XLV

JUNIOR

CHAMBER

INTERNATIONAL

WORLD

CONGRESS

L E A D E R S H I P





THE KEY TO A
NEW WORLD



SAN JUAN

PUERTO

RICO

NOVEMBER

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1990

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XLV JUNIOR CHAMBER INTERNATIONAL WORLD CONGRESS

San Juan, Puerto Rico

November 10-17, 1990

LEADERSHIP:

The Key to a New World

JCI Creed

We believe:
That faith in God gives meaning and purpose to human life;
That the brotherhood of men transcends the sovereignty of nations;
That economic justice can best be won by free men through free enterprise;
That government should be of laws rather than of men;
That earth's great treasure lies in human personality; and
That service to humanity is the best work of life.

Nosotros Creemos:
Que la fe en Dios da sentido y propósito a la vida;
Que la hermandad de los hombres trasciende la soberanía de las naciones;
Que la justicia económica puede ser obtenida mejor por hombres libres a través de la libre empresa;
Que los gobiernos deben ser de leyes más que de hombres;
Que el gran tesoro de la vida reside en la personalidad humana;
Y que servir a la humanidad es la mejor obra de la vida.

Credits:
National President:
Jorge Luis Torres García
Congress Director:
Juan Cancel
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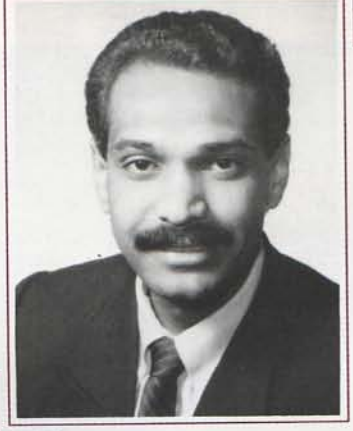
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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



It is my great pleasure to welcome each of you to the 45th World Congress of Junior Chamber International in beautiful San Juan, Puerto Rico.

This World Congress is packed full of exciting opportunities for each of you: from the pageantry of the Opening Ceremony to the world-class training seminars and speakers; from the grand inspiration of "The Outstanding Young Persons" Award Ceremony to the hundreds of lasting friendships made—this will be a week to remember for a lifetime.

The challenging theme of this world congress is "Leadership: The Key to a New World." This theme focuses our attention on *leadership*, which I feel is the critical issue of the '90s, both for our organization of more than 425,000 members in over 104 countries and territories and for the world itself. Leadership training, as well as professional and Junior Chamber development, have been the major areas of focus of my presidency as we launch our organization into this new decade. Leadership is a very personal skill that each of us must hone, as it is real leadership that is needed more than ever, in every part of the globe—Africa, Europe, the Americas, Asia and the Pacific.

I believe the key to our success as an organization begins with individual members who utilize, through training, the wealth of untapped leadership potential which lies within each of us. The program of this world congress will offer you numerous opportunities for training, sharing and participation. Make the most of them.

Here, in Puerto Rico, we will make history as we welcome young people from new Junior Chambers in Eastern Europe, from countries such as Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Romania. We will also celebrate the reunification of Germany and welcome our new members from what was the German Democratic Republic and from other new countries who are joining our family. We will also be a part of Junior Chamber history as we consider the 60 far-reaching recommendations of the Strategic Planning Committee, which will shape the future growth and development of our organization.

On a personal level we each have the unique opportunity to make the world a smaller and more intimate place through our interaction with each other during this Congress. Meet friends, exchange ideas, make contacts, attend home hospitality and, most importantly, personally participate in the excitement and vitality that is Junior Chamber and thus help to transcend borders and change lives.

Finally, on behalf of all the delegates attending this outstanding Congress, our warmest thanks and deepest appreciation go to the members of the Cámara Júnior de San Juan and Cámara Júnior de Puerto Rico who have made possible, for each of us, this unique experience.

E. Jorge Suncar M.
President



Nuestro compromiso es construir futuro

El crecimiento económico de un país depende de proyectos innovadores y empresas que se arriesgan a abrir fronteras. Sin el debido respaldo estas ideas no lograrían desarrollarse.

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- Expansión de nuestro mercado de exportación
- Estímulo para que las firmas reinviertan en Puerto Rico mediante la canalización de sus ganancias hacia la expansión de sus operaciones
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PRESIDENT PRJC



Dear Fellow Jaycee,

It is with great pleasure and the warmth of the Shining Star of the Carribean that we welcome you to San Juan for this the XLV World Jaycee Congress. The Director of the Congress and his staff have worked very hard to ensure that this Congress in San Juan is a very special and memorable occasion for you.

The theme for 1990 and this Congress is "Leadership: The Key To A New World." We in the Puerto Rico Junior Chamber live and strive for leadership excellence. Evidence of our success is the outstanding Jaycees who have been recognized this year. We have the motivation and the leadership to ensure that the Jaycees will continue to succeed.

Finally, our San Juan Congress 1990 is about fellowship and fun. You must enjoy the history and the radiant beauty of our island, bask in the sunshine on our beautiful beaches. Dance to the rythms of our Latin music. Enjoy your stay and feel the warmth of our people.

Welcome to the Island of Enchantment!

Sincerely,

Jorge Luis Torres García
President
Puerto Rico Junior Chamber

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PRESIDENT SAN JUAN JC



Dear Congress Delegate:

On behalf of the Junior Chamber of San Juan I would like to extend a warm welcome.

San Juan is a unique blend of today's fast-pace business city of exotic sites and antique historic monuments. Stunning beaches, hotels, restaurants, night clubs, casinos and great shopping marts make San Juan the perfect spot to combine business & pleasure.

The organizing committe has designed an excellent program of activities in wich you will enjoy my previous description of Puerto Rican lifestile. All this specially for you!

Hoping to greet you personally during our week of events and saying "!Bienvenido a Puerto Rico!".

Cordially,

Darío E. Vissepó
President,
San Juan Jaycees
Chairman,
San Juan 1990, Inc.

CONGRESS DIRECTOR



Fellow Jaycess:

I am pleased to welcome you to San Juan, capital city of the Enchanted Island of Puerto Rico, for the celebration of the XLV Junior Chamber International World Congress.

Expect to find a city filled with surprises; go back in time to restored homes, fortresses and public buildings; come back to paradise under the sun, with the beach close by. Expect to meet warm, friendly and hospitable people. Expect to go home wanting to stay.

The Organizing Committe has scheduled for you ten days of seminars and training programs which promises to give all delegates an insight on our theme "Leadership: the Key to a New World." Also, we have organized social events where all delegates can share what makes every Jaycee a unique member.

Ask yourself, are you giving it your best? I urge you to make this World Congress the chance of a lifetime. We have given our best to make it the most memorable Congress in the Junior movement history. Enjoy.

Juan A. Cancel
Congress Director

SAN JUAN MAYOR



Dear friends:

As Mayor of San Juan, I am enormously pleased to be able to welcome you and to extend our warmest greetings on your visit to Puerto Rico's Capital, which you have chosen as the site of your 45th World Congress of the International Junior Chamber.

The occasion is an especially happy one and fills all Puerto Ricans with pride because we are able to receive so many young delegates from all over the world, who have come together to exchange ideas, goals and projects, representing such prestigious organizations as you represent.

Events such as these, which seek a better understanding among the people of the world who, through a concerted and united effort seek the solutions to the many problems that face us in coming into the 21st Century, deserve our fullest cooperation and support.

That it why the Government of the Capital of Puerto Rico identifies itself fully with the goals and aspirations of this worthy organization and wish this World Congress the greatest success ever obtained. We also hope that your stay in San Juan, will constitute one of your fondest memories of this Congress.

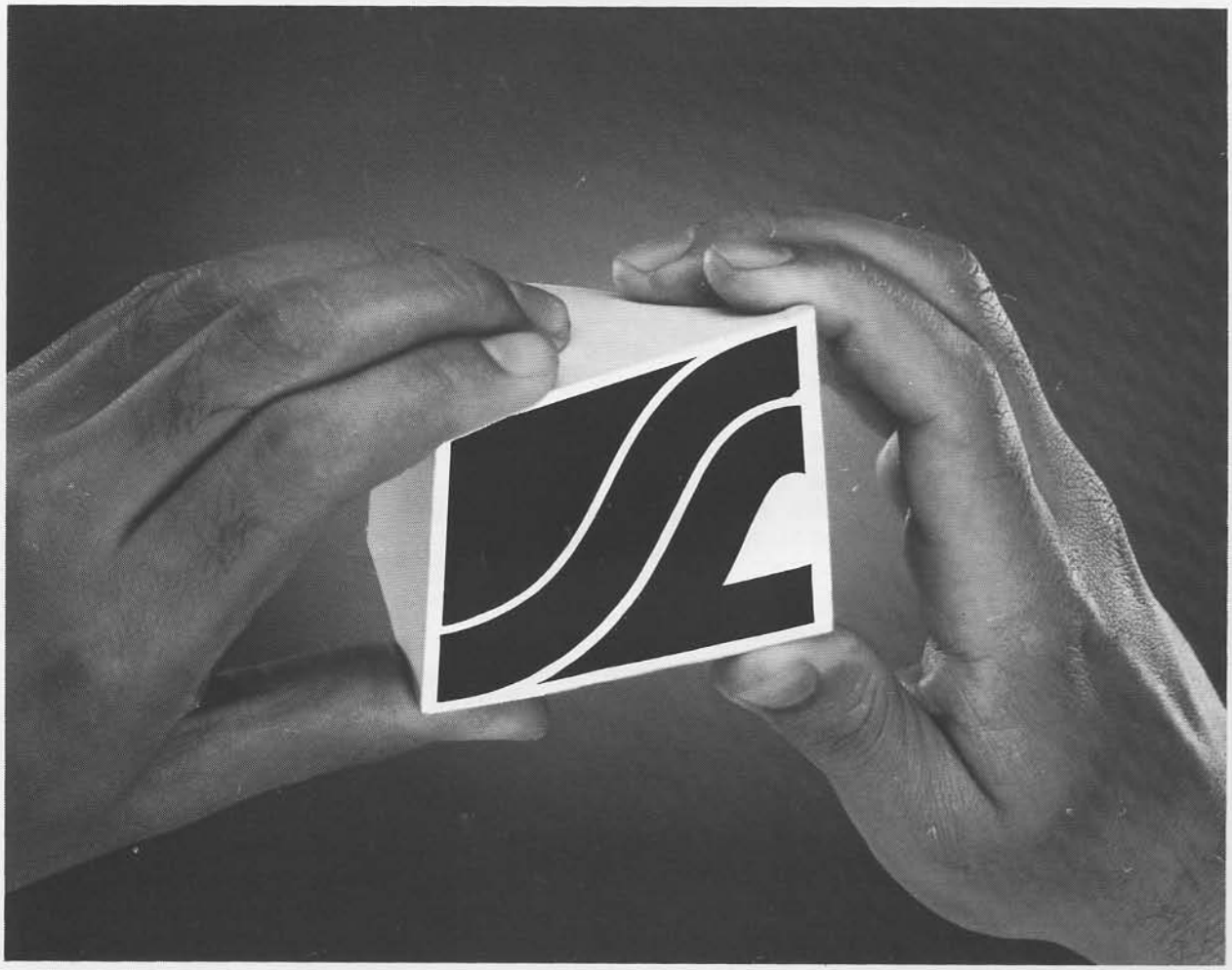
I am confident that the experiences obtained by you during this Congress will advance the goals of the Junior Chamber worldwide that the work you do here will help in improving the lot of all those who inhabit our planet.

Congratulations and my best wishes for a successful meeting.

Cordially,

Héctor Luis Acevedo

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SENATE PRESIDENT



Dear Congress Delegate:

Personally, and on behalf of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, it is indeed a pleasure to extend to you and your families a most warm welcome to Puerto Rico for the XLV Junior Chamber International World Congress.

As Chairman of the Honorary Advisory Board of the host chapter of the Congress, I want to congratulate those members of the Organizing Committee who have completed the ardous task of bringing you together here in Puerto Rico. The years of planning and hard work have culminated in this world congress which I trust will have far-reaching impact now and in the future.

We understand that the theme of this year's congress is "Leadership: The Key to a New World", a unique challenge for the last decade of the century. In Puerto Rico and other areas of the Western Hemisphere we are about to celebrate the fifth centennial of the discovery of America, the "new world" for the Europe of 1492. Our "new world" of today is again at a critical period of uncharted paths with unprecedented changes in forms of government and the socio-economic order. During your development of this year's theme we hope this congress will provide light also for the Jaycees and for all of us in the area of leadership.

We wish you every success during the Congress. We also urge you to discover all the beauty our Island can offer while you are with us.

Cordially,

Miguel A. Hernández Agosto

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HOUSE SPEAKER



Dear Delegates:

As Speaker of the House of Represéntatives of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, it is my great pleasure to welcome all the delegates who are visiting our beautiful island of Puerto Rico to participate in the Junior Chamber International World Congress.

Puerto Rico is a country of Hispanic personality, language, culture and traditions, with a harmonious and close political, economic and social relationship with the United States of America.

We hope you enjoy your stay on our island and that you will take back home pleasant memories of our people, our hospitality, our beaches and our Caribbean sun.

The Junior Chamber of Puerto Rico has been outstanding as an organization that promotes and recognizes leadership as the guiding principle of entrepreneurial development and human self-improvement. For such reasons, it has won the esteem and respect of the People of Puerto Rico.

This Junior Chamber International Congress is a vehicle for unity between people, directed to reflection, to a sharing of common experiences, the strengthening of the bonds of friendship, bringing together our efforts for the benefit of our society.

I convey our best wishes to you for success, and our encouragement to continue your endeavors.

José R. Jarabo

TOURISM DIRECTOR



Dear Delegates:

Welcome to the Shining Star of the Caribbean! Our Island is proud to host the XLV Junior Chamber International Congress, an event that will help forge closer ties between the people of Puerto Rico and young leaders from the rest of the world. We hope this congress will fulfill all your expectations leaving a most memorable experience.

Please allow time during your stay to explore the wonders of the Island. Puerto Rico offers an interesting mix of Spanish, African, and Taino Indian heritage. We invite you to discover our rich cultural roots and success story, as well as to discover Puerto Rico's many charming sights. Old San Juan, a showcase of Spanish architecture dating from five centuries ago, our sandy beaches and the cozy inns known as Paradores, are just some of the many attractions we would love to share with you.

On behalf of the people of Puerto Rico, we hope you enjoy your stay with us, feeling the warmth of our hospitality as if you were en "su casa", your home away from home.

Cordially,

Miguel A. Domenech
Executive Director



GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE



On behalf of the Commonwealth and of the people of Puerto Rico, it gives me great pleasure to welcome all participating delegates of the XLV Junior Chamber International World Congress to the Shining Star of the Caribbean.

The San Juan Jaycees, as well as the Congress Organizing Committee, have been working on a complete and varied program of activities which entails both seminars an training sessions as well as social events.

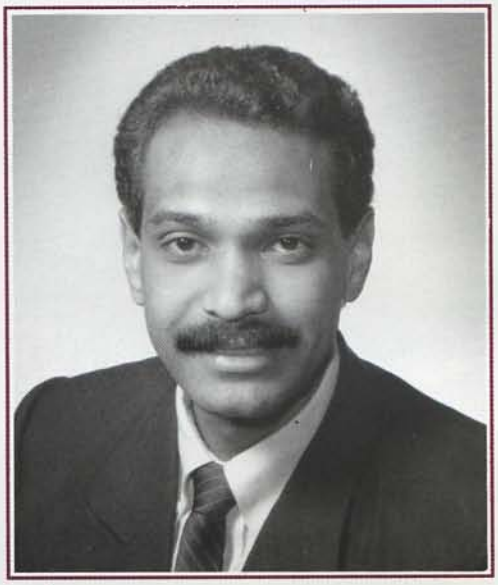
The Congress provides young leaders of the World an opportunity to go beyond geographic and political barriers, to better understand why, as the theme for this Congress says, leadership is the key to the new world.

I urge you to take advantage of this experience and make it part of your passport to the future. While you are doing this, ėnjoy everything Puerto Rico has to offer. We are in a position to reassure you that the Shining Star of the Caribbean has never shone more brightly.

