

cg
May 8, 1975

2
GENERAL

FC87

FO9

Calif. Republican
Women's Club

Dear Mrs. Skier:

Samuel

The President has asked me to reply to your letter of March 21 concerning the Panama Canal treaty negotiations. Your expression of concern is appreciated, and I have forwarded a copy of your letter to the Department of State in order that it may be brought to the attention of appropriate officials concerned with the negotiations.

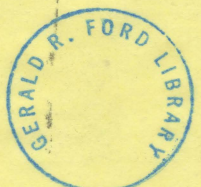
You may be assured that the question of United States interests in the Panama Canal and how we might best protect them has been subject to the most thorough review and continues to receive concerted attention throughout the Executive Branch. Our principal goal in these negotiations is to protect United States interests over the long term.

Panama has been discontented with the Treaty of 1903 since its inception and has pressed for more favorable terms with increasing intensity in recent years. We believe it should prove possible to negotiate a new treaty relationship with Panama which will protect basic United States interests in the Canal (including provision for the operation and defense of the Canal by the United States for an extended period of time) while meeting some of Panama's concerns and desires. It is our belief that this is the most effective way to assure access to the Canal over the long term. The talks, however, are still continuing and a number of difficult issues remain to be discussed.

RECEIVED

MAY 9 1975

CENTRAL FILES



Any decision which the President might make affecting the future of the Canal will protect United States interests, and any treaty would be subject to full constitutional process including approval by the Senate.

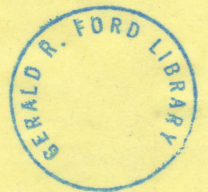
With the President's best wishes,

Sincerely,

Roland L. Elliott
Director of Correspondence

Mrs. Samuel Skier
12645 Higa Place
San Diego, California 92128

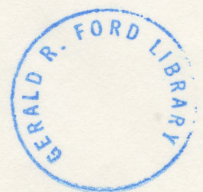
RLE:State:NSC:JHH:aby



DATE: 5/7/75

TO: Jim -
This winter's
March 21 letter
has been answered.
Is in Files.

Pat Byrne



1904

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

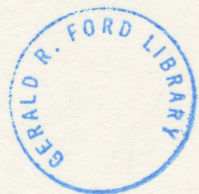
May 5, 1975

MEMO FOR: JEANNE W. DAVIS

FROM: STEPHEN LOW *SLW*

SUBJECT: Letter to Mrs. Skier re
Panama Canal Treaty
Negotiations

Attached for your signature is a memo to Roland Elliott forwarding a suggested reply on the Panama Canal treaty negotiations to Mrs. Skier, President of a San Diego Republican Women's Club.



MEMORANDUM

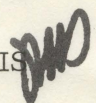
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

May 5, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR:

ROLAND ELLIOTT

FROM:

JEANNE W. DAVIS 

SUBJECT:

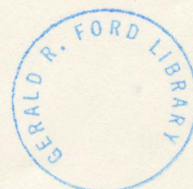
Letter to Mrs. Skier re Panama
Canal Treaty Negotiations

Mrs. Skier, President of the Rancho Bernardo Republican Women's Club in San Diego, wrote the President on March 21 urging that there be no change in the U.S. treaty relationship with Panama (Tab B).

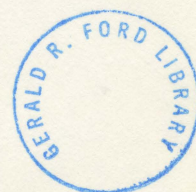
Attached for your signature at Tab A is a suggested response to Mrs. Skier noting that any treaty negotiated will protect basic U.S. interests in the Canal and would be subject to full constitutional process.

Attachments:

Tab A: Suggested response to Mrs. Skier
Tab B: Incoming



A



Suggested Reply

Dear Mrs. Skier:

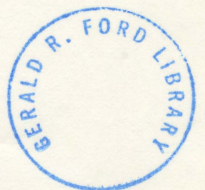
The President has asked me to reply to your letter of March 21 concerning the Panama Canal treaty negotiations. Your expression of concern is appreciated, and I have forwarded a copy of your letter to the Department of State in order that it may be brought to the attention of appropriate officials concerned with the negotiations.

Final

You may be assured that the question of United States interests in the Panama Canal and how we might best protect them has been subject to the most thorough review and continues to receive concerted attention throughout the Executive Branch. Our principal goal in these negotiations is to protect United States interests over the long term.

