

ART OF THE AMERICAS

and

LIGHTS OF THE AMERICAS

SCHOOL TOURS - DECEMBER 12, 1994



Light Up Miami organized the Lights of the Americas and Arts of the Americas to celebrate the historic meeting of the Heads of State of the Western Hemisphere held in Miami on December 10, and 11, 1994. For Lights of the Americas, many downtown buildings displayed illumination art and lit up to showcase the spectacular Miami skyline. For Arts of the Americas, twelve participating countries presented exhibits featuring their art, culture, history, and trade. The countries and buildings featured* in this hand-out graciously opened their exhibits today to provide guided tours for over a thousand Dade County school children. The Freedom Tower also graciously participated in those tours with its Cubans in Exile exhibit.

Many community volunteers and staff at the Summit of the Americas assisted with these two events. To all, muchas gracias.

*Our thanks to The Herald for country information reprinted.

BARBADOS



OWEN ARTHUR Prime Minister

Arthur, 45, a free-market economist, became prime minister when his Barbados Labor Party unseated the incumbent Democratic Labor Party headed by Erskine Sandiford in Sept. 6 elections. New elections are due in 1999.

Arthur entered politics in 1984 when he won a parliamentary by-election. He was named party leader in 1993. He is seen as being in the new mold of "technocratic" leaders, with broad experience in economic matters, including a stint as chief project analyst in the Barbados Finance Ministry. He also served as director of economics of the Jamaica Bauxite Institute and as chief economic planner with the National Planning Agency of Jamaica.

Born Oct. 17, 1949, in Barbados, he holds a master's degree from the University of the West Indies' Mona campus in Jamaica. He is married to the former Beverley Jaene Batchelor. They have no children.

Capital: Bridgetown.
Population: 255,338 (1993 est.); **growth rate:** 0.18%.
Land area: 166 sq. mi.; 2½ times the size of Washington, D.C.
Language: English.
Ethnic composition: Black 80%; mixed 16%; white 4%.
Religions: Protestant 67%; Roman Catholic 4%; none 17%; unknown 3%; others 9%.
Economy: GDP (1993) \$1.7 billion; **growth rate:** 1%; **per capita income:** \$6,600; **inflation:** 0.3%.
Trade: Exports (1992) \$194 million; major markets CARICOM 31%, U.K. 17%, U.S. 13%; Imports \$704 million; major suppliers U.S. 34%, European Union 19%, CARICOM 16%, Japan 3%.
Work force: 120,900 (1991); by occupation: services and government 37%, commerce 22%, manufacturing and construction 22%, transportation, communications and finance 9%, agriculture 8%, utilities 2% (1985 est.).
Currency: Barbadian dollar.
Independence: Nov. 30, 1966 (from Britain).
Government: Parliamentary democracy.



ECUADOR



SIXTO DURAN BALLEEN President

Duran Ballen, 73, was born in Boston in 1921, while his diplomat father was studying at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He won the presidency in 1992, espousing free-market economics.

Duran Ballen opened an architectural firm in Ecuador in 1948 and was minister of public works in the 1950s. He then went to the United States, returning in the 1960s and serving as mayor of Quito from 1970 to 1978. He left government for a period, then returned to head the National Housing Board. He ran unsuccessfully for president in 1979 and 1988. For his successful 1992 campaign, Duran Ballen left the Social Christian Party and organized the new Republican Unity Party, which formed a coalition with the Conservative Party.

An architect, Duran Ballen was educated at Columbia University and the University of Wisconsin. He is married to Josefina Villalobos and has eight children.

Capital: Quito.
Population: 10,461,072 (1993 est.); **growth rate:** 2.07%.
Land area: 109,000 sq. mi.; slightly smaller than Nevada.
Languages: Spanish (official), Indian languages (especially Quechua).
Ethnic composition: Mixed Indian and white 55%, Indian 25%, white 10%, black 10%.
Religions: Roman Catholic 95%, others 5%.
Economy: GDP (1993) \$12.7 billion; **growth rate:** 1.5%; **per capita income:** \$1,200; **inflation:** 32%.
Trade: Exports (1993) \$2.9 billion; major markets U.S., Latin American Integration Association (ALADI), European Union; Imports \$2.1 billion; major suppliers U.S., EU, Japan, ALADI.
Work force: 2.8 million; by occupation: agriculture 35%, manufacturing 21%, commerce 16%, services and other activities 28% (1982).
Currency: Sucre.
Independence: May 24, 1822 (from Spain).
Government: Republic.



