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Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 2572
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Folder Title:
Aid Positions/Recommendations

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	McGinty to Ryan Conroy re Aid Position (1 page)	08/04/1993	b(2)
002. draft	memo, handwritten, McGinty to Ryan Conroy re Aid Position (3 pages)	00/00/0000	b(2)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Council on Environmental Quality
Kathleen "Katie" McGinty
OA/Box Number: 2572

FOLDER TITLE:

Aid Positions/Recommendations

2012-0769-F

kc1957

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
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- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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MENCER DONAHUE (Don) EDWARDS

51 S Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001
(202) 667-2508

PROFESSIONAL SUMMARY

An insightful, energetic and creative leader, with accomplished CEO experience, superior communication skills, broad intellectual and activist background, and demonstrated success in management, public and corporate relations, human resource development, fund raising, and supervision of multi-cultural and international workforces.

AREAS OF SPECIAL COMPETENCE AND INTEREST

Assessing U.S. and Southern grassroots perspectives on sustainability

Designing strategies for multi-sectoral participation in social progress

Integrating social justice, environmental health, and economic development

Facilitating U.S. inter-racial and North-South communications and information-sharing

KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1991-1993 Executive Director, Panos Institute, Inc. Washington, D.C.

- Catalyzed public understanding of the Earth Summit as a leader of the U.S. Citizens Network on UNCED
- Served as an NGO representative and U.S. delegate to UNCED

1990-1991 Deputy Director, Panos Institute, Inc., Washington, D.C.

- Conceived Panos' Environment, Community Development and Race Program
- Published two ground-breaking environmental justice reports, Taking Back Our Lives and We Speak for Ourselves

1989-1990 Consultant, Association for the Care of Children's Health, Washington, D.C.

- Developed and implemented a national family-centered Pediatric AIDS Campaign

1987-1989 Executive Director, National Minority AIDS Council, Washington, D.C.

- Created the national AIDS advocacy organization for U.S. people of color

1986-1987 Director, Spectrum/Alianza Community AIDS Projects, Washington, D.C.

- Conducted two model AIDS education and prevention projects

PROFESSIONAL HIGHPOINTS

Presenter, NGO Briefing for U.S. Delegates to International Conference on Population and Development Preparatory Committee Meeting, Washington, D.C., April 29, 1993.

Presenter, Globescope Great Lakes, Global Tomorrow Coalition, Dearborn, MI, March 18, 1993.

Co-chair, U.S. Citizens Meeting for the UN International Conference on Population and Development, Washington, D.C., March 5, 1993.

Keynote speaker, Agency for International Development, Development Education Conference, Atlanta, GA, June 15, 1992.

Participant, NGO meeting with President George Bush, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, June 11, 1992.

Member, U.S. Delegation to United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, May 31-June 13, 1992.

Keynote speaker, National Conference on Sustainable Communities, Ithica, NY, April 1-3, 1992.

Presenter, Earth Summit Media Briefing, Washington, D.C., January 11, 1992.

Presenter, Globescope Americas, Global Tomorrow Coalition, Miami, FL, October 28-31, 1991.

Presenter, First National People of Color Environmental Leadership Summit, Washington, D.C., October 25-26, 1991.

RELEVANT PUBLICATIONS

"Sustainability and People of Color", EPA Journal, September/October 1992, Vol. 18, No. 4.

"Its Time for Sustainable Development in the U.S.", Monday Developments, August 24, 1992, Vol. 10, No. 15/16.

EDUCATION

1986	M.P.H., Laboratory of Epidemiology and Public Health, School of Medicine, Yale University
1986	M.S.N., School of Nursing, Yale University
1983	Certificate of Nursing, School of Nursing, Yale University
1976	B.A., Duke University

References Available Upon Request

NANCY O'NEAL CARTER

Curriculum Vitae

3800 North Fairfax Drive, #1509

Arlington, Va. 22203
(703) 525-6486

EDUCATION: **GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY, Wash. D. C.**
 Bachelor of Science, B.S.,
 Languages and Linguistics,
 International Relations.

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY, Wash. D.C.)
 Masters of Science, Technology of Management
 M.S.T.M., Environmental Systems
 Management/Ocean Affairs

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE:

1990-Present

Coordinator for Population Affairs

U.S. Department of State--policy development,
multilateral and bilateral negotiations,
coordination for U.S. international population
policy encompassing the full range of population
and related environment issues; as well as
issues surrounding the roles and status of
women, migration, aging, etc.

Lead U.S. negotiator on women's and population issues to
the UN Conference on Environment and Development;

Alternate representative to the UN Population
Commission/Preparatory Committee Meetings for the 1994
International Conference on Population and Development;

Head of U.S. delegation to the Economic and Social
Commissions for Asia and the Pacific region, Latin
American/Caribbean Senior Officials Meeting, the Ad Hoc
Governmental Agency Meeting for the European Regional
Population Conference, the East and South West Arab
Conference, the Economic Commission for Latin America and
the Caribbean;

Alternate representation for the Economic Commission for
the Africa region.

Ms. Carter has:

successfully raised awareness in the roles and status
of women, gender equity, women's health, and population,
environment/health issues;

successfully negotiated the Agenda 21 chapters on
"The Roles and Status of Women and "Demographic Dynamics".

-2-

1989-1990

Office of the Majority Whip U.S. House of Representatives, (DOS Fellowship)
foreign policy and population issue advisor.

Developed positions for the Majority Whip on such sensitive and controversial issues as restoration of the U.S. contribution to the UNFPA

Congressional response to the Mexico City Policy

1987-1989

Congressional Liaison, Bureau for Economic and Business Affairs--U.S. Dept. of State.

liaison for the full range of international trade and economic issues, including energy, food policy, transportation, and commodities.

1987

Developing Country Trade Specialist

U.S. Department of State--Department representative on the U.S. delegation to the Uruguay Round negotiations of the GATT.

Manager of developing country trade issues

1986-87

Foreign Policy Specialist--U.S. Dept. of State

U.S. Dept. of Commerce/NOAA--Ocean minerals

Participant in the negotiations for the resolution of deep seabed minesite conflicts between the U.S.S.R., the U.S., and like-minded countries;

Curriculum Vitae

Nancy O'Neal Carter

-3-

1985-1986

Office of the U.S. Trade Representative

International Trade Specialist -- Israeli Free Trade Agreement.

Liaison to Dept. of State on Africa Trade; intellectual property rights; trade with Asia.

Ways and Means Trade Subcommittee(Counsel/Fellow)

Voluntary Restraint Agreement with Japan;
agricultural trade issue for the Farm Bill, P.L.
480.

Trade Promotion Specialist--U.S.Dept. of
Commerce/Trade Admin./San Diego Regional Office

1985

Selected from over 300 candidates as 1 of 6 Mid-Level
Managers for Career Development and Promotion

1984-1985

Office of Oceans, Minerals, Energy

Regulatory Development--issue analysis, and developed regulations for U.S. Deep Seabed Mining Program; application review and licensing for international seabed consortia.

