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tion. We had a lot of information about some of the sites, for instance Barro Colorado Island (BCI); however, in others, we did not even have a preliminary inventory. For this reason, we organized field trips to some of the least ornithologically known sites in Panama. We had the opportunity to see some places which very few people have ever experienced. We reached places where the grazing lands met the forest. There were places where the battles were being won, like in the Western Highlands, and others where it seemed we had already lost. All the information has been introduced into a database, which will be available for the general public in the next few months. The final workshop has been scheduled for April to discuss the results and possible future actions. It is important to emphasize that only the first phase of the program is over, and we will soon begin a second phase. Now, I'll talk about the conservation of the IBAs.

In the first workshop, we identified 83 potential IBAs. This map gives you an idea. Now, when you see the next slide, you will notice that many of these areas fall within the so-called Endemic Bird Areas (EBAs). In Panama, we have identified 5 EBAs: The Western Caribbean Lowlands, the Western Highlands, the Western Pacific Lowlands, the Eastern Lowlands, and the Eastern Highlands. We find that the state of the natural areas varies a lot from one place to another. The Eastern part of the country still has an "acceptable" forest cover. In the Western section, we find that the highlands have been

very much affected, but the part that concerns us the most is the lowlands on the Pacific side. As you can see, west of the Canal, we have lost more than 90 % of the original forest cover.

In the Canal area, we have proposed 12 IBAs. In the future, these sites could become an important tourist attraction. The forest areas of the former Canal Zone are considered IBAs. These include reverted areas which have already been protected by the government of Panama: Camino de Cruces National Park, Soberania National Park, and Barro Colorado Nature Monument; but also some areas which have not reverted yet, such as Fuerte San Lorenzo/Fort Sherman, and the western bank of the former Canal Zone (central and Pacific section).

As we've previously mentioned, all of these areas are highly important for migratory birds, either as transit areas or winter residence. Specifically, I would like to emphasize the critically important forest areas of the Pacific sector, which include the Camino de Cruces National Park and the western bank of the former Canal Zone. According to a study by Dr. Neal Smith, Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute (STRI), the migration to South America during the months of October and November of around a million birds of prey, including turkey vultures, Swainson hawks, broad-winged hawks, and other species, is restricted to the Pacific section of the Canal area. Around 198,000 broad-winged hawks have been observed in a single day. With

deforestation, these forests constitute the only fragments of habitat that are available for these animals to spend the night. Lack of forest coverage could have very negative effects on the populations of these birds. We have even greater concern because these areas are located in the firing line of Panama City. Only the existence of the Canal Zone had prevented these areas from being developed. Located between the City and the new urban centers of Arraijan and La Chorrera, the absence of a government policy would lead to the conversion of these areas to the continuation of Panama City's carpet of concrete.

I have to make some comments about some forest areas which are located outside the former Canal Zone. Campana National Park is located in the easternmost part of Panama and Costa Rica Central Range. For this reason, some of the endemic species of the Western Highlands are found in this area. These include orange-bellied trogon and blue and gold tanager. As most of the areas around have been deforested, this park constitutes a fragment of forest in the midst of agriculture and livestock areas.

On the other side of the waterway, Chagres National Park protects the westernmost part of the Kuna Yala/Darien Range. Here we find some of the endemic species of the Darien Highlands, including russet-crowned quail-dove, violet-capped hummingbird, blue and gold tanager, and Tacarcuna bush-tanager. In contrast with Campana National

Park, Chagres National Park constitutes a large forest area, linked with other forest areas, including Portobelo National Park and the Kuna Yala Indigenous Reserve. Just about a year ago, during a joint field trip of the IBA Program and the Panama Canal Watershed Natural Resources Monitoring Project, Karla Aparicio found an active harpy eagle nest in the Río Pequenî area, Chagres National Park. Some months later, another nest was identified in the Rio Chico area. The presence of this bird of prey, our national bird, confirms the ecological quality of the forests in Chagres National Park. This species is an indicator of large forests with limited human intervention. Once present in the former Canal Zone, this bird was driven to extinction by hunting and loss of habitat. Today, the Peregrine Fund, together with the National Institute of Renewable Resources (INRENARE) and the Panama Audubon Society, have undertaken an effort to make our national bird fly once again over its former domain.

