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95571 PAPER	TALKING POINTS FOR YOUR TELEPHONE CALL WITH JIM LEACH	1	ND	B1	

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1	None	2010-08-05	dbarrie		Transferred to CO125
2	Open	2007-10-04	swilliams		Prior

THE WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET CO /24 DATE RECEIVED: JULY 08, 1987	
INCOMING DATE RECEIVED: JULY 08, 1987	
	2
NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE LINDA CARAG DEGALA	
SUBJECT: WRITES IN SUPPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATION'S	
POLICY IN THE PHILIPPINES	
ACTION DISPOSITION	
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FRANK CARLUCCI ORG 87/07/08	
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*X-INTERIM REPLY * * *	

REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE	
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KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS	

MANAGEMENT.

-

UNCLASSIFIED (CLASSIFICATION)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT TRANSMITTAL FORM

	3/3
	DATE_ JUL 151987
EOR: MR. GRANT GREEN EXECUTIVE SECRETARY NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL THE WHITE HOUSE	· · ·
REFERENCE:	· ·
TO: President Reagan	FROM:Mayor_Linda_Carag_Degala
DATE: 6/23/87	
Communist insurgency in the Philip	pines
REFERRAL DATED: 7/13/87	ID# <u>495661</u> (IF ANY)
THE ATTACHED ITEM WAS DEPARTMENT OF STATE	SENT DIRECTLY TO THE
ACTION TAKEN:	
A DRAFT REPLY IS AT	TACHED.
A DRAFT REPLY WILL	BE FORWARDED.
A TRANSLATION IS AT	TACHED.
X AN INFORMATION COPY	OF A DIRECT REPLY IS ATTACHED.

WE BELIEVE NO RESPONSE IS NECESSARY FOR THE REASON CITED BELOW.

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE HAS NO OBJECTION TO THE PROPOSED TRAVEL.

UNCLASSIFIED (CLASSIFICATION)

___ OTHER (SEE REMARKS).

REMARKS:

UB

SECRETARIAT STAFF

C/C 8719966

United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

July 14, 1987

The Honorable Linda Carag Degala Mayor of Solana Office of the Mayor Province of Cagayan Solana, Republic of the Philippines

Dear Mayor Degala:

I have been asked to respond on behalf of President Reagan to your letter of June 23 expressing concern about the Communist insurgency in the Philippines.

The U.S. Government shares those concerns and is doing all it can to support efforts by President Aquino and her Government to promote democracy, prosperity, and stability in the Philippines. In keeping with the long history of close and amicable relations between our two countries, the U.S. has been generous in providing extensive military and economic assistance to the Philippines during the last two years. Secretary Shultz recently signed agreements in Manila last month disbursing \$175 million in economic aid. Moreover, the U.S. Congress recently approved \$50 million in supplementary military aid to the Philippines. The U.S. will continue to do all it can to help the Philippine Government confront the Communist insurgency and address economic problems contributing to its appeal.

The Communist insurgency is a serious problem which will not be easily resolved. We in the U.S. are confident, however, that democracy will prevail in the Philippines and are committed to assisting the Philippine Government achieve that goal.

Sincerely,

Charles B-Salmon,

(Director Office of Philippine Affairs Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs



8719966

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

REFERRAL

JULY 13, 1987

TO: DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ACTION REQUESTED: DIRECT REPLY, FURNISH INFO COPY

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 495661

MEDIA: LETTER, DATED JUNE 23, 1987

TO: PRESIDENT REAGAN

- FROM: THE HONORABLE LINDA CARAG DEGALA MAYOR OF SOLANA OFFICE OF THE MAYOR PROVINCE OF CAGAYAN SOLANA REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
- SUBJECT: WRITES IN SUPPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATION'S POLICY IN THE PHILIPPINES

PROMPT ACTION IS ESSENTIAL -- IF REQUIRED ACTION HAS NOT BEEN TAKEN WITHIN 9 WORKING DAYS OF RECEIPT, PLEASE TELEPHONE THE UNDERSIGNED AT 456-7486.

RETURN CORRESPONDENCE, WORKSHEET AND COPY OF RESPONSE (OR DRAFT) TO: AGENCY LIAISON, ROOM 91, THE WHITE HOUSE, 20500

> SALLY KELLEY DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

June 23, 1987

7 . S. C. M.

His Excellency, Honsld Resgan Premident, United States of America White House, Weshington, D.C. USA

Deer Sir.

By voice may be a lonely voice in the wilderness but I hope that its echo shall be strong enough to reach your heart and conscience so you may come to our sid. We, the Filipinon, are ready to suffer the pain of want and poverty but what we detest is the ever present threat of losing our freedom. For us, freedom is too precious a thing which we could not give up without a fight. and in a fight, blood shall flow. Must you let our blood to flow if you, the fuardians of Democracy, can prevent its occurence? and you ean prevent this by ignoring the very few voices who elemour for the withdrawal of your bases from Philippine soil. Only the few wicked enes went this but the majority of the Filipinos look up unto you and your country as our protectors from a fieldess ideology.

