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Habitat: UN Conference on Human Settlements – Minister encourages participants

Urban Affairs Minister Barney Danson left Canada February 19 on an 18-day mission to key African countries and the Middle East to encourage participants in the United Nations Habitat Conference at Vancouver May 31 to June 11 to pay special attention to aspects of human settlements that can be solved despite political differences.

"I will express Canada's hope and optimism that Habitat will demonstrate that nations, irrespective of the differences that divide them politically, can find a common ground through the United Nations to deal with very relevant issues of common human concern," Mr. Danson said before his departure.

After a stop-over in Milan, Mr. Danson was to visit France, Senegal, Kenya, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Israel, returning to Canada March 9.

As well as meeting the ministers and senior officials who will lead their national delegations to the Habitat Conference, Mr. Danson said he wanted to learn at first hand the priority given human settlements problems and actual or proposed solutions in each country.

Reasons for Habitat

Habitat, an outgrowth of the UN Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm in 1972, is expected to be the largest UN conference ever held, with over 140 nations participating. It is the first UN conference to take place in Canada.

Because it has been estimated that the world population will double in the next 30 years – an addition of 3.5 billion people – 3,500 cities of one million population will have to be built. Today, fewer than 300 cities exist with a population of one million each.

New people will require 600 million housing units – more than there are in the entire world today. Yet, according to the World Health Organization, more than one billion people did not even have safe drinking water by the end of 1970, much less a settlement adequate for all human needs.

Canada will require 40 cities the

size of Halifax, Nova Scotia, or eight the size of Vancouver, to accommodate the net population growth of eight million expected within 30 years.

Cities, towns and villages, particularly in developing countries, are already failing to provide basic facilities and services. Other human settlement problems – unemployment, pollution, congestion, slums, squatter settlements, inadequate transportation, social alienation and crime are increasing throughout the world.

A different type of conference

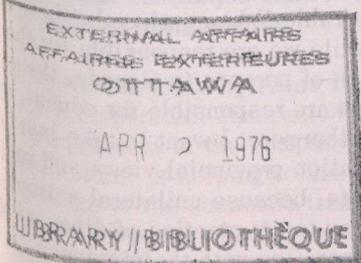
The Habitat conference will attempt to find solutions to such challenges. It will differ from other conferences in its emphasis on treatment rather than definition of problems. Each nation will come to Vancouver to teach and to learn and, it is hoped, ready to implement the solutions best suited to its settlement problems by the time Habitat is over.

A major innovation during the meetings will be the use of some 200 film and audio-visual presentations to illustrate what governments throughout the world are doing to improve urban and rural community life.

Habitat Forum, a meeting for representatives of non-governmental organizations will also be held in Vancouver during the same time as the Conference, but it will start on May 27. It is expected to draw at least 10,000 people to a beachside former air force base four miles from Vancouver, which is being converted, largely by volunteers, into a conference and exhibition site.

In an address to the second session of Habitat's preparatory committee on January 21, Mr. Danson stated:

"...Out of Habitat must come a real commitment, first by national governments and then by the world community as a whole, to meet the needs of our poorest people. Millions of the less-advantaged are still to be found in the industrialized nations and Habitat should persuade governments to improve their condition. But the



vast majority live, and will continue to live, in the rural settlements and the urban squatter settlements of the Third World. For the most unfortunate among these peoples, Habitat will be justified if it helps governments to ensure their minimum needs for survival....

* * * *

"Habitat may help Canada achieve another development target to which we have been aspiring for more years than a government cares to admit.

"Although from 1969 to 1975 Canada increased its international aid at an average rate of 21.7 per cent per year, we still found ourselves having recently to reaffirm our commitment to the .70 per cent of GNP target which we had originally hoped to achieve by 1975. So far, we've only made it to .52 per cent.

"This commitment is a cornerstone of Canada's strategy for international development co-operation which is founded on the belief that in our increasingly interdependent economic

system, a breakthrough in the prospects of the least privileged will ultimately benefit all countries, including Canada.