The future of coastal birds is not well defined. In the coastal area next to Panama City, the IBA Program has identified 4 different sites. City growth and agricultural development constitute serious threats for this area. La Jagua is a good example of the effects unsustainable development may have on biodiversity. Once one of the wetlands with highest aquatic bird diversity in Panama, its conversion to rice fields has turned it into a faint idea of what it used to be. On the other hand, urban growth threatens those areas which are closer to the City.

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"We recognize ecotourism as one of the best alternatives for combining economic development and environmental conservation."

According to a survey conducted by the Canadian Wildlife Service, the Bay of Panama constitutes the most important area for migratory shorebirds in Panama. More than 200,000 shorebirds stay here during the winter, including 10 % of the entire world population of western sandpipers. There is no doubt the area fills the requirements to be declared an Internationally Important Wetland (Ramsar Convention). The Metropolitan Plan proposes maintaining Juan Diaz and Tocumen as natural areas. We expect government policies to adjust to this document in such a way that future generations could enjoy our natural heritage.

The Taboga and Uraba Wildlife Refuge has also been considered an Important Bird Area. Between 30,000 and 50,000 brown pelicans nest in these islands. Since they use the rocky areas located on the other side of Taboga, the pelicans have stayed free from human intervention. INRENARE has opened a natural trail leading to the highest part of the island. With adequate planning and control of the number of visitors, this area may be used for ecotourism in the future.

As you can see, the agenda of the Panama Audubon Society, with regards to the IBA Program, projects towards the future. Nowhere in the world is it easy to achieve effective conservation of natural areas. Before you do, you have to compete with a variety of interests which seek to obtain short-term economic benefits for private individuals and for society. We recognize ecotourism as

one of the best alternatives for combining economic development and environmental conservation. We want to thank the organizers for allowing our participation in this event. We hope our areas continue being important for birds and for biodiversity in general, so many people can enjoy the marvels of nature in the future. That concludes my remarks, but I want to show you some more slides.

As I said, the growth of Panama City is the greatest threat. We have pollution that is produced by human populations. Development will not always be sustainable. As you can see, it is very difficult to think of conservation of natural areas when we have human needs that have a greater priority. We have had to work with local communities in order to make a difference. We have also worked very closely with government officials in protected areas. I would like to make a public recognition of their support. We have a Bird Observation and Identification Training Course we offer to park rangers across the country. Also, we have developed environmental education activities in Panama City, and we hope to continue working to achieve the conservation of our natural areas.

Osvaldo Jordan is Project Manager of the Panama Audubon Society and Professor of Ecology at Universidad Santa María La Antigua. He began his studies in biology in the University of Panama and later received a Fulbright Scholarship to complete his B.S. at California State University at Chico. He has worked for the Instituto de Recursos Hidráulicos y Electrificación and the Patronato del Parque Natural Metropolitano.



Ecotourism Facilities as a Reality: Canopy Adventures

Raul Arias de Para,
President, The Canopy Tower

Good afternoon, I would like to share with you some ideas on ecotourism. Ecotourism for me is an instrument of conservation. It is not an end unto itself, but a means to reach an end, which is the conservation of forests. I arrived at this conclusion through my personal, direct experience. It turns out that in El Valle de Anton, in lands belonging to my family for almost 80 years, there is a very beautiful waterfall. With the passing of time, it became popular with people with little ecological awareness, and it deteriorated. They came to have picnics, they left their food scattered around the place, and made a lot of noise. They brought their radios and it reached a point where they even wrote graffiti on the walls of the waterfalls. I knew we had to stop this situation, but the solution was not to close the area with a fence, for this would be very selfish of us, although we had the legal right to do so. Instead, we controlled access to the site in an orderly and sustainable manner. I contracted a person and we charged \$1 admission fee so that people could see this beautiful waterfall. And thus, this ecotourism business was born. The purpose was not to make money, but to protect the site while keeping it open to the

public in a sustainable manner. I hired a person, then two, then three. I liked the proximity with nature and I began to read about ecotourism. I spent 2 weeks in Costa Rica, which I had read was a mecca of ecotourism. I traveled around the country and I found many activities, but I found one in particular that I liked very much. It is a trip through the canopy of the forest, with steel cables tied to the trees in a system that does not affect the life of the trees.

