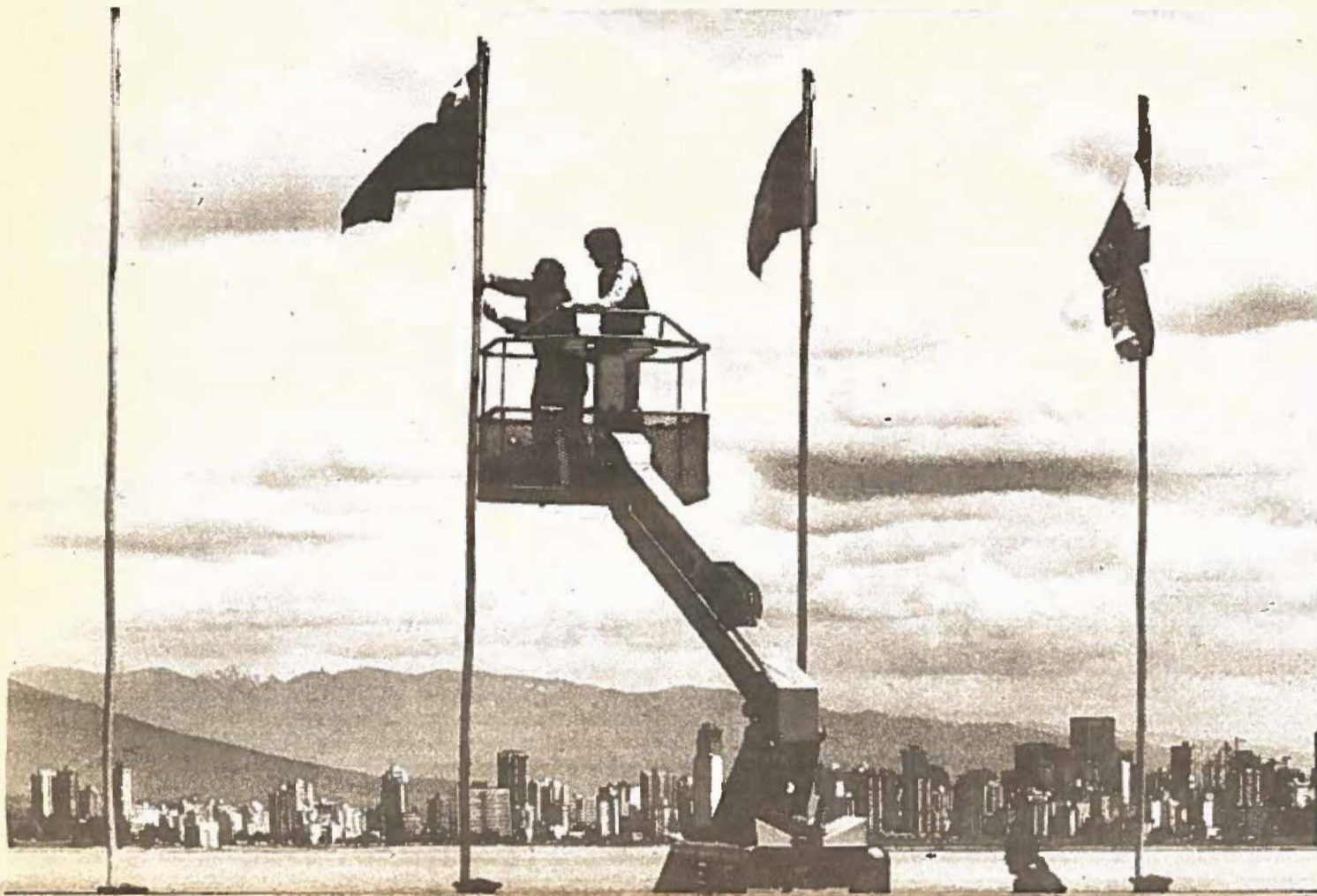


Jericho

THE HABITAT NEWSPAPER NO. 1

31 MAY 1976



Let's bash 'em says Barbara

THE gauntlet of human conscience has been flung very articulately at the feet of the governments attending Habitat — the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, opening here today — by 24 internationally-renowned experts in the field.

The Declaration of the Vancouver Symposium has listed 14 priority demands ranging from special emphasis on the provision of clean water for all humanity by a specific date to moratorium on the adoption of nuclear power generation.

Addressing a press conference yesterday, Barbara Ward said: "It's my extreme hope that having read the ex-

traordinary lucidity and convincingness of our document, that they (the government delegates) will find themselves swept off their feet."

Asked how the symposium hoped to force governments to accept their recommendations, the British environment expert said: "We're just going to make the largest fuss we can."

"As long as you stay within the bounds of decency, restraint and decorum you don't get far. So we're all going to behave rather outrageously."

These are the points they hope to get across during Habitat, which ends on June 11:

- Control over land use; the securing for the community of unearned increment from land sales; the organisation of the whole "national space" as the basis of settlements planning.

- The reinforcement of intermediate cities and rural settlements to create systems which strengthen agriculture and lessen the pressure on the biggest cities; the creation of better-balanced communities in which the mix of different social groups, occupations, housing and amenities ends all forms of social segregation.

- In developing societies, the encouragement in migrant communities of the full range of "self help", by means of security of tenure and assistance with essential services; special emphasis on the provision of clean water by a specific date, the introduction of conserving and recycling services.

- A moratorium on the adoption of nuclear power generation and emphasis on environmentally safe and economically cheap "income energies" such as solar power.

- The full participation of all residents in the decision-making that determines policies for their settlements; the reorganisation of national, regional and local government to respond to the new emphasis on human settlements.

- A new direction in research and academic institutions to give the problems of settlements the attention and the data-base they require.

- A commitment on the part of the international community to make the basic services in human settlements a first call on capital assistance; a pledge taken here at Habitat to set in motion the cooperating

(Continued on next page)

The phantom pennant-pinchers

FLAGS are presenting a problem at Habitat. Two have been stolen, one has been blown away and no one quite knows what to do about the UN flag.

The flags that were stolen belonged to Sweden and Afghanistan. A replacement has been found for Sweden, but Forum organisers are trying to scratch up another one for Afghanistan. Additionally the flag for Turkey has been blown away into the sea.

Forum officials are wrestling with a real diplomatic tussle over the UN flag. Protocol requires that the flag be flown from a post higher than those for member nations. But, says Pat Hailstone, Forum Information Officer, all the flagpoles are the same size. One alternative is to fly the UN flag from one of the hangars overlooking the flag of member nations. Another alternative — not to fly the UN flag at all.

WELCOME!

WELCOME to, and from, *Jericho* — your newspaper for the Habitat conference. We will be publishing Monday to Friday for the next two weeks and hope to keep you informed, and entertained, about both the official Conference and the Habitat Forum at Jericho Beach, from whence our name comes.

On publishing days you should find your copy of *Jericho* in the main hotels, at the Forum and at the University of British Columbia campus. During *Habitat Jericho* is free. Bound copies of all the issues will be available after the conference; more details in the last issue.

Until then we really hope you will help us make *Jericho* your newspaper. We are trying to make our columns freely accessible to as many individuals and groups as possible.

If you have something to tell us the best way is to put it in writing and send it to us via the reception desk at the Devonshire Hotel on West Georgia Street, or the *Jericho* office in Hangar 6 at the Forum or to any staff member.

If you can't put it in writing we have arranged phone-in facilities to receive your news and views. The number is 733-4123 and the best time to call is between 1100 and 1400 hours and after 2000 hours. But keep it short please.

Now let us give you a quick guided tour of *Jericho*:

Pages 2 and 3 — reports on the build-up to Habitat: the stormy NGO session on Saturday over their declaration; a *Jericho* exclusive from Secretary-General Penatosa; J.G. van Putten on the Forum's job; a final report on the UNCTAD-IV conference in Nairobi.

Pages 4 and 5 — our editorial or "op-ed" pages: James Barber profiles Barbara Ward; Richard Willson, *Jericho*'s own cartoonist; how Vancouver received the world. In succeeding issues your opinions will go here under the Backchat banner.

Page 6 — In camera, our section on the Habitat audio-visual readers, preliminary programme notes: in later issues we will carry digests of the day's news in both languages. And Terry Chantler's strip.

Page 7 — the do-it-yourself Forum, plus map.

Back page — today's programme at the Conference, the Forum, the Festival and elsewhere. The Habichat gossip column and the return of that man-of-many-meetings, Gremlin.

Read on!

Waldheim here

UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim arrived in Vancouver yesterday afternoon. In a short statement, he expressed his hope that the Habitat Conference would be a success and his deep gratitude to the Canadian Government and the city of Vancouver for hosting the conference.

PLO, PhD SAYS NO TNT

THE urbane head of the Palestine Liberation Organisation delegation to Habitat was taken aback when a Canadian journalist asked him at an Arab reception last night if they planned any violence while in Vancouver. Shafik Al Hout, Director of the PLO office in Beirut, replied: "Do you want me to be frank? To address me with such a question I consider it an insult."

"We have more PhDs in my group than the Israelis have, who have been quite traditionally in terrorism," he said. The PLO was here because the conference was about human settlements. "If an earthquake takes place you have got to resettle the people suffering from the earthquake. What happened in Palestine was a political and military earthquake which resulted in the dispersal of the Palestine people."

The conference will have to say something about the Palestine question

according to Shafik Al Hout. "I am inclined to believe that we have a supporting majority among the Habitat representatives."

The Israelis hope to learn from Habitat — if politics doesn't cloud the conference's primary objective. Ambassador Mordecai Kidron, political adviser to the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs, says: "We have come here to see how we can improve our own methods. But we don't think the conference can solve all the problems of the world."

"I do not expect politics to be left out, but I hope it will be treated with moderation and good sense. However I haven't got a feeling that moderation and good sense will prevail," Kidron said.

