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Sheila

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD'S VISIT

TO THE PACIFIC BASIN

JAKARTA, INDONESIA AND MANILA, THE PHILIPPINES

SATURDAY - DECEMBER 6, 1975

First Event: 7:55 a.m.

From: Terry O'Donnell

OVERVIEW

You have 6 events scheduled for Saturday: (1) You depart your suite at 7:55 a.m. en route Istana Merdeka Credential Hall for the 2-hour Head to Head Meeting with President Suharto; (2) Departure Ceremony from Jakarta (No Remarks) for the 3 hour, 30 minute flight to Manila; (3) Arrival Ceremony at Manila International Airport (Remarks); (4) Wreath-laying Ceremony at Rizal Monument; (5) Official party introductions and 30-minute meeting with President Marcos at Malacanang Palace; and (6) Gift Exchange, Reception and State Dinner (Toast) (Black Tie-Long Dress) followed by a 50-minute Cultural Performance. There will be a receiving line at the dinner and again at the conclusion of the Cultural Performance. You will return to your quarters at 11:10 p.m.

Mrs. Ford and Susan will depart Wisma Negara at 9:15 a.m. for a tour of "Mini-Indonesia." With the exception of your 30-minute meeting with President Marcos at Malacanang Palace, Mrs. Ford and Susan's Saturday schedule will be the same as yours.

HEAD TO HEAD MEETING WITH PRESIDENT SUHARTO

Accompanied by Foreign Minister Malik, you depart your suite at 7:55 a.m. and proceed on foot to Istana Merdeka Credential Hall for the 2-hour Head to Head meeting with President Suharto. Secretary Kissinger and Foreign Minister Malik will participate in the meeting. At the conclusion of the meeting, you return to Wisma Negara for 10 minutes personal time.



JAKARTA DEPARTURE

Accompanied by President Suharto, you depart Wisma Negara for the 30-minute ride to Jakarta International Airport. Upon arrival at the airport, you will be joined by Mrs. Ford and Susan who will have arrived independently from their tour of "Mini-Indonesia". The departure ceremony includes review of the honor guard, playing of the National Anthems and a 21-gun salute as you board Air Force One and depart for the 3 hour, 30 minute flight to Manila. (Time Change: + 1 hour)

ARRIVAL IN MANILA

Air Force One arrives at 4:00 p.m. at Manila International Airport . Immediately upon arrival, Ambassador Katigbak, GOP Director of Protocol, and Ambassador Sullivan, U.S. Ambassador to the Philippines, proceed on board to welcome you and Mrs. Ford. Escorted by Ambassador Katigbak and Ambassador Sullivan, you deplane and are met by President and Mrs. Ferdinand E. Marcos who introduce you and Mrs. Ford to Chief Justice and Mrs. Makalintal, Honorable Carlos Romulo, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and Ambassador and Mrs. Romualdez. You and President Marcos then move to the salute stand for the playing of the Anthems, review of the honor guard, and welcoming remarks by President Marcos and your response which will be carried on live local television. Mrs. Ford and Susan view the ceremony from a special viewing area. Mrs. Marcos begins the program by presenting you the keys to the City.

Accompanied by President Marcos, you depart the airport for the 20-minute drive to Rizal Monument.

WREATH-LAYING CEREMONY AT RIZAL MONUMENT

President Marcos will stand by the car throughout the ceremony at Rizal Monument. He will not accompany you for the wreath-laying which includes playing of the Anthems, visual inspection of the troops, laying of the wreath, a 21-gun salute, and taps.

Rizal Monument - Dr. Jose P. Rizal, a young nationalist whose writings are credited with stirring the flame of freedom in the Philippines, was executed by a Spanish firing squad on December 20, 1896. He was 35 years old. The Rizal Monument stands over his remains near the spot where he died. The American flag was taken down for the last time from the flag-pole at the Rizal Monument when the Philippines became independent on July 4, 1946. An honor guard maintains a 24-hour vigil over the national shrine. The surrounding park, first known as the Luneta, was built on land reclaimed from Manila Bay. Now known as Rizal Park, it is one of Manila's most popular public attractions.

INTRODUCTION OF THE U.S. PARTY TO PRESIDENT AND MRS. MARCOS

Upon arrival at Malacanang Palace, President and Mrs. Marcos will escort you to the Music Room where you will introduce the U.S. Official Party to President and Mrs. Marcos. They will then escort you to your quarters for 10-minutes personal time.

Originally the summer estate of a Spanish aristocrat, Don Luis Roche, Malacanang Palace became the official residence of the Spanish Governor-General of the Philippines in 1863, when the former palace near the Manila Cathedral was destroyed by an earthquake. The American Governor General later had a residence there, and added the Executive Building in 1920. In 1935, when the Philippine Commonwealth Government was established, President Manuel L. Quezon made Malacanang his residence and it has remained the official residence of the President of the Philippines since. The name Malacanang is said to have been derived from Tagalog words meaning "nobles live in that place."

MEETING WITH PRESIDENT MARCOS

President Marcos will escort you from your residence quarters at 5:55 p.m. to the Music Room for a 30-minute meeting. Secretary Kissinger will join you and President Marcos. Mrs. Ford and Susan will not participate in this meeting.

At the conclusion of the meeting at 6:25 p.m., you return to your suite for 1 hour, 30 minutes personal time.

STATE DINNER:

The attire for the State Dinner is Black Tie and long dress. You, Mrs. Ford, and Susan depart your residence quarters for the Ceremonial Hall at 8:00 p.m. where you will be joined by President and Mrs. Marcos for the gift exchange. You then depart on foot for Maharlika Hall for the State Dinner which includes a receiving line, toasts by President Marcos and you, a 50-minute cultural performance following which you again from a receiving line and greet the guests. President and Mrs. Marcos will accompany you on foot to your residence quarters and bid you goodnight at approximately 11:10 p.m.

SATURDAY - DECEMBER 6 , 1975

HEAD-TO-HEAD MEETING WITH PRESIDENT SUHARTO

7:55 a.m.

Accompanied by Foreign Minister Malik, depart Presidential suite on foot en route Istana Merdeka Credential Hall.

8:00 a.m.

Arrive Istana Merdeka Credential Hall.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE

You are met by President Suharto and you proceed to Jepara Room for Press Photo. Secretary Kissinger, Foreign Minister Malik and General Sudharmono will accompany you.

PRESS POOL PHOTO COVERAGE

You and President Suharto, accompanied by Secretary Kissinger and Foreign Minister Malik, proceed to Presidential study for head-to-head meeting.

(DURATION: 2 hours)

9:15 a.m.

Mrs. Ford and Susan depart Wisma Negara for tour of "Mini-Indonesia."

10:00 a.m.

Head-to-Head meeting concludes. Escorted by President Suharto, you depart Presidential study en route Credential Hall.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE

10:02 a.m.

You arrive Credential Hall to present members of the U. S. official party who bid farewell to President Suharto.

SATURDAY - DECEMBER 6, 1975 - CONTINUED

10:07 a.m. Escorted by the GOI Chief of Protocol, you depart Istana Merdeka on foot en route Wisma Negara and Presidential suite.

10:15 a.m. Arrive Presidential suite.

PERSONAL TIME: 10 minutes

DEPARTURE FROM JAKARTA, INDONESIA

10:25 a.m. Escorted by GOP Chief of Protocol, you depart Presidential suite en route Istana Merdeka to board motorcade. President Suharto will accompany you; Secretary Kissinger and Foreign Minister Malik will ride together.

