

City of Holyoke

IN CITY COUNCIL, May 1, 2012

The Committee on Redevelopment to whom was referred an order that the City Council consider that Salinas, Puerto Rico be a sister City to Holyoke

have considered the same and recommend that it be adopted.

Vega

McGiverin

Alexander

Lebron-Martinez

Bresnahan

[Handwritten signatures of the five council members over horizontal lines]

IN CITY COUNCIL

May 1, 2012

Received and recommendation

Adopted

[Handwritten signature of Susan M. Egan] CLERK



City of Holyoke

IN CITY COUNCIL

Introduced by Councilor Anthony Soto

Ordered, The City Council consider that Salinas, Puerto Rico be a sister City to Holyoke

In City Council, February 21, 2012. Received and referred to the Redevelopment Committee.

Clerk

Presented to the Mayor	Mayor's Office
For Approval _____, 20	Holyoke, Mass. _____, 20
_____ City Clerk	Approved _____ Mayor

03.08.12
Tale
Hil 29th
3-8-12

04.12.12

Yes/No

5/6

Adopted
5-0 (1 hold-5-1)

4-12-12

March 26, 2012

Dear City Council,

We the business owners of the City of Holyoke strongly support Councilor Soto order to make Salinas, Puerto Rico and Holyoke, Massachusetts Sisters Cities. It is an honor for Salinenses (raised in Salinas), to be recognized as productive residents and representatives of the business community, who come and take pride of our roots contributing in many different ways to the economy of this great city with the skills and talents learned back home and applied on the business we so proudly represent.

Salinas "Cuna del Mojo Isleño" is a beautiful town located South of Puerto Rico, famous for its agricultural, fishing practices and its "mojo isleño" (homemade sauce), often visited by many tourist. Recognizing Salinas as Sister City with the City of Holyoke to us means recognizing the many decedents of Salinas that contribute to this city, not to mention the potential benefits this initiative can bring to our business. Again, we strongly support this great effort initiated by Councilor Soto and hope that this respectable City Council will vote in favor to pass this order.

Respectfully,

Yaisha Estremera Rainbow store
Barbara Kelly Rainbow Store
Jean Carlos Amparo Herrera
Patricia City shoes
Sum. J. S. Soudo Musical
Eliot M. Soudo Musical
Matthew Victoria's Unisex Salon
Ima Hoar Suffolk Tailors
Salish Hair-Hunterz
John S. Hair-Hunterz
Barbara Bon Salsarengue Rest.
Don DTP Print

Holyoke Business Owners

915 15th Street NW
4th Floor
Washington, DC 20005
Phone 202.347.8630
Fax 202.393.6524
www.sister-cities.org



Promoting peace through
mutual respect,
understanding
and cooperation
—one individual,
one community at a time.

What Are Sister Cities?

Information for U.S. and International Communities

What is Sister Cities International?

What is a Sister City, County or State Relationship?

What is the Difference Between a Sister City and a Friendship City?

How Do Sister Cities Find Each Other and Develop a Relationship?

Important Factors for U.S. Communities to Keep in Mind When Developing
a Sister City Partnership with a City Abroad

Important Factors for International Communities to Keep in Mind When Developing
a Sister City Partnership with a City in the United States

What Do Sister Cities Do?

What Makes a Successful Sister City Program?

Sister Cities International Affiliations Policy

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What is Sister Cities International?

Sister Cities International is the national headquarters for sister city, county and state programs in the United States. The U.S. Sister Cities program traces its roots to 1956 when President Dwight D. Eisenhower proposed a People-to-People citizen diplomacy initiative. Originally a part of the National League of Cities, Sister Cities International became a separate, non-profit corporation in 1967 due to the tremendous growth and popularity of the U.S. program.

For almost 55 years, Sister Cities International has empowered citizen diplomats as they engage in meaningful international exchange programs. Sister Cities International assists cities, counties and states with every phase of the twinning process, providing support, networking and outreach for current and future sister city programs. Sister Cities International organizes an Annual Conference and other state and international meetings; publishes monthly newsletters and other materials that support the work of sister cities; and administers a wide variety of public and private sector grant projects. These projects include everything from municipal training and community problem solving, to exchanges of media managers, thematic youth exchanges and professional internships focused on a volunteerism, aging, healthcare, public safety, the environment, and more.

What is a Sister City, County or State Relationship?

A sister city, county or state relationship is a broad-based, officially approved, long-term partnership between two communities, counties or states in two countries. A sister city, county or state relationship becomes official with a signing ceremony of the top-elected officials of the two local jurisdictions, following approval by the local city councils (county commissions or state legislatures), as appropriate.

Sister city partnerships have the potential to carry out the widest possible diversity of activities of any international program, including every type of municipal, business, professional, educational and cultural exchange or project. Sister city programs are also unique in that they inherently involve the three main sectors in a community: local government, businesses, and a wide variety of citizen volunteers (and civil society or non-profit organizations).

What is the Difference between a Sister City and a Friendship City?