STORMY TIME FOR

NGOs

NGOs have made it clear they intend to make a definite impact on the official conference from the day it begins. In an often stormy meeting at the Forum on Saturday, they began to shape their first contribution to the official proceedings—a statement to be read to the government delegations on Wednesday by J. G. van Putten, chairman of the NGO Committee for Habitat.

The packed meeting worked from a draft document prepared from statements submitted by more than 100 NGOs from all over the world. Amendments emerging from the discussion should be incorporated in a redrafted statement by 3 p.m. today.

The Forum meeting dwelt at length on any new international human settlements body to be set up at Habitat. The draft took no stand on the location of the agency within the UN framework, and some participants felt the NGOs should come out in favour of attaching it to the UN Environment Programme. Others thought it was not the role of a preliminary statement to commit the NGOs to a particular stance on the issue. There was consensus that

whatever agency is set up should be committed to working with NGOs.

The draft was heavily criticised for being "pap which no delegate will read." Many participants thought the six-page document should be replaced by a succinct one-page declaration of principles. Some called for a definite resolution the official conference could act on—rather than more rhetoric, of which there was already too much.

NGOs concerned about the construction of nuclear power plants, particularly in the Third World, criticised the draft for failing to mention nuclear energy at all, and asked the meeting to insert a clause demanding an end to the construction of nuclear power stations "which pose a serious threat to human settlements."

At the end of the three-hour session participants who felt the draft should be scrapped altogether formed ad hoc groups to produce an alternative. By Saturday night, one had submitted a

much shorter statement based on the official conference Declaration of Principles, but intended to make them more specific.

Other parts of the original draft statement, which will no doubt be heavily amended at today's meeting, said the poorest who are in greatest need of immediate assistance should get first crack at financial and technical help if the New Economic Order is to be more than a declaration of good intent. Other priorities were conservation and sensible use of water and agricultural land. The statement also called for realistic rural development programmes to stem the tide of migration to the cities.

Finally, it said that governments and international organisations must recognise that there is not a single answer to human settlements problems. What was feasible in one country would have no application in another. But countries could learn from each other's experience, and the new human settlements body should assume responsibility for this exchange of information.

The Forum so far

WHEN the governmental representatives arrived at the Habitat Forum on Thursday to open the non-governmental conference, they found workmen pounding the last nails into the Plenary stage, as Indian chief with a talking stick and a translation system that wasn't quite simultaneous.

Secretary-General Enrique Penalosa, who started to speak in Spanish, carried on in English to say the Habitat conference was happening because world governments realised that "the living conditions of mankind are unacceptable". He said it was up to the conference of non-governmental organisations to act as the conscience of government.

Barney Danson, the Canadian Minister of State for Urban Affairs, said the Forum site had originally been designed as a temporary seaplane base during the Second World War. "Jericho was recycled and from it goes the spirit of Habitat."

The most colourful figure of the day was Chief Khotlacha, of the Capilano band of the Squamish Indian tribe. Accompanied by members of his band and chiefs from other parts of British Columbia and Alberta, he presented an ornate talking stick, symbol of tribal authority, to J. G. van Putten, chairman of the NGO committee.

The Forum conferences started Thursday evening. A summary so far:

Human Rights in Human Settlements

Speakers launched a fierce attack on the anti-human approach of the official Habitat conference. The meeting, organised by the United Nations Association of Vancouver, discussed the South African policy of forcible deportation of Africans to reserves, human rights in Chile and how the Canadian Government is demoralising native Indians. Workshops drew up resolutions for adoption by the Forum as a human rights section in its final declaration.

International Cooperation

Governments should allocate as much or more money for the development of human resources as they do on military expenditures, Dr. Ernest Weissmann, former director of the UN Centre for Housing, Building and Planning said Saturday. He urged an immediate 10 per cent reduction in the \$250,000m to \$300,000m spent annually on armaments to provide funds for human settlements.

Prison Environment and Mental Health

Any judge will tell you that prisons are supposed to punish and inflict pain, Dr. F. C. R. Chalke, associate Dean of Medicine at the University of Ottawa, said Saturday. He suggested penal authorities should consider the French prison system of six months of intensive punishment, including hard labour on a diet of bread and water, as an alternative to "30 years of slow torture".

Global Population Issues

A reduction in the birth rate and stemming the migration from rural areas into the cities will lessen the strain for city settlements, a discussion on world population was told during two weekend sessions. Dr. Fred T. Sai of Ghana, assistant Secretary-General of the International Planned Parenthood Federation, said population reduction programmes could not be isolated from plans for economic and social development.

Nuclear Power

A workshop Saturday on nuclear energy ended with delegates deciding to challenge the almost total failure to mention energy as a topic of debate at the governmental conference. Participants argued that discussion of alternative energy forms was being suppressed by countries with a vested interest in selling nuclear reactors.

A coalition of groups opposed to the spread of nuclear technology announced Sunday at a news conference it would try to make atomic energy a major issue at both the Forum and the official conference. Dalton McCarthy, co-ordinator of the Forum nuclear energy programme, said they would seek a moratorium on nuclear technology until the long-term consequences could be fully examined.

A three-day debate begins on Thursday at the Forum.

The Habitat key: land and motivation

A special statement to 'Jericho' by Habitat Secretary-General ENRIQUE PENALOSA

EVERYWHERE I am asked what the United Nations can do to resolve the huge and complex set of issues which are involved in Habitat. The question is the wrong one, and can only lead to frustration and disappointment among the world's peoples.

The problems of human settlements are issues of the organisation of our societies, and they can only be solved by reforms and new initiatives within each society, which is to say at the local and national level. The role of the international community can be of catalytic importance, and many kinds of valuable assistance can be offered to countries asking for it, but the basic motivation and effort must come at the national level.

By the act of convening this conference, the governments of the world have recognised that the living condition of mankind are in crisis and are destined to worsen very rapidly in the coming years unless steps are taken to reverse current trends.

The symptoms of this crisis are visible everywhere: mass poverty and unemployment, urban slums and squatter settlements, rural stagnation and flight to the cities, deterioration of the natural environment of air and water, and deterioration of the built environment of human settlements through the lack of basic needs for a satisfying life.

Habitat, taking up the challenge laid down at the Stockholm Conference in 1972, is an opportunity to look again at these problems, particularly as they relate to the

daily lives of all people, and to consider what governments and peoples can do about them.

This conference will make a series of recommendations for national action and for international co-operation. These recommendations will cover a very broad range of issues, but obviously some of them will have greater priority than others. At the top of the list, in my view, will be the recommendations on the need for national human settlement policies and new institutional forms to implement them.

All the weight of the documentation of the conference, based on literally thousands of consultations with governments and experts in all related fields, points to this need. There are other issues, of course, and other problems, but without clear national policies and the institutions to realize them it is difficult to see how governments can undertake any comprehensive approach.

Moreover, policies for human settlements must be integrated at every level with all other aspects of national development planning. If we are to change the human environment, then we must control the forces that shape that environment: not just housing and urban planning, but the

growth and distribution of population, the speed and characteristics of industrialisation, the balance between rural and urban development, and social policies governing the sharing of resources.

Nor should we underestimate the size of the task ahead. We will be discussing fundamental changes in the structure of governments and in their social policies. An analogy could be made to the introduction of economic development planning after the Second World War. Before that time, very few countries had national economic plans, which were widely believed to be a dangerous intrusion into a free market society. Today, there is probably not a country in the world without a national plan for developing its economy. And five years from now I hope that there will be no country in the world without a plan to develop its human settlements in a rational way.

Among other questions to be raised in the conference, I attach special importance to that of land use, in part because it is so fundamental to the planning and management of human settlements and in part because it is a highly political issue in which, for most countries, there are powerful interests against the changes that will be needed.

In my view, meaningful human settlement planning will be impossible as long as land is treated as a commodity of the market place, like bolts of cloth or automobiles. If national societies are to stop the chaotic, spontaneous growth of urban areas, and if people are going to recapture control over their environment, proper land planning for community needs will be absolutely essential.

From these points, it is possible to understand why I have said from the beginning of the preparatory process that this conference would not be primarily about housing or technology, which was widely believed. These are political questions.

Let's bash 'em

(Continued from previous page)

process of settlement development and improvement.

Habitat delegates are involved in the most urgent consultations on the destiny of the planet, the experts' document states:

"It is in human settlements that all other issues come together, to shape the daily life of the world's peoples, to determine the citizens' achievement of the goods of civilisation—justice, happiness, dignity, self-respect, participation—or, on the contrary, to see them lost in rejection, despair and deepening conflict."

The symposium stressed that they were not against nuclear technology as such, but felt the emphasis being put on nuclear sources of energy, especially fast breeder reactors, was wrong, especially as the dangers were not fully understood. Maurice Strong summed up the mood: "I think we are all saying to governments—for God's sake slow down."

Addressing herself to the churches, Barbara Ward said there were two ways in which they could help the poor and

miserable—the first easy and second very hard.

"The easy one is to form active citizens' groups in every country to bully, and fight and generally harass politicians so that they actually feel there is a vote at stake. It comes particularly rightly from Christians because they can be radical in the Light of their Lord."

"The second is rather more difficult," she said impishly, "and that's to live in a slightly less affluent fashion oneself."

FIVE BASIC NEEDS OF LIFE

DOCTOR Paul Mwaluko, Director of the United Nations Centre for Housing, Building and Planning, has called for a five-point plan of minimum basic standards for human settlements. He told a sparse audience at the Friday afternoon plenary session at the Forum that more than a third of the human race is condemned to live "in so-called slums or squatter developments".

The first minimum basic standard for any human settlement should be an adequate supply of wholesome clean water to every home, he said. Secondly, every settlement should have some system for the disposal of both human and solid waste, and thirdly every settlement should have a community or education centre "where people can share their pleasures, their

sorrows, their talents and become wholesome human beings".

Mwaluko also said a settlement must have some basic transport facility to get emergency services and some road to connect it to the next settlement. Finally he called for equity in the sharing of resources and a charter of poor people's rights.

