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**United States
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Agency**

Washington, D. C. 20547

Office of the Director



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March 19, 1986

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Dear Don:

The enclosed USIA Research Memorandum based on a survey in the Philippines in late 1985 shows that even before Ferdinand Marcos's departure from office most Filipinos had favorable views of the U.S. and of Americans and supported closer ties with the U.S.

Sincerely,

Charles Z. Wick
Director

The Honorable
Donald T. Regan
Chief of Staff
and Assistant to the President
The White House

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Research Memorandum

United States Information Agency
Washington, D.C. 20547



Office of Research

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dlw 7/28/10

March 20, 1986

FILIPINO PUBLIC OPINION ON U.S. IMAGE AND INFLUENCE

This paper is the second report based on personal interviews with a national sample of 3,000 Filipino adults conducted in late 1985. Highlights of data delivered to USIA in late January were reported in a Foreign Opinion Note on January 30.

Summary

In late 1985, a majority of Filipino adults saw extensive U.S. influence on the Philippines:

- o About six-in-ten named the U.S. as the country wielding the biggest influence on the Philippine "way of life," seeing it most often in politics and government, education, business and economics.
- o Among those who saw the U.S. exerting the greatest influence on Philippine life, far more judged it to be good than bad. Two-in-ten said it was "both good and bad."

On the negative side, half of the public -- and three-fourths of university graduates -- said that the U.S. "interferes too much in the internal affairs of the Philippines."

The bottom line, however, is that Filipinos had favorable views of the U.S. and Americans, and supported closer ties with the U.S.:

- o Some nine-in-ten Filipinos held at least a "good" opinion (36% said "very good") of the U.S.
- o On a ten-point ladder scale of esteem for various nationalities, Filipinos placed Americans at step eight, higher than they placed themselves at about step seven.
- o Three-fourths named the U.S. as the country with which the Philippines should "develop closer relations in general."

Some seven-in-ten expressed an interest in learning more about America, especially about U.S. business and economics, politics and government, and technology.

End Summary

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INTRODUCTION

A leading market research firm in Manila conducted the survey from October 8 to November 22, 1985, among a national sample of Filipino adults (ages 18-60). Due to computer breakdown, complete results (including computer tape) were not made available to USIA until early February 1986.¹

Results were weighted according to 1984 census figures for the national adult population aged 18-60. Results are presented for the total Philippine public as well as for these subgroups: university graduates, residents of Metro Manila, and the U.S. Bases Area. (Details on survey methodology are reported in a previous Research Memorandum, M-3/3/86.²)

Important initiatives from the U.S. and Philippine Governments were announced or took place during fieldwork. On October 17, Senator Laxalt met with President Marcos in Manila to deliver a message from President Reagan on the need for economic and military reforms to reverse the deteriorating security situation in the country. On October 30, Assistant Secretary of Defense Armitage testified in the Senate that "armed NPA guerillas approach 16,500" and he foresaw a "strategic stalemate" in three to five years.

On November 4, 1985, President Marcos announced that he would hold presidential elections in early 1986; twelve days later the date of the "snap elections" was set for February 7, 1986.

It should be stressed that this survey was completed some two months before the momentous events of February 1986, which culminated in the departure of President Marcos from the Philippines and Corazon Aquino's assumption of the presidency.

A previous report² covered the U.S. security relationship with the Philippines; this paper deals with perceptions of U.S. society and U.S. influence on the Philippine way of life. A final report will cover Filipino attitudes toward foreign investments and economic relations with the U.S.

¹Highlights from the survey were reported in N-1/30/86, "Filipinos Favor U.S. Bases, Close Ties With U.S." (LOU).

²See M-3/3/86, "Filipino Perceptions of Threat, U.S. Bases, and Military Aid" (LOU).

U.S. INFLUENCE ON PHILIPPINE LIFE

Given its unique historic relationship with the Philippines, and its close political, economic, and military ties, the U.S. is commonly assumed to wield considerable influence over the Philippines. Survey results indicate that this perception is fairly widely held by Filipinos.

U.S. seen exerting greatest influence on Filipino "way of life"

Late in 1985, a majority (58%) of the public -- and seven-in-ten university graduates (71%) and Manilans (73%) -- named the U.S. as the country which "exercises the greatest influence on the way we live today in the Philippines." A few mentioned Japan (8%), China (7%), Saudi Arabia (6%), and former colonial ruler Spain (3%) in this regard. Some two-in-ten of the public (22%) expressed no opinion, suggesting uncertainty. (Table 1)

U.S. influence seen most in politics and government, education, and business and economics

When asked in what specific areas the U.S. exerts influence, Filipinos said their way of life was influenced in "politics and government" (16%), "education" (16%), "business and economics" (14%), "technology" (8%), and "fashion/dress" (8%). University graduates (26%) were most apt to see U.S. influence in the political realm, while residents of the U.S. Bases Area (23%) most frequently perceived U.S. economic influence. (Table 2)

More view the U.S. influence as good than bad

Among those Filipinos who saw the U.S. exerting the greatest influence on their way of life, far more saw this influence as good (32%) than bad (4%). However, about two in-ten of the public (19%) -- and about three-in-ten (32%) university graduates and Manilans (28%) -- said that U.S. influence was "both good and bad." (Table 3)

Favorable judgments related to education, technology, business and economics, and use of English

Those who said that the U.S. has the most influence in education, technology, business and economics, and "use of English" expressed, on balance, the most favorable views of U.S. influence. In contrast, among the few who cited influence in "moral values/conduct" and "colonial mentality/westernized culture," majorities had ambivalent feelings about U.S. influence in general (volunteering "both good and bad").

Among those who saw U.S. influence as greatest in politics and government, there was no consensus: 44 percent said it "tends to be good," 43 percent volunteered it was "both good and bad," and nine percent said it "tends to be bad."

Domains of Philippine Life Most Influenced by the U.S.								
(% of total sample)	Educa- tion (16%)	Tech- nology (8%)	Bus. & Econ. (14%)	Use of English (3%)	Pol. & Govt. (16%)	Fashion (8%)	Colonial Mental- ity (1%)	Moral Values/ Conduct (3%)
<u>U. S. Influence</u>								
Tends to be good	66%	62%	61%	56%	45%	43%	19%	18%
Both good and bad	31	35	31	33	43	43	80	62
Tends to be bad	3	3	7	10	9	11	1	20
Don't know	1	1	1	2	3	3	-	-
	<u>101%</u>	<u>101%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>101%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

U.S. viewed as best political model for the Philippines

Six-in-ten (62%) of the public saw the U.S. political system as the "best model for the Philippines." A few (1-6%) mentioned Japan, China, and Saudi Arabia in this regard. The perception of the U.S. system as the best political model was widespread among various segments of the public, but was somewhat lower among university graduates (57%). (Table 4)

At the same time, U.S. seen as "interfering too much"

When asked "which country or countries, if any, interferes too much in the internal affairs of the Philippines," half (51%) of the public named the U.S. A few (5-6%) named China, the Soviet Union, or Japan, while a third (33%) expressed no opinion. Three-fourths (76%) of the university graduates and seven-in-ten (70%) Manilans said the U.S. interfered too much in the internal affairs of the Philippines. (Table 5)

Despite the foregoing negative connotation of U.S. interference in the internal affairs of the Philippines, the U.S. role in seeking reforms from the Marcos regime seemed to be favorably received by many Filipinos. When a national survey in the Summer of 1985 asked the public to evaluate U.S. policy towards their country, the results showed that half (51%) agreed with

the statement "Most of what the U.S. Government wants to happen in the Philippines is good for the Filipinos." Thirty three percent were undecided and 15 percent disagreed.³

IMAGE OF THE U.S. AND AMERICANS

Surveys in the Greater Manila area in the 1960s and at the beginning of the 1970s consistently showed widely held favorable views of the U.S. and of Americans.⁴ More recent surveys indicate that the favorable U.S. image still holds among the bulk of the Filipino population.

