

Jericho

THE HABITAT NEWSPAPER NO. 2

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'BE PASSIONATE' SAYS TRUDEAU

All you need is love



The Mounties were there as UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim left the Queen Elizabeth Theatre after yesterday's Habitat opening.

Fishy

CANADIAN Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau entertained nearly 4,000 guests at a bash at the Aquarium last night where the main course served was fish — to both guests and the whales.

Two—score turnout

THE WOMEN at Habitat held a reception at a leading Vancouver hotel last night.

Only 40 ladies thought it worthwhile attending. An hour after it had started there were five men present. Four were seen talking to female members of the gathering. The fifth was drinking alone by a wall. Note: guests had to pay for their own drinks!

Nuclear ban sought

A resolution that there be no further construction of nuclear power plants and that those already in operation be phased out has been accepted by an NGO committee at the Forum. The committee, drafting a statement to be presented to the main UN body, unanimously adopted a resolution opposing nuclear energy as presented by Dr. Patrick Moore, vice-president of the Greenpeace Foundation.

MOTHER TERESA SAYS IT TOO

MOTHER TERESA, the saint from the Calcutta slums, told people at Habitat Forum to put their love into "living action" and to give love "until it hurts." She said the purpose of Habitat was to bring bread to the hungry, to clothe the naked and to give homes to the homeless.

"Let us not just put this love into words," she said. "Let us love until it hurts."

Moved by her words, the overflowing crowd at Hangar 5 began an impromptu collection for the Missionaries of Charity, the international mission of mercy that Mother Teresa heads.

Dressed in a simple white robe with blue edging, topped by a grey cardigan to ward off the cold, Mother Teresa spoke softly, barely tall enough to reach the microphone. Her simple manner was in stark contrast to more vigorous speeches that had gone before her.

She talked of her work among the poor of the world and her parish of lepers, the lame, abandoned children, and the destitute and dying. She told of a child dying in her arms in India from lack of food. "I never felt so ashamed before the Cross," she said.

Mother Teresa told her audience to get to know the poor, because knowledge of the poor would generate love, and love would generate service. "The poor are our brothers and sisters," she said. "The poor are a great people. They do not need our pity and sympathy. They need our love and compassion. The poor enrich us."

The money collected following Mother Teresa's address totalled \$4,180.81. But Sister Maureen, at Our Lady of Perpetual Health Convent, Vancouver, said the final tally would be slightly higher. She said Mother Teresa had returned to the convent for supper with her pockets stuffed full of bills pressed upon her by Habitat givers, and this had yet to be counted.

LOVE is all you need, Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau told Habitat delegates at the opening of the Conference yesterday.

It sounded as if he were recalling a Beatles lyric from his more swinging earlier days. In fact it was lifted from "L'Energie Humaine" by that extraordinary scholar Teilhard de Chardin.

Smoothly switching from French to English — with a dash of Spanish — Trudeau said there are going to be so many of us in future that to survive we must socialise. And he left no doubt as to what he meant: "It means loving one another," he said.

But ordinary love will not be enough, according to the Prime Minister. "The only type of love which would be effective in the tightly-packed world we already live in would be a passionate love," he stressed.

Again he quoted Teilhard: "Love one another, or you will perish."

He was not advocating a massive boost to the already spiralling world population. The theme was that man, despite efforts to the contrary, will have twice as many of his fellows living cheek by jowl in 30 years' time anyway.

"I believe it would be ridiculous to think and to act as if our numbers on this earth were not so great," he said. "Habitat will deal with numbers from its beginning to its end."

Life would become intolerable if one failed to love one's neighbour, the only path is a "conspiracy of love" — "in this lies the salvation of human settlements and the hope held forth by Habitat," Trudeau said.

The subject was just too important to remain the intellectual preserve of scientists, bureaucrats "and — on Sundays — theologians."

The ordinary people, the youth, of whatever age, the participants in the parallel Habitat Forum — all have a commitment. And of all the factors bearing down on the conference, Trudeau stressed that urgency was as important as any.

"The long years of experience, the specialisation, the advanced knowledge and the wisdom of the delegates of Habitat, mixed with the imagination, the originality, the spontaneity, the boldness and the irreverence to be found at Habitat Forum will produce, I am sure, an effervescence of quality," he said.

United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said the problems of the poor, ill-fed and ill-housed could not be laid solely at the door of population growth.

A third of the world live in slums, a large percentage walk more than 100 metres to get water, more than half are plunged into gloom when the sun sets for lack of electricity — these statistics which apply to more than 1,000 million people today, dramatically attest to the purpose of Habitat, he said.

MEXICO BRINGS 14% OF THE DELEGATES

PROVISIONAL figures for the number of people attending the Conference show 931 delegates, from 146 countries.

By far the largest delegation is that of Mexico, with a preliminary count of 132 delegates headed by President Luis Echeverria Alvarez. This delegation swamps that of the host country, Canada, with 97, and that of the United States, the second biggest, with 107.

The fourth largest is Israel, obviously preparing for a major battle on its own settlements policies.

President Echeverria has been travelling around the world with his retinue, making no secret of his bid for Kurt Waldheim's job as Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Well informed sources at UN headquarters say, however, that Echeverria is on a wild goose chase. They report that he has four vetoes lined

up against him in the Security Council, which has to make the appointment. The only reason he does not have a fifth, decisive veto is that the United Kingdom is not sufficiently confirmed about the issue.

In a conference swarming with celebrities, some interesting people are being overlooked. The Kenyan delegation, for example, includes Margaret Kenyatta, Mayor of Nairobi, and a controversial figure when it comes to speculation in land. The U.S. delegation has Carla Hills, the well-respected Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, and Senator Hubert Humphrey — not to mention the special group of Marines to ensure law and order in their immediate vicinity.

A comparison of delegation sizes reveals the importance that developing countries attached to the human settlements issue. Altogether some 35 developing countries have delegations with 10 or more members, which is larger than most of them send to the UN General Assembly.

A number of the developing countries have larger delegations than industrialised countries. The Soviet Union has only 12 delegates (16 if Byel and Russia and the Ukraine are included). This compares with 36 for the Philippines, 32 for Columbia, 26 Venezuela, 21 for Uganda, 20 for Cuba, 19 for Ghana, 18 for Iran and Papua New Guinea, 17 for Brazil, and 16 each for Kenya, India, Saudi Arabia,

Thailand, Senegal, the Dominican Republic, and El Salvador.

The composition of Third World delegations also seems to be different from those of industrialised countries. For the Third World proportion of planners, architects, and other experts on domestic settlement issues, whereas the industrialised countries tend to have delegations dominated by their diplomats.

Several countries are showing admirable economy in their use of delegates, perhaps intending to recycle them through the various committees as required. Countries with lone delegates are Cameroon, Costa Rica, Equatorial Guinea, Madagascar, Oman, Paraguay and Luxembourg. Those with two are Albania, Ethiopia, Gambia, Mozambique, Nepal Rwanda, Sierra Leone, and surprisingly, Nigeria.

THE FEEL OF THE FORUM

THERE are at least 5,000 unused beds out there in the city. The Habitat Housing Referral Centre has accommodations for about 6,000 in city hotels, private homes and hostels.

"We've placed about 300 so far," spokesman Charles Keast said yesterday. "But we've no reason to expect any more people. The programme was set up because the number coming was unknown."

Estimates originally ranged from 3,000 to 70,000 people, and rumors of a tent city on the Forum site were promptly quashed by city police.

Keast said the centre was set up on a \$167,900 budget and is being run by the city. There are six computer terminals at the centre at 3396 West Broadway, with bilingual operators on duty 16 hours a day, seven days a week.

IT'S hard to make a permanent video record when the lights don't work. That's the problem for Gene Lawrence and his mobile film crew, who want to establish a permanent video tape record of the Forum proceedings.

Lawrence said yesterday the crew was taping proceedings in the Plenary Hall in Hangar 5, but there was no lighting in Hangars 3 or 6.

The crew is also sending videotape of the Forum proceedings to the downtown conference and local cable stations.

"Limited people and money in getting the site together," caused the lighting delay, Lawrence said.

THERE are 26 token ladies plying their trade at the Forum. The women sell the tokens used to buy food and drink at the social centre in Hangar 70.

One of the women said yesterday the token system was decided upon so the concession booths wouldn't have to give change, ensuring speedier service. The system is also meant to aid visitors unfamiliar with Canadian currency.

Tokens are necessary to buy food in the hangar, although some of the booths outside accept cash.

A SMALL group watching NGO Committee Chairman J.G. van Putten on the television monitor in the administration building yesterday were slightly startled when he walked by. They hadn't realized they were watching a rerun of the opening session of the Forum.

AN EARLY visitor to the Forum was French actress Maria Schneider, who spent the day handing out souvlaki at one of the concession stands. She was the only cook to spread butter on the pita bread before handing out the Greek sandwiches.

THE main advantage of the seating in the Forum Plenary Hall is that it allows delegates to dispose themselves as they are inclined — or reclined. The Maharishi would have been pleased to observe one of his disciples meditating in Lotus position during a session yesterday.

Echeverria in plea for liberty

PRESIDENT Luis Echeverria Alvarez of Mexico received a standing ovation yesterday when he told the plenary session of the Habitat conference that a place must be found in all forums of the world body for the voice of representatives of the majority of the world's population.

"To face the future, this institution must

be strengthened, and it is the responsibility of its member nations to give it the strength," he said.

