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FOIA MARKER

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Record Group/Collection:	George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin:	Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series:	Speech File Backup Files
Subseries:	Chron Files, 1989-1993

OA/ID Number:	13818
Folder ID Number:	13818-007

Folder Title:
Panama 6/12/92 [OA 7576] [1]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	19	1	7	5

Loans to 251 businesses – Juliette Noyes

Envirs – ⊕ stuff debt-for-nature swaps

Cable on enviro stuff

Cable # Panam 5305

good stuff in there

John McShane

Bunton
10 June 1992
[PANGREET]
Draft Five

PROPOSED PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AMERICAN COMMUNITY GREETING
ALBROOK MILITARY BASE
THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1992
2:40 P.M.

Thank you Ambassador Hinton for that introduction. You and the Embassy staff are doing a first rate job here in Panama, and I salute you for your outstanding work representing the United States. // Hello to South Comm. Commander-in-Chief General Joulwan. Congratulations to the Seniors at Balboa High and Cristobel High who graduate today. Let me say hello to the members of the Panama Canal Commission and the Smithsonian Institution office. // Thank you all for coming. // It's good to be at Albrook.

I understand it's rainy season here. One thing is certain in Panama -- you'll always get a warm welcome -- if not a wet one. // They tell me that the word Panama when translated means "plenty of fish" -- I wish I had time to go after a few corvina. I could use some new fishing story material. //

And finally, a special hello to those of you from our other bases here in Panama -- I know many of you made the hour and a half long drive across the isthmus to come give me this tremendous send-off. // Let me salute the seven from the Pacific side: Quarry Heights, Fort Clayton, Fort Kobbe [CO-BE], Howard, Albrook, Panama Canal-Rodman Naval Station, and Fort

Amador. The three on the Atlantic: Fort Davis, Fort Sherman, and Galata Island.

Working abroad is always a learning experience -- managing diplomatic and domestic responsibilities. Last Friday, Den Mom Bisa Williams from the Embassy and some of the Cub Scouts from Pack #5 visited the Presidential Palace -- they walked down President's Hall where five statues symbolize everything needed for good government: there's a statue for law, justice, consistency, obligation, and work. One young scout asked "where's the one for fun?" // Now he's got the right idea. //

I know how much work goes into planning a Presidential visit -- logistics // meetings // details // how will we hold off the rain. // I remember well what it takes to be a diplomat abroad -- the challenges that come with serving your country overseas.

Being away from the ones we love and the places we call home is never easy. But all of you should take pride in knowing that you serve at a time when Panama is reaching new status in the community of nations. Those of you who took part in Operation Just Cause -- and those of you who have come since -- must take great satisfaction in Panama's accomplishments.

In three short years, this great crossroads of the world has been reborn. Democracy has replaced dictatorship. Justice and freedom have been restored. With each sunrise over the Pacific, the people of Panama wake to liberty's greatest gifts -- free elections, free press, and free worship. We just came from Plaza Porras -- a place that has seen protest and vigil. Today Plaza

Porras is the people's park, and as I told the people of Panama: the day of the dictator is over.

Each day you serve, you are visible reminders that freedom and democracy work. You are laying the foundation for cooperation between our nations that will last for generations to come. We will continue to help the Panamanians build on their progress in strengthening democracy and developing their economic potential -- so that future generations can share in this new beginning.

We will work together to secure a future of free trade -- the link to economic recovery, progress and prosperity. //

And we will encourage Panama to continue its awakening to the problems that threaten our global environment. //

Our countries will continue to work together to bring an end to the flow of narcotics and money laundering. //

All of you are on the front lines of our joint efforts. And the success we will meet in this mission will be the just reward for your sacrifice. What an exciting place and time this is -- the future is great with promise. To you, serving the cause of freedom across continents and oceans, my thanks for your support and dedication to the United States of America. May God bless you all.

# # #

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release June 11, 1992

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
UPON DEPARTURE

Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland

7:50 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Well, today I travel to Rio de Janeiro to join our 100 heads of state at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. Informally, the Rio meeting has been called the Earth Summit. But I want to focus for just a minute on the official name. I think it's critical that we take both those words -- environment and development -- equally seriously, and we do.

On the environment, America's record is second to none. No other nation has done more, more rapidly -- to clean up the water, the air, or preserve public land. No other nation has done more to advance the state of technology that promises cleaner growth.

We are proposing to double forest assistance. No other nation has put in place stricter standards to curb pollution in the future. We've done a great deal, and we are determined to do more.

But let me say up front: I am determined to protect the environment, and I'm also determined to protect the American taxpayer. The day of the open checkbook is over. I will go to Rio with a series of sound proposals designed to foster both environmental protection and economic growth. And I'll sign a climate convention that calls for sound action -- like increased energy efficiency and cleaner air.

And I'll offer technology cooperation, because I believe American technology can help clean up the world's environment. And I'll propose to share U.S. science, the most advanced in the world, to increase understanding of these complex issues. And I'll bring my Forests for the Future Initiative -- the most concrete and effective plan for dealing with the pressing problems of deforestation of all those that have been proposed at Rio.

And, finally, I go to Rio with a firm conviction: Environmental protection and a growing economy are inseparable. No matter what some people may want to pretend, they are inseparable. It is counterproductive to promote one at the expense of the other.

For the past half-century, the United States has been a great engine of global economic growth. And it's going to stay that way. Every American knows what that means for us. What many may not know is that the world also has a stake in a strong American economy. Right now, one-half of the developing countries' exports of manufactured goods to all industrialized nations are sold -- yes -- in the United States of America. And a weak economy in this country would harm workers in other nations and cut their export earnings to a trickle. Nations struggling to meet the most elemental needs of their people can spare little to protect the environment.

Many governments and many individuals from the U.S. and other nations have pressed us to sign a treaty on what's called "biodiversity." And I don't expect that pressure to let up when I reach Rio. The treaty's intent is noble -- to ensure protection of natural habitat for the world's plants and animal life.

MORE

The U.S. has better protection for species and habitat than any nation on Earth. And no one disagrees with the goal of the treaty, but the truth is, it contains provisions that have nothing -- nothing to do with biodiversity.

Take just one example. The private sector is proving it can help generate solutions to our environmental problem. And the treaty includes provisions that discourage technological innovation, treats them as common property though they are developed at great cost by private companies and American workers. We know what will happen: Remove incentives and we'll see fewer of the technological advances that help us protect our planet.

My Forests for the Future Initiative will offer real assistance -- real assistance to protect habitat. A down payment of $150 million in new U.S. assistance toward the goal of doubling worldwide funding for forests. It invites developing countries to propose their best plans for forest conservation, and it encourages innovation like biotechnology that will help us protect biodiversity worldwide.

I cannot speak for actions other nations may take. But this I promise: I will stand up for American interests and the interests of a cleaner environment. And if the United States has to be the only nation to stand against the biodiversity treaty as now drawn, so be it. I believe deeply in protecting our common environment, and I will proudly present in Rio the U.S. record that is second to none anywhere in the world.

So thank you all very much; and off we go to Rio. And may God bless our great country. Thank you.

END 7:56 A.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Panama City, Panama)

For Immediate Release

June 11, 1992

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO AMERICAN COMMUNITY

Albrook Air Force Base
Panama City, Panama

3:25 P.M. (L)

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you so very, very much for that warm welcome. And General Joulwan, thank you for the introduction. And may I salute not only the General but also Ambassador Hinton, our distinguished Ambassador. He and Mrs. Hinton, Mrs. Joulwan, and you in the Embassy staff, Mr. Ambassador, are doing a first-rate job here in Panama. And I salute you for your work, your career and your dedication in representing the United States of America. (Applause.)

I want to greet the graduates -- seniors at Balboa and Cristobel High are who graduating today. (Applause.) And let me say hello to the Panama Canal Commission members, the Smithsonian Institute office people that are here. (Applause.) And to all of you serving the cause of freedom across the continents and oceans, my thanks for your service to our great country and for your dedication to the United States of America. And may God bless you all. (Applause.)

And now I want to say a few words to the Americans here, but before I do that, I want to say a word to the citizens of Panama. My Spanish isn't very good, so I'm going to ask for a little translation. But I first want to thank President Endara, Vice President Ford, Mayor Correa for the warm welcome they gave to us from the minute we arrived. I am grateful to each and every one of them. (Applause.)

And may I say to the people of Panama, Barbara and I will never forget the warm welcome you gave us as we drove in from the airport and, indeed, as we drove to this base. Thousands of people along the road expressing their appreciation for our great country. And let me say to them, we appreciate Panama. We appreciate Panama's move to democracy. And no tiny little left-wing demonstration is going to set your democracy back. (Applause.)

And may I say in conclusion to the people in Panama, democracy takes a while to solidify it, to perfect it. Democracy doesn't come easy. But I could sense in that crowd today and amongst the leaders today the determination to perfect and see Panama's democracy come to total fulfillment. And let me say to the people of Panama, Barbara and I are grateful for the welcome. And the day of the dictator is over, and you should take great pride in what your country has done. (Applause.)

All right, now, to all you Yankees out here -- (applause.) In fact, I think I'll go to work here. It's hot out there. (Applause.) But a special hello to those from this base, from other bases here in Panama. And I know that some of you came a long, long way -- an hour-and-a-half drive across the isthmus to come and give us this tremendous welcome. And let me salute the seven from the Pacific side -- Quarry Heights, Fort Clayton, Fort Kobbe, Howard, Albrook, Panama Canal-Rodman Naval Air Station and Port Amador. (Applause.) And then the three on the Atlantic side, Fort Davis, Fort Sherman and Galeta Island.

MORE

Working abroad -- nd Barbara and I have been there -- is a learning experience in a way, managing diplomatic and domestic responsibilities. And I just want you to know that we have tremendous respect, whether it's in the military, whether it's as civilians, for all who serve their country overseas. And your work, whether it was on the civilian side or on the military side, has helped give this wonderful country a chance for what we take for granted in the United States, that democratic experience and freedom. That's what your mission is about. (Applause.)

I know that a lot goes into planning a presidential visit. I was on the receiving end of one of them over in China and I thought I would never recover. But to all of those who worked with the arrangements on this visit, let me simply say we will do what we said -- we will leave on schedule, and you can get back to normal.

But before I do, before I leave and before Barbara leaves, let me just say that you all should take pride in knowing that you serve at a time when Panama is reaching an entirely new status in the community of nations. And those of you who took part in Just Cause and those of you who have come since must take great satisfaction in Panama's accomplishments. Don't let this little ripple out there today that took place in the Plaza, a handful of people trying to disrupt this wonderful welcome -- don't let it discourage you. I'd say the same to the people. You can feel the heartbeat here, and you are partly responsible for that wonderful feeling between Panama and the United States of America. (Applause.)

Justice and freedom have been restored. And with each sunrise the people of Panama wake to liberty's greatest gift -- free elections, free press and free worship. And I must say that the plaza where we came from, there's a history there of protest and also vigil. But today that plaza is the people's park. And I wish every one of you could have seen the welcome we had before a handful of characters tried to disrupt it all.

Each day you serve, you are visible reminders of freedom and democracy at work. And you're laying a foundation for cooperation between our nations that will last for generations to come.

And as I know, as we saw tragically just yesterday, there are times when some of your comrades are called upon to make the ultimate sacrifice. And I want you to know as Commander-in-Chief that we honor the memory of Corporal Hernandez here today, a veteran of Desert Storm, and the memories of all the proud, brave men and women in uniform who gave their all in the service of their country. The most fitting tribute to their memory and to their sacrifice is to complete the work they began. And therefore, we will continue to help the Panamanians build on their progress in strengthening democracy and developing their economic system so that future generations can share what you all have helped start -- this new beginning.

We're going to work together to secure a future of free trade, a link to economic recovery, progress and prosperity. And our countries are going to work together to bring an end to that dreadful narcotic trafficking that are poisoning the kids in Panama and poisoning the kids in the United States. We will not fail in crushing the narco traffickers. (Applause.)

And so to each and every one of you, our profound thanks for your service. Once again, to President Endara and his colleagues, my sincere thanks for the warmth of the welcome and, much more important, for what Panama is doing as now a newly-found proud member of the family of nations, moving down the path to democracy and freedom. It is a wonderful example.

And now we head off to the environmental conference down there in Rio. And I look forward to that because we're taking down there a sound, forward-looking measure on the measure of the environment. And I believe that we're going to go just fine.

But thank you all for the service to the greatest, freest country on the face of the Earth, the United States of America. Thank you very much. (Applause.)

END

3:35 P.M. (L)

PLAZA PORRAS

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. BUSH

TO

PANAMA CITY, PANAMA

JUNE 11, 1992

EVENT: "Encuentro de Amigos"- A Meeting of Friends

DATE: Thursday, June 11, 1992

TIME: 1:55 pm - 2:25 pm

LOCATION: Porras Park

ATTENDEES: 8,000 Panamanian citizens

PRESS: Open

SCENARIO: THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush, accompanied by President and Mrs. Endara (Ana Mae), arrive Porras Park and are met by: The Honorable Mayin Correa, Mayor of Panama City. Following the greeting, THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush, accompanied by President and Mrs. Endara and Mayor Correa, proceed to Off-Stage Announcement Area and hold briefly. THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush are announced onto Stage and proceed to Seats (Enter Stage Right). Mr. Bosco Ricardo Vallarino, Master of Ceremonies introduces Mayor Correa. Mayor Correa gives welcoming remarks. (NOTE: THE PRESIDENT is presented with a "Key to the City" from Mayor Correa at this time.) Mr. Vallarino introduces President Endara. THE PRESIDENT is introduced for Brief Remarks by President Endara. THE PRESIDENT gives Brief Remarks (Consecutive Translation). THE PRESIDENT concludes Brief Remarks, with Mrs. Bush and President and Mrs. Endara, departs Stage and proceeds to Motorcade (Exit Stage Right). THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush bid farewell to President and Mrs. Endara, board Motorcade and depart Porras Park en route Albrook Airfield.

The Press Platform is located Stage Right and Left at a 70 foot throw. The backdrop is the marble Porras monument. The late Belisario Porras was the President of Panama three times.

POTUS / FLOTUS
ENDARA / MRS.
MAYOR CORREA
MC / → BOSCO RICARDO VALLARINO

[MY-EEN]

① - BOSCO INTRO MI-EEN
② BOSCO INTR ENDARA
③ ENDARA INTRO POTUS

ALBROOK

– Poths/Flores
Amb Hinton/Mrs.

– Gen. Joulwan into Poths

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. BUSH

TO

PANAMA CITY, PANAMA

JUNE 11, 1992

EVENT: American Community Greeting

DATE: Thursday, June 11, 1992

TIME: 2:50 pm - 3:00 pm

LOCATION: Hanger #449, Albrook Airfield

ATTENDEES: 5,000 American Embassy Personnel, Military Personnel and Families, Employees of Panama Canal Commission, and Members of Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute

PRESS: Open

SCENARIO: THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush arrive Albrook Airfield and are met by: Brigadier General David Oakes, USAF, Commander 24th Air Wing, United States Army South; Captain Harold Stanbriedge, USN, Officer in Charge, Headquarters United States Atlantic Fleet Detachment South; Colonel Hugh S. Scruggs, USA, Commander Special Operations Command; Major C.H. McGohey, USMC, Commanding Officer, Marine Corps Security Force Company; Colonel Douglas R. Terrell, USA, President, Association of the United States Army; Mr. Richard Wainio, President, American Chamber of Commerce; and Dr. Ira Rubinoff, Director, Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute. Following the greetings, THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush, proceed to Off-Stage Announcement Area. (NOTE: Six police photos will be taken at this time.) THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush arrive Off-Stage Announcement Area and hold briefly. (NOTE: Ambassador and Mrs. Hinton, are announced onto Stage at this time.) THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush are announced onto Stage and proceed to Seats (Enter Stage Right). General George Joulwan, Commander in Chief, Southern Command gives welcoming remarks.

General Joulwan introduces THE PRESIDENT for Brief Remarks. THE PRESIDENT gives Brief Remarks. THE PRESIDENT concludes Brief Remarks and, with Mrs. Bush, departs Stage and proceeds to Marine One (Exit Stage Right). THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush board Marine One and depart Albrook Airfield en route Tocumen International Airport.

The backdrop will be large Panamanian and American flags. The press platform is located straight on at 70 feet.

ACKS: FLOTUS
PRES ENDARA INTRO
MRS. ENDARA - ANA MAE
Mr. BOSCO VALLARINO

FACT CHECK:

McGroarty/Bunton
June 9, 1992
8:30 a.m.
[PANAMA]

PLAZA PORRAS

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: PLAZA BELISARIO PORRAS
PANAMA CITY, PANAMA
JUNE 11, 1992
2:00 P.M.

Endara intro Porras

Thank you all for this warm welcome. [Acknowledgements: Mayor Correa of Panama City [MI-EEN], etc.] Finally, I want to salute my host. When President Endara took office, he inherited a legacy no leader would envy: years of mis-rule that shattered Panama's economy -- and tore apart the public trust. In these challenging circumstances, President Endara has disbanded the security forces that threatened democracy, liberalized the economy -- and has helped restore the freedoms that give democracy its meaning. / But I know your President would be the first to say none of these steps would have been possible -- without the spirit and strength of the Panamanian people.

I am deeply honored -- delighted to spend even a short time in Panama -- in a nation that stands as a testament to the rising tide of democracy across the Americas.

Throughout Panama's history, this plaza has often been a rallying point for protest -- a gathering place for those who dreamed of a new destiny in democracy. Behind me stands the Panamanian Chamber of Commerce -- seized on the day three years ago known simply as Black Friday, its white walls painted black to symbolize a strongman's power -- and the death of the democracy movement. It was here (in this plaza) during the dark days of dictatorship that

Noriega sacked in 88

Five (4) later (NOV. 88)

the birthplace of the civilian crusade for democracy

[this plaza]

- first civilian March 5 yrs. ago this June -

Black Friday/July 10, 1987 (5 yrs. ago)

Panamanian mothers came to light a candle in the night for truth and justice.

And it is here today that the new Panama affirms a future in freedom. For in Panama, and all across this hemisphere, history has spoken: the day of the dictator is over. //

I know that even the events of three short years ago -- the turmoil and the triumph -- grow more distant each day. For the people of Panama, every-day concerns demand attention: Food to be put on the table. Children to care for. Work to be done.

Yes, there is work -- but the people of Panama can hope. Their children can dream. Freedom has made these things possible for the people of Panama. Beyond the problems of the present is the promise of a better future.

The measure of this or any other nation is never its material wealth or natural riches. The true strength of a nation is measured in human spirit. And in this spirit -- in the drive and determination of its people -- Panama is truly blessed. //

As fellow inhabitants of this hemisphere, as fellow democrats, as friends -- I salute what Panama has accomplished with the return of democracy:

After years in which the ruling regime made Panama an international outcast -- Panama is once more a respected member of the world community.

After years of public corruption that robbed the people, Panama is beginning to experience economic revival. Unemployment has been cut in half -- and Panama's growth rate last year was

the highest in this hemisphere. This revival is a tribute to your energy, to your entrepreneurial spirit -- and it means investment and jobs and hope for a better future for all Panamanians.

