

AUDIO-VISUAL

FOCUS ON THE AUDIO-VISUAL PROGRAMME OF HABITAT: UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS-VANCOUVER 1976



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Habitat Introduces New Technique: The Audio-Visual Statement

Habitat's audio-visual programme is perhaps the most exciting and challenging innovation ever introduced to a United Nations conference. It has caused cameras all over the world to focus on human settlement problems and their solutions. Such an endeavour, with a single common denominator, is unique in cinematic history. And its value will transcend its fortnight's use in Vancouver.

But the audio-visual programme should not be mistaken for a film festival. It is not an expression of art but a report of reality. The 220 film and slide presentations should be viewed as audio-visual statements, as an added dimension of information in the conference debates. It is a new conference technique which sets its own particular standards.

Just as the prepared national statements should reflect a certain structure, so the audio-visual statements should have an unmistakable form. They will endeavour to discuss the nature of the problem and the aim of the solution, then describe action taken and provide an honest evaluation of that action, as well as specific recommendations for the future. While this form is essential to exchange information and demonstrate the solution orientation of the conference, it is exceedingly demanding in terms of audio-visual method and technique. It is obvious that in such an experiment some "speakers" will succeed less than others. The important thing is that he "speaks" from the rostrum and expresses his opinions.

Perhaps as important as the final audio-visual presentations is the way in which they were produced. Habitat did not choose the easy course of offering Governments outside experts to prepare films and slides for those countries which do not have sophisticated audio-visual technology. Recognizing that some Governments would be subjected to severe constraint due to lack of equipment, trained personnel and financial resources, our assistance programme was designed to enable all productions to be done by national producers. As such the presentations are of unique documentary importance. They reflect genuine, national values and aspirations as surely as do the national statements.

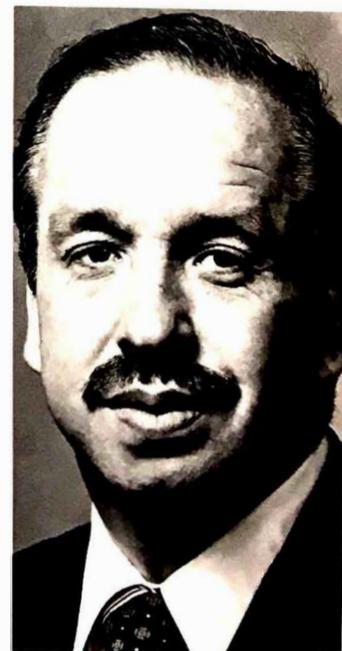
The success of this approach is evident in the wide-ranging participation of Member States which do not normally produce films. Habitat financially assisted a large number of countries in the production of their presentations which account for 70% per-cent of the total

programme. The average number of presentations produced by countries in each region is: Asia 1.74, Africa 1.37, Latin America 1.80 and Europe 2.26.

I think it is important to mention another aspect of the audio-visual programme. As national statements are read in one language, so will the capsule be screened in one and the simultaneous interpretation system will supply the remaining five languages. Another technique will be applied to the full-length films. The commentaries in the additional five languages will be translated and recorded in advance. It should be clear, however, that due to time constraints this advance language versioning cannot exceed, in most of the cases, the quality of simultaneous interpretation.

As a communication experience Habitat's audio-visual programme will set a precedent for future United Nations conferences. From the beginning it has presented enormous challenges. In the end it is the significant achievement of each Government and its dedicated national producer. It should be appreciated for being just that.

**** Enrique Peñalosa
Secretary General
Habitat: United Nations Conference
on Human Settlements



Introducing a Few Contributions from Industrialized Countries

The spotlight has turned to the audio-visual presentations of industrialized countries in this third and final issue of Audio-Visual. The first two issues highlighted the important role of developing countries in the programme.

focussing first on the workshops and then on individual presentations from Africa, Asia and Latin America. This third issue rounds-out the picture of the audio-visual presentations, but is not in itself a complete reflection of it.



Australia Creates Real Life in Artificial Communities

People are attracted to remote communities in Australia by the promise of high wages and prospects of saving. But they are soon repelled by the artificial company towns which offer money and nothing else. And Australia has chosen its response to the problems of remote communities as one of its presentations to Habitat.

Remote communities in Australia differ from those in other countries in that they are usually created by private action and associated with resource exploitation, Norman Fisher of the Australia Habitat Committee said. They are hundreds of miles away from another settlement and often have a limited life as the resources are diminished. There is a high turn-over rate and a tradition of drunkenness amongst all male communities.

"It became apparent to the more thoughtful employers that a more efficient and effective work-force was associated with a more stable community," Mr. Fisher said. And for the last 20 years companies have been involving themselves in creating complete

settlements, with a full range of social services, designed for family life.

"One of the principle problems of remote communities is the lack of continuity," he explained. "People spend 5-10 years in such a community, but they always intend to settle elsewhere. There are no grandparents or teenagers in these communities; it attracts the 20-40 age group only which disrupts the natural life cycle. Most people don't live and work on the job, as they must in these company towns, and there are often problems of personal adjustment."

A growing number of companies are playing a comprehensive role in improving remote communities, he said, but since people don't like living in company towns, it's questionable how far the company should go in organizing community life. Often the best position is one of responding to requests by the residents for a playgroup, for instance, instead of just establishing one.

"Some of our older remote settlements have established themselves as communities in their own right," Mr. Fisher said. "Although our presentation shows the direction in which we should be moving and says we're on the right road, I am not sure there is a complete solution for such artificial communities."



Analysis of Inequality Pursued in Austria

A person's birthplace can greatly limit or expand his opportunities for self-realization. And it is the rural resident who experiences the most limitations in human settlements today, according to "Is Inequality Fate?" an Austrian audio-visual presentation to Habitat.

But instead of accepting such a situation fatefully, or accusing the stars of inhuman bias, the Austrian film demonstrates that the number of opportunities in a community are a direct result of political decisions.

"Only where there is much, has much been added," said Josef Litschauer of the Austrian Delegation to Habitat's Preparatory Committee. "Where there exist opportunities for education, employment, communication, transport, energy, etc., countries have traditionally in-

creased them. This means that opportunities, which determine the development of an individual, have been unequally distributed."

The film illustrates how ownership determines settlement patterns and makes opportunities exclusive, he said. Ownership dominates political needs and interests. Profit as the only measure for political decision makes living together impossible. But political decisions without any profit orientation makes social development impossible. Consequently, settlements are a result of political compromise.

"Our presentation shows that the distribution of opportunities in a settled area is a political problem," Mr. Litschauer said. "And public participation is the only way of ensuring that the problem is equitably resolved. What you don't demand, you don't get. Clear interests and active participation are essential if inequality in human settlements is not to be left up to fate."





Public Involvement Improves Housing in Sweden

Healthy housing was not always a social right in Sweden as it is today. That right was won through the continued and committed pressure of the less-privileged public. And the steps, which transformed a nation of mainly landless farmers into one in which 60% of the people living in flats live in ones owned by non-profitmaking, cooperative housing companies, are traced in one of Sweden's audio-visual presentations to Habitat.

"A hundred years ago we were a poor country with many problems which face developing countries today," Ms. Elizabeth Wettergren, Secretary to the Swedish Preparatory Committee said. "The distribution of resources was unjust and industrialization brought more ine-

qualities. Many people lived in an unhealthy, over-crowded place, and they could be turned out at a landlord's whim.

"Our slide presentation will show how people organized themselves to put pressure on society to do something about the housing problem," she continued. "It shows how tenants organized locally, then nationally, and built homes for themselves through housing cooperatives. The Swedish example demonstrates the importance of getting people involved when society doesn't take the responsibility for a problem."

Although the presentation does not discuss failures in the housing system, it does consider what further action is needed now. The main consideration of the film is how to create a system of public participation, in all areas of life, which embodies the full meaning of the term.

Tokyo Takes Control of Traffic Congestion

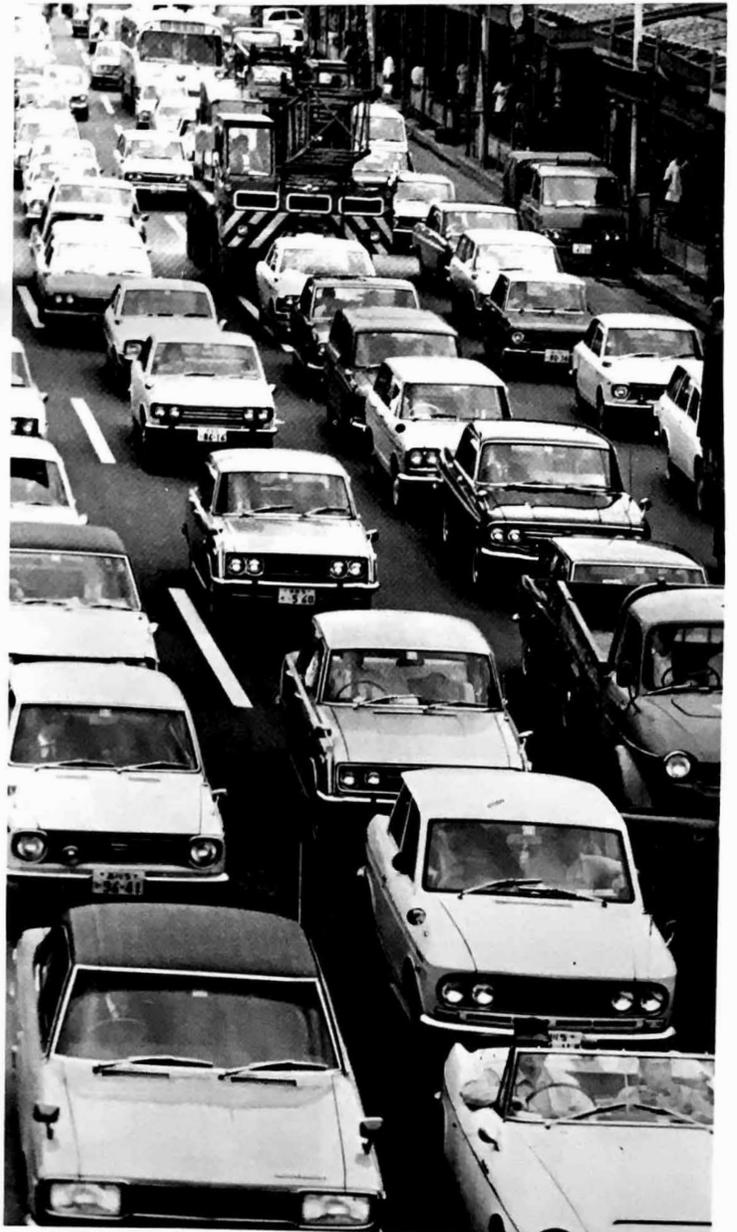
Traffic congestion in Tokyo is legendary. With such a heavy concentration of people (20 million) and industry within 50 kilometres of Japan's capital city, congestion and pollution are a fact of life. How Japan is dealing with the problem is the subject of an audio-visual presentation to Habitat.