10:30 a.m. Motorcade departs Wisma Negara en route Jakarta International Airport.

(Driving Time: 30 minutes)

11:00 a.m. Motorcade arrives Jakarta International Airport VIP Lounge.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
OPEN DEPARTURE

NOTE: Mrs. Ford and Susan will have arrived independently from their tour of "Mini-Indonesia" and will be waiting in the VIP lounge.

You and Mrs. Ford and President and Mrs. Suharto, escorted by the Chief of Protocol, depart VIP lounge and proceed

SATURDAY - DECEMBER 6, 1975 - CONTINUED

to greet Indonesian dignitaries, Diplomatic Corps, and selected U. S. Embassy personnel.

NOTE: Mrs. Ford will receive a banquet of flowers upon departing lounge.

11:10 a. m.

Escorted by the Chief of Protocol, you and Mrs. Ford and President and Mrs. Suharto proceed to saluting dais to receive the general salute. You acknowledge with a nod.

11:12 a. m.

You and President Suharto proceed to review the honor guard.

NOTE: As you pass the color guard, you nod in acknowledgement.

11:16 a. m.

You and President Suharto return to saluting dais.

11:17 a. m.

Indonesian National Anthem.

11:20 a. m.

U. S. National Anthem.

NOTE: A 21-gun salute will occur during the national anthems.

11:23 a. m.

You and Mrs. Ford, escorted by President and Mrs. Suharto, proceed to the foot of the ramp of Air Force One and bid farewell to the Suite of Honor.

11:30 a. m.

You and Mrs. Ford bid farewell to the Vice President and President and Mrs. Suharto and board Air Force One.

Air Force One departs Jakarta, Indonesia, en route Manila, Philippines.

(Flying Time: 3 hours, 30 mins.)
(Time Change: + 1 hour)

SATURDAY - DECEMBER 6, 1975 - CONTINUEDARRIVAL IN MANILA

4:00 p.m.

Air Force One arrives Manila International Airport, Manila, Republic of the Philippines.

Amb. Alberto L. Katigbak, GOP Director of Protocol, and Amb. William H. Sullivan U.S. Ambassador to the Philippines, proceed onto Air Force One via the front ramp to greet you and Mrs. Ford.

4:05 p.m.

You and Mrs. Ford, followed by Amb. Katigbak and Amb. Sullivan, deplane via front ramp.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
CROWD SITUATION

As you and Mrs. Ford descend the ramp, a 21-gun salute will be rendered.

You and Mrs. Ford are met by President and Mrs. Ferdinand E. Marcos.

You are introduced by President Marcos to the following Philippine welcoming party:

Chief Justice and Mrs. Querube C. Makalintal
The Hon. Carlos P. Romulo, Secretary of
Foreign Affairs

Amb. and Mrs. Eduardo A. Romualdez,
Philippine Amb. to the U.S.

NOTE: Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Marcos greet the dignitaries following you and President Marcos and then proceed to a special viewing area.

SATURDAY - DECEMBER 6, 1975 - CONTINUED

4:10 p.m.

You and President Marcos proceed to the salute stand to receive honors.

NOTE: You take your position stage right of President Marcos facing the honor guard.

4:11 p.m.

"Ruffles and Flourishes."

NOTE: A 21-gun salute begins simultaneously with "Ruffles and Flourishes" and continues through the Anthems.

4:14 p.m.

U. S. National Anthem.

NOTE: You may wish to place your hand over your heart during the anthems.

4:16 p.m.

Philippine National Anthem.

4:18 p.m.

The commander of the honor guard approaches the reviewing stand, salutes you and President Marcos, and announces that the honor guard is ready for inspection.

4:19 p.m.

Escorted by President Marcos and the commander of troops, you review the honor guard.

NOTE: As you and President Marcos pass the color guard, it is appropriate for you to acknowledge the colors by placing your hand over your heart.

SATURDAY - DECEMBER 6, 1975 - CONTINUED

4:22 p. m.

You and President Marcos return to the salute stand and resume your position facing the troops.

The commander delivers final salute to you and President Marcos and is called to the salute stand by President Marcos for thanks.

You and President Marcos, followed by Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Marcos, depart salute stand and proceed along the red carpet to greet assembled members of the Diplomatic Corps.

4:33 p. m.

You and President Marcos proceed to speakers platform.

NOTE: Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Marcos follow you and President Marcos en route the speakers platform and accompany you onto the speaking platform.

4:34 p. m.

Welcoming remarks and presentation of the keys to the City by Mrs. Marcos.

4:37 p. m.

Welcoming remarks by President Marcos.

4:41 p. m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS.

LIVE LOCAL TELEVISION

4:45 p. m.

Your remarks conclude.

4:46 p. m.

You and Mrs. Ford, accompanied by President and Mrs. Marcos, proceed to motorcade for boarding.

SATURDAY - DECEMBER 6, 1975 - CONTINUED

NOTE: En route motorcade, you and Mrs. Ford and President and Mrs. Marcos may wish to greet the children in folk attire.

4:50 p.m.

Motorcade departs Manila International Airport en route Rizal Monument. President Marcos will accompany you in your car; Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Marcos will ride in a separate vehicle with Susan.

(Driving Time: 20 minutes)
CROWD SITUATION (Along Route)

RIZAL MONUMENT CEREMONY

5:10 p.m.

Motorcade arrives Rizal Monument. President Marcos will stand by the car throughout the ceremony. He will not accompany you.

LIVE LOCAL TELEVISION
CROWD SITUATION

You proceed to the reviewing position. You will be escorted by the Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs and a representative of the Armed Services - one on either side of you.

NOTE: Mrs. Ford, Susan Ford, and Mrs. Marcos proceed to a special viewing area.

You arrive reviewing area to receive honors.

SATURDAY - DECEMBER 6, 1975 - CONTINUED

"Ruffles and Flourishes"

5:13 p. m.

U. S. National Anthem.

5:15 p. m.

Philippine National Anthem.

5:16 p. m.

Honor guard troop commander steps forward, salutes, and announces the troops are ready for inspection. You remain in place, inspect the troops visually and congratulate the commander.

5:19 p. m.

You proceed around the flag stand and pass between the honor guard to the base of the Rizal Monument, where the wreath will be placed.

NOTE: The honor guard will present arms.

5:20 p. m.

You arrive at the base of the Rizal Monument, lay wreath, and stand at attention.

NOTE: A wreath-bearer will assist in laying the wreath.

5:22 p. m.

You return to a position in front of the flag standard between the Under Secretary and the Armed Forces representative, turn, and face the Rizal Monument.

5:23 p. m.

Military volley.

5:24 p. m.

Taps.

SATURDAY - DECEMBER 6, 1975 - CONTINUED

5:25 p.m.

You proceed to the end of the honor guard, turn and face the Monument and receive the salute of the commander of the troops. You acknowledge by shaking hands with the commander of the guard.

5:30 p.m.

You and President Marcos and Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Marcos reboard motorcade, as before, and depart Rizal Monument en route Malacanang Palace.

5:35 p.m.

Motorcade arrives Malacanang Palace.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE
CLOSED ARRIVAL

You and Mrs. Ford, escorted by President and Mrs. Marcos, proceed to the Music Room where you introduce the U.S. Official Party to President and Mrs. Marcos.

5:45 p.m.

You and Mrs. Ford depart the Music Room with President and Mrs. Marcos. You bid goodbye at the residence quarters.

PERSONAL TIME: 10 minutes

SATURDAY - DECEMBER 6, 1975 - CONTINUED

MEETING WITH PRESIDENT MARCOS

5:45 p.m.

