UNION INTERNATIONALE POUR LA CONSERVATION DE LA NATURE ET DE SES RESSOURCES INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

# NEUVIÈME ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

LUCERNE, SUISSE - SWITZERLAND 25 JUIN-2 JUILLET - 25 JUNE-2 JULY 1966

# PROCÈS-VERBAUX PROCEEDINGS

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#### NEUVIEME ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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The International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) was founded in 1948 and has its headquarters in Morges, Switzerland; it is an independent international body whose membership comprises states, irrespective of their political and social systems, government departments and private institutions as well as international organisations. It represents those who are concerned at man's modification of the natural environment through the rapidity of urban and industrial development and the excessive exploitation of the earth's natural resources, upon which rest the foundations of his survival. IUCN's main purpose is to promote or support action which will ensure the perpetuation of wild nature and natural resources on a world-wide basis, not only for their intrinsic cultural or scientific values but also for the longtime economic and social welfare of mankind.

This objective can be achieved through active conservation programmes for the wise use of natural resources in areas where the flora and fauna are of particular importance and where the landscape is especially beautiful or striking or of historical or cultural or scientific significance. IUCN believes that its aims can be achieved most effectively by international effort in cooperation with other international agencies such as UNESCO and FAO.

The World Wildlife Fund (WWF) is IUCN's chief source of financial support. WWF is an international charitable foundation for saving the world's wildlife and wild places. It was established in 1961 under Swiss law and shares joint headquarters with the International Union for Conservation of Nature and. Natural Resources (IUCN). Its aim is the conservation of nature in all its forms (landscape, soil, water, flora and fauna) by fund raising, publicity, and the education of the general public and young people in particular. It does not normally conduct field operations but works through competent specialist or local organisations. Its projects cover a very wide range, from financial support for the vital scientific and technical programmes of recognised bodies such as IUCN and the International Council for Bird Preservation (ICBP) to emergency programmes for the safeguarding of animal and plant species threatened with extinction. It also makes contribution towards the establishement, and management of areas as national parks and reserves, and to ecological studies and surveys. WWF's fund-raising and publicity activities are mainly carried out by National Appeals in a number of countries, and its international governing body is made up of prominent personalities in many fields.

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## PROCEEDINGS OF THE NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

## FIRST MEETING

(31st Session of the General Assembly)

Lucerne, Saturday 25 June 1966, at 0915.

The President, Mr, F. Bourlière, took the Chair and, calling the Meeting to order, declared the 9th General Assembly in session. He invited Mr. Werner Buhlmann, Councillor of State and President of the Government of the Canton of Lucerne, to proacunce the opening address. Mr. Buhlmann spoke as follows:-

"Federal Councillor Tschudi having been prevented at the last moment from presenting his respects to you and welcoming you in the name of the Government of the Swiss Confederation, has authorised me to take his place. It is with particular satisfaction that I undertake this duty on his behalf, and in doing so can express the great pleasure it gives us that you should be meeting in our country. I have the honour to welcome you also in my own capacity as President of the Government of our Canton, We are indeed proud to have you with us.

"Lucerne is always at home to the whole world and happy that year by year guests from every continent meet together within its confines. But what makes the presence of this Assembly more particularly welcome is our intimate interest in the very problems which concern you and in your general aims. It is our good fortune to live in a natural environment which we cherish dearly and which is an attraction to a multitude of visitors. So we are very well aware of the importance of the closest possible collaboration with those working for the conservation of nature and natural resources.

"The task becomes ever more urgent when one considers the alarming lack of a sense of responsibility which is too often evident among certain interests, and even among the authorities, in such matters as fighting the dangers caused by air and water pollution. Thus it will be with a very lively interest that we follow the course of your discussions. We are sure that, thanks to your ideals and thanks to your courage and endeavours, you will succeed in reducing the dangers which threaten not only the beauties of nature, but also the health and well-being of all living creatures. "I am convinced that your initiatives deserve the resolute support of all governmental authorities. For, where the wealth which nature provides and the health we all enjoy are at stake, it is quite essential to take decisive action before damage to them becomes irreparable,

"In the name of our country, therefore, I thank you most sincerely for the fine efforts you are making, I trust that your work will be crowned with the success for which you are hoping and, finally, I give you my very beat wishes that your stay in Lucerne may be as happy as we are happy to have you among us."

Mr. Buhlmann, after summarising his address in the English language and emphasising the keen desire of his country to contribute to an ever closer co-operation, understanding and friendship between nations as exemplified in the present Assembly, concluded:-

"Surely your resolutions about the best way of conserving and protecting the beauty and pureness of nature will be followed by fruitful practical results. Your endeavours will support efficaciously all our common efforts to watch over and to control human encroachments into nature. We are very grateful for all your work in helping to solve some of the most difficult problems of our time."

The President thanked Mr. Buhlmann for the hospitable welcome and kind encouragement he had extended on behalf of the Federal and Cantonal Governments to IUCN's 9th General Assembly. It was particularly fitting that the Assembly should be taking place in Switzerland, almost exactly twenty years after the idea and ideals of the Union had first been conceived on Swiss soil. The move of the Union's headquarters to Morges in 1961 had, in fact, been like a homecoming. It was also a happy coincidence that Morges itself was the cradle of the Forel dynasty, since, as had recently been pointed out by the distinguished ecologist Charles Elton, Auguste Forel's final book, dealing with the subject of Lac Léman, could justifiably be considered the first great monograph of modern ecology.

The President then referred to some major personal losses suffered by IUCN since the Assembly was last convened, notably through the deaths of Victor van Straelen, Ragnar Spärck and Edward Graham. Their outstanding contributions to the cause of conservation would never be forgotten. It was Edward Graham who, if fate had not intervened, had been destined to play a leading part in the present General Assembly, and who had conceived and planned the programme of the Technical Sessions which would be occupying the next few days. He had chosen a theme and subjects which were of growing, indeed crucial, importance both in the highly industrialised temperate zone environment in which delegates had the good fortune to be meeting and in the countries from which many of them had travelled to Lucerne. For these countries it was more than ever incumbent to give a lead in the establishment and implementation of conservation principles, which could be followed by others as they became faced with similar problems.

The President reminded the Assembly that IUCN, as an organisation in consultative status with UNESCO, had the privilege on this occasion of joining in the celebration of the 20th Anniversary of the founding of that great agency of the United Nations. It had been hoped that a former Director-General of UNESCO and a friend of IUCN since its earliest days, Sir Julian Huxley, would mark the occasion in the inimitable way in which he had so often inspired IUCN's deliberations, but he had been prevented by illness. However, an equally staunch friend of IUCN, its past President, and one who had also done much to develop IUCN's happy relationship with UNESCO, Jean Baer, had kindly agreed at short notice to take Sir Julian's place, and he now had much pleasure in calling upon him to speak.

Professor Baer then delivered the following address in honour of UNESCO's 20th Anniversary:-

"The concept of nature protection has evolved simultaneously with the evolution of human civilisation and scientific knowledge. There has always existed a more or less mystical relationship between man and nature, founded more oftenthan not on fear inspired by ignorance. It is not so long ago that forests and mountains were the home of dragons and other imaginary beings, good or evil according to the state of conscience of those who thought them up. Moreover, certain trees and animals sometimes became the object of particular reverence and thus enjoyed protection.

"Towards the end of the 18th Century and especially in the 19th, romanticism, in various guises and drawing its inspiration from nature, exercised a strong influence on this spirit world, amplifying the original mystical conception with ideas of beauty and of the grandeur of nature and landscape. The romantic epoch ended just about the time that 'tourism' began to develop, but the latter was in fact certainly a kind of prolongation of it. The privileged classes who had opportunities for leisure, fled from the cities and industrial conglomerations into the arms of nature, witness the wealth of old engravings which are the forerunners of the colourful brochures that everyone consults today.

"But apart from these romantic and mystic ideas of nature, plenty of ancient examples can be found of protection being given to animal species and of natural resources being conserved. In the 11th Century hunting of beavers was forbidden in Poland because King Boleslas wanted to reserve for himself the fur monopoly. Four centuries later when his successor banned the felling of yew trees, it was to conserve their precious wood for the manufacture of his archers' cross-bows. Again when Colbert established in the Bourbonnais France's first Forest Reserve, it was to ensure for Louis XIV's navy the supply of oak so essential for its hulls.

"The frequent wars which racked Europe in the Middle Ages stimulated the private ownership and use of firearms. Between wars men returned home with their weapons and doubtless made use of them for hunting, so much so that by the 16th Century chamois, for example, were already rare in the canton of Glaris. Thus was created, in the neighbourhood of Karpf, the oldest known game reserve, which still enjoys that status to this very day. Yet the solicitude of the cantonal authorities for their chamois was not motivated by any altruism, but simply because by local custom every newly-wedded couple was entitled to two chamois for their wedding-feast. Just the same, the effect was the desirable one of preserving the chamois from extinction.

"It is beyond dispute that the industrialisation of the western world, the growth of cities and of means of communication, the development of agriculture, have all in one way or another, to different extents in this country or that, contributed to the destruction of many sites and habitats together with their flora and fauna. Although many countries have taken steps to protect certain particularly interesting areas by setting up national parks and reserves, nature's role as a reservoir of natural resources is still imperfectly appreciated.

"It was the ornithologists who, because of the existence of migratory birds and the need to protect them, first began to think of these problems in international terms. In the course of a conference in Paris in 1893, much thought was given to grouping birds into the categories of 'useful', 'wild' and 'harmful', with a view to according protection to the first of these categories only. One may remark in passing on the extremely adverse influence that this subjective and unscientific classification has exercised for more than half a century on effective measures for bird protection. The same subjective ideas, though inspired by a better outlook, can be found in a resolution proposed by Count Berlepsch at an international zoological congress in Berlin in 1901, "in favour of all higher animals which can be considered harmless and which are threatened by extinction because of agricultural development".

"Unfortunately, even though all such resolutions were adopted with acclaim, it did not alter the fact that they had virtually no effect, in the absence of any national or international body responsible for establishing the principles and securing the practice of conservation. However, despite all the difficulties and defects of the situation, a convention for the protection of beneficial species of birds was brought into force in 1902 and actually confirmed and extended in 1919 by a specific clause of the Treaty of Versailles.

"It was at an international zoological congress at Graz in 1910 that Paul Sarasin proposed the setting up of the first international organisation for nature protection. Nominated as President of a provisional committee, he was authorised by his colleagues to approach the Swiss Government and persuade it to call a meeting at Berne. Seventeen States accepted the invitation to be represented, and the outcome was the creation of a "Consultative Commission for the International Protection of Nature" based on Bale. Fourteen States ratified the setting up of this Commission, just before the first World War, but the situation prevented it from ever meeting or pursuing its activities.

"When hostilities ended in 1919, Paul Sarasin, at the request of seven member States, asked the Federal Council to reconstitute the Commission, No doubt on the grounds that there were other more pressing problems to be faced, the Swiss Government's reply was negative. However, countries which had been ravaged by the war felt the need for an international nature protection organisation and, in 1923, the French Government convened in Paris "The First International Congress on Nature Protection". Once again seventeen States attended and the Congress resolved that the Consultative Commission of 1913 should be re-established as soon as possible, a resolution which unfortunately was not followed up.

"At last, in 1928, having become more and more conscious of the danger of extinction facing many species of plants and animals, naturalists meeting under the auspices of the International. Union of Biological Sciences set up a 'Central Coordinating Office' at Antwerp, which in 1935 the General Assembly of IUBS replaced by an 'International Office for the Protection of Nature', based in Brussels and under the direction of P.G. van Tienhoven. The chief tasks of the office were to assemble all available documentation on nature protection legislation in different countries and to draw up as complete as possible a list of all the reserves and national parks of the world.

"Outside Europe, others equally convinced of the importance of the problem were getting similar action in train. At Bandoeng in Indonesia in 1929, the Pacific Science Congress set up a permanent Committee for nature protection for this part of the world and, the following year, in the United States Y/as formed an 'American Committee for International Wild Life The international activities of this Committee Protection', have been numerous, for instance the financing of the Brussels 'Office' and a financial contribution for the administration of the then newly created Albert National Park in the Congo. It was the Committee's initiative which led to a 'Convention for the protection of nature and fauna of the Western Hemisphere'; and it was also responsible for several publications, among them a review of the 'State and organisation of nature protection in different countries', and brochures on the chances of survival of many species threatened with extinction, particularly the larger animals of Africa.

"The latter indeed have long been an object of concern to the naturalists of the civilised world. As early as 1900 the British Government invited to London delegates of countries with African territories with a view to concluding a Convention on the protection of the fauna and flora of the continent. Unfortunately nothing came of this initiative and the world had to wait for another 33 years and suffer an immense slaughter of African game during this long period before further attention was paid to the experts who feared the extinction, at an early date, of the great fauna of Africa.

"A second international Congress on nature protection was convened in Paris in 1931. It adopted several specific resolutions designed to secure protection for certain kinds of animals and plants, protection of key sites, creation of national parks and reserves, and the enactment of suitable legislation for these purposes in various countries. The Congress attached special importance to the need for a world conference on nature protection, and it passed a formal resolution that pending the setting up of a new central international organisation, the Brussels Office, which was still only maintained by private resources, should be officially recognised, supported and subsidised by all governments concerned with nature protection.

"Among the questions discussed at an international Geographical Congress at Amsterdam in 1938, was - "What are the modern and up-to-date principles on which conservation of the beauty of the countryside should be based?". The position had, in fact, at last been reached when architects had more to do during their planning than merely to surround themselves with the advice of qualified technicians: the young architect must now also learn the principles of nature protection.

"So it was that on the eve of the Second World War, many conferences inspired by this new outlook had demanded and to some extent obtained international protection for certain species of animal and plant, but their efforts were still far from co-ordinated or having the effective support It is true that during the preceding period of governments. the world had been subjected to an unprecedental economic crisis and that governments had had to face problems of a most pressing nature. Financial support for what some regarded as mere Utopian aims of no economic significance, became more and more infrequent. Scientists, particularly naturalists, had the reputation of being harmless people whose advice was sometimes listened to but seldom followed. The real impact of science on society, the social influence of the scientist, did not come about until after the war as a result of the extraordinary break-through of scientific discovery.

"Shortly after the War the Committee of the Swiss League for the Protection of Nature, having learned that a party of British biologists, led by Professor Julian Huxley, was planning to visit the Swiss National Park, seized the chance of calling a meeting of scientists from some seven countries, who met at Bale in 1946 to discuss the future of international collaboration in the field of nature protection. The Brussels 'Office' was represented by its President, who had also been looking round for some means of reviewing his organisation. It was in fact van Tienhoven who, at this meeting, first suggested approaching UNESCO, with a view to interesting this young United Nations organisation in the protection of nature.

"Thus the idea of creating a 'Union' at a high international level found a place on the agenda and became the subject of an important correspondence in which Dr. Ch. J. Bernard, then President of the Swiss League and now Honorary President of IUCN, the Secretary of the League, Mr. J.Buttikofer, the Brussels 'Office', Professor Julian Huxley, then Director-General of UNESCO, and Dr. Needham, Director of UNESCO'S Natural Sciences division, all took part. From this exchange of letters stemmed the Brunnen Conference of 1947, organised by the Swiss League and attended by 70 delegates representing 24 countries of Europe, America and Asia.

"Before the Conference Dr. Needham had defined UNESCO's attitude towards the prospective 'Union' in the following terms: 'I know that I express the feelings of our Director-General, Dr. Julian Huxley, as well as my own, when I say that UNESCO will follow with the deepest interest the efforts which may be made in the immediate future to clarify the situation in the field of international collaboration between those interested in nature protection. If and when a satisfactory international organisation is set up, the Natural Sciences Division of UNESCO will undoubtedly wish to give all possible aid, which may take a material as well as a moral form'.

"The outcome of the Brunnen Conference was that a provisional 'Union for the Protection of Nature' was constituted. The two most important resolutions adopted were - (1) that in principle the statutes under which the future Union would operate would provide for a semi-governmental organisation whose character and relationship with UNESCO would be analogous to those of the International Council of Scientific Union; (2) that the Swiss League would transfer to UNESCO responsibility for convening a world conference to achieve the desired purposes. This responsibility was formally exercisad by the UNESCO Conference in Mexico at the end of 1947, which met to prepare for a United Nations Conference on the Conservation and Utilisation of Resources. This, incidentally, was the first world occasion on which the essential relationship between conservation and resources was defined, foreshadowing the later evolution of IUPN into the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.

"In the autumn of 1948, at the invitation of the French Government, and with the support of UNESCO and of the provisional Union founded at Brunnen, the Conference was held at Fontainebleau at which, on 5 October, the International Union for the Protection of Nature came into being. Twentyfour Governments, 9 International Organisations and 107 national organisations were officially represented by 134 delegates. The Director-General of UNESCO not only played an active part in the various sectional discussions, but also took the chair at the session devoted to 'Codes of conduct to be observed in regard to wild flora and fauna, including their economic relationship with Nature Protection'. In his capacity as Chairman of this section, Dr. Huxley expressed certain personal views on how necessary it was in the future that the modern conception of Nature Protection should be firmly based both on pure and applied science. He advocated that the conference should dissociate itself from the traditional theory that pure and applied science. Nature was an unalterable metaphysical entity, and declared that the time was ripe for setting up 'official ecological services' which would be responsible for placing on a scientific basis the continuing and, above all, economic interdependence of Man and Nature.

"The discussions in the various sections of the conference brought out clearly the profound differences in the philosophical concepts of nature protection held by different countries and resulting from differing circumstances and, hence, the need for long and patient study in the future to arrive at solutions which would be generally acceptable. Nevertheless, the combined efforts of all concerned, and not least the personal influence of the Director-General of UNESCO, opened the way for the act of foundation of the IUPN to be duly signed on 5 October, 1948. Less than a month later UNESCO awarded its first contract to IUPN - the preparation of a technical international meeting on Nature Protection to be held at Lake Success in conjunction with the U.N. Scientific Conference on the Conservation and Utilisation of Resources (UNSCCUR).

"It is appropriate at this point to re-emphasise the outstandingly important part played by the Swiss League in the creation of IUPN and particularly that of its dynamic President, Dr. Charles J. Bernard, who became IUCN's first President. Despite many obstacles and various kinds of opposition, he had thus finally achieved what one of his predecessors, Paul Sarasin, had dreamed of forty years earlier.

"When IUPN met for its second General Assembly two years after its foundation, the moral and material support of UNESCO had already provided a firm basis for the development of its activities. In particular, the Union's Technical Meetings have made it possible to take bearings on numerous problems and by bringing together the best qualified experts in fruitful discussion to work out little by little a modern

philosophy of the conservation of natural resources - for example, recognition of the vital importance for species threatened with extinction of adequate protection of their the principle that the utilisation and rational habitat; exploitation of wild animal species should be for the benefit of the local populace; the creation of national parks which at the same time constitute a tourist attraction and preserve an important sample of the fauna and flora; the realisation that due to the effects of demographic pressure on nature conservation the big problem, so far from being one of conflicting interests between man and nature, is how to convince man of the extent to which he is an integral part of nature, not only from the material but perhaps even more from a psychological and moral viewpoint. In short, to think about conserving nature without reference to man has come to be regarded as both silly and immoral, and it is appreciated that one of the major tasks of the future is to win full recognition of these principles and of their consequences for the future of mankind,

"One objective achieved by contracts awarded to the Union by UNESCO has been the preparation of many textbooks and pamphlets for use at various scholastic levels, the texts often supported by film-strips designed specifically for a particular region. These publications, according to the countries for which they have been prepared, have been in English, French, Spanish, Arabic and Turkish. Since 1957, UNESCO has, moreover, granted an annual subvention to the Union, mainly earmarked for the cost or organising technical conferences and of publications. The subvention which started at \$ 1500, was increased in 1951 to \$ 5000 and to \$ 10,000 in 1965.

"The growing support and assistance which the Union has received from UNESCO has been a very happy feature of our relations during the last ten years, reflecting as it does the great efforts made by the Union to bring its work more nearly up to the level demanded by the importance of its task, UNESCO has been represented on IUCN's Executive Board by an observer, and it is fitting to make special mention of the name of Alain Gille who, for the fifteen years up to 1964, undertook this duty. The African Special Project, the setting up and development of the Charles Darwin Foundation for the Galapagos, the First World Conference on National Parks, held at Seattle in 1962, all owed much to his enthusiastic participation, which resulted in very active interest on the part of UNESCO.

"Since 1961 the Union has been elevated by UNESCO to 'Category B', that is to say enjoys a high level of consultative relationship and is in fact more and more frequently consulted, IUCN's participation has been regularly invited at all regional scientific and educational meetings at which conservation problems are discussed. Of special note are the contributions which IUCN was asked to make to the Lagos conference in 1964 on Research and training in natural resources in Africa; and the assistance given by the Union in the preparation of a work-plan for implementing the Resolution which was passed Toy UNESCO's 12th General Conference in 1962, in favour of the conservation of natural resources, fauna and flora, in the field of economic development. This Resolution, shortly afterwards endorsed by the 17th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, is the keystone of modern conservation. It is particularly encouraging to note that not only is IUCN specifically named in the text of the Resolution, but Governments are invited to give our organisation full support.

"Finally, in recent years, UNESCO has supported and financed a number of missions in fields closely related to IUCN's work, which have made a valuable contribution to Sir Julian Huxley's mission to East and Central our aims. Africa in 1960, inspired and guided IUCN's subsequent African Special Project, which was also greatly strengthened by a second mission undertaken, in 1962, by Dr. E.B. Worthington and Alain Gille. A scientific mission also went to Ethiopia under UNESCO's auspices immediately after the IUCN General Other UNESCO initiatives which have Assembly at Nairobi. done great service to the Union have included Dr. J.J. Fetter's mission to Madagascar to study the lemurs, and the additional personnel made available by UNESCO for the Charles Darwin Station in the Galapagos.

"There is thus every reason to believe that the relations established between UNESCO and IUCN during the last decade will continue and develop still further. IUCN is already preparing for the very important conference which is due to be held in the United States in 1968 under UNESCO auspices on the 'Scientific basis for the rational use and conservation of the natural resources of the biosphere'.

"It is probable that without the moral and material authority exercised by UNESCO, and all the interest which those who have directed its destinies have never ceased to show in the conservation of nature, the International Union could never have been a viable organisation. All previous experience had made it quite clear that the constant obstacle to concrete achievement lay in the difficulty of achieving reasonable unity of aim and philosophy and the difficulty of obtaining adequate financial support. It has needed two world wars and, more recently, the emergence of developing countries beset by demographic problems, to induce a world increasingly inhumanised by technocracy to pay proper attention to the true role of natural resources and of nature protection. "It is to be hoped that UNESCO, thanks to the influence it wields, can persuade its members - that is to say national Governments - that conservation of nature and natural resources is not something of interest to a small circle of specialists but a vital necessity for the maintenance of future peace and prosperity of the world as a whole. In fulfilling this task it can count on the co-operation of IUCN which, through its non-governmental status, is in the position to initiate and undertake the necessary-complementary, action outside UNESCO's own terms of reference."

After thanking Professor Baer for the most comprehensive and illuminating way in which he had paid tribute to UNESCO's invaluable role in furthering the cause of conservation during the last 20 years, the President said that it now gave him great pleasure to announce an addition to the published agenda. In the light of the extremely welcome presence of a large and distinguished delegation from the Soviet Union, he would like to ask the leader of the delegation, Mr. B. Bogdanov, head of the Central Board on Conservation of Nature Reserves and Wildlife Management of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Agriculture, to address the Assembly.

Mr. Bogdanov opened his address by reading the text of the message dated 18 June 1966, which he had been requested by Mr. V. Matskevitch, Minister of Agriculture of the U.S.S.R., to deliver to the 9th General Assembly, as follows:-

"The Ministry of Agriculture of the U.S.S.R. sends its hearty greetings to the participants of the 9th General Assembly of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.

"Conservation of nature, as the environment of man, in our atomic age and with the rapid development of the utilisation of natural resources, is becoming one of the most important problems with which Mankind is faced, a problem which can be successfully resolved only with the co-operation of all the countries and nations of the world and provided that their vital efforts in this field are guided and coordinated by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.

"A Central Board on Nature Conservation and Wildlife Management has been created within the Ministry of Agriculture of theU.S.S.R. and is responsible for conservation of nature in this country. It intends in future to take an active part in IUCN's work. "I have entrusted the Chief of the Central Board, Mr. B. Bogdanov to present at an appropriate moment to the General Assembly the principles of conservation of nature in the U.S.S.R.

"I wish all the participants of this International gathering every success in the solution of their tasks to the benefit and prosperity of nature in all countries of the world."

Mr. Bogdanov continued:-

"This Assembly will be summing up the results of activities of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources for the last three years. In this connection and on behalf of the Soviet membership it may be noted with satisfaction that the IUCN has strengthened its influence on the solution of most of the general problems of nature conservation. In particular the Union has participated in drafting a new Convention on Conservation of Nature in Africa, which is in our opinion of a rather progressive character. The progress towards the solution of complex nature conservation problems, in the developing countries in particular, is growing steadily in IUCN. But the prestige of the Union will be much enhanced by further strengthening of its attention to the social and economic aspects of nature conservation.

"Permit me briefly to describe the system and basic measures on nature conservation in the U.S.S.R. which have been given great attention. The organisational development of nature conservation led to the creation in 1955 of the Commission on Nature Conservation in the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and of similar commissions in the Soviet Republics. These agencies carried out a great amount of work. In particular, they made recommendations on draft nature conservation legislation which was adopted in all 15 republics during 1957-1963.

"Concrete proposals for the development of nature conservation in the U.S.S.R. were discussed at a series of all-union (national) meetings attended by a great number of scientists and specialists on different natural resources, as well as by educational workers, representatives of the Soviet state and public organizations. Such conferences were held in Tbilisi (1958), Vilnius (1959), Dushambe (1960), Novosibirsk (1961), Kishinev (1962) and Minsk (1963). Their resolutions were submitted to the governmental organs, ministries and other bodies. The meetings made a great contribution to the popularisation of aims and methods of nature conservation and to the propagation of its ideas. Supported by inter-republic, republic, regional and other conferences on nature conservation, they furthered the

activation of public efforts in the field of conservation and restoration of the natural resources of the Soviet Union.