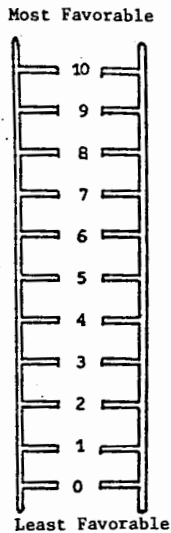
Esteem for the U.S. and Americans remains high

Widespread favorable views of the U.S. in late 1985 matched those in the Spring of the year. Favorable opinions of Japan also were widely held (by 70% to 5% in late 1985), and in both surveys half of the public expressed a favorable view of China. In contrast, Filipino opinion of the USSR was much less favorable.

<u>Opinion of the country</u>	<u>U.S.</u>		<u>Japan</u>		<u>China</u>		<u>USSR</u>	
	<u>Spr. 85</u>	<u>Fall 85</u>	<u>Spr. 85</u>	<u>Fall 85</u>	<u>Spr. 85</u>	<u>Fall 85</u>	<u>Spr. 85</u>	<u>Fall 85</u>
Very good	36%	36%	9%	11%	3%	3%	3%	2%
Good	52	52	59	59	46	47	26	22
Subtotal	88%	88%	68%	70%	49%	50%	29%	24%
Neither good nor bad	5	8	13	15	22	25	23	24
Bad	1	1	5	4	9	8	13	19
Very bad	*	*	2	1	3	2	8	7
Subtotal	1%	1%	7%	5%	12%	10%	21%	26%

³For an analysis of the survey, see M-2/3/86, "Filipino Opinion on Political Issues and the U.S.: A Secondary Analysis of the 1985 Bishops-Businessmen's Conference Survey" (U)

⁴For survey findings from the Greater Manila area in the early 1970s, see R-18-85, "Filipino Public Opinion on Philippine-American Relations" (LOU).



	<u>Spring 1985</u>	<u>Fall 1985</u>
<u>Americans</u>	(8.1)	(8.0)
<u>Filipinos</u>	(7.9)	(7.2)
<u>Japanese</u>	(5.9)	(5.7)
<u>Chinese</u>	(5.1)	(5.0)
<u>Russians</u>	(4.1)	(3.9)

Similarly, Filipinos rated Americans as highly in the Fall as in the Spring of 1985. When assessed by a nationalities image question, the top spot, shared with Filipinos in the previous survey, was held by Americans alone in late 1985. On a ladder scale in which 10 represents the highest possible opinion about a people, Filipinos rated Americans at step 8.0. This was higher than the rating that they gave themselves (7.2). Ratings of the Japanese, Chinese, and Russians were about the same in both measurements.

Widespread support for closer ties with the U.S.

Three-fourths (76%) of the public named the U.S. as the country with which the Philippines should "develop closer relations in general." One-in-ten (12%) named Japan in this regard, and a handful (1-4%) mentioned China, Australia, and the Soviet Union. (Table 6)

U.S. SOCIETY AND INFORMATION SOURCES

In general, the positive views of the United States held by most Filipinos were matched by a desire on their part to learn more about the U.S.

Widespread interest in Americana

Over seven-in-ten (73%) of the public were at least "somewhat interested" (30% were "very interested") in finding out more about the U.S. More than eight-in-ten Manilans and university graduates were interested in learning more about the U.S. When those who expressed such interest were asked what in particular they would like to know, they asked mainly for information on business and economics (25%), politics and government (20%), technology (15%), and "scientific know-how/space science" (8%). A few (7%) mentioned "modern way of life/U.S. life-style."⁵ (Tables 7 and 8)

⁵Many Filipinos (50%) were also interested in finding out more about Japan. Subjects of high interest were technology (17%), the electronics industry (16%), Japanese way of life (10%), and management of the economy (7%). (Tables 10 and 11).

Varied sources of information about the U.S.

Filipinos, especially university graduates and Manilans, use several sources for "information about America":

- o Print media: a third (35%) named Philippine newspapers and magazines; one-in-ten (14%) named U.S. weekly magazines (which were cited by three-in-ten university graduates and Manilans). One-in-ten (10%) mentioned stories by American writers.
- o TV and films: U.S. films on TV (26%), TV entertainment programs (19%), and U.S. feature films at the movies (17%).
- o Personal contacts: friends and relatives in the U.S. (24%, with notably higher mentions among Manilans, 38%, and university graduates, 36%), working for a U.S. organization (10%, with 22% among residents of the U.S. Bases Area), and Americans met (5%, with 18% among residents of the U.S. Bases Area).
- o Academic studies: a fourth (27%) specifically mentioned "school, studies."
- o Cultural events/centers: "cultural events" (8%), exhibits" (5%), and "USIS Center/Library" (5%).
- o Visits to the U.S.: one percent (3% among Manilans).
(Table 9)

Filipinos, under the Marcos regime, turned to local radio (24%), TV (20%), and national daily newspapers (19%) for the "most useful information" on bilateral relations with the U.S. Local radio was the most useful source of information in rural areas, while TV and national newspapers were most useful in urban areas.⁶

U.S. a favorite school subject

A majority (68%) of the public named the U.S. as the country they learned most about in studies at school; sizable minorities named Japan (28%), Spain (20%), and China (17%). (Table 10). When those who named the U.S. were asked which subjects (from a list) interested them most about the U.S., they picked U.S. history (23%), government and politics (13%), social studies (12%), and business and economics (9%). Very few (2-4%) chose literature and the arts. University graduates were most interested in U.S. history (25%), politics and government (23%), and business and economics (18%). (Tables 12 and 13)

⁶See R-18-85, previously cited.

Philippine textbooks predominantly seen as "objective and accurate" in criticisms of the U.S.

Many textbooks used in the Philippine school system in recent years, not unexpectedly, have a nationalist "slant" in their interpretation of the former colonial relationship with the U.S. About three-in-ten Filipinos felt that the criticisms of the U.S. in these textbooks were "biased and inaccurate," but a large plurality (46%) found the criticisms "objective and accurate." A fourth voiced no opinion. The public's judgment is shared by university graduates. (Table 14)

USE OF ENGLISH

English has the status of an official language in the Philippines and is the de facto language of government. It is the chief language for admission to university studies, government employment, and the professions. However, its official status has been challenged by Pilipino, a Tagalog-based national language, and the quality of English -- both written and spoken -- seems to have deteriorated over the past several decades. This deterioration has taken place in most sectors of society, including the professions, but is especially evident among poorer people.⁷

Small majority see study of English as key to "livelihood"

A small majority (56%) of the public chose English (from a list) as the language "most Filipinos should know very well to earn a livelihood;" three-in-ten (31%) picked Tagalog, and fewer than one-in-ten (6%) picked Cebuano. (Table 15)

However, English is used less often than local languages by the general public both at home and in the workplace. The top two languages "most often used with family and friends" were Cebuano (32%) and Tagalog (30%), followed at a distance by Bicolano (10%), Ilocano (8%), Ilongo (8%), and Pampango (4%). Moreover, among active members of the labor force (59% of the sample), English ranked third (7%) behind Tagalog (16%) and Cebuano (16%) in being used most often "in connection with work." (Table 15)

⁷For an analysis of the current and future status of English in the Philippines, see "The Status and Role of English and Pilipino in the Philippines," December 1985, by Bonifacio P. Sibayan. This study was commissioned by the Office of Research of USIA.

Large majority of Filipinos pass basic English "reading test"

During the survey, respondents were administered a short reading test in English which was intended to measure "school language" achievement at the elementary level. Two-thirds of the public gave the correct response in English (65%), virtually the same percentage as those who picked the right answer in the same test in Pilipino (67%). Among university graduates, about nine-in-ten (87%) picked the correct answer in English. (Table 16 and Appendix A for details)

At a more advanced level, however, English literacy is much lower. In the Spring 1985 survey, only 33 percent of the public said they read English "well enough to read and understand a newspaper article written in it," while 28 percent said they spoke English "well enough to understand fully a radio broadcast."