UNCTAD hobbles away to start over again

GAMINI SENEVIRATNE arrived in Vancouver yesterday, hot foot from Nairobi. This is his report on the UNCTAD-IV conference.

THE TROUBLE with UNCTAD-IV was that the action always seemed to be some place else. The Nairobi conference was conducted in huddles. At no time in nearly 30 days of talks did the fourth UN Conference on Trade and Development face up to the issues as a single body. Finally, they all agreed to take their disagreements to a "negotiating conference" to be held by March 1977 at the latest.

What they were expected to do was simple: progress towards a fairer international trading system. The UNCTAD Secretariat had prepared an "integrated programme" designed to facilitate discussion. It enshrined five truths, sacred to some, which everybody, rich and poor alike, agreed had to be faced.

They dealt with debt, transfer of technology, commodities, trade between nations with different economic systems, and the need to do something about the most vulnerable of poor nations. There was nothing new in them. They had been formulated after 18 months of consultations among UNCTAD's 152 (now 153, with Angola) member countries.

So what happened in Nairobi?

The Common Fund for commodities was to be the new baby of the conference — a new instrument of integrated financing. It was to be a bank; initiated by contributions from commodity producers as well as consumers, swelled by investment from governments and private sources like commercial banks, with the capability of borrowing against and investing in primary commodities.

The basic idea was that it would provide the financial muscle to enable the developing countries to hold on to their produce when the market was low and sell when it was high.

Clearly it had special advantages for the industrialised consumer countries as well, particularly in eliminating the inflationary fluctuations in price. But primarily it was to be the first ever financial instrument over which the poor would have some control and was to cater for their special needs as producers. As such it was a new animal and the rich, led by the United States, resolutely refused to participate. The very name was resisted. The nearest they agreed to was a number of individual commodity funds, backed by a prop-up control mechanism to provide emergency help. Even this was more than some could take.

As Dr. Kissinger put it: "The States, better than almost any other nation could survive a period of economic warfare." From the moment Dr. K. put spoke in the wheel of the integr programme the UNCTAD-IV talks ceased roll — and that was on the morning of second day. Having said its piece, the retired into the role of conductor, to the Group choir.

Here the principal voices were those of the United Kingdom and West Germany, cleverly inter-changing lead parts.

There were some vigorous efforts to shake them out of tune; notably by the Dutch in the European Economic Community and the Nordic countries in Group B. But Germany and Britain held each other back. They prevailed on their groups to renege on commitments, they drew heavily on the political goodwill of their friends (particularly Australia, New Zealand, and a pitifully ineffective Canada) and bared their financial fangs to the rest.

But behind it all perhaps UNCTAD-IV could be a convoluted success. Politically it was vital for the Third World to stand its ground at all costs, having decided to abandon everything in favour of the Common Fund.

They did muster more than 40 unconditional commitments to the fund, including the priceless promise of \$25m from Norway, one of the "rich" group which has yet to achieve real returns from its new-found oil.

Here was a kind of progress. The final resolution did use the words "common fund" when calling upon the UNCTAD Secretary-General to convene a "negotiating conference."



Light of the world: a little sunshine at Habitat Forum

The Forum's job: let people speak

By J.G. van Puffen

Chairman of the Habitat NGO Committee

WHEN it does not rain in Vancouver — and contrary to what some believe, quite often it does not — one has a magnificent view of the mountains. The mountains and the water form a glorious setting for the city: an almost perfect background for a discussion on the man-made and the natural environment.

Only a few generations ago the fertile valley in which Vancouver is situated was the domain of the Indians. Few peoples have lived in closer contact with the earth and nature. Their songs carried in their melodies the running of water, the sighing of the wind and the call of animals. They spoke to the fish before they caught it; if necessary they hunted the wolf, but nevertheless thought of him as their brother.

Now, hardly a century later, we realise that the resources of our planet need careful management in order to sustain our life systems, and the international community has convened at this very place to discuss how we can provide the increasing world population with adequate shelter and basic services. According to the United Nations General Assembly, the main purpose of Habitat is "to serve as a practical means to exchange information about solutions to problems of human settlements against a broad background of environmental and other concerns . . ."

Our world is so organised that it is, in the first place, the national governments which have the power and the responsibility for improving the quality of life in accordance with principles of social justice. It is only the governments which can undertake the action which is needed to solve human settlements problems on a large scale, and because of this the recommendations adopted by the governmental conference will be of primary importance.

Almost simultaneously with the governmental conference, non-governmental organisations and interested

individuals are meeting in the Habitat Forum. Thousands of people are taking part. What is the role of the Forum?

A basic function is to provide an occasion for representatives of voluntary and professional associations to meet each other, to exchange information, to learn from each other and in this way prepare themselves for an active role in helping to carry out the recommendations which will come out of the Habitat conference. Many of these organisations and their members fulfill important functions in the planning, management and improvement of human settlements.

A second, more important function of the Forum is to act as "the voice of the people".

For the "voice of the people" to be effective — that is, to have an influence on the governmental conference — it should not only be loud and clear but also focus on a few key issues. This is by no means easy as the Forum participants have a considerable variety of preoccupations and concerns.

Contrary to what might be thought, it is

clear that the most pressing human settlement problems are not primarily of a technical nature.

The real question with which Habitat is confronted is therefore: why is it that, with all the knowledge we possess, these problems continue to exist? The obvious answer is that the existing economic and social conditions in large parts of the world do not permit the application of our knowledge on a large enough scale to be of benefit to those who most need it. In other words, the problems of human settlements cannot be separated from the economic and social conditions under which they exist.

The call from the Forum should be one for social justice. It should help to generate the political will of the governments to change their policies internationally as well as internally in accordance with this principle.

It is to be hoped that those who attend the Forum will not do so only as spectators at a colourful event, but also as participants in a process which can influence decision making on issues that are vital to mankind.

ANTHROPOLOGIST Margaret Mead drew such crowds to the Interfaith Service in Hangar 5 at the Forum yesterday that the huge wooden doors had to be shut and bolted.

Outside several hundred waited patiently. The more enterprising found a side door, where they were turned away politely but firmly by a marshal whose task became increasingly difficult. When confronted by the head of the official Conference French delegation he made an

exception to his rule. He was challenged by the next man in the queue who was told: "Because he is the head of the French delegation and you are not."

Inside, Margaret Mead said that the technology which threatened to pollute the earth had also made it possible for the religions of the earth to come together at Habitat.

The conference could develop a world climate of opinion in which the world's

MEAD PACKS HANGAR FIVE

peoples could devote themselves to building communities in which children could walk in safety and the elderly walk in peace. The service was organised by the Vancouver Interfaith Group.

• Another conference crowd-puller, Maharishi Mahesh Yogi, will not be speaking at the Forum tonight as originally planned because of "other commitments." A video-tape address by the Maharishi will be given at the Bayshore Inn at 0800 on Tuesday.

Jericho

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A chance to confound the cynics

IT IS easy to be cynical about Habitat, especially in the wake of the United Nations trade conference in Nairobi, which sadly missed the opportunity to move the world along the road to a more equitable economic relationship between the rich and poor countries.

What point is there in passing pious resolutions in favour of "more livable settlements and social justice for everyone" when the "have" nations are unprepared to sacrifice one single short term trade advantage in favour of the "have nots"?

What hope is there that the well-heeled delegates from Africa, Asia and Latin America will fly back home from their Vancouver luxury hotels determined on new priorities to meet the needs of the rapidly increasing population or urban and rural poor?

What chance is there that all the preparations, all the speeches, documents and films, all the money, will get the message through that people have to be put first? And that if they are not, the present elites will in Mr. Penagos's words "be swept away"?

We believe that such cynicism is, for the moment, misplaced. Habitat itself is the first reason for hope. The idea of viewing the future from the point of view of human settlements was born in Stockholm in 1972, when the world's conscience was awakened to the vulnerability of the thin envelope of life which encircles our spinning planet. The process of education has gone on, partly through the world meetings on population, food and the status of women. But it comes full circle with Habitat — the first world

conference, as Governor Diego Arria of Caracas has said, on the human being.

This conference is confusing and disturbing because it demands a fresh set of mental assumptions, a new and complex set of associations. It demands that the problems of economic growth, of population, of housing, of health, food, water, land and transport be viewed not in isolation, nor from a tidy technical viewpoint, but together so that all may benefit.

The aim must be, in a sense, a modest one: to ameliorate the lot of the poorest. Yet it is of immense significance, for if that can be done there is a chance that the world can begin to pull out of the downward spiral of malnutrition, illiteracy, and subhuman living conditions which threatens to plunge cities into chaos and to turn villages into graveyards.

And because no one is being asked to sign any cheques, or make any immediate concessions, the chance of some consensus is real. A clear declaration on the need for national settlement policies and endorsement of the need for a greater investment in small scale rural agriculture, for preventive rather than curative health services, for clean water and basic sanitation, for self-help housing and for the greater support of the informal urban economy would strengthen the hand of politicians who today find their way blocked by outdated opposition.

Such a consensus is worth working for in the next two weeks. Yesterday's symposium declaration is valuable ammunition in the cause. Habitat Forum must see that there is plenty more.

WHO'LL ADOPT THE BABY?

PRECEDENT almost insists that Habitat shall have issue. If it does, what shape will it take? And where, in the manner of the old song, will the baby's dimple be?

Habitat delegates are divided between "pinhead" and "octopus" formulas. The first implies a small central establishment with a number of smaller but no less important regional bureaux. This means that each developing region would have a roughly equal slice of the operational prestige and available funds.

The second is the now familiar large central body with tentacles stretching tentatively wherever the head decides. By definition this means that some one country must house the operation — a consummation not without prestige and profit. Such a body is more likely to appeal to the United Nations bureaucracy.

The last (New York, January) Habitat Preparatory Committee opted for the new body to be absorbed either into UNEP in Nairobi or ECOSOC in New York. In the latter event it would be part of the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning. The Kenyans are vigorously lobbying for UNEP (and therefore Nairobi) to take over the fostering of whatever offspring does emerge.