Various terms are used around the world to describe a long-term partnership between two communities: sister cities (United States, Mexico), twin cities (Russia, United Kingdom), friendship cities (as with relations between Japanese and Chinese cities), *partnerstadt* (Germany), and *jumelage* (France) all denote the same concept of partnered communities.

Although 'sister cities' is the commonly used term in the United States, some U.S. cities have formed 'friendship city' relationships with communities abroad. Often, there is no difference between these terms. For example, a "friendship city" relationship might be more active than a 'sister city' relationship. If there is a difference in meaning, it is that 'friendship city,' in the United States tends to refer to a partnership that is slightly limited in scope.

Sister Cities International encourages U.S. communities to use the term 'sister city' instead, unless there is a specific purpose for limiting the range of the partnership. The most important thing is that these relationships should not be entered into casually; there must be a commitment to develop support from your city hall and community as a whole for the affiliation, keeping it active, with substantive programs, over the long-term.

How Do Sister Cities Find Each Other and Develop a Relationship?

Cities find each other in many different ways. Sometimes it is a top-down process, where two mayors meet and become friends, then involve the rest of their community. Other times, it is a bottom-up process where a group or individual in the community, an educator, a businessman/woman, a service club or an ethnic association, take the lead and organize a sister city committee, then request that their elected leaders form an official partnership. Some cities link because they share the same name, or celebrate the same famous festival. Charming odd coincidences or chance meetings sometimes also lead to a sister city affiliation.

Sister Cities International also acts as a matchmaker, utilizing its "Cities Seeking Cities" section of the International Community Resource Center (ICRC), which enables communities to "meet" one another by reviewing on-line profiles. All communities, both U.S. and international, must complete a "Request for a Sister City" form in order to participate in this on-line service.

In general, it is wise for cities to pursue a relationship with a community that is as similar as possible in terms of geography, population, industries and interests. On the other hand, there are many successful "marriages" of opposites.

Once two cities have found each other, it is very important that they not rush the formalization process. Sufficient time should be taken to develop a strong base of support for the partnership in both communities, including:

- The two cities should share information, including their best brochures, city reports, and videos, if available.
- Each community should develop strong city hall and business support and, most importantly, a broad-based committee made up of a wide-range of citizens who are interested in supporting the partnership. This committee should not consist of only one ethnic group, nor be dominated by a single individual.
- Official delegations should visit both communities. These official delegations should include, but not be limited to: the mayor (or another high ranking city official); representatives of the business community; the acting president, chair and/or city liaison for the sister city program; an educator; and a person or group to highlight local culture, such as a performing artist.
- It is often desirable to carry out a specific, substantive exchange or project of interest to both sides prior to formally linking as sister cities. These projects then become a concrete success story to build on – a statement that the program will be active and meaningful for both sides. Such first exchanges could include an exchange of children's

artwork, an internship involving city officials focused on city planning or the environment, hosting a business delegation, and/or a cultural arts performance.

Important Factors for U.S. Communities to Keep In Mind When Developing a Sister City Partnership with a City Abroad

City Hall vs. Citizen Volunteers

In most countries in the world, sister city programs are formally managed by an international relations division or some other official representative at city hall.

The United States, with its tradition of more individualistic volunteerism, is more the exception than the rule. It is therefore critical, as a matter of basic protocol and to tap the full potential of their sister city program, that the local government in the U.S. city maintains an active interest and involvement in the sister city programs. In practical terms, this means the mayor taking time to visit with delegations, designating a contact person/support staff for sister cities at city hall, sending and hosting selected city officials for substantive municipal exchanges and training involving local government themes such as the environment, public safety, or city planning. Cities typically provide minimal support for administrative costs for the volunteer committee.

At that same time, it is recommended that U.S. communities request that their counterparts abroad set up a committee of interested volunteers. U.S. mayors can be effective in communicating the need for more citizen participation in their sister city. Also, U.S. leaders need to clearly communicate to their counterparts that they have designated their volunteer committee be the official arm of sister cities in their city.

Resources

It is sometimes the case that the more city hall-driven programs in international cities, even in developing countries, have more resources for sister cities than their more volunteer-based U.S. counterparts. If this is the case, the U.S. committee will need to make sure to tap their city's full potential for fundraising through city hall support, corporate support, individual donors, appropriate service fees, and fund-raising events.

Clarifying Objectives

There is often a very strong interest in 'economic development' on the part of international cities who are seeking a U.S. partner. While U.S. cities also have an increasingly strong interest in this area, both will need to carefully discuss with each other exactly what they mean by 'economic development.' In many cases, a compromise will have to be reached between those interested more in business activities, versus educational and cultural

exchanges. It is not an either/or situation – both educational and cultural exchanges, as well as opportunities to explore economic development should be part of a great sister cities program.

Cultural Differences

When U.S. cities host groups from abroad, the tendency is often to be informal. While this has its own unique charm and appropriateness, it is important to recognize the expectation of many international guests for more formality. It should be a given, for example, that any international guest be offered a drink (e.g. coffee, tea) when first arriving, since this is the standard custom in almost every city or village in the world.

