

# Four South American Capitals

Presentation by  
Paul Pacter

[www.PaulVisits.com](http://www.PaulVisits.com)

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**Bogota**  
**Colombia**

**Quito**  
**Ecuador**

**Santiago**  
**Chile**

**Buenos Aires**  
**Argentina**

## Argentina Map



## Argentina - People

- Argentina population: 47 million (2025)
- Buenos Aires population: 3.1 million (2025)
- Median age: 33 (US: 39)
- Life expectancy: 79 (US: 79)

[https://estadisticas.renaper.gob.ar/app\\_poblacion/](https://estadisticas.renaper.gob.ar/app_poblacion/)

## Argentina - People

- Ethnic Groups
  - Mixed European and Amerindian 97%. (**Mestizo**)
  - Amerindian 2%.
  - African 1%.
- Language: Spanish.
- Literacy: 98%.

## Argentina - Religion

- Religion:
  - Nominally Roman Catholic 92% (less than 20% practicing).
  - Protestant 2%.
  - Jewish 2%.
  - Other 4%.

## Argentina - Land

- Argentina area: 1,073,000 sq mi.
- 30% of size of USA.
- Highest Point: Cerro Aconcagua 22,841 ft – That's highest point in S. America.

## Argentina - Government

- National Holiday: May 25 Revolution Day (1810).
- President: Javier Milei Since Dec 2023.
- Legislature:
  - Senate 72 seats.
  - Deputies 257 seats.



Pres. Milei

## Argentina History – 1

- Prior to 1536:** Sparsely populated.
- 1536:** Spanish arrive.
- 1536-1810:** Spanish rule.
- 1810:** Revolt over Spanish rule. War for independence led by General Jose San Martin.
- 1816:** Declaration of independence.
- 1810-1880:** Nation building.

## Argentina History – 2 (Immigration)

**1880-1920:** European immigrants made Argentina into a western Europe society.

**European immigrants 1880-1914:** 4.5 million.

**Italians:** 2.3 million.

**Spaniards:** 1.6 million.

**French and Germans:** 320,000. Dirección General de Estadística

**Perspective: Total Population of Argentina**

**1880:** 2.5 million.

**1900:** 4.7 million.

**1920:** 8.9 million. <http://populstat.info/Americas/>

## Argentina History - 3

- 1880-1905:** Golden Age. Prosperity. Argentina was one of the wealthiest countries in the world due to agriculture and silver. Richer than France, Germany, Spain, Canada.
- 1905-1929:** Growth slowed.
- 1929-1932:** Great depression. GDP fell 25%. Economy devastated.
- 1932-1946:** Economic decline.

## Argentina History - 4

**1946-1955:** Peron era. Nationalization of most industry. High inflation. Further economic decline.

**1955-1976:** Military juntas. Torture and Disappearances. Instability. Further decline.

**1976-1990s:** Debt crisis and hyperinflation. Unemployment. Peso declined 70%.



Juan Perón

## Argentina History - 5

- 2000s and 2010s:** Austerity, inflation, trade slumps.
  - Government debt restructurings.
  - Defaults in 2001, 2014, 2020.
- 2018:** IMF bailout \$44.5 billion. Interest rates 40% (world's highest).
- 2023-2025:** Milei and shock therapy:
  - Severe austerity and deregulation.

## Economy

**Money:** Argentine Pesos (ARS)

**AR\$1,392 to US\$1**

**Peso to One US\$ Catastrophic!**

2001	1	2022	177
2010	4	2023	808
2020	84	2024	1,031
2021	103	2025	1,451

<https://finance.yahoo.com/quote>



## Argentina's GDP Per Capita LOW and STAGNANT.

**GDP Per Capita 2025:**

Argentina \$14,355.

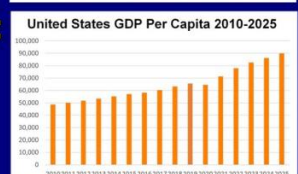
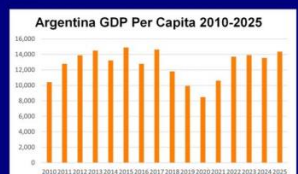
US \$89,991.

**GDP 2025 % of 2015:**

Argentina 96%

US 158%

<https://www.imf.org/external/datamapper/>



## Argentina Official Inflation Rates:

2020 36%

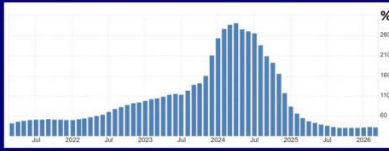
2021 51%

2022 95%

2023 211%

2024 118%

2025 32% **Not good, but much improved.**



Argentina Inflation  
Jan 2022 - May 2026  
Monthly

Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos (INDEC)

In 1810, the Spanish territory included Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay, and parts of Brazil. So the success of the 1810 Revolution was pervasive.

This is the "May Pyramid"

## Plaza de Mayo Revolt of May 18-25, 1810

The first successful revolution in the South American Independence process.

## Plaza de Mayo Manuel Belgrano Army Commander War for Independence 1810

The Falkland Islands are and always will be Argentine. Spilled blood will never be negotiated.

LAS MALVINAS SON  
Y SERAN ARGENTINAS  
LA SANGRE DERRAMADA  
JAMAS SERA NEGOCIADA  
Por nuestros hermanos muertos en las islas, el oceano y el continente

## Casa Rosada 1879 Executive mansion and office of the President of Argentina

View from Plaza de Mayo  
"Don't cry for me, Argentina."

## Casa Rosada 1879

Famous balcony from which  
Eva Peron gave many speeches.

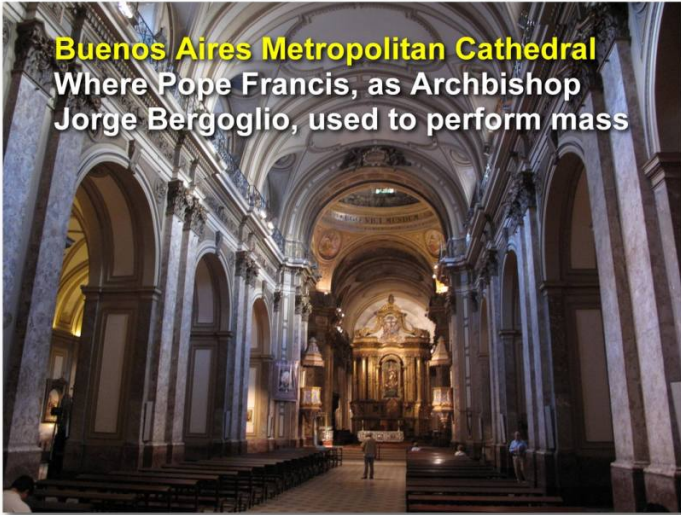
Casa Rosada  
You can visit the  
courtyard and a  
small museum



**Cabildo**  
2nd half 18th c  
Seat of Spanish government of Argentina.  
Then first government house of independent Argentina.  
Now a museum.