"The film reflects a combination of measures which we have adopted to cope with the traffic," said Masayoshi Kusuda of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Some of the measures are traditional — such as widened streets, increased no-parking areas, prohibiting right or left turns and more one way streets. Exclusive or priority bus lanes have been created during rush hour periods and location of markets and distribution centers is being re-examined. Others, such as the city-wide Traffic Control System, are more sophisticated. Television cameras detect serious congestion on Tokyo's main streets and motorists are warned not to enter that area.

"Since most of the problem is caused by private automobiles, we are concentrating on improving public transportation and encouraging people to use it. We are gradually getting results, but we are still at the stage of trial and error.

"It is obvious that these problems cannot be solved overnight, nor is there any radical solution. Ultimately the solution rests in developing cities and industry in rural areas so that excessive concentration of population can be avoided. Developing nations can perhaps learn from our example and not make such mistakes."





Gradual, Gentle Change Preferred by UK Planners

Shorter steps are surer on the road to well planned towns, according to the film 'Habitat UK 1976' which will be shown at Habitat.

"After the War we went in for sweeping solutions, the total development of new areas," said Mr. Donald Johnson, Director of Planning Intelligence for U.K.'s

Dept. of Environment. "It is true that fairly drastic solutions were needed then — but such sweeping solutions lead to social problems. New developments tended to draw young families only, which disrupted community life and left the inner cities with an aging population. High-rise buildings created a sense of isolation, without any sense of responsibility for the environment.



"Our experience is that more gradual change, which is the course we now follow, is more gentle on the social structure and therefore more acceptable."

The selective solutions shown in the film include home improvement grants for owner-occupiers, building low-rise instead of high-rise dwellings, and the role of local authority in improving the neighbourhood.

"We found that it wasn't necessarily high density which caused problems but rather the isolation of high-rise buildings," Mr. Johnson explained. "We're now going in for high density but low-rise buildings.

"Our film is a reflection of our national report," he added. "I think it offers a fairly honest evaluation of the problems and successes we've had in town-planning."



Town Meetings Return in USA

'We are all responsible for our living environment by what we do or fail to do — individually or collectively.' That is the basic message of 'Citizen Involvement in Public Decision-Making,' one of the USA's audio-visual presentations to Habitat.

Focussing on three very active citizen groups in Seattle, Philadelphia and rural Arkansas, the film shows how people can and do influence the decisions made by their Government which affect their daily lives. From protesting an unsafe freeway entrance to considering the affects of a power plant on a farming community, "the film celebrates the fact that there is a conflict," according to one spokesman.

The film also emphasizes the need to have an integrated, informed citizenry to participate in the complex decision-making of a highly technical society.

"In a way it marks a return to America's past — the town meeting where citizens and Government got together to carry out a dialogue," said David Meeker, Jr. of HUD. "Because of the size of the country we have to use different machinery now, but the Government is actively seeking to inform the public."

Recognition of the need to inform the public and involve them in decision-making grew out of the 60's "when there was an outcry for a public role," he explained. "The ideal time for citizen involvement is at the planning stage. Creating a dialogue is most important; the issue is how to get the facts and get a fair hearing.

"Citizen involvement is an open-ended, on-going story in the US," Mr. Meeker said.



Centralized Town-Planning Successful in USSR

A Russian proverb says that if a swan, a crab and a fish are all pulling a carriage, it will not move. For each animal pulls in a different direction. Only if the carriage is pulled in one direction will it progress.

Yuri Plotnikov of the Foreign Relations Department told that story to illustrate 'Town Planning in the USSR' which is one of Russia's audio-visual presentations to Habitat. Without concentration of State resources, it is impossible to

solve many human settlement problems, he said.

"The main difference between town planning in USSR and other industrialized countries lies in the fact that town planning is obligatory in my country," he said. "There is no village, town or city which can be built, developed or expanded without a master plan which covers all aspects of life in that community up to the end of the century."

One of the main considerations of

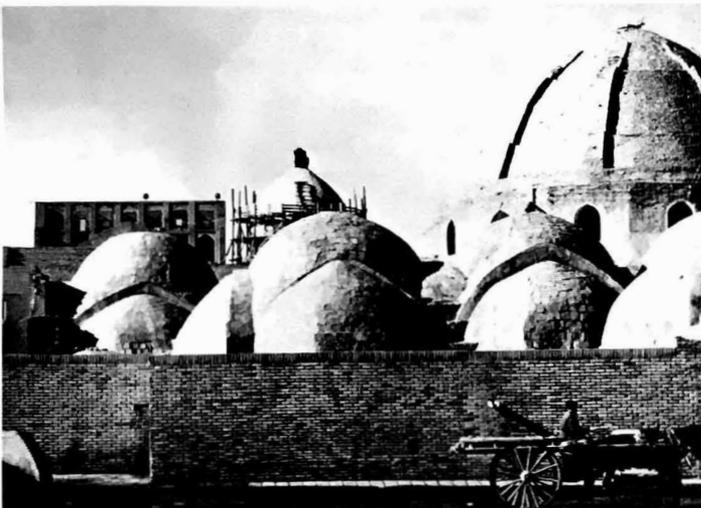
Russian town-planners today is providing housing for all the people, he continued. As a result of World War II 50% of house-stock in occupied territories was destroyed. In many cities 80-90% of the housing-stock was destroyed and about 1500 towns and cities were completely levelled. It has presented an awesome challenge.

"We don't consider our experience to be the only one in the world," Mr. Plotnikov said. "We will come to Vancouver to share the experience of others, especially in the field of infrastructure and service systems. But we are proud of our town planning because it is the opinion of

many specialists that town planning which goes to the State level is far ahead of many other systems."

The Soviet Union and other Socialist countries have discovered that certain elements must be present in an equation in order to solve community problems, he said. The elements are: creation of a State organism of town planning, solution of land use problems and creation of a national system of project institutes, building organizations and building materials' industry.

"It is my opinion," he said, "that our experience in the field of town planning is of great interest to a developing country."





Warsaw Refused to Die

There are two forces which can destroy a city — war and natural disaster. The difference between the two is that natural forces are kinder than man, said Mr. Adolf Ciborowski, Director General of Poland's Research Institute for Environmental Development.

Mr. Ciborowski was talking about Warsaw. 'The City That Refused to Die,' which is the subject of an audio-visual presentation to Habitat. "Both man and nature destroy selectively," he said. "Natural forces destroy the weakest fibres of a city but man attacks the strongest. Nature leaves the best, man leaves only the worst behind."

After World War II, Poland's position "was similar to that of developing countries today," he said. "Our natural wealth was cut 40% through the war, our industry destroyed, six million people killed,



most of them highly skilled. We had overcrowded rural areas and no transportation network."

The film illustrates the master plan for the reconstruction of Warsaw and the inter-relationship between national, regional and local planning.

Reconstructed Warsaw covers an area four times larger than before the war. The population density is less and environmental aspects are improved. The homes have better facilities than pre-war times and the industrial output is ten times higher. "It's practically a new city built on

the location of the old one," Mr. Ciborowski said.

The reconstruction of historical monuments in Warsaw — 800 buildings in all which were systematically destroyed during the occupation — has been highly praised. "We were able to reconstruct the buildings, stone by stone, because plans of them, which had been made by architectural students before the war, were hidden in a country graveyard," he explained. "We decided to rebuild them for the same reasons they were destroyed — as symbols of Polish culture."

'Split'-personality of Yugoslav City Combines Best of Old and New

The remains of a Roman Imperial Palace and the role of a modern regional centre combine to give the Dalmatian city of Split its special character. And it is the successful blending of the social qualities of the old, walled city with a modern housing environment that made Split the subject of one of Yugoslavia's audio-visual presentations to Habitat.

The old city (Split 1) has traffic-free, narrow, twisting streets, open squares, shops and entertainment which encourage people to interact. But after World War II, the city grew rapidly. Dr. Petar Yovanovich of the Habitat Committee explained, and the number of flats doubled. The new accommodation, called Split 2, built outside the ancient city suffered from partial and unimaginative approaches. The result was dormitory neighbourhoods in a repulsive urban milieu. As the demand for new housing increased it was evident a new solution had to be found.

The Yugoslav Government decided to create Split 3, a community which would combine the modern housing of the post-war development with the social qualities of the old city. "We wanted to increase the number of housing units built annually, but at the same time to coordinate the numerous factors involved in housing and communal development and to provide a more complete residential environment," Dr. Yovanovich said.

The traffic-free streets in the old city have always been a centre of human activities, he said. So in Split 3 the blocks of flats face onto a pedestrian street, with the traffic directed to a thoroughfare behind the buildings. Split 3 is designed as an urban place with all social facilities, not just an agglomeration of residential buildings.

Although the development of social services and commercial facilities are lagging behind schedule, approximately 3,000 flats are already occupied. And the project has drawn considerable attention within the country and from foreign visitors.



Sneak-Preview of the Whole Programme

This sneak preview of presentations which will be screened in Vancouver is, alas, not complete. It is based on preliminary information sent to the Secretariat by participating Governments. Sometimes films received have differed in content from that which has been initially indicated.

As of 30 January, 122 Governments have informed the Secretariat of their participation, and 80 of these countries

have received financial assistance. A total of 220 national film productions have been delivered or are in the finishing stages. It is hoped that none will fall off in that last moment!

Even if incomplete, this preview indicates the lively variety of the audiovisual presentations now being prepared for Habitat. They will certainly provide the biggest communication experience ever presented by the United Nations.

