The countdown is on for a successful conference

Countdown 1
In just over one year from now, Habitat United Nations Conference on Human Settlements will begin in Vancouver. But many of the most important Habitat activities must take place in advance of the Conference itself. These include the discussions to involve the various levels and arms of governments, non-governmental organizations, institutions, and private concerns.

The Habitat Participation Secretariat of the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs aims to give all Canadians an opportunity to contribute to these preparations. If this aim is to be achieved, it will require careful adherence to a timetable, which governs the way the various parts of the preparatory process — national and international — fit together.

The Preparatory process for Habitat includes many activities. For the Conference to be successful, all the different inputs must be completed on time.

Countdown 2
The basic framework (see diagram, page 21) comes from the Habitat Secretariat in New York, in consultation with an international Preparatory Committee. When this group, representing 35 member countries, held its first formal meeting in New York early this year, it emphasized the absolute necessity of completing the various preparatory tasks on time.

This is especially important if the proposed public participation process is to work successfully. One important task just completed was the submission to the U.N. of a preliminary "National Report on Human Settlements" from the countries which will participate in Habitat. The contents of these interim reports will help the U.N. determine which topics are ranked highest by member states for consideration at a future international meeting.

Canada’s interim national report will be published in the next Bulletin. It provides organizations and individuals with an opportunity to comment on it prior to submission of the final report to the U.N. at the end of December, 1975.

Countdown 3
This will not be the only opportunity for Canadians to have an impact upon the Conference proceedings. Other elements of the preparatory process have been designed to ensure that there will be extensive public participation.

Canada’s positions at the Conference itself will be developed by drawing from the following: more than 2000 organizations, industries, non-governmental organizations, institutions, and individuals. These positions will be gathered mostly from public meetings, seminars and symposia where Habitat and its issues will be discussed.

The Canadian National Committee will hold a series of public meetings next fall. Locations of these meetings will be announced by the end of April. The sheer volume of briefs expected to be presented will create its own constraints in the preparations and timing of the meetings. Associations and individuals would greatly assist in this process by sending their briefs, including a summary of 500 words, during this coming summer. These can be forwarded c/o the Canadian Participation Secretariat.

Countdown 4
Symposia on issues likely to be the basis of the international Conference agenda are also planned. Panels of experts will debate various options for the future of settlements in the next 10 to 15 years with the public invited.

Most of the symposia will take place in the fall. But one or two will also be held before the summer.

Individual organizations, whether national, local or community groups, are encouraged to hold discussions — seminars, meetings, etc. — on issues related to Habitat and to forward the results of these discussions to the Participation Secretariat.

Hon. B. Danson calls for action

Canada’s Urban Affairs Minister Barney Danson called on organizations and individuals to contribute now to preparations for Habitat.

In an address prepared for delivery to the Joint Planning Conference of the American Society of Planning Officials and the Community Planning Association of Canada, Mr. Danson said, "If you wait until next May you are likely to be too late to have any influence now show."

The ASPO/CPAC Conference brought together some 3000 professional planners, public officials, and concerned citizens in Vancouver in April. "Sharing space from Neighbourhood to Continent" was the Conference theme. This is especially appropriate to the types of discussions and exchanges of ideas that Habitat preparations require in the months ahead.

In his address, Mr. Danson noted that the decision of ASPO and CPAC to hold their meetings together in Vancouver this year is significant because the fact that Habitat will take place in the same city in 1976. He made it clear that the Habitat preparations attribute to Habitat.

The Government of Canada sees these meetings as a significant part of the preparations for Habitat — nationally and internationally. He listed four specific ways for Canadians to affect the Habitat process.

“Please turn to page 21”
Habitat Bulletin is produced by the Canadian Participation Secretariat, in conjunction with the Canadian Host Secretariat of the Department of External Affairs. It is intended to convey information on Canadian and U.N. preparations for Habitat, as well as to encourage the involvement of non-governmental organizations and individual Canadians in these preparations.