In the pest, insurgency wes looked at as a protest against those abunite (byernment afficials. The Pebruary Revolution gave us a set of new insders under the leadership of President Corsson Aquine who is giving us back democracy. However, we are now disidlusioned because instead of giving Peace a chance, the insurgents have multiplied in number and in strength which goes to show that the insurgents are not sincere in fighting abuses but mather, they have selfish motives. Peer and uncertainty of our future reign in our hearts.

May God bless you slowys, President Mensid Reegen so you may live long to sesist us, the Filipinos, to peece and prosperity but most of all to our Freedom. My warmost greatings to Mrs. Manay Reagan.

Respectfully,

LINDA CARAC DIMALA OIC/Mayor

LCD/men

495661 8719966

Republic of the Philippines Province of Cagayan Municipality of Solana -000-OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

June 23, 1987

Mb His Excellency, Ronald Reagan President, United States of America White House, Washington, D.C. USA

Dear Sir.

My voice may be a lonely voice in the wilderness but I hope that its echo shall be strong enough to reach your heart and conscience so you may come to our aid. We, the Filipinos, are ready to suffer the pain of want and poverty but what we detest is the ever present threat of losing our freedom. For us, freedom is too precious a thing which we could not give up without a fight. And in a fight, blood shall flow. Must you let our blood to flow if you, the Guardians of Democracy, can prevent its occurence? And you can prevent this by ignoring the very few voices who clamour for the withdrawal of your bases from Philippine soil. Only the few wicked ones want this but the majority of the Filipinos look up unto you and your country as our protectors from a Godless ideology.

In the past, insurgency was looked at as a protest against those abusive government officials. The February Revolution gave us a set of new leaders under the leadership of President Corazon Aquino who is giving us back democracy. However, we are now disillusioned because instead of giving Peace a chance, the insurgents have multiplied in number and in strength which goes to show that the insurgents are not sincere in fighting abuses but rather, they have selfish motives. Fear and uncertainty of our future reign in our hearts.

May God bless you always, President Nonald Reagan so you may live long to assist us, the Filipinos, to peace and prosperity but most of all to our Freedom. My warmest greetings to Mrs. Nancy Reagan.

Respectfully,

da Cleada INDA CARAG DEGALA OIC/Meyor

LCD/men

Republic of the Philippines Province of Cegayan Municipality of Solans OFM CT OF THE MAYOR

March J.L

Mr. Earle St. Aubin Scarlet Political Officer Embassy of the United States of America Manila

Dear Earle,

I have long wanted to see you personally but due to my very busy schedule, I opted to write you instead.

My town, Solans, is a very premising town. The people are peace-loving and freedom-loving. The people are inharently good but poverty has a way of bringing down their morals and their spirit. I have been to the different barangays. What I saw and heard made me realize the reasons why the people were easy preys to the promises of Communism where there will no longer be poverty.

The problems of my town are mimerous. Principal needs are:

1. Electrification

2. Irrigation

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7.

3. Health needs- the people lack dental and medical service from the government.

4. Education- the present state of their school buildings are not condusive isr

for schooling. They are not even comfortable with the kind of deaks they use.

5. More opening of barangay roads (farm to market roads).

Transportation-I wish to bring the government to the people if only to make up for the sources committed against them in the past. These abuses made the people lose faith and confidence in the government. Henceforth, I am doing my best to go to them regularly. Nevertheless, I am hampared by lack of vehicles to service me and a skeletel staff. My municipality is in ardent need of municipal vehicles on ambulance and police vehicles.

Communication-Rediogram for our police force. I wish we could have a control station where subordinate units are based in strategic places in our town in order to maintain peace and order. Insurgents are brave to enter in far eway barangays because they know that communications take a long time to reach Centro.

8. Funds meeded- the people are most often idle in between the cropping sesson. Idlenses is an enemy of virtue. I want to minimize idlenses by making the people busy by swekening their love for sports. I have started distributing sports facilities but I lack funds. The people can do handicrafts but though we have the materials we lack funds and an outlet. The people, especially the fermers, have a difficult time to rise from poverty because they are victims of loan sharks. I wish somebody could finance a cooperative where farmers could be helped with a minimal interest.

I have made known to you the needs of my municipality with the fervent hope that you will extend to us whatever help you can. You and your country are protectors of peaceloving and freedom-loving people, Help us in Solens.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely.

(SGD.)LINDA CARAG DEGALA

TRUE COPY:

CARMEN R. TULAUAN Senior Clerk 030987



Republic of the Philippines Province of Cagayan Municipality of Solans OFM CE OF THE MAYOR

March 3, 1987

Mr. Earle St. Aubin Scarlet Political Officer Embassy of the United States of America Manile

Dear Earle,

I have long wanted to see you personally but due to my very busy schedule. I opted to write you instead.

My town, Solena, is a very promising town. The people are peace-loving and freedom-loving. The people are inherently good but poverty has a way of bringing down their morale and their spirit. I have been to the different barangays. What I saw and heard made me realize the reasons why the people were easy preys to the promises of Communism where there will no longer be poverty.

