of Chile, a territory of great landscaping beauty which includes the **Region of Bío Bío, La Araucanía, Los Ríos and Los Lagos.**

Accessible through modern highways, **Chillán, Concepción, Temuco, Valdivia, Osorno, Puerto Varas** and **Puerto Montt** are its main cities. In winter, for skiing and living by the lake, in summer you can't miss **Villarrica** and **Pucón**. Also, the archipelago of Chiloé is a place where time seems to stand still and yet ancient traditions are alive.

## **PATAGONIA AND ISLAND**

Over 500



years have passed since the **Patagonia** was discovered and the names for describing it continue being similar to the words used by the first explorers and naturalists: exotic, distant, extensive, of infinite beauty, wild and indomitable.

Imagine yourself immersed in a location of 240,000 km<sup>2</sup> of surface, that is, the size of a country as the United Kingdom,

but where the population is not greater than one inhabitant per km<sup>2</sup> and where the 50% of the territory is a protected wild area. In the Chilean **Patagonia**, it's you and the wild nature where you can inspire with its landscapes and do activities as **fly fishing, trekking, cycling, mountaineering, rafting, kayak and horseback riding.**

Here you will be surprised by the immensity of **Campos de Hielo** (Fields of Ice) where glaciers of great beauty descend, the majesty of its mountains as **Torres del Paine** (Paine Towers), **San Valentin and Cerro Castillo**, the colorful and extensión of its lakes as **General Carrera and O'higgins**, the large rivers as the **Baker, Palena and Futaleufú**, the variety of ecosystems which go from impenetrable forests to extensive steppes and the huge labyrinth of channels and fiords waiting for you to sail and also watch dolphins and whales.



Between so much nature, pioneer cities and towns appear as **Coyhaique, Punta Arenas** and **Puerto Natales**, where you can take a breath a stockbreeding history and the Patagon gaucho lifestyle, fiords, glaciers, forests and steppes in one of the few places in the world which are still unchanged: **the Chilean Patagonia.**

## ISLANDS



in a ferry from **Puerto Montt**.

**Easter Island** or Hanga Roa, in its native language, is one of the most exotic locations of the country. In the same latitude of Caldera, but thousands of kilometers far from the coast, its native culture has been motivation of admiration because of the great lithic monuments, **the moais**, with more than 800 years old which populate a volcanic geography surrounded by wonderful beaches. The **native culture** is still alive and attracts thousands of visitors with good hotels and restaurants in the “*world’s navel*”.



Of the hundreds of islands that **Chile** owns, there are three which take the preferences of the visitors and the ones you can travel to with greater facility:

**Eater Island, Robinson Crusoe** and **Chiloé**, the first two very far from the continent in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, and Chiloé, the largest of these islands, distant only 30 minutes

## THE CLIMATE:

Summer temperatures in Santiago, the capital city, are often over 30°C (86°F) during the day, but drop at night to around 15°C (59°F). In mid-winter the Andes become an irresistible destination for skiers, with snow beckoning between June and October. Rainfall increases during the coldest winter months and temperatures may fall to 8°C (46.4°F), so warm and waterproof clothes are advisable

## THE CHILEAN

The Chilean is known for the way of speaking Spanish rapidly and pronouncing a little or almost nothing the final letters such as the “s”, including a variety of idioms and invented words which always renew and include a strong dose of humor and naughtiness. The traveler can be confused a bit with this way of speaking, but the locals are happy to make you understand and know the meaning and use.

Visually the most distinctive physical features are the brown or matt color of the skin, a medium height (1,60 m women - 1,70 m men), black hair and medium and thick build.

## Language

**Spanish** is the official language of **Chile**. However, there is an idiomatic variation that "*chilenizes*" the Spanish giving it new words and senses. In Chile, it's also spoken the **mapudungun** (mapuche language), **aymara** in the Andes region of the north of the country and **rapanui** in the polinesian Easter Island.

## Religion

According to the last census of 2002, 7.853.428 of the Chileans over 15 ascribes to a religious faith with 69,96% identifying with the Catholic of the total population. A 15,14% as Protestant, a 1,06% Jehovah's witness, a 0,92% as Mormon and a 0,13% as Jewish. An 8,3% of the country declares atheistic or agnostic, while a 4.39% declares to ascribe to other religions.

## Customs

**Festivities:** Chile is a country of festivities which mainly have two reasons: the religious ones and the ones concerning anniversaries of cities or towns, mainly in summer season. There are many others throughout the length and breadth of the country, however, on a national level we can enhance the rodeo in which a couple of "huasos" horseback riding chases and stop a heifer that is one of the most representative countryside festivities of Chile. Special days are the 18th and 19th of September, national holidays in which the First Governing Body in 1810 was proclaimed, the national independence genesis and the Glories of the Army. In these dates, many popular celebrations are held in parks or sites where several shops or "ramadas" are set with typical food and traditional dances.