"Nature conservation is not only made up of practical and propagandist measures, but constitutes a branch For this reason it appeared to be necessary to of science. organise in the U.S.S.R. a special scientific institution with the aim of working out the principles of the complex problems connected with the conservation and restoration of natural resources., Thus in 1962 the Central Laboratory on Nature Conservation was organised and in 1964 was included in the scope of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Agriculture. The major task of the Laboratory is to study the processes of natural ecosystems in relationship to the activities of the man. The results of these studies serve as the foundation for working out measures to conserve and restore natural resources. Thus the Laboratory collects material evidence of changes in the status of these resources and data on the damage arising from their irrational use.

"The Laboratory also studies and summarises home, foreign and international experience in nature conservation and reports on international activities in this field. It maintains useful contacts with organisations and scientists of many different countries.

"Scientific aspects of conservation are also studied by a number of institutes of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, academies of sciences in the republics and other bodies with which the Central Laboratory on Nature Conservation has close working ties.

"In accordance with the Government's decision the development of nature conservation was further strengthened by the organisation in 1965 of a Central Board on Nature Conservation, Reserves and Wildlife Management in the Ministry of Agriculture. This Board replaced the abovementioned Commission on Nature Conservation and is now responsible for activities on nature conservation in the Soviet Union, including the maintenance of contacts with IUCN.

"Attached to the Central Board is the Scientific-Technical Council which is a public consultative body. The Council prepares recommendations for development of nature conservation, nature reserves and wildlife management and discusses plans and projects for the complex measures connected with the utilisation and transformation of natural reserves, and particularly for making the most rational use of them, for promoting the processes of renewal and for protecting them from damages. Besides this the Council's functions include:- ... the discussion of prospective plans for developing the network of reserves and other sites which need specific forms of protection;

... elaborating proposals for the basic direction of research work in nature conservation, reserves and wild-life management.

"Thus through its Scientific-Technical Council the Central Board of Nature Conservation ensures scientific and methodological control over the activities of the U.S.S.R. nature reserves. The Central Board itself directly manages a number of big reserves.

"The conservation and restoration of particular natural resources in the country are functions of various All-Union Ministries and other governmental organs. For example, problems relating to forest resources are tackled by the State Committee on Forest Management, while conservation of fish resources is the responsibility of the Ministry of Fish Management of the U.S.S.R.

"Work on conservation and restoration of natural resources in the republics is undertaken on the basis of their respective local legislation. The Law3 define nature conservation as an essential task of the State and a responsibility of the people as a whole. They allocate the responsibilities for the realisation of nature conservation measures to the councils of ministers of the Union and of the autonomous republics, to executive committees of the Soviets of deputies of the working people, to ministers and to other governmental agencies. Thus control over nature conservation in the Union republics is supervised by state conservation organs, the activities of which are co-ordinated by the Central Board on Nature Conservation of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Agriculture. For instance, these state organisations are fully developed in the republics of Byelorussia, Azerbaijan and Lithuania, and the process of creating such bodies is being pursued throughout the country.

"In our opinion the development of public support is an indispensable condition for the improvement of nature conservation. The All-Russian Society on Nature Conservation, similar societies in the republics, societies of hunters and fishermen and others, are all busy with propaganda on the wise use of nature addressed to a broad public. Working in parallel with state organisations they watch over the proper rational utilisation and conservation of the whole complex of natural resources. "Under conditions of steadily increasing exploitation of -natural resources, conservation education at all levels has become extremely important. The school syllabus includes themes intended to inculcate in children a real love for nature and to give them the working habits and knowledge necessary for applying conservation correctly and for the enrichment of natural resources. Many universities, teacher training, agricultural, technical and medical institutes have or intend to introduce Nature Conservation courses. The Press, radio and TV of our country are also making growing contributions to the intensive propaganda on establishing a wise relation between society and nature.

"In the development of nature conservation we always keep in mind that the problem is a complex one. Its aim must be a harmonious and balanced utilisation of natural resources for the satisfaction of different and growing requirements of the people. In short, utilisation and conservation of natural resources is a many-sided problem and in its solution contradictory interests of different organisations sometimes meet. To overcome these contradictions this is one of our tasks for the immediate future.

"Nature conservation problems in our country are varied and not easy. But the fact that questions of nature conservation in the Soviet Union are given great attention at the highest level serves as a guarantee of their successful solution. The Five-Year Plan for Economic Development provides for the realisation of a number of measures directed to strengthening nature conservation and the more effective U3e of soils, forests, reservoirs, rivers, wildlife, fish and other natural resources of the country.

"We believe that the 9th General Assembly will make a new contribution to the improvement of contacts on nature conservation between different countries, which in its turn will promote the conservation of the world's natural resources in the interests of its peoples."

Having thanked Mr. Bogdanov for his encouraging report on the progress of Conservation in the Soviet Union, the President stated that it was now his pleasant duty to announce the award of the John C. Phillips Medal,for Distinguished Service in International Conservation in the period 1964 - 1966, to Dr. Enrique Beltran. Director of the Mexican Institute of Renewable Natural Resources and recently retired from the post of Sub-Secretary of Agriculture for Mexico, Dr. Beltran had served as a Member of the IUCN's Executive Board from 1952 to 1956 and as a Vice-President of IUCN from 1956 to 1958, and had made an outstanding contribution to the cause of conservation. It was sad that he should be prevented by illness from receiving this honour in person, in the presence of his many friends and colleagues in the international conservation movement, gathered at this 9th General Assembly.

In Dr. Beltran's absence, the President requested His Excellency the Mexican Ambassador to the Swiss Confederation, Senor Carlos Dario Ojeda, to receive the John C.Phillips Medal on behalf of his distinguished countryman, and to convey to him the Assembly's congratulations and warmest good wishes for a rapid and complete recovery.

Following the presentation ceremony, Senor Ojeda said that much though he regretted the reason which had made it necessary, it had been a great privilege for him to receive the Medal on Dr. Beltran's behalf and he shared in his pride and gratitude for the honour bestowed by IUCN,

Before closing the Session the President asked leave of the Union's distinguished guests, to dispose of one item of formal Agenda of the Assembly:-

## 1. ELECTION OF CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

Five names for election as members of the Committee were proposed by the Executive Board, and there being no other nominations -

# Resolution No. 321 : Credentials Committee

It was unanimously resolved to appoint as members of the Committee the five persons so nominated (see List of General Assembly Committees on p. 3 ).

The Session was then adjourned.

#### SECOND MEETING

(32nd Session of the General Assembly) Lucerne, Saturday 25 June 1966, at 1100.

Opening the Session, the President explained that this was the first of two sessions of the Assembly set aside for the discussion and development of relationships between IUCN and the International Biological Programme and, in particular, for establishing priorities for action by IUCN and the Conservation of Terrestrial Communities section of the Programme, IBP/CT, He would ask Professor J.-G. Baer, as President of the Special Committee of IBP, Dr. E.B. Worthington, as its Scientific Director, and Mr. E.M. Nicholson, as Convenor of IBP/CT - all, of course, members of the IUCN Board or Commissions - to introduce the subject at the present Session, leading to a general discussion in the afternoon session.

The Statements which followed, after reviewing the present stage of progress and planning of IBP generally, were based on a paper dated 14 June 1966, prepared by Mr. Nicholson for IBP/CT under the title "Requirements for a World Conservation Programme". The main points are set out in the following abbreviated version:-

"During recent years the necessity and urgency for a world conservation programme have been becoming increasingly obvious, and have attracted the interest of many people in different countries and from different points of view. To some extent this interest has been reflected in action, partly to achieve one or other local or practical objective, and partly to develop a more adequate international organisation, commanding larger resources and able to draw upon the best scientific and technical advice. Although by this means substantial worldwide progress has been made the task is so immense and the adverse forces are so strong and fast-moving that vast losses are still annually being inflicted on the essential living material which ought to be conserved in a natural state for future scientific study and to permit a satisfactory future relationship between man and nature.

International Ornithological Congresses have been concerned with these issues for not far short of a century, and have developed, through the International Council for Bird Preservation and the International Wildfowl Research Bureau, mechanisms which have brought together effectively scientists and naturalists, governmental representatives and others interested. Shortly after the second World War UNESCO under its first Director-General, Sir Julian Huxley, was instrumental in launching the long-proposed International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

(then styled IUPN). Basically scientific and technical this provided both for participation by governments and by un-Experience showed that there were severe official bodies. limits to what such an International Union could achieve unaided by specialised and regional bodies working in close Several such bodies have recently been created. support. The first of these was the World Wildlife Fund, established in 1961 as a twin body of IUCN, sharing the same headquarters at Morges and concentrating particularly on the neglected fields of fund-raising, publicity and public information. It relics on IUCN and other channels of intelligence and support to enable prompt and effective action to be taken on sound projects for coping with the world conservation emergency.

Almost simultaneously, discussions were taking place to enable international science to recognise and fulfil its great responsibilities for identifying and following up the problems of ensuring conservation of irreplaceable biological and related scientific material, still existing in nature, but threatened by many forms of disturbance and exploitation. Τn May 1962 representatives of the International Council of Scientific Unions (IOSU) and of the specialised unions concerned met at Morges and set up a preparatory organisation for an International Biological Programme, including among its seven sections one on Conservation of Terrestrial Communities. The International Council for Bird Preservation, now grantaided by the World Wildlife Fund, appointed a senior Liaison Officer at Morges, responsible for the compilation of the bird list of the IUCN Red Data Book on Animals and Plants Threatened Founded in 1922, the ICBP now has some with Extinction. 55 National Sections.

Also since 1960 there have been important regional developments aiming at the improvement of conservation in different parts of the world. Perhaps the most effective has been the putting into practice, on the initiative of the Special Committee for Antarctic Research of ICSU, of Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora under the Antarctic Treaty, which involves twelve nations. Following the Warsaw Assembly of IUCN an African Special Project was launched which included the highly successful Arusha Conference in Tanganyika 1961. On that model a corresponding South-East in September Asia Programme was later developed by the International Commission on National Parks of IUCN, culminating in the successful Bangkok Meeting in November 1965. Meanwhile the Council of Europe had also begun to take a strong interest in conservation through the setting-up of its Committee of Experts, working in conjunction with IUCN, and other corresponding initiatives had been taken elsewhere.

The United Nations, through ECOSOC, sponsored the preparation by IUCN during 1959-62 of a preliminary World List of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves, which with its Supplement covered some 81 countries. A revised and graded list has since been under preparation by Professor Harroy for the International Commission on National Parks, which has been entrusted with this task by U.N. Several other United Nations agencies, notably UNESCO and FAO, have been becoming increasingly involved in international conservation policy and programmes, and this trend is likely to be much accentuated by the proposed 1968 inter-governmental conference on conservation to be held in the United States under UNESCO auspices.

There has also been a most significant and welcome recent tendency to establish, within national parks or other areas of high conservation interest, international biological stations to promote continuing study and to give more credibility to the proposition that such areas are of vital interest to world science. Following the resolution of the Darwin Centenary Congress of international zoologists in 1958 a Charles Darwin Foundation was established, as an international body, to promote research and conservation on the Galapagos Islands, and has made excellent progress. Other research programmes of international scope have been launched at Seronera in the Serengeti National Park, and in the Ngorongoro Conservation Area, both in Tanzania, and in the Coto Donana in Spain, while further projects are taking shape, notably at Azraq in the eastern district of Jordan.

Brief reference must also be made to a number of national organisations which are also active in sustaining and participating in international conservation. The current setting-up of National Committees for the International Biological Programme, wich in a number of cases special sub-committees for conservation, is reinforcing the growth of national centres linked with the international effort.

Quite understandably from time to time people unfamiliar with the extent and diversity of the problems and with the evolution of the modern conservation Movement become confused by what may strike them as a proliferation of bodies in this field. It is hoped, however, that this brief introduction will have shown that they are by no means unrelated or uncoordinated, even though owing to extreme shortages of trained fulltime manpower, of funds and of political and public backing, they are rarely able to do more than a fraction of what they Great trouble has recently been know is urgently necessary. taken to eliminate avoidable overlapping or conflicting effort. It would not be easy to produce significant examples where this has occurred in the latest period, or is likely to occur in The converse might even be suggested, that the worldfuture. wide consultation and communication now achieved has, no doubt only temporarily, outrun the available resources for putting it

to full advantage. The leaders and managers of the world conservation movement can properly claim to be working more nearly as one than many other international organisations far more amply provided with funds. It is most important that this fact should be recognised, since so long as it is not, the task of attracting the necessary resources for world conservation before it becomes too late is made much harder.

As an alternative approach, it seems desirable to review the breakdown of the complex tasks and operations which a world conservation programme requires. So far as possible this will be done in terms of a flow process, starting with the discovery and measurement of what is occurring and following through the use to which such intelligence is put.

## 1. Survey systems and techniques

Scientific conservation depends on obtaining accurate and comparable data, comprehensively, speedily and economically, in terms of both money and of trained manpower. This need is especially acute where inaccessible territories are concerned, or where an opportunity which it may not be possible to repeat is presented. Unless the best methods and techniques are learnt and properly used, much information which would be of the utmost value to science and to conservation will continue to be lost, as is happening now, in many cases for ever.

It is at this end of the flow process that the International Biological Programme, Section CT, has one of its main contributions to make. Much preparatory work has already been done in relation to the Check Sheet for IBP areas, which now constitutes an internationally approved scientific basis for the collection of a wide range of information about sites all over the world, in such a form that the resulting data can be mechanically processed.

The primary use of the material as a tool for the International Biological Programme will be for compiling:-

- A world wide list of habitats, based on their broad ecological characteristics and their interest to biology and conservation.
- A review of the representation of these habitats in currently protected natural areas throughout the world, showing the location, area protected, and degree of protection.
- A review of habitats which are unprotected, or insufficiently protected, and within which additional projects for suitable protection need to be developed to ensure that adequate representative samples are conserved.

# 2. Making of surveys and collection of data

While valuable work has lately been done, notably in collection of data on threatened species, a great deal of new survey is needed, backed by resurvey on comparable methods of many sites inadequately surveyed in the past, or which have since undergone changes.

The organisation by the IBP of so many National Committees promises to enable a great increase to be made in the collection field data from all parts of the world during the coming five years of IBP activity.

# 3. Analysis, appraisal and making available of data

It will be a responsibility of IBP/CT to see that primary information is not only obtained comprehensively and in accordance with high and comparable standards, but is processed by the modern methods in relation to user needs, and is made available through the publication channels which are at the disposition of the IBP. It is hoped that arrangements can be made for this to be kept up as a continuing process after the completion of IBP around 1972.

# 4. Flow of information

It is not enough to issue material which may be relatively little used; arrangements will be necessary for bringing it, where necessary selectively and by suitable extracts, to the notice of busy persons and organisations which ought to take account of it or to act upon it. It may be hoped that to some extent this may be achieved nationally through the good offices of the National Committees for IBP and of the national corresponding bodies or members of IUCN and other parts of the international conservation movement, including the World Wildlife Fund, This is, however, a function which can only partially be fulfilled within IBP, even while it continues to exist, and which needs to be studied with a view to ensuring that it is fully taken care of in future.

# 5. Decision making

Although representing, it is hoped, a major contribution to science, the practical purpose of the data received and analysed will be to enable more and better conservation to be achieved worldwide. If this is to happen the information must be directed effectively to serve in decisionmaking, in which several different kinds of interest are concerned. On the scientific plane, it may be expected that IBP/CT will (until IBP is completed in 1972) review the accrued data and make recommendations as to the scale and nature of conservation which could be judged adequate for the needs of future science, so far as they can be reasonably foreseen. Concurrently, it is much to be hoped that IUCN and other responsible conservation bodies, both international and national, will also review the information and will in consultation with IBP/CT put in proposals, or address specific inquiries and offers of assistance and advice, where appropriate, to governments and other authorities concerned. It is at this stage that the role of IUCN becomes primary while that of IBP/CT as its scientific adviser on the IBP data becomes secondary,

# 6. Decentralisation, division of labour and working arrangements.

It must be envisaged that whereas in a number of countries decision-making will be in the hands of technically competent authorities with adequate powers, resources and personnel, in many this may not be the case and there may be a need either for technical aid, or for loan of advisers and other suitable personnel, or for financial and other material assistance. IUCN has already had experience of this field, notably in connection with the African and the South-East Asian Special Projects, but the foreseeable future need is much larger and more universal, and is entirely outside the remit of IBP, which must look to IUCN to develop suitable machinery and resources for such activities.

## 7. Methods of implementation

Apart from the obvious need for developing improved techniques, which it is hoped will receive a stimulus from IBP/CT (for example in relation to preparing and executing Management Plans;, there will be several other major problems to be dealt with if implementation is to be effective. One of the most obvious is the need for making correct and adequate provision for training of conservation personnel at all levels. Basically this would appear to be a problem for IUCN rather than for IBP.

# 8. A world programme of conservation - targets and timetables

While no doubt the great inadequacy of resources has discouraged the preparation hitherto of any comprehensive world conservation programme, for which in any case available information would be quite insufficient, it may be envisaged that by around 1970 the preparation of such a programme as a counterpart to the U.N. List may become a practical possibility. Provided it were drawn up in flexible terms, and handled with good sense, such a programme might be of much value in focussing world opinion on the scale, nature, and distribution of the main ascertainable conservation requirements. Presumably it would be for IUCN to take the initiative here, enlisting such help as might "be required and appropriate from the other parties.

## 9. Resources - money and manpower

It would be futile to prepare a world programme unless resources can be found adequately to fulfil it. On the other hand, large resources are unlikely in future circumstances to be forthcoming except in relation to a programme. Pari. passu with its preparation, therefore, a financial and administrative study should be made of the demands which it implies and how they might be satisfied. This appears to fall within the province of the World Wildlife Fund, working in close consultation with IUCN.

# 10. Organisation

At some stage, as conservation develops the adequacy and suitability of the existing organisation as outlined above will need to be reviewed. No doubt the inter-governmental conference in 1968 will have a bearing on this.

## 11. Education

There is a vast potential and a large task for the educational world in relation to ecology and conservation, especially in terms of field studies. The U.K. Nature Conservancy has explored this field in some depth, and is already initiating researches and experiments which are being followed up elsewhere in Europe, where the Council of Europe is taking an interest, following pioneer discussions within the Commission for Education of IUCN. It is hardly necessary to repeat that the more active development of IUCN's work in this field is one of the most important outstanding requirements for world conservation.

#### 12. Review and co-ordination

This outline indicates that very considerable progress has been made in recognising what the world conservation problem is and in shaping at least embryonic mechanisms to deal with it. The scale and resources of these are however still pitifully insufficient for the task facing them. It seems possible that by around 1970 a further big step forward will have been made, as a result of developments above-mentioned and no doubt of others. It seems particularly important that during this growth stage the existing communications and contacts between all the bodies concerned should be reinforced, and that a full and dispassionate review of the organisation and performance of world conservation movement should be undertaken by or soon after 1970. At present the movement has achieved a creditable impetus and has shown conspicuous adaptability to changing conditions. It is important that these advantages should not be lost. Meanwhile it is to be hoped that most if not all of the many serious deficiencies indicated above can by goodwill and common effort be dealt with, at least to some extent, before the next General Assembly of IUCN, and that a report to this effect can be laid before the next General Assembly of IBP in 1968.

# THIRD MEETING

(33rd Session of the General Assembly) Lucerne, Saturday 25 June 1966, at 1145

Continuing the business of the Assembly, the following items of the Agenda were dealt with:-

# 2. REPORT OF TEE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

Mr. W.E. Burhenne, Chairman of the Committee, announced its findings. Eight Governments were represented at the Assembly and each was entitled to exercise two votes. Five International Member Organisations were represented and each was entitled to one vote. Accredited representatives of Member Organisations in 33 countries were present, and each national group was entitled to a vote. The total of votes which could be cast in accordance with the Statutes was therefore fifty-four.

# Resolution No. 322 : Report of the Credentials Committee

The Report was adopted unanimously.

## 3. ELECTION OF HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE ASSEMBLY

The President moved the election as Honorary Vice-Presidents of:-

Prof. Dr. H. P. Tsciiudi, conseiller fédéral. Mr. J. Bächtold, conseiller national.

# Resolution No. 323 : Election of Vice-Presidents

Dr. Tschudi and Mr. Bächtold were elected with acclamation.

## 4. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The Secretary-General moved the adoption of the Agenda subject to the inclusion after the item,Reports of the Commissions, of an item,Reports of Organisations with which IUCN has consultative status.

Resolution No. 324 : Adoption of the Agenda

The motion was adopted unanimously.

#### 5. SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REPORT, 1963 - 1966.

The Report was formally presented by the President and tabled for subsequent debate. The Report is set out in Appendix B of these Proceedings.

#### 6. NEW MEMBERS

The President drew the Assembly's attention to the four new Member States, bringing the total of Member States to twenty-three, which had announced their adherence to the Union since the 1963 General Assembly:-

> The Republic of Tchad The Republic of Ecuador The Republic of Zambia The Republic of Senegal.

The announcement was warmly applauded.

The President added that it gave him great pleasure to report that firm assurances had just been received from the G overnments of Finland and the United Kingdom that these two countries would become the. 24th and 25th Member States of the Union as soon as the necessary formal arrangements could be completed.

The President referred to the list of 29 organisations whose applications to become Member Organisations of IUCN had been unanimously approved by the Executive Board and now required the Assembly's ratification. This list had already been circulated to delegations and to it should now be added the names of two organisations whose applications had been received and approved by the Executive Board on the previous day:-

> The African Wildlife Leadership Foundation The Caribbean Conservation Corporation.

The full list of 31 organisations comprised one or more from no less than six countries which had not been represented in the Union's membership at the time of the previous Assembly, namely:-

Ethiopia, Jordan, Malawi, Peru, Philippines, Sabah.

This brought the total of countries represented in the Union to 63, and it was satisfactory to note the wide range of the applications now awaiting ratification -13 from Europe, 7 from North America, 1 from South America, 4 from Africa, 1 from Australia, and 5 from Asia. It was also highly satisfactory that the applications included two from national ministries - the Ministry of Natural Resources of Malawi and the Department of the Interior of the United States. The latter had with great generosity offered to make its annual contribution equivalent to the fall subscription of a Member State at the top level of the scale, a most encouraging and helpful gesture which it was to be hoped would be followed elsewhere.

The ratification en  $bl\infty$  of the 31 applications to become Member Organisations of IUCN (as set out in Appendix A of these Proceedings) having been moved and seconded from the floor:-

#### Resolution No. 325 : Ratification of New Members

The motion was unanimously adopted with acclamation.

#### 7. FORMAL PRESENTATION OF ACCOUNTS ETC.

The Accounts, Budget, proposals for Revision of Subscriptions and Draft Programme 1966-69, were presented Toy the President and tabled for subsequent debate.

# 8. ELECTION OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES OF THE ASSEMBLY

Nominations having been made for the membership of the Finance and Budget Committee and the Resolutions Committee:-

# Resolution No. 326 : Elections to Committees

The persons nominated were unanimously approved and declared duly elected (see List of General Assembly Committees on p.3 ).

The Session was then adjourned.

#### FOURTH MEETING

(34th Session of the General Assembly Lucerne, Saturday 25 June, 1966, at 1415)

The first half of the Session was devoted to questions and communications arising from the introductory statements on relationships between IUCN and IBP of the morning Session (Second Meeting).

H.E. Luther (Finland) drew attention to two projects which were of common interest and already under joint sponsorship:

1. Project Aqua : initiated by IUCN, SIL (Sooietas Internationalis Limnologiae) and IBP/PF (Productivity of Freshwater section of the Programme), the aim was to identify and list aquatic sites internationally recognised as requiring to be preserved. These fell into two main categories, according to whether the habitat was in a natural state or only very slightly modified, or whether it had already been altered or even entirely created by man.

A preliminary list was tabled, copies being distributed to all interested participants, who were asked to submit comments, additions or amendments to Professor Luther as soon as possible.

2. Project Telma : aiming at a somewhat similar listing of peatland habitats of international importance and already foreseen as a second stage of the 'MAR Project' of IUCN/IWRB, this was still in the planning stage and would probably require a meeting of specialists to complete and bring it into operation.

J. D. Ovington (Australia) said that a great number of methodological problems still had to be followed up and were suitable for IUCN/IBP collaboration, including those related to such physiological processes as root production, and more generally to the physiology and ecology of marsh communities, grasslands, temperate and tropical woodlands, etc Despite a certain degree of knowledge of the fundamental physiological data that had now been acquired, there was still very little idea how to apply it.

A. de Vos (Canada) suggested that problems of animal productivity and utilisation, including maintenance of health standards in the preserving of meat called for IUCN/IBP attention, and <u>H.K.Buechner</u> (U.S.A.) added that this applied especially to the productivity of herbivores, on which practical guidance in the form of a comprehensive handbook was badly needed. A.Bannikov (U.S.S.R.) gave a detailed account of the progress of the conservation movement in his country under the lead of the All-Russian Society for Nature Conservation, which now comprised 80,000 primary cells 1800 branch organisations and about 12 million members. Its field of activity included forest protection, combatting pollution, control of fish stocks, anti-soil erosion measures and verdurisation, and the protection of game, as well as a strong educational youth service, and was thus both in line with and complementary to IBP and particularly CT objectives.

J.-P. Harroy (Belgium) recalled the contribution to IBP/CT already made by the work of the IUCN International Commission on National Parks in revising and amplyfying the U.N. List of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves. The addition to this List of an ecological section, comprising descriptions of the habitats and species characteristic of the areas under review, was an important development, due to be elaborated in co-operation with the Commission on Ecology and IBP/CT.

<u>N.W. Moore</u> (U.K.) supported by <u>J.L.George</u> (U.S.A.) and A. Eichler (Venezuela), deemed it essential that biological programmes should take toxic chemical problems into account, in the light of the genetical consequences of pesticides and. other chemical applications on natural resources, comprising all living organisms and man himself. In their view these problems were basic to the proper utilisation and management of resources, and to the maintenance of balanced populations.