We now have employed 8 persons from the area who were previously engaged in slash and burn agriculture. They do not have an education beyond the third or fourth grade, but they have good employment and good self esteem. They were trained by people from Costa Rica and Holland. I think that this is one of the ideas of ecotourism—to protect the forest by providing employment.

After the Canopy Adventure had been in operation for about 2 years, I decided to find something closer to the city. The Canal and the surrounding forest had always drawn my attention because they were so rich in fauna and so close to the city; 30 minutes away. But I couldn't do

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anything there until the implementation of the Canal Treaty, because the operation of the Canal was under the government of the United States. So I began to search. I tried to find an area to establish some sort of a business on a larger scale. And after many tests and trips and weekends trying to find places in the reverted areas, and after making 2 requests that were denied—one because the area is under the control of the U.S. Army Tropic Test Center and the other because it was close to the operation of the Canal—I found a site which is an incredible place. It's about 30 minutes away from the city, a former radar station of the U.S. Air Force. It is about 490 feet above sea level and the tower rises almost 100 feet more. The tower was built in 1960, during the Cold War. The Americans installed these structures in different parts of the world. They were part of the Intercontinental Defense System. It was a very powerful radar; it had a range of 300 miles. Later, it was used to control air traffic in the Panama area and then it was part of a drug control system to track planes suspected of carrying drugs to the north.

One day I had a meeting with the Panama Canal Commission and I was told that the second site I had requested had not been approved. Then they asked me if I knew about Semaphore Hill. I had never in my life heard about this place, but they told me that it would revert soon. I didn't even know that this place existed until I went to the site. The Panama Canal Commission told me about the area and I began negotiations

for it. Negotiations with any government institution are complicated. Can you imagine what it means to negotiate with 2 governments at one time? First I had to negotiate with one, then I had to negotiate with the other. Then they said no and I had to begin again. But, although it took me 2 years, now all of the documents have been approved, the environmental impact study has been completed and approved last week, and now we have all our documents in order to proceed.

This slide shows the road leading to Semaphore Hill. It's an asphalt road, a one-way road which reaches the top. It is 1.25 miles long. It is approximately 1.25 miles after the entrance to the Summit Gardens Botanical Park. This is a view of the road very early in the morning in the rainy season. You can see how the sunlight is trying to filter through the canopy, and you can see the condensation of water in the air. It creates this haze. This is a view from the road. It is a secondary forest that is very old. All this area around the Canal was affected during construction of the railroad during Canal construction. We're about 4 miles away from the Canal banks, and some of these areas are primary forests. These are fruits of wild trees that we found along the way. I am making an effort with a local scientist to identify all the species. Well, not all—that would be quite a task—but at least the more colorful species of flora on the way to the top. We want visitors who want to learn, not only to have an attractive visual experience, but to learn about the site. So it is very important that we

have good guides and good scientific information. This is the tower. It has electricity that comes from an enormous transformer that generates 600 kilowatts. Let me give you some perspective about the size of this transformer and the electric consumption of the radar station. I have just completed a building of 18 floors, with 28, 3-bedroom apartments, and the transformer to feed this building generates 300 kilowatts. Yet this radar station generator creates 600 kilowatts. The electricity consumed by this radar was incredible.

The tower itself is 75 feet high. This dome is made of fiberglass, and was designed by Buckminster Fuller, a very famous architect. This is one of the few structures designed by Fuller here in Panama. The geodesic dome is well-maintained and the radar was inside the dome. It was aligned to emit its electronic signal and to receive the echo without interference. The dome protected the radar from the sun, rain, etc.

