WHORM Subject File Code: CO125
(Countries: Philippines)
Case file Number(s): 360000-374699
Box: 151

ID# 367178

C0125

JAN 29 1986

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: JANUARY 21, 1986

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE CLAIBORNE PELL

SUBJECT: RECOMMENDS RICHARD MOE FOR APPOINTMENT AS A MEMBER OF A BIPARTISAN OBSERVER GROUP TO MONITOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN THE PHILIPPINES

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY	(STAFF NAME)	ACTION: ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	DISPOSITION: C D	COMPLETED YY/MM/DD
M. B. OGLESBY		ORG	86/01/21	mo	A	86/01/22
REFERRAL NOTE: PP Tutt		A	86/01/29		C	86/01/29
REFERRAL NOTE: PP FOREMAN		A	86/01/29		C	86/02/03
REFERRAL NOTE:			/ /			/ /
REFERRAL NOTE:			/ /			/ /
REFERRAL NOTE:			/ /			/ /

COMMENTS:

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: 1210

__ MAIL USER CODES: (A) END (B) (C)

ACTION CODES:	DISPOSITION	OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:
A-APPROPRIATE ACTION	A-ANSWERED	TYPE RESP=INITIALS OF SIGNER
C-COMMENT/RECOM	B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL	CODE = A
D-DRAFT RESPONSE	C-COMPLETED	COMPLETED = DATE OF OUTGOING
F-FURNISH FACT SHEET	S-SUSPENDED	
I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC		
R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY		
S-FOR-SIGNATURE		
X-INTERIM REPLY		

REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE (ROOM 75,OEOB) EXT-2590
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS MANAGEMENT.

January 22, 1986

Dear Senator Pell:

The President has asked me to thank you for your January 15 letter recommending that Mr. Richard Moe be appointed as an election observer during the upcoming presidential elections in the Philippines.

Please know that we have brought your recommendation to the attention of the appropriate officials here at the White House, and I am sure it will be given every consideration.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

M. B. Oglesby, Jr.
Assistant to the President

The Honorable Claiborne Pell
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

MBO:KRJ:MDB:mdb
cc: w/copy of inc to Bob Tuttle - for appropriate action

WH RECORDS MANAGEMENT HAS RETAINED ORIGINAL INCOMING

367178

5/

MO

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS
WASHINGTON, DC 20510

January 15, 1986

Dear Mr. President:

In the event that you will be naming members of a bipartisan observer group to monitor the forthcoming presidential election in the Philippines, I would like to recommend the appointment of Mr. Richard Moe.

As you will note in the enclosed biography, Mr. Moe is a lawyer and served as Vice President Mondale's chief of staff. In addition, he has spent a good deal of his professional life working on election law issues. He headed President Carter's task force on election law reform; last year he served on the Commission on National Elections sponsored by the Georgetown Center for Strategic and International Studies; and just recently he was appointed to a similar commission to review Maryland's election laws. He is also working on a pro bono basis on several election law issues currently before the Congress.

Mr. Moe also has had a longstanding interest in the Philippines. He visited the Philippines on an official visit with Vice President Mondale, and for many years he has followed Philippine political developments with keen interest. As a result, he is eminently well qualified to serve as an election observer; and his expert knowledge and integrity would add great luster and credibility to the work of an observer delegation to the Philippines.

With very real respect and regard.

Ever sincerely,

Claiborne Pell

Enclosure

The President
The White House

BIOGRAPHY
OF
RICHARD MOE

Born Duluth, Minnesota 1936. Shattuck School, 1954. Williams College, B.A., 1959, Political Science. University of Minnesota Law School, LL.B., 1966. Admitted practice Minnesota 1967, District of Columbia 1979. Administrative Assistant to Mayor of Minneapolis (1961-62). Administrative Assistant to Lt. Governor of Minnesota (1963-67). Finance Director, Minnesota Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party (1967-60). Chairman, Minnesota Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party (1969-72). Administrative Assistant to Senator Walter F. Mondale (1972-77). Chief of Staff to the Vice President of the United States (1977-81). Counsel to the Washington office, Davis Polk & Wardwell (1981-85), Partner (1986 -). Military Service: Minnesota Army National Guard (1960-66). Member of Board: Center for National Policy (1981-). Married: Julia Neimeyer. Children: Eric, Andrew, Alexandra. Home: 3611 Underwood Street, Chevy Chase, Maryland 20015.

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CD125
HU020

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

2/11/86

Don Regan,

I understand you asked for a "freedom" Commission on the Philippines.

John

Comparative Measures of Freedom

	Political Rights[1]	Civil Liberties[1]	Status of Freedom[2]
Madagascar	5	6	PF
Malawi	6	7	NF
Malaysia	3	5	PF
Maldives	5	5	PF
Mali	7	6	NF
Malta	2	4	PF
Mauritania	7	6	NF
Mauritius	2	2	F
Mexico	4 -	4	PF
Mongolia	7	7	NF
Morocco	4	5	PF
Mozambique	6	7	NF
Nauru	2	2	F
Nepal	3	4	PF
Netherlands	1	1	F
New Zealand	1	1	F
Nicaragua	5	5	PF
Niger	7	6	NF
Nigeria	7	5	NF
Norway	1	1	F
Oman	6	6	NF
Pakistan	4 +	5	PF +
Panama	6 -	3	PF
Papua New Guinea	2	2	F
Paraguay	5	5	PF
Peru	2	3	F
Philippines	4	3 +	PF
Poland	6	5	PF
Portugal	1	2	F
Qatar	5	5	PF
Romania	7	7	NF
Rwanda	6	6	NF
St. Kitts-Nevis	1	1	F
St. Lucia	1	2	F
St. Vincent	2	2	F
Sao Tome & Principe	7	7	NF
Saudi Arabia	6	7	NF
Senegal	3	4	PF
Seychelles	6	6	NF
Sierra Leone	5 -	5	PF
Singapore	4	5	PF
Solomon Islands	2	3	F
Somalia	7	7	NF
South Africa	5	6	PF
Spain	1	2	F
Sri Lanka	3	4	PF
Sudan	6	6	NF
Suriname	6 +	6	NF
Swaziland	5	6	PF
Sweden	1	1	F
Switzerland	1	1	F
Syria	6	7	NF
Tanzania	6	6	NF
Thailand	3	4	PF
Togo	6	6	NF
Tonga	5	3	PF
Transkei	5	6	PF
Trinidad & Tobago	1	2	F
Tunisia	5	5	PF
Turkey	3	5	PF
Tuvalu	1	2	F
Uganda	5 -	4 +	PF
USSR	7	7	NF
United Arab Emirates	5	5	PF
United Kingdom	1	1	F
United States	1	1	F
Uruguay	2 +	2 +	F +
Vanuatu	2	4	PF
Venezuela	1	2	F
Vietnam	7	7 ·	NF
Western Samoa	4	3	PF
Yemen(N)	5	5	PF
Yemen(S)	6	7	NF
Yugoslavia	6	5	PF
Zaire	7 ·	7	NF
Zambia	5	5	PF
Zimbabwe	4	6 -	PF

Notes to the Table

1. The scales use the numbers 1-7, with 1 comparatively offering the highest level of political or civil rights and 7 the lowest. A plus or minus following a rating indicates an improvement or decline since the last yearbook. A rating marked with a raised period (·) has been reevaluated by the author in this time; there may have been little change in the country.

2. F designates "free," PF "partly free," NF "not free."

3. Also known as Kampuchea.

4. Formerly Upper Volta.

through the trauma of a complex political trial and faced a growing guerrilla movement. Although its forces, and those which are identified justly or not with it, continued to murder their opponents and critics, including press and broadcast journalists, the openness of discussion, organization and criticism, even within papers formerly supportive of the system, developed an arena of freedom perhaps greater than it had been since the early 1970s.

