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IUCN Viewpoint

The capture and use of wild animals as pets

The trade in wild animals as pets has grown alarmingly in recent years and in such an unregulated way as to be of great concern to IUCN/WWF.

Every year many hundreds of thousands of wild creatures of every size and description are taken for the pet trade.

There are a number of species of wild animals which are found in reasonable abundance and are hardy and adapted to captivity. These make admirable pets if they are properly housed and fed. Parakeets or love-birds, hamsters, gerbils, and many species of tropical fish are examples.

However, with the recent booming interest in wild animals, very large numbers of much less suitable species are being captured and shipped to meet the ever-increasing demand.

Many of the most sought after species are rare and their wild populations cannot withstand the rate of depletion brought about by the thriving market for the pet trade. The scarcer the species is, the higher the price it brings, and the search becomes more intense.

Most wild animals have very specific requirements for habitat, food, and social environments. In captivity they require special care, diets, and conditions of temperature and humidity which are beyond the ability of the casual buyer and most dealers to provide. Most animals that are taken from the wild and sold as pets are condemned to a short life, the torture of unnatural confinement and inadequate care.

IUCN/WWF strongly opposes the use of rare and endangered species as pets and the wastage of wild creatures through the practices of the present unregulated trade for the pet market. However, IUCN/WWF does not oppose the use of wild animals as pets if they are adapted to domestic conditions, if their entry into the pet trade does not endanger wild populations, and if the animals pose no hazards to the importing country.

Attention is drawn to often overlooked dangers from wild animal pets. For instance, there are a number of

diseases that can be transmitted to humans from primates, which can remain latent for periods as long as two years. Furthermore, many escaped pets have become expensive pests in their adopted homelands, often in turn threatening the existence of native species and their habitats.

In view of the above considerations, IUCN/WWF supports the enactment of appropriate national and international legislation to ensure that trade in wild creatures for use as pets will be restricted to those which meet the following conditions: (1) exist in sufficient abundance in a wild state to permit exploitation by the pet trade; (2) have been demonstrated through experience or controlled tests to be suitable for use as pets, and (3) represent no demonstrable danger to the importing country in terms of human or animal health, or to the natural surroundings in the event that they escape from captivity.

IUCN/WWF will collaborate with governments and appropriate agencies of governments to arrange for supervision of capture, transportation, and housing of wild animals to ensure that proper conditions are provided and loss of specimens is minimized.

In accordance with the provisions of the (draft) Convention on the Export, Import, and Transit of Certain Species of Wild Animals and Plants, IUCN/WWF recommends that no species listed as rare or endangered in their country of origin, or on a worldwide basis, be considered for use in the pet trade.

Conservation Notes

A Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals

A Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals was initiated by the delegates of all the 12 Antarctic Treaty States in London on 11th February 1972. It applies to the high seas and floating ice south of 60° S, and affords total protection to the Ross seal *Ommatophoca rossi*, Southern elephant seal *Mirounga leonina* and fur seals of the genus *Arctocephalus*. Furthermore, it imposes catch limits on crabeater seals *Lobodon carcinophaga* (175,000), Leopard seals *Hydrurga leptonyx* (12,000) and Weddell seals *Leptonychotes weddelli* (5,000). The Contracting Parties agree to ensure that no seals are killed or captured in the water, but only from ice floes.

Briefly, the Antarctic has been divided into six zones, only five of which shall be open for sealing in any one season, which extends from 1st September to the last day of February. Three reserves have been declared, one in West Antarctica around the South Orkney Islands, and the other two in East Antarctica. The Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) of the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) has been entrusted with the task of recommending programmes for scientific research; reporting when the harvest of any species of seal in the Convention area is having a harmful effect on the total stocks, or on the ecosystem of a particular locality; and suggesting amendments to the Annex (i.e., suggesting alterations to the close season, or the catch limits).

Since 1964, when Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora were introduced, the Antarctic Treaty States have prohibited the killing, wounding, capturing or molesting of any native mammal within the Treaty Area. But this applies only to the land and ice shelves south of 60°S latitude, the high seas within the area being expressly excluded. There has thus been the possibility that well-equipped expeditions could grossly over-exploit the seal population and irreparably damage the ecosystem. Now, as one or more States will probably be engaged in Antarctic sealing in the forthcoming season, the Convention is welcomed. It will be open for signature at London from 1 June to 31 December

1972 by States participating in the Conference, and will come into effect 30 days after the date of deposit of the seventh instrument of ratification or acceptance. It could therefore be in force before any sealing commences in the 1972-73 season.