When I saw the tower for the first time in August 1996, it drew my attention. The road was beautiful and we heard howler monkeys. And it's an interesting structure. It was love at first sight, so to speak. I began to investigate. At that time, the structure had not even reverted to Panama yet. So to obtain permission to see it, I had to write to the InterOceanic Regional Authority (ARI), which would then write to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Ministry wrote to the American Embassy, the Embassy wrote to the U.S. Southern Command military

headquarters, and the Southern Command wrote to the U.S. Air Force. And then the process was reversed and we finally got a permit to enter the area and the structure.

The structure has 4 floors. This is the first level. Each floor has about 650 square feet of area. I took a structural engineer with me, and he says that if we wanted to, we could add 5 more floors. It is made of galvanized steel, according to the documents that were turned over to me. The structure could tolerate winds of 150 mph. Here in Panama, the wind reaches 30 or 40 mph, so the Americans built it to last forever. This is an opportunity that cannot be repeated, because to build something like this in a national park could not be done today. Here, we already have it and we're going to do something with it. This is a photo of 2 persons on the top of the dome watching birds. As you can see, the dome is very large—20 feet in diameter. From the top you can see marvelous things.

The area surrounding the tower is beautiful forest. It has a lot of flora and fauna. From the top you can see the Canal, and here we see the expansion of the Gaillard Cut. You can see this enormous earth-moving project. When they finish moving the earth, it will be 4 times the amount of earth moved for building the tunnel between England and France. It is a project that will be completed in the year 2005. The Canal will then have the capacity to have 2 ships passing through the cut at the same time the entire transit. At present, only one ship

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can pass through the cut at a time. When this is expanded, 2 ships will be able to transit in opposite directions, passing side by side through the cut.

For those bird lovers, here is a king vulture. It is a most impressive bird. But I am not going to show any more pictures of birds, because I want you to go the site and see them yourself.

Now I want to make some comments concerning ecotourism in the few minutes I have left. It has been said that ecotourism should have an element of conservation. A way to incorporate the element of conservation is through creation of jobs. In rural areas you have a lack of jobs. But also, I believe that ecotourism companies have another role to play. We have to be an example of conservation. If we are going to sell the attractions of the forest, then we must be moderate in the use of the forest's natural resources. I believe that we should give an example of moderation in our facilities. I believe this example is the best to teach people. It is very easy to say that one is a conservationist, but then you have to show it. For example, the recycled paper in these pamphlets. The designer told me to use unrecycled paper because the photographs will look much better. But I thought how many trees are going to be destroyed unless I use recycled paper. I said that we must be consistent with what we talk about, so we will use recycled paper.

I would like to read an article from the news that came out on Monday the twelfth, which is a

summary of the changes in the world. A report presented by the World Watch Institute of Washington says that in the last half century, the use of timber has doubled, the use of paper has increased 6 times, and the utilization of water and consumption of grains have tripled. If the population of China had the standard of living of the West, they would consume all the natural resources in the world. In other words, we have to put on some type of limits. I believe that as ecologists, we must give the example. One way would be to stop eating some beef, because the production of beef is one of worst enemies of the forest. We have to take these small actions in the community that we think are going to have a positive effect. And this then allows us to be part of the solution, not part of the problem.

There is an ecological resort in the Virgin Islands that I had the opportunity to visit. All their energy is solar energy, all the materials used in the facility are recycled materials. The floor is made of some plastic, the wood is eco-composite. It is one of the most popular resorts in the world. It is called Maho Bay. There have been a tremendous number of articles that have been written about this place.