* * * *

"In every country we still fall short of human capacity to alleviate existing misery. In urban and rural communities of rich and poor nations alike, men, women and children still suffer and die unnecessarily - not from conditions formerly imposed by humanity's limited capacity to manipulate nature for its benefit, but from wilful human indifference, neglect and selfishness.

"Yet no country is so rich it can afford to waste the contribution of any citizen, and no government is so poor, so lacking in neighbourly aid, that it can convincingly claim it has no answer to basic human needs, and no hope for distributing minimum standards of subsistence to all in its human settlements.

"It is Canada's hope that at Habitat the ethical will finally be recognized as the practical."

Conservative party elects new leader

Joseph Clark, 36-year-old Member of Parliament for Rocky Mountain, Alberta, was elected the new leader of the federal Progressive Conservative party on February 22 at the leadership convention in Ottawa.

He beat by 65 votes fellow MP Claude Wagner on the fourth round of balloting, polling 1,187 to the 1,122 votes for Mr. Wagner, who had led on the first three ballots.

Brian Mulroney was second on the first ballot, but behind Mr. Clark on the second and third ballots. Candidates Flora MacDonald, Sinclair Stevens, James Gillies, John Fraser and Heward Grafftey supported Mr. Clark, while candidates Jack Horner, Paul Hellyer and Patrick Nowlan and former Prime Minister John Diefenbaker, supported Mr. Wagner.

Joe Clark, a former political science professor and journalist, was first elected to Parliament in 1972 and again in 1974. He had, however, been working for the Conservative party since 1957. In 1966 and 1967 he was the chief organizer for Alberta premier Peter Lougheed and he was in the

Results of the balloting

| | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th |
|-----------|-------|----------|----------|-------|
| Clark | 277 | 532 | 969 | 1,187 |
| Fraser | 127 | 34 | Withdrew | |
| Gillies | 87 | Withdrew | | |
| Grafftey | 33 | Withdrew | | |
| Hellyer | 231 | 118 | Withdrew | |
| Horner | 235 | 286 | Withdrew | |
| MacDonald | 214 | 239 | Withdrew | |
| Mulroney | 357 | 419 | 369 | |
| Nowlan | 86 | 42 | Withdrew | |
| Stevens | 182 | Withdrew | | |
| Wagner | 531 | 667 | 1,003 | 1,122 |
| Total | 2,360 | 2,337 | 2,341 | 2,309 |

team that helped elect former leader of the federal party, Robert Stanfield, serving as his executive assistant until 1970.

According to expressions of policy during the leadership campaign, he is opposed to capital punishment and believes that the right to strike should be denied to public servants in essential services. Improvements should be made in the abortion system, he said, but there should be no "abortion on demand". He also stated that industrial activity should be decentralized to the east and west of Canada, and Government spending should be cut and social security payments made on the basis of need.

Recognition of Angola

Canada has recognized the People's Republic of Angola, External Affairs Minister Allan MacEachen announced on February 18.

"This decision by the Canadian Government in no way alters the Government's repeated position in favour of the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Angola and the peaceful reconciliation of the various factions in that country," said the Minister.

The announcement follows reports that the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), led by Agonstinho Neto, is in effective control of the country. Canada joins a growing list of western countries recognizing the new government.

Federal/provincial discussions on teachers from abroad

Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras announced recently that discussions would shortly be opened with the provinces on ways and means of ensuring that Canadian postgraduates receive fair consideration for university teaching positions.

In his 'let's-talk-it-over' approach, Mr. Andras said that as the Minister responsible for manpower and immigration, his interest was in jobs for Canadian residents and an immigration policy that worked to further this aim.

Mr. Andras pointed out that he could take unilateral action to control the admission of foreign academics. "This is undesirable," he continued, "because while we are responsible for the admission of persons to Canada, the provinces are responsible for education. Furthermore, I want to take into consideration provincial views and requirements, because unilateral action is contrary to my practice of discussion and co-operation with the provinces where there are areas of mutual interest."

The influx of university teachers from abroad gained momentum with the rapid expansion of Canadian universities a decade ago. At that time, there were insufficient numbers of Canadian postgraduates available to fill teaching vacancies in universities and colleges. The concern is that Canada may now have a surplus of postgraduates.