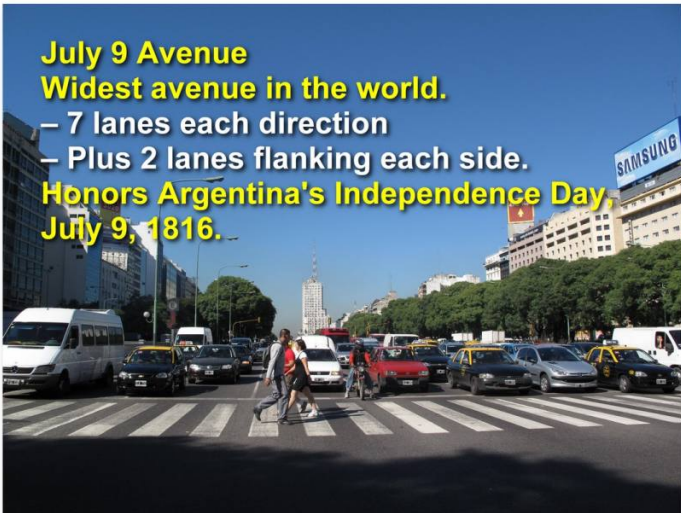
**Buenos Aires Metropolitan Cathedral**  
1791 - Neoclassical



**Buenos Aires Metropolitan Cathedral**  
Where Pope Francis, as Archbishop Jorge Bergoglio, used to perform mass



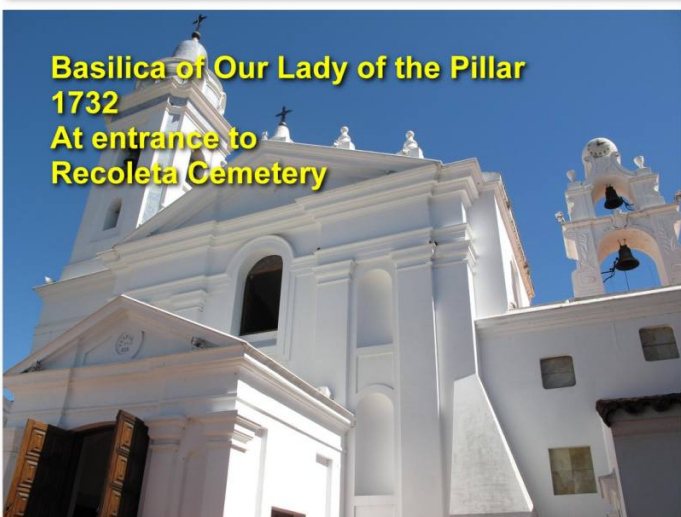
**Mausoleum of General San Martín**  
guarded by statues representing Argentina, Peru and Chile



**July 9 Avenue**  
Widest avenue in the world.  
– 7 lanes each direction  
– Plus 2 lanes flanking each side.  
Honors Argentina's Independence Day, July 9, 1816.



**Obelisco (Obelisk) de Buenos Aires**  
1936  
Commemorates founding of the city



**Basilica of Our Lady of the Pillar**  
1732  
At entrance to Recoleta Cemetery



**Entrance to La Recoleta Cemetery**  
4,691 vaults  
Established 1822



La Recoleta has graves of notable people, including:

- Eva Perón (Evita).
- Many Presidents of Argentina.
- Nobel Prize winners.
- Founder of the Argentine Navy.



Architectural styles include Art Deco, Art Nouveau, Baroque, and Neo-Gothic

94 of the 4,691 vaults are declared national historic monuments.



Most materials used in the construction of tombs were imported from France and Italy.



Mausoleum of Eva Maria Duarte de Peron (aka Evita)

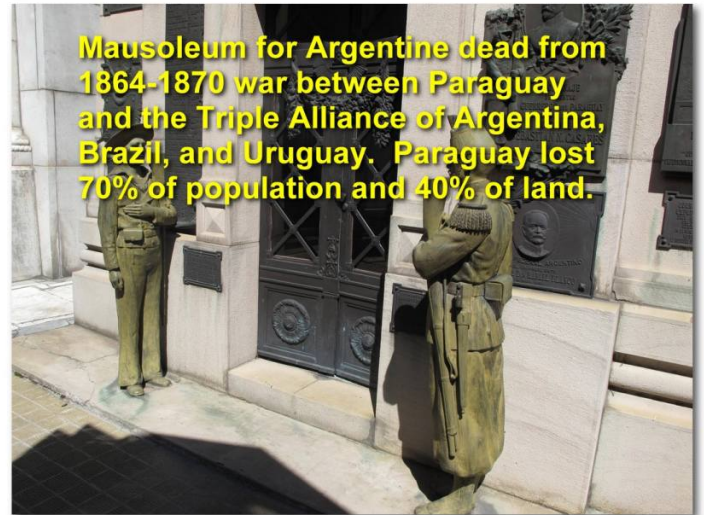
**FAMILIA DUARTE**

Wife of Argentine President Juan Peron. First Lady of Argentina from 1946 until her death in 1952.

April 1951



La Recoleta Cemetery

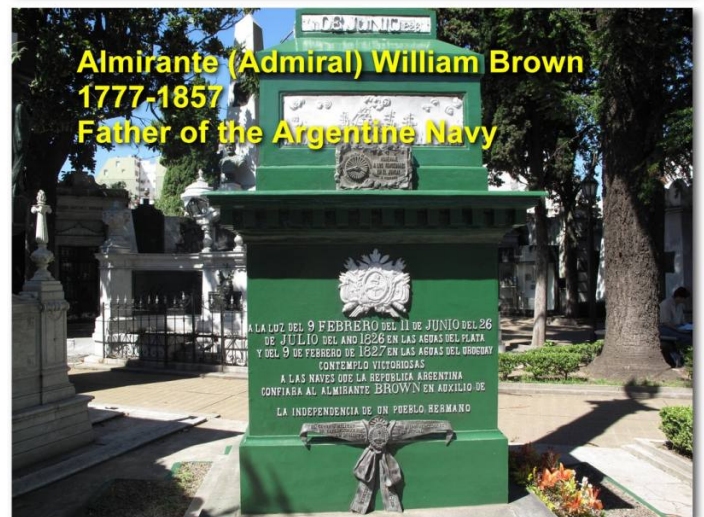


Mausoleum for Argentine dead from 1864-1870 war between Paraguay and the Triple Alliance of Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay. Paraguay lost 70% of population and 40% of land.



