

Symposium on the
IMPACT of URBANIZATION
on
MAN'S ENVIRONMENT

Statement & Conclusions

The United Nations
in cooperation with
The United Auto Workers (UAW)





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SYMPOSIUM ON THE IMPACT OF URBANIZATION ON MAN'S ENVIRONMENT

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Dallas, Tex

I. the crisis of human communities

HERE IS A WORLDWIDE CRISIS of the human environment, and the impact of urban settlements on that environment takes place within the broader context of international instability and the difficulty, in highly industrialized and less developed countries alike, of transforming human settlements into true communities. The precarious condition of human life and the human community has resulted in a sharpened sense of solidarity. Society, however, has not yet found the capacity to install that sense of solidarity at the center of attention or in the making of decisions and the carrying out of policies, although such policies may conceivably destroy man himself, either through sudden nuclear annihilation or through a slower but ultimately total destruction of the web of life. Even if man escapes those fates, he nevertheless may well suffer the unhappy future that has been foreseen if world society does not mend its ways: that of the living death of long-term adaptation to a steadily declining quality of life.

Little or nothing can be done about the natural disasters and tragic contingencies of life. Men can, however, and for the rest of this century must, act within and among the nations in both a corrective and preventive way against man-made follies and disasters which fragment societies and foster world conflict. The human community together must wage two campaigns which in practice cannot be separated. Their objective must be to bring sanity and harmony into man's relations with man, and into man's relations with his natural habitat. The crucial engagements of these campaigns for sanity and harmony will have to be won, because the flood of human life into old and new cities of the world, particularly in less developed regions, will accelerate during the next 30 years, and by the year 2000 a majority of the world's people will be living in urban areas.

There can hardly be one country in the world that is now coping adequately with the problems of urban life and growth in both a human and ecological sense. The urban crisis is global, affecting both the industrial nations and those somewhere on the road toward industrialization, but the burden of population increase and new waves of migration from the countryside is most acute and overwhelming in the poorer developing lands.

Incapable now of meeting the minimal needs of most of these wanderers and squatters for urban shelter and employment, how can the structures of government and society in the poorer nations survive and withstand the shock of human tide that will continue to mount throughout the next three decades? The truth is that a situation that is unmanageable now will become more desperately unmanageable with each advancing year unless man can effect a transformation in the values, priorities and behavior of the international community as fundamental as the transformation that will have come about in human existence by the end of the century as a result of the world increase and urban concentration of the earth's population.

The crisis, internationally and nationally, is one of priorities. The dominant priority has been hot and cold war and preparations for war, and national budgets and economies have reflected that priority, with the result that the human and physical needs of urban settlements in the industrially advanced countries as well as those in the rest of the world have suffered from prolonged neglect.

Mankind must turn from war and preparations for war to the tasks of peaceful and environmentally sane development.

The Symposium addresses this statement first to itself and to all mankind which shares this now precarious fate. As a growing species on a dwindling globe, men must act as individuals, groups, associations and community of nations, but must think as one. The categorical impera-

tive is to gather the energies of diversity so that men can work at a scale in harmony with the global environment which is a single system.

Divided so long—professionals, trade union


leaders, students, citizens of the world—have decided this time to speak without dissent: to say as human beings that it is time for man to be unified with himself and his environment.

“I believe that we should earmark a sum—perhaps the equivalent of 50 percent of the sum we have expended on the war in Indochina—and set it aside out of the budgets of the next 10 years for our share in an international program under UN auspices to construct new cities in selected areas of the developing regions of the world.”

LEONARD WOODCOCK
President, UAW



2. approaches to comprehensive planning for the human environment

 HERE ARE THREE FACTS which clearly indicate the urgency of human condition: (1) urban population will increase five-fold over the next generation; but (2) urban facilities are already overloaded and the environment dangerously polluted; therefore (3) each increment of urban growth will lead to a further deterioration of the environment.

What those facts suggest is the changing of structures and life-styles and technologies—the very systems by which we have prospered. The following basic questions must now be asked: (a) whether the human race can any longer afford continuous and accelerating growth; (b) whether valid and satisfactory ways of evaluating growth presently exists; and (c) whether present knowledge and tools in urban planning are adequate.

One way out of the present dilemma may be the vesting of government with more powerful levers: economic leverages, economics of scale, and the energy of participation. Examples of the first are: taxing leaded gas more than non-leaded; a price to be charged for air, and higher prices for water; taxation of urban land. Under economies of scale falls the concept of new towns. Those who plan for the human environment should be spending major shares of their time mobilizing and releasing the energies of the public through a variety of devices ranging from education to direct citizen control.

One of the main reasons for the delay in effective action against the deterioration of man's environment is the problem of human adaptability—man's adaptation to changing physical conditions is at a much slower rate than the speed at which his environment deteriorates.

People can and must do a great deal themselves without waiting for governmental or international action. While the comprehensive approach is probably a must, it is the quality of the people behind all the schemes that is of greater importance.

The environment should be visualized in terms of time, space and resources. Man must become aware of his own environment if he is to be able to develop himself in a comprehensive manner. This task is made more difficult by the constant change in scale of time, space and resources. It is the architect and planner's task to build an environment in which the interrelation of these three components may be more readily grasped.

The planner has discovered what the beleaguered citizen has always had to live with: everything these days relates to everything. This raises the question many a city and many a nation is puzzling over: where in the structure of government should the responsibility for comprehensive planning be placed; whose responsibility is supposedly to relate everything to everything?

“When we arrived here at Black Lake those of us of the UN were quite moved to see the UN flag flying at the entrance and to learn that it was there permanently. We understand that this is more than a symbol . . . that there is, between the United Automobile Workers and ourselves, a very close community of views, of approaches to many problems.”



PHILIPPE DE SEYNES,
*Undersecretary
U.N. Dept. of Economic
and Social Affairs*

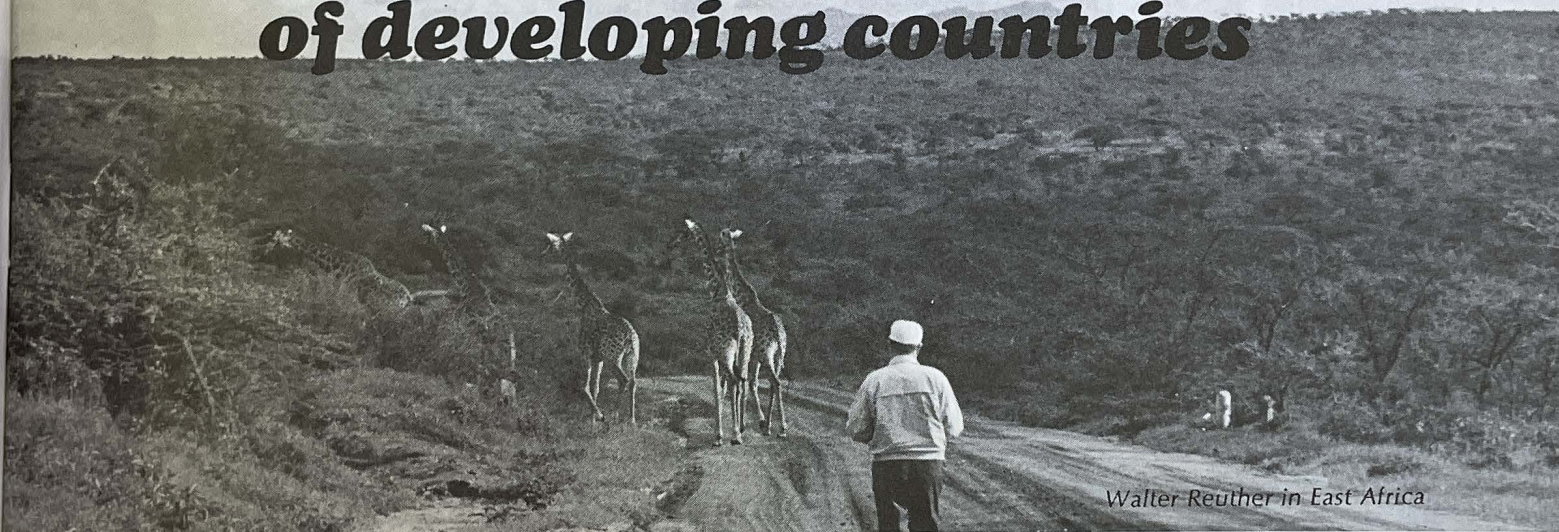
A lot of structural solutions have been tried and found wanting: departmental status; inter-department committee; cabinet secretariat; executive staff. The underlying reason may well be that comprehensive planning is not so much a differentiated function, as it is—or should be—a general state of mind. The same can be said of the Systems Approach, which essentially is systematic thinking brought up to date.