The New York meeting also came up with the alternative suggestion of an entirely new institution, another UNEP, separate from all others. Where will it be sited? The UN bureaucrats would no doubt favour New York, if only because it would be easier to finance. But, in the order of these

things, the next new body is earmarked for either Asia or South America.

The Philippines, with a \$1m pledge to the nascent UN Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, is reportedly interested in having the Habitat baby housed in Manila. So far no other Asian country has shown any interest.

The real lobbying has come from Mexico. President Luis Echeverria, who has only a few months more in office, is leading arguably the most powerful delegation of all at the Vancouver conference. There is no doubt that he would do what he can to take the expected offspring to Mexico City, even if his own ambitions may still be centred somewhere else.

Meanwhile the rich world has been decidedly lukewarm in its attitude to the whole subject of Human Settlements. The UNEP allocation for the new Foundation, the funding agency for human settlements programmes, which started work on January 1, 1975, was \$4m instead of \$250m which the developing countries has sought.

Western countries have yet to contribute to it and some, like France, have urged UNEP not to support the Foundation any more. There is a financial crisis in UNEP itself. But procreation is a natural phenomenon which usually defies such constraints. And who will disagree that everybody simply must have a dimple?



"Unless progre

A dedicated of W

BARBARA WARD is a long way from the simpering, self-congratulatory political fence sittings of Barney Danson, the Canadian Urban Affairs Minister, who will be elected president of Habitat on Tuesday. (It is tradition, and it is sad, that in international conferences, just as in international high society, May Queens are chosen mainly because Daddy can afford to throw their party, and certainly not for their intelligence).

Barbara Ward is a blunt, explicit, constant and passionate speaker, an obviously dedicated humanist, bright, fragile and aggressive as an English sparrow. She looks as though she has just leaped out of the television screen, a fugitive from one of those dreadful films the British Broadcasting Corporation makes to show the English poor exactly how they should behave if only they were rich. (As BBC believes its own propaganda, of course, the same films are also exported to confuse the poor of other countries.)

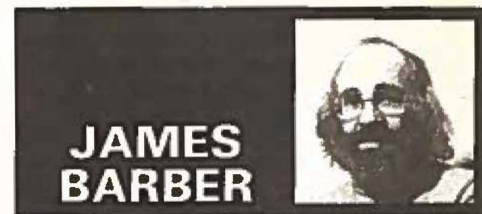
All over the English-speaking world there is a standard Barbara Ward interview in the women's pages of newspapers.

She could be dishing out soup in a country village, riding the English lanes on an elderly bicycle, wearing a floppy hat and inquiring after the health of the third gardener's tubercular child.

In fact, she has a 10,000-volt vocabulary, illuminating and precise as a rock concert floodlight. She says, publicly and privately, exactly what she means, in rational, calm, matter-of-fact terms. She has instant recall of a most extensive mindfull of statistics, and she has the stage timing, the sense for an audience (like a good stand-up comedian) that keeps her listeners listening. She is an instant journalist, and she speaks in sentences — whole, rounded, considered paragraphs beyond the criticism of the most nit-picking pundit. She switches on immediately, tired or hungry, eight in the morning or ten at night, sick or well.

What does she expect of Habitat?

"Could it be that if the developed world came not as a shining example of the stages of growth leading to the full felicity of a high



consumption society, but as a bloody mess

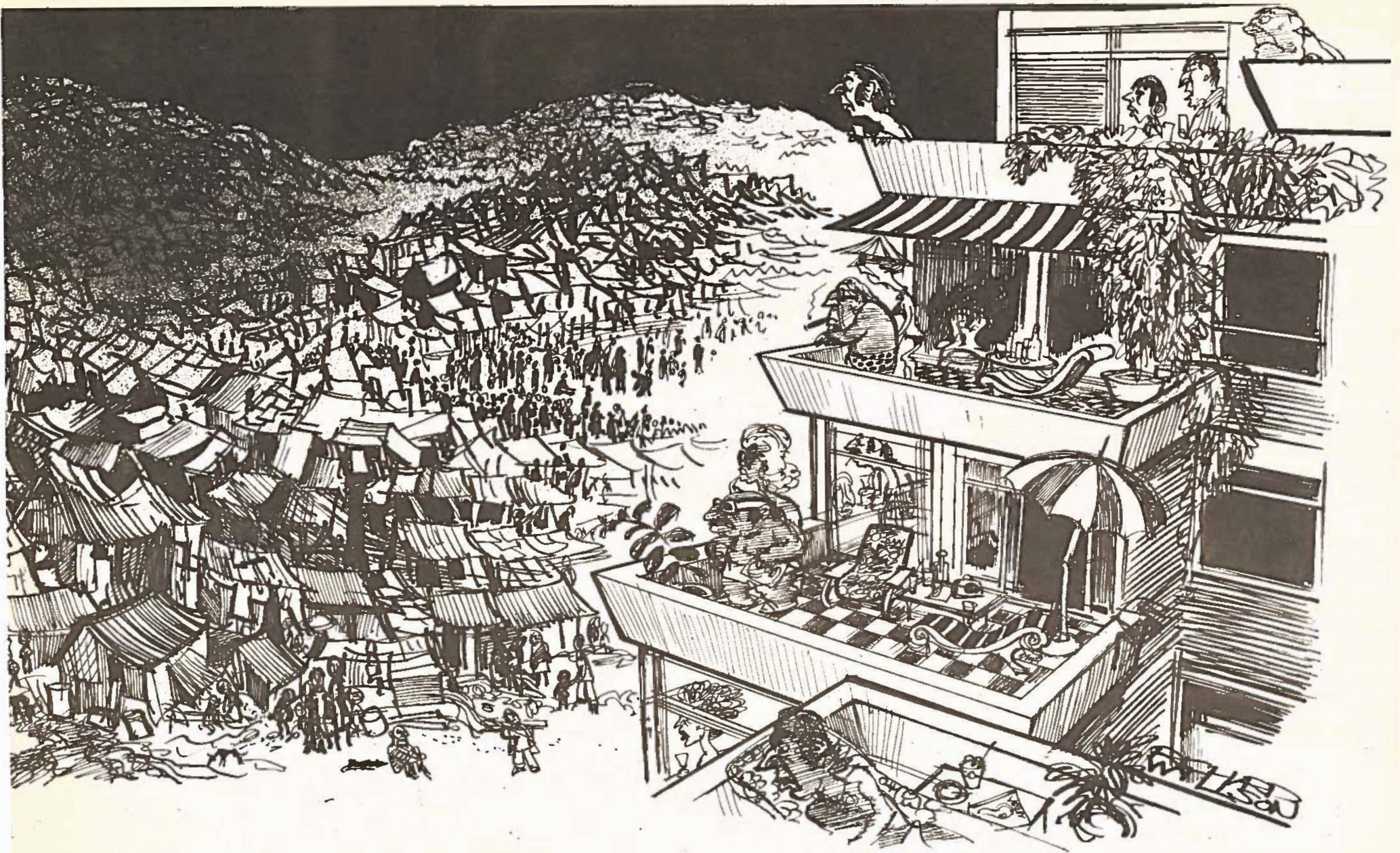
... Might that not have an impact? "Clean water? If you get clean water to every settlement by 1990 you do two things: you do more about restoring some human dignity than by any other route. (Just try keeping any dignity when you're running at both ends.) And, second, you take a big step towards stabilising the population. If your first three children don't die of gastritis maybe you'll feel you don't need 15.

"And besides that, it's manageable. Only \$3,000m. There was a Russian proposal in 1973 to take 10 per cent off the planetary arms budget and use 10 per cent of that for development — which, with an arms budget of \$300,000m, works out to exactly \$3,000m.

"And if people aren't rotten with gastritis they are much more likely to have the energy to do something about their rotten governments.

Of course you're suspicious of this nice English lady, privileged, educated, financially secure. The rich will not be persuaded to finance their own demise, you remember that from somewhere and say it to her. But she takes it, the "they" isn't her, and she says in a voice of most unholy glee: "Aha, but if they don't, they will finance their own destruction."

She doesn't look like a revolutionary. "No, I'm not. I'm a social democrat. Have been for years". And you're still suspicious. What makes this woman tick? It shouldn't



ss is made . . . the elites will be swept away" — Enrique Penalosa

ted court ard

important, the personal details of any public person's life, but this is because she is such a believable person. Prophets, just like economists, are demonstrably more wrong than right, and therefore suspect. Barbara Ward is so understandable. No cloud of obbledegook, no secret expertise and no pie in the sky. So what is it, why is she?

Ambition? She's not a politician, not a bureaucrat, and climbing ladders is not so terribly appealing when you are far enough up on your own to be working buddies with the Pope on top level Vatican committees. And even that doesn't make sense. She is Catholic, and talks about population control, even suggesting that the poor get their reward on earth instead of waiting for a vacancy in Heaven. You don't ask the obvious questions because she knows you don't want the obvious answer. She's too smart for that. There has to be an intellectual rationale and you're too smart to accept that. Any answer will leave the real questions unanswered.

So is it conscience? What we, in America, call guilt for having it so good and easy? But she doesn't have it that easy. She is in and out of hospitals, a very sick woman, unable most of the time to even eat. And if she wants to pay her dues for having been born privileged then she's more than paying them now, pushing herself to a schedule that would scare the credit cards off most senior executives.

She talks some more: on agricultural reform, on Mexico in desperate trouble, on Brazil in a mess with an agribusiness-inspired foreign debt of \$28,000m, on the demonstrated failure of the mega-city, on the need for control of land sale and the return to society of its profits.

We joke about Churchill and Lady Astor, about the decline of political wit, and



Barbara Ward: some lady!

she wishes she had said, instead of Mort Sahl: "I am the only working existentialist." But it is all polite, tea-time fencing, you can hear the chit-chat becoming brighter, not brittle, and not shallow, but controlled.