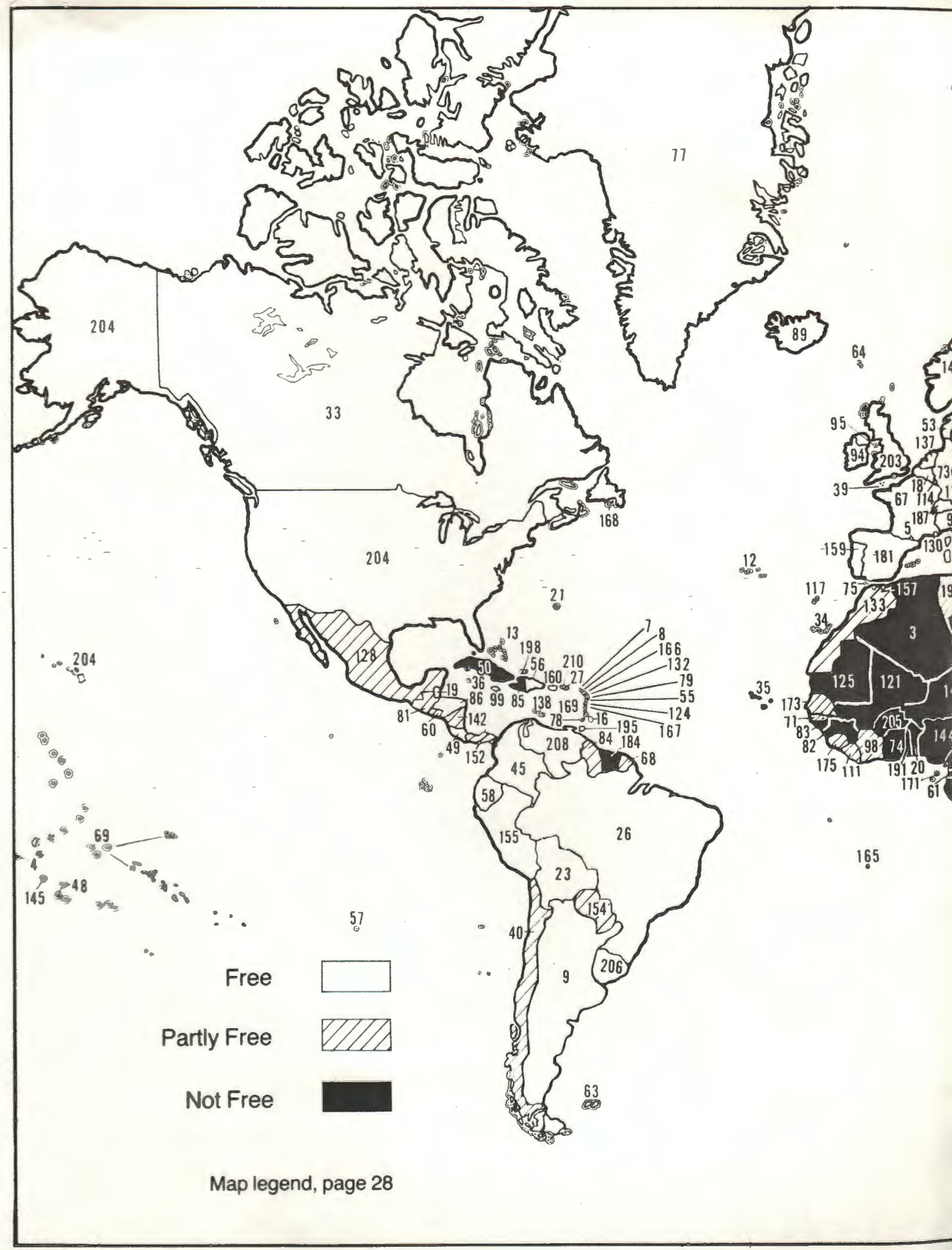
The long-standing military dictatorship in *Pakistan* finally allowed the long-promised parliamentary elections in February. Although the political parties were not to participate as parties, and as a result the parties urged a boycott of the elections, and the Constitution offered the legislative little power in comparison to the executive, the result has been the initiation of a democratic process that may be hard to halt. The election resulted in well-fought campaigns, and the Parliament that was formed divided quickly into quasiparties supporting and opposing the regime. As a group the Parliament has worked for expansion of its power and has, to a degree, forced its desired

Rating of Nations by Political Rights

Most Free	Australia	Dominican Rep.	Netherlands	Trinidad & Tobago
	Austria	France	New Zealand	Tuvalu
	Barbados	Germany (W)	Norway	United Kingdom
	Belgium	Iceland	Portugal	United States
1	Belize	Ireland	St. Kitts-Nevis	Venezuela
	Canada	Italy	St. Lucia	
	Costa Rica	Japan	Spain	
	Cyprus (G)	Kiribati	Sweden	
	Denmark	Luxembourg	Switzerland	
	Antigua and Barbuda	Dominica	Honduras	Papua New Guinea
	Argentina	Ecuador	India	Peru
2	Bahamas	El Salvador	Israel	St. Vincent
	Bolivia	Fiji	Jamaica	Solomons
	Botswana	Finland	Malta	Uruguay
	Colombia	Greece	Mauritius	Vanuatu
	Brazil	Grenada	Nauru	
3	Cyprus (T)	Malaysia	Senegal	Thailand
	Gambia	Nepal	Sri Lanka	Turkey
	Egypt	Kuwait	Pakistan	Western Samoa
4	Guatemala	Mexico	Philippines	Zimbabwe
	Korea (S)	Morocco	Singapore	
	Bahrain	Iran	Nicaragua	Transkei
	Bangladesh	Jordan	Paraguay	Tunisia
	Bhutan	Lebanon	Qatar	Uganda
5	China (Taiwan)	Lesotho	Sierra Leone	United Arab Emirates
	Guyana	Liberia	South Africa	Yemen (N)
	Hungary	Madagascar	Swaziland	Zambia
	Indonesia	Maldives	Tonga	
	Algeria	Comoros	Malawi	Sudan
	Brunei	Cuba	Mozambique	Suriname
	Cameroon	Djibouti	Oman	Syria
6	Cape Verde Islands	Gabon	Panama	Tanzania
	Chile	Guinea-Bissau	Poland	Togo
	China (Mainland)	Ivory Coast	Rwanda	Yemen (S)
		Kenya	Saudi Arabia	Yugoslavia
		Libya	Seychelles	
	Afghanistan	Central African Rep.	Ghana	Niger
	Albania	Chad	Guinea	Nigeria
	Angola	Congo	Haiti	Romania
	Benin	Czechoslovakia	Iraq	Sao Tome & Principe
7	Bulgaria	Equatorial Guinea	Korea (N)	Somalia
	Burkina Faso	Ethiopia	Laos	USSR
	Burma	Germany (E)	Mali	Vietnam
Least Free	Burundi		Mauritania	Zaire
	Cambodia		Mongolia	

