

bases and base rights prepared by the JSPG and submitted to the JSPC for consideration. This paper is a revision of JCS 570/89, a previous report on the same subject, which was returned to the JSPC to revise in the light of numerous comments and recommendations made by the three Departments on JCS 570/89.

2. The JSPG recommends that the Secretary of Defense inform the Secretary of State:

a. That in the main, the requirements for bases and base rights previously requested on a long-term basis (JCS 570/83) still obtain.

b. That the present international situation emphasizes:

(1) The importance of insuring that U.S. military forces be capable of operating from the bases previously requested as "required" with the exception of the Republic of Panama.

(2) The necessity for early acquisition of long-term rights with respect to Iceland, Greenland and the Azores without jeopardizing existing temporary rights.

(3) The desirability of early acquisition of long-term rights with respect to the remaining bases previously requested as "required".

8. That current planning indicates the desirability of obtaining rights for operational use, in event of emergency, of the following bases:

Morocco, Liberia  
Capeblanca, Morocco  
Algiers, Algeria  
Tripoli, Libya  
Cairo-Suez Area

PLANS & OPERATIONS DIVISION

TOP SECRET

STATUS OF SECURITY AT SIX ADDITIONAL BASES IN THE SANDI-ARABIAN AREA.  
It is understood that the Deputy Director of the JSPG will recommend  
that these six additional bases be included in JSPC 684/40.

A. It is recommended that you approve the recommendations con-  
tained in JSPC 684/40 modified to include the six additional bases in  
the Sandi-Arabian area.

**COORDINATION**

SPB concurs (Lt Col Young, Ext 2169)  
AV concurs (Col Jenkins, Ext 6018)

W. J. VINEBOX  
Colonel, OSC  
Chief, Policy Branch

Evacuation of Sites and Termination  
of 1942 Agreement

1948



P&O FILE

*by  
Crittenberger.*

P&O FILE

Practically DECLASSIFIED w/ DECLASS  
STG. 1948/2/19/9 STRIVE 143/23/78  
BY OAS IAKS Date 4/6/78

Army Blue Book  
CARIBBEAN DEFENSE COMMAND

united States of America for a Defense Site Agreement conducted during the period 1946 to 1947, and, to record the total evacuation of all defense sites in the Republic of Panama and the termination of the 1942 Defense Site Agreement.

#### Treaty Background

Under the 1903 Treaty between the United States and the Republic of Panama (Hay-Bunau Varilla Treaty, proclaimed 26 February 1904), the United States guaranteed and undertook to maintain the independence of the Republic of Panama (Article I) and, in furtherance of the Canal project, the Republic of Panama granted to the United States in perpetuity the use, occupation, and control of a zone of land and land under water generally of a width of ten miles across the Isthmus of Panama (Article II). It was also provided in Article II of that treaty that:

"The Republic of Panama further grants to the United States in perpetuity the use, occupation and control of any other lands and waters outside of the zone above described which may be necessary and convenient for the construction, maintenance, operation, sanitation and protection of the said Canal or of any auxiliary canals or other works necessary and convenient for the construction, maintenance, operation, sanitation and protection of the said enterprise."

In the 1936 Treaty (General Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, proclaimed 27 July 1939) the guarantee and undertaking by the United States to maintain Panama's independence were superseded (Article I) and the United States renounced the grant in perpetuity made to it (by the above-quoted provision) of the use, occupation, and control of lands and waters, in addition to those then under the jurisdiction of the United States outside of the Canal Zone proper, as described in Article II of the 1903 Treaty (Article II). At the same time, it was provided in Article II of the 1936 Treaty as follows:

"While both Governments agree that the requirement of further lands and waters for the enlargement of the existing facilities of the Canal appears to be improbable, they nevertheless recognize, subject to the provisions of Articles I and X of this Treaty, their joint obligation to insure the effective and continuous operation of the Canal and the preservation of its neutrality, and consequently, if, in the event of some now unforeseen contingency, the utilization of lands or waters additional to those already employed should be in fact necessary for the maintenance, sanitation or efficient operation of the Canal, or for its effective protection, the Governments of the United States of America and the Republic of Panama will

During World War II, after extended negotiations commencing in August 1940, a defense site agreement was executed on 18 May 1942 which provided in pertinent part:

"Article I. - The Republic of Panama grants to the United States the temporary use for defense purposes of the lands referred to in the Memorandum attached to this Agreement and forming an integral part thereof. These lands shall be evacuated and the use thereof by the United States of America shall terminate one year after the date on which the definitive treaty of peace which brings about the end of the present war shall have entered into effect. If within that period the two Governments believe that, in spite of the cessation of hostilities, a state of international insecurity continues to exist which makes vitally necessary the continuation of the use of any of the said defense bases or areas, the two Governments shall again enter into mutual consultation and shall conclude the new agreement which the circumstances require." (Underscoring supplied.)