Next Issue will appear in June 1975.

Extra copies, singly or in reasonable quantities, are available free of charge from the address below.

Address all enquiries to: Canadian Participation Secretariat for Habitat, Ministry of State for Urban Affairs, Ottawa, K1A 0P6.

Ottawa, April 1975, Bulletin No. 3.

Hon. A. Danson...

First, to write directly to him as Minister or to the Canadian Participation Secretariat in the Ministry: “We may or may not agree with you. But if we do not hear from you, we will never know what you feel is important to them in their communities.

Third, meetings will be organized in different parts of the country for the purpose of mobilizing interest and support from communities and individuals. These will be excellent opportunities for community groups and individuals to present their views to their governments and to other governments, and to present their views to the United Nations.

Fourth, Mr. Danson added, “you can contribute to Habitat by getting something done in the field of human settlement: the kind of action taken to improve our communities.” The occasion of Habitat can and should be the occasion when things happen. But we should not limit our perspective to what happens now and by 1976. The Minister concluded: “The success of Habitat can be measured only when the success of Habitat can be measured only when the community has taken the lead in improving the quality of life for all Canadians.”

Habitat Forum will no doubt visit many of the same sites in 1978-

Note: Volume 1, No. 1 of the Newsletter is now out of print. All relevant information has been included in issues Nos. 2 and 3.
Once upon a time ... Vancouver

An ideal site
This could be why many see in Vancouver a site especially well suited to host a Conference such as Habitat. Famed for its clear summer skies, the city offers a pleasing blend of cultural and natural settings in an attractive setting. Vancouver is characterized by a mild climate, with temperatures that rarely drop below freezing, making it a pleasant destination year-round.

Charming, colourful
Vancouver's varied ethnic mosaic is beyond doubt one of its greatest charms. It's a blend of exotic, mysterious and Colourful elements, attracting visitors from all over the world. The city's vibrant atmosphere is reflected in its diverse architecture, which ranges from historic buildings to modern skyscrapers.

An ideal site
The city also has a Chinatown, perhaps second only to that of San Francisco. The Chinese, along with numerous Japanese, español, and other ethnic groups, have come together to create a rich tapestry of cultures that enhances the city's appeal.

Charming, colourful
Vancouver is renowned for its natural beauty, with mountains and ocean views at every turn. The city's beaches and parks attract visitors from all over, making it a popular destination for both locals and tourists.

An ideal site
Vancouver is also home to a thriving arts and culture scene, with a variety of theaters, galleries, and museums that showcase the city's rich history and diverse culture.

Charming, colourful
The city is further enhanced by its vibrant and welcoming community, which is known for its hospitality and friendliness.

An ideal site
Vancouver's ideal location, between the mountains and the ocean, makes it a year-round destination for outdoor enthusiasts, from hikers to skiers.

Charming, colourful
The city is known for its French-speaking community, which adds to its cultural richness and diversity.

An ideal site
Vancouver's ideal location, between the mountains and the ocean, makes it a year-round destination for outdoor enthusiasts, from hikers to skiers.

Charming, colourful
The city is known for its French-speaking community, which adds to its cultural richness and diversity.

An ideal site
Vancouver is a city that truly embraces its natural beauty, with green spaces and waterways throughout the city.

Charming, colourful
The city is also known for its seafood, with a variety of fresh catches available at local markets and restaurants.

An ideal site
Vancouver's ideal location, between the mountains and the ocean, makes it a year-round destination for outdoor enthusiasts, from hikers to skiers.

Charming, colourful
The city is known for its French-speaking community, which adds to its cultural richness and diversity.

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Charming, colourful
The city is known for its French-speaking community, which adds to its cultural richness and diversity.
The youth program

High priority must be given to educational activities relating to human settlements problems.