"To that end, a place must be made within the organization and in all its forums, for the voice of the representatives of the world's population, as the only guarantee of a future liberty and justice."

Habitat message reaches the deaf

AN AUDIENCE which may have missed the Declaration of the Vancouver symposium — those who cannot hear — had the main points explained to them in sign language at the Forum yesterday.

The indefatigable Barbara Ward spoke at the Workshop on Improving the Quality of Life for the Handicapped, and her remarks were conveyed by Dottie Inkenbrandt, an interpreter from the Western Institute for the Deaf in Vancouver.

Concentrating on issues of particular interest to the handicapped, she said the world must not build cities for the motor car, disenfranchising children, the aged and the handicapped. Good public transport was imperative if those groups were not to live in isolation.

"One of the main causes of present and future handicap is car accidents," she said. "Four million are injured and maimed in North America alone each year and we don't give a damn."

NGO daily briefing:

LAND and its uses are the No. 1 issue of Habitat, according to the Conference Deputy Secretary-General Duccio Turin. Speaking to the first NGO daily briefing at

the Forum yesterday, he said it was becoming increasingly obvious that land was too valuable to be controlled by individual interests.

He listed shelter as the second major issue, and hoped the Conference would produce a public admission by governments that so-called low income housing has failed miserably to meet the needs of the poor. "Even Robert McNamara has admitted this, and if the World Bank says so, it must be true."

Man and Natural Environment:

After 25 years of efforts to eradicate malaria, the disease has in fact returned to a number of countries which thought they had defeated this major killer. At the Forum programme on Man-Made and Natural Environment, Taghi Farvar of Iran said development, not DDT, was the cure for malaria.

Pesticides had only succeeded in polluting the human environment. In Central America, where homes were sprayed to control malaria, nursing infants were found to have ingested up to 480 times the level of DDT considered safe by the World Health Organisation.

He told delegates they would study mass migration from the country to the city, the proliferation of poverty belts, illegal landholdings, the increasing amount of housing that fails to meet basic demands, land speculation, environmental pollution, rising costs and insufficient supply of basic services, cultural deformation, and rising crime in cities.

"In short," he said, "the degradation of human co-existence."

Then he asked: "How can we demand persistent and continued planning efforts from our countries when many of them are weighed down by poverty, when their national priorities are obstructed from abroad, when the availability of resources of all kinds is dependent on arbitrary, uncertain and burdensome transfer by the centres of power and when decisions are taken on the basis of information which presents a false vision of the country and the world that favours the interests of the strongest powers?"

The conference must not divert its attention to fragmentary and merely circumstantial solutions for these problems, leaving the true causes of injustice intact, President Echeverria said.

"It would be most unfortunate if this meeting were to be turned into a mere forum for accusations and lamentations that serve no constructive purpose. It would be an even more serious matter, however, to seek to impose answers that are foreign to the real needs of the greater part of mankind."

Meet the press

NGOs who want to get their message to the world's press can arrange to have press releases distributed by the Forum Press Centre in Hangar 13. Contact Chuck Bayley, who is in charge of the operation.

NGO's LOOK FOR A DEAL

THE NGO Group working on a statement to present to the Conference appeared last night to be turning into a permanent debating society rather than a concerted effort to make some sharp recommendations.

When the meeting resumed after weekend efforts to compromise on the original draft written before the Forum opened, two alternative proposals were put forward. The first, drawn up by the NGO Committee, was an attempt to comply with instructions from the Saturday meeting — which wanted the original draft shortened and amended to include such issues as the spread of nuclear technology. The second, nearly as long as the original draft, emerged from an ad hoc group of Latin American,

African and Asian NGOs which got together after Saturday's meeting to draft an alternative statement.

When yesterday's meeting began at 1500, the Chairman, J.G. van Putten, suggested the meeting consider the new shortened draft clause by clause so that there could be agreement on the content. At 1800 he repeated the request. The intervening hours had been taken up by wrangling among the supporters of the NGO draft and those in favour of adopting the alternative statement.

The issue, if there was one, seemed to be the structure rather than the content of the document. The ad hoc group was arguing that any statement would have to be prefaced with an explanation of the causes

of human settlement problems. They refused to compromise on their explanation which took up two single-spaced typewritten pages and preceded one page of recommendations for action.

The defenders of the other draft argued that the statement — to be delivered tomorrow by van Putten, was simply a first attempt to influence the conference and should be succinct. At the end of the session one representative of each camp was appointed to draft a compromise which will be circulated for signature tomorrow.

Only one person in the room achieved anything concrete during the afternoon — a young woman who managed to sell several copies of the book she has written on pollution in Japan.

Any Clapp would have done

JAMES BARBER



A SHORT NAME will always get more attention from the media than a long one. Golda Meir gets more than David Ben-Gurion, Hitler got a lot more than if he'd left it at the Schickelgrubber he was christened, and Anthony Wedgewood-Benn rewrote himself into Tony Benn.

So it goes. Habitat is a lot more manageable than the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, and Habitat is what gets the headlines. Media people are short in memory and long in idleness. So when an Al Clapp arrives on the Habitat Forum scene, he's God's gift to the story-hungry, damn-it's-getting-late-and-we've-got-to-get-this-paper-to-bed journalists. He's an easy name to write on a match folder, a quick trigger for the memory ("Clapp . . . oh yeah . . . I know . . . Clapp"). On top of that he has an abrasive quality, his mind looks — from the outside — like an unmade filing cabinet, and his eyes don't look at you but somewhere else. Perhaps he's seeking the same perfection as Barbara Ward but it looks as though the horizon is 10 miles over your left shoulder and he's a sailor anticipating a storm.

Not an easy man to be around. He fidgets. Just below his right eye there's a tick like an old-fashioned watch. His hands are still but his head is always three telephone calls and a cup of coffee ahead of you. ("Maybe one day they'll get some powdered milk or something around here.") You feel you're hanging on, like there's five of you on a skateboard and somehow he's driving, he knows the way. You might think you also do but nevertheless, even if he doesn't, it's his way you're going.

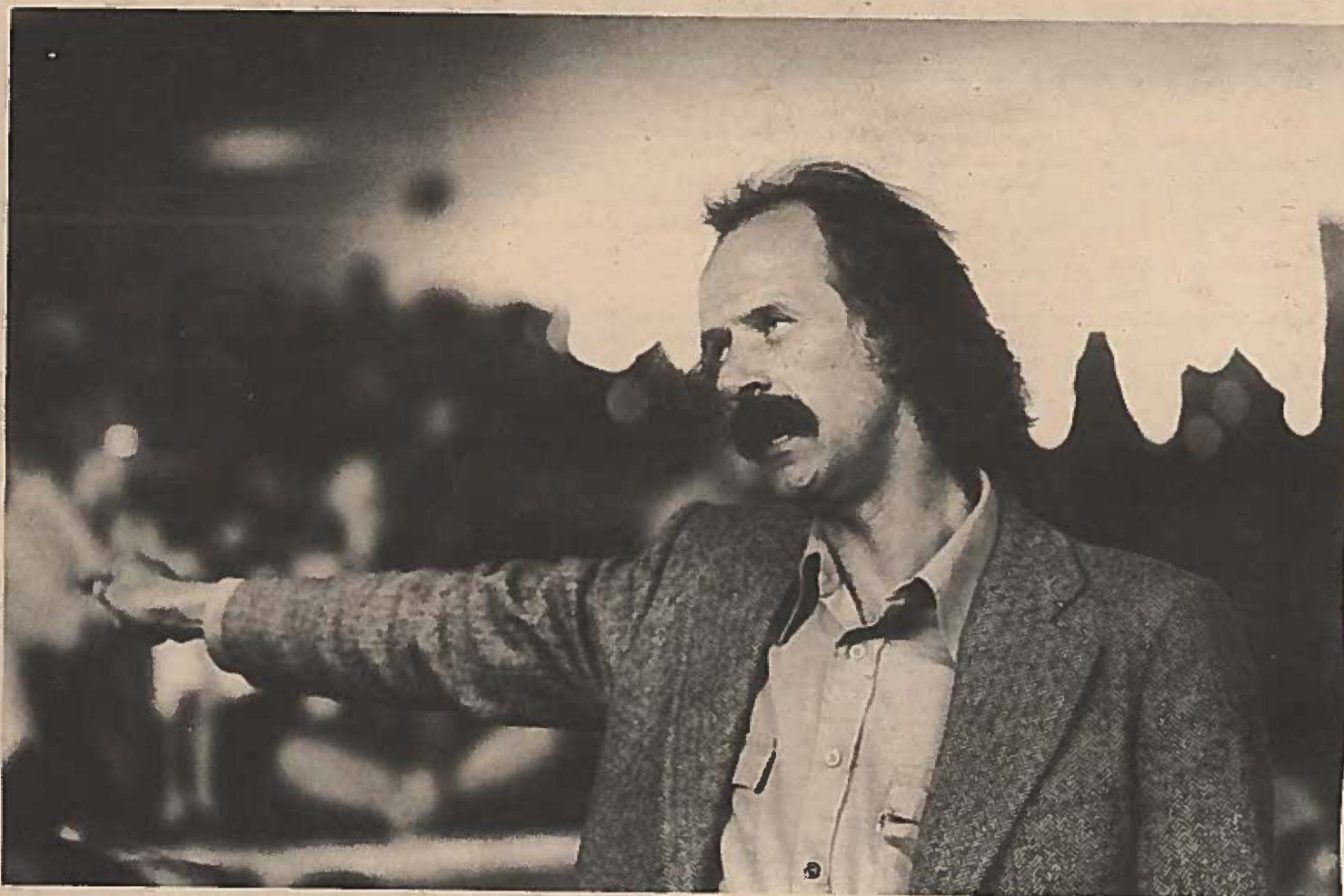
And the Habitat Forum people aren't any easier. They're all idealists, they are doing something they believe in, they're all creative people, even the plumbers. They're making something, they're making something for a lot less money than anybody else could. Clapp gets the headlines but the differences between a location like Jericho getting built for less than a million dollars and the extravagances of Australia's Sidney Opera House are not just money, mostly they are energy. People producing energy are uptight to begin with: most marital fights begin early in the morning, somebody is going to work and the energy makes for intolerances.