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"Article V. - The Republic of Panama and the United States reiterate their understanding of the temporary character of the occupation of the defense sites covered by this Agreement. Consequently, the United States, recognizing the importance of the cooperation given by Panama in making these temporary defense sites available and also recognizing the burden which the occupation of these sites imposes upon the Republic of Panama, expressly undertakes the obligation to evacuate the lands to which this contract refers and to terminate completely the use thereof, at the latest within one year after the date on which the definitive treaty of peace which brings about the cessation of the present war, shall have entered into effect. It is understood, as has been expressed in Article I, that if within this period the two Governments believe that in spite of the cessation of hostilities, a state of international insecurity continues to exist which makes vitally necessary the continuation of the use of any of the said defense bases or sites, the two Governments shall again enter into mutual consultation and shall conclude the new Agreement which the circumstances require." (Underscoring supplied.)

It will be noted that by its terms the 1942 Defense Site Agreement terminate "one year after the date on which the new Agreement shall be concluded." (Underscoring supplied.)

Initial Studies of Requirements

Preliminary to requesting initiation of negotiations, a Long Term Strategic Plan for Defense of the Panama Canal (1945) was developed, including a list of defense sites in Panama required on a long term basis for adequate defense of the canal, and approved by the Commanding General, Panama Canal Department, on 22 June 1945. Shortly thereafter, on 12 July 1945, the War Department advised the Commanding General, Caribbean Defense Command, that the State Department concurred in the appointment of a proposed committee representing the U. S. Embassy in Panama, the Navy and the Army to study the sites and lands in Panama to determine whether to retain them or return them to Panama. Two days later such a committee was appointed to determine what land in Panama is required by the United States for future defense of the canal and to prepare a report which could be used as a basis for future negotiations between the two Governments. The Long Term Strategic Plan for Defense of the Panama Canal (1945) was forwarded to the Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, Washington, D.C., on 10 September 1945, a few days after the unconditional surrender of Japan. The "Report of Committee on Lands and Sites in the Republic of Panama - 1946", to be mentioned later, was completed and transmitted to the Chief of Staff on 13 March 1946.

Panamanian Foreign Minister's Interpretation of Termination Provision, 1942 Defense Site Agreement

Shortly after Lieutenant General Willis D. Crittenger assumed command as Commanding General, Caribbean Defense Command and Panama Canal Department, Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro, the Panamanian Foreign Minister, on 6 November 1945 stated to the Constituent Assembly that the right of the United States to occupy defense sites in Panama under the 1942 Agreement would terminate one year after the unconditional surrender of Japan and, accordingly, the United States would be required to evacuate the sites not later than 1 September 1946. The following day (7 November 1945) the U.S. Secretary of State, James Byrnes, at a press conference in Washington was asked to comment on Dr. Alfaro's statement. Mr. Byrnes was reported in the press as saying that there was a written agreement on the subject with which he was not familiar in detail, but that he could assure Panama that the United States would observe the provisions of the agreement.

When Dr. Alfaro called on General Crittenger on 7 November 1945 and mentioned the statement he had made before the Assembly, General Crittenger made no comment. Later that day, Ambassador Hines, United States Ambassador to Panama, called on General Crittenger and discussed Dr. Alfaro's comments. General Crittenger requested that the matter

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On 19 January 1946, General Crittenger presented the defense sites problem to Ambassador Hines and stated that, since it now appears likely that the Republic of Panama will move to terminate the 1942 Agreement about 1 September 1946 (which is earlier than our interpretation of one year after the definitive treaty of peace becomes effective as provided in the Agreement), it is necessary to initiate action at this time for acquisition of defense sites required by the United States in the defense of the Panama Canal. Land sites (basis, 1945 ITSP and the Land Site Committee Report) and specific items which should be covered in a new agreement were discussed. The Ambassador's attitude, as reflected by General Crittenger's statement to staff officers on 12 March 1946, was that, for political reasons, the Ambassador was very anxious that the matter of United States defense site requirements not be brought to the attention of the Republic of Panama during the session of the National Assembly.

