

ILLIAZINE

4 E.L.T. (Enjoying, Learning & Teaching)

*Two buildings,
two histories*

Torre Tanque and
Villa Victoria Ocampo

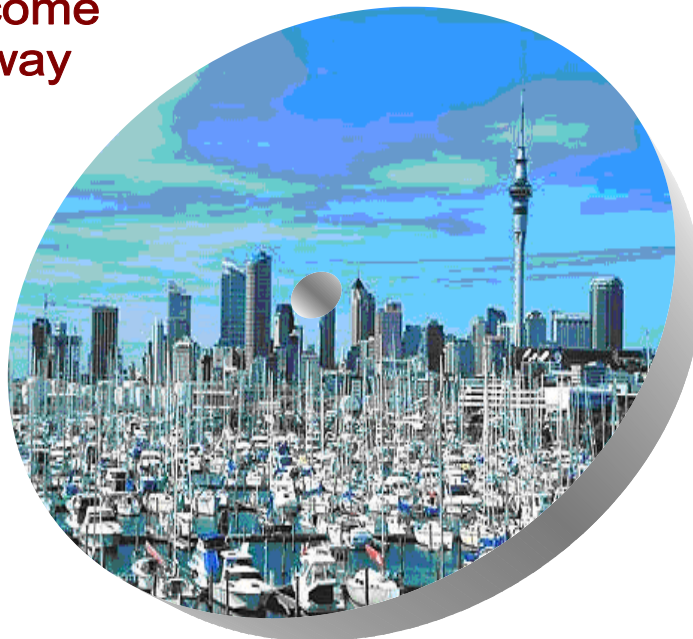


*Mar del Plata
and
Auckland Ports*

Ports, past
and present

Sport Women

They've come
a long way



Alfonsina Storni

Ms. Poetry



Special Supplement: Dunedin's Rugby World Cup School Project



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Editorial



Spreading culture and knowing each other better are goals of the BOW project. If students become cultural ambassadors of their communities, cities and countries, the ultimate purpose of the project is accomplished. So, after reading the 2011 Illiazine, it can be said that teachers and editors are immensely proud of this issue because of the high level goals achieved.

This year, the third in a row, the production is the result of the work between Argentinean and New Zealand students. This issue shows the result of a new exchange of information and the collaborative work between these two distant countries. The work was hard, the investigation, tough; nevertheless, students have carried on studies on topics such as Sports, Food, Heritage, Fairs, and Celebrations. Now our goal is that you enjoy reading these articles, share them with colleagues and students and know a bit more about the culture of these two countries, so far away each other in terms of miles, but so close thanks to the work of the students.

This edition has two special supplements: the outcome of the participation in Dunedin's Rugby World Cup 2011 international school connection project and the first research and exchange work produced by primary level pupils.



La difusión de la cultura y el conocer al otro mejor son objetivos del Proyecto BOW. Y si los estudiantes se convierten en Embajadores Culturales de sus comunidades, ciudades y países, el objetivo final del proyecto se logra completamente. Así que después de leer la Illiazine 2011, se puede decir que los maestros y editores están completamente orgullosos de esta edición por el alto nivel en que se alcanzaron las metas.

Este año, el tercero consecutivo, la producción es el resultado del trabajo entre los estudiantes de Argentina y Nueva Zelanda. Este problema muestra el resultado de un nuevo intercambio de información y el trabajo de colaboración entre estos dos países lejanos. El trabajo era duro, la investigación, dura, sin embargo, los estudiantes han realizado en los estudios sobre temas tales como deportes, comida, Patrimonio, ferias y celebraciones. Ahora nuestro objetivo es que usted disfrute de la lectura de estos artículos, compartirlos con sus colegas y los estudiantes y conocer un poco más sobre la cultura de estos dos países, tan lejos uno del otro en términos de kilómetros, pero gracias tan cerca el trabajo de los estudiantes.

Esta edición cuenta con dos suplementos especiales: el resultado de la participación en el Rugby de Dunedin Copa del Mundo 2011 de proyectos de conexión internacional de la escuela y las primeras investigaciones y el trabajo de cambio producido por los alumnos de nivel primario.