So Clapp, the focal point. The energy producers, the smiling faces, the people involved in the process, are in fact what the Habitat conference is all about, they are what the economists and the politicians pretend to know as labour-intensive. The energy producers understand one another, they work with one another, they are the bricks and the mortar, the wood and the nails when you walk around the site. They didn't make the sea or the mountains that are this part of the world's heritage, but they made it possible for you to see, to smell and even, when it rains, to experience in relative comfort.

Clapp wants no more out of Habitat Forum than the experience. He had to be. He is an easy man to hate — all gods have devils, all politicians have oppositions. Somebody was necessary to Habitat Forum, any Clapp would have done, unless his name happened to be James James Morrison Morrison Weatherby George Dupree.

And it is so fashionable today, on some of the more elaborate pretences of democracy, to talk of total community effort. Total community is a beautiful, theoretical idea, which ignores snow, the passage of time and rising tides while the community, having originally decided to build a horse, finishes up with a two-humped, three-legged camel.

Clapp and the community are symbiotic. They need and feed one another, they are part of the same system. Somebody has to be the project bastard, particularly if his name is Clapp.



Arm and the Man: producer Clapp directing operations at the Forum site

A.C. TO V.P.—IT'S ALL YOURS

AL CLAPP, the Forum site producer, and J.G. van Putten, chairman of the International N.G.O. Committee, have had a tiff over exhibition space in Hangar 8, and Al Clapp is mad about it.

The problem concerns exhibition space for the International Muslim League, a humanitarian group from Cairo. On Sunday, Clapp refused the League space in the exhibition hall in Hangar 8 because there was no more space. He allotted the group space in Hangar 7.

But a stiff memo, co-signed by both van Putten and Mike Harcourt of A.C.S.O.H., yesterday countermanded Clapp's instructions. The memo directed the League to be given the space allotted to Auroville, a

Land Use group from India, which is directly opposite the Aspects of Israel display. A second memo from Harcourt promised to fire any Forum staff member who refused to comply.

Clapp then fired back his own memo accusing both the N.G.O. Committee and A.C.S.O.H. of "heavy-handed" action.

"You have drastically altered the relationship between the Directors of A.C.S.O.H. and the workforce," the memo said. "Instead of there existing an at-

mosphere of preparing the site out of mutual interest and cooperation, you have now created a more rigid employer-employee relationship." However, van Putten has issued orders for the League to be ready for the International Muslim League to move in.

"I'm embarrassed by it," Clapp told Jericho. "To put Moslems and Israelis next to each other is incredible. And where is Auroville supposed to go?" Clapp said he now refused to answer for management of the exhibits area, and had turned it over to van Putten. "He's screwed up so badly from the beginning over the exhibits hall he can keep it," Clapp said.

As for Aspects of Israel. They'll wait and see how their neighbours turn out. "We don't know anything about them," one of the exhibit attendants said. "But we want light here, not heat."

One bright spot at the Forum: the population there seems remarkably healthy, despite the weather. The mobile health unit next to Building 13 reports no major incidents. The main complaint is headaches — possibly an indication that the Forum is coming to grips with some of the weightier conference issues. The unit offers dental, medical and mental health services every day from 11 to 5.30.

A Venezuelan city slicker

DIEGO ARRIA, 37-year-old Governor of Caracas and one of Habitat's anticipated high-fliers, has taken up court on the fourth floor of the Hyatt Regency Hotel. He was yesterday elected Chairman of Committee Three, on the tricky area of recommendations for national action.

As head of the Venezuelan delegation, and as chairman of the group of nations which met in Caracas last year for the regional preparatory meeting of the Americas, Arria has played an important role in the conference preparations.

At home, his rise to prominence has been rapid since he moved over from promoting tourism to assisting the President, who appointed him Governor of Caracas in 1974. Now, in addition to running a city of three million people, he is president of the largest urban renewal institution in Venezuela, with \$1,500m worth of projects on hand.

The Governor believes strongly that cities must do more than "store people." He aims not only to renew old and inadequate housing, but to slow down the growth of Caracas, where the population has doubled in the last decade.

He sees Habitat as the first conference on the human being. He believes it will make it respectable for politicians to take actions which would have been regarded previously as dangerously radical.

Within the framework of a New Economic Order he believes that there is a lot that Third World governments can do to improve their own settlements, including preventive health and what he calls "operational education."

Diego Arria is an ambitious man, some say with an eye to the top job within the UN



Environment Programme. He strongly resists attacks on his affluence — and on rumours of a vast wardrobe. "In fact, I only have six suits," he says. His silver-topped walking stick, to help a leg injury, is a family heirloom.

He is a man of charm and ability who says of himself: "I act out of a sense of obligation, not of resentment."

COMMITTEE PEOPLE

FOR THOSE with causes to put across, there are the Committee officers to lobby:

Plenary: Chairman - Barney Danson (Canada)

Committee 1: Chairman - George Mahoho (Kenya), Vice-Chairmen - Higmat Almahadi (Iraq), - Antonio Deleon (Panama), - Dusan Ilijevic (Yugoslavia), Rapporteuse - Kerstin Oldselt (Sweden)

Committee 2: Chairman - Homayoun Jabery Ansari (Iran), Vice-Chairmen - Tmre Perenyi (Hungary), - Issa Kana (Chad), - Thor Skrinde (Norway), Rapporteur - Easton Douglas (Jamaica).

Committee 3: Chairman - Diego Arria (Venezuela), Vice-Chairmen - Cloug Massisuna (Byelorussia, SSR), - Prince (Switzerland), - The Ambassador (Spain), Rapporteur - (Saudi Arabia)

Women's centre

A Women's Centre — for women's communication, meetings, information and informal get-togethers — has been set up in the Hotel Georgia, mezzanine floor.

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Editor: John Rowley.

Design-editorial production: Jack Glatfisch, David Sinclair.

Reporters: James Barber, Paul Bridge,

John Donnelly, Maryellen Fullam, John Howkins, Rene Jaimes,

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Telephones: Main editorial desk - 733-4223;

Media centre office, 669-4932; Jericho Beach office, 734-1361 ext. 44.



Who will speak for the village?

PRIME MINISTER Trudeau's speech to the opening session of Habitat was a moving and thoughtful one. His emphasis on the population factor is realistic — though his view that human numbers will increase "for centuries to come" is not necessarily true. His call for a gut commitment to international co-operation was more than standard rhetoric. But in the great audience which heard his words three groups were noticeably absent or very thin on the ground.

The most obvious absentees were the Chinese, representatives of a fifth of the human race, and among the most successful in solving the developing world's problems of human settlements. No less significant, perhaps, this was an audience almost entirely made up of men rather than women, of city dwellers rather than people from the villages where 60 per cent of the world's people actually live.

There is a danger, reflected in the relatively off-hand treatment afforded to rural settlement problems in the preparatory documents, that the importance of reversing the present bias in

favour of urban rather than rural development in most of the third and fourth worlds will be lost from sight.

As Professor Michael Lipton has written: "The rural sector contains most of the low-cost sources of potential advance; but the urban sector contains most of the articulateness, organisation and power. So the urban classes have been able to 'win' most of the rounds of the struggle with the countryside; but in doing so they have made the development process needlessly slow and unfair."

This is not only a matter of investment and incomes. A child from an Indian town or city is eight times more likely to go to university than a village child. Lagos, with all its horrors of rapid growth, has 20 per cent of the country's doctors, half its dentists and a third of its pharmacists — though only 3 per cent of the Nigeria's people. Rural villagers are as invisible in capital cities of their countries as in Vancouver. And China's absence does not help to right this fact. Habitat will do less than justice to human settlement issues if it forgets the world's two million villages.

SELF-HELP THE KEY TO HOUSING

"THE self-help issue is essentially the issue of participation," said John Turner, an English architect yesterday. He will be the keynote speaker at today's Forum seminar on self-help and low-cost housing.

"The issue of participation is mainly the question of if we need people's participation in government decisions or government participation in people's decisions," said Turner, an independent consultant on low-income housing policies and a teacher at the Architectural Association Graduation School in London, England.

"Do we believe in the capability of the people or do we stick to the ideal that only organisations and experts know what they are doing? There is a definite link between this issue and the low-cost aspects. It has been shown sufficiently that large organisations like governments and local authorities are not able to build real low-cost housing. There are a lot of resources available to the people themselves and to small organisations which cannot be used by bigger bodies."

Turner said individuals can use personal imagination, sloping plots of land and waste materials, options which large organisations cannot use.