Distinguished, high-ranking officials from abroad need to be formally recognized as such – rank and seniority are very important in many cultures.

Language

More often than not, English is the mode of communication in international meetings.

Americans need to be highly sensitive to the difficulties faced by non-native speakers since we are usually fortunate to have our language in use. For non-native speakers ...

- Explain key vocabulary words and concepts in advance
- Give easy-to-understand summaries and clear analogies and metaphors for long explanations
- Give time to formulate questions
- Build in opportunities for rest – listening to a foreign language is hard work
- Provide quality interpretation and/or translation when critical for deeper understanding, and
- Make every effort to learn as much as possible of the language of your sister city – three new words a day should be considered a minimum to be a true global citizen.

Important Factors for International Communities Developing a Sister City Partnership with a City in the U.S.

Volunteerism

If your sister city program is administered directly by the local government in your city, then you will need to be fully acquainted with the U.S. system of volunteerism. There is a lot of variety with regard to how sister city programs are structured in the United States, but here is the typical framework:

- **Mayor as Honorary Chair.** The mayor's level of interest in the program will vary from city to city and mayor to mayor in the United States

- **Staff person at city hall or the 'Liaison to the Sister Cities Committee.'** The level of administrative and programmatic involvement by this person also varies from city to city. This position can be found in a wide variety of departments, such as the mayor's office, the economic development department, international relations office, the city manager's office, the parks and recreation department or the cultural affairs department.
- **Executive Director or Coordinator of the non-profit organization Sister Cities.** Some cities have a full-time or part-time non-city hall staff person to administer part of the work of the program. This person works on behalf of the legally incorporated Sister Cities non-profit organization or on behalf of the city government and the various volunteer committees.
- **President and Board Members.** Many cities have an overall president of their sister cities program. These people are volunteers who rise up to these leadership positions inside the volunteer sister city program.
- **Committee Chairs and Individual Volunteers.** Many/most U.S. cities have chairmen or chairwomen of each of their sister city committees. Almost all U.S. sister city programs are heavily dependent on many volunteers to support their program.

Funding

Most local governments in the United States do not have large budgets for international affairs. Volunteers are the backbone of most U.S. sister city programs. In general, this has to do with a long tradition in the United States of local self-government (the federal system of national-state-municipal levels of government). Some local governments in the United States do not contribute any funds at all to their local sister city programs, which means that all sister city program efforts will be carried out by volunteers, requiring a great deal of their time and many out-of-pocket expenses. Although the receptions you receive from your U.S. hosts may not be as fancy (expensive) as what you can provide, you should show appreciation for the hard work and many sacrifices made by individual U.S. volunteers, and for any sponsorship by U.S. businesses which support sister city events.

The United States is a Big Country

The United States is a very culturally, geographically, ethnically and religiously diverse nation. An experience you have with one person, city, neighborhood or region may not be the same elsewhere, so keep an open mind and continue learning about the complex society, history, politics and cultures of the United States.

Americans are More Informal

Generally speaking, Americans can be quite informal and direct compared to people from other cultures. Americans tend to value clear, direct communication. If something is bothering you, they will expect you to tell them. Most Americans are uncomfortable having to 'read someone's mind.' Be certain to communicate and clearly explain what is polite and expected in your culture and why – and try some American customs as well!

What Do Sister Cities Do?

Sister city programs inherently involve a unique kind of partnership and involvement of the three main sectors of a vibrant, productive community, county or state – the local government, business and private voluntary sectors (civil society or non-profit organizations and individual citizen volunteers). Sister city programs, perhaps more than any other international program, involve the widest possible diversity of exchanges and projects. Basically, anything that goes on in a community can become – and has, in one city or another – the subject of a sister city project, including healthcare, environment, arts, education, economic and business development, public safety, municipal training, youth, and much more.

What Makes a Successful Sister City Program?

1. Solid support and involvement from:

- City Hall – the mayor as honorary chair; a staff person designated at city hall to support the sister city program; direct involvement of various city departments in municipal, economic development, technical, public safety or other exchanges; various direct and in-direct (in-kind) support for sister city activities, such as assistance with administrative costs and receptions.
- Business sector, with an opportunity for both corporations and small businesses, as well as individual business people, to contribute their time and/or financial or in-kind support. The local Chamber of Commerce and other key organizations should also be actively involved in the sister city program.

2. A broad-based sister city committee:

The best long-term indicator of success for a sister city program (since elected officials come and go) is a broad-based sister city committee, made up of many individual citizens who are enthusiastic supporters of the sister city program. Every effort should be made to recruit people from various professions, a youth delegate, people from different ethnic and religious groups, both women and men, and people with disabilities. Citizen volunteers in the United States and abroad contribute an enormous “cost share” to the local program through their time and various out-of-pocket expenses, including annual individual and family membership fees, travel expenses abroad and hosting expenses at home.

3. Forming alliances:

To maximize limited resources and the potential outreach and impact of the sister city program in the community, every effort should be made to form additional alliances within the overall sister city program, such as sister schools or twinned Rotary and Lion's clubs.