HONDURAS



CARLOS ROBERTO REINA President

Reina, 68, an international jurist and Honduran Liberal Party leader, culminated a 30-year political career with his election to the presidency in November 1993. He arrived in office in January espousing free-market economic policies, tempered with social programs that would alleviate their impact on the poor. He also promised to clean up corruption that had reached gigantic proportions.

Reina began his career in public service as an official at the Honduran Embassy in London in the 1950s. He returned home to become undersecretary of foreign affairs, then was named ambassador to France. He became active in Liberal Party politics in 1963, twice serving as party president, and was elected to the National Congress in 1965 and again in 1971. He ran unsuccessfully for president in 1985.

Born in Honduras on March 13, 1926, Reina received a law degree from the National Autonomous University of Honduras in 1953, did postgraduate work at the London Institute of World Affairs and at the University of Paris. He is married to the former Bessy Watson of the United States. They have five children.

Capital: Tegucigalpa.
Population: 5,170,108 (1993 est.); **growth rate:** 2.8%.
Land area: 43,277 sq. mi.; slightly larger than Tennessee.
Languages: Spanish, Indian dialect.
Ethnic composition: mixed white and Indian 90%, Indian 7%, black 2%, white 1%.
Religions: Roman Catholic 97%, Protestant minority.
Economy: GDP (1993) \$4.2 billion; **growth rate:** 3.5%; **per capita income:** \$800; **inflation:** 13.4%.
Trade: Exports (1993) \$865 million; major market U.S. (50%); Imports \$1 billion; major supplier U.S. (40%).
Work force: 1.3 million; by occupation: agriculture 62%, services 20%, manufacturing 9%, construction 3%, other 6% (1985).
Currency: Lempira.
Independence: Sept. 15, 1821 (from Spain).
Government: Republic.



Exhibit Location:
Alfred I. Dupont
Building

Exhibit Location:
New World Tower
100 Biscayne Blvd.

Exhibit Location:
Sun Bank Int'l.
1 S.E. 3rd Ave.

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Light Up Miami thanks the participating Countries, Consulates and Buildings and the following supporters:



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MEXICO



ERNESTO ZEDILLO

President

Zedillo, 42, will have had the shortest tenure in office among the 34 hemisphere heads of government at the summit, having been inaugurated Dec. 1. He was selected as the candidate of



Mexico's long-governing Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) after the assassination of Luis Donaldo Colosio. A technocrat in the mold of his predecessor and mentor, outgoing President Carlos Salinas de Gortari.

Zedillo is expected to pursue economic reforms initiated by Salinas.

Zedillo joined the PRI in 1971, the same year he began work at the Office of Economic Policy. He has held various economic posts in the government.

Born Dec. 27, 1951, in Mexico City, the second of six children in a struggling lower middle class family, Zedillo began his undergraduate studies in economics in 1969 at the National Polytechnic Institute in Mexico City. He attended Yale on a doctoral scholarship. Zedillo is married to the former Nilda Patricia Velasco Nuñez. They have five children.

Capital: Mexico City.

Population: 90,419,606 (1993 est.); growth rate 1.97%.

Land area: 761,600 sq. mi.; about three times the size of Texas.

Languages: Spanish, various Mayan dialects.

Ethnic composition: Mixed white and Indian 60%, Indian 30%, white 9%, other 1%.

Religions: Roman Catholic 89%, Protestant 6%, others 5%.

Economy: GDP (1993) \$356 billion; per capita income \$3,930; annual growth 0.4%.

Trade: Exports (1993) \$29.3 billion; imports \$48.9 billion; major trading partners U.S., European Union, Japan.

Work force: 26.2 million; by occupation: services 31.7%, agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing 28%, commerce 14.6%, manufacturing 11.1%, construction 8.4%, transportation 4.7%, mining 1.5% (1990).

Currency: Mexican new peso.