After years of being ruled over and held down -- Panama is confident. Panama is proud. Panama is free. //

Our two countries share common interests:

First, let me reaffirm today in the strongest possible terms one of the foundations of our partnership: the United States will honor and fulfill the Panama Canal Treaties in letter and in spirit. The Panama Canal will pass to Panama on December 31, 1999. //

Peter DeShazo Panama / John McShain NSC x3860

We share a common vision of a future free from the scourge of drugs. / Yes, in my country, our work is far from over: we must continue doing all we can to drive down demand for illegal drugs -- but we must also work to dry up supply. As your partner, I applaud Panama's real progress in the battle we wage every day against drug trafficking and drug money. It is a war we will wage until / we / win.

Julieta Noyes State ; John McShain NSC

We share a common interest in a growing economy and a future of free trade. As Bridge to the Americas and gateway to Europe and Asia -- Panama knows as few other nations can that free trade is its link to progress and prosperity.

We share a common commitment to the environment. Every nation now sees that environmental threats know no borders. Even for Panama, the destruction of South America's tropical

rainforests poses a long-term threat to the watershed in the Panama Canal. Global problems demand global solutions.

Finally, our two nations share a deep devotion to a sacred ideal. / In this square stands a memorial to Belisario Porras -- patron President of a free and independent Panama. Porras does not stand alone -- but is guided by twin ideals: democracy and freedom. ✓ Bisa Williams.

Freedom and democracy led Panama in the early years of this century -- in your first days as a new nation. Freedom and democracy will lead Panama to a proud future in the new century ahead. //

Now, with the return of democracy, we see this square as it was meant to be: a monument not to Panama's past -- but to its future. Not to what once was -- but to what will be. //

Thank you once again for this warm welcome. May God bless the people of Panama -- and may God keep Panama now and always proud, independent and strong.

# # #

pg. #5

McGroarty/Bunton
June 5, 1992
1:00 p.m.
[PANAMA]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: PLAZA BELISARIO PORRAS
PANAMA CITY, PANAMA
JUNE 11, 1992
1:30 P.M. → 2 pm

POTUS INTRO?

Thank you all for this warm welcome. [Acknowledgements: Mayor Correa of Panama City, etc.] Finally, I want to salute my host, President Endara. When he took office, he inherited a legacy no leader would envy: years of mis-rule that shattered Panama's economy -- and tore apart the public trust. In these difficult circumstances, President Endara has [disbanded the security forces that threatened democracy,] liberalized the economy -- and has helped restore the freedoms that give democracy its meaning. / But I know your President would be the first to say none of these steps would have been possible -- without the spirit and strength of the Panamanian people.

I am deeply honored -- delighted to spend even a short time in Panama -- in a nation that stands as a testament to the rising tide of democracy across the Americas.

In the history of Panama, this plaza has often been a rallying point for protest -- a gathering place for those who dreamed of a new destiny in democracy. Behind me stands the Chamber of Commerce -- [seized on the day three years ago known simply as Black Friday,] its white walls painted black to symbolize a strongman's power -- and the death of the democracy movement. It was here during the dark days of dictatorship that

the plaza Attorney General's office

Friday afternoons

Panamanian mothers came to light a candle (in the night) for truth and justice.

And it is here today that the new Panama affirms a future in freedom. For in Panama, and all across this hemisphere, history has spoken: the day of the dictator is over. //

I know that even the events of three short years ago -- the turmoil and the triumph -- grow more distant each day. For the people of Panama, every-day concerns demand attention: Food to be put on the table. Children to care for. Work to be done.

Yes, there is work -- but people can hope. Yes, children must eat -- but they can dream. Beyond the problems of the present is the promise of a better future.

The measure of this or any other nation is never its material wealth or natural riches. The true strength of a nation is measured in human spirit. And in this spirit -- in the drive and determination of its people -- Panama is truly blessed. //

As fellow inhabitants of this hemisphere, as fellow democrats, as friends -- I salute what Panama has accomplished with the return of democracy:

After years in which the ruling regime made Panama an international outcast -- Panama is once more a respected member of the world community.

After years of public corruption that robbed the people, Panama is once more poised for an economic revival -- a revival that means work and hope and a better future for even the least fortunate among you.

After years of being ruled over and held down -- Panama is confident. Panama is proud. Panama is free. //

As friends, as free nations, our two countries share common interests:

A common interest in a future free from the scourge of drugs. / Yes, in my country, our work is far from over: we must continue doing all we can to drive down demand for illegal drugs -- but we must also work to dry up supply. As your partner, I can applaud Panama's real progress in the battle against drug trafficking and drug money we wage every day. It is a war we will wage until we win.

We share a common interest in a future of free trade. As Bridge to the Americas and gateway to Europe and Asia -- Panama knows as few other nations can that free trade is its link to progress and prosperity.

We share a common interest in the environment. Every nation now sees that environmental threats know no borders. Even in Panama, the destruction of South America's tropical rainforests poses a long-term threat to the watershed in the Panama Canal. Global problems demand global solutions....

Finally, our two nations share a deep devotion to a sacred ideal. / In this square stands a memorial to Belisario Porras -- patron President of a free and independent Panama. Porras does not stand alone -- but is guided by twin ideals: democracy and freedom.

Freedom and democracy led Panama in the early years of this century -- in your first days as a new nation. Freedom and

democracy will lead Panama to a proud future in the new century ahead. //

Now, with the return of democracy, we see this square as it was meant to be: a monument not to Panama's past -- but to its future. Not to what once was -- but to what will be. //

Thank you once again for this warm welcome. May God bless the people of Panama -- and may God keep this Panama now and always proud, independent and strong.

# # #

Jeanne—
This is the
current draft.

McGroarty/Bunton
June 10, 1992
8:30 a.m.
[PANAMA]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: PLAZA BELISARIO PORRAS
PANAMA CITY, PANAMA
JUNE 11, 1992
2:00 P.M.

Endara introduces

Thank you all for this warm welcome. [Acknowledgements: Mayor [MI-EEN] Correa of Panama City, etc.] Finally, I want to salute my host. When President Endara took office, he inherited a legacy no leader would envy: years of mis-rule that shattered Panama's economy -- and tore apart the public trust. In these challenging circumstances, President Endara has disbanded the security forces that threatened democracy, liberalized the economy -- and has helped restore the freedoms that give democracy its meaning. / But I know your President would be the first to say none of these steps would have been possible -- without the spirit and strength of the Panamanian people.

I am deeply honored -- delighted to spend even a short time in Panama -- in a nation that stands as a testament to the rising tide of democracy across the Americas. I salute each and every one of you who believe in democracy and freedom. //

Throughout Panama's history, this plaza has often been a rallying point for protest -- a gathering place for those who dreamed of a new destiny in democracy. Behind me stands the Chamber of Commerce -- seized on the day three years ago known simply as Black Friday, its white walls painted black to symbolize a strongman's power -- and the death of the democracy movement. It was here during the dark days of dictatorship that

Panamanian mothers came to light a candle in the night for truth and justice.

And it is here today that the new Panama affirms a future in freedom. For in Panama, and all across this hemisphere, history has spoken: the day of the dictator is over. //

I know that even the events of three short years ago -- the turmoil and the triumph -- grow more distant each day. For the people of Panama, every-day concerns demand attention: Food to be put on the table. Children to care for. Work to be done.

Yes, there is work -- but the people of Panama can hope. Their children can dream. Freedom has made these things possible for the people of Panama. Beyond the problems of the present is the promise of a better future.

As fellow inhabitants of this hemisphere, as fellow democrats, as friends -- I salute what Panama has accomplished with the return of democracy:

After years in which the ruling regime made Panama an international outcast -- Panama is once more a respected member of the world community.

After years of public corruption that robbed the people, Panama is beginning to experience economic revival. Unemployment has been cut in half -- and Panama's growth rate last year was the highest in this hemisphere. This revival is a tribute to your energy, to your entrepreneurial spirit. It means investment and jobs and hope for a better future for all Panamanians.

After years of being ruled over and held down -- Panama is confident. Panama is proud. Panama is free. //

Our two countries share common interests:

First, let me reaffirm today in the strongest possible terms one of the foundations of our partnership: the U.S. will honor and fulfill the Panama Canal Treaties in letter and in spirit. The Panama Canal will pass to Panama on December 31, 1999. //

We share a common vision of a future free from the scourge of drugs. / We share a common interest in a growing economy and a future of free trade. / We share a common commitment to the environment -- for every nation now sees that environmental threats know no borders.

Finally, our two nations share a deep devotion to a sacred ideal. In this square stands a memorial to Belisario Porras -- patron President of a free and independent Panama. Porras does not stand alone -- but is guided by twin ideals: democracy and freedom. / Freedom and democracy led Panama in its first days as a new nation. Freedom and democracy will lead Panama to a proud future in the new century ahead. //

Now, with the return of democracy, we see this square as it was meant to be: a monument not to Panama's past -- but to its future. Not to what once was -- but to what will be. //

Thank you once again for this warm welcome. May God bless the people of Panama -- and may God keep Panama strong, independent and free -- now and forever.

# # #

McGroarty/Bunton
June 10, 1992
8:30 a.m.
[PANAMA]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: PLAZA BELISARIO PORRAS
PANAMA CITY, PANAMA
JUNE 11, 1992
2:00 P.M.

Thank you President Endara for those kind words. Mrs. Endarda [Ana Mae]. Mayor Correa of Panama City. Mr. Bosco Vallarino. Barbara and I thank you all for this warm welcome.

Finally, I want to salute my host. When President Endara took office, he inherited a legacy no leader would envy: years of mis-rule that shattered Panama's economy -- and tore apart the public trust. In these challenging circumstances, President Endara has disbanded the security forces that threatened democracy, has liberalized the economy -- and has helped restore the freedoms that give democracy its meaning. / But I know your President would be the first to say none of these steps would have been possible -- without the spirit and strength of the Panamanian people.

I am deeply honored -- delighted to spend even a short time in Panama -- in a nation that stands as a testament to the rising tide of democracy across the Americas. I salute each and every one of you who believe in democracy and freedom. //

Throughout Panama's history, this plaza has often been a rallying point for protest -- a gathering place for those who dreamed of a new destiny in democracy. It was in this plaza that Panamanian women came to pray for truth and justice. Behind me stands the Panamanian Chamber of Commerce -- during the dark days

of dictatorship, its white walls were painted black to symbolize a democracy movement in mourning.

And it is here today that the new Panama affirms a future in freedom. For in Panama, and all across this hemisphere, history has spoken: the day of the dictator is over. //

I know that even the events of three short years ago -- the turmoil and the triumph -- grow more distant each day. For the people of Panama, every-day concerns demand attention: Food to be put on the table. Children to care for. Work to be done.

Yes, there is work -- but the people of Panama can hope. Their children can dream. Freedom has made these things possible for the people of Panama. Beyond the problems of the present is the promise of a better future.

As fellow inhabitants of this hemisphere, as fellow democrats, as friends -- I salute what Panama has accomplished with the return of democracy:

After years in which the ruling regime made Panama an international outcast -- Panama is once more a respected member of the world community.

After years of public corruption that robbed the people, Panama is beginning to experience economic revival. Unemployment has been cut in half -- and Panama's growth rate last year was the highest in this hemisphere. This revival is a tribute to your energy, to your entrepreneurial spirit. It means investment and jobs and hope for a better future for all Panamanians.

After years of being ruled over and held down -- Panama is confident. Panama is proud. Panama is free. //

Our two countries share common interests:

First, let me reaffirm today in the strongest possible terms one of the foundations of our partnership: the U.S. will honor and fulfill the Panama Canal Treaties in letter and in spirit. The Panama Canal will pass to Panama on December 31, 1999. //

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Thank you once again for this warm welcome. May God bless the people of Panama -- and may God keep Panama strong, independent and free -- now and forever.

[Que Dios bendiga al pueblo de Panama, y que Dios mantega a Panama fuerte, independiente, y libre, ahora y siempre.]

# # #

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

McGroarty/Bunton
June 8, 1992
3:30 pm
[RIO.DEP]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DEPARTURE STATEMENT, RIO SUMMIT
ANDREWS AFB?
JUNE 11, 1992
7:00 a.m.

Today I travel to Rio de Janiero to join over 100 heads of state at the UN Conference on the Environment and Development.

Informally, the Rio meeting has been called the Earth Summit -- but I want to focus for a moment on the official name. I think it's critical that we take both those words -- environment and development -- equally seriously. And we do.

On the environment, America's record is second to none. No other nation has done more -- more rapidly -- to clean up our water, our air and our public lands. No other nation has done more to advance the state of technology that will give us cleaner growth. No other nation has put in place stricter standards to curb pollution in the future. We've done a great deal -- and we will do more.

But I go to Rio to deliver some hard truths: environmental protection and a growing economy are inseparable. No matter what some people may want to pretend -- they are inseparable.

For the past half century, the U.S. has been the great engine of global economic growth -- and it's going to stay that way.

Every American knows what that means for us. What many may not know is that the world also has a stake in a strong American

David Walters
USTR 3583

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

economy: right now, about 1979-1987 ≈50% developing [one-half] of the ~~least developed~~ countries' exports of manufactured goods to industrial countries are sold in the United States. A weak economy in this country can cut export earnings to a trickle. And there can be no question: a nation mired in poverty, struggling to meet the most elemental needs of its people, can do little to protect itself against threats to the environment.

GATT the only source for this data in the world.

after 87 last data

Many governments and many individuals from the U.S. and other nations have pressed us to sign a tre
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proposed at Rio treat t
great cost by private c
have to wonder what will already know. Remove incentives, and we'll see fewer inventions -- and technology that never gets invented is no use in helping preserve our planet.

... right now, about one-half of the developing countries' exports of manufactured goods to industrial countries are sold in the united states.

per David Walters - Chief Econ. USTR

10 June 92

I cannot speak for actions other nations may take. Some may sign at Rio -- and wriggle out of their obligations when the time comes to deliver. The U.S. will never follow that course; Whatever treaties we sign have the force of law.

This I promise: I will stand up for American interests. And if I have to be the only one to stand against the treaty -- then I will. //

RIO/DEP

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

What we need in Rio and afterwards should be clear: less divisive rhetoric -- and more unified action. A little less emotion -- and more information. A little less heat -- and more light.

I believe deeply in protecting our common environment. I see it as part of my responsibility as President to support policies that serve the interests not simply of this generation, but the next. I depart today confident that I will discharge that duty in Rio. //

Thank you, and may God bless the United States of America.

# # #

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Every American knows what that means for us. What many may not know is that the world also has a stake in a strong American

Every American knows what that means for us. What many may not know is that the world also has a stake in a strong American economy: right now, [one-half] of the least developed countries' manufactured goods are sold in the United States. A weak economy in this country can cut export earnings to a trickle. And there can be no question: a nation mired in poverty, struggling to meet the most elemental needs of its people, can do little to protect itself against threats to the environment.

Many governments and many individuals from the U.S. and other nations have pressed us to sign a treaty on bio-diversity -- and I don't expect that pressure to let up when we reach Rio.

But I cannot commit this country to a course of action that I am sure would be against our interests -- and would actually harm, not help, the environment. Take just one example: In recent years we've witnessed the way the free market can discover solutions to our environmental problems. If Treaty provisions proposed at Rio treat technological innovations -- developed at great cost by private companies -- as common property, we don't have to wonder what will happen. We already know. Remove incentives, and we'll see fewer inventions -- and technology that never gets invented is no use in helping preserve our planet.

I cannot speak for actions other nations may take. Some may sign at Rio -- and wriggle out of their obligations when the time comes to deliver. The U.S. will never follow that course; Whatever treaties we sign have the force of law.

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Thank you, and may God bless the United States of America.

# # #

Dan - Still very concerned about the references to the weapons piling up etc. -- this was not a war and the image is one that we don't want to associate with the President -- Panamanians were also detained for months at Albrook -- we don't want to make remarks that in any way suggest the President coming down as the conquering General over Panama and the Panamanians -- Bunton
the focus should be on Noriega as the singular evil, avoiding 8 June 1992
spreading the pall on other Panamanians. (was writing this [PANGREET]
note as your call came in) Thanks - John P.S. Note typo on page 2 Draft Four

PROPOSED PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS:

AMERICAN COMMUNITY GREETING
ALBROOK MILITARY BASE
THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1992
2:40 P.M.

Thank you Ambassador Hinton for that introduction. You and the Embassy staff are doing a first rate job here in Panama, and I salute you for your outstanding work representing the United States. // Hello to South Comm. Commander-in-Chief General Joulwyn. Congratulations to the Seniors at Balboa High and Cristobel High who graduate today. Let me say hello to the members of the Panama Canal Commission and the Smithsonian Institution office. // Thank you all for coming.

[[I understand it's rainy season here. One thing is certain in Panama -- you'll always get a warm welcome -- if not a wet one. // They tell me that the word Panama when translated means "plenty of fish" -- I wish I had time to go after a few corvina. I could use some new fishing story material.]] //

It's good to be here at Albrook. ~~[[During Operation Just Cause, a hangar near this site was the collection point for weapons and vehicles confiscated by U.S. forces. It must have been something to see the small arms, mortars, howitzers -- and even a certain general's Mercedes out in the parking lot.]]~~

I wonder if you still have that,

And finally, a special hello to those of you from our other bases here in Panama -- I know many of you made the hour and a half long drive across the isthmus to come give me this

tremendous send-off. // Let me salute the seven from the Pacific side: Quarry Heights, Fort Clayton, Fort Kobbe, Howard, Albrook, Panama Canal-Rodman Naval Station, and Fort Amador. The three on the Atlantic: Fort Davis, Fort Sherman, and Galeta Island.

[[Working abroad is always a learning experience -- managing diplomatic and domestic responsibilities. Last Friday, Den Mom Bisa Williams from the Embassy and some of the Cub Scouts from Pack #5 visited the Presidential Palace -- they walked down President's Hall where five statues symbolize everything needed for good government: there's a statue for law, justice, consistency, obligation, and work. One young scout asked "where's the one for fun?" // Now he's got the right idea. //]]

I know how much work goes into planning a Presidential visit -- logistics // meetings // details // how will we hold off the rain. // I remember well what it takes to be a diplomat abroad -- the challenges that come with serving your country overseas.

Being away from the ones we love and the places we call home is never easy. But all of you should take pride in knowing that you serve at a time when Panama is reaching new status in the community of nations. Those of you who took part in Operation Just Cause -- and those of you who have come since -- must take great satisfaction in Panama's accomplishments.

In three short years, this great crossroads of the world has been reborn. Democracy has replaced dictatorship. Justice and freedom have been restored. With each sunrise over the Pacific,

the people of Panama wake to liberty's greatest gifts -- free elections, free press, and free worship. We just came from Parque Porras -- a place that has seen protest and vigil. Today Parque Porras is the people's park, and as I told the people of Panama: the day of the dictator is over.

Each day you serve, you are visible reminders that freedom and democracy work. You are laying the foundation for cooperation between our nations that will last for generations to come. We will continue to help the Panamanians build on their progress in strengthening democracy and developing their economic potential -- so that future generations can share in this new beginning.