Escorted by President Marcos, you depart your quarters en route the Music Room for a brief conversation.

NOTE: Secretary Kissinger will join you and President Marcos.

You and President Marcos arrive Music Room.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE
DURATION: 30 minutes

6:25 p.m.

You depart Music Room en route residence quarters.

6:30 p.m.

Arrive residence quarters.

PERSONAL TIME: 1 hour, 30 minutes

SATURDAY - DECEMBER 6, 1975 - CONTINUEDSTATE DINNERATTIRE: Long Dress - Black Tie.

8:00 p.m. You and Mrs. Ford depart residence quarters en route Ceremonial Hall for gift exchange.

8:02 p.m. You and Mrs. Ford arrive Ceremonial Hall and exchange gifts.

OFFICIAL PHOTO COVERAGE

You and Mrs. Ford are met by President and Mrs. Marcos.

8:07 p.m. You and Mrs. Ford, accompanied by President and Mrs. Marcos, depart Ceremonial Hall on foot en route Maharlika Hall for the State Dinner.

NOTE: You are joined by Susan, Secretary Kissinger, Ambassador and Mrs. Sullivan, and the Philippine Head Table Guests.

8:15 p.m. You and Mrs. Ford arrive banquet hall and form receiving line in the following order.

President Marcos
Mrs. Ford
Mrs. Marcos
President

PRESS POOL COVERAGE

ATTENDANCE: 200

8:35 p.m. You and Mrs. Ford, accompanied by President and Mrs. Marcos, proceed to the head table for seating.

SATURDAY - DECEMBER 6, 1975 - CONTINUED

8:37 p.m. You and Mrs. Ford and President and Mrs. Marcos arrive head table and are seated.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE

8:40 p.m. Dinner begins.

9:45 p.m. Toast by President Marcos.
U. S. National Anthem.
Consummation of toast.

9:55 p.m. PRESIDENTIAL TOAST. (You conclude toast by holding your glass in the salute position for the Anthem.)
Philippine National Anthem.
Consummation of toast.

LIVE LOCAL TELEVISION

10:05 p.m. Dinner concludes.
Cultural performance begins.

10:50 p.m. Cultural performance concludes.

10:51 p.m. You and Mrs. Ford, accompanied by President and Mrs. Marcos, depart head table and form receiving line at Maharlika Hall entrance.

NOTE: The receiving line will be the same sequence as on arrival.

10:55 p.m. Dinner guests proceed through receiving line as they depart.

SATURDAY - DECEMBER 6, 1975 - CONTINUED

11:05 p.m.

You and Mrs. Ford, accompanied by President and Mrs. Marcos, depart Maharlika Hall on foot en route residence quarters.

NOTE: You and Mrs. Ford bid good evening to President and Mrs. Marcos at the entrance to the Malacanang Palace residence.

11:10 p.m.

You and Mrs. Ford arrive residence quarters.

OVERNIGHT.



WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
Doc.	Motorcade Assignments (pages - 1)	12/7/1975	B

File Location:

Shelia Weidenfeld Files, Box 20, Trips Files. Folder: 11/29/75-12/8/75 - Philippines (1)

RESTRICTION CODES

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- (A) Closed by applicable Executive order governing access to national security information.
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NOTE: From 1898 until 1935, during the American administration of the Philippines, the Fort was used as the headquarters of the U.S. Army's Philippine Department, headed by Gen. Douglas MacArthur. In World War II Japanese bombs forced evacuation of Philippine-American forces to Corregidor, and the Japanese used Fort Santiago to house political prisoners.

The most famous figure in Philippine history was Jose Rizal, who was held prisoner in Fort Santiago. Today his cell is a museum, and one can see where he spent his last days and wrote his famous poem, "My Last Farewell." The Rizal museum contains many items of memorabilia.

9:38 a.m. Walking tour concludes. Susan Ford and Imee Marcos return to motorcade for boarding.

9:40 a.m. MOTORCADE DEPARTS Fort Santiago en route the Cultural Center of the Philippines

(Driving time: 20 minutes)

NOTE: The motorcade will travel to the Cultural Center of the Philippines via Rizal Avenue in order to view the downtown Manila business and shopping districts.

10:00 a.m. MOTORCADE ARRIVES at Cultural Center of the Philippines for walking tour of the fourth floor museum.

NOTE: The development of the Cultural Center of the Philippines was a special project under the direction of Mrs. Marcos.

10:28 a.m. Walking tour concludes. Susan Ford and Imee Marcos return to motorcade for boarding.

10:30 a.m. MOTORCADE DEPARTS Cultural Center en route S.C. Vizcarras (department store)

(Driving time: 8 minutes)



- 10:38 a.m. MOTORCADE ARRIVES S.C. Vizcarras. Susan Ford and Imee Marcos proceed on foot for shopping visit.
- 10:54 a.m. Susan Ford and Imee Marcos depart S.C. Vizcarras and reboard motorcade.
- 10:56 a.m. MOTORCADE DEPARTS S. C. Vizcarras en route Ambassador Sullivan's residence.
- (Driving time: 14 minutes)
- 11:00 a.m. MOTORCADE ARRIVES Ambassador Sullivan's residence.
- Susan Ford is met by:
- Miss Peggy Sullivan, daughter of Ambassador
and Mrs. William Sullivan
5 others
- Susan Ford, escorted by Imee Marcos and Peggy Sullivan, proceeds into the Residence for swimming and lunch.
- 1:20 p.m. Susan Ford and Imee Marcos bid farewell to Peggy Sullivan et al and reboard motorcade.
- 1:22 p.m. MOTORCADE DEPARTS Sullivan residence en route Pier 15 Manila Harbor, Manila
- (Driving time: 20 minutes)
- 1:42 p.m. MOTORCADE ARRIVES Pier 15 Manila Harbor, Manila
- Susan Ford and Imee Marcos await arrival of Presidential yacht "Ang Pangulo."
- 2:00 p.m. Presidential yacht arrives Pier 15 Manila Harbor, Manila, with President and Mrs. Ford.
- 2:01 p.m. Susan Ford and Imee Marcos board Presidential motorcade.

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

American Officials in the Philippines

WILLIAM H. SULLIVAN

United States Ambassador to the Philippines

William H. Sullivan, of Cranston, Rhode Island, a Career Minister in the Foreign Service, has been Ambassador to the Philippines since July 16, 1973.

Ambassador Sullivan served as Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs from 1969 to 1973. From 1964 to 1969, he was Ambassador to the Kingdom of Laos.

Serving in the Department of State from 1959 to 1964, Ambassador Sullivan was named Officer in Charge of Burma Affairs in 1958, and served from 1960 to 1963 as United Nations Adviser in the Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs. During 1963-64 he was Special Assistant to the Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs and in 1964 he was Special Assistant to the Secretary of State.

Ambassador Sullivan was born in Cranston, Rhode Island, on October 12, 1922. He received his B. A. from Brown University in 1942, and his M. A. from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy in 1947, following service as an officer in the U. S. Navy from 1942 to 1946. He joined the Foreign Service in 1947 and served overseas at Bangkok, Calcutta, Tokyo, Rome, and the Hague until 1958 when he returned to Washington as Officer in Charge of Burma Affairs.

He is married to the former Marie Johnson. They have two sons and two daughters.

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

Officials in the Philippines

FERDINAND E. MARCOS

President

Ferdinand E. Marcos has been President of the Philippines since 1965.

