

# Jericho

THE HABITAT NEWSPAPER NO. 5

4 JUNE 1976

## HARDOY CALLS FOR MOBILISATION

# 'Justice for the poor'

HABITAT was brought up sharp yesterday by an eloquent, forceful and politically significant speech from Jorge Hardoy, Head Researcher at the Centre for Urban and Regional Studies in Buenos Aires.

Addressing a 1,000-strong audience in a lunch lecture at the Forum, he said the metropolitan areas of Africa, Asia and Latin America were in the hands of the speculators, and that the cities would not be immune from "the projects of the poor and the young in rebellion against injustice and the exploitation of man by man".

These protests, he said, "should be

aimed at questioning segregation, at questioning the concept of property and speculation, as well as the technology and the norms that the dominant groups impose on the construction of cities."

Hardoy, one of the group of 24 world figures who drew up the Vancouver Symposium statement, reminded his listeners and the Conference that discussing housing for the poor "meant discussing how half the population of the world lives and dwells. A poor man is a badly-fed, badly-dressed, illiterate or semi-illiterate human being, who lives in a rudimentary rural shelter or

in a run-down house, badly serviced and surrounded by garbage."

He described one typical Latin American city where those active in land speculation were some of the principal politicians, businessmen and industrialists. A substantial part of the public investment was going in paving, avenues, housing and services for the middle class, who also joined in the lucrative business of sub-

Latin American journalists at the meeting were particularly interested in Hardoy's speech, which seemed to be calling for the political mobilisation of the poor. Commenting on the pressure which squatters can bring to demand title to land, basic public services, transportation, employment and credit, Hardoy said:

"But many mobilisations have gone no further than this. They have not transcended the solution of the most pressing and physical and environmental problems. They have frequently lacked long-term political and socio-economic aims. They have not stopped to analyse other ways out of the system which keeps them where they are, to understand the struggle of the working class." As a result they had often accepted minimal improvements.

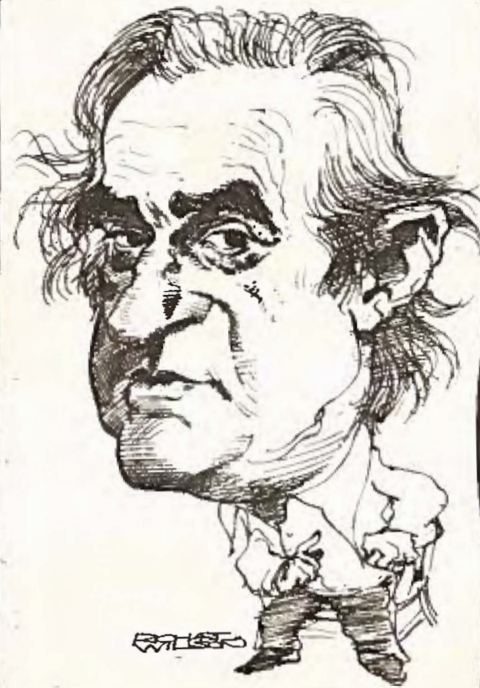
Hardoy was scornful of "master plans" for rapidly changing cities and of the approach by most governments, agencies and aid programmes. "It would be better to stop everything today and re-state the problem — first with honesty, then with vision and finally with generosity" he said. "These are

(Continued on next page)

### Indians angry

THE Native Council of Canada is withdrawing from direct dialogue with the official Canadian Habitat delegation because of "false promises and bureaucratic jargon". Yesterday the group asked the delegation to support the Iraq declaration on the aboriginal rights of indigenous people, but the delegation refused. The council is to lobby for the resolution directly with delegates from other countries.

## CONFERENCE PROFILE



### Jorge Hardoy: Make it simple

JORGE ENRIQUE HARDOY is an architect turned urban planner, turned "researcher". After training in Buenos Aires and at Harvard he returned to Argentina to practise, but found himself increasingly concerned with the difficulty of matching his skills with the problems of urban development which confronted him.

He took a doctorate in urban planning at Harvard, but found that the social and political facts of life meant that there was very little possibility of constructive work in this field.

So he joined the Centre of Regional and Urban Studies in Buenos Aires as head researcher and began his important work in comparative urban and rural policies, recently finding great satisfaction in co-operating in research with urban planners in Ibadan and Mysore universities.

He feels strongly that small national research teams can achieve more, for a great deal less, than imported experts from the big international agencies.

He finds himself amazed at "how simple things could be" in a world where building materials and land are available, if only they were put to proper use. What really moves him is the "immorality of the problem and of the whole system which speculates with the misery and poverty of the people."

Hardoy is a family man, with six daughters. He describes Vancouver as the "most beautiful natural setting for a city that I have ever seen".



HABITOTS having fun with moving sculpture at the Forum.

## INSIDE

Jericho will not appear tomorrow or on Sunday. But we'll be back on Monday. Have a good weekend. Meanwhile...

Page 2: Committee reports from the Conference  
Page 3: James Barber; Forum round-up  
Pages 4-5: Water; Housing crisis; Letters  
Page 6: World on Our Conscience; In Camera  
Page 7: Three days' programme  
Back Page: Gremlin; Habichat.

A FURTHER \$43 has been received from the Portable Theatre for Mother Teresa's work.

## 'NUCLEAR MONSTERS' — MEAD

BUILDING nuclear energy plants creates "a monster that holds us in its grip," Margaret Mead told a Forum audience last night. She joined Argun Makhijani, a health expert from Bombay, in condemning the manufacture of breeder reactors because of the toxic effects of plutonium waste.

Makhijani said two ounces of plutonium in the ventilation system of the World Trade Centre would produce cancer in everyone exposed to the dose within five years.

He also said nuclear technology was expensive and impractical for poorer

nations because the plants take 10 years to finish. "We need to invest now in feeding people, housing people and organising people to meet their needs."

Makhijani said it was ridiculous for western countries to want to inspect nuclear sites they have developed in the Third World and suggested putting all plutonium under international control.

Mead said the world was on the verge of a giant shift in the way it uses nuclear power. "This is the moment we must stop and say 'no'. We have no right to commit our children and grandchildren to doom

them to live in a world that we have poisoned because we would not stop it."

She described breeder reactors as "the hope of anyone who wanted to get rich quick, as you get more plutonium out than you put in."

David Brower, President of the Friends of the Earth, said that unless the Forum could convince downtown delegates of the anti-nuclear argument "we will have been dusting the deckchairs on the Habitat of Titanic." He said only the United States could lead the world back from the nuclear brink.



# Iraq v. West clash may force stalemate

IRAQ yesterday afternoon submitted an amendment to the Declaration of Principles which may provoke a western abstention on the whole Declaration.

The amendment adds to the mention of settlements based on apartheid "all forms of racism and racial discrimination condemned by the resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations."

Another amendment has been proposed to the Preamble of the Declaration condemning "involuntary migration, politically motivated relocation and expulsion of people from the national homeland."

The fight is likely to be over the indirect allusion to Zionism in the formulation of racism as "condemned by the resolution of the General Assembly." This refers to the resolution at last year's Assembly which condemned Zionism as a form of racism.

Western countries are generally expected to oppose any direct or indirect allusion to Zionism as a form of racism.

Consultations were in progress last night over the line that Western delegations would take. There is little doubt that the PLO and its supporters have a clear majority at the Conference to get the amendment through. Sources close to Western delegations were predicting last night that many of them would call for a separate vote on that paragraph, vote against it, and then possibly abstain on the Declaration of Principles as a whole.

This is, in effect, what happened at the

Conference on Women at Mexico City last year, where the United States, Israel and Denmark voted against the Declaration. Denmark, however, has subsequently claimed that it voted in error, and meant to abstain. With the American's new and more critical attitude to Jewish settlements in occupied territories, it may consider modifying its stand to withdraw some support from Israel over this issue.

Interviewed after the amendment was tabled by Iraq, a PLO spokesperson criticised the western countries for their opposition to Palestinian rights, and their limited vision on settlements in terms of

technical issues rather than the question of people driven from their homeland. He singled out the British for particular criticism, calling them a stooge of the United States.

His opinion is not likely to be modified by the fact that Peter Shore, the head of the British delegation, was observed congratulating the Israeli delegate after one of his statements. To many Third World countries the action was reminiscent of Daniel Patrick Moynihan's gesture at the General Assembly last year, when he embraced the Israeli delegate at the beginning of the debate that was to lead to the Zionism resolution.

Moynihan's unpopularity at the UN, and the arm-twisting tactics of his delegation at that time, are widely seen in UN circles as having been critical factors in the passage of the Zionism resolution.

NGO participation in follow-up to Habitat is to be urged in a series of amendments offered by western delegations, sources close to the delegations reveal.

Already the Netherlands have proposed an amendment to the draft Declaration of Principles, Part III. A new paragraph to be inserted reads: "In formulating and implementing policies and programmes in the field of human settlement on the national, regional and international levels, co-operation should be sought with non-governmental organisations — voluntary groups, professional groups in order to make full use of their knowledge and experience in this field."

An amendment will be offered today to the Programme for International Cooperation, giving NGOs an institutionalised place in the follow-up of the Conference "to make full use of the experience and knowledge of these organisations."

In Recommendations for National Action, other amendments would advocate "self-help as one of the most direct and complete forms of public participation."

One of the motives for the attempt to involve NGOs in the institutional follow-up, sources say, is the lack of finance and expertise likely to be made available on the governmental and inter-governmental levels to follow-up of Habitat. For this reason they are anxious that NGOs at the Forum should make every effort to support the amendments.

## PLO, ISRAEL TALK IN PEACE

PERHAPS the most startling aspect of Committee 2 was the peaceful policy of the dialogue between the PLO and the Israeli delegations, a constant but not overly obtrusive refrain and counter-refrain. Such a dialogue would have been unthinkable at any previous jamboree.

The PLO showed a clip with the simple message that the Palestinians have no home; their home is in settlements taken over by Israel. The PLO representatives claimed that in the last 28 years, 385 Palestinian villages have been destroyed and, in the last nine years alone, 18,000 homes.

A new word was introduced into the Habitat vocabulary, "unsettlement". This is the Israel policy as described by the PLO representative and involved "belief in the ghetto as the best form of human settlement" leading to a policy of exclusive Jewish settlement. Since these can only be

### COMMITTEE 2

maintained by violence, new Israel settlements have in fact military posts. They have a contradiction of the Jewish character.

Israel replied that the PLO and its supporters were "trying to wreck the conference" — although there was little evidence of anything so exciting, in committee 2 at least. The Israelis, "a wandering, displaced people", had accepted their own refugees from concentration camps and elsewhere, and if Palestinians were now refugees it was, in effect, their own fault and that of neighbouring Arab countries.