AFRICA

Algeria

1. **The green belt and the 1000 socialist villages — route Trans Sahara**
2. **Volunteerism**

Young students working in the rural areas

M'zab

Architecture and way of life

Benin

1. **Man and water in Benin**

The efforts to get potable water, irrigation schemes, pollution

Botswana

1. **Rural urban drift**

Factors in urban migration in Botswana. Attempts of slowing down migration to urban areas

2. **Upgrading for squatter areas in Francistown**

Burundi

1. **Modernization of human settlements**

Collective construction of low cost housing

Cameroon

1. **Human settlement project**

Central African Republic

1. **Pilot village Bokassa**

A resettlement scheme for farmers, general efforts in improvement of human settlements

Chad

1. **Human settlement in Chad**

The town as a source of illusions, Goundi an example of a solution; medical services to rural areas, agricultural communities

Congo

1. **The experience of Mossendjo**

The forestry centre for development of houses made of wood

Egypt

1. **Steps towards peace**

Resettlement in Suez

2. **Calro as none has seen**

on the problems of increasing population

3. **Yellow and Green**

Habitation and services in the New Land, reclamation of the desert for agriculture

Gabon

1. **Gambla — a new town on the Gabonese map**

Gambia

1. **Jlbanak Cooperative rice project**

Ghana

1. **Volta River resettlement scheme**

The dam at Akosombo and

Tema resettlement

for the new harbour connected with Volta dam

Ivory Coast

1. **F.R.A.R. Regional funds for development of rural areas**

2. **Le Bardo de San Pedro —**

Reconstruction of a spontaneous settlement (San Pedro)

Kenya

1. **Agro-Industries in Kenya**

Msongalena, Thika and Mumia Sugar scheme

2. **The Lamu town**

a classic example of a pre-industrial urban human settlement

3. **Low cost housing in Nairobi**

Lesotho

1. **Water supply system for rural villages**

Liberia

1. **From mats to mattresses**

Libya

1. **Reconstruction of the town Parce**

after earthquake

2. **Agricultural desert settlement in Kofra**

Madagascar

1. **A human settlement project**

Malawi

1. **Rural water supplies**

Mali

1. **Spontaneous settlement in Bankoni**

Medical and social services

2. **The experience of Kamankole**

Clearing of new land and irrigation

Mauritania

1. **Zonerate — Nouakchott**

Two neo-urban examples

Mauritius

1. **Post cyclone resettlement**

New techniques of construction which lessen effects of cyclone damage

Morocco

1. **Urban Habitats**

The attempts of improving the situation in Fes, Rahab-Salé and Casablanca, Marrakesh

2. **Habitat et développement rural**

Restoration of settlements, irrigation and agricultural development

Mozambique

1. **To count with our own strength**

Development of communal villages

Nigeria

1. **Human Settlements in Nigeria**

Niger

1. **Use of solar energy**

Rwanda

1. **Delivery of community services to farmers**

Water, medical services, bank services, education

Senegal

1. **Development of urban settlements in Senegal**

The private and public sector land use and control, financial approach

2. **Development of rural settlements in Senegal**

Land policy and government intervention

Sierra Leone

1. **Self-help in construction of a modern hospital in Port Loko**

Somalia

1. **Sand dune fixation**
2. **National settlement policies for nomadic populations**

Sudan

1. **Squatter Improvement programme in Port Sudan**

Swaziland

1. **Rural settlement programmes in Swaziland**

Tanzania

1. **Development of Ujamaa villages**

Improving farming techniques, productivity, self-reliance

2. **Improvement in squatter sites and services**

Togo

1. **The construction centre for housing at Cacavelli**

2. **A new Togolese approach in urban renewal and relocation**

(Hahotve, Kouloumi, Dako)

Tunisia

1. **Operation ASM in a "medina"**

Renovation of medinas, architectural assistance and self-help in a slum

2. **Land and settlement of rural populations**

Uganda

1. **Mubuku Irrigation settlement scheme in Kabala Kigezi**

Resettlement to more productive land combined with public education

2. **Kasangati Rural Health Centre**

An effort to raise the standard of health care in a rural area

Upper Volta

1. **Project Habitat**

- a collective effort of settlement improvement

- government intervention and popular participation

Zambia

1. **Short term solutions in human settlements**

3 projects in one film:

- Sites and services programme
- Squatter upgrading programme
- Rural settlement programme

Zaire

1. **Improvement of social housing to encounter the population explosion**

Including a rural development project, a financing project and a project for decentralization of industry and creation of new urban centres

ASIA

Afghanistan

1. **Nature, quality and characteristics of human settlement problems in Afghanistan**

Bangladesh

1. **Human Settlement problems in Bangladesh**

Bhutan

1. **Resettlement project in Bhutan**

Democratic Yemen

1. **Settlement of badouins in Democratic Yemen**

Fiji

1. **The digester system on Fiji**

Utilization of refuse in a village context

India

1. **The Impact of multipurpose projects, satellite towns**

Infrastructure for national development; the impact on all levels from a regional point of view

2. **Urban Settlements in certain parts of India**

From extension and improvement to new cities

3. **Rural settlements in some selected areas of India**

The broad spectrum of improvement in rural areas

Indonesia

1. **Transmigration project in Southern Sumatra**

The regional development concept preparation of new agricultural settlements

2. **Kampong improvement programme in Djakarta**

3. **Rural housing development**

Community improvement, self-help, organization and administration of rural housing

Iran

1. **Persian architecture and human settlements**

2. **Migrations**

Nomad migration and government action

Iraq

1. **A new life for the countryside**

Development of rural settlements

Israel

1. **Conquest of the desert**

Experience in the Negev; techniques used to bring agriculture to the desert; new types of settlements; loan and subsidy programme

2. **Regional rural settlement**

Implementation of integrated development plans in rural areas

3. **Exploitation of water resources**

A national master plan

Japan

1. **The Overcrowded Capital**

Tokyo's struggle for a better living environment

2. **Traffic Congestion in Tokyo**

Seeking new solutions

3. **Refuse disposal**

Tokyo's big headache

Jordan

1. **Jordan Valley Development**

An integrated rural development plan

2. **Badla Awakens**

New human settlements on the Jordanian Plateau; new agriculture, industrial sites, displaced people, etc.

Kuwait

1. **Resettlement of the Bedouins in Kuwait**

Their problems in urban areas, transportation, recreational facilities, housing, etc.

Lebanon

1. **Habitat in Lebanon**

From the rural village to Beirut

Malaysia

1. **The history of settlement planning and development**

Nepal

1. **New regional centres**

Attempts to solve the problems of migration to the Southern region of Nepal; selection of growth centres, decentralization decision-making, public participation

2. **Conservation of historic monuments**

Integration of conservation projects with overall settlement development in Kathmandu Valley

Papua New Guinea

1. **Migrant Settlements**

The Port Moresby programme for improvement and extension of migrant settlements and urban villages

2. **Comparison modern and traditional architecture**

Pakistan

1. **Urban renewal: comprehensive survey of town planning in Pakistan**

Philippines

1. **Human settlements — the vision of a new society**
2. **Tondo foreshore urban renewal project**
Slums improvement, reclamation of land, etc., an integrated development plan
3. **Ecological information decision system (EIDS)**
Development with the minimum ecological impact, simulation model, eco-databank, land use, analysis system

Qatar

1. **City planning and public housing**
2. **Utilization of sewerage and garbage**

Saudi Arabia

1. **The development of Riyadh — a master plan**

Singapore

1. **New housing in Singapore**
The housing and development board — how it was made to work — land acquisition, resettlement and estate management
2. **Beyond family planning**
Population questions in Singapore

Solomon Islands

1. **Low cost housing** for an island community

Sri Lanka

1. **Agrosettlements through land reform**
Cooperative communities
2. **Owner occupied housing in urban growth policies**
A comprehensive legal, institutional and fiscal framework for promotion of home owning
3. **Settlement planning in the dry zone** as a means of achieving a rural-urban balance

Thailand

1. **Forest Village**
A forestation programme — teak plantations

United Arab Emirates

1. One film produced (content unspecified)

Yemen Arab Republic

1. **Traditional way of building**

EUROPE and Others**Australia**

1. **Living with disaster**
Natural disasters — bushfires, earthquakes, cyclones, floods and organization to cope with them
2. **Living way out**
Remote communities — planning and development of rural mining communities, improvement of quality of life for residents
3. **Living with the city**
Inner city redevelopment, analysis of present conditions, steps taken for improvement

Austria

1. **Equality of chances in human settlement**
Quality of life issues, securing means of existence, participation in political decision-making
2. **Humanity in green**

Belgium

1. **On the town Brügge**
2. **On the town Louvain-la-Neuve**

Byelorussian SSR

1. **Planning and building** of new areas in Minsk

Canada

1. **Management of urban growth and land use**
2. **Design innovations for settlements in cold climates**
Solar space heating, urban greenhouses, community design for winter climates, etc.
3. **Governing human settlements**
Various systems of local government
4. **Community rejuvenation**
Urban rehabilitation projects, native peoples' communities, self-help projects

Cyprus

1. **A new town for Aphrodite**
Development of coastal areas
2. **In search of Nicosia**
Planning fringe areas

Czechoslovakia

1. **Home for 14 million**
Management systems for development of human settlements in urban and rural areas, a planned approach

Denmark

1. **Urban development in harmony** with the open land
2. **The adaptation of industrialized house building** to human needs

Federal Republic of Germany

1. **Urban development between expansion and renewal**
2. **Urban development and microclimate**
3. **Urban development and traffic**

Finland

1. **Regional planning**
Stop migration, multilevel planning system and public participation
2. **A technical solution in planning and construction of settlements**

France

1. **Water and urban development**
2. **Urbanization in middle-sized towns and rural areas**
3. **New technologies for habitation** of masses, economic technologies for natural resources

German Democratic Republic

1. **Housing construction**
The heart of the social policy programme
2. **Directing and planning**
The housing development scheme of Halle Neustadt
3. **Development of economic and residential areas**
Strip mining areas

Greece

1. **Reconstruction of settlements** stricken by natural disasters
2. **Protection of traditional settlements**

Hungary

1. **Thermal water utilization** in the development of tourism and human settlements
2. **The settlement system of Hungary**
3. **Urban renewal in Salgotarjan**

Iceland

1. **On top of the world**
Life in the most northern capital of the world; utilization of thermal energy, house building, etc.
2. **The volcanic eruption on Westman-na Island**
The fight against the lava; resettlement on the island

Italy

1. **Agriculture industry relationships**
Structural transformation, migration
2. **New settlements, suburb renewal and historical restoration**
3. **The Italian contribution to urban architecture**

Malta

1. **The human settlement situation on Malta**
Housing, light industries, tourism, water-supply, etc.