Rafael Hernández Colón



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M. Isfahani Sameen
Immediate Past President



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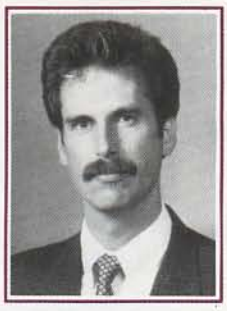
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Tomas Ostman
Vice President

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS
PROGRAMA DE ACTIVIDADES
PROGRAMME D' ACTIVITES DES DELEGUES

Datetime Fecha/Horario Date/Heure	Event Actividad Evenement	Room Sitio Place	Venue Lugar de Reunión Lieu
Saturday, November 10, 1990 **Sábado, 10 de noviembre** **Samedi 10 Novembre**			
1000-2200	Delegates Registration Inscripción de Delegados Inscription des Délégués	Hall Foyer Hall Foyer Hall Foyer	Convention Center Centro de Convenciones Centre de Convention
2000-2400	Welcome Party Fiesta de Bienvenida Soirée de Bienvenue	Offisite En ville	Bacardi Plant Planta de Bacardí Distillerie Bacardi
Sunday, November 11, 1990 Domingo, 11 de noviembre Dimanche 11 Novembre			
1000-2200	Delegates Registration Inscripción de Delegados Inscription des Délégués	Hall Foyer Hall Foyer Hall Foyer	Convention Center Centro de Convenciones Centre de Convention
0900-1700	Award Scrapbook Reception Recibo de Albumes para Premios Réception des Albums de Récompenses	Room B-4 Salón B-4 Salle B-4	Convention Center Centro de Convenciones Centre de Convention
1700-1900	*Opening Ceremony *Ceremonia de Apertura *Cérémonie d'ouverture	Ballroom Ballroom Salle de bal	Convention Center Centro de Convenciones Centre de Convention
1930-1200	Home Hospitality Hospitalidad de Hogar Accueil à domicile	OffSite Hogares Divers domiciles	Various Homes San Juan San Juan
Monday, November 12, 1990 **Lunes, 12 de noviembre** **Lundi 12 Novembre**			
0800-1800	Housing/Registration/Information Alojamiento/Inscripción/Información Logement/Inscription/Information	Hall Foyer Hall Foyer Hall Foyer	Convention Center Centro de Convenciones Centre de Convention
0830-0930	*New Delegates Briefing Session *Séance d'information des nouveaux délégués	Gran Salon Gran Salón	Convention Center Centre de Convention
0900-1100	Awards Scrapbook Reception Recibo de Albumes para Premios Réception des albums de récompenses	Room B-4 Sala B-4 Salle B-4	Convention Center Centro de Convenciones Centre de Convention
0900-1300	Power Up (Japan Junior Chamber) Aumente su Eficacia (CJ del Japón) Power-Up (Japan Junior Chamber)	Gran Salón Gran Salón Gran Salón	Convention Center Centro de Convenciones Centre de Convention
0930-1230	Strategic Management (Junior Chamber Danmark - Harald Queseth) Administración Estratégica (CJ de Dinamarca - Harald Queseth) Management Stratégique (Junior Chamber Danmark - Harald Queseth)	Room B 1-2-3 Sala B 1-2-3 Salles B 1-2-3	Convention Center Centro de Convenciones Centre de Convention
0930-1230	Group Dynamics (United States JCC) Dinámica de Grupo (CJ de EE.UU) Dynamique de Groupe (United States JCC)	Room B-5 Sala B-5 Salle B-5	Convention Center Centro de Convenciones Centre de Convention
0930-1700	*Investment in Excellence (Pacificinstitue - Louis Tice) *Inversión en Excelencia (Instituto Pacífico - Luois Tice) *Investir dans l'Excellence (Pacific Institute - Louis Tice)	El Teatro El Teatro El Teatro	Convention Center Centro de Convenciones Centre de Convention
0930-1700	Mind Mapping (IML - Bjorn Ringom) Programación de la Mente (IML - Bjorn Ringom) Mind Mapping (IML - Bjorn Ringom)	Crystalles Crystalles Crystales	Condado Beach Condado Beach Condado Beach

Datetime Fecha/Horario Date/Heure	Event Actividad Evenement	Room Sitio Place	Venue Lugar de Reunión Lieu
1000-1200	*Time Management (Center for Achievement - Paul Kalinauckas)	West Ballroom	Convention Center
	*Administración del Tiempo (Center for Achievement Paul Kalinauckas)	West Ballroom	Centro de Convenciones
	*Management du Temps (Center for Achievement Paul Kalinauckas)	Salle del bal Ouest	Centre de Convention
1200-1400	Delegates Lunch	Condado Plaza East Ballroom Las Delicias	Convention Center
	Almuerzo para Delegados	Condado Plaza East Ballroom Las Delicias	Centro de Convenciones
	Déjeuner des délégués	Condado Plaza Salle de bal Est Las Delicias	Centre de Convention
1400-1700	*General Assembly (1) - Opening Session	West Ballroom	Convention Center
	*Asamblea General (1) - Primera Sesión de Trabajo	West Ballroom	Centro de Convenciones
	*Assemblée Générale (1) - Séance d'Ouverture	Salle de Bal Ouest	Centre de Convention
1400-1700	Fosusing on Leadership - Spanish (Cámara Junior de Puerto Rico - Ferdinand Marcos)	Room B 1-2-3	Convention Center
	Enfoque en Liderazgo - Español (Cámara Junior de Puerto Rico - Ferdinand Marcos)	Sala B 1-2-3	Centro de Convenciones
	Insistant sur le Leadership - Espagnol (Cámara Junior de Puerto Rico - Ferdinand Marcos)	Salles B 1-2-3	Centre de Convention
1400-1700	*Global Enterprise (Japan Junior Chamber)	Gran Salón	Convention Center
	Empresa Global (CJ del Japón)	Gran Salón	Centro de Convenciones
	Entreprise Globale (Japan Junior Chamber)	Gran Salón	Centre de Convention
1400-1700	Leadership Coaching (Paul Kalinauckas)	Room B-4	Convention Center
	Preparación para Liderazgo (Paul Kalinauckas)	Sala B-4	Centro de Convenciones
	Entrainement au Leadership (Paul Kalinauckas)	Salle B-4	Centre de Convention
1400-1700	Stress for Positive Results (Indian Junior Chamber)	Room B-5	Convention Center
	Tensión para Resultados Positivos (CJ de la India)	Sala B-5	Centro de Convenciones
	Le Stress pour des Resultats positifs (JC Inde)	Salle B-5	Centre de Convention
2100-0100	National Parties		
	Japan Night	Ballroom	Convention Center
	Korea Night	Gran Salón	Convention Center
	Others	Various	Convention Center
	Fiestas Nacionales		
	Noche del Japón	Ballroom	Centro de Convenciones
	Noche de Corea	Gran Salón	Centro de Convenciones
	Otras actividades	Varios sitios	Centro de Convenciones
	Soirées Nationales		
	Soirée Japonaise	Salle de ball	Centre de Convention
	Soirée Coréenne	Gran Salón	Centre de Convention
	Autres	Variés	Centre de Convention

Tuesday, Nomvember 13, 1990 - Theme Day
Martes, 13 de noviembre - Día del Tema
Mardi, 13 Novembre 1990 - Journée du Théme

0900-1800	Housing/Registration/Information	Hall Foyer	Convention Center
	Alojamiento/Inscripción/Información	Hall Foyer	Centro de Convenciones
	Logement/Inscription/Information	Hall Foyer	Centre de Convention
0900-1700	Situational Leadership - Day 1 (Blanchard Training)	Room B-4	Convention Center
	Liderazgo de Situación - Día 1 (Blanchard Training)	Sala B-4	Centro de Convenciones
	Leadership en Situation - 1er Jour (Blanchard Training)	Salle B-4	Centre de Convention
0900-1700	Investment in Excellence - Spanish (Pacific Institute - Louis Tice)	El Teatro	Convention Center
	Inversión en Excelencia - Español (Pacific Institute - Louis Tice)	El Teatro	Centro de Convenciones

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS
PROGRAMA DE ACTIVIDADES
PROGRAMME D' ACTIVITES DES DELEGUES

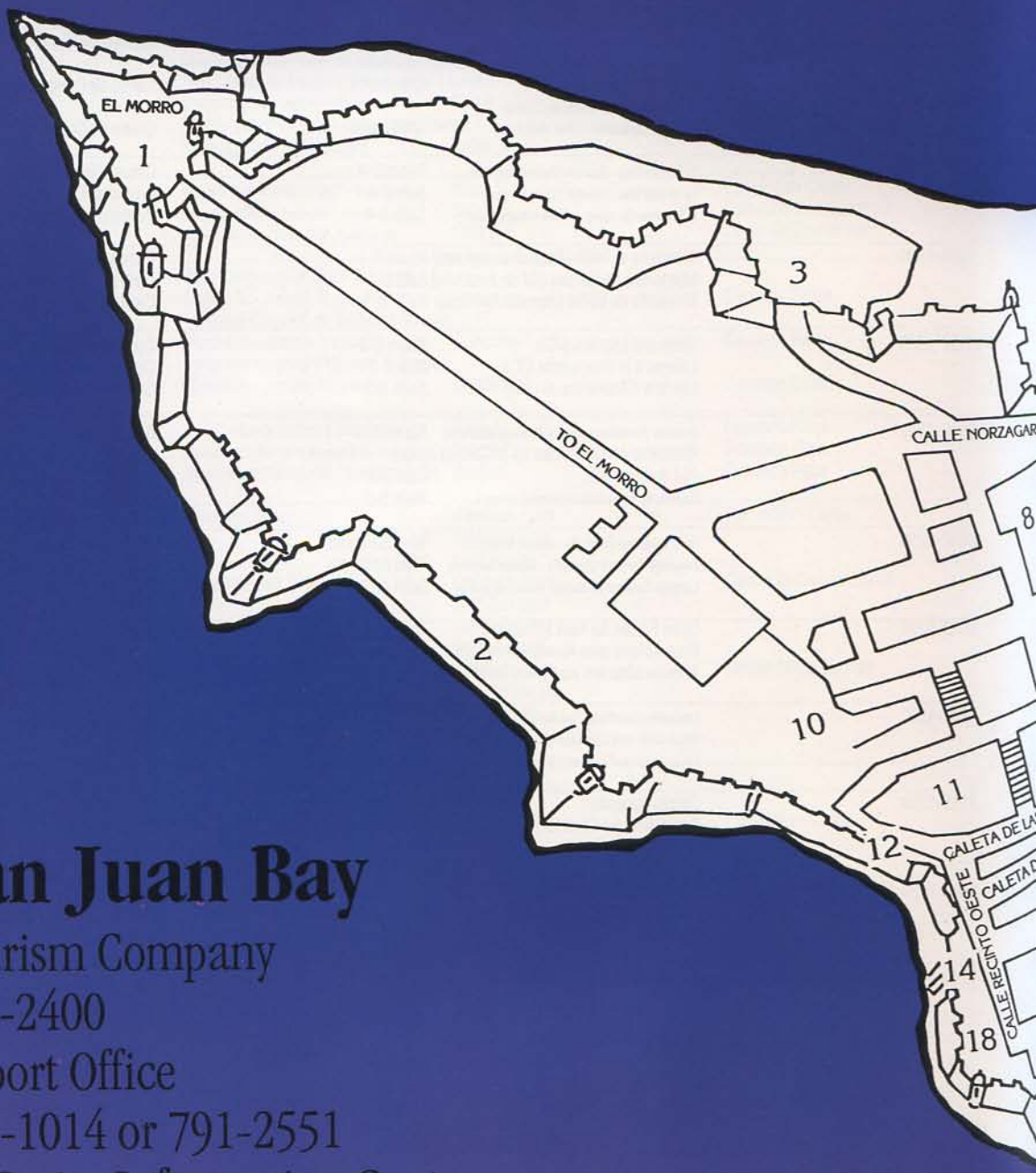
Datetime Fecha/Horario Date/Heure	Event Actividad Evenement	Room Sitio Place	Venue Lugar de Reunión Lieu
	Investir dans l'Excellence - Espagnol (Pacific Institute - Louis Tice)	El Teatro	Centre de Convention
0930-1230	*General Assembly (2) - Strategic Planning Committee Presentation and Question Period	West Ballroom	Convention Center
	*Asamblea General (2) - Presentación del Comité de Planes Estratégicos y Contestación de Preguntas	West Ballroom	Centro de Convenciones
	*Assemblée Générale (2) - Comité de Planification de Stratégie - Période de Questions	Salle de bal Ouest	Centre de Convention
0930-1230	*Creativity & Brainwaves (IML - Bjorn Ringom)	Gran Salón	Convention Center
	*Creatividad y Ondas Cerebrales (IML - Bjorn Ringom)	Gran Salón	Centro de Convenciones
	*Créativité & Ondes cérébrales (IML - Bjorn Ringom)	Gran Salón	Centre de Convention
0930-1730	Team Skills (Management Teams International - Jeff Hayden)	Room B 1-2-3	Convention Center
	Habilidades de Equipo (Management Teams International - Jeff Hayden)	Sala B 1-2-3	Centro de Convenciones
	Techniques d'équipe (Management Teams International - Jeff Hayden)	Salles B 1-2-3	Centre de Convention
0930-1230	Europe's Historic Moment (AEP - Rudy Dupont)	Room B-5	Convention Center
	Momento Histórico de Europa (AEP - Rudy Dupont)	Sala B-5	Centro de Convenciones
	Moment Historique d'Europe (AEP - Rudy Dupont)	Salle B-5	Centre de Convention
0930-1230	Body Language of Dress & Image (Australia - Joseph Braysich)	Crystalles	Condado Beach
	Lenguaje Corporal de Vestido e Imagen (Australia - Joseph Braysich)	Crystalles	Condado Beach
	Language corporel Vêtement & Image (Australie - Joseph Braysich)	Crystalles	Condado Beach
1000-1200	JCI Academy Network Meeting	Ashford	Condado Plaza
	Reunión de la Red de la Academia de la JCI	Ashford	Condado Plaza
	Réunion du réseau de l'Académie JCI	Ashford	Condado Plaza
1200-1400	Delegates Lunch	Condado Plaza East Ballroom Las Delicias	Convention Center
	Almuerzo para Delegados	Condado Plaza East Ballroom Las Delicias Otros lugares	Centro de Convenciones
	Déjeuner des délégués	Condado Plaza Salle de bal Est Las Delicias autes locaux	Centre de Convention
1400-1700	*General Assembly (3) Special Session Keynote Speaker and Bid Presentations World Speaking Competition	West Ballroom	Convention Center
	*Asamblea General (3) Sesión Especial (Orador de Fondo, Presentación de Licitaciones, Concurso Mundial de Oratoria)	West Ballroom	Centro de Convenciones
	*Assemblée Générale (3) Séance Spéciale Discours d'ouverture en Présentation de candidatures . Concours oratoire mondial	Salle de bal Ouest	Centre de Convention
1930-2130	*TOYP Ceremony	Bellas Artes	Bellas Artes
	*Ceremonia de los Jóvenes Sobresalientes del Mundo (TOYP)	Bellas Artes	Bellas Artes
	*Cérémonie du TOYP	Bellas Artes	Bellas Artes
2200-0100	Helsinki 1991 Night	Discotheque	Bellas Artes
	Noche de Helsinki 1991	Discotecas	Bellas Artes
	Soirée d'Helsinki 1991	Discothéques	Bellas Artes