If there is any art that is crucial to comprehensive planning, it is the art of the question—question that starts with a restless probe of relevant (and sometimes seemingly irrelevant) information, and then proceeds with equal restlessness and some impertinence to ask whether any given or proposed decision will on balance enhance or further degrade the livability of the environment.

This art of the question cannot be lost in the confinement of one discipline, one guild or one department. It should be practiced at every level and sector of the governing structure, and throughout the entire society.

The current move toward the formulation of national urban policies is an encouraging response to the crisis of man's environment. It will not be an easy task, for all the reasons cited above. But livable solutions to environmental problems will not emerge until nations individually and together make the commitment which is symbolized by the attempt to devise urban policies—the commitment to try, and in the very act of trying, to ensure an integrity that augurs well for human survival.

3. perspectives on environmental problems of developing countries



Walter Reuther in East Africa

THE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT must be considered in its proper perspective for the developing countries of the world. The great importance and urgency of economic development in these countries should not be overlooked. The recommendation for the protection of the environment may not be the first priority for countries that still need to solve their more basic needs, such as food, shelter, education and health.

Two-thirds of mankind, who live in the developing regions of the world, do not share the same concern about their environment, urban as well as rural, as the other one-third who live in the more affluent regions. They have little interest in the purity of the air they breathe, the freshness of the waters of their lakes and rivers, the natural beauty of their mountains. They have more immediate prob-

lems—the struggle for the bare necessities of life—which is becoming increasingly difficult for them because of the rapid growth of population. The total Gross National Product of these countries amounts to only 12.5% of the total world's GNP, while that of the developed countries is 87.5%. Sixty-six per cent of the world's population, on the other hand, live in the developing countries, and only 34% in the developed countries.

What interest can such people have in questions of environment? The governments that represent them are preoccupied with the pressing problem of raising their standards of living and of providing their basic needs. The highest priority is given to economic progress. How can they be asked to adopt measures such as preventing industrial waste from polluting rivers, restricting the use of insecticides like DDT, controlling the emission of smoke and fumes from chimney stacks, and stringent land

use controls which will increase the cost of economic development? This must be kept in mind when recommending measures which the developing countries should take to protect their environment. Recommendations that curtail or restrict economic progress and dampen the rising expectations of the people of developing countries for a better life would be unacceptable to most governments of these countries.

But some action to achieve compatible industrial technology will produce immediate benefits and is essential to safeguard the environment for future generations. This can best be achieved by establishing priorities for the protection of the environment, beginning with those aspects which will not impede economic development and which, at the same time, are vital for the future well-being of inhabitants. For example, the location of industries to minimize environmental impact and to be more compatible with human needs and amenities, the protection of the watersheds, the tropical rain-forests which ensure pure supplies of fresh water in the rivers and the lakes; the protection of natural parks and game reserves; the protection of places of historical archaeological interest; the protection of places of tourist interest like lakes, mountains and unspoiled sea beaches. Yes, even land that will be needed for future urban settlements.

When these countries have generated sufficient economic growth, they will be enabled to turn to more sophisticated measures to prevent pollution and the destruction of the en-

vironment. But by taking steps *now* to safeguard the *vital* features of the environment, they would have laid a very useful framework for building up a national environmental policy.

Regional action should be taken by developing countries to protect some of these essential features of the environment. Watersheds often cut across national boundaries—the Mekong River, the Indus, the Nile and the Amazon are examples. Not only is it necessary to ensure that these great rivers have a full supply of fresh waters, but it is also necessary to protect them from pollution that destroys fish which is essential for human consumption as well as for the elimination of organisms and insects that are carriers of disease. Here international action is needed and this is where the United Nations can take an important role.

There is another aspect of environmental preservation which transcends national boundaries. National parks and game preserves are today becoming increasingly of international interest not only as tourist attractions, but also as sanctuaries and breeding places of wild life and birds and insects. Man is beginning to realize, rather late, that birds, beasts and insects play an important role in preserving the human environment. Then there are the great archaeological sites, the Angkor Wat in Cambodia, the Pyramids and Temples, the Hindu, Buddhist cities and monasteries of Ceylon, the Aztec Pyramids of Mexico. These are the heritage of all mankind and some international action and assistance is needed to assure their preservation.

4. environmental aspects of human settlements

*H*UMAN SETTLEMENTS, which are the setting for man's economic and social activities constitute the most important component of his environment. One is now forced to consider, not only their impact on man, but also their impact on the natural environment.

In the most industrialized countries, the major environmental concerns revolve around controlling air and water pollution and waste disposal, because the problems in these areas have reached alarming proportions. There is, however, less recognition of the more fundamental preventive measures which seek to remove the causes of degradation, rather than concentrating on the effects.

Most of the measures being advocated can at best only eliminate a percentage of pollutants by chemical or mechanical means. The increasingly high density of population and the extremely large sizes which primary cities are

expected to reach, raise questions as to the limits that the physical environment can support. For example, in dealing with the problems created by the combustion engine and the private automobile, the solutions advanced are aimed at improvements in combustion and the combustibles to be used and/or replacement by other types of engine. While these can reduce the emission of the most toxic pollutants, they do not solve the concomitant problems of noise, dust, disposal of obsolete vehicles, congestion in the streets, and demand for circulation space (highways, streets, parking spaces) which lacerate the natural environment.

A degraded environment is one in which not only the air and water is polluted but also one which is degrading to its inhabitants because it denies them the opportunity for the development and utilization of their full potential and subjects them to stresses and strains to which they cannot adjust. It is necessary that eco-



Alexandria, Virginia



Port Elgin, Ontario

conomic development and environmental protection be pursued jointly since they are both necessities and not competing alternatives.

Progress in the solution of environmental problems is difficult because of the relative paucity of knowledge regarding the environmental aspects of spatial planning and the complexity of the total environmental problem. It is the responsibility of the professionals

and technicians to develop knowledge and skills to provide guidance needed to create a satisfactory environment. The process of developing knowledge and skills in this area has, however, been largely impeded by extreme professionalism and fragmentation of interests and efforts. This situation now seems to be improving with the emergence of new disciplines such as bio-chemistry or bio-geology

which combine aspects of two or more of the older disciplines in the attempt to solve new problems.

A large part of the inability of planners to solve the problems of the environment has also been due to the lack of political and administrative frameworks capable of permitting the planner to perform his functions efficiently. Political and administrative reforms incorporating provisions for land utilization for the welfare of all, therefore, must be considered as some of the actions necessary for achieving a desirable environment.