4. Excellent communication links:

It is essential to have excellent communication links, including reliable phone, fax and Internet communications, with back up fax and phone numbers when necessary. Fax machines should be kept on at night. Communication from a sister city should be responded to immediately to maintain good relations. Even if a decision concerning a

proposal has not been reached, a quick reply saying, for example, "Thank you for your fax – we will respond to you after our meeting next month," should be sent promptly, acknowledging receipt of an important proposal or letter.

5. *Sensitivity to cultural differences:*

Sister City projects should be reciprocal and jointly planned, executed and evaluated. Also, there needs to be time built into actual exchanges for cross-culturally sensitive feedback to avoid serious "culture bumps." Formal time for cross-cultural discussion, to learn about more complex layers of culture, such as the changing role of women in society, child rearing methods or how decisions are actually made in local government or businesses, should be built into all exchanges and projects.

6. *Clear objectives:*

To maintain excellent, two-way communication and to keep the program active, it is important that cities meet at least every other year to develop a *Memorandum of Understanding* about what they plan for their partnership, including frank discussions about areas of interest, realities of budgets and other important details in carrying out proposed exchanges or projects.

7. *There are a variety of low-cost exchanges that should occur every year, even if it is not possible to have a physical exchange of people. Some suggestions are:*

- An annual "state of the city" letter between the two mayors
- Exchanges of the city annual reports and city plans by officials at city hall
- Exchanges of children's artwork, letters or sister school programs through the Internet
- Periodic exchanges of interesting newspaper articles that show how society, technology, the environment, etc. are changing in your city
- Cultural festivals, movies or speeches that celebrate the culture of the sister city (foreign students or business people from the nation of the sister city can be guest speakers).

8. *Regular exchanges:*

It is essential to agree on regular, sustainable exchanges of people that will take place every year or, at the very least, every other year. There are many possibilities for this, including teacher and student exchanges, municipal internships for city officials in key fields, young business leader internships sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce, or participation at the largest annual festival in the sister city.

9. *Willingness to take risks:*

All relationships, like friendships, need to take a risk once in a while with a larger or more ambitious project, to stay fresh and to achieve their full potential. Such projects require a high degree of planning, fund raising, and time and effort, but they also can be a very positive, life-transforming experience for all involved.

Sister Cities International Affiliations Policy

The Sister Cities International Board of Directors has recently made some significant changes to Sister Cities International's affiliations policies. The policies now in effect are:

Only dues-paying members in good standing with Sister Cities International will have their sister city partnerships formally recognized by Sister Cities International.

- New affiliations will be considered official only when Sister Cities International has received copies of the sister city agreement(s).
- Sister Cities International will recognize a new sister cities affiliation between a U.S. and an international community, even though another affiliation may exist between that international community and a different U.S. city, only if a cooperative agreement among all involved cities is filed with Sister Cities International.
- Sister Cities International's existing policy of U.S. cities affiliating with only one sister city partnership in an international country no longer applies. Sister Cities International members can now recognize more than one sister city partnership in a given country.
- Sister Cities International will consider a relationship to be active unless notified otherwise. Sister Cities International will provide guidance in periodically evaluating a relationship. Sister Cities International will also assist in revitalizing a relationship or in terminating a relationship, if the partners agree it is not working out. Terminated agreements may be designated as a "Sister City Emeritus." Under this category, relationships which are no longer active will still be honored, but the international city will be available for another sister city partnership.
- Sister Cities International will recognize sister city affiliations in countries where formal U.S. diplomatic relations have not been established, provided that the U.S. government has at least an 'Interest Section' operating in that country and provided that no federal funds are used by Sister Cities International to support the affiliation. The only country immediately affected by this policy change is Cuba. Sister Cities International will now officially recognize United States-Cuba sister city affiliations, upon receipt of a copy of the signed sister cities agreement.

Salinas, Puerto Rico

Coordinates: 18°06′52″N 66°10′05″W﻿ / ﻿18.11444°N 66.16806°W﻿ / 18.11444; -66.16806

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Salinas (Spanish pronunciation: [saˈlinas]) is a municipality in the southern part of Puerto Rico located in the southern coast of the island, south of Aibonito and Cayey; southeast of Coamo, east of Santa Isabel; and west of Guayama. Salinas is spread over 7 wards and Salinas Pueblo (The downtown area and the administrative center of the city).

It has long been a fishing spot for Puerto Ricans, known for its beaches, fish variety and the birthplace of the famous "mojito isleño".

Although Salinas doesn't have any commercial airports, there is a military training area there. Camp Santiago, which is Puerto Rico National Guard training center. Army National Guard, Air National Guard, State Guard, U.S. Army ROTC, U.S. Army Reserve & the U.S. Army conduct military training at Camp Santiago.

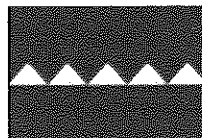
Salinas is also home to Miss Universe 2006, Zuleyka Rivera.