Manuel Quintana - 1835-1906  
President of Argentina 1904-1906

MANUEL QUINTANA  
1835 — 1906  
PRESIDENTE DE LA REPUBLICA  
1904 — 1906  
HOMENAJE A SU MEMORIA  
POR LEY DEL CONGRESO ARGENTINO



Almirante (Admiral) William Brown  
1777-1857  
Father of the Argentine Navy

LA LOT DEL 9 FEBRERO DEL 11 DE JUNIO DEL 26  
DE JULIO DEL AÑO 1828 EN LAS AGUAS DEL PLATA  
Y DEL 9 DE FEBRERO DE 1827 EN LAS AGUAS DEL OCEANO  
CONTEMPLA VICTORIOSAS  
A LAS NAVES DE LA REPUBLICA ARGENTINA  
CONFIAGA AL ALMIRANTE BROWN EN AUXILIO DE  
LA INDEPENDENCIA DE UN PUEBLO HERMANO

**Central Bank of Argentina**  
Similar to the US Federal Reserve Bank  
Establishes monetary policy  
Maintain foreign exchange reserves  
Building - 1876



**Recoleta neighborhood**  
Affluent  
Beaux-Arts architecture



**Recoleta Neighborhood**  
Argentina has about 225 McDonald's



**Recoleta neighborhood**



**Monument to Christopher Columbus**  
1910 - Centennial of Argentine independence from Spain.



**Florida Street (Calle Florida)**  
Pedestrianized shopping street in downtown Buenos Aires



**Military Museum of the Nation**  
Museo de Armas de la Nacion  
Medieval to modern arms



**Monument to General José San Martín**  
1778-1850  
Argentine General  
Liberator of Argentina, Chile and Peru from Spain





**Monument to Carlos de Alvear**  
Commander of forces defending  
Buenos Aires after independence  
in 1810



**Torre Monumental N° 16**  
Gift from the local British community  
to commemorate the centennial of the  
May Revolution of 1810.



**Retiro Train Station**  
Largest in Argentina  
1915



**Tango Porteño**  
Tango Show and Dinner  
Regarded as best tango in BA



- Buenos Aires Subway Train Station**
- 6 Lines.
  - System Length: 35.2 miles.
  - 90 stations.
  - Daily ridership: 546,000 (2024).

**BUT: Ridership declined by over 50%  
2015-2024 due to big fare increases,  
cheaper alternatives (bus fare is half  
of Subte), deterioration of service.  
Decline continued in 2025.**



**High Court (Tribuna)**



**Monument to Vicente Lopez**  
Wrote Argentine national anthem 1813  
President of Argentina 1827



**Buenos Aires Main Library**

**Puente de la Mujer (Ladies' Bridge)  
Swivels to let boats pass**



**1874 Warship "Uruguay"  
On Rio de la Plata**



**Three museums with global reputations (I never visited):**

1. Museum of Latin American Art of Buenos Aires (MALBA).
2. Museo Nacional de Bellas Artes (National Museum of Art).
3. National Historical Museum.

**MALBA - Museum of Latin American Art of Buenos Aires - 400 works of art by important 20th century Latin American artists.**



(Not my photo)

**Museo Nacional de Bellas Artes (National Museum of Art)  
Largest public art collection in Latin America. Many Impressionists and European.**



**National Historical Museum  
50,000 items — since 1891**



(Not my photo)

**BOGOTA  
Colombia**

**Colombia Map**



## Bogota, Colombia

- Colombia population: **54,000,000 (2026).**
- Bogota population: **8,000,000 (2026).**
- Median age: **33 (US 39).**
- Life expectancy: **78 (US 79).**

<https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/colombia-population/>

## Bogota - 2

- Colombia area: 440,000 sq mi (about 2X Texas).
- Note: Bogota altitude 8,661 ft.
- Highest Point: Pico Cristobal Colon 18,800 ft.
- 32 Departments + 1 Capital District.

## Bogota - 3

- **National Holiday:** July 20 (1810 Independence from Spain)
- **President:** Gustavo Francisco PETRO Urrego (since 2022).
- **Legislature:**
  - Senate 108 seats.
  - Representatives 188 seats.



## Bogota - 4

- Ethnic Groups:
  - Mestizo (mixed Amerindian and white) and white 84%
  - Afro-Colombian 10%.
  - Amerindian 3%.
  - Others 2%.
- Language: Spanish.
- Literacy: 94%.

## Bogota - 5

- Religion:
  - Roman Catholic 79%.
  - Protestant 14% (includes Pentecostal 6%, mainline Protestant 2%, other 6%)
  - Other 7%.
- Drive: Right.

## Bogota - 6

### Money: COP

Colombian Peso.

COP 3,709 = US\$1 (May 2026)

### Economy (2026):

GDP Nominal \$539 Billion.

GDP PPP \$1,259 Billion.

GDP PPP Per Capita \$23,576.

<https://www.worldometers.info/gdp/colombia-gdp/>



## Colombia History – 1

- 1499 Spanish arrived. Viceroyalty of New Granada.
- 1819 Independence from Spain:
  - Fight led by Simon Bolívar and Francisco de Paula Santander.
  - Republic of New Granada – included Columbia and Panama.
- Ideological divisions to this day:
  - Bolivar supporters: Conservatives.
  - Santander supporters: Liberals.

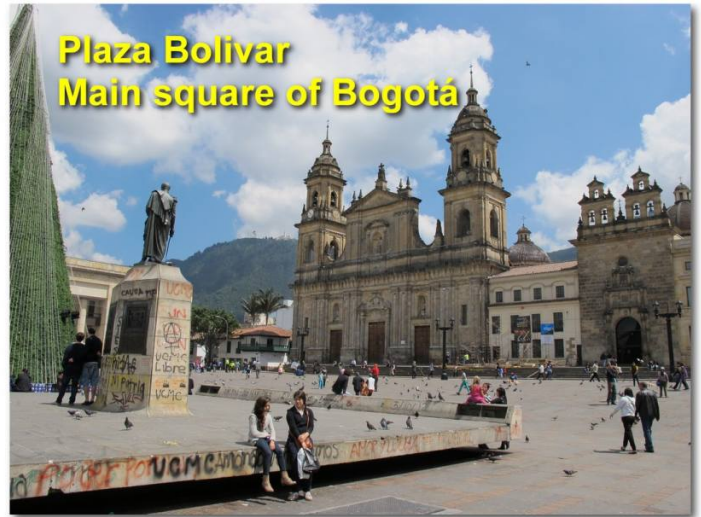
## Colombia History – 2

- 1886 Republic of Colombia was declared. **Included Panama.**
- 1899-1902 – Civil War 100,000 died.
- Panama seceded in 1903.
- 1940s and 1950s: Civil War 300,000 died.
- 1953-1957 Military junta.

## Colombia History – 3

- Since 1960s “low-intensity armed conflict” - insurgencies fueled by drug money.
- Escalated in 1990s.
- Decreased from 2005 onward.
- 2016 Peace treaty between Colombian government and Marxist-Leninist guerrilla FARC.

