

PANAMA



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MARXIST ENCLAVE ON THE ISTHMUS



A LARGE 200-MAN-PLUS SOVIET EMBASSY
OPERATES IN COSTA RICA.

P A N A M A

Marxist Enclave On The Isthmus

"Nicaragua has always been viewed
as the key to Communist control
of all Central America..."

Jeffrey St. John

The Panama Canal and Soviet
Imperialism - War for the
World Waterways. *

A charade of transparent political deception is being played out in Panama aimed at duping the American people and ensuring the passage of the Panama Canal Enabling Act through the U. S. House of Representatives.

Showing all the signs of being orchestrated from Washington, D. C., the American people are being asked to believe that a new president has taken over in Panama and that dictator Gen. Omar Torrijos has submissively relinquished all power and returned to barracks as head of the National Guard.

While attempting to present an image of "peace and democracy" the actions of the Panamanian Government belie this and show too clearly that it has become in effect the catspaw for Fidel Castro and that Panama is now the forward Marxist-Leninist base on the mainland in the struggle to take over Central America,

The complicity of Panama in the attempts to overthrow the staunchly anti-Communist government of Anastasio Somoza in Nicaragua, always the site of a possible second canal, leaves no doubt as to the Communist intent in the Isthmus. Although the Soviet Union has no

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embassy in Panama (as does its satellite Cuba), the Soviets have a presence in Panama and an inordinately large embassy in deceptively peaceful Costa Rica, which is silently and diligently working away at extending its influence in student circles and in the labor unions.

The support given by the Panamanian Government to the Cuban-trained, indoctrinated and backed Frente Sandinista de Liberación Nacional, (FSLN), the Nicaraguan subversive organization, is clearly revealed in the events subsequent to the FSLN assault on the National Palace in Managua on August 22, 1978. Hurt by being identified with Marxist Cuba, the FSLN has now gone to considerable lengths to cover its tracks and camouflage its Cuban sponsorship. It has, after years of operating from Cuba, now established a beachhead on the mainland in Panama.

On November 28, 1978, Associated Press reported that "generally reliable intelligence sources show Panama as the possible conduit for Cuban-financed aid and weapons" in the struggle to overthrow the Somoza government in Nicaragua.

Overwhelming evidence clearly establishes the close operating links between Panama and the Marxist FSLN, which range from political sanctuary to open military action, including the participation of Nicaraguan FSLN terrorists in the planned blowing up of the Panama Canal had the U. S. Senate not ratified the treaties on March 16 and April 18, 1978. THE WASHINGTON POST (Dec. 31) reported that Gen. Torrijos had also intended to commit his own National Guard troops to fight the Government of Anastasio Somoza and was "narrowly" dissuaded from doing so by the White House, as such an action would "defeat the (Canal) legislation more quickly" than anything else.

The domination of Central America by Marxist-Leninism is underway. The United States is the ultimate target and in this silent war Cuba has already been lost and Panama is in the process of being lost. Costa Rica has a Soviet time bomb in its midst relentlessly ticking away. Nicaragua is under open attack and El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras are being undermined from within. The facts speak for themselves,

- August 22, 1978 - 25 Sandinista terrorists assault the National Palace in Managua, killing 5 and holding almost the entire legislative body and 1,500 ordinary citizens hostage for 45 hours. Terrorists demand release of 59 fellow terrorists from prison and safe conduct by aircraft to Panama.
- August 24, 1978 - 84 Sandinista terrorists arrive in Panama and receive a hero's welcome.
- August 27, 1978 - Marxist terrorist leaders Eden Pastora and Dora Tellez fly from Panama to Caracas, Venezuela to meet with President Pérez, returning August 28 to Panama.
- August 30, 1978 - Marxist terrorist leaders Pastora and Tellez are flown to Costa Rica aboard a Panamanian military aircraft. Meet with Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo.
- September 10, 1978 - GRANMA, organ of the Cuban Communist Party, reports arrival in Cuba (Aug. 31) of 22 Sandinista terrorists from Panama. Terrorists welcomed by high Cuban officials and Miguel Brugueras, Panama's Ambassador to Cuba.
- September 14, 1978 - 15 Sandinista terrorists arrive in Panama by air from Costa Rica. Group is led by Plutarco Elías Hernández, convicted murderer, hijacker and subversive.
- September 15, 1978 - Panama Government sends 4 helicopters to Costa Rica for action against Nicaragua.