To make this happen, the nonprofit organization "All About Us - Nous autres Inc." has developed a program to involve Canadian youth in activities related to the Conference. Called "The Youth Dimension", the program's objective is to reach Canada's 5.8 million students at the elementary, secondary, and community levels through their teachers and schools, to stimulate awareness and involvement in problems of human settlements and the role of the individual in improving the quality of life in communities. The program would utilize the occasion of the Habitat Conference to focus on current issues in Canada and abroad. For the long-term, the program would hope to provide the basis for a sustained and continued development of school curricula and programs dealing with human settlements.

"All About Us - Nous autres Inc." has already established good working relationships with teachers and other groups whose work clearly involves support, service and leadership in education. For the last two years, they have collected and published the ideas of young people and their teachers about Canadian life and society in paintings, poems, stories, letters, and other creative works.

The idea of a Youth Dimension Program has been given support in principle by provincial representatives on the Federal/Provincial Committee to Habitat (see separate story this page). Further consultations would be held with MacNaughton and Abraham before any program is launched.

Statement by Dr. C. Ian Jackson

Hon. Barney Danzon, Minister of State for Urban Affairs, recently announced the appointment of Dr. C. Ian Jackson, 40, as Acting Executive Director of the Canadian Participation Secretariat, Canadian Habitat Conference on Human Settlements. The following is Dr. Jack­ son's message to our readers:

I am very pleased to become closely involved with Habitat preparations once again as they enter a new phase of activity. Having participated in the initial plans for the Conference, and having been directly concerned with Canadian preparations for the UN Conference on Human Settlements in Stockholm in 1972, I shall do all that I can to ensure that Canadian participation in Habitat is effective and comprehensive.

On a subject as important as human settlements, it is evident that Canada's role at Habitat must be based on the views of groups at all levels, of non-governmental organizations of all kinds, and, as far as possible, on the views of individual Canadians. It is evident that Canada's role at Habitat must be based on the views of groups at all levels, of non-governmental organizations of all kinds, and, as far as possible, on the views of individual Canadians.

One of the main tasks of the Canadian Participation Secretariat is to ensure that the hopes and expectations of Canadians are represented at Habitat. More than 140 of them, but Canadian participation should reflect the widest possible public participation in the preparations for that Conference.

This issue of the Bulletin describes some of the ways you can take part. Let me briefly summarize them:

- The Canadian National Committee, led by Senator Sidney Buckwood, will hold hearings across Canada late this year, to provide individuals and groups with a chance to be heard. And through them the Government of Canada, what they believe are the interests of the federal, provincial, and territorial governments are working together to ensure that the views of individual municipalities and other organizations are heard on matters of concern within each province and territory.

- We are arranging a series of public symposia, devoted to different issues of concern to Canada and other governments.

- Individual organizations, either national bodies or community groups, can arrange special meetings of their own that are related to Habitat, and that will lead these organizations to express their views on human settlements issues.

Perhaps most important, we went to encourage things to happen, without waiting for or depending on the Habitat Conference itself. Although this Conference can and should lead to major improvements in the way we tackle human settlements problems around the world, it seems generally agreed that the problems must be tackled mainly by action within each country. The success of Habitat will depend in large part on the way we prepare for Habitat, and on the way in which we utilize the occasion of Habitat to generate such action in Canada.

We expect to publish the Bulletin every two months between now and the Habitat Conference. I hope that this issue will encourage you to become involved in our preparations.

Appointments to the national committee

Six new appointments to the Canadian National Committee have raised the number of members to 15, as follows: The Committee is responsible for communicating public participation in this year's Preparatory Conference to Habitat.

Dr. A. W. N. McDonald of Ottawa is the new Chair of the Committee. Former Senator Sidney L. Buckwood, a former Mayor of Saskatoon, Dr. Hugh L. Keesh, of Victoria is Secretary, and two Canadians have been appointed to the Committee.