IUCN was represented at the Conference by official observer, and submitted comments on the Draft Convention. These comments were circulated to the delegates on the first day of the Conference, which lasted 8 days and were subsequently taken into consideration when the relevant Articles were discussed.

The only disappointing feature of the Convention is that no effective International Inspectorate, as requested by IUCN, was decided upon; it merely states that Contracting Parties may from time to time adopt other measures "prescribing *inter alia*: ... other regulatory measures including an effective system of inspection." It is, therefore to be hoped that the goodwill of all the sealing nations will ensure that the spirit as well as the letter of the Convention is implemented.

U.S. to ban trade in 8 cat species

Eight species of cats which are under pressure from the skin trade are being added to the U.S. list of endangered foreign wildlife, according to an official announcement 3 February.

They are cheetah, leopard, tiger, snow leopard, jaguar, ocelot, margay and tiger cat.

When the action by the Secretary of the Interior becomes effective in March further import into the USA of any parts of products of the listed animals will be prohibited.

The present U.S. list of endangered wildlife covers the following cat species: Asiatic cheetah, Barbary serval, Formosan clouded leopard, Asiatic lion, Sinai leopard, Barbary leopard, Anatolian leopard, Bali tiger, Javan and Caspian tiger and Spanish lynx. All of these animals are listed in the Red Data Book.

Anent "Blueprint for Survival"

IUCN has noted with approval the publication of "Blueprint for Survival" in *The Ecologist* (Vol. 2 No. 1, Jan., 1972) and wishes to congratulate the distinguished group of British scientists who have signed a statement in support of this proposal. It notes with some pride the name of its Vice-President, Sir Frank Fraser Darling, who presented the proposal to the British people. Other close associates of IUCN, past or present, who have signed the proposal include Peter Scott (Chairman, Survival Service Commission) and Sir Julian Huxley who was instrumental in the founding of IUCN. IUCN expresses the hope that publication of "Blueprint for Survival" may lead to a more rapid acceptance of the steps needed to accomplish the balance among population, resources and technology required if mankind is to survive in a world fit for human beings.

USA postpones meeting on international convention

The US Government has postponed an inter-governmental meeting which was to be convened in April in the USA to conclude a Convention for the control of international trade in certain endangered and depleted species of plants and animals. A new date has not been set, but it is considered probable that the meeting will be held during 1972.

Conferences and Meetings

Agenda and dates modified for World Conference on National Parks

A number of important modifications have been made in plans for the Second World Conference on National Parks.

Overall dates for the Conference are now 18-27 September 1972. Formal opening ceremonies will be held in Yellowstone National Park on 19 September in connection with three days of special events, all in Yellowstone, in advance of the technical Conference sessions. These will be held, as originally announced, at Jackson Lake Lodge in Grand Teton National Park beginning the morning of 22 September.

On September 18, the participants will assemble at Yellowstone for special tours of the park. Opening ceremonies, culminating in a rededication of Yellowstone National Park and the national park idea, will take place on the next day.

On September 20, meetings on national park legislation and policy formulation at the executive level will be held at Old Faithful Lodge.

Up to 1200 people are expected to participate in the Yellowstone phase of the Conference.

Delegates will participate as individuals, but they will be designated by their respective countries. The US Secretary of the Interior has sent letters of invitation to Government Ministers in over 120 countries who hold responsibility for national parks. It is expected that each nation will be broadly represented by government officials and private citizens having interests in national parks and the worldwide environmental conservation movement.

Agenda details have been modified somewhat to permit simultaneous interpretation in two concurrent sessions for part of the Conference. This will allow additional material to be introduced, and will give delegates more opportunity for personal participation than would have been possible in plenary sessions.