"The introduction of the human factor is too inefficient for them (large organisations), they can only work with long-term debt systems and they are dependent on scarce and non-renewable resources. Therefore they tend to build four to five times more expensively than individuals or small organisations."

Turner added that the efficiency of large organisations often mean a waste of resources.

He said the conference today must define housing goals.

"If you take the view that housing is simply a question of products, the goal is to produce as many houses as possible at high standards. But housing can also be an on-

going activity, an essential part of life — then we should think about the relation between housing and employment, housing and education, the quality of human relationships and so on.

"Of course we are able to build a western city for the lowest income groups of the Third World. But when we put them into it, we can be sure that they will die from starvation."

Conclusions from the conference will be drawn next Monday and forwarded to the official conference.

● The Rideau Institute of Ontario yesterday selected 10 winners of an international architectural competition to develop new forms of housing. Participants were asked to design a 16-acre site to combine industrial work opportunities with a semi-rural, partly autonomous life-styles.

Jo Willis, a member of the Leeds (England) School of Architecture, which was one of the winners, described the Russian entry from the Moscow Institute of Architect as being the most revolutionary in terms of technology.

Other winners were: The Kyushu Institute of Design, Japan; the University of Santo Tomas, Philippines; the Hull Regional College of Art, England; the University of Bath, England; L'Ecole Nationale Supérieure Des Beaux Arts, Paris; the Copenhagen School of Architecture, Denmark; the Institut Saint-Luc de Tournai, Belgium, and the University of Arkansas, U.S.A.



Echeverri

When the look

By GEOFFREY LEAN

WHEN the talking has to stop at the biggest UN conference, 2,000 official delegates could do worse than fly to South America. Punched from two weeks of discussing the problems of the cities and villages of the world, they might climb into a fleet of aeroplanes, leave Vancouver behind, and fly 7,000 miles to Sao Paulo, Brazil.

At first, many of the delegates from the developing countries might wish that Sao Paulo was their problem. For it is one of the very wealthiest of Third World cities.

Its people enjoy an average income of over US\$2,000 a head — prosperity at roughly the level of the Soviet Union or Greece. Sao Paulo asks you to admire its skyscrapers, a sturdy crop of steel and concrete stalagmites stretching to a claustrophobic horizon. The city boasts 150 cinemas, 30 theatres, 18 radio stations and 3 television channels.

Good symbol

Those delegates who believe that big is best will also be impressed. A town of 25,000 a century ago has spread to become the fifth biggest city in the world. And the ten million people of Greater Sao Paulo are growing by half a million a year.

And yet, Sao Paulo is as good a symbol as any of the world situation that is taxing the minds of the UN delegates at Vancouver. For it combines the crises of the cities of both the developed and developing nations. Sao Paulo is twentieth century Tokyo imposed on nineteenth century Manchester, a monstrous blend of Los Angeles and Bombay.

Sao Paulo has nearly as many cars per person as New York — without the freeways and other facilities.

So every day the city centre becomes jammed for hours. The hooting of frustrated drivers is one reason why Sao Paulo is reckoned to be the second noisiest city in the world — the noisiest of all is nearby Rio de Janeiro.

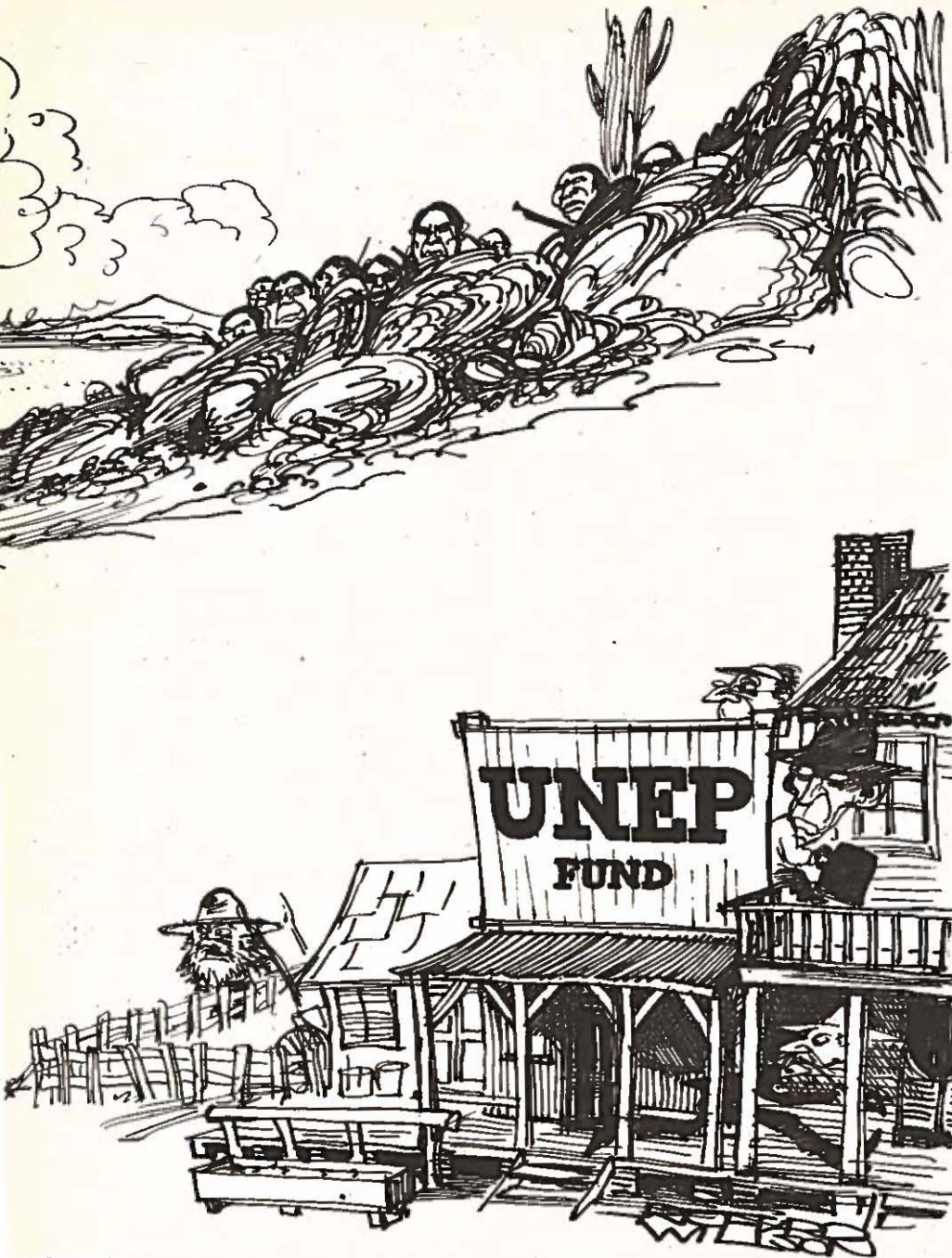
Really bad

The fumes from the car exhausts mingle with air pollution from factories: 47 per cent of Brazil's industry is crammed into this one city. In winter, climatic conditions often prevent these pollutants blowing away. Photochemical smog and sulphur dioxide — both more often associated with cities of the developed world — build up to crisis levels.

Air pollution in Sao Paulo is now becoming a serious threat to health, and last winter 60 per cent of its people told a public opinion poll that it was the city's worst problem. This winter, industry may have to be shut down and people and traffic banned from parts of the city when things get really bad.

But for millions of the people of this wealthy city, air pollution is only an added insult. Like the vast majority of the citizens of the Third World, their main concern is the pollution of poverty.

Only two thirds of the people of Sao Paulo are supplied with clean water. Only one third are connected to the sewers. Three million people drink from wells sunk into soil which is heavily polluted with sewage.



No escape from the number game

By VARINDRA TARZIE VITTACHI

AN anonymous enthusiast spent Sunday night posting bills on the telegraph poles on West Georgia Street. With the assurance that usually originates in one-eyed certitudes, they said: Habitat Delegates — The Solution To Your Problem is Birth Control.

Few of the visiting delegates would agree. Bucharest, where they had agreed by and large that population was an important factor, but only a factor, in the general problem of poverty, had made them too sophisticated to believe in such simplistic nostrums. Unfortunately, having tucked the population question safely away in the holdall of "development problems" as one of the many concerns of the international community, many have been inclined to relegate it to the dead files in their minds.

But evidently the problem of human numbers will not lie down and die. On the first day of Habitat four speakers placed it high on their scale of urgent global issues. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim asked: "What is the outlook for the future? It was made abundantly clear at the World Population Conference that the total number of people on our planet will double in the next 30 years. We cannot therefore complacently look to a world where the present structure of human settlements is doubled in kind — with twice the extension of slums and squatter settlements, twice the loss of land from urban sprawl, twice the confusion and frustration of urban

congestion, and twice the pollution of air and water".

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The Canadian Prime Minister told delegates that he took a position close to that of Teilhard de Chardin: "I believe it would be ridiculous to think and to act as if our numbers on this earth were not so great. Numbers are already creating overwhelming problems for mankind with respect to shelter, transportation, food, drinking water, education, employment, government and, in a word, all aspects of our concrete existence".