Panama has been discontented with the Treaty of 1903 since its inception and has pressed for more favorable terms with increasing intensity in recent years. We believe it should prove possible to negotiate a new treaty relationship with Panama which will protect basic United States interests in the Canal (including provision for the operation and defense of the Canal by the United States for an extended period of time) while meeting some of Panama's concerns and desires. It is our belief that this is the most effective way to assure access to the Canal over the long term. The talks, however, are still continuing and a number of difficult issues remain to be discussed.

(continued)



Any decision which the President might make affecting the future of the Canal will protect United States interests, and any treaty would be subject to full constitutional process including approval by the Senate.

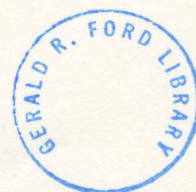
With the P's best wishes,

Sincerely,

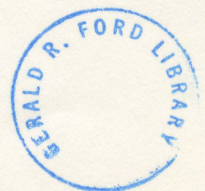
RL E

Mrs. Samuel Skier
12645 Higa Place
San Diego, California 92128

RL E / SK / NSC / JA



B



UNCLASSIFIED
(CLASSIFICATION)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
TRANSMITTAL FORM

S/S: 7506142

Date: April 8, 1975

For: Lt. Gen. Brent Scowcroft
National Security Council
The White House

Pursuant to referral dated March 27, 1975 NSC No. 7501904 (if any)
a copy of which is attached, we are enclosing the following:

Information copy
of direct reply Translation Other

X Draft reply for: President's signature X Other signature

We believe no response is necessary for the reason cited below

The attached item, which was sent directly to the Department
of State, is being forwarded for your attention.

We believe no response is necessary for the reason cited below

A draft reply is attached

A draft reply will be forwarded

A translation is attached

Other

REMARKS:

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION:

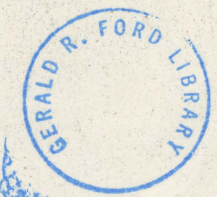
To: President Ford

From: Adelaide Skier

Date: March 21, 1975

Subject: US policy towards the Panama
Canal Zone

(for) *Paula Elwood*
George S. Springsteen
Executive Secretary



UNCLASSIFIED
(CLASSIFICATION)

SUGGESTED REPLY

Dear Mrs. Skier:

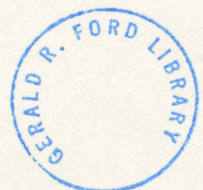
President Ford has asked that I reply to your letter of March 21 concerning the Panama Canal treaty negotiations.

You may be assured that the question of United States interests in the Panama Canal and how we might best protect them has been subject to the most thorough review and continues to receive concerted attention throughout the Executive Branch. Our principal goal in these negotiations is to protect U.S. interests.

Panama has been discontented with the Treaty of 1903 since its inception and has pressed for more favorable terms with increasing intensity in recent years. Treaty revisions were made in 1936 and 1955. But the most objectionable feature from Panama's viewpoint -- United States exercise of rights as if sovereign in the Canal Zone in perpetuity -- remained unchanged. The Canal has become the major political issue in Panama as well as a continuing source of tension

Mrs. Samuel Skier, President,
Republican Women's Club, Federated,
12645 Higa Place,
San Diego, California 92128.

Department of State



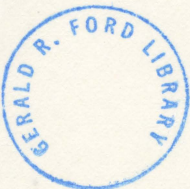
in U.S.-Panamanian relations. A flag raising incident in the Canal Zone in 1964 led to riots and the death of 20 Panamanians and 4 Americans.

After considering all the factors, and recognizing that a disgruntled and resentful government and people in Panama could create a situation in which United States interests in the Canal would be seriously threatened, the resumption of treaty negotiations with Panama was undertaken. The negotiations began in June 1971 and have been renewed under a new U.S. chief negotiator, Ambassador at Large Ellsworth Bunker.

Primary United States objectives in the negotiations are: the right to administer, operate and defend the Canal for an extended period of time; an option to expand capacity, either by adding a third set of locks or building a new sea-level canal; and most importantly, a viable treaty arrangement which provides the basis for an enduring, mutually acceptable relationship with Panama.