## Plaza Bolivar Main square of Bogotá



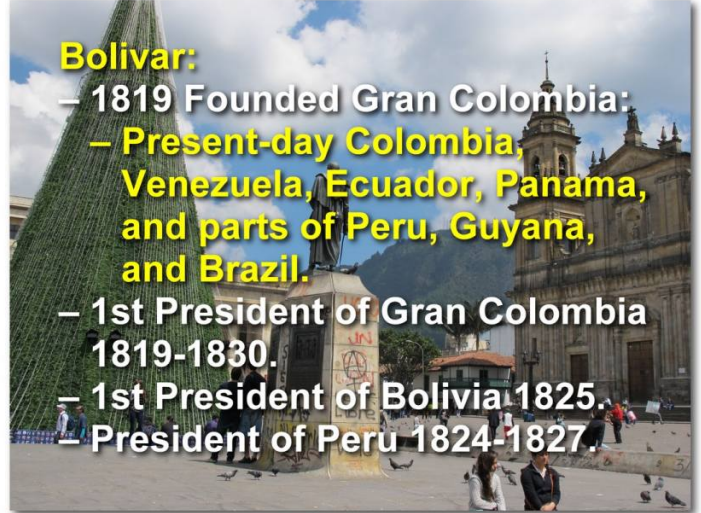
## Statue of Simón Bolívar Sculpted 1846 "El Libertador" 1783-1830 Venezuelan

Viewed as a national icon in much of modern South America.

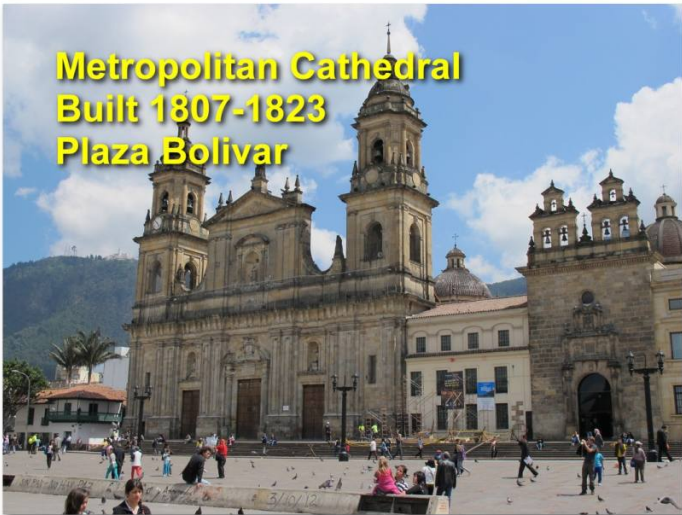


## Bolívar:

- 1819 Founded Gran Colombia:
  - Present-day Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Panama, and parts of Peru, Guyana, and Brazil.
- 1st President of Gran Colombia 1819-1830.
- 1st President of Bolivia 1825.
- President of Peru 1824-1827.



## Metropolitan Cathedral Built 1807-1823 Plaza Bolivar



## Bogota Metropolitan Cathedral Interior

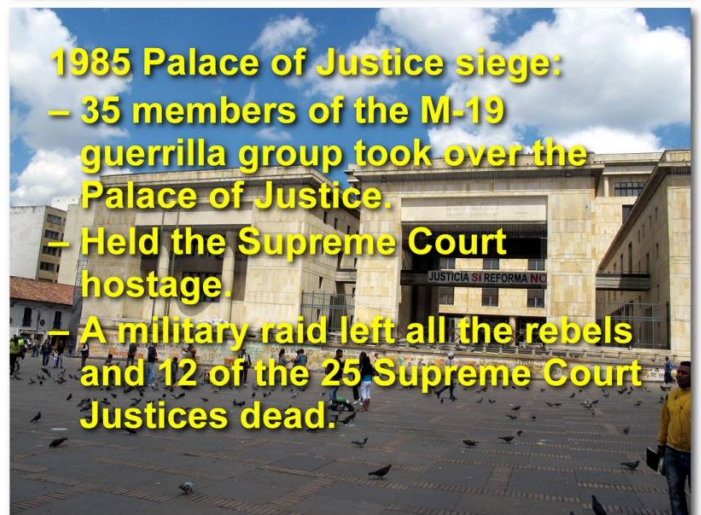


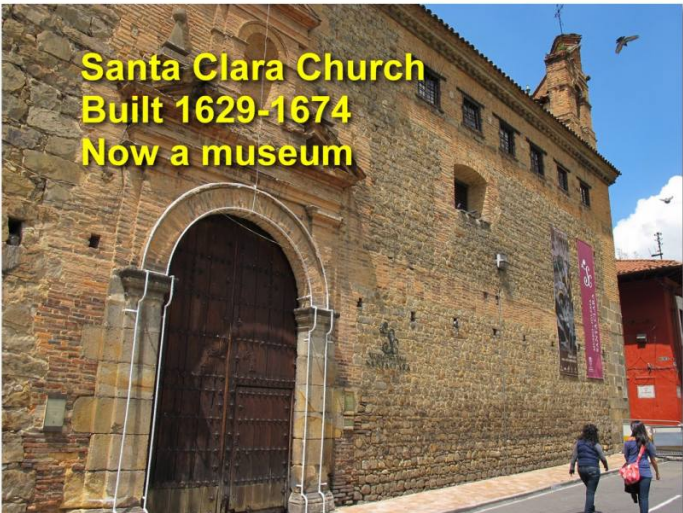
## Palace of Justice Supreme Court of Columbia

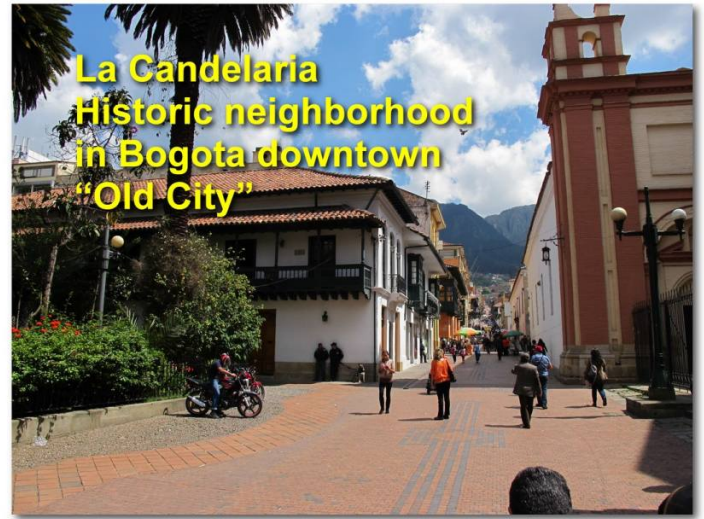
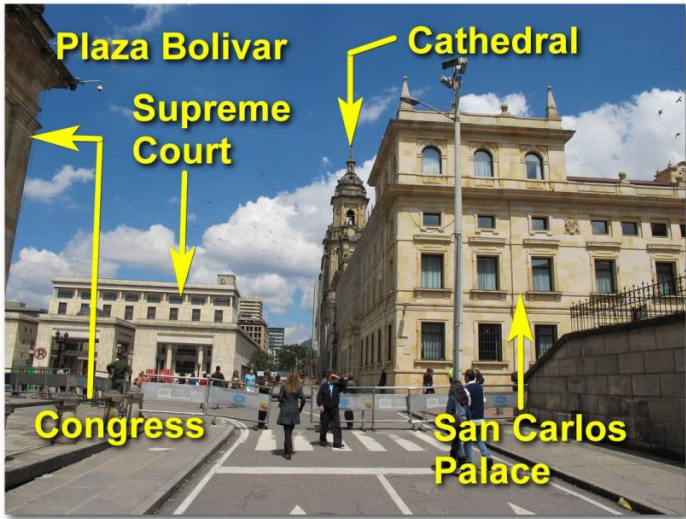


