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ORGANIZACION DE SOLFDARIDAD DE LOS PUEBLOS DE AFRICA, A
SIA Y AMERICA LATINA
ORGANISATION DE SOLIDARITE DES PEUPLES D'AFRIQUE, D'ASIE
ET D'AMERIQUE LATINE
ORGANIZATION OF SOLIDARITY OF THE PEOPLES OF AFRICA, ASI
A AND LATIN AMERICA

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ELEX S122B9 - CALLE C No. 670 ESQ.29,
VEDADO, CIUDAD DE LA HABANA - CUSA

December 12, 1989

Oliver Tambo

BÂ@ar friend,

Panama ia a victim of intensified aggressions of all kinds. It is noteworthy that this siege is carried out by the government of the United States, which has 14 military bases in the isthmus with forces even larger in number and weaponry than those of Panama.

The dispute between the Panamanian people and the US imperialism goes a long way back and shows in many ways. But, why have tensions increased? Why the present destabilizing rage of the United States which even goes as far as to financing the murder of a Panamanian leader? Let us take a look at some of the confessions made by those responsible for the present situation in Panama. At the end of his term of office, ex-President Reagan admitted that everything he had done regarding Panama was aimed at disavowing the Torri'os-Carter Treaties. His Secretary of State, George Shultz, said in 1986 that, in order to control Central America, Panama must first be dominated. We should also note that, when the US Congress prohibited direct and indirect support to the Nicaraguan oontrasÂ» American officials - then Vice-President George Bush, among them - travelled to Honduras to ask the government of that country to support the oontras. promising aid to the Honduran government in return. The same thing was agreed in Guatemala. Security advisor John Poindexter travelled to Panama for that same purpose, trying to force General Noriega to submit to the US interventionist plans in Central America. When Noriega refused, he was threatened. After his voyage, today's President George Bush presided over the meeting of the US National Security Council where instructions to eliminate Noriega and subject Panama were elaborated.

These are, in brief, the facts. Panama resists and deserves world solidarity in its defense of national sovereignty; but it also deserves our support for not having submitted to the imperialist

plans for Central America.

Enclosed herewith you will find the standpoint of the Panamanian Delegation regarding the latest OAS resolutions on Panama. OSPAAAL would appreciate your personal attention to and commitment with the struggle of the Panamanian people.

Sincerely yours,

1. The Panamanian Delegation recognizes that the approved Resolution, which Panama voted against, contains positive elements such as:

- The reaffirmation of the principles of respect for the people's right to self-determination and of non-interference in the internal affairs of other States.

- The call on all States to refrain from unilateral actions that may obstruct a just and negotiated settlement.

- The reiteration of the importance the Member States give to the strict fulfillment of the Torrijos-Carter Treaties. These elements clearly urge the United States to put an end to its current aggressive and interventionist policy against Panama.

2. The Panamanian Delegation shares the interest expressed in the Resolution regarding the need to develop a democratic process which, by means of free elections without foreign interference, can lead to the establishment of a new government in Panama.

This is exactly the official and public commitment of the present Provisional Government of Panama, which has been reaffirmed before this Assembly, and whose fulfillment depends exclusively on the ceasing of the United States' aggression.

3. However, the above-mentioned Resolution does not adequately denounce the present aggression of the United States of America against Panama, which constitutes the only international aspect of the so-called Panamanian crisis and the main obstacle to the country's administration.

4. The Resolution contains judgements and explicit affirmations that violate or are incompatible with Articles 1, 3, 12 and 18, among others, of the Charter of the Organization of American States.

5. « Consequently, the Panamanian Delegation declares that it reserves itself the right to adhere or not to the actions deriving from this Resolution.

Washington, D.C., November 18, 1989.