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But it is clear that whatever global problem we deal with, it is ridiculous, as Trudeau said, to ignore the impact of numbers. Tomorrow Rafael M. Salas who heads the UN Population Fund will return to the theme at the Plenary. And many others are likely to do so before the week is out. Habitat is billed as a follow-up to the Conference on Human Environment at Stockholm. It is also — inevitably — a follow-up to the World Population Conference at Bucharest.

Backchat

Dear Sir,

It is of little use deliberating on how and where we are going to live in the future without some consideration being given to a political climate that is favourable to a better world society. Future human survival in an overpopulated world depends a great deal on the efficient capabilities of governments to govern; authority breeds orthodoxy, and orthodoxy, however sound, is the sign of a closed society, which has reached the limits of its capacity for self correction and development.

Bureaucracy is the very essence of orthodoxy. Governments bogged down with bureaucratic inefficiencies are at the present time having great difficulties to meet the requirements of inflation, starvation and the distribution of wealth. With a doubled world population these difficulties will become even more pronounced, thus bringing about conditions of possible world chaos.

Therefore, it is suggested that the Secretary-General of the United Nations be asked to take steps to convene, as soon as possible, an international conference on ways and means of bringing about more efficient governments throughout the world.

Alex Hyde
Vancouver, BC Canada

talking stops at Sao Paolo

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The other half of the extra deaths are simply caused by poverty. People do not have the money to buy enough food, care and shelter. The Brazilian economic miracle has tended to concentrate wealth in the hands of the rich rather than spread it among the poor.

Between one and two million people live in slums and rotten housing, as if in mockery of the soaring skyscrapers of the city centre. Attempts to rehouse the poor have made much more difficult by land speculation. In parts of Sao Paolo land prices have multiplied 15 times in only two years. And much of the land that should be used for building remains uncultivated while its owners wait for its value to rise still further. Meanwhile, half the children of the city do not get a chance even to go to primary school.

The authorities are tackling the chaos with vigour. They hope to get safe water to more than 90 per cent of the people within three years: at a cost of \$400m. The city is steadily improving public transport, and encouraging the private car. An underground railway is being built; 600 buses are being bought; and some of Sao Paolo's 10 rivers and streams are being made navigable.

The city's chief executive, Erwin Fuhrmann, is a banker by training. He says that even wealthy Sao Paolo does not have the resources to solve its problems — and the job is made impossible by the yearly addition of half a million people to the already bursting city.

Only about half this increase is through childbirth. The rest of the people are immigrants. Perhaps 80 per cent of them are poor: refugees from the mechanisation of agriculture in Sao Paulo State, people attracted from the desperately poor areas of Brazil by the prospect of prosperity among the bright lights.

"Half a million extra people every year", says Snr. Fuhrmann. "How can we possibly keep up? It is impossible to make provision for a new city every year."

Dr Paulo Nogueira Neto, Brazil's Secretary for the Environment, adds: "Nothing is ever sufficient for Sao Paolo. They are always putting in new water pipes and new sewage equipment. They think that by 1980 the water supply will be sufficient. In 1980 more people will be living badly than now."

Few reforms

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will make the smaller cities more attractive places to live.

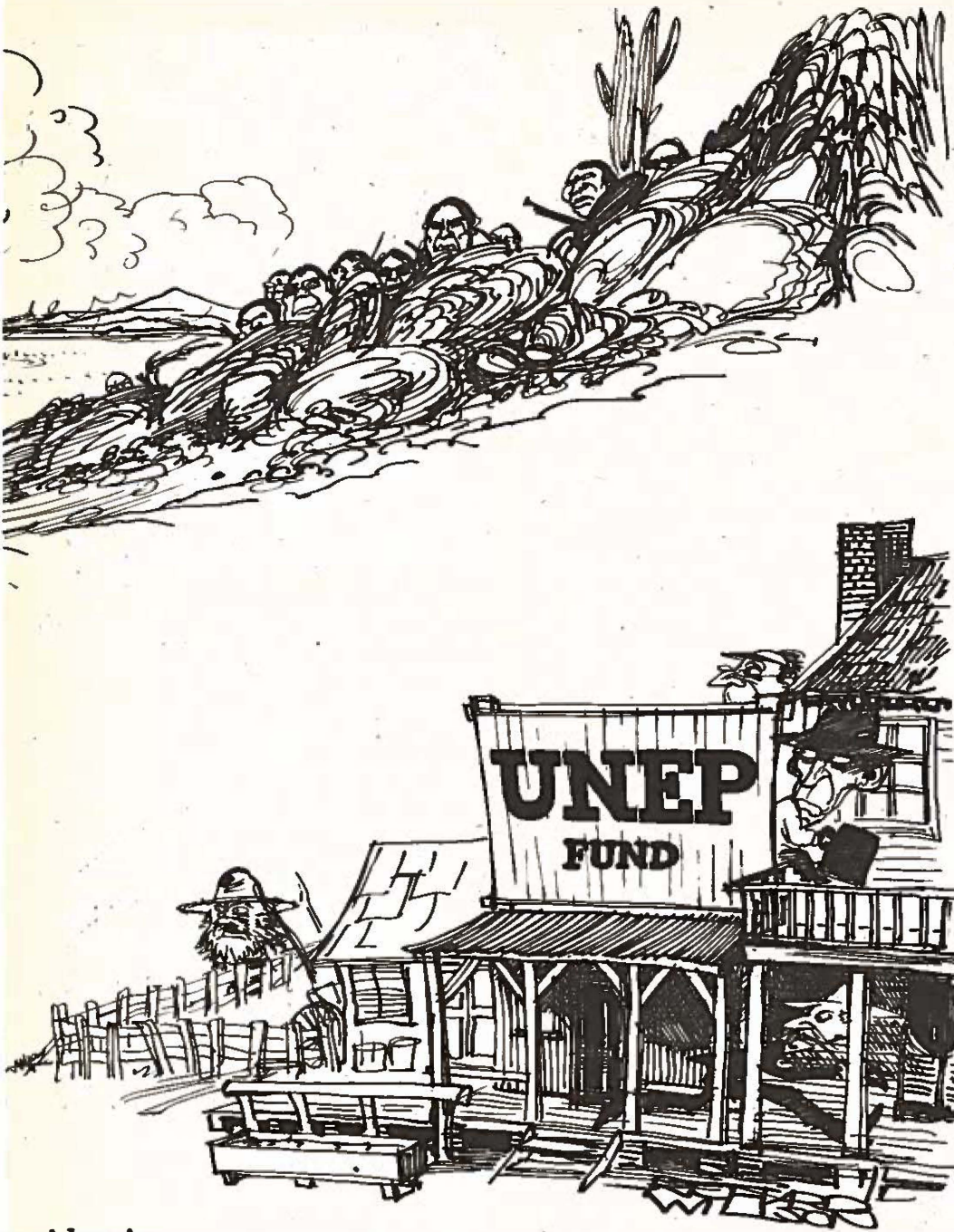
Most Brazilian planners still reject proposals for widespread land reform, for new rural industries and for the development of the countryside. But many outside experts, including orthodox institutions like the World Bank, believe that such a programme would increase food production, slow the flight from the countryside, and still bring necessary economic growth.

Not enough

Whatever the answer, it is urgently needed — not just for Sao Paolo but for scores of other exploding cities in the Third World. Many countries are likely to imitate the Brazilian model of development, and many cities would like to emulate the "success" of Sao Paolo.

Of course, the story of Sao Paolo does not show that economic growth is undesirable. Indeed, the cities of the developing world urgently need growth. But Sao Paolo does seem to demonstrate that uneven, unplanned growth, which does not take enough account of the needs of the poor and the constraints of the environment, creates as many problems as it solves.

And when the Vancouver conference is over, Sao Paolo will still be there: a rich and poor, dirty and vigorous, reminder that economic growth by itself is not enough. — Earthscan.



a rides in

No escape from the number game

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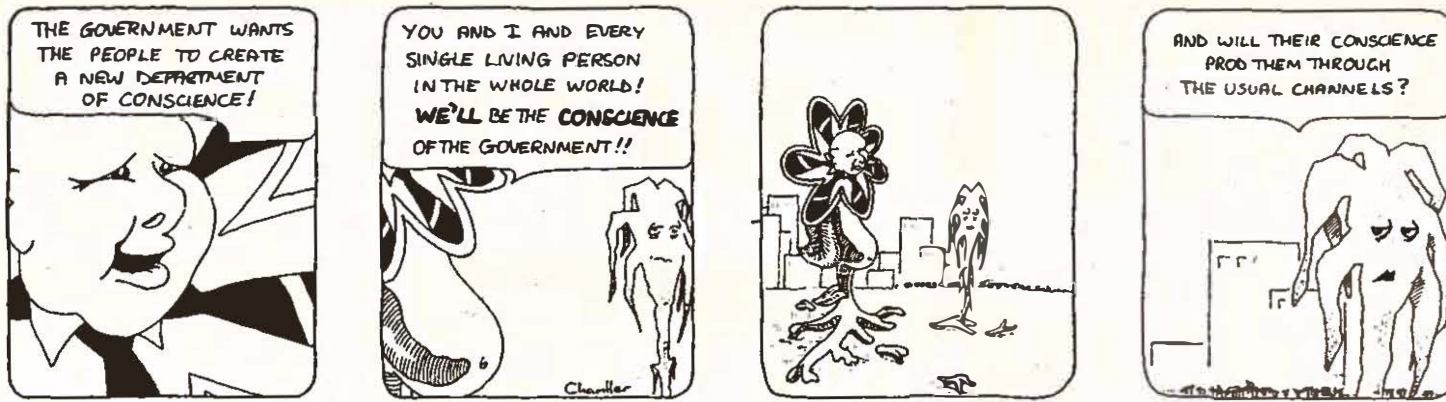
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SELECCIONES

A nombre del pueblo y del Gobierno Canadiense el Primer Ministro Pierre Trudeau dió la bienvenida a las delegaciones oficiales de más de 140 naciones a los observadores de organizaciones no gubernamentales, de otros organismos y a los participantes en el Foro. "Es con gran orgullo" dijo el Primer Ministro "que los saludo hoy aquí... Vancouver será recordada por mucho tiempo como sede de una de las conferencias de las Naciones Unidas de mayor importancia."