## 1985 Palace of Justice siege:

- 35 members of the M-19 guerrilla group took over the Palace of Justice.
- Held the Supreme Court hostage.
- A military raid left all the rebels and 12 of the 25 Supreme Court Justices dead.

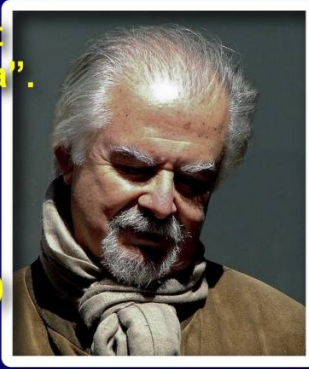






**Botero Museum**  
– Works by painter/sculptor Fernando Botero.  
– Plus works by artists including Monet and Picasso from Botero's private collection.  
– Botero born 1932.  
– Died 2023.

**Fernando Botero** [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fernando\\_Botero](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fernando_Botero)  
"He was considered the most recognized and quoted living artist from Latin America". His paintings and sculptures are united by their proportionally exaggerated ("fat") figures.



**Botero Museum**



**Botero Museum**

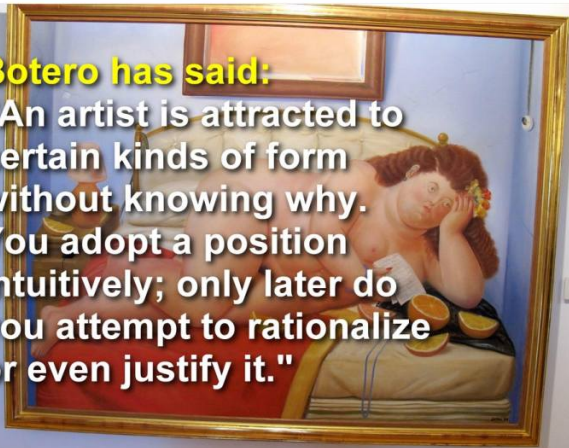


**Himself**

**Botero Museum**



**Botero has said:**  
"An artist is attracted to certain kinds of form without knowing why. You adopt a position intuitively; only later do you attempt to rationalize or even justify it."



**Botero Sculpture at Peninsula Hotel, HK**



**Candelaria Church**  
1686  
Bell tower contains remains of colonial people.



**Luis Ángel Arango Library**  
Largest library in Colombia





**Nuestra Señora del Carmen**  
Built 1926-1938

**Florentine Gothic style, with Byzantine and Arabic touches**



**Bogota Skyline**



**Quito, Ecuador**

- Ecuador Population: **18,400,000 (2026).**
- Quito Pop: **2,500,000.**
- Median Age: **29.7 (US 39).**
- Life Expectancy: **78 (US 79).**

<https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/ecuador-population>

**Quito - 2**

- Ecuador area: 109,000 sq mi.
- About size of Nevada.
- Highest point: Chimborazo 20,561 ft.
- 24 Provinces.
- Ecuador includes Galapagos Islands, 563 mi west of mainland Ecuador.

**Quito - 3**

**National Holiday:** August 10 (1809) - Independence.

**President:**  
Daniel Noboa  
(Since Nov 2023).

**Legislature:**  
Unicameral.  
151 seats. Currently 10 parties.



**Quito - 4**

- Ethnic Groups:

  - Mestizo (Amerindian+white) 72%.
  - Montubio 7%.
  - Amerindian 7%.
  - White 6%.
  - Afroecuadorian 4%.
  - Mulatto 2%.
  - Black 1%.
  - Other 1%.

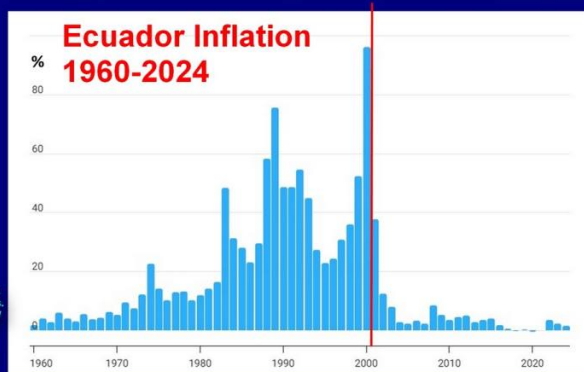
## Quito - 5

- Religion:
  - Roman Catholic: 69%.
  - Evangelical: 15%.
  - Adventist: 1%.
  - Jehovah's Witness: 1%.
  - Others: 3%.
  - None or Atheist: 11%.
- Drive: Right.

## Quito - 6

- Money: US dollar became Ecuador's currency in 2000.
  - Economy: 2026**
    - GDP Nominal \$138 Billion.
    - GDP PPP \$323 Billion. **US 32.3 Tr**
    - GDP Per Capita PPP \$17,720
    - US \$94,430**
- <https://www.worldometers.info/gdp/ecuador-gdp/>

## Ecuador dollarized in 2000 to stop inflation. It worked.



## Ecuador History – 1

- 1450s Incas of Peru conquer Ecuador.
- 1531 Spanish led by Pizarro defeat Incas. Spain controls.
- 1822 Antonio Jose de Sucre defeats Spain. Ecuador becomes part of independent Gran Colombia (Colombia, Panama and Venezuela).

## Ecuador History – 2

- 1830 Ecuador leaves Gran Colombia. Now fully independent.
- 1941 Peru invades Ecuador to obtain mineral land. Ecuador cedes 77,000 sq mi of territory to Peru.
- 1948-60 Growth in banana trade brings prosperity. Today Ecuador is #5 worldwide in banana production (after India, China, Philippines, Brazil).
- 1972 Oil production starts.

## Ecuador History – 3

- 1972-1979 Military juntas.
- 1980s Return to democracy, but left-leaning governments. Border wars with Peru.
- 2008 Ecuador defaults on \$3 billion of bonds.
- Oil reserves: ¼ of Ecuador exports and ⅓ of government revenue.
- Tourism: : Quito and Cuenca are UNESCO. Plus Galapagos.