Wednesday, November 14, 1990
Miércoles, 14 de noviembre
Mercredi, 14 Novembre

Datetime Fecha/Horario Date/Heure	Event Actividad Evenement	Room Sitio Place	Venue Lugar de Reunión Lieu
0800-1800	Housing/Registration/Information Alojamiento/Inscripción/Información Logement/Inscription/Information	Hall Foyer Hall Foyer Hall Foyer	Convention Center Centro de Convenciones Centre de Convention
0900-1700	Situational Leadership - Day 2 (Blanchard Training) Liderazgo de Situación - Dia 2 (Blanchard Training) Leadership en Situation - 2e jour (Formation Blanchard)	Room B-5 Sala B-5 Salle B-5	Convention Center Centro de Convenciones Centre de Convention
0900-1200	*Vice Presidential Caucus **"Caucus" para Candidatos a Vicepresidente *Caucus Vice Présidentiel	El Teatro El Teatro El Teatro	Convention Center Centro de Convenciones Centre de Convention
0930-1230	*Crossing the Culture Gap (EMCO International - Einer Michelson) *Rompa la Barrera Cultural (EMCO International - Einer Michelson) *Dépasser les différences de Cultures (EMCO International - Einer Michelson)	Gran Salón Gran Salón Gran Salón	Convention Center Centro de Convenciones Centre de Convention
0930-1230	La Tercera Idea - Spanish (Jaycees Belgium) La Tercera Idea - Español (CJ de Bélgica) La Troisième Idée - Espagnol (Jeune Chambre Belge)	Room B-4 Sala B-4 Salle B-4	Convention Center Centro de Convenciones Centre de Convention
0930-1320	Moments of Truth (Australian Jaycees) Momentos de Verdad (CJ de Australia) Moments de Vérité (Jaycees Australie)	Room B-1 Sala B-1 Salle B-1	Convention Center Centro de Convenciones Centre de Convention
0930-1320	Vanguard Leaders (JCI) Líderes a la Vanguardia (JCI) Leaders d'Avant-Garde (JCI)	Room B-2 Sala B-2 Salle B-2	Convention Center Centro de Convenciones Centre de Convention
0930-1230	Chamber Fundraising (Junior Chamber Scotland) Recaudación de Fondos en la Cámara Junior (CJ de Escocia) Collecte de fonds (Jeune Chambre Ecosse)	Room B-3 Sala B-3 Salle B-3	Convention Center Centro de Convenciones Centre de Convention
0930-1230	Body Language (Australia - Joseph Braysich) Lenguage Corporal (Australia - Joseph Braysich) Langage Corporel (Australie - Joseph Braysich)	West Ballroom West Ballroom Salle de bal Ouest	Convention Center Centro de Convenciones Centre de Convention
0930-1230	Open Forum for New NOMs (JCI) Foro Abierto para Nuevas ONMs (JCI) Tribune libre des nouvelles ONM (JCI)	Acapulco Acapulco Acapulco	Condado Plaza Condado Plaza Condado Plaza
0930-1230	Leadership Coaching (Paul Kalinauckas) Preparación para Liderazgo (Paul Kalinauckas) Entrainement au Leadership (Paul Kalinauckas)	Crystalles Crystalles Crystalles	Condado Beach Condado Beach Condado Beach
1145-1230	Senate Reception Recepción del Senado Réception du Sénat	Copa Room Sala Copa Salle Copa	Condado Plaza Condado Plaza Condado Plaza
1230-1430	Senators Lunch Almuerzo para Senadores Déjeuner des Sénateurs	Copa Room Sala Copa Salle Copa	Condado Plaza Condado Plaza Condado Plaza
1230-1430	Delegates Lunch Almuerzo para Delegados Déjeuner des délégués	Condado Plaza Las Delicias East Ballroom Condado Plaza Las Delicias East Ballroom Condado Plaza Las Delicias Salle de bal Est	Convention Center Centro de Convenciones Centre de Convention
1400-1700	World Trade Game (Junior Chamber The Netherlands) Juego del Comercio Mundial (CJ de Holanda) Jeu commercial mondial (Jeune Chambre Hollande)	Room B 3-4 Sala B 3-4 Salle B 3-4	Convention Center Centro de Convenciones Centre de Convention

1. El Morro Fort
2. City Walls (Murallas)
3. San Juan Cemetery
4. La Casa de los Contrafuertes
5. Pablo Casals Museum
6. Dominican Convent
7. Art and History Museum
8. San José Church
9. Plaza San José
10. Casa Blanca
11. Step Streets (Escalinatas)
12. Plazuela de la Rogativa
13. San Juan Cathedral
14. San Juan Gate (Puerta de San Juan)
15. City Hall (Alcaldía)
16. Plaza de Armas
17. La Intendencia
18. La Fortaleza

BUS TERMINAL ▲TAXI



San Juan Bay

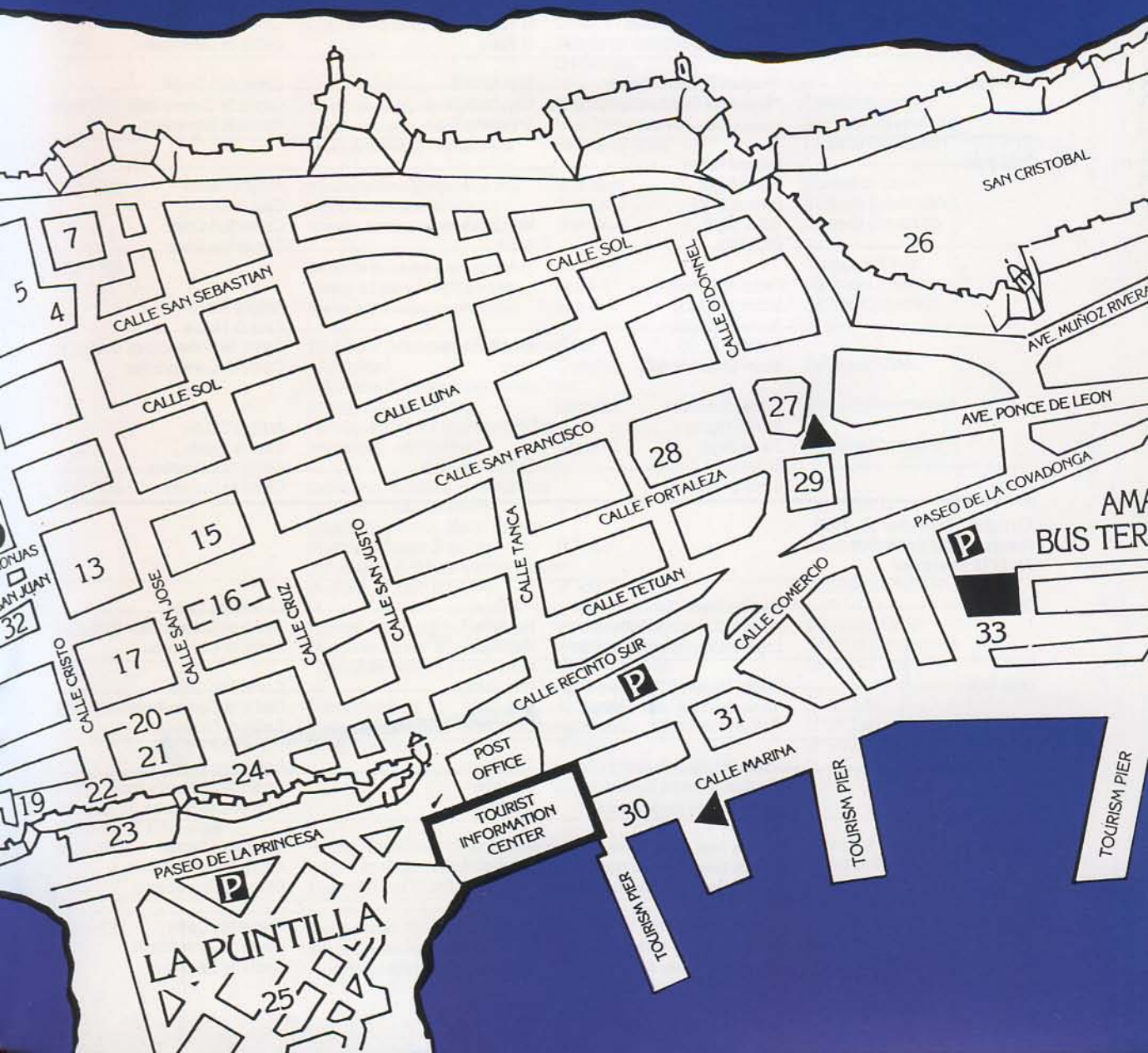
Tourism Company
721-2400
Airport Office
791-1014 or 791-2551
La Casita Information Center
722-1709 or 724-4788

(Governor's Mansion)
19. Parque de las Palomas
20. Museum of Puerto Rican Art
21. La Casa del Libro
22. Cristo Chapel
(Capilla del Cristo)
23. La Princesa
24. Bastión de las Palmas
25. El Arsenal
26. Fort San Cristóbal
27. Plaza de Colón
28. La Casa del Callejón
29. Tapia Theater
30. Museo del Mar
31. Plazoleta del Puerto
(Port Market Place)
32. Felisa Rincón de Gautier Museum
33. Bus Terminal/AMA

● HOTELS

P PARKING LOT

Atlantic Ocean



SCHEDULE OF EVENTS
PROGRAMA DE ACTIVIDADES
PROGRAMME D' ACTIVITES DES DELEGUES

Datetime Fecha/Horario Date/Heure	Event Actividad Evenement	Room Sitio Place	Venue Lugar de Reunión Lieu
1400-1700	Junior Chamber Management Game (Jaycee Belgium)	Room B-1	Convention Center
	Juego de Administración de la Cámara Júnior (CJ de Bélgica)	Sala B-1	Centro de Convenciones
	Jeu de management de la Jeune Chambre (Jaycees Belgium)	Salle B-1	Centre de Convention
1430-1600	*EVP Caucus	El Teatro	Convention Center
	*"Caucus" para Candidatos a VPE	El Teatro	Centro de Convenciones
	*Caucus des VPE	El Teatro	Centre de Convention
1430-1730	*Team Skills (Management Team International - Jeff Hayden)	Gran Salón	Convention Center
	*Habilidades de Equipo (Management Team International - Jeff Hayden)	Gran Salón	Centro de Convenciones
	*Techniques d'équipe (Management Team International - Jeff Hayden)	Gran Salón	Centre de Convention
1600-1645	*SEVP Caucus	El Teatro	Convention Center
	*"Caucus" para Candidatos a PVPE	El Teatro	Centro de Convenciones
	*Caucus du PVPE	El Teatro	Centre de Convention
1700-1800	*Presidential Caucus	El Teatro	Convention Center
	*"Caucus" para Candidatos a Presidente	El Teatro	Centro de Convenciones
	*Caucus Présidentiel	El Teatro	Centre de Convention
1700-1830	*Program Directors Meeting	Gran Salón B	Convention Center
	*Reunión de Directores de Programas	Gran Salón B	Centro de Convenciones
	*Réunion des Directeurs de Programmes	Gran Salón B	Centre de Convention
2100-0100	National Parties		
	French Night		Antiguo Casino
	Belgium Night		Casa de España
	U.S.A. Night	West Ballroom	Convention Center
	BJC Night	Beach	Convention Center
	Fiestas Nacionales		
	Noche de Francia		Antiguo Casino
	Noche de Bélgica		Casa de España
	Noche de EE.UU	West Ballroom	Centro de Convenciones
	Noche de Gran Bretaña	Playa	Centro de Convenciones
	Soirées Nationales		
	Soirée Fraçaise		Antiguo Casino
	Soirée Belge		Casa de España
	Soirée U.S.A.	Salle de bal Ouest	Centre de Convention
	Soirée Britannique	Beach	Centre de Convention
Thrusday, November 15, 1990 **Jueves, 15 de noviembre** **Jeudi 15 Novembre**			
0800-1800	Housing/Registration/Information	Hall Foyer	Convention Center
	Alojamiento/Inscripción/Información	Hall Foyer	Centro de Convenciones
	Logement/Inscription/Information	Hall Foyer	Centre de Convention
0930-1230	*Speed Memory (IML - Bjorn Ringom)	Gran Salón	Convention Center
	*Memoria Rápida (IML - Bjorn Ringom)	Gran Salón	Centro de Convenciones
	*Mémoire rapide (IML - Bjorn Ringom)	Gran Salón	Centre de Convention
0930-1230	Picture Visioning (Australian Jaycees)	Crystalles	Convention Center
	Visualice el Cuadro (CJ de Australia)	Crystalles	Centro de Convenciones
	Imaginer par images (Jaycees Australie)	Crystalles	Centre de Convention
0930-1230	Gestion du Temps - French (Benin Junior Chamber)	Room B-5	Convention Center
	Gestion du Temps - Francés (CJ de Benin)	Sala B-5	Centro de Convenciones
	Gestion du Temps - French (Benin Junior Chamber)	Salle B-5	Centre de Convention
0930-1230	*General Assemby (4)	West Ballroom	Convention Center
	*Asamblea General (4) - Sesión de Trabajo	West Ballroom	Centro de Convenciones
	*Assemblee Générale (6) - Elections	Salle de bal Ouest	Centre de Convention

Datetime Fecha/Horario Date/Heure	Event Actividad Evenement	Room Sitio Place	Venue Lugar de Reunión Lieu
0930-1230	Chapter Development Program - JCI Programa de Desarrollo del Capítulo - JCI Programme de Développement - JCI	Plaza Suite 1 Plaza Suite 1 Plaza Suite 1	Convention Center Centro de Convenciones Centre de Convention
0930-1700	Situational Leadership (Spanish) (Fed. de Cámaras Júnior de Argentina) Liderazgo de Situación (Español) (F. de Cámaras Junior de Argentina) Leadership en Situation (Espagnol) (F. de Cámaras Junior de Argentina)	Room B 1-2 Sala B 1-2 Salle B 1-2	Convention Center Centro de Convenciones Centre de Convention
0930-1700	Managing For Changes (Junior Chamber Finland) Administración de los Cambios (CJ de Finlandia) Gestion pour du changement (Junior Chamber Finland)	Room B-3 Sala B-3 Salle B-3	Convention Center Centro de Convenciones Centre de Convention
1200-1400	Delegates Lunch Almuerzo para Delegados Déjeuner des délégués	Condado Plaza East Ballroom Las Delicias Condado Plaza East Ballroom Las Delicias Condado Plaza Salle de bal Est Las Delicias	Convention Center Centro de Convenciones Centre de Convention
1400-1700	*General Assembly (5) - Working Session *Asamblea General (5) - Sesión de Trabajo *Assemblée Générale (5) - Séance d'affaires	West Ballroom West Ballroom Salle de bal Ouest	Convention Center Centro de Convenciones Centre de Convention
1400-1700	*Membership Marketing (United States JCC) *Mercado de la Afiliación (CJ de EE.UU) *Marketing de l'Effectif (United States JCC)	Gran Salón Gran Salón Gran Salón	Convention Center Centro de Convenciones Centre de Convention
1400-1700	Leadership The Key To Success (Indian Junior Chamber) Liderazgo, la Clave del Éxito (CJ de la India) Leadership: la Clé du succès (Indian Junior Chamber)	Room B-5 Sala B-5 Salle B-5	Convention Center Centro de Convenciones Centre de Convention
1400-1700	Team Skills (Management Team International - Jef Hayden) Habilidades de Equipo (Management Team International - Jef Hayden) Techniques d'équipe (Management Team International - Jef Hayden)	Crystalles Crystalles Crystalles	Convention Center Centro de Convenciones Centre de Convention
1400-1700	Enthusiasm & Positive Mental Attitude (Australia - Joseph Braysich) Entusiasmo y Actitud Mental Positiva (Australia - Joseph Braysich) Enthusiasme & Attitude Mentale Positive (Australie - Joseph Braysich)	El Teatro El Teatro El Teatro	Convention Center Centro de Convenciones Centre de Convention
1800-2000	*General Assemby (6) - Elections *Asamblea General (6) - Elecciones *Assemblée Générale (6) - Elections	West Ballroom West Ballroom Salle de bal Ouest	Convention Center Centro de Convenciones Centre de Convention
2100-0100	Puerto Rico Night Noche de Puerto Rico Soirée Portoricaine	Ballroom Ballroom Ballroom	El San Juan El San Juan El San Juan
Friday, November 16, 1990 Viernes, 16 de noviembre Vendredi 16 Novembre 0800-1800	Housing/Registration/Information Alojamiento/Inscripción/Información Logement/Inscription/Information	Hall Foyer Hall Foyer Hall Foyer	Convention Center Centro de Convenciones Centre de Convention
0930-1230	*Asamblea General (7) - Clausura (Selección de Sede del Congreso, Asignación de Funcionarios) *Assemblée Générale (7) - Séance de clôture	West Ballroom	Centro de Convenciones

