

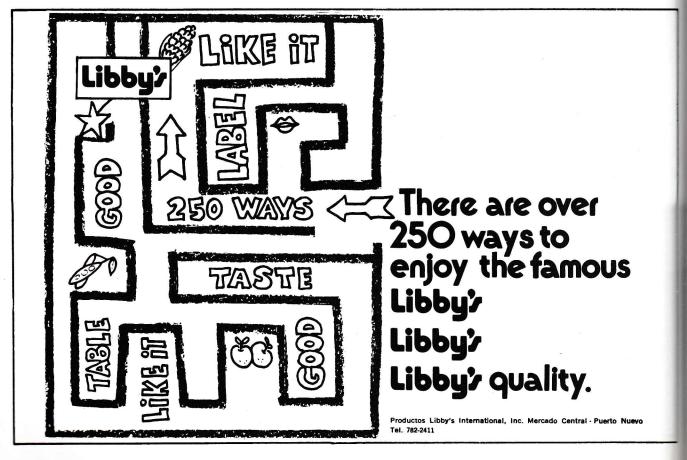
Each town in Puerto Rico has its distinctive plaza, reminiscent of Old Spain. This one in Ponce on the southern coast, is among the largest. Dominating the plaza are the twin towers of the Church of Nuestra Senora de (Our Lady of) Guadalupe.

MAYAGUEZ

This is Puerto Rico's third largest city, located on the island's west coast and popularly called **La Sultana de Oeste** (Sultaness of the West). The airport is a few minutes out of town. Mayaguez is an important port and has two rum distilleries, a brewery and a foreign trade zone for importation of raw materials and exportation of finished goods. Government planners have earmarked the city as the site for a Scientific Community. The College of Agriculture & Engineering of the University of Puerto Rico is located here and the University's Nuclear Center. Adjacent to the campus is the Federal Agricultural Experiment Station where a self-guided tour of the tropical gardens and their exotic trees can be taken with the aid of a map given out at the station's office. Near the campus, there is also a zoo in the making on 75 acres of land where the animals will eventually be free to roam. Some animals are now on view in the regulation cages. There is a Hilton Hotel in Mayaguez.

MARICAO

This small, out-of-the-way town is about an hour's drive from Mayaguez, high in the island's coffee region. The fish hatchery of the Commonwealth is located nearby on Route 410. Here in a parklike setting the government produces some 25,000 fingerlings a year to



stock the island's streams and lakes since Puerto Rico has no indigenous fresh-water fish. Species include the large-mouth black bass.

Also nearby, on Route 120, the concrete kilometer road post that says Km. 13.8 is the entrance to El Monte del Estado Recreational Area in the Maricao State Forest. Here you will find picnic facilities, and a camping area in the process of construction. The elevation here is 2,900 feet, the view of the west coast is magnificent, and sunsets are spectacular.

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This is one of the oldest towns in Puerto Rico and is very charming with its many old colonial houses. In the first half of the 17th Century, it was the only settlement beside San Juan that deserved the name of town, other settlements being mere hamlets. On the long plaza is the Cabildo (city hall), one of the most typical and best preserved of any on the island. And on a knoll at one end of the plaza is Porta Coeli, possibly dating from the end of the 17th Century, a simple but lovely church which has been painstakingly restored by the Institute of Puerto Rican Culture. It is currently used as a religious museum. Inter American University, a co-educational, private university, is adjacent to the town and boasts a beautiful campus.

PARGUERA

This is a small fishing village half an hour from San German. It has become a popular vacation spot, particularly for fishermen and shell-collectors. There is a small hotel as well as a guest house close to the shore. And it is the take-off point for trips by launch to Phosporescent Bay where on dark nights the water is alive with light caused by luminous micro-organisms.

GUANICA

This small town, on beautiful Guanica Bay, is the point at which the U.S. troops under General Nelson A. Miles made their first landing in Puerto Rico on July 25, 1898. Nearby is a modern hotel and the area is noted for many forms of cacti.