With these appointments, the Committee is now well represented in all regions of Canada. To complete the complement from the West, Professor Lloyd Axworthy of Win­ nipeg has been serving on the Committee since its inception. Similarly, Ontario has been represented since the Committee's establishment by Professor Meyer Brownstone, Canadian穩作ren's Corporation, and by the former Quebec Minister of Social Affairs' Claude Castonguay of Quebec City and the former Quebec Minister of Social Affairs' Claude Castonguay of Quebec City and the former Quebec Minister of Social Affairs. John's New, and for many years, have been working on Habitat preparations.

The Committee is now preparing to host a series of public meetings across Canada this fall to solicit the views of people in the public, and those they will feed back to the Government, for consideration in the development of Canada's contributions to Habitat.
Support for private organizations

A recent development in Canadian preparations for Habitat has been the formation of the Canadian NGO Participation Group. (See page 4). The announcement was made by Senator Buckwold, Chairman of the Canadian National Committee responsible for the public participation program for the international meeting. "We consider it essential that NGOs continue to play a role in developing the interest of Canadians in Habitat and assisting in the preparation for this important event," said Senator Buckwold. He expressed the hope that the Participation Group will involve national, provincial and local organizations and citizens' groups in Canadian preparations for Habitat.

The 22-member Participation Group was established in response to suggestions made at a two-day conference for Canadian NGOs held in Ottawa last November, which attracted some 120 national and provincial associations from across Canada. (Habitat Forum, vol. 1, no. 21). The NGO Participation Group represents a wide geographic cross-section of groups and associations concerned with human settlements issues.

Canada's audio-visual presentations

The Minister of State for Urban Affairs has submitted proposals for audio-visual presentations to the United Nations Department of Human Settlements. The proposals are:

1) Management of Urban Growth and Land Use
2) Design Innovations for Settlements in Cold Climates
3) Governing Human Settlements
4) Community Rejuvenation

Once UN acceptance is received, audio-visual presentations will be prepared for at least three of these.

The Canadian Urban Demonstration Program has been identified as a source of ideas for themes. Through combining suggestions from a number of sources, it was possible to develop these themes in considerable depth. As a result, the presentations should be of broad national and international interest.

The problem areas addressed in Canada's proposals may briefly be described as follows:

Urban Canada has four major characteristics:
1) rapid increase in the size of a few very large metropolitan areas;
2) static or even declining populations in some medium and smaller sized cities;
3) urban encroachment on some of the most productive farmlands;
4) loss of viability of certain rural areas.

The situation is rendered more complex by Canada's vast geography, encompassing diverse regions of very different economic potential; its federal system of government, and its free-market economy.

Climate, geography and economic affluence combine to make Canadian energy consumption per capita the second highest in the world. So, some decrease in energy consumption would be of real benefit to both the natural environment and the global resource balance. A challenge in new housing design and settlement planning is to reduce dependency on fossil fuels through the use of the sun, and other renewable energy resources. Food production can also be substantially increased in urban areas, even year-round, if the proper designs and technology are developed.

Low-cost housing in Canada faces a dilemma. On the one hand, larger and more complex urban regions can absorb more families while retaining types of government. On the other hand, the people who live in these regions feel closer to themselves and their governments and are pressing on decisions affecting their lives. The problem is thus to achieve a satisfactory balance between individual and collective rights. Another equally pressing problem is to maintain a tax base capable of financing the provision of adequate urban services.

Some of the changes being wrought on human settlements involve the demolition and replacement of slums and shantytowns (that are not always, erroneously) seen as rundown structures, neighborhoods, or even entire cities. These communities, the streets and streets may be rehabilitated or replaced, but equal heed must be paid to the social and economic factors of economic decay. The challenge is to eliminate the socio-economic problems of decay rather than just to patch up the fabric.

The Canadian experience which forms the basis of these four themes has varied. While there are some successes and useful lessons to be reported, there have also been failures. Too, some of the conditions here will not be included in the presentations, since one can learn from mistakes, as well as successes.