Philippine educators attribute low English literacy to, among other things, (a) reduced daily instructional time for English in elementary schools (two hours today compared to four and a half hours before World War II), (b) fewer native speakers of English (compared with the pre-World War II period), (c) growing acceptability of "Tag-lish"; i.e., code-switching or mixing of English and Pilipino, particularly in the media.

English usage linked more to TV than to radio news exposure

About eight-in-ten (78%) Filipinos listen to the news on radio. English stood third (10%) behind Cebuano (20%) and Tagalog (33%) as the language of their favorite radio news broadcast. About a fourth of Manilans (23%) and university graduates (23%) said their favorite newscast was in English. (Table 16)

Six-in-ten (60%) of the public watch TV news programs. Here, English ranked a close second (26%) to Tagalog (35%) as the language of their favorite TV news program. About half or more Manilans (48%) and university graduates (55%) said their favorite TV newscast was in English -- the language primarily used in TV network news programming. (Table 16)

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Jose Armilla, Analyst

M-3/20/86

Approved by:
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TABLE 1. COUNTRIES WITH GREATEST INFLUENCE ON PHILIPPINE LIFE

"Various countries may influence the way of life of another country. Which countries do you think exercise the greatest influence on the way we live today in the Philippines?" (MULTIPLE RESPONSES)

	Total Phil. (3000)	Metro Manila (600)	U.S. Bases Area (450)	Univ. Grad. (584)
U.S.	58%	73%	64%	71%
Japan	8	7	12	9
China	7	7	6	10
Saudi Arabia	6	7	15	5
Spain	3	1	1	4
Other	2	3	3	4
None	2	2	2	2
Don't know	22	10	10	9
	<u>108%</u>	<u>110%</u>	<u>113%</u>	<u>114%</u>

TABLE 2. U.S. INFLUENCE ON FILIPINO WAY OF LIFE

[IF U.S. MENTIONED, ASK]: "In what ways would you say the U.S. most influences our way of life? Please just tell me the first one or two things that come to mind." (MULTIPLE RESPONSES)

	Total Phil. (3000)	Metro Manila (600)	U.S. Bases Area (450)	Univ. Grad. (584)
Politics & government	16%	20%	11%	26%
Education	16	13	9	18
Business & economics	14	20	23	20
Technology	8	9	6	11
Fashion/dress	8	15	13	11
Use of English	3	9	10	3
Moral values/conduct	2	5	2	3
U.S. way of life	1	2	2	1
Colonial mentality/ westernized culture	1	2	1	1
Other	2	3	7	2
Don't know	4	3	3	2
Not asked	42	27	36	29
	<u>117%</u>	<u>128%</u>	<u>123%</u>	<u>127%</u>

TABLE 3. U.S. INFLUENCE: GOOD OR BAD?

"On balance, does this influence tend to be a good influence or a bad influence?"

	Total Phil. (3000)	Metro Manila (600)	U.S. Bases Area (450)	Univ. Grad. (584)
Tends to be good	32%	33%	37%	27%
Tends to be bad	4	10	5	10
Both good and bad	19	28	20	32
Don't know	3	1	3	2
Not asked	42	27	36	29
	<u>100%</u>	<u>99%</u>	<u>101%</u>	<u>100%</u>

TABLE 4. BEST POLITICAL MODEL

"Which country, if any, has the political system that provides the best model for the Philippines?" (MULTIPLE RESPONSES)

	Total Phil. (3000)	Metro Manila (600)	U.S. Bases Area (450)	Univ. Grad. (584)
U.S.	62%	65%	68%	57%
Japan	6	9	6	13
China	2	2	2	3
Saudi Arabia	1	1	4	*
Other	3	7	3	6
None	5	7	8	9
Don't know	21	10	9	12
	<u>100%</u>	<u>101%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

TABLE 5. COUNTRIES WHICH INTERFERE IN PHILIPPINE AFFAIRS

"Which country or countries, if any, interferes too much in the internal affairs of the Philippines?" (MULTIPLE RESPONSES)

	Total Phil. (3000)	Metro Manila (600)	U.S. Bases Area (450)	Univ. Grad. (584)
U.S.	51%	70%	64%	76%
China	6	4	6	3
Soviet Union	5	4	7	5
Japan	5	4	6	3
Other	3	3	4	3
None	3	4	4	3
Don't know	31	16	19	14
	<u>104%</u>	<u>105%</u>	<u>110%</u>	<u>107%</u>

TABLE 6. SUPPORT FOR CLOSER BILATERAL RELATIONS

"With which countries do you think the Philippines should try to develop closer relations in general? (MULTIPLE RESPONSES)

	Total Phil. (3000)	Metro Manila (600)	U.S. Bases Area (450)	Univ. Grad. (584)
U.S.	76%	73%	79%	71%
Japan	12	17	15	18
China	4	5	3	8
Australia	1	1	1	2
Soviet Union	1	3	1	2
Other	3	4	3	5
None	2	2	4	4
Don't know	10	9	5	6
	<u>109%</u>	<u>114%</u>	<u>111%</u>	<u>116%</u>

TABLE 7. INTEREST IN AMERICANA

"How interested would you say you are in finding out more about the United States -- very interested, somewhat interested, or not too interested?"

	Total Phil. (3000)	Metro Manila (600)	U.S. Bases Area (450)	Univ. Grad. (584)
Very interested	30%	46%	33%	39%
Somewhat interested	43	39	41	45
Not too interested	26	16	26	16
Don't know	1	1	1	*
	<u>100%</u>	<u>102%</u>	<u>101%</u>	<u>100%</u>

TABLE 8. SUBJECTS OF INTEREST ABOUT THE U.S.

[IF "VERY INTERESTED" OR "SOMEWHAT INTERESTED," ASK]: "In particular, what would you like to know about the United States? [PROBE] What else?" (MULTIPLE RESPONSES)

	Total Phil. (3000)	Metro Manila (600)	U.S. Bases Area (450)	Univ. Grad. (584)
Business & economics	25%	38%	29%	30%
Politics & government	20	18	16	23
Technology	15	20	11	24
Scientific know-how/ space science	8	9	4	10
Modern way of life/ U.S. lifestyle	7	7	11	8
Job opportunities	2	1	1	1
Education	1	1	2	1
Industrialization	1	1	1	1
Personality traits	1	-	*	*
Dress/fashion	*	1	*	1
American English	1	3	5	-
Other	2	3	3	3
Don't know	3	1	1	1
Not asked	27	17	27	16
	<u>113%</u>	<u>120%</u>	<u>111%</u>	<u>119%</u>

TABLE 9. SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON THE U.S.

[IF "VERY INTERESTED" OR "SOMEWHAT INTERESTED," ASK]:
"There are many ways of finding out about the U.S. Where do you get your information about America? Which of the ways on this list [SHOW CARD] applies in your case? Please just tell me the appropriate numbers." (MULTIPLE RESPONSES)

	Total	U.S.		Univ.
	<u>Phil.</u>	<u>Manila</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Grad.</u>
	(3000)	(600)	(450)	(584)
Philippine newspapers and magazines	35%	40%	35%	44%
School, studies	27	29	22	32
U.S. films on TV	26	35	25	31
Friends, relatives in the U.S.	24	38	31	36
TV entertainment programs	19	27	21	23
U.S. feature films at the movies	17	29	17	24
U.S. weekly magazines	14	27	13	30
Novels & stories by U.S. writers	10	14	9	15
Working for U.S. firm	10	13	22	10
Cultural events	8	10	6	15
Americans met	5	9	18	8
USIS Center/Library	5	5	3	8
Exhibits	5	7	3	8
Visited the U.S.	1	3	*	2
Not asked	27	17	27	16
	<u>233%</u>	<u>303%</u>	<u>252%</u>	<u>302%</u>

TABLE 10. INTEREST IN JAPANESE SOCIETY

"How interested would you say you are in finding out more about Japan -- very interested, somewhat interested, or not too interested?"