Finally, and it seems to me to be appropriate to be the last talk this afternoon, I would like to read a fragment of a letter that was written almost 150 years ago by an Indian man who had no formal education. He had never heard of the concepts of interdependence or biodiversity. This let-

"If we are going to sell the attractions of the forest, then we must be moderate in the use of the forest's natural resources. I believe that we should give an example of moderation in our facilities. I believe this example is the best to teach people."

ter was written by Chief Seattle. Perhaps many of you have heard it. I read it frequently. Chief Seattle was a chief of an Indian tribe in the northwest of what is today the state of Washington. It was 1855 and the president of the United States at that time was Franklin Pierce. The president sent him a letter saying the government wanted to buy Indian lands. Chief Seattle replied in a letter which is very famous, and I want to read some fragments:

The great chief in Washington tells me that he wants to buy our lands. How can one buy or sell the sky or the warmth of the earth? This idea seems strange to us. We are not the owners of the freshness of the air or the mirror of the water. How can we sell them? Each particle of this earth is sacred. Each leaf is shining, each beach sandy, each insect is sacred in the memory of my people. We are part of the earth and it is part of us. That is why when the great chief in Washington states that he wants to buy our land, he is asking too much. We know that the white man does not understand our way of being. He treats his mother the earth and his brother the sky as if they were things that could be bought, sacked, and sold. His insatiable appetite will devour the earth and will leave behind only a desert. Our way of being is different. The air is something that is precious for the red-skinned man, because all things share the same breath. The tree and man. The earth is our mother. Everything that effects the earth effects the children of the earth. This is what we believe. The earth does not

belong to man. But man belongs to the earth.

Raul Arias de Para is owner and operator of The Canopy Adventure and The Canopy Tower. He studied at St. Joseph's College in Philadelphia, and has a master's degree in economics from the University of Virginia. He has been a banker, a politician, and lately has become involved in real estate and ecotourism.



Closing Remarks

Dr. Jorge Arosemena,
Executive Director, City of Knowledge

Good afternoon. Although I have not heard all the participants, I attended at least 55 % of the talks, and I would like to say a couple things. First, we should have a celebration. We should congratulate ourselves, which Panamanians do not do very often. On this occasion, in the presence of friends from other countries—brothers from other countries, we should celebrate because we have spent these days working together and sharing together and creating this synergy.

A few brief words on the City of Knowledge. I found that all participants spoke of this premise of sustainability. I am not going to discuss this with this group who is more knowledgeable than I am, but I'm glad to see we share that goal. Another word that was mentioned this morning was equity—equity between human beings and the environment. That word is very profound, and that famous letter from Chief Seattle speaks of the importance of this balance. I think that this meeting has been very rich because it had the participation of multiple points of view—the economic point of view, the business point of view, the scientific point of view, the man-

agement point of view, and from the point of view of nature.

I think the most important thing of all is that in the past we have not seen ecotourism discussed from different points of view. But the concepts or problems should be dealt with by us all, and we have paved the road together. This is most important to me and I congratulate the organizers of this meeting. From the moment when Hana Ayala began to come to Panama about a year ago, she had this long range vision and she began to say that we should work together. Hana, I think that you could be satisfied with your contributions and those of others who are here and some who are not here today because we are creating synergy. We can all gain from working together. Yesterday and today we had tremendous presenters come from afar, but they have one common place, in this case a geographic position that is Panama.

Another point before I conclude. The more I think about it, and of course this could be a permanent departure because I have been engaged in education for many more years than I would like to think, there is a central factor in

"This meeting has been very rich because it had the participation of multiple points of view--the economic point of view, the business point of view, scientific point of view, management point of view, and from the point of view of nature."

all of this which is the human resource. Many of you have said so from different points of view. It was great to hear about people who feel good about the possibility of having a relationship with nature. I think training is critical. We have emphasized training in all the aspects. That's why I am happy that recently the University of Panama and other universities have programs where we are training personnel, not only in ecotourism, but in different parts of tourism as well. This will be done in an integrated manner.

I will conclude by saying the following. I think that throughout the entire world, human beings set goals. That's why we celebrate birthdays and anniversaries. The beginning of the millennium is an extraordinary opportunity. It will be an extraordinary opportunity for Panama as a nation, because we will be receiving those lands that have kept our nation separated. We Panamanians have been recovering gradually, and now we have an extraordinary opportunity to use it in an adequate and sustainable manner. We must do it well. This type of seminar is a wonderful way to guide ourselves in doing things together, which is what we must do. In this framework, then, I want to say that the City of Knowledge is of a cry of hope and optimism. It creates a space to integrate scientific matters with training, with applied research, with pro-

duction, and all with the goal of sustainability. To share in the City of Knowledge is to be part of something great. Finally, we have to learn the meaning of that letter that was read by Raul to be linked together and with the earth. We should also cultivate sustainable optimism with our actions every day. Thank you very much.