The problems of my town are numerous. Principal needs are;

- 1. Electrification
- 2. Irrigation 3. Health needs
- 3. Health needs- the people lack dental and medical service from the government.
- 4. Education- the present state of their school buildings are not condusive rafor schooling. They are not even comfortable with the kind of deaks they use.
- 5. More opening of barangay roads (farm to market roads).
- 6. Transportation-I wish to bring the government to the people if only to make up for the abuses committed against them in the past. These abuses made the people lose faith and confidence in the government. Henceforth, I am doing my best to go to them regularly. Nevertheless, I am hampered by lack of vehicles to service me and a skeletel staff. My municipality is in ardent need of municipal vehicles an ambulance and police vehicles.
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Thank you very much.

Sincerely.

(SGD.)LINDA CARAG DEGALA

TRUE COPY:

La

CARMEN R. TULAUAN Senior Clerk 030987

June 23, 1987

His Excellency, Ronald Reagen President, United States of America White House, Washington, D.C. USA

Deer Sir.

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May Ged blees you always, President Monald Reagen so you may live long to assist us, the Filipinos, to peace and prosperity but most of all to our Freedom. My warmest greetings to Mrs. Mancy Reagen.

Respectfully,

LINDA CARAG DEGALA 010/Mayor

LOD/men.

Republic of the Philippines Province of Cagayan Municipality of Solana -000-OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

495661 8719966

June 23, 1987

His Excellency, Ronald Reagan President, United States of America White House, Washington, D.C. USA

Dear Sir,

MSC

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Respectfully,

da Cilegala INDA CARAG DEGALA OIC/Mayor

LCD/men

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

June 23, 1987

NOTE TO: DOUG PAAD

FROM: ALISON B. FORTIER ABF

SUBJECT: Letter from Leach to Solarz

Please review the attached letter which Representative Leach sent to Rep. Solarz on the Philippines hearing which was subsequently postponed. If you think this is a helpful letter, please do talking points (very brief) that FCC could use in a call to Leach to thank him for his help. FCC knows Leach. Leach got this letter to us yesterday. He would appreciate some acknowledgment of his effort.

Thanks.



CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

June 20, 1987

The Honorable Stephen J. Solarz Chairman Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs 1536 Longworth House Office Building Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Steve:

I am writing to express increasing reservations about your decision to convene an open hearing Tuesday on the Marcos tapes. My concerns fall in six areas:

- 1) It may be true that the overwhelming security issue is to obviate a Marcos foray--invasion strikes me as a bit too strong a term-back to the Philippines; but it is not clear that blowing the public whistle on this particular effort, if evidence that could lead to a jailing isn't quite developed, will also stop future efforts. In fact, premature "Congressional" disclosure, prior to an arrest, could cause Marcos to panic and somehow flee the jurisdiction of the United States or, if he remains here, stay out of the clutches of law enforcement.
- 2) Both House and State counsel (Steve Ross and Pat Norton) concur that Neutrality Act prosecution is very difficult, so our committee is a bit presumptuous to imply our government has sufficient evidence for jailing when Justice Department officials suggest we're awfully close, but perhaps not quite there. If incarcerating Marcos for violating our laws is the second most important national interest objective, we should be awfully cautious in seeking hasty public disclosure of his demented adventurism.
- 3) It is my understanding that the Philippine government has given you a tentative "go-ahead" to hold your hearing, but my sense is that it is a reluctant favor to you and that the government of the Philippines, having all the information we have, plus more from other sources of our government, cares most of all that Marcos be kept in the U.S., preferably jailed--and that the development of an iron-clad case against Marcos is more important to them than quick public disclosure of the information we have.

SOE F AND M BANK BUILDING THE FLANG JEFTER OF STREETS FUNCTION THE STARK EIN ST (315-711-4504

SOL MIECT THINE STRIFT Dialogical History (official Sciences ROOM 204 PARMUTEN PLAZA 107 E. SLOUN, STREET D' ANNO A FL. E. T. COLADAN Page 2 The Honorable Stephen J. Solarz June 20, 1987

- 4) This Administration has lost the confidence of a lot of Americans, including myself, in its foreign policy decision-making; yet its Asian policy has generally been commendable and when pushed to the wall, it has generally done the right thing in the Philippines. When the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the State Department each request deferring public disclosure of certain information and when a U.S. Attorney requests we not implicitly meddle in a grand jury investigation, we have a responsibility to be cautious rather than cavalier. As a reflection of seriousness, administration representatives have disclosed that the President as well as the Secretary of State are personally engaged in attention to this issue and that a special team from Justice has flown to Hawaii. Under such circumstances, I find it unreasonable not to give the Administration the benefit of the doubt.
- 5) Some of the tapes and other material of our potential witnesses relates to bank accounts. Premature revelation of this information could allow Marcos to move money around in such a way as to avoid its attachment. Premature disclosure could also handicap investigations the Philippine government may be undertaking on the island that relate both to treasure seeking and insurrection mounting.
- 6) From a partisan and institutional perspective, I am not sure American national interests aren't better served by the Administration rather than Congress taking the lead in precipitating the arrest of Marcos. If our committee discloses first the material that has been given us, the perception might be that Congress forced the Administration's hand. Yet my sense is the Administration is acting with due diligence and that there is no political reluctance to arrest Marcos. What exists is a professional concern for the case that can be brought -- a case that might be jeopardized by our committee. My preference would be for the Administration at its timing to handcuff Marcos--and then for us to disclose the reasons why--rather than for us to disclose information--and then have the Administration either arrest Marcos or disclose the reasons why not. From a national interest perspective, I believe it far preferable that the Philippine people see that a Republican president is as concerned for their future as a Democratic congress. I see no advantage to a public perception of Congress pulling the Administration's chain and a lot of plusses in bi-institutional cooperation.