As in all negotiations both sides have put forth positions. Many issues remain to be resolved and negotiations are continuing. We cannot predict when an agreement on a new treaty will be reached.

Any decision which the President might make affecting the future of the Canal will, of course, protect United States interests. In fact, a major reason for initiating these negotiations is to head off a crisis which would en-

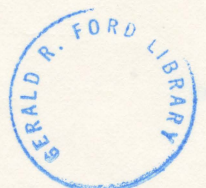


danger those interests. A treaty, of course, would be submitted to the Senate for approval and would be subject to full constitutional process.

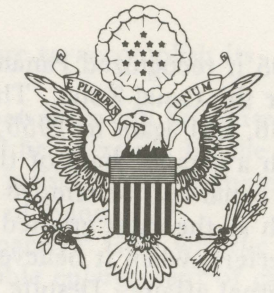
Information concerning the issues involved in the Canal treaty negotiations is contained in the enclosed copy of the Background and Status of the Panama Canal Treaty Negotiations prepared by the Office of Panamanian Affairs.

I hope you will call on me if you believe we can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,



THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE



News Release:

January 1975

Bureau of Public Affairs
Office of Media Services

PANAMA CANAL TREATY NEGOTIATIONS: BACKGROUND AND CURRENT STATUS

Background

The United States and Panama are currently negotiating a new Panama Canal treaty to replace the Treaty of 1903.

In that treaty Panama granted the United States—in perpetuity—the use of a 10-mile wide zone of Panamanian territory for the “construction, maintenance, operation and protection” of a canal, as well as all the rights, power, and authority within that zone which the United States would “possess if it were the sovereign.” The very favorable terms of the treaty were a major factor in the U.S. decision to build the canal in Panama rather than in Nicaragua as initially planned.

Canal's Economic Value

Since its opening in 1914, the canal has provided benefits to the United States, to Panama, and to the world. Of the total tonnage that transits the canal, about 44 percent originates in, and 22 percent is destined for, U.S. ports. This tonnage represents about 16 percent of the total U.S. export and import tonnages.

The canal has been economically important to Panama, too. More than 30 percent of Panama's foreign exchange earnings and nearly 13 percent of its GNP are directly or indirectly attributed to the presence of the canal. But those contributions represent a smaller portion of Panama's economy now than they did in years past.

In fact, reliance on the canal by all parties has evolved from earlier years. As trading patterns have changed and world commerce has become more sophisticated, alternatives to the canal have begun to emerge. These alternatives include the use of larger vessels which would bypass the

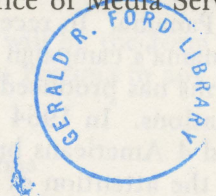
Canal, rearrangement of markets and sources, product exchanges, and partial or complete substitution of land or air transport for ocean transport. As canal users take advantage of these alternatives, the canal's value declines relative to the economies of the user nations. For the United States, in particular, a recent study has shown that the canal's impact on the domestic economy is quite small compared to the economy as a whole.

Panamanian Treaty Concerns

Panama has been dissatisfied with the treaty for many years. Part of this dissatisfaction has derived from Panama's interpretation of two aspects of the situation which resulted in the Treaty of 1903: (1) Panama's acceptance of unfavorable treaty terms due to its dependence upon the United States to protect its new-found independence from Colombia; and (2) Panama's principal negotiator was a Frenchman who benefited considerably when the United States purchased the private French concession to build a trans-isthmian canal.

Over the years Panama has also charged that the United States has unilaterally interpreted the treaty to Panama's disadvantage and given Panama an inadequate share of the benefits from the operation of the waterway. Even more objectionable in Panama's view, are the provisions in the Treaty of 1903 which give to a foreign power in perpetuity governmental jurisdiction within a portion of Panamanian territory. Increasingly in recent years Panama has insisted that U.S. control over the Canal Zone prevents the country from realizing its full economic potential.

The United States has responded sympathetically to some of these Panamanian concerns. In



1905 it recognized Panama's titular sovereignty over the Canal Zone. The treaty was revised in 1936, and again in 1955, to provide Panama with a greater share of the economic benefits of the canal and to remove certain outdated aspects, such as the right granted to the United States to interfere, when it believed necessary, in Panama's internal affairs. Despite these modifications, however, many of the features of the treaty most objectionable to Panama remain unchanged.