In view of the necessity of making firm war plans for the adequate defense of the Panama Canal, General Crittenger recommended by secret letter dated 13 March 1946 addressed to the Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, that steps be taken at the earliest practicable date to negotiate for the occupation and use of sites in the Republic of Panama and called attention to the Panamanian Foreign Minister's interpretation that 1 September 1946 would be considered the date for terminating the 1942 Defense Site Agreement (App. A). The requirements for sites were based upon the "Long Term Strategic Plan for the Defense of the Panama Canal - 1945" and the "Report of Committee on Lands and Sites in the Republic of Panama - 1946."

On 26 March 1946 (WD, 2d Ind, to 1tr 13 Mar 46) the War Department advised General Crittenger that the Department of State had been notified of Dr. Alfaro's interpretation and of the fact that War Department plans are based on a termination date one year after the date of the final peace instrument which is yet to be concluded. A letter dated 16 April 1946 (addressed to the Officer in Charge of the American Mission, Panama), inclosing a memorandum from the War Department to the Department of State, was delivered to General Crittenger at the Embassy on 17 April 1946. The inclosed memorandum inquired whether Panama had presented a formal communication to the United States regarding termination of the 1942 Agreement on 1 September 1946. The reply of the Department of State was "No", but that the Panama Foreign Office on 17 November 1945 had transmitted a resolution of the Constituent Assembly in which reference was made to the Foreign Minister's statement. It was also stated that, while the Department of State does not agree with the Panamanian Foreign Minister, it has not considered it necessary to take official cognizance of his opinion other than that taken by Secretary of State Byrnes in his press conference of 7 November 1945. General Crittenger discussed this information with the Ambassador.

tions in Panama was reviewed; difficulties experienced in use were enumerated; General observations were made on the terms of a new agreement; sites needed on a long term basis were discussed; and again the necessity for initiating negotiations for a new agreement at an early date was stressed. General Crittenberger terminated the conference by emphasizing to Ambassador Hines the imperative reasons for bringing the subject of defense sites to the attention of Panama at once.

On 13 August 1946, the Caribbean Defense Command received the Joint Chiefs of Staff paper (570/71) which contained information that on 30 July 1946 the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee had forwarded the land site requirements to the Department of State with a list of sites and rights to be negotiated for.

On 27 August 1946, General Crittenberger was advised by Ambassador Hines that he had received instructions from the State Department to initiate negotiations for defense sites (App. C) subject to the prior settlement of the El Canto Lariposa claim of the United States against Panama. This information was forwarded to the Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, by secret radiogram dated 27 August 1946 with the urgent recommendation that the defense site negotiations start at once, pointing out that if not initiated before 2 September 1946 the United States Army will be in the position of remaining on a number of sites in the Republic of Panama without adequate public explanation for its failure to withdraw, thus providing a weapon for local political attack (App. D).

Ambassador Requests Initiation of Discussions

At 11:00 o'clock on 30 August 1946, Ambassador Hines, not having received a reply from the State Department to his request for authority to initiate discussions with the Republic of Panama concerning defense sites at once, rather than after termination of the El Canto Lariposa claim, forwarded to the Panamanian Foreign Minister Embassy Note No. 259 dated 29 August 1946 (App. E). This note, inter alia, mentioned the developments in weapons and methods of warfare during World War II which have resulted in the necessity for the most careful planning for the future defense of the Panama Canal; quoted from Article I of the 1942 Agreement calling attention to the language that "if within that period the two Governments believe that, in spite of the cessation of hostilities, a state of international insecurity continues to exist which makes vitally necessary the continuance of the use of any of the said defense bases or areas, the two Governments shall again enter into mutual consultation and shall conclude the new Agreement which the circumstances require"; and stated that the United States Government feels that it is in the interests of both republics that the matter of defense sites be again considered by placing the subject on the agenda for early discussion at the Round Table conferences. No mention was made of the State Department's nonconcurrence with Dr. Alfaro's interpreta-

35 - still has not stated if possible

the German military commanders and the Allied commanders in various parts of Europe, by virtue of which there were surrendered unconditionally the land, naval and air forces in Germany and in some of the occupied countries; and (2) the instrument of unconditional surrender signed aboard the battleship 'Missouri' in Tokyo Bay on September 1, 1945 by the representatives of the Emperor of Japan and the military and naval commanders of the United States, Great Britain, China, France, Russia, Australia, Holland, and New Zealand.

