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**WHORM Subject File Code:** FO006-02  
(Foreign Affairs: Twenty-Two Nation Summit,  
10/21/1981-10/23/1981 Cancun, Mexico)  
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ID # 046962  
F0006-02

### WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

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

Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 8/11/09

*Bring off copy please  
JW*

Name of Correspondent: Maryanne Rose

MI Mail Report      User Codes: (A) \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ (C) \_\_\_\_\_

Subject: Comments re: Cancun Summit

#### ROUTE TO:

#### ACTION

#### DISPOSITION

Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>PL Burg</u>	ORIGINATOR	<u>8/11/10</u>	<u>JB</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>8/11/12</u>
	Referral Note:	<u>  /  /  </u>			<u>  /  /  </u>
	Referral Note:	<u>  /  /  </u>			<u>  /  /  </u>
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#### ACTION CODES:

- A - Appropriate Action
- C - Comment/Recommendation
- D - Draft Response
- F - Furnish Fact Sheet to be used as Enclosure

- I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary
- R - Direct Reply w/Copy
- S - For Signature
- X - Interim Reply

#### DISPOSITION CODES:

- A - Answered
- B - Non-Special Referral
- C - Completed
- S - Suspended

#### FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:

- Type of Response = Initials of Signer
- Code = "A"
- Completion Date = Date of Outgoing

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

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## PRESIDENTIAL REPLY

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

**SIGNATURE CODES:**

- CPn - Presidential Correspondence**
- n - 0 - Unknown
- n - 1 - Ronald Wilson Reagan
- n - 2 - Ronald Reagan
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- n - 6 - Ronald
- n - 7 - Ronnie
  
- CLn - First Lady's Correspondence**
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- V - Telephone
- X - Miscellaneous
- Y - Study

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON  
November 12, 1981

Ms. Maryanne Rouse  
Ms. Eileen C. Burke  
Christian Life Communities  
3721 Westminster Place  
St. Louis, Missouri 63108

Dear Ms. Rouse and Ms. Burke:

In behalf of President Reagan, thank you for your letter of October 28. The President is most appreciative of your words of praise regarding his participation in the Cancun Summit.

Please be assured that we in the Administration are committed to doing our part in easing the suffering of the world's poor and look forward to working with organizations such as yours in achieving our mutual goals.

Thank you again for your support and prayers.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Jack Burgess", written over a circular flourish.

Jack Burgess  
Special Assistant to  
the President



# Christian Life Communities®

October 28, 1981

Mr. Ronald Reagan  
President of the United States of America  
2500 Pennsylvania Avenue  
Washington, D.C. 20500

040962

Dear Mr. President:

We, the Leadership Community of the National Federation of Christian Life Communities are grateful for your part in last week's "summit" meeting in Cancun, Mexico. We are enheartened by the news reports that in our name you have tentatively pledged to begin global negotiations within the United Nations on World Economic Problems. It is our hope and prayer that these negotiations will become a reality and soon.

We are evermore aware and committed to the fact that as United States citizens we share this world with our brothers and sisters elsewhere - millions of whom live in unspeakably dire and inhuman conditions. We urge you to, do whatever is necessary to engage this country's power positively to bring to fruition the seeds of collaboration, development, justice and peace planted at Cancun. It is our belief that this country's vast blessings and resources must be utilized to alleviate the suffering of the world's poor.

As a Leadership Community, we represent several hundred members of Christian Life Communities in the United States, a four hundred fifty plus year old movement within the Catholic Church. Christian Life Communities also are located in over fifty nations in all parts of the world. Our prayers are with you.