"I'll give you a clue," she said. "Il n'y a qu'une tristesse, la tristesse de ne pas être saint." (There is only one sadness, the sadness of not being a saint.) Religious is perhaps a better word than saint: it makes sense, it answers the questions, it brings her Catholicism into contemporary terms. It explains dedication as a state of grace.

VANCOUVER IS HOST TO THE PLANET

FLAGS and bunting bedeck the city, \$100,000 in specially-minted Habitat dollars are being circulated, and Habitat Festival, a series of plays and concerts put on by the city, is under way as Vancouver plays host to Habitat delegates.

The city stands to gain much by the festival, not least through the \$20m plus the delegates are expected to spend here. But the enthusiasm that is now being generated for the conference has been slow in coming.

Last November, City Council voted 9-1 to ask the Federal Government to cancel the conference. In late February one local columnist damned the whole affair as a "freebie holiday by the sea for architects, consultants, international and national civil servants, politicians and the groupies of every hue that cavort around the UN, the flag of dogoodery and the smell of bucks".

Habitat boosters, such as Hugh Keenleyside, Associate Commissioner-General, have had to prod the city not to behave like a collection of "prejudiced bush-leaguers". Barbara Ward has tried to excite the city's imagination by telling people they are playing "host to the planet" - a role she says could grow into a world leadership position for Canada.

The City Council objections that surfaced at the end of 1975 followed the UN resolution condemning Zionism. This, of course, had greatly upset the local Jewish community. But there were other problems.

City Council wanted to know where the extra money for policing costs would come from. These costs have been estimated at up to \$1m. Council wanted to know what provisions the Federal Government was going to make to counteract the possibility of terrorism or public violence.

Federal money for the Jericho site was slow in coming, and, says Alderman Mike Harcourt, "Al Clapp and his boys were near to starving." Also, there was a complete lack of communication between city and federal authorities over the arrangements. According to Harcourt, the Federal Government had to appoint a co-ordinator to co-ordinate the activities of its two existing co-ordinators.

But these problems have been sorted out. The Federal Government has allowed money for police overtime. UN Security, RCMP and local police have co-ordinated to take care of any possible terrorist activities, and money has slowly filtered through to the Jericho site. "I'm with the show and so is Council," says Harcourt.

Other problems bothering the locals have cropped up, but all seem to have been dealt with. First, radical Jewish groups threatened demonstrations against the delegation from the Palestine Liberation Organisation. But more moderate Jewish organisations say there are no planned demonstrations or rallies.

Possible strikes by air traffic controllers and CBC radio technicians have failed to emerge, and none of the city's hoteliers seems too bothered by an Ontario MP's warning that diplomatic guests might leave a rash of unpaid bills, escaping prosecution because of their diplomatic immunity.

The possibility of a homeless army of visitors to the conference has been dimmed by the efforts of Habitat Housing Referral Service and by stern warnings from the BC Government's Minister of Human Resources that young people without money would be asked to leave, or, if American, escorted back to the border.

The vast cost of Habitat is being borne largely by the Canadian Government and the UN. Don Peacock, Director-General of Information for the Canadian Habitat Secretariat, says the Federal Government will foot an eventual bill of more than \$15m. Additionally, the UN has allocated \$2.77m from its general budget, and \$3m in grants has been allocated by the UN Fund for the Environment.

The BC Government has provided the Jericho site, and so far paid \$75,000, a sum considered by some to be a mere drop in the bucket. The city is paying for Habitat Festival.

The Vancouverites who helped clear the Jericho site in the days leading up to its opening, and the crowds already visible at Habitat exhibits, say enough for the city's welcome. Only one thing can dampen Vancouver's contribution to the conference: the weather - which is notoriously poor in June.

Spools rush in for unique show

HABITAT is the first world conference to use audio-visual material as an integral part of discussions and government statements. Andreas Fugelsang, head of the audio-visual programme, has received more than 230 films and about 10 slide-and-tape shows. The programme is estimated to have cost some \$7m, but money was perhaps the least of its problems.

The official deadline for submitting films was six months ago, but few countries managed to meet it because film is largely a "new" medium as far as governments are concerned. Fugelsang says: "Most UN members had difficulties in producing films." And not only in producing — one film spent a fortnight being transported on the back of a camel and reached the Habitat Secretariat wet and dirty.

But the main worry was copyright. Originally, each government gave the Secretariat rights to show the films during the conference, primarily to delegates. Then the Habitat authorities said they wanted to show the films to the public and the media beforehand, and to store them in an archive after the conference.

In camera

Some governments are reported reluctant to hand over copyright, others do not own the rights, so the Secretariat has been obliged to open new negotiations with each country. This is one reason why continuous previews scheduled at the Queen Elizabeth Playhouse last week were cancelled and replaced by the showing of three-minute capsules. The other reason was protocol: was it right to show a film before it has been officially presented by the relevant delegation?

Fugelsang expected production problems, so he hired a team of a dozen film producers and directors to act as roving consultants to governments who lacked basic film expertise. The results are often startling. The Solomon Islands' film on low-cost housing was made to high technical and aesthetic standards by a Canadian director, Mike Rubbo, and an Australian

cameraman, Ian Stocks, who worked under Habitat's "loan scheme". But the film's content, the message, has the naivete and roughness of a home movie.

It starts with a gimmick (imported?). A group of native islanders is playing Monopoly and one of them ironically calls out his "Chance" card as if it were a judgement on his entire life: "Go to Jail; Do Not Pass Go; Do Not Collect \$200." Then the home movie starts. A white housing manager shows us round his office and introduces his secretary, who smiles at the camera. A native worker, excessively polite, beckons us into his new home. And so on.

It is too soon to say if this film and all the others will have a large impact on the Conference. In the case of the Solomon Islands, it is their only voice at Habitat. It seems the government has no plans to send a delegate.

The potential of the films is vast. In the Conference atmosphere of diplomacy, they are like a breath of fresh air. If only for that reason, delegates may see them as both an opportunity and a threat. Fugelsang is fully prepared to risk altering the diplomat's conventional ways of working. But he sees difficulties: "Human beings are unhappy when reality lands on their desks."

A research project set up by the International Broadcast Institute, with the co-operation of the Secretariat, is studying how delegations prepared the films, how they use them and what will happen when the Conference finishes.

Initial reactions to the films have favoured simple, dramatic success stories such as Sierra Leone's Self-Help in Port Loko (or how to build a modern hospital with 100 bags of cement and \$12). More complex and ambitious films that try to analyse social and economic changes run the danger of being too general and too clinched — and of not being seen.

Delegates have noted the surprising lack of animation diagrams, cartoon and the other well-established graphic techniques of communicating information (France's "Beavers" is a notable exception). Equally surprising is the lack of pamphlets, books, charts, etc., to accompany the films.

Another group of people who were curious about this fundamental question of what the films are actually about watched a random selection of three capsule films. Afterwards, each wrote down what he thought the film was about. Each answer was different. Threat or opportunity, it is going to be stimulating.

The full-length films are being shown for delegates and media only at the Project Presentation Centre, Hyatt Regency Hotel.

Marching through Georgia

LOBBYING facilities are available in the ballroom of the Hotel Georgia for NGOs who want to invite delegates to the official conference to discuss particular issues. Graham Searle, who is in charge of the Georgia facility, and a team of observers will sit in on the official conference, then report to the Forum every day after the official UN briefing, which starts at 9 am.

"If NGOs want to influence the official conference, they will have to take lobbying seriously," Searle said yesterday. The lobby brief to the Forum will include what positions are struck by governments, and will try to work out why.

SELECCION

Las sesiones inaugurales de la Con Hábitat tendrán lugar en el Teatro Elizabeth a las once de la mañana. Las sesiones incluyen la adopción de procedimientos de orden, adopción de agenda, constitución de comités, y de funcionarios — a excepción del presidente. En las horas de la tarde se reunirán los comités uno, dos y tres.

Las sesiones del Foro Hábitat "Jericho Beach" incluyen un panel sobre Medio Ambiente y el Medio Humano presidido por el Obispo Hugh Montague y la participación, entre otros, del mexicano Eduardo Terrazas. Al mismo tiempo, en el Teatro A del hangar número tres se llevará a cabo un panel sobre Manejo del Crecimiento Metropolitano presidido por el Dr. Ernest Weissman. La participación de panelistas de Irán, Japón, y Canadá. A la una de la tarde en el Teatro A del hangar tres, se inicia el programa de películas preparado por la ONU. A primeras horas de la tarde, 1:40, la Madre Teresa de Calcuta pronuncia un discurso sobre los menos favorecidos.

A partir de las dos y cuarenta y cinco de la tarde, en el hangar seis se presentarán varias ponencias sobre población, entre ellas: Establecimiento de una Fundación para Asentamientos Humanos Habitables, a cargo de Frances F. Areas Poblacionales Integradas por Planificación Económica Social, a cargo de Juan Pablo Antón; Factores Poblacionales Relacionados a los Asentamientos Humanos a cargo de Darrell Randall. En la tarde, a las cinco de la tarde, Pran Nath Luthra de India y Maurice Strong de Canadá presentarán la primera parte de la presentación sobre el Mejoramiento de la Vida de los Baldados en los Asentamientos del Mundo.

En las horas de la noche, se exhibirán películas en los hangares cinco y seis, se llevará a cabo un seminario sobre desarrollo en el Teatro B del hangar número tres. Maharishi Mahesh se presentará en la plenaria del hangar cinco.

SOMMAIRE

La session d'inauguration commence à 11 heures au Théâtre de la Reine Elizabeth. Séance Plénière s'y tient à quinze heures. On y procède à l'adoption des règles de procédure et de l'agenda, à la constitution des comités, à l'élection des officiels et à la nomination du Comité de Crédence. Les vice-présidents et rapporteurs de chaque comité sont élus à dix-huit heures.

Au Forum, à dix heures quinze, Monseigneur Hugh Montefiore préside une conférence sur l'Environnement Naturel et l'Environnement Construit (hangar cinq). Dr. Ernest Weissman dirige un séminaire sur le Contrôle de la Croissance Métropolitaine (hangar trois, théâtre A).