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Salinas, Puerto Rico

— Municipality —



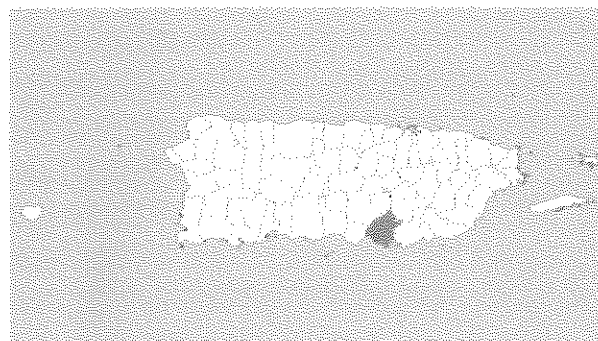
Flag



Coat of arms

Nickname(s): "El Pueblo del Mojo Isleño", "Cuna del Mojito Isleño", "Los Peces Voladores", "Los Marlins"

Anthem: "*Salinas*"



Location of Salinas in Puerto Rico

Coordinates: 18°06′52″N 66°10′05″W﻿ / ﻿18.11444°N 66.16806°W﻿ / 18.11444; -66.16806

Country	United States
Territory	Puerto Rico
Founded	July 22, 1851
Government	
• Mayor	Hon. Carlos J. Rodríguez Mateo (PNP)
• Senatorial dist.	6 - Guayama
• Representative dist.	30
Area	
• Total	69.7 sq mi (180.4 km ²)
Population (2010)	
• Total	31,078
• Density	450/sq mi (170/km ²)
• Racial groups	74.6% White
• (2000 Census) ^[1]	10.6% Black
	0.4% American Indian/AN

- 3.3.1 Landmarks and places of interest
- 3.3.2 Festivals and events
- 4 References
- 5 External links

0.1% Asian
 0.1% Native Hawaiian/PI
 9.8% Some other race
 4.5% Two or more races

Demonym	Salinenses
Time zone	AST (UTC-4)
Zip code	00751
Website	http://www.municipiodesalinaspr.com/

History

Salinas was founded in July 22, 1851 by Don Agustín Colón Pacheco as Mayor, Don Jose Maria Cadavedo as Sargent of Arms, Don Juan Colon as Captain of the Civil Guard and five hacendados which were Don Antonio Semidey, Don Antonio Morelli, Don Francisco Secola, Don Julio Delannoy and Don Jose Antonio Torres.

Flag

On a green rectangular field, five white isosceles triangles equal in size, placed in the center of the flag and forming a row that covers the extent of the background. The green represents the land and the triangles hills of salt from which the name of the town is derived.

Coat of Arms

The shield uses the traditional colors of the town; green and silver. The salt knolls indicate in graphical form the name of the town: Salinas. The fish refer to the fishing. The sugar cane leaves that surround the shield, symbolize the sugar cane plantations.

Demographics

Barrios (Districts/Wards)^[3]

- Aguirre (Aguirre Central, Coquí, San Felipe, Aguirre)
- Lapa (Monte Grande, Coco, Parcelas Vasquez, Naranjo, Vertedero)
- Palmas
- Quebrada Yeguas (Bo. Plena)
- Sabana Llana
- Río Jueyes (Las 80)
- Salinas Pueblo (Pueblo, Playa, Playita)
- Las Mareas (Callete, Los Indios, Cayo Hondo)

Geo/Topography

- Gorges: The Callao, La Palma y Majada and Pasto Viejo.

Demographic distribution

Racial distribution

- Lagoons: Mar Negro and Punta Arctias.
- Rivers: Río Jájome, Río Jueyes, Río Lapa and Río Nigua (Río Salina).
- Mountains: Cerro Las Tetas.

Economy

Agriculture

- Salinas is one of the main agricultural producers on the southern coast of Puerto Rico. It has large banana and papaya farms in its Coco and Aguirre barrios. The "Las 80" barrio is one the main producers of beef in the south, counting with La Hacienda Las Carolinas which supplies Ganaderia Santiago, a slaughter house, with meat. Salinas also is headquarters for Canto Alegre, a company which specializes in poultry. This company supplies most of Puerto Rico's supermarkets with fresh poultry.

Business

- Apparell, commercial fishing.

Industry

- Aguirre Sugar Cane Mill, the last operational sugar cane mill in Puerto Rico, Aguirre Central closed its doors in 1993;

Electrical and electronic machinery, plastics, sunglasses.

