

United States Senate

from the desk of

Senator Strom Thurmond

February 19, 1975

Dear Bob:

I appreciate your joining Senator McClellan and me on the Panama Canal Resolution, and I am attaching a copy for your files.

Kindest personal regards,

Very truly,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Strom". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly stylized font.

Strom Thurmond

ST/q

Enclosure

94TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

RESOLUTION

Whereas United States diplomatic representatives are presently engaged in negotiations with representatives of the de facto Revolutionary Government of Panama, under the declared purpose to surrender to Panama, now or on some future date, United States sovereign rights and treaty obligations, as defined below, to maintain, operate, protect, and otherwise govern the United States-owned canal and its protective frame of the Canal Zone, herein designated as the "canal" and the "zone", respectively, situated within the Isthmus of Panama; and

Whereas title to and ownership of the Canal Zone, under the right "in perpetuity" to exercise sovereign control thereof, were vested absolutely in the United States and recognized to have been so vested in certain solemnly ratified treaties by the United States with Great Britain, Panama, and Columbia, to wit:

(1) The Hay-Pauncefote Treaty of 1901 between the United States and Great Britain, under which the United States adopted the principles of the Convention of Constantinople of 1888 as the rules for operation, regulation, and management of the canal; and

(2) The Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty of 1903 between the Republic of Panama and the United States, by the terms of which the Republic of Panama granted full sovereign rights, power, and authority in perpetuity to the United States over the zone for the construction, maintenance, operation, sanitation, and protection of the canal to the entire exclusion of the exercise by the Republic of Panama of any such sovereign rights, power, or authority; and

(3) The Thomson-Urrutia Treaty of April 6, 1914, proclaimed March 30, 1922, between the Republic of Colombia and the United States, under which the Republic of Colombia recognized that the title to the canal and the Panama Railroad is vested "entirely and absolutely" in the United States, which treaty granted important rights in the use of the canal and railroad to Colombia; and

Whereas the United States, in addition to having so acquired title to and ownership of the Canal Zone by constitutional means, purchased all privately owned land and property in the zone making it the most costly United States territorial possession; and

Whereas the United States since 1904 has continuously occupied and exercised sovereign control over the zone, constructed the canal, and, since 1914, for a period of sixty years, operated the canal in a highly efficient manner without interruption, under the terms of the above-mentioned treaties thereby honoring their obligations, at reasonable toll rates to the ships of all nations without discrimination; and

Whereas the long history of friendly and cooperative relations between the United States and the Republic of Panama are prone to deterioration by the dilution of any United States sovereignty or jurisdiction in the canal and zone; and

Whereas from 1904 through June 30, 1974, the United States made a total investment in the canal, including defense, at a cost to the taxpayers of the United States of over \$6,-880,370,000; and

Whereas the investment of the United States in the canal includes the sacrifices of many thousands of United States citizens who have worked to construct the canal and keep it operating smoothly and efficiently for the last sixty years; and

Whereas Panama has, under the terms of the 1903 treaty and the 1936 and 1955 revisions thereof, been adequately compensated for the rights it granted to the United States, in such significantly beneficial manner that said compensation and correlated benefits have constituted a major portion of the economy of Panama giving it the highest per capita income in all of Central America; and

Whereas the canal is of vital and imperative importance to hemispheric defense and to the security of the United States and Panama; and

Whereas approximately 70 per centum of canal traffic either originates or terminates in United States ports, making the continued operation of the canal by the United States vital to its economy; and

Whereas the people of the United States, in various ways and means, have exhibited strong support for retention of full and undiluted jurisdiction over the canal and zone, and the Congress ought to insure the supremacy of the will of the people; and

Whereas the present negotiations under a February 7, 1974, statement of "principles of agreement" by United States Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan A. Tack constitute a clear and present danger to the hemispheric security and the successful operation of the canal by the United States under its treaty obligations; and

Whereas the present treaty negotiations are being conducted by our diplomatic representatives under a cloak of unwarranted secrecy, thus withholding from our people and their representatives in Congress information vital to the security of the United States and its legitimate economic development; and

Whereas the United States House of Representatives, on February 2, 1960, adopted House Concurrent Resolution 459, Eighty-sixth Congress, reaffirming the sovereignty of the United States over the zone territory by the overwhelming vote of three hundred and eighty-two to twelve, thus demonstrating the firm determination of our people that the United States maintain its indispensable sovereignty and jurisdiction over the canal and the zone; and

Whereas under article IV, section 3, clause 2 of the United States Constitution, the power to dispose of territory or other property of the United States is specifically vested in the Congress, which includes the House of Representatives; and

Whereas the Congress of the United States is invested with constitutional responsibilities to provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States, to regulate commerce with foreign nations, to raise and support armies and provide and maintain a Navy, to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory of the United States, and

to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution these and other powers, all of which denote that it is the solemn duty of Congress to safeguard the canal and zone: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That it is the sense of the House of Repre-
2 sentatives that—

3 (1) the Government of the United States should
4 maintain and protect its sovereign rights and jurisdiction
5 over the canal and zone, and should in no way cede,
6 dilute, forfeit, negotiate, or transfer any of these sov-
7 ereign rights, power, authority, jurisdiction, territory, or
8 property that are indispensably necessary for the protec-
9 tion and security of the United States and the entire
10 Western Hemisphere; and

11 (2) there be no relinquishment or surrender of any
12 presently vested United States sovereign right, power,
13 or authority or property, tangible or intangible, except
14 by treaty authorized by the Congress and duly ratified
15 by the United States; and

16 (3) there be no recession to Panama, or other di-
17 vestiture of any United States-owned property, tangible
18 or intangible, without prior authorization by the Con-
19 gress (House and Senate), as provided in article IV,
20 section 3, clause 2, of the United States Constitution.