In the Peace of Christ

Maryanne Rouse  
President

Eileen C. Burke  
Executive Director

Enclosure: List of Cosignee

National Federation

3721 - Westminster Place, St. Louis, Missouri 63108 314/533 3185

National Federation of Christian Life Communities  
Leadership Community Members

Maryanne Rouse	Omaha, Nebraska	President
Barbara Bedolla	Columbia, Maryland	Vice-President
John P. Milan	St. Louis, Missouri	Past President
Robert Hawking	Omaha, Nebraska	Secretary
Lois Campbell	New Orleans, Louisiana	Treasurer
Leone Cali	Villanova, Pennsylvania	Mid-Atlantic Rep.
Sherill Faris	Fall River, Massachusetts	New England Rep.
Claire Hollis	Kenner, Louisiana	Southern Rep.
Carol McPharlin	Royal Oak, Michigan	Midwest I Rep.
Patricia Carter	St. Louis, Missouri	Midwest II Rep.
Edmond Connor Jr.	Omaha, Nebraska	Great Plains Rep.
Dennis Mahoney	Sacramento, California	West Rep.
David Cormier	Taunton, Massachusetts	Youth Representative
Eileen C. Burke	St. Louis, Missouri	Executive Director
Fred Leone	Washington, D.C.	World Vice-President
Daniel LeBrun	Taunton, Massachusetts	World Liaison
Rev. Robert Johnston, S.J.	St. Louis, Missouri	National Moderator
Bishop Thomas Gumbleton, D.D.	Detroit, Michigan	Bishop of Detroit
Thomas I. Monahan	Jackson Heights, New York	World Federation United Nations Rep.

EF

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MARCOS NOTES  
for the  
CANCUN SUMMIT, 1981

PRESIDENT FERDINAND E. MARCOS  
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

Folder Philippine Inland Cruising Contract #2414



MALACAÑAN PALACE

MANILA

DOCUMENT

FOOD: THE BASIC HUMAN NEED

International Meeting on Cooperation and Development  
Cancun, Mexico



TRANSFER SHEET

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Books + pamphlets  
put in cage  
marcelled Philippine Proposal

SERIES	BOX NO.
FILE FOLDER TITLE:	
TRANSFERRED BY: <i>Barbara Willis (dlb)</i>	DATE OF TRANSFER: <i>11-20-2000</i>



**MALACAÑAN PALACE**  
**MANILA**

**DOCUMENT**

**FOOD: THE BASIC HUMAN NEED**

International Meeting on Cooperation and Development  
Cancun, Mexico

# MALACAÑAN PALACE

MANILA

## THE INTERNATIONAL MEETING ON COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

### FOOD: THE BASIC HUMAN NEED

Food is the most basic of all human needs, as the right to food is the most basic of all human rights. The Declaration adopted by the World Food Conference of 1974 stated that by the end of the seventies, no child should go to bed hungry and no man would fear for his next day's bread, but it is distressing to note since then, that hunger and malnutrition have grown worse for about one million human beings, almost all of them in the poorest countries.

At no other time in history has mankind had the appropriate technology and the growing political will to increase food production, and thus ensure that additional food be produced and made available to the hungriest and the poorest who are the ones most in need.

There can be no lasting peace and real progress in a world where nearly one quarter of humanity are hungry.

Convinced that of all the problems facing the North and the South, assistance to the hungriest nations holds the greatest promise for cooperative action by rich and poor alike.

#### I APPEAL TO THE HEADS OF STATES OR GOVERNMENTS TO:

AFFIRM that while no amount of outside assistance can or should substitute for in-country efforts undertaken on the basis of self-reliance, the rich nations of the North should nonetheless extend assistance to supplement the efforts of those countries that help themselves;

DECLARE that food has primacy in the global effort to restructure the international economic order and that international assistance in the short-term should be directed and focused specifically on the 31 low-income countries identified by the World Food Council as being the hungriest of nations.

RECOGNIZE that the highest national priority for these 31 hungriest countries is to improve food production and nutrition by, among other measures, allocating a greater portion of their internal resources - both financial and managerial - to the food sector, to achieve a minimum annual food production growth rate of at least 4% to match population growth and, to this end,

urging these countries to prepare national food and nutrition plan or food strategies which will organize production, credit, processing, pricing and distribution, while ensuring that the fruits of increased production are channeled to the most mal-nourished groups;

URGE all nations, especially donor countries, to focus their investments on the food programs of the 31 hungriest low-income countries by:

- Increasing current bilateral aid to the neediest low-income countries to finance their food strategies;
- Early agreement between the OECD and OPEC groups on the immediate replenishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) this year to enable the Fund to continue to provide concessionary loans to the hungriest low-income countries;
- Continuing investments in the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the African Development Bank, and the Inter-American Development Bank to enable these institutions to pursue their increased and increasing emphasis on the food and agricultural sector;

URGE donor countries to increase food aid to meet the food import needs of the hungriest countries, thus ensuring them some degree of reliability of food supplies in times of production shortfalls and high world market prices;

URGE THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY at its current session to establish more effective coordination of the policies and programs of all U.N. agencies involved with food, in order to avoid wasteful duplication of functions and to cover vital areas which are at present neglected. This should be attained by better coordination and delineation of the role of the other United Nations food agencies such as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the World Food Program (WFP), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (OGIAR); to avoid overlapping of functions and where necessary, expanding their roles to bridge gaps in the delivery of research, technology, financing and food aid to the neediest countries.

# MALACAÑAN PALACE

MANILA

## THE INTERNATIONAL MEETING ON COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

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**MALACAÑAN PALACE**

**MANILA**

**DOCUMENT**

**THE QUESTION ON ENERGY**

**International Meeting on Cooperation and Development  
Cancun, Mexico**

## MALACAÑAN PALACE

MANILA

### THE INTERNATIONAL MEETING ON COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

#### THE QUESTION OF ENERGY

There is general agreement that oil resources available to fuel the world economy are limited; that new oil reserves have to be discovered; that alternative sources of energy have to be developed; that the efficiency of energy use has to be improved; and that these will require a long period of time and substantial investments to accomplish.

There is also a consensus that achievements in these areas shall benefit not only individual countries but the community of nations as a whole. The petroleum exporting countries do not only recognize this mutuality of interest, they have taken the lead to promote this endeavour.

It is also recognized that there exists diversity in the different countries of the world - in their political philosophy, their economic organization, and their stages of development. Like in the case of technology, the institutional framework for solving national energy problems appropriate to certain countries is not necessarily appropriate for other countries.

I URGE THE HEADS OF STATE AND/OR GOVERNMENT TO:

1. RECOGNIZE at the highest political level the high degree of inter-dependence amongst the national economies of the world, and the need for a universal approach to solve the major global problems, such as the energy crisis.
2. AGREE that efforts to increase the efficiency of energy use and the development of additional energy resources, including alternative and renewable resources, are of interest to all countries.
3. DIRECT national and international institutions to address the energy problem in a unified manner, not only in providing an appropriate package of financial resources but also in making pertinent technologies more readily available to the developing countries.



4. SUPPORT the United Nations and its affiliate organizations in mobilizing the financial resources to enable the WB and regional banks to expand their lending for energy projects and institutional arrangements necessary to solve the global energy problem, such as the formation of the WB Energy Affiliate and expanded operations of the OPEC International Development Fund.



MALACAÑAN PALACE

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DOCUMENT

NEW ROUND OF MULTILATERAL  
TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

International Meeting on Cooperation and Development  
Cancun, Mexico

MALACAÑAN PALACE  
MANILA

THE INTERNATIONAL MEETING ON COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT  
NEW ROUND OF MULTILATERAL TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

It is necessary to review the operation and implementation of the various agreements or arrangements actually governing international trade relations. Let us take note of the expansion of activities and the growth in the membership of GATT. From an original membership of 43 contracting parties, GATT today counts with a membership of 85 contracting parties, 61 developing, 18 free market economies, 5 countries of Eastern Europe with China as an observer. The seven rounds of trade negotiation undertaken in GATT, the last having been the Tokyo Round, 1973 to 1979, have adopted specific rules and regulations to govern trade relations among contracting parties including recognition of some “exemptions” or “departures” from the established rules of the game as embodied in the 33 articles of the agreement. It must also be noted that measures (Part IV) of preferential treatment for developing countries have been integrated into the articles of the agreement.