Sessions of the technical Conference are as follows:

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|-------------------------|---|
| Friday, 22 September | |
| 09:00 | I. Opening of the Technical Sessions |
| 10:00-12:00 | II. A Look at the Past |
| 14:00-17:00 | III. A Look at the Present |
| Saturday, 23 September | |
| 09:00-12:00 | IV. A Look at the Future |
| 09:00-12:00 | V. Parks and People |
| 14:00-17:00 | VI. Planning and Management |
| 14:00-17:00 | VII. Special Park Environments |
| Sunday, 24 September | |
| 14:00-17:00 | VIII. Wildlife and Resource Management |
| 14:00-17:00 | IX. Special Park Environments (Marine, Island, polar, and sub-polar parks and reserves) |
| Monday, 25 September | |
| 09:00-12:00 | X. Uses and Interpretation |
| 09:00-12:00 | XI. Staff Development and Training |
| 14:00-17:00 | XII. Environmental Interpretation (with workshops) |
| Tuesday, 26 September | |
| 09:00-10:30 | XIII. International Opportunities |
| 10:30-12:00 | XIV. Help (an open forum on aid) |
| 14:00-15:30 | XV. Developing Public Support |
| 15:30-17:00 | XVI. Conference Review by Rapporteurs |
| Wednesday, 27 September | |
| 09:00 A.M. | XVII. Closing Session |

Secretary General of the Conference will be Roger J. Contor, Associate Director of the Midwest Region, U.S. National Park Service. Deputy Secretaries General will be C. Gordon Fredine, former director of the International Affairs Division, U.S. National Park Service; Robert I. Standish, IUCN; and Cecil Lewis, Superintendent of Badlands National Park, USA.

**Resolutions Adopted by the Polar Bear Specialist Group
Survival Service Commission**

Third Biennial Meeting
Morges, Switzerland, 7-10 February 1972

Representatives from Canada, Denmark, Norway, the Soviet Union and the United States who comprise the Polar Bear Specialist Group of the SSC, adopted the following Resolutions at the conclusion of their meeting in Morges. This was the third scientific meeting of the group, which first convened in 1968. Proceedings will be published this year as Supplementary paper No. 35, IUCN Publications New Series.

Resolution 1 – Immediate Protective Measures

The IUCN Polar Bear Specialist Group:

Recognizing that the polar bear is a significant resource of the Arctic region, the management of which has both national and international implications;

Knowing that the polar bear is of vital importance to the economic, social and cultural well-being of local peoples in the Arctic region;

Being aware that present polar bear numbers and population densities in most parts of the Arctic region are below the optimum level and that the species is under threat of disappearance in some areas;

Being convinced that the polar bear requires additional protection if the resource is to be conserved and populations permitted to build up to optimum levels;

Considering that effective management of this resource can be achieved only by a co-ordinated international effort;

Recommends to IUCN that it strongly urge all nations concerned:

- (i) To take appropriate action to prohibit, from 1973 onwards, hunting of polar bears on the high seas including the area of the circumpolar pack ice, except where such hunting is carried out as a continuation of the traditional rights of local people who depend on this resources; and
- (ii) To protect, within their own territories, polar bear denning and feeding areas and to manage their own separate polar bear populations in consultation with other nations sharing these populations.

Resolution 2 – Research Co-operation

The IUCN Polar Bear Specialist Group:

Having reviewed the results of research concerned with elucidating the regional and circumpolar nature of the polar bear;

Recognizing the progress made, particularly in characterizing regional populations, estimating the numbers of bears in local areas, locating some areas of importance to denning, and assessing the types and incidence of disease and parasites;

Being aware however that, despite these advances in the understanding of polar bear populations and ecology, several problems of extreme importance remain unresolved;

Realizing in particular that fundamental knowledge about polar bear stocks ranging in the Chukchi Sea and the Beaufort Sea, which are of common interest to Canada, the USSR and the USA, is insufficient to provide a basis for effective conservation action;

Realizing also that the available information about polar bears ranging in the Barents Sea and the Greenland Sea, which are of common interest to Denmark, Norway and the USSR, is inadequate especially in regard to numbers, movements and place of origin;

Being convinced also that action must be taken to locate important denning areas, both on land and sea ice, to which these stocks of bears are related;

Recognizing that whilst elements of such investigations are of principal importance to one country and may accordingly be handled on a national basis, other elements are of international scope and demand international co-operation for resolution;

Recommends to IUCN that it request all nations concerned:

- (i) to expand significantly scientific programmes for studying polar bear populations probably shared by two or more countries, particularly tagging and survey programmes in the Barents Sea and the Greenland Sea (Denmark, Norway and the USSR), and the Chukchi Sea (the USSR and the USA), and
- (ii) to study denning areas and denning habits of polar bears in the North Atlantic (Denmark, Norway and the USSR) and on the coastal areas of the Chukchi and Beaufort Seas (Canada, the USSR and the USA).