Prior to his election, President Marcos served as President of the Senate from 1963 to 1965, after serving in the Senate beginning in 1959. From 1949 to 1959, he was a member of the House of Representatives. He was Special Assistant to President Manuel Roxas during 1946-47.

Born in 1919, President Marcos attended the University of the Philippines. He served in the Philippines Army and the U.S. Forces in the Far East during World War II.

President Marcos is married to the former Imelda Romualdez and they have three children.

EDUARDO ROMUALDEZ

(Phonetic: rohmo AHLdez)

Ambassador to the United States

Eduardo Romualdez, 66, has been Ambassador to the United States since August 1971.

Ambassador Romualdez served as Secretary of Finance under President Marcos from December 1965 to 1970 after having been President of the Philippine National Bank and Philippine Air Lines. He had also served as a financial adviser to Presidents Magsaysay and Garcia prior to his appointment.

A member of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund, Ambassador Romualdez also served on the Board of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Asian Development Bank.

Ambassador Romualdez is married and has four children.

CARLOS P. ROMULO
(Phonetic: ROHmooloh)
Secretary of Foreign Affairs

Carlos P. Romulo, 76, has been Foreign Secretary since 1968.

Prior to his appointment, Mr. Romulo had served as President of the University of Philippines since 1962. From 1955 to 1962, he was the Ambassador to the United States from the Philippines. He made an unsuccessful bid for the Philippine Presidency in 1953, after having held the concurrent assignment of President of the General Assembly during 1949-50 and serving as Ambassador to the U.S. until 1952.

During World War II, Mr. Romulo was an aide on General MacArthur's staff and later became Secretary of Information and Public Relations in the government-in-exile in Washington, D. C.

ALBERTO LUZ KATIGBAK

Director of Protocol

Alberto Katigbak, 63, serves as Director of Protocol in the Department of Foreign Affairs, a post he previously held from 1965 to 1969. During the early 1970's he served briefly as Philippine Ambassador to Italy and the Vatican before being reassigned as Director of Protocol, probably during 1971-72.

Katigbak joined the Department of Foreign Affairs in 1946. He has held a number of positions within the Department, including chief of legal affairs (1946), chief of intelligence and research (1947), member of the National Intelligence Board (1957), and Minister Counselor in London (1963-64).

Katigbak holds B.A. and LL.B. degrees from the University of the Philippines. He is married to the former Griselda Olaquivel.

QUERUBE C. MAKALINTAL

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

Querube C. Makalintal, 64, was named Chief Justice of the Supreme Court on October 21, 1973, after serving as Acting Chief Justice since the retirement of Chief Justice Roberto Concepcion in June, 1973. Makalintal's appointment, which came after serving 11 years on the Court, followed the precedent of the senior Associate Justice being appointed to that position.

President Manuel Roxas appointed Makalintal as Judge of the Court of First Instance of Floilo in 1945. He progressed in his career to become presiding justice of the Court of Appeals in 1961, his first bench assignment.

Makalintal was born on December 23, 1910, in Batangas, Province. He obtained his law degree with honors from the University of the Philippines in 1933 and was in private practice from 1937 to 1946.

Makalintal is married to the former Rosario "Charito" Gonzalez and has three children.

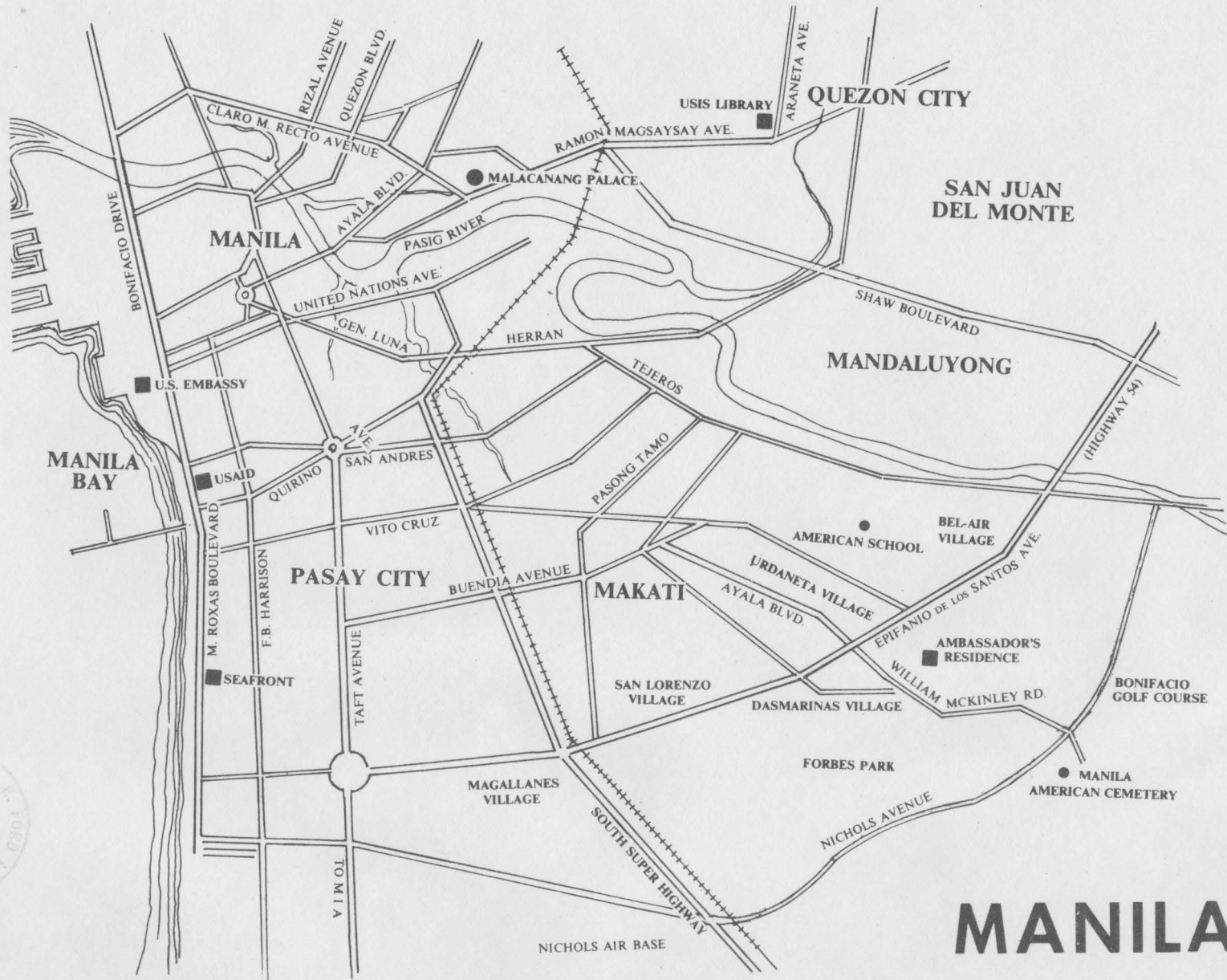
PHILIPPINES

-  Railroad
-  Road
-  International airport

0 50 100 150 Miles

0 50 100 150 Kilometers





MANILA

GERALD E. FORD
LIBRARY

PLACES TO BE VISITED

MANILA

MANILA BAY

Famed for its glorious sunsets, the Bay is one of the world's finest natural harbors. The Bay is about 25 miles wide and 30 miles long, with a circumference of 136 miles. The Islands of Corregidor and Caballo guard the mouth, nine miles wide. The Spanish first approached Manila from the Bay in 1570 from their five-year-old settlements in the Visayas near Cebu. The Bay achieved world fame in 1898 when Admiral George Dewey's fleet defeated the Spanish Armada there during the Spanish-American war.