Canada/Soviet fisheries co-operation

At a meeting of representatives of the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of Canada in Ottawa on February 5, 6 and 9 the agreement between Canada and the Soviet Union and the Government of Canada on co-operation in fisheries in the north-eastern Pacific ocean off the coast of Canada was extended for a period of one year beginning February 19.

In addition, the agreement between the two countries on provisional rules of navigation and fisheries safety off the west coast of Canada was extended for one year beginning April 15.

Pursuant to the agreed record of understanding of August 27, 1975, the two sides exchanged views on matters relating to the elaboration of a bilateral agreement on fisheries co-operation that would establish the terms and conditions governing continued fishing by the Soviet fleet in waters off Canada's coasts, taking into account anticipated legal and jurisdictional changes in the regime of fisheries management in such waters and traditional Soviet fishing.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the progress achieved in their discussions and agreed to meet again at an early opportunity with a view to concluding the negotiations.

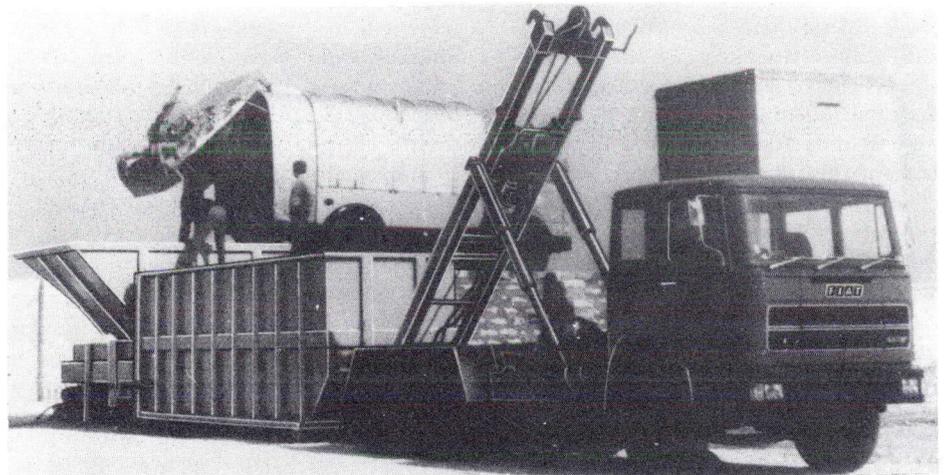
A Canadian company's answer to the challenge of solid wastes

A system devised by Atlas Hoist & Body Incorporated, Montreal, Quebec, with equipment of the company's own manufacture, is helping to answer the challenge of the economic transportation and disposal of solid wastes.

Small vehicles pick up waste in the centre of cities and transport it to a transfer station. It is dumped into the hopper of a stationary compactor where it is compacted into closed containers at very high pressure to one quarter of its size.

When the unit is full, a truck equipped with a roll-off hoist removes the container and replaces it with an empty one.

Standard on all models is a walk-on



The Atlas Hoist and Body company's solid wastes transfer system.

ramp of reinforced diamond plate. Adjustable and replaceable aluminum ramp guides eliminate binding and there is a container-pinning device that keeps the garbage in the container when separated from the compactor.

The hoist also features universal rails enabling it to pick up most types

of container and the self-cleansing, three-stage double acting inverted cylinder eliminates the need for piping.

Atlas Hoist & Body recently shipped a solid-wastes transfer system to Italy. The company's products are also used in Britain, Jamaica, Switzerland and the United States.

International winners in Regina urban design contest

An international jury has chosen winners from Europe, Asia and North America in the first stage of the Regina International Urban Development Competition, Urban Affairs Minister Barney Danson announced recently. Five award-winning schemes were chosen from 121 submissions by contestants from round the world.

The winners – from Tokyo, Winnipeg, Montreal, Paris and Los Angeles – will be awarded \$10,000 each and the chance to compete again in June to determine the best design scheme for reuse of 114 acres of land in the centre of Regina that may be freed by proposed relocation of railway lines and marshalling yards.