With particular reference to developing areas, the integration of economic and social development programs with environmental improvement programs through the use of regional planning is needed. Although urban and industrial decentralization and urban concentration have been major issues throughout the world, the fact remains that few countries have adopted any co-ordinated policies, and urbanization is allowed to take its course unchecked. It must be made clear at this point that urbanization per se not only is inevitable but can be beneficial to human development. Both in theory and practice, a policy of antiurbanization is neither feasible nor desirable. Only in some type of urban environment does it seem possible to raise living and working standards and provide the educational and cultural facilities and programs which can emancipate man from the dull drudgery and meagerness of peasant life. The city has become an attractive magnet because it offers an alternative. Even where rural jobs exist the drift to the cities is occurring because the city offers a promise of social mobility and an opportunity for realization of one's potential as a person and a citizen.

Present urban structures and the directions in which they are developing are not the only alternative to a predominantly rural village-society. Modern technology permits the conception of different urban forms and patterns.

Advances in transportation, communication and power distribution provide the potential for flexibility in industrial location and urban patterns which have not yet, except perhaps in the Soviet Union, been taken advantage of. It may be necessary to curb the ubiquitous drift to the largest urban concentrations by offering alternatives in the form of new urban magnets of smaller dimensions which singly or in clusters can provide equivalent urban advantages under more manageable conditions.

It is no longer necessary that the urban environment have degrading effects upon its occupants and on the natural features of the territory it occupies. The price of a poorly planned and managed environment is too high in terms of its social costs and the threat it poses to the destruction of natural resources. Governments must now think in terms of the rational planning of the urban environment and assign a higher priority to human environmental needs. This involves, first, the planning of urban activities in locational patterns which offer the maximum of human convenience, comfort, pleasure and peace of mind; with minimum congestion, health hazards and other disturbing influences. Second, it involves increased expenditures for the essentials of such an environment: housing, water supply, sewage disposal systems and other community services and facilities; more open space and recreational opportunities. Increased public expenditures will be needed to properly manage and maintain these facilities.

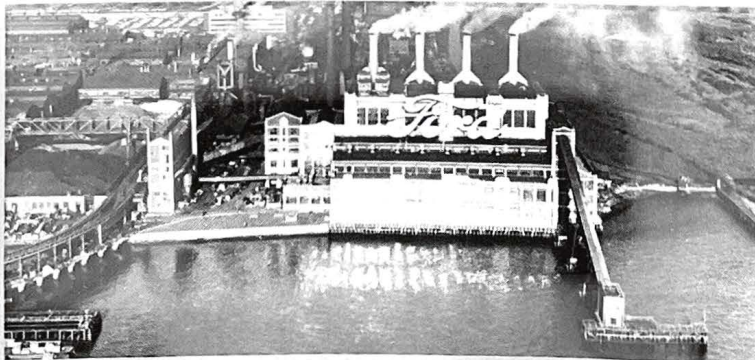
In the natural area within which urban development takes place and which it influences, the rational management of the resource base is needed. This implies both the managed use and the conservation of these valuable resources. Although human intervention results in constant change to the total natural environment, this disturbance must be minimized, and where necessary must be repaired to maintain the natural balance that existed before such intervention took place.

“Even if we beg the question of continuous growth, we will have to deal with a related one: whether we presently have valid and satisfactory ways of evaluating growth. For the past generation, most nations of the world have followed the fashion of using the “Gross National Product” as their measure of growth and their guideline for planning. Thirty years of accumulating social costs have now taught us how disastrously short-sighted that fashion has been: by the legerdemain of statistics, we have converted every form of economic activity into presumptive social benefit. Anyone now planning comprehensively will have to challenge that calculus.”

PAUL N. YLVISAKER,
Princeton University



Mount Baker, Washington



Ford Plant, Dagenham, U.K.

5. impact of urbanization & industrialization on environmental problems



AS HAPPENS IN ALL INDUSTRIALIZED and developed parts of the world, changes in social structure and rapid economic development in the developing countries bring with them some new and important problems.

The growth of population, industrialization, urbanization, levels and diversification of consumption, new technologies, increase in transport and tourism activities, and the need of recreation all have some serious impact on the daily life of individuals and communities. They also impose important environmental problems, the intensity of which may certainly vary from country to country throughout the world.

The benefits and advantages of rapid economic growth may be enjoyed by individuals and communities if the negative environmental conditions created by this rapid growth itself may be overcome.

Among the positive aspects of urbanization are the following:

1. *It reduces pressure on rural areas;*
2. *It creates expectations and raises the level of aspirations;*
3. *It permits a new social structure by facilitating greater social mobility;*
4. *It encourages industrialization;*
5. *It facilitates provision of better services to a large percentage of the population;*
6. *It can help create a national effort to solve some problems by decreasing regional isolationism and encouraging greater political and economic participation.*

Among the negative aspects are the fact that in the developing countries urbanization often takes place in advance of industrialization and the creation of sources of urban employment. Consequently, urbanization has indirect and negative repercussions in the tertiary section.



Washington, D.C.

To deal with urbanization under prevailing conditions, it is necessary to define policies of urbanization at an international, national and macro-regional level. Such policies must define the roles and functions of each of the more important urban agglomerations that form the urban-regional system and try to integrate regional development with the process of urbanization. The creation of institutions permitting public control of urban and suburban land, co-ordination of investments, directing the flow of credit through trade unions and non-profit organizations in a massive way and the provision of technical assistance to regional and municipal agencies in charge of regional and local policies of urbanization, are representative policies.

fourteen

A. Housing Needs, Policies and Program

The most serious and urgent environmental problem in urban settlements is the shortage of suitable living accommodations and their necessary supporting infra-structure of water supply, sewers, roads, electricity, and health, welfare and other social services.

World housing conditions are deteriorating at an increased rate. In most developing countries, still less than two houses per 1,000 inhabitants are being built each year. Some countries are building at less than 10% of their requirements. In Latin America, the housing deficit is about 20 million units; in Asia and the Far East it is about 22 million in urban

areas and 125 in rural areas (as of 1960), and investment in housing is around 1.5% to 2% of the national income as against the estimated 4.6% required.

The sheer scale of financial need has tended to discourage a realistic approach to the solution of the shelter problem. Much must be produced by individual initiative. If the effort is to be successful, people in developing countries must earn wages high enough to enable them to invest their own money in their dwellings. Creating new channels of savings and mortgage funds is both a necessary and a feasible international action, and one which should cost very little.

With private funds and energy added to public investment, housing can become an important contributor to national economic growth. Furthermore, the housing industry trains labor not simply for the construction trades but for other occupations as well. These economic benefits are not counter-balanced by social costs such as those accompanying the manufacture and use of automobiles.

Past experience shows that land and other development costs rise with the size of the city, and land near large urban centers may be six times as costly as in a small city. These costs influence decisions about construction, and force the building of high density housing at the city center, even though high-rise blocks are more expensive to build than low structures. They also subject the rural migrant to a radically different organization of space and living conditions. Crowded living conditions, elevators that do not work, unfamiliar or inadequate refuse disposal methods, the noise, crowds, and anonymity of big city life can produce a rumbling effect of despair and claus-

trophobia. In city after city, the central slum is the first staging post for the new rural migrant. And it is also the worst.

An increasing percentage of the world's population is living in squatter settlements, and the fabric of urban life and contemporary society in many developing countries is threatened as these populations come to occupy 30 to 50% or more of urban areas, as they do in some cities of Latin America and elsewhere.

The uncontrolled settlements on the periphery of cities that were formerly viewed as detrimental because of their haphazard construction and their unsanitary conditions, have been discovered to have some positive advantages. Their scale and life style provides a more familiar environment and a sense of community to the rural migrant. The trend to squatter settlements, which appears to be an inevitable part of spreading urbanization, can be controlled and converted into a positive development factor instead of an impediment to healthy urban growth.

If new urban settlers are given secure tenure of a piece of land, they can live there, earn their livelihood by participating fully in the growing economy of the city, and slowly build themselves homes with their savings. Building plots could be initially provided with only basic amenities, and the authorities could plan the full development of settlement areas and expand the community services and facilities as the areas develop. Educational programs for new city-dwellers should be provided to help them adjust to the urban environment, and to take advantage of new opportunities and amenities available in the urban setting. Such training should be available as soon as migrants reach the city.