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS
PROGRAMA DE ACTIVIDADES
PROGRAMME D' ACTIVITES DES DELEGUES

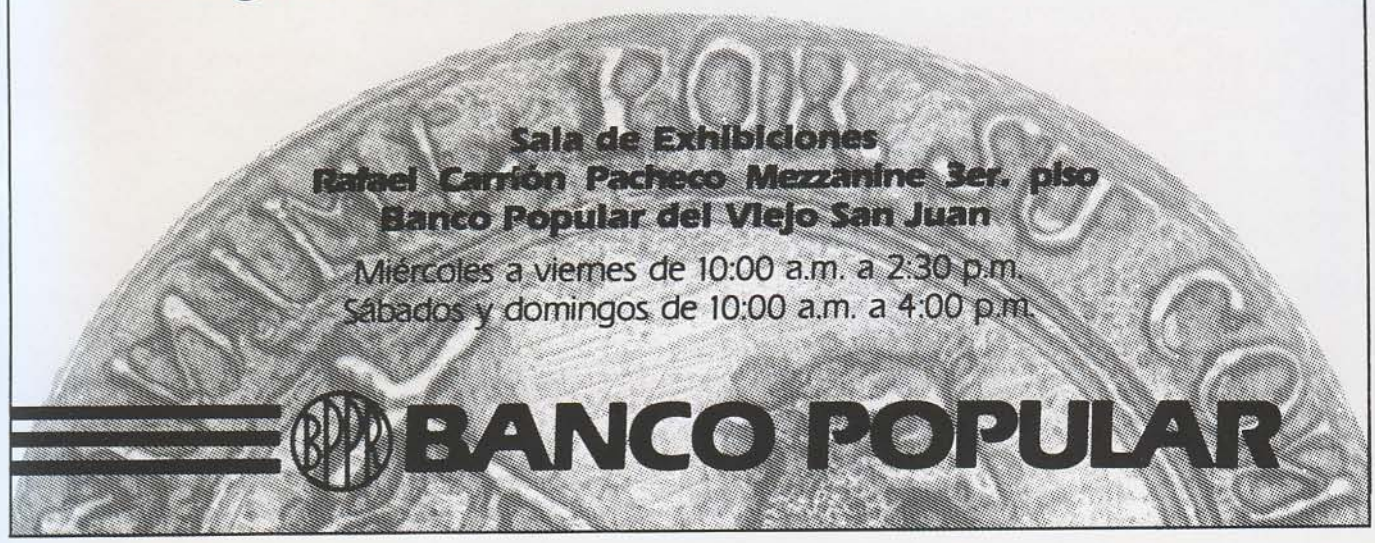
Datetime Fecha/Horario Date/Heure	Event Actividad Evenement	Room Sitio Place	Venue Lugar de Reunión Lieu
	(Sélection des sites de Congrés. Attribution de responsabilités)	Salle de bal Ouest	Centre de Convention
0930-1230	*Public Relations for Junior Chambers (Jaycees Belgium)	El Teatro	Convention Center
	*Relaciones Públicas para las Cámaras Júnior (CJ de Bélgica)	El Teatro	Centro de Convenciones
	*Relations Publiques pour les Jeunes Chambres (Jaycees Belgium)	El Teatro	Centre de Convention
0930-1230	Strategic Management (Junior Chamber Danmark - Harald Queseth)	Room B-1	Convention Center
	Administración Estragégica (CJ de Dinamarca - Harald Queseth)	Sala B-1	Centro de Convenciones
	Management Stratégique (Junior Chamber Danmark - Harald Queseth)	Salle B-1	Centre de Convention
0930-1230	Brain Storming (Junior Chamber Scotland)	Room B-2	Convention Center
	Sesión de Ideas (CJ de Escocia)	Sala B-2	Centro de Convenciones
	Brain Storming (Juniror Chamber Scotland)	Salle B-2	Centre de Convention
0930-1230	Stress Management (United States JCC)	Gran Salón	Convention Center
	Control de la Tensión (CJ de EE.UU)	Gran Salón	Centro de Convenciones
	Gestion du Stress (United States JCC)	Gran Salón	Centre de Convention
0930-1230	Goal Setting (British Junior Chamber)	Room B-5	Convention Center
	Establecimiento de Objetivos (CJ Británica)	Sala B-5	Centro de Convenciones
	Fixer des objectifs (British Junior Chamber)	Salle B-5	Centre de Convention
0930-1700	Able to Lead (Junior Chamber Finland)	Room B-3	Convention Center
	Capaz de Dirigir (CJ de Finlancia)	Sala B-3	Centro de Convenciones
	Savoir diriger (Junior Chamber Finland)	Salle B-3	Centre de Convention
0930-1700	Mind Mapping (IML - Bjorn Ringom)	Crystalles	Condado Beach
	Programación de la Mente (IML - Bjorn Ringom)	Crystalles	Condado Beach
0930-1700	Mind Mapping (IML - Bjorn Ringom)	Crystalles	Condado Beach
0930-1700	Return Awards Scrapbooks	Room B-4	Convention Center
	Devolución de Albumes para Premios	Sala B-4	Centro de Convenciones
	Remise des Albums de récompenses	Salle B-4	Centre de Convention
1200-1400	Delegates Lunch	Condado Plaza East Ballroom	Convention Center
	Almuerzo para Delegados	Condado Plaza East Ballroom	Centro de Convenciones
	Déjeuner des délégués	Condado Plaza Salle de bal Est	Centre de Convention
1400-1700	*Marketing The Key to Growth (Junior Chamber Danmark)	El Teatro	Convention Center
	*Mercadeo, la Clave del Crecimiento (CJ de Dinamarca)	El Teatro	Centro de Convenciones
	*Marketing: la clé de la Croissance (Junior Chamber Danmark)	El Teatro	Centre de Convention
1400-1700	Effective Speaking (British Junior Chamber)	Room B-5	Condado Beach
	Oratoria Eficaz (CJ Británica)	Sala B-5	Condado Beach
	Discours Efficace (British Junior Chamber)	Salle B-5	Condado Beach
1400-1700	How to Chair a Meeting Using Parliamentary Procedure (Junior Chamber Scotland)	Room B-2	Convention Center
	Cómo Presidir una Reunión Usando los Procedimientos Parlamentarios (CJ de Escocia)	Sala B-2	Centro de Convenciones
	Comment présider una Séance en utilisant la Procédure parlementaire (Junior Cyamber Scotland)	Salle B-2	Centre de Convention
1630-1800	*Trainers Circle	Gran Salón B	Convention Center
	*Círculo de Instructores	Gran Salón B	Centro de Convenciones
	*Cercle des Formateurs	Gran Salón B	Centre de Convention
2100-0100	National Parties		

Datetime Fecha/Horario Date/Heure	Event Actividad Evenement	Room Sitio Place	Venue Lugar de Reunión Lieu
	Europe Night Fiestas Nacionales Noche Europea Soirées Nationales Nuit d'Europe	West Hall West Hall Hall Ouest	Convention Center Centro de Convenciones Centre de Convention
Saturday, November 17, 1990 Sábado, 17 de noviembre Samedi 17 Novembre			
0900-1200	2nd JCI Volleyball Tornament 2º Torneo de Vóleibol de la JCCI 2e Tournoi de Volleyball JCI	Beach Playa Beach	Convention Center Centro de Convenciones Centre de Convention
1730-0200	Presidential Gala *Fiesta de Gala Presidencial *Gala Présidentiel	Ballroom Ballroom Salla de bal	Convention Center Centro de Convenciones Centre de Convention

* = Indicates simultaneous interpretation provided
TBA = To be announced

Monedas

Tres siglos de historia monetaria en Puerto Rico.



Sala de Exhibiciones
Rafael Carrión Pacheco Mezzanine 3er. piso
Banco Popular del Viejo San Juan
Miércoles a viernes de 10:00 a.m. a 2:30 p.m.
Sábados y domingos de 10:00 a.m. a 4:00 p.m.

BPPR BANCO POPULAR

OUT ON THE ISLAND

Although only 110 miles long and 35 miles wide, Puerto Rico metamorphoses into a startling diversity of landscapes. Within an hour's drive, sunny beaches give way to upland slopes of rain forest. Crammed highways bounded by treeless developments cross lanes that soon wind under leafy canopies broken only by occasional wooden houses. Year-old highrises share the island with 300 year-old town an 1,000-year-old trees. Peaks jut more than 4,000 feet above sea level, and spectacular valleys plunge toward lush hills to the north and semi-arid plains to the south. Cattle graze in pastures next to bizarre conical hills covered with forest.

Flora and fauna enrich Puerto Rico's diversity. In the summer, queen-of-flowers blossom in showy purple and pink, and flamboyant trees shed brilliant scarlet petals. Delicate pink cedar (roble blanco) and orange-red mountain immortelle (bucayo gigante) bloom in the spring. Scarlet African tuliptrees and pastel-huea frangipani flowers are seen year-round. The songs of resident and migratory birds —including hawks, pelicans, swallows, swifts, doves and ducks— are overpowered in the evenings by the two-toned chants of innumerable coquí frogs.

Since pre-Columbian times the island has changed in many ways. Cultivation of the soil has been so intense that today less than one percent of the island is virgin forest. Tobacco, coffee, citrus fruits, bananas and plantains grow in the mountains; sugar cane, coconuts, pineapples and rice, along the coast. Twenty-six of the island's rivers have been dammed into lakes. Modern urban areas now exist in Ponce, Mayagüez, Caguas and Arecibo, yet numerous towns still cluster around traditional Spanish plazas. Churches and municipal buildings, band shells and trimmed India-laurel fig trees are familiar elements in these squares.

Visitors who want to enjoy this great diversity will travel out-on-the-Island (en la Isla), a phrase often used in Puerto Rico to mean anywhere beyond the San Juan metropolitan area. Here travelers become adventurers. Country roads are numerous and winding, and some places of interest are unmarked. Públicos (public cars) have set routes around the Island, departing from town plazas (central squares) regularly. Those who rent cars, however, need to obtain a detailed road map (from gas stations or drugstores) before leaving San Juan. Take the usual precautions of locking your car and carrying valuables with you when you park, especially in the mountains. Keep well to the right and blow your car horn on curves. Though many people in rural areas tend to be shy and unfamiliar with English, they respond graciously to a gentle, friendly and respectful approach.

Around El Yunque

The 28,000 acre Caribbean National Forest is the largest tract of forest land in Puerto Rico and the only tropical forest in the U.S. National Forest System. Named for the good indian spirit Yuquiyú, the Luquillo Mountains sheltered the fierce Caribe Indians for over 200 years. The forest is now generally referred to as El Yunque for the peak near the recreation area.

Some 240 trees species in four forest types, cool temperatures and over 100 billion gallons of annual rainfall characterize El Yunque. Majestic tabonuco trees predominate in the lower forest and crocked palo colorados exist at higher elevations. Sierra palms with white flower spikes and erect prop roots proliferate along high slopes and gullies. On the highest peaks and ridges, drenched by rain, ravaged by wind and cloaked in fog, huddles stunted, moss-draped dwarf vegetation.

Throughout the area, fingernail-sized orchids coexist with white ginger, pink impatiens and other flowering plants. Tree ferns unroll featherlike fronds. Thick vines and roots entwine trees, and air plants grow on branches. Their scooped leaves collect water for millions of inch-long free called coquís. The forest is also a bird refuge; its most famous resident is the Puerto Rican parrot, once nearly extinct, now slowly building up its population.

The Sierra Palm Visitor Center —on Route 191, Km. 11.6, open daily from 9:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.— schedules talks and programs by appointment. Impressive La Coca Falls, an observation tower, a picnic area and a restaurant are off Route 191, but the best way to immerse yourself in the rain forest is to take on of the dozen of trails. Big Tree Trail passes La Mina Falls; El Yunque Trail leads to an awesome view; and, for the more rugged, El Toro Trail —12 miles (there and back) of well-maintained, but at times slick and weathered path— passes through the four forest types on its way to El Toro (the highest peak in the forest at 3,532 feet). Camping is permitted in most areas of the forest; required permits as well as visitors guides are free and available at the visitors centers. Park your car if you camp. Topographical maps are available for $1.00 in the field office (open weekdays) at the foot of the forest. Route 191 is closed to traffic at Km. 13.5 due to a landslide. For more information call the Catalina Field Office at 753-4936, 887-2875 or write Caribbean National Forest, Box B, Palmer, P.R. 00721.

Many visitors combine a visit to the rain forest with a stop at Luquillo Public Beach on Highway 3, Km. 35.4. A huge plantation of majestic coconut palms shades more than a mile of sand as well as eating and dressing facilities at this extremely popular beach, which is open everyday except Monday from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.





OLD SAN JUAN

Old San Juan is the seven-square-block area of the city that was once completely enclosed by a city wall and protected by fortresses. Originally intended as a military stronghold, the city became a charming residential and commercial district by the nineteenth century. Named a National Historic Zone in the 1950s, Old San Juan has many lovely restored homes, restaurants and shops with Spanish-style balconies and inner patios. Due to the city's narrow streets and sometimes heavy traffic, a leisurely foot tour is recommended for those who want to get to know the area well. Tourist Information Centers are located at 301 San Justo Street, at City Hall across from the Plaza de Armas and at La Casita near Pier One.

San Felipe del Morro. Today a single compact unit, with six levels rising 140 feet above the sea and a vast field covering a system of mining tunnels, the fortress of El Morro provided little protection to the city in 1540, when construction began. In 1591 major defense work was undertaken in an attempt to protect the fort from inland attack. Impenetrable to the 1595 harbor attack by Sir Francis Drake, in 1598 El Morro fell to the Earl of Cumberland, who succeeded in approaching by land and in holding the fortress. Other aggressions included the 1625 Dutch entry into the harbor and city, but not to El Morro; the troops refused to surrender, forcing the Dutch fleet to sail away. Major reform work of the city's military establishments was undertaken in the late eighteenth century, so that by 1783 El Morro became the formidable structure which stands today, even after Admiral William Sampson's attack during the Spanish-American War. The fort, part of a World Heritage Site and a National Historic Site, is administered by the National Park Service.

City Wall. Construction of the massive structure surrounding Old San Juan began in the 1630s, as Spain sought protection against its imperial rivals whose eyes were set on defenseless Puerto Rico. Two forty-foot-high parallel walls of solid sandstone blocks, held together by limestone, mortar, sand and water, were then built, and the space in between was filled with sand. To obtain maximum protection, the exterior face of the wall was slanted, its width varying from twenty feet at the base to twelve feet at the top. The wall was patrolled day and night, and at sundown access to the city through six heavy wooden doors was cut off.

San Juan Museum of Art and History - Norzagaray, corner MacArthur. Originally built in 1855 as a marketplace, this handsome structure on the high north side of the city was used in this century to house government offices. The city of San Juan restored it in 1979 to its present state and administers the site as a cultural center. Two spacious rooms, the east and west galleries, hold exhibitions of Puerto Rican art. Audiovisual materials present the history of San Juan.



Pablo Casals Museum - 101 San Sebastián, Plaza de San José. A collection of memorabilia from the Spanish master's legacy to the people of Puerto Rico, the museum holds manuscripts, photographs, and a library of videotapes —played on request— of Festival Casals concerts.

Casa de los Contrafuertes - 101 San Sebastián, Plaza de San José. Believed to be the oldest private residence remaining in the old city, this heavily-buttressed (contrafuerte) structure dates probably from the early eighteenth century.

Plaza de San José. A favorite meeting place of old and young alike, this square is the subject of countless curious stories. The statue of Juan Ponce de León that stands in the plaza was made from British cannon captured during Sir Ralph Abercromby's unsuccessful attack on San Juan in 1797. The small bluish-gray blocks with which some adjacent streets are paved are not cobblestones, but adoquines, cast using slag from European iron foundries beginning in 1883.

San José Church - Plaza de San José. The second oldest church in the Western Hemisphere, this original chapel for the Dominican monastery has a remarkable series of vaulted ceilings, designed undoubtedly by friars who adapted the late Gothic architectures they had known in Spain to local conditions. Initially dedicated to St. Thomas Aquinas by the Dominican fathers who began its construction in 1532, the church was abandoned in 1838 for a time, but later repaired by Jesuits who undertook its

administration in 1863. The beautiful figure of Christ on the Cross (on the left side of the church), probably dating from the mid-sixteenth century, and the ornate processional floats (in the real of the nave) are impressive sights. The family church of Ponce de León's descendants, San José holds the coat-of-arms of Ponce de León's son-in-law, García Trouche, on the left wall of the chancel. Ponce de León's body lay buried in this church from the sixteenth until the early twentieth century, when it was moved to the cathedral.

Dominican Convent - Norzagaray, Plaza de San José. A huge structure, the current headquarters of the Institute of Puerto Rican Culture maintains a human scale while preserving the work of the Dominican friars who began construction of their monastery in 1523. The Dominican fathers, however, were forced to abandon their mission in 1838, when all Puerto Rican convents were closed. The building has served many purposes throughout the centuries. In 1529 its cells provided refuge for women and children seeking protection from an expected attack by fierce Caribe Indians from nearby islands, and from 1898 to 1966 it housed the Antilles Command of the U.S. Army. Arcaded galleries on its two floors, one of which contains a small chapel museum, enclose an interior patio, 107 by 82 feet, which is now used for cultural activities. A library contains works of the Dominican Order. The Institute of Puerto Rican Culture also organizes exhibitions and sale of native arts and crafts on the premises.

Casa Blanca - 1 San Sebastián. Juan Ponce de León's residence-to-be. Casa Blanca (white house) was to serve as the first governor's reward for his achievements in the colony. The original structure, however, was only occupied by Ponce de León's descendants after 1523, following the conqueror's death in Cuba and the building's destruction by a hurricane. The Ponce de León family lived in the house for 250 years, until the Spanish government destined it as the residence of its military commanders. Between 1898 and 1966, it served as the residence of the U.S. Army Commander in Puerto Rico. Following restoration and refurbishing, Casa Blanca stands as a museum of family life in sixteenth and seventeenth-century Puerto Rico.