Since 1981, protectionism as practised by the developed countries against the trade of developing countries has been on the upsurge. Studies revealed that for the year 1981 alone the payments deficit of developing countries by virtue of the escalating protectionism practised by the developed countries is estimated to be almost one hundred billion dollars.

Since the conclusion of the Tokyo Round there has not been a meaningful improvement in the access of tropical products nor had stricter discipline been applied in the area of quantitative restriction or safeguard measures.

The GATT like most other existing multilateral organizations also suffers from a multiplicity of subsidiary organs or bodies. Yet experience has shown that maximum efficiency has not always been attained. It is necessary that a re-examination of the functions of these various bodies to be made with a view to maximizing the promotion and protection of the interest of the Parties, in particular the developing countries. This need is further stressed by the adoption of several agreements, codes or arrangements by the MTN.

It is therefore essential that the procedures for conciliation and settlement of disputes in GATT, be rationalized and strengthened.

In view of the above,

I CALL ON THE HEADS OF STATE OR GOVERNMENT TO:

REAFFIRM AND REITERATE their commitment to the maintenance and expansion of an open trading system; to resist protectionist measures especially in sectors affecting the products of developing countries; and recognize the urgency for setting in motion a new trade initiative which would serve to strengthen on a mutually-beneficial basis the economies of the world particularly the developing countries.

FINALLY, let us endorse the convening of a GATT Ministerial Meeting in 1982 to be called the Cancun Round, and serve as the forum for the launching of this initiative. This initiative should include the question of setting up a machinery, which could be known as Permanent Committee on Reviews and Implementation.



MALACAÑAN PALACE  
MANILA

DOCUMENT

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL ISSUES

International Meeting on Cooperation and Development  
Cancun, Mexico

## MALACAÑAN PALACE

MANILA

### THE INTERNATIONAL MEETING ON COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT MONETARY AND FINANCIAL ISSUES

The burden of adjustment continues to be excessively borne by non-oil developing countries. This is mainly attributed to:

- depressed economic activities in major industrial countries resulting from over-emphasis on anti-inflationary policies;
- perpetuation of trade protectionist measures that hamper manufactured exports from developing countries;
- further deterioration in terms of trade against developing countries.

Thus, in spite of stringent domestic adjustment policies pursued by most non-oil developing countries that further contributed to decline in their growth rates, their current account deficits and prospects continue to worsen.

This, in turn, is aggravated by the stiffer terms of financing from both private markets and international financial institutions (IMF, IBRD, IFC, ADB, and other regional banks). Escalation in interest rates and shortening in maturities of loans from private markets further impinge on debt servicing capacity of non-oil developing countries.

The uncertainties of volatile exchange rates compound the problem of programming adequate resources for debt servicing, thus leading to the paradox of requiring developing countries to maintain higher levels of international reserves in a more flexible exchange rate regime.

In view of these considerations, it is unreasonable to call for stricter conditionality on non-oil developing countries using IMF resources. The tendency to prescribe traditional adjustment measures in the monetary, interest rate, and exchange fields ignores the fact that their deficits are, by and large, external in origin. If all deficit non-oil developing countries were to adopt -

- devaluation measures, their exports will not necessarily improve, their foreign exchange receipts may in fact decline, the counterpart of which is cheaper products for industrial countries;

- increase in interest rate measures, their business cost and inflation rate will continue to raise increasing disincentives for investments, production and employment that are already at relatively low levels;
- other restrictive monetary measures, likewise, will only further depress their economies without correcting the structural problems requiring medium and long-term solutions.

I URGE THE HEADS OF STATE OR GOVERNMENT TO:

1) NOTE that successful global adjustment can only be realized if all countries both deficit and surplus alike, undertook materially reinforcing adjustment measures. On this score, it must be stressed that it would be inappropriate for the IMF to increase conditionality on use of its resources when action of other countries renders such conditional programs effective.

2) Recognize the importance of stability in exchange markets and call for greater surveillance of exchange rate behavior particularly of reserve currencies with the view to moderating volatile behavior. Monetary and financial policies of reserve centers should as much as possible be coordinated and balanced to avoid excessive pressures in other areas like interest rates.