El Sr. Trudeau enfatizó el sentido de importancia de la Conferencia como un compromiso que ignora las formalidades y que pide a las autoridades acciones e innovaciones correctivas inmediatas. "Los largos años de experiencia, la especialización, los avanzados conocimientos y sabiduría de los delegados a Habitat, junto a la imaginación, la espontaneidad la dureza y la irreverencia que se encuentra en el Foro Habitat, estoy seguro, producirá una efervescente calidad" dijo el Primer Ministro. Se refirió igualmente al mismo propósito de objetivos buscados por los dos grupos para poder proceder de inmediato para hacer nuestros asentamientos humanos verdaderamente humanos.

En un llamado a la mutua cooperación entre las naciones del mundo el Sr. Trudeau declaró: "Lo que pido a ustedes al inicio de esta conferencia es que el concepto de la cooperación internacional llegue a sus entrañas donde el pensamiento pueda ser levantado con pasión y donde resultados sean realidad". "El tema de asentamientos humanos," añadió más adelante, "es de inmenso alcance, en cierta forma enfoca en la cultura misma de los países representados. Cualquier asentamiento humano entendido en la complejidad total de sus componentes y considerado en bases nacionales no es nada menos que una cierta cultura en demostración de su propia existencia."

El Primer Ministro se refirió a la excesiva urbanización y al descontrolado crecimiento y distribución de la población. "Con el fin de lograr una imagen clara" dijo el Sr. Trudeau, "debemos echar una nueva mirada a las multitudes que estamos acostumbrados a ver, y que ya no nos impresionan, e imaginémoslo que estas multitudes representan en términos de satisfacer sus necesidades de hoy, mañana y siempre."

Los programas para hoy martes primero de junio, incluyen una sesión plenaria de las delegaciones oficiales a las diez de la mañana en el Teatro Queen Elizabeth. Los Comités uno, dos y tres en los hoteles Holiday Inn, Hyatt Regency y Vancouver. A las seis de la tarde se cierra la lista de quienes se dirigirán en los debates generales. A la misma hora se inicia la ponencia de Barbara Ward en el Teatro Queen Elizabeth.

Los principales eventos a celebrarse en el Foro incluyen: un panel sobre Justicia Social, presidido por el Sr. A. Kienel del Consejo Mundial de la Paz; tendrá lugar a las diez y quince de mañana en la sala plenaria del hangar cinco. En el Teatro A del hangar tres tendrá lugar un simposio sobre Vivienda a Bajo Costo. A la misma hora en el Teatro B del mismo hangar se discutirá Migración Rural-Urbana en un simposio presidido por el venezolano Pedro Sosa Franco. En la sala plenaria del hangar seis, también a las diez y quince de la mañana, Eiichi Isomura de la Universidad de Tokio presenta la Declaración de Nogyo, Película Experimental sobre el Proyecto de Asentamientos Humanos en Japón.

En las primeras horas de la tarde se presentará un programa de películas en el Teatro A del hangar tres, y en el hangar seis a las tres menos cuarto se exhibirá la película "Campamento", con discusión dirigida por Pedro Pascal Allende. A la misma hora tendrá lugar un seminario sobre Asentamientos y Modelos Demográficos. A las tres de la tarde en el Teatro A del hangar tres se iniciará un seminario sobre Vivienda a Bajo Costo mediante Autoayuda. En el hangar seis, a las tres y cuarenta de la tarde, Michael Barker presentará una Crítica al Informe de 1976 sobre Crecimiento y Desarrollo Nacional de los Estados Unidos.

How to locate the films

IN SPITE of Enrique Penalosa's protests that Habitat is "not a film festival", both the Conference and Forum do have one familiar festival characteristic. It can be difficult to discover which films are being shown when, and even more difficult to see them.

The Conference's official audio-visual programme (the "UN films") has about 240 films and slide-and-tape shows, dubbed into all six UN languages, and available on both film and videocassette. The delegates and media can see scheduled screenings in special lounges and request screenings at the Project Presentation Centre, Hyatt Regency Hotel, 655 Burrard Street and Georgia.

Public access to the UN films is limited to two pre-selected programmes at the Forum and the Queen Elizabeth Playhouse (Cambie Street and Georgia) which is back-to-back with the Queen Elizabeth Theatre where the Conference plenary sessions are being held. The 650-seat Playhouse will hold screenings from 1000 - 1800 hours. Ring 683 2311 for details or pick up a programme at any Habitat information desk.

The Forum will show a selection on UN films in Hanger 3 between 1300 and 1430 hours. The bulk of the Forum's programme, however, consists of independent films, and

In camera

ranges over the concerns of both Conference delegates and Forum participants.

Details of Forum films will be printed in Jericho every day.

More Canadian films can be seen downtown. The National Film Board Theatre, 1155 Georgia, will show Challenge for Change and other films from 1200 - 1300 hours. The Festival Habitat programme has four main themes: Social Alternatives, and Canadians Make Films (shown at Western Front, 303 East 8th Avenue, near Main Street) and Cinematic Futurism, and Canadian Film Classics (shown at 1155 Georgia Street). Films include classics like Fritz Lang's *Metropolis* and Fellini's *Satyricon* and avant-garde films like

Michael Snow's *La Region Centrale*. Ring 732-5322 for details. Admission is \$1.00.

You could spend 168 hours a week watching Habitat films and still not see them all. This column will pick out the most interesting and relevant. If you see a film that you think deserves a wider audience, let us know. (Call John Howkins at Hotel Devonshire, 681-5481). The list will be continually updated.

UN FILMS

Sierra Leone: *Self-Help in Port Loko* (13 mins.). Moving story of a village that was desperate for proper medical facilities and decided to build its own hospital. They got 100 bags of cement and a donation of \$12 and everyone worked virtually for free. The Sierra Leone Vice-President often turned up to hump bricks.

UK: *Habitat UK 76* (27 mins.). Given the UK's pioneer work in town planning and its usually high standards of film-making, this film is a disappointment. But it does effectively kill the myth that cheap, high-rise blocks can provide humane living conditions.

World Health Organisation: *Little Man - Big City* (20 mins.). Witty, perceptive film about the horrors of urban existence.

Austria: *Is Inequality Fate?* (26 mins.) Ambitious and enterprising mime which contrasts opportunities in urban and rural areas. Too long, perhaps, but stimulating.

PLO: *The Key* (28 mins.). Highly forceful account of Palestine since 1948. Concentrates on Palestinians' relationship to their homelands.

Cuba: *A Community is Born* (25 mins.). The story of a farmer who moves into a new collective, told by interviews, children's sketches, songs, etc. You'll need Spanish to understand what's happening because only the (very brief) commentary has been dubbed into other languages.

FORUM

For more details see facing page. Theatres 1 and 2 are located in the central block in Hangar 3.

11.15 am *Our Crisis: Our Cities* (28 mins.). Theatre 1. Asks basic, pertinent questions about how, why and for whom a town grows.

1.00 pm *Metropolis* (82 mins.). Theatre 2. Fritz Lang's astonishing vision of a city of the future. Made in 1926 and sometimes too heavy and sentimental, but definitely worth watching.

1.33 pm *The New Alchemists* (28 mins.). Theatre 1. NFB account of the New Alchemists' movement for more self-sufficient and more appropriate technologies and life styles.

4.27 *Campamento* (29 mins.). Theatre 1. Chilean peasants build their own commune.

7.00 *Kashima Paradise* (110 mins.). Theatre 1. Powerful film of the effects of an enormous steel and petrochemical plant on the life of a neighbouring farm, including politics and disease.

16.00 — *Communes* (30 mins.). Theatre 2. An intimate picture of China's rural family structure, especially with regard to transport, child care and medical services.



Inside Forum's inflatable globe, made from Dacron sailcloth

John Howkins' Guide to the Best Forum Films

ALL FILMS listed below will be shown in Hanger 8.

0930 — *Kashima Paradise* (110 mins.). Theatre 1. Moving account of the effects of an enormous steel and petrochemical plant on a neighboring farm; shows industry overwhelming agriculture, leading to human disruption, disease and a political nightmare.

1100 — *Last Grave at Dimbaza* (58

mins.). Theatre 2. Prize-winning film about a South African resettlement camp for women and children who are "not needed" by the white economy. When shown in Britain last year intense diplomatic pressure forced the BBC to give "equal time" to a film on the other side of the case.

1500 — *Mercury Pollution Programme: Message from Minamata* (45 mins.) and *Polluted Japan* (30 mins.). Theatre One.

Faces of Forum



Out of the shades . . . into the sandwiches . . . and what at first glance looks like the arms of the law.