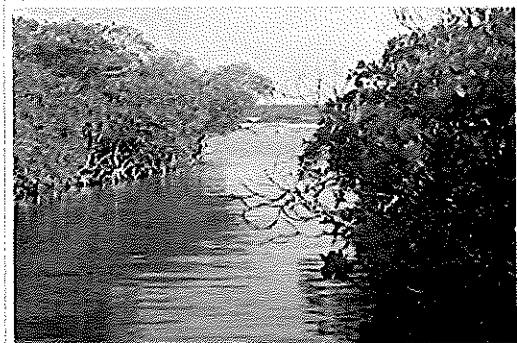
Landmarks and places of interest

- Albergue Olímpico (Olympic Hostel)
- Aguirre Forest
- Antigua Central Aguirre (Sugar Cane Mill)
- Camp Santiago
- Sports Museum
- Playa Salinas

Festivals and events

- Abey Carnival - February
 - Abey - Cacique (Chief) of yucayeque-(village) in the area of Abeyno Salinas, Puerto Rico.
- Pescao Festival - June
- Matron Celebration - September

Race - Salinas, Puerto Rico - 2000 Census ^[2]		
Race	Population	% of Total
White	4,645	74.6%
Black/African American	647	10.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	29	0.4%
Asian	8	0.1%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	2	0.1%
Some other race	599	9.8%
Two or more races	211	4.5%



View of "El Caño Matias" in Salinas

- Festival Del Mojo Isleño

References

1. ^ Demographics/Ethnic U.S 2000 census (<http://www.topuertorico.org/pdf/2kh72.pdf>)
2. ^ Ethnicity 2000 census (<http://www.topuertorico.org/pdf/2kh72.pdf>)
3. ^ <http://welcome.topuertorico.org/maps/salinas.pdf>

External links

Map and Directory of Salinas, PR <http://www.MapandDirectory.com>
(<http://www.direccionespr.com/Town1.aspx?tnid=tL27hrbpXk2JhVPwMz6DoQ==&rid=PIXVxsWnnhDaY=>)

Retrieved from "http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Salinas,_Puerto_Rico&oldid=481509092"

Categories: Municipalities of Puerto Rico | Populated coastal places in Puerto Rico
| Salinas, Puerto Rico | Populated places established in 1841

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Albergue Olímpico

Coordinates: 18°01′53.22″N 66°14′13.31″W﻿ / ﻿

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Albergue Olímpico** German Rieckehoff Sampayo or *Olympic Hostel* is an athletic training and recreational center located in Salinas, Puerto Rico. It is the most complete sports center in Puerto Rico used by professional athletes and by the general public for health, educational, and recreational activities.^[1]

It has a territorial expansion of 1,500 acres (6.1 km²) and has 17 sports installations. Among these: multiple use courts, baseball complex, aquatic complex, tennis complex, gyms and different sports halls.

^[1] They are all used for training by the different sports federation of the Puerto Rico Olympic Committee, and the only residential, sports-focused public school in Puerto Rico, the **Escuela Especializada en Deportes (ECEDAO)**, by individual professionals, national and international sports associations and others. The Albergue also has water parks, an aviary, a botanical garden, playgrounds and the **Puerto Rican Sports Museum**.^[1] The museum houses the tomb holding the remains of legendary Puerto Rico Olympic leader Germán Rieckehoff Sampayo and his wife, Irma.

The Albergue will host the Shooting competitions for the 2010 Central American and Caribbean Games.

^[2] There are two Conference Halls and a Sport Library that bear Rafael Pont Flores's name.^{[3][4]}

References

- ↑ *albergueolimpico* "ALBERGUE OLÍMPICO" (http://www.copur.pr/albergue.htm) (in Spanish). http://www.copur.pr/albergue.htm. Retrieved 2010-05-01.
- ↑ "Mayaguez 2010" (http://mayaguez2010.com/es/instalaciones/deportivas/255-albergue-olimpico.html) (in Spanish). http://mayaguez2010.com/es/instalaciones/deportivas/255-albergue-olimpico.html. Retrieved 2010-05-01.
- ↑ "Actividades Corporativas" (http://www.albergueolimpico.com/actividades_corp.htm) (in Spanish). http://www.albergueolimpico.com/actividades_corp.htm. Retrieved July 9, 2010.
- ↑ "Germán Rieckehoff" (http://www.encyclopediapr.org/esp/article.cfm?ref=10042904) (in Spanish). http://www.encyclopediapr.org/esp/article.cfm?ref=10042904. Retrieved July 9, 2010.

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Camp Santiago

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Camp Santiago Joint Maneuver Training Center (CSJMTC) is military training area controlled by the Puerto Rico National Guard on 12,789 acres of land located in Salinas, Puerto Rico.

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History

In 1941 the 65th Infantry Regiment was the first combat unit to train at this Southern Puerto Rico military camp before being sent to Panama to protect the Panama Canal during War World II.

From 1940 The Federal Government leased this military camp known as Camp Salinas from the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The U.S.Government licensed the military camp to the Puerto Rico National Guard in 1967. Since that time the camp has grown from a tent city with very few permanent facilities to an instalation of more than 300 buildings approximately of 715,680 square feet.

This Military instalation was renamed from Camp Salinas to Camp Santiago in 1975 in honor of Specialist Four Héctor Santiago-Colón who received the Medal of Honor during the Vietnam War. Salinas, Puerto Rico was Specialist Hector Santiago's birth place.

From 1990 til 1991 military units in Puerto Rico such as the 92nd Maneuver Enhancement Brigade reported to Camp Santiago for initial training in preparation before deployment to Operation Desert Storm in Kuwait. Camp Santiago also had a roll in training National Guard and Reserve units in Puerto Rico for Operation Enduring Freedom during the War in Afghanistan and the Global War on Terror. In 2006 Soldiers went back to Camp Santiago to prepare for the Iraq War in Operation Desert Shield.