3) Recall the agreement to establish a centrally managed international reserve system based on Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) as a principal reserve asset and note that further allocation is necessary to enhance this role thus providing additional resources that will enable countries to adjustment measures not destructive of global trade and development. Further allocation has to correct for the present inequity of distributing more SDRs to those who need it less.

4) Note that IMF quotas are significantly out of line with global trade and has impaired the capacity of the IMF to provide conditional liquidity on appropriate terms to assist in financing the balance of payments deficits of member countries and call for early and significant increase in quotas of member countries. Such increase has to be accompanied by a rectification of the imbalance in representation and voting power of developing countries in this organization.

5) Recognize the interdependence between developed and developing countries noting that sustained growth in the latter would contribute to prosperity in the former. It is therefore agreed that greater assistance be extended to help in the development and restructuring of the economies of developing countries through expanded support of the World Bank and regional development banks as well as through higher levels of bilateral assistance.

6) Stress the urgency of the above mentioned program of action, that they be undertaken without delay and that if necessary, a global conference on money and financing be convened to hasten their implementation.



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1981

PEACE  
CORPS

806 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20525

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FEB 66-01  
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WS

October 5, 1981

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Craig Fuller, Assistant to the President

FROM: Peace Corps - Loret Miller *MLR* Ruppe, Director

SUBJECT: Cancun Conference Peace Corps Program Priorities

As per your request I am pleased to submit the following information concerning Peace Corps program priorities, program information and specific involvement in certain countries participating in the Cancun meeting. I believe this material is in keeping with the President's priorities and is also specifically targeted to the objectives of the Cancun conference.

In general, the programmatic agenda for Peace Corps in the 1980's will be characterized by:

1. The spirit of binationalism which has characterized its approach for the past 20 years. Programs will be responsive to the changing priorities of the people served; projects will be jointly developed, implemented and supported, with the full participation of most countries.
2. An emphasis on helping others to help themselves, a central tenet of this Administration's development assistance philosophy which Peace Corps has long shared. Volunteer assignments will not only provide trained manpower, but will develop in others the skills needed for greater self-sufficiency. Priority will be given to assignments with the greatest multiplier effect.
3. A recognition that economic self-sufficiency is an increasingly important ingredient in meeting the full range of basic human needs. Particular attention will be paid to rural areas where there is a lack of opportunities to participate in the growing cash economy of most nations. By addressing this problem, Peace Corps can help get at the cause of much rural/urban migration and such serious problems as unemployment, overpopulation and malnutrition in the cities.
4. Collaboration with other public and private sector organizations involved in development to make the most of combined resources.

1. The Commission on the Status of Women was established in 1975 to study and report on the status of women in the United States.

2. The Commission was organized as a permanent body to study and report on the status of women in the United States. It was organized as a permanent body to study and report on the status of women in the United States.

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MEMORANDUM

October 2, 1981

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GOVERNMENT  
RELATION

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

10-11-81  
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10-11-81  
10-11-81

Peace Corps has already begun to work more closely with USAID on joint projects to produce more effective results at lower cost. Special attention will be paid to development of private sector relationships.

5. A continuing focus on "people-to-people" assistance. As Prime Minister Edward Seaga recently said of Peace Corps work in the developing world, "In this world of ordinary problems and ordinary folk, helping build a water tank, teaching farmers in the field, bringing literacy to the unschooled, are mightier messages of international friendship than the treaties and concords which resolve conflicts and hostilities between states."

This agenda will result in projects such as:

- °Agriculture and nutrition extension to bring available technologies and knowledge to the local level where they can improve productivity.
- °Fresh water fish farming which not only increases available supplies of protein for local diets but also provides a cash crop to farmers.
- °Reforestation efforts particularly in Africa where wood is a primary energy source and where soil erosion is a serious and growing problem.

Peace Corps has had programs in 7 of the countries participating in the Cancun meeting (Bangladesh, Brazil, Guyana, India, Ivory Coast, Nigeria & Venezuela) and currently has programs in two Cancun participating countries (Philippines & Tanzania).

