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THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

CO 125

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: OCTOBER 29, 1984

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: MR. CESAR ARELLANO

SUBJECT URGES INTERVENTION ON BEHALF OF PHILIPPINE
ASSEMBLYMAN NENE PINENTEL

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY (STAFF NAME)	ACTION		DISPOSITION	
	ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD
LINAS KOJELIS	ORG	84/10/29		C 84/10/31
<u>99 DOS</u> REFERRAL NOTE: _____				
REFERRAL NOTE: _____		K 84/11/02		A 84/11/09
REFERRAL NOTE: _____		/ /		/ /
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REFERRAL NOTE: _____		/ /		/ /

COMMENTS: _____

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:M INDIVIDUAL CODES: _____

PL MAIL USER CODES: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

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*ACTION CODES:          *DISPOSITION CODES:      *OUTGOING          *
*                       *                       *CORRESPONDENCE:  *
*A-APPROPRIATE ACTION  *A-ANSWERED              *TYPE RESP=INITIALS *
*C-COMMENT/RECOM       *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL    *                   *
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE      *C-COMPLETED           *                   *
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*I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC*                       *                   *
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*S-FOR-SIGNATURE       *                       *                   *
*X-INTERIM REPLY       *                       *                   *
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
TRANSMITTAL FORM

S/S

NOV 21 4 45 PM '84
8430129

Date 11/20/84

SITUATION ROOM

For: Mr. Robert C. McFarlane
National Security Council
The White House

Reference:

To: President Reagan From: Cesar Arellano
Date: October 27, 1984 Subject: Assemblyman Nene Pimentel

WH Referral Dated: November 2, 1984 NSC ID# 257927
(if any)

_____ The attached item was sent directly to the
Department of State.

Action Taken:

- _____ A draft reply is attached.
_____ A draft reply will be forwarded.
_____ A translation is attached.
X _____ An information copy of a direct reply is attached.
_____ We believe no response is necessary for the reason
cited below.
_____ The Department of State has no objection to the
proposed travel.
_____ Other.

Remarks:

James W. Hill
Charles Hill
Executive Secretary

UNCLASSIFIED
(Classification)



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

November 9, 1984

Mr. Cesar Arellano
Chairman, Movement for a Free
Philippines, Midwest
9857 Lauren Lane
Niles, Illinois 60648

Dear Mr. Arellano:

Thank you for your telegram to President Reagan concerning the decision by COMELEC to remove Assemblyman Aquilino Pimentel from the seat to which he was elected in the parliamentary elections of May, 1984.

We understand that the Philippine Supreme Court announced on November 2 it would recount the ballots in Mr. Pimentel's election, with a view to deciding once and for all this case, which has been contested by one party or the other since May. In taking this unprecedented action, the Court set aside a recent COMELEC decision to invalidate some 29,000 votes in that election. The Court also decided to bar Mr. Pimentel from returning to his Assembly seat until the matter has been resolved. Both COMELEC and Mr. Pimentel have protested different aspects of the Court's decision; however, Mr. Pimentel indicated that he would agree to the court's recount if representatives of his party were permitted to accompany the ballot boxes from his home constituency in Cagayan de Oro City to Manila.

This is a political question of great interest in the Philippines. Our Embassy in Manila has spoken with Mr. Pimentel about the matter, and will continue to follow developments in the case closely.

Sincerely,

John F. Maisto
Director
Philippine Affairs

8430129

T H E W H I T E H O U S E O F F I C E

REFERRAL

NOVEMBER 2, 1984

TO: DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ACTION REQUESTED:
DIRECT REPLY, FURNISH INFO COPY

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 257927
MEDIA: MAILGRAM, DATED OCTOBER 27, 1984
TO: PRESIDENT REAGAN
FROM: MR. CESAR ARELLANO
CHAIRMAN
MOVEMENT FOR A FREE PHILIPPINES
MIDWEST REGION
9857 LAUREN LANE
NILES IL 60648

SUBJECT: URGES INTERVENTION ON BEHALF OF PHILIPPINE
ASSEMBLYMAN NENE PINENTEL

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DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON
PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

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30
GLORIA ARELLANO
9857 LAUREN LN
NILES IL 60648 27AM

Western Union Mailgram



1-008504S301 10/27/84 ICS IPMBNGZ CSP WHSC
3129664686 MGMS TDBN NILES IL 28 10-27 1038A EST

257927

PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN
WHITE HOUSE DC 20500

8430129

Linas Rojas

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CESAR ARELLANO CHAIRMAN MOVEMENT FOR A FREE PHILIPPINES MIDWEST
REGION 9857 LAUREN LN NILES IL 60648
9857 LAUREN LN
NILES IL 60648

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ID# 257973

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

CO 125

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: OCTOBER 30, 1984

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE JAIME N. FERRER

SUBJECT: WRITES REGARDING ADMINISTRATION POLICY
CONCERNING THE PHILIPPINES

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY (STAFF NAME)	ACTION		DISPOSITION	
	ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD

ROBERT C. MCFARLANE
REFERRAL NOTE: _____

ORG 84/10/30

C 84/10/30

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REFERRAL NOTE: _____

R 84/11/02

A 84/11/26

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COMMENTS: _____

State

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*C-COMMENT/RECOM	*B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL	*TYPE RESP=INITIALS	*
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
TRANSMITTAL FORM

NOV 28 P11: 24-
S/S 8430122

WI Date 11/28/84
SITUATION ROOM

For: Mr. Robert C. McFarlane
National Security Council
The White House

Reference:

To: President Reagan From: Jaime M. Ferrer
Date: October 25, 1984 Subject: Administration Policy Concerning
the Philippines

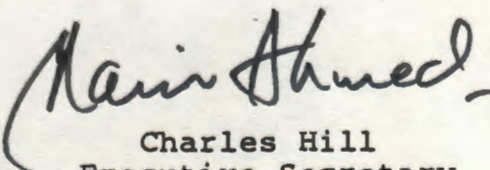
WH Referral Dated: November 2, 1984 NSC ID# 257973
(if any)

 The attached item was sent directly to the
Department of State.

Action Taken:

- A draft reply is attached.
 A draft reply will be forwarded.
 A translation is attached.
XX An information copy of a direct reply is attached.
 We believe no response is necessary for the reason
cited below.
 The Department of State has no objection to the
proposed travel.
 Other.

Remarks:


Charles Hill
Executive Secretary

UNCLASSIFIED
(Classification)



United States Department of State

*Assistant Secretary of State
for East Asian and Pacific Affairs*

Washington, D.C. 20520

November 26, 1984

Mr. Jaime N. Ferrer
Metro Manila Council Chairman
Pilipino Democratic Party
Cojuangco & Sons Bldg.
De la Rosa Corner Alvarado
Legaspi Village, Makati
Manila, Philippines

Dear Mr. Ferrer:

Thank you for your letter dated October 25, 1984, which contained the statement of the Pilipino Democratic Party regarding President Reagan's remarks on the Philippines during the presidential debate. Your letter has been referred to this office for a reply.

Before commenting on the President's remarks as cited in your letter, I believe it would be fair to look at the President's remarks about the Philippines in their entirety. The President's central message was first of all that the Philippines is a very close friend and ally of the United States, and that we have good relations with the present government, as we have had with past Philippine governments and as we expect to have with future governments. He also sought to convey the idea that it is preferable to work closely with friends and allies, as the Philippines has been and continues to be, to assist them in righting wrongs where we can, and that this implies keeping our lines of communication open with all responsible elements of the society, not just the government. As I explained in an interview on National Public Radio in the U.S. on October 26:

"The President said, 'We're better off trying to retain our friendship and help them right the wrongs that we see, rather than throwing them to the wolves.' In other words, he's saying, let's work with this government, let's not try to undermine it, but at the same time let's put very strong advice, even in appropriate cases pressure, to produce change. There's a lot of change we need to see there. I was with the President when he met with Cardinal Sin of the Philippines. The Cardinal told him about his view of the situation, and it's certainly different from those of President Marcos. President Reagan knows that there is a strong, moderate, democratic element in the Philippines."