We will work together to secure a future of free trade -- the link to economic recovery, progress and prosperity. //

And we will encourage Panama to continue its awakening to the problems that threaten our global environment. //

Our countries will continue to work together to bring an end to the flow of narcotics and money laundering. //

All of you are on the front lines of our joint efforts. And the success we will meet in this mission will be the just reward for your sacrifice. What an exciting place and time this is -- the future is great with promise. To you, serving the cause of freedom across continents and oceans, my thanks for your support and dedication to the United States of America. May God bless you all.

# # #

UNCLASSIFIED

FAX TRANSMITTAL SHEET

FROM: John McShane

TELEPHONE: 3860

FAX NUMBER: 1178

	TO	PHONE	FAX NUMBER
1.	Dan McGroarty		6218
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

Pacific side
atlantic side
• Balboa H.S. in the morning
(•) Pan. Canal College) - don't worry
• Jr. Sr. H.S. at Cristobal
June graduation @ 8pm
Mr. Owensby

Panama Canal Comission & Families
Military
Embassy
10,000 personel in Canal Area

SCPA/5 June 92

fishing is big - billfish, marlin, corbina at Corvina (Salt)
Albrook base (fresh)

ALBROOK AIR FORCE STATION

Albrook Air Force Station, one of the 10 major U.S. military installations in Panama, is near Panama City and the Panama Canal on the Pacific side of the Isthmus of Panama and between the U.S. military installations of Quarry Heights and Fort Clayton. Constructed on top of material dredged from the canal, it was opened in 1922 as Balboa Fill Landing Field. It was renamed Albrook Field in 1924 after its first commander 1st Lt. Frank P. Albrook who died two months earlier from injuries he had received in a crash at Chanute Field, Illinois.

Albrook was the center of a vast network of bases that sprung up in Central and South American during World War II. After the war, the then Caribbean Air Command was reduced to one operating base, Albrook Field. Albrook became an Air Force base in 1948 and its status was changed to its present Air Force Station in 1975. Since then, all fixed-wing military aircraft operate out of Howard Air Force Base also on the Pacific side of the Isthmus and the only other U.S. Air Force installation in Panama.

The inoperative airstrip and hangars of the former Albrook Army Airfield portion of the installation were turned over to the government of Panama on October 1, 1979, as mandated by the Panama Canal Treaty of 1977 which entered into force on October 1, 1979. Under the treaty, Albrook Air Force Station is a Defense Site, 618 acres in size.

Located today at Albrook Air Force Station, in addition to Air Force family housing, are some Air Force administrative offices and such tenant organizations as the Special Operations Command-South (a sub-unified command under the U.S. Southern Command), the 214th Medical Detachment (under U.S. Army South's 1st Battalion, 228th Aviation Battalion), the Headquarters of the Director, Panama Region of the Department of Defense Dependents School, retail facilities of the Army and Air Force Exchange Service, and the Southern Command's Center for Treaty Implementation.

✓ During Operation Just Cause, a temporary field medical clinic was located at Albrook. Albrook was also the collection point for all the weapons and vehicles (including small arms, mortars, howitzers and even Noriega's Mercedes) confiscated by the U.S. Forces during Just Cause. The collection point was the hangar and parking lot near the site of the scheduled remarks to the American community June 11.

United States Southern Command

Fact Sheet

Public Affairs Office
Quarry Heights, Panama
APO Miami 34003-0061
282-4255 Overseas 507-82-4255

January 1992

U.S. MILITARY INSTALLATIONS IN PANAMA

The only U.S. military installations in Central and South America are located in the Republic of Panama, all in the Panama Canal Area (the remaining part of the former Canal Zone which was dissolved with the implementation of the Panama Canal Treaty on October 1, 1979). There are today 10 major U.S. military installations located on both sides of the isthmus of Panama in the Panama Canal Area, plus several other military facilities located off those installations, such as some housing areas, schools, hospitals, training areas, and other facilities. All are designated by the Panama Canal Treaty of 1977 as Defense Sites or Military Areas of Coordination.

Seven are on the Pacific side: Quarry Heights, Fort Clayton, Fort Kobbe, Howard Air Force Base, Albrook Air Force Station, U.S. Naval Station Panama Canal-Rodman Naval Station, and Fort Amador. The three on the Atlantic side are Fort Davis, Fort Sherman, and Galeta Island.

QUARRY HEIGHTS (Military Area of Coordination--61 acres)

Quarry Heights, located on a slope of Ancon Hill overlooking the Pacific entrance to the Panama Canal, is the site of the joint-service Headquarters, United States Southern Command. It has been the site of the senior U.S. military headquarters in Latin America since 1917. Construction of the post, which began in 1911, was completed in 1916. Rock quarried from the side of the hill was used in the construction of Miraflores Locks of the Panama Canal.

FORT CLAYTON (Army--Defense Site--1,374 acres)

Fort Clayton is the site of the headquarters, U.S. Army South (USARSO), the U.S. Southern Command's Army component. Located near the Miraflores Locks of the Panama Canal, this infantry post was constructed in 1920-1922. It was named in honor of Colonel Bertram T. Clayton, who had been prominent in the original Panama Canal defense planning of 1910 and was killed in France in 1918.

Major subordinate commands under USARSO at Fort Clayton are Headquarters, 193d Infantry Brigade (Light) and its 59th Engineer Company; 128th Aviation Brigade; Military Police Command and its 534th Military Police Company and Headquarters and Headquarters Company Law Enforcement Agency; 3d Special Operations Support Command (Airborne); U.S. Army Garrison-Panama; and 106th U.S. Army Signal Brigade. Several tenant organizations are also located at Fort Clayton.

Located at Corozal, a subpost of Fort Clayton on both sides of Gaillard Highway about two miles from Fort Clayton, are USARSO's 41st Area Support Group; 470th Military Intelligence Brigade; and the engineering and housing and transportation complexes.

Curundu, the other subpost of Fort Clayton and adjacent to Fort Clayton and Albrook Air Force Station, is a housing area for Department of Defense U.S. civilian employees and military personnel.

FORT KOBBE (Army--Defense Site--4,589 acres)

Fort Kobbe, located adjacent to Howard Air Force Base, has the 1st Battalion, 508th Infantry (under 193d Infantry Brigade), the 536th Engineer Battalion (Heavy), and the headquarters of the 1st Battalion, 228th Aviation Battalion, all units under the U.S. Army South.

Construction of this post was completed in 1929 as a coastal defense installation and originally designated Fort Bruja. In 1932, it was redesignated Fort Kobbe in honor of Civil War Major General William A. Kobbe.

HOWARD AIR FORCE BASE (Defense Site--4,734 acres)

Howard Air Force Base is the site of the 24th Wing, the forward-based element of U.S. Southern Command's Air Force component 12th Air Force at Bergstrom Air Force Base in Texas. It was constructed 1939-41 and originally named Bruja Point Air Base and later Howard Field. The base's 8,500-foot long runway can accommodate most aircraft in the U.S. Air Force inventory.

In addition to 24th Wing units, Howard Air Force Base also houses the aircraft (mostly helicopters) of 1st Battalion, 228th Aviation Battalion (under U.S. Army South's 128th Aviation Brigade).

ALBROOK AIR FORCE STATION (Defense Site--618 acres)

Albrook Air Force Station, located between Quarry Heights and Fort Clayton, was opened in 1922 as Balboa Fill Landing Field and renamed Albrook Field in 1924 after its first commander 1st Lt. Frank P. Albrook. Albrook became an Air Force base in 1948 and its status was changed to its present Air Force Station in 1975.

Located at Albrook today are some Air Force administrative offices and such tenant organizations as the Special Operations Command-South (a sub-unified command under the U.S. Southern Command), the 214th Medical Detachment (under U.S. Army South's 1st Battalion, 228th Aviation Battalion), the Department of Defense Dependents School System office, retail facilities of the Army and Air Force Exchange Service, and the Southern

Command's Center for Treaty Implementation.

FORT AMADOR (Navy, plus Army Housing--Military Area of Coordination--183 acres)

Fort Amador, located on a peninsula at the Pacific entrance to the Panama Canal, is today the home of U.S. Southern Command's naval component, U.S. Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet (CINCLANTFLT) Detachment South; some Southern Command staff offices; Navy housing; and an adjacent Army housing with some community support facilities.

Fort Amador was constructed in 1911-1915 as an Army coastal artillery facility and named in honor of Dr. Manuel Amador Guerrero, first President of the Republic of Panama.

RODMAN NAVAL STATION (Navy--Defense Site--1,936 acres)

The Naval Station Panama Canal, Rodman, located at the Pacific entrance to the Panama Canal, is occupied by the commanding officer and staff of the U.S. Naval Station Panama Canal; U.S. Naval Special Warfare Unit Eight; Special Boat Unit Twenty-six; the Naval Small Craft Instruction and Technical Training School (NAVSCIATTS), and other Navy activities. The installation includes nearby Farfan and Marine Barracks.

FORT DAVIS (Army--Defense Site--4,325 acres)

Fort Davis, located near Gatun Locks on the Atlantic side, is occupied by the 5th Battalion, 87th Infantry (under U.S. Army South's 193d Infantry Brigade); Company C, 3d Battalion, 7th Special Forces Group (Airborne); the 549th Military Police Company (under Army South's Military Police Command), and some administrative offices of Army South.

FORT SHERMAN (Army--Defense Site--4,928 acres)

Fort Sherman, situated between Limon Bay and the Chagres River at the Atlantic entrance to the Panama Canal, is the home of the Jungle Operations Training Battalion, which trains U.S. based units in jungle warfare and jungle survival. It was established in 1911 as a part of the coastal defense fortification complex and named in honor of Civil War General William T. Sherman.

GALETA ISLAND (Navy--Defense Site--550 acres)

Galeta Island, located northeast of the city of Colon on the Atlantic side, houses the Naval Security Group Activity, a communications facility.

OTHER MILITARY FACILITIES

Other U.S. military facilities in the Panama Canal Area

outside the ten major installations include:

--Training Areas: Empire Training Range and Balboa West Bombing Range on the Pacific side and Pina Range on the Atlantic side.

--Schools: There are 13 schools (12 secondary schools and one junior community college) operated by the Panama Region of the Department of Defense Department Schools (DODDS) system. Four are located on military installations, and the other eight plus the junior college are located outside the military installations. Ten of the schools are located on the Pacific side; the other three are located on the Atlantic side.

--Arraijan Tank Farm (adjacent to Howard Air Force)--bulk fuel storage and distribution facility operated by the U.S. Naval Station Panama Canal; the facility covers 807 acres with fuel storage capacity of 1,125,000 barrels.

--Housing areas outside the major installations: Curundu Flats housing area, the Bachelor Officers Quarters section of Curundu Heights housing area, and Cocoli (all on the Pacific side) and the Army housing area at the Panamanian Fuerte Espinar (formerly Fort Gulick until late 1984 when the post was transferred to Panama under the Panama Canal Treaty).

USSOUTHCOM
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SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: Write up requested yesterday + last of (as sent to our liaison office in Pentagon) our bards you requested today!
-Bill Ormsbee

PAGE 1 OF 6

DATE/TIME OF TRANSMISSION 6 June 92/1410-Ormsbee

06/06/92 14:05 ☎507 82 4814 SOUTHCOM PAO ☑001

VOLUME 21

Oporto to Photoengraving

THE ENCYCLOPEDIA AMERICANA

INTERNATIONAL EDITION

COMPLETE IN THIRTY VOLUMES

FIRST PUBLISHED IN 1829

GROLIER INCORPORATED

International Headquarters: Danbury, Connecticut 06816

PANAMA, pan′ə-mä (Spanish, Panamá; pä-nä-mä′), a country occupying the narrow isthmus that joins Central and South America. Its location has led geographers to call it one of the great crossroads of the world. While comparable in size to its small Central American neighbors, Panama differs from them culturally and historically. See also CENTRAL AMERICA—*Introduction*.

The isthmus was occupied and settled by Spain shortly after the discovery of the New World. The settlers interbred with the native Indians, producing a people of predominantly mixed race. Later, slaves brought from Africa added a strong Negroid element to the population mix.

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Balboa, the first European to cross the isthmus, realized that Panama would be a vital path between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. In time the idea of an interoceanic canal became fixed in the Panamanian dream of the future. The United States finally fulfilled that dream by building the Panama Canal early in the 20th century. However, the new waterway proved to be a mixed blessing for Panama. Although in order to build the canal the United States had helped engineer the country's independence from Colombia in 1903, for many years thereafter North Americans supervised Panama's domestic affairs. Moreover, the canal and its flanking zone were under exclusive U.S. control. Much of Panama's recent history can be seen as a struggle to escape U.S. tutelage and to assume the role of a sovereign nation controlling one of the world's vital waterways.

1. The Land

Panama extends along the southern edge of the Caribbean crustal plate, which is tectonically stable in this area—one reason why the interoceanic canal was built there rather than in Nicaragua. The land lies roughly east and west, with a gentle curve like a sideways S. Its tropical location determines much of its climate and vegetation.

Physiography and Climate. Panama's sinuous shape is interrupted mainly by the southward extension of the Azuero Peninsula. Most of Panama is coastal plain, with its longest rivers flowing into the Pacific. Two mountain ranges form a continental backbone, the Cordillera Central from the Costa Rica border almost to Panama City (officially, Panamá) and the lower Cordillera de San Blas from east of Colón to the Colombian border. Through the gap between them in central Panama runs the Panama Canal.

The climate of Panama is dominated by tropical weather systems in the Caribbean that carry warm, humid air over the isthmus throughout the year. Much of the moisture is dropped on the northern slopes of the two mountain systems, which receive an average of 128 inches (3,250 mm) of rainfall a year, or almost double the 68 inches (1,720 mm) that fall on the southern slopes. Panama is outside the hurricane belt but experiences violent thunder squalls during the rainy season, from May to December. Average temperatures vary little—from 77° to 80°F (25°–27°C), for example, at Panama City.

Geographic Regions. The two cordilleras create the country's contrasting natural regions, the Caribbean and Pacific slopes. The wetter Caribbean slope has a natural cover of dense tropical rain forest but is subject to rapid erosion when the trees are cleared. Except at the canal entrance it is sparsely inhabited, mainly by unhispanicized Indians and by blacks. The Pacific slope was favored by the Spanish settlers and their descendants because of its lower rainfall, its savanna areas of open wooded grassland, its more familiar and more easily penetrable semideciduous forests, and its soils better suited to European agriculture.

Economic and historical factors have led Panamanians to a somewhat different view of their

NAT NORMAN/PHOTO RESEARCHERS

The monument to Balboa in Panama City overlooks the Pacific, which he reached by crossing Panama in 1513.

INFORMATION HIGHLIGHTS

Total Area (land and inland water): 29,761 square miles (77,082 sq km).
Boundaries: *North,* Caribbean Sea; *east,* Colombia; *south,* Pacific Ocean; *west,* Costa Rica.
Elevations: *Highest*—Volcán Barú (11,401 feet, or 3,475 meters); *lowest*—sea level.
Population: (1980 census) 1,824,796.
Capital and Largest City: Panamá (Panama City).
Major Languages: Spanish (official) and English.
Major Religious Groups: Roman Catholics and Protestants.
Monetary Units: Balboa (= 100 centésimos) and U.S. dollar.
For Panama's flag, see under FLAG, both illustration and text.

geography. They distinguish three less precisely defined but nonetheless distinctive regions that cut across the isthmus. The most important is the central "transit zone," which includes the Panama Canal, the Panama Railroad, the Trans-Isthmian Highway, the two largest cities (Panamá, the capital, and Colón), and some 60% of the country's population. Here is where the vital activities of the nation take place.

Another region is known as "the interior," a term signifying the areas beyond the transit zone that were favorable to settlement, whether coastal or inland. The interior was opened up during the colonial period, when families migrating west from Panama City founded towns, the largest of which became provincial capitals. This region includes the Pacific lowlands and hilly Azuero Peninsula southwest of the canal, with a large rural population and intensive cultivation of food crops as well as cattle raising. In the western "interior," along the border of Costa Rica, banana districts on the Caribbean and Pacific slopes employ a large share of the population and land, while the mountainous Chiriqui highlands support subtropical and temperate agriculture.

The eastern quarter of Panama, known as the Darién region, is occupied mostly by Kuna (Cuna) and Chocó Indians. In contrast to the westward movement from the central transit zone, European movement eastward into Darién was limited by dense rain forest and swamps on both coasts.

Natural Resources. Panama's greatest natural resource, according to its leaders, is the narrowness of the isthmus, which permits easy transit between the seas by ship canal, railroad, highway, and pipeline. Next come moderately fertile lands for grazing and agriculture. Native hardwood forests, once abundant, have mostly been cleared. Coastal waters contain rich fishing grounds, but many have already been overexploited. Panama has considerable hydroelectric potential and substantial deposits of copper, as well as some coal, molybdenum, silver, and gold.

2. The Economy

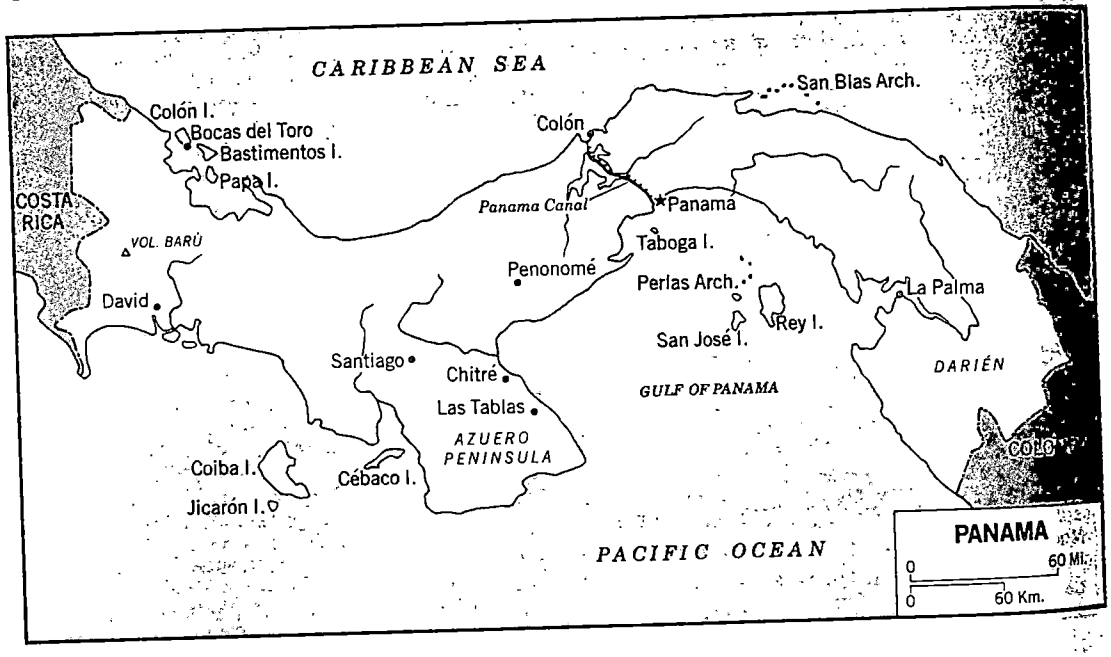
Even though canal services have been important to Panama's economic life, today they contribute only about 5% to the gross national product (GNP). Other international and domestic services are the heart of the economy. Agriculture ranks second and manufacturing third.