For the above reasons, I would reiterate my advice to go slow and monitor carefully how events unfold.

Best,

National Security Council The White House

3

Bill Courtney . Marybel Batjer . Grant Green . Colin Powell . Paul Thompson . Frank Carlucci . Grant Green .	SEQUENCE TO		
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NSC Secretariat			
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West Wing Desk			
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= Information A = Action	R = Retain D	= Dispatch	N = No further Action
c: VP Baker	Other	r	
COMMENTS	Should be seen	by:	(Date/Time)



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

498600 1230 CO125 FG006-12

April 21, 1987

Dear Steve:

Thank you very much for your letter of March 25 enclosing your <u>Newsday article</u> on the Philippines and your statement from the Congressional Record.

Your informed views on the situation in the Philippines have been of particular value to the Administration in the formulation and implementation of our policy. I look forward to continuing that close dialogue.

I also would like to express my appreciation for your role in forging a strong bipartisan commitment to the success of democracy in the Philippines. Your efforts to muster continued backing in Congress for high levels of economic and military assistance have helped us immeasurably to back that commitment with the resources the Philippines so badly needs.

Sincerely,

Frank C. Carlucci

The Honorable Stephen J. Solarz House of Representatives Washington, D. C. 20515

NSC# 8702662

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

April 16, 1987



ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR FRANK C. CARLUCCI JAMES KELLY FROM: Reply to Solarz Letter on Philippines SUBJECT:

Rep. Steve Solarz has forwarded his article from Newsday and his remarks from the Congressional Record. He has been very helpful to us on Philippine aid levels and your reply is drafted to recognize this and solidify more fully our bipartisan support for our Philippine policy. The draft was coordinated with State.

DNN Fortier concurs. Α.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letter at Tab I. Disapprove____ Approve

Prepared by: Richard Childress

Attachments

Letter for Signature to Solarz Tab I Tab II Solarz/Carlucci Letter dated 3/25/87 Tab III Draft Response

cc: R. Childress A. Fortier



STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

COMMITTEES:

FOREIGN AFFAIRS CHAIRMAN, SUBCOMMITTEE ON ASIAN AND PACIFIC AFFAIRS

EDUCATION AND LABOR

POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

WASHINGTON OFFICE: 1536 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON, DC 20515 (202) 225-2361 Congress of the United States foid

House of Representatives Mashington, DC DISTRICT OFFICES: 532 NEPTUNE AVENUE BROOKLYN, NY 11224 (718) 372-8600

2662

APR 8 1987

15-14

619 LORIMER STREET BROOKLYN, NY 11211 (718) 706-8603

2150 BENSON AVENUE BROOKLYN, NY 11214 (718) 946-6800

356 COURT STREET BROOKLYN, NY 11231 (716) 802-1400

March 25, 1987

Honorable Frank Carlucci National Security Council The White House Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Frank:

Much has happened in the one year that has elapsed since the revolution in the Philippines.

The enclosed essay, which I wrote for <u>Newsday</u>, attempts to assess the significance of the referendum in which the new constitution of the Philippines was approved by an overwhelming margin. It also sets forth my views on why the success of democracy in the Philippines is a matter of such great importance to the friends of freedom all over the world.

I would, of course, be most interested in your reaction to it, as well as any thoughts you may have about how we can be most helpful to the Philippines in the critical months ahead.

Sincerely, STEPHEN J. SOLARZ Member of Congress

SJS/sr

P. S. I am also enclosing a copy of the statement I made on the Floor of the House congratulating the Filipino people on the ratification of their new constitution.

Newsday

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1987

VIEWPOINTS

To Help Democracy Triumph in the Philippines

President Aquino cannot head off serious challenges from both right and left without decisive U.S. action to rescue the economy.

By Stephen J. Solarz

B Y A HAPPY coincidence, the bicentennial of the American Constitution has witnessed the birth of another democratic constitution.

With their overwhelming approval of a draft charter one month ago, Filipino voters established a firm institutional foundation for democracy in the Philippines. Congressional elections in May and local elections in August should complete the process of democratization.

The vote was significant for another reason as well. At heart, the plebiscite was a referendum not on a constitution, but on President Corazon Aquino and her conduct of state affairs over the past year. Aquino's resounding victory — 76 percent voted in favor of the charter should substantially strengthen her hand in dealing with those segments of Philippine society that have not yet reconciled themselves to the establishment of the new democratic order.

Yet it would be a mistake to conclude that the survival and success of democracy in the Philippines has been assured. At the moment, it remains very much under siege, with powerful enemies on both the right and the left.