L.Hoffmann (France) proposed that the joint IUCN/IWRB 'MAR Project' should be extended, in close liaison with IBP/PT and PF, to cover the study of the productivity of the sites that had been listed.

J.C. de M. Carvalho (Brazil) reported progress in the study of Latin American biota,. for example the Amazon Basin, 200 Papers devoted to which were due for publication by the end of the year. Many organisations were involved such as the Association for Tropical Biology, the Institute of Botany at Caracas, and the National Research Council of Brazil (which was responsible for the IBP in that country), and the field of potential research was enormous in a region where over 1000 million Km2 still remained to be fully investigated.

Z. Futehally (India) reminded the Assembly of the urgency of the problems involved and the serious risk that irreplaceable material would be lost for ever before adequate machinery had been evolved to conserve it.

T. Pritchard (U.K.) stressed the education angle. The aims of IBP could scarcely be achieved unless an adequate supply of properly trained personnel to carry out national and internationa programmes were assured. The Commission on Education's symposium, immediately preceding the Assembly, which had discussed education and training at the University level, had adopted two relevant Resolutions; on the need for an international consultative and advisory service able to make experience of training techniques and materials more generally available, and on the need for close liaison with agencies such as UNESCO and FAO and with IBP, to determine the specific gaps in personnel for research and conservation Projects which must be filled. These two needs had been particularly stressed in the S.-E. Asia context at IUCN's Bangkok Conference, and a joint IUCN/IBP Study Group might well be set up to work out the procedures and machinery for meeting them.

After these contributions and suggestions had been summed up by J.B. Cragg, as acting Chairman of the Ecology Commission and by E.M. Nicholson and by E.B. Worthington in their IBP capacities, emphasising the numerous points of contact between IUCN and several sections of IBP and the high priority to be attached to developing these in the next three years, the second half of the Session was devoted to the two Keynote Addresses of the 9th General Assembly.

Professor Dr. Georges Grosjean, Professor of Hunan and Economic Geography at the University of Berne, Switzerland, Director of the Swiss Alpine Museum, and Member of the Central Committee of the Swiss Alpine Club, spoke as follows:-

"We are meeting here today from all parts of the world for an exchange of ideas, and if possible to show people a way that will lead them to new relations with nature. 'Towards a new Relationship of Man and Nature' is the theme that will be the centre of our discussion during the coming week, and we have restricted the subject to the temperate lands, where the problem of the relations between man and nature is especially important, in view of the tremendous population explosion and the extremely limited space at our disposal in most countries, above all in Europe, and more particularly here in Switzerland, If, however, man is to emerge from the steadily-growing town and city agglomerations to a relationship with nature, he must of necessity become a tourist, and hence the problem, which we are due to discuss, of the relations between tourism and nature conservation.

"Hitherto, in general, tourism and nature conservation have been in opposition. Tourism and travel., with their hotels, which are arbitrarily sited and built without any plan, foreign elements out of all keeping with the villages, lake-shores, alpine pastures and mountain-tops where they are to be found,

tourism and travel in mountain regions with their rope and funicular railways, ski-lifts, chair-lifts, motor-roads, and airfields, have transformed our natural scenery and have turned cultivated areas that have grown up harmoniously into a disorderly collection of the most heterogeneous elements. At present, the construction of holiday bungalows and small houses in every conceivable style of architecture, from the pseudo-traditional to the ultra-avant-garde, threatens to lead to chaos, and the mass of tourists pouring in ever greater numbers into the countryside threatens to exterminate the flora and fauna. Several of the papers due to be read in the next few days provide detailed and scientific proof of these statements. Certainly they explain why nature conservation organisations and Alpine associations have, on countless occasions, opposed the construction of new installations for tourists in the mountains, on lakesides, in woodland and in forest.

On the other hand, there is without doubt a sphere where the interests of tourism run parallel with those of nature conservation, and it will be one of the aims of the Technical Meeting to define and delimit this sphere. It cannot be denied that tourism has a certain interest in nature conservation, considering that nature itself, plant and animal life, waterfalls, virgin forest, deserts, high mountains, the prospect of a primeval landscape as yet untouched and unspoiled by civilisation, are attractions of the first rank for tourists. Moreover, it is in the interests of nature conservation with the very limited means at its disposal, which even today, in spite of many fine words is generally considered to be a luxury and not a natural, serious and important public duty, to enter into alliance with tourism, which, being an important source of income in the public economy of practically every country, plays a very significant role, and whose demands are therefore regarded by the authorities as of increasing importance. Only now, when nature conservation promises to pay dividends through tourism, will it perhaps be possible to obtain adequate financial support for it.

"So it is that a certain, if restricted, symbiosis between tourism and nature conservation seems feasible witness the great interest that tourist circles, above all the Swiss Tourist Office, are taking in the present meeting. It is therefore a question of getting together and pooling and comparing our experiences and our needs. For tourism, this means facing up to the distinction between the kind of tourism that leads man back to nature or to come to terms with nature, and the kind in which the participants, completely egocentric and devoid of comprehension or appreciation, merely ravage and destroy the nature they encounter. Similarly, for nature conservation, it means a clear distinction between the extreme approach which thinks only in terms of integral rights of fauna and flora, and which, in the final analysis, cannot tolerate the presence of man, and the kind of conservation which is conceived from the standpoint of mankind and his need for physical, psychical and spiritual regeneration.

"This is, fundamentally, a historical and philosophical issue and since it receives very little emphasis in the papers to be presented, which are formulated predominantly from the naturalist's point of view, I will allow myself to dwell on it for a few moments.

"Since man ceased, in the course of a very distant past in his prehistoric development, to live in a natural state, and the history of his civilisation began, conflict between him and nature has tended to exist as a matter of principle. This is not so easily comprehensible from a logical, rational point of view, but it is a fact confirmed Toy the experience of history. We are faced with the fundamentally very curious phenomenon, which can scarcely be explained rationally, that man is the only one among millions of natural species that was not content with his lot, and for some ten thousand years has been incessantly engaged in trying to improve the conditions of his material existence. Throughout this long period he has set out to control nature - to transform it, to increase its yield, to release the energies slumbering in nature; but with this very activity he has also destroyed nature. In the process man has become a highly civilised being, whose way of life is far removed from nature.

"Since, however - and this, too is proved by experiencehistorical events do not continuously move towards a determined and uniform end, Tout are influenced by the pull of conflicting principles, and since every pressure produces counter-pressure, it is understandable that from time to time mankind is affected by a profound yearning to return to nature and to be in harmony with it. This craving has ultimately the same origin as the desire for salvation in the religious sphere. They may well be only two different forms of one and the same impulse. It is to be expected that this need will be felt with increased force in epochs in which culture - above all material civilisation classical antiquity experienced achieves a high level. Thus this spiritual yearning to return to nature. Its literature created the imaginary mountain state of Arcadia, where the shepherd lived in complete harmony as an integral part of In the history of modern civilisation, the yearning nature. may be said to have manifested itself powerfully for the first time around 1730, at the beginning of the Age of Reason, when the Bernese, von Haller, wrote his poem entitled The Alps. Indeed, in this poem, which was immediately translated into several languages, Haller, the universal genius, physician,

botanist and founder of modern physiology, as well as poet, gave the signal for a sudden outburst of enthusiasm for the Alps,as a place where man could live in harmony with primitive and uncorrupted nature. That was, of course, an illusion, but a magnificent one and one which was actually the point of departure for modern tourism. Jean-Jacques Rousseau was inspired to raise his urgent call: 'Back to Nature!'; Goethe, Lord Byron, Madame de Stael, Mendelssohn, the Empress Josephine, to name only a few of the illustrious representatives of the cultural life and the society of those days, journeyed to the Alps.

"However, the tragedy that hovers over every human activity immediately raised its head. Scarcely had man discovered the paradise of nature when he at once began to destroy it by 'developing' it and transporting into the simple world of the Alps the luxury of palace and city, from which he had just been trying to escape. In the course of the 19th and 20th centuries, tourism developed not only in the Alps, but also everywhere in the temperate zone where nature still existed It was a tourism, moreover, that had little or unspoiled. nothing in common with the pilgrimage to nature of the 18th and early 19th centuries, when the prince's son of his own free will chose hay for his bed and milk for his sustenance. Man in the 19th and 20th centuries may be compared with a child that pulls his toy to pieces to see what is inside. In the same way, he did this by investigating nature, opening it up and rendering it According to his wont, he improved it and, in doing accessible. so, destroyed it. It was not only tourism, but also science and this must be admitted here in this circle of scientists that contributed to the de-mystification of nature, in consequence of which people lost all reverence for Creation. Ιf today it is above all the natural scientists who are pleading in favour of nature, it is perhaps to atone for the harm that the natural scientist has done to nature in giving man virtually unlimited control over it.

'The 18th century feeling for nature was soon canalised largely into research and the technical exploitation of nature, giving mankind up to this day an extensive knowledge of natural laws and unlimited possibilities of utilising the tremendous forces latent in nature. Yet - and this is a curious paradox the more man has penetrated the secrets of nature, the more he has withdrawn from it spiritually.

"It is therefore quite understandable that now that man is becoming more and more aware of the harmful effects of his civilisation, he is also beginning to realise once again the necessity for a return to nature and to the simple life. Therein, though rot as yet officially admitted, lies something of the great disillusionment of our own day, of which it is also true that the great majority of people remain unconscious. The pollution of water and atmosphere, the increase in heartdisease, the widespread spiritual unrest, the hecatomb of traffic accidents, the menace of the atomic age, are perceived as unpleasant isolated phenomena and arouse disquiet, but they have not as yet been recognised in their context, namely as emanations of an outmoded way of thinking and an out-of-date scale of values. Perhaps, however, this recognition is already latent in man's subconscious and we are standing now at a historic hour, in which a turning-point has been reached in the history of civilisation, in which man is beginning to turn to new standards and values, and in which the concept of progress is no longer only material, but is understood in an intellectual, spiritual and moral sense.

"The increasing interest in camping does not originate only from social causes - it is by no means merely the result of material and financial inability of many people to pay for holidays at a hotel, but a symptom of the growing malaise with civilisation. I have met Americans in Lapland who told me that people no longer went to the Alps for holidays, as everything there has now been opened up, made accessible and developed;, leaving no scope for adventure and the joy of discovery. The love of adventure, the craving for the unknown, is one of the important aspects which still have to be looked after in the relationship between man and nature.

"This brings me back to the problem of the planning and opening up of tourist regions, to town and country-planning in There are differences here in terminology in the general. various languages and these are typical of the different conceptions of the problem. When an Englishman says 'planning', he understands by it something totally different from what the Frenchman means by 'amenagement du territoire' or the German by 'Raumordnung'. In the term 'planning' there is the idea of looking ahead, of allotting a place to each element in the structure of the landscape on a long-term basis. 'Amenagement du territoire' expresses something essentially different: it suggests an activity, opening up, equipping, building, which is entirely suitable in a country like France, with a population density of 89 inhabitants per square kilometre, with very little unproductive land and still many unexploited reserves. In a country like Switzerland, on the other hand, with 150 inhabitants per square kilometre, with a quarter of the land entirely unproductive, and half of it covered with forests and virtually unproductive alpine pastures, so that in effect there are about 500 to 600 inhabitants per square kilometre of fully productive land, the problem is again different. Here landscape planning must be interpreted more in the sense of the German word 'Raumordnung' which implies bringing order to the countryside: controlling human settlement and the use of natural reserves, introducing a certain balance between living-space, industry, traffic, transport and communications, tourism, agriculture, nature conservation and the aesthetic values of a cultural region that has grown up in the course of history, in order to prevent

the economically weaker partners - agriculture and nature - from simply being crushed by the economically stronger partners.

"In consequence, when we speak in this context of opening up the tourist traffic, we must not think only of the building of hotels and holidays homes, of the construction of funiculars, ski-lifts, landing places for private aeroplanes and helicopters, roads, parking-places and sports-grounds, but also of setting apart large areas where people may find renewed contact with nature.

"Up to the present these ideas have still not been properly clarified. Enquiries made by sociologists and in the course of research into tourism provide no uniform guidance on A certain number of people want to return recreational needs. to nature; a very large group would prefer something that we should call an artificially-arranged nature, equipped with transport facilities of all kinds, hotels, sports-grounds, swimming-pools, and some natural elements such as lawns, flower gardens, trees, sun, and a magnificent panorama of the mountains, and perhaps some wild game to shoot or to photograph - the whole a sort of unreal landscape, like theatre scenery, an illusion, a place of refuge from the reality of everyday life. The inference is of course that various types of recreational areas are necessary to meet the equally various needs and desires of people, in just the same way as there have to Toe various types of National Parks, or reserves, those that serve primarily for the integral conservation of wild species and those that are created primarily in the interests of man.

"To sum up, we have seen that, fundamentally, there is conflict between man and nature. When we speak of man's return to nature, or of a new relationship between man and nature, this will always have only a relative character - maybe it will even remain merely an illusion, because man - just be cause he is man, and by definition a civilised being - will never be able to achieve complete oneness with nature. Ultimately, man and nature are mutually exclusive. Consequently, if we wish to conserve nature on moral grounds, because we acknowledge that man is not the only created being and not the world's only raison d'etre, we must establish reserves to which man has no admittance or, at most, only to the periphery and under severe restrictions, Conversely if we wish to conserve nature, we must also acknowledge that man has a genuine and legitimate need to live in surroundings that leave him a maximum of illusion of untouched and unspoiled nature, Finally, from the point of view of tourism, it will have to be recognised that different kinds of people seek recreation and relaxation, and that consequently it is undesirable for evory more or less unspoiled region in the mountains, on the coasts, in the great forests and deserts, to be developed in the same technical way. It is to kindle a better understanding of these various spheres of interest and to delimit them, that the Technical Meeting at this Assembly will be aiming."

Dr. Joseph L. Fisher, President of Resources for the Future Inc., of Washington D.C., then spoke as follows, under the title 'New Perspectives on Conservation for the Years Ahead':-

"As I was pondering what to say in this keynote address my thoughts went back to an old gentleman I met on shipboard crossing the North Atlantic years ago. My picture of him is unforgettable: during the daytime, rain or shine, he sat on the after-deck, his collar turned up, cap on his head, pipe in his mouth, and facing toward the stern. He could see where we had been but not where we were going. He was even in this position as we drew into Southampton Harbour.

"The old gentleman reminds me of some of ray conservation colleagues who yearn for the days gone by when life was slower and simpler, population smaller, and man less in the ascendency - who essentially are facing backward as the ship of the world moves forward. Of course, not all conservationists are being thus drawn into the future, whether complacently or kicking and screaming. An increasing number are facing the wind, peering far ahead, and helping to guide the ship on its perilous way. The world leaders in conservation thought and action, meeting here in Switzerland in this Ninth General Assembly of IUCN, I trust and believe are in this latter group.

"This is the day of the image and the image-makers, or so we are told in my country. What is the image of the conservationist? Peter with his thumb in the dike successfully holding back the North Sea from overflowing Holland? King Canute vainly commanding the incoming tide to go back? Leonidas fighting at Thermopylae to gain time for the main forces to prepare for battle? Or is the conservationist regarded as a naive and romantic type who would go back to nature, inspired by a perversion of Rousseau or an unrealistic adaptation of Thoreau? Or is he merely a candidate for the leading part in the Broadway play, 'Stop the World, I Want To Get Off'? Or perhaps he is an esoteric scientist, net in hand, pursuing the lovely butterfly up hill and down dale - the cinema symbol of harmless futility?

"Before you conclude that this is an off-keynote address, rather than a keynote address, let me say what I think a conservationist is and what the image of him should be. He is a person, in one way or in many ways, concerned that the relationship of man and nature evolve in directions more beneficial to man and more acceptable to nature. He tries to understand the forces at work, the dangers inherent, the patterns achievable, the motivations involved and the practical programme required. Whether he is a natural scientist or a social scientist, a planner or an administrator, a poet or a legislator, a farmer or a factory worker, educated in the university or on the job, makes little difference as long as he is dedicated first to understanding the evolving role of man in nature and then to doing something sensible to improve that role.

"Conservation is a house with many mansions; there is room for all who are so dedicated to live there. The challenge to the conservationist implicit in this characterisation, is as difficult as it is exalted. It is worth a life-time of hope and work, youre and mine, and many who will come after.

"To make the conservation of tomorrow more meaningful and effective we must gear it in with the major forces at work in the world; social, economic, political, intellectual, technical. Just as our scientific advances in zoology, ecology, and the other disciplines are related one with another, and with all science broadly, GO our programmer of action must be interconnected and based on the trends moving in society. What are some of the major trends and forces that bear on our business as conservationists?

"Ons has to begin with the explosive growth in human 1. population through which the world is presently moving - at least two percent a year on the average, much higher in the poorer countries, doubling the present three and one-third billion by the end of this century, If this trend continues for long, can conservation ever be more than a futile, rear-guard action, however brave it may be? The man factor in the man-land equation requires direct attention and fortunately is now getting it across a range of activities from reproduction research to family One must not forgot that human behaviour and social planning. institutions are the links between population and resources; it is possible that by the time the year 2000 rolls around men and women in the several countries and regions of the world will have found the motivations and means for bringing the increase in their numbers under conscious control, thereby asserting their will and reason over yet another of life's uncertainties.

2. "On the natural resource side there has been a tremendous increase during recent years in the consumption of food and fiber products, energy commodities, metals, and water. Unfortunately these increases have been much greater in the more developed than in the leas developed countries. Per capita food consumption in calories is one-third less for the poorer two-thirds of mankind than for the wealthier one-third; the situation is worse for proteins and essential vitamins. Gains have been slowest where they are needed most.

"But again the outlook is not hopeless. The very rapid increases in agricultural productivity in Canada and the United States during the past 30 years and in Western Europe during the past 15 years, which has cut or is cutting the needed farm labour force to a fraction of what it used to 'be, contain the seeds of hope that modern techniques (including chemical fertilisers, hybrid needs, mechanical equipment, modern irrigation, and efficient farm management) will soon be applied successfully elsewhere in the world. For energy commodities (oil, natural gas, coal, hydroelectricity, and even nuclear power) the outlook for the less developed countries is more favourable; in recent years their per capita consumption has been rising faster than in the developed places. But the race between the production of food and raw materials on the one hand and population growth on the other will be a hard one, taking all the ingenuity and effort people everywhere can muster. Conservation for the long run will have to be blended with increased yields and efficiency in the short run. And the growing demand for parks, recreation, and aesthetic delight in nature will have to be accommodated along with production of needed goods.

3. "Related both to natural resources and to population, but in some respects standing separate, has been the rapid advance and proliferation of science and technology, unfortunately making problems about as fact as solving them. The story could be told in agriculture, industry, transport and communications, or the services including government. In a kind of incestuous way these advances have even been applied to science and technology themselves; we now have programmed research by great teams of experts frequently reaching a cross international borders. Automation in my country now controls the production of gasoline, electric power, chickens, and paychecks, and the end is nowhere Without deprecating their contribution, one has to in sight. deplore the effect of the internal combustion engine on air pollution, of certain chemical and other industries on water pollution, of earth-moving machinery on the rural landscape in mining areas and on the suburban landscape in new housing developments. In addition are the noise disturbance of the heavy trucks and the jet planes which rival the thunder itself, and the numerous excrescences of badly designed buildings and badly planned landscapes. But loath as I am to say it, the correction and prevention of these insults frequently are to be found in yet more science, technology and planning; thus are we impaled on Salvation in these instances like the the horns of our fate. cure for a hang-over, is more of the same. Conservation, like everything else nowadays, must employ the methods of science and the tools of technology to cope with the very problems they create.

4. "My fourth trend of importance for conservation lies in the social and economic field. Most of the world is fast becoming urbanised, even in the less developed agricultural and village countries. Somebody calculated recently that by 2000, if present birth and migration trends continue, Calcutta will have 30 to 40 million inhabitants. In my country 70 percent of the people now live in urban places and the rest are urban dominated. For the future conservation, if it is to amount to much, will have to score with city folks. Poverty remains an affliction of most of the world's families. Even in wealthy United States about one family out of five is in the poverty category for whom special programs have recently been mounted. In many countries four out of five families are desperately poor. By its nature poverty is an immediate and insistent problem, demanding virtually the entire attention of those afflicted. A conservation program which adds to poverty, even for a short while, is in danger; it must be accompanied by relief measures if it is to be acceptable politically.

"Whatever it is physically, we live in a contracting world culturally. On Tuesday I left my office in Washington after a day's work and reported in person to the IUCN Commission on National Parks early the following morning, A satellite could travel the same distance while I have been talking. A poor crop in India very quickly has repercussion on United States' agriculture, finance, and shipping, as does a wheat shortage in Mainland China on Canada. A work stoppage in Chilean copper mines spells jobs and profits in Arizona and Missouri. The threatened loss of polar bears, Asian rhinos, or whooping cranes concerns the whole world. 'Never send to know for whom the bell tolls; it tolls for thee.' Conservationists have long proclaimed the interdependence of nature ; the world must transfer this insight to the human realm by proclaiming the economic, social, and political interdependence of men and nations. Where better than in conservation to design and make some tools for international co-operation? We conservationists must be aggressive in working out international scientific programs, educational efforts, resource management organisations, even publicity campaigns.

"Other great trends and forces could be mentioned that will shape conservation in the years ahead and that equally conservation must strive to shape. But I have mentioned enough to make the point that conservation is part and parcel of the world of men as well as nature.

"I turn now to five specific proposals, growing out of the observations and thoughts thus far expressed. There is time only to sketch them briefly; I commend them to you, who are responsible leaders in conservation in your own countries and in the world, as examples of the kind of ventures we must dare to make in any conservation program worthy of the future's challenge and potential. They could serve to dramatise IUCN as an instrument for advancing world conservation on the most vital fronts; they are institutional projects over and beyond the variety of individual efforts.

1. "The first I call the International Conservation Quinquennium - five years of concerted world effort to apply good conservation principles and practices to land, water, minerals, air and space, parks and outdoor recreation, and all the natural resources and resource activities throughout the world. (And if you don't like the word Quinquennium, you may substitute Quadrennium), Thin idea was first put forth GO far as I know although I should be pleased if others have also suggested something like it - by a group of Americana under my chairmanship who prepared a report last fall on 'Natural Resources Conservation and Dvelopment' for the White House Conference on International Co-operation, celebrating the International Co-operation Year, Several persons in this committee have been associated with IUCN, including Harold Coolidge, Russell Train, Conrad Wirth, Prank Masland, Roger Revelle, and our dear friend and colleague Edward Graham.

"An International Conservation Quinquennium could be a rallying point for all who are concerned with resources conservation and development - scientists, engineers, health officials, devotees of wildlife, those concerned with agriculturel, livestock and forest development, organisations for the development of fuel and mineral resources, and many others. An ICQ could dramatise the unique potentials of conservation as a means to international understanding and co-operation.

"A fundamental element of the ICQ might be the application of knowledge gained from the other international cooperation programs. Special efforts should be made to apply the results of research undertaken during the International Geophysical Year, the International Hydrological Decade, and the International Biological Program.

"Other elements of ICQ might include internationally planned research activities; programs in various countries to demonstrate the application of new conservation techniques; the holding of international conferences on conservation, parks, vanishing species and other aspects of natural resources; ICQ educational units with appropriate audio-visual materials for various levels of the schools systems in all countries; materials for adult education programs in all the major languages; perhaps airborne exhibits using several large cargo planes which would move from country to country, and so on. The more obvio international resources such as those shared by nations -The more obviously international streams, marine fisheries, migratory wildfowl as well as those like agricultural and mineral products that enter into world trade in a major way, offer especially good Emphasis would be placed on the responsibility opportunities. of all individuals and all countries for the natural resources and the natural environment of the world everyone shares.

"Our report indicated that the United Nations might sponsor the ICQ. I now propose that IUCN itself take the lead in advancing the ICQ with the UN or its associated agencies, with the Academies of Science in the various countries, and with others. But mainly I would like to see IUCN in the centre of the picture, as the logical leader. 2. "My second proposal, which is related to the ICQ and also emerged in the discussions of the group already mentioned, is for what may be called 'A Trust for the World Heritage,'

"Certain scenic, historic, and natural resources are part of man's heritage, and their survival is a matter of major concern to all. Some of the resources, however, are in danger of being damaged or destroyed because of inadequate planning; because of the lack of knowledge of the value of the resources; or because of the cost of management and protection.

"Some examples of the unique and irreplaceable resources that are part of the world's heritage would include; the Grand Canyon of the Colorado; the Serengeti Plains; Angel Falls; archaeological sites such as Angkor, Petra, or the Mt. Everest; ruins of Inca, Mayan, and Aztec cities; historic structures such as the pyramids, the Acropolis, or Stonehenge. Also important but in a somewhat different way are the areas whose main value lies in the spectacular animal species they support - the Indian rhinoceros, mountain gorilla, and the orang-utan, for example. Even though falling within national boundaries, resources such as those listed above are of legitimate international concern and should be maintained for the study and enjoyment of all peoples of the world and for the benefit of the country in which they lie.

"Many of these areas are already under the protection of national governments, but some lie within states that may find it difficult to bear the costs of preservation and management. The establishment of preserves in some of the less developed countries may conflict with other economic development opportunities. In such cases, the world as a whole may wish to help defray the costs of protection and to contribute, in other ways, to the better management and proper use of such areas as a means towards the economic growth of such countries.

"In other cases, the danger stems from a lack of interest and failure to appreciate the significance of the resource. In these cases, both national and international educational efforts would be required.

"Several steps are necessary for the preservation and long-term maintenance of these areas as a part of the world heritage. The first lies in the compilation of a basic list of areas and sites that might be of international concern. It should be the right and responsibility of each nation to nominate those areas within its boundaries that might be considered for inclusion in the Trust. (Of course the inclusive list of national parks already prepared by IUCN under Jean-Paul Harroy's direction would be useful in this connection.) "The next step would be to evaluate the basic list and select those few areas and Bites that meet the high standards that would be required. It is essential that the criteria for selection be highly refined and that the Trust include only those areas and sites that are absolutely superb, unique and irreplaceable.