China

ILO advisors in Chile



Andes of Peru



B. Problems of Rural Areas

Attention must be given to how the acute pressures of ever-accelerating urbanization and the deterioration of the urban environment in non-industrialized countries can be reduced through measures for the improvement of human settlements in rural areas, which will assist in reducing the rate of migration from such areas.

The deterioration of the environment produced by man in rural areas may be much larger than in the cities, with more dangerous repercussions for the country as a whole. In many parts of the tropical zones there cannot be progress in the smaller human settlements unless the environment is improved and built up by eliminating environmental health risks due to biotic hazards. This is important, first, to improve cultivation, and, second, to reduce migration to the cities.

Urban planners are pressed by the problems produced by rapid growth of the cities and the only way to bring them some relief is to improve environmental and economic conditions in the rural areas. Most non-industrialized

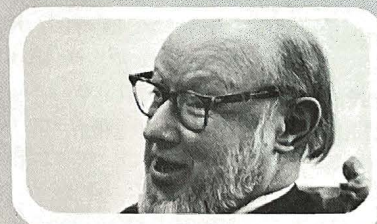
countries still must increase food production in order to improve the diet of their populations and to diminish the amount of foreign currency required for importation of agricultural products.

Increased cultivation brings economic development to the rural areas and therefore is one of the important measures to be taken in order to reduce migration to the cities in many underdeveloped countries. In the tropics, for such increased agricultural production, large amounts are required of insecticides and other pesticides which are pollutants dangerous for man. The industrialized countries could help by fostering research in order to find less toxic products with short-lived molecules, which disintegrate after their use.

One important measure to produce improvement in rural human settlements is to separate the governmental agencies in charge of urban and rural affairs, because city problems, due to their urgency, have a tendency to dominate the picture, with a consequent loss of attention for the solution of the rural settlement problems.

“As trade unionists, we have as deep a stake in building vehicles that do not pollute and despoil our environment as we have in winning better wages and working conditions.”

VICTOR G. REUTHER, DIRECTOR
UAW International Affairs Dept.



Background to the Symposium

The Symposium whose concluding statement is here presented was convened to review a number of central issues affecting the human environment as a result of urbanization and growth of urban settlements throughout the world.

The Symposium was aimed to serve partly as a first step towards identifying the major issues, assembling information and preparing documentation for the United States Conference on the Human Environment, to be held in Stockholm, Sweden, in June 1972.

At the Symposium, there were assembled more than 125 participants, observers and staff persons from more than 23 countries. The meetings were formally opened at U. N. headquarters, transferred to the UAW Family Education Center in Onaway, Michigan, then returned for its closing session to U. N. headquarters.

The occasion was especially noteworthy in that it marked the first occasion on which a trade union (the UAW) had hosted a United Nations Conference. Consequently, excellent international trade union participation in the deliberations was assured.

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6. international investment and environmental criteria

THE PROVISION OF AN ADEQUATE ENVIRONMENT in human settlements will involve a greatly increased allocation of world financial resources to the basic necessities of urban life. The greatest increases in urban population during the coming decade will be in developing areas where vast numbers of people already endure severe inadequacies of such essentials as housing, water and sanitary facilities, as well as health, education and other public services. Neither pollution control nor urban and regional planning can cope with these conditions without more adequate national funds supplemented by international financing programs.

At the international level the problem must be dealt with by the family of nations working through the United Nations and regional organizations with a view to first defining the problem and establishing standards or objectives for the quality of the biosphere. These standards need to be translated into systems of treaties with adequate provision for monitoring and enforcement.

International development agencies such as the World Bank can assist in this process by introducing environmental criteria in their

project lending. Such criteria should at least consider the impact of projects on their surrounding ecological regions and these international agencies can have enormous influence in using their lending activities as a means of improving the decision making of their member countries with respect to the environment. It is hoped that international development agencies will take the lead in promoting and doing the research and analysis so that the international community will have rational basis for concerted action.

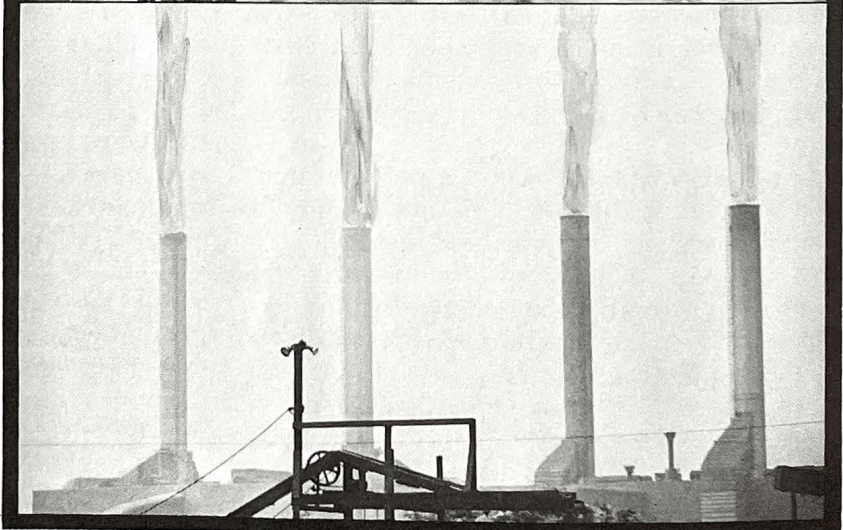
At the national level nations can begin in the near future, and without waiting for international action, to establish standards for the future growth of settlements, and that these standards minimize environmental pollution and maximize the quality of life for the bulk of the urban inhabitants through a better organization of land uses consistent with economic and social development objectives. Environment must explicitly be introduced as a criteria for human welfare without necessarily becoming the only concern in societies where employment, incomes and social amenities are grossly deficient. National programs can eventually be made consistent with international standards when these have been established and formalized.



Reston, Virginia



Rangoon, Burma



Northern Pennsylvania

7. recommended international action measures

*A*LTHOUGH THIS SYMPOSIUM has been primarily concerned with the Impact of Urbanization on Man's Environment, the participants are fully aware of the major global issues involved in the protection of the Biosphere for future generations, and the need to share full responsibility for the quality of human life on the planet as a whole. It has been noted, for example, that the United Nations is convoking other conferences with respect to the growth of world population and the relationship of this growth to available resources. The Symposium requests the United Nations to study the following items concerned with the defense of the environment in relation to human society.

(a) International jurisdiction of the United Nations over both polar regions, as well as the internationalization of the sea bottom, including the exploration of the resources and the forms of exploitation of these seabed resources.

(b) Support of the conservation of the most important extensive forests, seashores and similiar areas, as well as mountain regions 1,000 meters above sea level.

(c) Preservation of potential recreation areas for future human use as well as of natural landscapes of importance for man's knowledge of the original environment.

(d) Formulation of standards for the transport of oil and other fluid and gas material and other materials considered to be of potential danger for the human and physical environment.

(e) Formulation of international standards for the control of pollution of chemical and similiar industries.

(f) The establishment of international inspection concerned with the above items.

1. The Symposium endorses the concept and scope of the World Conference on the Human Environment, to be held in Stock-



holm in 1972, and recommends to the United Nations and other international bodies that immediate assistance be provided for preparatory measures that will make the conference fully productive and of maximum utility, including the following:

(a) Technical assistance, where necessary, for the preparation of country reports and case studies that will be fully representative of the environmental conditions in all countries of the world.

(b) The convocation of regional and sub-regional meetings on environmental problems, including those on the impact of urbanization.

(c) Efforts to formulate and discuss overall global measures for the preservation and enhancement of man's environment that will be appropriate to the situations of both developed and developing countries.