1982-1984

Office of Coastal Zone Management Policy and
Program Evaluation--responsible for program and policy review for the nationwide coastal zone management program; port policy development assessment; energy facility siting review and assessment.

-4-

1981-1982

Office of Coastal Zone Management--Deputy
Regional Manager for the South Atlantic Region--liaison to
Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Puerto Rico.

1977-1981

Office of Coastal Zone Management

Assistant Regional Manager for the North Atlantic
Region--liaison to Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New
Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island.

1976-1977

Consultant --The Conservation Foundation--

Sanibel Island Project
The National Education Assoc.--Set up computer
tracking program for monitoring the use of
federal education funding at the county,
state and school levels; employee training
program and materials development for lobbying
and membership recruitment.

1974-1976

Project Coordinator--The Center for Natural Areas--

Coastal zone management;
barrier-free design project for Santa Catalina
Island/working with L.A. County Dept. of
Recreation (funded by Wrigley Family/ Chicago);
Alaska Coastal Management Program; Land Use
Planning.

References:

Amb.-Designate William Ramsey -- (202) 647-1498
Ms. Joanna Shelton - Dep. Assist. Secretary of State for
Trade-Dept. of State/ Economic and
Business Affairs Bureau -- (202) 647-2532
Other references upon request.

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3800 N. Fairfax Drive, #1509
Arlington, Virginia 22203
July 14, 1993

Ms. Donna Weiss
Vice President for Policy Affairs
World Resources Institute
1709 New York Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Donna:

It was a particular pleasure to talk with you this noontime. Not only did I get to renew our acquaintance, but to learn of the latest developments regarding the President's Commission on Sustainable Development. As you know, I have been following the international creation of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development in and following the UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). I had also become excited about the pre-Earth Day preparations for the national commission. Although I had thought about becoming involved in the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development, at the time all of the details had not been worked out, either here at State or for the Commission itself. Although we are still in a fluid situation with respect to the creation of our new Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration, I did not wish to let this opportunity go by without at least mentioning my interest in either the Executive Directorship for the Commission staff, or contributing to the work of the Commission in some other way.

As you may remember from the days of coastal zone management, I have always been interested in what has now become known as "sustainable development." My heart is with sound environmental management, balancing environmental concerns with economic development. I have long been one of the "crazies" who felt that the two were not juxtapositions but realistic necessities. I even found myself trying to convince the former EB Assist. Secretary of Economic and Business Affairs that the U.S. has a real competitive edge in trade in environmental technologies. I guess I was a little before my time. Thank goodness for the Clinton/Gore Administration!

July 14, 1993

-2-

I have longstanding experience in environmental management; international and national program design, development and implementation; liaison with state and local governments; Congressional experience; as well as 16 years of dealing in the Federal bureaucracy. I can and have worked with all people at all levels. I would like to put all this experience and expertise to work for the PCSD. Let me know, if I can be of service.

I can be available for an interview at your convenience. However, I prefer if you would hold my request for a position in fairly close confidence until such time as I can discuss it personally with those here at State who may need to know of my interest in being detailed to a PCSD position. In the meantime, I have also enclosed a sample of my writing. Although it is geared to the international arena, I thought it might be of interest.

Again, it was good talking with you. Should you need any additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me either at my office (202) 647-3472 or at home (703) 525-6486.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Nancy O'Neal Carter", is written over a horizontal line.

Nancy O'Neal Carter

Enclosures:
Curriculum Vitae
Writing Sample

NANCY O'NEAL CARTER

Curriculum Vitae

Ms. Carter, Coordinator for Population Affairs at the Department of State since March 1990, has served as the lead U.S. negotiator on women's, population and environment issues to the UN Conference on Environment and Development and other international fora. She also acts as alternate representative to the UN Population Commission/Preparatory Committee for the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development, having negotiated the parameters for the conference. Ms. Carter, well-known in multilateral population circles, as Head of U.S. delegation to the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific region; Latin American/Caribbean Senior Officials Meeting for the Economic Commission; the Ad Hoc Governmental Agency Meeting for the European Regional Population Conference; the East and South West Arab Conference; the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean; and the Alternate representation for the Economic Commission for the Africa region.

An effective and active career civil-service manager, Ms. Carter has successfully raised awareness in the roles and status of women, gender equity, and women's health, as well as population/environment/health issues. She has successfully negotiated international commitments in support of these linkages in environment and development planning. The successful negotiations of an entire chapter on "The Roles and Status of Women and "Demographic Dynamics" in Agenda 21 is the direct result of Ms. Carter's personal and professional contribution to this task.

Prior to the position of Coordinator for Population Affairs, Ms. Carter served as Foreign Policy and Population Advisor to Congressman William H. Gray, III in the Office of the Majority Whip of the U.S. House of Representatives,

As Congressional Liaison to the Department's Bureau for Economic and Business Affairs (EB) for one and one half years, Ms. Carter built upon her experience in handling the full range of international trade and economic issues. Prior to that Ms. Carter managed the portfolio for developing country trade, and was the Department's representative to the U.S. delegation to the Uruguay Round negotiations for the GATT. She served as counsel/fellow to the Minority Staff of the Ways and Means Trade Subcommittee of the House of Representatives, and participated in the negotiations of the prototype Free Trade Agreement consummated between the U.S. and Israel. She was a participant in the negotiations for the resolution of deep seabed minesite conflicts between the USSR, the U.S., and like-minded countries; and developed the regulatory framework for the U.S. deep seabed mining program.

-2-

As Deputy Regional Manager for the South Atlantic and North Atlantic of NOAA's coastal resource management program, Ms. Carter oversaw the development and implementation of U.S. coastal resource management programs from Maine to Alabama. As Policy and Program Evaluation Specialist she was responsible for policy and evaluation of the nationwide coastal zone management program.

Ms. Carter holds a Masters of Science in the Technology of Management/Environmental Systems Management/Oceans from The American University, and a Bachelors of Science from Georgetown University in Languages and Linguistics and International Relations.

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THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY, Wash. D.C.)

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Management/Ocean Affairs

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Alternate representative to the UN Population Commission/Preparatory Committee Meetings for the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development;

Head of U.S. delegation to the Economic and Social Commissions for Asia and the Pacific region, Latin American/Caribbean Senior Officials Meeting, the Ad Hoc Governmental Agency Meeting for the European Regional Population Conference, the East and South West Arab Conference, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean;

Alternate representation for the Economic Commission for the Africa region.

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tracking program for monitoring the use of
federal education funding at the county,
state and school levels; employee training
program and materials development for lobbying
and membership recruitment.

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barrier-free design project for Santa Catalina
Island/working with L.A. County Dept. of
Recreation (funded by Wrigley Family/ Chicago);
Alaska Coastal Management Program; Land Use
Planning.

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Trade-Dept. of State/ Economic and
Business Affairs Bureau -- (202) 647-2532
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POPULATION ISSUES

IMPORTANT FACTOR IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Foreign Policy Interests in Population:

"Among the most important issues affecting the world's future is the rapid growth of human population. Together, the increase in population and in resource consumption are basic causes of human suffering and environmental degradation and must become major priorities for national and international action.