## Plaza Grande The principal public square of Quito



## Plaza Grande and Cathedral





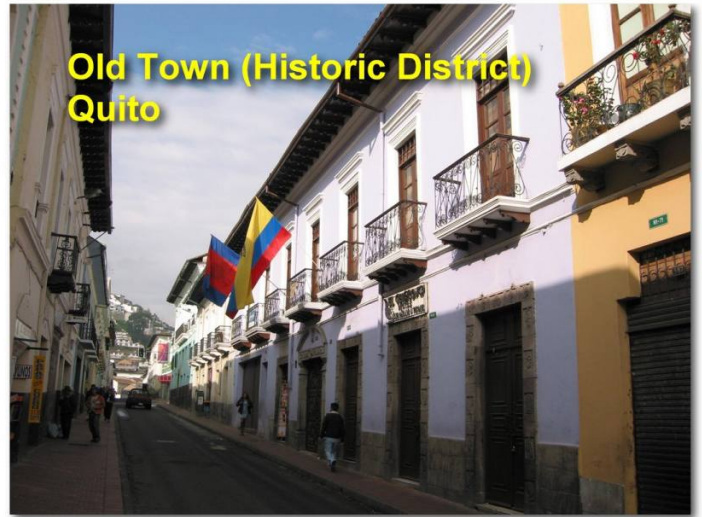
**Monument to the Heroes of August 10, 1809**  
– first fight for independence



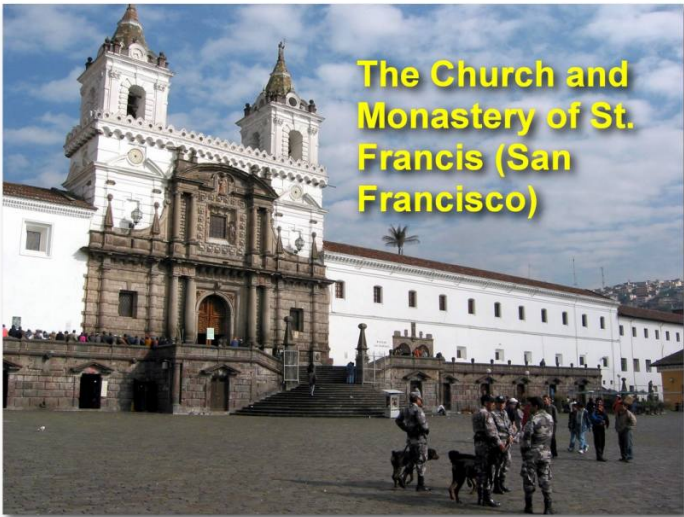
**Field Trip**



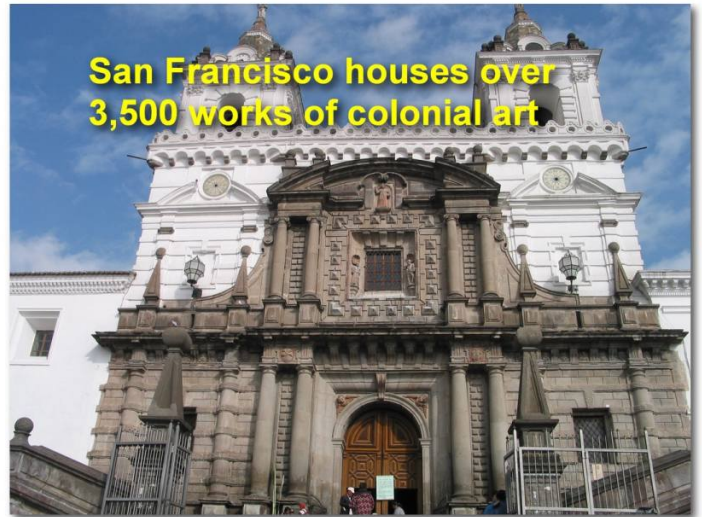
**Police presence is common**



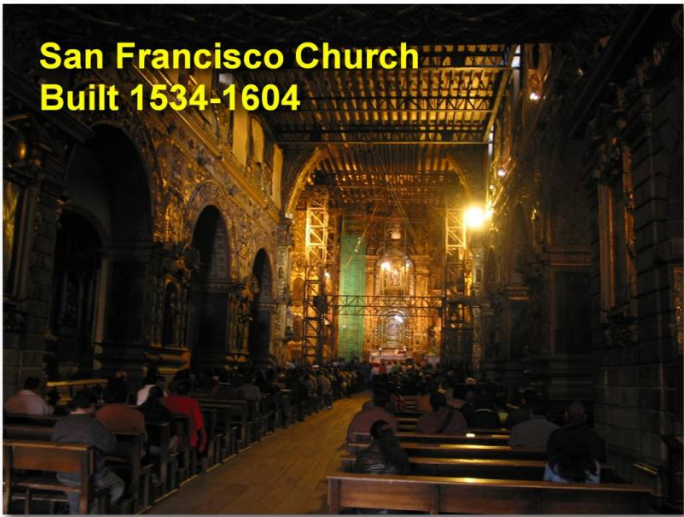
**Old Town (Historic District) Quito**



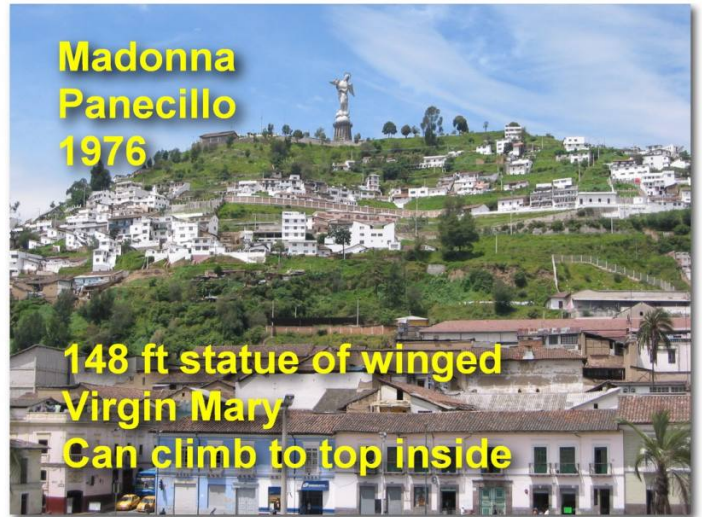
**The Church and Monastery of St. Francis (San Francisco)**