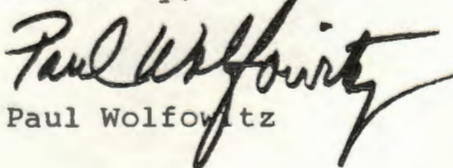
In addressing the question concerning the potential for violent revolution in the Philippines, which had been posed by one of the interviewers, the President was focussing on what might happen if the growing communist insurgency there is not checked and an anti-American communist regime were to come to power. The President did not wish to imply that there are not other moderate, democratic elements in the Philippines which are seeking peaceful change in that country. On the contrary, he indicated that by retaining our friendship with the Philippines -- and this includes those moderate, democratic forces such as the Pilipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan as well as the government -- and by helping Filipinos deal with their problems, there is the best chance of forestalling the possibility of a violent revolution in which Philippine and American interests would both surely suffer.

In the view of the United States, the reinvigoration of democratic institutions in the Philippines is an essential task which faces all Filipinos today. U.S. officials have repeatedly made this point in statements before the U.S. Congress and in public remarks in Washington and Manila. While this task may not be an easy one, the United States continues to engage in an active dialogue with the Filipino people and with responsible Filipino leaders of all political persuasions to make clear our view that the future health of the Philippines lies in greater openness and competition in both the political and economic spheres. We plan to continue that policy as the Filipino people themselves make the hard decisions to restore confidence and resolve their problems.

I have taken the liberty of enclosing a copy of the October 26 address of Ambassador Stephen Bosworth to the Makati West Rotary Club. Because the Ambassador of the United States is the personal representative of the President, this speech has special significance. It clearly and eloquently expresses the U.S. view on democratic institutions and U.S. relations with the Philippines.

I am pleased to have had this opportunity to clarify the Administration's policy in this most important area. Do not hesitate to communicate with me if you have further questions or comments. I hope to have the opportunity to discuss this and other issues with you the next time I visit Manila.

Sincerely,


Paul Wolfowitz

Enclosure
As Stated

The Democratic Ideal and U.S. National Security

October 25, 1984



United States Department of State
Bureau of Public Affairs
Washington, D.C.

Following is an address by Stephen W. Bosworth, Ambassador to the Philippines, before the Rotary Club of Makati West, Manila, Philippines, October 25, 1984.

Our confidence in democracy and in the rule of law in our approach to the rest of the world is, of course, a projection of our own national experience. Beyond that, however, it has proven to be an effective force—perhaps the most effective force—in our foreign policy. We emphasize our support for democracy not only because our own experience gives us great sympathy for the democratic aspirations of other people; we have also become convinced through hard experience that our own national interests are best served through the creation and strengthening of functioning pluralistic democracies in other countries.

Democracy serves as the essential link between our view of ourselves as a nation and our concept of our responsibilities as a global power. Global power and the responsibilities that go with it are still relatively new experiences for the United States. These are burdens which we assumed reluctantly. Indeed, for the first 150-odd years of our existence, sheltered by two oceans, we concentrated almost exclusively on the development of our own nation. But the relentless advance of technology, with all its implications for global peace, and the irreversible interdependence of the world economy drew us permanently out of our isolation.

Realism and Constructive Engagement

Our approach toward the rest of the world is based on the reality that our own security and prosperity require our constructive engagement in the world beyond our own frontiers. Realism compels us to recognize that we are locked in a global competition with forces whose objectives and methods are diametrically opposed to the values on which our own society is based. Yet realism and concern for the future of humanity also compel us to search for ways to manage that global competition peacefully, while we maintain the strength necessary to deter aggression by our adversary.

Realism also compels us to recognize that our own economic well-being can be threatened by disruption of oil supplies, by debt crises in countries which have borrowed in our capital markets, or by a contraction of the world trade on which a large and growing number of American workers and farmers depend for their livelihood.

But we have also learned that for us, because of our own national experience, an approach toward the rest of the world based only on a calculation of our own self-interest is inadequate. We are, for better or for worse, a product of our own national experience. Our country was settled by people seeking religious and political freedom. Our independence was won by Americans seeking self-government and determined to control their own future. The struggle

8430122

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

REFERRAL

NOVEMBER 2, 1984

TO: DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ACTION REQUESTED:

DIRECT REPLY, FURNISH INFO COPY

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 257973

MEDIA: LETTER, DATED OCTOBER 25, 1984

TO: PRESIDENT REAGAN

FROM: THE HONORABLE JAIME N. FERRER
MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT
METRO MANILA COUNCIL CHAIRMAN
PDP-LABAN
COJUANGCO & SONS BUILDING
DE LA ROSA CORNER ALVARADO
LEGASPI VILLAGE, MAKATI, NM PHILIPPINES

SUBJECT: WRITES REGARDING ADMINISTRATION POLICY
CONCERNING THE PHILIPPINES

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AGENCY LIAISON, ROOM 91, THE WHITE HOUSE

SALLY KELLEY
DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON
PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

The Democratic Ideal and U.S. National Security

October 25, 1984



United States Department of State
Bureau of Public Affairs
Washington, D.C.

Following is an address by Stephen W. Bosworth, Ambassador to the Philippines, before the Rotary Club of Makati West, Manila, Philippines, October 25, 1984.

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Democracy serves as the essential link between our view of ourselves as a nation and our concept of our responsibilities as a global power. Global power and the responsibilities that go with it are still relatively new experiences for the United States. These are burdens which we assumed reluctantly. Indeed, for the first 150-odd years of our existence, sheltered by two oceans, we concentrated almost exclusively on the development of our own nation. But the relentless advance of technology, with all its implications for global peace, and the irreversible interdependence of the world economy drew us permanently out of our isolation.

Realism and Constructive Engagement

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Realism also compels us to recognize that our own economic well-being can be threatened by disruption of oil supplies, by debt crises in countries which have borrowed in our capital markets, or by a contraction of the world trade on which a large and growing number of American workers and farmers depend for their livelihood.

But we have also learned that for us, because of our own national experience, an approach toward the rest of the world based only on a calculation of our own self-interest is inadequate. We are, for better or for worse, a product of our own national experience. Our country was settled by people seeking religious and political freedom. Our independence was won by Americans seeking self-government and determined to control their own future. The struggle

for the independence of the United States was, in a sense, a rebellion against the elitist principles of 18th-century Europe. That same egalitarianism continues to mark our society today, and it inevitably shapes our approach toward the rest of the world.

We are a curious tribe. We have a profound—some would say exorbitant—faith in the perfectibility of man. Yet we are intensely suspicious of the concentration of power, either economic or political. We place our faith, therefore, in a system of accountability which is based on the openness and transparency of government, the zeal of a free press, and the integrity of an independent judiciary.

At the same time, we are committed to a process of change: technological change, economic change, and, unavoidably, political and social change. For us it is not a question of how to avoid change; it is rather a question of how change can best be managed and absorbed. It is our acceptance of change that perhaps most distinguishes us from the other nations of Europe and which most identifies us with the newer, vibrant societies of the developing world. We have no commitment to a blind, relentless defense of the status quo. We are realistic enough to accept the inevitability of change and confident enough to believe that change can be managed so as to bring benefits to the bulk of the population.