Because of its pervasive and detrimental impact on global ecological systems, population growth threatens to overwhelm any possible gains made in improving human conditions. Failure to curb the rate of world population growth will magnify the deterioration of the Earth's environmental and natural resources and undermine economic and social progress. A humane, sustainable future depends on recognizing the common ground between population and the environment.

Current national and international efforts to address the world's rapidly expanding population are not sufficient. A new commitment to population programs which enhance human rights and conditions is urgently needed. The United States and all nations of the world must make an effective response to the issue of population growth a leading priority for this decade."

Stabilizing global population growth and promoting economic growth in support of sustainable development-- The global community is faced with spiraling population growth which is exceeding historical levels, with approximately 95% of this growth taking place in the developing nations, the areas least able economically to accomodate or cope with this growth. According to the UN Medium Projections world population, presently 5.5 billion, could reach 8.5 billion by the year 2025. Regardless of interventions on behalf of reduced fertility, we can reasonably expect world population to reach 7.1 billion by the year 2025. Demographic profiles resulting from this growth point to present and future trends which may have severe environmental, economic, immigration and social implications both nationally and internationally. This could undermine economic and political security in vulnerable nations, and thwart the achievement of global sustainable development.

Approximately half of the population in most of the developing world is below 15 years of age. The dependency ratios of most developing nations fitting this demographic scenario clearly indicate that there will be an extreme economic drag on the national economy posed by increasing needs for education, jobs, healthcare, and infrastructure. Additionally, as the youth boom becomes a boom of aging population, large numbers of the population will be entering the other side of the dependency ratio. The present and projected demographic trends portend a lower economic base on which to draw for economic support. An interim period of unemployed and underemployed youth will create economic and possible political pressures which will likely lead to increased pressures to migrate to more economically attractive areas. Additionally, the increased population will mean increased consumption of natural resources and exacerbate present conditions of environmental degradation and resource shortages.

The linkage between natural resources, population, and national security is nowhere more evident than at the U.S.-chaired Middle East Multilateral Working Group on Water Resources. The Working Group is composed of more than 40 regional and nonregional parties, who seek to support the Arab-Israeli peace process through cooperative approaches to the management of the region's scarce water resources. Population growth rates in the disputed region are the highest in the world, exacerbating further this intense resource and political problem.

Water rights are at the root of at least two other international water disputes, the Euphrates River between Turkey and Syria and the Czech Republic's Gabčíkovo dam/canal project, which affects Slovak and Hungarian interests on the Danube.

Promoting economic stability and competitiveness as important factors in sustainable development-- Just as a youthful population has implications for national investments in social programs, infrastructure and employment, so does an aging population. All nations must be prepared to address the demographic changes in their population, their needs, and the impact of these changes on the national economy and competitiveness. Such changes may necessitate changes in healthcare policies and funding, changes in employment and immigration policies, etc.

The world's older population (aged 65 years and over) is growing at a rate of 2.4% per year. (Faster than the global population as a whole.) This growth means that there will be more than 410 million older people worldwide by the year 2000. The 410 million breaks down into 41% in developed countries and 59% in developing countries. In 1987 there were 290 million, 46% in developed countries and 54% in developing countries, due largely to the size of populations in the developing world. The nations with the highest percentage of older populations (aged 60 and over) are Sweden, Norway, Belgium, Italy, UK, Germany, Austria, Greece, Denmark, Switzerland, France, Luxembourg, Bulgaria, Hungary, Spain, Finland, Portugal, Netherlands, Japan, and the U.S.

The older populations of many Asian nations will more than double in size over the next four decades. Forty percent of China's total population will be 65 years or older by the middle of the 21st century. In Japan the 65-74 year old population is expected to have an annual growth rate of 2% . China itself will have more than 80 million in this age group before the year 2000, and India will hit 80 million around 2015. Persons 80 years and over now constitute more than 14% of the world's elderly. This breaks down into 19% in developed countries and 11% in developing countries. In many countries, this age group is projected to be the fastest growing portion of the elderly population through the middle of the next century. While the actual proportions of the elderly population in developing nations will actually change fairly slowly, without drastic changes in their economic viability, this implies increased dependency of its population on the national economies and increased and extended economic assistance from donor nations.

The extension of life expectancy and the growing portion of older populations raises the question of how added years of life can be translated into added years of health and viability versus years in a disabled state. What are the implications of caring for older populations both financially and in terms of personal care by family (usually the female members) or professional caregivers? What are the implications for costs, both domestically and internationally as the nature of international economic assistance changes? What are the impacts of aging for sustainable development?

Changes in population age structures imply and often necessitate changes in social programs and expenditures, but also may imply changes in economic policy. The OECD projections for widely divergent trends for expenditures on different social programs in developed countries may also have implications for developing countries in terms of available monies for economic assistance. It also may portend budgetary changes and priorities for developing economies with aging populations.

In all of the 12 OECD nations examined, the projected growth of outlays on pension programs greatly exceeded the projected growth rate of total social expenditures. Health care expenditures on the elderly were projected to rise sharply, but overall increases in healthcare costs were offset by projected reductions in education, schools and other costs associated with younger populations. For nations with both large youthful populations and growing older populations, there may not be offsetting cost savings, further necessitating an expanded national economy to support the dual dependency population.

Further, with the aging populations, and the successes of booming economies with reduced fertility, may come economic changes which impact the labor market, immigration policies, as well as the political and social aspects of developed nations. Such changes may portend changes in national policies or programs in support of reduced fertility. In several nations in Western Europe, where fertility is low and immigration is growing, pronatalist leanings are being reinvigorated. Such is the case in Belgium, Germany, Austria, and others. In newly developed nations such as Singapore and Malaysia, similar pronatalist policies are appearing. What should be the policy of the U.S. with respect to pronatalism, and what are the global impacts, if any, if nations successful in reducing fertility seek to reverse their successes? What are the implications for international labor policy and immigration, if industrialized nations seek domestic pronatalism as an alternative for immigration and labor exchange arrangements. Will mechanization offset decreases in the service sectors of the manual laborpool?

Clearly there is a need to analyze the consequences of zero or negative growth, in terms of its implications for economic growth and competitiveness, social and political impacts, and national security needs. The implications for improved quality of life for a growing number of older persons who seek a healthier, more productive life to care for themselves during an extended period of old age should also be examined. Internationally, the U.S. may wish to consider ways to modify its economic assistance programs to accommodate a new area which may have implications for developing nations seeking sustainable development over the next decades.