	Total Phil. (3000)	Metro Manila (600)	U.S. Bases Area (450)	Univ. Grad. (584)
Very interested	14%	21%	11%	26%
Somewhat interested	36	38	34	42
Not too interested	48	40	55	32
Don't know	2	1	*	*
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

TABLE 11. SUBJECTS OF INTEREST ABOUT JAPAN

[IF "VERY INTERESTED" OR "SOMEWHAT INTERESTED," ASK]: "In particular, what would you like to know about Japan? [PROBE] What else?" (MULTIPLE RESPONSES)

	Total Phil. (3000)	Metro Manila (600)	U.S. Bases Area (450)	Univ. Grad. (584)
Technology	17%	30%	14%	31%
Electronics industry	16	15	18	15
Japanese way of life	10	10	11	11
Management of economy	7	10	6	15
Japanese culture	2	2	3	4
Japanese language	1	3	2	1
Politics & govt.	1	1	1	1
Industrialization	1	*	*	2
Other	2	3	3	2
Don't know	3	1	1	-
Not asked	49	41	55	33
	<u>109%</u>	<u>116%</u>	<u>114%</u>	<u>115%</u>

TABLE 12. COUNTRIES LEARNED MOST ABOUT IN SCHOOL

"Which countries on the list [SHOW CARD] did you learn most about in your studies at school?" (MULTIPLE RESPONSES)

	Total Phil. (3000)	Metro Manila (600)	U.S. Bases Area (450)	Univ. Grad. (584)
U.S.	68%	88%	74%	87%
Japan	28	39	24	45
Spain	20	29	26	39
China	17	31	19	29
Malaysia	7	10	6	11
Australia	6	6	6	7
Soviet Union	6	9	5	9
Indonesia	6	7	6	8
Britain	5	7	3	10
Hong Kong	5	5	3	6
Saudi Arabia	5	5	6	5
West Germany	4	5	2	6
Vietnam	4	7	3	6
France	3	5	2	7
Taiwan	3	3	1	4
Singapore	3	6	2	7
South Korea	3	5	1	4
Thailand	2	5	2	3
Brunei	1	2	1	1
Other	1	*	*	1
None/Don't know	18	3	14	1
	<u>215%</u>	<u>277%</u>	<u>206%</u>	<u>296%</u>

TABLE 13. SCHOOL SUBJECTS ABOUT THE U.S. OF HIGH INTEREST

[IF U.S. MENTIONED, ASK]: "Which of these subjects [SHOW CARD] interest you most about the U.S.?" (MULTIPLE RESPONSES)

	Total Phil. (3000)	Metro Manila (600)	U.S. Bases Area (450)	Univ. Grad. (584)
History	23%	31%	26%	25%
Politics & government	13	16	9	23
Social studies	12	8	13	7
Business & economics	9	16	12	18
Literature/novels	4	7	5	7
Geography	3	3	4	3
Art/music/drama	2	5	4	3
Other	1	1	1	1
Don't know	*	1	1	-
Not asked	32	12	26	13
	<u>99%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>101%</u>	<u>100%</u>

TABLE 14. BIASED VS. OBJECTIVE CRITICISM OF U.S. IN PHILIPPINE TEXTBOOKS

"Some people say that in our schools today many textbooks are critical of America, but the criticisms are objective and accurate. Others say that these textbooks are biased and not at all accurate in their criticism of America. Which view is closer to your own opinion?"

	Total Phil. (3000)	Metro Manila (600)	U.S. Bases Area (450)	Univ. Grad. (584)
<u>Criticism of the U.S.</u>				
Objective & accurate	46%	45%	43%	48%
Biased & inaccurate	28	35	38	34
Don't know	26	20	20	18
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>101%</u>	<u>100%</u>

TABLE 15. USE OF ENGLISH AND NATIVE LANGUAGES¹

	<u>Used Most In The Family</u>	<u>Used Most Often At Work</u>	<u>Should Know Well For Livelihood</u>
Cebuano	32%	16%	6%
Tagalog	30	16	31
Bicolano	10	4	3
Ilocano	8	3	1
Ilongo	8	3	2
Pampango	4	1	-
<u>English</u>	*	7	56
Spanish	*	*	*
Chinese	*	-	1
Other	8	3	*
No response	-	5	1
Not asked (not working)	-	41	-
	<u>100%</u>	<u>99%</u>	<u>101%</u>

TABLE 16. USE OF ENGLISH IN FALL 1985

	<u>Total Phil. (3000)</u>	<u>Metro Manila (600)</u>	<u>U.S. Bases Area (450)</u>	<u>Univ. Grad. (584)</u>
Passed English reading test ¹	65%	79%	69%	87%
Favorite radio news program in English	10	23	14	25
Favorite TV news program in English	26	48	29	55

¹See Appendix A for details on language items.

APPENDIX A. ITEMS ON LANGUAGE

Reading test

We are interested in knowing which language is used by the majority of consumers in our country -- Pilipino or English. As you are part of a nationwide survey, will you please read these statements in English and Pilipino? [SHOW CARD]

First, which of the statements in English do you think is correct? [ONE ANSWER ONLY]

- a. There are three days between Christmas and New Year's Day.
- b. There is one week between Christmas and New Year's Day.
- c. There are ten days between Christmas and New Year's Day.
- d. There are two weeks between Christmas and New Year's Day.

(Results for total Philippine public)

Picks correct statement	65%
Picks incorrect statement	29
Cannot read English	5
Refused to answer	1
	<u>100%</u>

Next, which of the statements in Pilipino do you think is correct? [ONE ANSWER ONLY]

- a. Mayroong isang linggo sa pagitan ng Pasko at Bagong Taon.
- b. Mayroong sampung araw sa pagitan ng Pasko at Bagong Taon.
- c. Mayroong dalawang linggo sa pagitan ng Pasko at Bagong Taon.
- d. Mayroong tatlong araw sa pagitan ng Pasko at Bagong Taon.

(Results for total Philippine public)

Picks correct statement	67%
Picks incorrect statement	27
Cannot read Pilipino	5
Refused to answer	1
	<u>100%</u>

Note: 59 percent of the total Philippine public gave correct responses in both English and Pilipino.

Other language items

Of the languages on this list [SHOW CARD], which one do you use most often with family and friends?

Of the languages on this list [SHOW CARD], which one do you use most often in connection with your work?

Which language [SHOW CARD] do you think most Filipinos should know very well in order to earn a livelihood?

Do you listen to the news on radio?

(Results for total Philippine public)

Yes	78%
No	22
Don't know	*
	<u>100%</u>

[IF "YES, ASK]:

In what language is your favorite radio news broadcast?

Tagalog	33%
Cebuano	20
English	10
Bicolano	7
Ilongo	4
Ilocano	2
Waray	2
Other	1
Don't Know	*
Not Applicable	22
	<u>101%</u>

Do you watch TV news programs?

(Results for total Philippine public)

Yes	60%
No	40
Don't know	*
	<u>100%</u>

[IF "YES," ASK]:

In what language is your favorite TV news program?

Tagalog	33%
English	26
Cebuano	1
Other	*
Don't know	*
Not applicable	40
	<u>100%</u>



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20515

DENNY SMITH
OREGON

March 18, 1986

MAR 21 1986

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Admiral John Poindexter
National Security Council
Washington, D.C. 20506

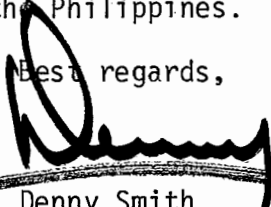
Dear Admiral Poindexter:

Thank you for your letter of March 7th, addressing my concerns about U.S. war reserve munitions in the Philippines.

I know we are both pleased by the recent turn of events in the Philippines. However, as you know, the guerrillas are still very active and the situation in the Philippines is far from stable. Thus, I'm greatly concerned that our WRM is being unnecessarily imperiled.