Also in the course of the proceedings of the Symposium, there was repeated reference to the important part that socially motivated groups, particularly trade unions, the young people of member nations and women's organizations will play in the evolution of plans for environmental management, the necessary adaptation of social institutions, and the parallel changes in traditional attitudes and values.

The participants in the Symposium urge that serious consideration be given to the important part that these vital sectors of society can properly play in the successful planning and realization of the conference.

It is recommended that the participation of these groups can best be realized by their representation on all preparatory committees and by their playing important parts at the conference itself.

2. The Symposium recommends the establishment of Urban Pollution Standards (UPS), appropriate for the different types of ecosystems within metropolitan areas. The establishment of such Urban Pollution Standards

(UPS) will require agreement between nations, and will be based upon the following:

(a) A world research program to be coordinated by the United Nations at the international level. National and regional governments or agencies should be assisted to undertake the field operations and analysis necessary for the implementation of such a globally significant effort.

The program should give attention to:

(1) The impact of urbanization and human settlements on surrounding areas, including their reciprocal relationships to rural settlements.

(2) Requirements for the specific urban and land use functions in relation to the urban environment.

(3) Community design and organizational concepts for the enhancement of the quality of life.

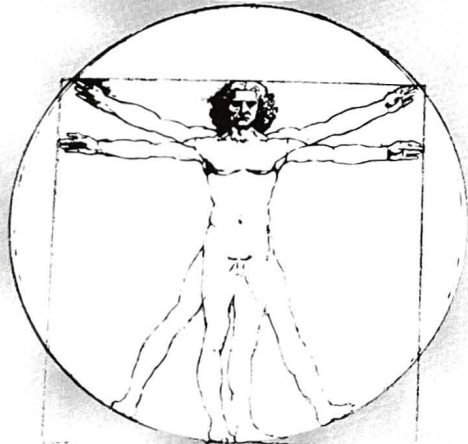
(b) The establishment of a world system of observation and monitoring stations in all major metropolitan areas to assist in recording and controlling important changes in the natural environment (land, water and air) of global and/or regional importance.

(c) A system of Environmental Data Banks under United Nations jurisdiction.

3. The concept of Urban Pollution Standards (UPS) should be introduced into the methodology of financial analysis of all international finance institutions, such as the World Bank, the Regional Development Banks, and other banking systems. Linkages between the data collected through the world monitoring system and the operations of international financing agencies should be developed and actively promoted.

Loans or grants to urban areas should consider financial incentives to those which main-

Lower East Side, New York City



The Dimension of Man—Da Vinci

“The city for modern man, as Rene Dubos sees it, must unite all forms of life. It must respond more sensitively to natural surroundings now bulldozed into a submissive uniformity by an all-powerful but life-denying technology. It must also respond to the nature of man . . . the larger potentialities can be glimpsed in the occasional splendor of an isolated building, a superhighway which has achieved a sympathetic relationship to topography, a child playing in a park.”

R. J. CROOKS,
Director,
U.N. Center for Housing,
Building and Planning

tain pollution levels below the agreed-upon Urban Pollution Standards (UPS).

4. An international Environmental Charter or Declaration should be formulated for the guidance of the world's peoples. (See attached Draft Declaration—Appendix.)

5. The United Nations, the United Nations Development Program, and the International financial institutions should jointly organize a concentrated research and development project for the design and production of public utility systems waste and sewage disposal methods, etc., that will incorporate efficient systems of recycling and preservation of the environment, and suitable for manufacture and installation in the majority of urban areas of the world.

6. The United Nations, through its specialized agencies concerned, should intensify its assistance to Governments to help them establish, within the framework of the national health plans, programs related directly to environmental health problems. Distinctive environmental health hazards have appeared with the growth of large urban agglomerations, which should be more strongly reflected in the program of international health organizations, and in their assistance to national health programs.

7. The United Nations Development Program should undertake an urgent program for research into the problems of management, government organization and structure, as they affect the development and conservation of urban environment in the metropolitan areas of the world.

8. With increasing influence of international conglomerate corporations and other powerful investors on the utilization of resources and environmental factors in many countries of the world, a concern of international trade unions, the Symposium believes that it has become necessary to create a system of international

law, as well as appropriate international judiciary processes particularly relevant to environmental cases.

9. The need for international educational activities about the environment should be furthered by the establishment of an Environmental Education Committee under United Nations and UNESCO auspices to develop an international instruction program and series of courses concerned with the urban environment, using satellite relays for global coverage of such a project.

10. Economic development measured in terms of Gross National Product growth rates is meaningless unless it is related to a broad concept of well-being. This depends not only on the quantity of goods and services but also on a whole series of environmental human conditions. The Symposium urges that the United Nations seek international agreement upon alternative standards and indicators which will also reflect the quality of the human environment.

11. The Symposium recommends an Environment Day or Week be established by the United Nations, in concert with all governments to focus world attention on the problems of human environment.

12. The Symposium urges that planning begin now during this Second United Nations Development Decade for the convening in 1980 of a major Environmental Assessment Conference, to review the results of environmental protection efforts during the decade.

13. The Symposium suggests that the Secretary-General of the United Nations include in his Annual Report to the General Assembly an assessment of world environmental conditions.

14. Technical cooperation should be extended and expanded in the field of environmental protection for the establishment of

*Conference Hall and Dining Room, UAW
Family Education Center, Onaway, Michigan*



research institutes at national and regional levels; for the convocation of regular meetings among inter-professional grouping of public and private sector interests concerned with the environment and for the fundings of comparative studies on successful practices and programs carried out in both developed and developing countries.

15. At the international level, a determined effort should be made to secure the involvement of a wide variety of efforts by non-governmental organizations, including youth, women, professional groups, universities, etc., for the formulation and execution of activities related to environmental protection and enhancement. Particular note should be taken of the important role which can be played by the trade union movement for the initiation, development, and support of major activities, projects and programs related to the industrial, urban and natural environments.

twenty-six

16. In view of the present environmental crisis, the Symposium recommends to the national governments to request the United Nations Development Program urgently to establish a special fund or account to be used in a flexible way for the undertaking of environmental research, training and related studies to raise the capacity in all nations to deal with problems and to manage programs concerned with environmental protection in a time of rapid population and urbanization growth.

Further, and in view of the constructive proposal advanced at the Symposium by the President of the International UAW, the participants agreed on the basis of their professional estimates that the financial and technical resources needed for an adequate approach to global problems of urbanization cannot be made available without the elimination of international competition in armaments and a radical reduction in expenditures for arms.

8. recommendations for action at the national level

1. National Urban Policies

(a) In view of the growing concern regarding the conservation of the planetary biosphere, the governments of both developed and developing countries must now take upon themselves important responsibilities for the adoption and establishment of National Urban Policies involving the rational growth and distribution of human settlements, as it is clear that the urban environment is becoming the increasingly dominant element of the human environment as a whole. Such policies must form an indispensable part of all national development plans.

(b) The adoption of such policies, unlike the efforts of the past, must lead to determined measures for their implementation, particularly with regard to the adequate commitment of resources for housing and community infrastructure from both public and private sectors as well as major new steps for the acquisition and reservation of urban land by public authorities. Other measures must also be adopted to discourage speculation in land and to make it available for development especially for the benefit of the low-income groups of the population.

(c) Urbanization must be increasingly looked upon as a tool for modernizing and accelerating socio-economic development, as a means for achieving more balanced regional development and for more equitable distribution of national wealth and resources. The role of urbanization must be considered as one of social integration, providing opportunities for communication and interchange, and for promoting co-operative action toward human objectives. This is particularly important in the achievement of environmental goals in situations where mass societies are getting bigger, and where man has become alienated from man.