For the immediate future, the principal threat in the Philippines comes from the right, where loyalists of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos — and disgruntled elements within the military associated with former Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile — still hope to destabilize the government of Corazon Aquino and seize power for themselves.

The abortive military coup and Marcos' farcical attempt to return to Manila several weeks ago suggest the immediacy of this right-wing threat. Having earlier tried a conciliatory ap-



Corazon Aquino

Not only is democracy in the Philippines at stake, but the democratic aspirations of people around the globe.

proach, Aquino has responded to this latest challenge with a new and tougher line, insisting that those involved in the attempted *putsch* stand trial. Since it is now clear that extralegal efforts to take power will no longer be tolerated, wouldbe plotters are likely to be dissuaded from such attempts in the future.

In the longer run, however, the real threat to Philippine democracy arises from the left, where a Communist insurgency that gained considerable strength during the Marcos years continues to fester.

The Communists' decision to withdraw from negotiations has set the stage for a resumption of the armed struggle. It was unlikely that negotiations would succeed, since the Communists consistently put forward unreasonable and unrealistic demands.

But by trying first for a negotiated settlement, Aquino has managed to capture the moral high ground and should be in a better position to deal effectively with the guerrilla challenge.

The ultimate outcome will not be determined by arms alone but by a political competition for the allegiance of the Filipino people.

The single most important factor in this competition will be the Philippine economy and the government's ability to demonstrate that democracy can produce tangible benefits in the everyday lives of the people.

Given the semi-feudal nature of the Philippine economy, and the gross maldistribution of wealth, fundamental social and economic changes are essential if progress and equity are to be achieved.

Heading the list are agrarian reform and success in channeling further resources and benefits to the countryside, where the great majority of Filipinos live.

A significant step in the right direction was Aquino's announcement Tuesday that the government plans to sell off hundreds of stateowned enterprises — such as airlines, hotels and banks — to generate the resources necessary to implement a meaningful land reform program.

This year is likely to be crucial.

Either the government will begin to revitalize the economy, in which case it should be able to solidify its standing with the Filipino people, or it will prove unable to lift the heavy hand of economic stagnation, and popular disillusionment will begin to set in.

Now, just as enduring attitudes toward democracy are being formed in the Philippines, increased American economic assistance is vital. Given the stakes, but also the opportunities, it behooves the United States to work closely with the Aquino government to promote the success of democracy.

This will require increasing the current moderate levels of American assistance to the Philippines.

It will necessitate favorable terms for the rescheduling of the Philippines' \$26-billion foreign debt. Reducing selective trade barriers to encourage Philippine exports would be another useful step.

It would also help to design our procurement contracts for U.S. military facilities in the Philippines to channel as much money as quickly as possible into the Philippine economy. Encouraging expanded private investment in the Philippines would also have a salutary effect.

In trying to revive the economy, more is at stake than simply the future of Philippine democracy and the prospects of the Filipino people for a better life. A failure of democracy in the Philippines would have unwanted and unfortunate consequences for the future of freedom around the globe.

Last February's revolution ousting Marcos raised great expectations in lands far removed from Southeast Asia.

From South Korea to South Africa and from Poland to Pakistan, those who care about freedom were inspired by the dramatic example of the Filipino people peacefully toppling a tyrant and re-establishing a democracy.

Far more than the political future of one Asian nation would be jeopardized if these hopes were to be dashed and the Philippines were to slip into a new bondage — as has happened in Nicaragua, Cuba, Iran and elsewhere.

In a century of bitter disappointments, where one revolution after another has resulted in a tyranny worse than the one it replaced, a failure of democracy in the Philippines would lend credence to the profoundly pessimistic view that it is better to suffer the evils we know than to run the risks of correcting them.

While the difficulties are large, the task facing the Aquino government is far from impossible. Other countries in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations — Thailand and Malaysia, for example — have been able to defeat Communistled insurgencies. Moreover, Communist revolutions rarely succeed in genuinely democratic countries where the people, however real their grievances, have an opportunity to work for change through peaceful means — as they now do in the Philippines.

Even so, the ultimate outcome cannot be taken for granted. With so much at stake, now is the time for the United States to renew its own commitment to Philippine democracy.

To do anything less would be to betray the cause of freedom not only in the Philippines but around the world.

Rep. Stephen J. Solarz, a Brooklyn Democrat and a senior member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, recently returned from a fact-finding mission in the Philippines.



Congressional Record

United States of America PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 100^{th} congress, first session

Vol. 133 WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1987 No. 29

House of Representatives

CONGRATULATING FILIPINO PEOPLE ON RATIFICATION OF NEW CONSTITUTION IN A FREE AND FAIR PLEBISCITE

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Affairs be discharged from further consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 90) congratulating the Filipino people on the ratification of a new constitution in a free and fair plebiscite, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ECKART). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. BLAZ. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object. I shall not object. Let me just say that the people of the Philippines have renewed and strengthened democracy through the peaceful revolution they have brought to their island nation.

In the last year we have witnessed the peaceful transition to new leadership, the restoration of democratic government and the growing confidence of a nation that has been both an ally and a friend of the United States for many years.