- September 15, 1978 - Panama City. Panamanian Vice Minister for Health, Dr. Hugo Spadafora, and former Panamanian Ambassador to Algiers and foreign ministry adviser, Jorge Aparicio, resign to join international brigades of Panamanian "volunteers" to support Marxist Sandinistas.
- September 17, 1978 - ACAN-EFE. 30 Sandinista terrorists arrive in Panama following clashes with Nicaraguan National Guard. "Commander Cesar" states they will regain their strength in Panama before returning to the struggle in Nicaragua.
- September 27, 1978 - GRANMA. Fidel Castro receives Sandinista leader Tomás Borge in Havana who briefs him on operations in Nicaragua. Borge was released from a Nicaraguan prison following attack on the National Palace in Managua and flown to Panama.
- September 27, 1978 - ACAN-EFE. Jorge Aparicio, Panama's former Ambassador to Algiers, confirms that several former members of Panama's National Guard are among the volunteers enrolled in the international brigades. The percentage of those with military training is reported considerable.
- October 23, 1978 - ACAN-EFE. Former Panamanian Vice Minister of Health, Hugo Spadafora is reported in Nicaragua. He gained previous guerrilla experience in Guinea-Bissau.
- October 27, 1978 - Panama City. Hugo Spadafora confirms "unofficial" support of the international brigades and Marxist Sandinistas by the Panama Government.

- October 31, 1978 - ACAN reports Panamanian Communists have been collaborating with the Torrijos Government for the past ten years.
- November 7, 1978 - Imprisoned Sandinista terrorists in Costa Rica demand to be flown to Panama.
- November 15, 1978 - LA REPUBLICA, Panama, reports "It is no secret to anyone in Panama that the real power remains in the hands of the military." Charges Communists have introduced a change (Article 167) in the national constitution which permits the executive branch to delegate its powers to the National Guard or any corporation. The Communist Party is a corporation. "...the dark shadows of Communist despotism are enveloping us," says LA REPUBLICA.
- November 23, 1978 - ACAN-EFE. Panamanian political instructor "Commander Mao" reports Panamanians fighting in Nicaragua.
- November 28, 1978 - Associated Press reports that "generally reliable intelligence sources show Panama as the possible conduit for Cuban-financed aid and weapons" in the struggle to overthrow the anti-Communist Somoza Government in Nicaragua.
- December 1, 1978 - LA ESTRELLA, Panama City. The "Dios y Panama" (God and Panama) political movement warns Panamanians that "the Communists are now ready to take over Panama."
- December 5, 1978 - FSLN leader interviewed by Agence France Presse states "our Marxist-Leninist line is very clear-cut."

- December 5, 1978 - LATIN reports 5,000 foreigners, mostly Panamanians and Venezuelans, have joined the FSLN terrorist movement.
- December 19, 1978 - RADIO HAVANA reports Panama's President Arístides Royo as saying "Panama's relations with Cuba have developed in a marvelous manner." Royo thanks Cuba for "massive, many-faceted and constant support."
- December 21, 1978 - 14 captured Sandinista terrorists are flown from Costa Rica to Panama.
- December 26, 1978 - RADIO MIA, PANAMA reports rumor that "planes carrying weapons from Cuba landed in Rio Hato, Panama" but intervention by the Southern Command forces planes to leave without unloading.
- December 28, 1978 - Former Panamanian Vice Minister of Health, Hugo Spadafora, confirms that 20 experienced FSLN guerrillas were in Panama the day the U. S. Senate voted on the ratification of the Canal Treaties, prepared to blow up the Canal with Panamanian troops under the command of Gen. Omar Torrijos.
- December 29, 1978 - ACAN-EFE. Sandinistas admit death of two Panamanians in clashes with Nicaraguan National Guard. Oriel Sánchez Orribarria and Erasmo Moreno.
- December 31, 1978 - THE WASHINGTON POST reports that "when Costa Rica under intense Nicaraguan pressure periodically rounds up Nicaraguan Sandinistas and deports them to Panama, they are fed and housed and quickly sent back. "