Fundamental Values and U.S. Foreign Policy

Our approach to the rest of the world is based on these same principles and concepts:

- Having ourselves struggled to gain our independence as a nation, we have been a consistent champion of national independence for other countries.
- As perhaps the most pluralistic and diverse society the world has ever known, we have a strong bias toward pluralist democracy as a unifying system of government in other nations.
- Intensely suspicious of elitist pretensions and the concentration of power, we are unwavering believers in the need for transparency and accountability in government.
- Ourselves the beneficiaries of change, we are convinced that change cannot be resisted. We are confident that, when it is accommodated in an open, competitive system, change is a positive process.

- As a nation committed to the rule of law and the peaceful settlement of disputes, we are opposed to the use of violence and subversion as instruments of political change.

Pluralism, competition, change, and accountability have worked for us. We do not see ourselves as unique. We believe these same principles work for others.

We have also learned that, because of our particular national experience, our approach toward the rest of the world cannot be divorced from the fundamental values on which our own society is based. Thus, our foreign policy encompasses an extra dimension, giving it a far more profound content than some narrow calculation of our own national interest. Secretary of State George Shultz put it well in a recent speech on the objectives of American foreign policy when he said:

Finally, and most importantly, among the broader objectives of American foreign policy in the coming years are goals that are not technical or material, but moral. The United States has always stood for the rule of law as a civilizing force in international relations; our foreign policy has always embodied a commitment to foster democracy, freedom, and human rights.

We have learned the hard way that, if we lose sight of these fundamental values in our foreign policy, we will not succeed. An American foreign policy which is not grounded in our own democratic values will not be supported by the American people and cannot be sustained.

The Record of Democracy

Skeptics and critics argue that our stress on democracy is either a reflection of hopeless naivete, with no hope of realization in any but a very few countries, or a cynical shield behind which we exercise some sort of *realpolitik*. But let's look at the facts. They show quite a different reality. They show that the democratic ideal is a powerful and effective tool of our foreign policy.

First, it is a matter of historical record that democracies offer little threat to their neighbors. Democracies are able to resolve differences with one another through diplomacy and compromise, without the threat or use of force. Thus, the promotion of democracy contributes directly to our interest in the peaceful settlement of disputes among nations.

Second, it seems to us undeniable that democratic countries are much more successful in absorbing

technological and societal change. Their institutions give them the internal flexibility and resiliency needed to accommodate pressures from shifting internal constituencies. Through a process of pragmatic political compromise, these countries readjust and redefine their social compact, forging and reforging national consensus. As we have seen in recent years, most notably perhaps in Iran, those countries in which power is concentrated in the hands of a few and which lack institutional mechanisms to assist internal compromise are less able to accommodate pressures for change. Change may be resisted, but when it breaks through—as it inevitably will—it disrupts societies and even tears them asunder.

Third, pluralistic systems are most effective in stimulating and sustaining economic growth. Because they encourage competition and provide a process of self-correcting accountability, democratic societies are better able to avoid rigidities in economic markets and are better able to “deliver the goods” to their citizens.

Fourth, democracy is the only truly effective guarantor of human rights. Only when those doing the governing are fully accountable to those being governed through regular, open elections and an independent judicial process can human rights be fully secured.

And finally, functioning democratic systems have proven to be a strong defense against communist penetration and subversion. People who live within a democratic system with individual freedom and guarantees of justice are not susceptible to the blandishments of Marxism-Leninism. In effect, democracy has proven to be the most effective doctrine of national security. This is being demonstrated in El Salvador, where a still fragile but rapidly growing democratic process is cutting the ground from under a major communist insurgency.

The record of democracy in recent years is an encouraging, even an exhilarating one. In Latin America, for example, more than 90% of the population now live in countries which are either fully functioning democracies or are countries which are well along the road to democracy, with popularly elected governments. Five years ago, only 35% of Latin Americans lived under democratic systems. But Argentina, Honduras, Brazil, Bolivia, Panama, and El Salvador have now joined Venezuela,

Colombia, and others in the democratic column. Credit for the success of democracy must go to Latin Americans themselves. They are the ones who worked, sacrificed, and risked. But U.S. support for their efforts has been unrelenting, and we take great satisfaction in the surge of this democratic wave.

Democracy and the Philippines

Our support for the establishment and strengthening of democratic institutions is not, of course, limited to Latin America. Here in the Philippines, the democratic ideal strikes deep chords of resonance. Democracy has a long history in this country. We Americans sometimes forget that the struggle for democracy began well in advance of our own arrival here.

The writings of Filipino patriots—like Marcelo H. Del Pilar, Jose Rizal, Emilio Jacinto, and those of the great theoretician of the Philippine revolution, Apolinario Mabini—expound a number of concepts which are very familiar to Americans.

- All men are born with “natural rights” which no one may usurp;
- Governments are established to protect these “natural rights” of their citizens; and
- Governments derive their power from the consent of the governed.

Thus, the Filipino democratic tradition is homegrown. It is not simply some transplanted American hybrid. Nonetheless, we do take some satisfaction in having helped to give life and substance to longstanding aspirations for democratic government in the Philippines. During the early years of our colonial presence here and, most importantly, during the commonwealth period,

the Philippines acquired practical experience in the democratic system, a system which continued to flourish after your independence. This experience with functioning democracy, with its roots in the uniquely Filipino democratic thought of the 19th century, constitutes a fundamental part of your national heritage.

It is not surprising, therefore, that there is now such a strong national effort to revitalize your democratic institutions and to assure that they function fully. It is similarly not surprising that the United States, by reason of our own values, our unique experience here in the Philippines, and our unwavering faith in the strength of democracy, fully and unswervingly supports this Filipino effort.

It is clear, I believe, that a process of political change is underway in this country. It is not necessary or, indeed, appropriate for us to express our views on each issue as it arises. That is the responsibility and prerogative of the Filipino people, speaking and acting through their own institutions and expressing their judgment in free, open elections.

But as friends and as passionate observers of events here, we do conclude that the process of change is healthy and constructive. There is a greater degree of pluralism in the political system. There is an increasing transparency in the process of public administration. And there is, just this week, new, dramatic evidence of progress in the strengthening of a process of accountability. These are all trends which can only add to your national strength, to the international credibility of your nation and government, and to the reconciliation of national differences. We recognize that many Filipinos are concerned about the pace of change. Some consider it too slow and some fear

it may be too rapid. That is a balance you will strike yourselves through the interplay of your political process.

Conclusion

One final point: we remain convinced that here in the Philippines, as in many other countries, a vigorous, functioning democratic system is not only feasible but must, and, indeed, will be achieved. Here in the Philippines, democracy can be your national security doctrine.

In his classic work, *El Filibusterismo*, Jose Rizal wrote:

Governments are established for the welfare of the people, and in order to accomplish this purpose they have to follow the suggestions of the citizens, who are the ones best qualified to understand their own needs.

That thought is the linchpin of the democratic ideal. It is the concept on which our own government is based, and it is clearly the preferred concept of government of the overwhelming majority of the Filipino people.

You can count on our firm, unwavering support. We do not seek to substitute our judgment for yours, but we consider ourselves activists in the struggle for democracy. As President Reagan put it when he addressed the British Parliament in 1982: “We must be staunch in our conviction that freedom is not the sole prerogative of a lucky few but the inalienable and universal right of all human beings.” ■

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change of address to:
PA/OAP, Rm. 5815A

Pilipino-LABAN

PILIPINO DEMOCRATIC PARTY - LAKAS NG BAYAN

October 25, 1984

8430122

His Excellency
The President of the United States
Of America
The White House
#1 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, District of Columbia
U. S. A.