Resolution 3 – Research Co-operation

The IUCN Polar Bear Specialist Group:

Recognizing the vital importance of the research on the polar bear being undertaken by Denmark and Norway in Greenland and in Svalbard to the development of effective management and conservation measures;

Knowing that these two countries may share polar bear populations with Canada and the USSR and that more information on these populations is required, especially data on migration, productivity and total numbers of bears;

Realizing the urgency of securing data on these important topics because of the rapid increase in development and exploitation of the Danish and Norwegian Arctic and the resulting impact on polar bear conservation and management;

Considering the already demonstrated advantages of a co-ordinated international effort in achieving better management and conservation of the polar bear throughout the Arctic;

Considering also the views expressed at the current meeting on the importance to Canada, the USSR and the USA of the Danish and Norwegian work in resolving conservation problems in the Arctic common to all five nations;

Recommends to IUCN that it strongly urges Denmark and Norway to take all possible action to continue and increase polar bear research, particularly that related to management and conservation, within their Arctic territories.

Resolution 4 – Ring Seal Studies

The IUCN Polar Bear Specialist Group:

Recognizing that the ringed seal is the main food item of polar bears throughout their circumpolar range, and therefore that ringed seal productivity and availability is of direct importance to polar bear welfare;

Recognizing also that the protection of polar bear feeding grounds is as important to polar bear management as is the protection and preservation of discrete polar bear populations;

Realizing that the available data on ringed seal distribution and productivity are inadequate;

Recommends to IUCN that it request member nations to initiate and support studies and action programmes concerning the management and protection of ringed seals and the areas in which they congregate.

Resolution 5 – Formal International Action

The IUCN Polar Bear Specialist Group:

Being convinced that an international convention will be required to provide a formal framework for co-operation between Arctic nations in regard to conservation of polar bears;

Welcoming the first draft of a Convention on Conservation of Polar Bears prepared by IUCN;

Having now enunciated general principles affecting the conservation of polar bears which should form the basis of such a convention;

Realizing the delays inevitably involved in concluding a convention;

Believing that international action is needed urgently to implement specific recommendations of the Group on management of polar bears;

Recommends to IUCN:

- (i) That IUCN prepare a new draft of the proposed Convention based on the principles affecting polar bear conservation enunciated by the Group and circulate it to the Group for comment;
- (ii) That IUCN prepare a draft protocol based on Recommendation 1 of the 3rd meeting of the Group and circulate it to the Group for comment;
- (iii) That IUCN, after amending the draft protocol as required in the light of comments from the Group, invite all nations concerned to adhere formally to the protocol.

Resolution 6 – Special Meeting

The IUCN Polar Bear Specialist Group:

Being informed of the various topics affecting the ecology and management of natural resources in the Arctic that will be discussed at the IUCN 11th General Assembly and associated technical meetings;

Considering the importance also of early follow-up on several aspects of international co-ordination of polar bear research and management arising from the current meeting of the Group;

Recommends to IUCN that it consider convening a special meeting of the Group at Banff on 8 September 1972 immediately before the other IUCN meetings at Banff.

WWF in Florida

The World Wildlife Fund held a publicity and fund-raising drive in Florida from 28 February to 2 March, which was proclaimed "World Wildlife Week" by Mayor Earl E.T. Smith of Palm Beach. The President, H.R.H. The Prince of the Netherlands, flew there accompanied by Mr. Peter Scott, Dr. Luc Hoffmann, Mr. Guy Mountfort, and Dr. Gerardo Budowski.

Conservation panels were held at the University of Miami and at Palm Beach, which provided an excellent opportunity to expound the message of conservation. Mrs. Pat Hunt, Nature Editor, *Life* magazine; Mr. Robert Bendiner, member of the editorial board, *New York Times*, and Mr. Mike Toner, environmental writer, *Miami Herald*, were present to stimulate discussion. An important issue aired was concern over the international trade in wild animals as pets for which Florida is one of the main markets.

The premiere of "Living Free", the story of the cubs of Elsa the lioness, was held in aid of the World Wildlife Fund's Ten Thousand Islands project for conservation of mangrove habitat adjacent to the Everglades National Park.

The U.S. chapter of the WWF assembled a fine array of works of art based on wildlife which raised over 60,000 dollars at an auction.

On the way to Florida the party also attended a fund-raising premiere of "Living Free" in Toronto, and a special meeting gave an excellent opportunity to present the IUCN and the World Wildlife Fund and their work to leading Canadian scientists.