Netherlands

1. **Process of overall development of newly reclaimed land** with reference to the structural development of old land
2. **Water supply - a global care**
3. **Housing for special groups**

New Zealand

1. **A human settlement project**

Norway

1. **Development in Norway**
An expose of regional development in the Forde area

Poland

1. **Warsaw**
Reconstruction and development of the destroyed town
2. **Silesja Industrial region**
Planning and implementation of rehabilitation and development of a broad industrial region

Portugal

1. **The situation of human settlements**
Commissions of citizens

Romania

1. **The reconstruction of a thoroughfare in a large city** — Pantelimon Avenue in Bucarest
2. **A new residential district**
The Titan town-sector of Bucarest
3. **A new town in Romania**

Spain

1. **New settlements outside Madrid**
2. **Sevilla housing projects** for immigrants

Sweden

1. **Landpolicy**
Development of and experience with landuse policy instruments
2. **Human settlements' development and management**
The users' requirements and participation in the process

Turkey

1. **Istanbul urban development**
A complex urban problem approached from historic, social, economic and cultural point of view

United Kingdom

1. **Habitat UK 1976**
Urban planning in UK
2. **As good as new**
A national strategy for utilization of existing housing stock
3. **The waste of wasteland**
Technical, financial, administrative and legal aspects

U.S.A.

1. **Urban and environmental management technology**
2. **Citizen involvement in public decision-making**
3. **Conservation of energy and other resources**
4. **Shelter: matching needs and resources**

USSR

1. **Town planning in the USSR**
2. **Tashkent — reconstruction after the earthquake 1966**
3. **Development of a new town in Central Asia**
4. **Mass housing construction in Vilnius**

Yugoslavia

1. **Split 3 — a new city in the old one** an old in the new
2. **General plan of Beograd**

LATIN AMERICA**Argentina**

1. **Human settlement situation in Argentina**

Bahamas

1. **Bahamas — a sea of Islands**

Barbados

1. **Low income housing developments to meet national needs**

Bolivia

1. **Colonization of Allo Beni Chimore and Gapacaln**
Resettlement of people from densely populated areas to areas with better resources
2. **Rural villages**
Development of animal husbandry and agriculture in Melga

Brazil

1. **Urban renewal in the city of Curitiba**
2. **Planning of Brazilia**
An example of an urban concept
3. **Agrovilles**

Chile

1. **The cooperative movement**
About people who create their own habitat

Colombia

1. **The flight for shelter**
about people who create their own Habitat
2. **Spontaneous settlements**
Overnight invasion of squatters in Las Colinas, a laboratory for policy making regarding marginal settlements
3. **Inventory**
A methodology for measuring level of development in urban areas

Costa Rica

1. **Costa Rica Banana Republic**
2. **Costa Rica 1975**
Community organization sponsored by DINADECO, local cooperative government and protection of autonomy

Cuba

1. **New agricultural communities**
Transformation of traditional rural communities with improved techniques and agricultural equipment
2. **The formation of microbrigades**
Voluntary workers in construction and improvement of housing
3. **The experience of integrating** the total construction programme in Cuba in the revolutionary era with emphasis on international solidarity and social, ethical and humanistic aspects of the new approach to human settlements

Dominican Republic

1. **Agrarian reform**
Modified technique and methodology of land reform as a basis for domestic policy
2. **A programme for urban renovation and upgrading of housing for marginal groups**

Ecuador

1. **Preadesur**
Integrates plan to control human settlements in the traditionally isolated Southern part of Ecuador; attempts to start immigration to urban zone
2. **Acculturation of natives** in North Orientale Sector — the conflicting interests of oil development and nomadic limiters
3. **Galapagos Islands**
A controlled development scheme to preserve unique species and ecological character of the Islands

El Salvador

1. **Housing and demographic explosion**

Grenada

1. **Human Settlement planning**

Guatemala

1. **The problems of human settlements in Guatemala**

Guyana

1. **The Mathews Ridge — Arakaba Port Karhuma project**

Discontinuation of mining employment for 5000 people; intensive programme for agricultural development through community cooperation and self-help

Haiti

1. **Habitat Saint Soleil**

A community development project

Honduras

1. **Las Guanchilas**

Nationalization of banana plantation and re-organizing as cooperative, upgrading of housing, increased productivity

Jamaica

1. **Comprehensive Rural Development**

The Cornwall youth and development project for low income people, self-help, upgrading of skills, employment and housing

2. **Comprehensive Urban Development**

Site and service, socio-economic integration of low income families, access to mass transit

3. **Upgrading of rural community**

Rehabilitation of bauxite mined land, resettlement of social farmers; a multinational company cooperating with local government

Mexico

1. **Industrial location and Integral development on the regional level**
2. **Urban renewal**
3. **Housing development**

Nicaragua

1. **Rebuilding of Managua after earthquake 1972**

Description of the earthquake, emergency measures established, problems faced by other cities in area, planning and construction of the new city

Panama

1. **Problems and solutions for the city of Panama**

Competing land use, divided jurisdiction, widely diverse social and commercial interests in a part city

Paraguay

1. Have prepared two demonstration projects but not submitted yet

Peru

1. **Via El Salvador site and service scheme and urban renewal in El Porvenir**

Trinidad and Tobago

1. **A comprehensive review of the housing situation**

in historical, social, physical, economic context of the country — outline of current government plans and activities

Uruguay

1. **Housing cooperatives in five locations**
 2. **Social promotion in marginal urban settlements**
 3. **Slum clearance in rural areas**
- A combined regional and community level action

Venezuela

1. **The Isabelica Development**

with capacity for 60,000 inhabitants in the city of Valanzia; experimental study of housing in San Blas

2. **Rehabilitation of the population of La Vela de Coro**

A project for improvement of small housing

3. **Modules de Apure**

A programme for flood control, irrigation, rehabilitation of soil, agriculture and animal husbandry, construction of rural villages

ORGANIZATIONS

15-20 audio-visual presentations are expected from UN family and other organizations, but the information is at this stage not adequate for establishing a list.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

P L O

1. **Palestinian refugees**

Time Is Running Out!

Seconds count now as countries race to complete their audio-visual presentations to Habitat. It is a significant coincidence that photographer Bo Erik Gyberg, one of our audio-visual consultants, happened to snap this hand of an editor counting the seconds in our Nairobi Support Unit.

Although a number of countries successfully met the December 31 deadline, many have announced unanticipated delays. While understanding the vicissitudes which have beset national producers in their task, the Secretariat must caution that a film which arrives a week later than planned will create repercussions in the system and may end up many weeks delayed.

The logistics of receiving and processing over 200 presentations is staggering. The material which accompanies each presentation is checked by a team of film technicians. This is what is required:

- a) 4 release prints, married, with optical soundtrack in original language of production
- b) 1 separate international soundtrack on 16 mm. sprocketed magnetic tape
- c) 1 final mix soundtrack as (b)
- d) 1 commentary script

The same set of material is required both for full length films and capsules.

If anything is missing, that creates a further delay. It has happened several times that commentary scripts are not there. "Nothing can then be done with the language versions," said Andreas Fuglesang, chief of the audio-visual programme. "We shall do our best, but it is difficult for the Secretariat to take responsibility for producing all six language versions for films received after the middle of February."

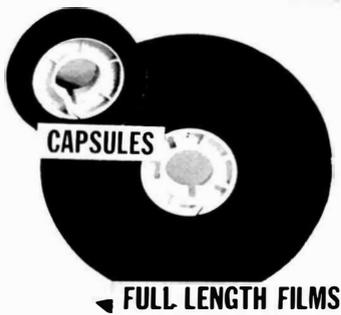


How the Audio-Visual Programme Will Be Integrated at Vancouver

Many have wondered how the audio-visual presentations will actually function in the conference discussions. And the question of function can be seen from various angles: technical function, function in terms of information exchange and also function as related to guidelines and rules for how the presentations can be

used by the delegates.

The Secretariat has produced a slide-series which endeavours to explain various aspects of the programme. The black and white pictures on these pages are copied from that series. They show how the audio-visual programme and the conference debates are tied together.

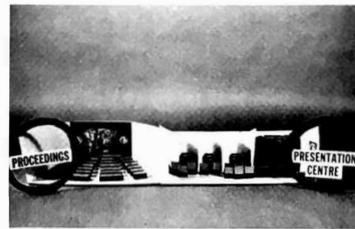


It may be fruitful to start with the technical base, the full-length film and the capsule, on which the technical arrangements — and the investments of the Canadian Habitat Secretariat rest.

The full-length presentation and its corresponding capsule is a coherent and integrated technical notion. The successful function, in terms of information exchange, of a government's full length presentation depends on a successful function of the corresponding capsule. The capsule is meant to be an abbreviated version of the full-length presentation, and like in cinema or television, exposure to it is meant to lead to in-depth viewing of the full-length film.

The concept of the technical relationship between the capsule and the full-length version was established as early as 1973 by the General Assembly, Doc. A/9238, although the figures given have been altered. In paragraph 35 it reads:

Each sponsor of a designated project will be asked to supply two documentary films: (a) a full-length film of 13 or 26 minutes duration, following, in so far as possible, a prescribed format covering the problem, the rationale and the cost of the solution and any other benefits or side-effects; and (b) a two-minute capsule, highlighting, in a precise format, the essence of the problem and its solution.

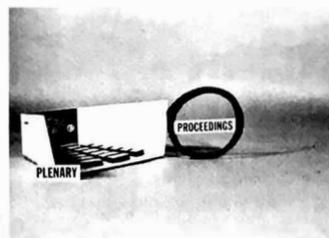


The concept of the 3 minute capsule and the full-length presentation and the relationship between them is further developed in the proceedings of the formal session — and the Presentation Centre. It should be mentioned that easy and adequate audio-visual function in both places depend on the utilization of modern electronics, i.e. television technique.



This is why the Secretariat has to transfer all capsules and full-length presentations to videocassettes like this one — and also do this for all language versions of full-length films.

Such a videocassette contains only slightly more than 26 minutes of electronic tape. This is why the presentations must be limited to that duration. If two cassettes were used the screening would be interrupted, technically, more complicated and more time consuming.