BARRANQUITAS

A mountain town less than two hours from San Juan, Barranquitas is famous as the birthplace of Luis Munoz Rivera, one of Puerto Rico's foremost statesmen, poets and journalists and the father of former Governor Luis Munoz Marin. His house is now a museum and library. If it is locked, just ask anybody to tell you where the caretaker is with the key. Munoz Rivera's tomb is also an interesting place to visit. The Institute of Puerto Rican Culture annually holds a handicraft fair in the plaza on July 17, Munoz Rivera's birthday and an island holiday. The fair is a lively and interesting activity with skilled craftsmen and women making traditional hammocks, pottery, lace, straw articles, stringed instruments, carved wooden birds, etc. The Hotel Barranquitas — a short distance from town - is a pleasant place to visit and have lunch or dinner.

FAJARDO

This port town, 33 miles east of San Juan, has become a center of water sports, yachting and fishing. The lavish Hotel Conquistador, located on a high bluff 300 feet above the sea, offers a magnificent view of the tiny islands just



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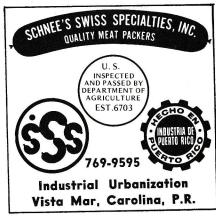
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Luquillo Beach is one of Puerto Rico's natural wonders, set aside years ago by foresighted goverment as a playground for residents and visitors. Groves of royal palms lead down to a smooth beach and calm waters protected from the ocean's surge by distant coral reefs. Thousands of tourists, who visit this beach each year, pronounce it one of the hemisphere's finest.





San Juan Puerto Rico

an hour from Ponce. The entrance is at about Km. 4 on Route 143. A rushing stream with cascades and rapids leads from the entrance through woods where the **sultana impaciente** (impatient sultaness) brightens the ground with thousands of rose, pink and yellow flowers. A swimming pool (closed Mondays) and a picnic area are included in the facilities and an observation tower gives a magnificent view of the surrounding countryside.

RIO ABAJO STATE FOREST

This forest is in the **karst** area and the views are fantastic with many rugged limestone peaks crowded close together. The lovely, man-made lake and reservoir of **Dos Bocas** adds to the beauty of the scene. Route 621 — leaving Route 10 at Km. 70.2 — leads into the forest where there is a small recreation area with picnic tables, a swimming pool and bath house besides a pleasant brook. The Federal Peace Corps campare reached by this same road.

At Km. 68 on Route 10 is the **embarcadero** (dock) for the government launches that travel on schedule around the lake, visiting different sections. The trips usually take about two hours, but there is one, which leaves at 12:30 p.m... which makes its round trip in about an hour.

INDIAN CEREMONIAL BALL PARK

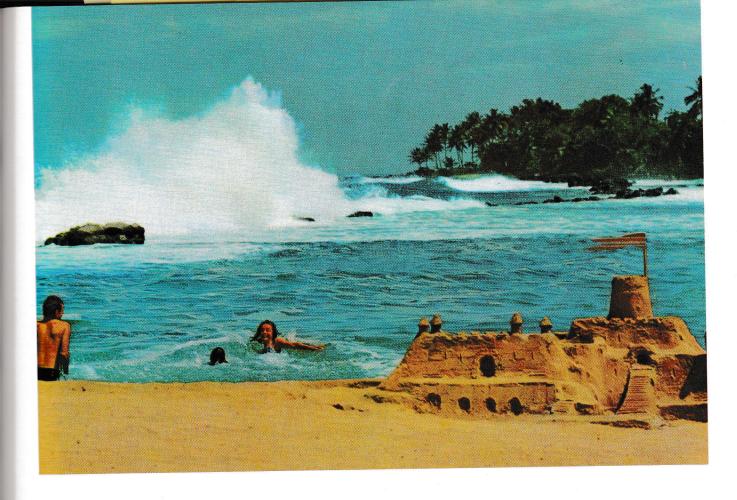
At Km. 12.3 on Route 111, near Utuado in the mountains, is the entrance to the Indian Ceremonial Ball Park constructed about 700 years ago. In a 13-acre field surrounded by trees are some 14 structures constructed by the Indians. There are **plazas**, paved walks and long parallel lines of standing stones of various colors and heights where the Indians used to play ball and hold religious ceremonies. Some of the stones are carved in low relief with figures of gods. The Institute of Puerto Rican Culture is building and equipping a small museum at the site.