Dr. Jorge Arosemena is Executive Director of the City of Knowledge. He is a sociologist by profession, and he has a long career as a public servant and in academics. He has been general manager of the Epart, Vice Director of the University of Panama, and Vice Minister and Minister of Education.



Closing Remarks

Jacquelyn Howard,

DoD Legacy Resource Management Program

I want to thank everyone for coming to this workshop. The idea for this event began more than 3 years ago and it has taken this long for the idea to become a reality. But the real planning began about a year ago as Norita Scott, David Ramirez, and I met to develop the framework for the workshop. Without Norita's and David's guidance and insights, this workshop could not have happened. Thank you Norita and David for making this invaluable workshop a success.

I would like to recognize several other people who also were instrumental in workshop support and planning. First, Mr. Joe Hautzenroder, who is and has been a staunch supporter of conservation work in Panama, for supporting the funding for this workshop; to the staff of the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute who donated these wonderful facilities and much of their time and energy in hosting us at their headquarters here in Panama City. In particular, I would like to recognize Monica Alvarado, Lisa Barnett, George Angehr, Eleana Lombardo, and of course, Ira Rubinoff, the Director of the Institute. Thank you very much for your tireless support.

There is one more person I need to recognize, Alison Dalsimer. She has been working in my office only a few short months, but in that time she has been the impetus for me to make this workshop happen. Thank you Alison.

In closing, I would like to share with you an insightful and valuable comment that Sabrena Rodriguez shared with me after her talk. She said that when the Rainforest Alliance was forming the ECO-O.K. certification process, they thought they had it right. They thought they had the best people, the best ideas, the best plan, and the best framework for developing the program. But she said that as she sat here listening to these talks, she realized that there are many different ways to reach the same goal. I hope we will all keep an open mind. I hope we all realize that we are all on the same conservation wave length, just at different points along that spectrum. I believe that the passion that I've heard here and the commitment is all about protecting and conserving the natural heritage of Panama. Dr. Ayala is going to be the focal point for much of that. And she has a great idea: let's all meet again next year and see where we are. Thank you.

"I hope we all realize that we are all on the same conservation wave length, just at different points along that spectrum. I believe that the passion that I've heard here and the commitment is all about protecting and conserving the natural heritage of Panama."



Appendix A: List of Invitees

Following is a list of all who were invited to attend the Panama Workshop.
Not all of these actually attended.

Ministros

Olmedo Miranda
Ricardo Alberto Arias
Miguel Heras Castro
Pablo Thalassinos
Luis Blanco
Aida de Rivera
Raul Arango
Gasteazoro
Jorge Eduardo Ritter
Laura Flores
Oscar Ceville

Directores De Instituciones

Autonomas/Semi
Autonomas
Nicolas Ardito
Barletta
Augusto Zambrano
Arnoldo Cano
Zaida de Grimaldo
Cesar Tribaldos
Marcela de Hilbert
Mirei Endara
Dimas Arcia
Erasmus Ballesteros
Fredy Vega
Soledad Moreno
Desire Vergara
Dorothy Wilson
Fernando Aramburu
Porrás

Milciades Concepcion

Juan Antonio Stagg
Alberto Aleman
Zubieta
Gladys Diaz-Saarinen
Juan H. Diaz
Sandy Aubry
Jorge Delgado
Julieta de Arango
Carla Lopez

Alcaldes

Omaira Correa
Alcibiades Gonzalez
Elias Castillo
Felipe Cano

Gobernadores

Susana de Torrijos
Auraelina de Quijada

Asamblea Nacional Legislativa

Balbina Herrera
Benicio Robinson
Jose Cortizo
Ysam Domingo Liao
Mario Quiel
Leopoldo Benedetti