Another minor theme running through discussions was the role of women, with rem-

arks on the need for more mention of women coming from Tunisia, Lesotho (which showed a capsule which community developments was undertaken by village women), Jamaica and others. Chairperson Homayoun Jabery Ansari, of Iran, demonstrated the extent of the women's problem when he thanked the Jamaican delegate, a young woman, for her "very earnest and sincere intervention". Which "came out of your heart." There were audible groans from the observer seats.

Film star of the day was a florid but relatively useful Australian who was featured on the screen for two minutes to the accompaniment of suspenseful background music. After two minutes of this entertainment there was applause from the rest room, and an apology from the Australian about the quality of his capsule; "there is more than this I hope," Mr. Chairman."

### COMMITTEE 3

THE BLIGHT of the bantustans was briefly introduced at the Habitat talks yesterday. Efforts were going on later to include the subject of native settlements set up by the South African Government into the Conference documents — possibly through an amendment to recommendations on land. The introductory intervention came from Frene Ginwala of the African National Congress which, while having the opportunity to speak, does not have the right to vote or move amendments.

Ginwala, speaking during the general discussion on Land in Committee III, said: "There appears to be a significant omission in the preamble. There is no categorical statement of the right of people to possess their land, whether it be in private, public or communal ownership, and to prevent the misuse of that land in a way that hinders national development."

Access to one's land could not be taken for granted. In South Africa, over 87 per cent of the land area had been expropriated for exclusively white settlement. Now, after colonial conquest, had come the massive uprooting and dispossession in furtherance of the Bantustan policy. Some 14m Africans would be uprooted in the process, 6.25m had already been dispossessed and 7.75m were waiting for the same fate.

The southern African people were not alone in being expelled and dispossessed at this time. They would all, the African National Congress had no doubt, repossess their lands by their own efforts. "But these efforts will be immeasurably strengthened if our just right to do so was given recognition at this Conference."

## Lesotho's explanation helps them all

THE CASE of the technologically poor socially rich little country kept popping up during the discussion on Land, in Committee 3 yesterday. Lesotho, its delegation pointed out more than once, was clearly way ahead of the most radical recommendation which the Habitat secretariat had put before this Conference.

"You are way behind. You are pulling us back." Lesotho's delegation had to be reassured that the sweeping recommendations, even if passed, would remain subject to national legislation and did not necessarily compel change. But Lesotho clearly felt the need to explain, and more than a few delegations equally clearly felt the better for being informed, that technological and economic progress did not equate with social development nor the other way around.

In Lesotho, delegates were informed, all land belonged to the whole nation. By definition, neither individuals nor the government itself could own any part. They could lease and they could use, yes, but never could they have title. This eliminated the social Haves and Have-nots based on land, the most common and pernicious system of social stratification.

The leader of Lesotho's delegation was moved to point out on one occasion — "without apology," as he put it — that "some development agencies that have come into our country" keep trying to

change the system; trying to dispossess the community and propagate private ownership. It was something which Lesotho would resist. The social norms of a people, the state they have evolved over the ages, are at the inner vitals of it; they are part and parcel of life. They could be far higher than those developed by the technologically and economically powerful. This, Lesotho said, seemed to be truly the case when it came to land.

Land, probably the most emotional of subjects on the Habitat agenda, was conducted through Committee 3 by chairman Diego Arria of Venezuela with remarkable ease. The seven recommendations on the subject, prepared by the Habitat secretariat, did not reflect everybody's point of view but clearly contained enough to prevent anybody being seriously disturbed.

Nonetheless the discussion was lively and the many amendments and additions which moved had more substance to them than is usual. The argument fell into two broad categories. France voiced the first in saying that the Conference must be careful not to "impede private property" nor "question private ownership", though this did not mean that "control for the public good" should be discarded. On the other side, a number of countries saw salvation in complete control of all land by the representatives of the people.

### COMMITTEE 1

Committee 1 spent considerable time yesterday considering the post-Habitat agency. Most delegates seemed to favour a version of the UNEP proposal to locate the agency within UNEP in either New York or Nairobi. On balance, Nairobi seemed the current favourite.

The USAID delegate made a strong statement on the future of the audio-visual programme, asking for a three-year experimental period before any decision was made as to whether the UN or some other body should have permanent responsibility. On public participation he said that "valuable assistance could be obtained from NGOs which have acquired abundant experience in this field".

The Committee has quite a few housekeeping problems. The Cuban delegate pointed out that there was still no simultaneous translation facilities for the Latin American working group which he said was leading, "to a very delicate situation inside the group". The Chairman apologised to the drafting committee that documents they had wanted had not been ready "and so you lost a whole day".

THE post-Habitat agency came up in discussions elsewhere too. At a press conference, Russel Peterson, acting head of the US delegation, said: "We favour a process that would combine the Centre of Housing, Building and Planning with the Foundation for Human Settlements. It would report to ECOSOC." Pressed to predict the outcome of current discussions, Peterson said: "I doubt that we would vote against any proposal to place any new UN body under the United Nations Environment Programme."

## Mead on women

MARGARET MEAD'S keynote speech at yesterday's Forum Session Women and human settlements was a casual but effective statement of women's contribution to society. "It's women," she said, "who have always been involved in the ordinary, basic things in life. It's always been women who have looked to the future, who have made sure there's going to be food next week. Men think food is something to trade. Women know it's something to eat."

## 'JUSTICE FOR POOR'

(Continued from previous page)

not characteristics easy to find in the big business which the building of cities has become." Hardoy said he had no recipes for the problems, but set out four essential pre-conditions:

- Subsidise the poor in order to provide indispensable services by means of differential rates, and endeavour to get added value to make urbanisation grow in the interests of the community.

- Choose the technology for building cities carefully, making better use of regional natural resources and local labour.
- Allow people to participate in decisions and build according to their aspirations not according to the urban "image" of politicians, financiers and technocrats.
- Socialise urban and suburban land and suppress unnecessary subdivision and speculation.

Edited text, Centre Pages





Children of Conference delegates at the Children's Habitat at University Hill School. There is no participation by children of Forum delegates.

## M.P.A. STAND CAUSES FORUM ROW

THE Mental Patients Association has been given a one-day reprieve from an order by Habitat Forum officials to remove their stand from the walkway outside Hangar 5 at the Jericho site. The M.P.A., a non-profit society comprised mostly of ex-mental patients to help others going through emotional disturbance, set up a table to distribute information and sell its newspaper, In A Nutshell. But Site Producer Al Clapp, according to the MPA, threatened to "read the riot act" unless they removed the stand. They refused.

Later J.G. van Putten, Chairman of the NGO Committee, said members of the association could stand at the entrance to the building and pass out literature, but not set up a table.

He said the M.P.A. had been given space to set up a tent, but the M.P.A. said the tent had been damaged by high winds and that the location was too far from the centre of activity. Finally, van Putten agreed to find alternative space for the group and to let them stay where they were for the evening. The M.P.A. said they would decide whether to accept the new site when they saw where it was.

## Conversations

By JAMES BARBER

CONVERSATION with a lady wearing a badge saying "Chief, Non Government" and with an official car complete with driver at her disposal.

"What's 'Chief' mean?"

"I organise liaison between NGOs and the real conference."

"Why is liaison so bad?"

"Well, my dear, it has to be. You see governments are very rigidly run and if you want to contact them you have to go about it in a special way."

"Isn't Habitat supposed to be that special way?"

"Listen, my dear, my mother went to jail five times for the movement, and she travelled in 48 states trying to get women the vote."

"That doesn't help me get liaison."

"Well, I do my best. I have press conferences every morning sharp at nine. But hardly anybody comes"

"Most newspapermen work late at night and they never go to nine a.m. press conferences."

"Well that's not my fault. It's a mess."

"Why don't you change it?"

"The NGOs are really a branch of the government. You can't just change things in a hurry. You have to go through the proper channels. Do you represent an NGO?"

"No, I represent the press."

"Oh dear, I do hope you're not going to quote me."

CONVERSATION with a ten-year-old child at the Children's Habitat, a two-week happening at University Hill Elementary School, where the children of the delegates participate in a "consciousness raising" venture organised by lady named Hannah Marstro, on \$60,000 put up by Maurice Strong. Twenty children participate, there are T.V. cameras, microphones, blackboard, chalk and paper. Just like downtown.

"Where do you come from?"

"Granada."

"What do you think are the big problems of Habitat?"

"I don't know. The poor?"

"What do you think their problems are?"

"They're lazy. They don't want to work. And they pretend to be sick."

"Have you talked here about houses for people?"

"My Daddy builds houses all the time. But they make them so dirty."

"Do you have any specific problems. Any troubles?"

"I don't have any problems. We're rich. Somebody came once to rob us but they caught him."

"Are you enjoying this conference?"

"No. We're all just waiting to go on holiday."

## DON'T SET THE GOALS TOO HIGH

DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS must be realistic, Dr. Edward Pratt of Sierra Leone told yesterday's morning Plenary session on national settlement policies.

Pratt, who is leader of the International Planned Parenthood Federation delegation to Habitat, said standards that are too high are unattainable, while low standards have no impact. He also said the lack of information in Africa has led to a lack of development policies, resulting in uncontrolled settlements.

Adolf Ciborowski of Poland, the general rapporteur of the official Conference, stressed the urgency of developing national settlement policies to save the natural environment.

A Cuban delegate, Melba Hernandez, said the 1959 Cuban revolution resulted in the eradication of poverty, illiteracy, unemployment and poor living conditions. She said after the revolution Cubans controlled their own land and resources, and "have given hope to those who never did have hope."

The session was chaired by Dr. Ernest Weissmann of the UN, who announced that speeches from the floor would be limited to 10 minutes. None of the speakers apparently heard his remarks, and Dr. Weissmann himself spoke for 20 minutes.

## Arabs in Plenary walkout

ARAB delegates and their sympathisers within the African, Latin American and East European blocs, including Russia, staged a walkout at the plenary session of the Conference yesterday when the head of the Israeli delegation, Minister of the Interior Dr. Joseph Burg, took the rostrum.

The head of the Arab group at the Conference, Prince Majed ibn Abdul Aziz, Saudi Arabia's Minister of Housing and brother of King Khaled, told Jericho reporters afterwards: "The walkout came as a result of the practices of Israel against the settlements of the Palestinians, against

the villages and habitat of the Palestinians, which it has destroyed purposely, putting the Palestinians in an inhuman situation by despoiling them.

"We believe these practices of Israel are in violation of the international community's will, the universal declaration of human rights and the numerous resolutions adopted by the United Nations, and we believe this is a crime which Israel has been practising against the Palestinians in destroying the settlements."

The head of the Israeli delegation, Minister of the Interior Dr. Joseph Burg,

said both Israel and the Habitat Conference would survive the walkout. "I hope that in the final analysis the more rational forces and states will decide what will be the outcome of this conference," he said, "If this conference were to be a stage for demonstrations to resolutions, then it would not be worth all the time and the money."