**San Francisco houses over 3,500 works of colonial art**



**San Francisco Church**  
Built 1534-1604



**Madonna Panecillo**  
1976

**148 ft statue of winged Virgin Mary**  
Can climb to top inside



**Carmen Alto Monastery  
1653**



**Central Bank  
of Ecuador  
Like US  
Federal Reserve**



**Securities regulators from  
all over the Americas** Paul

COSRA 2005 - Marzo 16-17-18  
Quito - Ecuador



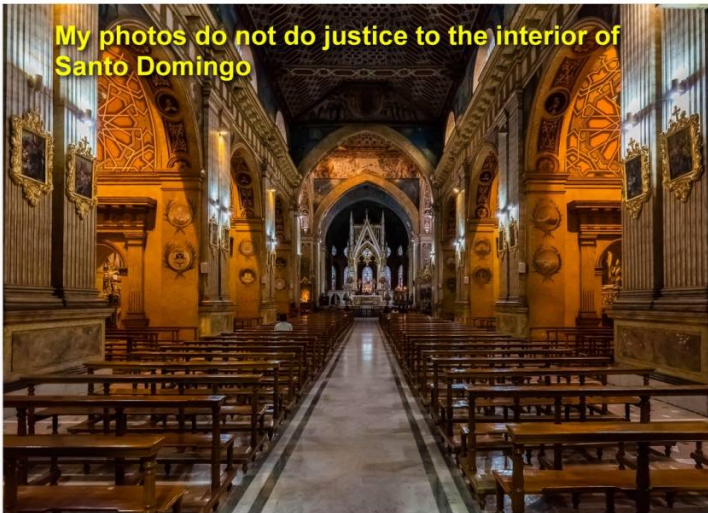
**La Compania Church  
Built 1605 to 1765  
Baroque  
Jesuit**



**Government Palace  
Offices**



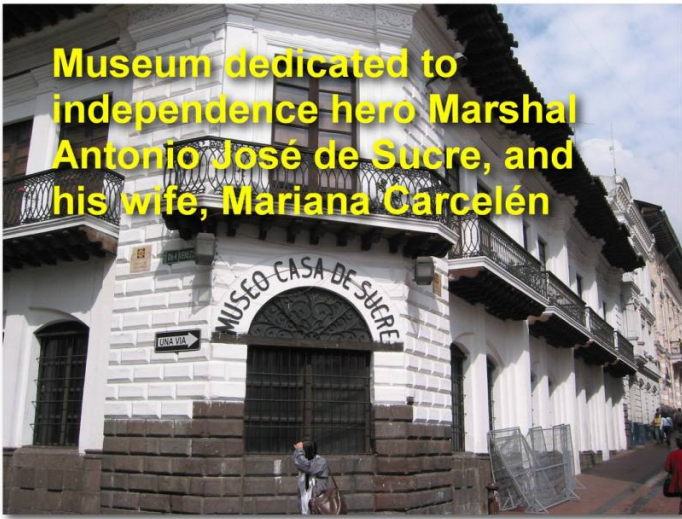
**Santo Domingo Church  
Built 1581-1650**



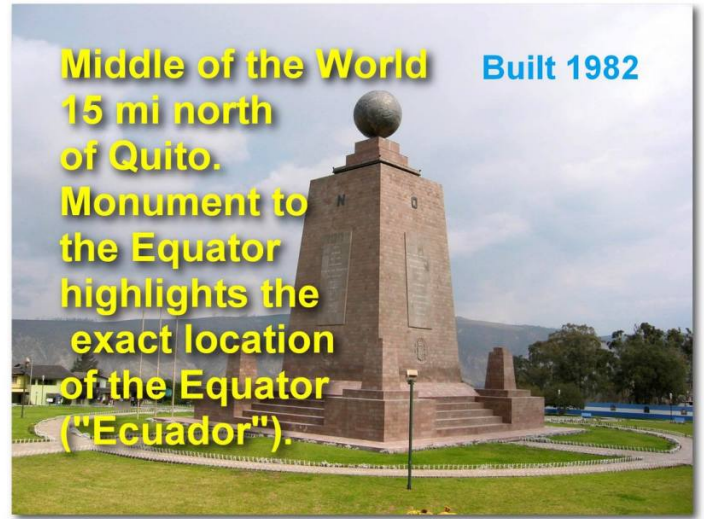
**My photos do not do justice to the interior of  
Santo Domingo**



**Old Town - Quito**



Museum dedicated to independence hero Marshal Antonio José de Sucre, and his wife, Mariana Carcelén

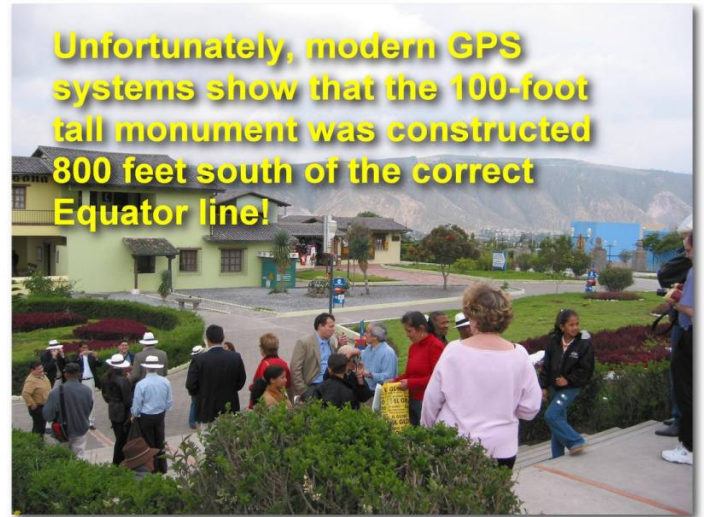


Middle of the World Built 1982  
15 mi north of Quito.  
Monument to the Equator highlights the exact location of the Equator ("Ecuador").



US SEC Commissioner

Equator line



Unfortunately, modern GPS systems show that the 100-foot tall monument was constructed 800 feet south of the correct Equator line!



San Roque Church  
1596



San Roque Neighborhood - Quito



San Francisco Market - San Roque



San Francisco Market - San Roque



San Francisco Market - San Roque



San Roque Market Customers



Museum of the City  
Museo de Ciudad  
1565



Museum of the City  
1565



Teatro Sucre  
1886  
- Theatre  
- Concerts  
- Opera



Quito Skyline



CHILE  
MAP

Santiago is capital.  
President, Govt  
Departments, and  
Supreme Court are in  
Santiago.  
Legislature meets in  
Valparaiso 75 mi away.

## Santiago, Chile - 1

- Chile pop: **19.9 Million (2026)**.
- 90% live in central 1/3 of country.
- Santiago population: **7.1 Million (2026)**.
- Median age: **37.4 (US 39.4 2025)**.
- Life expectancy: **81 (US 79)**.

<https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/chile-population/>

## Santiago - 2

- Chile area: 291,000 sq mi.
- About size of Montana.
- Highest point: Nevado Ojos del Salado 22,572 feet.
- 16 Regions.
- Includes Easter Island 2,182 miles away from Chile.