Once again, I strongly urge you to relocate the U.S. WRM based in the Philippines.

Best regards,


Denny Smith
Member of Congress

DAS:dz

1651
NSC 8602760

RECEIVED 05 APR 86 13

TO POINDEXTER

FROM SMITH, DENNY

DOCDATE 18 MAR 86

KEYWORDS: PHILIPPINES

STOCKPILES STRATEGIC

PCO

SUBJECT: LTR TO POINDEXTER FM SMITH RE US WAR RESERVE MUNITIONS IN PHILIPPINES

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR POINDEXTER DUE: 09 APR 86 STATUS S FILES WH

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CHILDRESS

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SABLE

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IT says "STAFF FOR INFO" - circulate to Ron Sable, then he and I will determine if any reply is needed. This has a history.

Dick

COMMENTS

REF#

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No further action required

RS

DISPATCH

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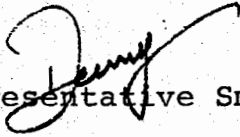
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

March 7, 1986

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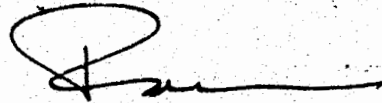


Dear Representative Smith:

Your letter of February 10 to Admiral Poindexter was timely. Obviously we shared your concerns about the growing instability in the Philippines. Time seems to have solved the problem and we are comfortable that the Aquino government poses no threat to our munitions stockpiles nor our bases.

Thank you for your comments on this matter and your continued interest in national security.

Sincerely,



RONALD K. SABLE
Special Assistant to the
President for National
Security Affairs

The Honorable Denny Smith
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

NSC 8601531



1531

FEB 13 1986

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20515

DENNY SMITH
OREGON

February 10, 1986

Admiral John Poindexter
National Security Advisor
to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Admiral *John Poindexter*:

Growing instability in the Phillipines has me questioning the wisdom of continuing to maintain substantial munitions stockpiles there. Has any thought been given to moving our Phillipine WRM stockpiles to a more secure storage like Pearl Harbor or Guam? Your attention and comments on this matter would be appreciated.

Best personal regards,

Denny Smith
Denny Smith
Member of congress

DAS:kp

RECEIVED 26 FEB '86 11

TO POINDEXTER

FROM SMITH, DENNY

DOCDATE 10 FEB 86

KEYWORDS: PHILIPPINES

STOCKPILES STRATEGIC

PCO

SUBJECT: LTR TO POINDEXTER FM REP SMITH RE CONTINUED MUNITIONS STOCKPILE
IN PHILLIPINES

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR POINDEXTER DUE: 10 MAR 86 STATUS S FILES WH

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**United States
Information
Agency**

Washington, D.C. 20547

Office of the Director

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~~LIMITED OFFICIAL USE~~

dlv 4/28/10

April 7, 1986

Dear Don:

Enclosed is an advance copy of a USIA research report based on a late 1985 survey in the Philippines.

The report shows that Filipinos were concerned primarily with the serious economic problems which faced the Marcos regime, and which confront Mrs. Aquino today, and that they supported U.S. private direct investment in the Philippines.

Sincerely,

Charles Z. Wick
Director

The Honorable
Donald T. Regan
Chief of Staff
and Assistant to the President
The White House

~~LIMITED OFFICIAL USE~~

Research Memorandum

United States Information Agency
Washington, D.C. 20547

Office of Research



~~LIMITED OFFICIAL USE~~ ds 7/2/10

April 11, 1986

FILIPINOS CONCERNED ABOUT ECONOMIC PROBLEMS, FAVOR U.S. INVESTMENTS

This paper is the third and final report based on personal interviews with a national sample of 3,000 Filipino adults conducted in late 1985. Highlights of data delivered to USIA in late January were reported in a Foreign Opinion Note on January 30.

Summary

In late 1985, Filipinos were mainly concerned with serious economic problems which faced the Marcos regime and which challenge Mrs. Aquino today:

- o Six-in-ten said that the high cost of living/high prices of commodities were the key problems facing the country. About two-in-ten mentioned unemployment. (In a mid-year poll, about nine-in-ten saw themselves as either "poor" or "on the poverty line.")
- o "Corruption," which was widespread under Marcos, was picked as the leading cause of the nation's large foreign debt.

In general, Filipinos had favorable views of U.S. investment:

- o On balance, the public judged the effects of foreign investment to be "more beneficial" than "more harmful."
- o Two-thirds named the U.S. as the preferred source of future investment, followed distantly by Japan.
- o About four-in-ten concluded that U.S. investments should be "expanded;" the same proportion thought they should be "left as they are."

Views of American economic aid were predominantly positive:

- o A majority thought the U.S. has given "the right amount" of economic aid to the Philippines. However, some three-in-ten said that their country received "too much economic aid," suggesting concern about overdependence on the U.S.
- o Nevertheless, nearly all believed that U.S. economic and technical assistance has been useful (four-in-ten said "very useful") to the Philippines.

End Summary

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(Decontrol 4/30/87)

INTRODUCTION

A leading market research firm in Manila conducted the survey from October 8 to November 22, 1985, among a national sample of Filipino adults (ages 18-60). Due to computer breakdown, complete results (including computer tape) were not made available to USIA until early February 1986.¹

Results were weighted according to 1984 census figures for the national adult population aged 18-60. Results are presented for the total Philippine public as well as for these subgroups: university graduates, residents of Metro Manila, and the U.S. Bases Area. (Details on survey methodology are reported in a previous Research Memorandum, M-3/3/86.²)

Several events bearing upon the opinions described in this report took place during the survey fieldwork. On October 14, the Bulletin Today (Manila) stated that "from a high of 86.8 percent share in the country's total foreign investments in 1979, American investments dropped to 42.4 percent share by 1984." (The average U.S. share of total foreign investments in the 1979-84 period was about 50 percent.)

On October 17, Senator Laxalt met with President Marcos in Manila to deliver a message from President Reagan on the need for economic and military reforms.

On October 30, the IMF withheld \$453 million in loans to the Philippines because President Marcos had refused to carry out promised economic reforms that threatened the interests of his close associates.

On November 2, the media reported on the approval of \$284 million in U.S. aid for the Philippines and for U.S. bases construction at Subic and Clark in FY85: 110 million in economic aid, 70 million in military aid, 104 million for construction.

¹Highlights from the survey were reported in N-1/30/86, "Filipinos Favor U.S. Bases, Close Ties With U.S." (LOU).

²See M-3/3/86, "Filipino Perceptions of Threat, U.S. Bases, and Military Aid" (LOU); M-3/20/86, "Filipino Public Opinion on U.S. Image and Influence" (LOU).

PERCEPTIONS OF ECONOMIC HARDSHIP

In the late 1970s, the Philippines exported a small rice surplus. More recently, it has had to import rice and corn, the basics in the Filipino diet (for January-November 1985, the value of such grain purchases was 35 percent of the total consumer goods imports). Inflation rose to a peak of 60 percent in late 1984, dropping to 11 percent in late 1985 -- still the highest inflation rate among the middle-income developing economies of Asia. In 1984, the GNP declined by 5.5 percent, and the estimated negative growth for 1985 was 4 percent.

The General Public's Biggest Worry Was The Economy

Economic concerns topped the list of preoccupations among Filipinos in late 1985. In an open-end question, six-in-ten (58%) said that the high cost of living/high prices of commodities were the most important problems facing the country. Two-in-ten (21%) -- and about a third (32%) of Manilans -- spoke of a lack of money and financial hardship, while about as many (17%) cited unemployment/underemployment (a fourth of those interviewed were unemployed).

About one-in-ten (9%) mentioned peace and order/insurgency as the most important problem facing the Philippines. Although widely aware of the problem (see page 4), only a few (2%) specifically mentioned the Philippines' foreign debt as a major worry. (Table 1)

Majority Saw Themselves On Brink Of Poverty

In a mid-1985 survey,³ 87 percent of the public viewed themselves as either "poor" (74%) or "on the poverty line" (13%). Their negative assessments were shared to a considerable degree by a small (5%, mostly Manilans) better-educated class: six-in-ten of those with at least some university education also perceived themselves as "poor" (30%) or "on the poverty line" (29%).