Step Streets. Only two streets built with steps remain in the old city. These are Callejón de las Monjas, beside El Gran Hotel Convento, and Caleta del Hospital, northwest of Callejón de las Monjas.

Plazuela de la Rogativa. This beautiful statue of a clergyman followed by three women, donated to San Juan in 1971 to commemorate its 450th anniversary and placed in a specially-designed plaza beside the city wall, refers to a well-known story from Puerto Rico's eighteenth century. British troops, besieging the city in 1797 from Santurce, saw such unusual activity one night that they believed reinforcements had reached San Juan. Said to have been noticeable enough to drive the enemy away, the "mobilization" in the city was actually a rogativa (religious procession) of women, carrying torches and singing as they followed their bishop.

La Fortaleza - Fortaleza. Authorized by Charles I as defense against raids by Caribe Indians and completed by 1540,





La Fortaleza (the fortress) soon proved of scant military value and became the official residence of the colony's governors. Twice occupied by invaders —the British Earl of Cumberland in 1598 and the Dutch General Bowdoin Hendrick in 1625— the building was remodeled in 1846 by adding to its sixteenth-century military design the refinements of the nineteenth century. La Fortaleza, the oldest executive mansion still used as such in the Western Hemisphere, was recently declared part of a World Heritage Site.

Felisa Rincón de Gautier Museum - 51 San Juan. Once the home of Felisa Rincón de Gautier, dynamic mayor of San Juan from 1946 to 1968, this colonial building today houses memorabilia from the former mayor's life, including furniture, plaques, and letters from famous people.

San Juan Gate - San Juan. Part of the gate system protecting the city from seaborne invaders the huge wooden doors of the San Juan gate opened on the little cave just north of La Fortaleza, where small sailing ships anchored in the early years of colonial rule. When high-ranking government or religious officials arrived, they were met here by local dignitaries and escorted up Caleta de San Juan to the cathedral, where a Te Deum mass was offered in thanks for the voyage safely completed. When bigger ships came into use in the eighteenth century, such ceremonies were held at the San Justo gate opposite the end of San Justo Street.

San Juan Cathedral - 153 Cristo. Built in the 1520s with wood and thatch, the original cathedral was destroyed by a hurricane and reconstructed in 1540. At that time, the remarkable circular staircase and tour nearby rooms with vaulted Gothic ceilings were built, authentic and rare examples of medieval architecture in the Americas. As it stands today, the cathedral is largely the result of work carried out in the early nineteenth century, since looting by the troops of the Earl of Cumberland and hurricane winds that blew off the roof damaged the structure at different moments. Since 1913, the body of Juan Ponce de León has rested in a marble tomb near the transept, where the relic of San Pío, a Roman martyr, has also laid since 1862. Restoration of the cathedral was completed in 1977.

City Hall - Plaza de Armas. The alcaldía, with its double arcade flanked by two towers resembling Madrid's city hall, was constructed in stages from 1604 to 1789. The formal assembly room, which occupies most of the second floor, was for many years the center of San Juan's social life. A Tourist Information Center is located at the alcaldía on the San Francisco Street entrance.

Plaza de Armas. Due to the zeal of Spanish urban architects, the Plaza de Armas (so called for the defense drills carried out by the city's inhabitants in preparation for attack) was carefully planned as San Juan's main square. The size of the site chosen was large enough for Spanish sixteenth-century requirements and for the purposes of the city's future generations, as the plaza later became a social gathering place. On certain evenings a band played, and young men and women paraded around the square or rested in rented chairs. The four statues that now preside over the plaza represent the four seasons and are over a hundred years old.

Cristo Chapel - Cristo. A small silver altar, dedicated to the Christ of Miracles and allegedly built from the votive contributions of the faithful. Cristo Chapel stands apparently in honor of a legend surrounding the 1753 patron saint festivities in San Juan. It is said that Baltasar Montañez, a youthful rider in the day's horseracing event, failed to turn his horse at the south end of Cristo Street and plunged into the precipice. Tomás Mateo Prats, witnessing the fall, promised to build a chapel in thanksgiving if the young man was saved, a vow he seems to have kept.

Las Palomas Park. Pigeons give their name to this delightful small park at the top of the city wall, overlooking La Princesa Jail and the Coast Guard installations of La Puntilla. Benches and trees make this a perfect spot from which to enjoy a magnificent view of the harbor, the city and the mountains.

El Arsenal - La Puntilla. A naval station built in 1800 as a permanent base for thirty vessels of shallow draft used to patrol the lagoons and channels in the mangrove swamps around San Juan, the grounds and buildings of the arsenal became the last bit of tierra española (Spanish soil) in Puerto Rico in 1898. The Spanish flag flew proudly at its entrance even after the Spanish-American War, since the U.S. Peace Commission had arranged for Spanish soldiers to remain at the site until evacuation ships arrived.

San Juan Bay. A good point from which to appreciate the sights of El Morro fortress, Casa Blanca, the city wall, San Juan gate, La Fortaleza and the Customs House, San Juan's harbor can be crossed or cruised in either the Cataño ferry or cruise boat. Pier 2, San Juan. The Cataño ferry departs daily every half hour from 6:15 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. Fare, $.10. The Cataño cruise boat offers trips around the bay Sunday and holidays at 2:30 and 4:30 p.m. Adults, $2.50, Children, $1.25. 788-1155. In addition, Bay Queen, a cruise ship with a capacity of 600 passengers, offers cruises ($6.00), dinners and cruises ($20.00) and weekend disco cruises ($10.00) around San Juan Bay. 765-4622.

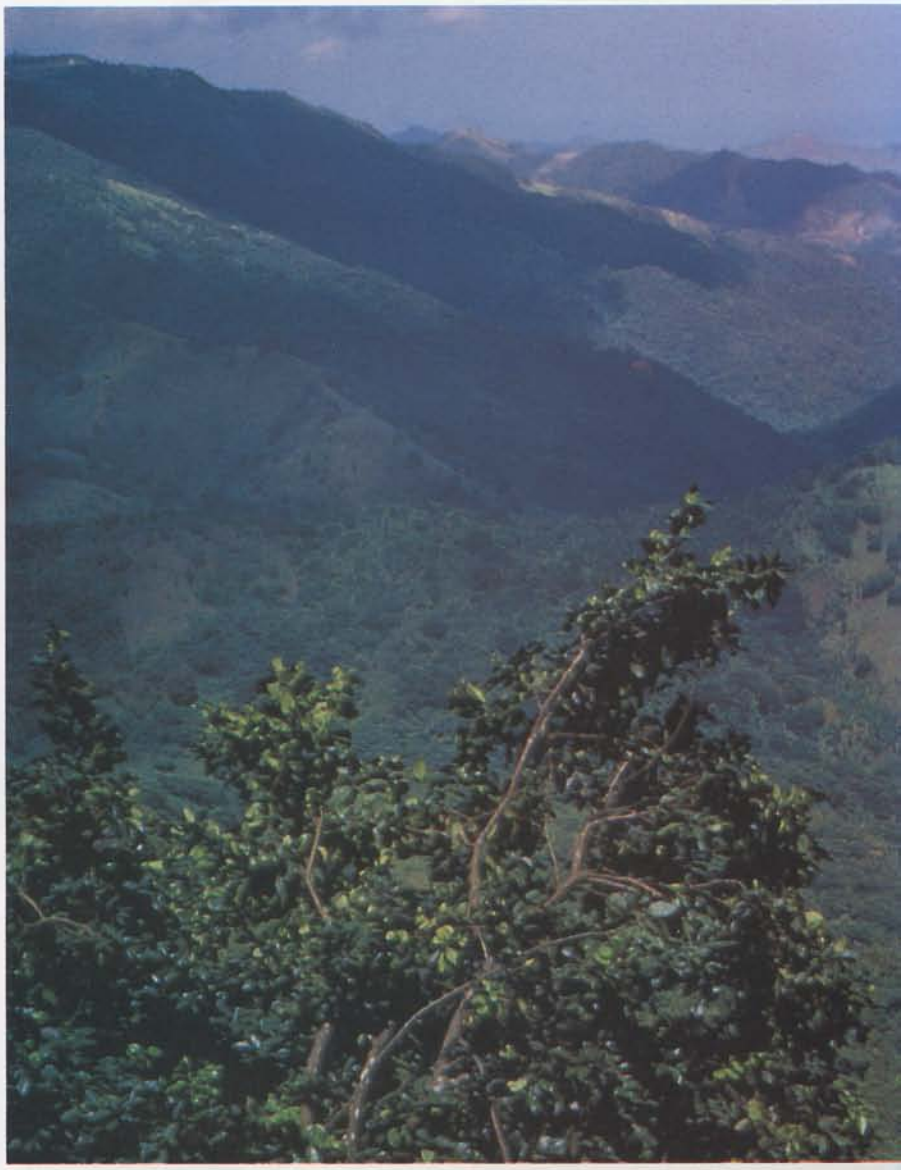
Museum of the Seas. Marina. Located on the ground floor of Pier One, this well-organized and interesting collection holds antique maritime instruments, models of ships, plates, maps and photographs. Captions for items are in English and Spanish. Open when the pier is open for cruise ships. 725-2532.



El Gobierno del Estado Libre Asociado de Puerto Rico presenta por primera vez este catálogo oficial en el que da a conocer al mundo los productos y servicios de Puerto Rico, así como un compendio del quehacer cultural, histórico y socioeconómico de la Isla.

Coincide esta publicación con la próxima celebración del Quinto Centenario del Descubrimiento de América y Puerto Rico, hazaña que duplicó el conocimiento de la extensión geográfica del mundo. La llegada de tres galeones españoles, capitaneados por un arriesgado señor llamado Cristóbal Colón, hizo que la milenaria cultura europea se asomara a otras culturas, las también milenarias de origen indígena, para unir destinos, tradiciones y lenguas.

La búsqueda del almirante Colón por hallar nuevas rutas de comercio para proporcionarle a Europa las ricas especies y otros codiciados productos exóticos del lejano Oriente, lo llevó equivocada y agraciadamente al llamado Nuevo Mundo. Este sorpresivo hallazgo aportaría al Viejo Mundo riquezas muy distintas de las que Colón buscaba, pero no menos apreciables en cantidades que superaban lo soñado. Los españoles y portugueses, y más tarde los ingleses, franceses, italianos y alemanes, animados por este espectacular acontecimiento, descubrirían nuevos territorios del continente americano y de otras regiones del mundo desconocido hasta entonces, creando nuevas naciones en una rica mezcla de lenguas, culturas, razas y comercio.



Fruto inicial de ese encuentro entre dos mundos, por ser las primeras tierras halladas por Colón, sería la repoblación y hasta la reforestación de una larga cadena de islas, conocidas como las Antillas Mayores y Menores. Ellas habrían de servir no sólo para unir los tres continentes del Hemisferio Occidental —América del Norte, América Central y América del Sur—, sino también para aclimatar la flora y la fauna europeas en su traslado a América y, sobre todo, para defender la cuenca del Caribe y evitar el paso de navíos hacia el territorio continental.

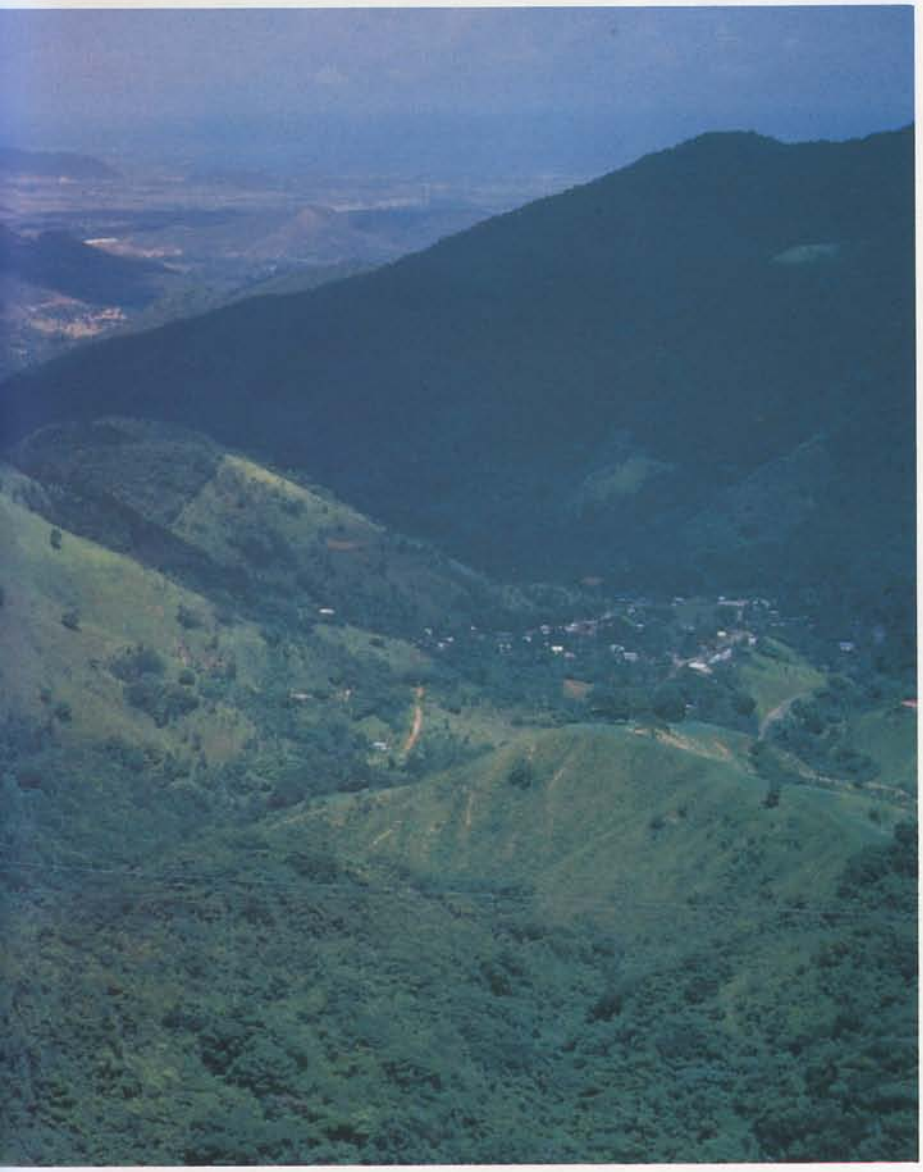
Hoy, una vez más, a tenor con el tradicional espíritu de confraternización económica y cultural entre los pueblos del Viejo y Nuevo Mundo, Puerto Rico se lanza a la ingente labor de dar a conocer sus productos y servicios para un mejor y fructífero entendimiento de todos.

Ubicación Geográfica

Puerto Rico es la más pequeña de las islas que forman las Antillas Mayores, integradas por Cuba, La Española —Haití y República Dominicana—, y Jamaica. En una extensión territorial de 3,500 millas cuadradas viven, luchan, trabajan y se afanan por mejorar su calidad de vida más de tres millones quinientos mil (3,500,000) habitantes.

Observado desde el aire, Puerto Rico se nos muestra como un rectángulo verde de rica variedad vegetal en medio del mar azul, atravesado de este a oeste por una cordi-

A PROFILE OF PUERTO RICO



The government of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico presents, for the very first time, this official catalogue, which will serve to introduce Puerto Rico's products and service worldwide. It also presents a comprehensive overview of the culture, historic and socio-economic makeup of the island.

The publication of this catalogue coincides with the fast-approaching 500th anniversary celebration of the discovery of America and Puerto Rico, an achievement that doubled the knowledge of the world's immense dimensions. The arrival of three ships under the banner of Spain, headed by a valiant dreamer named Christopher Columbus, allowed the thousand-year-old European culture to become acquainted with other equally ancient, indigenous cultures, and in so doing, destinies, traditions and languages were united.

Admiral Columbus' search for new commercial routes that would provide Europe access to the rich spices and other cherished exotic products from the far east, led him —erroneously but happily— to the so-called New World. This surprising discovery would supply the Old World with riches very different, but not less valuable, from those Columbus originally sought, and in unexpected quantities. The Portuguese and the Spaniards, and later the British, French, Italians and Germans, motivated by this spectacular event, would discover new territories of the American continent and of other previously unknown regions of the world, forming new nations in a rich mixture of languages, cultures, races and commerce.

The first reward of this meeting of two worlds would be the repopulation and even the reforestation of a long chain of islands known as the Greater and Lesser Antilles. They would serve not only to unite the Western Hemisphere's three continents, but also to acclimatize European flora and fauna and, more important, to defend the Caribbean Basin and avoid the passage of ships to the continent.