"I'm Minister of the Interior and was responsible for the taking place of elections of the West Bank. Those elections, with the participation of women, were absolutely democratic and free, and I challenge what I call those protagonists and antagonists to come and visit and then to compare what is going on in their own backyard."

"While we are discussing those matters in Habitat, there is a grave case of genocide, and I would say stateicide, going on in Lebanon."

"The number of victims — tens of thousands during the last month — is greater than the number of all the victims in all the wars that Israel has had since 1948."

Secretary-General of the Conference Enrique Penalosa said he was not surprised by the walkout. "I would have been surprised if it had not happened. I don't think anyone should attach any special significance to it."

"I have been saying around the world for the past two years that this is a political conference in the broad sense of the word because what is badly needed to solve the problems of the world is not technical solutions, not technology — the technical solutions and technology are already available, or can be easily available."

HOUSING shortages in Southeast Asian countries generally range from "being obvious" to "assuming crisis proportions," a self-help housing position paper by Yeu-man Yeung says.

The paper, discussed at a self-help housing seminar at the Forum, was prepared for the International Development Research Centre in Ottawa.

Yeung says the onus for providing decent housing for the urban poor increasingly falls on governments, which respond in a diverse number of ways.

He says location is often the most neglected factor and five miles is the maximum economical distance for transportation between industry and a housing development.

"Locational considerations seem to have been sacrificed, at times for the sake of achieving quantitative targets, such as the crash construction programme between 1968 and 1970 in Malaysia."

Part of the workshop material comes from a study on housing needs in Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Hong Kong. The comparative study, Housing Asia's Millions, will be published later this year.

## HABITAT SHUTS STREETS

VANCOVER joins another 135 cities throughout the world tomorrow when it bans traffic from three areas of the city and turns the streets over to pedestrians.

The world-wide project was conceived by Habitat Secretary-General Enrique Penalosa and coordinated by the New York-based Institute for Environmental Action. It aims to increase public awareness of the social, economic and environmental benefits of having traffic-free zones in congested cities.

Roberto Brambilla, an Italian architect working with the New York

group, said Vancouver City Council agreed to ban traffic on Robson Street and in Gastown and Chinatown. Mayor Art Phillips has invited all municipal representatives attending Habitat to walk with him through these areas.

Brambilla said most cities will measure air and noise pollution levels, the number of visitors and volume of retail sales during the ban as a source of reference for eventual future traffic-bans on a permanent basis.

Anyone interested in rededicating urban spaces to pedestrians is invited to attend a workshop today at the Forum. Check programme (page 7) for details.

## HELP!

WITH more than 50 events scheduled every day at the Forum, Jericho's staff cannot possibly cover them all. In the spirit of self-help, we suggest workshops appoint a reporter of their own to take notes, which can be handed in to the Jericho office in Hangar 6 between 1230 and 1330, and 1630 to 1730.



# Jericho

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## What happens after the Forum ends?

Sir,

It was reported in yesterday's Vancouver Sun that Mayor Art Phillips is entertaining new thoughts as to what can be done to preserve the splendid creation of the Vancouver community, the Forum site. His suggestion to utilise Hangar 7 for indoor tennis and the other hangars for a sailboat marina seem to indicate a need for creative ideas to assist Mr Phillips in his new mental undertaking.

Perhaps Hangar 7 could be run by the city during the colder months as a commercial venture to be used as an entertainment and meeting complex. Proceeds could be used for summer operation of the complex as a crafts exposition and workshop area, and a permanent "living" centre for alternative technology research and development.

Roger Voisinot,  
Brace Research Institute,  
Montreal.

Sir,

Kudos to your "So Where Are You?" in Jericho No. 4. We would like the voice of the Third World to be heard, too. So here goes.

More about PEDEP, mentioned on the back page of the same issue. It is a project for the poorest of the poor in remote villages. It is a capsule project aimed at total education for total preservation of our fast deteriorating environment and living standards, especially in developing countries.

If you educate a man, you educate an individual, but if you educate a woman you educate a whole family. PEDEP aims at educating women, especially in rural areas, about self-help in community development. It is run by dedicated volunteers — doctors, nutritionists, engineers, architects, social workers, nurses, educators, etc. Audio-visual techniques are used to put the message across, helped by local youth so that communication is in the vernacular.

The idea is to help provide the basic necessities of life — food, sanitation, education . . . and a little sunshine.

V.K. Nagar,  
West Bengal  
India.

Sir,

Why are children not involved in these proceedings and events? The children are tomorrow, yet most are imprisoned in local schools doing special Habitat posters for exhibition to admiring adults. They should be at Habitat Forum, addressing the adults, attending as equals.

Simon Nicholson  
(Chairperson, Art  
and Environment),  
The Open University,  
Milton Keynes, U.K.

Sir,

While complaining that the Habitat documents (official and Forum) relating to the Statement of Principles fails to compete with the eloquence of Cicero, Jericho in its article 2 June on the statement failed to inform its readers of the contents of that

## Backchat

statement. You merely singled out the proposal relating to the issue of nuclear power.

This is not only unfair to the interests and inputs which together produced the several "Recommendations for Action" section, it also ignores the entire first section of the statement, which was devoted to an analysis of the reasons for the present situation of human settlements being what they are.

If Jericho is to fulfil the informative role which, as the only official newspaper, it must be expected to perform, it will spend less time and space on turning the results of the labours of participants in the work of Habitat into "catchy" articles, and more time and space on a responsible reporting of content. I speak as a citizen of Vancouver who has been actively following the proceedings at Habitat Forum.

Terence Curran  
2206 Cypress Street,  
Vancouver, B.C.



## Water, water every stops to

**Tomorrow, believe it or not, is World Environment Day, and Clean Water is the theme for it. Here we outline the issues before Habitat and the world.**

AN OPEN challenge has been laid before the Conference during its opening week by a number of governments, NGOs and personalities. Governments should provide by 1990 clean freshwater to all peoples. Currently only 20 to 25 per cent of the rural poor of the world have access to clean water, countless millions have to carry water mile upon mile daily; 150m people in urban areas have no access to a water supply system. Many, many more have only a minimal service. As a result 25,000 people DIE every day of waterborne diseases.

To provide clean, drinkable water to everyone by 1990 will cost only \$3,000m a year for 10 years, according to a World Bank estimate. This sum represents a pathetic 1 per cent of the annual budget spent on defence. The UN Conference on water, scheduled for March 1977 in Argentina, has a budget of only \$700,000, one-twentieth of the Habitat budget from Canada alone. The world is not trying to come to grips with the problem. Yet this coming conference is a vital first step in identifying the necessary technical policies for securing clean water for all.

Currently, the conference has a recommendation of national action on water (C.12). This is weak and completely leaves out the need to conserve water and to regard

human waste as a resource. The Declaration of Principles does not even mention water.

Yet bilharzia alone afflicts some 200m people in 71 nations. Filariasis, the world's biggest cause of blindness, afflicts 250m. Malaria still strikes at 100m people a year and kills a million of them.

Typhoid, cholera, dysentery and hepatitis continue to take a heavy toll of human life and health. All of these diseases are helped on their disastrous way by unsafe and contaminated water. Nothing could be more central to the Habitat theme.

A recent survey of eight developing countries has shown that 90 per cent of all child deaths could be avoided by safe water supplies and hygienic sanitation and sewage disposal. In Sri Lanka, it is reported that 30 per cent of all the in-patients and 40 per cent of the out-patients are being treated for waterborne diseases.

The problem is confined almost exclusively to the developing world — and it is the rural areas that are hardest hit. The World Health Organisation reports that 90 per cent of the people in the rural areas of the Third World are using unsafe water all the time and that the sewage and household wastes of 1000m rural people remain in or near their homes and spread disease by contaminating food, soil and water.

"The most urgent environmental need in the developing world," says a recent UNEP report, "is better sanitation. Through lack of it, four-fifths of the world's population is constantly exposed to a range

## stops to

of diseases encouraged by dirty water and filth."

Better water management is not only the key to dramatic improvements in human health. It is also vital for irrigating land and growing food; for cooking and washing; for power and industry; for transport and leisure.

All these uses of water bring great risks as well as great benefits. Irrigation, for example, can dramatically increase food production but it can also spread waterborne diseases to new areas.

The big dams of Africa also bring environmental dangers. The four largest dams in Africa have meant resettling one and a half million people in 20 years — with all the disruption of the human environment that this means. The sheer accumulation of such volumes of water puts unknown stresses on the land structure and may increase the danger of earthquakes. The flow of the Nile used to carry away 125m tons of silt a year until the Aswan High Dam was built, and now that silt is accumulating behind the dam itself.

All this, in UNEP's view, argues the case for more knowledge and more integrated and efficient management of water — the irrigation expert knowing about





# Housing crisis: Self-help means action

In a powerful address on "Housing for the Poorest," delivered to a lunchtime audience at the Forum yesterday, Jorge Hardy said that at least 60 per cent of the world's population was crammed into badly-built, badly-equipped houses, in unsatisfactory surroundings — and that things were getting worse. He called on the young and the poor to rise in protest against the speculators and technocrats and "the norms which dominant groups impose on the construction of cities."

Everywhere in the world the poor are the worst-housed. Governments, business executives and technical staff offer various explanations. No government stops pointing out the importance of improving the people's living conditions and invariably declares that every family should have a decent place to live and access to acceptable health standards, privacy and security.

But when the time comes to act, they "discover" that urban and suburban land is in the hands of speculators, that prices are already very high and that fragmentation pushes up the price of housing construction and services; that due to the disorder, the small scale and speculative character of the construction industry and of building materials, costs are very high and that the family income of the great majority of the urban population of Africa, Asia and Latin America is too low and irregular to rent or buy even the simplest housing on the market.

In fact, they (governments) find that the majority of (their) national economies do not have the capacity (and, in much smaller countries, the resources) to generate the growth which is essential to provide the people with essential social services.

Without trying to improve deplorable living conditions, it is left to the population to find a solution to their own problems.

A few months ago I visited for the first time a city in a Latin American country. Some official data I picked up is revealing.

The population of the metropolitan area in 1975 reached 1,400,000 inhabitants. The population increased 90 per cent between 1960 and 1970. General density is low and around 96 per cent of the metropolitan area is not built up.

In 1970 there were 295,100 jobs in the metropolitan area, which indicates considerable unemployment. Moreover, around 50 per cent of employees were receiving remuneration equivalent to the minimum wage which in that area scarcely allows a typical family to eat badly, cover their small expenses and travel.

Only nine per cent of the population in 1976 is served by sewers and only 25 per cent with running water. As the city is in a region of very heavy, seasonal rains, the drainage problem is critical since the city has only 21 kilometers of run-off drains. Each year they officially construct 1,700 dwellings in accordance with official standards uniting the public endeavour with the private. Those of the population without resources, or very scanty resources, who make up the great majority, build their own dwellings.