Colorful religious festivities, with aymaras, incas y catholic roots, abound in the north area, in the Atacama desert and towns of the Altiplano, being **La Fiesta de La Tirana** the most famous. Also, in Chiloé ("tiradura de casas" or "pulling houses"), in fishing coves (Saint Peter Festivity), cities as Valdivia (Valdivian Week) or Valparaíso (great fireworks Festivity and lighted ships on December 31), in the fields of the central area (Threshing Festivity) and in the wine producer valleys (grape harvest festivities).



## **Food:**

In Chile a simple breakfast, a more abundant lunch and the "once" or teatime which occurs between 5 and 6 p.m and that is usually replacing the dinner are eaten. Bread is a fundamental ingredient in the diet of the Chilean people, the most popular are the hallullas, the dobladitas and the marraquetas also known as French bread.

Among the local most famous dishes is the **cazuela** (abundant beef or chicken soup which includes a piece of pumpkin, a potato, a piece of corn, runner beans and rice), the **porotos con riendas** (the "riendas" are noodles), the humitas (boiled and mashed corn with onion and wrapped with the plant leaves)), the **pastel de choclo** (similar but cooked in the oven in clay serving dishes, traditional handcraft of the central and south



area of Chile) and the **empanadas** de pino (mass filled with meat, onion boiled egg, raisins and olives) or seafood empanada, besides abundant dishes based on fresh **fish** and **seafood** and **the curanto** of Chiloé (baking potatoes, chicken, meat and sausages in a large earthen pit lined with hot stones and covered with "nalcas" leaves to keep in the heat and to be cooked with the steam).

In the regular Chilean food, the most popular ingredients are the meats and seafood, rice, potatoes and gourd, onions and garlic, tomatoes and green vegetables such as lettuce, coriander and parsley. The most used spices at Chilean homes are chili (paprika), garlic and cumin. Lately, **the merkén** – a typical mapuche spice – is being popular which consist of a chili called "cacho de cabra" (goat horn) because of its size,



dried, smoked, and ground and spiced with coriander seed. Today it's an export product.

Among the most highlighted drinks are the **wine**, the **pisco** (grape distilled) and the **chicha** (apples or grapes handcraft fermentation). As a dessert, the mote (boiled wheat) with huesillos (dehydrated peaches in syrup). Among the sandwiches, Chilean especially, there's an enormous variety of types and names: the "*chacarero*", beef with tomatoes, runner beans and chili (optional), the "*lomitos*" derived from the traditions of the German colonizers (cooked pork meat with mayonnaise, avocado, tomato or chukrut), the traditional Barros Jarpa (ham and melted cheese) and Barros Luco (beef meat with melted cheese), these two names mentioning politicians from the beginning of the 20th century, and the "*completos*", popular Chilean increased and corrected version of the American hot dogs (sausage, chipped tomato, mayonnaise, avocado, chukrut).



## **Sports:**

The **rodeo** is the national sport (not proved yet which is more popular, rodeo or football), that is practiced in a "media luna – half moon – (similar to a bullring, but smaller) where a couple of huasos horseback riding chase and stop heifers and summing points.



**Football** (soccer), however, is a everyday topic and concentrates the domestic looks and news, the most popular football teams are COLO-COLO, Universidad de Chile and Universidad Católica, although there are other local teams in Chile, in cities, towns, villages and neighborhoods, all of them with passionate fans.

## **Handicraft:**

The most known handicraft for the tourists is the one made with **lapislázuli**, a blue gemstone taken from the mountains in the Coquimbo Region. Although it's quite industrialized, the work with this stone is reflected in jewelry and ornaments with figures of animals, jars and mosaics. Lapislazúli only exists in Chile and Afghanistan.

But **Chile** has craftsmen in all its territory who creates pieces of high cultural and artistic value in woven materials of **wool** (alpaca, vicuña, sheep) boiled **clay**, **volcanic stones**, **dyed horsehair** jewels, **carved native wood** and metal objects as **copper** and silver. The Chilean native handicraft is one of the few which still keeps traditional techniques of craft, dyed with natural dyeing from roots and fruits and 100% handicraft work.



## Idiosyncrasy

The idiosyncrasy is the features, temper, character and other distinctive elements and belonging to one individual or a collectivity. Under this premise, we can characterize the Chilean people as jointly liable, kind and well-meaning with the foreigners. In great national disgraces as earthquakes or miners,

the case of the 33 the national spirit has the tendency to the **unity and solidarity**.



