

# ABOARD&ASHORE NOBLE CALEDONIA

## PATAGONIAN ODYSSEY

AT SEA

MONDAY 18<sup>th</sup> MARCH 2024

Sunrise: 0752

Sunset: 2003

### YOUR DINING

**Self-service Tea & Coffee** 24 hrs  
The Club

**Early Risers' Breakfast** 0730-0800  
Pastries available in the Club

**Breakfast** 0800-0930  
Restaurant & Lido (*weather permitting*)

**Late Risers' Breakfast** 0930-1000  
Restaurant only

**Club Bar Menu** 1100-1600  
The Club

**Lunch** 1230-1400  
Restaurant & Lido (*weather permitting*)

**Cocktail Hour** 1800-1900  
The Club

**Dinner** 1900  
Restaurant & Lido (*weather permitting*)

### OPENING HOURS

**Reception:** Tel: 301 0600-2300

**Hospital:** 24 hours  
*Contact Reception for an appointment.*

**Emergency:** 24 hours – dial 500 (Bridge)

**The Club** 1000-Late  
*Cocktail of the Day: Yellow Bird*

**Beauty Salon** 0900-1900  
Please book with **Teresa** via Reception or ask to view the range of treatments, including massage, hairdressing and beauty treatments.

### Contact Numbers:

Reception: +1 954 672 6785

### TIME ZONE:

GMT – 3

### CURRENCY: CHILEAN PESO

£1 = 1,200 CLP

USD = 968 CLP

### WEATHER:

10°C - 15°C Mostly sunny with a light breeze.

Will all disembarking guests kindly pass by reception today to sign the Chilean Agricultural Form (SAG), if you are staying on for our next cruise, this is not a requirement.

**1000** Please join **Mike** in the Lounge for: “**Volcanoes of Chile**”. Chile is a land formed by the deep seated forces of the collision of the Pacific Ocean's crust with the South American Continent. Some of the most important elements of this landscape are the multiple volcanoes. These vary in style and character along the length of the nation and we will look at what the controls are for that variation. Volcanoes bring opportunities for economic benefit when they are quiet but often at the risk of significant dangers when they erupt.

**1100-1200** Wendy and Nat will be in the Library during this time if you would like to express an interest in any future cruises, if there is availability the booking will be held for a week after you get home and may attract a discount.

**1200** Join the **Expedition Team out on Deck 4 for an eBird survey** as part of our Citizen Science Program. Bring your binoculars!

**1500-1600** Fran will be in the Library during this time if you would like to have a look at the sketches by Ian Bullock which are available to order. Proceeds of which will go to the Noble Caledonia Charitable Trust (NCCT).

**1700** Please join the Hotel Manager of the MS Island Sky, **Neill Sharer**, for a Question and Answer session in the Lounge as he talks about the logistics of keeping us well supplied with good food and drinks among other things.

**1830 Recap & Briefing** in the Lounge.

**1900 Early Dinner** in both the restaurant and the Lido (*weather permitting*).

**2100** Join the Expedition Team in the Lounge for the World Premier of the **Movie of your “Patagonian Odyssey” expedition voyage.**

## **Education of Chile**

Chile's educational system, structured along the lines of 19th-century French and German models and highly regarded among Latin American countries, is divided into eight years of free and compulsory basic (primary) education, four years of optional secondary or vocational education, and additional (varying) years of higher education. More than nine-tenths of Chileans age 15 and over are literate. Private schools, which are run by religious congregations, ethnic groups (such as German, French, Italian, and Israeli), and private educators have relatively high enrolments and cater to affluent families.

University education in Chile is of considerable renown throughout Latin America. The major institution is the University of Chile (originally founded in 1738), with campuses in Santiago, Arica, Talca, and Temuco. The University of Santiago of Chile and the Federico Santa María Technical University, in Valparaíso, are technical universities patterned after the German model. Private universities are the Catholic University of Chile in Santiago, the Catholic University of Valparaíso, the University of the North in Antofagasta, the University of Concepción, and the Southern University of Chile in Valdivia.

## **Health and welfare**

Social welfare and labour legislation evolved earlier in Chile than it did in other Latin American countries, and they have reached a high level of development. Legislation was passed in the early part of the 20th century that regulated labour contracts, workers' health, and accident insurance. In successive years the social security system expanded in an attempt to cover all labour sectors. All workers were eventually covered by the Social Insurance System, maintained through contributions of employers, employees, and the state. In 1973 the military government changed social security into an individual savings scheme in which workers invest in private companies. The success of this investment system caused it to continue into the 21st century, and it has served as a model for other Latin American countries.

Health care also developed remarkably during the first half of the 20th century by means of state health plans managed by the National Health Service, a subsidiary of the Ministry of Public Health. An increasing number of facilities, equipment, and qualified personnel have reduced morbidity and infant mortality, eradicated tuberculosis, and brought infectious diseases under control. A movement by the Pinochet government to modify the state-administered public health system by introducing a profit-oriented private health system began in 1980. It offered the option of private health care to those who could afford it. At the beginning of the 21st century, government health insurance covered two-thirds of the population, including those who were unemployed.

## **Cultural Life**

Language and a common history have promoted cultural homogeneity in the country. Even the Araucanians and certain Aymara minorities in the north share the values of the Chilean identity, while continuing to cherish their own cultural heritage. Chileans have always displayed a high degree of tolerance toward the customs and traditions of minority groups, as well as toward Christian and non-Christian religious practices.

The flavour of local custom and tradition in Chile is readily observable in the numerous colourful religious festivals that take place at various localities throughout the country. Hundreds of thousands of spectators are drawn to these processions.

## **Literature**

Literature, poetry in particular, is the most significant of the creative arts in Chile. Two Chilean poets, Gabriela Mistral and Pablo Neruda, have won the Nobel Prize for Literature (1954 and 1971, respectively), and the poetry of Vicente Huidobro and Nicanor Parra, also of the 20th century, is recognized in the world of Hispanic literature. Fiction, on the other hand, has not been a successful genre, perhaps because of its marked parochialism. Manuel Rojas enjoyed, during the 1950s and 1960s, a degree of international popularity, and in the late 20th century the novels of Isabel Allende became highly acclaimed not only in Latin America but also, in translation, in Europe and North America.