The big business of today in that metropolitan area is land speculation. New "urbanisations" constantly appear. They tell me that there are already three or four subdivided lots for each family. Among those most active in this speculation are some of the principal politicians, businessmen and industrialists, both provincial and local.

A substantial percentage of public investment is paving, surrounding avenues, housing and public services for middle incomes, and even for public institutions of social security, have been localised to enhance the value of the land in the hands of private speculators and to facilitate access to private subdivisions for high and middle income groups.

There is an attempt at a master plan for that metropolitan area. The technicians have done their work well. Their goals are correct but are not realistic. The technical staff has no power to modify the state of things described.

This situation is very common in all the countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America. Whoever lives in or knows these continents will immediately recognise many cities

from my description — including, in all probability, the city in which he lives.

Do national institutions know how to face situations like the one described? Do they understand, those who retain economic and political power, the gravity of the situation? Are they conscious of the social injustice contained in this example? Do they acknowledge the manifestations that tacit acceptance of situations like this reveal? Are they disposed to condemn the immorality of the practices indicated?

I don't believe that many governments of underdeveloped countries are willing to face up to such situations in spite of the fact that experienced approaches must indicate to them that they are moving from disaster to disaster. Almost none is able to show more than a few partial and sectoral accomplishments which do not encourage in-depth solutions.

I am sure that those who have national and international, economic and political power have not given much time to thinking about an urbanisation process which requires a radical, theoretical and practical reorientation to be able to come to grips with it.

In situations like this, even the best of technical staff are useless. Their proposals are timid and erroneous because they are not allowed to state the problems correctly. They are limited to elaborating and planning policies in the success of which no serious researcher or technician with a social conscience can believe.

The cities of Africa, Asia and Latin America are cities of young people. They are living and participating in an historic epoch of profound world change in social, political, psychological and technological spheres.

The city of today includes the protests of the poor and of the young in rebellion against injustice and the exploitation of man by man, against systems of education, against hereditary privilege, against prevailing political practices and socio-economic systems. The city will not be immune to these protests.

It is easier to understand the causes of that internal social explosion than to comprehend with integral vision in order to encourage them constructively.

The doctrines that we are using have been inherited from a world much more inclined to preservation, to permanency, satisfied with "imperial success" and wealth, little inclined to agree or to give way. This is no use to us. What is happening in Africa, Asia and Latin America cannot remain confined in the experience and technical, paternal assistance of the industrialized and developed nations.

We have learned to produce the most useful and also the most useless gadgets with a surprising inventiveness and capacity for renovation. We have learned to design and construct buildings which can be re-adapted for other functions.

But we have not learned, we have not even begun to think seriously, about how to renovate the human environment of urban man with the same flexibility. There is no solution, neither short-term or long-term, to the problem of housing the poor if it is stated in the terms used by the great majority of governments, and international agencies, and bilateral, technical and financial aid programs.

It would be better to stop everything today and to re-state the problem — first with honesty, then with vision and, finally with generosity. These are not characteristics easy to find in the big business which the building of cities has become.

I have no recipe. There are no recipes for these problems. There is no universal model. I can only propose flexibility and experimentation in order to better understand the problems. I can only suggest we should first put aside irrelevant considerations which usually occupy the first plane in the analyses. But there is an urgency to initiate some action, now.

## Where and no one to think

available for man. And it should be enough. "But it is rarely in the right place at the right time in the right quantity and quality. Therefore the essence of the problem once again is sound water management," says Dominique Larve.

To meet the two most basic needs — food and clean water — at least 50 per cent more agricultural land must be irrigated and treated water must be made available to the 70 per cent of the world's people who now lack it. That is the dimension of the task. And it has to be tackled with the fullest possible knowledge of the powerful but delicate environmental forces we are dealing with in order to maximise the benefits and minimise the dangers.

At the same time present day use of water must be made less wasteful and less polluting in order to conserve the quality of the water flowing round the hydrological cycle.

Industry presently uses 200 cubic kilometres of water per year of which 40 cubic kilometres evaporate and the remaining 160 cubic kilometres are contaminated in some degree. The contaminated waste-water of industry pollutes, on average, 25 times its own volume.

According to Thor Heyerdal, "French rivers alone annually carry over 18,000m cubic metres of liquid pollutants into the sea, and the city of Paris discharges over 1.2m cubic metres of untreated effluence into the Seine every day. The volume of liquid wastes dumped every day in West

Germany exceeded 59m cubic metres. Into the already dead Rhine, over 50,000 tons of waste are discharged daily including over 30,000 tons of sodium chloride from industrial plants."

In the home, also, water can be wasted and contaminated. Forty per cent of all water in the urban areas of the developed world is used for flushing toilets — each flush uses approximately 22 litres of expensively purified drinking water to carry away a few ounces of body wastes. In a year, the average use of a flush toilet contaminates almost 60,000 litres of clean water to dispose of 600 gallons of body wastes.

"To a visitor from another planet," says Harold H. Leich, "it would seem incredible that human beings should solve their problems of personal hygiene by putting their body-waste into public drinking water and then spend billions in a futile effort to restore the water to its original condition."

On Sunday, the Forum is holding a public open-air meeting on the theme of Clean Water For All at 18.00. There will be a march from Spanish Banks to the site starting at 15.00. The organisers ask everyone to bring a pall and try for themselves the joy of carrying two gallons on their head for one and a half miles. At UBC, Lecture Room 2, in the Woodward Instructional Resources Centre, there will be a seminar on water for government delegates and NGOs at 12.15. Tickets from Hangar 13. In the evening, Letitia Obeng, of UNEP, will show a short film and take part in a debate.

health problems, the dam engineer knowing about the complex eco systems of river and lake life.

"The key to the water problem," said UNEP expert Dominique Larve, "is to use water more widely and more wisely at the same time. We have to exploit water for the sake of development whilst preserving it for the sake of the environment. We have to maximise and spread the advantages of water use whilst minimising and containing the disadvantages. And this adds up to a question of sound environmental management and more knowledge of and respect for this vital resource."

The first United Nations World Water Conference will meet next March in Buenos Aires to study these issues.

The first item on its agenda is a review of the overall world water situation. The starting point is that of all the water in the world only 1 per cent is available for human use. The rest is locked up in the ice-caps, in the oceans, and under the ground. That 1 per cent of "available" water is the amount which flows round the "hydrological cycle" of oceans, rains and rivers.

Every year 38,800 cubic kilometres of water flows round that cycle. That is the maximum amount of water that is presently





## THE WORLD ON OUR CONSCIENCE

Mark Edwards's view of beggars near the Temple in Calcutta. People who go there to pray traditionally give them money.

# The technology is here already

R. PETER KEEGAN is frustrated. Hundreds turn up at the Forum to hear the politicians, the intellectuals and the concerned debate this way and that and roll out gilt-edged resolutions on how to solve the problems of human settlements. Yet only a handful turned up to his workshop in Hangar 5 to hear him say that the technology to solve these problems is both available and in use.

"We've already achieved the technology to meet the resolutions," he said. "I haven't met any group or government that can produce what we can produce." The "we" is Energy Conservation Institute, a non-profit organisation based in Palo Alto, California, of which Keegan is the executive director. ECI is devoted to researching the technologies of Habitat.

## NOTICE BOARD

Ferries are running all day between downtown and Habitat Forum. You catch the boat at the foot of Denman Street (one block from the Bayshore Inn) and it takes you to the dock at the Forum. Fare, \$2. Leaving times:

Forum	Denman St
10:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
12:00 noon	11:00 A.M.
2:00 P.M.	1:00 P.M.
4:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
6:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
8:00 P.M.	7:00 P.M.

A. T.'s Wednesday workshops, again attended by more than 100 active participants, continued what is rapidly becoming a tradition of interactive rapping among "experts" dispersed throughout the "audience." Key issues appearing in all the sessions were social and technological parameters for responsible eco-communities, micro-environmentally appropriate technology, and financial realities that limit the scope of possible technological solutions for non-industrialised countries at the present time. Because of spontaneous demand for sessions, we advise that Forum visitors check the bulletin board at the A. T. Desk in Hangar 8 for up-to-date scheduling information.

Sonia Kosak-Landecker, from Mexico City, please call home.

International Rural Housing, which has its headquarters in Venezuela, is holding a workshop lunch at 12.30 today at the Highrest Motor Inn, 1390 Robson.

Friends of the Earth is holding a press conference today at the Georgia Hotel, Queen Anne Room, at 11.00.

His claims are remarkable: hydroponic gardens, composed of 60 per cent sand and 40 per cent sawdust, can yield returns far in excess of traditional agriculture.

He talks of these gardens based on the use and storage of solar energy and points to an experiment in Abu Dhabi by the University of Arkansas. Here, he says, five acres of land was capable of producing enough fruit and vegetables to feed 2,000 people. Expanding on these numbers, he says it will only need 1,600,000 acres of land to feed the 7,000m population expected by A.D. 2,000.

But hydroponic gardens are only part of his message. ECI, he says, has been experimenting with new building materials that can reduce the energy requirements of housing by up to 40 per cent. He talks of housing designs making use of solar energy panels and wind turbines — systems that harness natural energies to make housing energy-sufficient.

In the new technology he expounds, water is recycled from shower to toilet, waste materials are recycled into energy sources such as methane gas. Finally, there's a broadband bi-directional cable system that can plug each house into a central computerised communications network for anything from fire protection to education systems or monitoring heart pace-makers. He conjures a science fiction world, except, as he points out it's already being done. The broadband bi-directional cable system is being implemented in several new towns in the United States — Flower Mound, Texas; Maumelle, Arkansas; and St. Charles, Maryland.

Keegan is a member of Appropriate Technology, an environmental movement based on the philosophy of British economist E.F. Schumacher which expounds adapting existing technology to specific regional needs.

He says it's possible, it's already here. He wants to tell Habitat of the solution.

## In camera

### AT THE FORUM

ACCORDING to the PLOs official film, "home is where everyone can feel happy and free and everyone is pluralist and tolerant." The Forum once again refused to qualify when almost all the posters advertising the PLOs film were torn down the night before the showing. New posters had to be put up early Thursday morning.

The programme of films at the Forum otherwise seems to be progressing well, in spite of limited facilities. The Two Theatres in Hangar 8 are too small, seating only 28 to 30 people with standing room for a dozen more, and one of the two theatres in Hangar 3 is still not completed. According to the Hangar 3 projectionist, Al Clapp "just forgot about Theatre B and put all the energies into Theatre A." By yesterday Theatre B was still not ready, although people who sat on the front benches could get a fair picture. But the PLO film attracted an audience of 400 people and the two smaller theatres are often full.