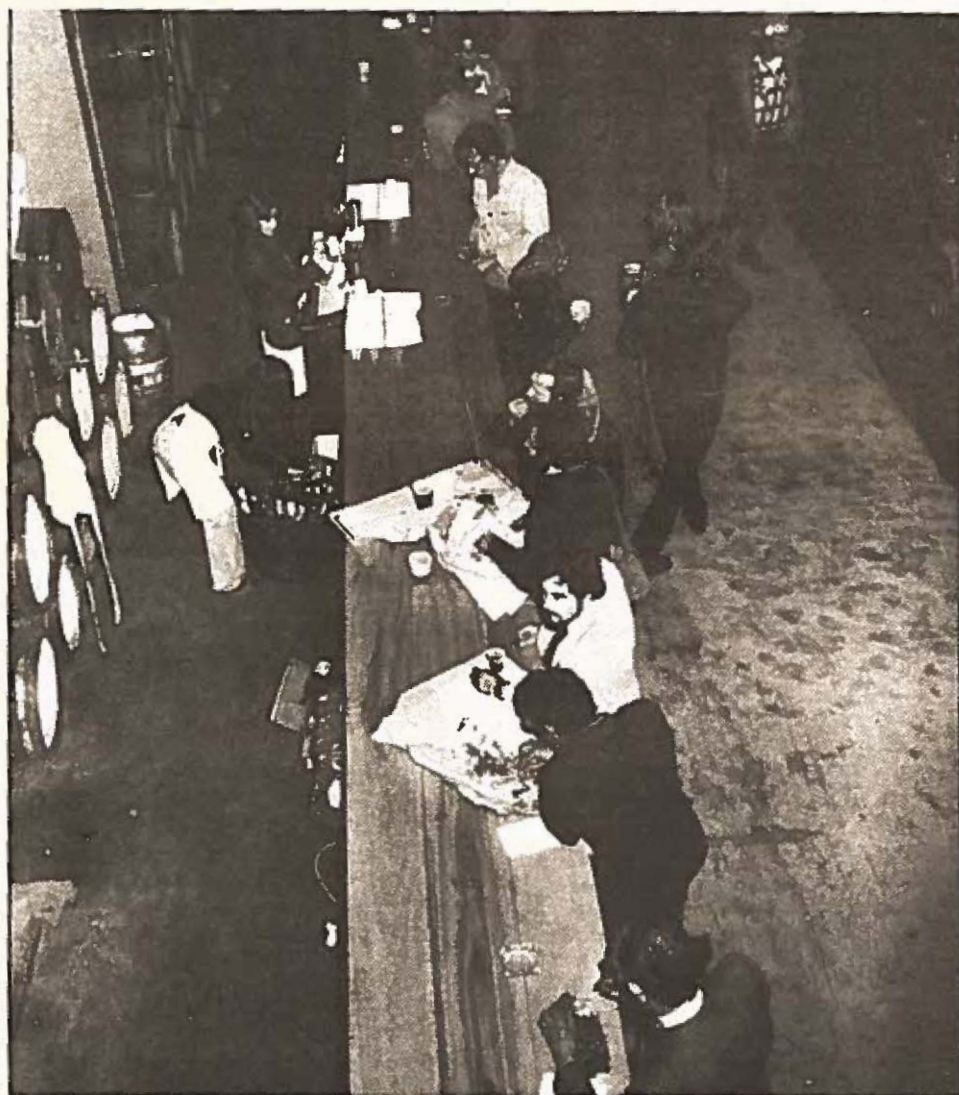
A midi au hangar six, salle B, se réunira le Groupe de l'Environnement Global pour les Jeunes Adultes. A une heure, projection de films au théâtre A, hangar trois.

A treize heures quarante-cinq, Mère Teresa de Calcutta parle du Travail pour les Désavantagés (hangar cinq). A partir de quatorze heures quarante-cinq, au hangar six, sont présentés plusieurs rapports sur le thème de la Population: "Construction d'une Fondation Stable pour un Etablissement Humain Vivable"; "Aires de Population Intégrées pour une Planification Economique et Sociale"; "Facteurs de Population liés aux Etablissements Humains".

A quinze heures, hangar six, plusieurs orateurs dont Pran Nath Luthra et Maurice Strong parlent de l'Amélioration de la Qualité de la Vie pour les Handicapés. A dix-huit heures, projection de films au hangar six, salle B.

A dix-neuf heures, Nuit Mexicaine dans la grande salle du hangar six, et Jim Boulding, de la Loge du Park Strathcona dans la salle B; au hangar cinq, salle de projection du film Temiskaming; au hangar trois, théâtre B, Séminaire sur le Développement.

Mentionnons enfin qu'un déjeuner est offert aux Chefs de Délégations par le Gouverneur Général Jules Léger au nom du Gouvernement Canadien à treize heures à la Bayshore Inn. A dix-huit heures trente, c'est au tour du Premier Ministre Pierre Trudeau de recevoir les Délégations à l'Aquarium de Vancouver dans le Palais Stanley.

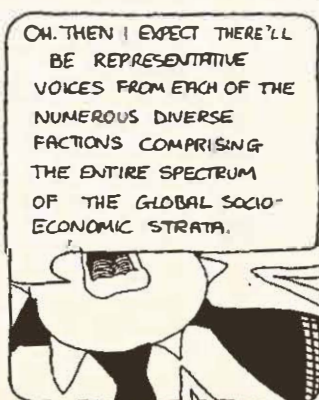


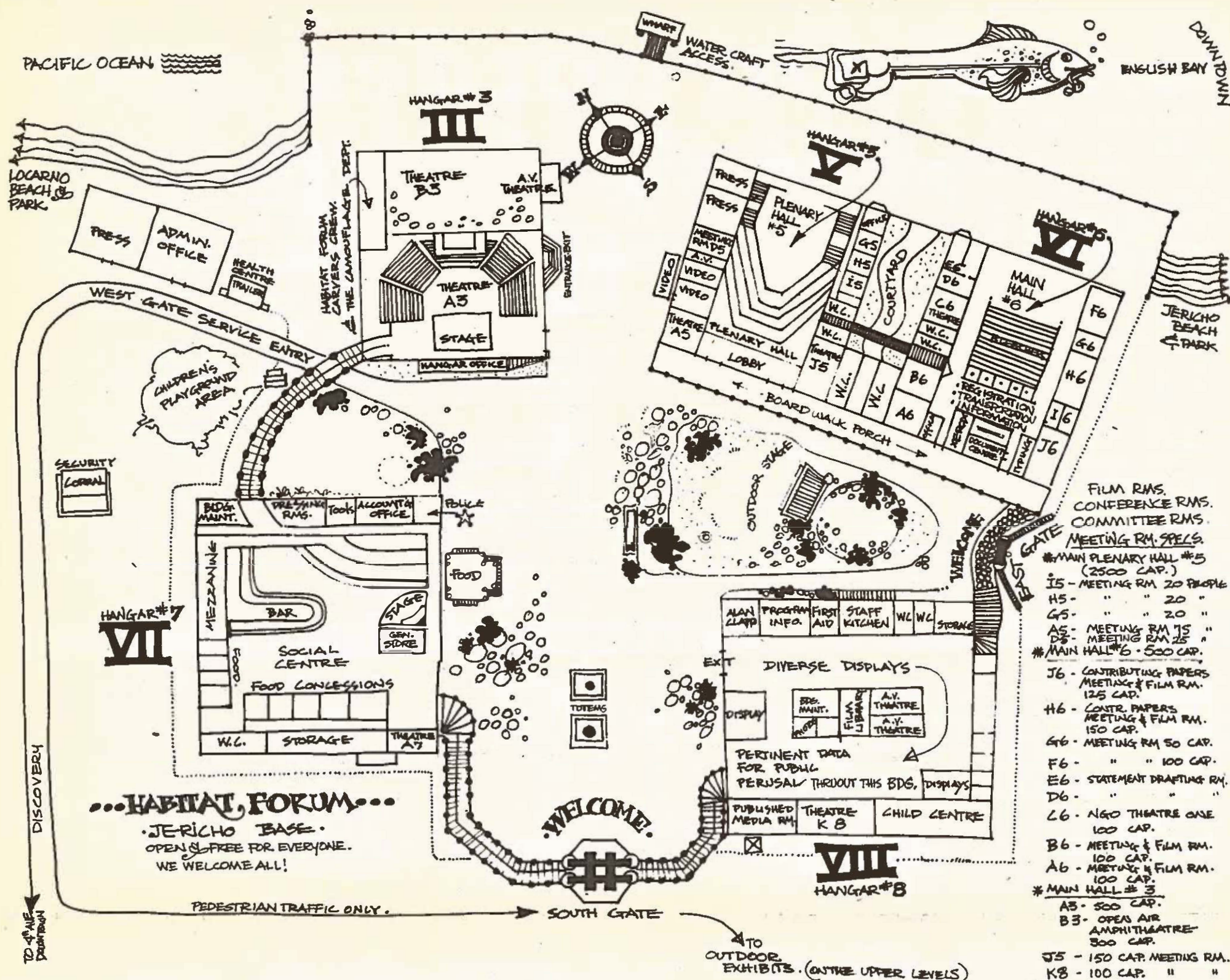
One of the world's longest bars: wine and beer on tap at Jericho Beach

When Jericho beer goes off

THERE'S no guarantee the pub at Habitat Forum will stay open during the conference. It was closed yesterday because, as Al Clapp, the site producer put it: "There's been too many people sitting on their ass and not moving around." Clapp said the pub, which houses one of the world's longest bars, would be open today but it would be closed again if it got too busy.

"We don't want this to become a watering hole for the locals," Clapp said. "This is for the delegates. If it gets too busy, we'll close it down again." The pub is licenced for seven days a week. But Clapp said nothing at the Forum was going to be run on any rigid schedule. Decisions would be made as needs developed.