Rating of Nations by Civil Liberties

Most Free	Australia	Costa Rica	Japan	St. Kitts-Nevis
	Austria	Denmark	Luxembourg	Sweden
	Belgium	Iceland	Netherlands	Switzerland
1	Belize	Ireland	New Zealand	United Kingdom
	Canada	Italy	Norway	United States
	Argentina	Finland	Nauru	Trinidad & Tobago
	Bahamas	France	Papua New Guinea	Tuvalu
	Barbados	Germany (W)	Portugal	Uruguay
2	Brazil	Greece	St. Lucia	Venezuela
	Cyprus (G)	Israel	St. Vincent	
	Dominica	Kiribati	Spain	
	Fiji	Mauritius		
	Antigua and Barbuda	Cyprus (T)	India	Philippines
	Bolivia	Dominican Rep.	Jamaica	Solomons
3	Botswana	Ecuador	Panama	Tonga
	Colombia	Grenada	Peru	Western Samoa
		Honduras		
	Egypt	Kuwait	Nepal	Thailand
4	El Salvador	Lebanon	Senegal	Uganda
	Gambia	Malta	Sri Lanka	Vanuatu
	Guatemala	Mexico		
	Bahrain	Ivory Coast	Nicaragua	Turkey
	Bangladesh	Jordan	Nigeria	United Arab Emirates
	Bhutan	Kenya	Pakistan	Yemen (N)
	Brunei	Korea (S)	Paraguay	Yugoslavia
5	Chile	Lesotho	Poland	Zambia
	China (Taiwan)	Liberia	Qatar	
	Guinea	Malaysia	Sierra Leone	
	Guyana	Maldives	Singapore	
	Hungary	Morocco	Tunisia	
	Algeria	Cuba	Iran	South Africa
	Burkina Faso	Czechoslovakia	Libya	Sudan
	Burundi	Djibouti	Madagascar	Suriname
	Central African Rep.	Gabon	Mali	Swaziland
6	China (Mainland)	Germany (E)	Mauritania	Tanzania
	Comoros	Ghana	Niger	Togo
	Congo	Guinea-Bissau	Oman	Transkei
		Haiti	Rwanda	Zimbabwe
		Indonesia	Seychelles	
	Afghanistan	Cameroon	Laos	Saudi Arabia
	Albania	Cape Verde Is.	Malawi	Somalia
	Angola	Chad	Mongolia	Syria
7	Benin	Equa. Guinea	Mozambique	USSR
	Bulgaria	Ethiopia	Romania	Vietnam
Least Free	Burma	Iraq	Sao Tome & Principe	Yemen (S)
	Cambodia	Korea (N)		Zaire



Map legend, page 28

The Map of Freedom

January 1986

Wall maps, 20"×30", $5 each.
Send payment with order to:
Freedom House, 48 East 21 St.
N.Y., N.Y. 10010

The Map of Freedom

The boundaries represented are *de facto* boundaries. Freedom House does not necessarily recognize their legitimacy.

Numbers refer to map, pages 24–25.

Free Countries

8 Antigua & Barbuda
9 Argentina
10 Australia
11 Austria
13 Bahamas
16 Barbados
18 Belgium
19 Belize
23 Bolivia
25 Botswana
26 Brazil
33 Canada
45 Colombia
49 Costa Rica
51a Cyprus(G)
53 Denmark
55 Dominica
56 Dominican Republic
58 Ecuador
65 Fiji
66 Finland
67 France
73 Germany (W)
76 Greece
78 Grenada
86 Honduras
89 Iceland
90 India
94 Ireland
96 Israel
97 Italy
99 Jamaica
100 Japan
104 Kiribati
114 Luxembourg
126 Mauritius
135 Nauru
137 Netherlands
141 New Zealand
148 Norway
53 Papua New Guinea
155 Peru
159 Portugal
166 St. Kitts-Nevis
167 St. Lucia
169 St. Vincent
177 Solomons
181 Spain
186 Sweden
187 Switzerland
195 Trinidad & Tob.
199 Tuvalu
203 United Kingdom
204 United States
206 Uruguay
208 Venezuela

Related Territories

4 Amer. Samoa (US)
7 Anguilla (UK)
12 Azores (Port)
17 Belau (US)
21 Bermuda (UK)
27 Br. Vir. Is. (UK)
34 Canary Isls. (Sp)
36 Cayman Isls. (UK)
157a Ceuta (Sp)
39 Channel Isls. (UK)
48 Cook Isls. (NZ)
63 Falkland Isls. (NZ
64 Faroe Isls. (Den)
75 Gibraltar (UK)
77 Greenland (Den)
95 Isle of Man (UK)
113 Liechtenstein (Sw)
117 Madeira (Port)
123 Marshall Isls.(US)
127 Mayotte (Fr)
157b Melilla (Sp)
129 Micronesia (US)
132 Montserrat(UK)
138 Ne. Antilles(Ne)
139 New Caledonia(Fr)
145 Niue (N.Z)
147 N.Marianas (US)
160 P'rto Rico (US)
165 St. Helena (UK)
168 S.Pierre-Mi(Fr)
170 San Marino (It)
198 Turks & C. (UK)
210 Virgin Isls(US)

Partly Free Countries

14 Bahrain
15 Bangladesh
22 Bhutan
28 Brunei
40 Chile
42 China (Taiwan)
51b Cyprus (T)
59 Egypt
60 El Salvador
71 Gambia
81 Guatemala
84 Guyana
88 Hungary
91 Indonesia
92 Iran
98 Ivory Coast
101 Jordan
103 Kenya
106 Korea (S)
107 Kuwait
109 Lebanon
110 Lesotho
111 Liberia
116 Madagascar
119 Malaysia
120 Maldives
122 Malta
128 Mexico
133 Morocco
136 Nepal
142 Nicaragua
151 Pakistan
152 Panama
154 Paraguay
156 Philippines
158 Poland
161 Qatar
173 Senegal
175 Sierra Leone
176 Singapore
179 So. Africa
182 Sri Lanka
185 Swaziland
190 Thailand
193 Tonga
194 Transkei
196 Tunisia
197 Turkey
200 Uganda
202 United Arab Emirates
140 Vanuatu
212 W. Samoa
213 Yemen (N)
215 Yugoslavia
217 Zambia
218 Zimbabwe

Related Territories

5 Andorra (Fr-Sp)
24 Bophuthatswana (South Afr.)
43 Christmas Is. (Austral.)
44 Cocos Isls. (Austral.)
57 Easter Is. (Ch)
68 French Guiana (Fr)
69 French Polynesia(Fr)
79 Guadeloupe(Fr)
80 Guam (US)
87 Hong Kong(UK)
115 Macao (Port)
124 Martinique (Fr)
130 Monaco (Fr)
146 Norfolk Is.(Aus)
149 Occupied Ters.(Isr)
162 Reunion (Fr)
180 SW Africa (Namibia) (SA)
192 Tokelau Isls. (NZ)
Vatican (It)
211 Wallis and Futuna (Fr)

Not Free Countries

1 Afghanistan
2 Albania
3 Algeria
6 Angola
20 Benin
29 Bulgaria
205 Burkina Faso
30 Burma
31 Burundi
102 Cambodia
32 Cameroon
35 Cape Verde Is.
37 Central African Republic
38 Chad
41 China (Mainland)
46 Comoros
47 Congo
50 Cuba
52 Czechoslovakia
54 Djibouti
61 Equatorial Guinea
62 Ethiopia
70 Gabon
72 Germany (E)
74 Ghana
82 Guinea
83 Guinea-Biss.
85 Haiti
93 Iraq
105 Korea (N)
108 Laos
112 Libya
118 Malawi
121 Mali
125 Mauritania
131 Mongolia
134 Mozambique
143 Niger
144 Nigeria
150 Oman
163 Romania
164 Rwanda
171 Sao Tome & Principe
172 Saudi Arabia
174 Seychelles
178 Somalia
183 Sudan
184 Suriname
188 Syria
189 Tanzania
191 Togo
201 USSR
209 Vietnam
214 Yemen (S)
216 Zaire

Related Territories

219 Ciskei (SA)
207 Venda (SA)

1

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 27, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN D. POINDEXTER

FROM: PATRICK J. BUCHANAN

Bob McMillan, a former Avon executive, now a lawyer on Long Island -- who has made numerous trips to the Phillipines -- is most anxious to be an election observer. A Nixon Republican who used to work for RN up in New York (before I got there) he sent along this abbreviated resume -- as his recommendation. While my knowledge of his foreign policy views is limited, I would certainly endorse him as qualified, and not unsympathetic to the Reagan Administration.