Dear President Reagan:

Following is a statement the Pilipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan (PDP-LABAN) is releasing to media 26 October intended to address your position regarding the Philippine situation during your second debate with Democratic Party nominee Walter Mondale:

(start of statement)

In last Sunday's televised debate between Republican Party President Ronald Reagan of the United States of America and Democratic Party nominee Walter Mondale, President Reagan in reference to the Philippine situation categorically stated that despite some reservations, the United States must maintain its support of Filipino President Ferdinand Marcos because the only alternative at this time is a communist takeover.

President Reagan further stated and I quote "In the Philippines, the United States was better off...trying to retain our friendship and help them right the wrongs we see, rather than throwing them to the wolves and then facing a communist power in the Pacific" unquote. Furthermore, President Reagan stated and again I quote "there is every evidence, every indication that that government (referring to his alleged alternative to the Marcos regime) would be hostile to the United States and that would be a severe-blow to our abilities in the Pacific." Unquote.

Ladies and gentlemen, despite an attempted softening PR job by the US State Department to diffuse the American President's statement - the harm and the damage have been inflicted on the Filipino people and the Philippine Moderate opposition. And we of the Pilipino Democratic Party - Lakas ng Bayan, PDP-LABAN cannot allow the American President's statement to go unchallenged.

For to let President Reagan's statement go unchallenged is to insult the clear cut majority of Filipino voters who opted last May to undertake a democratic exercise.

For to let President Reagan's statement go unchallenged is to belittle the many who have sacrificed their lives, their fortunes, the company of their loved ones in order to protect during that election the sanctity of the ballot - the bai'tut ' - that very soul and essence of Democracy.

For to let President Reagan's statement go unchallenged is to discard totally the very foundations of Filipino values which continue to this date to be basically conservative, God-fearing, God-loving and still very family-oriented; values so firmly rooted that it will reject a communist ideology so diametrically opposed to it.

For to let President Reagan's statement go unchallenged is to trample on the blood that Ninoy Aquino willingly shed - a supreme offering he made out of his faith in Philippine Democracy and the democratic tradition of his people.

For to let President Reagan's statement go unchallenged is to forfeit the glorious tradition handed this nation by its founding heroes; a tradition of struggle and sacrifice so that this nation can be free. Not red, but free.

For to let President Reagan's statement go unchallenged is to condone the sinister barter of Filipino freedom and democracy for American protection and interest.

For to let President Reagan's statement go unchallenged is to annul and to void the very existence of this party - the PDP-LABAN - a truly Filipino and truly democratic party so founded on a five point ideology in order to offer this country an alternative to the totalitarian options given by the extreme right and the extreme left.

The American President's statement - a classic Freudian slip if you prefer to call it a slip - is the synthesis of that over-simplistic American point of view that has allowed precisely the Vietnams, the Irans and the Nicaraguas that today it tends to associate with the Philippine situation.

When the Buddhist monks in Vietnam were igniting themselves in protest, America preferred to call them communists.

In Iran, America so desperately tried to prop-up a Shah that has lost the popular mandate of his people; in the end so pathetically attempting to replace the Shah with a moderate who had never had the chance, the time and the support to establish a solid political base.

We of the PDP-LABAN are committed to safeguard against a repeat of American miscalculations in this country - not for the sake of American interest in this country but for the sake of the majority of the Filipino people and their aspirations.

We of the PDP-LABAN are committed to safeguard against a repeat in this country of American failures in history not for the sake of the 220 million Americans 10,000 miles away but for the sake of the 52 million Filipinos who partonize neither extreme right nor extreme left dictatorships. But who merely aspire to enjoy their tradition of freedom and democracy.

We of the PDP-LABAN ask that President Reagan look more closely into this country for there is more to this country than a few reds and one Marcos.

We of the PDP-LABAN ask that President Reagan look more closely at this Mr. Marcos he so proudly patronizes and perhaps he will see the blood of Ninoy Aquino which is now upon Mr. Marcos.

We of the PDP-LABAN ask: What of the American people and their vaunted tradition of freedom and democracy? Does the entitlement to those Jeffersonian principles confine itself strictly within American shores?

Lastly, we of the PDP-LABAN ask that American intervention in Philippine affairs cease. We do not ask for American help to fight Mr. Marcos, only for America to cease aiding Mr. Marcos '

Mr. Marcos is a Philippine problem and can be solved with Philippine solutions. But if we must fight America too in order to be free of Mr. Marcos, then so be it. But the choice is America's as to whether Filipinos must also fight Americans in order to be rid of Mr. Marcos.

(end of statement)

It is to be hoped Mr. President that at the earliest you will reconsider your position in light of the fact that the dominant majority of the Filipino people remain opposed to all forms of totalitarianism, be it that of Mr. Marcos or the communists.

Thank You.

Very truly yours,

PDP-LABAN



MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT JAIME N. FERRER
Metro Manila Council Chairman

265540

October 9, 1984

PY

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3500

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PL008

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BE00304

JV

Dear Mr. Yap:

Thank you very much for your August 10 letter to President Reagan.

We share your views on the need for democratic principles enshrined and protected by constitutional justice and protection. The recent elections demonstrated the continuing faith of the Filipino people in the democratic system. It is our fervent hope that the Filipinos will continue to revitalize and renew these institutions as they face the political decisions of the future. As you know, Americans identify strongly with nations which share a tradition of democratic values. That is why our bonds with the Philippines are strong.

Many thanks for your warm regards, and best wishes to you in your new position.

Sincerely,

Anne Higgins
Special Assistant to the President
and Director of Correspondence

Mr. Emilio T. Yap
Chairman of the Board
Bulletin Publishing Corporation
Post Office Box 769
Manila
Philippines

AVH/RMK/CAD/ds--10AVHA

NSC 8406477

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

September 27, 1984

oro fm ash

MEMORANDUM FOR SALLY KELLEY

FROM:

Paul B. Thompson to
ROBERT M. KIMMITT

SUBJECT:

Response to Emilio Yap

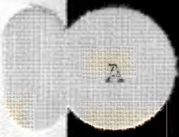
The draft reply at Tab A from State Department is forwarded with modification for dispatch to Mr. Yap.

Attachments

Tab A Draft State Response
Tab B Incoming Material



1884



MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

September 26, 1984

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR BOB KIMMITT

FROM: DICK CHILDRESS *DC*

SUBJECT: Response to Emilio Yap

Recommend you sign the memorandum at Tab I to Kelley.

Gaston Sigur *GS* concurs.

Approve *DC*

Disapprove _____

Attachments

Tab I Kimmitt/Kelley Memorandum
 Tab A Draft State Response
 Tab B Incoming Material
 Tab II State Cover Memorandum dated 9/25/84

cc: Gaston Sigur

SUGGESTED REPLY

ark

ark

Dear Mr. Yap:

Thank you very much for your August 10 letter to President Reagan.

We share your views on the need for democratic principles enshrined and protected by constitutional justice and protection.
~~You are certainly correct in your judgment that the United States looks forward to the full re-establishment of democratic institutions in the Philippines.~~ The recent elections

demonstrated the continuing faith of the Filipino people in the democratic system. It is our fervent hope that the Filipinos will continue to revitalize and renew these institutions as they face the political decisions of the future. As you know, Americans identify strongly with nations which share a tradition of democratic values. That is why our bonds with the Philippines are strong.