Agriculture. Farming is the oldest continuous economic activity in Panama, followed by grazing, which was introduced by the Spaniards. A hybrid system of agriculture emerged in colonial times, aspects of which are evident in some regions even today. Europeans introduced practices like slave and wage labor, crop storage, animal husbandry, and the plow; yet many settlers adopted native techniques such as shifting agriculture (without permanent fields). Before the 20th century Panama produced little for export, so there was scant incentive to modernize.

Commercial agriculture began only late in the 19th century, to supply cities, foreign markets, and canal workers. Bananas were cultivated all along the Caribbean coast, but soon the industry was concentrated near the Costa Rica border. Sugar and dairy farming were introduced in the interior in the 1920's. Eventually coffee spread into the Chiriquí highlands and vegetable and fruit farming began in the transit zone. Finally, the cattle industry was modernized to supply urban markets and the canal.

Most commercial agriculture took place on plantations and other extensive holdings. The ordinary farmer continued to subsist on his small plot, where he grew rice, corn, and beans and raised cattle, pigs, and poultry; he also worked on the estates to earn extra income. Generally the older, politically active families of the interior transformed their idle lands into production units, invested in processing plants, bought trucks to transport their goods to market, and used their influence to fix prices and keep out foreign competition.

Several factors have made Panama's farm products expensive in international trade. The country's soils produce lower than average



yields. Wages are relatively high because of competing employment opportunities in the cities and canal area. Machinery, fertilizer, hybrid seed, and irrigation equipment have to be imported, raising costs. So except for bananas, sugar, and coffee, farm produce goes to domestic markets.

Forestry and Fishing. Commercial logging has been keyed primarily to civil construction, especially during the building and expansion of the canal and its terminal cities. Even that activity has diminished, however, with the use of reinforced concrete as a basic construction material. Some tropical hardwood logging still goes on in the Darién region.

Panama has exported frozen shrimp and "lobster tails" (from the spiny lobster of the tropics). When the native sources largely disappeared, a new industry arose to produce shrimp from saltwater farms.

Mining and Energy Production. Because of fluctuations in world market prices, Panama cannot count on the exploitation of its copper and other mineral resources as a major source of revenue. For electricity the country relies mostly on hydropower and thermal energy, the latter generated by imported petroleum.

Manufacturing. In the 1940's, Panama's leaders began to promote industrialization. Thus they created the Colón Free Zone, where raw materials and intermediate goods are imported duty free and transformed into finished products for reexport only. The government also followed a policy of import substitution, establishing or favoring domestic industries by means of subsidies as well as tariff quota barriers against competing foreign industry imports. Finally, Panama created publicly owned industries, such as hydroelectric power generation, that were deemed necessary to economic development but were unattractive to private investors. Eventually, however, industry failed to keep up with the growth of the economy as a whole. Protectionism and generous labor legislation rendered it inefficient in comparison with foreign industry, so few Panamanian goods can compete in international markets. Today the manufacturing sector produces mostly light consumer goods for domestic demand.

Transportation. Panama has a good transportation network. Two main highways carry the bulk of passenger and freight traffic: the Transisthmian, between Colón and Panama City, and the Inter-American, between the Costa Rica border and the Darién region. Good feeder roads run to most cities and towns that are off the two main routes. In addition, the Panama Railroad connects Colón with the capital, while other rail lines operate mainly for the banana industry. Major towns have air service, and Panama City's airport is an intercontinental hub.

The chief ports—Cristóbal and Balboa, at opposite ends of the canal—serve world shipping. Smaller ports, outside the transit zone, handle specialized cargoes such as bananas, coffee, and oil. Coastwide shipping, in comparison, is underutilized.

Foreign Trade. Three quarters of Panama's modest exports are primary commodities, sold chiefly in the United States and Europe. Most of the remainder are manufactures from the Colón Free Zone. Imports include crude oil and a broad range of consumer products from all over the world.

CARL FRANK/PHOTO RESEARCHERS

Bananas, the chief Panamanian export crop, are grown in the western lowlands primarily for U.S markets.

Since colonial times Panama has earned its livelihood by providing services to international trade. Such services as canal transits, flag-of-convenience registration for shipping companies, offshore banking, and insurance amount to several times the value of merchandise exports. A pipeline service pumps crude oil from Alaska and other Pacific sources across western Panama to a Caribbean port.

3. The People

Panama is the least populous country in Latin America. With a rate of natural increase about average for the region, the population was not expected to reach 3 million before the 21st century.

Ethnic and Religious Groups. Since the early days of Spanish settlement, *mestizos* (persons of mixed European and Indian ancestry) have constituted the largest and most widespread ethnic group in Panama. Blacks and mulattoes, descendants of African slaves and of West Indian blacks who built the canal, make up about a third of the population; they are concentrated in the transit zone and along the Caribbean coast. Although some sources state that 10% of the people are white, as a result of racial blending only a few of the country's long-resident families, mainly of the elites, can claim to be of purely European descent. However, Europeans and North Americans who immigrated during the 20th century compose a small but important segment of the urban population. Small Indian minorities preserve their traditional ways: the Kuna in the northeast, the Chocó in the southeast, and the Guaymí in the northwest.

Most Panamanians profess the Roman Catholic faith, but historically they have been less devout than their Andean neighbors and the church has played a muted part in national affairs. A relatively large Jewish community has prospered in Panama since the 18th century, and its members remain religiously active. Other

COURTESY OF PANAMA GOVERNMENT TOURIST BUREAU

A Kuna Indian displays her ornate clothing and ornaments. Kuna women have preserved many handicrafts.

immigrant groups brought with them Protestantism, the nation's second-largest religious denomination. These were British, French, and American settlers, as well as West Indian blacks.

Panamanian Society. Historically, two elites have directed the course of national life, one recruited from prominent families in the interior and the other drawn from the capital. They took control of the best lands, businesses, and government positions. A middle social stratum—necessary for the service economy and bureaucracy, and beholden to the elites—also has been traditional in Panama. The masses of working-class people perform the economy's manual and clerical jobs.

The descendants of West Indian immigrants form a special subculture. They inherited the English language, Protestant faith, and Anglo-Caribbean culture from their parents. Because most worked for the Panama Canal and lived in ghettoes in the transit zone, their integration was difficult. During the 1930's and 1940's, in fact, leaders of the dominant Hispanic culture brought strong pressure to bear on this group either to emigrate or acculturate. After World War II, however, the West Indians began to find niches within Panamanian society and produced some outstanding figures.

By urban standards the interior subsistence farmers and ranchers are poor, and few own the land they work. With the advent of a national highway system and inexpensive transistor radios, they came into greater contact with the cities and began to sample the good life there. As a result thousands of peasants moved into the transit zone in search of urban opportunities. Public officials have striven to provide homes, schools, and jobs for these migrants, who largely settled into shantytowns on the outskirts of the capital.

Despite disparities in wealth and landholding, social cleavages are not so great as in many developing countries. Virtually everyone speaks Spanish and has an elementary education. A fairly high wage structure and per capita income provide paid workers with a decent standard of living, and the poor subsistence farmers are not desperate. In addition, the absence of a one-product export or single dominant industry has impeded the emergence of a family empire or dynasty within the elites. The equity of Panamanian society, as seen in relation to the societies of some Latin American countries, has produced a peaceable, hardworking populace.

4. Education and Culture

Panama's elites historically have identified themselves with Western learning and culture, which then trickled down to the middle and working classes. European influences were predominant until the end of the 19th century, and North American thereafter. Education and culture weigh heavily in the calculus of social status.

Education. In colonial times education was Catholic and limited to children of the elites. During the 19th century secular schools were opened, both public and private, but little progress was made toward mass education because of the country's poverty. The optimism of the canal-construction era led the founders of the republic to pass a law providing for universal public education. Thanks to the devoted efforts of educators since then, virtually all Panamanians over the age of 10 can read and write.

In the first quarter of the 20th century Panama also sent several dozen of its talented youth for college studies abroad, in order to create a pool of nation builders who could improve the society and government. On their return they founded institutes and colleges, some of which were amalgamated into the University of Panama in 1935.

Culture. Panamanian culture has a Hispanic base with Indian, African, and non-Hispanic Western influences. Major avenues of expression have been imaginative literature and folk music and dance.

Imaginative literature developed mainly after independence in 1903. Representative figures include Rogelio Sinán (surrealistic fiction), Joaquín Beleño (political and social-protest fiction), José de Jesús Martínez (drama with philosophical themes), Darío Herrera (modernist poetry—see MODERNISMO), and Demetrio Korsi (postmodernist, realistic poetry).

Folk music and dance, with performers in traditional costumes, are popular on festive occasions such as carnival time, the four days preceding Lent. In the national dance, the *tamborito*, the dancers are surrounded by handclapping participants. Couples take turns dancing precise steps, accompanied by drummers who beat out intricate, contrapuntal rhythms; the melody, sung by women, is divided between a soloist and chorus. Musicians such as Luis Azgárraga made names for themselves by playing native and popular music in a style recognizably Panamanian. Noteworthy composers of art music emerged in the 20th century. Roque Cordero used Panamanian themes in his mainly instrumental music; he headed the National Institute of Music and conducted the Symphonic Orchestra of Panama. Narciso Garay was an ethnomusicologist and folklorist as well as a composer.

Painting began to depart from academic traditions after 1930, led by Humberto Ivaldi. His pupil Alfredo Sinclair was the first Panamanian painter to win international recognition. Guillermo Trujillo exhibited widely abroad and

painted murals for public buildings in Panama City.

Many of the best examples of Spanish colonial architecture, such as churches, government buildings, and fortresses, were destroyed by buccaneers or were not maintained and ultimately fell into ruin. Subsequent French and then North American influences gave way after World War II to a search for a national idiom adapting the International style to tropical conditions. The campus of the University of Panama demonstrated the success of this effort.

Among the leading cultural institutions, the Biblioteca Interamericana Simón Bolívar was founded in 1935 as the library of the University of Panama. The Museo del Hombre Panameño was established in 1976 to exhibit isthmian archaeology and ethnography.

5. History and Government

The several native peoples that inhabited the Isthmus of Panama at the time the Spaniards discovered it in 1501 numbered about 200,000 in all. These were seminomads who put up little resistance to the European invasion.

Colonial Panama. After Vasco Núñez de Balboa reached the Pacific by crossing Panama in 1513, the Spaniards established ports on both sides of the isthmus in order to move supplies over it. Spain assumed exclusionary rights in trade with its colonies, and Panama became the official route for goods shipped between western South America and the home country.

The native population declined abruptly due to disease and enslavement. Indians were replaced by African slaves, who served as the "hands and feet" of the Spaniards in Panama. Cities were populated by Spaniards and their descendants and by *mestizos*, hispanicized Indians, and black slaves, roughly in descending order of status.

The first half of the 17th century was colonial Panama's heyday because of huge shipments of Peruvian silver moving across the isthmus by muleback for transshipment to Europe. The annual trade fairs at Portobelo were among the most opulent in the world. An elaborate system of galleons, escorts, and fortresses centered on Panama, the point at which Spanish trade was most vulnerable. Buccaneers attacked the isthmus frequently in hope of rich prizes.

The Panama route declined in the 18th century, especially after Pacific ports in South America were permitted to trade directly with Spain around the southern end of South America, a route made possible by improvements in ship design. A second important factor in Panama's decline was the growth of contraband trade circumventing the Spanish monopoly in the colonies. Many Spaniards moved out of the once prosperous transit zone to farm or ranch in the interior, effectively occupying the center-south of the country. By the early 19th century, Panama languished in depression.

The Colombian Period. Independence from Spain in 1821—followed almost immediately by voluntary incorporation into Simón Bolívar's Greater Colombia union of Colombia, Venezuela, and Ecuador—brought new opportunities for Panama's elites. They welcomed merchants from all over the Atlantic and Pacific trading basins and began providing services to vessels of all flags. They participated in the government in Bogotá to the extent possible. And they received visits from European scientists interested in building a ship canal across the isthmus.

Old Panamá was destroyed in 1671 by the British buccaneer Sir Henry Morgan. The ruins lie near Panama City.

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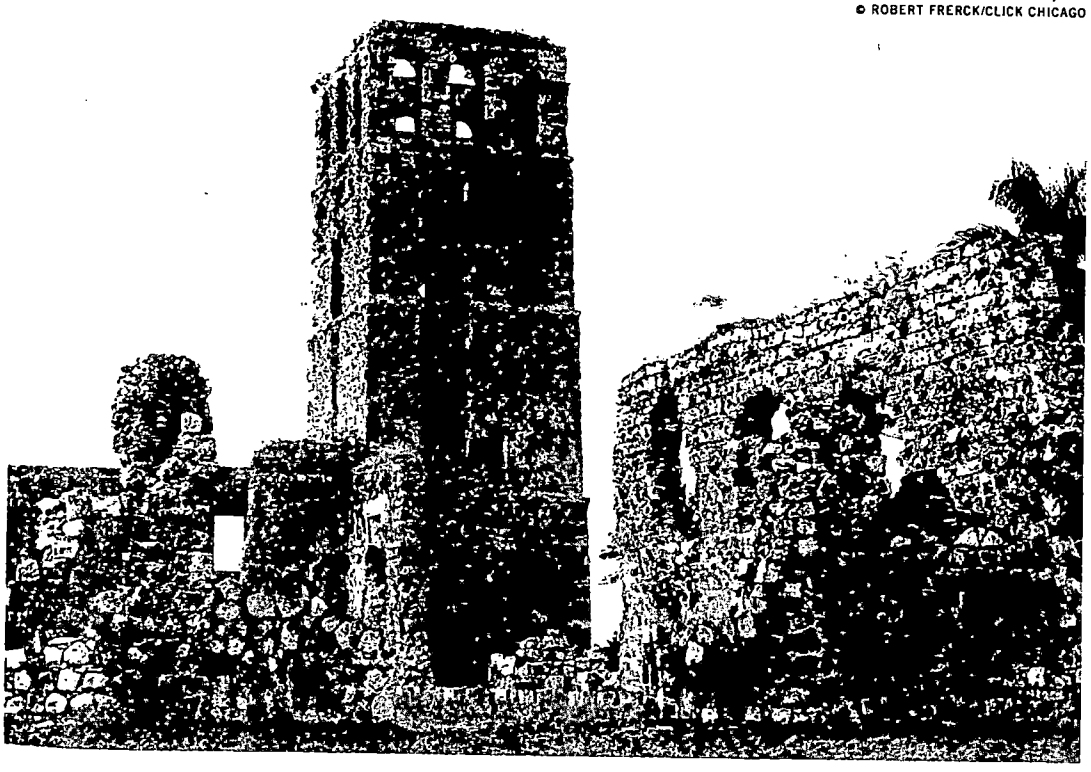

Still, independence from Spain failed to measure up to the Panamanians' expectations. After the breakup of Bolívar's union in 1830, Panama remained part of Colombia. The Colombians, unlike the Panamanians, were conservative and devout Catholics and looked down on the isthmians as unrefined and mongrelized. While trade picked up for a time, it failed to regain the importance it had in the 17th century. Moreover, Panama was too small and its population too dispersed to produce anything of value in world commerce. The disappointment felt by Panamanians and their desire for a liberal economic and political regime led to several revolts against Colombian rule during the 19th century. Each rising was eventually crushed by military force.

In the 1840's the U.S. drive to the Pacific and the discovery of gold in California revived interest in a modern short crossing between the oceans. Competing routes were developed: Cornelius Vanderbilt's, by coach and steamer, in Nicaragua; and the Panama Railroad, built by a New York corporation and opened in 1855. Thus the U.S. presence in Panama began.

The Panama Railroad, which gained the advantage over the Nicaragua route, created boom conditions in the isthmus. Several thousand laborers had been brought in to work on the line, generating demand for local products and services. Many of them stayed permanently, adding to the labor pool. The constant stream of travelers to California also made business soar. Finally, the railroad stimulated economic growth by giving local entrepreneurs easier access to foreign markets.

The 1860's and 1870's proved disappointing after the golden decade preceding them. Events in the United States—the Civil War and the opening of the first transcontinental railroad—caused a drop in transit business. Moreover, U.S. military protection of the isthmus, authorized under an 1846 treaty with Colombia, became increasingly oppressive as troops were landed every few years to quell disorder and protect the railroad.

Panama experienced a new boom in the 1880's as a result of a French canal project. Ferdinand de Lesseps, builder of the Suez Canal, formed a company in 1879 to construct a similar waterway in Panama. Lesseps raised three times the needed capital, and work began in 1881. Equipment, money, and immigrants poured into the isthmus during the years of excavation. But the collapse of the company in 1889, due to poor canal design, corruption, bad management, and mortality among the workers, left Panama even more depressed. Of the diseases that cost so many lives, yellow fever was the major killer, but tuberculosis, malaria, and others took their toll as well.

Some French stockholders kept alive the Colombian concession to build a canal, but in the 1890's the United States, newly prosperous and expansionist, seemed the most likely heir to the project. In 1901 the U.S. government committed itself to the canal. See also PANAMA CANAL.

The U.S. Protectorate. Panamanian separatist sentiment flared up in 1903 when the Colombian senate rejected a canal treaty with the United States. Panamanian leaders declared independence on Nov. 3, 1903, with the complicity of the U.S. government and agents of the French canal shareholders, who hoped to recoup some of their losses by selling their interests to the United States. By terms of the Panama Canal (Hay–Bunau-Varilla) Treaty, signed on November 18, the United States agreed to provide military protection to Panama in exchange for the exclusive right to build a canal. The treaty gave the United States complete freedom to operate the canal and to govern a Canal Zone bisecting Panama. Just 15 days after independence, Panama had virtually become a U.S. protectorate.

Early in 1904, Panama adopted a constitution that provided for a four-year presidency, a unicameral legislature, and separation of powers. A controversial section authorized the United States to intervene in Panama to maintain peace and protect property, a right that would be exercised four times in the next 20 years. The first president, Manuel Amador Guerrero, elected in 1904, disbanded the army, adopted the dollar as currency, and oversaw the drafting of legal codes. Most of Amador's generation accepted the tutelary role of the United States.

Belisario Porras captured the presidency in the election of 1912 and dominated the government for the next dozen years. His administration saw the inauguration of the canal in 1914, which it celebrated with an international exposition the following year. However, the end of construction brought mass layoffs and a reduction of purchases from local merchants. Porras modernized operations of the government and stimulated economic development through infrastructure improvements. But a border war with Costa Rica in 1921 ultimately cost Panama some territory.

Most of the jobless during this period were West Indian blacks, who had been recruited to work on the canal and had little in common with Panamanians. A combination of economic competition and Panamanian ethnocentrism led to nativist demonstrations against the immigrants and to demands that they be deported. Many West Indians did leave the isthmus to work in Central America and Colombia, but the majority remained in Panama, hoping to be rehired by the canal.

Rodolfo Chiari was elected president in 1924, and within a few years he had created his own personalist rule. He took advantage of easy bank loans from Wall Street to expand rail lines in the banana district of western Panama and to begin work on new highways. His was a business-oriented administration, and many of his friends received lucrative contracts and concessions.