Enhance the quality of life and promote the exercise of fundamental human rights--No nation can be a true democracy when nearly half of its population is not a partner in society or in its nation's economic development. The U.S. supports the extension of democracy to all citizens through enhancing the roles and status of women, and empowering females with personal alternatives to a societal perception of a demographic imperative. In many of the same developing economies with high dependency ratios, women are not full economic or democratic partners in society, leaving approximately half of the population unemployed, underemployed and under-utilized in meeting national, societal, familial or personal goals for sustainable development. There are still more than a few nations where societies perceive the birth of a second daughter to be an economic curse, resulting in the continued practices of female infanticide and infanticide. Where the solution of the problem clearly should be seen as providing equal rights, education, and economic opportunities for females, instead, too often the answer is death or discrimination. Additionally, many women throughout the world are still unempowered to exercise their human right to free and informed choice in determining family size.

Throughout much of the developing world, in particular, women are the primary resource managers. Over 75% of agriculture and woodharvesting is done by women. US assistance policies should recognize the critical role women play in economic development, and the vital interest they have in enhancing resource management for sustainable development. Attention to providing the economic incentives and opportunities critical for their full participation in economic development is important for achieving sustainable development.

Equal access to credit, land tenure, training, universal literacy, educational and economic opportunities and safe, effective and preventive general and reproductive healthcare

for women are priorities in promoting democracy and sustainable development, as well as in stabilizing population growth. Traditional practices which thwart women being full economic partners in society or endanger the health of females, such as female genital mutilation, inadequate nutrition due to unequal distribution of available food and healthcare, are discriminatory barriers to be overcome. This will require education which frees societies from practices which are mistakenly perceived as cultural rights and tradition. Increased economic assistance which promotes universal literacy and training opportunities, equal access to land tenure and credit, and provides quality healthcare and reproductive healthcare services for all, but especially women, (not just maternal and childcare), some of which are women-centered, women-managed are important to meeting this goal.

As females increasingly pursue other economic opportunities which split their time with more traditional roles of caregivers for children and the elderly, new time saving methods of assisting women in fulfilling expanding roles should be examined, including family life education programs which include males in greater family life responsibilities which benefit all concerned. Such efforts, which emphasize the well-being of women and families, could be included in USAID assistance programs on family life education in addition to family planning.

Reducing the environmental impacts of population growth and distribution in support of sustainable development--
Although this argument is often couched in terms of overconsumption vs. population growth, both overconsumption and population growth are undeniable factors in environmental degradation. All humans consume resources. What varies is the amount of consumption and the numbers of people and the interventions possible to modify both ends of the equation. Overconsumption, associated with affluence in the North, can be tempered by more efficient modes of production and consumption patterns which use less energy and generate less waste. This is a goal that the Clinton Administration is pursuing. However, there is evidence that large per capita reductions in energy use in the North could be offset by increases in per capita consumption by burgeoning population growth in the South, especially if the traditional production models of the North are pursued. Due to population growth alone at present consumption levels, developing nations could account for a 75% increase in commercial energy consumption levels by 2025. (OTA, 1991) Even a modest rise in the South's standard of living could increase CO2 emissions well beyond levels generated by the North.

Both improved standards of living and population growth are inevitable. The former is a goal of the global community, and the latter is a natural outgrowth of the large childbearing-age population which presently exists. Yet important to keep in mind is the fact that the rate of overconsumption in the North makes population growth in the North equally as important as more efficient energy/production models in the South. Three obvious answers to this global dilemma are; 1) achieve greater energy and production efficiency, 2) achieve better management of natural resources and human uses of same; and 3) reduce the rate of population growth. Both the problems and their solutions are pertinent to all nations as we meet the challenges of global sustainable development, while improving the global quality of life and standards of living.

Population growth and maldistribution clearly can increase pressures on the environment. Increased pressures for expanding human settlements can exacerbate environmental degradation, be it in sprawling urban areas or from the expansion of cities and towns into more rural areas. Each frequently results in a loss of biodiversity in areas where there were abundant or rare animal and plantlife.

Increased water and air pollution, inadequate sanitation and waste management, and insufficient supplies of potable drinking water for burgeoning cities and human population are the result of inappropriate, poorly managed, and/or intensely populated areas which unduly tax available resources. The growth of human settlement areas carries with it, concomitant requirements for sewage treatment, increased supplies for potable water, and can degrade air quality from increased industry and motor vehicles. Human settlements can encroach on rural forests and croplands, often opening new and inappropriate areas to overly dense population in sensitive ecological areas which threaten rare or endangered animal or plantlife. Overgrazing and depletion of soils due to overuse and misuse of farm and grazing lands to accommodate increased needs for food, exacerbate the problem of deforestation and hunger, as rich topsoils are depleted and washed away, leaving less and less arable land, suitable for agriculture.

Physical encroachment of sensitive ecological areas endangers not only the resource areas, but often the people who crowd into lowland and coastal areas unsuitable for habitation, leaving many susceptible to flooding and possible death. The crowding of human population into areas too small to adequately accommodate them spatially, likely has many adverse sociological effects, like increased crime, disease, and other mental or emotional disfunctions. Yet the specific implications and management interventions for the interlinkages of population growth, distribution, health and environment are not fully understood nor fully known. There is evidence of

correlations between increased incidence of skin cancers and decreases in the ozone layer, with every 1% decrease in the ozone layer resulting in a 5% increase in certain cancers.

International awareness and policy commitments have outpaced present research and technical capacity to fully implement demographic considerations into program policies and decisionmaking in developing countries, and often domestically as well. Our economic assistance programs and environmental capacity building efforts still cling to outdated models. They export decisionmaking and project design scenarios which do not fully encompass in the pre-design and design stages, the environmental impact assessment/project design strategies which examine environmental alternatives and the socio-economic/demographic impacts of project development. Furthermore, much of the technical and academic communities are at a loss on how to build technical capacity in those areas, while our international commitments support such technical capacity building. The U.S. has committed to promoting additional policy-relevant research in the area of population, environment, health and development.

Responding to the Agenda 21 call for integration of population, environment, and development considerations in planning, decisionmaking and technical capacity building must be important elements in AID assistance programs. In essence, we are in the business of promoting better management of natural resources and human uses of these resources. US competitors, i.e. Germany and Japan, are moving ahead in this area, preparing to sell environmental services and technology in an area where the U.S. should be a leader. Our environmental impact assessment process has been a model for what works and what does not. We were the innovators in this field, in the improvements to this process and in establishing more appropriate modes of development, management and policy incentives which balance human needs, growth and environmentally sound resource use.

Coupled with meeting unmet demands for voluntary family planning services and reproductive health, our collective foreign policy attention in the areas of environment and economic development must be directed to this issue of enhanced resource management and technical capacity building, incorporating demographic considerations into the design and decisionmaking processes for development, in order to assure U.S. competitiveness in this important and new industry. UNDP is moving ahead on this issue. The U.S. cannot afford to be left behind.

Reducing Migratory Pressures-- An area where we are already seeing the effect of increased population pressures is in internal and international migration. The world's cities with populations of over 10 million have doubled over the last 25 years. The number of "megacities" have increased significantly, with predictions that most of the new "magacities", (to include including Mexico City, Sao Paulo, Seoul, Manila, Delhi, Karachi, Bangkok, Lagos and Dacca) will be in the developing world. The problems many of the developed nations face with traffic congestion, inadequate or aging infrastructure to accommodate the growing influx of people fleeing poor economic conditions and seeking often allusive employment in the cities, will likely become the norm in these areas as well, if management interventions are not instituted early on.