Independence: Sept. 16, 1810 (from Spain).

Government: Federal republic.

Exhibit Location:
First Union
Financial Center

PANAMA



ERNESTO PEREZ BALLADARES

President

If others of his colleagues attending the summit are accidental presidents, Perez Balladares, 48, is an unlikely president. Long associated with Panama's military dictatorships, Perez Balladares proved a popular campaigner for the May 1994 election. He was inaugurated Sept. 1, promising a mix of populist social programs with economic reforms. He has courted the Clinton administration, providing safe haven for Cuban boat people and exile for Haiti's military leaders.



Nicknamed "Toro" (the Bull) because of his physique, he was a close economic adviser to Gen. Omar Torrijos, founder of the Democratic Revolutionary Party. In 1977, Perez Balladares became finance minister, then planning and economic policy minister.

Perez Balladares was born June 29, 1946, in Panama, but his higher education was in the United States. He holds B.A. and M.A. degrees from Notre Dame University and an M.S. degree from the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Finance. He and his wife, Dora, have three daughters.

Capital: Panama City.
Population: 2,579,047 (1993 est.); growth rate 1.98%.

Land area: 29,762 sq. mi.; slightly smaller than South Carolina.

Languages: Spanish, English.

Ethnic composition: Mixed white and Indian 70%, West Indian 14%, white 10%, Indian 6%.

Religions: Roman Catholic 85%, Protestant 15%.

Economy: GDP (1993) \$5.5 billion; growth rate 5.53%; per capita income \$2,132; inflation 1.6%.

Trade: Exports exclusive of Colon free zone \$490 million; major markets U.S., European Union; imports \$2.1 billion; major suppliers U.S., Japan, EU, Mexico.

Work force: 921,000; by occupation: government 31.8%, agriculture 26.8%, commerce 16.4%, manufacturing and mining 9.4%, construction 3.2%, transportation and communications 6.2%, finance 4.3% (1992 est.).

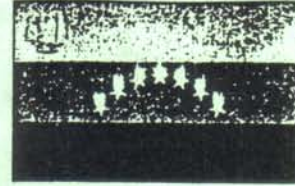
Currency: Balboa.

Independence: Nov. 3, 1903 (from Colombia).

Government: Republic.

Exhibit Location:
600 Brickell Ave.
Building

VENEZUELA



RAFAEL CALDERA

President

Caldera, 78, was first elected to presidency in 1968. He won then as candidate of the Christian Democratic Party. In the 1993 election, he won populist. The first year of his second



presidency was marked by labor unrest and coup rumors.

Caldera's public service career dates to the early 1940 when he served deputy for his home state and as attorney general in 1947.

lost the first of six presidential elections; he won a seat in Congress, where he served until a 1948 military coup. During Gen. Marcos Perez Jimenez's 5 year military rule beginning in 1952, Caldera at first remained in Venezuela practicing law, but he was forced into exile in 1957 and came to the United States. He returned to Venezuela in 1958 and was elected to the Chamber of Deputies. Between his first presidential term, ending in 1974, and his reelection last year, he was a member of the Venezuelan Senate.

Born in Venezuela on Jan. 24, 1919, Caldera earned a law degree from the Central University of Venezuela in 1936. He is married and has six children.

Capital: Caracas.

Population: 20,117,687 (1993 est.); growth rate 2.22%.

Land area: 343,999.5 sq. mi; twice the size of California.

Languages: Spanish (official), Indian dialects.

Ethnic composition: Mixed white and Indian 67%, white 21%, black 1%, Indian 2%.

Religions: Roman Catholic 96%, Protestant 2%, others 2%.

Economy: GDP (1993) \$55 billion; growth rate -1%; per capita income \$2,730; inflation 44%.

Trade: Exports (1993) \$14 billion; major markets U.S. 50.7%, European Union 13.7% (1989); imports (1993) \$11.3 billion; major suppliers U.S. 4%, Germany 8% (1989).

Work force: 5.8 million; by occupation: services 56%, industry 22%, agriculture 16% (1985).

Currency: Bolivar.

Independence: July 5, 1811 (from Spain).

Government: Republic.

Exhibit Location:
1101 Brickell Ave.
Building