Middle Years of the Republic. Panama turned a corner in 1931, when the traditional elites lost their monopoly on power. Early that year Chiari's puppet successor was overthrown by a group called Community Action. The United States, having modified its interventionist policy in Latin America, declined to get involved, and the Panamanian government adopted a frankly nationalist position. Two brothers from outside the elites, Harmodio and Arnulfo Arias, emerged as leaders in Community Action. Both would serve as president (Harmodio, 1932–1936; Arnulfo, 1940–1941, 1949–1951, and 1968), and in their distinctive ways they reshaped the Panamanian nation.

Harmodio Arias' presidency brought attempts to soften the anti–West Indian sentiment that had surfaced in the 1920's and to divert more revenues toward economic development. The U.S. government agreed to renegotiate a number of issues, and concessions were embodied in a 1936

treaty. Among the most important were U.S. renunciation of the right to intervene unilaterally in Panama, except (through a later understanding) in case of a defense emergency; permission for Panama to transmit radio programs; an increase in the canal annuity; agreement that any new land annexations would have to be approved by Panama; and, as a concession to Panamanian businesses, limitation of access by Panamanians to Canal Zone commissaries. These reforms signaled a less subservient position for Panama though by no means an equal relationship with the United States.

Arnulfo Arias' rise to power began in the late 1930's, aided by his brother. The younger Arias created a new, mass political movement represented by the Panameñista Party and announced a nationalistic plan to make Panama respected and strong. Elected president in 1940, he enacted his program rapidly through decree laws and an authoritarian nativistic constitution that altered virtually every aspect of the nation's life. Also, Arias challenged Washington by refusing to cooperate in defense preparations on the eve of U.S. participation in World War II. Because of rising domestic and foreign opposition, he was overthrown in October 1941 and went into exile. Still, his energetic administration impressed many lower-middle class and working-class citizens and provided a populist precedent.

Following Pearl Harbor, Panamanian authorities assisted the U.S. war effort in exchange for promises of more money and benefits when peace returned. After 1944 a group of progressive leaders lobbied for reforms in the canal labor regime, transportation improvements, protection of Panamanian industry, and a reduction in the U.S. military presence. They also recognized the civil and economic rights of the descendants of West Indians and urged canal authorities to give them better treatment. Many of these reforms were embodied in a liberal constitution promulgated in 1946.

The late 1940's and early 1950's saw a concerted effort by Panama to reduce its dependency on canal activities and diversify its economy. Industrialization received emphasis, especially with the creation of the Colón Free Zone in 1948. A new airport at Panama City attracted international flights. A new luxury hotel and resort facilities catered to foreign tourists. Finally, canal authorities increased their purchases from Panamanian suppliers in an effort to improve relations.

In the late 1940's, Gen. José Antonio Remón became head of the National Police and began to act as kingmaker. After abortive attempts to create a puppet regime in 1949, he installed Arnulfo Arias as president. When that administration fell apart in 1951, Remón ran for president himself, winning easily in 1952. Remón is best remembered for transforming the police into the National Guard, which he made a proto-army, and for negotiating the 1955 treaty with the United States. The new agreement raised the canal annuity paid to Panama and relocated many non-U.S. Canal Zone residents to Panamanian territory, thus ending their commissary rights.

Early in 1955, Remón was killed in a gangland assassination, and during the next several years his party dissolved into squabbling factions. Generalized disaffection due to a stagnant economy, high unemployment, slow compliance with the 1955 treaty, and a perception of national disgrace at the hands of the United States led to anti-American riots in 1958 and 1959. Panama had suffered a crisis of national self-esteem.

From 1960 to 1964 the Panamanian elites, represented in the presidency by Roberto Chiari, attempted to overcome the country's problems through limited social and economic reforms. They sponsored modest changes in the income tax, land laws, health and education agencies, and transportation and communications facilities. American authorities lent their support, in the hope of avoiding a repetition of the Cuban Revolution in Panama.

Chiari's program was too little too late. Early in 1964 the worst anti-American riots in Panamanian history erupted, lasting several days and costing 28 lives. Chiari was obliged to break relations with the United States and demand a new treaty to replace that of 1903.

In the negotiations that went on sporadically for 15 years, Panama's diplomatic position became as assertion of national destiny. It was Panama's vocation to be a maritime transit facility for world commerce. The existing lock canal or a future sea-level waterway had to be the property of the nation. Distinctions of race and nationality in canal employment had to be eliminated. The separate zone had to be dismantled so that Panama's laws would prevail throughout the land. Finally, Panamanians had to benefit to the maximum extent feasible from canal revenues. These aims became a national crusade.

The vigorous administration of Marco A. Robles (1964–1968) continued to press for domestic reform while pursuing treaty negotiations with the United States. Robles inaugurated a hydroelectric dam, the highway to Costa Rica, and public housing and schools for the poor. Health clinics sprang up in isolated rural areas.

Toward the end of his term it seemed that Robles would pull off his complex set of programs. However, his reforms alienated the wealthy elites, which withdrew from his coalition. Business leaders failed to respond to his investment incentives. The poor became impatient with their continued low standards of living. And draft treaties with the United States, leaked in 1967, met with general repudiation by political leaders. Robles' failure plunged the country into a crisis. The legislature impeached him, and although the National Guard kept him in power his candidate lost the heated 1968 election to Arnulfo Arias.

Once in office, Arias began to reorganize the bureaucracy. He had mellowed with time and sought only to have an administration that would respond to his orders. The high command of the National Guard, however, was suspicious of his reassignments of top officers, and just 11 days after his inauguration it exercised its self-ordained prerogative to remove the president.

The Torrijos Era. The 1968 coup marked a turning point in Panama's history as important as those of 1903 and 1931. Historians refer to the post-1968 period as the "Torrijos Era," after the Guard commander who assumed sole power in 1969. Omar Torrijos ran the country actively for nine years and then exercised his influence behind the scenes until his death in a plane crash in 1981. Even afterward, however, the changes he had wrought served as a framework for the nation's leaders.

Torrijos governed as a dictator, making little attempt to consult representative groups or to

respect constitutional guarantees. The traditional elites, intellectuals, and the middle class remained neutral or opposed him. Vocal critics were exiled or jailed and tortured, and a few were murdered. Torrijos did manage to form a loose coalition by extending benefits to labor leaders, National Guard officers, public employees, and politicians who would not challenge him. His group was formally organized as the Democratic Revolutionary Party in 1977.

Torrijos' major benefit to the nation was the execution of two new treaties with the United States in 1977, replacing the hated 1903 agreement. The new treaties recognized Panama's sovereignty over the canal and created a system of bilateral management. At the end of 1999, Panama was to assume full ownership. The Canal Zone was abolished with the implementation of the treaty, and Panamanian jurisdiction was gradually phased in. Panama's share of canal profits was increased, as were its responsibilities for canal operation and defense. A second treaty guaranteed neutrality of the canal after 1999.

The treaties were a historic change, for both countries, and the long and difficult ratification process revealed great opposition to any alteration of the status quo. They were eventually ratified in 1978 and implemented in 1979.

Torrijos also promoted diversification of the economy, emphasizing industry and international services. The first did not take, because concessions to labor in 1972 and government regulations discouraged new investment. The second began with a law in 1970 to encourage offshore banking services. Soon investment in secret bank accounts soared, and Panama came to rival the Bahamas as a center for clandestine financial operations. Panama also expanded maritime services, such as insurance, flag-of-convenience registration, ship provisioning, and legal representation.

Torrijos' negative impact was his dismantlement of the civilian political system that had evolved since 1903. Flawed as it was, that system had fostered parties, rotated leaders into high office, made and upheld laws, protected citizens, guided the economy, and represented the nation internationally. What it lacked in innovativeness, it made up for in public acceptance.

Torrijos' successors were unable to recapture that elusive quality of legitimacy. After his death in 1981 the civilian leaders who held the presidency were unable to exercise authority. Instead the high command of the National Guard (later renamed the Panamanian Defense Forces) wielded real power.

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Panama City prospered with its growth as a modern center of international finance, trade, and maritime services.
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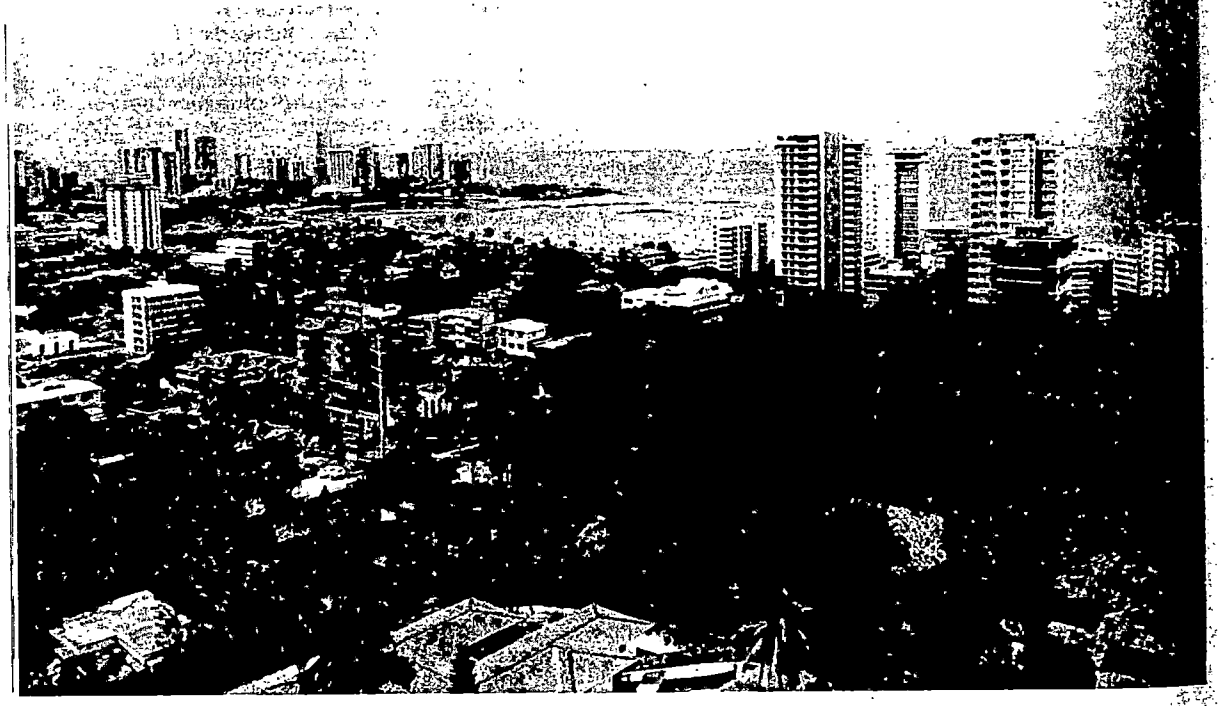

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PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
(b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
(b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
(b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
(b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
(b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
(b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

y r g c
Tennessee

3 June 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR DAN MC GROARTY

FROM: JEANNIE BUNTON

SUBJECT: PANAMA PRE-ADVANCE

SCENARIO: POTUS arrive Panama Thursday, 11 June at 10:30 a.m. en route Rio.

POTUS on ground Panama tot 4 hours

Upon arrival at Tocumen airport POTUS proceeds directly to PRESIDENTIAL PALACE for BI-LAT followed by private luncheon.

POTUS departs PRESIDENTIAL PALACE approx. 1-1:30 for PLAZA BELISARIO PORRAS.

POTUS remarks PLAZA 1:30 or 2 p.m.

Community/Embassy/Military greeting TBD.

POTUS departs Panama 2:20 p.m.

AUDIENCE: A mass of humanity. Approx. 30-40,000 Panamanians -- almost all will be from Panama City.

PLAZA DETES: Statue of President Belisario Porras, protecteded by two "angels" if you will one labelled democracy; the other freedom. Statue serves as backdrop. POTUS will be in box.

Square surrounded by key buildings: to POTUS right: Panama's Foreign Affairs Department -- their State Dept. To POTUS left: Spanish Embassy; Straight ahead: one of the Pnamanian seats of justice: currently have a court case against Noriega. Behind POTUS: to right -- Panama Chamber of Commerce -- where 6 Panamanian exiles were held, during the Noriega mess. Behind POTUS to left - Cuban Embassy.

PORRAS was president of Panama in the 20's; described as promoter of positive nationalism; PAO offered to find quotes to send to us by Porras and

Teddy Roosevelt around time of dev. of Panama Canal.

TRIVIA: It is rainy season in Panama.

Menendez-Pereira, founder of Univ. of Panama good guy to talk about -- for quotes etc.

Bust of General Jose Artigas in one of the roadside areas -- there is a statue of him here in Washington on Constitution avenue

Balboa is paid tribute in a park by the sea

* Palm tree trunks are painted white from ground up about five feet -- to keep ants from climbing up and infesting trees.

Crime is a problem -- embassy grenade bombed a couple times, people robbed in restaurants and while waiting in traffic --

traffic a nightmare -- few traffic lights; mostly directed by police, very difficult to make a left hand turn;

* Noriega protests held on 50th Street -- a ways from speech site; entirely different neighborhood.

Area around Pres. Place -- poverty.

ISSUES: PAO said speech should touch on:
- support for Democratic system
- Panama is a functioning Democracy
- positive on human rights
- free press
- ecology - becoming a priority
- free-open-competitive elections in 94
- recovering from dictatorship
- prepearing to take canal in years ahead

no political leader has emerged for 94 election

NSC: John McShane said:
- **apple pie and motherhood**
- **drugs bad; Endara good**
- **jobs are tough to come by**
- **Endara had to do the tough things**
- **US committed to canal treaties**
- **US and Panama are jointly fighting drugs and money laundering**
- **Endara visited White House OWV Apr. 30, 90 - [about 4 mos aft. invasion - POTUS stop may be reciprocal**

Black Friday -- July 10, 89 -- Noriega scehd. to be sentenced on July 10, 92 /// Endara mentioned this to POTUS in April 4 conversation

STATE DESK said:
VPOTUS visited Panama in 90 right after OJC Endara visited April 30-May 3, 90 -- it was a rainy day when he arrived
BISA at EMBASSY PANAMA:
Since '85 Plaza Porras site of protests, Friday vigils

CONVO with ESTHER a Panamanian who works in the Embassy:

Panamanians hate Endara and his administration; would rather have Noriega back -- said didn't vote so much for Endara but against Noriega.

PAO said they are disenchanted with Endara administration -- feel let down, overwhelmingly would not want Noriega back, think Noriega got just desserts in US trial.

Panamanians don't favor getting Canal back -- want Americans to continue adminstration -- fear will turn to disrepair and disarray

PAO said Panamanians favor a strong US presence in the bases, definitely wnat the canal back and look forward to that, the US will follow the terms of the canal treaty -- Dec. 31, 1999 at 12 noon panama time it's theirs.

Environmentalism and action is catching on -- gaining popularity to protect green spaces in Panama -- and man it is dirty -- squalor.

PAO said enviro/free trade/fre market issues of the canal and tropical forests are great, canal operates on water, if the canal watershed is destroyed by deforestation so is the canal and the economy, tropical rain forests of the DARIEN are key -- DARIEN separates Columbia from Panama; there are rain forests just 15 miles from Panama City.

Last POTUS to visit Panama: Jimmy Carter in 1979; [Reagan did not go -- according to Reagan Library archivist Cathy Sewell.]

CONTACTS:

DAVID BEALE, DCM:	011-507-27-1777	[O]
BISA WILLIAMS:	011-507-27-1777	[O]
EMBASSY	011-507-69-6965	[H]
PETER DE SHAZO:	011-507-27-1777	[O]
EMBASSY PAO		
JULIETTA NOYES:	647-4986	
PANAMA DESK		
JOHN MC SHANE:	3860	
NSC		
MR. OWENSBY:	011-507-82-4226	
PIO, ALBROOK		

OMAYRA "MAYIN" [MIYE-IN] CORREA
MAYOR OF PANAMA

LEAD:	TIM SIMONSON	*96 46 220
WHCA LEAD:	STEVE SMITH	
NSC:	KEN HILL	

10 June 92

~~No Candles~~

* Prayed 365 Days for
  * - Killed
  * - Missing
  - people perpetrated Crime
  " intellectual authors. "

Bill Willing

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Thursday?

Barbara said

↓

Foulwyn spelling [FOWLWAN]

Kobbe pronunciation [CÓ-BE]

Birsa:

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

10 June 93

- Chamber was not seized on Black Friday

- Plaza or ~~Parque~~?

To Jeannie

Date _____ Time _____

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M Panama 10 Jun 92

of _____

Phone _____
Area Code Number Extension

TELEPHONED		PLEASE CALL	
CALLED TO SEE YOU		WILL CALL AGAIN	
WANTS TO SEE YOU		URGENT	

RETURNED YOUR CALL

Message 1st - 8/87
closed - 2/88
11/88 - Chamber of Commerce
painted facade Black -
Morning Democracy
Black Friday - 6/87

Operator

AMPAD EFFICIENCY® 23-021 CARBONLESS

Memo

Jeannie –
We should cut hostages
etc. sentences in Greeting

McShane explained
the sensitivities in recalling
the scope of our operation there.

If you can find a way to
keep humorous reference
to Noriega's Mercedes –
we can.

Thanks, Dan Mr G

George Jr. Texas Connection

OK
Deleted
reference.

AC GREET

Bunton
8 June 1992
[PANGREET]
Draft One

PROPOSED PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AMERICAN COMMUNITY GREETING
ALBROOK MILITARY BASE
THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1992
2:40 P.M.

GEORGE

Thank you Ambassador Hinton for that introduction. [Sec. Baker]. South Comm. Commander-in-Chief General Joulyn. [JOULWAN] [Acknowledgements.]

[I understand it's rainy season here. One thing is ~~for sure~~ certain in Panama -- you'll always get a warm welcome -- if not a wet one. // (They tell me that the word Panama when translated means "plenty of fish" -- I only wish I had more time to after a few. I could use some new material for my fish stories.) //

I'd drop this for now unless you can flesh it out a bit. Thanks

It's good to be here at Albrook. [During Operation Just Cause, a hangar near this site was the collection point for weapons and vehicles confiscated by U.S. forces. It must have been something to see the small arms, mortars, howitzers -- and even a certain general's Mercedes out in the parking lot.]

The only U.S. military installations in Central and South America are right here in the Republic of Panama -- all in the Panama Canal area. So let me say a special hello to those of you who made the hour and a half long drive across the isthmus to come give me this tremendous send-off. // Let me salute the seven from the Pacific side: Quarry Heights, Fort Clayton, Fort Kobbe, Howard, Albrook, Panama Canal-Rodman Naval Station, and

[CŌ-BE]

Fort Amador. The three on the Atlantic: Fort Davis, Fort Sherman, and Galata Island.

Let me congratulate the members of the Class of '92 at Balboa High School and Cristobel High who turn their tassels today. Hello to the those of you from the Panama Canal Commission and the Smithsonian Institution office. Thank you all for coming. //

Special thank you to "The Number Two" at our Embassy here -- David Beall. You and the Embassy staff are doing a first rate job here at the front lines of democracy. Ambassador Hinton told me about your outstanding contributions here in Panama.