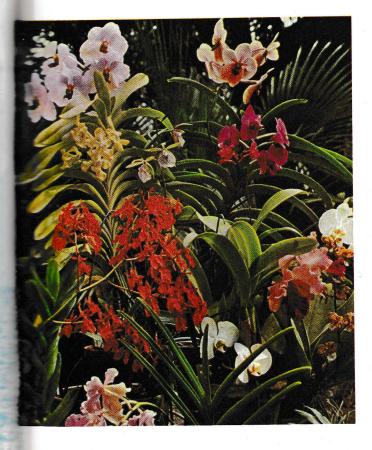
These are only some of the places to visit in Puerto Rico. **Qu Pasa** guidebook provides the interested traveler with many more suggestions and helpful hints.

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DINING DIVERSITY

Eating can be one of the foremost pleasures of a stay in Puerto Rico, and it is a pleasure that is more rewarding to those who will try something new and different.

You can get a steak almost anywhere in the world (and some time there's nothing better than a plain piece of good beef), but other food is also delicious, and you should sample Puerto Rican cooking.

At the top of the list of Puerto Rican dishes is **asopao**, a deliciously seasoned rice dish the consistency of a very thick soup or a light stew.

A blend of spices used in Island cooking gives asopao a unique flavor, and body is provided by chunks of lobster, shrimp or chicken.

You will find asopao in many restaurants, large and small, in Old San Juan, Santruce and out on the island. It's also featured for lunch at the El Yunque restaurants, in the island's famous Rain Forest east of San Juan.

Puerto Rico also is famous for its ver-

sion of **arroz con pollo** (chicken with rice). It's a hearty, filling dish that is a staple meal on the island. This, too, can be found almost everywhere but preparation varies from excellent to indifferent.

Everywhere on the island you'll find signs bearing the legend "Lechon Asado." This is succulent young roast pig, turned by hand for hours over glowing coals until the outside is irresistably crisp and the meat is tender, white and juicy. Lechon is the traditional food at any big celebration in Puerto Rico, filling the same social role as barbecue in the southern and western parts of the United States.

For special occasions, you can arrange for experts to prepare a lechon feast for a home party.

In planning, remember it takes hours and hours to set up, cook and serve the roast pig.

Any number of small roadside stands offer lechon, as do many restaurants. Follow this rule of thumb: if the meat is thoroughly cooked and sizzling hot. it is perfectly safe.

Puerto Rico has several foods that fill the same snack function as hot dogs and hamburgers on the mainland. Most popular are **pastelillos** — crisp, deepfried turnovers stuffed with cheesehighly-seasoned meat — or (harder to find) lobster, shrimp or land crab, and a deep-fried snack called **alcapurrias** (plantain balls stuffed with meat).

Any discussion of gourmet food in Puerto Rico must include native oysters, even though they are extremely hard, if not impossible to find in the tourist haunts. These are not the large bivalves of northern seas, but a tiny variety that live affixed to the roots of mangroves. They are called **ostiones**.

You can find them in the public market places, where any one of a dozen vendors will cut a fresh lime to squeeze on the meat and open oysters one by one for your **al fresco** enjoyment. These tiny oysters have a special tang all their own, which is accentuated by fresh lime juice, and any oyster lover will be able to put away dozens.

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Common Spanish Phrases

Buenos dias—Good morning.

- Buenas tardes-Good afternoon.
- Buenas noches-Good evening.
- ¿ Que pasa?—How's everything?
- ¿ Como esta usted?—How are you?
- Muy bien, gracias—Very well, thank you.
- Mucho gusto en conocerle—Very glad to meet you.
- Adios—Goodbye (or "hello," if said in passing.)
- Hasta luego-See you later.
- ¿ Como se llama?-What is your name?
- Me llamo . . .- My name is . . .
- **¿ Donde vive usted?**—Where do you live?
- Tu eres muy bonita—You are very pretty.
- ¿ Nos vemos manana?—Will I see you tomorrow?
- Con mucho gusto-With pleasure.
- Si, no, quizas—Yes, no, maybe.
- Me gustas mucho—I like you a lot. (Said to a girl only!)
- Vamos a bailar-Let's dance.