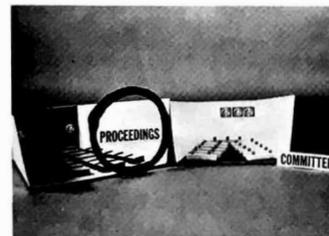


Looking first at a model of the plenary hall and the function of the capsule, it is appropriate to stress that the models in these slides are not exact replicas of the facilities in Vancouver. They are only illustrations of the principles.



In the plenary hall there is a 5 metre wide colour television screen behind the rostrum and the speaker.

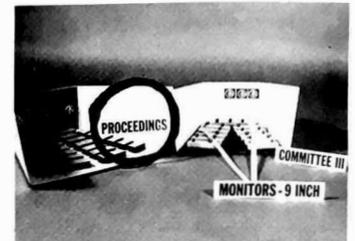
The capsules will appear on this screen on the speakers' advance request in connexion with the national statements and the discussion.



But the committees are also part of the proceedings and in two of them the Canadian Habitat Secretariat will make audio-visual facilities available in another form.

The function of the capsules in these committees can be more extensive. One can envisage capsules screened by

delegates as part of their statements. One can also envisage that the meeting selects series of capsules treating specific problems and utilizes such a series as the basis for the discussions. From an audio-visual point of view this is a method which stimulates both realism and relevance of a discussion.



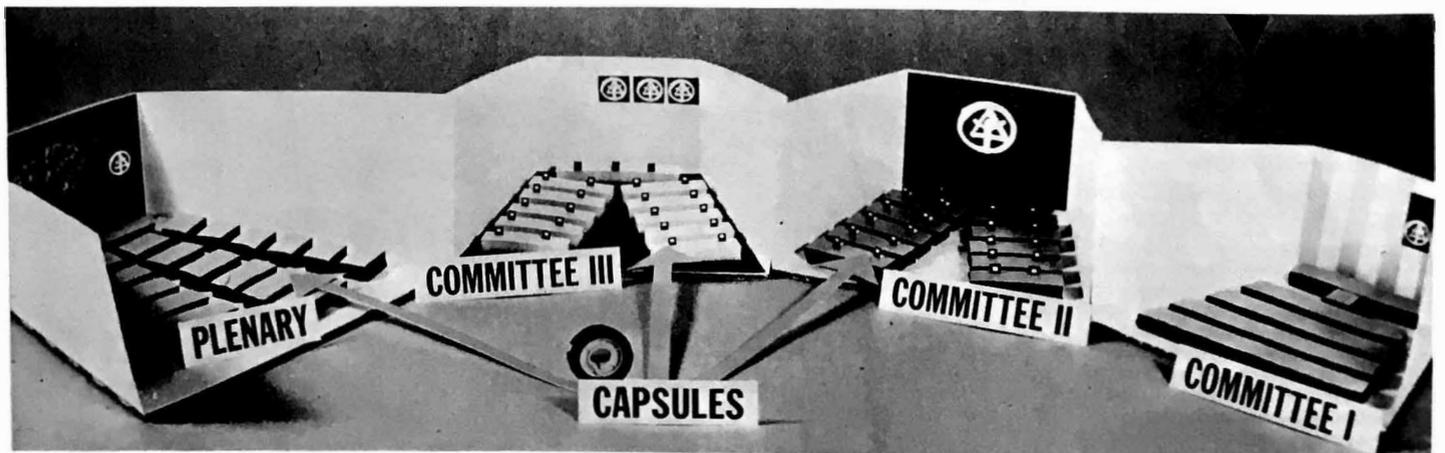
For committee use another audio-visual arrangement has been found more suitable, namely television monitors mounted on the desks of the delegations. These monitors have screens which are 9 inch — or 23 cm wide. They will be placed with one receiver adjacent to and serving each two delegations.

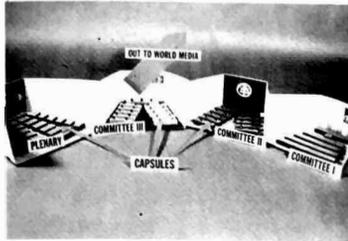
The speaker's procedure for requesting screening of his capsules on this system in the committees is the same as for that in the plenary hall. All monitors in the room will screen the same picture at the same time.

Reviewing the total picture of the audio-visual facilities for the formal sessions, the capsules can be screened in plenary hall and in the rooms for Committee III and II.

The subjects of Committee III (shelter, land and public participation) and Committee II (settlement policies and strategies, settlement planning, institutions and management) are eminently suitable for audio-visual demonstration. Committee I discussing international cooperation and declaration of principles will not have audio-visual facilities.

As regards screening of the capsules in plenary or committees, it is technically most advisable that this is done at the beginning of the statement, rather than attempting to do it sometime during the statement.



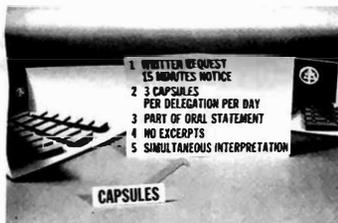


These are the audio-visual arrangements for the formal sessions, but the delegates should be aware that there is also integration of the audio-visual programme in another sense.

The plenary and the committees are covered by the Host Broadcaster. Any capsules screened will therefore be carried throughout the conference itself and beyond it. They will appear simultaneously on the outgoing television programme made available by the Host Broadcaster to the world media. It is felt that the national delegations will appreciate this facility to utilize their capsules extensively during the sessions.

In this connexion it should be stressed that in order to fulfill such a national desire for speaking efficiently to the world at large, and at the same time satisfy the technical needs of the media, copies of capsules will have to be released in advance sometime in the week before the conference. Great care will be taken that all copies are made available at the same time, so that no country gains an advantage.

If a government for some reason does not want the pre-release, the Secretariat should be advised of it.



The guidelines for use of the capsules can be summarized as follows:

1) Written request — 15 minutes notice

Technical reason: exact information and safe time limit is needed for correct response from the operator.

2) Three capsules per delegation per day, possibly per meeting room.

Technical reason: each delegation can bring a maximum of 3 full length presentations, therefore there may be need for 3 corresponding capsules. Considering the

average number of presentations per country ranging from 1.37 in Africa to 2.26 in Europe, this is an ample number. There is still a possibility for screening of other government's capsules.

3) Part of oral statement

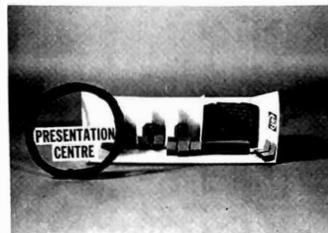
From a technical point of view, it is considered important that a capsule be part of the duration of a speaker's appearance. In terms of audio-visual stimulation, 3 minutes is a very long time. Three by 3, or a total of 9 minutes, amounts to a small television programme on the delegates' desks if it comes in addition to the speaking time.

4) No excerpts

The reason for this is purely technical. It cannot be done in a conference of this size with any reasonable success.

5) Simultaneous Interpretation

The capsules can only be screened in the language they are produced. The sound track is fed into the electronic system of the room and the interpretation is simultaneous. Consequently, the Secretariat will not produce language versions for the capsules.



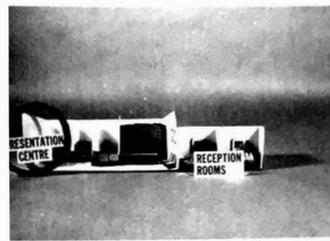
In other conference facilities, however, the technical arrangements are more complex.

When the delegates have seen the capsules they may want to pursue more in-depth, particular presentations. They may go to the Presentation Centre and request screening of the corresponding full-length presentation.

The Centre will be open almost around the clock and have a great number of television viewing booths varying in size, accommodating from 2-3 up to 12 persons.

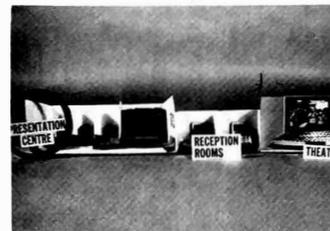
The operation is very automatic. The request is made at the counter in the lobby to the right. The video machines and the cassette racks are visible. After a few minutes a viewing booth will be available for screening.

However, there may be need for a larger capacity. Delegations may want to arrange small performances of their own full-length presentations and invite as



many as 30 persons. For this purpose the Canadian Habitat Secretariat has added two separate screening rooms where screening can be requested with some notice.

The screening in these facilities is based on individual or group requests.



It is furthermore envisaged that there is need for screening of a *scheduled* type. No delegation will leave Vancouver without having had its film screened one way or another. The Canadian Habitat Secretariat has therefore added a theatre to this series of audio-visual facilities which are all of an informal character.

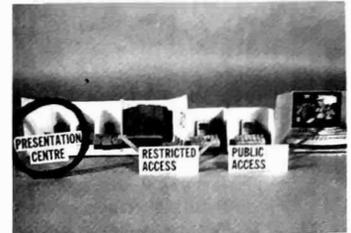
If any government should want special screening arrangements beyond this, extra release prints beyond the 4 sent to the Secretariat must be brought to Vancouver.

The guidelines which are reproduced on page 16 in extenso are drafted from an informal point of view, bearing in mind the problems of capacity and precise technical function. All these facilities are outside the formal functions of the conference.

It is in the Presentation Centre and two reception rooms that the full length presentations can be screened in six languages: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish. In this connexion it should be noted that because of the complexity of the language version operation, the Secretariat cannot take the responsibility to produce all required languages for presentations delivered after 15 February 1976.

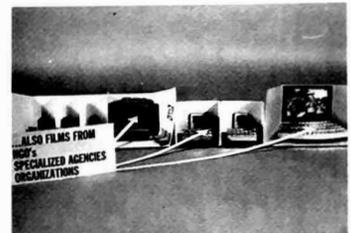
In the theatre to the right 3 languages only will be used.

This derives from the fact that the theatre will have a public relations function for the audio-visual programme in the city of Vancouver and the public will, with some limitation, be given the opportunity of seeing all audio-visual presentations.



Therefore screening will be done mainly in English and French but also Spanish.