Because of the large number of proposals for demonstration projects already submitted to the U.N. from almost 100 countries, some of the proposals will inevitably have to be modified or even eliminated to avoid duplication. In the final decision, however, there will be made on which areas will get special attention, preparation of slides or video for audio-visual presentations has already begun. The wide range of examples from all over the world will be included. Some of the background material will come from submissions to the Urban Demonstration Program. Other examples will come from other sources and experience.

The audio-visual presentations themselves will be produced during 1975, then sent to the U.N. by the end of the year for possible dubbing with sound tracks in the U.N. official languages.

To save these three minutes, presentations will be made for each. These will be available for use during Conference sessions, and an innovative aspect to the proceedings.

The extensive human settlement film library is being developed to offer to the public of the U.N. all existing films and films that will be developed for screening to the public at large as well as to officers of the U.N. and the public in general. (See page 4).

The possibilities in audio-visual presentations is to be examined of having films in other Canadian centres.

A permanent audio-visual data bank of such films would be useful to meetings and settlements problems we hope to develop, of a kind that can be continuously added to.
Demonstration projects and Habitat

Urban Affairs Minister Barneyanson has announced the first set of projects approved under the Canadian Urban Demonstration Program (CUDP). Fourteen projects from all parts of Canada are included in this initial announcement. Over 150 proposals have already been submitted to the CUDP, many in anticipation of inclusion in Canada's audio-visual presentations at Habitat. Officials of Urban Affairs are quick to point out, however, that the CUDP is only one source of material for the Habitat films.

The Urban Demonstration Program is in fact now quite separate from Habitat preparations, both in concept and administration. The CUDP is a continuing program of Urban Affairs, intended to run at least through March of 1980. Projects are selected on merit as judged by the Program Review. These criteria require that projects respond in a practical, comprehensive, and innovative way to recognized significance for human settlements in Canada. The Program has drawn inspiration from the concept of "demonstration project" as proposed by Canada for Habitat. But the program is not tied to preparations for the Vancouver Conference. This is why Urban Affairs officials emphasize that Mr. Danson's announcement of Canada's audio-visual proposals to the U.N. should not be confused with announcements of approved CUDP projects. The two are quite separate matters.

Emphasis on provincial participation

In Canada, many of these issues to be addressed by Habitat will mainly concern the provinces. It is therefore of prime importance that the appropriate departments or agencies of the provincial governments are thoroughly involved in the preparatory process. To achieve this involvement, an early step in Canada's preparations was the establishment of A Federal-Provincial Preparatory Committees for Habitat. Each province and territory was invited to designate one Minister who was in turn responsible for appointing a departmental official to the Committee, which has been meeting periodically during the past month. (See page 5)

In addition to the meeting of the Federal/Provincial Committee, members of the Canadian National Committee (CNC) and the Canadian Participation Secretariat have travelled to many provincial capitals for consultation with senior provincial officials and representatives of appropriate provincial non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The most recent of these meetings took place in the Prairie Provinces, where governments were urged by the CNC Chairman, Senator Sidney L. Buckwold, to:

- Communicate with municipal governments to obtain their input on human settlement issues;
- Help co-ordinate symposia, seminars, and public meetings;
- Assemble a catalogue of studies already undertaken in the provinces, whose results might be useful to Habitat;
- Consult with NGOs at the provincial level.

Similar meetings were held with the British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec governments last fall. Others are planned in the Atlantic Provinces.

Senator Buckwold believes these meetings are another way to ensure the fullest possible federal/provincial co-operation during the preparatory process. A number of provinces have already established interdepartmental committees for Habitat, similar to the one which operates at the Federal level. Provincial programs and activities will be outlined in future editions of the Bulletin.

"Somebody, somewhere, has tackled these problems"

During a short visit to Canada last month, Maurice Strong, Executive Director of the U.N. Environment Program in Nairobi, held a press conference during which he referred to Habitat and some extracts from his remarks:

"I would like to enter a special plea for a large Canadian citizen interest in Habitat."