RIZAL MONUMENT

Dr. Jose P. Rizal, a young nationalist whose writings are credited with stirring the flame of freedom in the Philippines, was executed by a Spanish firing squad on December 20, 1896. He was 35 years old. The Rizal Monument stands over his remains near the spot where he died. The American flag was taken down for the last time from the flag-pole at the Rizal Monument when the Philippines became independent on July 4, 1946. An honor guard maintains a 24-hour vigil over the national shrine. The surrounding park, first known as the Luneta, was built on land reclaimed from Manila Bay. Now known as Rizal Park, it is one of Manila's most popular public attractions.

CORREGIDOR

At the mouth of Manila Bay, 26 miles west of the city, stands the rock island of Corregidor. The island is four miles long and a half-mile wide at the widest point. Corregidor housed a Spanish dockyard and a hospital from 1795 and was used as a military staging point as early as 1574. In 1902, U.S. forces converted the island to a fortress designed to ward off attacks from the South China Sea. They later constructed the "Malinta" tunnel, over 900 feet long and 25 feet wide, with three sections and 25 main laterals, to house military stores. When Manila fell to the Japanese, Philippine President

Manuel L. Quezon, U. S. High Commissioner Francis B. Sayre and General Douglas MacArthur transferred their headquarters to "the rock"! For 27 days after the fall of Bataan, Corregidor held out, finally surrendering on May 6, 1942. A monument on the island's highest level honors the 12,000 American and Filipino defenders who surrendered after the bitter siege. In the words of General Jonathan Wainwright, "With broken heart and head bowed in sadness but not in shame . . ."

MALACANANG PALACE

Originally the summer estate of a Spanish aristocrat, Don Luis Roche, Malacanang Palace became the official residence of the Spanish Governor-General of the Philippines in 1863, when the former palace near the Manila Cathedral was destroyed by an earthquake. The American Governor General later had a residence there, and added the Executive Building in 1920. In 1935, when the Philippine Commonwealth Government was established, President Manuel L. Quezon made Malacanang his residence and it has remained the official residence of the President of the Philippines since. The name Malacanang is said to have been derived from Tagalog words meaning "nobles live in that place."

background NOTES

Philippines

department of state * september 1975

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of the Philippines

GEOGRAPHY

The Philippine archipelago extends about 1,100 miles north to south along the southeastern rim of Asia, forming a land chain between the Pacific Ocean on the east and the South China Sea on the west. It is separated from the Republic of China (Taiwan)

on the north and Malaysia and Indonesia on the south by straits a few miles wide and from Viet-Nam and the People's Republic of China on the west by the 600-mile breadth of the South China Sea.

The archipelago consists of some 7,100 islands and islets. Only 154 of these islands have areas exceeding 5

square miles and 11 of them, with more than 1,000 square miles each, comprise about 95 percent of the total land area and population. Luzon, the largest island, is about the size of Kentucky, while Mindanao, the second largest, is about the size of Indiana. Between these two major islands lies the regional grouping of smaller islands called the Visayas. The irregular coastlines, marked by bays, straits, and inland seas, stretch for more than 10,000 miles—twice as long as the coastline of the continental United States.

Manila is located on Luzon, some 630 miles from Hong Kong. Quezon City, near Manila, was declared the capital in 1948, but most government activities remain at Manila proper.

The larger islands are mountainous, and uplands make up 65 percent of the total land area. Most have narrow coastal lowlands, but extensive lowland areas exist only on Luzon, Mindanao, Negros, and Panay. The central plain on Luzon, the most important agricultural area in the country, is about 100 miles long and 40 miles wide.

The entire archipelago lies within the tropics. The lowland areas have a yearly warm and humid climate, with only slight variations in the average mean temperature of 80°F. Rainfall is generally adequate, but varies from place to place because of wind directions and the shielding effects of the mountains. On Luzon rainfall averages between 35 and 216 inches per year, with the average at Manila at 82 inches. The wet season in the Manila area, caused by the southwest mon-

PROFILE

Geography

AREA: 115,707 sq. mi. (slightly larger than Arizona). CAPITAL: Quezon City (pop. 848,000). OTHER CITIES: Manila (pop. 1.5 million).

People

POPULATION: 42 million (1974 est.). ANNUAL GROWTH RATE: 3.1% (1972). DENSITY: 359 per sq. mi. ETHNIC GROUPS: Malay, Chinese. RELIGIONS: Catholic (83%), Protestant (9%), Muslim (5%), animist (3%). LANGUAGES: Pilipino, English, Spanish. LITERACY: 83%. LIFE EXPECTANCY: 55 yrs.

Government

TYPE: Parliamentary republic. (Martial law administration since Sept. 1972). INDEPENDENCE: 1946. DATE OF CONSTITUTION: January 1973.

BRANCHES: (Not yet in effect). Executive—Prime Minister (Head of Government), President (Chief of State). Legislative—unicameral National Assembly. Judicial—Supreme Court.

POLITICAL PARTIES: Nacionalista, Liberal. POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS: 67 Provinces.

FLAG: Two horizontal bands—the top

blue, the bottom red—joined at the staff side with a white triangle. Centered on the triangle is a yellow, eight-rayed sun. In each corner of the triangle is a yellow sun.

Economy

GNP: \$13.8 billion (1974 est.). ANNUAL GROWTH RATE: 5-6%. PER CAPITA INCOME: \$330.

AGRICULTURE: Land 38%. Labor 57%. Products—rice, corn, sugar, copra, coconut oil.

INDUSTRY: Food processing, beverages, tobacco, rubber products, cement, glass, textiles.

NATURAL RESOURCES: Forests, metallic and nonmetallic minerals.

TRADE: Exports—\$2.7 billion (1974): farm products, wood, minerals. Partners—US, Japan, EEC. Imports—\$3.1 billion (1974): petroleum, manufactured capital goods, food products. Partners—US, Japan, EEC.

OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATE (floating): 7 pesos=US\$1 (Oct. 1975).

US ECONOMIC AID RECEIVED: \$2.4 billion (1946-74).

MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: UN, Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO), Asian Development Bank (ADB), Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Asia and Pacific Council.



soon, lasts from June to November. The Philippines lies astride the typhoon belt. An average of 15 of these cyclonic storms affect the Philippines yearly with at least heavy rainfall, and 5 to 6 may strike with destructive winds and torrential rains. A number of active volcanoes also exist, and the islands are subject to destructive earthquakes.

PEOPLE

The Philippines' overall population density is about 359 people per square mile, but it is greater in central Luzon. The annual population growth rate of about 3.1 percent is one of the highest in the world. The median age is low; most Filipinos are less than 16 years of age.

Manila, the largest city, has a metropolitan population of almost 1.5 million. Quezon City, the capital, with more than 848,000 inhabitants is part of metropolitan Manila.

The people are mostly of Malay stock, descended from the Indonesians and Malays who migrated to the islands long before the Christian era. The most significant alien ethnic group is the Chinese, who have played an important role in commerce since the ninth century when they first came to the islands to trade. As a result of intermarriage, many Filipinos have some Chinese ancestry. Americans and Spaniards constitute the next largest alien minorities in the country.

About 90 percent of the people fit into a relatively homogeneous Christian ethnic category. Most are Hispanicized people who were converted to Christianity and to varying degrees Westernized during nearly 400 years of Spanish and American rule. The major non-Hispanicized groups include the Muslim population, concentrated in the Sulu Archipelago and western Mindanao, and the mountaineer groups of northern Luzon. Small, primitive forest tribes are in the remoter areas of Mindanao.