"International co-operative efforts should be made to raise the funds and provide technical services to facilitate the establishment and continued maintenance of the areas. Educational programs should also be established throughout the world in order to acquaint all people with the value of their heritage and the necessity for its protection. Tourism should be promoted for the benefit of the host countries and to demonstrate the value of protecting such areas.

"I now propose that there be established a Trust for the World Heritage that would be responsible to the world community for the stimulation of international co-operative efforts to identify, establish, develop, and manage the world's superb natural and scenic areas and historic sites for the present and future benefit of the entire world citizenry. Here is another magnificent opportunity for IUCN to lead the way.

"Third, I propose that IUCN, perhaps through its 3. Commission on Ecology, prepare once every three years a World Audit of Environmental Damage to be presented to the General Assembly and to the world, This should inform all interested citizens of whatever country as to the condition of the landscape, fresh and ocean waters, flora and fauna, air, and perhaps mineral especially it should trace carefully trends of deterioreserves; Danger spots in terms of geographical ation and improvement. areas; plant, animal, and fish species; and types of pollutants highlighted. Policies and programs for dealing with should be difficult situations should be noted and examined critically. Effective use could be mads of statistical trends as well as case Through such a World Audit of Environmental Damage reports. IUCN could become known in all countries as the most authoriative general source of information about what men and governments are doing to harm their natural environment and to protect it. Types of damage might include: water pollution, air pollution including radio-active fall-out, pesticide damage (work by IUCN on this is already underway), rural and urban landscape deterioration and endangered species of plants and animals. Brief attention might also be given to noise, crowding, odors and other kinds of environnental effects. It is my thought that Buch a three-year World Audit in this way would have a dramatic appeal to scientific bodies, newspapers and the mass media generally, teachers and students, public officials, and millions of just plain citizens.

"My fourth recommendation is for a further development 4 of the park and natural area system planning project which has been begun by IUCN over the past three years. Your Commission on National Parks earlier this week voted unanimously to recommend to IUCN's General Assembly and Executive Board that this work be continued. I have had the honor of serving as chairman of a subcommittee to guide the initial development of this undertaking. This park systems planning project grew out of a recommendation passed by the first World Conference on National Parks held in Seattle in 1962, which called for a research program and a planning advisory service to help those countries desiring it, with their overall park planning. William J. Hart, an experienced American park planner and administrator, took charge of this project with the aid of a grant of some \$40,000 from Resources for the Future, Inc., a research and educational foundation concerned with the conservation, development, and use of natural resources and related subjects. The results of this work have been encouragrelated subjects. A book by Mr. Hart entitled 'A Systems Approach to Park ing. Planning' is on the point of publication by IUCN.

"The book sets forth the systems approach to park planning in which a number of different types of areas (for game preserves, scientific research, scenic amenity, popular recreation use, historical and archaeological features, etc.) are considered as comprehensive systems which have to be planned, financed, and justified in the same general ways that other features of national and regional development programs have to be dealt with. This kind of an approach by its nature brings together scientists (biologists, ecologists, zoologists, etc.), social scientists (economists, public administration experts, sociologists, etc.), planners, development engineers, and others.

"In addition to a general framework and an approach, the report summarises several field case studies undertaken by Mr. Hart in Korea, Colombia, Zambia, Turkey, and shorter term experiences in still other places. These and other practical experiences have been put in separate, lengthier report form by Mr. Hart. Several other professional articles have been presented by co-workers.

"Throughout the study are to be found suggestions for further research and investigation into the systems approach to park planning. In any subsequent phases these and other suggestions for further research should be considered and if possible undertaken.

"The second assignment under the Seattle Resolution was to work toward the creation of a technical advisory service for helping countries which might request help in park and park systems planning. Out of this experience and in consultation with members of the IUCN-sponsored committees concerned with parks, an informal panel of experts in this field has been drawn up to whom countries might turn for assistance in their park planning. This list should be made available to UNESCO, FAO, US AID, The World Bank, the UN Development Program, plus park, forest, and related departments or agencies in the governments of the various countries, and to others.

"Our subcommittee regards the park systems planning project as well launched, both the research and the advisory service components. We hope very much that the work can be continued, enlarged, and brought to a point where the park systems planning and development in all countries of the world will reach a new level of efficiency and accomplishment. We hope IUCN will undertake the continuing responsibility of maintaining and extending the program: if IUCN will make the commitment with its eyes open to the full nature of the opportunities and responsibilities, it will have taken a significant step forward in extending its leadership in park and nature area development.

"For my final proposal I venture farther afield from 5. the established concerns of IUCN. This is for a clear emphasis on the social and behavioral sciences, added to the natural science and technical emphasis, in all IUCN's programs, conferences, research, consulting, and other activities. I realise, of course, that the existing commissions and special committees give some attention to problems of finance, management, government policies and administration, human motivation laws, and Two of the three themes of this coninstitutional changes. But I would like to see these ference testify to this concern. matters raised in importance within IUCN. Would not the appointment of a special committee to examine the opportunities here be Made up of a social scientist, a natural scientist, in order? a practical conservationist, a planner, a legislator, an administrator, and perhaps one or two others, such a committee could report its findings to the next General Assembly. It might recommend the establishment of a standing Commission on the Social Sciences as well as a number of more specific activities. Why do I make this suggestion, besides the fact that I am a social scientist myself? There are several reasons. I believe IUCN comes to the borderline between the natural and social sciences in much that it does; it should no longer hesitate to But it should do so by engaging the attention cross the line. of social scientists when it comes to such matters as human response to environmental change; international policy and organisation, estimating economic benefits and costs of various measures, and setting social priorities. Natural scientists can be as amateurish in these matters as social scientists are in handling problems in wildlife or marine biology.

"For some problems there simply has to be a co-operation of natural and social scientists. One such research is being undertaken at the University of California at Berkeley, An endangered species, the Tule elk, of which a few hundred remain

in a valley on the east slope of the Sierra Nevade, is being examined by a wildlife biologist under the direction of Professor Starker Leopold, an eminent natural scientist, and by an economist under the direction of Professor Wantrup, an equally well-known economist. The ecologist is trying to find what is required in land area, vegetation, water, and protection to maintain the herd of various sizes. The economist is estimating the dollar costs that would be involved and is also trying to deal with the ultimate question of what the effort is worth to society anyway, a far different and more difficult question than the cost. It would be interesting to see what this economist, or another one, might have to say about the priorities for expenditure and action among the several hundred endangered species of wildlife that are noted in the IUCN looseleaf Red Book; probably never will enough money be budgeted by the governments of the world or by private organisations to save them all.

"We live in an ethnocentric society, a man-centered the great problems are human, societal problems of interworld: national co-operation for peace, of economic development to eliminate poverty, of establishing and maintaining political and social systems through which incomes are broadly distributed among all people and at least minimum levels of security, health, education and welfare are guaranteed to everyone. Conservation must be for people as well as for animals, birds, fish, soil, and The active agents in conservation - the investigators, water. the planners, the action-takers - are people. IUCN is incomplete without behavioral and social scientists squarely in the picture. The fulfilment of its destiny as the leading conservation organisation in the world requires that IUCN draw a larger circle in the sand so as to include the social scientists and their knowledge and insight,

"My hope is that IUCN will face the challenges of the future confidently, even aggressively. The lessons of the past are important chiefly as guides to the future, which we as conservationists must strive to deal with in its full dimensions of complexity and uncertainty. The words of the old hymn are not enough: 'Turn back, oh man, forswear thy foolish ways'. In dealing with the present we must look forward to the future to find better ways of living in and with nature, bending and shaping nature to serve our good purposes but never breaking her.

"I hope further that IUCN will assert stronger leaderships in moulding the conservation of tomorrow through projects such as I have proposed, that it will broaden its scope to include new approaches and disciplines, that it will place its accent on the positive and play down the defensive and the negative, that iwtwill make its full potential contribution to solving the great problems of the times: peace, poverty, disease, education preservation of what is 'valuable in the past, and the progressive realisation of human promise."

The President, having thanked the two keynote speakers, on behalf of the Assembly, adjourned the Session.

#### FIFTH MEETING

(35th Session of the General Assembly)

Lucerne, Friday 1 July, 1966, at 0845.

Continuing the business of the Assembly, the following items of the Agenda were taken:-

9. ADOPTION OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REPORT FOR 1963-66.

The adoption of the Report having been moved and seconded -

Resolution No. 327 : The Secretary-General's Report.

The Report was adopted. (For text ceo Appendix B).

ADOPTION OF THE REPORTS OF THE PERMANENT COMMISSIONS.

The Reports were presented as follows:-

Commission on Ecology : by J.B. Cragg, Acting Chairman. Commission on Education: by T, Pritchard for L. Shaposhnikov, Chairman, Commission on Legislation : by W.E. Burhenne, Chairman. International Commission on National Parks : by H.J. Coolidge, Chairman. Survival Service Commission : by P.M. Scott, Chairman. (For text of Reports see Appendices C to G)

Presenting the <u>Report of the Ecology Commission</u>, the Acting Chairman emphasised three points: the need for more formal links with IBP, the need for increasing the understanding between ecologists and landscape planners, and the fact that had emerged from the Technical Meeting of the previous few days that problems associated with the introduction of species were too complex for it yet to be possible to recommend a definite Resolution on the subject.

In relation to IBP, he drew particular attention to the recommendations of the ad hoc Committee, which had met on 27 June to discuss 'Project Aqua, following on Professor Luther's communication at the Fourth Meeting of the Assembly, On the other two matters the Commission on Ecology proposed to give special attention to the very important problem of relationship with Landscape Planning, and to set up a Working Group to consider all problems relating to the introduction of species, and to advise IUCN accordingly. Note was also taken of a suggestion by <u>K.P. Mirlmanyan</u> (U.S.S.R.) that further efforts snould be made to activate the Committee on the Ecological Aspects of Soil and Water Conservation.

presenting the <u>Report of the International Commission</u> on National Parka, the Chairman referred to a number of additional points which had arisen at the meetings of the Commission preceding the Assembly. Agreement had been reached on recommending a number of Resolutions, which the Assembly would be called on to consider; the Commission's plans for the coming triennium had been discussed in detail and would be included in IUCN's Programme, due to be presented to the Assembly. He drew special attention to the maintenance of the Park Systems Planning unit on an operational level, which could be expanded as and when requests are received and funds are made available, and also to the expansion of the activities of the Latin American Committee, which would include a regional conference as part of a Special Project.

In connection with the U.N. List of National Parks, it was proposed that -

(a) as soon as the original French version of the List is issued by the United Nations, an English text should be prepared for publication;

(b) the List should be used to promote the greatest possible number of actions to encourage Governments to improve their-existing National Park Systems;

(c) assistance should be sought from IBP and the Ecology and Survival Service Commissions, in amending the List and preparing a third improved edition;

(d) a working group should be set up to define the conditions which it is considered should be met before a protected natural zone can be termed a 'National Park', with a view to the ultimate international standardisation of the use of the term.

Presenting the <u>Report of the Survival Service Commission</u>, the Chairman stressed a number of general conaiderations which were basic to the Commission's work:

"The Survival Service Commission is concerned with preventing the extinction of living forma - both animal and plant. Within the last 200 years the activities of man directly or indirectly - have increased the natural rate of extinction of species in certain animal groups by a factor of at least 4.

"It is the thesis of your Commission that the present rate of extinction - not less than one higher vertebrate animal from each year - could be substantially reduced without delaying the progress of mankind, simply by making more people aware of what in happening, by the exercise of ingenuity, by the application of scientific knowledge and by the promotion of a little foresight.

"The most usual cause of extinction is destruction of habitat and also the lack of adaptability of some species in a world which is changing too rapidly for them. Evolution is still operating and man is very much a part of it. The evolution of the conservationist is already a factor in the survival prospects of many species. Our consciences begin to have a discernible effect on the biosphere., There is an ever growing stream of interest and concern about the irreplaceability of living species and it is. the objective of your Survival Service Commission to channel that stream towards some kind of positive action."

After drawing attention to instances of positive action which had been taken with success during the previous three years and which refuted the suggestion that IUCN was a "talking shop" which does not get things done, and after paying a tribute to the work of the Secretary of the Commission, Colonel J. Vincent, to the members of the Commission and to the members of its Specialist Groups, Mr, Scott concluded:-

"I am especially interested in the less material values in conservation - the aesthetic and cultural sides, I believe IUCN must not lone sight of the higher motivations of human beings. We talk about Tourism in the national economy, gross productivity, protein, game cropping, maximum sustainable yield ... These are part of the jargon of the material side of our conservation operations. And we live in a material world so of course they are very important. But let un not forget the things which make the human species different from other animals, the things which make man, even at starvation level, feel that staying alive and eating and sleeping and proliferating his species are not enough justification for human existence. "But whatever the motivation and whether it is the Noisy Scrub-bird or the majestic Blue Whale, with all its overtones of man's greed ... small or large, animals or plants, your Survival Service Commission will work hard for positive action, based on sound scientific assessment, to save species from extinction. We mean to get thinge done."

#### Resolution No. 528 : Reports of the Commissions

The Reports were adopted. (Texts at Appendices C to G).

#### 11. RELATIONS WITH OTHER ORGANISATIONS

The President called on the representatives of Organisations with which IUCN is in consultative status to address the Assembly.

(a) <u>Mr. M. Batisse, Representative of UNESCO</u>, opened his address by reading a letter dated 22 June addressed to the President by Professor Alexei Matveyev, UNESCO's Assistant Director-General for Science. After expressing the be3t wishes of UNESCO for the continued success of the Union's work, Professor Matveyev wrote:-

"This year UNESCO is celebrating its twentieth anniversary and I think this is an appropriate time to remember what has been achieved during two decades and to look ahead to the future. Ever since its foundation UNESCO has included in its programme a number of activities in the field of conservation of nature, and we are particularly proud to have been instrumental in the birth of the Union in Fontainebleau in 1948. The consultative status which was given to the Union in 1949 strengthened the bonds between our organisations and has been of benefit to both. We are glad to know, too, that our annual financial assistance helped your Organisation to fulfil its tasks.

"I should also emphasise that at several sessions the General Conference of UNESCO has discussed and adopted resolutions concerning the conservation of nature in its Member States. The twelfth session of the General Conference of UNESCO, for example, adopted the resolution on economic development and conservation of natural resources, flora and fauna. The working plan for the implementation of this resolution was prepared with the assistance of the Union and sent to all Member States of our Organisation.

"But whilst remembering past achievements, it is above all of the tasks awaiting our Organisations in the future that we should think. The most urgent problem before us now is undoubtedly to ensure the rational use of the world's land resources on a sustained yield basis, due to the pressure of man on his environment. In this connection it will be of interest to you to learn that UNESCO is now planning, subject to the approval of the General Conference later this year, to hold in 1968 an Intergovernmental Conference on the scientific basis for rational use and conservation of the resources of the biosphere. We are confident that all national and international organisations dealing with the conservation of nature, including the Union, will join us in this undertaking, which will embrace not only the protection of wildlife, but the much broader issue of 'conservation through rational use'."

In the light of this letter and of the more detailed review of the history of the relationship between UNESCO and IUCN, contained in Professor Baer's Address in honour of UNESCO's 20th Anniversary (see Minutes of opening Session), Mr. Batisse said that it was unnecessary for him to deal at length with the relationship between the two organisations. He felt however that there had been quite a notable extension of co-operation during the last three years; "This in my view is due to an essential and very encouraging factor, namely the growing awareness on the part of public opinion and of Governments of the importance of conservation problems, an awareness reflected in the constant development of UNESCO's programmes in the field of study of the natural environment and its resources, leading in turn to increasing consultation by UNESCO of IUCN. This trend is helping to establish a true symbiosis between action at the intergovernmental level and action at the non-governmental scientific level, our two organisations combining in a joint effort to secure common objectives. It is now clearly apparent that action at the two levels is complementary and even the sceptics are slowly realising that the two types of organisation, far from conflicting with one another, in fact represent the two sides of one and the same coin."

After referring to a number or recent examples of mutually supporting action - such as had led to the establishment of a national nature conservation system in Ethiopia, the dissemination through UNESCO's Regional Scientific Centre in Nairobi of IUCN's schools text-book 'Our mother Nature', the regional Conservation Conference at Bangkok, the preparation of a preliminary report for the U.N. Economic and Social Council on conservation and improvement of natural environments (to be followed by a much fuller report in 1967, in which IUCN's collaboration would also be sought and inwwhich the late Edward Graham was to have played so important a part) - Mr. Batisse continued:-

"With regard to the future, the key development is likely to be the proposed World Conference on the scientific basis for the rational use and conservation of the resources of the biosphere, which UNESCO is planning to organise in 1968, probably in the United States. The theme suggested for the conference is indicative of the broad scope of the problems with which it will be concerned, aiming at nothing less than a definition of the scientific methods by which man can control in the best possible way his constantly evolving relationship with the natural environment on which he depends, and so ensuring both the progress and stability of civilisation.

"It is of course recognised that the Conference must be planned in the closest collaboration with all interested organisations, above all with FAO which faces the formidable task of feeding the human race, with IBP which is already engaged in defining the principles and methodology of relevant research and so of finding an accepted way of extending its scientific activities to the world as a whole, and with IUCN because the theme of the Conference corresponds almost exactly with its aims and because, through its interdisciplinary structure and system of technical Commissions, it is in a unique position to make a positive contribution.

"It is also fully recognised that we must not think of an intergovernmental Conference as an end in itself, but rather as a starting-point for world action on a campaign and long-term programme of scientific research and experiment, of education and the training of specialists."

Mr. Batisse went on to emphasise the strikingly high proportion of UNESCO's activities and of the items in its current programme, which had a bearing on the theme of the proposed Conference - ranging from its sponsorship of research into arid zone, humid tropics and sub-antarctic ecology, agroclimatology, geomorphclogy, pedology and hydrology (including the International Hydrological Decade), to education at all levels and the protection of sites and of the cultural heritage. All bore witness to the organisation's major preoccupation with the management of the biosphere and with conservation in the widest sense. He concluded:-

"The situation would indeed be quite encouraging if the means at UNESCO's disposal to carry out the tasks entrusted to it in this field by Member States were in keeping with their This is unhappily not yet the case but, however importance. that may be, it is obvious that, more perhaps than ever before, our Secretariat will be looking to IUCN for assistance. I am sure that it can count on the same support and scientific backing from IUCN and its new Executive Board as it has enjoyed in the On our side, being well aware of the difficulties which past. often beset the Union in its work, we will certainly do all in our power to give aid, directly or indirectly, on as large a scale as possible. Without erring on the side of over-optimism, I believe that co-operation between IUCN and UNESCO in the years to come can be expected to rest on a foundation which, even if perhaps not particularly munificent, will nevertheless be very encouraging and full of long-term promise."

(b) The President then called upon <u>the Representative</u> <u>of FAO. MR. R.G. Fontaine</u>, who presented the compliments of his Organisation to all delegations and in particular to the Swiss hosts of the Assembly. He continued -

"Ever since it was founded, FAO has been concerned with the conservation and utilisation of renewable resources, ranging from intensive agricultural use, which results in a marked alteration of the environment, to simple management of resources such as forests and pastures, which may alter the environment comparatively little.

"The FAO viewpoint has caused us to devote much attention not only to the techniques of cultivation and management, but also to the economic and social setting in which such techniques have to be practised. Thus we have been at pains to study the various systems applying to distribution and ownership of the land, the problems involved in the administration of agricultural and forestry undertakings, and the economics of such undertakings, with due regard to marketing aspects.

"Nevertheless, at the instance of our Director-General, Dr. Sen, we have since 1956 maintained the view that, both in fully developed and in developing countries, it is essential to try to take better account of the interdependence between different sectors of development, and to lay down for every region and every project a pattern of action which has been carefully co-ordinated both in time and space so as to ensure that resources are properly conserved and that rural populations will achieve a full and satisfactory standard of life and one which will make the best possible use of the resources available to them.

"This is in fact precisely the integrated approach which has been advocated at this Assembly, and FAO's objective is to define it in the methods we follow and to apply it for example to the projects which the U.N. Special Fund asks us to undertake, notably in areas which are economically backward or ecologically difficult. As several speakers have remarked at this conference, there is still a long way to go before this integrated viewpoint is fully in focus.

"Another problem which is equally of concern to us is that of the impact of recreation and tourism, and this Assembly has been quite right to examine it in conjunction with the problem of conservation, since in truth there is by no means an inevitable conflict of interest involved. The progress of industrialisation, with its resulting concentration of people in cities and the marked distinction which has arisen between working-time and leisure-time, has put recreation very much on the agenda, and the present conference has high-lighted the impact of recreation on the countryside and the pressures that it is exercising on certain aspects of the management of forests and pastures. "For FAO this indeed constitutes a really serious problem. It is not so much a question of the physical confrontation between town and country, but rather of the effects of industrial civilisation on the outlook of country people. They are certainly exhibiting some quite definite reactions: for example they, too, are demanding more leisure and are no longer as ready as before to tolerate some of the more laborious of their tasks. This is one of the reasons for FAO's research into country planning and for a special study of the situation in Europe on which we are just embarking.

"Finally, since 1958, the ambit of FAO's programme of work has been extended to cover wildlife and its habitat. Wildlife is regarded as an integral part of a country's natural resources and, as such, demanding proper management if it is to confer the maximum benefit on man on a continuing basis. Special attention is directed to disease factors and their relation to the biological stability and total biological productivity of a given area. Management must in our view take full account of local conditions and general land-use policies, and one of its objectives may well be utilisation of wild animals for food, though this will often be a somewhat secondary consideration."

Mr. Fontaine then went on to detail some of the main activities of FAO of interest to the Assembly, These included both such internal operations as the Freedom from Hunger Campaign, the World Food Programme, the Indicative World Plan, and the programmes being undertaken in co-operation with the World 3ank and with Industry; and also participation in external activities such as the International Biological Programme and the International Hydrological Decade. FAO would of course be very willing to assist in the preparation of the proposed conference on the scientific basis of conservation and utilisation of the biosphere, to which the representative of UNESCO had referred.

Expressing the thanks of FAO for the invitation to take part in the work of the Assembly, and emphasising FAO's great interest in and good wishes for IUCN's future activities, Mr. Fontaine concluded:-

"I would like to say that my Organisation will certainly note with the greatest satisfaction the positive orientation now given to the Union's long-term programme, an orientation which plans to place man firmly at the centre of your concern and consideration, and which has been reflected in your study of the new relationship between man and his environment." (c) The <u>Council of Europe's Observer, Mr. H. Hacourt</u>, who was next called on by the President to address the Assembly, expressed his appreciation of the welcome extended to all participants by the organisers, and his particular thanks for being given the opportunity of outlining the interest and activities of the Council of Europe in the conservation of nature and natural resources.

The Council's broad aim was to secure closer cooperation between its members in confirming the promoting the ideals and principles which form their common heritage, and in furthering their economic and social progress. It was within this context that the Council had in 1963 established on a permanent basis what was now called the European Committee for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. In setting up this permanent inter-governmental body "the Committee of Ministers recognised the fact that the scope of nature conservation problems is essentially international and that they cannot be dealt with effectively except by co-operation between States."

The European Committee's job was to advise and submit proposals to the Committee of Ministers in the field of nature and natural resources conservation, usually in the form of recommendations, but also by undertaking the actual preparation of projects for agreements and conventions between member In general its role could be described as the encouragestates. ment of the government of these states and of their local authorities, to apply measures both at the national and European regional level which would make conservation more effective. For this purpose other international organisations, such as IUCN, FAO and UNESCO, and also observers of some non-member states, were invited to take part in the Committee's annual session, which was now assisted by the preparatory work of two permanent Working Parties and four ad hoc study groups specialising in various aspects of the Committee's terms of reference.

Mr. Hacourt went on to give some details of current activities being undertaken by the European Committee:-

- measures to combat water pollution and to improve water conservation, including the drafting of a Water Charter which it was expected would be submitted to the Committee of Ministers for approval in 1967;

- measures for reducing the harmful effects of pesticides on wildlife, for which an <u>ad hoc</u> study group had been set up and was collaborating with the many other international organisations concerned;

- preparation of a list of biotopes to be protected in Europe;

- recommendations on principles of nature conservation needing to be observed in relation to land use and regional development, arising for example from a special study the Committee was planning on the protection of coastlines (a problem to which frequent reference had been made during the present Assembly);

- recommendations on conservation information and education, with special reference to the provision of visual aid material;

- comparative studies of laws governing various aspects of conservation, supervision of which had hitherto been entrusted to the Chairman of IUCN's Legislation Commission;

- award of a European Diploma for landscapes, reserves and natural sites which were being properly protected.

In addition to these activities Mr. Hacourt referred to three recent decisions of the Committee of Ministers which would be of particular interest to the Assembly -

"The Ministers have, during this year, authorised the establishment of a European Information Centre of Nature Conservation, of which the two principle functions will be, first, to serve as a centre of exchange and distribution of all the information and educational and propaganda material which can be made available to the organisations concerned; and, secondly, to promote the implementation by these organisations of joint projects for information and education in the nature conservation field.

"The Centre will operate under the direction of the European Committee with effect from the beginning of 1967.

"The Ministers have also recently approved the proposal that 1970 should be designated as a 'European Nature Conservation Year'. The purpose of this Year will be not only to instil a proper realisation of the extent and importance of natural resources in Europe and of man's power to destroy his natural environment, but also to arouse in the peoples of Europe a consciousness of being individually and collectively responsible for the natural resources they have inherited. Various ways of marking the Year are being planned by the different member States and will be crowned, as it were, by a European Conference during the course of 1970, to which the national delegations of member States, and observers of non-member countries and international organisations, will be invited.

Lastly, it has been decided to set up a permanent Committee to deal with problems of air pollution, which is due to meet for the first time at the end of this year."