The canal has become the major political issue in Panama. In recent years the intensification of Panama's campaign for more favorable treaty terms has produced tensions in U.S.-Panamanian relations. In 1964 the death of 20 Panamanians and 4 Americans brought the Panama Canal issue to the attention of the United Nations and the Organization of American States (OAS).

Evaluation of Bilateral Negotiations for a New Treaty

Following discussion of the issue by the OAS, the United Nations, and other international agencies after the 1964 riots, the United States and Panama agreed in 1964 to begin bilateral negotiations for a new treaty. In so doing, the United States recognized that a comprehensive modernization of its relationship with Panama corresponded to its long-term national interests and to a changing international environment.

U.S. officials entered the negotiations in late 1964 with a view to insuring that:

- The canal should continue to be available to the world's commercial vessels on an equal basis at reasonable tolls;
- It should be operated and defended by the United States for a reasonably extended, but definite, period of time; and
- It should continue to serve world commerce efficiently. To this end, the United States sought the right to provide additional canal capacity if it is needed.

By 1967, the negotiators of both countries had prepared three draft treaties. They provided for operation of the present canal under a joint U.S.-Panamanian authority; for construction and operation of a sea-level canal under a similar joint authority; and for U.S. defense of the old and new canals for the duration of each treaty. Neither Panama nor the U.S. Government moved to ratify these treaties, and the new government headed by General Omar Torrijos, which assumed power in October 1968, formally rejected them.

In 1970 the Government of Panama requested the renewal of negotiations and the U.S. agreed.

President Nixon established negotiating objectives which, although modified by developments, were similar to those set by President Johnson in 1964. The objectives and positions of the United States thus reflect a bipartisan approach to treaty negotiations with Panama. They also are consistent with the broader policy stated in Secretary Kissinger's call in October 1973 for a "new dialogue" with our Latin American neighbors, a policy which President Ford has publicly endorsed.

A Panamanian negotiating team arrived in Washington in June 1971. Intensive negotiations during the rest of the year resulted in a U.S. treaty offer covering most of the issues relevant to the treaty. The Panamanian negotiators carried the offer to Panama for a review in December 1971. Except for some informal conversations in March 1972 and an exchange of correspondence in the fall, the negotiations were not resumed until December 1972, when a U.S. delegation traveled to Panama.

U.S. Security Council Action

At Panama's initiative, the U.N. Security Council met in Panama City from March 15 to March 21, 1973. In those sessions, Panama criticized the U.S. posture on the canal question and sought a resolution supporting its position. Thirteen nations voted for the resolution; the United Kingdom abstained. The United States vetoed the resolution on the grounds that it recognized Panama's needs but not those of the United States; that it was incomplete in its references to the negotiations; and that it was inappropriate because the treaty was a bilateral matter under amicable negotiations. In explaining the U.S. position, the U.S. Permanent Representative committed the United States to peaceful adjustment of its differences with Panama and invited Panama to continue serious treaty negotiations.

New U.S. Approach

In September 1973 Secretary Kissinger charged Ambassador at Large Ellsworth Bunker with the task of renewing discussions with Panamanian officials for the purpose of arriving at a common approach to future treaty negotiations. Ambassador Bunker visited Panama from November 26 to December 3, 1973, and again on January 6 and 7, 1974, to discuss with Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Antonio Tack general principles upon which a new treaty might be based. These discussions resulted in the Statement of Principles of February 7, 1974 (See p. 3), which has

served as a useful framework for the present negotiations.

U.S. Treaty Objective

The principal objective of the United States in the current treaty negotiations is to protect our basic interests in the Panama Canal. The U.S. Government is seeking to establish a new and mutually acceptable relationship between our two countries whereby the United States will retain essential rights to continue operating and defending the canal for a reasonably extended period of time. A new treaty based on partnership with Panama would enable the United States to devote all its energies to the efficient operation of the waterway. Moreover, it would provide a friendly environment in Panama that is most conducive to protecting our vital interests in keeping the canal open and secure. Such a treaty would be consistent with good business management, represent good foreign and defense policy, and signify a new era of cooperation between the United States and the rest of the hemisphere.

In recent years Latin American nations have made the negotiation of a more equitable canal treaty with Panama a major hemispheric issue and a test of U.S. intentions regarding the "new dialogue."