Some 87 native languages and dialects, all belonging to the Malayo-Polynesian linguistic family, are spoken. Of these, 8 are the mother tongue of more than 86 percent of the population. The three principal indigenous

READING LIST

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languages are Cebuano, spoken in the Visayas; Tagalog in the area around Manila; and Ilocano in northern Luzon. Pilipino, English, and Spanish are the official languages. Since 1939, in an effort to develop national unity, the government has promoted the use of the national language, Pilipino, which is based on Tagalog. Pilipino is taught in all schools and is gaining increasing acceptance, particularly as a second language. English, the most important nonnative language, is used as a second language by about 40 percent of the population including nearly all elements of professional people, academia, and government. Spanish is spoken by fewer than a million people, largely of the social elite, and its use appears to be decreasing. Despite the multiplicity of languages, the Philippines has one of the highest literacy rates in the East Asian and Pacific area—about 83 percent of the population 10 years of age and above.

The Philippine educational system today embraces about 39,000 public schools with an enrollment of about 7.6 million and about 3,000 private schools with over 1 million students. About 22 percent of the national

budget is allocated to education, but the goal of compulsory primary education has not yet been realized for lack of classrooms and teachers. Enrollment in schools of higher education is about 500,000, and the Philippines ranks high in the world in the number of college graduates per capita.

Recognizing the economic implications of the Philippines' high population growth rate, the President announced in 1970 a decision to make family planning an official policy of his administration. A Population Commission coordinates the efforts in this field.

HISTORY

The history of the Philippines may be broken down into four distinct phases: the pre-Spanish period, the Spanish period (1521-1898), the American period (1898-1941), and the years since independence (1946-present).

Pre-Spanish Period

The first people in the Philippines, the Negritos, are believed to have come some 30,000 years ago from

TRAVEL NOTES

Climate and Clothing—The Philippine climate is mostly hot and humid; this can result in mildew damage. Cotton and other lightweight clothing is worn all year.

Transportation—Taxis can be hailed from the street or called by telephone; fares are reasonable.

Available bus service is not considered safe nor comfortable. Drivers often race from one street corner to another vying for passengers since there are no regular loading or unloading points.

Jeeps, vehicles built on jeep frames, carry from 6 to 11 persons and are preferable to buses.

Travel by automobile is restricted by the limited number of roads and relative lack of accommodations. In some cases, travel is not recommended because of insecure conditions.

Trains are not recommended. The Philippines Bureau of Travel and Tourist Industry does have air-conditioned buses traveling regularly between Manila and Baguio; these afford comfortable and enjoyable transportation.

The Philippine Air Lines (PAL) makes scheduled flights to cities and important towns throughout the Philip-

pinas and one-day round-trip flights are possible to some places.

Communications—Local telephone service is available but not always reliable. Long distance service to the US is excellent. Weekday charges are US\$12 for 3 minutes; on Sundays the rate is US\$9.

Health—For most illnesses and medical problems, the medical facilities in the Manila area are considered above average. The Manila water supply is considered generally safe for drinking. Untreated or unboiled water should not be drunk outside of Manila.

Travelers should be vaccinated against typhoid, tetanus-diphtheria, poliomyelitis, and cholera. Superficial skin infections are extremely common in the tropics. Even the smallest wound should be treated with a disinfectant and covered with a dressing.

Touring—Sightseeing is highly diversified, and there are many opportunities for weekend and day trips. The closest thing to big game in the Philippines is the wild carabao. Deer is also a popular game animal. An open season lasts from January to May. Wild pigs are found in almost every mountain region. Fishing is also popular.

long period was dotted with uprisings. The most important of these began in 1896 under the leadership of Emilio Aguinaldo, but it was successfully put down by Spanish authorities in 1897.

American Period

In 1898, following the destruction of the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay by Admiral Dewey, the United States occupied the Philippines. Spain ceded the islands to the United States under the terms of the Treaty of Paris (1898) which ended the Spanish-American War. A war of insurrection against the United States, led by revolutionary President Emilio Aguinaldo, broke out in 1899. The United States put down the insurrection, and in 1901 Aguinaldo was captured and swore allegiance to the United States. This state of hostilities is referred to by many Filipinos as the Philippine-American War (1899-1902).

U.S. administration of the Philippines was from the first declared to be temporary and had as its goal the development of institutions which would

permit and encourage the eventual establishment of a free and democratic government. Therefore, U.S. officials concentrated on the creation of such practical supports of democratic government as public education and a sound legal system. Philippine participation in the legislative processes of the country was introduced early in the American administration. The legislature was established and was largely in Philippine control after the passage of the Jones Act in 1916. A civil service was formed and was gradually taken over by the Filipinos, who were in effective control by the end of World War I. The Catholic Church was disestablished, and a considerable amount of church land was purchased and redistributed.

In 1935, under the terms of the Tydings-McDuffie Act, the Philippines became a self-governing Commonwealth. Manuel Quezon was elected President of the new government, which was designed to prepare the country for independence after a 10-year transition period. World War II intervened, however, and in May 1942 Corregidor fell.

U.S. forces in the Philippines surrendered to the Japanese who occupied the islands until 1945. As a result of the Japanese occupation, the guerrilla warfare which followed, and the battles leading to liberation, the country suffered great physical damage and a complete organizational breakdown. Despite the shaken state of the country, the United States and the Philippines decided to move forward with plans for independence. On July 4, 1946, the Philippine Islands became the independent Republic of the Philippines, in accordance with the terms of the Tydings-McDuffie Act. In 1962, the official Independence Day was changed from July 4 to June 12, commemorating the day independence from Spain was declared by General Aguinaldo in 1898.

Postindependence Period

The efforts of the early years of independence were expended in rebuilding the country's economy, with the United States playing a major role in the reconstruction. Complicating the recovery efforts was the threat posed by the Communist-dominated

Huk rebellion in the years 1945-53. Under the vigorous, honest leadership of President Ramon Magsaysay (1953-57) this rebellion was suppressed and communism, as an overt threat to the government, was removed.

The succeeding administrations of Presidents Carlos P. Garcia (1957-61), Diosdado Macapagal (1961-65), and Ferdinand E. Marcos (1965-present) have, in the context of increasing nationalism, sought to expand Philippine ties with its Asian neighbors, implement domestic reform programs, and develop and diversify the economy.

GOVERNMENT

A new constitution, to replace that of 1935, was completed by a Constitutional Convention in November 1972 and was proclaimed in effect in January 1973. However, President Marcos has continued to govern under the Transitory Provisions of this Constitution, which call for the incumbent President to exercise full executive authority pending the convening of an interim National Assembly at the President's direction. Martial law, declared in September 1972, remains in effect, and under the Transitory Provisions the President's authority to issue legislation is also confirmed.

Under the 1973 constitution, the government is to be parliamentary, with extensive executive power vested in a Prime Minister. The head of state will be a President. Both these officials are to be elected from the membership of the National Assembly, the President for a 6-year term.

The Prime Minister will appoint the Cabinet, may dismiss its members at his discretion, and has powers for initiation of most legislation and control over appropriations. The powers of the Prime Minister also include his role as Commander in Chief, with the power to call out the armed forces, suspend habeas corpus, and declare martial law. He is responsible for appointments of general officers in the military forces, ambassadors, and judges, and may also enter into treaties, contract for domestic and foreign loans, and veto specific items of appropriations or tariff bills. The

National Assembly may remove the Prime Minister from office by electing a successor by majority vote of all members.