In the present study, using consumer research criteria, interviewers rated the socio-economic status of those they interviewed. Only four percent were classified as "upper-middle" class, while 10 percent were judged to be "middle class." The overwhelming majority (86%) were seen as "working or lower class", a figure which is in rough accord with the self-assessed poverty ratings of the mid-1985 survey.

³See M-2/3/86, "Filipino Opinion on Political Issues and the U.S.: A Secondary Analysis of the 1985 Bishops-Businessmen's Conference Survey" (U).

Widespread Public Awareness Of Philippine External Debt

At the end of 1985, the Philippine external debt stood at \$26 billion, most of it maturing in 10 to 25 years. About nine-in-ten (88%) Filipinos had heard or read at least "a fair amount" (76% said a "a great deal") about their country's foreign debt problems. Virtually all Manilans (95%) and university graduates (96%) were aware of the debt issue. (Table 2)

Corruption Viewed As Key Contributor To Foreign Debt

The public was more prone to blame internal than external causes for the foreign debt. Most notably, about half (46%) of the public and majorities of university graduates (63%) and Manilans (56%) picked "corruption" (from a list of twelve causes) as having contributed most to the debt problem.⁴ (See below and Table 3)

<u>Internal Causes</u>		<u>External Causes</u>	
Corruption	46%	High cost of fuel, imported necessities	31%
High inflation here Philippine Govt. budget deficit	26	Low prices for exports	25
Large-scale govt. enterprises	23	High interest rates in the U.S.	17
Poor planning by business leaders	22	Easy credit from private int'l banks	17
Overoptimistic ex- pectation of our ability to pay	19	Barriers against our exports	13
	17	World economic recession	12
Average = 26%		Average = 19%	

⁴Then Prime Minister Cesar Virata told the media (Times Journal, Manila, 1984) that "corruption caused the collapse of many projects financed or guaranteed by the government" such as sugar mills, oil tankers, pulp and paper mills, cement plants, and mining plants. He further added that the billions of pesos in losses for the government from the failed projects were "a major cause of the current economic crisis."

U.S. ECONOMIC TIES

In late 1985, there were 250 U.S. manufacturing companies in the Philippines, 100 of which belonged to the Fortune 500. Together with 250 smaller U.S. businesses, they comprise the 500-member American Chamber of Commerce. These companies employ about 70,000 people.

Private U.S. investment in the Philippines is about \$1.5 billion. As noted previously, however, U.S. investment in the Philippines has been dropping, while it has been steadily increasing in other ASEAN countries. Nevertheless, the U.S. remains the Philippine's leading trading partner: in the first eight months of 1985, the U.S. bought 36 percent of total Philippine exports and sold 25 percent of total imports to the Philippines. Japan was the second biggest market (19% share), while ASEAN countries were the second largest suppliers (16% of imports).

Widespread Support For Close Economic Ties With The U.S.

Among the public, the U.S. is named far more often than Japan (73% to 20%) as the country with which the Philippines should "work most closely to advance its trade and other economic interests." However, Japan is mentioned by sizable minorities of university graduates (35%) and Manilans (30%). Saudi Arabia and China follow at a distance (5% each). (Table 4)

Favorable attitudes toward close economic partnership with the U.S. increased slightly in 1985:

	Spring 1985 (3500)	Fall 1985 (3000)
<u>Countries named to work closely with:</u>		
U.S.	66%	73%
Japan	17	20
Saudi Arabia	9	5
China	5	5
Soviet Union	3	1
Australia	1	1

U. S. Most Preferred Source Of Future Foreign Investment

In keeping with their views on economic ties with the U.S., Filipinos saw the U.S. as the preferred source of future investment. Two-thirds (66%) of the public named the U.S. in this regard, followed at a distance by Japan (18%), China (7%), Saudi Arabia (4%), Australia (2%), and the Soviet Union (1%). (Table 5)

Foreign Companies Are Primarily Seen As Providers Of Jobs

When asked to choose (from a list) the two main advantages to be gained from having foreign companies in the Philippines, a majority (64%) picked "provide employment." Considerably smaller proportions chose "introduce new technology (34%, but 46% among university graduates), "bring in needed capital" (24%), and "increase professional efficiency" (23%). Fewer still picked "produce high quality products/services" (17%), "improve balance of trade" (13%), and "develop non-traditional exports" (12%). (Table 6)

Foreign Companies' Major Drawbacks: Worker Exploitation And Domination Of Local Industries

From a list of potential disadvantages that could accompany the operation of foreign companies in the Philippines, the top two drawbacks picked by the public were "exploit Filipino workers" (44%) and "dominate local industries" (34%, but 48% among university graduates). (Table 7)

Making "excessive profits" was chosen by a fourth (26%), followed by the charges that the companies would "meddle in political affairs" (22%), "dump dangerous products/drugs here" (22%), "drain dollars from the economy" (20%), and "damage the environment" (15%).

Overall Judgment On Foreign Investment Is Favorable

On balance, Filipinos have a favorable view of foreign investment. Predominant opinion judged the effects of foreign investment to be "more beneficial" (50%) than "more harmful" (6%) to the Philippines. However, 19 percent volunteered that foreign investment is "both beneficial and harmful" to the Philippines, and a similar proportion (18%) said that it has "little effect one way or the other." (Table 8)

University graduates were somewhat more critical of foreign investments: 43 percent said "more beneficial," 28 percent said "both beneficial and harmful," and 10 percent said "more harmful."

Bottom Line: U.S. Investments Should Be Expanded Or Left As They Are

About four-in-ten (37%) of the public concluded that American investments in the Philippines should be "expanded" while an equal proportion (37%) thought that they should be "left as they are." On the negative side, one-in-five thought U.S. investments should be "reduced" (20%) or "removed completely" (2%). Thirty five percent of Manilans favored reducing or eliminating American investments. (Table 9)

On balance, the judgment of U.S. investments was slightly less bullish in late 1985 than it was earlier in the year:

	Spring 1985 (3500)	Fall 1985 (3000)
<u>American investments should be:</u>		
Expanded	41%	37%
Left as they are	27	37
Reduced	12	20
Removed completely	6	2

U.S. ECONOMIC AID

In the 40-year period since independence from the U.S., the Philippines has received over \$11 billion in American aid (FY46-FY85 in constant 1985 dollars). The Administration request (before Marcos left office) for FY86 was \$279.6 million. The Philippines ranks eighth among U.S. aid recipients for FY86.

Widespread Awareness Of U.S. As Aid Donor

About nine-in-ten (85%) Filipinos named the U.S. as the country which gave the "most foreign aid to the Philippines." Very few (1-4%) named other countries: Japan, Saudi Arabia, China or Australia. (Table 10)

Most Filipinos Thought U.S. Provides "Right Amount" Of Aid

Six-in-ten (61%) of the public thought that the U.S. has given the Philippines "the right amount of economic aid today." Very few (4%) complained that the aid was "too little." On the other hand, about three-in-ten (27%) Filipinos thought that their country received "too much economic aid" from the U.S., suggesting concern about overdependence on U.S. assistance. (Table 11)

Both American And Japanese Economic Aid Widely Seen As "Useful"

Nine-in-ten (93%) of the public said that American economic and technical assistance has been at least "rather useful" (41% said "very useful"). Very few (3%) had negative views of the usefulness of U.S. aid. (Table 12)

Over eight-in-ten (84%) Filipinos also thought that Japanese economic and technical assistance was at least "rather useful" (23% said "very useful"), while about one-in-ten (9%) thought such assistance was not useful. The most favorable opinion of Japanese aid was expressed by university graduates (37% said "very useful") and Manilans (32% said "very useful"). (Table 13)

Prepared by USIA Office of Research:
Jose Armilla, Analyst

M-4/11/86

Approved by:
Nils H. Wessell, Director of Research
485-2965

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- 9 -

TABLE 1. MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEM TODAY (TOP EIGHT)

"What is the most important problem the Philippines faces today?" (MULTIPLE RESPONSES) (OPEN END)

	Total Phil. (3000)	Metro Manila (600)	U.S. Bases Area (450)	Univ. Grad. (584)
High cost of living/ high prices of commodities	58%	45%	48%	56%
Lack of money/fi- nancial difficulty	21	32	19	26
Unemployment/under- employment	17	24	24	18
Peace and order	9	7	2	12
Poverty	8	5	2	5
Low salary/wages	4	5	1	5
Foreign debts/loans	2	7	3	5
Pol. instability	1	2	1	2
	<u>120%</u>	<u>127%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>129%</u>

TABLE 2. AWARENESS OF PHILIPPINE FOREIGN DEBT

"How much have you heard or read about the Philippines' foreign debt problems -- a great deal, a fair amount, not very much, or nothing at all?"