"There are some real eco-disasters shaping up in the cities of the developing world. They can hopefully be avoided by the application of knowledge we already possess."

"There are very few major problems in the field of human settlements that haven't been tackled with some success by somebody somewhere. The Conference in its solution-oriented demonstration program will help nations to look throughout the world for those areas where important human settlement problems have been successfully solved and where the experience can be made available."

"We are the areas of the developing world in particular where some of the most acute environmental problems, of poverty for example, are left. The problem of where to get enough drinking water, something we in Canada tend to take for granted, is increas­ingly acute in some countries. City populations are growing all the double the overall rate of population growth."

"The idea of Habitat is not to have a large group of bureaucrats sitting in New York or Nairobi inventing solutions, but to look at places where people have already tackled human settlement problems and to make that experience very widely known."

Mr. Maurice Strong, Executive Director of the U.N. Environment Program.

Suggested reading


City Magazine, Charlottetown: Published eight times yearly by Charlottetown Group Publishers, Inc.


EZOP -- Quebec. Une ville a vendre, Quebec: Conseil des oeuvres et du bienetre de Quebec, 1975.


Sewell, John, Up Against City Hall, Toronto: James Lewis & Samuel, 1972.


Smith, E.H., ed. Habitat, Ottawa: CMHC (6yr.) Available upon request from the editor.


Our contribution to the preparatory committee

Urban Affairs Secretary J.W. MacNeill

"The question of human settlements is one of the half-dozen 'critical issues' of our time," the secretary pointed out. "It is a complex of issues that affect all human life. It is a challenge to governments, to the international community, and to the individuals who live in cities."

The Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, the secretary went on, will be a critical event. Its purpose is to help governments and the international community to work together to address the problems of human settlements. The meeting will bring together representatives from all over the world to discuss the issues and to develop new ideas and solutions.

The secretary noted that the problems of human settlements are not new. They have been with us for centuries, and they will remain with us for centuries to come. However, the scale of the problem has increased, and the need for action has become more urgent.

The conference will focus on several key areas:

1. The need for better planning of human settlements. This will involve the development of policies and programs that will help to ensure that new settlements are planned with the needs of the community in mind. This will require a new focus on the role of government in planning and developing settlements.

2. The need for better management of existing settlements. This will involve the development of policies and programs that will help to ensure that existing settlements are managed in a way that meets the needs of the community. This will require a new focus on the role of government in managing existing settlements.

3. The need for better cooperation between governments and the international community. This will involve the development of policies and programs that will help to ensure that governments and the international community work together to address the problems of human settlements.

The secretary concluded by noting that the conference is an important opportunity to bring together representatives from all over the world to discuss the problems of human settlements and to develop new ideas and solutions. He called on all participants to approach the conference with an open mind and to be willing to work together to find solutions to the problems of human settlements.

Bringing together the governors and the governed

by Geoffrey Granville-Wood

Since 1972, international conferences under United Nations auspices have examined the problems caused by the environment, the law of the sea, population, and food. At the same time a series of meetings has been taking place directly within the United Nations system - UNTAD, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the 6th Special Session of the General Assembly on Raw Materials and the upcoming 7th Special Session on Development and International Economic Co-operation. These conferences have been organized with the basic aim of improving the day-to-day lives of the people of the world - the inhabitants of our cities and towns.

Mr. Granville-Wood, of the United Nations Association, in a talk, is statement of the recently formed Canadian NGO Participation Group.

I do not expect that the conference itself is going to be the kind of event that will take a large proportion of Canadians, either directly or indirectly. However, an opportunity to tackle some of the problems that Canadians have faced, with a growing sense of impotence, is thrust upon us by the very presence in Vancouver of this conference. The political process that involves citizens in decision-making at all levels of government must be a prime objective. Habitat, apart from the important intrinsic value it has serves as a unique testing-ground for finding out what are real possibilities for citizen participation.