Many thanks for your warm regards, and best wishes to you in your new position, ~~as Chairman of the Board.~~

Sincerely, *your*

ark

Mr. Emilio T. Yap,
Chairman of the Board,
Bulletin Publishing Corporation
P.O. Box 769,
Manila, Philippines.

National Security Council
The White House

imp

System # I

Package # 6477

SEP 27 9:55

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	DISPOSITION
Paul Thompson	<u>1</u>	<u>✓</u>	
Bob Kimmitt			
John Poindexter			
Tom Shull			
Wilma Hall			
Bud McFarlane			
Bob Kimmitt			
NSC Secretariat	<u>2</u>		<u>D</u>
Situation Room			

I = Information **A = Action** R = Retain D = Dispatch N = No further Action

cc: VP Meese Baker Deaver Other _____

COMMENTS Should be seen by: _____
(Date/Time)

UNCLASSIFIED
(Classification)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
TRANSMITTAL FORM

84 SEP 26 4:29

S/S 8424177

Date September 25, 1984

WHITE HOUSE
SITUATION ROOM

For: Mr. Robert C. McFarlane
National Security Council
The White House

Reference:

To: The President From: Emilio T. Yap

Date: 10 Aug 84 Subject: LTR TO PRES FM YAP RE

ASSISTANCE IN FURTHERING PHILIPPINE/AMERICAN

WH Referral Dated: 31 Aug 84 NSC ID# 8406477
(if any)

_____ The attached item was sent directly to the
Department of State.

Action Taken:

XX A draft reply is attached.

_____ A draft reply will be forwarded.

_____ A translation is attached.

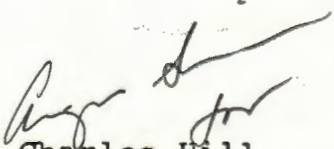
_____ An information copy of a direct reply is attached.

_____ We believe no response is necessary for the reason:
cited below.

_____ The Department of State has no objection to the
proposed travel.

_____ Other.

Remarks:


Charles Hill
Executive Secretary

(Classification)

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

State for reviewed
reply

REFERRAL

DATE: 31 AUG 84

MEMORANDUM FOR: STATE SECRETARIAT

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION:

TO: PRESIDENT

SOURCE: YAP, EMILIO T

DATE: 10 AUG 84

KEYWORDS: PHILIPPINES

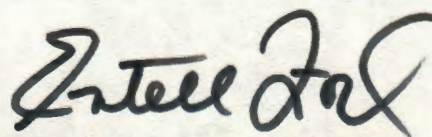
MP

SUBJ: LTR TO PRES FM YAP RE ASSISTANCE IN FURTHERING PHILIPPINE / AMERICAN

REQUIRED ACTION: RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DRAFT REPLY

DUEDATE: 06 SEP 84

COMMENTS:



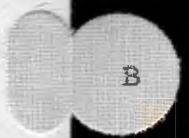
FOR ROBERT M. KIMMITT

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Rec'd 5/5-5
8/31:2370
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1984



BULLETIN**PUBLISHING CORPORATION**

EMILIO T. YAP
Chairman of the Board

Muralla Cor. Recoletos Sts., Intramuros, Manila Philippines
P.O. Box 769, Manila Philippines
Cable Address: "BULLETIN"
Telex No. 12325-0
Telephone Nos.: 47-15-51 to 55

Personal

August 10, 1984

Hon. Ronald Reagan
President of the United States
White House
Washington, D. C.
U. S. A.

Dear Mr. President,

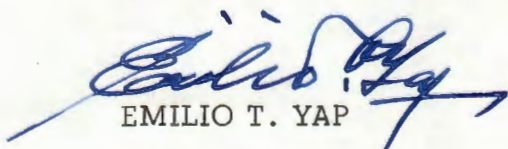
When Brig. Gen. Hans M. Menzi, my late partner and Publisher of *Bulletin Today*, the Philippines leading daily newspaper, visited Washington, D.C. during President Marcos state visit, you kindly received him privately. Sometime before he passed away June 27, 1984 Gen. Menzi told me about your careful interest in the Philippines. We are both reassured to know that even though the Philippines is no longer part of the U.S.A., you still consider the welfare and security of the Island Republic crucial to the future of democracy and peace in the Pacific Basin.

Since I have succeeded Gen. Menzi as Chairman of the Board on July 11, 1984 after 22 years as Director and Vice Chairman, I would like you to know that any time we can be of assistance in furthering Philippine/American friendly relations and mutual well being we are always available. Many of us here believe that the future of democracy depends most importantly upon the supremacy of civilian leadership. This fundamental principle which is enshrined in the American Constitution and in our own Philippine Constitution deserves continuing emphasis by the World leaders, especially your goodself.

We in the *Bulletin* wish you a long, healthy and effective life in your most important post.

Kindest regards.

Very sincerely yours,


EMILIO T. YAP



Emilio T. Yap
Chairman of the Board

PHILTRUST BANK
PHILIPPINE TRUST COMPANY
Philtrust Bank Building
United Nations Ave., Corner San Marcelino St.
Manila, Philippines

Telephone:
50-90-11
57-89-61



PHILIPPINE PRESIDENT LINES, INC.

P.O. Box 4248 * Tel. 50-90-11
P. P. L. Building
United Nations Ave. corner San Marcelino St.
Manila, Philippines

Emilio T. Yap
Chairman of the Board

CABLE ADDRESS:
"PHILPRES"

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO PORT AUTHORITY



Takes pleasure in presenting to

Emilio T. Yap

*In recognition of invaluable, unselfish and lasting
contributions to the maritime industry and to the
development of world trade through ocean commerce*

THE ORDER OF MARITIME MERIT
with the rank of
Commander



Ronald Reagan
RONALD REAGAN
GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA

Daniel S. London
COMMISSIONERS
SAN FRANCISCO PORT AUTHORITY

Done at the Port of San Francisco
this Seventh day of
February in the year 1968

RECEIVED 28 AUG 84 16

TO PRESIDENT

FROM YAP, EMILIO T

DOCDATE 10 AUG 84

KEYWORDS: PHILIPPINES

MP

SUBJECT: LTR TO PRES FM YAP RE ASSISTANCE IN FURTHERING PHILIPPINE / AMERICAN RELATIONS

ACTION: ~~PREPARE MEMO FOR MCFARLANE~~ DUE: 30 AUG 84 STATUS S FILES WH

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

CHILDRESS

SIGUR

COMMENTS

REF#

LOG

NSCIFID

(LF)

ACTION OFFICER (S) ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED DUE COPIES TO

ACTION OFFICER (S)	ASSIGNED	ACTION REQUIRED	DUE	COPIES TO
STATE	D	9/31 Recommendation For Draft Reply	9/6	
	-	9/25 rec'd stb draft		
RC	S	9/26 Memo Hamitt to Sally Kelley	10/2	
R		9/27 In Signature	9/27	
DISPATCH	C	9/27 Hamitt to memo to Kelley		W/ATTCH FILE with (C)

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

WWS

October 15, 1984

Dear Mr. Morton:

Your letter to President Reagan has been referred to me for reply. The best way to respond to your concern is to point re out that a strain of anti-Americanism has been a consistent, although decidedly minor, theme in Philippine domestic politics since its independence in 1946. Certain elements opposed to President Marcos are currently playing upon this theme as one tactic to weaken popular support for the present government. We do not believe the catch phrases such as "Reagan/Marcos Dictatorship" represent a majority view among the Philippine opposition groups, with whom we generally carry on a quite free and open dialogue.