The pressure for movement of persons who cannot find employment or viable existence whether for economic, environmental or other reasons, increasingly turns to international immigration, leaving families and conditions behind to deteriorate, or more frequently to bring family members along as immigration practices frequently encourage family members to join immigrating members. Whether the transfer of population becomes an economic dependence on remittances across borders, or people, there are definite implications for both the countries of origin and the receiving countries in terms of economic base, labor, and increased pressures from demographic changes in their societies. Increased competition for employment, limited housing and other economic opportunities can threaten political security and harmony among racial and ethnic groups, between majority and minority population groups. We are seeing evidence of such incidents in Germany, Belgium, France, Italy and in the U.S. as well. Although the U.S. should continue to support policies which promote voluntary immigration under an organized system, we must address the causes of uncontrolled migratory flows at the source. The solutions addressed in other areas of this population discussion should also address those issues which spur uncontrolled internal and international migration.

Drafter:NCarter

UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

500 East 62 Street, New York, New York 10021

(212) 326-1111

William H. Gray, III

President

Chief Executive Officer

March 23, 1993

The Honorable Bill Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, DC

Dear President Clinton:

With your Administration, the U.S. has a renewed opportunity to assert strong leadership in the area of international population policy. How we go about re-establishing that leadership, the issues we promote, the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) and public support we engender, have political consequences, both for the issue and for the Administration.

As Coordinator for Population Affairs over the last three years, Ms. Nancy Carter has skillfully managed to balance the competing interests of so-called "pro-life" and "pro-choice" constituencies and the interests of traditional population supporters with the interests of newly found supporters in women's and environmental groups. These groups could have been adversaries, making population issues the loser. Instead, through her sensitive leadership and a thorough knowledge of the issues and the various perspectives from which each of the groups approaches population considerations, Ms. Carter has managed to move population and environmental issues forward, without the political outcry and controversy which have become commonplace.

Her successes in broadening support and understanding of international population issues have won her wide support among population, environmental, and women's groups. Her supporters and colleagues in Task Force 2000, which studied organizational reform in the State Department and supporters in the NGO community pushed for the creation of Deputy Assistant Secretary position for Population to raise the level of priority accorded the issue. They also seek to reward Nancy for a job well done under austere circumstances.

PERSONAL AND UNOFFICIAL

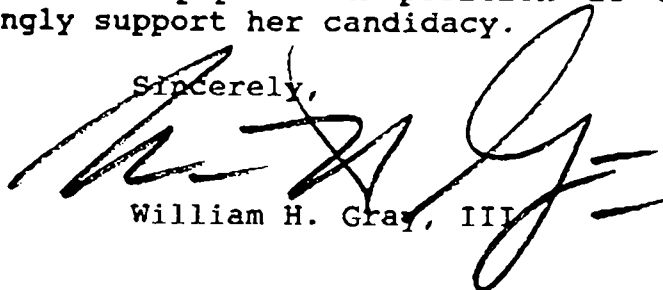
President Clinton
March 23, 1993
Page Two

Nancy was directly responsible for putting population issue on the UNCED agenda. She brilliantly negotiated the women's and education sections of Agenda 21, and has worked tirelessly to balance human needs in population considerations with environmental concerns. Most of all she moved support and understanding of population issues from being a "neutral" phenomenon to being inextricably linked to environment and development.

You have made a commitment in your Administration to make your selections representative of America, and to support and reward those who have toiled hard to accomplish goals you support. Nancy Carter has moved population issues forward along the continuum of global priorities. As an exemplary civil servant, Nancy has laid the groundwork for movement on population issues in a new Administration to confront the poverty, suffering and environmental degradation which demands attention from policy makers everywhere.

I hope that you will not fail to capture this opportunity to have Nancy Carter fill the senior population position at the Department of State. I strongly support her candidacy.

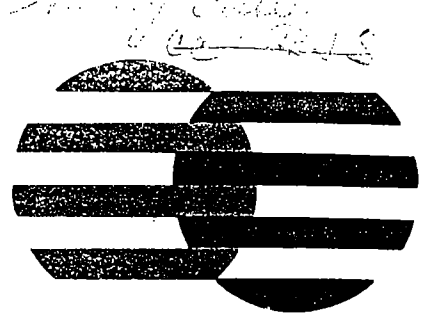
Sincerely,

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'W. H. Gray, III', is written over the typed name.

William H. Gray, III

cc: Counselor-Designate Timothy Wirth

November 24, 1992



The Honorable E. U. Curtis Bohlen
Assistant Secretary of State
Bureau of Oceans, International Environmental
and Scientific Affairs (OES)
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520-7818

Dear Buff:

I understand that you may be interested in comments on the performance of Ms. Nancy O'Neal Carter as Coordinator for Population Affairs for the Department of State under your leadership in OES.

Over the past few years, particularly in regard to the extensive preparations for nongovernmental organization participation in the United Conference on Environment and Development in Rio, I have had the pleasure of meeting and working with Nancy Carter frequently...not only here in Washington but in other conferences and meetings broadly related to UNCED.

My personal view is that she has been an exceptionally skillful, effective, and respected representative of the Department of State, and of the need to address the global population issue as an intrinsic component of long-term sustainable development, in every forum, large and small. Nancy Carter ably combines substantive expertise and articulate advocacy with an unusually warm, gracious, and sympathetic manner to accomplish her goals with great success.

I think you and I both know that--while an integrated understanding of linkages among population growth, economic development, resource use, and environmental quality is essential to progress toward a sustainable future--the population factor is usually the one that people find it easiest to "forget," or simply to avoid because it has complex and controversial aspects that make some uncomfortable. In my observations and personal experience, Nancy Carter has been extremely effective in working closely and cooperatively with individuals representing all the other major issues, while never losing sight (or allowing others to lose sight) of the importance of recognizing the reality of a rapidly growing world population.

In addition, as a woman and an African-American, she has especially strong credentials in dealing with leaders on issues of population and environment from all the nations of the world,

GLOBAL TOMORROW COALITION
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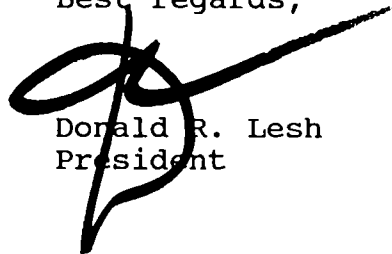
The Honorable E. U. Curtis Bohlen
November 24, 1992

Page 2

both developing and developed. In other words, I find great personal encouragement and confidence in the prospect that Nancy O'Neal Carter will be in the position of Coordinator of Population Affairs for the Department of State as the international community moves toward the United Nations Conference on Population in 1994.

I hope that these comments will be useful to you, and I would be happy to respond to any questions you may have.