The Forum has already complained bitterly about the lack of official documents. The site also lacks its own copies of the UN films. Helen Anthony, film librarian, had wanted to show all the UN films. When that proved impossible, she gave the NGO committee a list of particular films that related to Forum activities. However, the committee decided the Forum should have a different selection. The films are now delivered to the Forum and then returned downtown. According to the Secretariat, the Forum cannot have its own copies of the UN films for screening on demand for reasons of copyright and cost.

The film library is keeping count of audiences for all films, and is planning to run the most popular during the last few days of the Forum. At the same time, there'll be a chance for filmmakers to show films that have not yet been seen. They should contact the film library in Hangar 8 in the central block, or ring 734-1361 local 74.

## HABITAT

### TODAY

### Conference

1000-1300 — Plenary and Committees convene. Speakers at the Plenary: 1. Bulgaria: Anne TANOVA, Adviser in the Council of Ministers. 2. Palestine Liberation Organisation: Shafik AL-HOUT, Chairman of the PLO delegation. 3. Finland: Olavi HANNINEN, Minister in the Ministry of the Interior. 4. Hungary: Janos SZABO, State Secretary for the Ministry of Building and Urban Development. 5. Bhutan: Lam PENJOR, Secretary, Ministry of Development. 6. Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic: M. Guennadiy K. Zlobine, President du Comité d'Etat du Conseil des Ministres de la R.S.S. d'Ukraine pour la Construction. 7. Republic of Korea: Chung Hwa Suh, Vice-Minister of Home Affairs. 8. World Health Organisation: D. TEJADA-de-RIVERO, Assistant-Director General. 9. Zambia: A.B. CHIKWANDA, Minister of Local Government and Housing. 10. Haiti: Bertholand EDOUARD, Sous-Secrétaire d'Etat Interieur, Defense Nationale et Municipales. 11. World Food Programme: Thomas C.M. ROBINSON, Executive Director. 12. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development: V. KOLLONTAI, Director, Office of the Secretary-General.

1500-1800 — 1. Upper Volta: M. Mahamoudou OUEDRAOGO, Ministre des Travaux Publics, Transports et Urbanisme. 2. Dominican Republic: Alfonso LOCKWARD, Secretario Tecnico de la Presidencia. 3. Bangladesh: Borhanuddin AHMAD, Secretary, Ministry of Public Works and Urban Development. 4. Morocco: Hassan ZEMMOURI, Ministre de l'Urbanisme, de l'Habitat, de l'Environnement et du Tourisme. 5. United Nations Children's Fund: Roberto ESGUERRA BARRY, Regional Director, East Asia and Pakistan Office. 6. Mauritania: Ahmed OULD SIDI BABA, Ministre de la Construction. 7. Honduras: Arturo CORLETO M., Ministro de Planificación Económica. 8. International Labour Organisation: Kalmen KAPLANSKY, Director, Canada Branch, International Labour Office and Special Advisor to the Director-General of ILO. 9. Bahrain: Abdul Latif KANOO, Under-Secretary, Ministry of Housing. 10. Chad: Bawoyeu ALINGUE, Ambassador to Washington, Chief of Delegation. 11. Gabon: M. Paul ENENGBE, Ministre delegue aupres du Premier Ministre charge de l'Habitat, de l'Urbanisme et du Cadastre. 12. Mauritius: Sir Abdul RAZAK MOHAMED, Minister of Housing, Lands, and Town and Country Planning. — Locations: Plenary - Queen Elizabeth Theatre. Committee 1 - Holiday Inn Hotel. Committee 2 - Hotel Vancouver. Committee 3 - Hyatt Regency Hotel.

### Forum

Habitat Forum Mobile Workshops: Friday 4 June.

1. Water Front Planning (Harbour Cruise) 10.00 to 15.00, talk by Dick Mann and members of the Parks Board aboard the boat.

2. Walking Tour of Strathcona and Britannia Community Services Centre 13.00 to 15.00, limited to 49 people, \$2.50 per person.

3. Light Scape, 21.00 to 22.30 hours, tour conducted by light environmentalist Ralph Kelman, \$2 per person.

All tickets can be purchased from Hangar 6 — Tour and Travel Booth, 09.00 to 21.00 daily.

0900 — Briefing (Conference up-date) — Hangar 5-Plenary Hall.

0900 — WCC: Films — Hangar 5-Room J.

0930 — Building Human Community — UBC, Gage Res.

0900 — Third World Group, Document for Combined Action — Hangar 6-Room A.

1000 — Young Adult Global Environment Team — Hangar 6-Room J.

1000 — Storytelling: "Community Developers" United Church — Hangar 4-Conference Room.

1000 — "Arcology: Cities of the Future" (slides) — Hangar 5-Room A.

1015 — People's Participation in Planning & Implementation, panelists: David Hall (T.C.P.A., UK), Donna Haldane (World Council of Churches) and Nancy Rojas (Colombia), Chairperson: Prof. R. Radovic (Yugoslavia), Andre Chaudieres (France) — Hangar 5-Plenary Hall.

1015 — B.O.M.A. Presentation, "Land Use Control & the Building Industry" — Hangar 5-Room J.

1015 — Workshop: Energy & Human Settlements, Chairperson: Dr. P. Laconte (President W.E.R.C.), Co-Chairman: Dr. S.S. Penner (USA), Dr. Otto Soemarwoto (Indonesia), Dr. Roger Revelle (USA), Dr. J. Belding (USA), Dr. Arjun Makhijani (India) — Hangar 3-Theatre A.

1015 — Workshop: Children in Human Settlements, speakers include Arvid Bengtsson (IPA), Clare Cooper Marcus (USA), Andrew Ligale (Kenya) and Pran Nath Luthra (India) — Hangar 3-Theatre B.

1015 — Workshop: The Arts and Human Settlements, speakers: Dr. James Dator (Canada), Dr. Simon Nicholson (UK), Prof. Murray Schafer (Canada), Chairperson: John Roberts — Hangar 6-Main Hall.

1015 — Housing Reflects Society, Proj. R.J. Becker (USA), contributed paper — Hangar 6-Room H.

1015 — "Housing & Environment in Victoria, Australia" — Hangar 6-Room C.

1015 — S.H.S. Issue: Community Organization for Self-Help & Low Cost Housing, Self-Help & Low Cost Housing Room — Hangar 8.

1015 — INTERMET Workshop "Rural-Urban Migration - Continuing Session" — Hangar 6-Room B.

1030 — Address by Gardner McBride, BOMA on Land Use Control and the Building Industry — Hangar 5-Room J.

1115 — "Human Settlements & Education," Mr. B. Granotier (France) Contributing paper. — Hangar 6-Room H.

1200 — Canadian Planners Interested in establishing a radical network — Hangar 6-Room D.

1200 — Physical Design for Human Settlements — Hangar 6-Room A.

1215 — "Physical, spatial problems in Human Settlements" — Shelley Naucaplan (Mexico). Contributing paper — Hangar 6-Room H.

1215 — Self Help Housing (U.S.A.) — Hangar 6-Room F.

1230 — Human Settlements in Iran (slides) — Hangar 6-Room J.

1230 — Mexican Society of Planners — Hangar 5-Room A.

1230 — U.K. NGOs — Hangar 3-Theatre B.

1300 — SASKIA: Cultural Documentation — Hangar 5-Room J.

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

1315 — NUCLEAR POWER DEBATE, Chairperson: Dr. H. Keenleyside. Speakers: Michael McCloskey (Sierra Club), Gordon Edwards (C.C.N.R.), Joe Turnage (E.R.G.) — Downtown-870 Granville.

1330 — S.H.S. Alejandro Zohn (Mexico) & Horacio Berretta (Argentina) — Hangar 8-Conf. Room.

1330 — W.C.C., "Janata, Colony Story" (Bombay). Self Help Room — Hangar 8.

1400 — Native Culture & Environment, Blood Indian Tribe, Standoff, Alberta — Hangar 6-Room F.

1430 — The Arts & Human Settlements (Cont.) Speakers include Dr. James Dator, Arthur Erickson, J.C. Fallardeau, Proj. S. Nicholson, Murray Schafer — Hangar 6-Main Hall.

1445 — "Pahang Tenggara New Town 8," John L. Taylor (Malaysia) — Hangar 6-Room H.

1500 — People's Participation in Planning and Implementation (Cont'd.) — Hangar 5-Plenary Hall.





# PROGRAMME FOR TODAY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY

1500 — Working Groups from Plenary — Hangar 5-Rooms A & J.  
 1500 — Energy & Human Settlements (Cont'd) — Hangar 3-Theatre A.  
 1500 — Children in Human Settlements (Cont'd) — Hangar 3-Theatre B.  
 1500 — When the People Awake. NGO Film with discussion conducted by Pedro Pascal Allende and Luis Cerda — Hangar 6-Room C.  
 1500 — Appropriate Technology & Health — Hangar 6-Room F.  
 1500 — U.S. NGO Delegation — Hangar 6-Room J.  
 1540 — New Towns, Dr. Norman Young (USA), contributed paper. — Hangar 6-Room H.  
 1630 — "Princess Why-Not". Portable Theatre Co. (between Hangar 5 & 6) — Outdoor Arena.  
 1630 — Energy Conservation Systems — Hangar 6-Room J.  
 1630 — Appropriate Technology & Education — Hangar 6-Room F.  
 1630 — The Conservation of the 14th Century Town of Lamu, Kenya, Usam Chaidn (Kenya). — Hangar 6-Room H.  
 1700 — High River-St. Paul, Alberta - Two Plays for Children — Hangar 3-Theatre B.  
 1715 — "EL PARAISO" (film) Nicaraguan Community Devt. — Hangar 8-Theatre 2.  
 1715 — "Convivencia Futura" (films) Mexico — Hangar 6-Room C.  
 1730 — Sandplay for All Ages. Austin Delany — Hangar 8-Conference Room.  
 1800 — The Economics & Politics of Approp. Tech — Hangar 6-Room F.  
 1800 — Doukabbour Choir — Hangar 5-Plenary.  
 1800 — Ryerson Urban Planning - Student Housing — Hangar 6-Room J.  
 1800 — FACE Film Show. (Mexico & Peru) — Hangar 6-Room B.  
 1800 — Citizen Participation in Alberta - storytelling session — Hangar 3-Theatre B.  
 1900 — Development Works - Indigenous Cooling System by Allan Cain, contributed paper — Hangar 6.  
 1900 — Institute of Cultural Affairs, NGO Film Room — Hangar 6-Room C.  
 1900 — Women in Revolution — Hangar 6-Room J.  
 1900 — CHINA PROGRAMME (3) Sartaj Aziz (World Food Council) on Rural Development — Hangar 3-Theatre A.  
 1900 — S.H.S. Housing & Development of Communities — Hangar 5-Room J.  
 1900 — Geothermal Energy. Speakers include Tom Foukes (N.Z.) and Jim MacDonald (Canada) — Hangar 5-Room A.  
 1900 — La Educacion en Cuba en Los Asentamientos Humanos (film-slides) — Hangar 6-Room B.  
 1900 — Energy Conservation in Human Settlement (reg. plan. NY) — Hangar 5-Room J.  
 1930 — F.A.C.E. Arab-Asian night & Animal Kingdom — Hangar 5-Plenary Hall.