Mr. McMillan is a Senior partner of Rivkin, Radler, Dunne & Bayh, which is a Long Island based firm of 168 lawyers.

He was Counsel to Senator Kenneth Keating in the early 60's. Before joining Avon products, Inc. he was Executive Assistant to Richard Nixon (1964) at the law firm, Nixon, Mudge, etc. In 1983 he was appointed to the President's Commission on Women's Business Ownership, and is currently a member of the IPAC, the Department of Commerce STR's trade policy commission.

While at Avon, he was responsible for 2 years for Asia-Pacific Profit Center. During that time he took 15 separate trips to the Phillipines. He knows a number of business people in the Phillipines. Avon's Phillipine lawyer is Richard Romulo the son of General Carlos Romulo. When he left Avon in December of 1985, he was responsible world-wide, for government relations and legal affairs. There are currently 20,000 Avon ladies in the Phillipines. He is very familiar with the challenges of doing business in the Phillipines.

Mr. McMillan feels he would make a worthy contribution on the Phillipine observing team.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 27, 1986

Robert R. McMillan

Home:
173 Kensington Road
Garden City, New York 11530
516-742-8755

Office:
100 Garden City Plaza
Garden City, New York 11530
516-746-7500

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Mr. McMillan feels he would make a worthy contribution on the Phillipine observing team.

Nixon, Mudge, etc.

MEMORANDUM TO TO JOHN D. POINDEXTER

From Pat Buchanan

Bob McMillan, a former Avon Executive, now a lawyer on Long Island----who has made numerous trips to the Phillipines---is most anxious to be an election observor. A Nixon Republican who used to work for RN up in New York (before I got there) he sent along this abbreviated resume----as his recommendation. While my knowledge of his foreign policy views is limited, I would certainly endorse him as qualified, and not unsympathetic to the Reagan Administration.

Nancy - add
circled sentence
in a day & have it

3

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DRF

clears

Don:

Paul Wolfowitz wanted you to know that Secy Shultz wants to clear on the attached BEFORE IT IS RELEASED.

This is a clean draft which I typed for Paul and Gaston.

Pls let me know if it needs to be revised -- I have no my disc.

Wilma

Draft statement on Philippine Elections

STATEMENT

The Philippine elections have captured the attention of the American public. At times we need to remind ourselves that this is a Philippine election, not an American election. Yet our interests are deeply affected by these elections -- by the results, by the ~~fairness~~ deficiencies of the process, and by what all this means for the future.

President Marcos invited American observers to witness the election; Senator Lugar and Representative Murtha cochaired an observer delegation at my request. They returned ~~this morning~~ last night. I have heard their preliminary report this morning. Since no definitive judgment on the result has yet been rendered by either the official or the unofficial Filipino electoral bodies, it is not appropriate for the United States to make such a judgment at this time.

Nonetheless, a ~~few~~ two points need to be made:

~~strong indications~~ ~~appearance~~ REPORTS OF FRAUD WHICH WE TAKE SERIOUSLY

-- First, it is a disturbing fact that the election has been ~~deeply~~ flawed by ~~fraud~~ reports of and by violence. This concerns us because we cherish commitment to free and fair elections, and because we believe the Government of the Philippines needs an authentic popular mandate in order effectively to counter a growing communist insurgency and restore health to its troubled economy.

-- But second, the election itself -- the obvious enthusiasm of Filipinos for the democratic process and the extraordinary vigor of the campaign -- also tell us something. They tell us of the profound yearning of the Filipino people for democracy, and indeed of the vigor of the underlying forces of pluralism and democracy. Only the communists boycotted the election.

This political process in the Philippines continues. It does not end with this election. Our task for the future is to help nurture the hopes and possibilities of democracy; to help the people of the Philippines overcome the grave problems their country faces, and to continue to work for essential reforms.

To help advise me on how the United States can best pursue that task and to assess the desires and needs of the Filipino people, I am asking Ambassador Philip Habib to travel to the Philippines to meet with the leaders of both political parties, with church and government officials and with representatives of private sector groups.

Americans can never be indifferent to events in the Philippines. [We have too much at stake there] Our national interests converge. Our peoples bear genuine affection toward each other. Most important, our peoples share democratic aspirations. Those ties between our peoples will endure.

3

ID # 371801

CO125

WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

☐ O - OUTGOING
☐ H - INTERNAL
☒ I - INCOMING
Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 85/12/30

Name of Correspondent: Alex A. Esclamado

☐ **MI Mail Report** **User Codes: (A)** _____ **(B)** _____ **(C)** _____

Subject: Telegram requesting meeting with the President to present a plan to save the Philippines from Communists.

ROUTE TO: Office/Agency (Staff Name)	ACTION: Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	DISPOSITION: Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
CM Buch	ORIGINATOR	C 85/12/30		C	CJ 85/12/30
	Referral Note:				
✓ NS Poindexter	A	85/12/30 CJ		C	86/01/10
	Referral Note:				
		/ /			/ /
	Referral Note:				
		/ /			/ /
	Referral Note:				
		/ /			/ /
	Referral Note:				

ACTION CODES:
A - Appropriate Action
C - Comment/Recommendation
D - Draft Response
F - Furnish Fact Sheet to be used as Enclosure
I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary
R - Direct Reply w/Copy
S - For Signature
X - Interim Reply

DISPOSITION CODES:
A - Answered
B - Non-Special Referral
C - Completed
S - Suspended

FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:
Type of Response = Initials of Signer
Code = "A"
Completion Date = Date of Outgoing

Comments:

Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter.
Send all routing updates to Central Reference (Room 75, OEOB).
Always return completed correspondence record to Central Files.
Refer questions about the correspondence tracking system to Central Reference, ext. 2590.

5/81

RECORDS MANAGEMENT ONLY

CLASSIFICATION SECTION

No. of Additional Correspondents:_____ Media: _____ Individual Codes: _ . _ _ _ _ _ . _ _ _ _ _ . _ _ _ _

Prime Subject Code: _ _ _ _ _ _ . _ _ Secondary Subject Codes: _ _ _ _ _ _ . _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ . _ _
_ _ _ _ _ _ . _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ . _ _
_ _ _ _ _ _ . _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ . _ _

PRESIDENTIAL REPLY

Code	Date	Comment	Form
C _ _	_____	Time: _____	P- _____
DSP	_____	Time: _____	Media: _____

SIGNATURE CODES:

CPn - Presidential Correspondence
- n - 0 - Unknown
- n - 1 - Ronald Wilson Reagan
- n - 2 - Ronald Reagan
- n - 3 - Ron
- n - 4 - Dutch
- n - 5 - Ron Reagan
- n - 6 - Ronald
- n - 7 - Ronnie

CLn - First Lady's Correspondence
- n - 0 - Unknown
- n - 1 - Nancy Reagan
- n - 2 - Nancy
- n - 3 - Mrs. Ronald Reagan

CBn - Presidential & First Lady's Correspondence
- n - 1 - Ronald Reagan - Nancy Reagan
- n - 2 - Ron - Nancy

MEDIA CODES:

- B - Box/package
- C - Copy
- D - Official document
- G - Message
- H - Handcarried
- L - Letter
- M - Mailgram
- O - Memo
- P - Photo
- R - Report
- S - Sealed
- T - Telegram
- V - Telephone
- X - Miscellaneous
- Y - Study

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ICS IPMWGWD WSH
00161 12-30 0800A EST
PMS WHITE HOUSE DC 20500
1-000713A364 12/30/85
ICS IPMRYNR RNO
00701 RENO NV 12-29 1132P PST RYNQ
ICS IPMWGWB
1-000661A364 12/30/85
ICS IPMFXSC
905 FR DLY SAN FRANCISCO CA 12-29 2103 PST
PMS PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN (DLY PD)
WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON DC
ATTN: MR. PAT BUCHANAN OF CHIEF OF STAFF DONALD REGAN

85 DEC 30 A9:26

DEAR MR PRESIDENT:

I AM APPEALING FOR A BRIEF MEETING WITH THE PRESIDENT AS SOON AS POSSIBLE TO PRESENT A PLAN TO SAVE THE PHILIPPINES FROM THE COMMUNISTS AND TO MAINTAIN OUR MILITARY BASES THERE. THE UNCERTAINTY OF THE RESULTS OF THE CURRENT SNAP PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN MAKES THIS PERSONAL APPEAL TO SEE THE PRESIDENT VERY IMPERATIVE.