Again today, in keeping with the traditional spirit of economic and cultural fellowship between the people of the Old and New Worlds, Puerto Rico embarks on the enormous task of making its products and services known for everyone's better understanding.

Geographic Location

From the air, Puerto Rico seems an almost perfect rectangle, divided from east to west by a string of mountains through its central region. Gentle Caribbean winds force most of the rainfall onto the northern part of the island and along the central mountains, leaving the southern part bereft of rain most of the year.

In addition to the main island of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth consists of several smaller islands that are an integral part of its territory. The largest of these is the island municipality of Vieques, followed by the island municipality of Culebra, both east of Puerto Rico. San

llera de montañas que divide su territorio por el mismo centro: La Cordillera Central y la Sierra de Luquillo. Los vientos alisios hacen que la mayor parte de la lluvia bañe los llanos de la costa norte de la Isla o se precipite en la región montañosa del centro, dejando a la costa sur casi desértica, desprovista de lluvia.

Además del rectángulo de la isla "mayor", Puerto Rico cuenta con varias islas más pequeñas que forman parte de su territorio. La mayor de éstas es la isla-municipio de Vieques, seguida por la isla-municipio de Culebra, ambas al este de Puerto Rico, y por una isleta al norte que contiene la ciudad capital, San Juan. También están las islas de Mona, Monito y Desecheo, al oeste; Caja de Muertos al sur y otros islotes.

La temperatura promedio es de 74 grados Farenheit (23 Centígrados) entre noviembre y abril y de 80 grados Farenheit (27 Centígrados) entre mayo y octubre. En las montañas, la temperatura disminuye alrededor de 10 grados Farenheit (4 Centígrados) en los meses de verano y algo más en los de "invierno" En esas montañas pueden registrarse temperaturas tan bajas como 40 ó 45 grados Farenheit (4 ó 7 Centígrados) entre diciembre y febrero, y en altas horas de la noche. Sin embargo, aún en los meses de verano y en las costas, donde suele hacer el mayor calor, la temperatura raras veces pasa de los 97 grados Farenheit (39° Centígrados), gracias al influjo de los vientos alisios.

De una totalidad de 2,250,000 acres de terreno, sólo la mitad es cultivable. La mayor parte del territorio fértil se encuentra en las costas y en algunos valles hacia el centro de la Isla. En las costas predomina el cultivo de la caña, la piña, el coco y el pasto para la ganadería; mientras que en el interior se produce el café, los frutos menores —guineos, plátanos y cítricas mayormente— y el tabaco.

El agua no falta; es uno de los principales recursos naturales de la Isla, y que provee medios para el riego de las tierras cultivadas y energía eléctrica para el alumbrado y la industria. La isla cuenta con 17 ríos, en su mayoría muy poco navegables, incontables riachuelos e infinidad de quebradas, así como ocho lagos, catorce lagos más pequeños y cinco lagunas.

Aunque se conoce la existencia de yacimientos minerales de manganeso, oro, mármol y otros, sólo se explota comercialmente el mármol. Se sabe también de la existencia de depósitos de gas y petróleo en las costas norte y sur pero, por estar bajo el nivel del mar, hasta ahora no ha sido posible explotarlos.

La pesca se practica como deporte y en pequeña escala. A Puerto Rico se le conoce como la capital del marlin azul, ya que se han establecido marcas mundiales en la pesca de esa especie dentro de las aguas territoriales de la Isla. La pesca a escala comercial se limita a algunas variedades de pescados y crustáceos, tales como chillo, capitán, sierra, mero, pargo, langosta, camarones, pulpo, carrucho, cangrejo, ostras y ostiones, para un promedio de 5,013,084 libras anuales. Además, contamos con una de las industrias atuneras más grandes del mundo en la que se procesan anualmente alrededor de 176,142,000 libras de atún, traído de otros mares. La mayoría del consumo de pescado y marisco de Puerto Rico depende, sin embargo, de la importación.

Historia

Existen discrepancias entre





Juan, Puerto Rico's capital, is also a small islet connected by bridges to the northern shore. There are also the islands of Mona, Monito y Desecheo to the west, Caja de Muertos to the south, and other islets.

Puerto Rico's average temperature is 74 degrees Fahrenheit (23 degrees Centigrade) between November and April, and 80 degrees Fahrenheit (27 degrees Centigrade) from May to October. The temperature in the mountains can be 10 degrees lower during the summer months and even lower in "Winter". In the mountains, between December and February, late at night, temperatures can fall as low as 40 to 45 degrees Fahrenheit (19 to 24 degrees Centigrade). During the summer months, however, even along the coastal areas, the temperature seldom climbs higher than 97 degrees Fahrenheit (36 degrees Centigrade) thanks to the flow of trade winds.

Because of its central mountains, Puerto Rico can cultivate only half of its total 2,250,000 acres of land. The most fertile land is to be found in the coastal areas and in some valleys throughout the Island. The coasts are dominated by the farming of sugarcane, pineapple and coconut, while in the interior coffee, minor fruits and tobacco are grown.

Water is abundant; it is one of the Island's principal natural resources, providing for the irrigation of arable lands and for the generation of electricity. The Island has 17 rivers (most of which are barely navigable), countless streams and brooks, 22 medium and small lakes and 5 lagoons.

Some mineral deposits have been identified, such as copper, iron, manganese, gold and marble, but only marble is processed commercially. The existence of gas and oil deposits on the northern and southern coasts has also been verified but, as a result of being below sea level, they have not yet been exploited.

Fishing is done both commercially and for sport. Puerto Rico is known as the "Blue Marlin Capital" of the world. A recent catch (August 1988) off the coast of Dorado hit the scales at 848 1/2 pounds.

Commercial fishing within Puerto Rico's territorial waters is limited to a variety of fish and shellfish such as shrimp, lobster, octopus, conch, crab and oysters. Puerto Rico also has one of the largest tuna industries in the world which annually processes approximately 176,142,000 pounds of tuna brought from abroad. Most of the seafood consumed in Puerto Rico, however, is imported.

History

There are discrepancies among historians about the exact date and place of Puerto Rico's discovery. The official date generally accepted, however, is November 19, 1493, during Christopher Columbus' second voyage to the New World, and the place is believed to have been the town of Aguada, in western Puerto Rico.

Puerto Rico's colonization was begun by Juan Ponce de León in 1508 at a place known as Caparra, west of what today is the city of San Juan. In 1493, Christopher Columbus had named the main island after St. John the Baptist. In time, that first village of Caparra was moved to the islet known today as San Juan and renamed Puerto Rico, due to its excellent bay. Many years later, the small islet was renamed San Juan Bautista, while the larger island became known by its present name of Puerto Rico.

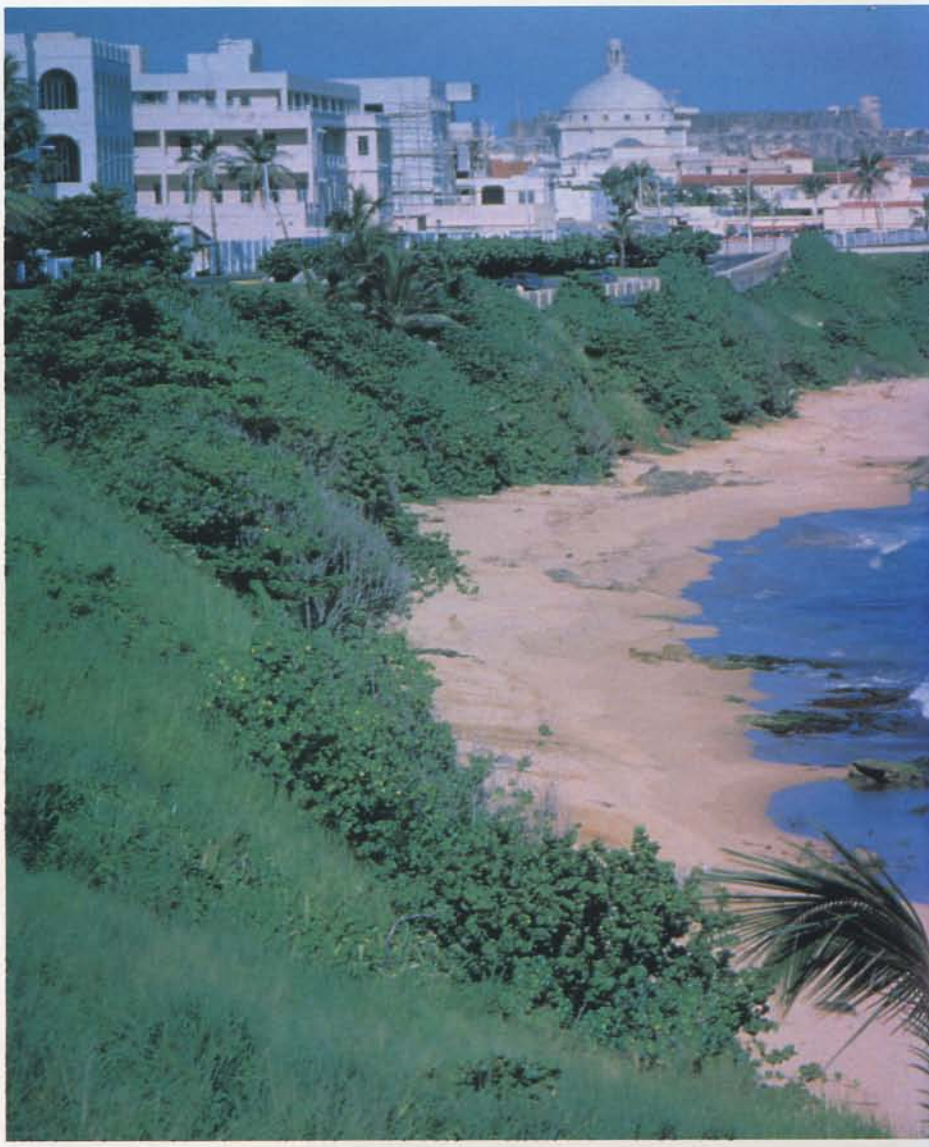
los historiadores en cuanto al día y el lugar exactos del descubrimiento de Puerto Rico; se acepta, sin embargo, como fecha oficial el 19 de noviembre de 1493. Ocurrió, con certeza, durante el segundo viaje de Colón a América, y el lugar parece ser el pueblo de Aguada, al oeste de la Isla. El Almirante la bautizó con el hombre de San Juan Bautista, aunque para los indios de la región era conocida como Boriquén.

Juan Ponce de León, compañero de Colón en ese segundo viaje, comenzó la colonización de la Isla en 1508 con la fundación de un poblado llamado Caparra, al oeste de la actual capital. Con el tiempo, y a causa de la insalubridad del lugar, se trasladó a la isleta del norte y bautizó el nuevo poblado con el nombre de Puerto Rico por la excelente bahía. Años después, esa pequeña isla pasó a llamarse San Juan Bautista, mientras que la isla mayor vino a conocerse con su nombre actual de Puerto Rico.

La extracción del poco oro que se encontró en los ríos puertorriqueños dio margen a la virtual exterminación de los indígenas, conocidos como Taínos. Esto dio lugar al cultivo creciente de la caña en las zonas costeras, para lo que fue necesario importar miles de esclavos africanos.

Por poco más de cuatro siglos, Puerto Rico fue gobernado por enviados españoles de la Corona que, con título de Capitán General, regían las vidas y los destinos de españoles, criollos (hijos de españoles, nacidos en la Isla), indígenas, esclavos traídos de Africa y algunos ciudadanos de otras nacionalidades.

Durante los tres primeros siglos de la colonización, la Isla se vio amenazada por frecuentes ataques e invasiones: en primer término por los indios caribeños que habitaban las islas al oeste de Puerto Rico y más tarde por implacables corsarios ingleses, franceses y holandeses. Estas circunstancias retrasaron grandemente el progreso económico y poblacional de la Isla y obligaron a España a convertirla en un fortín defensor de las aguas del Caribe y del territorio continental. Sus tierras fueron dedicadas a la agricultura —particularmente el cultivo de jengibre, la cidra y la caña de azúcar— y la ganadería vacuna y caballar, tan necesaria para la conquista y colonización del resto de América.



Los Estados Unidos establecieron en Puerto Rico durante los primeros dos años un régimen militar y con gobernadores militares nombrados por el Presidente. A principios de 1990 el Congreso de los Estados Unidos aprobó, y el Presidente William McKinley convirtió en ley, lo que vendría a conocerse como la ley o Acta Foraker. Esta primera ley orgánica creaba, bajo la tutoría del gobierno estadounidense, un gobierno civil dirigido por un Gobernador nombrado por el Presidente de los Estados Unidos. El Presidente también nombraría los once miembros del Consejo Ejecutivo o gabinete del Gobernador, así como a los cinco jueces de la Corte Suprema de Puerto Rico. El pueblo puertorriqueño elegiría los 35 miembros de una Cámara de Diputados, así como a un Comisionado Residente de Puerto Rico en los Estados Unidos.

Este Comisionado Residente ocuparía un escaño en la Cámara de Representantes en Washington, con derecho a voz, pero no a voto.

La Ley Foraker fue sustituída en 1917 por la Ley Jones que creaba tres ramas de gobierno: la ejecutiva, la legis-

The search for gold in the many rivers and streams that dotted the island gave up only small amounts that dwindled quickly. This brought about the growth of sugarcane farming in the coastal regions, which made it necessary for thousands of African slaves to be brought to the Island.

For more than four centuries, Puerto Rico was governed by the Spanish Crown through Governor-Generals who ruled Spaniards, Criollos (descendants of Spaniards born on the Island), Taíno Indians, African slaves and citizens of various other nationalities.

During the Colony's first three centuries, the Island was threatened by frequent attacks and invasions: first, by Caribbean Indians who inhabited the islands west of Puerto Rico; later by English, French and Dutch privateers. These circumstances greatly delayed the Island's economic growth and forced Spain to make it a fortress with which to protect the Caribbean Sea and the continental territories.



The Formation of the Puerto Rican People

Around the middle of the 19th century, more and more Puerto Ricans in positions of leadership began calling for more local powers of government, or what came to be known as the autonomy movement. It was not until 1897, however, that Island and Spanish politicians would agree on granting Puerto Rico a Charter of Autonomy which allowed Puerto Ricans certain liberties, such as establishing their own governing cabinet.

The charter was short-lived, however, since during the hostilities between the United States and Spain, known as the Spanish-American War, United States' troops led by Gen. Nelson A. Miles invaded the Bay of Guánica, on Puerto Rico's southern coast, on July 25, 1898.

Initially, the United States governed Puerto Rico under military rule similar to that of Spain. In 1900, however, Congress approved and President William McKinley signed into law, the Foraker Act. This first act created a civil government run by a Governor appointed by the President of the United States. The President would also appoint an 11 member Executive Council, along with five judges who would sit on the local Supreme Court.

The Puerto Rican people would elect a 35-member House of Delegates, as well as a Resident Commissioner, who would occupy a seat in the U.S. Congress with the right to speak, but not to vote. This law was substituted in 1917 by the Jones Act, which created three branches of government: the executive, the legislative and the judicial. It also granted U.S. citizenship to Puerto Rican citizens.

The executive branch would be headed by a Governor, appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate; a cabinet, of which two members —the Commissioners of Justice and Education— would also be appointed by the President; and the Commissioners of the Treasury, Interior, Agriculture and Labor, and Health, who would be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Puerto Rican Senate.

The legislative branch would be composed of a

lativa y la judicial. También convirtió a los ciudadanos de Puerto Rico en ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos de América. El poder ejecutivo constaba de un Gobernador, nombrado por el Presidente y confirmado por el Senado de los Estados Unidos, un gabinete, de cuyos miembros el Presidente nombraría a los comisionados de Justicia e Instrucción con el consejo y consentimiento del Senado norteamericano; mientras que los comisionados del Tesoro, de lo Interior, de Agricultura y Trabajo, y de Salud serían nombrados por el Gobernador con el consejo y consentimiento del Senado Insular.

El poder legislativo constaba de una Cámara de Representantes, en sustitución de la Cámara de Diputados, y de un Senado. La Cámara constaba de 35 miembros, mientras que el Senado estaba constituido por 18 miembros. Todos los legisladores serían electos por el pueblo puertorriqueño. Por su parte, el poder judicial quedó constituido, al igual que bajo la Ley Foraker, por un Tribunal Supremo compuesto de cinco jueces nombrados por el Presidente.

La Ley Jones creó además dos puestos de gran importancia: el Auditor de Puerto Rico, hoy Contralor, y el Secretario Ejecutivo de Puerto Rico. El primero sería nombrado por el Presidente, con el consejo y consentimiento del Senado de Estados Unidos; el segundo sería nombrado por el Gobernador, con el consejo y consentimiento del Senado de Puerto Rico.