In the Presentation Centre and the reception rooms, restricted access has been proposed to facilitate viewing for those who are primarily concerned

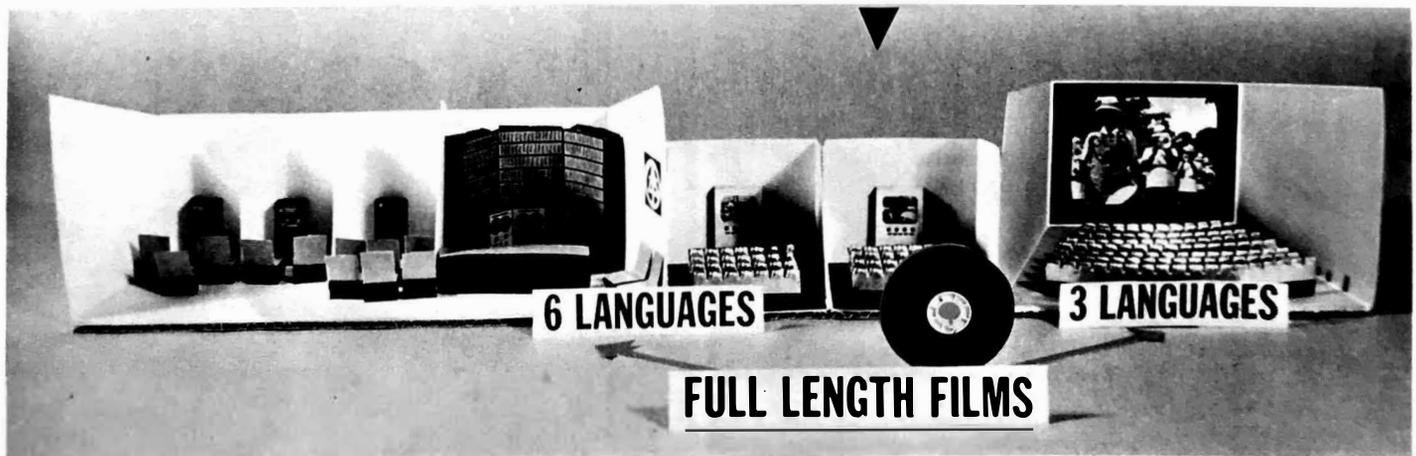


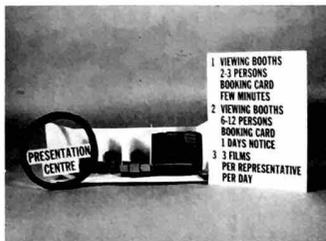
Again, in view of the objective of information exchange, the widest possible range of audio-visual material should be available for those who want to pursue a subject in depth. Therefore the Secretariat suggests that all films from the NGO forum, from specialized agencies and from organizations should be available — although the Secretariat will not be able to produce language versions for these films.

In the Presentation Centre the films can, for technical reasons, only be screened upon request in one of the six languages at a time and they can only be screened in full. No excerpts can be made.

These suggestions are based on the technical constraints and the questions of available capacity.

In the Presentation Centre in the small viewing booths of 2-3 persons, one must fill out a booking card and the booth will be ready in a few minutes.





In the booths of larger capacity, 6-12 persons, the procedure is the same but a day's notice is required. These booths should be suitable for arrangements of a more planned character; for example, a small group of professionals who want to arrange a seminar on a specific topic.

Again, with the starting point of maximum 3 presentations submitted by each government, it is assumed that 3 presentations or a total of one hour per day will provide adequate viewing time for each representative.



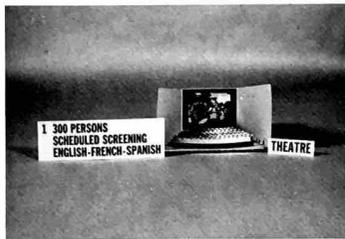
The reception or seminar rooms will also be covered by the same booking procedure. But for capacity reasons it is wise to draw a line — once during the conference for each delegation — and then only up to 90 minutes, after which time the discussion must be transferred to the lobbies. If other delegations are not waiting, there may be more time available.

It should be stressed that these are guidelines only. It is thought that the efficient Canadian Hosts will accommodate the delegates' wishes, if it is at all technically and practically possible.

All audio-visual presentations will be screened in the 300 seat public theatre — and more than once. The screening time will be publicized in advance, so it will be possible for a delegation to invite guests to the performance.

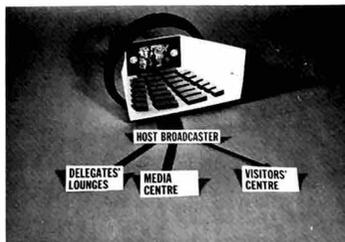
It is thought that the presentations will be screened alphabetically per country and alphabetically within subject area.

The screening will be done in English or French with simultaneous listening in the remaining language and also

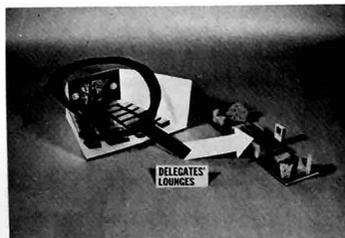


Spanish. A great flexibility is needed here so that the operation can be adjusted to the practical needs.

These are then, in short, the technical arrangements and the guidelines suggested for the use of them.



Returning to the coverage of the Canadian Host Broadcaster, the capsules, the statements and the discussions in the plenary hall and the committee rooms are carried to the world media. But there will also be internal coverage. One can watch what happens there on the screens in the Visitors' Centre, where the delegates will have all their practical and personal problems catered to, in the Media Centre, where the media representatives will reside, and of course in the Delegates' Lounges.



It is felt that the television facilities in all the lounges greatly expands the integration of the audio-visual medium in the conference.

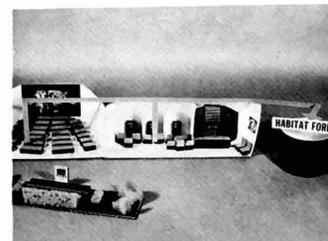
Wherever a delegate is, he can see and listen to what happens.



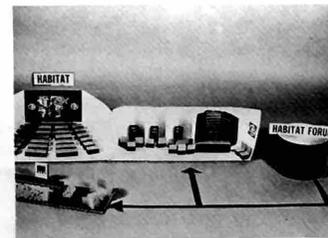
There are also plans for a television conference news service, which will further integrate the audio-visual programme with the formal proceedings.

The chairmen, the rapporteurs and the participants in the discussion may appear on television to report on the day's events. And in connexion with that, capsules, illustrating the topic, will be screened. The day's programme and social events will also be shown.

There is some limitation in language, since a public closed circuit channel has to be used, but it is expected to be a good service to the conference community.



The audio-visual programme will also play an integral part in the Habitat Forum. The events in the formal sessions and the material in the Presentation Centre will be made available to the NGO conference as the arrow indicates.



On the other hand, the audio-visual material submitted to the Habitat Forum will be made available to Habitat delegates in the Presentation Centre — and the events in the Forum will be screened in the lounges.

The objective is again that of facilitating information exchange.

The Canadian Habitat Secretariat will provide a catalogue of all audio-visual presentations submitted, produced in collaboration with the Secretariat. The catalogue will provide another means of integrating the audio-visual presentations with the substantive issues of the conference.



Each presentation will be described in a short precis and will be indexed, according to country and subject matter, which will have reference to the substantive issues of the conference.

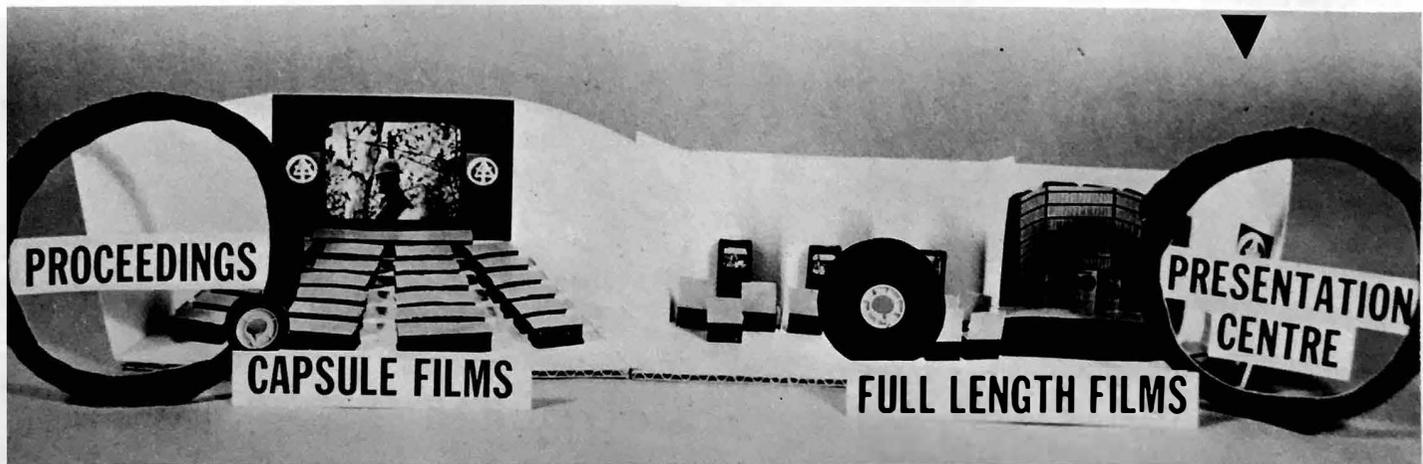


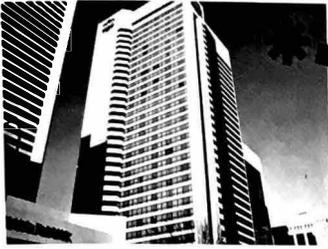
The audio-visual programme is integrated into the conference in the following ways:

- in proceedings — plenary and committees
- in Presentation Centre
- in TV coverage — internally and to world media
- in conference news service
- in Habitat Forum.

No government need to doubt that its film shall be seen and utilized during the conference.

In summary, the function of the capsule and full-length film is complementary; the first is supposed to be a miniature of the second. The technical arrangements are based on the assumption that viewing of the capsule in the formal sessions will lead to viewing of the full-length films in the Presentation Centre.