Uno, dos, tres, cuatro, cinco, seis, siete,

- ocho, nueve, diez—One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten.
- Pesos, centavos-Dollars, cents.

¿ Cuanto?—How much?

Muy barato-Very cheap.

Demasiado caro—Too expensive.

La cuenta, por favor-Check, please.

; No tengo dinero!-I'm broke!

: Ay bendito!—Oh my gosh!

Caramba—Gee whiz.

- ; Que bueno!—That's great!
- Olvidalo-Forget it.
- ; Que pollo!—What a doll!
- Salud, dinero y amor—Health, wealth and love.

When in Puerto Rico, don't say "Porto Rico." Say "Puerto Rico" (pwer-tohrée-ko).



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INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION AND COOPERATION

Puerto Rico is making a tremendous effort to better its educational facilities and programs. A major battle has recently been won — there are sufficient facilities for **all** children of elementary school age for the first time. Now the emphasis is on improving quality at all levels.

The Commonwealth has a broad program of adult education. It is fundamentally a Spanish-speaking community, but English is a required subject at all levels of the eucational system. Grownups who missed school in their youth are studying English in special classes. The Department of Education broadcasts English lessons on television, and Spanish lessons, too.

Illiteracy, once widespread, has been reduced to less than 10 per cent of the population in just 25 years.

Puerto Rico has four excellent institutions of higher education: the government-supported, multi-campus University of Puerto Rico and three private institutions: Catholic University in Ponce, Inter American University at San German and the College of the Sacred Heart in San Juan. These institutions attract students from all over the world.

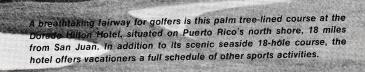
Girl works on assembly of color TV gun components of RCA plant in Juncos, Puerto Rico. Profits of EDA-promoted firms in the island's electrical products industry represented 27.9 per cent of sales in 1964, compared to about 8.0 per cent on the mainland before federal taxes and 4.2 per cent after taxes.



Since 1950 Operation Bootstrap has made Puerto Rico an international workshop. Through its own technical assistance program in cooperation with the Federal Point Four program, Puerto Rico has helped train over 16,700 students, technicians and government leaders from more than 140 countries.

Puerto Rico's vocational training schools are similar to those in the States, but go beyond into such programs as hotel school training, shoe and leather-goods craft instruction.





ARECIBO IONOSPHERIC

OBSE

Five minutes from Puerto Rico to Venus — 30 million miles away — and back again. A 60-million-mile trip.

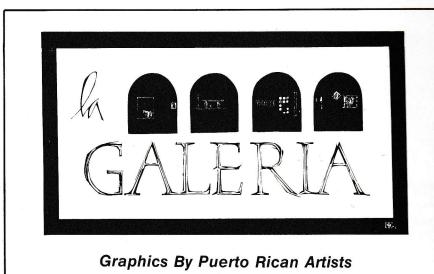
That is the time it takes for a twoand-one-half million-watt burst of energy to travel to Venus from the gigantic radio-radar telescope of the Arecibo Ionospheric Observatory and for the return signals to appear on the observatory's viewing screen.

The physical appearance of the great telescope is fantastic, in keeping with its purpose of examining space in detail, thus providing, among other things, helpful data for the program to put a man on the moon. No visitor to Puerto Rico should fail to make the trip to Arecibo, following Routes 129, 635 and 625. The grounds of the observatory are open to the public on Sundays from 2 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Learning about the giant apparatus fills one with awe at the imagination of the scientists who conceived it and at the knowledge, ingenuity and determination with which all details of the project were planned and carried out.