The next major milestone in the restoration of democracy has now been successfully completed. I wish to congratulate the people of the Philippines on their overwhelming approval of their Constitution.

On February 2, 1987, in a plebiscite marked by an 87-percent voter turnout, the Filipino people overwhelmingly approved the new Constitution. That vote was carried out in an atmosphere free of the violence, intimidation, and corruption that had characterized elections under the previous regime.

The new Constitution will strengthen the foundations of democracy and enable parliamentary and local elections to be held later this year.

The adoption of this historic document will enhance the ability of Philippine President Corazon Aquino to come to grips with the many pressing problems that face the Philippines. The continuing process of democratization adds significantly to the region's stability. As a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee as well as the Armed Services Committee, I cannot emphasize too strongly the importance of the Philippines to the freedom and security of the Asia and Pacific region.

These developments also are extremely important to the people I have the honor to represent here in Congress—the people of the territory of Guam.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

(Mr. BLAZ asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 90

Whereas the Filipino people carried out one of the few genuine and peaceful revolutions anywhere in the world when they reinstated democratic government in February 1966;

Whereas one of the key steps the new government took to consolidate the new democracy was to appoint a constitutional commission to draft a new constitution;

Whereas on February 2, 1987, the Filipino people overwhelmingly approved the new constitution in a plebiscite marked by an 87 percent voter turnout;

Whereas this constitutional plebiscite was conducted virtually free of violence, intimidation, and corruption;

Whereas the adoption of the new constitution strengthens the foundation of the new democracy and enables parliamentary and local elections to be held later this year;

Whereas the President has extended his congratulations to President Aquino on the success of the constitutional plebiscite; and

Whereas the approval of the Constitution will enhance the ability of President Aquino and her government to address the many pressing problems that still face the Philippines: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives-

(1) congratulates the Filipino people on the ratification of a new constitution in a free and fair plebiscite, which demonstrates anew their commitment to democratic government; and (2) reiterates the desire of the United States to help the Philippine Government and the Filipino people in their efforts to overcome the serious problems confronting them.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLARZ] is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, first of all I want to express my appreciation to my very good friend, the gentleman from Guam [Mr. BLA2] for his support of this resolution. I think it illustrates the fact that if there is any one foreign policy issue confronting our country and the Congress on which there is, indeed, broad bipartisan support, it is on the necessity and the desirability of our providing the maximum support possible for the new democracy in the Philipipnes.

Just the other day, the Filipino people celebrated the first anniversary of their stunning triumph over tyranny. In one of the few and perhaps the only peaceful democratic revolutions in history, the Filipino people managed to overthrow a corrupt and discredited dictatorship, and to put in its place a new and vibrant and vital democracy.

On February 2 of this year, a land-mark was passed by the Filipino people on their way toward the establishment of full democracy in their country in a plebescite in which 86 percent of the eligible voters turned out to vote, and 76.2 percent of them voted in favor of the new constitution of the Philippines. The adoption of the constitution in the referendum by such an overwhelming margin has not only laid a firm institutional foundation for democracy in the Philippines. but has also provided an overwhelming vote of confidence by the Filipino people in the leadership of one of the most extraordinary women and political figures of our time: Corazon Aquino, the President of the Republic of the Philippines.

It would be an exaggeration to say that all of the problems of the Philippines have now been solved. Obviously they have not. Seventy percent of the population still lives in poverty. They still confront a widespread Communist insurgency.

But the adoption of this constitution and the implementation of democracy in the Philippines should go a long way toward enabling the Government to respond to the legitimate aspirations of the people and to contain the Communist challenge they confront.

I know of few countries around the world where Communist revolutions have triumphed, where the people had the opportunity to work for change through peaceful as opposed to violent methods, and now that democracy has been firmly reestablished in the Philippines. With the elections scheduled in May for the Parliament and for local officials in August, it should be possible for the people of that country, through their duly elected representatives, to enact the kinds of programs which will make it possible to satisfy the social and economic needs and aspirations of the Filipino people.

And so, on this occasion, we ask the House through the adoption of this resolution to pay tribute to the people of the Philippines for this significant step forward in their efforts to firmly reestablish democracy in their country and to simultaneously reiterate our desire to be as helpful as possible to the people of the Philippines and to their Government in their efforts to overcome the serious problems that continue to confront them.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I support the pending resolution which congratulates the Filipino people on the adoption of their new constitution. Last year, we witnessed in that country a rare event, a truly peaceful democratic revolution by which President Aquino has restored democracy to the Philippines. She moved quickly to appoint a commission to draft a new constitution. The Filipino voters have now overwhelmingly approved the new constitution.

America has maintained a special relationship with the Philippines for decades. Both nations share common security and trade interests in that strategic part of the Pacific basin. The strengthening of democracy in that country brings our two nations even closer together and enhances our common bonds.