Working abroad is always a learning experience -- managing diplomatic and domestic responsibilities. Last Friday, Den Mom Bisa Williams from the Embassy and some of the Cub Scouts from Pack #5 visited the Panama Presidency -- they walked down President's Hall where five statues symbolize everything needed for good government: there's a statue for law, justice, consistency, obligation and work. One young scout asked "where's the one for fun?" // Now he's got the right idea. //

I know how much work goes into planning a Presidential visit -- logistics // meetings // details // how will we hold off the rain // I appreciate your commitment, I am honored and I want to say thank you. I remember well what it takes to be a diplomat abroad -- the challenges that come with serving your country overseas. [If you can negotiate the traffic -- make a left hand turn in Panama City -- now that's diplomacy.] //

Being away from the places we call home is never easy. But you should take pride in knowing that you ~~all~~ serve at a time when Panama, ~~a country about the size of Tennessee,~~ is reaching new status in the community of nations. Those of you who took part in Operation Just Cause and those of you who have come since, must take great pride in Panama's accomplishments.

In three short years, this great crossroad of the world has been reborn. Democracy has replaced dictatorship. Justice and freedom have been restored. With each sunrise over the Pacific, the people of Panama wake to liberty's greatest gifts -- free elections, free press, and free worship. We just came from Parque Porras -- a place that has seen protest and vigil. Today Parque Porras is the people's park, and as I told the people of Panama, the day of the dictator is over.

Each day you serve, you are visible reminders that freedom and democracy work. You are laying the foundation for cooperation between our nations that will last for generations to come. Our countries are building on the progress and the promise of a new future.

We continue to work together to bring an end to the flow of narcotics and money laundering. //

We will work together to secure a future of free trade -- the link to economic recovery, progress and prosperity. //

And we will encourage Panama to continue its awakening to the problems that threaten our global environment. //

The success we will meet in this mission will be the just reward for your sacrifice. What an exciting place and time this is -- the future is great with promise. To you, serving the cause of freedom between continents and oceans, ~~I commend you all~~ my thanks for ~~for~~ your support and dedication to the United States of America. May God bless you all.

# # #

Bunton
8 June 1992
[PANGREET]
Draft One

PROPOSED PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AMERICAN COMMUNITY GREETING
ALBROOK MILITARY BASE
THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1992
2:40 P.M.

Thank you Ambassador Hinton for that introduction. [Sec. Baker]. South Comm. Commander-in-Chief General Joulyn. [Acknowledgements.]

[I understand it's rainy season here. One thing is for sure in Panama -- you'll always get a warm welcome -- if not a wet one.] // Panama - "land of many fish" Jim —

It's good to be here at Albrook. [During Operation Just Cause, a hangar near this site was the collection point for weapons and vehicles confiscated by U.S. forces. It must have been something to see the small arms, mortars, howitzers and even a certain general's Mercedes out in the parking lot.]

The only U.S. military installations in Central and South America are right here in the Republic of Panama -- all in the Panama Canal area. So let me ~~salute~~ say a special hello those of you who made the hour and a half long drive across the isthmus to come give me this tremendous send-off. // ~~Hello -- to~~ Let me salute the seven from the Pacific side: Quarry Heights, Fort Clayton, Fort Kobbe [COBBS?] — pronun. Howard, Albrook, Panama Canal-Rodman Naval Station, and Fort Armador. Amador?
The three on the Atlantic: Fort Davis, Fort Sherman, and Galata Island.

condense the greetings a bit

Let me congratulate the members of the Class of '92 at Balboa High School and Cristobel High who turn their tassels today. //

Hello to the those of you from the Panama Canal Commission and the Smithsonian Institution office. Thank you all for coming.

Special thank you to "The Number Two" -- David Beall. You and ~~the Embassy~~ your staff are doing a first rate job here at the [front lines of foreign policy]. Ambassador Hinton told me about your outstanding contributions here in Panama.

at our Embassy here

TRANS

Last Friday, Den Mom Bisa Williams from the Embassy and some of the Cub Scouts from Pack #5 visited the ~~Presidency~~ Panama -- they walked down President's Hall where five statues symbolize everything needed for good government: there's a statue for law, justice, consistency, obligation and work. One young scout asked "where's the one for fun?" //

I know how much work goes into planning a Presidential visit -- logistics // meetings // details // how will we hold off the rain // I appreciate your commitment, I am honored and I want to say thank you. I remember well what it takes to be a diplomat abroad -- the challenges that come with serving your country overseas. [If you can negotiate the traffic -- make a left hand turn in Panama City -- now that's diplomacy.] //

You all serve at a time when Panama, a country about the size of Tennessee, is reaching new status in the community of

briefly mention provision of food Emb. staff + servicemen/women being away from home.

nations. Those of you ~~here for~~ who took part in Operation Just Cause must take great pride in Panama's accomplishments.

In three short years, this great crossroad of the world has been reborn. Democracy has replaced dictatorship. Justice and freedom have been restored. With each sunrise over the Pacific, the people of Panama wake to liberty's greatest gifts -- free elections, free ~~presses~~, and protection of human rights. We just came from ~~Parque~~ Plaza Porras -- a place that has seen protest and vigil. Today ~~Parque~~ Plaza Porras is the people's park, a place where you can see the day of the dictator is over.

Each day you serve, you are visible reminders that freedom and democracy work. You are laying the foundation for cooperation between our nations that will last for generations to come. Our countries are building on the progress and the promise of a new future. // We continue to work together to bring an end to the flow of narcotics and money laundering. //

We will work together to secure a future of free trade -- the link to economic recovery, progress and prosperity. //

And we will encourage Panama to continue its awakening to the problems that threaten our global environment. //

The success we will meet in this mission will be the just reward for your sacrifice. What an exciting place and time this is -- the future is great with promise. To you, serving the cause of freedom between continents and oceans, I commend you all for your support and dedication to the United States of America. May God bless you all.

Chamber of Com.
w/ 4 dt sis

CR Suz. * Fri
Thurs 10 A.M.

Rec. Dinner
CR Kris Fri. 2pm

Bunton
9 June 1992
PanToast
Draft Two

PROPOSED PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: LUNCHEON TOAST
PRESIDENTIAL PALACE, PANAMA
JUNE 11, 1992
12:30 P.M.

Mr. President. Mr. Vice President. Members of the Cabinet.

I am pleased to be here to witness first hand the great progress Panama has made since its liberation from dictatorship in December, 1989. Panama is once again free; democracy has been firmly restored, and the rule of law prevails.

With your nation's return to democracy, Panama resumes its place in the world community. This country's path toward economic reform and liberalization has rekindled economic enterprise. Last year alone your nation's economic growth was the highest in the hemisphere. I salute your success and your efforts which bring the prospect of a better future for all Panamanians.

Our countries have enjoyed a unique partnership since Panama gained its independence nearly 90 years ago. That partnership is embodied today in the 1977 Panama Canal Treaties. Mr. President, I assure you that the United States intends to implement those Treaties in word and in spirit.

Panama won its return to democracy through the bravery of those in this room today who stood up to the tyranny of Noriega, who dared to oppose him in the 1989 elections, and who now have

Panama, A Country Study F1563 .U55 1989 P.23

the responsibility of strengthening your democracy for future generations.

Just four short months after the liberation, on your visit to the White House, Mr. President you said: "It is only in freedom and as master of his own destiny that man can develop the potential in his life."

Mr. President, I know the challenges are difficult and many, and I want you to know that the United States supports you and all Panamanians in this effort.

Salud!

LUNCHEON TOAST IN PANAMA

Mr. President, Mr. Vice President, Members of the Cabinet, etc.

I am pleased to be here to witness first hand the great progress Panama has made since its liberation from dictatorship in December, 1989. Panama is once again free, ~~and~~ democracy has been firmly restored, ~~Government institutions operating under~~ and the rule of law ~~have replaced the corrupt forces of greed and repression. The narco-dictator who controlled those forces is behind bars, convicted of his crimes.~~ prevails.

Panama's return to democracy has ~~also~~ alone rekindled economic growth, ~~which was the highest in the hemisphere last year.~~ last year your economic growth Your nation Panama has taken the right path toward economic reform and liberalization. ~~If Panama continues on this path, it will be well positioned to take part in a strengthened hemispheric economic system, as I have outlined in my Enterprise for the America's Initiative.~~ I salute your efforts and your success, which bring the prospect of a better future for all Panamanians.

TOAST

~~Panama and America~~ Our countries have enjoyed a unique partnership since Panama gained its independence (nearly 90 years ago). That partnership is embodied today in the 1977 Panama Canal Treaties. Mr. President, I assure you that the United States intends to implement those Treaties ~~fully. Panama must prepare to assume management of the Canal and to take control of U.S. military installations as they revert to Panama. In less than eight years, all of those installations will be yours, and properties will begin reverting as early as this year.~~ in word and in spirit.

Panama has won its return to democracy through the bravery of those in this room, ~~who~~ today, stood up to the tyranny of Noriega, who dared to oppose him in the 1989 elections and who have now

have
~~taken on~~ the responsibility of strengthening your ~~instilling~~ democracy for future generations, ~~in Panama.~~

Mr. President, ~~America~~ supports you and all Panamanians in this effort. ¡Salud!

I know the challenges are difficult and many, and I want you to know that the United States

Call from desk @ State Dept.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

don't know if want it

bad guy bar @ Mbomb

Pipe bomb & bullets to guard shack

doesn't 5:30 am no one hurt much damage

2:25 pm — 8 June 92

USIS PANAMA

United States Information Service
United States Embassy, Panama

FAX No. 27-4515

USIS

Date: _____

To:

Organization: White House / Speech Office

Recipient's Name: Jenny Buxton

Fax Number: (202) 456-6218

Number of pages including cover sheet: _____

From: PAO - Peter DeShazo

SUBJECT: _____

MESSAGE: _____

USIS
AMEMBASSY PANAMA
UNIT 0945
APO AA 34002

TELEPHONES:
Public Affairs: 27-2681
Press: 27-2046
Cultural: 27-2612

STATEMENTS BY BELISARIO PORRAS

PRESIDENT OF PANAMA:

1912-16, 1918-20, 1920-24

ON DEMOCRACY

1.
..."la democracia, que es el mejor sistema de gobierno conocido"

translation: ..."democracy, which is the best system of government known"

source: Belisario Porras, De los derechos del ciudadano y de sus grandes virtudes en nuestras democracias. Rome, Pio X, 1932, p. 8.

2. "La verdadera democracia no vive, no puede vivir, si le falta el sosten de las virtudes democraticas, es decir, de las acciones, de la aplicacion practica de las grandes formulas democraticas."

translation: "true democracy does not - cannot - exist if it lacks the underpinning of democratic virtues, that is, of action, of the practical application of democratic formulas."

source: ibid p. 158.

ON JUSTICE

Speech by Belisario Porras on handing over power to his successor, 10/1/1916.

1. "La justicia y el poder deben ir juntos, de manera que todo lo que sea justo pueda ser podersoso, y lo que sea poderoso sea a su vez justo.

translation: "justice and power must go together, so that all that which is just be also powerful and that which is powerful be at the same time just.

source: Discursos del Dr. Belisario Porras, Panama, 1916, p. 127.

ON THE UNITED STATES AND THE PANAMA CANAL

From Porras' inaugural address upon assuming the presidency, October 1, 1912:

"Aceptemos las cosas como son y reconozcamos que, ademas de amigos de los Estados Unidos, somos sus coasociados en la colosal obra del Canal; comprendamos la responsabilidad inmensa que tenemos al lado de tan grandes y envidiables derechos que otros pueblos quisieran poseer para ellos, de velar por la conservacion y por la defensa de esa gran obra."

translation: "let us accept things as they are and recognize that, aside from being friends of the United States, we are partners in the colossal work of the Canal; we must comprehend the immense responsibility we face as well as the great and enviable rights which other nations would like to possess for themselves - of keeping watch over the care and defense of this great enterprise."

Source: Ibid, p. 7.

David McCullough's
Book on The Panama Canal.

gua and Panama is that all the years of despotic rule have not crushed the human spirit. These people are determined, full of hope and dreams, and now they're free. And if our American example teaches anything, it teaches that freedom is the world's most powerful force.

It's been a great privilege to speak to all of you today. Thank you, and may God bless these little kids, and may God bless the United States of America. Thank you all very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 10:12 a.m. at DAR Constitution Hall. He was introduced by John Clendenin, the 1989–1990 chairman of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

Remarks Following Discussions With President Guillermo Endara of Panama

April 30, 1990

President Bush. Mr. President—President Endara—and distinguished members of the Panamanian delegation, friends, and colleagues: It's been a pleasure and, indeed, an honor to welcome President Endara to Washington. His struggle, the struggle for prosperity and democracy in Panama, has special meaning for all Americans throughout this hemisphere. It both inspires and reminds us that the cause of freedom is as hard as it is just. And many struggle for it; some pray for it, fast for it, are beaten, shed blood for it. Guillermo Endara and his people have done all of that and more. But while the challenges they face are daunting, the people of Panama remain steadfast, for theirs is a rare privilege: to be present and serve in the rebirth of a great nation.

Two hundred and one years ago today, George Washington was sworn in on the steps of Federal Hall as the President of a newly created nation, an office he didn't seek but felt compelled to serve. He was called into the service of his country "on the eve," he said, "of an arduous struggle for its liberties." While Washington was actually aware of the responsibilities of his office and the power that attended it, he once said that "The most enviable of all titles is the character of an honest man."

President Endara, freely elected and called forth on the eve of his nation's struggle for liberty, is renowned for that character. His intelligence; his grace; his ability as a leader, as conciliator, as consensus builder have won the confidence of Panamanians and all Americans. But the struggle is not over in Panama. While democracy has been restored and the peace is now preserved, we must see that prosperity returns to the people of Panama, and that's been the principal focus of President Endara's visit and our discussions.

And now that Panama enjoys freely elected, legitimate leadership in a democracy based on equality of opportunity, the United States is working to lay a foundation for cooperative relations that will serve both nations well into the coming century. And in that light, I'd like to emphasize our commitment to the Panama Canal Treaties as a framework for the smooth and orderly transfer of canal management responsibilities to a sovereign Panama. And I'm happy to announce today the nomination of the Panamanian Administrator of the Canal: Gilberto Guardia. I want to say that both countries are eager to look beyond the 1990's to begin to consider together the future of that vitally important path between the seas, the Panama Canal.

We're committed to cooperation with Panama across the entire range of our relations—diplomatic, cultural, economic. And we're already beginning to see signs of a Panamanian renaissance, as ransacked stores are restocked and reopened, depositors and lenders are returning, and a new economic confidence is now emerging.

The four agreements that we sign here today—three on drug cooperation, the other on reentry of the Peace Corps to

Panama—are evidence of this. And still it will take time to rebuild the economy and correct the economic distortions and social dislocations of a dictatorship's corruption. Too many now find their most basic needs for food and shelter still unmet. Unemployment in Panama remains unacceptably high. And we want to help President Endara reduce it and meet the rising expectations of a liberated Panamanian people.

The liberation brought with it high expectations for a prosperous and stable future, expectations that will be fulfilled over time as democratic processes are secured and the economy revitalized. There is no risk in rising expectations when people have the means and reason to succeed. In fact, high expectations are the best motivation for economic growth and Panama's very best hope for the future.

But in the near term, we must help ensure that unfulfilled expectations do not weaken the foundations of democracy so recently restored. America is committed to Panama's future, and that's why we proposed the aid package for Panama last January. Half of that package, our trade and credit guarantees, has been approved to the great credit of the Members of Congress; but it is time to finish the job. And just as you can't cross a chasm in two small steps, the people of Panama can't hope to make the leap to liberty and prosperity with only halfhearted support from her neighbors to the north. And so, today I want to appeal to Congress. I have asked and asked again that our aid package to the newly liberated people of Panama be passed and passed swiftly. And still it waits, and with it, the future of a fledgling democracy.

Many material things may now be in short supply in Panama, but freedom is there in abundance. And with freedom, everything else follows. Panama, a nation newly reborn in liberty, can count on the support of the United States of America. We were with you in times of conflict, and we will stand with you in peace. And I'm delighted, sir, that you came to the White House.

President Endara. I have had an important meeting, a working meeting, with President Bush, during which we have analyzed matters which are of interest to Panama, to the United States, and to both countries.

Democracy is on the upsurge in the world. It is being reborn in our America, and it has returned to Panama. We agree with President Bush that we must maintain it forever on the upsurge. We must nourish it always, and we must protect it day and night. It is only in freedom and as master of his own destiny that man can develop his potential in this life. The tyrannies of any kind, of any sort, must be relegated to the past. My people have suffered for 21 long years, but now it is nourishing hope and the possibility for a better future.

I have thanked President Bush on behalf of the Panamanian people for the hand of friendship which he has extended to us and the permanent consideration he has never failed to show us. On a basis of mutual respect, of serious intentions, and reciprocal trust, there are no limits at all to friendship and to understanding between the Panamanian people and the people of the United States. In this spirit, we are lighting the road to a new relationship of dignity, in equality and in freedom. And the designation of the first Panamanian Administrator of the canal is an act of justice which does honor to President Bush.

Mr. President, if you allow me, I would like to address you, my friend, President Bush. Let me, my friend, Mr. President, thank you for your kind and inspiring words. They fill our spirits with enthusiasm and optimism and gives us reason to face the future with added strength, knowing that we have such support behind our own efforts. The people of Panama will always be grateful for the support and friendship of the American people and for the sunshine of freedom we currently enjoy.

Thank you, and God bless America.

Note: President Bush spoke at 1:18 p.m. in the East Room at the White House. President Endara spoke in Spanish, and his remarks were translated by an interpreter. Prior to their remarks, the two Presidents met privately in the Oval Office and with U.S. and Panamanian officials in the Cabinet Room, and then attended a luncheon in the Old Family Dining Room.

Kuwait's territory and legitimate government must be restored fully.

On Lebanon, the two Presidents noted areas of progress and emphasized the necessity for the implementation of the Taif accords.

President Bush and President Assad also discussed the Middle East peace process and the importance of moving ahead consistent with United Nations Resolutions 242 and 338.

President Bush urged Syria to do everything in its power to help bring about the release of all hostages being held in Lebanon. The two leaders also discussed human rights issues.

Last, the two Presidents had an extended conversation on the question of terrorism, agreeing to continue the U.S.-Syrian dialog with the goal of achieving positive results.

Remarks at the Arrival Ceremony in Monterrey, Mexico
November 26, 1990

To President Salinas and Mrs. Salinas, to Governor and Mrs. Trevino, Mayor Rizzo, Mrs. Rizzo, friends and neighbors, and all the wonderful people of Monterrey, thank you for that welcome. Barbara and I are honored by all you've done, for all of the work that has gone into preparations for our visit. *Muchas gracias* [Thank you very much].

It is an honor to stand with you, before this magnificent palace, at such a promising moment in our shared history. For I believe that our two peoples are now on the eve of an era more cooperative and more prosperous than ever we have known before.

In this plaza, I can stand before Mexico's greatest heroes: Hidalgo and Morelos, who set this great nation on the road to independence; Juárez and Escobedo, who defined and defended the principles of justice and freedom that guide Mexico even to this day; and above all, the Mexican people themselves—all of you here tonight—who are the lifeblood of this great city and of this great nation.