Best regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Donald R. Lesh", written over the typed name.

Donald R. Lesh
President



ENVIRONMENTAL
DEFENSE FUND

To: <i>Nancy Carter</i>	From: <i>Keith Wink</i>
Co: <i>State</i>	Co: <i>EDF</i>
Dept.	Phone # <i>387-3500</i>
Fax # <i>647-0774</i>	Fax # <i>234-6049</i>

Capital Office
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Washington, DC 20009
(202) 387-3500
Fax: 202-234-6049

February 14, 1993

Mr. Warren Zimmerman
State Department
RP room 5824
Washington DC 20520

Dear Mr. Zimmerman,

As you may be aware, we at the Environmental Defense Fund have been expanding our commitment to and involvement with population-related issues. There are, of course, many important links between population, consumption, and the environment, some of which are summed up in EDF's Population Statement (enclosed). I am currently EDF's liaison with the population community here in DC, attempting both to keep EDF internally informed of important issues and events, and to help determine how we can best apply our expertise to this complex web of issues and activities. We expect to be adding a population-oriented position in our New York office also, to focus on international and UN affairs.

I understand that in the coming reorganization of the population program at the State Department, the current program is to be shifted out of the Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs and into a new Bureau of (???) Migration and Population, with you at the helm. I congratulate you in this shift, and look forward to working with you.

The purpose of this letter is to encourage you to keep the current senior population officer, Nancy Carter, on staff and increase her status if necessary such that she will remain the senior officer of the program.

Nancy (and her tiny staff) has maintained and expanded the program in very unsupportive circumstances, welcomed the input of the NGO community, and demonstrated a personal commitment to population work that is necessary in confronting such a complex set of social, political, economic, technological and moral issues. I have no doubt that she would be even more effective in the current political climate, given the opportunity.

Also enclosed is a letter from the population community, signed by population, environmental, and women's groups amongst others, which was sent to the Presidential Transition Team in December with suggestions about

National Headquarters

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(303) 440-4902

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Raleigh, NC 27601
(919) 821-7793

1800 Guadalupe
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(512) 478-5161

Mr. Warren Zimmerman

February 14, 1993

Page 2

how to improve the U.S. population program. I assume you have seen this letter.

I coordinated the signatories to this letter, and did much of the writing and editing (based on many suggestions). I want to emphasize point 5, which states "reestablish the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State status of the senior population officer within [BOIES]." While we chose not to mention Nancy by name in this point, the clear intent was to keep her in the senior position: I know this to be the case, since I talked with other groups and formulated the final language. The vast majority of groups and individuals were quite explicit on this point. Of course, we could not have anticipated the repositioning of the population program within a new Bureau, and of course I realize that you (or perhaps the President) might be considered the "senior population officer." I hope my meaning is clear.

Again, good luck with your new position; I look forward to the great strides forward that can be expected on population-related issues with the new administration. Please let me know if there are any unaddressed concerns or if you have any questions regarding the above.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Keith Winston
Population Liaison,
Environmental Defense Fund

NGO POPULATION TASK FORCE AT UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS

c/o Population Communications International
777 United Nations Plaza
Suite 7C
New York, NY 10017
(212) 687-3366

March 14, 1992

Nancy O'Neal Carter
Coordinator for Population Affairs
Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and
Scientific Affairs
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Nancy:

David Poindexter and the entire NGO Population Task Force join in thanking you for your participation in the 11th Annual NGO/UN Population Consultation. Your remarks were right on target in addressing Making Meaningful Connections and reminding us that UNCED is one step in an ongoing process. If some members of the audience were a bit persistent with questions that were off the topic, you certainly handled them with dignity and firmness.

David and I both know that, as Coordinator for Population Affairs, you have made yourself accessible to the NGO community, and we look forward to a continuing dialogue with you.

Again many thanks. We consider ourselves lucky that the UNCED schedule allowed you to be with us after all.

Sincerely yours,



Edith Segall, Task Force
Co-coordinator

Mencer Donahue Edwards

June 21, 1993

Jonathan Lash
President
World Resources Institute
1709, New York Avenue N.W.
Washington, DC 20006

Dear Jonathan,

I want to express my pleasure on your appointment as Co-Chair of the Presidential Council on Sustainable Development. In selecting you and Dave Buzzelli, President Clinton has selected the two best individuals in our country to guide the Council towards the realization of its mission.

With appreciation of your vision and values, I am asking for your support of my candidacy for the position of Executive Director of the Presidential Council on Sustainable Development.

I know that you have had minimal opportunity to hear my views about sustainability. However, I do hope you know of the high esteem for which I hold the work and staff of the World Resources Institute. Donna Wise, Janet Welsh Brown, and Sarah Burns have been personal resources in the evolution of sustainability into the central organizing principle of my career and life. Also of personal significance to me was the unexpected support that Gus Speth gave to me at many key points.

It is as a result of reflecting with them on the intellectual, material, and spiritual ingredients of living as a sustainable and sustaining person -- that with humble recognition of the many shoulders on which I am standing -- I say that I am as close to the ideal candidate for the executive position as I think you may find.

I ask that you consider the following elements which I would bring to the Council:

- ♦ Like President Clinton and Vice President Gore, as a Southerner, I know the terrible cost of natural resource mis-use and of social injustice. But also like them, as a son of the New South, I also know the high vistas which can be attained when a people's energies are efficiently and effectively unleashed in behalf of their mutual economic and social advancement.
- ♦ For nearly thirty years, I have been working to advance new visions and ideas about America and its place in the world's future. Whether working for the integration of civil society throughout the 1960's or working for the integration of environment, development, and justice at the recent national conference, From Rio to

the Capitols: State Strategies for Sustainable Development, it has been my calling to help build community in this country despite the many barriers preventing it.

♦ At an earlier time, I called myself an organizer. Today, I am called a manager. Since 1986, as a resident of the District of Columbia, I have individually, or as a management team member, directed the utilization of human and material resources for a private industry/local government partnership, for national advocacy campaigns, and for an international development information organization.

I believe of particular relevance to my potential contribution to the Council would be my experience closely working with not only the Commissioners and staff of the Presidential Commission on AIDS, the National AIDS Commission but also White House staff, members of the Congress and their staff.

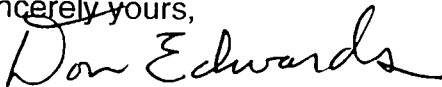
♦ I honor the critical importance of forums for discussion and debate to the advance of democracy and civil participation. I value the diversity that is this nation's greatest potential strength -- a resource awaiting a great purpose to catalyze and direct it. I believe that the industrialist and the shop keeper; the grandparent and youth; the educator, conservationist, and minister; the mayor and the federal bureaucrat all have a stake in the sustainable development of the United States of America.

♦ I am not a technical expert. I will not come with everything figured out. But, I will come with active listening and disciplined writing, a commitment to timely and useful end products, a sophisticated openness to the art and science of communicating, and a deep personal desire to successfully meet the objectives which have been charged to the Council. I will come with a deep sense of the new epoch our country has entered.