The setting of the observatory is also fantastic. It is located in an isolated part of the rugged karst area of Puerto Rico, the roughest country in the island. This is a region of limestone rock that has been so thoroughly dissolved by acid water that it has become a veritable maze of sharp, steep little "haystack" hills and deep conical holes called sinkholes. The term "karst" derives from the name of a province in Yugoslavia where there is a sinkhole area that is famous but less dramatic than that of Puerto Rico. The sinkholes here average more than 400 feet across and 160 feet deep.

When sites for the proposed giant telescope were being investigated, three main points were considered: existence of a politically stable government; location in the tropics where the sun, moon and planets pass more or less directly overhead; and the presence of a big depression in the ground to reduce the amount of earthmoving required to hold the telescope's giant reflector. Areas in the Caribbean, Hawaii and Samoa were studied. Some 12 miles from Arecibo a sinkhole was found that measured 300 feet in depth and 1,300 feet in width. The use of this sink to hold the 1,000foot reflector of the telescope saved millions of dollars in construction costs.



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And the surrounding hills help shield the gigantic dish from man-made radio noise.

The design of the Arecibo radio-radar telescope is a radical departure from the conventional. After World War II, radio-radar telescopes were built with large movable parabolic dishes for antennas and the strongest power supplies then available. But the signals were weak. These antennas or reflectors were necessarily movable as they could only send or receive radio waves along the direction in which they were aimed. But the cost of building a movable reflector large enough to examine space in detail would have been prohibitive.

Some eight years ago, however, Professor William E. Gordon of the Cornell School of Engineering proposed the novel idea of using a gigantic fixed spherical bowl for an antenna and suspending a movable power arm above it to send and receive in various directions. In other words, move the arm, not the reflector. Dr. Gordon also suggested looking for a natural depression in the ground in which to build the bowl.

Professor Gordon was appointed head of the Cornell team of 25 men responsible for building the \$9 million facility — a job which took four years. Funds were supplied by the Defense Department's Advance Research Projects Agency and now the observatory is operated by Cornell under contracts with the U.S. Air Force.

If your trip to the observatory has taken you along the north shore from San Juan to Arecibo, you have passed through part of the more open karst area where many haystack hills punctuate the landscape. But when you turn onto Route 129 at Arecibo, you are heading directly for deep karst country. In places canefields cover all the level land between the haystacks, which are covered with green scrub and sometimes honeycombed with caves. The road narrows and climbs. The bumpy little hills become more numerous, crowding close around you. The last section of the road is like a rollercoaster, up and around and down and around and up again and you come to the gate of the observatory grounds.

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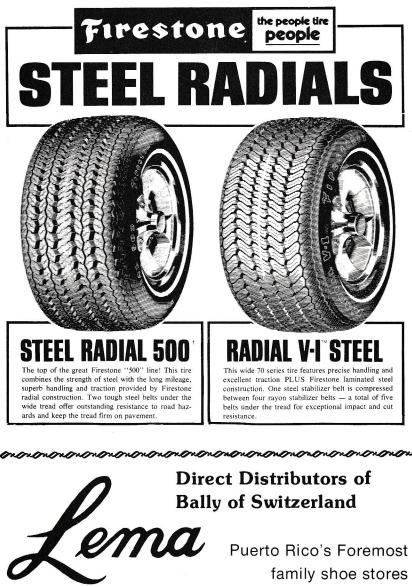
OBSERVATORY

The gigantic telescope is located beyond the observatory buildings and is seen against the encircling background of deep green haystack hills. Three tall slender white towers, like posts at the corner of a great triangle, stand out dramatically against this natural background. Steel cables running from their tops hold a bizarre complex of girders, wires and machinery suspended high in the air over a circular bowl that is 1,000 feet across - once only a natural sinkhole. At first, one gets an indistinct impression of this great bowl because it is lined with a 19-acre curving expanse of steel mesh. The mesh, supported by crisscrossed cables is the reflector of the telescope - a mirror of radio waves.

From the base of one of the towers a catwalk is swung to the strange apparatus which hangs 500 feet above the big dish and weighs 550 tons — twice the weight of the Statue of Liberty. It includes a triangular platform with sides 216 feet long and below this, a maze of steel and electrical cables and a tremendous truss beam which rotates and carries the power feed arm, a 96-foot wave guide resembling a great downward pointing finger.