#### Philippines

Peace Corps has served in the Philippines since 1961. Over 4500 volunteers have participated in the program since its beginning. It currently has 400 volunteers and a staff of 28, the largest Peace Corps program.

The program emphasis involves the areas of health, nutrition, agriculture, income generation and renewable energy. Continued emphasis is planned in these areas through projects such as Agriculture Production, Fisheries Development, Small Farmer Income Generation, Farmers Marketing Cooperatives, Agro-Forestry, Renewable Energy and Health & Nutrition.

#### Tanzania

Peace Corps conducted its first program in Tanzania from 1962 to 1969 mainly in primary and secondary education. The current program, initiated in 1979, focuses on inland fisheries, forestry, health, marine technicians and farm mechanics. The FY '82 emphasis will be in the agriculture and health sectors with the number of volunteers totalling approximately 90.

## Peace Corps Fact Sheet

Number of volunteers: 5466 volunteers and trainees in Latin America, Africa, Asia and the Pacific as of August 31, 1981.

Number of staff: 475 overseas (of whom 322 are host country nationals); 214 in Washington headquarters.

Budget: FY 1982 - \$ 95,000,000 (less 12% = \$83,600,000)  
FY 1981 - \$105,531,000  
FY 1980 - \$ 99,924,000  
FY 1979 - \$ 99,179,000  
FY 1978 - \$ 86,234,000

### Major Program Areas:

Agriculture Extension	Vocational Training
Fresh Water Fisheries	Small Business Consulting
Maternal & Child Health	Public Administration
Family Nutrition	Natural Resource Development
Math/Science Education	Conservation/Energy

### Countries with Programs:

<u>Africa Region</u>	<u>Inter-American Region</u>	<u>North Africa, Near East Asia &amp; Pacific Region</u>
Benin	Belize	Fiji
Botswana	Chile	Kiribati (Gilbert Islands)
Cameroon	Costa Rica	Malaysia
Central Afr. Republic	Dominican Republic	Micronesia
Gabon	Eastern Carribean:	Morocco
Kenya	Antigua	Nepal
Lesotho	Barbados	Oman
Liberia	Dominica	Papua New Guinea
Malawi	Grenada	Philippines
Mali	Montserrat	Thailand
Mauritania	St. Kitts	Tonga
Niger	St. Lucia	Tunisia
Rwanda	St. Vincent	Tuvalu (Ellice Is.)
Senegal	Ecuador	Western Samoa
Seychelles Islands	Guatemala	Yemen
Sierra Leone	Honduras	
Swaziland	Jamaica	
Tanzania	Paraguay	
Togo		
Upper Volta		
Zaire		

FOREIGN AFFAIRS PROGRAMS  
(\$ Millions)

Program	1981 EST.	1982			
		MID- SESSION	CHANGE 81-82	9/30 AMEND.	CHANGE 81-82
<u>Development Assistance</u>					
Multilateral.....BA	1266	1738	+37.3	1619	+27.9
(MDBs, IFAD, IOP) 0	1163	1362	+17.1	1207	+ 3.8
Bilateral.....BA	1276	1507	+18.1	1311	+ 2.7
(FDAP/Sahel..... 0	1126	1196	+ 6.2	1173	+ 4.2
<u>Operating Expenses</u>					
AID.....BA	301	344	+14.3	317	+ 5.3
0	300	326	+ 8.7	305	+ 1.7
State.....BA	853	928	+ 8.8	912	+ 6.9
0	775	880	+13.5	867	+11.9
<u>Peace Corps.....BA</u>	106	95	-10.4	84	-20.8
0	104	97	- 6.7	88	-15.4

All programs were cut in the September revisions, but only the Peace Corps was cut twice in nominal dollars among the major foreign assistance programs.

*Outlay Total:  
\$ 3.64 Billion*

Multilateral

MDBS - Multilateral Development Banks  
IFAD - International Fund For Agricultural Development  
IOP - International Organizations and Programs

Bilateral

FDAP - Functional Development Assistance Program  
Sahel - Sahel Development Program