The five winners are:

- Paul Maas and Michel Vinois of Montreal.
- David Brindle, architect, and Chris Dawson, architect and planner of Los Angeles, United States.
- The Tokyo firm of Polytechnic Consultants Inc., in association with Shimizu Construction Co. The project was headed by Hidehiko Tanimura, whose professional qualifications include the degree of master of planning from Manitoba.

- Donald Epstein and Garry Hilderman, of Winnipeg.

- Michel and Claire Duplay, architects and urban planners, Paris, France.

The six-man jury, which will make the final selection in four months, include three internationally known architects – Alexander Kouzmanoff, New York; Fumihiko Maki, Tokyo; and Ray Affleck, Montreal; as well as three Canadians sympathetic to the realities and potential of the city – Douglas Fullerton, economist, Ottawa; Clive Rodham, architect and member of the City Council, Regina; and Richard Rendek, lawyer, Regina.

The five winners will qualify to enter the second stage of the competition by amplifying and refining their schemes in graphics and models, together with an implementation strategy. In mid-April, these proposals will be displayed for public scrutiny.

Public participation

The general public will be invited to cast ballots for their choices in order of preference, and these will be part of the jury's final selection. In effect, the citizens of Regina will constitute a seventh vote of the jury, a technique

of involving the public never used before in an international urban development competition.

Three finalists from among those participating in the final round will receive awards totalling \$50,000, allocated at the jury's discretion.

The City of Regina has a population of nearly 150,000 and is the trading centre for many thousands of farm families in southern Saskatchewan. Regina, capital city of the province of Saskatchewan, covers 81 square kilometers.

Discussions on contractual link with EEC

François-Xavier Ortoli of Italy, president of the European Economic Community, in Ottawa on a three-day visit for discussions with External Affairs Minister MacEachen and Prime Minister Trudeau, said on February 20 that Canada and Europe were entering a new era of economic co-operation.

The contractual link between the EEC and Canada, said Mr. Ortoli, would provide a framework through which economic co-operation could be explored and "taken up pragmatically and progressively".

This would be the first pact of its kind between the nine-country EEC and a large industrialized state. A major difficulty in initiating negotiations has been Canada's two-tier oil price system, under which export levies make exports more expensive than domestic purchases.

An EEC office will be opened in Ottawa.

Market place economy

The President of The Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Harold Corrigan, addressed an anti-inflation seminar sponsored by the CMA's British Columbia division last month on the future of the market place economy in Canada, Mr. Corrigan made the following points:

. The CMA supports the anti-inflation program not as "a never-ending, massive bureaucratic intervention into our economic system", but as "a comprehensive short-term program the major aspects of which concern wage and

salary increases, price changes and the level of government spending, including transfer payments".

. CMA's support "is based on the need of Canada and Canadians to regain their sense of balance - to turn about this mindless and insane headlong rush down the sometimes appealing but eventually disastrous road called inflation which leads to moral and material bankruptcy".

. Noting that the great majority of Canadians accept the necessity for a serious program of national restraint and are prepared to give it their backing, Mr. Corrigan said the latest statistics showed that "as a result of the workings of the market place, with an assist from the anti-inflation program, there has already been a very real moderation where price rises are concerned, and not only on the part of those large companies whose observance of the program is mandatory under the Act".

. Noting specific reservations about aspects of the program that CMA believe should be remedied, he said, "We believe and have said from the very first, that the proposed export levy is a mistake and should be cancelled."

. Referring to union pressure on companies not subject to the program's mandatory provisions, Mr. Corrigan said such companies should have the right to "opt into" the program voluntarily.

. Turning to the record of the Canadian economic system over the last 25 years, Mr. Corrigan said that the progress of economic development had been phenomenal, and hailed it as "an achievement of our manufacturing and construction industries, our resources and processing industries, drawing on our natural resources and on vast sums of private and corporate capital investment".

. "The proliferation of government spending at all levels" has also had a vast impact on the economy since 1950. "It is surely time to ask ourselves whether the economy can really support so great a burden without putting our whole future in doubt."

. Prime Minister Trudeau in his year-end expression of views has raised some serious questions which Canadians should ponder and address. "We in the CMA are very ready to debate the possible solutions...we have

embarked on a program of research on the issues with members, the public and the legislators."