To further assist your deliberations in the search committee, I have enclosed my resume' for your review. A curriculum vita is available should you require it. I have also enclosed two short written pieces which I believe will assist your consideration of my candidacy.

I want to thank you for the insight and wisdom you have already imparted to me. I look forward to an opportunity in the near future to amplify the unique elements and characteristics I would bring to the Executive Director position.

Sincerely yours,



Mencer Donahue Edwards

enclosures

MENCER DONAHUE (Don) EDWARDS

51 S Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001
(202) 667-2508

PROFESSIONAL SUMMARY

An insightful, energetic and creative leader, with accomplished CEO experience, superior communication skills, broad intellectual and activist background, and demonstrated success in management, public and corporate relations, human resource development, fund raising, and supervision of multi-cultural and international workforces.

AREAS OF SPECIAL COMPETENCE AND INTEREST

Assessing U.S. and Southern grassroots perspectives on sustainability

Designing strategies for multi-sectoral participation in social progress

Integrating social justice, environmental health, and economic development

Facilitating U.S. inter-racial and North-South communications and information-sharing

KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1991-1993 Executive Director, Panos Institute, Inc. Washington, D.C.

- Catalyzed public understanding of the Earth Summit as a leader of the U.S. Citizens Network on UNCED
- Served as an NGO representative and U.S. delegate to UNCED

1990-1991 Deputy Director, Panos Institute, Inc., Washington, D.C.

- Conceived Panos' Environment, Community Development and Race Program
- Published two ground-breaking environmental justice reports, Taking Back Our Lives and We Speak for Ourselves

1989-1990 Consultant, Association for the Care of Children's Health, Washington, D.C.

- Developed and implemented a national family-centered Pediatric AIDS Campaign

1987-1989 Executive Director, National Minority AIDS Council, Washington, D.C.

- Created the national AIDS advocacy organization for U.S. people of color

1986-1987 Director, Spectrum/Alianza Community AIDS Projects, Washington, D.C.

- Conducted two model AIDS education and prevention projects

PROFESSIONAL HIGHPOINTS

Presenter, NGO Briefing for U.S. Delegates to International Conference on Population and Development Preparatory Committee Meeting, Washington, D.C., April 29, 1993.

Presenter, Globescope Great Lakes, Global Tomorrow Coalition, Dearborn, MI, March 18, 1993.

Co-chair, U.S. Citizens Meeting for the UN International Conference on Population and Development, Washington, D.C., March 5, 1993.

Keynote speaker, Agency for International Development, Development Education Conference, Atlanta, GA, June 15, 1992.

Participant, NGO meeting with President George Bush, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, June 11, 1992.

Member, U.S. Delegation to United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, May 31-June 13, 1992.

Keynote speaker, National Conference on Sustainable Communities, Ithica, NY, April 1-3, 1992.

Presenter, Earth Summit Media Briefing, Washington, D.C., January 11, 1992.

Presenter, Globescope Americas, Global Tomorrow Coalition, Miami, FL, October 28-31, 1991.

Presenter, First National People of Color Environmental Leadership Summit, Washington, D.C., October 25-26, 1991.

RELEVANT PUBLICATIONS

"Sustainability and People of Color", EPA Journal, September/October 1992, Vol. 18, No. 4.

"Its Time for Sustainable Development in the U.S", Monday Developments, August 24, 1992, Vol. 10, No. 15/16.

EDUCATION

1986 M.P.H., Laboratory of Epidemiology and Public Health, School of Medicine,
Yale University

1986 M.S.N., School of Nursing, Yale University

1983 Certificate of Nursing, School of Nursing, Yale University

1976 B.A., Duke University

References Available Upon Request

It's Time for Sustainable Development in the US

Between May 25 and June 21, something important, perhaps even momentous, happened in the United States. For a brief time, despite a strategy by the White House which ran the gamut from "it's two years away" to "domestic issues come first" to its final culmination with "leadership sometimes means going it alone," the people of the US, thanks to the media, had an opportunity to contemplate a previously unknown concept called sustainable development. That's the good news.

The bad news is that with the notable exception of the recent Democratic National Convention, when those two words — sustainable and development — were actually used together in four or five more-or-less coherent sentences, the concept has been allowed to begin the all-too-short journey into the recesses of the collective public consciousness of this country.

My position is simple and direct — this is not acceptable. Those of us who want "sustainable development" or "more sustainable patterns of living" or "ecologically sound and socially equitable development" — or whatever combination currently like — still have a small window of opportunity available to us. We need to rapidly throw the window wide open by first bringing the concept back into the public's awareness. Then we need to quickly and clearly increase the US public's concrete understanding of the concept. If we continue as we are doing, the window will snap shut, quietly but powerfully. There are at least three reasons I have for opting to get the window opened again as wide as possible.

First, something that is ultimately unattainable like "sustainable development" may be just the kind of goal that could give every individual and group in this country a sufficient reason to once again engage in all the diverse kinds of political, ethical, spiritual, economic, and social discourse that would be warranted and necessary for the attainment of any success. Such discourse might also help heal the racial, gender, and economic polarization which deeply divides our nation. An evolving national campaign for sustainable development could begin to restore the sense of purpose which our country seems to be missing right now.

Second, there have been many calls for the United States to define its post-cold war future. At the Earth Summit, it was stated that the twentieth century began in Sarajevo in 1914, and that the twenty-first began during the first two

Guest Column

Mencer Donahue Edwards

weeks of June in Rio. This suggests to me that there is a great need to work for the attainment of sustainable development in the United States. The historical processes which reached their most recent zenith with the destruction of south central Los Angeles simultaneously demonstrate the ab-

sence of and the need for sustainable development in this country. But, sustainable development will require a concrete switch in values which have been fundamental to the psyche of US citizens for at least the past 40 years — from competition to interdependence, from exploitation to justice, from war to peace, from cynicism to faith.

And third, it is no longer acceptable for development activists not to be environmentalists just as it is no longer acceptable for environmentalists not to work for development. It is no longer credible to preach about environment and development abroad when so much remains to be achieved here at home. And, it is probably no longer helpful for donors, private and public, to define or defend separate programs for environment and for development. This is the challenge of the future which the Earth Summit process has placed before every environment and development organization in the US. It cannot be avoided.

It was to the need for sustainable development in the United States that I addressed myself during a meeting President Bush held with representatives from non-governmental organizations who served as official members of the US delegation to the Earth Summit. As a representative of the US Citizens Network on UNCED, the First National People of Color Environmental Leadership Summit and as a member of InterAction, I shared with the President my hope that his personal leadership would be given to making sustainable development a national goal when he returned from Rio. Time will tell whether that hope will be realized.

What remains to be seen is what those of us who say we work for sustainable development will do about the window I described. It took 20 years to go from Stockholm to Rio. I, for one, believe we must immediately accept the difficult but necessary challenge of getting from Rio to Des Moines, Detroit, New York City, Washington, Houston, and every other town and hamlet of this nation as soon as possible.