The wave guide beams radio waves to the mesh, which reflects them out into space. When they strike something (like Venus, for example), they bounce back as faint echoes to the mesh and feed arm, which now act as a receiving antenna, and are shown on the viewing screen of an oscilloscope in the observatory's control room. Recording machines punch perforated tapes which will later be fed into computers and studied by scientists to obtain information about what was encountered in space.

Roads encircle the bowl descending into the area beneath the mesh where the ground is mostly covered with bushes to prevent erosion. These bushes, however, must be periodically pruned so that they will not touch the reflector which in places is as much as 40 feet above the ground but in others has only a few inches of clearance. The men who work on the mesh use water skis to spread their weight and prevent permanent distortion of the reflector.



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The original purpose of the observatory was to study the upper limits of the earth's ionosphere — a region of ionized gas enveloping the earth from an altitude of 200 miles out to a distance of several thousand miles. This is the sector through which man must travel on his probes of space. The investigations at Arecibo have already yielded vital data about properties in the upper atmosphere so necessary for the vehicles, equipment and men operating there or passing through this "envelope" into deep space.

The observatory also has a radar program for study of the planets, moon and sun of the earth's system. Studies of Venus already yield valuable data.

The observatory's third radio astronomy program relates to distant objects such as galaxies and is passive. No signals are sent, but they are received. As every object in outer space sends similar natural signals, the reception of a different type of signal might indicate the existence of intelligent life on another planetary system.

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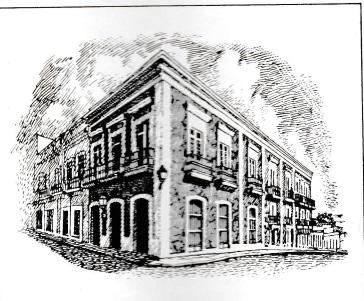
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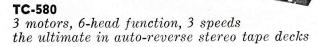
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the second voyage of Columbus, but he was not named in the document.

Just walking through Old San Juan fills the visitor with a sense of the antiquity of the history and traditions of Puerto Rico and its people. It's not a bad feeling, walking in the footsteps of the **conquistadores**. San Juan is becoming like London there is no real center of town. The rapid growth and proliferation of **urbanizaciones** (residential areas) and **industrializacion** (industrial parks) has diluted the importance of Old San Juan and even Santurce as the focal points for shoppers in the metropolitan area. Not to mention the effect of the ever-



growing "tapon" (or traffic jams) in encouraging Sanjuaneros to elect in drive the minimum distance to shop or to work.

It is not surprising then that the concept of planned shopping centers caught on quickly in Puerto Rico, offering as they do a wide variety of goods and services at a "close to home" location and with ample free parking for the ubiquitous automobile.

This pioneer venture was a success from the beginning. In Puerto Rico, as in the States, the shopping center represents one of the most significant retailing trends of modern times. Although their volume of business here is still small in relation to the total volume of retail trade in Puerto Rico (they accounted for only 4.1% of the \$1.1 billion island total in 1963), the trend towards the shopping centers seems well established.

The first true shopping center in Puerto Rico, Metropolitan Shopping Center in Hato Rey, took shape in the early 1950's after a FOMENTO study indicated the land to be the best location in all the Island for retail trade. As the result of the initiative and enthusiasm of the owner of the land, Dr. Eugenio Fernandez Cerra, and with the financial assistance and know-how of IBEC (International Basic Economy Corporation), the Metropolitan Shopping Center was opened in 1957.

By comparison, the States in 1963 shopping centers accounted for 25% of all consumer purchases, and by 1966 the figure had risen to 35%. While there were 8 major shopping centers in Puerto Rico in 1963, today (1967) there are at least 14, and more are in the planning stage.

In addition to being focal points for shopping and commerce in their areas, the shopping center often play an important role in the cultural and community life of their neighborhoods. For example, in the five IBEC owned shopping centers you can expect to find, at various times, Children's Art Shows, Boat Shows, Auto Shows, Religious Charity Bazaars, and various exhibitions by civic and government organizations.