Estados Unidos retuvo "los poderes en materia de defensa, aduanas, inmigración, correos y alumbrado marítimo y otros asuntos de soberanía nacional y de naturaleza federal". Añadía la Ley Jones que "el Gobernador tendrá derecho a veto suspensivo sobre proyectos de ley aprobados, con derecho a decidir finalmente el Presidente. El Congreso se reserva el derecho a legislar para Puerto Rico en todos los asuntos y se reserva también expresamente el derecho a anular legislación de las cámaras puertorriqueñas"

Mediante ley aprobada por la Legislatura de Puerto Rico, se les otorgó el derecho al voto a las mujeres en el año 1932. Hoy en día, las mujeres componen el 52 por ciento del electorado puertorriqueño y ocupan varios escaños en ambas cámaras legislativas, cuatro alcaldías, varios puestos de gabinete y un puesto de juez asociado del Tribunal Supremo.

Estructura Política Gubernamental

Terminada la Segunda Guerra Mundial y durante la incumbencia de Harry S. Truman como presidente, el Congreso norteamericano aprobó una serie de cambios muy beneficiosos para el gobierno de Puerto Rico. En 1946, el Presidente Harry S. Truman nombró al primer gobernador puertorriqueño, el agricultor y Comisionado Residente don Jesús T. Piñero. Poco después, a petición del mismo presidente, el Congreso aprobó una ley otorgándole a los puertorriqueños el derecho a elegir su gobernador. En las elecciones de 1948 fue electo gobernador don Luis Muñoz Marín, hasta entonces Presidente del Senado de Puerto Rico, que habría de gobernar por cuatro términos consecutivos hasta su retiro voluntario en 1964.

En 1950 el Presidente y el Congreso norteamericano aprobaron la Ley 600 y, hasta 1952, el pueblo y el Gobierno de Puerto Rico se aprestaron a redactar su propia Constitución. Se eligió una Asamblea Constituyente con mayoría de miembros pertenecientes al Partido Popular Democrático, presidido por Muñoz Marín y con representación minoritaria de los partidos Estadista Republicano y Socialista. La Constitución que habría de crear el Estado Libre Asociado de Puerto Rico, nombre oficial del gobierno de la Isla a partir de entonces, fue aprobada en referendum por el pueblo y proclamada por el gobernador Muñoz Marín un 25 de julio de 1952, exactamente 54 años después de la invasión militar de Puerto Rico por las tropas norteamericanas del general Miles.

Esta Constitución que aún rige, provee para que el gobierno se divida en las tres ramas republicanas clásicas: la ejecutiva, la legislativa y la judicial. La rama ejecutiva está dirigida por un Gobernador electo por el pueblo cada cuatro años quien, a su vez, nombra los secretarios de los distintos departamentos que componen su gabinete, así como los directores de las demás agencias y corporaciones públicas del gobierno. El Senado de Puerto Rico tiene que aprobar todos estos nombramientos y se requiere igualmente la aprobación de la Cámara de Representantes en el caso de nombrar al Secretario de Estado, el Contralor, el Presidente de la Comisión Estatal de Elecciones y el Procurador del Ciudadano (Ombudsman).

La rama legislativa consta de dos cuerpos: el Senado, con no menos de 27 miembros y la Cámara de Representantes, con no menos de 51 miembros. En caso de que un partido obtenga más de dos terceras partes de los miembros de cada cuerpo legislativo, la Constitución ordena que una proporción determinada de los candidatos de los partidos de minoría sea declarada electa. Todos los legisladores; tanto como el gobernador, el comisionado residente, alcaldes y asambleístas municipales, son electos en elecciones generales que se celebran cada cuatro años.

La rama judicial está compuesta por un Tribunal Supremo de nueve jueces nombrados de por vida por el Gobernador con el consejo y consentimiento del Senado. Uno de los nueve jueces es designado Juez Presidente al momento de su nombramiento. El resto de la rama judicial lo componen los jueces del Tribunal Superior, del Tribunal de Distrito y los Jueces Municipales, nombrados por el Gobernador con la aprobación del Senado. ■



House of Representatives, instead of a former House of Delegates, and a Senate. The 35-member House and 18-member Senate would all be elected by the Puerto Rican electorate.

The judicial branch would be exactly the same as under the Foraker Act, with a Supreme Court with five judges appointed by the President.

The Jones Act created two other important posts: the Auditor (now known as the Comptroller), who would be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the U.S. Senate; and the Executive Secretary of Puerto Rico, who would be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Puerto Rican Senate.

The United States retained all "powers in matters dealing with defense, customs, immigration, postal service and maritime lighting and other matters of national sovereignty and of a federal nature". Congress also retained the right to override any legislation approved by the Puerto Rican Legislature.

In 1932, the Puerto Rican Legislature gave women the right to vote. Today they compose 52 percent of the electorate and occupy several posts in both legislative houses, one mayoralty, various cabinets posts, and one Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

Political and Governmental Structure

In 1946, President Harry S. Truman appointed Jesús T. Piñero, an agriculturist and Resident Commissioner, the first Puerto Rican to be Governor of the Island. Shortly thereafter, upon the President's request, Congress approved a bill allowing Puerto Ricans to elect their own governor. In the 1948 elections, Puerto Rico Senate President Luis Muñoz Marín became the first elected governor in the Island's history. He would govern for four consecutive terms until his voluntary retirement in 1964.

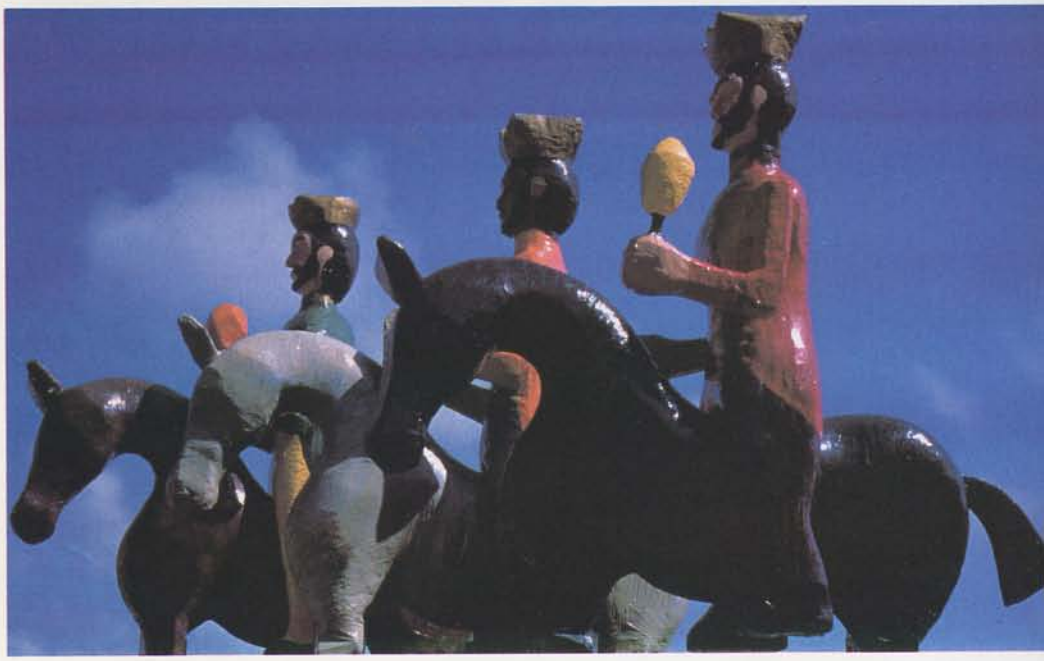
With the approval by the President and Congress of Law 600, in 1950, the Puerto Rican national government and electorate began their first Constitutional Assembly, which lasted until 1952, for the purpose of formulating their own constitution. A Constitutional Assembly was elected, presided by Muñoz Marín, with a majority of members belonging to the Popular Democratic Party, and with minority representation from the Republican Statehood and Socialist parties. The Constitution that would create the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico was approved by public referendum and proclaimed by Governor Muñoz Marín on July 25, 1952, exactly 54 years after the Island's invasion by U.S. troops under Gen. Miles.

The Commonwealth Constitution, which is still in effect, provides for a republican form of government, divided into three branches: the executive, legislative and judicial.

The executive branch is headed by the Governor, who is elected by the people in general elections held every four years. The Governor nominates and the Senate confirms all heads of departments, agencies and some other governmental offices. Some of the Governor's appointments require the approval of both the Senate and the House. These are the following: the Secretary of State, the Comptroller, the Chairman of the Electoral Commission and the Ombudsman.

The legislative branch of government is composed of a Senate, which consists of no less than 27 members, and the House, which consists of no less than 51 members. The Commonwealth Constitution provides a unique method whereby, whenever one party controls more than two-thirds majority in either house, a proportional number of legislators is declared elected for each chamber representing minority parties. All legislators, as well as all mayors and municipal assemblymen, are elected every four years in the same general elections as the Governor and Resident Commissioner.

The judicial branch is composed of a Supreme Court whose nine members are designated for life by the Governor, with the advise and consent of the Senate. One of the nine judges is designated Chief Justice by the Governor. The rest of the judiciary is composed of Superior and Court, District Court and Municipal Court judges nominated by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for varying terms of office. ■

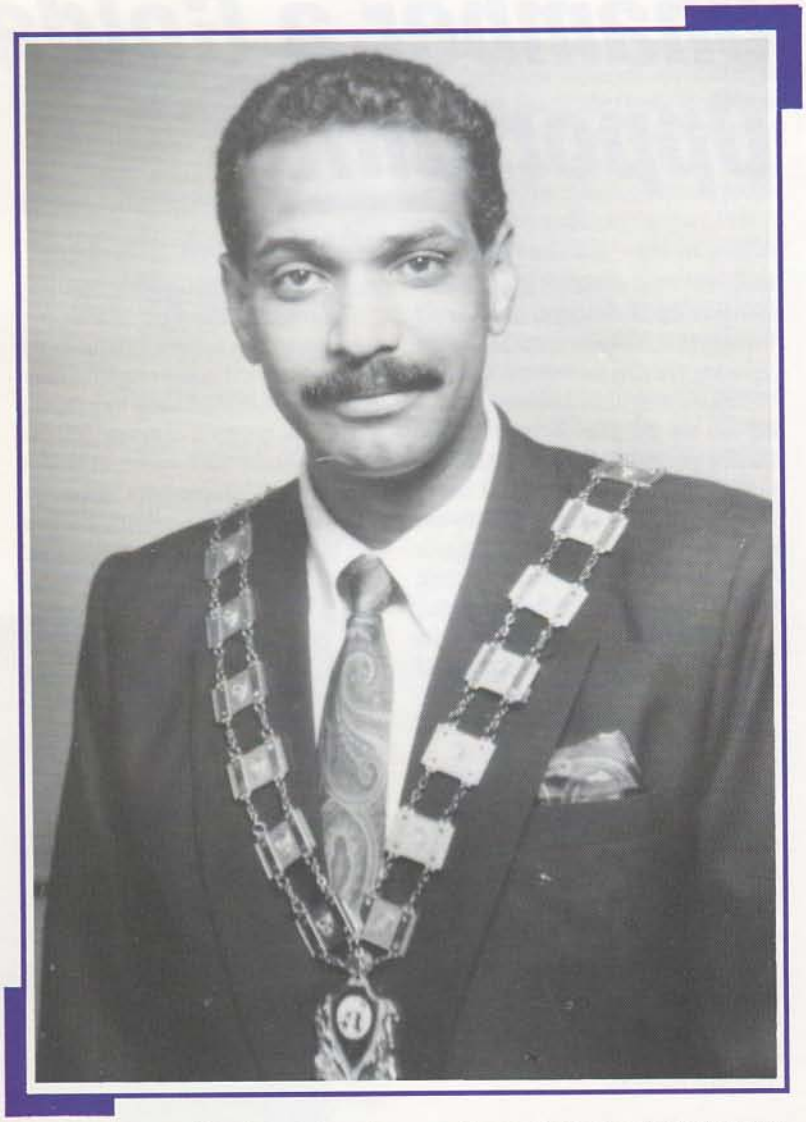




JCI President E. Jorge Suncar M...

As 1990 rapidly draws to a close, JCI President Jorge Suncar reflects upon his term of office which launched the new decade for Junior Chambers around the world.

So far this year, he has participated in the 1990 Board Meeting in January, Staff Development Conference in March, the third and final Strategic Planning Committee meeting in Taipei in April combined with the normal whirlwind schedule of official presidential visits to NOMs. He has met with heads of state, business leaders, JCI leaders and members. Suncar has also attended four JCI Area Conferences, other national and regional Junior Chamber meetings; conferences of other international organizations such as ICC; and the "Education for All" conference, the conference on drug prevention especially geared to service organizations, etc. Unquestionably, 1990 has been an especially demanding year, physically and mentally, for the JCI President. Yet President Suncar has maintained his congenial attitude and strong optimism. He shares with his fellow members of the Strategic Planning Committee a positive and visionary view of the future of Junior Chamber.



Q. Why do you feel optimistic about the recommendations of the SPC?

A. Planning for the future is not an easy task, as our 14-member Strategic Planning Committee certainly discovered. The task is even more difficult if it deals, as in our case, with a federation of approximately 100 independent national organizations representing men and women with vastly differing cultural, economic and academic backgrounds.

Yet, plan for the future we surely must if Junior Chamber International is to keep pace with the rapidly changing needs of its membership and remain competitive and attractive to potential members in the years ahead.

Due to the complexity of the SPC's challenge, we took both a visionary and structured approach to the task. In order to produce recommendations, the committee utilized numerous outside resources, invited NOM participation, conducted nonmember and member surveys, and worked closely with two Executive Committees. The results formulate a vivid picture of Junior Chamber in the '90s and beyond. The SPC's endeavors also resulted in 60 specific, concrete recommendations that we believe our organization must adopt to develop new strategies to deal with change and meet the needs of current and future members. Our membership is becoming increasingly professional, sophisticated, and more demanding as a market.

I share my fellow SPC members' confidence that if these key strategies are implemented, they will set the course upon which this organization will build and prosper in the coming decade.

Our special thanks are due to Republic of China Jaycees and its President Tony Chang, without whose support our SPC meeting in Taipei would not have been possible.

Q. What else are you particularly proud of this year?

A. There was the Professional Staff Development Conference in March at World Headquarters, thanks to Korea Jaycees, attended by 21 representatives. It provided an excellent training opportunity for the administrative staff of some of our key state and national organizations.

Thanks again to the generous sponsorship of Republic of China Jaycees, this year JCI is revitalizing its training program for use by members throughout the

The 1990s Offer Junior Chamber a Golden Opportunity

world. The most ambitious of our undertakings is the launching of our new JCI Training Institute Program which will be replacing Training for Trainers (TROT).

This exciting new emphasis on training will set the pace for trainers and training programs in the '90s and beyond. Through it, I believe Junior Chamber will be able to address directly our mission to create positive change in communities in every nation in the world by developing, inspiring and nurturing young trainers. As a participant in the first JCI Training Institute Program - Level II Course, I believe that this new approach to delivering our concepts will greatly benefit our trainers.

The other most exciting achievement of 1990 has been our continued involvement and expansion into Eastern Europe. It is hard to believe today that in February 1989 Junior Chamber did not even exist in Eastern Europe. Junior Chamber in Eastern Europe has now grown to over 2,000 members in more than 60 chapters in Poland, Hungary, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, East Germany and Bulgaria.

Q. What about the individual member; what have we done for him or her this year?

A. I believe the future of our organization does depend on the personal commitment of the individual member. That's why we have continued to place such special focus on the *JCI News* program, our direct communications link with individual members worldwide, and why the SPC places such great emphasis on communications as it affects our individual members.

With *JCI News*, we have tangibly and dramatically improved our direct communications service to individual members. Since the Birmingham World Congress, we have added 12 additional participants —bringing the direct involvement in the program to 55 NOMs.

By reaching members in their own languages and publications with our message tailored to their regional interests and needs, we directly link them to our global network of nearly 400,000 readers. Today information is power, and we offer our members networking and resources which provide information to help them understand the world.