Issues in the Negotiations

In the months following the February 7 signing of the Statement of Principles, Ambassador Bunker and Foreign Minister Tack met several times in Panama and Washington to define the issues involved in the new treaty arrangement. After agreement was reached, the negotiators moved into substantive talks aimed at resolving these issues.

The United States and Panama have agreed in principle that the Treaty of 1903 should be replaced by a modern treaty that rejects the concept of perpetuity and accommodates the sovereignty of Panama with the interests of the United States, on the understanding that U.S. control and defense of the Panama Canal would continue for a period of fixed duration. In the context of the Statement of Principles the issues the two negotiating parties are working to resolve are:

1. Duration: How long will the new treaty remain in force?

2. Operation and Defense: What rights and arrangements will the United States have to permit it to continue to operate, maintain, and defend the canal? What geographic areas will

the United States require to accomplish its purpose?

3. Jurisdiction: What areas will be controlled and what functions will be exercised by the United States when its jurisdiction terminates, and what is the period of transition?

4. Expansion of Capacity: How will the treaty provide for possible enlargement of canal capacity?

5. Participation: How and to what extent will Panama participate in the administration and defense of the canal?

6. Compensation: What will be the form and level of economic benefits to Panama in any new treaty?

Current Status of Negotiations

Since June 1974, the talks have been taking place in a cordial, informal atmosphere. The U.S. negotiators have been proceeding carefully and methodically. While there is no fixed timetable, the negotiators from both countries have indicated their satisfaction with the progress to date and are hopeful that both countries can reach agreement on a draft treaty.

Any decision which the President might make affecting the future of the canal will, of course, be designed to protect U.S. interests. Indeed, a major reason for negotiating a new treaty is to avert a serious crisis which would endanger our interests.

Any treaty agreed upon by the negotiators and approved by the executive branch will be submitted to the U.S. Senate for ratification and subject to full constitutional process. Panama, for its part, has said that it will submit the new treaty to a plebiscite to insure that it is acceptable to the Panamanian people.

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

Joint Statement by the Honorable Henry A. Kissinger, Secretary of State of the United States of America, and His Excellency Juan Antonio Tack, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Panama, on February 7, 1974 at Panama

The United States of America and the Republic of Panama have been engaged in negotiations to conclude an entirely new treaty respecting the Panama Canal, negotiations which were made

possible by the Joint Declaration between the two countries of April 3, 1964, agreed to under the auspices of the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States acting provisionally as the Organ of Consultation. The new treaty would abrogate the treaty existing since 1903 and its subsequent amendments, establishing the necessary conditions for a modern relationship between the two countries based on the most profound mutual respect.

Since the end of last November, the authorized representatives of the two governments have been holding important conversations which have permitted agreement to be reached on a set of fundamental principles which will serve to guide the negotiators in the effort to conclude a just and equitable treaty eliminating, once and for all, the causes of conflict between the two countries.

The principles to which we have agreed, on behalf of our respective governments, are as follows:

1. The treaty of 1903 and its amendments will be abrogated by the conclusion of an entirely new interoceanic canal treaty.
2. The concept of perpetuity will be eliminated. The new treaty concerning the lock canal shall have a fixed termination date.
3. Termination of United States jurisdiction over Panamanian territory shall take place promptly in accordance with terms specified in the treaty.
4. The Panamanian territory in which the canal is situated shall be returned to the jurisdiction of the Republic of Panama. The Republic of Panama, in its capacity as territorial sovereign, shall grant to the United States of America, for the duration of the new interoceanic canal treaty and in accor-

dance with what that treaty states, the right to use the lands, waters and airspace which may be necessary for the operation, maintenance, protection and defense of the canal and the transit of ships.

5. The Republic of Panama shall have a just and equitable share of the benefits derived from the operation of the canal in its territory. It is recognized that the geographic position of its territory constitutes the principal resource of the Republic of Panama.

6. The Republic of Panama shall participate in the administration of the canal, in accordance with a procedure to be agreed upon in the treaty. The treaty shall also provide that Panama will assume total responsibility for the operation of the canal upon the termination of the treaty. The Republic of Panama shall grant to the United States of America the rights necessary to regulate the transit of ships through the canal and operate, maintain, protect and defend the canal, and to undertake any other specific activity related to those ends, as may be agreed upon in the treaty.