"Now then, since the capitulation aboard the 'Missouri' was the last to be agreed upon and it was, therefore, the covenant that ended the hostilities existing between the Axis countries and the United Nations, that capitulation must be correctly regarded as the definitive covenant of peace which ended the armed conflict.

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"The statements by the undersigned before the National Assembly have never been contradicted or objected to in any manner by the Government of the United States. On the contrary, that Government gave them tacit consent by expressing its willingness and disposition to comply with its obligations with Panama, as reported by the Associated Press in a dispatch published in the local press on November 7, 1945. (He quoted the mentioned press account of Secretary Byrnes' statement.)

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"The Government of Panama, which always follows closely the world events, cannot help but feel grave apprehensions with regard to world peace. It considers, likewise, that we are in an era of uncertainty, and, consequently, of international insecurity, which does not allow any conscientious statesman to rest in the pleasant certainty that we have attained the era of a true and effective peace, based on law and justice.

"This means that the Republic of Panama is ready today, as it was yesterday, not only to defend its own soil, but to cooperate with all the means at its disposal to the defense of the canal, of the continent, and of the democratic cause in the entire world. But at the same time, the Republic of Panama, which is not a military power and which has no plans of its own of continental or world projection to develop in a future war, cannot determine by itself that the functioning of certain defense sites in its territory is a military necessity.

"From this point of view, the Government of Panama is ready to listen to and to consider the representations of an international

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for the sovereignty and jurisdiction of Panama, and for the principle of juridical equality of the states, which the Republic has always warmly defended. But since the Agreement of May 18, 1942, has virtually fulfilled its purposes and the period for the return of the existing defense sites expires tomorrow, and there has been no development or circumstance to prevent its execution, the Government of Panama, fully mindful of its international responsibilities, but acting to safeguard its sovereignty and its rights in compliance with the said Agreement, considers that the Government of the United States should proceed, as of tomorrow, to return and deliver the defense sites which it still is using."

During this exchange of notes, General Crittenger was advised by War Department by radiogram dated 31 August 1946 (in reply to his radiogram of 27 August 1946 (App. D)) that, according to information supplied by State Department, the Republic of Panama has not officially contended that the 1942 Defense Site Agreement would expire on 2 September 1946, and further advised that the State Department has informed Ambassador Hines previously that if such contention is made, the United States Government should take the stand that the Agreement does not expire on that date (App. G). However may have been the State Department instructions to the U.S. Ambassador, the Panamanian Foreign Minister's unilateral interpretation of termination date of the 1942 Agreement became a matter of official contention upon the transmittal of Note No. D. P. 3235. In reply to the Panamanian Note, the U. S. Ambassador by Embassy Note No. 260, dated 2 September 1946 (App. H), stated:

"I appreciate the completeness and frankness with which Your Excellency outlines the position of the Government of Panama with respect to the interpretation of Article I, Section I, as well as the bearing of Article V of the same Agreement, in regard to the terminating date of such Agreement. In view of the fact that the Secretary of State, as indicated in your Note, expressed himself with reference to the interpretation of the Agreement, I feel that it is important that comment with reference to that phase be deferred until I have had an opportunity of presenting your views to the Department of State.

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"Your Excellency is aware that for some time the military authorities have been returning defense sites as rapidly as the need therefor no longer existed and, in pursuance of that policy, some sixty-five sites have been returned and I am advised by the military authorities that some thirty-four more are in preparation for early return. I am sure I need not indicate to Your Excellency's Government that international conditions existing throughout the world have necessarily caused some doubt on the part of my Government as to whether conditions exist which justify a more rapid return,

"It must be clear, first of all, that nothing in the course of the negotiations for the agreement, which would reveal that it acted precipitately, thoughtlessly, ignoring the high and vital interests of the Nation. No one, I think, would dare say that in the discussions on this document we devoted our best efforts to have our criterion, our viewpoints and our national advantages prevail.

"For a year and a half representatives of the United States of America and Panama have laboriously searched for a final agreement that would harmonize the interests of both countries and that, at the same time, would provide a formula of action that would satisfy, from all aspects, the security and defense of the Republic and the security and defense of the American Continent itself.