Concluding his address, Mr. Hacourt reminded the Assembly of the formal working Agreement concluded between IUCN and the Council of Europe in 1962, which had been strengthened since 1965 by regular exchange of observers at meetings and which it was the earnest wish of the Secretary-Oeneral of the Council of Europe should be reflected by still closer collaboration, to the certain advantage of both organisations, during the years to come,

#### 12. GENERAL POLICY AMD PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE UNION 1966-69.

The policy and programme prepared by the Executive Board, in accordance with Article.B.(vii) and (viii) of the Statutes, was presented by E.B. Worthington (U.K.), Vice-President, He described it as a distillation of suggestions which the Assembly had just adopted, in the addresses given by the representatives of International Organisations with which IUCN was in consultative relationship, which the Assembly had Just heard, and in the wide-ranging discussions which had taken place since the opening Session.

 $$\operatorname{Points}$  raised in the debate on the programme included -

J.D. Ovington (Australia) : budgetary provision for the Commission on Ecology might well need to be increased if it was to fulfil its important task.

 $\underline{W.E. Howard}$  (U.S.A.) : a similar consideration applies to the funds for the Commission on Legislation.

Z. Futehally (India) : Consideration should be given to active collaboration with the Council of Europe's European Information Centre on Nature Conservation.

<u>B. Bogdanov</u> (U.S.S.B.) : in assessing priorities a high place should be given to conservation education and activities designed to promote co-operation between international organisations, with special reference to those of the United Nations and of scientists whose support and understanding of IUCN's aims were essential.

A.D. Butcher (Australia) : the 'toxic chemicals' Committee of the Commission on Ecology requires more specific provision, since without proper control of these substances conservation of natural resources could not be achieved. P.M. Scott (U.K.) : the ecological approach is essential and should be adequately funded. Among the detailed proposals of the programme, that for the establishment of a Field Translocation Unit was becoming increasingly important.

H.J. Coolidge (U.S.A.) : collaboration between the Commissions and IBP/CT in securing reservation of natural areas should be given the highest priority.

M. Jones (U.K.) : public relations aspects of the programme need more adequate and urgent provision.

E.M. Nicholson (U.K.) : implementation of the programme will be facilitated if more national organisations make the services of their experts available as an additional contribution to the work and aims of IUCN.

The President, concluding the debate, stated that the points raised would be duly noted by the Executive Board in developing the Programme.

## Resolution No. 329 : Programme of Work 1966-69.

The Programme (as set out in Appendix H to these Proceedings) was approved.

#### 13. REPORT OF THE FINANCE AND BUDGET COMMITTEE

On behalf of the Chairman of the Committee, Dr. R.G. Miller, the President tabled its Report as follows:-

"The Committee has examined the audited report of the business of the IUCN for the years 1963, 1964 and 1965. We find it in good order and commend it for approval by the General Assembly.

"We have reviewed the proposed budget supporting the program for the period 1966-1969, as prepared by the Executive Board (and now approved in principle by the General Assembly), and find it a reasonably balanced proposal, ready for specific approval by the General Assembly.

"The Committee wishes to make the following statements:-

(1) The Finance Committee applauds the action of the Executive Board in placing a proposal to increase dues of governments on the Assembly's agenda. (2) It deplores the necessity for unscheduled retrenchment in 1965.

(3) It recommends for non-government members three categories of dues:-

Class I ..... \$ 50 - \$ 100 Class II ..... \$ 100 - \$ 200 Class III ..... \$ 200 - and over

Any organisation may start in the lowest and rise to the highest and subscribe beyond, if it so deaires.

(4) It recommends that those agencies and affiliates who like to designate support funds to programs and projects, which are usually more colorful and succinct of content than the general organisation operations, should also recognise and support specifically the office-keeping and general expenses of the IUCN, and take satisfaction in supporting the everincreasing services that are required of the Secretariat at Morges.

(5) It recommends a 15-20 % 'overhead' allowance to be applied on each project for which money is solicited, such percentage to go to meet the costs of the proposal and the activity (proposal, processing, servicing, and culminating) in the IUCN offices and the Commission involved, such charges to become part of the general fund for IUCN operations.

(6) It recommends that, because the sound scientific base and the wide popular base now achieved also require strong foundation in adequate finance, and because it is recognised that no organisation with purposes and commitments of the magnitude of those of IUCN can endure without guaranteed sources of income beyond the subscription of dues, the Executive Board begin a program of exploration for financial support and the accrual of capital funds and invite the members of IUCN to make suggestions. Such funds should be sufficient to provide income for complete operations, and are needed for immediate implementation. Goals should be determined before the next General Assembly.

(7) It believes the Executive Board should make as great an effort to economise as is consistent with the needs.

> R.G. Miller (U.S.A.), Chairman. A. Kuster (Switzerland), Member. T.M. Szczesny (Poland), Member.

29 June, 1966.

The President, in thanking the Committee for its work and asking for the adoption of its Report and of the Accounts and Budget to be moved, stated that the further recommendations made toy the Committee would Toe given the most careful consideration toy the Executive Board with a view to appropriate actiong being taken or, where necessary, proposals being placed before the next General Assembly.

Resolution No. 330 : Finance and Budget Committee's Report

The Report was adopted.

Resolution No. 331 : Accounts of the Union for 1963 - 1965

The Accounts as duly audited (Appendix I) were approved.

Resolution No. 332 : Future Budget of the Union

The Budget supporting the Programme 1966-69 (Appendix H) was approved.

## 14. REVISION OF SUBSCRIPTIONS

Referring to the Finance and Budget Committee's general commerdation of the proposed revision of dues payable by Member States of IUCN, the President stated that details of the proposal had been set out in a memorandum and circulated to all delegates in the following terms:-

#### MEMORANDUM

This proposal has been discussed at a special meeting on Wednesday 29 June, held between the delegates of Member States of the Union and a select committee of the IUCN Executive Board,

Among the points taken into consideration were:-

The present scale for the subscriptions of Member States was fixed by the 5th General Assembly at Edinburgh in 1956 (Resolution No. 189).

The revenue from these subscriptions is no longer sufficient to support the basic administrative structure of the Union. even with the assistance of the subscriptions of Member Organisations and of individual supporters in the categories of Friend, Benefactor and Life Member. The existing scale discourages membership by countries with large populations and relatively weak economies, although it is in the special interest both of such countries and of IUCN to be linked by close ties.

The reasons accepted by the General Assembly in 1956 (Resolution No. 184) for not wishing to increase the <u>minimum</u> level of contribution from Member Organiuationa and individual supporters, are still valid,

The special meeting, therefore, unanimously recommended that the following RESOLUTION' should be placed before the General Assembly:-

Be it RESOLVED that, subject to the provisos hereinafter mentioned, the annual subscriptions of Member States be determined under Article IV.B.(xii) of the Statutes in accordance with the following scale:-

1.	Countries	contributing	less	than	to	0.05%	of	UNSSCO's	Budget	\$	375
2.	п	"	from	0.05%	п	0.07%	"	п	"	\$	750
3.	"	"	"	0.08%	"	0.11%	"	п	"	\$	1125
4.	п	п	п	0.12%	п	0.19%	"	"	"	Ś	1500
5.	п	п	п	0.20%	"	0.35%	"	"	"	\$	2000
6.	п	п	п	0.36%	"	0.67%	"	"	"	\$	2500
7.	"	Ш	"	0.68%	"	1.31%	п	п	"	\$	3250
8.	п	п	п	1.32%	"	2.59%	п	"	"	\$	4100
9.	п	п	п	2.60%	"	5.14%	"	"		\$	5050
10.	п	п	"	5.15%	or	more	"	п	п	\$	6000

Provisos:-

(a) Existing Member States and states which at the date of the 9th General Assembly of IUCN have given assurances of their intention of announcing their membership, shall adjust their subscriptions in accordance with the above scale as soon as possible and within the next few years.

(b) Since several Member States and Member Organisations already contribute an amount in excess of the minimum subscription to which they are liable, and since certain Member States will be due to pay less under the above scale than they have paid previously, such states will endeavour to maintain their subscriptions at the previous level or even consider the possibility of some increase. If the Assembly approves the above Resolution it would Toe advisable that, before it comes into force, a Resolution should be circulated to all Members under Article IV.C.3 of the Statutes to amend Article X.3.(a) of the Statutes, which at present only gives authority for subscriptions of Member States to be graded "according to population".

The Assembly is therefore asked to RESOLVE that the following RESOLUTION be circulated accordingly:-

Be it RESOLVED that Article X.3.(a) of the Statutes of the Union be amended to read -

"Subscriptions of Member States graded according to the size of the population of the country and the national income".

It is recommended, therefore, that as soon as the last-mentioned Resolution has been circulated to all Members and received the support of not less than two-thirds of them, in accordance with Article IV.C.3 of the Statutes, the Secretary-General shall notify Member States that the firstmentioned Resolution made under Article IV,B.(xii) of the Statutes and establishing a new scale of Member State subscriptions has been brought into force.

#### Resolution No. 333 : Revision fo Subscriptions.

The proposal, as set out in the above Memorandum, for the application of a revised scale of subscriptions payable by Member States of IUCN were unanimously approved, subject to the provisos detailed in the Memorandum and subject to being brought into force following upon the amendment of Article X.3.(a) of the Statutes.

# Resolution No. 334 : Amendment of Article X.3.(a) of the Statutes.

The proposal, as set out in the above Memorandum for circulating for approval by all Members of IUCN an amendment of Article X.3.(a) of the Statutes, to provide that "subscriptions of Member States be graded according to the size of the population of the country and the national income", was unanimously approved.

The Session was then adjourned.

#### SIXTH MEETING

(36th Session of the General Assembly) Lucerne, Saturday 2 July 1966 at 0930

Continuing the business of the Assembly the following items of the Agenda were taken:-

#### 15. RESOLUTIONS OF THE ASSEMBLY

The Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, P.M. Scott (U.K.), in presenting the recommendations of the Committee, stressed that although resolutions of the IUCN General Assembly could Toe an important means of getting action or averting threats, the essential requirements for effectiveness must always be borne in mind. The Committee wished to place on record the following considerations by which, among others, it had been guided:

- (1) Not to attempt to cover by resolutions of the General Assembly matters which might as well or better be pursued by other means such as letters from the President or the Secretary-General on behalf of the Executive Board, or direct contact between the parties.
- (2) Not to overlook previous resolutions of the General Assembly, which could not gain by being reiterated or which should in any event be cross-referred.
- (3) Not to deal by resolution with matters simply calling for some action by the Executive Board or by other organs or staff of IUCN.
- Not to become involved in local or highly detailed
   (4) and specialised questions unless there are exceptional arguments for expecting that such interventions will achieve results not otherwise obtainable.
- Wherever possible to consolidate draft resolutions (5) dealing with different aspects of the same subject, provided that the recipient of the message and what action he can realistically be expected to take on it, are always borne in mind and that ambiguous and vague generalisations are avoided.
- (6) Wherever possible to recognise and give credit for any relevant past or current action of a helpful nature, especially where any critical or controversial request has to be made.

(7) To have the fullest regard for maintaining and enhancing IUCN's reputation as a vigilant but constructive, realistic and fairminded champion of conservation needs.

With these considerations in mind and with particular reference to the third, the Resolutions Committee had found that seven of the proposed resolutions submitted for its consideration fell within the category of requests or recommendations to the Executive Board to take certain action or give due consideration to certain suggestions. These requests or recommendations were as follows:-

(1) The attention of the Executive Board is drawn to Resolution 43 of the European Conference of Local Authorities on regional planning and the conservation of nature and landscape adopted at its Fifth Session, 7-10 April, 1964.

(2) The Executive Board is asked to consider the possibility of establishing a post for a landscape planner in the Union's permanent staff.

(3) The Executive Board is asked to take up with ICBP, IMCO and other responsible authorities the possibility of amending the existing convention on prevention of oil pollution of the sea to cover the case of pollution arising from tanker collisions on the high seas.

(4) The Executive Board is asked to arranged for further study of the promotion and management of contiguous national parks in border areas of neighbouring States, as one way of furthering international collaboration and the ideals of conservation.

(5) The Executive Board is asked to consider as a theme for a symposium or technical meeting the relations between industrial technology and conservation of nature and natural resources.

(6) The Executive Board is asked in collaboration with IBP(CT), to take up the possibility that the work of preparing an endangered plants volume of the Red Book should be undertaken at the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew.

(7) The Executive Board is asked to set up a working group of the Ecology Commission to assure a conclusion and lay down a policy on the introduction of exotic species and other related problems arising from the contributions and discussions of Part III of the 10th Technical Meeting. The Assembly was accordingly asked to approve this group of internal recommendations en bloc, so that the necessary action may be taken by the Secretariat to refer them to the Executive Board.

# Resolution No. 335 : Internal Recommendations

The recommendations were approved.

Mr. Scott then put to the Assembly, one by one, the twenty-four Resolutions recommended by the Committee, the text of which had been circulated. Amendments having been proposed, debated and agreed in the case of seven Resolutions and one additional Resolution, on Threatened Species in Indonesia, having been proposed by I. Made Taman (Indonesia) and approved for consideration -

## Resolution No. 336 : Adoption of Resolutions

Each of the 25 Resolutions (as set out in Appendix J of these Proceedings) was unanimously adopted, with the exception of Resolution No. 24 which was adopted by a large majority.

## 16. MEMBERS OF HONOUR

After requesting the Assembly's permission to take the next two items out of the order published in the printed Agenda, the President said that he wished to express the particular pleasure and privilege it had been to have had the participation in the Assembly of IUCN's Honorary President, Dr. Charles J. Bernard, and of two Members of Honour, Professor Alessandro Ghigi and Lord Hurcomb. It was sad that another Member of Honour, Sir Julian Huxley, whose presence on this occasion would have been so particularly appropriate, had been prevented by illness from attending, and he proposed that the following message should be sent to him on behalf of the Assembly:

"Looking back to the Brunnen Conference twenty years ago the Ninth General Assembly of IUCN in Lucerne has fully appreciated the very great part you have taken in initiating our organisation and maintaining it in world view. Never has IUCN turned to you in vain for inspiration and guidance. On this historic occasion the General Assembly conveys to you its expression of admiration and affection."

## Resolution No. 337 : Message to Sir Julian Huxley

The Message was approved with acclamation.

The President, continuing, said that it now gave him the greatest pleasure to propose to the Assembly the appointment of a new Member of Honour, who would be the eighth of this distinguished group of men to whom the Union Article II.2 of the Statutes empowered the owed so much. Assembly to confer honorary membership on any person who has rendered or is rendering signal service in the field of conservation, and he could think of no one to whom these words were more applicable than to J.-G. Baer, whom he now had the privilege of proposing. Jean Baer had served on the Executive Board of the Union from 1954 to 1958, had been its President from 1958 to 1963, and continued to give his services to the Board under special appointment up to the present date. It would be difficult indeed to do justice to the immense services he had rendered to the Union during more than a dozen years, and he was sure that notwithstanding his retirement from the Board he would continue as one of the Union's staunchest friends.

# Resolution No. 338 : Conferment of honorary membership on J.-G. Baer.

The motion was approved with acclamation.

#### 17. VENUE OF THE TENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The President called for proposals for the meetingplace of the next General Assembly.

Mr. Hari Singh, on behalf of the Government of India, presented an invitation for the holding of the next (1969) Assembly at New Delhi. It would give his Government the greatest satisfaction to act as hosts on that occasion and he assured delegates of the warmest welcome in a country in which the importance of IUCN's contribution was increasingly appreciated. No other proposals having been made, the President thanked Mr. Hari Singh most sincerely for the invitation he had extended and put the matter to the vote.

Resolution No. 339 : Venue of the 10th General Assembly, 1969

The invitation of the Government of India was accepted with acclamation.

18. ELECTIONS.

The following nominations to fill seven vacancies on the Executive Board were made on behalf of the Board by the President:- (a) To take office immediately -

B.N. Bogdanov	(U.S.S.R.)				
I. Costantino	(Argentina)				
F. Fraser Darling	(U.K.)				
Russell E. Train	(U.S.A.)				

(b) To take office on 1 July 1967 -

Z. Futehally (India) Anna Medwecka Kornas(Poland) V. Kovda (U.S.S.R.)

Resolution No. 340 : new members of the Executive Board

There being no other nominations, the persons named above were declared duly elected.

The following were nominated as Chairman of the five permanent Commissions:-

Commission on Ecology : F. Bourlière (France) Commission Education : L. Shaposhnikov (U.S.S.R.) Commission on Legislation : W.E. Burhenne (Germany) International Commission on National Parks : J.-P. Harroy (Belgium) Survival Service Commission: P.M. Scoot (U.K.)

## Resolution No. 342 : Chairman of Commissions

There being no other nominations, the persons nominated as Chairmen of the Commissions were declared duly elected.

The following nomination for appointment as Secretary-General was made by the President on behalf of the Executive Board:-

E.J.H. Berwick.

Resolution No. 343 : Secretary-General

There being no other nominations, Mr, E.J.H. Berwick was appointed Secretary-General of IUCN.

The following nomination for election as the Union's auditors was made on behalf of the Executive Board:-

Bureau Fiduciaire Fernand Guex, Lausanne.

Resqlution No. 344 : election of auditors

There being no other proposal, the auditors nominated were declared duly elected.

#### 19. ELECTION OF PRESIDENT

Mr. Harold J. Coolidge having been nominated as President of the Union and Chairman of its Executive Board, and no other nominations having been received -

## Resolution No. 345 : President of IUCN

Mr. H.J. Coolidge was declared elected amid acclamation. (For composition of the new Executive Board see The new President took the Chair. Appendix K)

#### 20. CLOSURE OF THE NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The President said that before making his inaugural address to the Assembly, he had the extremely pleasant duty of presenting two commemorative plaques of the Lucerne General Assembly.

The first presentation was made to Dr. Charles J.Bernard, first President and now Honorary President of IUCN, to whom the Union owed so great a debt from its earliest conception and foundation to the present time.

The second presentation was made to the Swiss League for Nature Protection and received on its behalf by Mr. E.P. Dottrens, in recognition not only of the part played toy the League in the Foundation of the Union but also of its great contribution to the organisation and success of the Ninth General Assembly.

The President said that by way of preface to his address he also wished to pay special tribute to the outgoing President and Members of the Executive Board, and to all the members of the IUCN Secretariat at Morges, including Sir Hugh Elliott, the outgoing Secretary-General, Noel Simon, the information officer, editor and chief arthitect of the manuals section of the Red Book, Jack Vincent, ICBP Liaison Officer and Secretary of the Survival Service Commission, Kay Williams, responsible for fiscal matters, membership and many other assignments, Jacqueline Mignon, veteran member of the staff and responsible for translations, and Arnold Koenen, the librarian. He would also like to draw special attention to the concluding recommendation of the retiring Secretary-General's Report. For IUCN "to realise its potentialities and fulfil its vital purpose" it was necessary that all member Governments and Organisations should co-operate with the Executive Board in the unswerving pursuit of the 'Forward Look' and the Program the Assembly had laid down.

The President then delivered the following address:-

"This beautiful country of Switzerland, a veritable cradle of the gods with its unique mountain landscape, is where the origins of IUCN were born almost twenty years ago at nearby It therefore seems most fitting that we should have Brunnen. gathered here in Lucerne for this memorable Ninth General Assembly now that we have come of age, to discuss ways of strengthening our pioneer organisation, Although we are truly international Switzerland is our home. Lines of information flow from all corners of the globe into our Secretariat at Morges where conservation activities a: closely coordinated with our principal private supporting agency, the international World Wildlife Fund that also has its Headquarters there.

"I can assure you that it is with deep humility that I now accept the large responsibility that you are entrusting to me.

"My thoughts on this occasion go first to our wise and well-loved, lute Chairman of the Ecology Commission, Edward Graham, with whom I discussed on many occasions our hopes and fears for the IUCN, During his projected Presidency we agreed that we would work very closely together to implement the best ways to strengthen IUCN.

"The hand of fate has intervened, and Ed was called to what our American Indians referred to as 'the Happy Hunting Ground'. He left with me a legacy which I shall do my best to carry out in his memory with your help for the future development of IUCN that can be described as 'environmental improvement for the benefit of mankind'.

"What I am about to say represents our joint thinking, much of it couched in Ed's own words, which will provide guidance in the years ahead.

#### Purpose

"IUCN's main purpose which must be ever in our minds is to promote or support action that will ensure the perpetuation of wild nature and other natural resources of the land, sea and air in as many parts of the world as possible, not only for their intrinsic cultural or scientific values but also for the long-term economic and social welfare of mankind.

" In planning a more effective IUCN we might ask ourselves five questions:-

- 1. Is the role of the Union a unique function not performed by any other organisation, and is there enough potential support for this function to sustain it?
- 2. What is the position of the Union with respect to related organisations, and can effective liaison be maintained with them?
- 3. What is the substantive content of the Union's program and how can it supplement the function of related organisations?
- 4. What type of organisation is needed to implement the role of IUCN?
- 5. What source of funding should be sought?

## 1. The unique function of the Union

"No other international organisation has as its sole purpose the conservation of nature and natural resources. In this there is no direct competition, although other groups deal with certain special aspects of conservation. No other international resources organisation, inter-governmental or otherwise, represents direct citizen concern, or has been motivated primarily by public conscientiousness and awareness of conservation needs, Although IUCN has government members, it acts without the political influence of governments and need not be burdened Toy bureaucratic dictates, The Union is open to all countries and offers an important meeting ground for common understanding of the environment and its relation to human welfare.

"Whether there is sufficient potential support - moral and financial - to sustain the Union remains to be seen. This undoubtedly depends upon the services the Union may be able to render to peoples and countries that seek the assistance IUCN will be able to provide. There now appears to be a rapidly increasing interest in nature conservation throughout the wor]d, and we might safely predict a vastly greater demand for aid in this general field. This is particularly true in the developing countries that now have the opportunity to design comprehensive social and economic programs for the development of the natural resources that are available to them, and in which conservation is receiving more and more attention.

"On a skeleton budget and with far less than a minimum staff, IUCN has achieved world-wide recognition and an astonishing degree of prestige. Much of this reputation is due to the volunteer efforts of a great many individuals, and especially to - 102 -

the efforts of the Union's several Commissions. The prevailing attitude toward the Union may in itself express the need for such an organisation and the latent support that exists in behalf of its basic purpose.

# 2. Relationship with other organisations

"In approaching this subject it should Toe remembered that frequently conservation is approached from two directions all too often championed by different groups and supported by different segments of society. The two groups are frequently at odds. One group is concerned with the production of goods or commodities and is economically oriented. It is interested in forests, soils, water for power and other practical purposes, fisheries for food, and the various aspects of agriculture. The other group is concerned largely with non-commodity aspects of resources and is motivated mostly by aesthetics and an appreciation of intangible values. It is interested in wildlife, parks, recreation, landscape preservation, open space, and the quality of the environment as influenced by air and water pollution and use of pesticides. The interests of both groups are not necessarily incompatible - both are aspects of conservation - essentially they are two sides of the same coin. Consequently. IUCN must maintain liaison with both groups.

"The relationship with the commodity group is important because the use and management of resources for the production of goods ha3 a terrific impact on the natural situation, frequently involving the deterioration or actual destruction Management techniques can often be modified, of environments. however, to reduce the damage to the environment, and IUCN can stand for the preservation of nature to the maximum extent consistent with the needed use of the resources for production. It should not be overlooked that in terms of human welfare and in terms of long-term commodity production the wisest use of some lands is non-use in a commodity sense. And the most intensive agriculture often makes it possible to reduce to a minimum the amount of land required for the production of food and fiber, thus freeing marginal crop and pasture land for less intensive use, often to the benefit of other conservation objectives.

"In the commodity group IUCN must continue to relate to a number of international inter-governmental organisations, especially FAO, UNESCO, ECOSOC, and WHO. Because it is imperative that many of the IUCN's objectives be integrated with and become part and parcel of the development plans for individual countries, liaison must be established and maintained with UNDP (the United Nations Development Program, which now combines the UN Expanded Program of Technical Assistance with the UN Special Fund) and with bilateral assistance programs.

"In the non-commodity group IUCN finds organisations whose stated objectives are often more closely allied to its own aims and objectives, and the need for liaison with them is equally as important as with the commodity organisations. Here we find ICBP, WWF, IWRB, and FPS. The IUCN cannot be fully successful without a close working partnership with these There is also need for co-operation with organisations. numerous regional and national organisations, many of which are already members of the Union. Special programs such as the International Biological Program are also of concern to IUCN, and continued association is needed with the scientific fraternity, as with the International Union of Biological Sciences.

## 3. Substantive program of the Union

"One of its primary roles should be to develop, maintain and advocate a comprehensive world-wide plan for the conservation of natural resources based on scientific knowledge. The IUCN program should center around : (1) the natural resources of non-commodity value and (2) a long-term ecological perspective relating to preservation, maintenance and improvement of commodity values. This means continued emphasis on preservation of wild species and wild places as well as efforts to obtain, use and manage areas for parks and equivalent reserves. The program could well move further into other aspects of improved environmental quality, as suggested by work on the ecological aspects of landscape planning, pesticide control, and land and water use all subjects already the concern of various IUCN Commissions or Committees. Other aspects of IUCN activity are largely support-ing, such as providing the scientific basis for decision and Committees. judgment with respect to program development, educational aid, etc.

"IUCN should become a world Center for Conservation. This means that it must develop into the chief source of knowledge and information in its special field, and be in a position to provide more authoritative aid and assistance to those who request it than it has over the past years, although its small overworked and dedicated headquarters staff has done a truly remarkable job under difficult conditions. The present volume of such requests indicates the need to strengthen this function of the Secretariat. The mass of data required to do this and the necessity of maintaining contacts throughout the world to keep the data current, obviously calls for a well organised system of records and communications. Our thinking should include provision for automatic data processing at Morges to facilitate this operation.

"It is probably unwise to conceive of IUCN ever assuming a large operations program, such as direct technical assistance. FAO, UNESCO, UNDP, OAS, etc., are the logical agencies to perform this role. Yet IUCN has a distinctive function in initiating, encouraging and supporting activities which rightly belong in such programs, especially aspects of conservation that require scientific research and that now often remain neglected by the larger organisations. The IUCN African Special Project and the South East Asia Project are good cases in point. This type of program stimulation and development is largely the responsibility of the Union's Commissions, and their record in this regard is excellent. Ways and means that will permit them to become increasingly effective remain of high priority. Specific project activities should remain largely under their direction.