NOUVELLES

L'Association Internationale pour la Recherche et le Développement Métropolitains (INTERMET) a présenté hier matin un rapport de soixante dix pages sur le thème du Contrôle de la Croissance Métropolitaine. Plusieurs groupes se sont réunis l'après-midi pour discuter les soixante recommandations du document.

L'atmosphère de la mini-salle était particulièrement propice à un libre échange de vues entre les quelques soixante participants. Ceux-ci ont été unanimes à condamner la forme sinon abstraite du moins hermétique des recommandations: elles ne prennent pas en considération les facteurs humains qui devraient entrer en ligne de compte lorsque l'on parle des hommes, des femmes et des gens qui forment les communautés.

Faut-il établir des "Buts Nationaux", des "Valeurs Endogènes" ou simplement des "Besoins Humains"? Comment définir les réalités culturelles en face des besoins nationaux d'énergie, par exemple, comme au sujet du pipeline d'Alaska?

La question de la participation du public à la planification et aux prises de décision fut discutée avec passion ou cynisme par maintes personnes qui en avaient vécu l'expérience. L'important, n'est-il pas que les gens aient le sens de leur appartenance à une communauté?

Mais qu'est-ce qui définit une communauté? Le danger de sa destruction, peut-être? En fin de compte c'est la condamnation du Rêve Américain: la maison et le jardin des faubourgs d'Amérique et d'Australie sont des havres d'ennui pour les millions de gens à qui échappe la dignité d'appartenir à une communauté humaine. Pourquoi donc ne pas mettre de côté ces recommandations d'INTERMET et commencer à mettre sur pied une Déclaration des Droits Communautaires?

Aujourd'hui au Forum seront traités les thèmes suivants: la Justice Sociale et la Question des Valeurs et Cultures Différentes (hangar cinq); Habitations Bon Marché Faites par Soi-Même (hangar trois et six); Alternatives à la Migration des Campagnes dans les Villes (hangar trois, B); l'Intégration des Populations à Petits et Moyens Revenus pour une Stabilité à Long Terme des Communautés (hangar cinq).

Dans les mini-salles se tiendront les séminaires et discussions de rapports suivants: la Renaissance de l'Optimisme; la Déclaration de Nagoya; Relations Critiques entre Planification du Sol et Qualité de l'Air et de l'Eau; Relations entre Mailles Démographiques des Etablissements et leur Support de la Théorie Transitionnelle de la Croissance; Coopération entre Gouvernement et ONG pour l'Amélioration des Etablissements Humains; Critique du Rapport Présidentiel des Etats-Unis sur la Croissance et le Développement National.

WATCHING BIRDS AND BEES

"BEES are biological indicators and what's happening to them is happening to us," says Thelma MacAdam. "It's no use talking about what kind of Habitat you have if it's going to poison you," she tells her Forum audience during one of three daily scheduled lectures on Bees, Chemicals and our Environment.

Thelma, president of the Fraser Valley Honey Producers Association, is concerned about the effects of chemical pesticides on bees. Her contention is that what they do to bees, they do to man.

"In Germany, fruit production is down 40 per cent because of pesticides," she said.

"Using them is like sweeping dirt under the rug and watching the lump grow."

She says bees are responsible for pollinating between 80 and 90 per cent of the world food crop. In California alone, farmers contract for almost a million colonies annually to pollinate crops valued at \$500m.

programme

CONFERENCE

1000-1300 — Plenary and Committees convene - Plenary Queen Elizabeth Theatre. - Committee 1. Holiday Inn Hotel. - Committee 2. Hyatt Regency Hotel. - Committee 3. Hotel Vancouver.
1500-1800 — Plenary and Committees (locations as above).
1800 — Closing of list for speakers wishing to address general debate in plenary.
1800 — Barbara Ward Lecture. Queen Elizabeth Theatre.

FORUM

0900 — Briefing. Hangar 5 - Plenary Hall.
0900-1300 — Alouette Field Naturalists. Hangar 6, Room J.
0945 — Workshop: Carrying Capacity. UBC Student Union.
1000 — World Council of Churches storytelling "The Asian Delegation: Korean Refugees in Sakhalin". Hangar 8, Conference Room.
1000 — I.S.K.O.N. - a play "The Coming of Kali". Hangar 6, Room B.
1015 — Social Justice and the Question of Differing Values and Cultures Chairperson: Mr. A. Kielan (World Peace Council), Panelists: Paul-Henry Chombart de Lauwe (France), Pran Nath Luthra (India), Peter Goering (Canada).
1015 — Workshop: Self-Help and Low Cost Housing - Speakers include John F.C. Turner (UK), Co-ordinator: Bruce Fairbairn (Canada). Hangar 3 - Theatre A.
1015 — Workshop: Rural-Urban Migration: Alternative Responses - Panelists: Armando de la Cruz (INTERMET), Syed Abbas Hussain Shah (Pakistan), Chung Hyun Ro (South Korea) and Raul de Guzman (Philippines) Chairperson: Pedro Sosa Franco (Venezuela). Hangar 3 - Theatre B.
1015 — Renaissance of Optimism. Hangar 5, Room A.
1015 — Canadian NGO meeting. Hangar 6 - Main Hall.
1015 — Horizons on Display. Hangar 6, Room C.
1015 — Contributed Paper: The Nagoya Declaration, Film "An Experimental Project of Human Settlements in Japan", Prof. Eiichi Isomura, Tokyo University. Hangar 6.
1015 — Building Human Community. UBC, Gage.
1300 — UN Film Programme. Hangar 3 - Theatre A.
1300 — "Campamento" - film with discussion conducted by Pedro Pascal Allende (till 1600). Hangar 6.
1300 — Exploring Critical Relationships between land use planning and air and water quality. Hangar 6, Room J.
1445 — Contributed Paper: The Relationship between Settlement and Demographic Patterns and How They Support the Transition Theory of Growth, Proj. Albert Kapusinski (USA). Hangar 6.
1345 — Lunch Lecture: Dr Oscar Newman -

Integrating Law & Middle Income Population for Long-term Community Stability. Hangar 5 - Plenary Hall.

1500 — Workshop: Government-NGO Co-operation for the Improvement of Human Settlements, Co-ordinator: Zena Daysh (C.H.E.C.), Speakers: Peter Shore, leader of British Delegation and Raghu Ramaya, leader of Indian delegation. Hangar 6 - Main Hall.

1500 — Social Justice and the Question of Differing Values and Cultures (Cont'd). Hangar 5 - Plenary Hall.

1500 — Workshop: Self-Help and Low Cost Housing (Cont'd). Hangar 3 - Theatre A. and H6, Rooms D.E.F. & G.

1500 — Communications and Consciousness. Hangar 6, Room B.

1500 — Workshop: Rural-Urban Migration: Alternative Responses (Cont'd). Hangar 3 - Theatre B.

1500 — "Fells Point Baltimore, 1975" (film). Hangar 6 - Room C.

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

1540 — Contributed Paper: "A Critique of the Pres. of USA 1976 Report on National Growth and Development, Michael Barker (USA). Hangar 6 - Room H.

1545 — Lester Heller, Montgomery College, Maryland (USA) Hangar 6 - Room C

1600 — "Strawberry Fields Forever" (film) Hangar 6, Room J

1630 — Design and Industrialisation, Fabio Misuraca (Italy). Hangar 6.

1630 — Earthball - portable theatre. Outdoors - between Hangars 5 & 8.

1800 — World Settlement Problems - Global Overview, Prof. E.A. Johnson-Mars. Hangar 6.

1800 — F.A.C.E. Film show. Hangar 6 - Room B.

1800 — Eckankar - a Way of Life (film). Hangar 6 - Room J.

1900 — Mercury Pollution Action Group. Speakers include Prof. Jun Ui (Japan) and Isaac Mandamin (Canada). Hangar 3 - Theatre A.

1900 — Development Workshop - Film-Paper on mudbrick-dome construction, John Norton. Hangar 6.

1900 — Self-help and low cost housing (Cont'd). Hangar 6 - Main Hall.

1900 — Folk Arts for Communication and Education Performance by Brazilian Group. Hangar 5 - Plenary.

1900 — Quadra Islanders and the Building Code (video tape). Hangar 5 - Room A.

1930 — Bakavi. South room at Jericho Youth Hostel.

EVENTS

0930 — Prime Minister visits Habitat Forum and conducts Habitat press conference.

1730 — Brother Blue, storyteller. Hangar 7 - Stage.

1830 — Canadian delegations and Canadian NGOs meet at 1020 Nelson Street at Burrard Street.

Habitat Worldview, public presentation of audio-visual presentation material to June 12 The Playhouse.

1330, 1500 and 1630 — Musical presentation by students from the Twin Valleys (Ontario). Twin Valleys Dome.

2000 — Talk by Chris Foster, editor of "Integrity". Twin Valleys Dome.

FILMS

AT THE FORUM

0930 — Kashima Paradise - Pacific Cinematheque (110 mins). Theatre One.

0930 — Viracocha - Pacific Cinematheque (25 mins). Theatre Two.

0930 — The Children Know - Pacific Cinematheque (25 mins). Theatre Two.

0930 — Last Grave at Dimbaza - IDERA (58 mins). Theatre Two.

1300 — The Bahamas, A Sea of Islands: Environmental Safeguards and Physical Planning - UN film produced for Habitat.

1325 — Cyprus, A New Town for Aphrodite - UN film produced for Habitat. Hangar 3 - Theatre A.