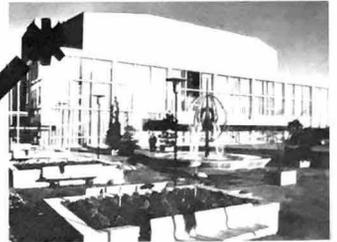




3. HYATT REGENCY HOTEL
Committee Room D
Project Presentation Centre



4. BEGG BUILDING
Media Centre
U.N. Host Secretariat, Participation
Sec. H.Q.
Delegation Offices

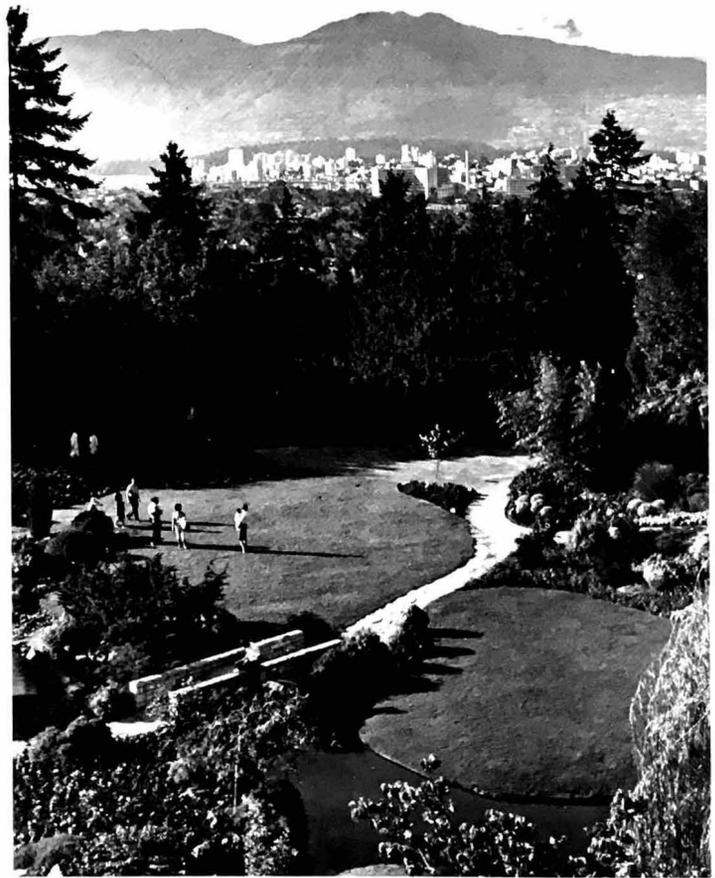
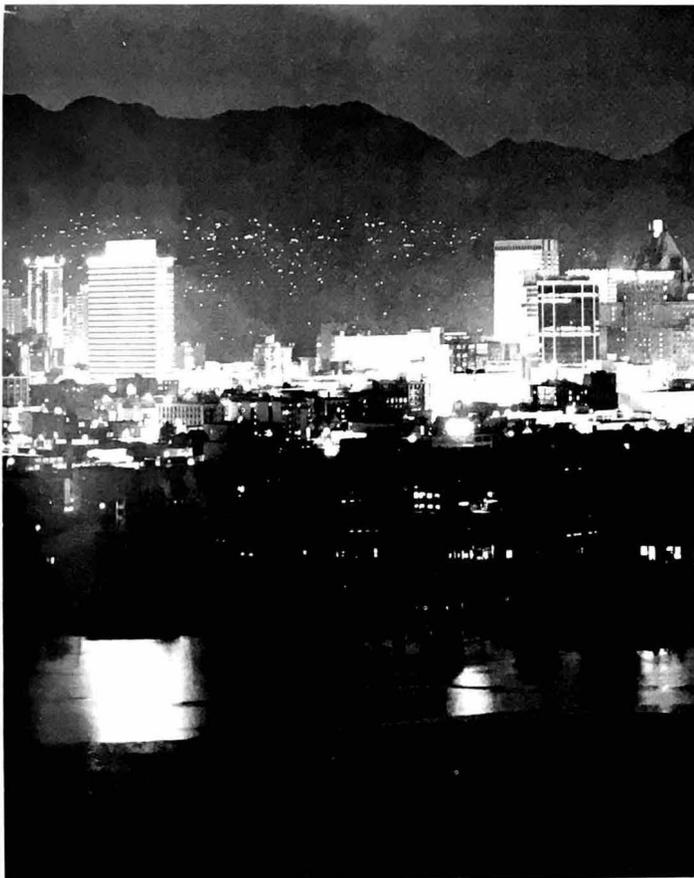
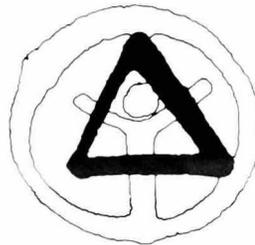


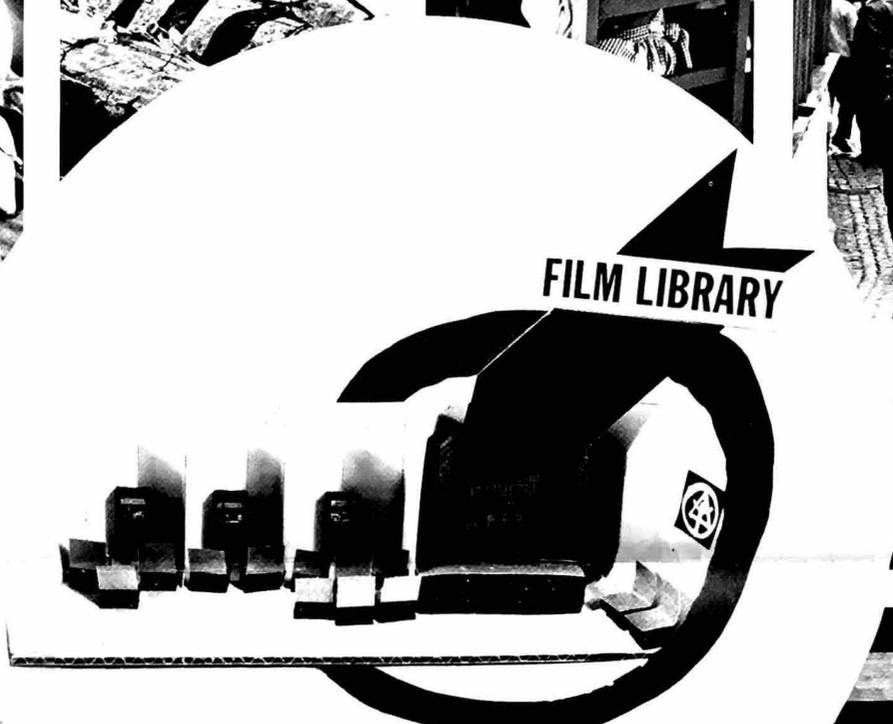
1. QUEEN ELIZABETH THEATRE
Plenary Hall
Multi-Purpose Theatre
Secretary General's Office



2. HOTEL VANCOUVER
Committee Rooms B & C
Broadcast Centre

Vancouver Is The Venue





Transforming Audio-Visual Statements Into Educational Programmes

– An Active Film Library on Human Settlements

Information stored is dead. Information communicated is alive and meaningful and action-oriented.

That is why when consideration is given to the fate of the audio-visual presentations after Vancouver, much though is given to an *active* film library on human settlements. Rather than just functioning as a depository of films, the audio-visual library can contribute to the on-going process of improving the quality of life for all the world's people.

Many of the delegates at the last Preparatory Committee supported the idea of a film library as a natural and necessary conference follow-up. They advocated integration of the audio-visual

material with the documentation of the conference. And production of comprehensive educational programmes on human settlements would play a valuable part in future plans.

The Secretariat has been asked by an informal meeting of delegations to formulate proposals for an audio-visual follow-up to the conference.

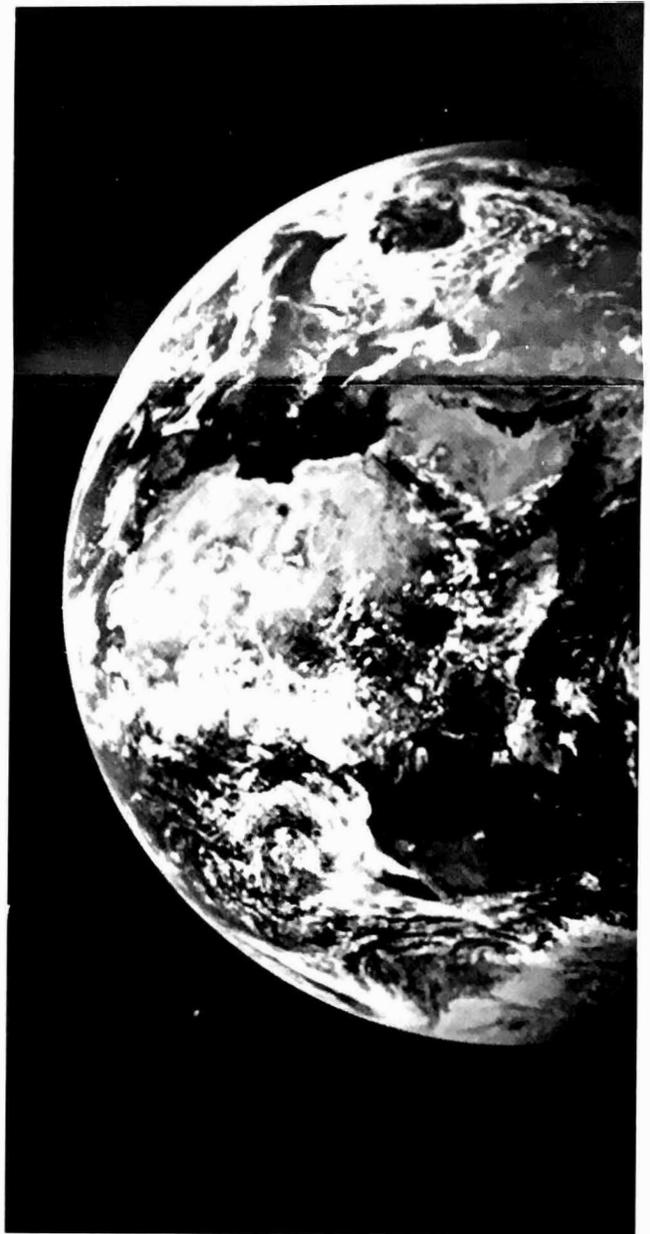
The scope of the follow-up activities and the extent to which they will be able to meet the demand will depend on the level of financing made available. Since funding is the bottleneck, the proposals concentrate on various levels of activity, which at the same time represent a continuum of development.