## Santiago - 3

- **National Holiday:** September 18 (1810 - independence).
- **President:** José Antonio Kast Since Mar 2026.
- Legislature:
  - **Senate:** 50 seats.
  - **Chamber of Deputies:** 155 seats.



## Santiago - 4

- Ethnic Groups:
  - White and non-indigenous 89%.
  - Mapuche 9%.
  - Aymara 1%.
  - Other indigenous 1%.
- Language: Spanish.
- Literacy: 98%.

## Santiago - 5

- Religion:
  - Roman Catholic 67%.
  - Evangelical-Protestant 16%.
  - Jehovah's Witness 1%.
  - Other 3%.
  - None/unspecified 13%.
- Drive: Right.

## Santiago - 6

- Money:** Chilean Pesos (CLP).
- Exchange:** 896 CLP = US\$1.
- Economy (2026)** <https://www.worldometers.info/gdp/chile-gdp/>
  - GDP Nominal \$408 Billion.
  - GDP PPP \$752 Billion.
  - GDP Per Capita \$37,336 (US \$94,430).

## Santiago - 7

USD to CLP conversion rate history 2011 to May 2026



## Chile History - 1

- Pre-Hispanic: Amerindian societies.
- 1540-1820 Colony of Spain.
- 1810 National junta to replace Spanish rule.
- 1810-1820s Battles with Spain.
- 1818 Declaration of Independence.

## Chile History – 2

- 1820-1900 Ruled by restricted, elite controlled governments. Voting limited.
- 1900-1970 Social change, industrial growth, labor unions.
- 1970-1973 Salvador Allende – left-wing President. Policies opposed by USA.

## Chile History - 3

- 1973-1990 Coup d'etat by Augusto Pinochet. Right-wing junta. Pinochet brutal dictator.
- Since 1990 Peaceful transition to democracy.
  - Free trade agreements with USA and EU.
  - Economic growth.

### Entrance to Santiago Metro

60% of its energy comes from solar and wind projects in the deserts of northern Chile.



### Santiago Metro (Subway) Began operation: 1975.

System Length: 93 miles. Lines: 7.  
Stations: 143.  
Annual Ridership: 599 million (2023).



### Trains have rubber tires

In March 2012, the Santiago Metro was chosen as the best underground system in the Americas by *Metro Rail*.



### Plaza de Armas Main square of Santiago



### Plaza de Armas Main square of Santiago Laid out in 1541

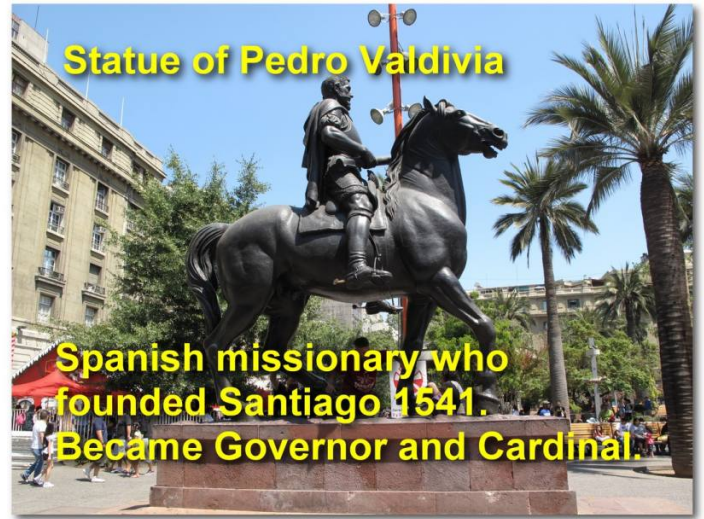


### Plaza de Armas Main square of Santiago





**Plaza de Armas  
Sculpture**



**Statue of Pedro Valdivia**

**Spanish missionary who  
founded Santiago 1541.  
Became Governor and Cardinal.**



**Santiago Metropolitan Cathedral  
1748**



**Santiago Metropolitan  
Cathedral**



**Santiago Metropolitan Cathedral  
1748**



**La Moneda - Offices of the  
President of Republic of Chile  
1784**



**Santiago Stock Exchange**



**Former National Congress  
Building - 1876**

**Still used as Congressional offices.**

**Supreme Court of Chile**



**Mercado Central  
Central Market  
1872**



**Mercado Central  
Cast Iron Building**



**Mercado Central**



**Mercado Central**



**Nisperos Dulces = Sweet Medlar  
Medlar has to rot before it is ripe  
Tastes like apple butter / sauce**



**Santiago center**



**Basilica de la Merced  
1795**





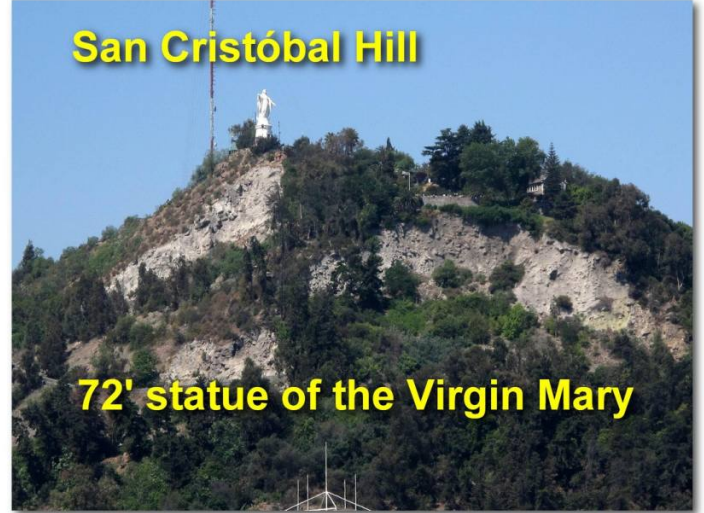
Many old buildings have balconies like this



Central Santiago



Monument to Arturo Prat Hero in Chile's victory over Peru and Bolivia 1879-1884 "War of the Pacific".



San Cristóbal Hill

72' statue of the Virgin Mary



Church of San Augustin Iglesia San Agustín 1625



Church of San Francisco Iglesia de San Francisco 1622

Oldest building in Chile



Church of San Ignacio 1872



Church of San Ignacio 1872

**Concluding observation:**

Move to political right in 3 of the 4 countries.

**Argentina – Javier Milei:** “Right-wing populist” or “right-wing libertarian”. Since taking office, spending cuts, deregulation, monetary restraint.

**Ecuador – Daniel Noboa:** Businessman. Hard line on fighting crime and drugs. Job creation.

**Chile – Jose Antonio Kast:** “Broadly right wing” and “conservative”. Supports deregulation, cutting taxes. Hard-line on illegal immigration.

**Colombia - Gustavo Petro:** Was left-wing guerilla leader. Wants peace with rebels. Pro Palestine. Conservationist. Anti fossil fuels. Tax the wealthy.