So, I've come to Mexico tonight with a message of respect, of admiration, and hope for a brighter future shared by our two countries. And I am very pleased to be working closely with your dynamic and creative President, Carlos Salinas. He is the architect of a breathtaking economic transformation, and he is a great world leader. In his inaugural address, he expressed his "certainty that Mexico—because of its history, dimensions, and the quality of its people—deserves to hold a stronger position among the nations of the world." President Salinas, I agree. And because of your Presidency, Mexico does hold a stronger position among the nations of the world.

In our consultations, President Salinas and I are discussing how we can achieve a brighter and more prosperous future for both of our nations. I believe that U.S.-Mexican relations have never been better. And let me tell you, as President of the United States, this relationship is of vital importance to my country. We will never neglect it. We are neighbors, and we are friends.

We want to work together toward the free and open trade so vital to creating jobs and enterprise in your economy and our own. We want to look for new progress against the scourge of drugs, so threatening to our youth. We have a precious environment to protect and future generations to educate.

And there are challenges, too, in the world beyond our borders. Reconstruction in Central America, the restoration of stability in the Persian Gulf region, the successful conclusion of world trade talks—these are all issues that President Salinas and I are discussing together.

We are joined by our faith in freedom. And in the words of a great son of Mexico, Octavio Paz, liberty "is a movement of consciousness that leads us, at certain moments, to utter one or two words: Yes, or no." And together, let us say yes to liberty. And let us

commence a new era for both our nations where what stretches between us is not a barrier but a bridge.

And so, with candor and mutual respect as our guides, let us cross over into a new era of shared progress and prosperity—for a stronger Mexico and a stronger United States and a better world.

Thank you for this warm reception. God bless the people of Monterrey. God bless the people of Mexico. And God bless the whole world in peace. And viva Mexico! Thank you.

Note: President Bush spoke at 6:15 p.m. at Heroes Plaza. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on President Bush's Discussions With President Carlos Salinas de Gortari in Agualeguas, Mexico

November 26, 1990

President Bush and President Salinas had lunch at the Salinas family home in Agualeguas and discussed a number of bilateral and regional issues. President Bush enjoyed the family home environment and the stay in this picturesque Mexican town. It was another opportunity, in an informal environment, for the two leaders to discuss the warm relationship between the United States and Mexico.

Much of their discussion focused on the free-trade agreement and the status of talks that have been held so far. Both Presidents are interested in pursuing the agreement as fast as possible and attach high priority to its successful conclusion.

President Bush and President Salinas also discussed increased cooperation in the war against drug trafficking, and they emphasized a commitment to do everything possible to end border violence.

The leaders discussed the situation in El Salvador, agreeing to press for a cease-fire and a negotiated settlement to the situation.

These issues and others will be discussed in greater detail at tomorrow morning's business session and the plenary meeting involving Cabinet officers in both countries. President Bush believes the first day has been enormously successful and appreciates the generous hospitality of President Salinas and the Mexican people. Both the President and Mrs. Bush were overwhelmed by the warmth and enthusiasm of the crowds that greeted them in Monterrey and the numbers of citizens who followed their motorcade into the city. It was a very heartwarming welcome to be received in such an enthusiastic manner.

Remarks to Community Members in Monterrey, Mexico

November 27, 1990

President and Cecilia Salinas, Secretary Solana, Ambassadors Petricioli and Negroponte, members of both Cabinets, we are delighted to be here. And at the outset of these remarks, may I thank everyone responsible for providing us with this magnificent forum in this magnificent theater and to thank the guests who are here—President Salinas telling me that they come from all across the country. We are honored, and I am very proud to be here.

Mr. President, Barbara and I are touched and deeply impressed by the wonderful reception that we've been given by the people of your home State, from Charreada

in Agualeguas to the bustling crowds of Monterrey. For our part, it's great to see Saddleback Mountain and to be with the civic leaders of this truly magnificent city, this truly great country. And it's also a pleasure to again spend time with your President. From the chambers of the United Nations to the halls of the Kremlin to the palaces of Paris and Prague, the world recognizes that Mexico has one of the most dynamic and creative leaders of our generation, your President, President Salinas. When I say "our generation," I've got to be a little careful about this young President. [*Laughter*]

Little surprise, then, that one of my first acts as President-elect was to meet with your President in Barbara and my hometown of Houston, Texas. Yesterday President Salinas returned the favor by sharing with us the beauty of his hometown. And it was there in Agualeguas that I saw many similarities of our backgrounds. Both of us are the sons of Senators. Both of us were raised to believe in public service. And both of us know that what is true for two people is true for two nations: Friendship makes us stronger.

I know that my country is also stronger because of Mexico's contribution to our cultural heritage—a rich bequest of architecture, language, and culture. And in a more personal way, it's a heritage bestowed on the Bush family. Our son Jeb has lived in your country. His wife Columba was born in your country, grew up in León and Guanajuato. And their union has given Barbara and me three beloved grandchildren. So, when I speak of Americans and Mexicans, I can only say: *Somos una familia*—we are one family.

Of course, we're still distinct societies with very different identities, as we should be. But we've, at long last, discarded hollow fears and wornout cliches. And as the world watches, we're working together in a spirit of mutual respect.

The world is also watching because President Salinas is leading Mexico through an era of exciting, unprecedented reform. Like the Aztec eagle, Mexico is rising again as a 21st-century giant, greater than ever. The Mexican renaissance has begun.

Right from the start, President Salinas, his fellow leaders, and the Mexican people have shown unflagging courage, even in the midst of a grave financial crisis, high inflation, and a devastating hurricane. Such courage does not go unrewarded, and that's why Mexico is growing stronger by the day.

The world celebrates the impressive success Mexico has achieved in opening its economy so quickly, in restructuring its debt more creatively, and in reforming its national economy more wisely. These are bold moves, but we live in a time that demands bold action.

The world has not seen such rapid change since the last meeting in Monterrey between a U.S. President and a Mexican President. In 1943, when President Franklin Delano Roosevelt came here to consult with President Ávila Camacho, we were allies in a life-or-death struggle against tyranny. That war ended in 1945. Another struggle, a cold war, came to a peaceful end in 1990. Yet even as the challenges change, the nature of our relationship as colleagues, neighbors, and friends endures and grows. This is what we mean by the spirit of Houston and Monterrey.

And it is in this spirit of friendship that we can work together to confront new challenges: to advance democracy and human rights, to provide for the economic prosperity and well-being of our citizens, to struggle together to protect our youth from drugs, and to protect our common environment from pollution.

As we meet, we are poised to conclude negotiations on international trade that will bring greater opportunity to our peoples. We must press now for the successful conclusion of the world trade talks known as the Uruguay round of GATT. The critical moment is at hand; we must not let the Uruguay round fail. As two of the world's largest economies, we must insist that all our trading partners act in a spirit of fairness and openness. We know all too well that trade-distorting subsidies and artificial barriers create winners and losers before the game even begins. We must insist that trade with the nations of Europe, Asia, and elsewhere at the very least be conducted on a level playing field.

Certainly, we've seen what trade liberal-

ization can do just between two countries. Since Mexico entered GATT and lowered its tariffs, our two-way trade has boomed, from $34.8 billion in 1987 to over $50 billion in 1989; and figures are still climbing in 1990.

The maquiladora industry alone boasts of more than 1,700 plants, all generating foreign exchange for Mexico. The reason? Go to the leading automotive or electronics plants here in northern Mexico, and you'll find standards that are not excelled anywhere in the world. The world is demanding quality, and the U.S. and Mexican workers can provide it.

But the size and sophistication of U.S.-Mexico trade today only hints at our potential. We can create and share unprecedented prosperity and jobs. That is why we both want to conclude a bilateral free-trade agreement.

This agreement will not only allow us to expand markets, it will allow us to expand opportunity. Together, we can allow two economies to work in complementary ways. Together, we can produce goods and services that are world-class competitive. Free trade is good for the United States and good for Mexico—good for American workers and good for the workers of Mexico. I really look forward to the day when we will meet to sign our names to a free-trade agreement that will write a new page in North American history.

But while we endorse expanded trade, we reject the idea of a world divided into two isolated trading blocs. The United States and Mexico must set an example for all nations. In my Enterprise for the Americas Initiative, I sketched out a vision of a hemisphere open to the free movement of goods, services, and ideas, from Anchorage to Montevideo. This is a vision that President Salinas shares, for he knows that Mexico is a critical link in this chain of progress.

Your great poet and Nobel laureate Octavio Paz wrote that "Mexico has been, and is, a boundary between peoples and civilizations. Boundaries, however, are not only disjunctive obstacles, they are also bridges." So, let our work together build ever more bridges to join North and South.

But of course, our bilateral cooperation extends far beyond commerce. Our peoples live in peace and freedom; but halfway around the world, a brutal, unprovoked aggression shattered the peaceful desert sky. Once again, Mexico and the United States stand united in rejecting aggression, this time, that of the dictator of Iraq. Mexico is opposing this aggression with a strong and respected voice in the United Nations and by increasing its contribution to the world oil market. And so, I am here today to thank Mexico and thank your President and to salute the Mexican people for your world leadership.

What could not be done in the past can be done today. The world of global conflict is giving way to a new world order of global cooperation.

Next week, when I visit your sister republics in South America, I'll discuss the historic nuclear nonproliferation treaty pioneered by Mexico in 1967. This treaty has played an important role in keeping this hemisphere free of the dangerous competition of nuclear weapons that threatens so many other regions of the world.

But there's another threat to the peace, one that's more subtle, one that knows no nationality and respects no borders. I'm talking about drugs and the violence they bring, that President Salinas so eloquently spoke about a minute ago. Both President Salinas and I have committed our governments to a decisive victory over drug trafficking.

Like all conflicts, the drug war claims casualties. Each time a hero falls, it doesn't matter if he loses his life on my side or your side of the border. Let no one doubt our resolve. We will not be divided against each other, dissuaded from seeking justice, or frightened into submission. We must not flag or fail. We must and we will win together this war on drugs.

I think we've always known it, but we know now that what affects one of us affects both of us. This is no less true when it comes to our common environment—critical to the future of both our nations. A few weeks ago, I signed the first comprehensive clean air legislation in 13 years, new legislation that will benefit not just my country but the whole world. We're also working

with you to improve air quality in our large cities and reduce pollution along our common border. If I may paraphrase your President, the children of Los Angeles and Mexico City deserve blue skies by day and stars to wish upon by night. That bright and hopeful future must be our mission because our children and their children deserve nothing less.

Your President and I also understand that our two nations have much to share in a greater marketplace: the marketplace of ideas. That's why we've created the U.S.-Mexico Commission for Educational and Cultural Cooperation, a new way to promote a dialog among our scholars and our artists and our educators. And when our brightest men and women confer, I believe that one of the things they will tell us is this: We're facing a new century, so let us begin this new century not simply as neighbors but as friends. Let us begin this new century not as mere partners in trade but as partners in leadership.

Standing alone, we're still the nations that produced giants of leadership like Washington and Hidalgo, giants of freedom like Lincoln and Juárez, and giants of the spirit like Carl Sandburg and Octavio Paz. But as great as our two nations are when we stand together, we are never taller than when we stand for principle.

Once again, thank you for this extraordinarily gracious hospitality. May God bless you all and the peoples of the United States and Mexico. Thank you very, very much.

Note: President Bush spoke at 11:15 a.m. at the Teatro de la Ciudad. In his remarks, he referred to President Carlos Salinas de Gortari's wife, Cecilia; Secretary of Foreign Relations Fernando Solana Morales of Mexico; Gustavo Petricioli, Mexico's Ambassador to the United States; John D. Negroponte, U.S. Ambassador to Mexico; and President Saddam Hussein of Iraq.

Remarks at a Meeting With Mexican and American Business Leaders in Monterrey, Mexico

November 27, 1990

Thank you, my friends. Thank you, Mr. Minister, Jaime Serra, for that kind introduction, and to all of you for that warm reception. Mr. Sada, I enjoyed your remarks, sir, and thank you for your comments about Texas. I expect Bob Mosbacher would respond also in this way, or our Secretary of State Jim Baker, and quite a few others in our administration.

But I am just delighted to be here. And really, in Monterrey I have felt the warmth of the friendship that has grown between our countries. I like to feel it's always been there. But I can tell you at the outset of these brief remarks, I don't ever remember a time when Mexican and U.S. relations were better. They are superb, and I'm going to keep working my heart out to make them even better still.

I want to salute the business people from Mexico and again express my appreciation to the business leaders from the United States that are with us today. We had a very important breakfast. This meeting, I'm told, has gotten into a lot of technical questions; and if we do have time for questions afterward and you ask me about flower duties or something of that nature, I will pass the question off to our able Ambassador Carla Hills or our able Secretary Bob Mosbacher.

But you know, preparing for this trip, I noted that 47 years ago, 1943, the last American President to visit Monterrey, Franklin D. Roosevelt, told of his hopes that one day every Mexican and American President would feel at "liberty to visit each other just as neighbors visit each other"—and he went on—"just as neighbors talk things over and get to know one another." Today that ideal of a special relationship between the United States and Mexico is no longer a dream; it is real. It's as real as the spirit and drive, the compassion and the courage of this great President of yours,

TIM SIMONSON 6 JUNE 1992 5pm

Albrook Military Station

→ Military personnel – 10 bases
→ US embassy & dep
→ Panama Canal Com.
→ Smithsonian Inst Office

a few thousand

end of the day – before leaving for dio

OSA

INTRO- TBD – Amb. Hinton & Mrs.

(Comm. in Chief of South Comm. General Foulkes / Mrs.

Canal Commission

(Parque Porras)

Doug McKenzie Site leader!

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02. Memo	Jeannie Bunton to Dan McGroarty, Re: Panama Pre-Advance (5 pp.)	06/03/92	P-5	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File, Backup
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Panama, 6/12/92 [1]

Open on Expiration of PRA
(Document Follows)
By _____ (NLGB) on 4/5/05

Date Closed:	11/30/2004	**OA/ID Number:**	13818-007
FOIA/SYS Case #:	S	**Appeal Case #:**	
Re-review Case #:	2004-2265-S	**Appeal Disposition:**	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		**Disposition Date:**	
AR Case #:		**MR Case #:**	
AR Disposition:		**MR Disposition:**	
AR Disposition Date:		**MR Disposition Date:**	

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [a)(5) of the PRA]
P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
(b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
(b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
(b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
(b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
(b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
(b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

3 June 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR DAN MC GROARTY

FROM: JEANNIE BUNTON

SUBJECT: PANAMA PRE-ADVANCE

SCENARIO: POTUS arrive Panama Thursday, 11 June at 10:30 a.m. en route Rio.

POTUS on ground Panama tot 4 hours

Upon arrival at Tocumen airport POTUS proceeds directly to PRESIDENTIAL PALACE for BI-LAT followed by private luncheon.

POTUS departs PRESIDENTIAL PALACE approx. 1-1:30 for PLAZA BELISARIO PORRAS.

POTUS remarks PLAZA 1:30 or 2 p.m.

Community/Embassy/Military greeting TBD.

POTUS departs Panama 2:20 p.m.

AUDIENCE: A mass of humanity. Approx. 30-40,000 Panamanians -- almost all will be from Panama City.

PLAZA DETES: Statue of President Belisario Porras, protecteded by two "angels" if you will one labelled democracy; the other freedom. Statue serves as backdrop. POTUS will be in box.

Square surrounded by key buildings: to POTUS right: Panama's Foreign Affairs Department -- their State Dept. To POTUS left: Spanish Embassy; Straight ahead: one of the Pnamanian seats of justice: currently have a court case against Noriega. Behind POTUS: to right -- Panama Chamber of Commerce -- where 6 Panamanian exiles were held, during the Noriega mess. Behind POTUS to left - Cuban Embassy.

PORRAS was president of Panama in the 20's; described as promoter of positive nationalism; PAO offered to find quotes to send to us by Porras and

Teddy Roosevelt around time of dev. of Panama Canal.

TRIVIA: It is rainy season in Panama.

Menendez-Pereira, founder of Univ. of Panama good guy to talk about -- for quotes etc.

Bust of General Jose Artigas in one of the roadside areas -- there is a statue of him here in Washington on Constitution avenue

Balboa is paid tribute in a park by the sea

* Palm tree trunks are painted white from ground up about five feet -- to keep ants from climbing up and infesting trees.

Crime is a problem -- embassy grenade bombed a couple times, people robbed in restaurants and while waiting in traffic --

traffic a nightmare -- few traffic lights; mostly directed by police, very difficult to make a left hand turn;

* Noriega protests held on 50th Street -- a ways from speech site; entirely different neighborhood.

Area around Pres. Place -- poverty.

ISSUES: PAO said speech should touch on:
- support for Democratic system
- Panama is a functioning Democracy
- positive on human rights
- free press
- ecology - becoming a priority
- free-open-competitive elections in 94
- recovering from dictatorship
- prepearing to take canal in years ahead

no political leader has emerged for 94 election

NSC: John McShane said:
- **apple pie and motherhood**
- **drugs bad; Endara good**
- **jobs are tough to come by**
- **Endara had to do the tough things**
- **US committed to canal treaties**
- **US and Panama are jointly fighting drugs and money laundering**
- **Endara visited White House OWV Apr. 30, 90 - [about 4 mos aft. invasion - POTUS stop may be reciprocal**

Black Friday -- July 10, 89 -- Noriega scehd. to be sentenced on July 10, 92 /// Endara mentioned this to POTUS in April 4 conversation

STATE DESK said:
VPOTUS visited Panama in 90 right after OJC
Endara visited April 30-May 3, 90 -- it was a rainy day when he arrived
BISA at EMBASSY PANAMA:
Since '85 Plaza Porras site of protests, Friday vigils

CONVO with ESTHER a Panamanian who works in the Embassy:

Panamanians hate Endara and his administration; would rather have Noriega back -- said didn't vote so much for Endara but against Noriega.

PAO said they are disenchanted with Endara administration -- feel let down, overwhelmingly would not want Noriega back, think Noriega got just desserts in US trial.

Panamanians don't favor getting Canal back -- want Americans to continue adminstration -- fear will turn to disrepair and disarray

PAO said Panamanians favor a strong US presence in the bases, definitely wnat the canal back and look forward to that, the US will follow the terms of the canal treaty -- Dec. 31, 1999 at 12 noon panama time it's theirs.

Environmentalism and action is catching on -- gaining popularity to protect green spaces in Panama -- and man it is dirty -- squalor.

PAO said enviro/free trade/fre market issues of the canal and tropical forests are great, canal operates on water, if the canal watershed is destroyed by deforestation so is the canal and the economy, tropical rain forests of the DARIEN are key -- DARIEN separates Columbia from Panama; there are rain forests just 15 miles from Panama City.

Last POTUS to visit Panama: Jimmy Carter in 1979; [Reagan did not go -- according to Reagan Library archivist Cathy Sewell.]