Clubes Civicos

Luis Batres Mendez
Miguel Wong
Cesar De Sedas, Jr.
Julio Linares

Asociaciones

Femeninas

Teresita de Arias
Paola Mapp

Empresa Privada

Edgardo Carles
Juan Ramon Varela
Luis Coronell
Patrocinio Romero
Victor Watts
Luis Carlos
Arosemena
Abraham Williams
Luis Navarro
Luis H. Moreno, Jr.
Nestor Moreno
Victor Lewis
Ivan De la Guardia
Walter McGowen
Carlos Valencia
Alberto Vallarino
Alberto Motta
Agencias Navieras
Roy Newall
G. Robin Moreland
Michael Ross

Aereolineas

Pedro Heilbron
Robert St. John
Americo De La Guardia
Raquel Mendez
Eduardo Stagg

Embajadas

William Sinton
Louise Leger
Manuel Lorenzo
Angel Edmundo
Solano Calderon
Alvin de Puy
Volker Anding
Teodoro Fuxa
Noritake Kai
William Hughes
Judith Salazar de De Leon

Organismo Internacionales

L.A. Klassen
Robert Hellyer
Camille Gaskin-Reyes
Arnoldo Chabarro
Ligia Elizondo
Cielo Morales
Janice Jorgense
Raisa Ruiz
Mark S. Conrad
Engracia Tenreiro

Organismos No Gubernamentales

Fernando Marquez
Oscar Vallarino
Jose Palma
Javier Eskildsen
Maria Donato de Allen
Mariela Arce
Charlotte Carlton
Raul Leis
Susan Y. Sing
Marcos Gandasegui
Carmen Miro
Santander Tristan
Geodisto Castillo
Oscar McKay/Gina Castro
Eduardo Irigoyen
Joseph Salterio

Medios De Comunicacion

Luz Maria Noly
Atenogenes Rodriguez
Lucas Aleman
Barbara Bloise
Ciro Ortega

Prensa

Rolando Rodriguez
Madeleine Arias
Beatriz Valdes
Itzel Velasquez
Luis Pimentel
Berta Ramona Thayer

Hoteles

Alfonso Jaen
Jorge Porras
Moises Rivas
Luis y Niza Rios
Carlos Alfaro
Inga Collins

Agencias De Turismos

Enrique Pesantez
Jacobito Ortega
Wilberto Martinez
Ana Cecilia Young
Marco Diaz
Pablo Clua
Javier Romero

Rectores De Universidades y Academicos

Gustavo Garcia de Paredes
Rolando Murgas
Torazza
Margarita de Cornejo
Victor Tejera
Stanley Muschett
Rodolfo Bergantino
Julio Calderon
Mirella Martinez
Hermann Castro
Francisco Alvarez
Joaquin Villar-Garcia
Maria Loreno
Madrigal
Libna de Goti
Juan Jovane
David Galvez
Roberto Bruno

Ciudad Del Saber

Juan D. Morgan
Jorge Arosemena
Irene de Perurena
Pablo De la Guardia
Marjorie Chanis
Gabriela Candanedo
Betty Ann de Catsambi

Consultores

Rodrigo Tarte
Ross Goedjen
Nick Smythe

Invitados Especiales

Mons. Carlos Ariz
Mama de Daniel Holness
Rolando Shahani
Jose Espino
Roberto Romagosa
Carlos Fitzgerald
Jorge Panay
Ross Goedjen
Donaldo Melo
Roberto Eisenmann
Fernando Eleta
Ceferino Sanchez
John y Tilcia McTaggart
Ira Rubinoff
A. Fonseca
Tara Lumpkin
Guillermo Ferrer
Charlene Balleck
Antonio Tocamo
H.R. Marco Hughes
Carmen Barria
Toru Okada
Consuelo Cambra
Mercedes Morris
Charles Morris
M. Gandasegui
Elena Lombardo
Georgina De Alba
Aleida Salazar
Alejandro Parras
Herminia Ramos
Leonor Motta
Elena Barletta
Denise Bethamcourt
Franklin Carrera
Jessica Boyd