PANAMA MUST COOPERATE

"Panama, by reason of self-preservation and by command of its contractual relations with the United States of America, is required to cooperate towards rendering the Panama Canal invulnerable to attack, whether surprise attack or of any other nature. This, our duty, stems also from the Inter-American Treaty of Mutual Assistance, recently signed at Rio de Janeiro by all the nations of America, which is aimed at setting down irrevocably the ideals of continental solidarity.

"In submitting the agreement to the consideration of the National Assembly, I have done so assuming fully the responsibility which concerns me. And I most sincerely recommend its ratification. I believe that in these times of uncertainty, pregnant with threats, through which the world is living, Panama fulfills its duty by rendering the United States wholehearted cooperation through its unequivocal contribution to insure the continued and effective protection of the Panama Canal.

"The agreement which has just been signed and which my administration made known to the Assemblymen two long months ago exactly in the form in which it has been submitted to the Assembly, may be easily analyzed, as I shall do in the certainty that the majority of its opponents have not taken the trouble of even reading it. For they are satisfied with just reading the headlines of a certain press which does not stop to think of the harm it can cause the country in its quest for sensationalism.

PANAMA RETAINS SOVEREIGNTY

"Under the agreement, and it is so expressly provided, Panama retains sovereignty over the areas used as defense sites and over the

CONVERSATIONS ON COMPENSATIONS

"The Executive Organ is absolutely confident, as stated in a note dated December 12 and signed by the United States Ambassador, that soon -- before the end of the month of December, -- the formal conversations proposed by Panama will be begun. The Government of the United States is in complete agreement with and ready to start them, considering the benefits of all kinds which should accrue to Panama from the Panama Canal, as stipulated in the General Treaty of 1936.

"I regret, as much as anybody else, the events which occurred last Friday and which resulted in the hospitalization of a young student and several members of the National Police Force. They all belong to the people of Panama, who know of my constant efforts in behalf of the working class whose interests I have defended always without fuss and demagoguery. A fervent defender of democracy, I need not pretend an anti-American phobia, because neither my past nor my present record require it. The students also should bear in mind that my administration, which has done so much for public education, is not forgetful of the country's interests, no matter how much their leaders may try to disguise the truth.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

"A decision of enormous importance for the country is in the hands of the National Assembly. I shall not exert pressure one way or the other because by temperament, as I have throughout my administration, I have never tried to impose upon others my way of thinking and much less my will. I am certain that each Deputy will act inspired by patriotism, responsibility and civil courage, when the time comes to cast his vote, one way or the other, on this Agreement which may represent the future of the Republic.

"It is to be hoped that wisdom will mark the deliberations and that true democracy will prevail -- freedom of expression and respect for the other person's opinion.

"I repeat that I assume, as far as this agreement is concerned, whatever responsibility falls upon me before history.

"God grant that the Assembly will arrive, without unnecessary delay, to the decision it deems best, in the certainty that the country will revert to the calm that we need so much.

"And, in conclusion. I trust that time, which clarifies everything, will show who of us struggled unselfishly for the Nation's welfare and who failed to realize that one may negotiate with the all-powerful, with the dignity and pride that comes from being weak, when one carries in

RESOLUTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA AND  
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IS HEREBY REJECTED, BECAUSE THE SAID  
TREATY IS NOT INSPIRED IN THE PRINCIPLE OF THE JURIDICAL EQUALITY  
OF THE CONTRACTING STATES NOR DOES IT ADHERE TO THE NORMS OF  
INTERNATIONAL LAW AND THE SPIRIT OF THE INTER-AMERICAN SYSTEM OF  
RELATIONS.

(Sgn) D. H. Turner  
Secretario General of the  
National Assembly

Panama, 23 December 1947

Agreement signed in Panama by repre-  
of the Republic of Panama and the United States of America  
10th, 1947.

of the oral statements made to the Government of Panama  
27th to the effect that United States troops would be  
on the Defense Sites if the proposed agreement were not  
Panama, orders were immediately issued to that end as  
action of the Panamanian National Assembly became known.  
n of the sites began on December 23, 1947 and is now  
on as rapidly as circumstances permit.  
erence to the text of the resolution approved by the  
ably, as transmitted with the Foreign Office's note  
I hasten to assure Your Excellency that in the opinion  
ent of the United States of America, the Agreement which  
December 10, 1947 was inspired in the principles of the  
lity of our two countries and adhered to the norms of  
law and the spirit of the Inter-American system of  
cept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

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ter for Foreign Affairs  
Panama, R. P.