I praise the Filipino people for reaching for the torch of freedom and wish Mrs. Aquino well with the challenges she faces. I join my colleagues in supporting the resolution at this truly historic moment for democracy.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Resolution 90 which congratulates the people of the Philippines on the free and fair vote which has given the Philippines a new constitution. Americans can appropriately share in this celebration, particularly since the new constitution establishes—in our own congressional bicentennial year—institutions like our own; it provides for a House of Representatives of 250 members and a Senate of 24 members

The new constitution was approved earlier this month by an impressive national outpouring of support. About 87 percent of the population turned out and about 76 percent of these voted for the constitution. This is substantially better than some of the most optimistic expectations before the referendum and indicates just how much the Filipino people yearn for the restoration of truly democratic institutions. The Filipino people now have a say in their affairs that they have been denied for more than a decade.

The new constitution now paves the way for further democratic opportunities in the Philippines. Already preparations are underway for upcoming elections for members of the new Congress later this spring and local elections for governors and mayors later this summer.

The resolution before us today should clearly indicate the strong support of the United States Congress as the Philippines looks ahead to these important next steps. I strongly support this resolution and urge that we today suspend the rules and pass House Resolution 90.

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DRAFT LETTER

Dear Mr. Solarz:

Thank you very much for your letter of March 25 enclosing WENSONS difference on the Philippines which you wrote for <u>Newsday</u> and the article on the Philippines which you wrote for <u>Newsday</u> and the statement you made on the floor of the House congratulating the Filipino people on the ratification of their constitution.

Your informed views on the situation in the Philippines have been of particular value to the Administration in the formulation and implementation of our policy. I look forward to continuing that close dialogue.

I also would like to express my appreciation for your role in forging a strong bipartisan commitment to the success of democracy in the Philippines. Your efforts to muster continued backing in Congress for high levels of economic and military assistance have helped us immeasurably to back that commitment with the resources the Philippines so badly needs.

Sincerely,

Frank C. Carlucci National Security Advisor

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Refer questions about the correspondence tracking system to Central Reference, ext. 2590.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 13, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR RHETT B. DAWSON ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR OBERANS ONS ORGINAL SIGNED BY J.B.S.

FROM: JAY B. STEPHENS DEPUTY COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Draft Press Release: President's Meeting With U.S.-Philippine Business Committee

As requested, we have reviewed the draft press release to be issued in connection with the above-referenced meeting, scheduled for May 14, 1987.

As written, the draft is focused more on Maurice Greenberg and his firm, American International Group, Inc., "a world-wide insurance firm with major interests in the Philippines," and on the other corporate sponsors, than on the Committee itself and its relationship to American foreign policy in the Philippines.

We recommend deleting the references to American International Group, Inc., American Express Company and Caltex Petroleum Corporation. The description of the Committee as "growing out of President Aquino's visit to the United States" should also be made more clear, to avoid the implication that this is a Presidential commission and to specify how in fact it came into being.

Thank you for submitting the draft press release for our review.

JBS/CCC:jmy JBStephens CCCox Chron.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 13, 1987



MEMORANDUM FOR JAY B. STEPHENS

C. CHRISTOPHER COX FROM:

SUBJECT: Draft Press Release: President's Meeting With U.S.-Philippine Business Committee

As requested, the attached memorandum is for your initials.

Document No. 50104904

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 5/12/87 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY:

2:00 5/13/87

SUBJECT: DRAFT PRESS RELEASE

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REMARKS: Do you have any objection to releasing the following statement after the meeting on Thursday, May 14th? Please return any comments directly to my office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

221.2110 of 4:00

Rhett Dawson Ext. 2702

DRAFT PRESS RELEASE

PRESIDENT'S MEETING WITH US-PHILIPPINE BUSINESS COMMITTEE THE WHITE HOUSE MAY 14, 1987

President Reagan told the US members of the US-Philippine Business Committee today that the time is right to invest in the Philippines. In an Oval Office ceremony for the US charter members, the President praised the commitment of these American corporate leaders, their chairman, Maurice Greenberg, and the sponsoring institution, the US Chamber of Commerce to expand AmerQian trade and investment ties with the Philippines. He recalled the extraordinary progress President Aquino has made toward restoration of democracy and the rekindling of economic growth and pledged to continue to seek ways to contribute to Philippine economic recovery.

The Business Committee, which grew out of President Aquino's visit to the United States last September, is designed specifically to promote and facilitate trade and investment flows between the two countries. The group will coordinate strategy with a counterpart council of over 30 Philippine business leaders. Committee Chairman Greenberg, President and Chief Executive Officer of American International Group, Inc., a world-wide insurance firm with major interests in the Philippines, outlined the goals of the Committee and thanked the President for his personal endorsement of their mission. Joining Mr. Greenberg as vice-chairmen are James Robinson, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of American Express Company and Raymond Johnson, President and Chairman of Caltex Petroleum Corporation.

Committee leaders and their Philippine counterparts will meet next month in Manila for an initial joint planning session.

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Document No.

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DATE: 5/12/87 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: _____2:00 5/13/87

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RESPONSE:

United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

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September 9, 1987

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MEMORANDUM FOR:

:

Mr. Grant S. Green National Security Council Staff

SUBJECT

Alerting NSCS on Presidential Correspondence

Enclosed is the original of a letter to President Reagan from Philippine President Corazon C. Aquino which is transmitted for your information.