2. National governments must provide science and technology with a sense of social purpose and a sense of human commitment. That governments have the capacity to set agendas for science and technology is illustrated by the military and space programs. In the field of urban environment, governments now have the obligation to aggregate markets or otherwise to underwrite sufficient demand to induce technological innovations. The Symposium recommends that national governments take special interest in promoting accelerated Research and Development or "break-through"





projects for the design of innovative approaches and public works and facilities required for the improvement of the urban environment.

3. The Symposium recommends that all national governments sponsor natural resource inventories and regional resource development studies as a fundamental approach to identifying present and future environmental problems related to human settlements.

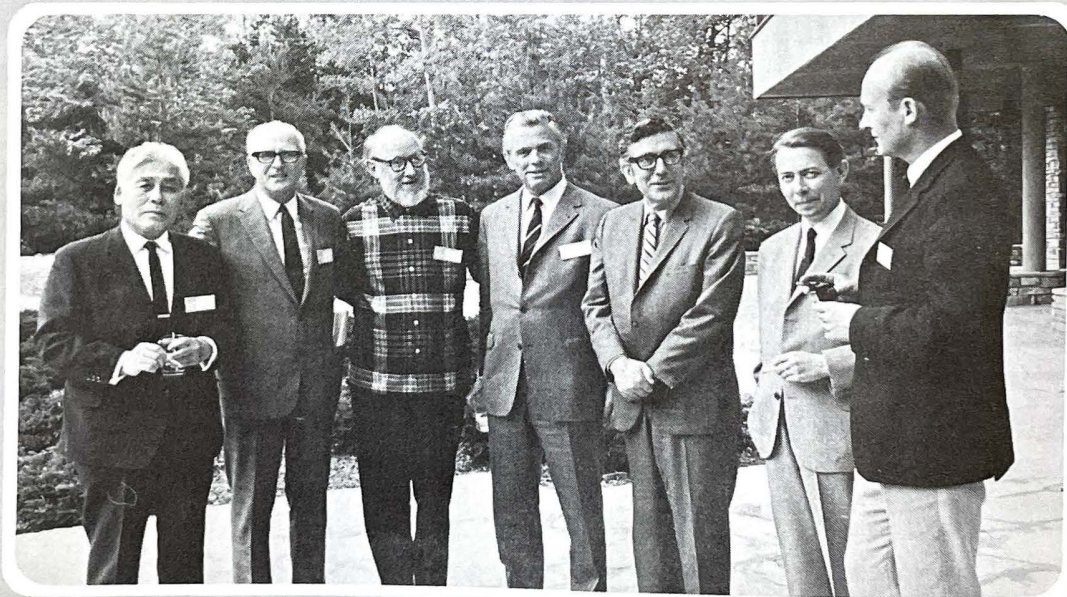
4. National governments, as part of their National Urban Policies, can no longer postpone identification of urban growth and settlement areas that will merit more concentrated planning and allocation of resources required for their development. This process of identifica-

tion must include careful reviews of socioeconomic objectives as well as ecological Urban Pollution Standards (UPS).

5. As many large urban centers throughout the world are in a period of progressive decline with regard to the standards of services offered to their inhabitants, in both quantity and quality, the Symposium recommends that all national governments must now give serious consideration to basic questions of governmental organization, management and priorities, particularly at the metropolitan and local levels. More efforts by private and non-governmental organizations to influence and stimulate the action and reaction of governments in behalf of environmental planning and pres-

Trade Unionists at Symposium

Testimony to the keen interest in environmental questions evidenced by trade unions around the world was the presence at the Symposium of (left to right): Toshikatsu Horii, Pres., Gen. Council of Trade Unions of Japan (SOHYO); Jim Conway, Gen. Sec., Amalgamated Union of Engineering and Foundry Workers (Britain); Victor G. Reuther, Director, UAW Dept. of International Affairs; Karl Hauenschild, Pres., German Chemical Workers Union (IG Chemie); Leonard Woodcock, President, UAW and Conference host; Eric Bollinde, Medical Advisor, L.O. (Sweden); Mikko Laaksonen, Vice Chairman, Federation of Finnish Trade Unions.



ervation measures are strongly recommended. Greatly increased and vigorized efforts must be implemented for training and for the development of public administrative and management skills and understanding appropriate to the dynamics of today's society.

6. Socially responsible organizations such as labor unions have an important role in the promotion of measures and campaigns for environmental improvement including the convocation of seminars and symposia involving the unionists, citizenry, public officials, and representatives of industrial and business groups concerned with pollution problems.

7. All national governments should establish permanent agencies or institutions which will serve as links and information centers on environmental problems, and coordinate national participation in international activities on these subjects.

8. All countries have the obligation to create models of urban development, to provide examples for the improvement rather than the diminishing of the quality of life in the urban environment. In this connection, the Symposium suggests that all efforts be accelerated for the creation, at every appropriate level and scale, of new patterns of urban life, through the building and development of new settlements which can serve as demonstrations and laboratories for evaluation, information-exchange, and comparability on a world-wide basis, taking into consideration local ecological conditions.

9. The Symposium forcefully suggests that it is only through the participation of people and their opportunity to protest when institutions fail to respond to their needs that any form of planning can be considered a success. In building coalitions for action on environmental problems and in the implementation of comprehensive plans we must consider that employers and national and inter-

national trade unions have great potential for dealing with these vital questions of social justice and acting on the local, national and international scene. The Symposium noted that environmental questions are beginning to be raised at the bargaining table in discussions with employer groups, and expressed the hope that such groups would also take leadership in confronting environment issues. The energies of the workers, students and of all citizens must be involved on the local level to implement new approaches to environmental improvement.

- (a) To mobilize all available professional manpower and those allied disciplines concerned with environmental planning, design and management, and to deploy and utilize such manpower more effectively;
- (b) To establish effective training programs and curricula for personnel who are essential for development work in improving environmental conditions; such programs should emphasize participation in development and physical planning projects where experience can be gained in producing actual results.
- (c) To strengthen existing training and research organizations and institutions—at local, regional and international levels—with greater emphasis on preventive action with regard to pollution and other impacts or pressures on the quality of the environment.
- (d) To sponsor, promote and disseminate relevant research and technology including the employment of all developed methodologies and systems, for the advancement of urban conditions and environmental sciences.
- (e) To give priority for the above actions in countries where existing expertise and resources are limited.

*Draft of Proposed Section
Relating to Urban Settlements*

Declaration on the Human Environment

preamble

man has suddenly awakened to the dimensions, to the rapidity and to the mass effects of productive processes on the physical endowment and configuration of this planet and on its basic biological balances. To produce at any cost, without due consideration to effects on the environment, can no longer be the central preoccupation of man. Control of the effects of productive processes will require new economic thinking, new legal instruments, new administrative measures and new governmental priorities.

The whole question of the pace and the goals of economic development must be examined in the light of environmental problems. Developing nations should not be encouraged to repeat the mistakes of the advanced countries. Nor should they be the victims either of the abuses of the environment committed by advanced countries, or of the measures which their new awareness of their mistakes may cause the advanced nations suddenly to take. In the interest of all peoples of the world, it is essential to evolve a new balance between economic development and the increase of the gross national product on the one hand and the human and social requirements of men and a reasonable use and conservation of the world's resources on the other.

Whatever the rate of economic growth, and whatever sectors may be accorded priority, massive economic development will be taking place throughout the next decade and the growth of cities will be an inevitable part of this development. In the de-

veloping nations, urbanization will continue with or without economic growth. Most of this urban growth will manifest itself in a physical sense, and must be directed and shaped to create desirable human environments.