THE EXTREMELY SENSITIVE NATURE OF MY PROPOSAL REQUIRES THAT IT BE REVEALED DIRECTLY TO THE PRESIDENT HIMSELF. TIME IS OF THE ESSENCE. THE PLAN MAY REQUIRE IMPLEMENTATION ON OR BEFORE THE FEBRUARY 7, 1986, ELECTIONS OF SOON THEREAFTER. IT DOES NOT CALL FOR A COUP D'ETAT.

THE PLAN ENSURES INDEFINITE U.S. CONTROL OVER THE MILITARY BASES AND PROTECTS MULTI-NATIONAL INTERESTS. IT CAN BE EXECUTED WITH

OUT LOSS OF LIFE TO AMERICANS AND FILIPINOS AND WILL GUARANTEE THAT THE FORM OF GOVERNMRNT AFTER MARCOS WILL BE A DEMOCRATIC ONE BY U.S. STANDARDS. IT WILL END THE MARCOS REGIME WITHOUT BLOODSHED BUT WILL NOT NECESSARILY FAVOR MARCOS POLITICAL OPPONENTS. IT WILL ALSO GUARANTEE THE DEFEAT OF THE COMMUNIST INSURGENCY.

CONSIDERING THE CLOSE HISTORICAL TIES BETWEEN AMERICA AND THE PHILIPPINES, THE GREAT MAJORITY OF AMERICANS AND FILIPINOS, ALIKE, WILL REJOICE OVER THE RESULT OF THE PLAN. PRESIDENT REAGAN WILL BECOME THE NEW AMERICAN HERO OF THE FILIPINOS EQUAL TO THEIR BELOVED GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR WHOM THEY REGARD AS THEIR LIBERATOR DURING WORLD WAR II.

THIS PLAN CAN SUCCEED ONLY IN THE PHILIPPINES BECAUSE OF THE PREVAILING UNIQUE AND LONG-STANDING HISTORIC TIES BETWEEN THE FILIPINO AND AMERICAN PEOPLE, NOURISHED BY FIFTY YEARS OF AMERICAN OCCUPATION OF THE PHILIPPINES. IF THE RUSSIANS EVENTUALLY SUCCEED

IN PUTTING THE PHILIPPINES UNDER THEIR SPHERE OF CONTROL THROUGH A SUCCESSFUL COMMUNIST TAKEOVER OF THE PHILIPPINES, WHICH WILL SURELY HAPPEN IF THE MARCOS REGIME CONTINUOUS UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCE, THEN WHO WOULD BELIEVE THAT AMERICA IS CAPABLE OF SUCCESSFULLY DEFENDING DEMOCRACY ELSEWHERE IN THE WORLD ?

MAY I UNDERSCORE THE REALITY THAT NO AMOUNT OF MILITARY AID TO THE MARCOS REGIME CAN ENABLE IT TO DEFEAT THE COMMUNIST INSURGENTS. THE LESSON TO BE LEARNED FROM OUR DEFEAT IN VIETNAM IS THAT AN EM-BATTLED GOVERNMENT MUST WIN BACK THE HEARTS AND MINDS OF ITS DIS-

ILLUSIONED CITIZENRY WHO ARE REBELLING AGAINST IT. OTHERWISE, ANY AMOUNT OF U.S. ASSITANCE WOULD BE POWERLESS TO SAVE THAT GOVERNMENT.

I AM AN AMERICAN CITIZEN WHO HAS BEEN DIRECTLY EXPOSED TO THE PHILIPPINE POLITICAL SITUATION ON A CONTINUING BASIS, AND TO THE PHILIPPINE COMMUNIST INSURGENCY OF THE 1950S, IN PARTICULAR. I WAS PART OF THE STAFF OF PRESIDENT RAMON MAGSAYSAY THAT PLAYED A ROLE IN BREAKING THE COMMUNIST REBELLION AT THAT TIME. FERDINAND MARCOS HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH SOLVING THE HUKBALAHAP INSURGENCY.

MR. PRESIDENT, ALTHOUGH I AM A DEMOCRAT WHO HAS CRITICIZED YOUR ADMINISTRATION BITTERLY FOR ITS CONTINUED SUPPORT FOR THE MARCOS REGIME, I ADMIRE YOUR TOTAL COMMITMENT TO PROTECT THE WORLD FROM THE EVIL DESIGNS OF COMMUNISM. I RESPECTFULLY ASK FOR THIS MEETING AS AN AMERICAN WHO DESIRES TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE PRESERVATION OF OUR VITAL AMERICAN INTERESTS IN THE PHILIPPINES AND THE RESTORATION OF TRUE DEMOCRACY AND FREEDOM TO THE FILIPINO PEOPLE. I HAVE RISKED MY LIFE FOR THIS CAUSE.

I DO NOT PRETEND TO KNOW MORE THAN YOUR EXPERTS ON THE PHILIPPINE PROBLEM. HOWEVER, BEING A FILIPINO WITH THE PERSPECTIVE OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN, AND HAVING INTENSELY OBSERVED THE DEVELOPMENTS IN THE PHILIPPINES AND THE AMERICAN POLICY TOWARDS THAT COUNTRY, PLACES ME IN THE UNIQUE POSITION OF ASSESSING THE SITUATION THERE WITH A DUAL PERSPECTIVE. I STRONGLY FEEL I HAVE SOMETHING TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE CURRENT DEBATE ON THE RIGHT FOREIGN POLICY TO ADOPT FOR THE PHILIPPINES AT THIS TIME. I AM ALSO IN CONSTANT TOUCH WITH KEY OPPOSITION LEADERS AND KNOW THEIR GENUINE STAND ON KEY ISSUES AFFECTING OUR INTERESTS.

YOUR INTELLIGENCE NETWORK CAN CHECK MY CREDENTIALS AS A FIGHTER FOR DEMOCRACY IN THE PHILIPPINES. MY OPEN FIGHT AGAINST FILIPINO COMMUNISTS IN THE UNITED STATES IS ALSO WELL KNOWN WITHIN OUR FILIPINO-AMERICAN COMMUNITY. THE TIME YOU WILL SPEND WITH ME COULD

WELL MEAN YOUR RECOGNITION OF A SUBSTANTIAL FILIPINO-AMERICAN CONSTIT UENCY WHO HAS BEEN SILENTLY YET DESPERATELY WORKING FOR DEMOCRACY AND THE FREEDOM OF THEIR FILIPINO BROTHERS AND SISTERS. NO AMERICAN OF FILIPINO DESCENT, LIKE ME, IS KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN GIVEN THE PRIVILEGE OF A FORMAL AUDIENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, ESPECIALLY DISCUSSING A SUBJECT AS IMPORTANT AS THE PRESENT PHILI-PPINE CRISIS. (I AM SENDING SOME BACKGROUND MATERIAL ABOUT ME IN A SEPARATE PACKAGE.)

IF ALLOWED TO PRESENT MY PLAN, I CAN ASSURE YOU, MR.PRESIDENT, OF UTMOST CONFIDENTIALITY.