The writer is executive director of The PANOS Institute, an InterAction member based in Washington, DC.

Sustainability and People of Color

Will America's underdeveloped places benefit
in the post-Rio world?

by Mencer Donahue Edwards

There have been few times when the United States has engaged in imagining "a better future" that Americans of color have not participated, often as leaders. Therefore, it should surprise no one to know that a handful of Americans of color were at the Earth Summit talking about sustainable development—abroad and back home.

However, it may surprise some people to know that a key reason why people of color may enthusiastically embrace sustainable development is because they hope it is a new road that will lead to an old objective—a United States of America transformed by the guiding principles of freedom, justice, and equality.

Cora Tucker, chair of Grassroots Leadership in Halifax, Virginia, articulated the meaning of this hope when she was in Rio. Speaking to the press, Ms. Tucker opined, "People talk about what's going on around the world. The same exact thing [goes on in America]. There are so many underdeveloped places in America, a so-called developed country."

(Edwards is the Executive Director of The Pinos Institute, a development information organization providing information resources on issues of sustainable development throughout the Americas.)

It is their clear recognition of the need for "a better future" at home that makes it likely that African, Latino, Asian, and Native American voices will continue to be lifted whenever movement toward sustainable development takes place.

There is much that these voices contribute to the public discourse slowly evolving on this subject. At a

***Sustainable development
in the United States must
occur uniformly. The
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met in Des Moines and
East Los Angeles***

minimum, "sustainability" will need to reflect axioms which are common to the experiences and aspirations of communities of color across the United States, such as the following.

First, there can be no sustainable development in the United States without a sustained commitment to social justice. The historical processes that culminated most recently in the destruction of south central Los Angeles powerfully and

simultaneously communicated the absence of—and the need for—justice and sustainable development in this country.

For people of color, the potential benefits of sustainable development to their communities, such as new industry, improved infrastructure, and increased educational opportunity, is sufficient reason to once again engage in diverse political, ethical, spiritual, economic, and social discourse with white Americans. Such discourse could help diminish the racial, gender, and economic polarization which now deeply divides our nation.

Second, ecologically sound and socially equitable development at home requires a transformation of the current operating paradigm, which juxtaposes economic development against environmental protection. Delegates to the First National People of Color Environmental Leadership Summit adopted a preamble pledging to

re-establish our spiritual interdependence to the sacredness of our Mother Earth; to respect and celebrate each of our cultures, languages, and beliefs about the natural world and our roles in healing ourselves; to insure environmental justice; to promote economic alternatives which would contribute to the development of environmentally

Agenda 21

...neighborhoods; and to secure our
...social, political, and cultural
...liberation

In doing so, they replaced traditional,
narrowly defined environment and
development issues with a
comprehensive social agenda rendered
as community development, self-
determination, and economic, social,
and political rights issues.

Third, sustainable development in
the United States must occur uniformly.
The challenge will need to be met in
Des Moines and East Los Angeles, in

"One of the major challenges facing the world community as it seeks
to replace unsustainable development patterns with environmentally
sound and sustainable development is the need to activate
a sense of common purpose on behalf of all sectors of society."

—Chapter 27

Indianapolis and East St. Louis, in
Seattle and Philadelphia. People of
color know well that the benefits of
grand ideas have too often skipped
over their neighborhoods and barrios.

Even the ashes of south central Los
Angeles were unable to launch strong
policies and programs to support the
spread and advance of sustainable
urban and rural communities in the
United States.

Finally, it will not be credible to
promote sustainable development in
the United States and block it in the
developing world. Nonsustainable
development in the rest of the world is
felt throughout our country, but it is felt
most powerfully in communities of
color. People who flee
nonsustainability in the developing
world usually are incorporated into
U.S. communities of color, thereby
increasing the high level of
vulnerability that already exists in those
communities. The impact of the
development struggles of countries like
Haiti, Guatemala, Somalia, South
Africa, Iraq, and Vietnam inside the
United States is representative of
America's global interdependence.

It is said that the 21st century began
in Rio in June 1992. If it did, will it be a
better century for all U.S. citizens than
the 20th? If there is going to be
sustainable development in the United
States, is it going to be for everybody,
or for just one race, one gender, and one
class?

This is the future-focused challenge
people of color continue to offer the
United States. America may be able to
avoid sustainable development and still
enter the 21st century. The question is
how will America enter the 21st century
but avoid more meltdowns like Los
Angeles? ♦

*Will social justice be part of the drive for
sustainable development? If so, the future might
bring less of the frustration that caused the
destruction of south central Los Angeles.*

Douglas Pizac photo. Wide World





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Office of the President

June 22, 1993

BY FACSIMILE: 202/456-2461
Page 1 of 3 pages.

DW
cc: JH

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Your Council on Sustainable Development is moving rapidly and appropriately to identify and hire an executive director.

I wish to offer for your consideration the name of Mr. Mencer Don Edwards, of Washington. I have known Mr. Edwards for some time and have been impressed by his work with the Panos Institute, as well as his active commitment to the well-being of people of color, who are often seriously affected by pollution problems and other environmental difficulties.

I am aware that others in the environmental community share my own enthusiasm for Mr. Edwards' energy, intelligence, experience, and capability. You will hear from them as well, I am sure.

I am enclosing Mr. Edwards' resume and related material for use in gauging his qualification for this important job. I consider it an honor to be able to advance his name and to give him my endorsement.

Thank you, and best personal regards.

Sincerely,

Jay D. Hair

JAY D. HAIR

Attachments

cy: Vice President Al Gore, Jr.
Ms. Katie McGinty, Office of Environmental Policy
Mr. Jonathan Lash, Co-Chair, PCSD
Mr. David Buzzelli, Co-Chair, PCSD

INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT
CONFERENCE

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11 New York Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005-2160
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fax: 202-638-4374

The International Development Conference, a non-profit educational organization, has served since 1952 as a platform for American organizations and individuals concerned with worldwide development. Recognizing the significant linkage between the U.S. and international development, the conference is a forum for the exchange of experience, information and ideas, and for the discussion of issues and problems on fostering social, economic and environmental progress, with special attention to developing nations. Participants represent a broad cross-section of American life.

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Via Fax: 202-456-2461

July 2, 1993

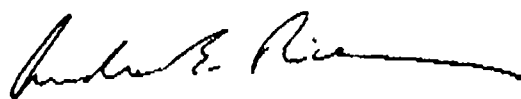
The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Many of us who have worked to promote a broad understanding of the concept of "sustainable development" were delighted to learn that Don Edwards is under consideration for the position of Executive Director of your new Council on Sustainable Development.

Having cooperated closely with Don on building public support for the UN Conference on Environment and Development, I know how effectively he can bring together people of different persuasions in a common effort. Well informed, energetic, and politically sensitive, he is a person who offers a rare combination of leadership and organizational capabilities. He would make an excellent Executive Director of the Commission.

Sincerely,



Andrew E. Rice