7. The Republic of Panama shall participate with the United States of America in the protection and defense of the canal in accordance with what is agreed upon in the new treaty.

8. The United States of America and the Republic of Panama, recognizing the important services rendered by the interoceanic Panama Canal to international maritime traffic, and bearing in mind the possibility that the present canal could become inadequate for said traffic, shall agree bilaterally on provisions for new projects which will enlarge canal capacity. Such provisions will be incorporated in the new treaty in accord with the concepts established in principle 2.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, U.S.A.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20520

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
STA-501



THIRD CLASS
BULK RT.



~~Unclassified~~
CLASSIFICATION

NSC REFERRAL TO STATE SECRETARIAT

Date: March 27, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR:

GEORGE SPRINGSTEEN
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

NSC LOG# 7501904

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION:

TO: President Ford

FROM: Adelaide Skier

DATE: March 21, 1975x

SUBJECT: US policy towards the Panama Canal Zone

ACTION REQUESTED:

XX DRAFT REPLY FOR:

PRESIDENT'S SIGNATURE

WHITE HOUSE STAFF SIGNATURE

OTHER

 DIRECT REPLY

 FURNISH INFO COPY

 DISPATCH

 RECOMMENDATIONS/COMMENTS

 TRANSLATION

 APPROPRIATE HANDLING

 INFORMATION

 FOR ADDITIONAL PROCESSING AS INDICATED:

DUE DATE: April 8, 1975

URGENT

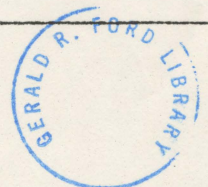
ROUTINE

~~XXXXXXXX~~

COMMENTS:

Handwritten signature
for JEANNE W. DAVIS
Staff Secretary

~~Unclassified~~
CLASSIFICATION



Rancho  Bernardo

REPUBLICAN WOMEN'S CLUB, FEDERATED
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92128

March 21, 1975

The Honorable Gerald Ford
President of the United States
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. President:

Subject: Panama Canal

American citizens are no longer able to let our government give away everything that belongs to us without making a protest loud and clear.

This letter is a plea for sanity in regard to any possible alteration of our Panama Canal Treaty which gave us sovereignty in perpetuity over the 10-mile strip of swamp. We purchased the Panama Canal Zone just as we purchased Louisiana and the Territory of Alaska. We have borne every expense of building and maintaining the Canal. We make additional annual payments to the Panamanian Government of almost \$2 million.

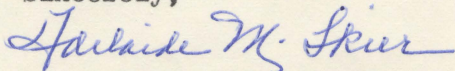
The United States has created all the wealth that exists in Panama and supplies Panama with one-third of its national income. Apart from the tremendous commercial value of the Panama Canal to the entire maritime activities of the world, there is an immeasurable strategic value too.

Panama now exists under the iron rule of General Omar Torrijos who siezed power in 1968. He is notoriously pro-Communist. If we should be so foolish as to re-negotiate a new treaty surrendering our Canal to the Panamanian regime, the Communists would be in control and our own shipping would be a disaster.

It is unthinkable, Mr. President, that you would permit Henry Kissinger to continue his dealings for the great give-away.

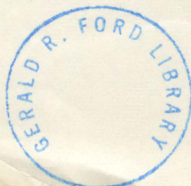
The signers of this letter are completely earnest in their request for a halt to any proposed changes in the Canal Zone Treaty.

Sincerely,



Mrs. Samuel Skier, President
12645 Higa Place
San Diego, California 92128

Attached are signatures of the members of the Rancho Bernardo Republican Women's Club, Federated, meeting in Rancho Bernardo on Friday, March 21, 1975.



Fauna Skier

Erabelle Beckett

Elfreda O. Reid

Betty O. Royer

Anna M. Elandson

Lillian M. Freese

Virgie H. Pierce

Mary A. Cossmann

Alma Richard

Jessie M. Rose

Glara Priestley

Anne Middel

Lera L. Ford

Medred A. Downs

Winifred Martz

Alice Curtis.