"An important role of the Union should be to prepare and publish compendiums of specialised knowledge on relevant subjects as has been done in the case of the Red Book on Endangered Species and the U.N. World List of It should also initiate and develop National Parks. ediucational materials, although it would probably not be appropriate for the Union to assume a mass production operation in which the production of bulletins, books, films, etc. would demand a large share of the organisation's Publications recording the proceedings personnel and funds. of technical sessions, General Assemblies and other meetings held under the direct auspices of the Union should be continued. The educational, informational and other types of assistance available from the Union should be in the form of aid and materials that can help others to help themselves, not by having the Union do the job for them. Thus the Union's efforts oan meet local needs in ways most useful to the people concerned.

## 4. Organisation and implementation

"The basic structure of IUCN is adequate for building an expanded program. The Executive Board is now undertaking to design a 6-year plan (part of a comprehensive statement on 'IUCN: Its History, Accomplishments, and Prospects') which will include description of a minimum staff and budget.

# 5. Sources of funding

"A sizeable sum of money will no doubt be required for the next 6-year period if IUCN is to move toward the role it can rightfully play in. leading a world conservation program. A sum of \$ 3,000,000 for the period would not seem unreasonable, exclusive of what will be required to construct a new building to accommodate the increased operation, If such a sum is to be obtained, it will no doubt entail appeals to philanthropic organisations, although other sources of funds can also be increased, To obtain the initial thrust, however, a minimum operating budget must be assured of approximately \$ 200,000 a year. "The question then remains: Can any assurance be given that the Union will be on a stronger, self-sustained basis at the end of the period than it is now? Probably the answer to this question lies in the response to service rendered during the period. If the Union's activities are so directed that the assistance provided to its member governments, organisations and the world conservation community become meaningful and helpful, there is a reasonable chance that both moral and financial support will be forthcoming, but it will require a strong measure of support from officers, staff and associates of IUCN as well as by those who wish to help the Union to play its unique role.

"The President of the National Audubon Society in an editorial last September refers to the export of American Technology to the less developed nations of the world without ecological insight into the effects of their actions. He said that IUCN's effort to bring ecological orientation to the world's new nations that request it should be supported, for 'the Union can and should be the ecological conscience of the world'.

"This meeting started auspiciously with keynote addresses at our opening plenary session. I was particularly impressed by Fisher's remarks and feel sure that we should plan if possible to find ways and means among our new action programs of implementing the four projects that he described, in addition to giving a greater emphasis in our conservation planning to the social and behavioral sciences. He mentioned the International Conservation Quinquennium (ICQ), which hopefully might start in 1968, and a 'world heritago' Trust which can spotlight and support superlative scenic areas, archaelogical monuments, etc. He emphasised the need for a park systems planning project to assist developing countries and a world-wide audit at regular intervals of environmental damage from various causes.

"We are not like the traveller he described in the stern of a ship gazing only at the wake streaming out behind. We are on the bridge facing the bow that shears the water as we forge ahead into a challenging future!

"In closing, I want to quote the memorable speech by Ian McTaggart Cowan of Canada at the Smithsonian Bicentennial Celebration last year. He said: 'at an increasing rate the twin forces of a burgeoning technology and a surging human population are posing evermore difficult problems for the conservators to solve. At an increasing rate we pollute the land, the air and the sea, convert our rivers into sewers and spread our indestructible, wastes along the remotest shores. An urgent challenge to our ingenuity is the disposal of our wastes.

"Over vast areas of the world, even the most elementary conservation concepts have still to penetrate. Here fire and destructive agriculture rapidly narnow the gap between man's mumbers and his food supply; balaneed ecosystems are degraded to uselessness, biotas vanish for ever.

"We have not even approached the fascinating but vital problem of man in an enclosed ecosystem. In a very real sense we are deniziens of a space capsule into which nothing en enters but solar energy.'"

The President then formally closed the Ninth General Assembly.

### APPENDIX A

# NEW MEMBER ORGANISATIONS

List of new Member Organisations whose Membership was unanimously ratified by the 9th General Assembly under Article II.1.(b) and Article IV.B.(vi) of the Statutes.

# NOVEAUX MEMBRES

Liste des nouvelles organisations membres done l'adhésion a été ratifiée par la 9e Assemblée générale conformement à l'Article II. 1.(b) et à l'Article IV.B.(vi) des Statuts..

1.	The African Wildlife Leadership Foundation	U.S.A./Etats Unis
2.	Australian Conservation Foundation	Australia/Australie
3.	Authority for the Conservation of Nature	Israel
4.	British Ornithologists' Union	U.K./Grande Bretagne
5.	The Caribbean Conservation Corporation	U.S.A./Etats Unis
6.	Council of Nature	U.K./Grande Bretagne
7.	Erie Zoological Society	U.S.A./Etats Unis
8.	Game Branch of the Forest Department	Sabah
9.	Italia Nostra	Italy/Italie
10.	Koninklijke Nederlandsche Toeristeribond	Netherlands/Hollande
11.	Les Cercles des Jeunes Naturalistes	Canada
12.	Ministry of Natural Resources	Malawi
13.	The National Institute for Physical Planning and Construction Research of the Department of Local Government	Irish Republic Irlande
14.	National Parks Branch, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources	Canada
15.	National Park3 and Historic Monument System of Jordan	Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan/Jordanie

16.	National	Zoological	Park,	Smithsonian	
	Institut	tion			U.S.A./Etat

- 17. Office de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique Outre-Mer (ORSTOM)
- 18. Percy Fitzpatrick Institute of African Ornithology
- 19. Philippine Association for Permanent Forests, Inc.
- 20. Schutzgemeinschaft Deutscher Wald e.V.
- 21. Servicio Forestal y de Caza, Ministerio de Agricultura
- 22. Servicio Nacional de Pesca Fluvial y Caza
- 23. Society for the Promotion of Nature Reserves
- 24. Statens Naturvårdsnämnd
- 25. United States Department of the Interior
- 26. University of Khartoum
- 27. The Wildfowl Trust
- 28. Wildlife Conservation Department
- 29. Verein zur Förderung des WOPLD WILDLIFE FUND e.V.
- 30. Wildlife Preservation Society of India
- 31. Zoological Society of London

#### France

South Africa/ Afrique du Sud

Philippines

Germany/Allemagne

Peru/Perou

Spain/Espagne

U.K./Grande Bretagne

Sweden/Suède

U.S.A./Etats Unis

Sudan/Soudan

U.K./Grande Bretagns

Ethiopia/Ethiopie

Germany/Allemagne

India/Inde

### U.K./Grande Bretagne

### APPENDIX B

### SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REPORT FOR 1963 - 1966

### PREFACE

The Eighth General Assembly of IUCN, meeting at Nairobi on 24 September 1963, adopted 40 Resolutions, as compared with the fifteen of its predecessor at Warsaw. Rather than review them item by item in their original numerical order, it seems convenient, in the circumstances, to follow a more summary procedure, grouping them by reference to the possibility of implementation and actual results achieved. In general it can be regarded as fairly satisfactory that, out of so large a total, three-quarters may be said to have led to some positive improvement. In three cases no recent information has been obtainable. Only in seven cases is it not yet possible to record significant progress.

### A. <u>PROGRESS REPORT ON THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE</u> 8TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Resolution 3 Resolution 34, 35, 37, 38, 39		Eight of the Resolutions under review can be disposed of very briefly, since they were in effect commendations of action already taken or decided.
		In the implementation of decisions there have of course been one or two instances of delay, usually due to preoccupations of the authorities concerned or financial obstacles. Thus it is understood that
Resolution 36		the establishment of a National Park on Mt. Elgon in Kenya is only now on the point of fulfilment, while despite the satisfactory fact that most of the pro- gramme for National Parks in Tanzania has been
Resolution 40		carried out, this does not yet apply to one or two areas mentioned in the relevant Resolution.
	3.	As already mentioned, the outcome of three Resolutions is not known with certainty, Further efforts may have to be made to ensure that they have been effective, though in the absence of news it is to be hoped that adverse trends may at least have been halted. They concerned, respectively,
Resolution 15		the legal status and effective protection of certain reserves in Sumatra and of Tanzania's famous Gombe
Resolution 23 Resolution 33		Stream chimpanze reserve, and, also in Tanzania, the survival of the unique Zanzibar forms of Red Colobus and Suni.

- 4. The next group to be considered are those in which progress has so far been very limited. This has been due to a variety of reasons, but the root cause has tended to be that the problems involved are so far-reaching or intractable that only a major operation or campaign, with matching personnel and finance, could be expected to make a break-through. The necessary resources are still in some cases insufficient to bring the efforts of IUCN and other organisations to a conclusion. The seven Resolutions of this group were concerned with -
- Resolution 4 (i) The publication of a comprehensive analysis of the world's conservation legislation. Although it proved impracticable to implement the Resolution in the way proposed, the Commission on Legislation is making alternative arrangements for publication, material for which is now ready and partly printed. Resolution 5 (ii) The study of practical and political problems
  - (ii) The study of practical and political problems involved in controlling the traffic in wild animals, leading to the drafting and sponsorship of an international Convention;
  - This was in fact the subject matter of one session of the IUCN-sponsored "Zoos and Conservation" Symposium (June 1964), but regrettably nothing has yet come of its principal recommendation for "an alliance of major Zoos, research institutions and dealers, able to formulate a common policy on all matters pertaining to the trade in wild animals and strong enough to enforce widespread compliance with it."

Meanwhile the Commission on Legislation, having circularised Governments for additional information on legislative aspects of the problem, was able to prepare and discuss with the Survival Services Commission the first draft outline of a Convention, with a view to its detailed development and possible consideration at the Conference discussed in paragraph 7 (Resolution 24) below. (iii) The active promotion of visits by

'educators' to National Parks;

(iv) The active discouragement of the use of pesticides in National Parks;

(v) Specific attention in IUCN's programme to human population problems as a prime factor in ecological situations and development planning;
(vi) Studies of the ecology and rational utilisation of resources in 'Savanna' areas, particularly of the neotropical region;

The UNESCO-sponsored Conference on the Application of Science and Technology to

Resolution 6

Resolution 12

Resolución 12

Resolution 10

Resolution 11

Resolution 28

Development of Latin America (September 1965) opened the way to the proper implementation of this Resolution, work on which has hitherto tended to be largely confined to Africa. (vii) The persuasion of all Governments to introduce effective control of the trade in 'spotted cat' skins. So far efforts have concentrated on influencing the consumer, with perhaps some degree of success.

- Of the twenty-two Resolutions which can be said Resolution 1 5. to have resulted in new and positive developments since the Assembly last met, Resolution No. 1 can be conveniently considered on its own. Crossreferenced to the all-important Resolution 2.213 of the 1962 General Conference of UNESCO, as endorsed by the U.N. General Assembly, it called for the more active participation of all Governments in the conservation movement. That governmental interest in conservation is now active and widespread is certainly borne out by the range of IUCN's correspondence, meetings and other activities during the last 33 months. Contact has now been established with all but a small minority of countries, although still sometimes only at an unofficial level. Nevertheless, the growth of really effective governmental support for the Union has been disappointingly slow, taking into account that such support was specifically called for by the UNESCO Resolution and repeated in the Work-plan for its implementation, which was sent to all Governments in January 1965.
  - б. The adherence to IUCN of four new Member States, Zambia, Tchad, Ecuador and Senegal, has been all the more welcome and statistically represents a 21% increase, but the total of 23 is still an unsatisfactory low portion of the 68 countries now represented in the Union by Member Organisations, One recent and encouraging development, however, deserves special mention and points to a most helpful way in which a Government not in the position to declare its adherence, can nevertheless provide the support which the UNESCO and U.N. General Assembly Resolutions advocated. This happened when, in April 1966, the Executive Board approved, subject to formal ratification by the Assembly, the corporate membership of the United States Department of the Interior, and the Department undertook to contribute the equivalent of a full Member State subscription.

	7.	Of the remaining 21 Resolutions, it may seem
		somewhat disappointing that none can be recorded
		as fully and finally implemented. The great
		majority, however, involved the establishment of
		a policy or programme of indefinite duration
		rather than a once-for-all operation which, if the
		necessary influence and resources were brought to
		bear, could be planned, launched and completed.
		The six Resolutions coming nearest to the latter
		category are also those of which the ultimate
<b>D</b>	0	success is now fairly definitely assured:-
Resolution	8	(i) Establishment of a Wildlife Management
		Training School for francophone Africa : an
		application for the requisite funds is now being
		considered by the U.N. Special Fund and has been
		strongly supported fay IUCN,
Resolution	16	(ii) Prevention of unsuitable 'development' in
		the Abruszi National Park : since the recommenda-
		tions of the IUCN Mission to the Park (May 1964)
		were accepted in principle by the Italian
		Government, it is hoped that consequential
		legal, administrative and financial measures
		may be completed in the near future;
Resolution	20	(iii) Ecological surveys directed to the
		conservation and management of the St. Lucia Bay
		complex below the Hluhluwe River dam in Natal :
		entrusted by the Government to a specialist
		group and reported to be making good progress
		on a long-term basis;
Resolution	2.4	(iv) World Conference on conservation, with
		special reference to endangered species :
		after most detailed consideration in which
		IUCN and particularly its Survival Service
		Commission have played a leading part, and
		which culminated in a preparatory meeting in
		London (Sept. 1965) and the setting up of a
		provisional organising committee, it has been
		finally agreed after a series of further meetings
		in Bangkok, Washington and Paris that the pro-
		posals should be integrated with UNESCO's
		parallel project for an international conference
		on the scientific basis for the rational utilisa-
		tion of resources. Provision for this Con-
		ference has now been inserted in UNESCO's draft
		programme and budget for 1967/68.
Resolution	27	<ul><li>(v) Prohibition of the illegal capture and</li></ul>
		export of orang-utan : the great efforts of the
		Survival Service Commission to implement this
		Resolution, have met with some success through
		the establishment of its 'Orang-utan Recovery
		Service', and through numerous contacts and
		consultations, particularly at the Conference on
		Conservation of Natural Resources in Tropical
		South-East Asia (Bangkok, Dec. 1965);

- Resolution 32 (vi) Complete protection of the Blue Whale : although the actual effect is still uncertain, this Resolution was brought nearer its objective by the urgent appeal for full protection made to all countries concerned by the 17th Meeting of the International Whaling Commission (June 1965), which was partly due to the strong representations made by IUCN and other organisations.
  - 8. The other 15 Resolutions all tend to fall within the category of those likely to need much continuing effort before a position can be reached which can be regarded as fully satisfactory. Thie applies very much to those concerned with species and particular habitats. The four Resolutions relating to species concerned the Lowland Gorilla, Marine Turtles, the Green Turtle and Birds of Paradise. To secure appropriate conservation and management in each of these cases has been the constant concern of the Survival Service Commission, in collaboration with numerous organisations and individuals. Thus in the case of Birds of Paradise a notable success was scored, under the leadership of the International Council for Bird Preservation, in dissuading the Papuan Legislature from opening the door to commerc--ial exploitation. It is to be hoped that recently improved political relations will soon make it possible to secure the co-operation of all Governments concerned, in extending and re-inforcing control over the entire range of the various Bird of Paradise species.
- Resolution 14 Resolution 17 Resolution 18 Resolution 19

Resolution 26

Resolution 29

Resolution 30

Resolution 31

Resolution 21

Resolution 22

9. The position regarding six 'habitat' Resolutions is somewhat similar. The project for an 'Equator National Park' is still being planned, with the support of the World Wildlife Fund and on the more realistic basis of a chain of reserves rather than a single narrow strip. Reports of the situation in and control exercised over the Gran Paradiso National Park are becoming more reassuring, while the concentration of effort by the section for conservation of terrestrial communities of the International Biological Programme in promoting and assisting the Parka project in Jordan is beginning to yield concrete results. The project for a Marine National Park in Kenya appears to have been delayed but not abandoned, while with more settled conditions in prospect and the notable success of the Kinabulu National Park as a precedent, the establishment of further reserves in Sabah can now be expect. Finally, the expressed is tention of the Sierra Leone Government to give Finally, the expressed in-National Park status to the Mt. Loma forest reserve,

although still not implemented, should be facilitated by the recent publication of the results of a 1964 survey by Messrs. Jaeger, Lamotte and Roy, which fully endorses the exceptional biological interest of the area and the continuing grave risk of its destruction.

Although falling short of the status envisaged 10. Resolution 25 by the Assembly when it called for an international conference on problems relating to the capture and transport of primates, the first Conference on the Availability and Long-Term Supply of Primates for Medical Research, held in New York (May 1965) under the joint sponsorship of the New York Zoological Society and IUCN, constituted a very significant step in implementing Its scope did in fact cover a this Resolution. region which accounts for an estimated two-thirds of the world's exploitation of captured primates. Moreover, as indicated in the full report published in IUCN Bulletin No. 18, it also drew attention to several important aspects of the problem which had been overlooked at Nairobi. A second meeting on the subject was held in May 1966, but the results have not been received in time to be reviewed in this Report.

11. The Resolution on translocation, which called for consultation with IUCN wherever introductions or re-introductions of animal species are planned, is obviously not one which IUCN could of itself implement. It is satisfactory to record, therefore, that as IUCN's experience and contacts in this field become more widely known, consultations have in fact become increasingly frequent. In the first five months of 1966 advice was given on translocation projects in Senegal, Iran, Tanzania and Madagascar.

Resolution 2 Resolution 7 Resolution 9

12. Finally, the three Resolutions of the Nairobi Assembly, relating to co-operation with the International Biological Programme, the promotion of conservation education, and the need for an ecological approach to 'development' planning, have all been quite basic to IUCN's policy, outlook and advisory service throughout the triennium. It is regrettable that this cannot be demo n3trated by many more research projects, educational studies and publications, and activities in the field, but this is very largely due to the severe financial limitations under which the Union has had to operate. For example, the hope expressed by the

last General Assembly that it would be possible to establish a productive educational unit at IUCN headquarters, came to nothing. This is especially disappointing in the light of the fact that the only production of the kind en-visaged in Resolution 7, which it was possible to carry out - a textbook and film-strips for use in schools of the Soudano-Sahelian zone, prepared for IUCN by Mr. A. Villiers under a UNESCO contract - has met with considerable success and proved adaptable for Ethiopia, where it has recently been distributed to some 1800 schools. This single instance of the realisation of the Resolution in quite a significant area could certainly have been replicated many times if the educational unit had come into being.

- In the matter of integrating ecological studies 13. with development planning, on the importance of which IUCN has taken every possible opportunity of insisting, it has been especially pleasing to note and support the very marked increase of attention to and emphasis on biological factors which have been apparent in FAO development programmes. In a limited but nevertheless biologically important sector of this field, the EAR Project for Conservation of temperate wetlands sponsored jointly by IUCN and the International Wildfowl Research Bureau, has continued to make a useful contribution. Its first definitive list of wetlands was one of the more important publications of the last three years, since it provided a reference point and assessment of status which carries real weight with governments. At the popular and educational level the Project's widely disseminated brochure 'Liquid Assets' has also had a most satisfactory impact.
- In concluding this section of the Report, it is 14. sad to record the setback to the Union's efforts to fulfil the essential purpose of so many of the Resolutions under review, suffered through the death on 16 May 1966 of Edward H. Graham. No one had a clearer grasp of IUCN's role in helping to create the true understanding of man's relationship to his environment, which is the object of ecology and the key to conservation. This was reflected in the plans he had outlined for linking IUCN in a constructive partnership with the International Biological Programme, the principal aim of which would be to identify and emphasise the scientific basis for conservation. The completion and fulfilment of these plans would be a fitting tribute to his memory.

# B. <u>IUCN'S PROGRAMME OF WORK 1963 - 1966</u>

- 15. The extremely comprehensive nature of the Resolutions of the Eighth General Assembly means that, in the course of reviewing them, many of IUCN's activities during the triennium have received mention, and an indication has already been given of some of the items in its programme which have or have not been carried out. However, since the programme approved by the Assembly by Resolution No. 310 was quite specific, it seems desirable to review as briefly as possible the extent to which it has been implemented.
- 16. The Programme was divided into two parts, (A). Basic and (B). Expanded, the latter being endorsed with the words "depending on additional funds". The Union's Annual Reports have recorded the disappointing fact that none of the additional funds hoped for have materialised. The Expanded Programme, which envisaged the establishment, in order of priority, of technical units for the furtherance of IUCN's educational activities, ecological studies (with special reference to IBP), and the work of the International Commission on National Parks, has therefore remained unfilfilled.
- 17. It is appropriate to emphasise that IUCN nevertheless continued to receive substantial and in some cases generously increased support, the raising by 66% of the UNESCO subvention for 1965/66 being a notable example. But increases were off-set by decreases and by inflationary pressures, so that as shown by the following analysis of revenue over the three last completed years, very little improvement was effected as compared with 1962:-

Year		Dues	UNESCO	WWF	Other grants	Misc.	<u>Total</u>
1962	Sfrs.	127,442	28,076	138,908	91,653	11,378	397,457
1963		147,086	25,920	205,026	66,953	10,663	455,648
1964		170,165	27,648	134,281	61,734	5,199	399,027
1965		174,098	44,928	70,580	47,138	6,275	343,019

- 18. As will be seen from this table, revenue for the last three years averaged just over Sfrs. 399,000 or only very slightly above the 1962 figure, and it certainly would have been less but for the receipt in 1966 of Sfrs. 21,500 for the retrospective credit of the 1965 World Wildlife Fund Subvention, Despite the still very severe reduction of the subvention in that year, there can be no question of the enormously important role the Fund has played in maintaining the financial position of the Union during the triennium as a whole. The continuation and value of this support have been vividly demonstrated by the fact that already in 1966 subventions from the Fund (excluding the back-payment for 1965) have amounted to Sfrs. 138,960 or more than in any year except 1963. But it remains clear that for stability and necessary expansion at the administrative level, it is high time that IUCN was able to rely to a greater degree on its Members: revenue from dues and subscriptions has been increasing steadily (by nearly 35% over the three years) and in 1965 accounted for half the total, but it is still not enough.
- 19. Before leaving the subject of the Expanded Programme, mention should be made of the fact that although none of the technical units for IUCN headquarters was established, special grants from a number of cources including the Belgian Government and the Council of Europe, did make it possible for what might be termed embryo technical units to operate in Brussels and Bonn, under the aegis of the National Parks and Legislation Commissions respectively.
- 20. Turning to the Basic Programme, the gradual deterioration of the revenue position and, in particular, the decline of subventions to well below the estimated minimum requirements of Sfrs. 250,000, had less effect than might have been feared, thanks to reserves built up in the peak year of 1963 and the very strict administrative economies imposed (including the regrettable retrenchment of two posts). Reviewing the items of the Programme as approved by the Assembly -

(i) <u>Development of the Intelligence Centre</u>. This was one of the main casualties of the financial situation, expenditure falling from the 1962 level of Sfrs. 9,500 to barely more than Sfrs. 600 in 1965. Efforts to encourage

the presentation of more books and journals met with some success due to the generosity of several organisations and individuals, and the pooling of IUCN and ICBP Liaison Office material with that of the World Wildlife Fund enabled a first-rate and very comprehensive photographic section to be built up under WWF management. In general, a reappraisal of essential needs caused the original concept of the Centre as an "operations room" and propaganda source to be largely abandoned in favour of improving its efficiency as an archive and for reference purposes, although displays can be and still are mounted when specially required. On this basis it was possible, despite financial stringency, for the main task of 1963-1966, revision and preparation for publication of the Survival Service Commission's 'Red Data Book', to be successfully completed and considerable headway to be made with an illustrated popular edition. African Special Project. Field-work and the writing-(ii) up of interim 'country' reports were completed as planned early in 1964, but difficulties experienced by FAO in arranging for the publication of the final Report on the Project have meant that the 'follow-up' has been less methodically planned than expected. It has depended largely on the initiatives by the Governments or individuals in the 19 countries visited, as well as in a number of others, such as the Congo, Guinee and Liberia, which failed to take advantage of the Project but have been affected by impact. The continuing flow of correspondences has its shown that the impact is by no means dissipated. For example, the approach of independence in Bechuanaland is noticeably reviving interest in the ASP recommendations, with the realisation of the potential economic importance for the future of the country's wildlife resources. (iii) Joint Symposium with the International Union of Directors of Zoological Gardens. As already indicated, this took place as planned in June 1964. and was fully reported in August (IUCN Supplementary Paper No. 3). As also noted its main recommendation, for the setting up of an alliance or federation of zoos and other organisations concerned with the wild animals trade, in order to bring the trade under adequate control, has not yet been realised. There is no doubt, however, that the Symposium was successful in its more general purpose of obtaining proper recognition of the role of zoos in conservation. Programme of the Commission on Ecology, with special (iv) reference to the International Biological Programme, Although only one of the two symposia planned for the Commission took place - a seminar on secondary production by herbivores, covering ecological, physiological and pathological aspects, which was held in Aberdeen under

IUCN, IBP and Royal Society auspices in September 1965 the Committees concerned respectively with Landscape Planning and the Ecological Effects of Toxic Chemicals, were active, the former holding meetings in Rome (196k) and Newcastle-upon-Tyne (1965) and the latter playing a leading part in the organisation of an 'Advanced Study Institute on Pesticides in the Environment and their Effects on Wildlife', which took place at the Nature Conservancy (U.K.)'s Monks Wood Experimental Station in July 1965. The failure to establish a technical unit to support the work of the Commission, meant that direct participation in IBP was inhibited, but in other capacities the Chairman of the Commission on Ecology and many other individuals holding office or closely concerned with IUCN, were constantly involved in what for IBP was still largely a formative period.

Organisation by IUCN's International Commission on. (v) National Parks of special Projects for South-East Asia and Latin America. The first objective was successfully accomplished and, with special support from WWF and other sources, 'SEAP' was launched in August 1964. Its programme of surveys, mainly in the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand, was completed by Dr. and Mrs. Lee M. Talbot and culminated in the Conservation Conference at Bangkok, at the end of 1965. This was attended by some 150 participants from 20 countries both in and outside the Their discussions were based on the experience region. gathered during the surveys and on about 80 specially contributed papers.