YOURS FOR U.S. VITAL INTERESTS IN THE PHILIPPINES AND FILIPINO FREEDOM AND PROGRESS

ALEX A ESCLAMADO, PUBLISHER & EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
PHILIPPINE NEWS (SINCE 1961)

148 SOUTH SPRUCE AVE.
SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO CA 94080.
TELEPHONE: 415-872-3000 OR 415-333-6037.

NNNN

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BE003-04

January 6, 1986

Dear Mr. Hicks:

Thanks for the wise words about the Philippines. You are right to be concerned. This will require care and prudence during the coming weeks and months.

If you haven't already seen it, read "The New Khmer Rouge" in the December issue of Commentary. It gives a chilling description of the Communist Party of the Philippines.

Sincerely,

Patrick J. Buchanan
Assistant to the President

Mr. Dub Hicks
161A Fourth Avenue
Chula Vista, CA 92010

PJB/KF/vml (12PJB)

The Philippine Enigma

By Dub Hicks

The Philippines were granted independence by the U.S., July 4, 1946 honoring the pledge made in 1934. World War II interferred with an orderly transition and we emerged from the conflict staunch allies of the Philippines after their liberation from Japanese occupation. Events occurring since 1946 create doubt of their being staunch allies.

It is true the Philippines have been tried and tested since - first with the People's Anti-Japanese Army, known as 'Huks', actual goal was a Communist rule and not anti-Japanese. By 1954 the Huk rebellion was over. It was then that the United States made the mistake of implementing a US-type Constitution to guide the Philippines.

The Islanders quickly adopted the worst features of American politics, bribery and political trade offs.

Macapagal was elected president in 1961 succeeding the Garcia administration. During the period democracy had failed to do much for the peasantry and a period of crime set in. Philippine officials seemed incapable of changing the tempo of crime and maintaining peace.

Ferdinand Marcos became president in 1965. He was a war hero, spirited speaker and seemed the man for the job.

Two decades later Marcos is facing the powerful challenge of the NPA (New Peoples Army) a political force seemingly capable of influencing political decisions.

Marcos is the target of the NPA which uses the high unemployment, debt, and general unrest as the casus belli to unseat Marcos in the 1987 Presidential election.

NPA's greatest strength is centered on Negros Island, the Philippines great source of sugar. Over four million were employed in the sugar industry before its market collapsed.

Roberto Benedicto, who controls the sugar industry and a powerful man in politics, is the close friend of Marcos. Thus making unemployed sugar workers a fertile field for the NPA to garner rabid followers in the quest to defeat Marcos.

NPA strength is about 10,000 armed guerrillas plus perhaps over a million devotees all dedicated to the overthrow of the Marcos hegemony in the 1987 presidential election.

The hard core of the NPA is an avowed Marxist named Rodolfo Salas who assumed the chairmanship of the Communist Party replacing Jose Sison who languishes in jail.

Strength of NPA puts the US military bases in the Philippines in jeopardy whatwith the People's Republic of China having diplomatic relations with Manila and the PRC openly favors US military presence at Clark Field and Subic Bay.

The NPA is in the bind of having to capture arms and ammunition from Philippine Home Defense Forces, arms whose origin is the US. The US should find no solace in the situation.

Soviets now entrenched at Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam provide the NPA a sure source of arms for insurrection should the NPA decide to participate in any action aimed at ousting the US from Clark Field and Subic Bay.

The assassination of Benigno Aquino gave added impetus to the growth of NPA. Many people were sick of Marcos, martial law, and his high handed methods of dealing with unrest, and saw a possible new leader in Aquino.

Whatever confidence in Marcos shattered by the murder of Aquino, has benefited the NPA.

The US should be considering the course of action we will follow when and if our presence there is challenged, and certain changes in the Philippine government's policies may produce the challenge sooner than later.

The area there is in a state of flux. The first military base agreement with the Philippine government was signed in 1947 giving the US use of the bases for 99 years.

In 1979, Clark and Subic Bay along with other installations became Philippine bases under the command of Philippine base Commanders.

The US was given the use of certain facilities and areas, and "shall have effective command and control over such facilities and over United States personnel....." The agreement is reviewed every five years.

It will expire 1991, having been renegotiated to 25 years in a revised agreement of 1966.

The US pays $900 million over a period ending in 1989, for the use of the bases. President Marcos is making noise about jacking up the price - a disagreeable situation which the US Congress will have to deal with.

Nothing is forever and now is the time for the US to reckon with a myriad of possibilities - none too good, regarding future ties with the Philippines.

Marcos may, with the encouragement of Red China, greatly increase the cost of permitting the US to renew the lease on Clark Field and Subic Bay Naval Base thus forcing the US to finance the Philippine government's claim to democracy while at the same time Marcos is overly friendly with Red China.

NPA has never interferred with US military operations in the Philippines. We take no comfort in that when we remember the happenings in Saigon.

Considering the neglect of readiness in the Philippine armed forces and Civilian Home Defense one must conclude that the NPA is a threat to the peace in the islands. Admittedly, the US could not operate any base there if the base should come under constant guerrilla attack. That is another point the US must consider.

We must not place too much confidence in Marcos. He has made millions of enemies during his 20 year rule and is subject to changing with the winds of force. It matters not if the force is exerted by Red China - NPA (New Peoples Army).

Any leader who has served twenty years has made as many enemies as friends. That is why the US should take decisive action at the proper time as regards our military ties with Marcos.

The US can vacate the billions of dollars worth of military establishments and go elsewhere to build anew. This move would cost us billions of dollars and "loss of face" that can never be measured. Or, we might adopt a lesson from the Soviets and stay in the Philippines under the guise of trying to restore stability to the area: Gaining some respect from other nations with staying put.

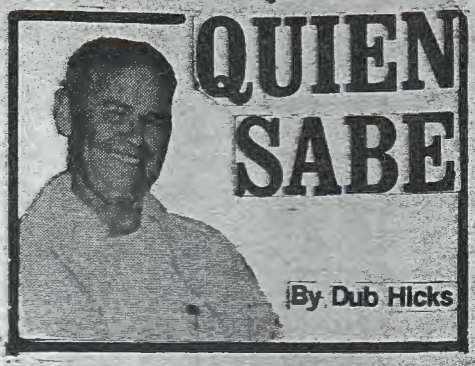
Both alternatives are costly, the latter being less so than moving out and spending $20 billion or more on new bases in the Mariannas or elsewhere.

The chief opponent to face Marcos in the 1987 election is Salvador Laurel, a man who owes his following to being an American hater. If Laurel is elected we will face decision time much sooner than expected.

This is why the US must plot the strategy of coping with strategy now. We can ill afford to be caught unaware lest we donate Clark Field and Subic Bay Naval Base to the Soviets as we did at Cam Ranh Bay.

If it comes to the latter we will lose much more than money.

(See other side)



Bankers are just like anybody else except richer. Any business procedure which involves the bank and its money is almost always an exacting no-nonsense experience. The banker's creed; "We must be protected at all costs," is about to be applied to the depositors of the world.

The $360 billion owed banks by Latin American nations is bordering on default. The debtors are unable to pay the interest due and the bankers being creative money changers may permit American depositors to share in the bank's operation for the first time.

Any who take the time to assess the accepted laws which govern economics soon learn the debt which Latin America owes the banks will never be paid. It is impossible.

Debtor nation's gross national product is not great enough to liquidate the debt- now or perhaps never. In the meantime bankers will keep "rolling the debts over" while giving the countries indebted the money to pay the accumulated interest on the debt. It should be noted that the rate of interest charged is about one third the nterest rate your friendly banker takes rom Joe Blow who makes a loan to get his wife released from the hospital.