- December 31, 1978 - THE WASHINGTON POST. "Panama's General Omar Torrijos planned to send his own National Guard troops to fight against the Government of President Anastasio Somoza last September and was narrowly dissuaded by direct White House pressure...as such an action would defeat the Canal legislation more quickly than anything else."
- January 18, 1979 -ACAN-EFE - Gen. Omar Torrijos publicly states "there are more arms than men" available for the attack on Nicaragua. Admits that Panamanians are fighting the Somoza government in Nicaragua.
- January 18, 1979 - ACAN-EFE - Gen. Torrijos announces that Panama and Venezuela will hold joint military maneuvers in Panama. In preparation for an eventual attack on Nicaragua, reports Nicaraguan FSLN political delegate.
- January 19, 1979 - STAR & HERALD, Panama. 49 FSLN terrorists arrive in Panama from Honduras aboard a Panamanian Air Force aircraft. 64 Nicaraguan terrorists arrive in Panama en route to Cuba.
- January 19, 1979 - ACAN-EFE - 1,000 people protest recent attacks on Cuban Embassy in Panama and support establishment of Panama-USSR relations.
- January 19, 1979 - ACAN-EFE - The Panamanian Victoriano Lorenzo Brigade reports clash with Nicaraguan National Guard inside Nicaragua.
- January 22, 1979 - ACAN-EFE - President Somoza of Nicaragua blames Panama and Venezuela for bloodshed in Nicaragua.

- January 22, 1979 - ACAN-EFE - Gen. Omar Torrijos reported to have placed Panama's presidential aircraft at the disposal of the "Group of Twelve," Nicaraguan political delegates of the Marxist FSLN terrorists, to travel to Venezuela, Jamaica, Mexico, Dominican Republic and Europe.
- January 22, 1979 - EFE - "Group of Twelve" (seven members) representing the FSLN Marxist terrorists arrive in Caracas, Venezuela from Panama. Met by high officials of the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry.
- January 27, 1979 - AFP - Panama's President Royo receives and fetes the seven members of the Marxist "Group of Twelve" in Panama.
- February 5, 1979 - Radio Havana. Top Panamanian official Marcelino Jaen praises the Cuban revolution and condemns the U. S. government on visit to Cuba.
- February 14, 1979 - Radio Hogar, Panama City - Calls General Torrijos's return to the "Garrison" a "myth."
- February 18, 1979 - Dominical, Panama City - The People's Party (PDP) "We are a party that guides itself by Marxist-Leninist doctrine. We currently support Dr. Aristedes Royo's government because we believe that it has continued the anti-imperialist and anti-oligarchic policy of General Torrijos' government."
- February 18, 1979 - THE WASHINGTON POST - "Royo was better known by opposition Panamanian conservatives as a member of what they described as a 'Communist clique.'"

February 28, 1979 - Panama reports "President Aristedes Royo said recently that we will enter the Panama Canal Zone on October 1 whether or not the Torrijos-Carter Agreements are implemented."

"...the first two Latin nations that Fidel Castro targeted for take-over, 6 months after coming to power in January 1959, were Panama and Nicaragua."

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Imperialism - War for the
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AND SO FROM THE RED BEACHHEAD SET UP IN PANAMA, MARXIST-LENINISM IS SPREADING INEXORABLY THROUGH CENTRAL AMERICA.

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