	Total Phil. (3000)	Metro Manila (600)	U.S. Bases Area (450)	Univ. Grad. (584)
A great deal	76%	83%	73%	83%
A fair amount	12	12	12	13
Not very much	4	3	11	3
Nothing at all	1	1	1	1
Don't know	6	2	3	2
	<u>99%</u>	<u>101%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>102%</u>

TABLE 3. FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO THE PHILIPPINE FOREIGN DEBT

[IF "A GREAT DEAL" OR "FAIR AMOUNT," ASK]: "In your opinion, which of the following on this list [SHOW CARD] have contributed most to creating the Philippines' large foreign debt?" (MULTIPLE RESPONSES)

	Total Phil. (3000)	Metro Manila (600)	U.S. Bases Area (450)	Univ. Grad. (584)
Corruption	46%	56%	43%	63%
High cost of fuel, imported necessities	31	32	36	30
High inflation here	26	33	24	34
Low prices for exports	25	23	20	23
Phil. Government's budget deficit	23	27	21	31
Large-scale gov't enterprise projects	22	29	22	29
Poor planning by business leaders	19	24	17	29
High interest rates in the U.S.	17	24	21	16
Easy credit from pri- vate int'l banks	17	20	15	17
Overoptimistic expect- ation of our ability to pay	17	27	18	19
Barriers against our exports	13	13	9	16
World economic recession	12	14	12	19
Don't know	2	1	1	1
Not asked	12	5	15	5
	<u>282%</u>	<u>328%</u>	<u>274%</u>	<u>332%</u>

TABLE 4. COUNTRIES MENTIONED FOR CLOSE ECONOMIC RELATIONS

"With which country or countries should the Philippines work most closely to advance its trade and other economic interests?" (MULTIPLE RESPONSES)

	Total Phil. (3000)	Metro Manila (600)	U.S. Bases Area (450)	Univ. Grad. (584)
U.S.	73%	74%	77%	69%
Japan	20	30	23	35
Saudi Arabia	5	5	8	7
China	5	7	3	6
Soviet Union	1	3	1	1
Australia	1	1	1	2
Other	2	4	2	4
None	2	3	3	4
Don't know	10	5	5	4
	<u>119%</u>	<u>132%</u>	<u>123%</u>	<u>132%</u>

TABLE 5. PREFERRED SOURCES OF FUTURE FOREIGN INVESTMENT

"What countries, if any, would you prefer as sources of future foreign investment in the Philippines?" (MULTIPLE RESPONSES)

	Total Phil. (3000)	Metro Manila (600)	U.S. Bases Area (450)	Univ. Grad. (584)
U.S.	66%	70%	68%	64%
Japan	18	19	18	23
China	7	6	5	7
Saudi Arabia	4	4	8	4
Australia	2	3	2	2
Soviet Union	1	1	1	1
Other	1	3	1	4
None	3	4	7	6
Don't know	11	6	6	7
	<u>113%</u>	<u>116%</u>	<u>116%</u>	<u>118%</u>

TABLE 6. ADVANTAGES OF HAVING FOREIGN COMPANIES

"Here are some advantages [SHOW CARD] that some people say come from having foreign companies in the Philippines. Which do you consider as the two main advantages to be gained from having foreign companies here?" (TWO RESPONSES)

	Total Phil. (3000)	Metro Manila (600)	U.S. Bases Area (450)	Univ. Grad. (584)
Provide employment	64%	71%	67%	58%
Introduce new technology	34	32	36	46
Bring in needed capital	24	21	21	24
Increase professional efficiency	23	22	21	22
Produce high quality products/services	17	19	18	16
Improve balance of trade	13	14	14	18
Develop nontradition- al exports	12	14	17	10
Don't know	4	1	1	1
	<u>191%</u>	<u>194%</u>	<u>195%</u>	<u>195%</u>

TABLE 7. DISADVANTAGES OF HAVING FOREIGN COMPANIES

"Here are some disadvantages [SHOW CARD] that some people say come from having foreign companies in the Philippines. Which do you consider the two main disadvantages that could accompany the operation of foreign companies in our country?" (TWO RESPONSES)

	Total Phil. (3000)	Metro Manila (600)	U.S. Bases Area (450)	Univ. Grad. (584)
Exploit Filipino workers	44%	37%	37%	35%
Dominate local industries	34	48	43	48
Make excessive profits	26	29	31	26
Meddle in political affairs	22	24	26	25
Dump dangerous products/drugs here	22	22	25	20
Drain dollars from the economy	20	21	17	22
Damage the environment	15	10	12	13
Don't know	7	3	3	3
	<u>190%</u>	<u>194%</u>	<u>194%</u>	<u>192%</u>

TABLE 8. FOREIGN INVESTMENTS: BENEFICIAL VS. HARMFUL EFFECTS

"On balance, would you say that investment by foreign firms is more beneficial or more harmful to the Philippines, or does it have little effect one way or the other?"

	Total Phil. (3000)	Metro Manila (600)	U.S. Bases Area (450)	Univ. Grad. (584)
More beneficial	50%	43%	47%	43%
More harmful	6	11	8	10
Little effect one way or the other	18	25	21	17
Both beneficial and harmful (VOL)	19	18	22	28
Don't know	7	3	2	3
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>101%</u>

TABLE 9. DISPOSITION OF U.S. INVESTMENTS

"Thinking specifically about American investments. All things considered, do you think American investments in this country should be expanded, left as they are, reduced, or removed completely?"

	Total Phil. (3000)	Metro Manila (600)	U.S. Bases Area (450)	Univ. Grad. (584)
Expanded	37%	33%	34%	34%
Left as they are	37	29	36	35
Reduced	20	33	27	27
Removed completely	2	2	2	2
Don't know	4	4	2	3
	<u>100%</u>	<u>101%</u>	<u>101%</u>	<u>101%</u>

TABLE 10. COUNTRY PROVIDING THE MOST FOREIGN AID

"What country has provided the most foreign aid to the Philippines?"

	Total Phil. (3000)	Metro Manila (600)	U.S. Bases Area (450)	Univ. Grad. (584)
U.S.	85%	85%	86%	87%
Japan	4	5	2	4
Saudi Arabia	2	4	8	2
China	1	1	*	2
Australia	1	*	*	*
Other	*	*	-	*
None	1	1	1	2
Don't know	6	3	3	3
	<u>100%</u>	<u>99%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

TABLE 11. ESTIMATE OF U.S. ECONOMIC AID TODAY

"Regarding U.S. aid, do you think the U.S. has provided too much economic aid, too little, or about the right amount of economic aid to the Philippines today?"

	Total Phil. (3000)	Metro Manila (600)	U.S. Bases Area (450)	Univ. Grad. (584)
Too much economic aid	27%	27%	24%	30%
About the right amount	61	62	68	60
Too little	4	7	5	6
Don't know	8	4	3	4
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

TABLE 12. USEFULNESS OF U.S. ECONOMIC AID

"All things considered, how useful has American economic and technical assistance been to our country -- very useful, fairly useful, not very useful, or not at all useful?"