The world crisis in urbanization and the human environment will demand an effort roughly four times that expended on it during the past decade. Greater ingenuity and resourcefulness must be applied to meeting this problem at every level. All resources must be mobilized and directed at carefully stated goals and priorities. Investments in housing and urban services must be planned to build towards sound patterns of urban growth, in which the indigenous needs and resources of each nation and region will have to play a much larger part. A comprehensive strategy of urbanization is needed to harness economic and physical resources to achieve the social goals of urban growth.

situations, trends and criteria

1. A degraded environment is one in which not only the land, air and water are polluted, but also one which is degrading to its inhabitants; depriving them of the opportunity to develop and utilize their full potential; denying them the minimum necessities of housing and sanitation; subjecting them to strains and stresses which they cannot adapt to without adverse effects on their health and well-being; and not fulfilling their cultural and spiritual needs for repose, beauty and contact with nature.
2. The deterioration of the environment may be related to three basic causes: accelerated population growth, increased urbanization, and an expanded and new technology, with their associated increases in demands for space, food and natural resources, and their accelerating production of waste products.
3. Urbanization is a world process with different potentials in different regions. It is the result of overall population growth as well as migration from less to more developed regions and between nations. Urbanization is spatially expressed in a changing distribution of functions, investments and people. Its impact on the environment is reflected in the growth of cities, metropolitan areas and conurbations and transcends national boundaries.
4. The rate of urbanization is relatively faster in developing than in developed countries. Developing countries are still largely rural and subject to rapid increase of population, while developed countries are already predominantly urban and will experience

comparatively smaller population increases. Consequently, their environmental problems are different. Developed countries face problems derived from pollution of the land, air and water. These issues have a lower priority in most developing countries where unemployment, housing and health problems, food shortages and limited utilities and social services are extremely serious.

5. Urbanization is changing the social, political and economic structure of all countries, as well as profoundly affecting their environment. It is therefore particularly imperative that in all countries higher priority should be given to the legislative, financial, institutional and technical actions necessary to guide urbanization with full consideration of its environmental implications. This is particularly important for many developing countries and regions, which, although less able to afford the adverse effect of pollution and the poor quality of urban settlements, may not have adequate measures to cope with them effectively.

6. The maintenance and enhancement of the natural landscape is of the greatest importance in all societies if natural features are to be maintained or introduced in an urban environment and if the biological conditions essential to man's survival and cultural development are provided. Environmental considerations will not necessarily increase the cost of development and may, in fact, result in long term savings.

7. Human settlements must respond to the nature of man by offering:

(a) A healthy environment with adequate and safe housing, clean air and pure water, parks and open spaces, agreeable streets and minimized noise and other disturbing elements.

(b) A variety of economic opportunities with healthy working and living conditions, job security and fair rewards.

(c) The opportunity for each individual to realize his role as a member of an identifiable community, by participation in social, political and cultural activities.

(d) Recognition of and provision for human needs at all life stages: from infancy to childhood, child to youth, dependency to self-maintenance; for young people, access to what fulfills their potential; for the elderly, the opportunity to live within and enjoy useful activities in their community of choice.

(e) The scope for social and economic mobility, learning and cultural enrichment, and creative use of leisure time.

(f) Well-designed buildings and spaces, and continuing the cultural heritage by preserving buildings and areas of architectural and historic significance in appropriate settings.

(g) Access to places of natural beauty and wilderness.

national measures

Governments should:

1. Establish respect for the inter-relationships of man and nature and promote the stewardship of society for the environment.

2. Establish responsibility for a comprehensive environmental approach to urban development at all levels of government.

3. Promote standards and agreements to enhance the quality of urban life and to secure the best uses of technology in creating new and improved urban settlements at a price within the reach of all members of the community.

4. Develop legal and financial measures to ensure that those damaging the environment are made re-

sponsible for providing effective remedies.

5. Utilize economic forces and fiscal and monetary policies to mobilize resources and guide investment and to ensure that the housing and land required to shape and improve urban areas is provided at reasonable and socially justified cost.

6. Develop measures to protect features of value, such as buildings, landscapes, watersheds, forests, coastlines and lakes, based on fact-finding inventories and surveys.

7. Optimize the economic use of resources and minimize pollution and environmental degradation by recycling and re-use of urban and industrial waste products.

8. Reclaim and re-use poor quality, derelict and waste land for urban purposes, such as houses, factories, recreation, and wildlife and amenity areas.

9. Strengthen the administration of, and services offered by, public health systems.

10. Select areas for new and expanded urban settlements with full regard to ecological considerations and the particular values and functions of urban and rural settlements.

11. Seize the opportunities afforded by the growth potential of urbanization, the power of modern technology and the increased productivity in agriculture to develop urban settlements in numbers, functions and sizes with particular reference to national and regional strategies and existing imbalances.

12. Meet the aspirations and rising expectations of people everywhere, generated by urbanization, to participate in the formulation of environmental policies.

13. Encourage the carrying out of projects for combating urban squalor and pollution and improving the environment by individuals and voluntary bodies, including youth and women's organizations and trade unions.

14. Promote measures of education and information to create and maintain awareness of the importance of the environment for man's survival and quality of living.

15. Develop policies and priorities, facilities and methods for the training and operation of inter-disciplinary teams in the planning, management, conservation and development of the human environment.

international measures

Governments should cooperate to:

1. Establish a system of environmental standards appropriate for different types of human settlements, based upon the following:

a. A world research and training program to be coordinated and assisted by the United Nations at the international level, giving attention to:

(i) The impact of urbanization and human settlements on surrounding areas.

(ii) Requirements for the specific urban and

land use functions in relation to the urban environment.

(iii) Community design and organizational concepts for the enhancement of the quality of life.

(iv) The problems of management, government organization and structure, as they affect the development and conservation of human settlements and their surroundings.

b. The establishment of a world system of observation and monitoring stations in all major

metropolitan areas to assist in recording and controlling important changes in the natural environment (land, water and air) of global and/or regional importance.

- c. The development of cooperative programs and techniques for identifying and foreseeing ecological, demographic, economic, technological and other trends and changes affecting the human environment.
 - d. The establishment of a system of Environmental Data Banks under United Nations jurisdiction.
2. Develop alternative standards and indicators to the Gross National Product for the measurement of economic development which will also reflect the quality of the human environment. Such revised standards should be introduced into the methodology of financial analysis of all international finance institutions, such as the World Bank, the Regional Development Banks and other banking systems. Linkages between the data collected through the world environmental monitoring system and the operations of international financing agencies should be developed and actively promoted.
 3. Create a system of international law, as well

as appropriate international judiciary processes particularly relevant to environmental cases.

4. Review and promote the coordination of the environmental responsibilities of international specialized agencies and examine the desirability of creating a body under the United Nations to guide and supervise these responsibilities.
5. Initiate and promote programs for the conservation and preservation of extensive forests, waters, seashores, wetlands and similar areas of natural significance, as well as places of historical and archaeological interest, with consideration of their recreational and touristic potential.
6. Promote and assist national health programs directly related to the environmental problems of human settlements.
7. Undertake international educational activities concerning the human environment to inform decision makers and the general public of the issues at stake, including:
 - a. An international instruction program and series of courses.
 - b. The establishment of a world environment day, week and/or year.

Picture Credits

PAUL CONKLIN: COVER; BLACK STAR: PAGE 2; IRV KING: PAGES 1, 30; COLLIN GONZE: PAGES 4, 5, 9, 10, 14, 17, 20 (BOTTOM), 26, 28; U. S. FOREST SERVICE: PAGE 12 (TOP); UNITED NATIONS: PAGE 16; WORLD BANK: PAGE 20 (MIDDLE); WILLIAM A. GRAHAM: PAGE 20 (TOP); FRANK WALLICK: PAGE 22 (BOTTOM RIGHT); MAGNUM (BURK UZZLE) PAGE 22 (TOP LEFT); AUTO CLUB OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: PAGE 28 (TOP LEFT).



This full and complete text of the conclusions and statement of the United Nations Symposium on the Impact of Urbanization on Man's Environment is published by the United Auto Workers, International Affairs Department as a contribution to finding solutions to the world environment crisis.