A film library with an active purpose requires facilities far greater than those simply for storage and service. A certain production and purchase capacity is necessary for replenishing the stock. And a distribution network must be created, for the library will not function well unless it has a general information and promotion capacity.

Experience has shown that educational activities are more successful when a multi-media approach is applied. Audio-visual material has the best effect when it is combined with interpersonal communication. And the teacher/ animator needs support for his input in written documentation, such as teacher's

manuals, student textbooks, etc.

Several films on the same subject could provide excellent, in-depth study material for training programmes. A world-wide sampling of solutions to the problem of low-cost housing, for example, could promote change in the remotest village. Such an active film library would bring the results of Vancouver to the peoples of the world. This is a question of development support communication. The important thing is that action occurs on the grass-roots level.



What Does Not Happen in the Village – Does Not Happen

Excerpts of Technical Guidelines Approved by Prep Com

PART I Screening of capsule films in plenary and committee meetings

1. Only the plenary hall and the rooms for Committees II and III have facilities for screening capsule films. In the plenary hall, the capsule films are shown on a five metre wide colour TV screen. In the committee rooms the capsule films are shown on 23 cm wide colour TV screens, with one screen placed adjacent to and serving each two delegations.

2. The term "capsule film" refers to an abbreviated version of a full-length presentation of no more than three minutes in duration. The term "full-length presentation" indicates an audio-visual presentation of a duration of up to 26 minutes.

3. A representative may request screening of capsule films produced by his Government or organization by informing the Secretary of the Conference or the Committee concerned. The request must be made, with at least 15 minutes' notice, by completing a request form which may be obtained from the Conference secretariat and which must provide the information specified in paragraph 5 below.

4. A representative may request screening of capsule films produced by other Governments or organizations, prior to the producer Government's or organizations own screening, if advance permission to do so is obtained in writing from the relevant delegation. Such prior permission is not required if the capsule film has already been screened by the producer Government or organization or if it has previously lifted all restriction on the use of the capsule film. In these cases, the screening must be requested as indicated in paragraph 3.

5. The request form referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 above must (a) specify at what stage during an intervention the screening is requested and (b), if applicable, certify that the permission of the producer Government or organization has been obtained.

6. All capsule films are screened in the language in which they are produced and delivered to the secretariat. Additional languages are provided by means of simultaneous interpretation.

7. For technical reasons, the capsule films must be screened in full and without interruption. Excerpts cannot be made.

8. Full-length versions are not screened in plenary and committee meetings.

PART II Screening in the project presentation centre and connected facilities

1. Full-length versions are available in the project presentation centre and connected facilities in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish, but screening can only be requested in one language at a time and no simultaneous interpretation can be provided. Capsules are not available for screening in the project presentation centre.

2. In order to facilitate viewing for those who are primarily concerned, access to the project presentation centre is limited to members of government delegations and of the delegations of other participants at the Conference, together with accredited information media representatives.

3. Screenings can be requested in the project presentation centre in the following manner:

3.1 By instant booking, the representative must personally deliver a booking card which may be obtained from the Conference secretariat. The booking card must be appropriately completed, specifying the title of presentation, language desired, index number as shown in

the catalogue, etc. The representative will be informed after a few minutes regarding both availability for screening. These booths have a capacity of from two to four persons.

3.2 By advance booking, some booths in the centre, with a capacity of from 6 to 12 persons, are reserved for advance booking. The procedure for this is the same as that for instant requests but bookings must be requested at least one day but not more than three days in advance.

3.3 Each representative may request up to three presentations per day and occupy a booth for up to a maximum of one hour continuously per day.

3.4 In order to accommodate delegations who wish to organize viewings in groups of more than 12 persons, two special rooms each with a seating capacity of 30, are available in the same building. Each delegation can request such screenings once during the Conference and occupy a room for up to 90 minutes continuously. The procedure for booking a room is the same as that for instant requests but bookings must be requested at least one day but not more than three days in advance.

4. For technical reasons, the full-length versions in the project presentation centre and connected facilities must be screened in full and cannot be interrupted. Excerpts cannot be made.

5. Audio-visual presentations from national liberation movements, specialized agencies, other intergovernmental organizations, and non-governmental organizations are also available in the centre for screening on request as set out in paragraph 3. The secretariat, however, is not obliged to produce language versions of these audio-visual presentations.

6. A separate theatre with a seating capacity of 300 is available for scheduled public screenings of films produced by Governments and other participants other than non-governmental organizations. The following screenings will be undertaken, as scheduled by the secretariat:

- By country, alphabetically with either an English or French soundtrack;
- Per subject and alphabetically within subject with either an English or French soundtrack;
- Screening in language version as requested by producer Governments or organizations.

The theatre has facilities for simultaneous listening to language versions in English, French, Spanish and the language of the original soundtrack.

7. Media representatives can request, from the Canadian Host Broadcaster through the Conference OPI office, copies of those audio-visual presentations to which no copyright applies, for bona fide news purposes. The copies will be delivered on film or videotape in accordance with a schedule of prices to be established by the Canadian Host Broadcaster for such materials. Full-length versions can be delivered in any of the following languages: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish. Capsules can be delivered only in the original language of production.

PART III General

If any difficulties arise in the implementation of these guidelines or generally in regard to the audio-visual programme, they will be referred to the Bureau of the Conference which will decide how they should be resolved.

Valuable Stop-Overs Demonstration Projects In Situ

The demonstration projects in situ offer yet another opportunity for in-depth information exchange. And many delegates may wish to seize the chance, in travelling to or from Vancouver, to visit first-hand some of the varied and valuable in situ projects, which have been designated by their Governments,

Oleg Sergeev is the contact man in registration of the in situ projects in the Secretariat, but it must be stressed that the Secretariat does not undertake the arrangement of visits. If you would like to visit a demonstration project in situ, contact your national Habitat coordinator. He or she will be able to direct you to the appropriate Habitat contact in the country you wish to visit.

The list of in situ projects is continually evolving but here is the available information to date.

Europe and Others

Belgium - Has indicated that a project will be selected.
Canada - Designated a wide range of projects in all 10 Provinces and the North-West Territories. Arrangements for pre and post-conference cross country study tours may be made through the Host Secretariat.

Cyprus - Low cost, modular housing units in fibre reinforced plastics.
Denmark - The Koege Bay Area, the "finger plan" of Copenhagen with growth along railways and motorways. Designed to accommodate 150,000 people, the project features different forms of housing and demonstrates the importance of recreational areas in planning communities.
Finland - Tapiola (new town); Olari (reconstruction of apartment houses, neighbourhood); Ken Nelmak (one-two family wooden house construction); Puu-Ka Py La (rehabilitation of a housing area, prefabricated building components); Kokkoia (efforts to preserve historical, cultural, and environmental values in the old part of the town); Pitkajarvi Village (development of a community in an area with outward migration).

Israel - Greater Lakhish Region.
Norway - National Housing Bank of Norway (financing of housing, use of local building materials, promotion of self-help, control of building costs); building research as an instrument of a national housing policy (work of the Norwegian Building Research Institute in building technology, management, climatology, and architectural planning and information). Visits envisaged to ministries, housing co-operatives, construction sites, etc.

Netherlands - Process of overall development of newly reclaimed land with reference to structural development of old land.

Romania - Gheorghe Gheorghin Dej (model new town).
Sweden - Urban renewal programme in center of Stockholm; an exhibition and international seminars are being planned.

United Kingdom - New Towns: Stevenage, Hertfordshire; Runcorn, Cheshire; Cumbernauld, Scotland City Centre Redevelopment; Coventry, Warwickshire; Barbican, City of London City Centre Rehabilitation and Management; Leeds, West Yorkshire; Nottingham, Nottinghamshire Housing Rehabilitation; Blackburn, Lancashire; Oxford (Jericho), Oxfordshire Inner City Housing; Marquess Road Estate, Islington, London; Lillington Gardens, Westminster, London.

Reclamation of Derelict Land: Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire; Central Scotland, four examples - Dalmeny, West Lothian; Foulshields Colliery, West Lothian; Strathclyde Park, Lanarkshire; Lochore Meadows, Fife; Wales - two separate tours covering many reclamation sites in South Wales.

National Parks: Broadhaven, Pembrokeshire, Wales.
USSR - Has indicated that the Government will designate a number of projects.
USA - Two hundred examples of problem solving capacity of American communities, selected within the framework of a bicentennial programme, and outlined in 'Horizons on Display' a booklet available from US Habitat Committee.

Africa

Ivory Coast - New town renovation, rural settlements, leisure areas, and open spaces in urban areas, Dimbokro (environment of a big industrial complex).
Senegal - Development of Dakar.
Swaziland - Aided self-help small workshops, rural development areas; ground-water development scheme, Siphofaneni.
Tanzania - Development of Ujamaa Villages.
Zambia - Lusaka Sites and Services Scheme including upgrading programme of the major unauthorized housing areas.

Asia

Australia - A number of projects under consideration. Information may be obtained from Habitat Task Force, PO Box 1890, Canberra City.
India - Projects in Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras.
Pakistan - Metrovilles scheme at Karachi.
Philippines - Tondo Foreshore Urban Renewal Project, result of world-wide community design competition sponsored by international architectural foundation.
Singapore - Toa Payoh New Town.
Yemen Arab Republic - Indicated that a project will be selected.

Latin America

Chile - Five projects have been designated including national policies in field of human settlements and development, planning and management of human settlements, social, economic and environmental aspects of human settlements and construction of shelter, infrastructural and services for human settlements.
Cuba - Indicated that a project will be selected.

There are, as you have read, many in situ demonstration projects which are well worth a study tour. The Secretariat recommends all delegates to take advantage of this excellent opportunity.

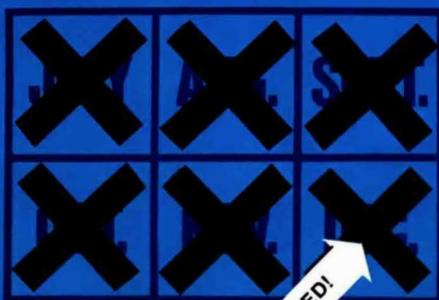


AUDIO-VISUAL

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DEADLINE EXPIRED!

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