Do-it-yourself at Forum

HABITAT Forum is the first non-governmental meeting associated with a major UN conference to prepare its own site.

The Forum complex at Jericho Beach symbolises of the idea of the whole conference — how to do more with less. Using driftwood and logs washed up on the beach, Al Clapp, who produced the site and a workforce which included both paid labour and volunteers, have converted a group of disused aircraft hangars scheduled for demolition into a complex providing facilities for meetings, exhibitions, and leisure.

Months ago, beachcombers began scouring the shoreline for logs and driftwood. A sawmill was brought to the site, and more than 450,000 board feet of lumber was milled from the wood which would otherwise have gone to waste. It had been the practice to burn beached logs.

The sawmill produced lumber for a theatre, two auxiliary stages, bleachers, one of the longest bars in the world, restaurants, three covered walkways, indoor and outdoor tables, and wood sculptures. Then the sawmill itself was recycled into a stage.

SHIVER MY TIMBERS!

ANY logical Canadian, coming to Vancouver in June, would pack an umbrella with his parka and rejoice in the absence of snow. But most of the people who've turned up to huddle in the stiff breezes of English Bay as they blow through the Forum's hangars don't see it that way. They made the mistake of looking at all those pictures of beautiful Vancouver taken last August. Now lap robes are beginning to appear, and a rash of hotel blankets is expected.

Remember that Canadian thermal underwear is reputed to be the best in the world. Pocket flasks, for the subtle carrying of stimulating beverages, is recommended.

One hangar has been converted into the main Forum Plenary hall, an auditorium designed with a flexible seating arrangement which can accommodate most of the conference. A series of platforms, with cushions instead of conventional seats, mounts to the second storey windows. When the huge doors of the hangars are open, the audience can look beyond the speaker to the sea and the mountains.

How the Forum works

Plenary Sessions:
Chairpersons will introduce up to four panellists speak to the subject and give their perceptions of what the key issues are. Then, the panellists will answer questions and responses from the floor and a general dialogue-discussion will ensue.

Speaker Forms:

Any person wishing to speak at any

So is staying away from beer at the bar, in favor of warm red wine.

If the rain and the cold continue, here's a list of local second-hand stores that sell warm clothing cheaply: Salvation Army, 4th Avenue near Elm or 12th and Main; Princess Tailors, 81 West Cordova, on the edge of Gastown; The Dory Shop, 1124 Robson. There are other second-hand clothing stores along 4th Avenue.

If you can't find anything used, here's a couple of the cheaper department stores: Fedco, 2600 block 4th Avenue; Army and Navy, West Hastings near Carroll, on the edge of Gastown.

session can fill out a speaker form (i) in advance and leave it at the Programme Information Office in Hangar 8 — it will be passed on to the relevant chairman — or (ii) at the meeting and pass it to the chairperson. These speaker forms will help the chairperson to bring the audience into the discussion-dialogue.

Room Bookings:

(i) Same day. Any person or group needing a room immediately can go to the Hangar Offices in Hangars 5 and 6 or to the Programme Information Office in Hangar 8 and see what is free. The Hangar managers and the people at the programme information office can instantly schedule meetings into vacant slots.

(ii) In advance. Rooms may be booked in advance by filling out room booking forms available at the Hangar Offices and the Programme Information Office. These should be handed in to one of these offices before 16.00 if they are to be for the next day. In this way, details of the meeting and its location can be published in Jericho Confirmation of which rooms the meeting have been scheduled in can be obtained by ringing 734-1361 between 19.00 and 20.00 or by looking at Jericho the next morning.

(iii) Films and audio-visual presentations can be scheduled by going to the Film Library in Hangar 8.

Please Note:

The schedule that is printed in the free Habitat Guide or the Programme Outline is only rough — the definitive daily programme will appear in Jericho each morning.

GUIDE TO CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

THE work of the Conference will be divided between the Plenary session and three committees. The Plenary, at the Queen Elizabeth Theatre, will hear national statements from the heads of delegations and will consider and approve the reports of the three committees.

Committee One, at the Holiday Inn Hotel, will discuss the declaration of principles and the programme for international action. There will be much lobbying from NGO groups to sharpen up some of the vaguer sections of the draft.

Committees Two and Three will discuss the recommendations for national action, Committee Two, meeting in the Hyatt Regency Hotel, will deal with regional policy strategies, planning and institutional management. Committee Three, in the Hotel Vancouver, will discuss shelter, infrastructure, services, land and public participation.

At the latest count, the Conference consisted of 146 national delegations, 10 UN agencies, 11 international agencies, six liberation organisations, 130 non-government organisations and four non-member countries.

Watch this space

It may be possible to find space for "public service" announcements from non-commercial Habitat interest groups on this page in succeeding issues. No group can use this space more than once. If you wish to be in line for this space please submit your message — typed double-spaced with contact telephone numbers — to the Jericho offices at the Forum (Hangar 13), or at the Hotel Devonshire, or to any Jericho staff member.

Habitat

Facts and fingers

UNDER the category of more-than-you-ever-needed-to-know-about-the-Habitat-forum-site-at-Jericho-Beach: more than 3,000 lbs. of vegetables have been chopped up in the kitchen.

Converting the disused seaplane hangers was a formidable job of work, and it's still not quite finished: in the Social Centre in Hangar 7 the roar of chain saws sometimes overpowers the hard rock music. But the workforce was diligent: last month at least 30 volunteers cut one finger while 25 more got something in their eye. And two dozen paintbrushes are missing in action.

One of the working crew who created the splendid woodworks inside the hangar described his gang as "hippies with hammers." They used six tons of nails and 2½ tons of bolts. One way or another 9,877 volunteers have been involved. Most, of course, were transient, but on their way through they applied 11,035 gallons of paint.

The sawmill, which converted driftwood into usable lumber, cut up over 450,000 feet of timber. Meanwhile, the gardeners planted 2,160 pansies and 2,016 marigolds. Finally, the ceiling banner in the Plenary Hall (Hangar 5) contains 2½ miles of stitching.

WELL, here we are again, again. With battered baggage labels which once said 'Stockholm', then 'Bucharest', then 'Rome', then 'Mexico', now saying 'Vancouver'. Now better used to the ebb and flow of the new wave of UN conferences, we meet to solve questions of human settlements.

But, before submerging ourselves totally in the slumbering sycophantic sea of committees, clauses and corrigenda, first, a word about our hosts:

Canada. You are now in Canada, which is a country to the north of the United States of America, which is a great power and hence helps Canada to use up its fuel. It is fitting that a conference such as this, which has so much to do with planning, takes place in a country which has for so long shown such a lively sense of awareness of the importance of sound planning policies.

As long ago as 1971, Canada's Energy Minister had this to say about petroleum supplies: "Canada's total petroleum reserves represent 923 years' supply for natural gas and 392 years' for oil." In 1973, *An Energy Policy for Canada* assured Canadians that they had enough oil to last at least until 2010 and even a surplus to export.

As recently as 1976, Canada commissioned a further report on petroleum supplies entitled, *An Energy Strategy for*

On hordes and hosts...

Gremlin

Canada. That report reduced the era of petroleum self-sufficiency from at least forty years to at most two. Canada is also well known for its mounted policemen.

Vancouver is in British Columbia, which is in Canada, which is just up from the United States of America, which along with the USSR, China and Liechtenstein (which has 72 princes and princesses) is a great power.

It is not Vancouver's fault that the UN Conference is here. Indeed, the city fathers and mothers (there are two women councillors) did everything they could to put a stop to it. The mayor, in a statement which almost caused a shudder to pass through the entire world, announced that the council had decided to call the whole thing off.

There was trouble with the PLO and with people wanting to camp near Habitat Forum. The idea of an invasion of nomadic Arabian campers settling their camels and goats on the West Coast (in a zoned residential area) proved just too much. The nerve snapped.

Fortunately, however, people were able to persuade the council that since they had not actually convened this meeting of 1,500 delegates from 140 nations, they could not really cancel it. The council was calmed, and blamed the whole thing on the Feds.

That, then, was how we got here. But now we are here, let's make the best of it. A lot of people have put in a lot of effort to make things work. To them we owe our gratitude. And it's gratifying to recall, isn't it, that the UN charter speaks of peoples of the world and not of governments?

Jericho is produced on behalf of the NGO Committee for Habitat and is supported by the Association in Canada Serving Organisations for Habitat.

programme

CONFERENCE

1100 — Inaugural Session begins. Queen Elizabeth Theatre.

1500 — Plenary convenes: (a) adoption of the rules of procedure (b) adoption of the agenda (c) constitution of the committees (d) election of officers other than the President (e) appointment of the Credentials Committee. Queen Elizabeth Theatre.

1800 — Committee 1 convenes to elect Vice-Chairman and Rapporteurs. Holiday Inn, Vancouver City Centre.

1800 — Committees 2 and 3 convene to elect Vice-Chairman and Rapporteurs. Queen Elizabeth Theatre.

FORUM

1000 — Bees, Chemicals and our Environment — lecture and discussion (and again at 1200). Hangar 5 — Room A.

1015 — The Man-made and the Natural Environment: Chairperson: Bishop Hugh Montefiore (UK), Panel: Taghi Farvar (Iran), Dr Eduardo Terrazas (Mexico). Hangar 5 — Plenary Hall.

1015 — Workshop: Metropolitan Growth Management: Chairperson: Dr Ernest Weissman. Panelists: Asghar Talaye-Minai (Iran), Alfredo Saravia (Peru),

Masahiko Hongo (Japan), Michael Hough (Canada), and Simon Miles (IN-TERMET). Hangar 3 — Theatre A.

1030 — "Life in Contemporary China" slide presentation, Tanja Winter (90 min). Hangar 6 — Room C.

1200 — Young Adult Global Environment Team. Hangar 6 — Room B.

1300 — UN Film Programme. Hangar 3 — Theatre A.

1300 — Marine Habitation: Co-ordinator: Tony Latimer. Hangar 6 — Room C.