Bankers tell Latin America and other debtor nations, "Everything is negotiable but default." This a practice not available to the poor sucker who can't make his car payment or house payment. The sucker who will end up paying the interest and loss suffered by the bank for their asinine loans are the depositors.

Chase Manhatten, Citibank, Bank of America and other banks bought themselves enough congressmen and senators to get the Panama Canal Treaty passed so the banking industry might have a country in which to operate that has little if any regulatory laws that restrict bankers.

Panama provided them the base to operate from. A plethora of asinine questionable loans to developing nations followed. The "chickens are coming home to roost" on the porch of the U.S. Treasury to be rescued from the hawks by U.S. taxpayers.

How many piratical raids can the U.S. Treasury stand from the banking buccaneers is problematical. But one need not consult his favorite guru to know that there shall come the time when financial pirates find the federal till empty. What happens then?

Let us consider what is likely to happen before the raids on the treasury stop. We can expect the banks to start charging for whatever free service exists today. Checking accounts will be charged ever increasing fees. All the service which banks provide shall become more expensive. In essence the American people are

becas [National Hispanic Scholar-
rtante para la difusión de becas a
ontribución de $300,000 por parte de
nunciaron Jerry E. Ritter [a mano
po para Anheuser-Busch; Arzopispo
del Fondo [centro]; y Ernest Robles,
erda]. La donación fue presentada
acional Hispano para Becas en Los
zados para presentar becas en 10 de
spana y para extender la serie de
orientación sobre el alcance de

ord Month In
ism

Olympic dip to record our best summer ever in many respects."

Hotel occupancy for the month reached 89 percent, the highest rate in two years and 8.5 percent over August 1984. All categories of visitors were up except Mexican day visitors, who are impacted by the peso's continued decline.

Museums and Old Town State Park led all other attractions with attendance increases averaging 37.8 percent.

Continued on page 6

... the American people are going to pay for the mistakes of the banks as regards interest payments on Latin American loans.

For the first time Americans shall become unwilling partners of the banks by paying the interest on foreign loans with increased service charges at the local bank.

This shall all come about from the synergism which exists between the U.S. Government and the banking industry - there is nothing we can do about it buy pay.

The Republic form of government or most all forms of government have an Achilles hell; greed. Our 100 senators and over 400 congress people all are afflicted with the same human foibles which brought the Roman Empire to dust.

We need a Soloman badly, to provide the answer to our country's weakness before we too are devoured by avarice, hubris and plain old larceny. One thing is certain.

Any cure or panacea shall have its genesis from honesty in elected officials. The recent gathering of 400 representatives of the Latin American nations in Cuba resulted in Castro saying: "The capitalists can't sleep dreaming of the volcano that's erupting beneath them."

If the debtor nations should ever begin to default on the $360 billion owed, the repercussion would shake the financial base of the International Banking operations far more than a mere volcano.

Who is to say - would it create havoc or bring about the return to fiscal sanity?

(see other side)

Dear Mr. Hicks,

Thanks for the wise words about the Phillipines. You are right to be concerned. This will require ~~close~~ care and prudence during the coming weeks and month.

If you haven't already seen it, read "The New Khmer Rouge" in the December issue of Commentary. It gives a chilling description of the Communist Party of the Phillipines.

Sincerely,

PJB

Mona

DUB HICKS | free-lance writer
articles–advertising copy–slogans–speech writing
161A fourth avenue–chula vista ca 92010–telephone (714) 426-7233

October, 31, 1985

Dear Patrick:

The enclosed commentaries were submitted to San Diego Union for publication five weeks ago. The Union supposedly flies the conservative flag – to date it has refrained from publicizing the dismal situation unfolding in the Philippines.

We must stand fast on this one lest the Soviets get Clark and Subic installations handed to them – a repetition of Cam Ranh Bay.

Please use your influence on the president to "stand tall" and not surrender to fiscal blackmail, nor even consider vacating our bases there.

As the last resort we must stay even if only to "keep the peace".

Respectfully,
Dub Hicks

5

ID# 374656

C0125

NBS

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: FEBRUARY 03, 1986

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE CHARLES E. SCHUMER

SUBJECT: REQUESTS URGING PERSONALL AND PUBLICLY THAT PRESIDENT MARCOS ACT IMMEDIATELY TO SALVAGE WHAT POSSIBILITY REMAINS FOR A LEGITIMATE ELECTION IN THE PHILIPPINES ON FEB 7 86

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY	(STAFF NAME)	ACTION: ACT CODE	ACTION: DATE YY/MM/DD	DISPOSITION: TYPE RESP	DISPOSITION: C D	DISPOSITION: COMPLETED YY/MM/DD
M. B. OGLESBY		ORG	86/02/03			/ /
	REFERRAL NOTE:		/ /			/ /
	REFERRAL NOTE:		/ /			/ /
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COMMENTS: 4 ILLEGIBLE NAMES

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: 37 MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: 1230 1240 ____

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

ACTION CODES:	DISPOSITION	OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:
A-APPROPRIATE ACTION	A-ANSWERED	TYPE RESP=INITIALS OF SIGNER
C-COMMENT/RECOM	B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL	CODE = A
D-DRAFT RESPONSE	C-COMPLETED	COMPLETED = DATE OF OUTGOING
F-FURNISH FACT SHEET	S-SUSPENDED	
I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC		
R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY		
S-FOR-SIGNATURE		
X-INTERIM REPLY		

REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE (ROOM 75,OEOB) EXT-2590
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS MANAGEMENT.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

CO125

TO: Stripping

FROM: MELANIE BLESSÉ
Office of Legislative Affairs

This was separated from the final response that was sent out.

February 27, 1986

Dear Mr. Schumer:

Thank you for your January 30 letter to President Reagan, cosigned by 41 of your House colleagues, concerning the election in the Philippines.

Your concerns regarding the fairness of the February 7 election were well-founded. Although the U.S. Government consistently urged that the electoral process be a fair and credible one, and supported that goal with an official observer delegation, the elections were marred by widespread fraud and violence. In the President's words, the fraud and violence, perpetrated largely by the ruling party, were so extreme that the election's credibility was called into question both within the Philippines and in the United States.

The Administration has worked closely with Congress to formulate appropriate policy in response to the altered situation in the Philippines. Our goal was to help and encourage those Filipinos of good faith to overcome present crises and build a future of hope and progress for all the people of that great nation.

Given recent events, we believe our policy was proper, measured and was paced with events that led to a solution by the people of the Philippines.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

M. B. Oglesby, Jr.
Assistant to the President

The Honorable Charles E. Schumer
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

cc: NSC Secretariat - FYI

MBO:STATE:NSC:KRJ:efr/pt (sys6-MBO6)

Letter to all signers

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

February 25, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR KATHY JAFFKE

FROM: RODNEY B. MCDANIEL WRP for

SUBJECT: Response to Charles E. Schumer re Philippine Election

The NSC has reviewed and concurs in the draft State response with changes as indicated.

Attachments

Tab A Proposed State Response w/changes
Tab B Incoming Correspondence

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

February 25, 1986

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROD MCDANIEL

FROM: DICK CHILDRESS

SUBJECT: Response to Charles E. Schumer

Recommend you sign the memorandum at Tab I.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Attachments

Tab I McDaniel/Jaffke Memorandum
Tab A Proposed State Response w/changes
Tab B Incoming Correspondence

cc: R. Sable

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DRAFT

Dear Mr. Schumer:

Thank you for your January 30 letter to President Reagan, cosigned by 41 of your House colleagues, concerning the election in the Philippines.

Your concerns regarding the fairness of the February 7 election were well-founded. Although the U.S. government consistently urged that the electoral process be a fair and credible one, and supported that goal with an official observer delegation, the elections were marred by widespread fraud and violence. In the President's words, the fraud and violence, perpetrated largely by the ruling party, were so extreme that the election's credibility was called into question both within the Philippines and in the U.S.