. Mr. Corrigan challenged "those who disagree with us to speak out and be specific as to what they see wrong and how they propose to change the economic system for the better".

. "We in the CMA believe in evolution and improvement through the market place economy which has worked well for Canada, and a case has not been made for the extension of the anti-inflation program or for some substitute."

. "One of the primary functions of government in this country should be to promote the competitiveness of Canadian industry at home and abroad. To the extent that it does this and does it well, government is safeguarding both the economic and political freedoms of individual Canadians."

. "The market place economy, as Canadians have known it, has worked well and has shown its continuing capacity to improve and adapt to changing demands and circumstances. With proper recognition and encouragement by governments, the same system will serve Canadians better than any other in the future, as it has done in the past."

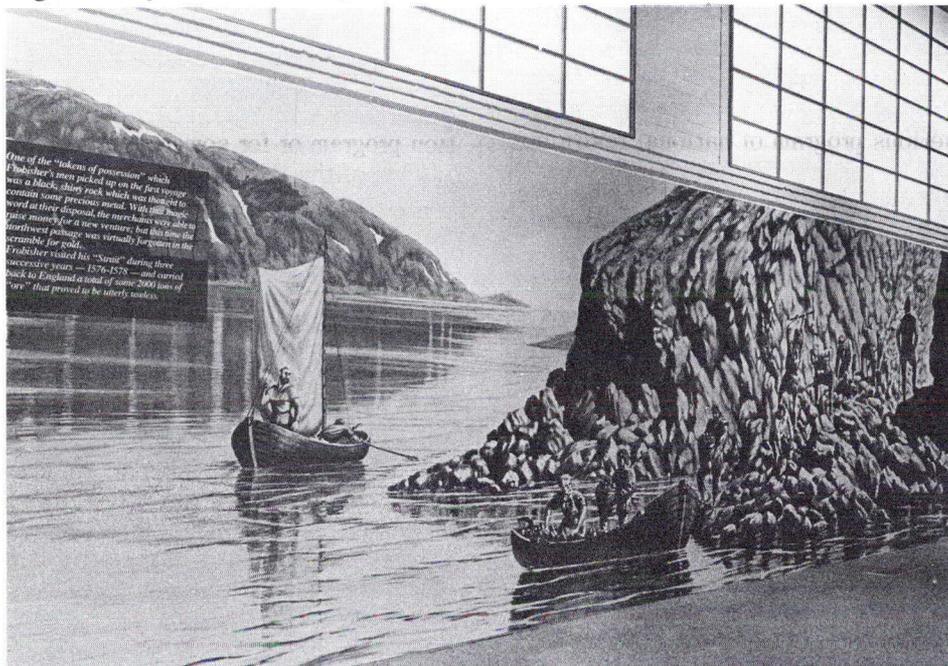


The hoarse "Kok-kok-kok!" of this startled American bittern, surprised by the camera in her Manitoba marshland nest, seems to mean "Hey, no photographs!"

Exhibition marks anniversary of Frobisher's first visit to the Arctic

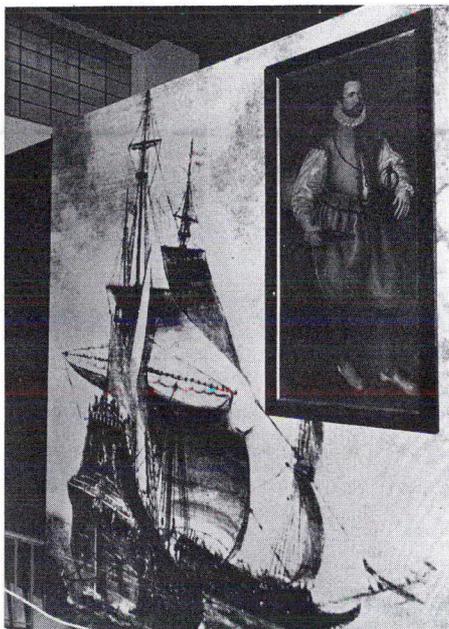
An exhibition commemorating the four-hundredth anniversary of Martin Frobisher's first voyage to what is now the Canadian Arctic opened last month at the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto. Organized by Dr. Walter Kenyon, Cura-

tor, Office of the Chief Archaeologist, the exhibition features a collection of Elizabethan artifacts, navigational instruments, maps, paintings and tools. Also included are samples of Frobisher's ore, collected by Dr. Kenyon



Frobisher visited his "Strait" during three successive years - 1576-1578 -

and carried back to England 2,000 tons of "ore", that proved to be useless.