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PANAMA DESK		
JOHN MC SHANE:	3860	
NSC		

OMAYRA "MAYIN" [MIYE-IN] CORREA
MAYOR OF PANAMA

LEAD:	TIM SIMONSON	*96 46 220
WHCA LEAD:	STEVE SMITH	
NSC:	KEN HILL	

SIZE OF TENNESSEE

Seasons determined by rain fall - rather than by changes in temperature

bananas, sugarcane,

Trans-isthmian Highway from Panama City to Colon

Panama -> landbridge and transit zone between continents & oceans

Use of US dollar as paper currency - Balboa is coinage

Archives for Christ single needs known

Panama = "plenty of fish"

King Philip II of Spain - concluded that if God had wanted a canal there, he would have built one -

DISA: from Friday, 5 June 1992

inscription incacious

FM – Endara govt set up first offices after just cause

people walk thru US mil barricades 2 help gov't together

COC → founding org "Cruzada Civilista"
ea appeals private sect. account, integ, decency of govt – all sectors unite econ & pen mightier than sword

War of fakes internat'l nations – newspaper way of comm. after papers were shut down

→ responsible business men
threat to the regime – shut down
raided, harrassed, persecuted mbrs.
→ 87-88 turned BOD into exiles; one by one pres went into hiding; elevated another –

the seat of the movement – multi sector, ~~interfaith~~ cin interracial
more against militarist regime

FTP shut down painted white bldg. black –
(N) used lot of symbols (larger than life)
shi ☆ was dead – no life

post OK — put a marble white façade restored @ to D's legislative stand in the comm.

Chamber Bldg. Place for many marches
the 6 CC exits can get Mrs
greeted by thousand of civilians
before OJC

- plaza → AJ office — govt prosecution offices
Wom — coalition of women not there
(done by mil) its camel; prayer vigil on
Fri after AJ Mass in Hugo Spadafora
number of Health Minister
he was critical of Noriega ending dog in his
body found — head never found
cry for justice "justicia"

protests women called "Unita" Unity →

former regime
anti-civil rights.
when toppled the US embassy
walls the whole parks
corps of their own civil people were disarmed
contemporary history (late of active democracy) also

summons by — to appear
to attendance made show up or don't get pd.

will protest — don't like bizable
appeals thru city
not maj or sig. minority
people on radio don't want

Viable concern leg. assembly reg. reg. parties
is working to abandon corrup. ins 4 const. reforms
(new privatization law) energy con. mon

= gonna get to work; make our country work
fight with the effs bipols work get 2 be done
gotten @ started
is dermatology

what do that's fun — den mother
Embassy Cub Scout Troop Pack "5"
us in
den tour of Presidency Today
sponsored by
Balboa Union Church
BSA also's well in Panama; Girl Scouts
den leader (4 dens in pack 5)

BSA/GSA strong in Panama
child & parent vols.
US Emb / Cam

NSC cant dg dod/Pan/DOS

→ Maj. Dan Seamens did grnd gt rep. pass

(DCM - the #2)

10,000 -
- 150 embassy
8,000 military

beam market
beach
mtns

KEC

→ So. Com. Protocol
Julie Ford
011-507-82-3604
autovon #

- no place like home

special Olympics down here

SCPA/5 June 92

ALBROOK AIR FORCE STATION

Albrook Air Force Station, one of the 10 major U.S. military installations in Panama, is near Panama City and the Panama Canal on the Pacific side of the Isthmus of Panama and between the U.S. military installations of Quarry Heights and Fort Clayton. Constructed on top of material dredged from the canal, it was opened in 1922 as Balboa Fill Landing Field. It was renamed Albrook Field in 1924 after its first commander 1st Lt. Frank P. Albrook who died two months earlier from injuries he had received in a crash at Chanute Field, Illinois.

Albrook was the center of a vast network of bases that sprung up in Central and South American during World War II. After the war, the then Caribbean Air Command was reduced to one operating base, being Albrook. Albrook became an Air Force base in 1948 and its status was changed to its present Air Force Station in 1975. Since then, all military aircraft operate out of Howard Air Force Base also on the Pacific side of the Isthmus and the only other U.S. Air Force installation in Panama.

The inoperative airstrip and hangars of the former Albrook Army Airfield portion of the installation were turned over to the government of Panama on October 1, 1979, as mandated by the Panama Canal Treaty of 1977 which entered into force on October 1, 1979. Under the treaty, Albrook Air Force Station is a Defense Site, 618 acres in size.

Located today at Albrook Air Force Station are some Air Force administrative offices and such tenant organizations as the Special Operations Command-South (a sub-unified command under the U.S. Southern Command), the 214th Medical Detachment (under U.S. Army South's 1st Battalion, 228th Aviation Battalion), the Department of Defense Dependents School System office, retail facilities of the Army and Air Force Exchange Service, and the Southern Command's Center for Treaty Implementation.

USSOUTHCOM
Public Affairs Office

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TO: Jeannie Bunton

OFFICE: White House Speechwriters Office

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SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: Background information on Albrook Air Force Station in Panama, as you requested this afternoon.
—Bill Ornsbee, Media Relations Officer

PAGE 1 OF 2

DATE/TIME OF TRANSMISSION 5 June / 1445 / Ornsbee

USSOUTHCOM
Public Affairs Office

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SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: Please disregard the writeup I faxed to you about 1700 this afternoon. I faxed a slightly longer version (with Operation Just Cause involvement) to our Southcom Liaison Officer Lt. Col. Keagle this evening.

PAGE 1 OF 2

DATE/TIME OF TRANSMISSION 5 June 92/1700

— Bill Crouch
Public Affairs

06/05/92 19:15 ☎507 82 4814 SOUTHCOM PAO 001

Brea Williams

✓

" None of kids have been to White House"

first

forms/

why masks?

DT

5 states in Pres. Hall wants 4 good girls

How

Justin

Constitution

Obligation

work

fun

beauty

The Harper Book of AMERICAN QUOTATIONS

Gorton Carruth and Eugene Ehrlich

A Hudson Group Book

1817

Harper & Row, Publishers, New York
Cambridge, Philadelphia, San Francisco
London, Mexico City, São Paulo, Singapore, Sydney

54 None can be an impartial or wise observer of human life but from the vantage ground of what *we* should call voluntary poverty.

HENRY DAVID THOREAU, *Walden,* 1854.

55 A man is rich in proportion to the number of things which he can afford to let alone.

Ibid.

56 Superfluous wealth can buy superfluities only. Money is not required to buy one necessary of the soul.

Ibid.

57 That man is the richest whose pleasures are the cheapest.

HENRY DAVID THOREAU, entry dated March 11, 1856, in his *Journal,* 1906.

58 I know of no country . . . where the love of money has taken stronger hold on the affections of men and where a profounder contempt is expressed for the theory of the permanent equality of property. But wealth circulates with inconceivable rapidity, and experience shows that it is rare to find two succeeding generations in the full enjoyment of it.

ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE, *Democracy in America,* 1835.

59 Prosperity is the surest breeder of insolence I know.

MARK TWAIN, in a letter to the *San Francisco Alta California,* February 23, 1867.

60 Inherited wealth is a big handicap to happiness. It is as certain death to ambition as cocaine is to morality.

WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT, in an interview, 1905.

61 Conspicuous consumption of valuable goods is a means of reputability to the gentleman of leisure.

THORSTEIN VEBLEN, *The Theory of the Leisure Class,* 1899.

62 The people of this country are not jealous of fortunes, however great, which have been built up by the honest development of great enterprises, which have been actually earned by business energy and sagacity; they are jealous only of speculative wealth, of the wealth which has been piled up by no effort at all, but only by shrewd wits playing on the credulity of others, taking advantage of the weakness of others, trading in the necessities of others. This is "predatory wealth."

WOODROW WILSON, "Law or Personal Power," a speech delivered in New York City, April 13, 1908.

250. WEATHER

See also AUTUMN; NATURE; SPRING; SUMMER; WINTER

1 The yellow fog that rubs its back upon the window panes.

T.S. ELIOT, "The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock," 1915.

2 The hard soil and four months of snow make the inhabitant of the northern temperate zones wiser and abler than his fellow who enjoys the fixed smile of the tropics.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON, "Prudence," *Essays,* First Series, 1841.

3 Nature seems a dissipated hussy. She seduces us from all work; listen to her rustling leaves—to the invitations which each blue peak and rolling river and fork of woodland road offers—and we should never wield the shovel or the trowel.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON, entry written in 1845, *Journals,* 1909–1914.

4 It ain't a fit night out for man or beast.

W.C. FIELDS, in "The Fatal Glass of Beer," 1933.

5 The fact is, the American climate is thoroughly and irredeemably bad—the very worst in the world . . . and I conceive nothing can make up for this dreadful and important defect.

THOMAS H. JAMES, *Rambles in the United States and Canada During the Year 1845.*

6 I prefer much the climate of the United States to that of Europe. I think it a more cheerful one. It is our cloudless sky which has eradicated from our constitutions all disposition to hang ourselves, which we might otherwise have inherited from our English ancestors.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, in a letter to C.F.C. de Volney, February 8, 1805.

7 Oh, what a blamed uncertain thing
This pesky weather is!
It blew and snew and then it thew
And now, by jing, it's friz!

Attributed to Philander Johnson.

8 Every dewdrop and raindrop had a whole heaven within it.

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW, *Hyperion,* 1839.

9 How beautiful is the rain!
After the dust and heat,
In the broad and fiery street,
In the narrow lane,
How beautiful is the rain!

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW, "Rain in Summer," 1844.

10 When descends on the Atlantic
The gigantic
Storm-wind of the equinox,
Landward in his wrath he scourges
The toiling surges,
Laden with seaweed from the rocks.

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW, "Seaweed," 1844.

11 Thunders are observed oftener to break upon churches than upon any other buildings.

COTTON MATHER, *The Wonders of the Invisible World,* 1693.

12 Thunderstorms are often caused by Satan, and sometimes by good angels. Thunder is the voice of God, and, therefore, to be dreaded.

INCREASE MATHER, *Remarkable Providences,* 1684.

13 They sicken of the calm, who knew the storm.

DOROTHY PARKER, "Fair Weather," in *Sunset Gun,* 1928.

14 It hain't no use to grumble and complane;
It's jest as cheap and easy to rejoice.—
When God sorts out the weather and sends rain,
W'y, rain's my choice.

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY, "Wet-Weather Talk," 1883.

15 The fog comes
on little cat feet.

It sits looking
over the harbor and city
on silent haunches
and then moves on.

CARL SANDBURG, "Fog," 1916.

16 Thank heavens, the sun has gone in, and I don't have to go out and enjoy it.

LOGAN PEARSALL SMITH, *Afterthoughts,* 1931.

17 There is a sumptuous variety about the New England weather that compels the stranger's admiration—and regret. The weather is always doing something there; always attending strictly to business; always getting up new designs and trying them on the people to see how they will go. But it gets through more business in spring than in any other season. In the spring I have counted one hundred and thirty-six different kinds of weather inside of four-and-twenty hours.

MARK TWAIN, in an after-dinner speech at the New England Society, New York City, December 22, 1876.

18 No weather will be found in this book. This is an attempt to pull a book through without weather. . . . Of course weather is necessary to a narrative of human experience. That is conceded. But it ought to be put where it will not be in the way; where it will not interrupt the flow of the narrative. . . . This weather will be found over in the back part of the book, out of the way. *See Appendix.* The reader is requested to turn over and help himself from time to time as he goes along.

10 CAR 03rd Street
New York, N.Y. 10022

250. WEATHER

MARK TWAIN, "The Weather in this Book," prefatory note, *The American Claimant,* 1892.

19 Thunder is good, thunder is impressive; but it is lightning that does the work.

MARK TWAIN, in a letter, 1908.

20 Everybody talks about the weather, but nobody does anything about it.

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER, in an editorial in the *Hartford Courant,* August 24, 1897.

21 I got a letter from a lightning rod company this morning trying to put the fear of God in me, but with small success. Lightning seems to have lost its menace. Compared to what is going on on earth today, heaven's firebrands are penny fireworks with wet fuses.

E.B. WHITE, "Removal," in *One Man's Meat,* 1944.

22 The sun, that brief December day,
Rose cheerless over hills of gray,
And, darkly circled, gave at noon
A sadder light than waning moon.
Slow tracing down the thickening sky
Its mute and ominous prophecy,
A portent seeming less than threat,
It sank from sight before it set.

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER, *Snow-Bound,* 1866.

251. THE WEST

See also individual states

1 Ain't no law west of St. Louis, ain't no God west of Fort Smith [Arkansas].

Saying of nineteenth-century trappers and settlers.

2 Home, home on the range,
Where the deer and the antelope play;
Where seldom is heard a discouraging word,
And the skies are not cloudy all day.

Cowboy song, "Home on the Range," 1873.

3 Oh, bury me not on the lone prairie,
Where the wild coyote will howl over me,
In a narrow grave just six by three,
Oh, bury me not on the lone prairie!

Cowboy song, c.1875.

4 Fifty-four forty, or fight.

Attributed to Sen. William Allen, speaking in the U.S. Senate on the Oregon boundary question, 1844. (Allen was referring to the northern boundary of the Oregon territory, longitude 54° 40′ N, which expansionists sought to establish as the northwestern border between the U.S. and Canada.)

5 Westward the course of empire takes its way;
The four first acts already past,
A fifth shall close the drama with the day:
Time's noblest offspring is the last.

GEORGE BERKELEY, "Verses On the Prospect of Planting Arts and Learning in America," 1752.

6 Nature and Time seem to have conspired to make the development of the Mississippi basin and the Pacific slope the swiftest, easiest, completest achievement in the whole record of the civilizing progress of mankind since the founder of the Egyptian monarchy gathered the tribes of the Nile under one government.

JAMES BRYCE, *The American Commonwealth,* 1888.

7 Out where the handclasp's a little stronger,
Out where the smile dwells a little longer,
That's where the West begins.

ARTHUR CHAPMAN, "Out Where the West Begins," 1917.

8 Where the West begins depends when you asked the question. In the nineteenth century Charles Dickens got no farther than St. Louis, nine hundred miles short even of the Rockies. He went home convinced he had seen the West, and he declared it to be a fraud.

ALISTAIR COOKE, *America,* 1973.

9 The achieved West had given the United States something that no people had ever had before, an internal, domestic empire.

BERNARD DE VOTO, *The Year of Decision,* 1943.

DICTIONARY *of* QUOTATIONS

COLLECTED AND ARRANGED
AND WITH COMMENTS BY

Bergen Evans

DELACORTE PRESS/NEW YORK

1 The tucked-up sempstress walks with hasty strides,
While streams run down her oil'd umbrella's sides.
[Jonathan Swift: *Description of a City Shower*]

2 It never rains but it pours. [Thomas Gray: Letter to Dr. Wharton, February 2, 1771]

3 There was a roaring in the wind all night;
The rain came heavily and fell in floods.
[Wordsworth: *Resolution and Independence*]

4 For after all, the best thing one can do
When it is raining, is to let it rain.
[Longfellow: *Tales of a Wayside Inn*]

5 Into each life some rain must fall,
Some days must be dark and dreary.
[Longfellow: *The Rainy Day*]

6 Thro' scudding drifts the rainy Hyades
Vext the dim sea.
[Tennyson: *Ulysses*]

7 The rain it raineth on the just
And also on the unjust fella;
But chiefly on the just, because
The unjust steals the just's umbrella.
[Charles Bowen: *Umbrella*]

8 It is not raining rain to me,
It's raining violets.
[Robert Loveman: *April Rain*]

9 Cleanness and rapture—excellence made plain—
The storming, thrashing arrows of the rain!
[Stephen Vincent Benét: *Rain After a Vaudeville Show*]

RAINBOW

10 My heart leaps up when I behold
A rainbow in the sky:
So was it when my life began;
So is it now I am a man;
So be it when I shall grow old,
Or let me die!
The Child is father of the Man;
And I could wish my days to be
Bound each to each by natural piety.
[Wordsworth: *My Heart Leaps Up*]
piety = *filial devotion*

RAKE

11 . . . don't girls like a rake better than a milksop? [W. M. Thackeray: *Vanity Fair* XIII]

RANCOR

12 'Tis not my speeches that you do mislike,
But 'tis my presence that doth trouble ye.
Rancour will out.
[Shakespeare: *II Henry VI* I.i.]

RANDOM

13 Oh, many a shaft at random sent
Finds mark the archer little meant!
And many a word, at random spoken,
May soothe or wound a heart that's broken!
[Sir Walter Scott: *The Lord of the Isles* V.xviii.]

RANT(ING)

14 Tear a passion to tatters, to very rags, to split the ears of the groundlings.
[Shakespeare: *Hamlet* III.ii.]

15 Nay, an thou'lt mouth,
I'll rant as well as thou.
[Shakespeare: *Hamlet* V.i.]

16 Some write a narrative of wars, and feats
Of heroes little known, and call the rant
An history: describe the man, of whom
His own coevals took but little note,
And paint his person, character and views,
As they had known him from his mother's womb.
[William Cowper: *The Task* III]
as = *as if*

RARENESS

17 Thus did I keep my person fresh and new,
My presence, like a robe pontifical,
Ne'er seen but wond'red at, show'd like a feast
And won by rareness such solemnity.
[Shakespeare: *I Henry IV* III.ii.]

RARITIES

18 These eyght thynges are rare times seene, A fayre mayden without a lover, a great Faire without theeves, an old usurer without money, a young man with-

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NATIONAL ANTHEMS of the WORLD

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PANAMA

Himno Istmeño

Words by
JERÓNIMO de la OSSA (1847-1907)
English versification by
SEBASTIAN SHAW

Music by
JORGE SANTOS (1870-1941)
Arr. by MARTIN SHAW

This anthem was used for the first time on 4 November, 1903, when the people carried the flag of the new Republic through the streets of the capital. It was officially adopted in 1925.

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-mi - na la nue - va Na - ción
-hold, the new nation is re - vealed!
Con ar-dien-tes ful-go - res de
Shin - ing bright in the blaze of her
Fine
glo - ria se ilu-mi - na la nue - va Na - ción.
glo - ry, Now be - hold, the new nation is re - vealed!
Fine
VERSE
p dolce
1. Es pre - ci - so cu-brir con un ve - - lo, del pa-
1. We re - joice that, the Cal - va - ry end - - ed, And the
p dolce
-sa - do el cal-va - rio y la cruz, y que a-
Cross be - ing veiled in the past, Gen - tle

-dor - ne el a - zul de tu ciel - - - o, de con-
peace our blue skies has as - cend - - - ed, Down in
f
f
-cor - dia la es - plén - di - da luz.
splen - dour its ra - diance is cast.
El pro-
Home of
p
p
-gre - so a - ca - ri - cia tus la - - - res, al com-
pro - gress, and blessed by en - dea - - - vour, See, to
-pás de su - bli - me can - ción;
mea - sure of mu - sic sub - lime,
ves ru-
At your
f
f

2. *En tu suelo cubierto de flores,*
A los besos del tibio terral,
Terminaron guerreros fragores,
Sólo reina el amor fraternal.
Adelante la pica y la pala,
Al trabajo sin más dilación:
Y seremos asi prez y gala
De este mundo feraz de Colón.

2. From your soil, where gay flowers are greeted
By the warmth of the breezes' caress,
Far the clamours of war have retreated;
Love fraternal your future will bless.
Then with spade and with hammer, untiring,
To his task let each man set his hand;
So, to honour and glory aspiring,
Shall we prosper Columbus' fair land.