This correspondence was received in the Information Management Section of the Executive Secretariat on September 9, 1987. A copy has been assigned to the appropriate bureau for action.

S. Mc Elhanen

Director, S/S-I Information Management Section Executive Secretariat 647-3836





EMBASSY OF THE PHILIPPINES

WASHINGTON, D.C.

No. 00/0987

The Embassy of the Philippines presents its compliments to the Department of State and has the honor to request the Department to transmit the following message, which was received today by telex, of H.E. President Corazon C. Aquino addressed to H.E. President Ronald Reagan:

"Dear President Reagan,

I wish to express my heartfelt thanks for your letter and public statement of wholehearted support for me and the Philippine Government during the military uprising last week. I wish to thank you, too, for your prayers and best wishes for Noynoy's speedy and complete recovery.

The Filipino people have struggled long and hard to attain true freedom and democracy. We intend, at all costs, to maintain our present democratic system and safeguard our legitimate government from destabilizing efforts of rightist forces and leftist insurgents. We, therefore, appreciate your friendly government's synpathy and support for our cause.

> Please accept the assurances of my highest consideration. Sincerely yours, CORAZON C. AQUINO"

The Embassy of the Philippines avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Department of State the assurances of its highest consideration.



2 September 1987

S/S 8725376



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520 September 10, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Grant S. Green National Security Council Staff SUBJECT : Alerting NSCS on Presidential Correspondence

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Charles H. Jackson Jr. for

Director, S/S-I Information Management Section Executive Secretariat 647-3836



PASUGUAN NG PILIPINAS

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WASHINGTON, D.C.

No. 0010987

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United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520 September 10, 1987

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Information Management Section Executive Secretariat 647-3836





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I wish to express my heartfelt thanks for your letter and public statement of wholehearted support for me and the Philippine Government during the military uprising last week. I wish to thank you, too, for your prayers and best wishes for Noynoy's speedy and complete recovery.

The Filipino people have struggled long and hard to attain true freedom and democracy. We intend, at all costs, to maintain our present democratic system and safeguard our legitimate government from destabilizing efforts of rightist forces and leftist insurgents. We, therefore, appreciate your friendly government's synpathy and support for our cause.

> Please accept the assurances of my highest consideration. Sincerely yours, CORAZON C. AQUINO"

The Embassy of the Philippines avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Department of State the assurances of its highest consideration.



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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

April 27, 1987

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ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR GRANT S. GREEN, JR.

FROM: RICHARD SAUNDERS

SUBJECT: Cable to Bob Dean on Philippine Funding Levels

Bob will meet with President Aquino early tomorrow and asks that we send him an update of Congressional action on funding.

RECOMMENDATION

That you authorize the Sit Room to transmit the cable at Tab I, as soon as possible.

Approve

Disapprove_____

Attachment

Tab I Cable re update of Congressional action on funding.

N5C#8703192

UNCLASSIFIED

TO: ROBERT W. DEAN, NSC STAFF EMBASSY MANILA

FROM: WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

SUBJECT: Status of Foreign Assistance Funding for the Philippines

1. The House removed all foreign assistance funding from the FY 87 supplemental. The Administration had requested \$50 million for MAP to the Philippines, but this was cut along with the rest of the request. Prospects for reinsertion and passage of Philippine funding in the supplemental are slim.

2. The HFAC earmarked \$110 million in MAP and \$124 in ESF for the Philippines. The SFRC earmarked \$88 million for MAP and \$162 for ESF. Neither bill has reached the floor.

3. The FY 87 Continuing Resolution contains \$50 million MAP and \$200 ESF for the Philippines.

UNCLASSIFIED

WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

PAGE Ø1

PRT: <u>GREEN</u> STOUFF SIT: BOHN SIGLER

<PREC? LEEEDTATE <CLAS? UNCLASSIFIED <DTG? 271925Z APR 87</pre> FM THE WHITE HOUSE//SIT ROOM// TO RUEHML/ AMEMBASSY MANILA UNCLAS 0000 T0: ROBERT W. DEAN, NSC STAFF EMBASSY MANILA FROM: WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM SUBJECT: STATUS OF FOREIGN ASSISTANCE FUNDING FOR THE PHILIPPINES 1. THE HOUSE REMOVED ALL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE FUNDING FROM THE FY 87 SUPPLEMENTAL. THE ADMINISTRATION HAD REQUESTED \$50 MILLION FOR MAP TO THE PHILIPPINES, BUT THIS WAS CUT ALONG WITH THE REST OF THE REQUEST. PROSPECTS FOR REINSERTION AND PASSAGE OF PAGE Ø2 RUEADWWØ396 UNCLAS PHILIPPINE FUNDING IN THE SUPPLEMENTAL ARE SLIM. THE HFAC EARMARKED \$110 MILLION IN MAP AND \$124 IN ESF FOR 2. THE PHILIPPINES. THE SFRC EARMARKED \$88 MILLION FOR MAP AND \$162 FOR ESF. NEITHER BILL HAS REACHED THE FLOOR. 3. THE FY 87 CONTINUING RESOLUTION CONTINS \$50 MILLION MAP AND \$200 ESF FOR THE PHILIPPINES. ΒT # Ø396

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