The U.S. Navy had a radio station receiver site at Camp Santiago.

Installation

JOINT MANEUVER TRAINING CENTER CAMP SANTIAGO, PUERTO RICO

Salinas, Puerto Rico

Type	Military Training Area
Built	1940
In use	1940 - present
Controlled by	Puerto Rico National Guard
Garrison	92nd Maneuver Enhancement Brigade
Battles/wars	World War II, Operation Desert Storm, Operation Desert Shield, Global War on Terror.



Soldiers of the 65th Infantry training in Salinas, Puerto Rico. August 1941.

Located 51 miles south of San Juan, The Capital City of Puerto Rico. The main gate is located right off highway 52. Is easy to travel to Camp Santiago since is very accessible by highway from virtually all points of Puerto Rico. Though it has no permanent residents, Camp Santiago can house thousands of troops on a temporarily basis, some old barracks are being replaced with new barracks, a Puerto Rico National Guard Museum, Theater, Dinning Facilities, Chapel, Fire Station, Cyber Café (computer Classroom/Laboratory), class six shoppette, AAFES opened a new Post exchange and gas station on base.

Training facilities at Camp Santiago include Virtual Convoy Operations Trainer (OCOT), Call For Fire Trainer (CFFT), Engage Similation Training (EST2000), 2HMMWV Engress Assistance Trainer (HEAT), FOB Compound Area, EID Path Zoo, AWTs and a Pre-mob Training Area making Camp Santiago the best military training facility in Puerto Rico.

Future proyects for the Camp Santiago Joint Maneuver Training Center (CSJMTC) include an \$1.7 million Urban Assault Course, Rappel Tower, Land Navigation Course, Live Shooting House, and a Military Pistol Qualification Range.

Warriors Plaza was innagurated on September 11, 2011 to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the September 11, 2001 9/11 tragedy and honor all the Service Members of the Puerto Rico National Guard that were mobilized to the New York area to respond to the search and rescue mission.

Current use

Campamento Santiago or Salinas as is commonly known is the primary training facility for the U.S. Army, Army National Guard, U.S. Army Reserve in Puerto Rico for Field Training Exercises (FTX) and annual Military Readiness Camps during the summer of each year. Army National Guard and Army Reserve units from Continental United States (CONUS) also come to Camp Santiago for their annual training camp. U.S. Marine Corps Reserve units in Puerto Rico conduct weapons qualifications at Camp Santiago. The Army ROTC and the Air Force ROTC held their semester field training exercises at Camp Santiago.

Camp Santiago opens its gate for the general public for the annual Puerto Rico National Guard Family Day held each year on the month February.

The Puerto Rico Rifle and Pistol Association hold their state championship every year in Camp Santiago with participants from the military, civilians and law enforment agencies. Federal and State Law Enforment Agencies use Camp Santiago as a support facility for operations in southern Puerto Rico. The Civil Air Patrol and the United States Naval Sea Cadet Corps conduct Summer Encampment at Camp Santiago.

External links

- <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/facility/camp-santiago.htm>

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Categories: Military facilities in Puerto Rico | United States Army posts

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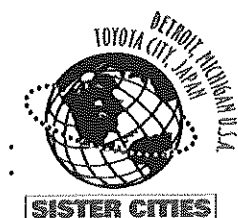
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SISTER CITIES PROGRAM

SISTER CITIES PROGRAM

LINKING DETROIT TO THE WORLD



In order to truly make Detroit a globally recognized entity, Detroit must align itself with cities and countries of like vision, size, structure, and industry. A perfect mechanism to establish Detroit as a global entity is the Sister Cities Program.

A Brief History of Detroit's Sister Cities Relationships

First relationship established in 1960 with Toyota City, Japan.

Newest relationship with Dubai Municipality was established in 2002.

Toyota City, Japan

- Toyota City is Detroit's most active sister city relationship, dating back to September 1960. In 1965, the city of Detroit and Toyota established an annual student exchange program. The exchange provides students from both countries the opportunity to experience the lifestyles and culture of their sister city counterparts while cultivating cultural and ethnic tolerance. Detroit high school students visit Toyota one year, while Toyota high school students visit Detroit the following year.
- To learn more on how you can participate as a host family or as an exchange student, please call (313) 224-3757.

Dubai, United Arab Emirates (UAE)

- As the central port to North Africa and the Middle East, Dubai is uniquely situated as the hub of major trade efforts in that region of the world similarly to Detroit's unique placement on the Detroit River and as a major entry and exit point for trade between the United States and Canada. Because of this and the Detroit region being home to the largest population of Arabs outside of the Middle East, the two cities have become sister cities to forge partnerships and alliances between two very different worlds.
- Solidified in 2003 during the Arab Economic Summit, the relationship between the City of Detroit and Dubai Municipality has yielded several visits between the two cities and Detroit's participation in the Dubai Sister Cities Forum. The affiliation is a tool to showcase Detroit to the world.