Edgardo Samuel Berg



TWO BUILDINGS, TWO HISTORIES TORRE TANQUE AND VILLA VICTORIA OCAMPO

Mar del Plata is a beautiful coastal city. But, how can anyone have a view of it? One form is going on a tour and, other more traditional, is going to a historical building, the Torre Tanque, which has a great **windowed** balcony. From this place, the city can be panoramically seen. But, what is the Torre Tanque? Torre Tanque is one of the most important buildings in the town. It has a privileged architecture. Why this edifice is so significant?

Torre Tanque was inaugurated on January, the 30th, 1943 and was designed by Cornelio Lange, who was an Obras Sanitarias employee. His project, in Tudor style, was selected by a contest in the year 1939. It was built because the city had needed a **reservoir** for distributing water.

The building has medieval characteristics. It is built with Mar del Plata stone. It is in the highest zone on the Stella Maris hill, at 40, 75 m over the sea. Its total height is about 88, 40 meters. On the top, it has a great windowed balcony, from where a great view of the city can be enjoyed. It **supplies** water to a part of Mar del Plata. The water comes from the Plaza Mitre **cisterns**. Then, the water pumps raise it up to the building. 40% of the drinking water is supplied to the high zone of the city while the other 60% is distributed to the low zone of the city; for this reason the Torre Tanque is so important. The water reservoir tank has a capacity for 500.000 liters, and the cistern has capacity for 13.000.000 liters. The water is extracted from 96 half rise

wells and it is transported through an **aqueduct** that it has a capacity of 6600 m³/h. Then the water is re-pumped to the elevator stations. One of these stations is the Torre Tanque.

At the antipodes of the world, more precisely in New Zealand, the water is distributed by **pipes**, from lakes and rivers after it is sterilized by **sterilizing** tablet. The most important water reservoir is the lake Taupo.

Returning to Mar del Plata, and from the Torre Tanque observation deck, the coast, many buildings and many houses can be seen. One of these is another important building in Mar del Plata because of the cultural life which dwells **indoors**. It is the Villa Victoria Ocampo cultural center.

This premise was the house of an Argentinean writer called Victoria Ocampo, who was born on April the 7th, 1890. She was the daughter of Manuel Ocampo¹ and Ramona Aguirre. Victoria was the eldest of five sisters. When she was twenty two, her father decided to



Villa Victoria Ocampo Cultural Centre

have a new summer house in Mar del Plata. This welling was built for Francesca Ocampo de Ocampo, who was Victoria's grandmother. As it was fashionable at those times, Manuel built a picturesque house, which was shipped to Argentina in parts from England in 1912. When her grandmother died, Victoria inherited the house, and she used it like a summer house. All summers, she used to come to Mar del Plata with some of the most famous writers of the time.

In the 1973, Victoria Ocampo donated her house to the UNESCO, to be a production, investigation, experimentation and development cultural centre.

When Victoria died, the town council acquired it and, in 1995, the village was declared as cultural **heritage** of our city.

Now, in this beautiful building, situated on 1851 Matheu St., there are many cultural activities, like art expositions and musical events. Inside, there are eleven rooms, constructed in wood; in a notable English style.

**Facundo Tarasi,
Maximiliano Villegas
And Tomás Napolitano**



Map of the lake Taupo

¹ Manuel Ocampo was an engineer and a bridge builder.



MAR DEL PLATA AND AUCKLAND PORTS

It is a maritime and artificial port at the same time, with two well differentiated areas; the naval and the commercial part.

But the history of the port goes on. Its present activities are: the maritime fishing, petroleum, and tourist activity. The types of boats that operate are: boats, petroleum tanks, refrigerating boats, fishing boats bulk carriers and passenger ships.



Fishing Boats at Mar del Plata Port

This Port has been the core that triggered the birth of a city like Mar del Plata. Its rich history is well shown in a museum. The name of the museum is *Museo del Hombre del Puerto, Cleto Ciocchini* and it was inaugurated in 1990.