1345 — Lunch Lecture: Mother Teresa of Calcutta on "Working for the Most Disadvantaged". Hangar 5 — Plenary Hall.

Contributed Papers — Theme: Population.

1445 — "Building a Stable Foundation for a Livable Human Settlement." Speaker: Ms Frances Frech (USA). Hangar 6 — Room H.

1540 — "Areas Poblacionales Integrales para la Planificación Económica Social — Juan Pablo Antun. Hangar 6 — Room H.

1630 — "Population Factors Related to Human Settlements — Darrell Randall. Hangar 6 — Room H.

1500 — Improving the Quality of Life for the Handicapped in the World's Settlements. Speakers include Pran Nath Luthra

(India) and Maurice Strong (Canada). Hangar 6 — Main Hall.

1500 — Habitat NGO Committee Statement — final revisions. Hangar 6 — Room J.

1500 — Workshop: Metropolitan Growth Management (Cont'd.). Hangar 3 — Theatre A.

1500 — Plenary: The Man Made and the Natural Environment (Cont'd.). Hangar 5 — Plenary Hall.

1500 — Working groups from Plenary. Hangar 5 — Rooms A & J.

1500 — Working Groups from Metropolitan Growth Management Workshop. Hangar 6 — Rooms A, D, E, F, G.

1500 — Multi-media presentation, co-ordinator Brian Livingstone. Hangar 6 — Room F.

1500 — Habitation on Water, Speaker: Elizabeth Mann Borghese. Hangar 8 — Conference Room.

1500 — Canadian Esperanto Association, Chairperson: W.G. Temple. Hangar 6 — Room B.

1800 — F.A.C.E. Films. Hangar 6 — Room B.

1900 — A Sense of Place (NFB) film. Hangar 3 — Theatre A.

1900 — F.A.C.E. Mexican Night. Hangar 6 — Main Hall.

1900 — Minimata film, Mercury Pollution Action Group. Hangar 6 — Room C.

1900 — Strathcona Park Lodge, Jim Boulding. Hangar 6 — Room B.

1900 — I.P.S.U.N. Hangar 6 — Room A.

1900 — Multi-Media Presentation. Hangar 6 — Rooms F & H.

1900 — Planners Network, Co-ordinator David Gurin. Hangar 5 — Room A.

1900 — Development Workshop: Environmental Design and Indigenous Building, Allen Cain. Hangar 3 — Theatre B.

1900 — Appropriate Technology Gathering. Chairperson: Dr Allen Jedlicka.

1930 — Maharishi Mahesh CANCELLED.

1930 — Traditional African programme by a

FESTIVAL

Folk Troupe from Zaire. Hangar 5 — Plenary Hall.

2000 — Global Corporations and the Consumer Economy. Chairperson: Maurice Strong. Hangar 5 — Plenary Hall.

0900 — Showings at the Artists Gallery. Artists Gallery.

1100-2100 Concourse Craft Fair. CPR Station.

Plaza Craft Fair. Granville Square.

Interior Design Exhibition. CPR Station.

Children's Art Programme. Granville Square.

Exhibition of Outstanding Canadian Crafts. CPR Station.

0830-1630 — Vancouver: A Changing Habitat, a look at the growth of Vancouver from the 1870s to the 1930s. City Archives.

1200 — Towne Waytes. Granville Square.

1200 — Circus Minimus. Pacific Centre.

1300 — Ice Wolf, by Carousell Players, \$2 - adults, 75 cents - children. Arts Club.

1300 — Cosmic Salto Trampoline Troupe. Pacific Centre.

1900 & 2115 — Women in the Americas (three films), Social Alternative series, \$1. Western Front.

2030 — Hay Fever by Noel Coward, \$4.25. Arts Club.

2030 — Canadian Brass Ensemble, from Toronto, \$5. Christ Church Cathedral.

2030 — Trio, with Leon Bibb, Gail Nelson and Stan Keen, \$4.50. David Y.H. Lui Theatre.

EVENTS

1300 — Governor-General Jules Leger hosts Government of Canada luncheon for heads of delegation. Bayshore Inn.

1830 — Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau hosts reception for delegations. Vancouver Aquarium in Stanley Park.

FILMS

Theatre 1 — Forum Hangar

0930 — Power to the People — discusses the limited amount of fossil fuel and the search for new power sources — problems of nuclear power and nuclear waste disposal.

1010 — Man the Polluter — a cartoon about man's ability to foul his own nest.

1115 — Our cities our Rights. A town grows — how, why and for whom.

1300 — Cities in Crisis. A Matter of Survival.

1330 — The New Alchemists — a scientific approach exploring possibilities for more human self-sufficient life styles involving inter-related food producing systems and small-scale technology.

1415 — Through the Mill Once More — conserving natural resources through the recycling of waste products.

1500 — Epilogue — an overall view at the world's natural environment and its exploitation by technology.

1530 — Man and His Resources — shows that the determination of the poorer nations to achieve a greater recognition by the "have" nations.

1615 — The Family That Dwell Apart — the theme of the film is aid as interference; aid more often than not is a disruptive and self-interested enterprise.

1645 — Campamento — documentary on the struggle of a group of homeless peasants planning and building their own community in Chile.

1900 — Kashima Paradise — the impact of the development of the huge Kashima steel and petrochemical complex on the daily life of a farmer. Shows increasing subordination of agriculture to industry in a country already heavily dependent on expensive agricultural imports, and with it human disruption, disease and a political nightmare.

Theatre 2 Hangar 8.

0930 — Walk A While in My Shoes — the problems of mobility of the handicapped.

1015 — Thoughts on the Future with George McRorie — changes foreseen in the treatment of the earth's resources and the responsibility that falls on technology in creating a better world.

1100 — Where do we go from here? — the political and economic tensions of urban transportation.

1130 — Beyond Shelter — appraises the limited and enclosed living situation available to all people in North America compared with Denmark, where the emphasis is on integrating old people into the community.

1300 — Metropolis — a city of the future as seen in 1926.

1430 — Boomville — cartoon on ironic view of town planning.

1500 — Like the Trees — a Metis woman leaves the city and rediscovers her roots amongst the woodland Cree.

1530 — Land is the Culture — Indian culture and their search for fair land claims settlements as a means of preserving their threatened culture.

1615 — Nell and Fred — the pros and cons of old-age institutions.

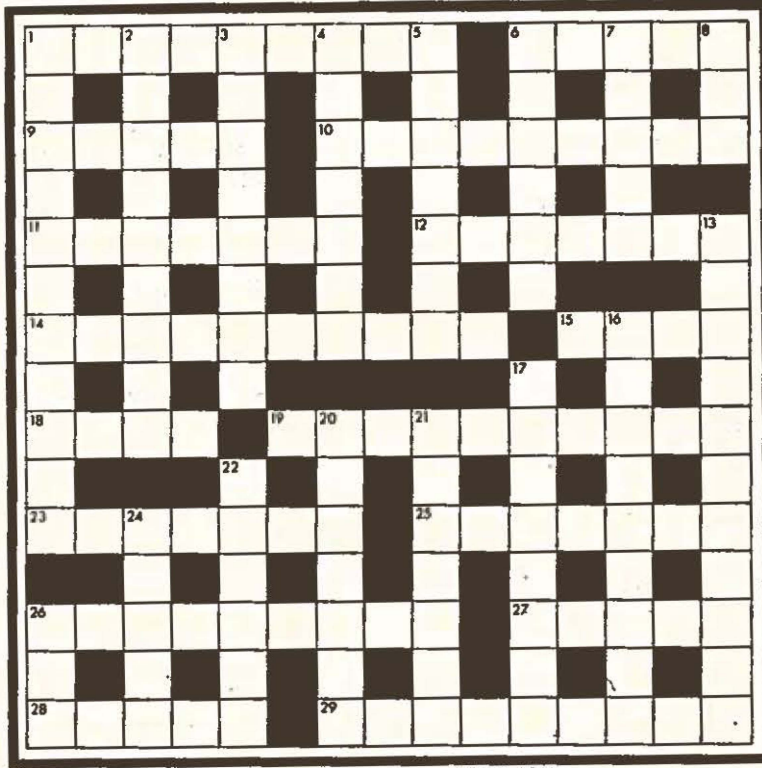
1900 — Viracocha — Spanish-speaking townspeople and campesinos linked by an economic system that heightens mutual contempt.

1945 — The Children Know — indicates how discrimination is perpetuated by people, its living evidence, malnourished and diseased children.

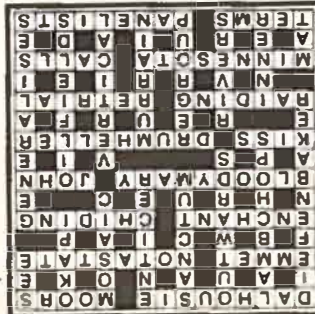
2030 — Other Side of the Ledger — the view of spokesman for Candian Indians and Metis groups on what Indians have to say about their lot in the Hudson Bay Company's operations.

ACROSS

- 1 Canadian university
- 6 Early conquerors of Spain
- 9 Ant
- 10 What a province isn't (3 words)
- 11 Bewitch
- 12 Rebuking
- 14 Tomato cocktail
- 15 With 1 down, former P.M.
- 18 Gesture of affection
- 19 Alberta community
- 23 Attacking
- 25 New hearing in court
- 26 Canadian border state
- 27 Beckons
- 28 Conditions
- 29 Sinclair and Berton, e.g.



SOLUTION



- 5 One who tempts
- 6 See 17 down
- 7 Central African animal
- 8 Notice
- 13 Speaks in vague terms
- 16 Alberta's wealth
- 17 With 6 down, McLuhan book
- 20 Form again
- 21 Infectious cattle disease
- 22 Red, Columbia and St. Lawrence, e.g.
- 24 Interior
- 26 Rug

DOWN

- 1 See 15 across
- 2 Meat cutlets
- 3 Towards the outside
- 4 Sacred retreat