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7	Pocri	XAD	7 Apr. 41	14 Jan. 48
8	Cape Mala	AMS	12 May 41	12 Jan. 48
9	Idmon	AMS	7 Apr. 42	15 Oct. 44
10	Penonome	XAD	17 Jan. 42	31 Oct. 43
11	Anton	XAD	5 Feb. 42	31 May 44
12	Rio Hato	Airbase	1 Jan. 43	16 Feb. 48
13	Chame	XAD	16 Apr. 41	19 Sept. 47
14	Chame Point	Bombing)	17 Jan. 42	31 Dec. 43
		Range )		
15	Bona Island	AMS	Not occupied	15 May 44
16	Chorrera	XAD	3 Apr. 41	30 Sept. 46
17	Taboga Island	AMS & HD	6 May 41	14 Jan. 48
18	Taboguilla Island	HD	6 May 41	14 Jan. 48
19	La Joya	XAD	7 Jan. 42	31 July 47
20	Pinas Bay (Jaque Point)	AMS	15 Apr. 41	12 Jan. 48
21	Jaque	XAD	12 Apr 41	12 Jan. 48
22	Pinogana	AMS	11 Aug. 41	15 Oct. 47
23	Obaldia	AMS	8 July 41	13 Sept. 43
24	San Blas	AMS	8 Dec. 41	12 Jan. 48
25	Mandinga	XAD	20 Jan. 42	19 Sept. 47
26	Casa Larga	XAD	15 Jan. 42	30 Sept. 46
27	Almirante	AMS	25 Apr. 41	30 Apr. 46
28	Chepo	AMS	13 Apr. 42	15 Nov. 43
29	Cocle del Norte	AMS	13 Mar. 42	26 Sept. 47
30	Divisa	AMS	24 June 42	26 Sept. 47
31	Pacora	AMS	25 Mar. 42	31 Dec. 43
32	Rey Island	AMS & XAD	1 Apr. 42	10 Jan. 48
33	Oulas River	AMS	18 Mar. 42	1 Sept. 46
34	Taboga Island	Navy (MTB)		
		Base )		
35	Portogandi	AMS	19 May 42	21 Mar. 46
36	Pacora-Victoria	AMS	19 Feb. 42	31 Dec. 43
37	Cativa	S/L #174	29 May 42	14 Jan. 48
38	Rio Salina	S/L #135	15 Feb. 42	30 Sept. 46
39	Rio Arriero	S/L #145	15 June 41	31 July 44
40	Quebrada Chunga	S/L #127	25 Apr. 41	30 Sept. 46
41	Rio Arriero	S/L #127	1 May 41	31 July 44
42	Idmon Road	S/L #137	27 May 41	30 Sept. 46
43	Rio Hartina	S/L #154	20 May 41	31 July 44
44	Nuevo Chagres	S/L #126	30 Apr. 42	30 Sept. 46
45	Southwest Lagarto	S/L #155	20 May 42	30 Sept. 46
46	Loma Rancho	S/L #165	15 Jan. 42	31 July 44
47	Cerro Ullama	S/L #177	10 Apr. 42	30 Sept. 46
48	Yerba Verde	S/L #167	15 Feb. 42	31 July 44
49	Escobal	S/L #157	15 Aug. 41	30 Sept. 46
50	Quebrada Larga	S/L #169	24 Oct. 41	31 July 44
		S/L #156	15 July 41	30 Sept. 46