Teacher training offered in NW Europe in Environmental Conservation Education

A teacher training course, offering special attention to field biological studies and to environmental education problems within the school curriculum (nursery, primary and secondary school levels), will be held 11–21 July 1972 under auspices of the Northwest Europe Committee, IUCN Commission on Education. The course will be held at "Buitencentrum Wilhelminaoord" in the Netherlands.

The work is designed for teachers from the ten countries represented on the Committee: Finland, Norway, Sweden, Iceland, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, United Kingdom and Ireland. It will be conducted in English. The course fee including all expenses is 200 Dutch Guilders (approx. £ 24.00). Inquiries should be directed to the Director, School and Children's Garden Service, Raaltestraat 4, Den Haag, Netherlands.

Geneva Graduate Study Programme

The UN's 1972 Geneva Graduate Study Programme for the second year will be directed to the adverse effects of uncontrolled industrial growth and urban expansion on the quality of life. Dates of the program are 19 July to 4 August. Application forms can be obtained from universities: from the Special Projects Section, UN Information Service, Room C 510, Palais des Nations in Geneva; or from the IUCN Secretariat. Completed applications should be submitted before 10 April, 1972.

Canadian Nature Federation to meet

The Canadian Nature Federation (reconstituted Canadian Audubon Society), will hold its annual convention in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, 18–20 August. Conference theme is "The Role of the Individual in Environmental Issues." This convention will take the form of panel discussion, together with participation with people who have been involved as individuals in preserving the environment. Information on attendance may be obtained from Mr. J. C. Finlay, Chairman, 1972 Canadian Nature Federation Conference, Edmonton Parks and Recreation, Edmonton 15, Alberta, Canada.

Programme Activities

Polar bear experts report on research; ask shooting ban

A strong recommendation that polar bear hunting on the high seas be banned from 1973 onwards, except in continuation of the traditional rights of local people depending on this resource, was one significant result of the third biennial meeting of the Polar Bear Specialist Group, 7–10 February in Morges.

Elements for a protocol, which included protection of denning and feeding areas within national territories, were drafted for use by IUCN in contacting the governments concerned. It is hoped the protocol will serve as an interim measure until a possible international convention can be approved.

In reports on the past two years of research work, the Group further confirmed the discreteness of polar bear populations. Research during 1970–71 in the Hudson Bay region of Canada, for example, pointed to a distinct boundary between the northern and southern bear populations, and additional data now suggest that the southern area can be further sub-divided into three relatively distinct groups.

However certain regional polar bear stocks, of common interest to two or more countries, still lack sufficient attention and the Group recommended that IUCN request the nations concerned to increase their research effort in Chukchi Sea and Beaufort Sea areas, of common interest to Canada, the USSR and the USA, and in the Barents Sea and Greenland Sea (Denmark, Norway, USSR). More data was required on numbers, movements and denning habits.

Considerable progress on conservation action was reported.

In Greenland, a Commission on Conservation Law is due to report soon, and there are strong hopes that a new National Park in North East Greenland will be declared which would protect the main polar bear denning areas in Greenland.

In Canada, polar bears have been protected totally in Newfoundland, along the Labrador coast. A number of provinces now have a system of sealing or identifying polar bear pelts to prevent illegal traffic.

New hunting regulations were introduced on September 1, 1970 in Svalbard (Spitzbergen) and Jan Mayen Island. Kong Karls Land has been given temporary reserve status, and all polar bear sport hunting from ships in the Svalbard region ended last year.

In Alaska, hunting permits for trophies were reduced to 300 in 1971; the unlimited bag for residents who hunt from the ground and use bears for food was reduced to three per hunter. The use of aircraft for hunting polar bears may be banned after 1972.

Total prohibition of polar bear hunting throughout the Soviet Union arctic continued, and more stringent protection for denning areas has been introduced in certain parts of Siberia.

It was recognized that the gradual reduction in polar bear harvests would reduce the recoveries of marked bears in certain regions, and that this situation demanded the design of new forms of tags that would be visible on live animals.

Co-operative international programmes were adopted for the examination of parasite loads and pesticide and PCB residues in bears, using standard techniques at special centres. The parasitic work will be handled in the Soviet Union, while the pesticides work will centre in Canada.

Delegates attendance was supported by the various governments concerned. The New York Zoological Society provided fund support, through the Conservation Foundation, for publication of the Proceedings, administrative costs and contingencies.

IUCN-WHO relations established

Official relations have been established between IUCN and the World Health Organization. The action was taken by the Executive Board of WHO which held its 49th Session in Geneva in January. WHO thus became the fifth UN agency with which IUCN maintains official relations.