Initial moves towards the second objective, the launching of a Latin American Project, were made by the Commission's Latin American Committee and supported at a number of meetings, notably the specialised Conference sponsored by the Organisation of American States on problems relating to conservation of renewable natural resources, which was held at Mar del Plata in October 1965. (vi) Maintenance of Park Systems Planning Unit in 1964 and completion of various National Parks Commission publica-All the objectives laid down under this item were tions. attained. Unfortunately, it proved impossible for financial reasons to extend the activities of the Unit for a further period, as the welcome accorded to its work, for example in devising a detailed management plan for the Uladag National Park in Turkey, seemed to justify. Its final report - 'A systemsApproach to Park Planning' is expected to be published in time for the General Assembly.

It had been hoped that the revised U.N. List of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves, work on which was virtually completed by Professor J.-P. Harroy by the end

of 1965 and the publication of which has been accepted in principle by the United Nations Economic and Social Council, could also have been issued in time for the Assembly, but it has been held up by printing difficulties. (vii) Programme of the IUCN Commission on Education. The Programme of this Commission received a specially severe setback from the failure to implement the detailed plans, drawn up on the authority of the General Assembly, for setting up an educational unit at IUCN headquarters. Nevertheless the publication of the papers of the Commission's Nairobi 'workshop' was achieved and the Commission itself met at Stockholm in September 1965, in conjunction with a meeting of its very active Northwest Europe Committee, which also met in Oslo in the previous year. The Secretary of the Commission, Mr, J. Goudswaard, was able to take an active part on the Working Group for education of the Council of Europe's Committee of Experts on the Conservation of Nature and Landscape. (viii) Programme of IUCN's Survival Service Commission. As the only Commission to have a fully established technical unit at Morges, the S.S.C. as might be expected successfully carried out its planned reorganisations and activated about a dozen of its specialist groups. The target of four meetings a year of its Executive Committee or Action Group was achieved in 1965, and was responsible for a number of valuable initiatives. As already recorded the Commission took the lead in the planning of a world conference which was finally integrated with UNESCO's plans for such a conference in 1968. Programme of IUCN's Commission on Legislation. (ix) The Commission was unable to carry out its intention of recruiting full-time qualified assistance for the analysis and application of the material in its archives (a need which is constantly growing as requests come in for assistance in drafting and improving new legislation, for example most recently from Colombia). Nevertheless, progress was made in analysing material with special reference to the publication of the loose-leaf referencework referred to in paragraph 4 (Resolution 4) above, while governmental and other requests for advice were dealt with as fully as possible. In addition, two legal assistants were provided for the Commission on a temporary basis by the Council of Europe, to enable studies to be made for the Council of various categories of legislation The services of these assistants, in the European context. Mesdemoiselles Guilmin and Fawcett, were also extended to cover preparatory work by the Commission on drafting a Convention on the Conservation of of Natural Resources in Africa, this work having been requested by the Organisation for African Unity through UNESCO.

### C. OTHER DEVELOPMENTS AND ACTIVITIES

21. A considerable number of activites falling outside the scope of the Resolutions and Programme approved by the last General Assembly still remain to be mentioned. As, however, all these have been reported in Bulletins and Annual Reports, it seems sufficient for record and ease of reference to list them with only the briefest comments where necessary. They can be grouped under five heads:-

(i) Administration. Acquisition of control of IUCN's Headquarters August 1965; Fully discussed in the Annual Report, this was a major development of the utmost importance to the stability of the Union, and at the same time imposes a grave responsibility on its Assembly, Executive Board and officers, both in repaying the generous private loans which made the purchase possible and in planning and financing future maintenance and improvements to meet expanding needs.

(ii) <u>Conferences and Meetings</u>. In addition to those mentioned in previous paragraphs, IUCN was responsible for-

- Visit to India and discussions with the Government of a group of specialists in November 1965;
- Special drafting session in collaboration with African representatives of an ad hoc Committee set up by the Legislation Commission in connection with the proposed Convention on Conservation of Resources in Africa (Morges, December 1965).

IUCN also co-sponsored the First and Second European Meetings on Wildfowl Conservation, held in the U.K, and Netherlands, respectively, in October 1963 and May 1966.

(iii) Fleld-Work.

Mar Project. Surveys and inspection of wetland areas in Europe and North Africa have been maintained, and were concentrated especially in countries of south-eastern Europe.

<u>Nimba Research Project</u>. Under the cirection of a Committee set up under the chairmanship of Dr. K. Curry-Lindahl, the two-year programme of research directed towards the conservation of the extremely important Nimba Mountains, particularly the Liberian sector, is due to end in August 1966, but funds are now assured to extend it for a further two years.

Albert and Garamba National Parks, Congo. At the request of the Government of the Congo the International Commission on National Parks arranged for Dr. K. Curry-Lindahl to assess the situation in these Parks and make recommendations. The visit was carried out in April and May 1966.

(iv) <u>Publications</u> . Although seven mentioned in previous sections of t convenient to quote the full list (including second language editions behalf of IUCN during the trienning	chis Rep of 20 pu s) issue	ort, i blicat	t seem ions		
Proceedings of the First World Conference on National Parks (published for IUC) by the U.S. Government Printing Offic	N	echn.	Series	No.	2
Premiere Conference Mondiale sur les Par Nationaux (summarised French edition		II	II	II	"
Proceedings of the EAR Conference	Т	'echn.	Series	No.	3
Ecology of Man in the Tropical Environme (Proceedings of the 9th Technical Mee		echn.	Series	No.	4
List of European and North African Wetla of international importance		echn.	Series	No.	5
A review of recent knowledge of the relationship between the Tsetse Fly and its vertebrate hosts (published for IUCN toy Fauna Preservation Societ	ty) T	echn.	Series	No.	б
Proceedings of the 8th General Assembly	S	uppl.	Paper N	Io. 1	
La Nature est Notre Mère/Our Mother Natu the conservation of nature and natura resources in the Soudano-Sahelian zor (published for IUCN by UNESCO)	al ne	uppl.	Paper 1	No. 2	2
Report of the " Zoos and Conservation" Symposium	S	uppl.	Paper N	Jo. 3	}
A Systems Approach to Park Planning	S	uppl.	Paper	No.4	ł
Liquid Assets / Ressources Méconnues	S	uppl.	Paper N	Jo. 5	5
Papers presented at the Nairobi workshop of conservation education		uppl.	Paper 1	Jo. 7	7
Renewable Natural Resources in the Philippines	F	irst S	EAP Rep	port	
The Red Data Book	S	pecial	ist Ed:	ition	1
Statutes of IUCN Revise	ed Editi	on in	5 langı	uages	\$

- Advisory Report on a National Park System for Thailand (published for IUCN by the American Committee for International Wildlife Protection)
- Advisory Report on Wildlife and National Parks in Nigeria (published for IUCN Toy the American Committee for International Wildlife Protection)

(v) Participation in meetings of other organisations. A special effort has been made during the triennium to arrange Tor a member of the Executive Board or Secretariat or, where this has been impossible, a special representative, to attend meetings in which IUCN has been invited to participate. A debt of gratitude is owed to the many who have kindly agreed to undertake these assignments. The complete list of participations (37 in all during the period), giving the sponsoring organisation, subject-matter and place of meeting is as follows:-

	matter and place of	f meeting is as follows:-	
1963	(last quarter)	Council of Europe, Committee o: Experts on Conservation of Nature and Landscape	E - STRASBOURG
1964	UNESCO	Organisation of Research and Training in Africa in relation to the study, conservation and utilisation of natural resource	
	UNESCO	: International Hydrological Deca	ade- PARIS
	UNESCO	: International Oceanographic Commission	- PARIS
	FAO	: First Conference on Animal	
	FAO	Production and Health Forestry Commission for the	- ADDIS ABABA
		Near East	- BEIRUT
	FAO	: Forestry Commission for Asia and the Pacific	- RROTORUA
	Council of Europe	Committee of Experts on Con- servation of Nature and Landsca	
	Council of Europe:	; Agricultural Commission	- MONTREUX
	ICBP	: Conference on Birds of Prey	- CAEN
	ICBP	European Continental Section	- NEWCASTLE CO. DOWN
	Verein Naturechutz	park Conference	- FREIBURG
	Second Internationa Wildlife	al Meeting on the Pathology of	- FIRENZE
	Inauguration of the	e Charles Darwin Research Station	1- GALAPAGOS
	World Recreation Co	ongress	- ΤΟΚΥΟ

1965	UNESCO	: International Oceanographio Commissio	on	PARIS
	UNESCO	: Application of Science and Technolog to Development of Latin America	-	STRASBOURG
	FAO	: African Forestry Commission, Working		
		Party on Wildlife Management	-	KAMPALA
	FAO	: General Conference	-	ROME
		Europe : Committee of Experts on Conservation of Nature and Landscape nic Commission for Europe: water pollution problems		STRASBOURG GENEVA
	Internation	al Union of Game Biologists: VIIth Congress	_	YUGOSLAVIA
	Second Nati	onal Conference on the Protection of Nature in Rumania	_	CONSTANTZA
	Ngorongoro	Conservation Authority Advisory Committee	_	NGORONGORO
	First Confe	rence on Availability and Long Term Supply of Primates for Medical Resear	ch	-NEW YORK
	Specialist	meeting on the Conservation of Polar		
		Bears	-	FAIRBANKS
	World Confe	rence of Scientific Workers	-	BUDAPEST
		al Whaling Commission: 17th Meeting can Specialised Conference on problems relating to the Conservation of renewable natural resources		LONDON MAR DEL
1966	UNESCO	: 9th Conference of NGOs		PLATA PARIS
1000	UNESCO	: International Oceanographic Commissio		FAILTS
	onibeo	Working Group on Mutual Assistance		PARIS
	FAO	: 12th Conference of International Organisations for the joint study of programs in the field of Agriculture		
	Council of	in Europe Europe : Working Group on Conservation,	-	PARIS
	6th World F	Education and Information Forestry Congress ess of Alliance Internationale de		LONDON MADRID
		Tourisme: "Leisirs et Tourisme" can Wildlife and Natural Resources Conference	-	ROTTERDAM

- D. CONCLUSIONS
  - 22. Throughout the 18 years of the Union's existence, views on what should be its primary role and hence the emphasis of its activities, have tended to vary between two rather different concepts. This is perhaps natural in an organisation which is so prone to dichotomy as to be non-governmental yet enjoying and, indeed, dependent upon governmental support, and to have a very positive aim (the meaning of 'conservation' may still be minunderstood, but at least is generally accepted as a force to be reckoned with), yet priding itself on freedom from ideological bias.
  - 23. It is perhaps with special regard to its non-governmental status and ability to transcend mere political considerations, that one view of IUCN's most important function is that it should act as an international clearing-house for scientifically reliable information and balanced judgment on all aspects of conservation. On this view everything possible should be done to build up its status and experience as a scientific organisation, with the particular aims of applying sound ecological principles to any given situation, and producing a considered answer that will command the respect of the protagonists on one side or the other, though it may not always be to their liking.
  - 24. The other view which is argued with equal force is that the Union's prime responsibility should be to develop its educational, missionary or fire-brigade function - whichever metaphor happens to be preferred - constantly ready to intervene with all the authority derived from an international status and with the whole armoury of publicity and propaganda. Exponents of this view believe that, in a world situation where natural resources are being squandered at an ever increasing rate, and where, in developed and developing countries alike, the heedless and usually needless destruction of the environment is an everyday occurrence, the Union must and should always be ready to take the lead in the advocacy of the 'Cause' of conservation.
  - 25. The fact is, of course, that both concepts are equally valid and the ideal to be aimed at is a balanced emphasis on both objectives, rather than a haphazard swing of the pendulum. Propaganda, preachings and interventions are liable to misfire or back-fire unless based on a cool scientific assessment of the facts, while human nature being what it is the mere presentation of the facts - even if they were always asked for, which is very far from being the case - may serve little purpose unless accompanied by a 'message' which signposts the conslusions (however self-evident) and is imbued with a sense of urgency.

- 26. It is also unfortunately a simple fact that at no time in its history has IUCN had adequate resources to give equal emphasis to both the scientific and educational The last 33 months have been no aspects of its work. At the first meeting of the Executive Board exception. following the 8th General Assembly, when policy was reviewed, due importance was attached to politico-educational aspeots of the Union's work, but the emphasis was placed squarely on its scientific functions: "the objective should be to fill the need for an international technical advisory body or scientific 'brains-trust', specialising in applying an ecological approach to conservation problems".
- Chief instruments in achieving the objective thus defined 27. were judged to be, first, the development and full use of IUCN's Commission system, the ability to call on the advice of recognised experts throughout the world in eeach of the specialised fields covered by the system. In view of the experience of the triennium, it is doubtful however whether the logistics of this highly desirable development were fully appreciated. Effective means have still to be found for overcoming the difficulty and delay of communications and ensuring that advice, properly reconciled and collated, is made available through the pages of the Union's own Bulletin or otherwise effectively applied. Everything points to the fact that this can only be done if technical units representing each Commission are attached to or at least working closely with IUCN headquarters. As regretfully recorded in this Report lack of resources forced the abandonment of the plans for such units, which had been included in the Expanded Programme.
- The second instrument deemed to be of special importance 28. in securing the general objective, was in the view of the Executive Board a concentrated effort to improve both the quantity and quality of IUCN's publications. It was con-sidered, however, that the free issue of these publications to all Member Organisations (an innovation of which the significance and incidentally financial effect are insufficiently recognised) should not only be some quid pro quo for their support, but constitute an essential feature of IUCN's scientific services. Despits financial stringency, the generosity of private donors has enabled good progress to be made in this particular direction. It is indeed worth stressing that one of the main lessons of the triennium has been that support for productive activities, such as publications and the investigations, surveys or discussions leading to them, is usually obtainable, provided they are properly planned and explained. But this does not alter the fact that the organisation and planning of such productions requires an administrative basis (and a great deal of hard work), support for which has been hard to find and remains inadequate.

- 29. To sum up, therefore, while there has been some improvement in IUCN's basic position, as reflected in the percentage of its administrative needs covered by the regular support of its Members and in the feeling of stable continuity engendered by full control of its own headquarters, it has been insufficient to enable the Union to perform its dual function with full effect. Achievements have tended to be concentrated on the scientific side and aimed at developing an effective co-operation with the International Biological Programme, however imperfectly this has yet been realised. The highlights of the Triennium have thus been the work leading to and scientific content of the Bangkok Conference, an output of publications which has considerably exceeded a quarter of the entire output of the Union since its inception, the gathering and analysis of the mass of data required to establish the 'Red Book' as a continuing service and to revise and expand the 'U.N. List of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves' (it is to be hoped ultimate-ly leading to the establishment of a second regular service) and the participation by IUCN, at an average incidence of more than once a month, in conferences of which well over half were of a scientific character.
- This does not mean that, where the facts have been as-30. certained and the case for international intervention has been established, IUCN has neglected to take action. Such action was taken, for example, when a clear issue of principle was raised by the proposal to site the Winter Olympics in the Banff National Park, or when the policy of whaling interests was so outrageously at variance with principles of sustained yield in the utilisation of resources, or for that matter in the great majority of problems dealt with by the Survival Service and National Parks Commissions and the MAR Project. But there is no doubt that many both within and outside the Union have felt that more can and should be done to balance scientific endeavour by developing the Union's educational and propagandist mission. The answer is surely: to shun internecine advocacy of points of view which should be complementary and never conflicting, and to co-operate in developing the detailed plans (and finding the means to support and implement them) which will enable IUCN more nearly to realise its potentialities and fulfil its vital purpose.

# APPENDIX C

### REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON ECOLOGY

At the opening Session of the Assembly the President referred to the grievous loss suffered by IUCN through the death of Edward H. Graham, Chairman of the Ecology Commission. The Commission associates itself with the many tributes which have been paid to his memory. One of the Commission's main tasks of the last three years, the planning of the 10th Technical Meeting, which has just concluded, fell very largely on Edward Graham's shoulders.

Two of the Commission's Committees have been very active:-

The Committee on the ecological effects of chemical controls has played a major role in drawing attention to the dangers of chemical control on wildlife. It has succeeded in establishing a standardised nomenclature, has produced a world list of research projects on chemical control and held a very successful symposium described as an Advanced Study Institute on Pesticides in the Environment and their Effects on Wildlife. The proceedings of this meeting have now been published as a supplement to the Journal of Applied Ecology.

The Committee on ecological aspects of landscape planning has done much to advance the idea that landscapes have to be planned as a whole, and that this can be a creative approach to certain conservation problems. They have maintained close collaboration with a number of organisations particularly with IFLA (International Federation of Landscape Architects). They have acted in a consultative capacity to the Council of Europe in connection with the planning of Pindus National Park in Greece. They have done much to develop the concept of an international bibliographic centre for landscape planning, and this has the support of the Commission.

A summary of the Reports of the two Committees is appended.

At the present meeting the Commission has discussed plans for its future activities, including collaboration in Project Aqua, proposals for which are also appended. There can be no doubt that the work of the Commission has been handicapped by shortage of funds and in particular the lack of a full-time scientific officer to supervise projects of special concern to the Commission.

It is hoped that in the future, the Commission will initiate research projects in conservation, organise specialist discussions and establish a number of Working Groups to ensure that IUCN can make full use of ecologists in relation to conservation problems. It is particularly important that the Commission brings about closer liaison between professional ecologists and bodies concerned with landscape planning. As the work of IBP expands, the work of the Commission will be increased.

J. B. CRAGG.

# ECOLOGY COMMISSION

### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

### ON THE ECOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF CHEMICAL CONTROLS

The history of the IUCN's concern over pesticidal contamination of environments was reviewed by the Chairman of the Committee in a recent paper, copies of which are available at IUCN's headquarters. Briefly, the IUCN has been concerned with pesticidal pollution since 1954 when the 5th Technical Meetings of the IUCN at Copenhagen had this as its main theme and again in 1960 at Warsaw when the subject of the 8th Technical Meetings was on pesticide ecology.

In 1961 the Committee on the Ecological Effects of Chemical Controls was formed. This Committee has met at Leiden, 1961; London and Leiden, 1963; Monks Wood, England, 1965; and Lucern, 1966. Membership has been kept small to facilitate active participation but large enough to include all the major continents. To facilitate the work of the Committee without enlarging it a list of Formal Correspondents is being organised. These Correspondents will be asked to aid the Committee by supplying information on local practices or on specialised phases of knowlddge dealing with pesticide ecology.

The concern of the Committee and the IUCN over the ecological effects of pesticidal contamination is based on:

1. The large amounts of contaminants involved. In the U.S. alone over 500 million kilograms of pesticides are manufactured each year.

2. The large areas covered. In the U.S. alone there are almost 100 million hectares treatments each year. Also non-target areas are affected - even the Antarctic.

3. The swiftness of the ecological change. Through the use of many aeroplanes thousands of hectares can toe treated in minutes. Ecological change is more rapid than with fire.

4. The completeness of the change. Through the use aeroplanes any and all parts of an area are or can be treated including areas not normally reached on foot or from the ground.

5. The degree of the change. Many treatments can make an area lethal to many forms of animal life; other treatments may affect plants,

6. The persistence of the change. Some chemicals have a very slow rate of decay.

7. The complexity of the ecological effects. Some effects are sublethal in nature and may affect reproduction of carnivorous members of the ecological food chain.

8. The danger of extinction of animals and plants with limited numbers or ranges. Without precise knowledge of geographic ranges and populations of species with limited numbers and/or distribution, there is danger of including all of them in lethal treatment zones.

The Committee notes a parallel between radioactivity and pesticide contamination. Both result from man's increasing technology. Both are powerful weapons for destruction on the one hand, or for betterment of man on the other. Residues of both are widespread and may cause lethal or sublethal damage. Both may persist a long time. Yet although there are many international controls of radioactivity there are almost none of. pesticide residues.

During the past three years the Committee has:-

1. Continued to standardise, internationally, the pesticide terminology.

2. Continued to facilitate international correspondence, travel, and/or co-operative efforts of more than 100 research scientists in all parts of the world.

3. Continued to serve as an abstracting agency for data processing, storage, and retrieval on pesticide ecology.

4. Published (in mimeograph form) a listing of the current research (as of 1963 - 1964) on pesticide ecology in six nations. The North American References were abstracted and published as U.S. Fish and Wildlife Circular 224 in 1965.

5. Been asked through individual members and still very informally to perform staff functions or deliver reports on pesticide ecology for FAO, WHO, Council of Europe, and OECD.

Served as a planning board to organise the first б. international symposium by research investigators engaged in work on pesticide ecology. The symposium entitled: "Pesticides in the Environment and their Effects on Wildlife" was held at Monkswood Experimental Station, England, from July 1 - 14, 1965. The proceedings from this conference appear as a supplement to Volume 3, of the Journal of Applied Ecology (Blackwell Scientific Publications, Oxford, xii + 311 pp.) The Committee is especially indebted to its Secretary, Dr. N.W. Moore, who acted as host and sponsor for the Conference and as editor of the proceedings. At this one event 71 scientists from 11 nations shared their findings and produced a general statement. In summary, it states there is widespread contamination by a wide spectrum of chemicals. In some cases harmful effects on wildlife populations were clearly demonstrated, but more frequently the effects of residues are unknown. The symposium participants further stated that in order to understand the effects of pesticides more fully, there is need for more work, including: routine collection of data; experimental research; use of present knowledge; and dissemination of information. The participants asked that the IUCN facilitate the international aspects of the investigations and activities which were concluded to be necessary in order to understand the effects of pesticides more fully.

It was at the opening of this symposium that Dr. George presented a paper referred to in the first paragraph of this report. Altogether six papers and summaries by five members of the Committee were presented at this symposium.

The individual contributions and publications on pesticide ecology of members of the Committee during the past three years are too numerous to list here. As indicated abo As indicated above, a list of several hundred references and research work in progress has been published separately. However, the President's Science Advisory Committee report on "The Use of Pesticides" deserves especial attention. The Chairman of this Committee helped prepare the material for this report. The report came as a result of Miss Carson's "Silent Spring", and it has had tremendous impact in making legislators receptive to the ideas of ecologists. During the past three years members of the Committee report that not only in the U.S. but also in England, Prance, Holland, and Australia there has been increased awareness of the side effects of pesticides and a willingness to Only in the last few months the Australian regulate their use. representative to the Committee and Mr. Downes (Chairman of the Committee on Ecological Aspects of Soil and Water Conservation) helped prepare a report for the Premier of Victoria on the Effects of Pesticides.

As for plans for the future, the Committee hopes to:-

1. Set up projects on:-

Tsetse fly control, Grasshopper control (locusts), Simulid fly control, Weaver bird control, Malaria control, Cotton pest control.

2. Add two clerical workers, one each to the staff of the Chairman and the Secretary.

3. Hold a Symposium in 1968 on:-

- (a) Background levels of pesticides,
- (b) Effects of pesticides on population densities and productivity of various ecosystems.

This Symposium is planned for the U.S. and probably should be held in conjunction with the 1968 UNESCO Conference at Washington.

4. Update the 1964 list of current research, and maintain data processing and information retrieval systems.

5. Update the recommendations of the Committee; no additional cost.

6. Enter into informal and/or formal contacts with FAO, WHO, Council of Europe, OECD, and UNESCO.

7. Meet about every two years formally and informally more often as members attend meetings together.

Estimated costs of these projected activities have been submitted to the Commission for inclusion in IUCN's Program for 1966-69.

The Committee recommends to the Commission that:-

- 1. Funding be considered as a vital item as several members are straining the resources of their official staffs to conduct their services for the Committee.
- 2. Formal liaison with International Actional agencies be effected.
- 3. Formal endorsement of the draft IUCN Policy statement attached as an Appendix to this Report.

In conclusion the Committee believes that the trends are good. More and more legislative and action groups are considering ecological side effects in their planning and operations; but problems still exist - especially in the emergent nations where needs to increase food, fiber, and forest production and eliminate vectors of human disease at low costs are very important. Therefore the responsibilities of the Committee, the IUCN and ecologists in general is all the greater today because problems of maintaining or restoring a quality environment do exist and legislators and action agencies are willing in most cases to accept help from ecologists in solving them.

> JOHN L. GEORGE, Chairman.

STATEMENT OF THE VIEWS OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES'(IUCN) COMMISSION ON ECOLOGY'S COMMITTEE ON ECOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF CHEMICAL CONTROL (Revised May 1966)

1. The IUCN is fully aware of the problems of agriculture and public health in a world with a rapidly growing population and a technical knowledge which enables people to live in a state of well-being. It is obvious that no one can oppose any wellconsidered attempt to increase the production of the necessary food, or the elimination of vectors of disease.

2. It is equally obvious that the use of pesticides is one of the means by which food production can be increased, and the IUCN wishes to be clear on the point that it is not opposed to the principle of using pesticides when this is necessary according to the present knowledge.

3. The IUCN does, however, consider it necessary to insist upon the following procedures when planning pesticide application:-

(a) Before control is attempted it should be firmly established that the organism to be attacked is indeed doing <u>damage</u> of economic significance. Also, the IUCN distinguishes different <u>categories</u> of social need for pest control. They are:- (i) the abatement of a nuisance, (ii) the reduction of an agricultural or forest pest, and (iii) the elimination of a vector of human disease. The degree of upset of ecological processes which may be temporarily permissible would vary with the particular objective, and the social values and mores of the particular place.

The IUCN strongly advocates serious consideration for (b) ecological side effects. Very stable insecticides with a long residual action have been used widely and with modern techniques and equipment can be distributed to areas formerly not treated. Therefore, ecological upset will persist longer over larger areas. Furthermore, the full ecological impact of many pesticides is not completely It is not always easy to establish the damage known. done by insects or weeds, but many farmers and advisors have a tendency for "clean farming" which leads them to extravagant use of pesticides. This has had its repercussions both within the biocoeaosis of the agricultural crop under consideration and outside the treated area. Quite often no data are available on the actual increase

in production resulting from control, as the effects of too abundant use of pesticides cannot be measured with the same units as crop production can be evaluated.

It needs more an attitude of mind than a calculation of the agriculturalist to decide upon abundant or restricted use of pesticides.