64	Cerro Penoncito	S/L #224	1 Apr. 42	30 Sept. 46
65	Parque Lefevre	S/L #268	29 Apr. 41	30 Sept. 46
66	Paja	S/L #243	1 Dec. 40	30 Sept. 46
67	Taboguilla Island	S/L #269	Not occupied	14 Jan. 48
68	Rio Aguacate	S/L #255	19 Apr. 41	31 July 44
69	Rio Abajo	S/L #258	24 May 41	31 July 44
70	Pueblo Nuevo	S/L #238	25 May 41	31 July 44
71	Nuevo San Francisco	S/L #248	Not occupied	31 Dec. 43
72	Vaquita Point	S/L #275	15 Apr. 42	30 Sept. 46
73	Puerto Padre	S/L #245	31 Mar. 42	30 Sept. 46
74	San Jose - Rio Bernardina	S/L #265	12 Jan. 42	31 July 44
75	NE Puerto Padre	S/L #273	12 Feb. 42	30 Sept. 46
76	Paja	S/L #253	4 May 42	30 Sept. 46
77	Rio Chillibre - Casa Larga Rd.	S/L #264	1 Apr. 42	30 Sept. 46
78	Quebrada Federico	S/L #254	Not occupied	31 Jan. 44
79	Laguna	S/L #256	13 May 42	30 Sept. 46
80	Cerro Viento	S/L #276	23 May 42	30 Sept. 46
81	San Anton	S/L #266	8 Jan. 42	10 Sept. 44
82	Cerro Ventana	S/L #226	15 July 42	31 July 44
83	Rio Agua Sucia	S/L #176	29 July 42	31 July 44
84	Anachacuna	AWS	19 June 42	30 Apr. 46
85	Taboga Island	Navy De- (gaussing) Range	14 Oct. 42	21 Mar. 46

86	Juan Diaz, No. 1	AWS	16 Aug. 42	1 Sept. 46
87	San Jose	AWS	6 Apr. 42	31 Oct. 43
88	El Real	E.L.F. Const.)	1 Sept. 41	30 June 46
89	Getuncillo Bridge	Const.) (Camp	8 Aug. 42	31 May 44

90	Juan Diaz, No. 2	AWS	23 Sept. 42	1 Sept. 46
91	Ureva Island	S/L	Not occupied	1 Sept. 46
92	Chepillo Island	O.P.	10 Oct. 42	15 Oct. 45
93	Santiago	AWS	16 Nov. 42	31 Aug. 44
94	Allgandi	AWS	16 Oct. 42	15 Oct. 47
95	Dolega	AWS	25 Nov. 42	26 Sept. 47
96	Isla Grande	AWS	7 Oct. 42	12 Jan. 48
97	Vallente Point	AWS	15 Dec. 42	26 Sept. 47
98	Rio Agua Sucia	S/L #240	1 Dec. 42	31 July 44
99	Santa Rosa	S/L #252	Not occupied	31 Dec. 43
100	Lagarterito Inlet	S/L #110	11 Dec. 42	31 July 44
101	Rio Dugue	S/L #120	11 Dec. 42	1 Sept. 46
102	Rio Pescado	S/L #210	16 Apr. 43	31 July 44
103	Ptto	XAD	15 June 42	19 Sept. 47
104	Aguadulce	Dock & (Pipeline)	1 Jan. 43	19 Sept. 47
105	Redos Point	Navy Sta.	2 Apr. 43	12 June 43

119	Boca del Pacora	O.P. 104	15 Jan. 44	30 Apr. 45
119	Rio Pina	O.P. 219	15 Jan. 44	30 Apr. 45
120	Camp Salinas	O.P. 220	15 Jan. 44	30 Apr. 45
121	Nuevo Chagres	O.P. 221	15 Jan. 44	30 Apr. 45
122	Cano Saddle	O.P. 223	15 Jan. 44	15 Oct. 45
123	Marta Chiquita	O.P. 224	15 Jan. 44	31 Aug. 45
124	South Cerro Viento	S/L	28 Mar. 44	30 Sept. 46
125	San Jose Island	CMS	6 Mar. 44	28 Jan. 48
126	New Cape Mala	AWS	16 Oct. 44	12 Jan. 48
127	Las Margaritas	D.F. Sta.	18 Jan. 44	10 Jan. 48
128	Pedregal	Dock & Pipeline)	11 Dec. 44	30 Oct. 47
129	Chambers - Nuevo Chagres	D.F. Sta.	9 Mar. 44	1 Nov. 44
130	Rio Jamaca	AWS	Not occupied	30 June 46
131	La Campaña	Inf. Camp	6 Aug. 42	30 June 45
132	Prieta Point	Mach. Gun)	6 Jan. 45	31 July 46
133	San Carlos	Range	Not occupied	11 Feb. 46
134	Old Panama	Gunnery)	Not occupied	11 Feb. 46
134		Range	8 Dec. 41	15 Oct. 45
134		O.P. 108		

Following assumptions:  
 over all Japanese Mandated Islands and Central Pacific Islands detached  
 the Ryukyus.  
 will be as required by U.S.  
 result from agreements under the Joint Canadian-U.S. Basic Defense Plan.  
 with America will be obtained as required in implementation of the Act of

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