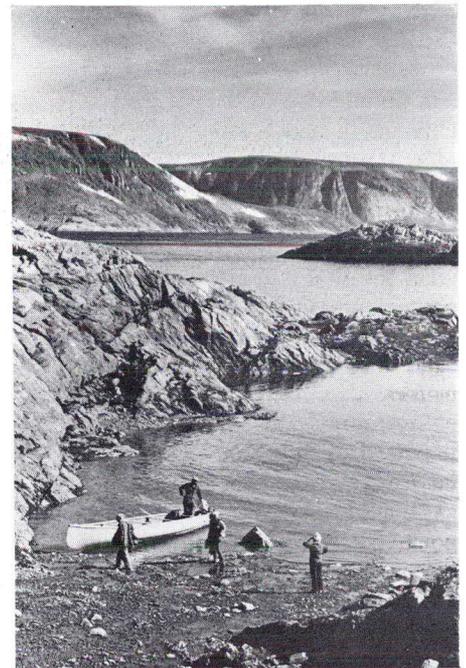
Sir Martin Frobisher. Attributed to Cornelis Ketel (1548-1616), Dutch, late sixteenth century. (Courtesy the Curators of the Bodleian Library, Oxford.)

on an expedition to Baffin Island in the summer of 1974.

On June 7, 1576, Martin Frobisher left England on the first of his three voyages in an unsuccessful search of a Northwest passage to the Orient. On his return, however, he brought with him "tokens of possession", or objects he had collected and brought home as proof that he had actually visited some exotic land. Among these was a heavy, black rock thought to contain valuable quantities of gold.

With the magic word "gold" at their disposal, the London merchants who financed Frobisher were able to raise money for two more expeditions - not to search for the elusive passage to the northwest, but to dig out vast fortunes from the rocks that glittered there. In all, Frobisher brought almost 2,000 tons of totally useless "ore" back to England.

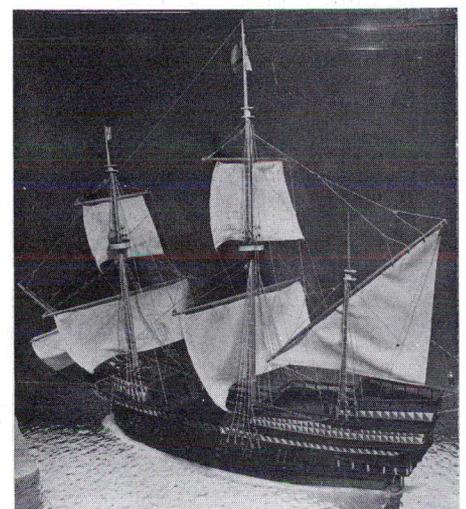
As an economic venture, the Frobisher voyages were a complete failure. But in the history of Canada and of the western world, they were starkly signi-



Frobisher Bay 1974.

ficant, for they initiated a series of some 17 voyages into the Canadian Arctic during the next 56 years. The earliest description of an Eskimo was written by George Best, one of Frobisher's officers, and the earliest visual record of an Eskimo was painted by John White, another member of Frobisher's staff.

The exhibition, which ends on March 28, is a tribute to the memory of one of the great Elizabethan seaman. (Photos courtesy Royal Ontario Museum.)



Model of The Aid, Frobisher's flagship. Reconstructed on the basis of available information on vessels of the period.

Outline of Canada's energy and investment problems

In an address to the Traffic Club of Pittsburgh last month, Energy Minister Alastair Gillespie stressed the spirit of partnership that existed between Canada and the United States. He went on to discuss two subjects of vital interest and major concern in both countries – Canada's energy and investment policies.