But who was Cleto Ciocchini? Cleto Ciocchini was born in 1899 in San Vicente, Buenos Aires. He did arts studies in Buenos Aires and La Plata. In 1919 he travelled to Europe and he enlarged his knowledge in Rome, Florence, Paris and Madrid. The painter returned to Argentina in 1927. Cleto differed as painter of fishermen scenes. Among the images, it can be seen many pictures, for example, the first church in the port: La Sagrada Familia (The Sacred Family). There is a room of pictures by Cleto Ciocchini.



"Return of Sailors" by Cleto Ciocchini

It is formed by two sectors: South and North. The south sector, which is the commercial sector, has three breakwaters and the north sector consists of a passengers wharf on the breakwater and it continues with a military base of submarines and an area of anchorage for sport boats.

Mar del Plata port was originally designed in 1887. There is an even older port in Argentina. This is the port of Buenos Aires, which is considered the best port in the country.

In New Zealand, Auckland Port can be considered as important for New Zealand as the port of Buenos Aires for Argentina. This port in New Zealand was inaugurated in 1840 and was the first port built in New Zealand. This is a commercial port.



Auckland Port

Chronology

The chronology of the most important events in the life of the port of Mar del Plata is the following.

1911: On January 7th, it was signed a contract for constructing Mar del Plata port in Buenos Aires.

1917: The Fishermen's Dock was constructed.

1922 On October 9th, the official inauguration of the wharf N° 1 happened.

1924: Official inauguration of the Port

1925: In December, a shed of was built inside the Port.

1926: The Naval Base was inaugurated.

1990: From this year onwards important increases took place in the exports of national fishing products.

1992: The most important load in the history of the port with 50.000 tons was shipped.

1999: It began to be administered by the Port Regional Consortium² of Mar del Plata. The Port Regional Consortium of Mar del Plata was constituted to administer the port.

At present the port of Mar del Plata is the most important fishing port in Argentina as Auckland's port is the most important one in New Zealand.

**Mateo Fantini Valls,
Santiago Blavina Lewis
And Bino Di Lauro Paez**

² The port administration is supervised by the Port Regional Consortium of Mar del Plata, a mixed entity with 10 directors in representation of the government of the Province of Buenos Aires and General Pueyrredón Municipality.



SPORT WOMEN

Being younger than her fellow citizen

Let's go back three thousands years ago, towards the year 700 b.C, at the city of Olympia (Greece). The athletes were men since sports were only reserved for them. At those times, women were completely banished from sports, not only as participants as well spectators. For many centuries women were completely forbidden from any sports attempt, but society changed when Charlotte Cooper, a woman from The United Kingdom was the first woman that participated in an Olympic Game, the one celebrated in Paris, France in 1900.

These days, women have a paramount position in western society. That importance can also be seen in sports. Mar del Plata society is not different from other populations. There are many girls and women who have become famous through sports. Here are some of them:



Nora Vega

Nora Vega was born in Mar del Plata on September 12th in 1961, in Nueva Pompeya neighbourhood. As professional

skater Nora became:

- 5 times World Champion.
- 6 times Panamerican Champion.
- 10 times South American Champion.

In 1995 she was the winner of the Olimpia de Oro prize because she was recognized as the best sportsman/woman of the year. Furthermore, she received five times the Prize Olimpia de Plata because she was the best sportswoman in skating.

As well as these prizes she won a lot of other awards. In 1996 she was designated for carrying Olympic

torch in the Olympic Games held in Atlanta. Twelve years later, she was chosen again to carry the Olympic torch in The Olympics Games held in Beijing.

Bettina Fulco

Bettina Fulco was born in Mar del Plata on October 23rd in 1968.

At the age of eleven she started playing tennis in the University Club. She disputed her first provincial tournaments in 1982.

Bettina Fulco reached her best professional ranking in 1988. Her position was twenty-third in the WTA.

In her campaign she defeated some top-ten players such us: Martina Navratilova, Arantxa Sánchez Vicario, Manuela Maleeva, and other first class tennis players.

Bettina was part of the National team between 1987, 1988, 1990 and 1995. During that time, Bettina was selected as a member of the Argentinean national team. In 1995, Bettina could also show her class in the Olympics Games of Seoul and in the Pan Americans Games in Mar del Plata.

Three years later, Bettina retired.