Program

"The Impact Of Urbanization On Man's Environment"

A UNITED NATIONS
SYMPOSIUM



Organized In Collaboration
With The International Union,
United Automobile, Aerospace
And Agricultural Implement
Workers Of America (UAW)

**UAW FAMILY EDUCATION
CENTER,
ONAWAY, MICHIGAN,
JUNE 14-20, 1970**

Saturday, June 13

1530 FORMAL OPENING CEREMONIES,
(3:30 pm) United Nations Headquarters Building,
New York, N. Y.

Addresses:

Victor Reuther, *Director International Affairs Department, United Auto Workers;*

Philippe deSeynes, *Under Secretary General, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs.*

Sunday, June 14

1700 INFORMAL WELCOMING REMARKS
(5:00 pm) (Main Lounge):

Leonard Woodcock, *President, UAW and host.*

1730 RECEPTION: The Inn.
(5:30 pm)

1830 DINNER.
(6:30 pm)

Monday, June 15

0900 PLENARY SESSION.
(9:00 am)

Chairman: **Victor Reuther**

Opening Addresses:

Philippe deSeynes
Leonard Woodcock

Approval of agenda and election of conference session chairmen, committee chairmen, and members.

PRESENTATION OF WORKING PAPER: "Major Trends in World Urbanization and their Environmental Implications," **Robert J. Crooks**, *Director, UN Center for Housing, Building and Planning.*

FURTHER REMARKS: Richard May, Jr., Consultant.

1200 LUNCH
(Noon)

1400 PLENARY SESSION.
(2:00 pm)

Chairman: **Jean A. Mussard**, *Director, United Nations Human Environment Conference Secretariat.*

Discussants:

Robert E. Boote, *Secretary, European Conservation Year;*

Jorge Hardoy, *Director, Center for Urban and Regional Studies, Instituto di Tella, Buenos Aires.*

Rapporteur: **Austin Tete**, *University of Pennsylvania (Ghana).*

1730 RECEPTION: The Inn.
(5:30 pm)

1830 DINNER
(6:30 pm)

2000 FILM PROGRAM, Arranged by **Henry Strub**, *Film Consultant, Montreal, Canada.*

Tuesday, June 16

0900 PLENARY SESSION.
(9:00 am)

Chairman: **Zbigniew Wolak**, *Institute for Urbanism and Architecture, Warsaw, Poland.*

PRESENTATION OF WORKING PAPER: "National Settlement Policies: Experience in a Centrally Planned Economy," (Speaker to be designated)

Discussant: **Y. Elon**, *Professor of Architecture, Technion, the Israel Institute of Technology.*

Rapporteur: (To be designated.)

1200 LUNCH.
(Noon)

1330 PLENARY SESSION.
(1:30 pm)

Chairman: **Italo Viglianesi**, *General Secretary, General Union of Italian Labor.*

PRESENTATION OF WORKING PAPER: "National Settlement Policies: Experience in an Industrially Developed Country," **Dr. William Steigenga**, *Director, Institute for Physical Planning and Demography, Amsterdam Municipal University.*

Discussants:

Erik Bolinder, *M.D., Medical Adviser, Swedish Trade Union Confederation;*

Harry Cole, *Consultant on Urban and Regional Planning, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.*

Rapporteur: **Bruno Zevi**, *Secretary of the Executive Committee, Istituto Nazionale de Urbanistica, Rome.*

1730 RECEPTION: The Inn.
(5:30 pm)

1830 DINNER.
(6:30 pm)

2000 FILM PROGRAM, Arranged by **Henry Strub**.
(8:00 pm)

Wednesday, June 17

0900 PLENARY SESSION.
(9:00 am)

Chairman: **Philander Claxton**, *Special Assistant to the Secretary for Population Matters, Department of State (USA).*

PRESENTATION OF WORKING PAPER: "National Settlement Policies: Experience in a Developing Country," **Dr. Nevzad Yalcintas**, *Head, Department of Social Planning, State Planning Organization, Ankara, Turkey.*

Discussants:

Richard Westebbe, *Economics Division, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development;*

Andrew Allo, *Graduate student, Institute of Ecology, University of California at Davis.*

Rapporteur: **Raphael Mora-Rubio**, *United Nations Centre for Housing, Building and Planning.*

1200 LUNCH.
(Noon)

1330 PLENARY SESSION.
(1:30 pm)

Chairman: **Professor J. B. Cragg**, *Director, Environmental Sciences Center, University of Calgary, Canada.*

PRESENTATION OF WORKING PAPER: "Ecological Aspects of the Human Environment," **Hans Palmstierna**, *M.D., Secretary, National Environment Advisory Committee, Stockholm.*

Discussants:

Arnoldo Gabaldon, *Former Minister of Health and Social Assistance, Venezuela;*

Virgil Ioanid, *Foreign Fellow, Center for Urban Studies, Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan (Romania).*

Rapporteur: **Constance Perin**, *Urban Studies Center, University of Chicago.*

1730 RECEPTION: The Inn.
(5:30 pm)

1830 DINNER.
(6:30 pm)

Thursday, June 18

0900 PLENARY SESSION.
(9:00 am)

Chairman: **Rajko Rajik**, *Director, National Urbanism Institute, Belgrade, Yugoslavia.*

PRESENTATION OF WORKING PAPER: "The Human Stake in Environmental Improvement," (Speaker to be designated).

Discussants:

Frank E. Fitzsimmons, *General Vice President, Brotherhood of Teamsters;*

Lim Chony Keat, *President, Singapore Institute of Architects.*

Rapporteur: **Frau Dr. Ing. Elfrida Winter-Effinger**, *State Ministry for Urban Planning and Housing, Federal Republic of Germany.*

1200 LUNCH.
(Noon)

1330 PLENARY SESSION.
(1:30 pm)

Chairman: **A. J. Omanga**, *Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Health and Housing, Nairobi, Kenya.*

PRESENTATION OF WORKING PAPER: "Approaches to Comprehensive Planning for the Human Environment," **Paul V. Ylvisaker**, *Consultant and former Commissioner, New Jersey Department of Community Affairs.*

Discussants:

Heikki von Hertzen, *Managing Director, National Housing Foundation, Tapiola, Finland;*

Sadao Watanabe, *Department of Urban Design, University of Tokyo.*

Rapporteur: **Cesar Garces V.**, *Acting Director, Interamerican Center on Integrated Development of Natural Resources, Merida, Colombia.*

1730 RECEPTION: The Inn.
(5:30 pm)

1830 DINNER.
(6:30 pm)

2000 FILM PROGRAM, Arranged by
(8:00 pm) **Henry Strub.**

Friday, June 19

0900 PLENARY SESSION.
(9:00 am)

Chairman: **Bruno Zevi**, *Secretary of the Executive Committee, Istituto Nazionale di Urbanistica, Rome.*

COMMITTEE REPORTS:

- (1) Committee on Conference Statement and Conclusions*.
- (2) Committee on Draft Statement on Human Settlements (to be presented to June, 1972, UN meeting).†

1200 LUNCH.
(Noon)

1330 PLENARY SESSION.
(1:30 pm)

Chairman: **Henry Edde**, *President, International Association of Architects and member of the Planning Development Board of the Lebanese Republic.*

Reports of rapporteurs.

General summary by the Technical Secretary, **Frederick Gutheim.**

Concluding statements by the Co-Directors: **Robert J. Crooks** and **Victor Reuther.**

Saturday, June 20

Departure.

*Committee members: Cesar Garces, chairman; LeRoy Troyer; Olga Madar; William Steigenga; Paul Ylvisaker; UN Representative Eric Carlson.

†Committee members: H. E. Oliver Weerasinghe, chairman; Robert Boote; Austin Tete; James Conway; Jorge Hardoy; UN Consultant Richard May, Jr.



Program

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