Mr. Gillespie explained the energy problems existing in Canada. The eastern provinces depend entirely on imported oil because Canada does not have a west-east pipeline delivery system. Two years ago Canada was a net exporter of oil but now the country is a net importer. "It's bad news," Mr. Gillespie said, "because it means we have to import about half the oil requirements for our country. And we pay world prices of about \$13 a barrel."

The Minister emphasized the percentage of Canadian resources used in the United States. "It may also surprise a few of you to learn with all the talk about our resource wealth, that you depend on Canada for just a bit over 3 per cent of your crude oil, less than 5 per cent of your natural gas and about 1 per cent of your electricity. With coal, you supply us."

In five years, said the Minister, Canada would not have enough oil to supply its traditional domestic market. By the early 1980s there would be shortages in domestic supply of natural gas.

The United States has been told that gas exports may be curtailed next winter but, if this happened, steps would be taken to curtail Canadian consumption at the same time.

Mr. Gillespie outlined the exploration and development going on in Canada including the Arctic regions. "Finding this oil and gas, however, and delivering it to market present immense tech-

nical problems." These problems will pose dramatic new challenges. "We've met challenges before. Canadians believe that to engineer the difficult requires ingenuity – to engineer the unknown takes a little longer."

"A first goal to reduce our dependence on imported oil is not unlike the thrust of your Project Independence. We too have adopted new measures. How could we husband our diminishing supplies? Through new incentives for investment? Yes. Through conservation? Through a reduction in exports? Yes."

Some Canadians had advocated cutting off exports now, he said, but to be fair, this was being done in phased steps. "These cuts have hurt you. Make no mistake they have also hurt us. Our export revenues are declining. Our oil and gas supplies are declining. We will be forced more and more to turn to the international market for more and more oil," said Mr. Gillespie.

This will mean a huge balance-of-payment deficit which could reach \$5 billion a year by 1985.

Turning to Canada's investment policies the Minister stated that Canada was the United States' biggest customer. In a study released in 1973 in the petroleum industry, approximately four-fifths of the non-resident controlled assets are held by U.S. residents or U.S. resident-controlled corporations. Of the firms which have operations in all phases of this industry – from exploration to marketing – non-resident control is 100 per cent.

This showed that Canada was not erecting barriers against foreign capital, although there had been different opinions in the United States press on this issue. This has caused Americans to have a confused picture of Canada, stated Mr. Gillespie.

Canada now has its own national petroleum company which will provide competition in a free enterprise system as well as providing a national presence for Canada in the oil industry.

Canadian objectives rule out any comprehensive continental energy deal but each new project is viewed for a co-operative and co-ordinated approach to benefit both nations. The Minister outlined the possibility of oil swaps between the two nations as one such

project, especially so that the refineries in the northern United States could continue to receive Canadian crude oil.

Foreign investment

On foreign investment policy, 59 out of the 100 largest non-financial corporations in Canada are foreign owned, stated the Minister. "We acknowledge that Canada could not have reached its present stage of development without much of this foreign investment capital investment. But we recognize also that not all foreign investment has been to our advantage...that some foreign investors are contributing far less to Canada than might reasonably be expected."

The Government questioned this control in the economy and the Foreign Investment Review Act was an effort to solve some of these very fundamental problems, said Mr. Gillespie.

He stressed that this act was not discriminatory against any source of capital. "We will continue to welcome foreign investment so long as it meets the rest of significant benefit to Canada."

Canada will need foreign financing in the future, probably more substantial than in the past. Capital needs estimated by the Economic Council of Canada could be \$860 billion in the next ten years.

The Foreign Review Act is said to be a deterrent in the minds of United States investors but Canadian production costs, high wage settlements, plus the rate of inflation, might be more of a deterrent. "I feel confident, however, that our new price-income controls and other measures will lessen these disparities and ultimately bring them into line with current economic realities," stated the Minister.

Manitoba sells bonds in U.S.

Premier Ed Schreyer of Manitoba announced last month the sale of a \$125 million provincially-guaranteed Manitoba Hydro issue in an improved United States bond market.

The 30-year bonds, dated January 15, 1976, which carry a 9.25 percent interest coupon, were sold at \$99 per \$100 bond to yield the investor 9.35 per cent.

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