Sofia Roman

In team sports, Mar del Plata has

had great representatives. A good example of them is Sofia Roman. Sofia is 21 years old. She is a winger* in Las Leonas 's Team. When she was a child, she started playing hockey in Mar del Plata- Day school club.



Ines Arrondo, also a Las Leonas player, she was also chosen by Gabriel Minadeo, Las Leonas coach, to play at the "4 Naciones" tournament in Chile and "The Champions Trophy" tournament in Argentina, both in 2007. In the "4 Naciones" tournament the team was in the second position, defeated only by the United States. The score was 1-0. In the Champions Trophy, they won the silver medal.



New Zealand also has very famous sports women, among them:

Caroline Evers-Swindell and Georgina Earl

Their birth names are Caroline and Georgina Evers-Swindell. They are not only sisters but twins. Their date of birth was on October 10th 1978; the place, the city of Hastings, New Zealand. Caroline started rowing in 1993 when she was 14 years old, while Georgina began in 1996. They became worldwide famous when they defeated all the teams to win the Olympic Gold medal in double scull in 2004. They repeated that performance in Beijing 2008.

Now they are retired but their marks are in all rowing record books.

**Chiara Ciancio,
Candela Bilbao
& Salomé Romero**

* We want to thank DeporTEA for the information they provided to do this work.

* We want to thank to our partners of New Zealand for the information they provided to do this article. Neevashni Ram and Brendan Lee.



IT'S CHRISTMAS TIME!

Christmas: On this day Christian people celebrate the birth of Christ. It is celebrated on the eve of December 24th.

Argentina

Typical food

The dishes that are served in Christmas Eve are varied, such as the famous barbecues, turkey, cold plates like Russian salad, and vittel thoné. Then the table is covered with sweet, like nougats, nuts, candies, pastries and bread sugared, accompanied by cider, beer, rice cakes. At twelve o'clock, the bells of the churches sound and a toast is made by the family wishing each other health; happiness and prosperity and the family hug and kiss. Some people open presents and listen to and watch at fireworks.

Decoration of the Christmas Tree

On December 8th Argentinean Christians celebrate the Immaculate Conception day by decorating the Christmas tree with colours lights, and on top they place either a Santa Claus or a star.

People decorate their houses with red and white Christmas motives and a red sock is hung on the door.

Most Argentinean people prepare different cribs to be placed below or close to the tree, and they finish the celebration by putting a baby Jesus figure in his cradle.

New Zealand

In New Zealand they celebrate Christmas in summer as it happens in Argentina. There is a special parade in the city to celebrate Christmas as well.

In New Zealand there is a special way to barbeque food created by Maoris. It is called a Hangi. Many New Zealanders enjoy eating the Hangi. In Christmas they also eat Pavlova which is a cake with sugar and cream and sometimes kiwi fruit.

They have a main lunch on the 25th of December and another day off on the 26th which is called Boxing Day.

Conclusion

“Argentina and New Zealand are very distant places this mean that they have different cultures and histories, but whit this article we can connect this regions and see their similes and differences.

This article shows us that even if we are so apart from New Zealand we have some common things that make us similar in those aspects.”

**Ivana Sarubbi
Camila Toledo and
Jessica Vilches Martínez**





ALFONSINA STORNI

Alfonsina was born the 29th May 1892 in Sala Capriasca, Switzerland. Her father was Alfonso Storni, and her mother was Paulina Martignoni.

In 1896 Family Storni (her parents and her sisters) left Switzerland to come to Argentina. Her father earned a miserable salary, so they moved off to Rosario. Once they were there her mother opened a house-school. Alfonso opened a Swiss Café, but the project failed, so Alfonsina, being only 10 years old, started to work as a waitress. The Storni family became in a very poor family.

Then, Alfonsina started to work in a Cap Factory. But in 1907 the Manuel Cordero Company (a famous theater company which travelled around Argentina) called Alfonsina asking her to go for acting substituting a sick actress. After this experience she became a professional actress and traveled with the company.

Later, she came back to Rosario where she finished her studies as a rural primary teacher. Also Alfonsina started working for local magazines.