1930 — S.H.S. - Case Studies, Squatter Settlements, Self-Help & Low Cost Housing Room — Hangar 8.  
 1930 — of Committee International: "Waste Disposal in Third World Rural Settlements." — Hangar 8-Conf. Room.  
 1930 — Joshua Jericho - site workers meeting — Hangar 6-Room F.  
 2000 — Managing Global Resources: Is a Corporate-Govt. Merger Necessary — Hangar 6-Main Hall.  
 2030 — Food Protein from Waste — Hangar 8-Room B.

## Festival

1830-1630 — Vancouver: A Changing Habitat — City Archives.  
 1900-1700 — "Greetings from the Urban Wilderness", are of Michael de Courcy — Artists Gallery (also Saturday).  
 1900-2100 — Concourse Craft Fair, CPR Station (also on Saturday & Sunday). Plaza Craft Fair Granville Square (also on Saturday & Sunday). Interior Design Exhibition CPR station (also on Saturday & Sunday). Children's Art Program, Granville Square (also on Saturday & Sunday). Exhibition of Outstanding Canadian Crafts, CPR station (also on Saturday).  
 1200 — Breadbakers Theatre, Granville Square.  
 1200 — Towne Waytes, Pacific Centre.  
 1245 — TBA at Granville Square.  
 1300 — Pacific Brass and Friends Pacific Centre.  
 1215 & 1815 — Herringbone, by Thomas Cone, new City Stage, \$2 (also on Saturday).  
 1300 — Ice Wolf, by Carousell Players, Arts Club, \$2 - adults, 75 cents - children (also on Sunday).  
 1900 & 2115 — Two Films on Communal Movements, Western Front, \$1.  
 1900 & 2100 — The Rowdyman (film), at Pacific Cinematheque, \$1.  
 2000 — Opening Ceremonies of Gastown Festival, Maple Tree Square.  
 2030 — Paul Horn, then the Pied Pumpkin in Gastown, Maple Tree Square.  
 2000 — Indians, by Arthur Kopit, York Theatre, \$4.50 - adults, \$2.50 - students (also on Saturday).  
 2030 — Hay Fever, Arts Club, \$4.75 (also on Saturday).  
 2030 — 1837, The Farmers' Revolt, by Theatre Passe Muraille from Toronto, Vancouver East Cultural Centre, \$5 (also on Sunday).  
 2000 — Herringbone, by Thomas Cone, new City Stage, \$5 (also on Saturday).  
 2030 — Trio, with Leon Bibb, at David Y. H. Lui Theatre, \$5.50 (also on Saturday).  
 2030 — Anton Kuerti, Toronto pianist, Christ Church Cathedral, \$5.  
 2200 — Breadbakers Theatre in The Mac & Bio Show, Vancouver Art Gallery.

2330 — Middle Eastern Dance, Vancouver Art Gallery.  
 2400 — Ann Mortiffee, Christ Church Cathedral, \$5.  
 0100 — The Ruther IV, jazz group, Vancouver Art Gallery.

## Events

1100 — Press Conference, Friends of the Earth. — Georgia Hotel, Queen Anne Room.  
 1000 — NGO Briefing on UNEP — Georgia Hotel-Queen Anne Room.  
 1300 — Brother Blue, storyteller (also on Saturday & Sunday) — Outdoors, Forum.  
 1400-1600 — Showing of Canadian Film "A Sense of Place" (English & French) — NFB Theatre, 1155 W. Georgia.  
 1330, 1500 & 1630 — Community expression in music and dance — Twin Valleys Community Dome.  
 1330 — Luncheon debate-discussion on nuclear energy — 870 Granville St.-Commodore Ballroom.  
 1500 — Meeting of American delegation and American NGOs and follow-up meeting afterwards — Forum.  
 1730 — Brother Blue, storyteller (also on Saturday & Sunday) — Hangar 7.  
 1800-2100 — Canadian Habitat Secretariat, on behalf of the Government of Canada, hosts a Media Reception. Buses depart Habitat Media Centre at 1730 — Vancouver Aquarium Stanley Park.  
 1830 — Meeting of Canadian delegations and Canadian NGOs (also Saturday & Sunday) — 1020 Nelson St at Burrard.  
 1900 — All NGOs invited to a meeting at the YWCA — 580 Burrard St. Third Floor.  
 1900 — D-2115 — Two films on communal movements: San Francisco and Co, Grass Roots — Western Front.  
 1900 & 2100 — Film: The Rowdyman — Western Front.  
 2000 — The Art of Living and a special presentation with friends from the Findhorn community in Scotland — Twin Valleys Community Dome.  
 Exhibit of Third World Theatre Arts (also on Saturday & Sunday) — International House of UBC.  
 Display of UN sponsored International Photo Competition on Habitat — Hangar 7-Forum.  
 Exhibition of Vedic City in Mayapur India runs continuously with cinema shows, song and dance, free food for all and vegetarian cooking classes (also on Saturday & Sunday) — ISKCON Vedic City Exhibit, Outdoor Exhibition Area Forum.

## Films

### AT THE FORUM

0930 — Atmosphere (10 mins.) — Hangar 8 - Theatre 1.  
 0930 — East-Centre for Technology (all morning) — Hangar 8 - Theatre 2.

SATURDAY and Sunday listings are for Core programming only. Please check Information Desks in Hangar 6 and 3 or the Programme Office in Hangar 8 for additional workshops.

0100 — Joe Armando & His Latin American Percussion Ensemble, Vancouver Art Gallery.  
 In Gastown:  
 2000-2300 — Gastown Bands.  
 In Chinatown:  
 1900-1700 — Street Bazaar & Outdoor Market.  
 1400-1700 — Children's Activities.  
 1900 — Chinese Variety Show at Chinese Cultural Centre.

## Events

1400 — Irish Sporting & Social Club exhibition: hurling game — Jericho Beach Park.

## Films

### AT THE FORUM

0930 — Waste Not (27 mins.) — Hangar 8-Theatre 1.  
 0930 — Powers That Be (50 mins.) — Hangar 8 - Theatre 2.  
 1015 — Enery: New Sources (22 mins.) — Hangar 8 - Theatre 1.  
 1045 — Bates Car, Sweet as a Nut (15 mins.) — Hangar 8 - Theatre 1.  
 1045 — Lovejoy's Nuclear War (20 mins.) — Hangar 8 - Theatre 2.  
 1115 — The New Alchemists (28 mins.) — Hangar 8 - Theatre 1.  
 1115 — Fable Safe (9 mins.) — Hangar 8 - Theatre 2.  
 1300 — The Keeping of the Green (27 mins.) — Hangar 8 - Theatre 1.  
 1300 — Power to the People (27 mins.) — Hangar 8 - Theatre 1.  
 1340 — Energy: Less is More (22 mins.) — Hangar 8 - Theatre 1.  
 1340 — Canwell Waste Management System (23 mins.) — Hangar 8 - Theatre 2.

1630-1800 — James Sewid's Native Dance Group "Un-Noos-e", Gastown.  
 2000 — La Region Centrale (film), at Western Front, \$1.  
 2100 — Workshop-Performance, the Paula Ross Dance Centre.  
 2200 — Tom Graff & A Cast of 40 at Vancouver Art Gallery.  
 2330 — The Balbir Singh Bhangu Ensemble at the Vancouver Art Gallery.  
 0100 — Lance Harrison and his Dixieland Band at the Vancouver Art Gallery.

## Events

1700 — Meeting of all members of the World Society for Ekistics, followed by dinner — Denman Place Inn.

## Films

### AT THE FORUM

WATER PROGRAMME  
 0930 — Flow Gently (27 mins.) — Hangar 8 - Theatre 1.  
 0930 — Epilogue (15 mins.) — Hangar 8 - Theatre 2.  
 A Matter of Survival (18 mins.) — Hangar 8 - Theatre 2.  
 0950 — Cities in Crisis: A Matter of Survival (18 mins.) — Hangar 8-Theatre 2.  
 1010 — Nor Any Drop to Drink (27 mins.) — Hangar 8 - Theatre 1.  
 1015 — Water: Life to a City (24 mins.) — Hangar 8 - Theatre 2.  
 1030 — Water for a City (13 mins.) — Hangar 8 - Theatre 1.  
 1030 — Water, Water, Everywhere (24 mins.) — Hangar 8 - Theatre 2.  
 1130 — Drought (25 mins.) — Hangar 8 - Theatre 2.  
 1500 — What in the World is Water (11 mins.) — Hangar 8 - Theatre 1.  
 1500 — Water (15 mins.) — Hangar 8 - Theatre 2.  
 1515 — All the Fish in the Sea (27 mins.) — Hangar 8 - Theatre 1.

0955 — Power to the People (30 mins.) — Hangar 8 - Theatre 1.  
 1045 — Citizen Harold (8 mins.) — Hangar 8 - Theatre 1.  
 1110 — Open for Children (30 mins.) — Hangar 8 - Theatre 1.  
 1155 — Bates' Car: Sweet as a Nut (15 mins.) — Hangar 8 - Theatre 1.  
 1300 — US official film: Citizens' Involvement (26 mins.) — Hangar 3 - Theatre A.  
 1330 — Australia official film: Living with the City (24 mins.) — Hager 3 - Theatre A.  
 1500 — China Programme: Communes (30 mins.) — Hangar 8 - Theatre 1.  
 1511 — Self-Reliance (30 mins.) — Hangar 8 - Theatre 1.  
 1630 — The Barefoot Doctors of Rural China (53 mins.) — Hangar 8 - Theatre 1.  
 1900 — Energy: New Sources (22 mins.) — Hangar 8 - Theatre 1.  
 1900 — Epilogue (15 mins.) — Hangar 8 Theatre 2.  
 1930 — Can the Earth Provide? (28 mins.) — Hangar 8 - Theatre 2.  
 1940 — The New Alchemists (28 mins.) — Hangar 8 - Theatre 1.  
 2015 — Diet for a Small Planet (28 mins.) — Hangar 8 - Theatre 2.  
 2025 — Fable Safe (11 mins.) — Hangar 8 - Theatre 1.  
 2030 — Lovejoy's Nuclear War (20 mins.) — Hangar 8 - Theatre 1.  
 2100 — The Great American Goose Egg Company of Canada (10 mins.) — Hangar 8 - Theatre 2.