The legislative branch, under the Constitution, will be a unicameral National Assembly. Members are to be elected for 6-year terms. The size of the membership has not yet been determined as the reapportionment of legislative districts has not begun.

The new Constitution also provides for an expanded Supreme Court composed of a Chief Justice and 14 associate justices. The justices are appointed by the President, to hold office during good behavior until the age of 65. The Supreme Court will exercise administrative supervision over the lower courts. (Under martial law, the civilian court system, including the Supreme Court, has continued to function in parallel with military courts which have jurisdiction over certain offenses, but not all.)

Principal Government Officials

President—Ferdinand E. Marcos
Secretary of Foreign Affairs—Carlos P. Romulo
Ambassador to the U.S.—Eduardo Z. Romualdez
Ambassador to the U.N.—Narciso Reyes

The Philippines maintains an Embassy in the United States at 1617 Massachusetts Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Traditionally, there were two major political parties in the Philippines—the Nacionalista and the Liberal. They competed to a considerable extent on the basis of experience and abilities of candidates rather than on formal party platforms. The Communist Party, which was declared illegal under the Constitution by court ruling, was formally outlawed by the Anti-Subversion Act signed into law in July 1957. Communist insurgency activity, which reached a peak during 1945-50, was broken up under President Magsaysay.

In 1963, however, Communist insurgent activity began to expand again. By 1974, the Maoist New Peoples' Army clearly outweighed two rival

armed groups of dissidents, and has succeeded in expanding from its original site in central Luzon to several other areas. The current Communist line in the Philippines, which appeals to chauvinist nationalism at home and to neutralism in foreign affairs, attracts some intellectual, student, labor, and peasant support. The various factions in rural areas and the dissident Communist groups in the cities have operated essentially on an independent, national basis without significant support from abroad.

More recently, insurgency has been a serious problem in western Mindanao and on the Sulu Islands where the Muslim population is concentrated. Conflict between the Muslims and the central government has a long history, but this recent phase seems to be grounded primarily in Muslim-Christian land rivalries and in resistance to government measures which were interpreted as attempts to disarm the Muslim population. The government has used both military action and programs for economic and social development in the Muslim areas in efforts to resolve the problem, as well as diplomatic efforts with Islamic governments.

President Ferdinand E. Marcos, a World War II guerrilla hero and later Congressman and Senator, first won election to the presidency in November 1965. In November 1969, he won an unprecedented second term, with about 62 percent of the vote.

On September 21, 1972, President Marcos declared martial law throughout the Philippines. He acted under a provision of the Philippine Constitution which enables the President to place the Philippines or any part thereof under martial law "in cases of invasion, insurrection, or rebellion, or imminent danger thereof, when the public safety requires it..." The President in his proclamation of martial law referred to "a full scale armed insurrection and rebellion" in the Philippines instigated and carried out by "an insurrectionary force, popularly known as the 'New Peoples' Army.'" At the same time President Marcos announced his intention of proceeding immediately to implement a reform program, the New Society, including proclamation of land reform, reorgan-

ization of the government, new rules for the conduct of civil servants, removal of corrupt and inefficient public officials, and the breaking up of criminal syndicates.

ECONOMY

The Philippine economy, basically oriented toward free enterprise, was impressive during the critical period of rehabilitation and expansion in the post-World War II decade. The pace slackened considerably in the 1950's and early 1960's, however, with real gross national product (GNP) rising only about 5.3 percent annually from 1955 to 1965 (with a population growth rate that has consistently approximated 3 percent). Since 1966, under the stimulus of expansionary monetary and fiscal policies, the real GNP growth rate again picked up, and despite extensive fluctuations in some years, in 1973 it reached 10 percent. In 1974 this rate tapered off to about 6 percent; GNP reached an estimated level of \$13.8 billion, or about \$330 per capita. Output of all sectors of the economy is expanding; industrialization is expanding substantially, and agriculture and mining have risen rapidly in recent years.

The Philippine economy benefits from extensive mineral and forest resources, generally increasing agricultural production, a growing industrial sector, and a relatively high level of popular education. However, problems occur. These include dependence for exports on agriculture and extractive industries, which are subject to highly volatile markets, a high rate of inflation (between 35 and 40 percent in 1974), inadequate infrastructure, shortage of investment capital, limited government revenues, and high rates of unemployment and underemployment.

Balance-of-payments difficulties during the late 1960's led in 1970 to the negotiation of an International Monetary Fund (IMF) Standby Agreement for the Philippines, which has continued to the present. The government also requested the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) to sponsor the formation of a consultative group of interested nations and international agencies to

coordinate external assistance to Philippine economic development. The first formal meeting of this International Consultative Group took place in April 1971 and foreign assistance programs since that time have been coordinated informally through that body.

Agriculture

Agriculture, including forestry and fishing, is the largest and most important sector of the Philippine economy. In 1974 it contributed 36 percent of the net domestic product, directly employed more than half of the total labor force, accounted for 68 percent of total exports, and supplied a variety of essential raw materials to the expanding industrial sector.

Arable farm lands comprise an estimated 28.2 million acres, about 38 percent of the total land area.

Philippine farming consists of production of food crops for domestic consumption and cash crops for export. Although food crop production (mainly rice and corn but also some important fruits and vegetables) has increased substantially in recent years, total output of rice and corn as of 1973-74 still represented only about 93 percent of domestic consumption requirements. In an effort to narrow this gap, the government has made self-sufficiency in food crops a major development goal and has been working on programs to enlarge the land area under irrigation, expand rural credit, improve distribution of fertilizers and pesticides, and carry out agrarian reform. Central to success in the endeavor to increase rice production has been the development and planting of several improved strains of high yielding rice seed ("miracle rice") since 1967. With the resulting higher yield per acre and with increased multiple annual crops because of the rapid maturity of these strains, the Philippine Government attained its goal of self-sufficiency in rice production in the 1969 crop year.

A series of destructive typhoons, the rice disease "tungro," and other problems again placed the Philippines in the rice importer category in 1970-72; this condition may persist at moderate levels for some time in the future. Recovery from the disastrous

floods of 1972 has been rapid, and the 1973-74 crop was very good, although some rice still had to be imported. Increased costs of fertilizer and other inputs, resulting from the worldwide petroleum price increases, contributed to a slower rate of production growth in 1974-75. Allied efforts are also being made to increase production of meat and dairy products, though an appreciable narrowing of the production-consumption gap may not be achieved for several years.

Cash crops in primary and processed form are the mainstay of Philippine export trade, accounting for nine of the country's leading exports—sugar, molasses, copra, coconut oil, desiccated coconut, copra meal, canned pineapple, tobacco, and bananas. These commodities earned \$1.5 billion in world markets in 1974, or almost 55 percent of the total value of exports.

The forestry industry is also very important to the Philippine economy. The Philippines is one of the world's leading exporters of wood and wood products. Exports of forest products, including logs, lumber, plywood, and veneer, earned \$321 million in 1974, or 12 percent of total exports, reflecting a decline from 1973, largely because of reduced demand in the United States and Japan.

Although the Philippines lies in a fertile fishing belt, the domestic fishing industry has remained underdeveloped. Obsolescent methods, inadequate refrigeration and marketing facilities, and lack of investment capital have so handicapped the industry that production cannot meet domestic needs. In an effort to curtail the resulting imports of canned fish, the government is making a determined effort to improve the fishing fleet, modernize methods, and establish adequate storage, processing, and marketing facilities.