The writer moved to Buenos Aires in 1911, and the next year her son Alejandro was born.

Alfonso Storni's daughter published "La inquietud Del Rosal", because of her economic problems; and after her experience she started writing for "Caras y Caretas" magazine while she worked in a shop.

Her economic situation was better, so she traveled to Uruguay. There she met Juana de Ibarbourou and Horacio Quiroga, with whom she

would become big friends. In 1920 she won the first Municipal Poetry Prize and the second National Literature Prize with her book "Languidez".

Alfonsina taught literature at the "Escuela Normal de Lenguas Vivas", and she published "Ocre". She started having health problems, so she stopped working in the school in 1923.



She tripped to Europe, and in 1934 she published "Mundo de siete pozos", and later, in 1938, "Mascarilla y trébol".

A year later, her friend Horacio Quiroga killed himself. Haunted by solitude and breast cancer, she sent her last poem "Voy a Dormir" to

"La Nacion" newspaper. At 1:00 am of September 25th 1938 she went deep into the sea in "La Perla" beach, where her body was found by two workers later that morning. Most of people affirm that she jumped from a breakwater, but other says that she interned slowly in the sea.

Before Alfonsina killed herself, she wrote a poem called "Voy a dormir" and a letter for her son.

One verse of the poem says:

"Voy a dormir, nodriza mía, acuéstame.
Ponme una lámpara a la cabecera;
una constelación; la que te guste;
todas son buenas; bájala un poquito."

Which means:

"I'm going to sleep, nurse, and lay me in bed.
Put a lamp on the bed side;
One constellation; which you like;
All of them are nice; turn it down a little"

The poem shows that she was very sad and wanted to commit suicide; she saw that as a release.

ALFONSINA Y EL MAR

Her death inspired Ariel Ramírez and Félix Luna to compose the song "Alfonsina y el Mar", which has been performed by a lot of singers for example Shakira, Mercedes Sosa, Andres Calamaro, Celeste Carballo, Patricia Sosa, and others. A part of the song goes like this:

"Por la blanda arena
Que lame el mar
Su pequeña huella
No vuelve más
Un sendero solo
De pena y silencio llegó
Hasta el agua profunda
Un sendero solo
De penas mudas llegó
Hasta la espuma

...

Cinco sirenitas
Te llevarán
Por caminos de algas
Y de coral
Y fosforescentes
Caballos marinos harán
Una ronda a tu lado
Y los habitantes
Del agua van a jugar
Pronto a tu lado..."

In conclusion, this work is to commemorate the memory of this famous writer for her amazing work and how she wrote so fabulous poems.

**Matias Moya,
Fiama Bonomi
& Layla Alvarez**



ARGENTINEAN & NEW ZEALAND FLAGS

Bandera de mi Nación (Cueca Patriótica)

I
El cielo le dio su azul,
el blanco la cordillera;
el sol sus rayos ardientes
que alumbran la Patria entera.

Tremoló sobre los Andes
allá en las cumbres nevadas,
flameó por Chile y Perú,
dejándolas libertadas.

Estribillo
Bandera de mi nación
son tus colores divinos
que basta mirar al cielo
para sentirse argentino

II
Las bordaron las patricias,
cuyanas de mi Argentina,
flameó en las cumbres más altas
de las tierras mendocinas.
Belgrano, allá en las Barrancas
y en el río Juramento
creó la enseña gloriosa
copiándola al firmamento.

(Estribillo)

Letra: Julio C. Navarro
Música: Rúben Moreyra

A version says that the colours came from Fernando XIII's the Spanish king imprisoned by colours from the house of **Bourbon**. Another version states that the white and light blue colours were adopted for the first time during the British Invasions (1806-1807) by the Patricios. A third one says that Argentinean ribbon was employed for the first time by a group of ladies from Buenos Aires when they presented in an interview with Colonel Cornelio Saavedra on May 19th, 1810.

Artigas's Flag used
by the position
since 1815 to 1820.



Argentinean
Flag in 1840.

Flag used by Manuel
Belgrano in 1812 and it is
the Flag of Tucumán
since 13th, April 2010.