### UN FILMS AT THE QUEEN

#### ELIZABETH PLAYHOUSE

1000-1300 — Zaire: A Roof for Everyone (21 mins.) Zambia: Building Together (26 mins.). Afghanistan: Nature, Quality and Characteristics of Human Settlements Problems in Afghanistan (26 mins.). Algeria: The Experiment of 1,000 Villages. (20 mins.). Argentina: The Conhabit Program. Australia: Living Way out. (25 mins.). Austria: Is Inequality Fate? (26 mins.). Bahamas: A Sea of Islands: Environmental Safeguards and Physical Planning (12 mins.).  
 1400-1700 — Bangladesh: This Bangladesh (25 mins.). Barbados: To Each His Home (18 mins.). Belgium: Bruges. Benin: Man and Water in Our Home (15 mins.). Bhutan: Schyichag (15 mins.). Bolivia: New Fields (16 mins.). Botswana: Francistown. Brazil: Brazilian Urban Policy.  
 1900-2200 — Bulgaria: Human Settlements and Public Services. Burundi: The Improvement in Rural Habitat In Kaganda Byelorussian SSR: Town Planning in Byelorussian SSR. Canada: Design Innovations (17 mins.). Central African Republic: From the Hut to the Building (11 mins.). Chad: Rekena (21 mins.). Chile: Two Plus Two (23 mins.). Colombia: The Right for A Shelter (25 mins.).

1410 — Alternate Energy: BC Hydro Authority (22 mins.) — Hangar 8 - Theatre 1.  
 1410 — Three Kilowatts in a Garbage Can (20 mins.) — Hangar 8 - Theatre 2.  
 1510 — You Can Help Throw It Here (27 mins.) — Hangar 8 - Theatre 1.  
 1440 — Energy: Dilmena (22 mins.) — Hangar 8 - Theatre 2.  
 1515 — Thoughts on the Future with George McRobie (28 mins.) — Hangar 8 - Theatre 1.  
 1510 — Traffic or Transit (27 mins.) — Hangar 8 - Theatre 2.  
 1900 — The River Must Live (21 mins.) — Hangar 8 - Theatre 1.  
 1900 — Water for a City (13 mins.) — Hangar 8 - Theatre 2.  
 1920 — All the Fish in the Sea (27 mins.) — Hangar 8 - Theatre 2.  
 1930 — Six Fathoms Deep (27 mins.) — Hangar 8 - Theatre 1.  
 2000 — Water (15 mins.) — Hangar 8 - Theatre 2.  
 2010 — Drought (26 mins.) — Hangar 8 - Theatre 1.  
 2020 — Flow Gently (27 mins.) — Hangar 8 - Theatre 2.

### UN FILMS AT THE

#### QUEEN ELIZABETH PLAYHOUSE

1000-1300 — Congo: Habitat in People's Republic of the Congo. Costa Rica: Costa Rica '75 (10 mins.). Cuba: A Community is Born (14 mins.). Cyprus: A New Town for Aphrodite (24 mins.). Czechoslovakia: Urban Region (20 mins.). Democratic Yemen: New Life for the Medouins (11 mins.). Denmark: Urban Development in Harmony with Open Land (20 mins.). Dominican Republic: Landlords of the Sun (25 mins.).  
 1400-1700 — Ecuador: Galapagos Islands: A Wise Use of the Environment (19 mins.). Egypt: Steps Towards Peace (19 mins.). El Salvador: National Policy Strategy in Human Settlements. (16 mins.). Fiji: The Digestors (12 mins.). Finland: No Short Cut to Success: The Other Side of Urbanization. France: Politics of Water and Urban Development (14 mins.). Energy . . . Otherwise (19 mins.). Gabon: Gambia, a New Town on the Map of Gabon (9 mins.). Gambia: Jibanak (12 mins.).  
 1900-2200 — German Democratic Republic: Planned Landscape (22 mins.). Federal Republic of Germany: Urban development and Urban Climate (18 mins.). Ghana: Volta Dam-Tema resettlement de la Volta. Greece: Reconstruction of rural Settlements (17 mins.). Granada: Planning today for tomorrow. (16 mins.). Guatemala: Human settlements in Guatemala (10 mins.). Guyana: The Matthews Ridge (16 mins.). Haiti: Saint-Soleil Project (15 mins.).

1320 — Drought (25 mins.) — Hangar 8 - Theatre 2.  
 1350 — The River Must Live (21 mins.) — Hangar 8 - Theatre 1.  
 1600 — Home to the Sea (27 mins.) — Hangar 8 - Theatre 2.  
 1615 — Six Fathoms Deep (27 mins.) — Hangar 8 - Theatre 1.

### UN FILMS AT THE

#### QUEEN ELIZABETH PLAYHOUSE

1000-1300 — PLO The Key (24 mins.). ECA: Housing in Africa ESCAP: Towards the recognition of the people's housing efforts (6 mins.). ILO: They call it Griha Praveh (29 mins.). UNESCO: Struggle for the town (21 mins.). UNHCR: Ulyankulu — creating a refugee settlement in Africa (26 mins.). UNICEF: John Howard is a happening. World Food Programme: Roadway to development.  
 1400-1700 — WHO: Little man — big city (10 mins.). OECD: High hopes for low cost (24 mins.). World Bank: A place in the city (14 mins.). Hungary: Development for the Hungarian Settlement Iceland: A determined population fights the lava (20 mins.). India: The changing environment (20 mins.). Indonesia: Kampong Improvement (11 mins.).  
 1900-2200 — Iran: Migrations (19 mins.). Iraq: Settling Bedouins in Iraq. Israel: Regional Planning (15 mins.). Italy: Housing in towns and villages (28 mins.). Ivory Coast: Bardo (15 mins.). Jamaica: Self-help homes (15 mins.). Japan: Traffic in Tokyo (26 mins.). Jordan: The Badio awakens (19 mins.). Kenya: Agro-industries (24 mins.).

For the past two days the Georgia Hotel Habitat Forum Lobby has been inundated with inquiries from NGOs, press and delegates about how the opinions of the Forum relate to discussions in the main UN Conference. Starting tonight, continuing on Monday and through next week, there will be daily briefing sessions held in the Georgia Hotel Ballroom at 19.30 each evening. Forum Lobby staff will continue morning briefing sessions out at Jericho as well.

## SATURDAY

## Forum

0900 — Briefing (Conference update) — Hangar 5-Plenary.  
 0930 — "Visions of the Future - Getting it Done (1)" Speakers: Dr. Genevieve Marcus-Dr. Bob Smith (Earthlab) and Buckminster Fuller.  
 1015 — Workshop: Nuclear Power-Armaments, speakers: Dr. Yaskinsky (Westinghouse) Professor Nebbia (Italia Nostra), Amory Lovins (Friends of the Earth) Walt Patterson (Friends of the Earth) Arjun Makhijani (India).  
 1015 — West Coast Environmental Law Association — Hangar 5-Room J.  
 1015 — Workshop: Government-Non-Government Cooperation for the Improvement of Human Settlements — Hangar 6-Room J.  
 1015 — Workshop: Children and Human Settlements, speakers include Robert Esquerre Barry (UNICEF), Roger Hart, Polly Hill (IPA) and Dr. Robert Aldrich. — Hangar 6-Main Hall.  
 1015 — Women and Environments, Dr. David Morley, Dr. Gerda Wekerle, Dr. Rebecca Peterson (Canada), contributed paper. — Hangar 6-Room H.  
 1015 — S.H.S. - Issue: Financing, Self-Help & Low Cost Housing Room. — Hangar 8.  
 1015 — Nuclear Discussion — Hangar 5-Room A.  
 1100 — Videotapes "How to Build a Log Cabin" and "Discovering our Community" — Hangar 5-Rm A.  
 1100 — Human Habitats and the Spiritual Nature of Man — Hangar 6-Room J.  
 1130 — Lunch Lecture: China Programme, Robin Thompson on City Planning in China — Hangar 3-Theatre A.  
 1130 — S.H.S. Issue: Land — Hangar 8-Conf. Room.  
 1445 — Principles of Architectural Design, A.A. Sultan (Japan), contributed paper. — Hangar 6-Room H.  
 1500 — Workshop: Nuclear Power-Armaments (Cont'd) — Hangar 5-Plenary Hall.  
 1500 — Working Groups from Plenary — Hangar 5-Rooms A & J.  
 1500 — Visions of the Future - Getting it Done (2) speakers: Paulo Soleri (Arcosanti) and Ms. Khajuria-Prabhat Poddar (Auroville) — Hangar 3-Theatre A.  
 1500 — Workshop: Children and Human Settlements (Cont'd) — Hangar 6-Main Hall.  
 1500 — S.H.S. Issue: Land — Hangar 8-Conference Room.  
 1500 — Croatian group - dancers, singers, musicians and 3 speakers — Hangar 3-Theatre B.

## SUNDAY

## Forum

0900 — Fiddle Contest — Hangar 5-Plenary Hall.  
 1000 — Spiritual Forum — Hangar 3-Theatre B.  
 1015 — Waterborne Habitation Symposium. Buckminster Fuller Paulo Soleri Coordinator: Tony Latimer — Hangar 3-Room A.  
 1015 — Appropriate Technology chaired by Dr. Edgar Ownes — Hangar 5-Room J.  
 1200 — Workshop: Waste Management. Coord: Barbara Malone — Hangar 6-Room H.  
 1200 — Banners and Rally - Nuclear Power — Hangar 3-Theatre A.  
 1300 — "Life in Contemporary China" (slides) Tanja Winter — Hangar 6, Room C.  
 1330 — S.H.S. Low Cost Housing Delivery Systems I: Design-Program & Organization. — Hangar 8-Conf. Room.  
 1400 — "Tangram Housing" (slide presentation) — Hangar 6-Room H.  
 1430-1545 — New Vrindavan-Hare Krishna in West Virginia (Spiritual Forum) — Hangar 6-Room J.  
 1500 — Water Walk - from Spanish Banks to Habitat Forum site led by Margaret Trudeau.  
 1500 — Fiddle Contest — Hangar 5-Plenary Hall.  
 1500 — Waterborne Habitation Symposium (Cont'd) — Hangar 5-Room A.  
 1500 — Appropriate Technology (Cont'd) — Hangar 5-Room J.  
 1500 — Folk Arts for Communication & Education — Hangar 6-Main Hall.  
 1500 — S.H.S. Low Cost Housing Delivery Systems I: Design-Programme & Organization — Hangar 8-Conference Room.