In the same way, Chileans have a wide religious respect, visible in the greatest celebrations dedicated to the Virgin Mary, in the case of Catholics, or in the Protestant Te Deums. Also, there's a respect

for the public, police and

economic institutions. Despite **Chile** has been considered as one of the most conservative nations in South America, a greater opening towards the sexual, religious and social minorities has been developed during the last two decades together with a sustained economic growth and a greater opening to foreign parts.

Chilean people are used to meeting the families or friends to celebrate for any reason, there are no excuses. Although the current economic and social system seems to value the external rather than the internal (social status, top apparel and cars, neighborhood where you live in, access to consumer goods and educational level according to the social stratification given by the social prestige of schools and universities), Chileans are generally fond of the geography and nature of the country, considering the Cordillera de Los Andes, the Easter Island, the Atacama Desert, the lakes and volcanoes, the fishing coves, the Island of Chiloé and the Patagonia as the most representative of the nationality. And above all, they recognize and appreciate a fighting collective spirit, jointly liable and optimistic facing the difficulties that their nature presents which for its topography (living hanging between the Cordillera de Los Andes and the Pacific Ocean) and its situation concerning the Nazca and South American Plates are many and very frequent.

### Metric System

The units of measurement used in **Chile** of length, volume, weight and area correspond to the metric system: meters and kilometers, liters, kilos, grams and milligrams, square centimeters, meters and kilometers and hectares.



## **BULLETIN # 1**

### **The Site:**



The event will be held at the site Lago los Morros, Commune San Bernardo, Camino Nos 11333, it is 30 minutes drive from the capital. 25 kms.

approximately. A man-made lake designed only for the waterskiing practice with a diameter of 700 meters long y 70 meters wide. Most of the National tournaments have been held there as well as it has been selected

to be the site for International Championships such

as:

- **Junior World Championships**
- **Under 21 World Championships**
- **Pan American Championships**
- **Latin American Championships**
- **University World Championships**
- **World Waterski Championships**

The coordinates to get with GPS are: S 33° 38, 354  
0070 ° 41,087

Please visit [www.esquinautico.cl](http://www.esquinautico.cl) for information contained in Bulletin #1.

### **Intention to Enter**

The Organizing Committee kindly asks you to submit the Intent to enter List at <http://www.iwsftournament.com/WorldAdmin/> and at [esquichile@gmail.com](mailto:esquichile@gmail.com) as well **within November 5, 2016** without penalty.

### **Definitive Entry Form**

In accordance with IWSF Rule 2.05 each Federation must submit a completed Definitive Entry Form no later than **December 26, 2016**.

Final Entries must be submitted through the online system at:

<http://www.iwsftournament.com/WorldAdmin/>

**ATTENTION** - Intentions to Enter and Entries **MUST** be submitted exclusively through the online Admin system

at <http://www.iwsftournament.com/WorldAdmin/> using the password which was provided to your Federation for this purpose. If you forgot your password, please contact IWWF Administration at [iwwf@iwwfed.com](mailto:iwwf@iwwfed.com) for assistance.

### **Entry Fee**

The Entry Fee per skier is USD 280.00 and must be finalized through wire transfer. **This Entry Fee includes a levy of US\$30 to assist towards the travel costs of the Official Panel.**

Below the bank account data:

**Bank: BANCO EDWARDS**

**Bearer: Waldo Miranda Dömel**

**ID: 6.225.715-6**

**Cuurent Account in US Dollars: 50006473305**

**Address: CAMINO EL ALBA 11.865, LOCAL 101 LAS CONDES, SANTIAGO**

**Swift Code: B C H I C L R M**

**Please send deposit voucher to: [esquichile@gmail.com](mailto:esquichile@gmail.com)**

### **Training on site**

It will be possible to train at the official site from December 19<sup>th</sup>, 2016 – January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2017 at the cost of US\$ 300 per hour. Dates and times for training must be required by e-mail at [info@mirandaski.cl](mailto:info@mirandaski.cl) copying at [esquichile@gmail.com](mailto:esquichile@gmail.com)

The official practice will be held from on January 2 – 4, 2017 at the same cost. However, the times will be allotted equally per country and depending on the skiers and the events. Dates and times for training must be required by e-mail at [esquichile@gmail.com](mailto:esquichile@gmail.com)

The payment for both the training on site and the official practice will be possible through a wire transfer. Below the bank account data:

**Bank: BANCO EDWARDS**

**Bearer: Waldo Miranda Dömel**

**ID: 6.225.715-6**

**Cuurent Account in US Dollars: 50006473305**

**Address: CAMINO EL ALBA 11.865, LOCAL 101 LAS CONDES, SANTIAGO**

**Swift Code: B C H I C L R M**

### **Alternative Site**

There will be also an alternative site for training which is Lago Chicureo. It will be possible to train at this site from December 16<sup>th</sup>, 2016 – January 4<sup>th</sup>, 2017 at the cost of US\$ 300 per hour. Dates and times for training must be required by e-mail at:

[doctor@rubenrosenberg.cl](mailto:doctor@rubenrosenberg.cl)

The coordinates to get to this site using GPS are:

S33°14'48.17

W70°40'26.55

The payment for the training on this site will be possible through a wire transfer. Below the bank account data:

**Bank: Banco Edwards Citi del Banco Chile**

**Bearer: Ruben Rosenberg Roffe**

**ID: 7.546.781-8**

**Current Account in US Dollars: 502-10-327004**

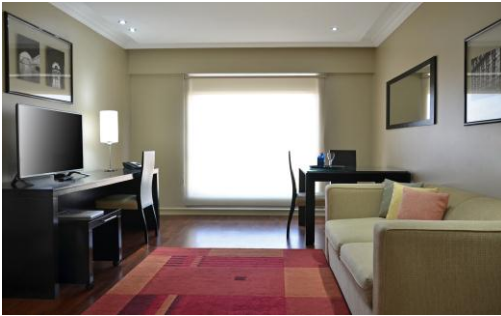
**Swift Code: BCHICLRM**  
**Of. Estoril-Edwards**

**Address: Av. Las Condes 10247**  
**Country: CHILE**

### **Meals**

Both breakfast and dinner for the officials will be at no cost at the Hotel NH.  
Lunches for all the officials, skiers, team captains and team coaches will be supplied at the site at no cost between January 5<sup>th</sup> – 8<sup>th</sup>, 2016.

### **Official Accomodation for athletes and officials**



### **Rooms:**

The Official Hotel for the 2016 Junior World Championships will be the Hotel NH [www.nh-hotels.com](http://www.nh-hotels.com) located on Av. Condell 40, Providencia, Santiago, CHILE. It is 30 minutes from the International Airport Arturo Merino Benitez and 45 minutes from the official site.

Reservations must be made through Ms. Dayana Garcés and her email address is: [d.garcesescudero@nh-hotelschile.com](mailto:d.garcesescudero@nh-hotelschile.com) or [cro.chile@nh-hotels.com](mailto:cro.chile@nh-hotels.com)

Contact phone number is: +56 229 231 254

Room Cost:

The cost of the rooms is the following:

**Single Suite Room: US\$ 140 breakfast included.**

**Double Suite Room: US\$ 140 breakfast included.**

**Triple Suite Room: US\$ 190 breakfast included.**

- These rates are tax free of the IVA (19%) only in the case that the invoices are issued on behalf of the guests, paid in US Dollars and the guest accredits to be a non-resident foreigner. In the rest of all cases, such taxes must be paid.
- The rates include: buffet breakfast served at the restaurant, access to Internet with no charge at the Business Center of the Hotel, Use of the Gym, Sauna and the Tempered Pool (Indoor).

RESERVATIONS

Reservation procedure – List of Guests

The athletes and the relatives will have to make the reservations directly with the Official Hotel before November 18, 2016. This reservation must indicate clearly name, check-in and check-out dates, and room preference. After this deadline (November 18, 2016), the Organizing Committee will not be responsible for the reservations.

PAYMENT

The Hotel understand that the 60 rooms corresponding to the participants to the tournament will be charged to each one of the guests of the group by means of their credit cards and the 10 rooms corresponding to the Officials of the tournament will be responsibility of the Organizing Committee both the charges per room and their food, the extras as telephone, room service, bar, laundry, etc and these will be charged directly to each one of them.

***Visa, MasterCard and American Express*** are accepted credit cards.

Official Towboat:



***NAUTIQUE 200***



**Towboat Speed Control System:**

**Zero Off**

**VISAS**

All Participants in the 2016 Junior World Championships coming from countries requiring VISA, must submit the invitation of the Organizing Committee and / or a letter issued from their own Federation, stating they will take part in the Championships, to the Chilean Consulate of their Country. VISA must be obtained before departure from the country of residence in order to avoid any problems at the Chilean immigration border or at any other transit border where a VISA is required.

**Doping control**

In accordance with the IWWF anti-Doping Rules, drugs controls will be conducted during the competition. In entering this competition, all athletes agree to be subject to doping control.

Information about the IWWF Anti-Doping programme can be found at :  
<http://www.iwsf.com/AntiDoping/WEBpageinformation10.htm> where there are also links to the list of banned substances.

**Bulletin # 2**

The Bulletin # 2 of the 2016 Junior World Championships will contain the information concerning the Transportation, the Provisional Program of the competition and others.