Mining

The Philippines has extensive proven and potential reserves of metallic as well as nonmetallic minerals. Chromite, nickel, and copper deposits are among the largest in the world. Other important metallic minerals include iron, silver, manganese, coal, gypsum, sulfur, mercury, and gold.

Among nonmetallic minerals, clay, limestone, dolomite, feldspar, marble, silica, and phosphate rock are prevalent. Although the country is rich in mineral resources, only a small area has been adequately surveyed and actively exploited.

Exported minerals are important foreign exchange earners, accounting for \$519 million (19 percent of total exports) in 1974. Copper and iron in concentrate form are the most valuable mineral exports, followed by gold, chromite, silver, nickel, manganese, pyrites, mercury, sulfur, limestone, and zinc.

The mining sector contributed only 2.7 percent to total net domestic product in 1972, but rapid growth in output is expected over the next several years.

Industry

Industrial production has steadily expanded and diversified since World War II. Growth has been uneven but has accelerated in the past 2 years. Production is still centered around processing and assembly operations comprising food, beverages, tobacco, and rubber products; textiles, clothing, and footwear; pharmaceuticals; paints; plywood and veneer; paper and paper products; small appliances; and automobiles. Among heavier industries there is some production of cement, glass, industrial chemicals, fertilizer, iron and steel, and refined petroleum products. The manufacturing sector accounted for 24.7 percent of net domestic product in 1972, reflecting a steady increase in relative and absolute value since 1969. This trend is expected to continue in the future, in accordance with the Philippine Government's development plans.

A considerable segment of Philippine industry suffers from a weak capital base, shortage of credit and foreign exchange, and inadequate power and transportation facilities. Government programs to strengthen industrial development have included protective import duties and taxes, refinancing of distressed industries, and investment and export incentive legislation under which tax and credit incentives are granted to selected industries and firms. In addition, the government has played a major role in

expansion of such infrastructure elements as telecommunications, roads, and electric power and has contributed to private industrial growth through such long-term financing institutions as the Development Bank of the Philippines.

Foreign Trade

Foreign trade is of great importance to the Philippine economy. In the late 1960's, however, trade was unbalanced, reaching deficits of \$300 million in 1968 and \$276 million in 1969. It was this deficit that led to the negotiation of the IMF Standby Agreement. The shift to a floating exchange rate for the peso and other fiscal and monetary disciplines imposed by the government led to a sharp improvement in 1970, bringing the balance of trade into approximate equilibrium. Since 1970, it has fluctuated, with a substantial trade surplus in 1973 but deficits in 1974 and probably in 1975. Costs of petroleum, 100 percent imported, and of industrial products needed for economic development promise to cause continued deficits, but reserve levels are high and prospects for financing essential imports are good.

In the past, government policy concentrated on the encouragement of import substitution industries. The focus shifted in 1970 with the passage of the Export Incentive Act to a policy of active encouragement of export industries.

The United States has traditionally been the leading trading partner of the Philippines, although trade with Japan has recently exceeded that with the United States at times. Members of the EEC are a distant third. In 1974 the United States imported goods worth \$1.1 billion, or 42 percent of Philippine exports, and supplied \$731 million, or about 23 percent of the country's imports.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Philippine foreign policy, at one time largely based on a special relationship with the United States, has moved during the past 5 years toward widening and strengthening its ties with other nations. While this effort has focused on neighboring nations of Southeast Asia, it has ex-

tended to Communist governments and has included overtures to Asian and non-Asian nations of the Third World.

With the United States, the Philippines has a Mutual Defense Treaty (1951), a Military Bases Agreement (1947), and a military assistance agreement. The Philippines is, with the United States and six other countries, a signatory of the Manila Pact of 1954 which established the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO). The Philippines is a charter member of the United Nations and is an active member of most of its specialized agencies. The Philippines has also acceded to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (in 1973) as a provisional member.

In recent years, the Philippines has vigorously sought to broaden its participation and leadership in Southeast Asian regional affairs. It was a leader in the formation of the Asian Development Bank (ADB), which opened its headquarters at Manila in 1966, and of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). It is also a charter member of the Asian and Pacific Council formed in 1966.

Since 1970 the Philippines has established diplomatic relations with Romania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, and Mongolia. Relations were established with the P.R.C. in 1974 during President Marcos' visit to Peking, and the government has announced its intention to establish relations with the U.S.S.R. at an early date.

U.S.-PHILIPPINE RELATIONS

U.S. policy is to promote the evolution of the new relationship which both nations have been seeking, in which continued close association in many areas of interdependence would accompany a growing sense of equality and mutual recognition of each nation's independent interests. Emphasizing the continuity of our relationship, the United States has supported economic assistance programs in the Philippines at substantial levels and has continued its longstanding military assistance program. Our objectives are to help encourage the development of self-sustained economic growth and

general social modernization that will improve the standards of life of all people, while contributing to the internal and external defense posture of the Philippines.

Pursuant to the Military Bases Agreement of 1947, the United States maintains and operates major facilities at Clark Air Base and Subic Navy Base, as well as several lesser installations. The number of U.S. military personnel in the Philippines has been drawn down from the high point of the Viet-Nam war period to about 15,000.

Economic Relations With the U.S.

The Laurel-Langley Agreement of 1955 which governed the economic relationship between the United States and the Philippines for 18 years expired on July 3, 1974. The Agreement was designed to ease the transition in relationship from that of mother country-colony to that of two economically independent countries. Under the Agreement, each country enjoyed certain tariff preferences which were gradually phased out, and investors of both countries doing business in the other received national

treatment or "parity" in the territories of the other.

Discussions regarding a possible new agreement on economic relations following expiration of the Laurel-Langley Agreement took place in Manila in July 1974, and further negotiations are expected. Even without an agreement, however, economic relations between the two countries continue to be close and mutually beneficial. U.S. investment in the Philippines was estimated at over \$1 billion in market value in 1975. The Philippine Government has committed itself to a policy of encouraging foreign investment as a basis for economic development, subject to certain guidelines and restrictions in specific areas. In trade, as well, the two countries have acknowledged the importance each has for the other, for marketing and as a source of supply.

U.S. Assistance

Since gaining independence in 1946, the Philippines has received about \$2.4 billion from the United States in economic and military assistance. Included in the total are about

\$257 million in postwar relief, \$1.4 billion in development assistance and emergency relief, and \$709 million in military aid. The United States also provided about \$74 million for flood relief and rehabilitation after the disastrous floods of 1972.

Principal U.S. Officials

Ambassador—William H. Sullivan
 Deputy Chief of Mission—Lewis M. Purnell
 Director, U.S. AID Mission—Garnett Zimmerly
 Chief, Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group—Brig. Gen. J. R. Sadler (USA)
 Public Affairs Officer (USIS)—Maurice E. Lee
 Political Counselor—Frazier Meade
 Economic Counselor—Terrell E. Arnold
 Consul General—David A. Betts
 Administrative Counselor—James N. Leakey
 Consul, Cebu—Donald C. Ellson

The U.S. Embassy in the Philippines is located at 1201 Roxas Boulevard, Manila.

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Office of Media Services
 Bureau of Public Affairs

NOTE: This special revision of the *Background Notes* on the Philippines, prepared for official use in connection with the visit of President Ford to the Philippines, is *not* for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. The September 1974 edition, which is available, differs only slightly (*Notes* 30 cents each, 25 percent discount for orders of 100 or more *Notes* sent to the same address).