1500 — Spiritual Forum — Hangar 3-Theatre B.  
 1500 — CHINA: Sights & Sounds, Audrey Doray — Hangar 6-Room C.  
 1600 — Major session on WATER - to concentrate on obtaining a commitment by Govts & Institutions to provide \$3 billion per year until 1986 to ensure safe water for all settlement — Outside stage (or Theatre A-Hangar 3 if it is raining).  
 1600 — Spiritual Forum: Sri Chimnoy - a day in the Life of a Spiritual Master — Hangar 6-Room J.  
 1730 — Sandplay for all Ages - Austin Delany — Hangar 8-Conf. Room.  
 1745 — People's Participation Seminar — Hangar 6-Room J.  
 1800 — FACE Film Show — Hangar 6-Room B.  
 1800 — 90-Voice Doukabbour Youth Choir — Hangar 5-Plenary Hall.  
 1900 — F.A.C.E. Indonesian Group — Hangar 3-Theatre B.  
 1900 — Institute of Cultural Affairs — Hangar 6-Room C.  
 1930 — S.H.S. Low Cost Housing Delivery Systems II - Design-Programme & Organization  
 1930 — Spiritual Forum "Turning to Essence" — Hangar 5-Plenary Hall.  
 1930 — Film Programme on Water — Hangar 3-Theatre A.

## Festival

0930-1200 — 10-Mile Bicycle Race Around Gastown  
 1200 — Drop in the Bucket, Granville Square.  
 1315 — GREAT DRAGON PARADE — from Chinatown to Gastown  
 1400-1630 — IN GASTOWN: Carousell Children's Theatre, Greenthumb Theatre, Cosmic Salto Trampoline Troupe, plus magicians, puppets, jugglers, mimes, singers, folk music, steel band.  
 1600-1700 — Martial Arts Demonstration, Chinatown.



# Egypt puts PLO in place

A MAJOR diplomatic incident was narrowly avoided at the Forum yesterday when the PLO advanced into Egyptian territory. The trouble was that the Palestinians (through their local Vancouver reps) had taken over a particularly attractive location in the Forum Film Schedule, which was formerly held by the Egyptians.

Evidently the Palestinians were convinced that the Egyptian celluloid would not surface and that they could hence swap their own 1330 niche for an earlier one. This they did, and were much put out when the Egypt film showed up 15 minutes before they were ready to start. The Egyptians promptly reoccupied their old place and Palestine was moved on. Thankfully, PLO's original 1330 position had not by then been usurped. That could really have been embarrassing, especially if it had been taken over by you-must-know-who.

RUMOUR has it that the Canadian Indian tour for Habitat inhabitants — due to be hosted by Canadian Indians on Sunday and which would have visited Canadian Indian settlements — has had to be cancelled since

## Gremlin

on that day Canadian Indians are holding a number of demonstrations — on the subject of the American Indian facing extradition, Leonard Peltier.

MRS. PENALOSA, wife of the energetic Enrique, is certainly getting to know how Vancouver ticks. Entering fully into the spirit of British Columbia, the good senora spent a happy two hours on Wednesday evening waiting for the Victoria ferry to be mended. She returned to Vancouver with a number of other enthusiastic ferry-goers and a lively sense of how things work in this part of the world.

FOR ALL those journalists having trouble following what's happening in so many committees downtown, Cable 10 had the answer last night. It broadcast the Plenary in pictures and Committee 1 in words at one and the same time. This enabled all of us to see what was happening in one committee and hear what was happening in another, hence saving 50 per cent of the time it would have taken to cover both independently.



COMMUNICATIONS through dance, songs, pantomime and theatre, are ways of translating the themes of Habitat to people without newspapers and television. That's the aim of the Encounter of Folk Arts for Communication and Education (FACE). The group has 69 delegates (two pictured above) at the Conference, and they have

been performing every night at the Forum since it opened. Their final show will be 7 June, when all 69 delegates will perform a collage salute to Habitat. The troupe takes themes such as rural-urban migration, health, sanitation, population growth, and education, and tries to present solutions that are relevant to villages.

## FORUM'S PROBLEMS MAN

RED HAIR on end, eyes bloodshot at 10 a.m., a line of people at the door and more on the phone, all wanting David.

"David Satterthwaite is not the problem-solver of the entire world!" cries David Satterthwaite. "No, don't print that. Forget I said that, I don't really mean it." But he feels as if he's the problem-solver of the whole world, and if the world consists of getting a programme scheduled at the Forum and there are problems, David is the solver.

"Programming is a framework so that key issues can be developed," he explained,

after a deep breath. "We've left 40 to 50 per cent of the time and space free so people who arrived with a presentation could use that flexibility for input at the last moment."

He's interrupted by the phone. "Space station," he answers. "No, don't use that! It's just for internal lines. But we really are the space station."

"Everyone says it is working, but there's the problem of rooms not being ready. It's a rescheduling nightmare." Programming will not book more than three days in advance and scheduling is done day-

by-day, much to the annoyance of some daily exhibitors who would like permanent space.

"People keep arriving with large exhibits and no prior warning," David explains. "The site was just not together. And we're fitting everyone in 99 per cent of the time."

Anyone wishing to obtain space for a lecture or workshop, should contact the Programming Office, Building 13, or register at the registration booth in Hangar 6. Space is allocated on a first come — first served basis.

## In absentia

THE FORUM had to do without Lester Brown and Maurice Strong yesterday. Both were in New York. Les had to speak to a group of agriculturists and returned to Vancouver last night. Maurice will be back tonight, a little bit heavier than when he left. In New York he gets the first annual prize of \$50,000 for contribution to the environmental cause, given by the Pahlezi Foundation of the Shah of Iran. The Shah provides the money and UNEP selects the guy. Maurice has already consulted other leading environmentalists at the Forum about how to spend this little piece of extra income. He's thinking about setting up another foundation to subsidise the operational costs of environmental groups all over the world.

THE QUESTION of communication between the Forum and the Conference appears to be not only one of documentation. "The way the Forum is treated could be called 'massaged intolerance'," one observer said yesterday. He particularly mentioned the difficulties Forum President Jan van Putten had in delivering the Forum Declaration to the Conference Plenary on Wednesday. The Conference secretariat appears to have needed a special meeting to discuss the diplomatic logistics of it.

On the other hand, within the Forum itself there was some trouble about whether van Putten had the right to present the Declaration on behalf of the Forum. The USA representative on the NGO Committee reportedly would have liked van Putten to have spoken on behalf of "a group of people at the Forum".

JAI RATTAN BIHALLA, of India, the President of the International Union of Architects, Mr. Jai Rattan Bihalla of India, believes too many schools of architecture in the Third World are modelled on those of the developed world. He told the Forum yesterday that West Africa, for instance, does not have a single school of architecture and practising architects are either French or French trained.

He feels architects have been neglected at Habitat. "Very few official delegations include architects, and there is little evidence that our charter has been read". The Union drew up a special Habitat Charter which says that every human being has the right to a habitable space conducive to good health, and exclusive to personal use.

"FOR the outside world, the Forum will be the soul of Habitat. It is eating the Conference. The politicians and the international agencies are only talking about what the technicians should do, while at the Forum the technicians are talking about how they should do it."

Hector Antonio Giron de la Pena, the Mexican prizewinner of the Competition for the Urban Environment of Developing Countries, is quite frank about the Conference. "It should change its approach and it should listen to the Forum. There, at Forum, the important things are happening. The politicians at this moment seem to be afraid that any technical solution might kick them out of this Conference. But the whole thing will be nonsense if it does not focus on technical solutions and the rich countries not committing themselves to technical and financial aid in applying them."

## NOUVELLES

"Nous avons plus à défaire qu'à faire," a déclaré Dr. Paul Lin, ex-secrétaire anglais de Chou En Lai. La menace apocalyptique assume que l'homme est un problème en soi, que ce sont les nations pauvres qui sont à l'encontre du progrès de l'humanité. Or, la Chine a démontré l'inverse, en prouvant au monde que l'homme est le seul élément autonome, qu'il est le seul instrument de sa libération.

Dr. Lin a fort bien illustré la marche progressive des Chinois vers la création d'un type nouveau d'êtres humains qui ne seront pas seulement experts dans un domaine mais auront en même temps de nombreux talents. Il a décrit l'échec d'un socialisme qui ne serait que juridique, au lieu d'être un processus politique en pratique. Ce n'est pas seulement le régime de propriété du sol qui détermine si un pays est socialiste ou capitaliste, mais le degré de contrôle de la

production et de la distribution. Si les gens s'approprient les produits pour leur usage personnel, c'est du capitalisme.

Le développement de la Chine suit trois principes: la révolution continue, la stabilité dans l'unité et la croissance de l'économie nationale — mais la clé des trois est le premier, si l'on veut achever le changement social.

La planification en Chine commence à la base, non au sommet. Les ouvriers et paysans dominent le système éducatif qui crée des techniciens dans tous les domaines tels ces médecins-aux-pieds-nus, fermiers devenus en six mois des para-professionnels.

Les femmes en Chine, dit une de celles qui participaient à une session sur les Femmes dans les Etablissements Humains, font toutes sortes de travaux, mais sont particulièrement actives au niveau du voisinage. Margaret Mead, draine à cette session une foule aussi dense que Dr. Lin. Les femmes, dit elle, ne devraient pas avoir à choisir entre enfants et carrière.

## SELECCIONES

Es absolutamente necesario que la mujer sea incorporada a los más altos organismos forjadores de decisiones y a todo nivel del planeamiento, afirmó ayer Margaret Mead ante una nutrida concurrencia que participó activamente en el seminario sobre la mujer y los asentamientos humanos, conducido por un grupo de organizaciones no gubernamentales que buscan el mejor desarrollo de la mujer en la vida política social e internacional.

La Dra. Mead enfatizó las tareas de la mujer a nivel de hogar, comunidad, y nación, siendo su mensaje que precisamente es la experiencia de la mujer la que la califica para participar en el proceso de decisiones. Hizo también un llamamiento para examinar detenidamente las condiciones de los seres aún no concebidos y reflexionar sus circunstancias en cinco, diez a más años adelante; habitación, higiene,

servicios públicos y educación; a la vez que sugirió posponer el nacimiento de un nuevo hijo si las condiciones mencionadas no satisfacen a la madre. En cuanto a nutrición infantil la Dra. Mead hizo un llamamiento para el abandono de los productos comerciales lácteos causantes hasta cierto punto de la desnutrición y o enfermedades de niños menores de un año en los países menos desarrollados.

El seminario estuvo hábilmente dirigido por el Dr. Fred Sai, Subsecretario General de la Federación Internacional de Planificación de la Familia, quien resumió los logros del seminario como el reconocimiento de que media humanidad, la mujer, ha sido hasta ahora dejada fuera del proceso de desarrollo, pero a medida que adelanta la percepción de los pueblos es posible dar un giro a la contribución que puede hacer la mujer. Por otra parte, dijo el Dr. Sai, "sería un error si la única cosa que pueden hacer las mujeres es embarcarse en los asuntos de los hombres para continuar haciendo lo que los hombres hacen".