The Administration has ~~begun to~~ worked closely with Congress to formulate appropriate policy in response to the altered situation in the Philippines. Our goal ~~will be~~ was to help and encourage those Filipinos of good faith to overcome present crises and build a future of hope and progress for all the people of that great nation. ~~We~~ If Given recent events, we believe our policy was proper, measured and was paced with ~~the one desire for~~ events that led to a solution by the people of the Philippines.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

The Honorable
Charles E. Schumer,
House of Representatives.

UNCLASSIFIED
(Classification)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
TRANSMITTAL FORM

S/S 8605031

Date February 24, 1986

For: VADM John M. Poindexter
National Security Council
The White House

Reference:

To: The President From: Congressman Schumer

Date: 1/30/86 Subject: Philippine Election

Referral Dated: 13 FEB 86 ID# 8601187 (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:

Nicholas Platt
Executive Secretary

UNCLASSIFIED
(Classification)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DRAFT

Dear Mr. Schumer:

Thank you for your January 30 letter to President Reagan, cosigned by 41 of your House colleagues, concerning the election in the Philippines.

Your concerns regarding the fairness of the February 7 election were well-founded. Although the U.S. government consistently urged that the electoral process be a fair and credible one, and supported that goal with an official observer delegation, the elections were marred by widespread fraud and violence. In the President's words, the fraud and violence, perpetrated largely by the ruling party, were so extreme that the election's credibility was called into question both within the Philippines and in the U.S.

The Administration has begun to work closely with Congress to formulate appropriate policy in response to the altered situation in the Philippines. Our goal will be to help and encourage those Filipinos of good faith to overcome present crises and build a future of hope and progress for all the people of that great nation.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

The Honorable
Charles E. Schumer,
House of Representatives.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

ID 8601187

REFERRAL

DATE: 13 FEB 86

MEMORANDUM FOR: DEPT OF STATE

8605031

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION: TO: PRESIDENT

SOURCE: SCHUMER, CHARLES

DATE: 30 JAN 86

KEYWORDS: PHILIPPINES CO

SUBJ: LTR TO PRES FM SCHUMER & COLLEAGUES RE RECENT PHILIPPINE ELECTIONS

REQUIRED ACTION: DRAFT REPLY FOR WH SIG

DUEDATE: 20 FEB 86

COMMENTS:

Loretta Brayton 395-6870

RODNEY B. McDANIEL

FOR ~~ROBERT M. KIMMITT~~

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Rec'd S/S-I 2/13:1655 gab

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

February 12

Van,

Please staff the attached for a draft by NSC - WH correspondence has been alerted that the package will be acted on by NSC and WH/LA request action as quickly as possible.

Thanks,

Bev.

Have NSC draft letter & run by Risque. Thanks. Sally

February 5, 1986

Dear Mr. Schumer:

President Reagan has asked me to thank you for your January 30 letter, cosigned by 41 of your House colleagues, concerning the upcoming election in the Philippines.

We appreciated knowing of your concerns regarding the legitimacy of the February 7 election, and you may be assured that your recommendations have been brought to the prompt attention of the appropriate Administration officials for careful consideration.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

M. B. Oglesby, Jr.
Assistant to the President

The Honorable Charles E. Schumer
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

cc: w/copy of inc to Will Ball, Legis Affairs, Dept of State - for DIRECT response

cc: w/copy of inc to NSC - FYI

MBO:MDB:efr (Sys6 MBO6)

WH RECORDS MANAGEMENT HAS RETAINED ORIGINAL INCOMING

374656

S/PHO

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

January 30, 1985

The Honorable Ronald Reagan
President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

We are writing to ask you to urge personally and publicly that President Marcos act immediately to salvage what possibility remains for a legitimate election in the Philippines on February 7.

Within the next two weeks, the people of the Philippines will go to the polls to select the next leader of their country. The openness and fairness of this election are crucial to the future of both democracy in the Philippines and U.S. strategic interests in the Pacific.

The United States Congress and State Department have stressed to President Marcos that it is imperative he do everything in his power to make the February election free and honest. Unfortunately, President Marcos has not heeded this call.

It is too late to rectify the damage caused by the short campaign period and the restricted access of the opposition to the media. However, President Marcos can still take several steps to limit the chance for fraud on election day. First, the membership of the Commission on Elections should be reconsitituted with independent representatives. In addition, the nonpartisan National Citizens Movement for Free Elections should be permitted adequate access to the polling places and should be unhampered in its "Quick Count" vote tallying. Finally, all observers must be given reasonable access to the polling places.

The Honorable Ronald Reagan

At this late date, even these actions will probably be insufficient to restore confidence in the fairness of the electoral process in the Philippines. However, without them, the upcoming election will surely appear tainted and illegitimate to world opinion.

Sincerely,

Charles E Schumer

Lee Pelosi

Doug Bereuter

Thomas Daschle

Berkley Bedell

Jim McDermott

Daniel K. Akaka

Don Edwards

Bob Traxler

Patricia J. Mitchell

Mac Murphy

Claude Pepper

James L. Oberstar

Ed Markey

Mickey Leland

Mary Rose Oakar

Dymally

Dean A. Gallo

Gary L. Ackerman

Tommy F. Robinson

Thomas M. Foglietta

John Seiberling

Jim Weaver

Mary Rose Oakar

Pete Stark

Gus Savage

Charles A. Hayes

Major R. Owens

Gerry Sikorski

John Bryant

Bruce A. Morrison

Thomas J. Manton

Lane Evans

Sander Levin

Bob Mrazek

Bill Hughes

Ron Dellums

Dick Durbin

Bill Richardson

Bill Green

Vic Fazio

Fazio

James M. Jeffords

Bruce L. Vento

F. Vento

NSC/S PROFILE UNCLASSIFIED ID 8601187

RECEIVED 13 FEB 86 14

TO PRESIDENT FROM SCHUMER, CHARLES DOCDATE 30 JAN 86

OGLESBY, M B 05 FEB 86

KEYWORDS: PHILIPPINES CO SUSPENSE

SUBJECT LTR TO PRES FM SCHUMER & COLLEAGUES RE RECENT PHILIPPINE ELECTIONS

ACTION: DRAFT REPLY FOR WH SIG DUE: 20 FEB 86 STATUS D FILES WH

FOR ACTION FOR CONCURRENCE FOR INFO

STATE SABLE

CHILDRESS

COMMENTS

REF# 374656 LOG NSCIFID (LB)

ACTION OFFICER (S)	ASSIGNED	ACTION REQUIRED	DUE	COPIES TO
	- 2/24	Lee'd s/s Graft		RS
RC	X 2/25	Mem McDaniel	3/4	
		to Kathy Jaffe		
	C 2/25	McDaniel Rpt Memo		RC, MM, RS

DISPATCH 2/25 W/ATTCH FILE (C)

DM

National Security Council
The White House

System # I

Package # 1187

DOCLOG DM A/O

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	DISPOSITION
Bob Pearson	1	P	A
Rodney McDaniel			
Don Fortier			
Paul Thompson			
Florence Gantt			
John Poindexter			
Rodney McDaniel			
NSC Secretariat	2	2/25 DF	D
Situation Room			

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

cc: VP Regan Buchanan Other

COMMENTS

Should be seen by: _____
(Date/Time)

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ACTION OFFICER (S)	ASSIGNED	ACTION REQUIRED	DUE	COPIES TO
	- 2/24	See d slip draft		RS
RC	S 2/25	Memo McDaniel 2/1 to Kathy Jaffke		
	C 2/25	McDaniel draft memo		RC, MW, PS

DISPATCH 2/25 W/ATTCH FILE (C)