Flag since 1819 to
1820; the blue was
changed by the Light
blue because of Royal
Negotiation.



Argentina

History and creator

February 27th 1812 day that Manuel Belgrano (its creator) presented the flag in a ceremony in Bateria Libertad. On March 3rd, 1812, the National Government (known in Spanish as the Primer **Triunvirato**) prohibited Belgrano to use it due to political reasons, ordered him to hide it and replaced for the one that was used in the Stronghold of Buenos Aires stronghold used to defend the city of Buenos Aires). He disobeyed the order and was reprimanded but he said that he would use it when they (the army) were successful.

On the 20th, February 1813 Belgrano, and his army fought general Pío Tristán's Royal Troops and won The Battle of Salta and the white and light blue flag was used for the very first time as the North Army's Flag. The patriotic symbol was officially adopted on the 20th, July 1816 by the General Congress from San Miguel de Tucumán as a symbol of the Provincias Unidas Del Río de la Plata.

In 1818 the Inca Sun which appears in the center was included in the flag. These colours (yellow and brown) appeared some years before the creation of the Argentinean national emblem.

The light blue and white were the distinctive colours of the Argentinean ribbon:

After that, in 1938 the Argentina's President Roberto Ortiz dictated the law that commemorates the flag's day on June 20th, as a tribute to Manuel Belgrano its creator who died on the very same day but in 1820.

Colours

The flag is light blue and white in horizontal stripes, many sources state that this choice was due to a religion belief (these colours are in the Virgen María's **cloak**). The most popular version is that Belgrano, in the middle of a battle, looked at the sky and was fascinated with its colours and transferred them to the flag.

New Zealand

The New Zealand flag was created by the first **missionaries** that came to New Zealand. It was vote on by 25 Maori chiefs and officially made the flag of New Zealand in 1834.



The Flag of New Zealand is a national symbol. Its royal blue in the back represents the blue sea and sky surrounding us, and the Southern Cross's stars signify their place in the South Pacific Ocean.

The Flag's stars represents the Southern Cross constellation which can only be see in the Southern Hemisphere emphasizing New Zealand's location in the South Pacific Ocean.

Ivana Sarubbi
Camila Toledo and
Jessica Vilches Martínez

GLOSSARY

Aqueduct: (noun) a bridge or viaduct carrying a waterway over a valley or other gap.

Batería Libertad: a battery is a collection of pieces (canons) ready to operate coordinately. After the ceremony in which Manuel Belgrano presented the flag for the first time, the place when it was made it was named "Batería Libertad".

Bourbon: the surname of a branch of the French royal family (They are on the Spanish Throne).

Cistern: (noun) a water storage tank.

Cloak: an over garment that hangs loosely from the shoulders.

Commemorate: To remember and show respect for something, especially with a ceremony or memorial.

Cradle: a baby's bed or cot, especially one mounted on rockers.

Crib: a child's bed with barred or latticed sides; a cot.

Double scull: //(v)// it is a rowing boat used in the sport of competitive rowing.

Heritage: (noun) valued things such as historic buildings that have been passed down from previous generations.

Indoors: (noun) the area or space inside a building.

Missionaries: a person sent on a religious mission.

Pipe: (noun) a tube used to convey water, gas, oil, or other fluids.

Pump: (noun) a mechanical device using suction or pressure to raise or move liquids, compress gases, or force air into inflatable objects.

Reservoir: (noun) a receptacle or part of a machine designed to hold fluid.

Row: //(v)// travel by propelling a boat in this way.

Sterilize: (verb) free from bacteria or other living microorganisms.

Supply: (verb) make (something needed) available to someone, provide with something needed.

Tournament: //(n)// a series of contests between a number of competitors, competing for an overall prize.

Triunvirato: a group of three powerful or notable people.

Windowed: (adj.) having an opening in a wall or roof, fitted with glass in a frame to admit light or air and allow people to see out.

Winger: //(n)// an attacking player on the wing in soccer, hockey, etc.

Worldwide: //(adj)// extending or applicable throughout the world.

WTA: Women's Tennis Association. It's the principal organization that rules the tournaments and the professional circuit of women's tennis at world level.

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Argentinean and New Zealand Flags

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