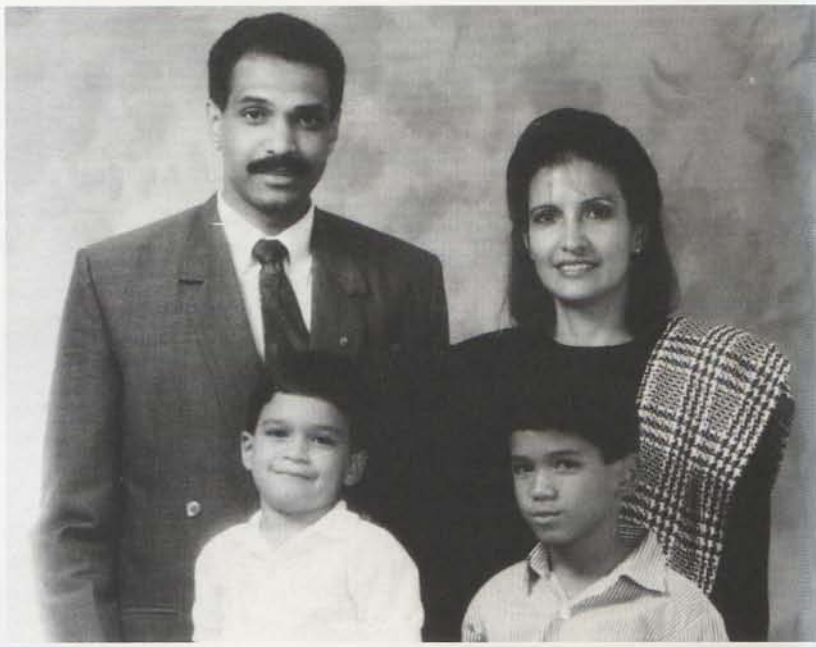
For example, through our Major Emphasis Subtheme, "Economic Interdependence", our members have a viable vehicle to learn about and involve themselves in issues which affect local, national and world economy —issues such as trade, tourism, development and the debt crisis.

Also this year we are providing more member services through the two-level Training Institute Program.

Through our involvement in Eastern Europe, we are helping our members address the problems and opportunities that the newly emerging free-market economy here represents.

Through "Economic Interdependence", our Junior Chambers are involved in projects which put the wheels of industry and commerce to work to improve the quality of life locally and globally.

Q. Do you have a message to share with Junior Chamber members?



A. Yes, I certainly do. If there is one thing I have learned in Junior Chamber —which has been reconfirmed this year serving as JCI President and as part of the SPC team—, it is the overwhelming need for flexibility as a survival skill.

If our members want to prosper now and in the future, if our organization hopes to grow and continue to remain relevant, we must, above all else, be flexible. We need to have an open mind to discuss JCI business. We must be versatile and meet change with change.

As SPC Chairman Phil Berry remarked about the incredibly versatile group comprising the SPC, they were "dream-

JCI President E. Jorge Suncar M. c o n ' t.

ers, visionaries, pragmatists and skeptics". On many topics they had vastly differing points of view, and offered a host of different solutions and options to any particular problem.

But, as our world daily shrinks and the global village and marketplace become the overpowering realities of the '90, is not an open-minded, universal attitude the key for success in our day-to-day lives?

In your job, in your chapter, with your family, in everything you do — always try to see the big picture. Try to view the situation from other points of view. Seek a consensus. Negotiate. *Stay flexible.*

A story from Gordon Mackenzie of the Hallmark Corporation conveys well the importance of staying flexible. Mackenzie tells the story to teach the importance of not resting upon your laurels.

Mackenzie consults with groups at Hallmark to encourage their constant search for fresh ways to create, produce and market Hallmark greeting cards.

Mackenzie tells the story of three golfers —tow men and a gorilla.

The first man steps up to the tee and hits a shot that veers left. The second hits his drive off to the right.

The gorilla steps up to the tee and drives his ball high and straight, 250 yards down the fairway to within of the green. The men are amazed!

It takes them a few more shots to maneuver up to the green. Then the gorilla steps up for his second shot. But instead of putting his ball up to the flag, he hits another rocket —250 yards toward the next hole!

If we have only one swing, one approach to problems, no matter how good it is, we will have less success in the long run than a more versatile player.

Q. Do you think our organization will maintain its relevance in this new decade?

A. I firmly believe that, in the '90s, our organization has the opportunity to play the most important role in its history. We can see that our philosophy, reflected in the JCI Creed, is more relevant than ever. Each of the six tenets or our Creed has universal application in our world. That is why I invite you to think about our Creed every day and to live in agreement with its principles.

Besides, the affiliation of young people from countries such as Hungary, Poland and the Soviet Union —and the possible affiliation of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Nicaragua, Portugal and Yugoslavia, among others— opens new avenues for our organization.

We are living an interesting process in the history of humanity, and JCI must play its role in the best possible manner. The SPC proposal to create a JCI Business Network will help our members establish business relations. The new training concept is also going to mean progress for our organization.

As a result of the increasing professionalism of our services, I am certain we will soon see our membership grow in numbers and quality.

In short, I believe the decade of the '90s is a golden opportunity for our organization.



Juan A. Cancel..

Since the day he started as Congress Director of the XLV Junior Chambre International World Congress, on May 7th of this year, the life of Juan A. Cancel, can be described as twists and turns, circumstances and change. Mostly, though, it has truly encompassed the will to make it work.

"I guess the development of the organization of this Congress can be compared to the growth I have seen in our Congress' offices. From what was a totally empty floor back in May, filled with ideas and desires of making this Congress work, to what it is now; a place filled with excitement, tons of papers and a feeling of achievement."

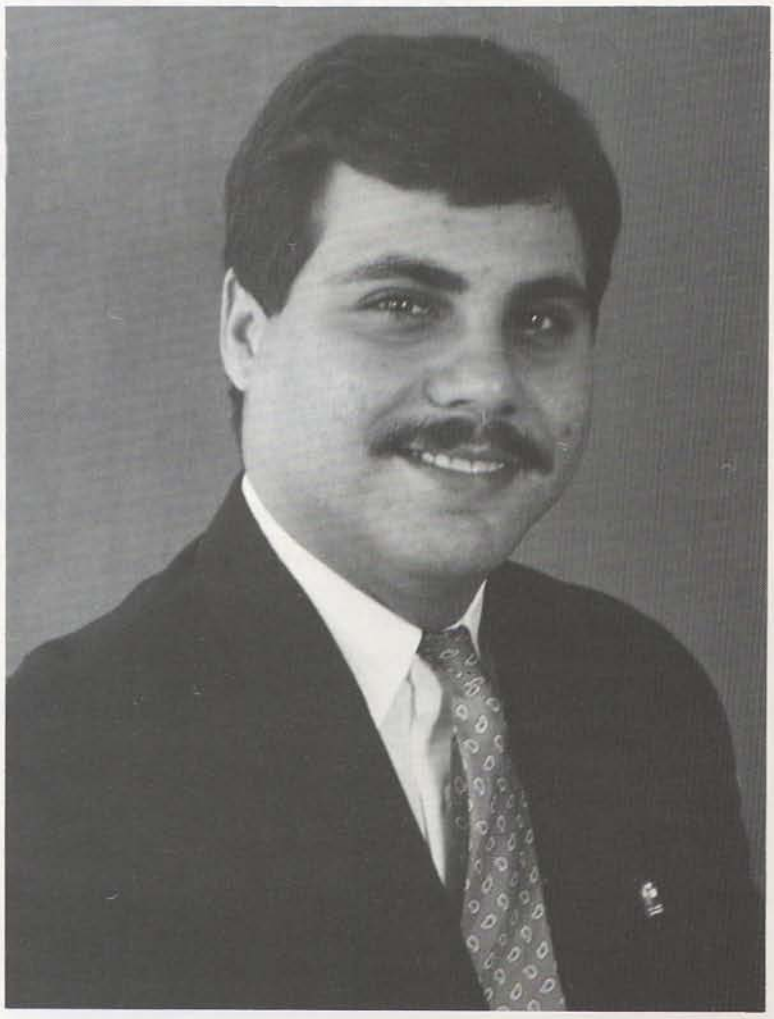
While visiting the Congress' offices, located at the heart of historic Old San Juna, one can't help but wonder if things have not been that way forever. Office equipment, two photocopying machines, desks, computers, telephones, JCI News everywhere and that feeling in the air of excitement.

I had the chance to talk to Mr. Cancel about his experiences with the Junior Chamber Movement and how, in such a short time, he has made this Congress the success is promises to be.

The youngest son os a fmaily of three, Juan has two older sisters. His father, a prominent lawyer and politician in the Island, was involved in politics fro about 30 years, including being elected as President of the senate of the Commonwealth, the second most important seat in the government of Puerto Rico.

Evidently, from the way he speaks about him, Juan is very attached to his father. "I have learned a lot from who I consider to be a very wise man," he tells me in a rather serious tone. "If my memory serves me right, it was he who told me to always remember the words from Theodore Roosevelt.

"The credit in life does not go to the critic who stands on the sideline and points out where the strong stumbe, but rather, the real credit in life goes to the man who is actually in th arena, whose faces may get marred buy sweat and dust, who knows great enthusiasm and great devotion and learns to spend himseld in aworthy cause, who, at best is he wins, knows the thrill of high echievement and if he fails, at least fails while daring greatly, so that in life his place will never be with



those very cold and timid sould who know neither victory nor defeat."

"I guess these words have guided me in all my endevours. They always make me think of my father and all he has done for our family and for Puerto Rico."

Going back to his thoughts on being a Jaycee, Juan smiles. "It's all wrapped up in what Rousseau once said. There is nothing more difficult to take in hand, more perilous to conduct, or more uncertain in its success than to take the lead in the introduction of a new order of things.

"I became part of the Junior Chamber M, we discovered that Juan's 30th birthovement sometime in September of 1989 and ws fortunate enough to participate in the world Congress in Birmingham. Upon my return to Puerto rico, I was elected Vice President of the San Juan Junior Chapter, host to the 1990 Congress.

"I quickly realized the need for proper planing to render this congress a reality. I therefore accepted the position of director of Logistics." Juan confesses that he wasn't in it to become Congress Director; "I simply wanted to give it my best."

As it turned out, life gave him a vote of confidence and a chance to prove himself. "When I was offered the position of Congress Director, my friends and family thought I was crazy in accepting it.

"As I said to them, for me it is not only the challenge of getting involved in this movement; it is the opportunity to organize a Congress that will be a benefit for Puerto Rico's further economic development since we will have the chance to host delegates from over 95 countries around the world."

After being named Congress Director it was off to Thailand for the Asian-Pacific Area conference in Chaingmai, the Florida State convention in Tampa, the European Area Conference in Inverness, Scotland and the United Stes National Convention in Louisville, Kentucky. All promotional trips were successful in making

The Will To Make It Work

the world see that the new Congress director wanted all delegates to be part of this important event.

"I have tried to instill in my committee menbers that we're not in this to test the waters, we are in this to make waves. Even though we ahve had little time to plan this Congress, it is all about being a leader and proving that as leaders we can plan the best Congress possible.

Think about it, you never get a second chance to make a good impression. I firmly believe that the organization of the congress will be a learning experience for myself and the members of the committees. An experience that will be beneficial in our future endeavors. the Junior chamber movement, is an exceptional leadership development organiztion which offers comprehensive training for future managers in industry and commerce. this organization truly provides all those involved in it the chance to open their horizon for the future.

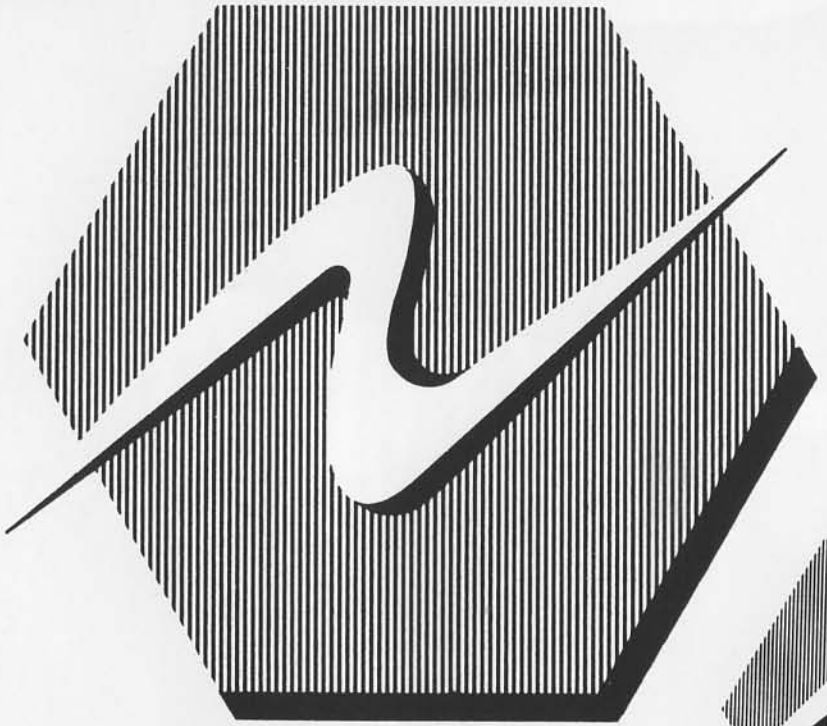
Upon finishing this interview, a mini tour of the office was in order. While talking to all those who work at the Congress, we discovered that Juan's 30th birthday is on November 10th, the day the congress starts. Juan laughs, remembering last year's celebration in Birmingham. "We'll see what happens this year."

Wrapping up this interview, Juan remarks, "someone once told me that the good thing about being young is that you're not experienced enough to know you cannot possibly do the things that you are doing.

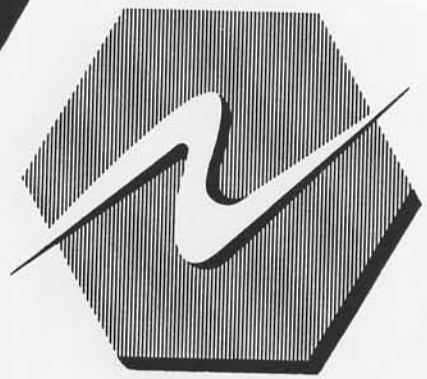
I think I have proven, by accepting the challenge of organizing this Congress and making it work, that young people can acheive whatever they set their minds to do. this is what being a Jaycee is all about."



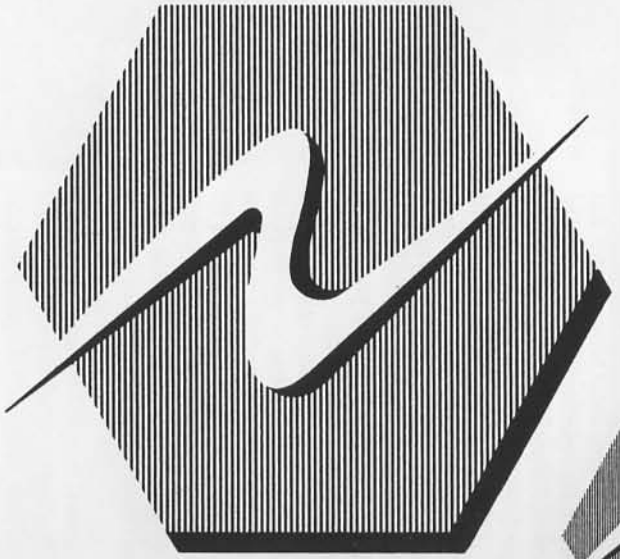
Junior Chamber de San Juan President, Dario E. Vissepó and Congress Director, Juan A. Cancel



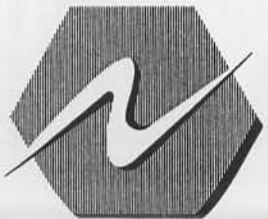
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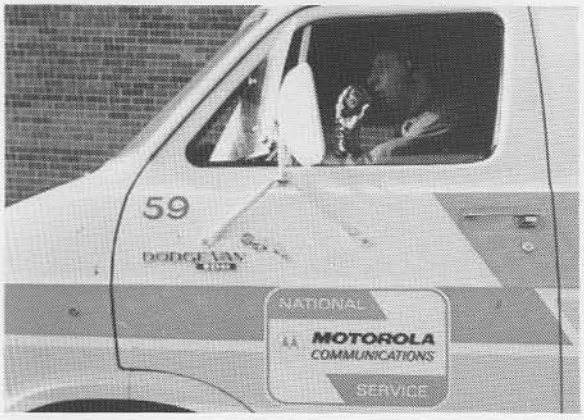
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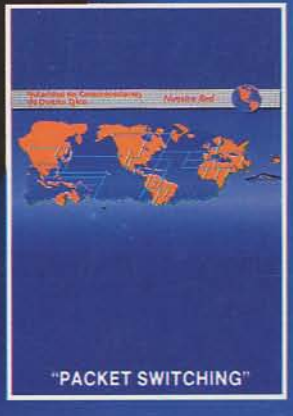
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