Part of the close and continuing bilateral relationship which our two countries enjoyed since the beginning of this century consists of economic and military assistance. With regard to the former, most of this aid is used for projects directly benefitting the Filipino people such as school construction, public works, farm-to-market roads, public markets, water and sewage systems and power generation plants. The military aid we provide enables the Philippine armed forces, which are relatively ill-equipped, to carry out their modernization program. We have also responded to the Philippines' economic needs by seeking, within the limits of United States law and resources, to make available to the Philippine economy the liquidity needed to help overcome its current economic problems.


Finally, the United States has made it clear, both publicly and through private diplomacy, that strengthening of the democratic process and institutions is the key to resolution of political problems left in the wake of the Aquino assassination. Through successive Administrations, the United States has been a friend and ally of the Philippines and of the Filipino people. We expect to continue this close relationship in the years to come.

I hope that this responds fully to your concerns. I have enclosed a copy of Ambassador Stephen Bosworth's latest speech in the Philippines on the subject of United States-Philippine

MSC 8406478

relations. I am sure that you will find this speech of use.
Thank you for writing, and best wishes.

Sincerely,


Robert C. McFarlane

Enclosure

✓
Mr. George H. Morton
Central Luzon Media Association
C/O RAO 3rd CSG/CDR
APO San Francisco, California 96274

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

September 13, 1984

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. MCFARLANE

FROM: RICHARD CHILDRESS *RC*

SUBJECT: Letter from George Morton re the Philippines

At Tab III is a letter to the President from George Morton of the Central Luzon Media Association concerning the Philippines. I requested a draft reply from State (Tab II) which required only minimal change.

The letter provides us an opportunity to put some important points on the public record.

Gaston *GS* Sigur and Karna *KS* Small concur.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letter at Tab I.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

Attachments

Tab I McFarlane/Morton Letter
 Tab II State Response
 Tab III Morton Letter to the President dated 8/17/84

cc: Gaston Sigur
 Karna Small

6478
Add-on

UNCLASSIFIED
(Classification)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
TRANSMITTAL FORM

S/S 8424178

Date September 12, 1984

For: Mr. Robert C. McFarlane
National Security Council
The White House

Reference:

To: PRESIDENT From: GEORGE H. MORTON

Date: August 17, 1984 Subject: LTR TO PRES FROM MORTON RE

A COMMON PHRASE USED IN THE PHILIPPINES

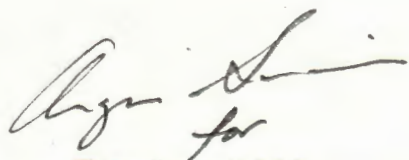
WH Referral Dated: 31 AUG 84 NSC ID# 8406478
(if any)

 The attached item was sent directly to the
Department of State.

Action Taken:

- XX A draft reply is attached.
- A draft reply will be forwarded.
- A translation is attached.
- An information copy of a direct reply is attached.
- We believe no response is necessary for the reason:
cited below.
- The Department of State has no objection to the
proposed travel.
- Other.

Remarks:



Charles Hill
Executive Secretary

UNCLASSIFIED
(Classification)

Speech by U.S.

Ambassador Stephen W. Bosworth

on

U.S.-Philippine Relations:

An American Perspective

Rotary Club of Manila
July 19, 1984

This is my first opportunity to address a Philippine audience since I assumed my responsibilities here as the United States Ambassador. I would like to take this occasion to talk a bit about U.S.-Philippine relations -- to try to place the relationship and my job in context.

It would be presumtuous of me to make any detailed observations about the Philippines after so short a time here. (In fact, I sense that the American Ambassador takes some risk in commenting on events in the Philippines no matter how long he has been here.)

Therefore, today, I would like to concentrate primarily on the U.S. side of our relationship -- to place in focus the factors which determine how we view the Philippines, our interests here, and our objectives.

A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

First, it is essential to stress that U.S. attitudes and policies toward the Philippines must be seen within the overall context of our global policies. Our policies here -- what we do, what we don't do -- are affected by unique bilateral factors, but they are also an integrated part of our global policies and global outlook.

The U.S. is a global power with global responsibilities. We have accepted this role reluctantly over the past forty years. As a people, we had traditionally been most comfortable when we were able to occupy ourselves with our domestic concerns, heeding George Washington's advice to avoid foreign entanglements. We did not always follow that advice, of course. Indeed, our initial involvement in the Philippines was the result of one of our brief periods of extra-continental adventurism, an episode which was extremely controversial in the United States. The debate was in fact only resolved with the final decision to grant full independence to the Philippines. Moreover, the issues of that debate are ones which are still thrashed over in our national dialogue on U.S. foreign policy. There are forces in our society which continue to insist that the exercise of power by the United States is, by definition, interventionism and to be avoided. This neo-isolationist school was particularly potent in the years immediately following our unsuccessful effort to prevent a communist Vietnam.

But in the four decades following World War II, there has been, for the most part, a consensus in the U.S. on the need to accept a heavy responsibility for the fostering of a more orderly world, the maintenance of peace, and the building of a prosperous world economy. We have not tried to shoulder that burden alone. We have allied ourselves with other free nations in Europe, Latin America, and Asia -- including, of course, our important treaty commitments with the Philippines -- to construct a network of common defense. And we have joined with these same countries to construct and maintain an international trading and financial system which accepts the reality of interdependence, the inevitability of change, and the benefits of competition. This system, which includes the World Bank, the IMF, the GATT, and other global and regional institutions, has in general served us all well. We have suffered brief periods of recession and hardship, but we should not lose sight of the fact that this international economic system has given us all, developing as well as developed countries, forty years of unparalleled economic growth in the world.

The central role of the United States in the maintenance of this Post-World War II system for political order and economic advancement does, however, create certain constraints on our policies toward individual countries. While remaining attentive to special bonds of history and friendship, we must recognize that what we do with any one country cannot be isolated from our relationships with others. For us, no change occurs in a vacuum, and any individual action by us has consequences elsewhere. We have learned that, in an extremely complex and interdependent world, we cannot change just one thing. Each action has consequences.

Similarly, there is a special requirement for consistency and constancy in our foreign policy. We cannot engage in abrupt changes in our policies. Our friends must know where the United States stands now, and must be able to predict where we will stand in the future -- how we will react to unexpected events. It is perhaps even more important in this nuclear age that our adversaries know how we will react, what we will accept, and what we will not tolerate.

AMERICAN VALUES

This brings me to the second factor that shapes our relations with the rest of the world -- our own experience in nation-building and the democratic values on which our own society is founded.

For us, economic and political freedom are not merely handy instruments by which we have become prosperous and politically vibrant. Economic and political freedom are essential to the very existence of so vast and heterogeneous a nation as ours. The democratic idea unites us as a nation. The reality of freedom allows an incredible diversity of people to live together in unprecedented harmony but with the creative energy from which our nation derives its strength.

We have learned through bitter experience that America is unable to sustain a foreign policy that is inconsistent with its unifying notions about economic and political freedom. We can relate most effectively only to those countries which have basic values similar to ours and which practice similar political and economic systems. While our feelings about democracy, fundamental rights of the individual, and economic systems may seem like the warm embrace of a bull elephant to some of our friends, these feelings are derived from our own deeply held values and cannot be put aside.

There are in effect two underlying concepts that are central to America's world view -- accountability and change. One must understand how our concepts of change and accountability shape our society in order to fully understand our policies. We are a people that has lived with and benefitted from change as have few others. We spent the first century or so of our independence conquering a nearly empty continent so that change was merely a matter of filling up, spreading out, leaving behind and starting anew, rather than tearing down or rearranging. Change came to us with little pain.