WWF funds Seychelles project

The British National Appeal of the World Wildlife Fund has provided a grant of \$ 5940 to finance scientific and technical assistance in the Seychelles. Mr. Iain J. B. Robertson, a marine ecologist from North Wales, will work with local authorities on the establishment of a marine National Park, and surveys and management plans for other areas suitable for parks and reserves.

Cloud forest survey launched in Panama

An ecological survey of the Volcan Baru region of Panama has been started as an IUCN/WWF project. Delimitation of a potential national park is part of the project as the virgin cloud forest in the area and its associated wildlife are of exceptional scientific interest, as well as being highly attractive for tourism development.

The survey, which is coordinated with extensive work by the FAO, and in cooperation with responsible authorities of the Republic of Panama, is being conducted by Dr. Anne LaBastille, Cornell University wildlife ecologist and SSC member. Clyde H. Smith, a photographer, is working with her.

The World Wildlife Fund U.S. National Appeal is financing the survey.

The cloud forest is the habitat of the rare quetzal bird *Pharomacrus mocinno*, the horned guan and other unusual and rare fauna. This biome in a number of areas in the region is subject to rapid and flagrant destruction through careless lumbering, unwise clearing for agriculture, unchecked burning and other misuse. This type vegetation is of outstanding scientific interest and high importance in watershed preservation.

General Assembly Tours

The date by which reservations for pre-Assembly and post-Assembly tours are to be made has been extended until 1 June. Booking forms and descriptive material on the seven tours have been sent to members of IUCN. Copies are available at the Secretariat in Morges, or from the IUCN Assembly Tour Office, PO Box 905, Banff, Alberta, Canada.

Some confusion has been noted in connection with Tour No. 7, from Banff to Grand Teton National Park. This tour will not arrive in the Yellowstone area in time for its members to take part in the activities scheduled between 18 and 20 September, in advance of the technical sessions of the Second World Conference on National Parks, which are discussed in detail elsewhere in this issue.

IUCN General Assembly delegates who also will be delegates to the Second World Conference on National Parks should plan to use air transportation from Calgary

Death takes first IUCN volunteer

Word has been received from Brussels of the death of Madame Georgette de Cock, who served as a volunteer secretary in the Brussels office of Jean-Paul Harroy, the first Secretary General of the Union.

Madame de Cock was the only secretary from September to December, 1948, following the creation of the Union at Fontainebleau.

in Canada to West Yellowstone in the USA. This will ensure that they will arrive in time for the Formal Opening of the Conference, which now has been scheduled for Yellowstone, as well as the other special events on the three-day programme.

Special motor coach transportation is to be provided on 21 September for delegates traveling from Yellowstone to attend the technical sessions beginning in Grand Teton on 22 September.

Call for data on endangered mammals

As reported in Bulletin 2 (21), Volume I *Mammalia* of the Red Data Book is now being revised by the Secretariat at Morges. This is a call for data. Anyone having recent information on the status of listed species, or other species that should be included, is asked to forward that information to the Executive Officer, IUCN Survival Service Commission, 1110 Morges, Switzerland.

Proceedings of Conference on Bear Research and Management now in press

Proceedings of the Second International Conference on Bear Research and Management, held at the University of Calgary in November 1970, are being issued under the title, "Bears—Their Biology and Management." This important book will be No. 23 in IUCN's New Series Publications. It may be ordered from IUCN, 1110 Morges, Switzerland, at US\$ 9 per copy.

The book was published by IUCN with financial assistance from the World Wildlife Fund.

Generous gift to Library

The Van Tienhoven Library at IUCN headquarters has been enriched with a substantial addition, the generous gift of Dr. and Mrs. Henry Field of Coconut Grove, Miami, Florida. They presented about 300 books, several hundred journals and an unique collection of over 15,000 documents on worldwide conservation and wildlife, systematically arranged in filing cabinets. This reference material was collected over a period of seven years as part of the research for the Man and Nature Studies, inaugurated by Dr. Field. Sixteen of these studies have been published, as well as 5 volumes of a Conservation and Wildlife Bibliography which was linked with the project.

Bulletin subscription data

The IUCN Bulletin is free to members. "Supporters" and interested conservationists may subscribe at US\$ 10.00 for 12 issues per year. Cheques may be mailed to Morges, or deposited to any one of the following bank accounts provided Morges is advised:

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