1400 — Netherlands - Water Supply - A Global Care (20 mins). Hangar 3 - Theatre A.

1425 — Israel - Every Drop Counts (15 mins). Hangar 3 - Theatre A.

1500 — Message from Minamata to the World (45 mins). Theatre One.

1500 — Polluted Japan (30 mins). Theatre One.

1500 — Like the Trees - NFB (14 mins). Theatre Two.

1500 — Wilf - NFB (20 mins). Theatre Two.

1500 — Communes - IDERA (30 mins). Theatre Two.

1900 — Man and His Resources - NFB (27 mins). Theatre One.

1900 — A Sense of Place - NFB (53 mins). Produced for Habitat. Theatre One.

1900 — The Big Losers - Pepe and Carmen Turbino Slide Show from Peru (tentative showing). Theatre One.

1900 — The Club of Rome - NFB (56 mins). Theatre Two.

1900 — Tilt - NFB (19 mins). Theatre Two.

1900 — Beyond Shelter - Pacific Cinematheque (25 mins) (tentative showing). Theatre Two.

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 6), or at the Hotel Devonshire, or to any Jericho staff member.

Habitat

A walk down Forum Easy Street

EASY STREET is the name coined for the avenue of booths in Hangar 6 at the Forum, directly in front of the main hall bleachers.

It was designed and constructed in four days by six of the site construction men with the help of 30 volunteers. "That's what you can do with freedom," says Brian Sammartino, one of the hangar's two foremen.

The avenue features work of local artists, including Michael Malcolm, the hangar's manager, and David Low, the second foreman. The sculptures are by Joseph Hetzel, a local woodcarver and jeweller.

As you approach East Street from the far entrance of the Hangar, you walk past the Jericho office on the right, and the Document Centre on the left.

Close to the refreshment stand, at the far right of the row of booths, is the Information Stand, dealing with enquiries on the events at the Forum. To its left is the Local Travel and Tours booth, manned by the gals from the provincial department of Recreation and Travel Industry.

Next door is the Lost and Found booth, followed to its left by the Transportation booth, where agents from Air Canada and C.P. Air make reservations and write tickets from Timbuktoo to Trail. The last booth deals with delegate registration.

The builders designed the booths to reflect the international atmosphere of the Forum. Thus styles range from what Low describes as "West Coast, Oriental, Industrial Shed, Hindu and plain free-wheeling."

As for the benches opposite the booths, that says Low is designed in "Vancouver Fourth Avenue blend."

THAT Lost and Found office, by the way, is doing brisk business. Bags, umbrellas, notebooks and glasses are proliferating there. A. Itatajac can pick up the five identification cards he's missing. Someone else is missing his pipe.

So far, the booth has successfully returned several lost children to their parents. Four wallets have been turned in to the booth, but all were missing the money inside, said Rita Taylor, who with Roger Loubert, staffs the booth. Their phone is 734-1361 local 76.



LAST CHANCE TO SAVE THE HUMAN RACE?

ONE delegate who has no doubts as to what Habitat is all about is Sir Dove-Myer Robinson, the 74-year-old Mayor of Auckland, New Zealand.

"Habitat," he says "is the last conference of its kind we'll see. It's the world's last chance to stop the Third World War which could annihilate the human race."

"Sir Dove-Myer (pictured left), who is both an NGO and a member of the official New Zealand delegation, says the issue at Habitat is more equitable distribution of the world's resources.

"I'm tired of talking about ecology," he says in his stentorian voice. "I'm tired of talking about the environment and conservation."

"More equitable distribution of the resources of the earth is the only means to dampen the growing friction in the world today that could ignite and fan a flame that could destroy the entire world."

Contrary to rumours circulating at the Forum yesterday, Sir Dove-Myer is going ahead with his address on Thursday as part of the workshop on Government-NGO Cooperation for the Improvement of Human Settlements.

But there's plenty still missing. Stan-dish O'Grady is looking for his shoulder bag with his passport in it. Other items reported lost include a press pass, keys and a set of pearl earrings.

DUCCIO TURIN, Deputy Secretary-General of Habitat, couldn't comment on the recent Unctad conference in Nairobi: "One conference at a time is enough for me."

The unpaid child labour show

IF it took 15 schoolchildren each 2½ hours to build each of 112 roof domes for, say, the Courthouse Pavilion, how long would it take a group of architects and engineers to spend the fee?

Such questions have been taxing the already overtaxed minds and budgets of the Canadian Habitat Secretariat. But the whole thing is more serious than that. Because it did take 15 schoolchildren each two and a half hours to build each of the 112 roof domes for the Courthouse Pavilion. And the budgeted outlay was \$350,000.

Just suppose that the Pavilion cost \$100,000 to erect (and that doesn't really make for a low-cost building); this leaves \$250,000 for extra-site labour costs. At 4,200 child-hours, this would work out at about \$60 per hour. But the children neither received nor asked for any payment. Which leaves us with a Pavilion, and the Canadian Habitat Secretariat with a rather large (and, on the face of it, inexplicably large) bill, "in keeping", says the literature, "with the theme of human settlements."

But enough of such quibbling, and a curse on aesthetics. Allow me to lighten your hearts and later your wallets with the announcement of an inspirational poetry competition on the subject of the paper palace. The first entry has already been received from a certain Mr Coleridge, and I am glad to publish it here:

In Vancouver did Kubla Khan
A stately pleasure-dome decree,
Where I was told a river ran
With dollars measureless to man
And into a bulging fee.

RECENT announcement from the Canadian National Association of Broadcasters and Technicians: "In response to the Federal Government's anti-inflation cut-back decision which has prejudiced the pay rise which we freely negotiated for our members, NABAT may have to strike, blacking out all coverage of the UN Human Settlements Conference. Screening of the National Hockey League play-off between Montreal and the Philadelphia Flyers will not be affected."

Gremlin



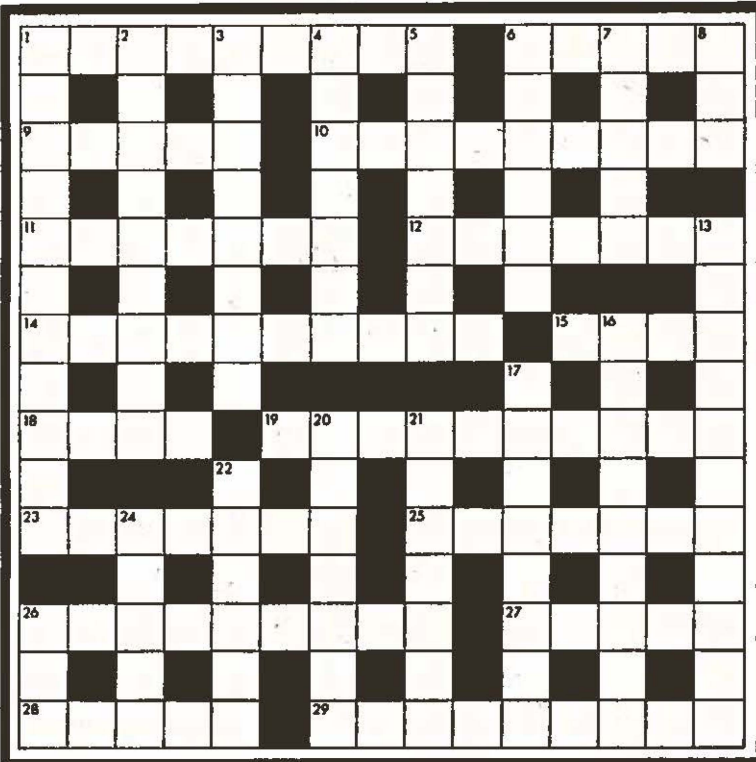
• THAT reporter beside you may look like an ordinary journalist, but beware — he could be a member of the Special Habitat Incident Team. The team was established last week by a departmental memo in a Vancouver newspaper and it is expected to "cover events that might lead to police intervention." The two reporters and two photographers will be on call for the next two weeks, acronym and all.

• ROVING EYES among the male delegates arriving in Vancouver must have been pleasantly surprised at the finger-tip thoughtfulness of their Canadian hosts. A notice under the heading "Hosting Corps Supervisor(s) Locations and Phone Numbers" announced that "Messenger service" was available day and night — not only at certain downtown hotels but even at the airport, presumably so that no time should be wasted in promoting international amity.

JERICHO'S CANADIAN CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- 1 Bigfoot
- 6 Large coarse cloth bags
- 9 Florida city
- 10 Riel started one
- 11 Make amends
- 12 Describing combined notes
- 14 Maritime province
- 15 Car
- 18 Plateau
- 19 Maritime vegetable
- 23 Not contrived
- 25 System of metal plating
- 26 Dealt with by judge
- 27 Instill
- 28 Vancouver and Montreal, e.g.
- 29 Softest, as in meat



DOWN

- 1 Once kidnapped Canadian whiskey heir
- 2 Plunges like a water bird?
- 3 Astronomers study it

- 4 Tourism in Spain
- 5 Small barbecue
- 6 Fish
- 7 Minor
- 8 Last syllable of 13 down
- 13 With 8 down, CBC newscaster
- 16 Inedible
- 17 Ecclesiastical property
- 20 Illegal
- 21 German city famous for its china
- 22 Vegetables such as 19 across
- 24 Male voice
- 26 Tree liquid

SOLUTION