So we are perhaps impatient and not as understanding as we ought to be when others seem less anxious to embrace the change we see as an inevitable and progressive process. Yet even as change has involved greater difficulty and dislocation for us in the post-war world, our view is constantly reinforced. The more interdependent the world has become, the more powerful are its creative forces. That creativity has let loose relentless technological and economic change. Societies that do not learn to manage that change will be either broken apart or left behind. Unfortunately, there are those who have become expert at preying on societies that do not learn to manage change peacefully.

The Philippine Dimension

Our global role, our fundamental values, and our own unifying national concepts are then major determinants of American foreign policy, and of our relations with other countries. In the case of our relations with the Philippines, there is, of course, an additional factor -- the unique closeness of our two countries. There exists the powerful historical reality of the colonial period and our shared suffering and common victory in World War II. An ever-growing majority of our populations, however, have no personal connection with these bonds of history. But the dimming memories of the past have not resulted in erosion of our close ties.

To the contrary, we now have what might be called an "invisible relationship" -- one which is often unnoticed in the bustle of our daily activities and one which may be even more powerful as a unifying force than flows of trade and investment and common security commitments. There are now some 30,000 Americans permanently residing in the Philippines -- more than twice the number here at the height of the colonial period. There are some 150,000 visits back and forth each year by Americans and Filipinos, and, in what one might call "Close Encounters of the Romantic Kind," some 4,000 Americans marrying Filipinos each year here in the Philippines. Above all, of course, there are almost one million Filipinos living in the United States. Some 35,000 Filipinos immigrate to the U.S. each year, and Filipinos now make up the second largest, but fastest growing, Asian-American population in the United States.

The implications for the future of the bilateral relationship of all these people to people ties are powerful. We are increasingly interlocked in a web of historical/personal/emotional ties which influence American attitudes and expectations for the Philippines and Filipino attitudes and expectations for the United States. In addition, I should mention that our attitudes toward the Philippines, are of course, influenced positively by the cooperative, mutually beneficial relations we have had with every government of the Philippines since your independence.

Many countries in Latin American are having great difficulty managing change. Europe, at times, seems to be attempting to avoid change, but at great cost in lost income and competitiveness. Asia, on the other hand, has for the most part exuberantly embraced change and, as a result, has become vibrant and looks to the future with confidence and optimism.

While the super economies in Asia are the most interdependent countries in the world, they managed to weather the international shocks of the past decade without great disruption.

The other element in the American world view, one must understand to grasp fully our policies is our concept of accountability. Our views on accountability are products of our English heritage. The English left us the philosophical tradition of Bacon, Locke, Hume, Mill, and Burke -- devoid of romanticism, but optimistic; trusting reason, but aware of human limits. We do not trust systems that do not assure that people are accountable for their decisions. We seek leaders who are accountable through democratic procedures, economic decisions that can stand the test of competition in the marketplace, and ideas that are subjected to free debate.

So we relish change and competition and as a result are a revolutionary people in a revolutionary age. We are difficult friends to have. We recognize that. Greater economic and political competition doesn't make life simpler. But it does allow change to occur gradually rather than in large disruptive jumps. Change often hurts, transforms, rearranges power and opens up political and economic competition. These things are not always welcomed by those who are most comfortable under the status quo.

For this reason anti-market, anti-liberal movements were born almost simultaneous with liberalism. The most articulate anti-liberal was Marx, but anti-liberalism has appeared in many forms -- fascism, nazism, and in other forms of extreme nationalism. The differences between the isms is in their rationalizations, not in their methods or objectives.

Conclusions

Despite the complexity of factors which shape United States policy toward the Philippines, the objectives of that policy can be stated quite simply.

First, we support the efforts of the Philippine people and the Philippine Government to revitalize the country's democratic institutions. Our attachment to the democratic ideal which is so important to our world view is even stronger here where we consider perhaps in our vanity we had a certain historical responsibility for the birth and nurturing of democratic values and institutions. While the pace of democratic revitalization and the precise shape of Institutions are the exclusive

sovereign responsibility of the Philippine people, we consider that we have a stake in your success.

In a few days, the newly elected Batasan Pambansa will convene. As an outsider, I should not and will not comment on any of the individual contests by which the members of the new national assembly were chosen. However, I think I can safely and fairly state that the elections were an unequivocal reaffirmation by the Philippine people of their commitment to democracy. I would be surprised if the assembly hall is not a far livelier place than it has been in the recent past. Important, difficult issues will have to be addressed. But the elections themselves, and the process leading up to them, offer reason to expect that these issues can be tackled within a framework of vigorous debate and democratic give and take. Vibrant legislatures do not make governing easier, but they can make it better. The democratic process creates accountability and provides a way to manage change constructively.

The process of democratic revitalization has been successfully launched. An important first step has been taken -- one in which the only real losers were those who rejected democracy or had insufficient faith in the strength of democratic ideals in the Philippines. Clearly, more remains to be done. It can only be done by Filipinos, but we will be observing with interest and our own faith in the efficacy of the democratic system will not waver.

As a second element of our policy, we support the efforts of the Philippine people and government to overcome current economic difficulties and create a basis for stable, long-term growth. Success in this effort will not come easily or without cost. The United States is prepared to provide in the future, as we have in the past, what material assistance we can.

Overcoming the immediate financial problem will be difficult, but certainly not impossible. This is a country rich in resources and human talent and you will have the distinct advantage of going through your economic adjustment program when much of the rest of the world, including your most important export markets, is expanding strongly. In fact, it seems to us that this is a time of major opportunity for the Philippines. We cannot help but believe that the Philippine economy can turn around faster than even the most optimistic might predict. Our world view and our national experience give us confidence that the turnaround will flow almost inevitably out of the release of individual creativity and entrepreneurial

spirit. If some of the constraints on the full exploitation of that potential are removed, the rational competition of the market and the accountability it will provide can lay a foundation for the sort of stable economic growth so necessary for the well-being of your growing population.

Finally, the solemn U.S.-Philippine mutual defense commitment remains important to our policy here. Founded on a shared strategic outlook, this partnership continues as a major stabilizing factor in southeast Asia and beyond. Over the years, the evolutionary changes in U.S.-Philippine relations have been reflected in changes at Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base. The 1979 amendment to our military bases agreement unambiguously established that Clark and Subic are Philippine bases under Philippine command. As you know, our governments carried out a successful review of the agreement last year.

For the Philippines and its partners in ASEAN, and for the United States, the real and growing Soviet military presence in the waters and airspace of southeast Asia is a matter of long-term concern. Fifteen years ago, Soviet warships rarely sailed so far south. Soviet reconnaissance aircraft were not making use of facilities only 1,300 kilometers from Manila, and there was no Vietnamese army occupying Kampuchea nor a Soviet army occupying Afghanistan.

Our Mutual Defense Treaty continues to provide the overall framework for coordinating the U.S.-Philippines security relationship. We view our alliance as mutually beneficial. U.S. security concerns are global, and reach far beyond Clark and Subic. However, in today's increasingly interdependent world, the Philippines too must concern itself with its ability to use sea lines of communication to supply itself with oil from the Persian Gulf and for its other imports and exports.

While I believe that most Filipinos favor continued U.S. use of Clark and Subic, I am also aware that there are some in the Philippines who are concerned that the presence of military facilities might somehow involve your country in "other peoples' wars." In fact, I am certain that the reality is otherwise. Not only do the facilities greatly reduce the danger of external aggression against the Philippines, they also, as part of a worldwide network of U.S. strategic facilities, contribute to the deterrence of conflict and avoidance of a miscalculation which could lead to a war in which all nations, including the

Philippines, would suffer grave damage. If, working together in our mutual defense arrangements, we can reduce the possibility for such a catastrophe, we will make a major contribution to world peace and the well-being of our children.