	Total Phil. (3000)	Metro Manila (600)	U.S. Bases Area (450)	Univ. Grad. (584)
Very useful	41%	44%	36%	46%
Rather useful	52	51	59	47
Not very useful	2	3	3	5
Not at all useful	1	1	1	1
Don't know	4	2	1	1
	<u>100%</u>	<u>101%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

TABLE 13. USEFULNESS OF JAPANESE ECONOMIC AID

"All things considered, how useful has Japanese economic and technical assistance been to our country -- very useful, fairly useful, not very useful, or not at all useful?"

	Total Phil. (3000)	Metro Manila (600)	U.S. Bases Area (450)	Univ. Grad. (584)
Very useful	23%	32%	18%	37%
Rather useful	61	56	63	52
Not very useful	7	6	10	7
Not at all useful	2	3	5	2
Don't know	7	4	4	3
	<u>100%</u>	<u>101%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>101%</u>

1832

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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March 17, 1986

Dear Charlie:

Thank you for your letter of March 4, 1986, pointing out the Philippine cabinet members who have come to the United States under our various facilitative programs.

It appears that the cabinet, taken as a whole, has extensive ties and connections with us. This should bode well for the future as we move to help them solve the serious economic and security problems they still face.

Sincerely,

John
John M. Poindexter

X
The Honorable Chales Z. Wick
Director
United States Information Agency
Washington, D.C. 20547


NSC 8601832

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

March 10, 1986

ACTION**SIGNED**

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN M. POINDEXTER

FROM: RICHARD CHILDRESS 

SUBJECT: Wick Letter

Charles Wick has written you a letter pointing out that eight members of the new Philippine Cabinet are former visitors to the U.S. under our various programs. This does not necessarily translate into influence in some of the cases.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letter to Wick at Tab I.

Approve Disapprove

Attachments

Tab I Poindexter/Wick Letter

Tab II Wick/Poindexter Letter dated March 4, 1986

**United States
Information
Agency**

Washington, D.C. 20547

Office of the Director

1832



March 4, 1986

Dear John:

I am pleased to inform you that eight members of the new Philippine cabinet are former grantees under the Fulbright and International Visitor programs, or received facilitative assistance for travel to the United States from the U.S. Government. Benigno Aquino, the late opposition leader, was also an International Visitor grantee in 1959.

Those who traveled to the United States under our sponsorship or with our assistance are the following:

Jaime Ongpin, Minister of Finance, Fulbright travel-only grantee, 1960-62.

Lourdes Quisumbing, Education/Culture/Sports Minister, International Visitor in 1974.

Aquilino Pimental, Local Governments Minister, International Visitor in January 1985.

Alberto Romulo, Budget Minister, International Visitor in January 1985.

Rene Saguisag, Presidential Spokesman, International Visitor in 1982.

Ramon Mitra, Agriculture/Food Minister, traveled to the U.S. for participation in Center for New Democracy Conference in Los Angeles, December 1985; received International Visitor grant in 1964.

Jose Concepcion, Trade/Industry Minister, facilitative travel and program assistance extended, November 1984.

Neptali Gonzalez, Justice Minister, International Visitor in 1970.

With best regards.

Sincerely,

Charles Z. Wick
Director

The Honorable
Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter
Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs
The White House

RECEIVED 06 MAR 86 18

TO POINDEXTER

FROM WICK, C

DOCDATE 04 MAR 86

KEYWORDS: PHILIPPINES

SUBJECT: WICK LTR RE PHILIPPINE CABINET

ACTION: APPROPRIATE ACTION

DUE: 11 MAR 86 STATUS S FILES WH

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

CHILDRESS

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COMMENTS

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(DR)

ACTION OFFICER (S)	ASSIGNED	ACTION REQUIRED	DUE	COPIES TO
Poindexter	X 3/10	For Signature	3/13	
	C 3/17	Poindexter sgl		RC-CHRON-

DISPATCH

✓ 27. 3/17

W/ATTCH FILE

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24

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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April 18, 1986

Dear Senator Wilson:

Marty Coyne has forwarded to me your letter of April 9 suggesting that President Aquino visit the National Arboretum in the event she visits Washington.

At this time there are no plans for a state visit from President Aquino. However, we will certainly keep your letter on file and forward a copy to the Department of State for future consideration.

Thank you for making this recommendation and please don't hesitate to contact me again if I can be of any assistance to you.

Sincerely,



Kenneth L. Barun
Director of Projects and Policy
Office of the First Lady

The Honorable Pete Wilson
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

cc
Dept. of State
Philippine Desk

April 17, 1986

Dear Senator Wilson:

Marty Coyne has forwarded your letter of April 9 ~~to me~~ ^{to me} regarding ^{suggestive} the possibility of President Aquino visiting the National Arboretum in the event she ~~should visit~~ Washington.

At this time there are no plans for a state visit from President Aquino. However, we will ^{certainly} keep your letter on file and forward a copy to the Department of State for ~~their~~ ^{future} consideration.

Thank you for making this recommendation, ~~should a state visit be planned we will certainly contact you.~~ ^{and} please don't hesitate to contact me if I can be of ^{any} assistance to you.

^{again}
Sincerely,

Kenneth L. Barun
Director of Projects and Policy
Office of the First Lady

The Honorable Pete Wilson
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Baum
4/86 # 50



Sen Amator
Wilson
keep in file.

APR 15

UNITED STATES SENATE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20510

April 9, 1986

PETE WILSON
CALIFORNIA

Mr. Martin J. Coyne, Jr.
Director of Scheduling and Advance
Office of the First Lady
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Marty:

It would seem that it is only a matter of time before an invitation is extended to President Corazon Aquino to visit the United States and our Nations Capitol. In anticipation of that event, Mr. Paul Ecke, Jr., a California constituent and a member of the United States National Arboretum Commission has suggested that the First Lady host a tour of the bonsai collection at the U.S. National Arboretum.

When the time comes, I heartily recommend that you consider such a tour. It is known that President Aquino enjoys cultivating bonsai trees herself. And, of course, our arboretum supports one of the truly unique bonsai collections in the world.

Thanking you in advance for your consideration of this suggestion.

Sincerely,

PETE WILSON

PW:bb

cc: Mr. Paul Ecke, Jr.

**WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET**

CD125

- O - OUTGOING
- H - INTERNAL
- I - INCOMING

Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 86,04,11

Name of Correspondent: Orrin Hatch

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

Subject: Forwards a suggestion from Dr. Jim Omps. Dr. Omps recommends that former Philippine President Marcos finance a world class trade center, perhaps in Hawaii.

ROUTE TO: Office/Agency (Staff Name)	ACTION		DISPOSITION		
	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>LABALL</u>	<u>ORIGINATOR</u>	<u>86,04,14</u>	<u>NAN</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>86,05,23</u>
_____	Referral Note: _____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	Referral Note: _____	_____	_____	_____	_____
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_____	Referral Note: _____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	Referral Note: _____	_____	_____	_____	_____

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

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

Comments: Hatch's office never sent enclosure

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.



399539

UNITED STATES SENATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ORRIN G. HATCH
UTAH

March 24, 1986

Mr. Will Ball
Legislative Affairs
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Ball:

Attached for your immediate consideration is a proposal I recently received from Dr. Jim Omps which just might help to defuse the conflict between former Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos and the Filipino population in Hawaii. Dr. Omps suggests that the situation could be materially alleviated by Marcos' financing of a world class trade center perhaps in Hawaii.

I would appreciate your conveying Dr. Omps' suggestions to the President. I would also appreciate receiving any comments you might have on the merits his proposal. Thank you for your consideration of this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Orrin", written over a horizontal line.

Orrin G. Hatch
United States Senator

Franks
or
Linda