The instruments for such an experiment are already in place, there is a government that claims it wishes to encourage such participation of many groups and individuals in all parts of the country who are concerned with the issues and who wish to make their views felt in the strongest possible way: and there are efforts underway aimed at bringing these two parties together.

Whether this experiment will be a success will depend on whether we are able to involve many groups and individuals in the process of decision-making, on whether the people of Canada will be able to influence the decisions that are made.

"There is no lack of willingness on the part of individuals, and governments' to participate in government. And whether we like it or not, such participation is a vital ingredient of life."

"The only choice facing government, at all levels, is whether to invite such participation, at every stage of the decision-making process, in an atmosphere of co-operation: or whether to encounter participation after the fact, in an atmosphere of hostility. It is a choice that is no choice at all: but the saying is a lot easier than the doing."
Canada’s Interim report

In response to a request from the United Nations, Canada has submitted to the U.N. Habitat Secretariat, an Interim National Report that outlines some of the major settlement issues in the country as well as emerging policies and programs that attempt to deal with these issues.

The Report adopts, as a unifying focus, the theme of urban growth management. In Canada, the rate of growth and the continuing concentration in a few large metropolitan areas is of much greater concern than the actual increase in national population. As population in some parts of the country is increasing more rapidly than can comfortably be accommodated, other regions remain almost static or are even declining. And in all parts of Canada a loss of rural vitality frequently accompanies urban growth.

The Interim National Report also Treats the sectoral issues of housing, transportation, local government, land-use, and regional disparity. However, stress is laid on the ways in which these areas are influenced by, and in turn can influence, the distribution of Canadian population.

The U.N. has asked that each country’s Interim Report be limited to about 7,000 words. These reports are intended to merely sketch areas of major national concern and to indicate policies and programs that might later be discussed in depth as part of an international exchange of experience. Therefore, the reports are necessarily limited.

Each country, however, has been asked to prepare a more complete National Report by December 31, 1975. Canada will take this opportunity to analyze in detail the issues discussed in the Interim Report. In preparing the final report there will be ample opportunity to incorporate the views of provinces, municipalities, other Federal departments, and the general public.

The Interim report will be an official publication of the Government of Canada and is expected to be one of the definitive outcomes of the national preparations for Habitat.

Habitat and Habitat Forum Preparations
- Whom To Contact

Many activities will take place before and during the Habitat Conference. And, as reported throughout this Bulletin, there are many ways for individuals and groups to get involved.

To facilitate this process, here are some names and numbers. The organizations and people listed have specific roles. Contacting them directly according to those roles will save everyone time, and get the right reply to the questions posed.

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* The Canadian National Committee is responsible for informing public interest in national and regional awareness of the issues and emerging policies in Canada. Each country is invited to contribute to the report as it is written. The Committee is also responsible for the development of an international report that can be read by others in Canada and is expected to be one of the definitive outcomes of the National Preparations for Habitat.

** The N.G.O. Participation Group was created to identify and bring together human settlements activities of NGOs in and for the countries of the world. It is expected to be one of the definitive outcomes of the National Preparations for Habitat and Human Settlements. The N.G.O. Participation Group is responsible for facilitating the participation of NGOs in the Habitat Conference, through the Canadian National Committee.

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The Federal Interdepartmental Task Force

Department of Public Works
C.O.D.A.
R.C.P.
Department of External Affairs
Treasury Board
C.M.H.
Department of Indian and Northern Affairs
Department of Communications
Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce
Department of National Defence
Department of National Health and Welfare
National Research Council
Perry Council
Department of Regional Economic Expansion
Ministry of Transport
Agriculture Canada
Department of Environment
Secretariat of State
National Film Board
Ministry of State for Science and Technology
Department of Finance
Information Canada
Department of Manpower and Immigration