There is a brief and necessarily simplified description of the American perspective on the U.S.-Philippine relationship. Above all, we see this as a relationship between sovereign nations based on mutual respect and common values. It is occasionally a relationship which is difficult to manage, for us, as well as for the Philippines. As I said, we are sometimes difficult friends to have. But we are friends on whom you can count. We will honor our commitments, and we will be true to our values.

SUGGESTED REPLY

Dear Mr. Morton:

Your letter to President Reagan has been referred to me for reply. The best way to respond to your concern is to point out that a strain of anti-Americanism has been a consistent, although decidedly minor, theme in Philippine domestic politics since its independence in 1946. Certain elements opposed to ~~the Marcos regime~~ ^{President Marcos} are currently playing upon this theme as one tactic to weaken popular support for the present government. We do not believe the catch phrases such as "Reagan/Marcos Dictatorship" represent a majority view among the Philippine opposition groups, with whom we generally carry on a quite free and open dialogue, ~~on issues of common concern.~~

Part of the close and continuing bilateral relationship which our two countries enjoyed since the beginning of this

Mr. George H. Morton,
Central Luzon Media Association,
C/O RAO 3rd CSG/CDR,
APO San Francisco, California.

century consists of economic and military assistance. With regard to the former, most of this aid is used for projects directly benefitting the Filipino people such as school construction, public works, farm-to-market roads, public markets, water and sewage systems and power generation plants. The military aid we provide enables the Philippine armed forces, which are relatively ill-equipped, to carry out their modernization program. We have also responded to the Philippines' economic needs by seeking, within the limits of US law and resources, to make available to the Philippine economy the liquidity needed to help overcome its current economic problems.

Finally, the United States has made it clear, both publicly and through private diplomacy, that strengthening of the democratic process and institutions is the key to resolution of political problems left in the wake of the Aquino assassination. Through successive administrations, the United States has been a friend and ally of the Philippines and of the Filipino people. We expect to continue this close relationship in the years to come.

I hope that this responds fully to your concerns. I have enclosed a copy of Ambassador Stephen Bosworth's latest speech

in the Philippines on the subject of US-Philippine relations.

I am sure that you will find this speech of use. Thank you for writing, and best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

REFERRAL

DATE: 31 AUG 84

MEMORANDUM FOR: STATE SECRETARIAT

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION:

TO: PRESIDENT

SOURCE: MORTON, GEORGE H.

DATE: 17 AUG 84

KEYWORDS: PHILIPPINES

MEDIA

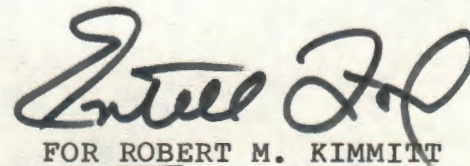
MP

SUBJ: LTR TO PRES FM MORTON RE A COMMON PHRASE USED IN THE PHILIPPINES

REQUIRED ACTION: RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DRAFT REPLY

DUE DATE: 06 SEP 84

COMMENTS:



FOR ROBERT M. KIMMITT

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Rec'd 5/5-8
8/31:2370
GAB

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

Send to State for
recommendations.

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National Security Council
The White House

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RECEIVED

System # I
Package # 6478

SEP 13 P 6: 14

1344

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	DISPOSITION
Paul Thompson	<u>1</u>	<u>✓</u>	<u></u>
Bob Kimmitt	<u>2</u>	<u>K</u>	<u></u>
John Poindexter	<u>3</u>	<u>Q</u>	<u>I</u>
Tom Shull	<u>4</u>	<u></u>	<u></u>
Wilma Hall	<u>5</u>	<u></u>	<u></u>
Bud McFarlane	<u>6</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>A</u>
Bob Kimmitt	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>
NSC Secretariat	<u>7</u>	<u></u>	<u>D</u>
Situation Room	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>

I = Information **A = Action** R = Retain D = Dispatch N = No further Action

cc: VP Meese Baker Deaver Other _____

COMMENTS Should be seen by: _____
(Date/Time)

SEP 13 6: 14

84 SEP 13 P 6: 41

THE
VOICE

ARMANDO P. BALUYUT
Founder

The Most Cherished Newsweekly

LINCOLN M. BALUYUT
Editor-Publisher

August 17, 1984
C/O RAO 3rd CSG/CDR
APO San Fran 96274

President of the United States
Ronald Reagan
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I am an American Citizen who is actively involved in the Philippine Media, having been writing for a provincial paper (THE VOICE) for the past seven years. I am also a member in good standing of the Central Luzon Media Association; The Angeles City Press and Radio Club (Vice President of Print Media); and the Pampanga Press Club (Business Manager).

Mr. President, my colleagues and I were wondering if it would be possible for you to comment, within diplomatic reason, about the common phrase used in the Philippines, "The Reagan/Marcos Dictatorship."

Many of the "opposition" are not only against President Marcos, but they are indignant about the aid given the Marcos government by the United States. At demonstrations and rallies, as I am sure you are aware, placards proclaiming "Down With American Imperialism", and "Down With The Reagan/Marcos Dictatorship." I don't agree with this type of thinking but I must remember that I am thinking as an American and not a Filipino.

At a Rotary Club meeting in November 1983, former U.S. Ambassador to the Philippines, Michael Armacost was asked, "Why does the Reagan Administration back the Marcos regime when the United States is a free and democratic country?"

Ambassador Armacost answered that basically the U.S. "deals with duly elected governments of a country, and in the Philippines the Marcos administration was put in by Filipinos so the U.S. must deal with the duly elected Marcos government." He emphasized to those in the Rotary here in Angeles City, that the U.S. government did not have anything to do with elections in the Philippines.

It appears at present that the "opposition" favors the Mondale ticket in November. They seem to think that the Democratic party will give the Philippines a better break. I suppose that means they feel that there would be no "Mondale/Marcos Dictatorship", so to speak. The ruling party of President Marcos is behind your administration.

Room 309, Don Eusebio Bldg., Gen. Hizon Avenue
San Fernando, Pampanga Tel. No. 61-38-01

Mr. President, if there is any comment you could make at all on this subject, or any other concerning the Philippines, that we could use in print, it would be greatly appreciated by me and my colleagues in Central Luzon. We realize that you are very busy these days, however, we also realize that foreign policy is an important factor in the Republican Platform.

On the lighter side. I retired from the U.S. Navy in 1974 and have been living here with my wife since 1975. You can be assured that here in the Philippines, nine out of ten retirees are for the Reagan Administration.

Thank you for your time and trouble and good luck in November.

Warm Regards

George H. Morton

George H. Morton

Central Luzon Media Association

RECEIVED 28 AUG 84 16

TO PRESIDENT

FROM MORTON, GEORGE H

DOCDATE 17 AUG 84

KEYWORDS: PHILIPPINES

MEDIA

MP

SUBJECT: LTR TO PRES FM MORTON RE A COMMON PHRASE USED IN THE PHILIPPINES

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR MCFARLANE DUE: 30 AUG 84 STATUS S FILES WH

FOR ACTION

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ACTION OFFICER (S)	ASSIGNED	ACTION REQUIRED	DUE	COPIES TO
STATE	D 9/31	Recommendation for Draft Reply	9/16	
	- 9/13	Recd STATE DRAFT REPLY		
Childress	S 9/13	Prepare Memo For McFarlane	9/14	Su' KS'
McFarlane	9/19	For signature.		
	C 10/15	McFarlane sign ltr		cc, Su, KS
DISPATCH				W/ATTCH FILE (C)