Allen Curtis

Dorothy H. Back

Ann Hoffman

Uladys Horegh

Ruth P. McFarland

Alice T. Shambaugh

Hazel Quackenbush

Van Quackenbush



Lucile A. Meiske

Grace A. McIndae

Felice Shunk

Lillian C. Heiss

Marianne E. Hale

Madge M. Chapman

Teresa L. Trauad

Florence L. Williams

Margaret L. Francis

Lida M. Wilson

Wm. Ralph Ames

Dr. Mrs. L. P. Maiss

Helena Lamb Frost

Marie Dennison
Violet V. Cobden

Robert J. Cobden

Euretta Wolf Douglas -

Jean W. Coult

Dr. Edwin D. Woodhouse Associate Member

Jean M. Woodhouse

J. Marie Heidbreder

Rene W. Pinto

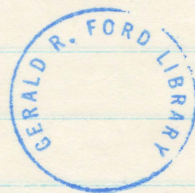
Winifred A. Pinto

Florence Herres

May A. Gillmann

Gladiolus E. Johnson

Marie Gaskill



Marion R. Hellberg

Elizabeth H. Oakley

Louise L. Noble

~~Adel~~

Adeline D. Schoe

Lucile A. Meiske

La Gray Packard

Clarence Simonson

Genevieve Ott

Nancy Johnston

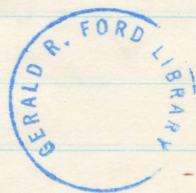
Marguerite Schuler

Frank A. McDindoe

Sally R. Pickerson

Elizabeth L. Lennis

Irene A. Devine



NSC CORRESPONDENCE PROFILE

DOC			RECD			LOG NBR			INITIAL ACTION O		
MO	DA	HR	MO	DA	HR	7501904					
3	21		3	27	16						

SOURCE/CLASS/DESCRIPTION	TO: PRES <u>+</u>	FROM: <u>SKIER, ADELAIDE M</u>	REFERENCE:	CIRCLE AS APPROPRIATE
	KISSINGER _____	COLBY, W _____	S/S _____	<u>UNCLAS</u> LOG IN/OUT
	SCOWCROFT _____	SCHLESINGER, J _____	OTHER _____	LOU NO FORN NODIS
	DAVIS _____	ST EX SEC _____		C EYES ONLY EXDIS
				S CODEWORD
			TS SENSITIVE	

SUBJECT: Ack LTR TO Pres from SKIER of San Diego Republican Women Club urging no change in Canal zone treaty w/ Panama

INTERNAL ROUTING AND DISTRIBUTION				REC CY FOR	ACTION REQUIRED
	ACTION	INFO			
ADVANCE CYS TO HAK/SCOWCROFT					MEMO FOR HAK ()
STAFF SECRETARY					MEMO FOR PRES ()
FAR EAST					REPLY FOR ()
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA					APPROPRIATE ACTION ()
MID EAST / NO. AFRICA / SO. ASIA					MEMO TO ()
EUROPE / CANADA					RECOMMENDATIONS ()
LATIN AMERICA					JOINT MEMO ()
UNITED NATIONS					REFER TO FOR: ()
ECONOMIC					ANY ACTION NECESSARY? ()
SCIENTIFIC					CONCURRENCE ()
PROGRAM ANALYSIS					DUE DATE:
NSC PLANNING					
CONGRESSIONAL					COMMENTS: (INCLUDING SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS)
OCEANS POLICY					
INTELLIGENCE					

DATE	FROM	TO	S	SUBSEQUENT ACTION REQUIRED (OR TAKEN):	CY TO
3/27		STATE D		Draft Reply (4/08)	
4/8				Recd State draft 7506142	
4/8		LOW	S	Memo Davis to R Elliott (4/20)	
5/6	Low		S	Memo for Elliott	
5/5			C	Davis to R Elliott	

NSC/S DISP INSTR	DISPATCH _____	MICROFILM & FILE RQMTS: M/F/D BY MAY 14 1975 CRT ID: _____ OPEN <u>GAB</u> SA SF CLOSE <u>MAIL</u> HP NS WH EP PA DY
	CY RQMTS: SEE ABOVE PLUS: _____	
	NOTIFY _____ & DATE _____ BY _____	
	SPECIAL DISPOSITION: _____	
	CROSS REF W/ _____	
	SUSPENS CY ATTACHED: <u>X</u> FOLDER: _____	