The City of Detroit has formal sister city relationships with five other municipalities:

- Turin, Italy
- Minsk, Belarus
- Kitwe, Zambia
- Nassau, Bahamas
- Chongqing, China

As the City of Detroit develops its Sister Cities relationships, potential partnerships will range from peer relationships to mentors for the city of Detroit. It is important that all relationships have the potential to be sustained in years to come.

The selection criteria will focus on key factors inclusive of population size and density, economic development opportunities, other strategic alliances, and the municipalities' growth strategy.

It is recommended that new relationships be established with cities that can strategically provide a mutually beneficial relationship focused on economic development, cultural exchange, and targeted business opportunities for Detroit-based and headquartered companies. Additionally, it is important that each of the proposed relationships be measured and evaluated using the established criteria and overall economic impact on the city of Detroit.

Sister Cities International

Toyota City Homepage

DEPARTMENTS

INITIATIVES

ELECTED OFFICIALS

DISCOVER DETROIT

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Community Access Centers
Finance
Fire
General Services
Health and Wellness
Human Services
Parking
Police
Public Works
Purchasing
Recreation

Believe in Detroit
Detroit Works Project
Neighborhood Stabilization
Detroit Performance Dashboard
Citizen Guide
Consolidated Services Plan

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Council President Charles Pugh
Council President Pro Tem Gary Brown
Councilwoman Saunteel Jenkins
Councilman Kenneth V. Cockrel
Councilwoman Brenda Jones
Councilman Andre Spivey
Councilman James Tate
Councilman Kwame Kenyatta
Councilwoman JoAnn Watson
City Clerk Janice Winfrey

Detroit Historical Museum
Detroit Institute of Arts
Detroit Metro Convention and Visitors Bureau
Detroit Public Library
Detroit Riverfront Conservancy
Detroit Zoological Society
Dig Downtown Detroit
Eastern Market
Museum of African American History
Inside Detroit



DAVE BING, MAYOR

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Mission Statement

Promote peace through mutual respect, understanding, & cooperation — one individual, one community at a time.

Goals

Sister Cities International is a nonprofit citizen diplomacy network that creates and strengthens partnerships between U.S. and International communities. We strive to build global cooperation at the municipal level, promote cultural understanding and stimulate economic development.

Sister Cities International is a leader for local community development and volunteer action. We motivate and empower private citizens, municipal officials and business leaders to conduct long-term sister city programs. We believe that sister city programs involve two-way communication and should mutually benefit partnering communities.

Our goals are to:

- **Develop** municipal partnerships between U.S. cities, counties, and states and similar jurisdictions in other nations.
- **Provide** opportunities for city officials and citizens to experience and explore other cultures through long-term community partnerships.
- **Create** an atmosphere in which economic and community development can be implemented and strengthened.
- **Stimulate** environments through which communities will creatively learn, work, and solve problems together through reciprocal cultural, educational, municipal, business, professional and technical exchanges and projects.
- **Collaborate** with organizations in the United States and other countries which share similar goals.

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Annual Conference— Offers sister city programs around the world the opportunity to network, learn about innovations and share knowledge and experiences.

Areas of Focus:

Muslim World Partnership Initiative— Encouraging positive engagement with the Muslim world through Sister Cities partnerships, joint programs and educational outreach.

Partnership & Peace Travel Program— trip participants visit new countries and communities, learn about the history, eat the food, walk on the streets to experience cultural heritage and meet with elected officials and business leaders. By creating a better understanding of the country, we hope to build more sister city partnerships.

Youth & Education— Projects focused on building multicultural awareness and understanding among youth globally. Project areas: youth exchange, teacher exchange, youth adult partnership, youth in governance, virtual classrooms, e-exchanges, scholarship programs and sister schools.

Visa Resources— This new section provides recent news on visa legislation, application updates for the inbound travelers, and information on our new networking partners. There is also a link to the Visa Toolkit which includes descriptions of the different types of visas, the steps for applying for visas, important links for information and forms, and a frequently asked questions section. Here you will find the different ways Sister Cities International can help make the visa and passport application process more manageable.

Legislative & Policy Updates — Find out more about SCI's Legislative Initiative and our work to gain more support from Congress for a national funding program that would make more Federal dollars available for local Sister City programs. You can also find links to US Agency and Congressional websites and news updates about recent legislation and hearings. Want to help with advocacy for SCI? We also have resources available to assist you in your own local advocacy campaign.

Annual Awards— This annual program honors local sister city programs. Categories include: overall program, arts & culture, economic development, disability awareness and more.

Humanitarian Assistance — Projects that help address both long-term and emergency needs in communities.

Sustainable Development— Projects focused on developing communities today while supporting future needs. Project areas: good governance, energy systems, clean water, healthcare, economic development, environmental conservation, poverty alleviation, accessibility and disaster reconstruction.

Grants— Sister Cities International applies for federally funded and private grants. When proposals are approved, we administer these programs and often pass funds on to local sister city organizations.

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