It should be firmly established that with the (C) present knowledge chemical control is essential as no other control of the pest organism is feasible in many Pesticides have the very great advantage of cases. giving results immediately and of being spectacular. Particularly in areas where farmers have little experience in newer methods of agriculture, this is a very great asset in getting their co-operation in plans for increasing the yield. However, the responsibility of the advisor must go further than the immediate When considered on its long-term effectiveness, result. pesticides may increase the problems rather than reduce With this in mind careful consideration should be them. given to other solutions of the problem such as cultural methods and the development of resistant varieties, Biological control <u>sensu</u> <u>lato</u>, although not so spectacu-lar and not as effective immediately, may eventually be a more economical way of improving the production of food in certain situations. Under biological control we include also development of varieties resistant to particular diseases or pests. In other cases biological and chemical control may be combined in an integrated control which avoids loss of predators and yet reduces the numbers of the pest.

(d) When control by chemical is undertaken, the pesticide should be applied at a <u>minimum rate</u> which will ensure effective control. There is a tendency to use insecticides at an overdose, because one is then more sure to obtain good results. This is the reason why not only the producers of the insecticide but also the advisor in the field will tend to avoid the risk of failure and use too high a concentration or dose. This, however, increases considerably the danger to beneficial insects and wildlife and should be avoided whenever possible.

(e) The pesticide should be applied only at <u>such places</u>, where it will have maximum effect. For quick and often cheap application in areas which are difficult to reach by road, aerial applications are used. This leads to widespread use and the pesticides are applied also to places where they are of no use. Wind and running water

also transport these chemicals to places where they are not needed and not wanted. In addition to wind and running water the process of volatilisation has caused us serious concern. We know aerial pesticide applications, particularly of emulsions when air temperatures are high, may not reach the target area because the formulation has volatilised and is somewhere in the atmosphere. Where this material will be deposited is not known. DDT in water has shown an amazing co-distillation rate which indicates more of it is dispersed into the atmosphere than would be predicted.

(f) The pesticide should be applied at such a time that maximum effect can be expected with a minimum of danger for organisms which are not to be controlled. In a number of cases the usefulness of the application of pesticides is restricted in time by the biology of the pest to be controlled. There is then no choice of time But in other cases the moment at which a possible. pesticide is applied can be chosen more freely. It is then necessary to consider other effects of its application and adjust the time of application with due consideration of the side-effects that may result from its Particularly, we feel that it is important to use. avoid treatment during the breeding period of desirable forms whenever possible. The use of residual, longterm pesticides should be avoided.

(g) Whenever possible, preference should be given to <u>specific pesticides</u> and <u>formulations</u> as opposed to general pesticides. We again raise the importance of formulation because in some cases the formulation may be more toxic than the pesticide; particularly is this true in the aquatic environments.

4. Recently there hare been new developments which should be considered and programmes should Toe constantly reviewed. The use of virus, of bacteria and bacterial toxins and of fungus diseases of insects is very promising. Some spectacular results have been achieved by the use of insect predators and parasites of pest insects, and in some cases this had led to solving rather difficult problems of integrated pest control. Also, we wish to emphasise again the use of <u>cultural controls</u> of insects, and the development of pest resistant varieties of plants as this shows great promise. The great advantages of these are obvious but the development is still in its beginning. It should be emphasised that these methods, possibly used in combination with very low concentrations of synthetic insecticides, or in an integrated biological and chemical control, open a way for

control of pests with slight disturbance of the biocoenosis within the agricultural area and without it having repercussions on both biological control and the biocoenosis of the area thus treated. This will also safeguard wildlife from suffering from control not intended to damage it. Such conservative use will also help guard the public health.

5. <u>Disposal</u> of pesticides should be in such a way that natural environments are not contaminated.

6. <u>Continuous</u> research should be conducted to gather the needed knowledge to permit more and more enlightened pest control. All segments of society, including the manufacturer of pesticides, should support such research.

7. These principles should be continuously reviewed and changed as necessary.

# ECOLOGY COMMISSION

### REPORT OF THE LANDSCAPE PLANNING COMMITTEE

1. A Committee Meeting was held in Rome from 1st - 7th May, 1964, organised jointly with the Mediterranean Working Group of the International Federation of Landscape Architects. The President of the International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA) Professor F. C. Caloral took an active part, and several representatives of FAO and the Italian State Forest Service were present as well as interested friends from Greece, U.K, and U.S.A.

Open sessions were held on the following subjects:-

The contribution of the Landscape Planner to forestry.

The forest in the Mediterranean Landscape.

The contribution of the Landscape Planner to National Parks Management.

Landscape Planning in Rural and Regional Development.

Resolutions approved by the Committee to bring about a proper consideration of the landscape and its ecology in relation to these subjects can be summarised as follows:-

- The publication of a book which would help persons concerned with the planning of National Parks in underdeveloped countries,
- 2. A definition of the role of the Landscape Planner:-
  - (i) The ecology and appearance of a landscape is formed and will continue to be formed by a collection of factors, These include geological, economic, land use, climatic and social factors. These factors are normally studied as separate subjects.
  - (ii) The part of the Landscape Planner is to understand the interaction and effect of these factors on the landscape.
  - (iii) By this understanding he can assess the possible consequences of changes on the landscape and can advise how changes may either -
    - (a) be absorbed into the existing ecological situation or
    - (b) form the basis of a new ecological situation related to human demands.
  - (iv) The landscape survey is an assessment of the facts and forces which have formed the landscape. The landscape plan sets out the framework and lines of action by which the landscape is to be adjusted in accordance with ecological principles to meet the needs of changed circumstances.
- 3. A statement on the future of forests around the Mediterranean:-
  - This meeting recognises that some kind of forest must always be present in most parts of the Mediterranean Landscape, to achieve an ecological balance, including the human aspects.
  - (ii) Today, generally as a result of degradation, the Forest in the Mediterranean Landscape cannot often The a highly productive one but must be retained for protective values and human welfare.

- (iii) Although much information is available on soils and plant sociology, insufficient work has been done on the application of this knowledge to the rehabilitation of forests in the Mediterranean. More research is also needed on microclimatic conditions in the Mediterranean area.
- An endorsement of the Committee's Warsaw resolution of 1960 on the need for landscape planning on an ecological basis.

In the sessions devoted to the Committee's lousiness, proposals were made to seek support for the setting up of three schools to train Landscape Planners in different parts of the world as well as for the establishment of an International Bibliographical Centre for Landscape Planning.

II. A Committee Meeting was held in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, on 14th and 15th May, 1965.

Co-operation with other Commissions and committees of commissions of IUCN and co-operation with IPLA were among items discussed during the first Session.

During the Second Session the Committee approved resolutions for bringing about a proper consideration of the landscape and its ecology, Toy -

1. The publication of a booklet on Landscape Planning in industrial and developing countries;

2. A restatement of the Resolution passed in Rome 1964, on the future of forests around the Mediterranean;

3. A re-endorsement of the Committee's Warsaw Resolution of 1960, endorsed Rome 1964, on the need for Landscape Planning on an ecological basis;

4. Seeking support for the Establishment of an International Bibliographic Centre for Landscape Planning in conjunction with the IUCN Library Project: it was envisaged that Morges would house the IUCN Library dealing with habitat/species conservation, and that the combined cost of the project would be £350,000, £100,000 for Morges and £250,000 for the Landscape Planning Centre.

A symposium was held in the evening of 14th May at the University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on 'Developing the rural landscape to balance increasing urbanisation'. Papers contributed were -

- Is farm-land suitable for the recreation of the General public? G. Kragh.
- A Landscape Plan for recreation areas. E. Barnard.
- Recreational Development in the rural areas of the Netherlands. R. J. Benthem.

The third and fourth Sessions of the Symposium were devoted to consideration of papers and contributors to part II of the 10th Technical Meeting.

Pull details of the membership changes of the Committee have been submitted to the Commission for approval, together with details of the individual activities and publications of the Committee's members.

Recommendations have also been made on the following matters:-

- A Landscape Planning Bibliographical centre: a joint approach by IFLA / IUCN in seeking funds was suggested;
- The Publication of a booklet based on the papers of Part II of the 10th Technical Meeting;
- 3. The updated Warsaw Resolution and Recommendations;
- The form that an international inventory of the natural resources of the Landscape could take;
- 5. The impact of supersonic transport aircraft on the environment;
- 6. The proposed reservoir projects in the Grand Canyon, U.S.A. and in Upper Teesdale, U.K.;
- 7. The resolutions of the European working party on Landscape husbandry and the European Conference of Local Authorities (on regional planning and the conservation of nature and Landscape).

### ECOLOGY COMMISSION

### RECOMMENDATIONS OFAN AD HOC COMMITTEE ON PROJECT AQUA

### Minutes of a Meeting held at the Kunsthaus, Lucerne,

### at 1500 hrs on 27th. June 1966

Present: Professor H. Luther (Finland) (in the Chair) Dr. J. Berry (U.K.) Dr. J.L. George (U.S.A.) Dr. G. Peterken (I.B.P./CT, representing E.M. Nicholson, C.B.) Dr. Tom Pritchard (U.K.) Dr. E.B. Worthington (I.B.P.)

1. It was proposed that the Project Aqua should become a joint project of IUCN and IBP and should henceforward be guided by a committee appointed by the IUCN Commission on Ecology and IBP/PF Section. It was further proposed that the Committee be composed as follows, subject to the agreement of those nominated who were not present at this meeting and subject to confirmation by IBP/PP:-

2. The draft questionnaire and the preliminary report prepared by Professor Luther were discussed in relation to Mark VI of the IBP/CT Site Report Form. Reference was also made to the Site Report Form being prepared for use in the U.K. by the Meres Research Group under the chairmanship of Dr. T. Pritchard, It was agreed that there should be close cooperation between IBP/CT, Meres Research Group and the Project Aqua Committee during the preparation of a Site Report Form on the basis of Professor Luther's draft questionnaire.

3. <u>Project Aqua Objectives and Programme</u> were then discussed. It was agreed:-

- That the Object of Project Aqua is to draw up an annotated list of inland waters of international interest to science for research or for education and training.
- That Project Aqua should Toe concerned only with inland waters at this stage;
- 3. That inland waters of scientific importance for conservations, or for continued observation should be listed in 3 Groups, as follows:-
  - <u>Group I</u> Classical sites, well-studied and well-documented;

## Group II Sites which are important as used

- fa) for past or current research, or (b) where extensive research is
- planned or
  (c) those regarded as of high
  potential research value;
- <u>Group III</u> Sites subject to rapid change, e.g. natural waters subject to acclerated entrophication and man-made lakes.
- 4. That Site Report Forms should seek information about the Groups given in (2) above.

4. The administration of the project is envisaged on the following lines:-

- 1. <u>The Project Aqua Committee</u> will produce an appropriate Site Report Form (SRF) together with an explanatory document to be used with it;
- IBP/PP Office in London should be asked to distribute the SRF to appropriate committees, institutes and individuals in all countries.
- 3. Completed SRF would be returned to the IBP/PF Office in London;
- 4. The IBP/PF Committee should, in each country where there exists such a committee, be asked to screen and edit the SRF for its respective country, with the assistance of National Committees and the Project Aqua Committee;

- (5) The Project Aqua Committee would then prepare a first international list (Project Aqua List Mark I) using the mass data processing facilities of IBP if possible;
- (6) Mark I would then be circulated from the IBP/PF Office in London to each person who received an SRP and to any other committees, groups or individuals in a position to offer objective comments;
- (7) The list would then be revised, in the light of the observations received, and a Marl: II list would 'be printed as an IUCN/IBP handbook designed to function as an open-ended working paper for use by governments, international agencies, conservationists, scientists and others.

#### APPENDIX D

# REPORT OF THE IUCN COMMISSION ON EDUCATION

The activities of the Commission on Education are based on the idea that nature conservation is a vital economic and social problem of all nations.

We believe that as a fundamental basis for the solution of this problem, the Commission should promote:-

- (a) The establishment of a strong and effective system of conservation education at all levela in educational establishments of all kinds;
- (b) The development of the scientific approach in nature conservation;
- (c) The realisation of the need for many-sided information sources in relation to the wise use of natural resources, and the necessity of the conservation and restoration of these resources to meet the cultural and material requirements of all people;
- (d) The popularisation of the activities of the IUCN as an international body occupied with solving theoretical and practical problems in nature conservation all over the world.

Such a programme has been and remains the basis of the Union's aims in the field of education and information and in line with the Resolution of the XVII U.N. General Assembly on "Economic Development and Conservation of Nature" (1962), endorsing the similar Resolution of UNESCO.

Since the VIII General Assembly of IUCN in Nairobi (1963) the Commission has made the following progress:-

After the Nairobi workshop on Conservation Education for Specialists of the African Countries, the IUCN published the papers and an account of the discussions as a supplement to the Proceedings of the VIII General Assembly, and this includes examples of experience in education and propaganda in nature conservation from many countries, as well as an assessment of international aspects of the problems.

This supplement is of interest to teachers in different educational establishments, and to scientists and other specialists who are busy with practical tasks in conservation and restoration of natural resources. It has been welcomed by many people in different national organisations. In the Commission's opinion it would be useful to publish the book in other languages, and arrangements are already in hand for releasing a Russian translation in the USSR this year.

World literature on conservation has been collected by the Chairman of the Commission in collaboration with the International Commission on National Parks and a survey of the material will toe published in due course, in the form of a set of abstracts, probably as a supplement to the IUCN Bulletin. It will be comparable to the first set of abstracts of world literature, also prepared by the Commission and published by UNESCO in 1960, in English and French, but the second set of abstracts will deal more specifically with nature reserves and other protected areas.

In Lucerne, preceding the General Assembly, the Commission on Education held a Symposium on the "Conservation Education at the University Level". The material of the Symposium is important not only for its participants but also for others concerned with educational training in institutes of higher education, where important developments can be foreseen in the training of skilled specialists with a sound knowledge of the scientific principles and practical methods of conservation and the rational utilisation of natural resources. It is proposed that the Proceedings of the Lucerne Symposium should be circulated widely to such institutions.

One of the four sessions of the Conference on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources in Tropical South-East Asia, held in Bangkok from 29th November to 4th December 1965, was devoted to education and training in ecology and con-Many of the 150 participants at the Conference, servation. who came from a number of countries in South-East Asia, took part in providing extremely valuable and interesting papers and contributions to the discussions. In the conclusions and recommendations special emphasis was placed on the importance of higher education and training of specialists, the need for education material and exchange of experience and knowledge, and the need for advisory services. Another matter considered was the importance of strengthening education about the economic benefits of conservation. Suggestions were also put forward for the creation of a South-East Asia Committee of the Commission, comparable to the very successful North-West Europe Committee, to ensure much greater collaboration in this region.

Tremendous progress has been made by the North-West Europe Committee. Its 4th Session was held at Oslo in 1964. and its 5th at Stockholm in 1965. Dr. Evteev, representing UNESCO attended the Stockholm meeting. The major current task of the North-West Europe Committee is the preparation of a Compendium on Environmental Education in North-West Europe. International working parties are obtaining data on roles and characterisation of environmental education in schools and in institutes of higher education, in the professions such as

landscape design and planning, engineering, agriculture and forestry, and in adult education. It is hoped that the research and survey work will be completed and the results published during the next two years.

The Commission has put forward a proposal that efforts should be made to develop multi-disciplinary research institutes whose task would be to bring together all aspects of the environmental sciences concerned with the conservation of natural resources. Such institutes, in the opinion of the Commission, should approach the problems of utilising, conserving, and renewing natural resources, taking into account that different natural resources collectively constitute natural complexes or ecosystems as well as being an integral part in the economy of each country.

In most cases existing research institutes in different countries study natural resources in distinct compartments, and not on a multi-disciplinary basis. For example, there are soil and agronomic research institutes, hydrological institutes, botanical institutes and zoological institutes, but these, when they consider conservation at all, consider only the separate resources which are related to their own specialist interest and research.

In order to promote multi-disciplinary research aimed at finding solutions to the problems of developing harmonious programmes of natural resource utilisation, which would take into account the inter-relationships of animal, plant, and the physical components of the environment, and the influence of man, it is essential to establish nature conservation research institutes. Such institutes should be staffed by botanists, zoologists, geologists, pedologists, agronomists, foresters, economists and other specialists, including educationalists, working Their task would be to provide knowledge together as a team. techniques which can be used to develop policies and proand grammes for the use of natural resources, so that such resources will continue to meet the economic and cultural needs of every country.

In conclusion the Commission would like to note with great satisfaction that in its work it has always met with support and assistance from the IUCN Executive Board, the IUCN Secretariat and other permanent Commissions, as well as from the nature conservation organisations of many countries. The future tasks in the field of nature conservation education and information are great and serious. The Commission's honourable duty is to participate actively in their solution. Appendix D (con<u>t'd)</u>

Annexe A

#### Working Programme for 1966-1969

In the period 1966-1969 the Commission on Education will develop its work in accordance with the principles set out in the first part of the Chairman's Report.

To carry out this programme the Commission has established two lines of policy. One part of its work will be concerned with education and training at universities and all other institutes of higher education, including those responsible for the training of teachers. Dr. T. Pritchard (U.K.) has been elected vice-chairman in charge of this part of the programme.

The other part of the Commission's work will be concerned with general education matters and with information. Dr. Jan Cerovsky (Czechoslovakia) has been elected vice-chairman in charge of this part of the programme.

The Commission will pay special attention to the needs and achievements of the developing countries in the execution of all aspects of its policies.

The Commission will concentrate on the following specific tasks in the next three years:-

- 1. It will develop a plan for higher education and training to implement the recommendations made at the Lucerne Symposium on Conservation Education at the University level and other similar recommendations made at previous meetings, especially at Nairobi and Bangko4.
- 2. It will also develop its work on general education and information in the light of recommendations made in the past and in the light of the mounting demand for educational materials and other aids.
- 3. Steps are being taken to intensify the adtivities of the Commission to establish more Regional Committees. It is expected that an East Europe Committee will be created in the near future by Drl J. Cerovsky (Czechoslovakia) and his colleagues.
- 4. In connection with the South American conservation conference a symposium on education for specialists of countries in this region will be held (probably in 1968) in South America. Liaison and co-operation will be developed with the two South American members of the Commission.

- 5. Further discussion will be held with educationalists and conservationists in S.E. Asia to consolidate the educational achievements of the Bangkok conference.
- 6. Discussions will be held in association with UNESCO towards the creation of an African Regional Committee.
- 7. Co-operation between Regional Committees will be promoted by exchanging literature and other information and when appropriate by means of joint meetings between Committees.
- 8. It will develop close co-operation with UNESCO not only in the creation of Regional Committees in, but also in providing advisory services for, the developing countries.
- 9. It approves the contact with the International Youth Federation for the Study and Conservation of Nature.
- 10. It will hold a Seminar at the next General Assembly of IUCN.
- 11. When possible a working group on conservation education will be developed to promote the aims of the Permanent Commission on Conservation Education and support the education needs of IUCN and its members.
- 12. It will publish the proceedings of the Lucerne Symposium in the near future.

The conclusions and recommendations of the Symposium on "Conservation Education at the University Level" Lucerne June 23/24 1966 are attached (Annexe <u>B</u>).

## Annexe B

## Conclusions and Recommendations

The Commission on Education, in the light of the papers presented to and the discussions held at the symposium on Conservation Education at University level, June 1966, at Lucerne, and with regard to other discussions at previous symposia held recently, such as at Bangkok, 1965 and Nairobi, 1963, concludes:-

- That there is an urgent need for it to examine and to study the characteristics and objectives of environmental education in Universities and other Institutes of higher education, especially training in ecology and resource management, and, on the basis of its findings, that it should define such characteristics and objectives.
- 2. That it should pay attention, during its examination and study of environmental education, to the need to define the elements of such education and training which ought to be adopted on a universal basis, such as studies on water, forests, soils and wildlife; however, it has noted that it is most important that the emphasis on other related studies should take account of national, regional and local conditions and requirements.
- 3. That the range of examples of syllabuses now in existence, described and discussed at the symposium, are most valuable as guidelines for the development of a pattern of education and training in different parts of the world so that they meet a range of educational and vocational requirements.
- 4. That all education and training related to conservation and resource management should have a sound basis of ecological studies and include a proportion of field work.
- 5. That the educational methods and techniques adopted must be adapted to the particular characteristics of the University or other Institute of higher education (for example, the approach in an agricultural faculty should normally be different from that in a faculty in technology), but stresses the importance of conveying the essential unity and complexity of environmental education regardless of what emphasis is placed on particular aspects of it and regardless of the methods and techniques of teaching employed.

- 6. That programmes in environmental education in Universities and other Institutes of higher education should not be carried out, or initiated without due regard being given to the related educational work in schools or in other Institutes from which students are accepted for higher education and training.
- 7. That such programmes should also take account of the actual and potential roles in society of the students undertaking such education after they have completed their studies.

In the light of discussions at the Lucerne Symposium, the Commission on Education has noted especially that the following functions of environmental education at Universities and other Institutes of higher education should he recognised immediately:-

- 2.1 In the training of persons who will later in life embark on a career in the earth and life sciences, including biologists, geographers, geologists, agricultural and forest scientists, farmers and foresters;
- 2.2 In the training of those who will become planners, landscape designers and civil engineers, and others whose professions will be in the design, construction and control projects which affect the face of the land and the condition of soil, water and air;
- 2.3 In the education of those who will become scientists other than biologists and earth scientists, including physicists, chemists and mathematicians, and technologists whose research, development and project work can affect the environment very severely;
- 2.4 In the education of those who will become statesmen and civil servants, who will formulate policies and who will authorise action that will have far-reaching influences on the environment;
- 2.5 In the training of those who will become educationalists - teachers and educational administrators whose task will be to interpret knowledge to young people and to mould personalities;

Appendix D.(cont'd)

2.6 In the education of those who will be the ordinary citizens whose collective voices will influence those in the categories given above. These will toe the people who will bring to bear the weight of public opinion behind or against policies and action according to their merit in terms of environmental conservation; and this category includes journalists and others connected with the formulation and interpretation of public opinion.

The Commission is very aware of the fact that only in rare circumstances are ail, or indeed more than a few, of the functions of environmental education outlined above realised. It therefore recommends to the Executive Board and the General Assembly that the following steps be taken to improve the position:-

- 3.1 That the Commission on Education be authorised to obtain further information about developments in environmental education mainly in the teaching of ecology and resource management, at Universities and other Institutes of higher education on a world wide basis;
- 3.2 That, on the basis of the further information obtained, the Commission be authorised to establish machinery for providing a consultative and advisory service to all institutes of higher education seeking assistance, with special regard to the needs of the developing countries, particularly in the tropics; and that liaison be established between the Commission on Education and the Commission on Ecology to ensure that expert ecological advice is obtainable in this connection;
- 3.3 That the Commission also be authorised to investigate the demand for research ecologists, conservationists, resource managers and others employed in environmental research and management, in developed and developing countries, with the assistance of national and international agencies, especially FAO and UNESCO; and that special liaison be established between the Commission on Education and IBP to ensure that the short-term and long-term requirements of IBP are taken into full account in such an investigation.
- 3.4 The financial and staff resources required by the Commission to undertake these duties be taken into account within the framework of IUCN's forward plan for the next six years.

The Commission on Education further recommends to the Executive Board and General Assembly:-

- Considering a recommendation of the third annual 4.1 meeting of the Latin American Committee of National Parks which refers to the urgent need to survey in all Latin American countries the existing conservation material, IUCN should send a Recommendation to the Latin American Committee of National Parks urging that Committee to undertake, in consultation with the Department of Education of the Pan American Union and UNESCO, a survey of all existing conservation material prepared in or for Latin America, or being used in the countries of South America for curricula or extra curricula conservation education or for the dissemination of conservation ideas.
- 4.2 That every effort should be made by IUCN to establish contact with and to offer guidance to politicians in connection with the wise use of natural resources, for without their leadership valuable assets will continue to be wasted regardless of any measures taken within the framework of educational systems.
- 4.3 That, particularly in connection with recommendation 4.2. above, IUCN should send appropriate circular letters to all Ministers of Education or their equivalents, and to the heads of all Departments and Universities and other Institutes of higher education which are in some way connected with ecology, conservation and research management, drawing their attention to the value of environmental education as a part of liberal studies as well as part of scientific and professional training, and urging that the Universities should accept responsibility for leadership in promoting such education;
- 4.4 That IUCN should investigate the possibility of arranging for seminars on environmental education at University level, with special emphasis on ecology, to be held at the next International Botanical and International Zoological Congresses.

#### APPENDIX E

#### REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON LEGISLATION

#### 1. Composition of the Commission

The General Assembly of IUCN in Cracow in 196C appointed a Committee on Legislation and Administration, which established a small office in Bonn, mainly for the collection of relevant documentation. In recognition of the work done, the Committee was raised to the status of a permanent commission by the General Assembly at Nairobi In May 1966 it was composed of 16 members. in 1963. Τn practice it has become apparent, however, that certain changes in organisation and personnel are necessary to activitate the Commission's work more effectively. Persons with legal or administrative experience need to be found in as many parts of the world as possible as corresponding members. The list of ordinary members must be revised accordingly.

#### 2. The Documentary Working Basis

Texts (a) of existing laws, regulations and decrees of the various states (including their constitutional provisions and legal codes), and (b) of bilateral and multilateral agreements and arrangements, are collected, sorted according to their spheres of application, and then filed. Different governmental systems are kept apart, which is of particular importance in the case of federal states. In such cases the text® of local legislation are included to the extent that regions or provinces have direct legislative Finally the laws, regulations, decrees and competency. agreements are recorded on card indexes and classified. Owing to the amount of the material, it is planned to transfer the card indsx to IBM punched cards. A system for keeping the cards has been worked out and negotiations for putting the scheme into effect are in hand. It should make it possible to provide information and references more quickly, and to carry out legal comparisons on a larger scale.

In view of this project, the previous scheme approved by Resolution No. 4 of the VIII General Assembly for publishing the information already registered in the card index in loose-leaf form (which can be constantly supplemented or exchanged), thus making it widely available, has been postponed. On this point it should be noted that FAO does not consider it practicable to assist in the work of compiling and publishing the material, but has declared its readiness to help by supplying legal texts, in so far as copies are available in Rome, to those who ask for them as a consequence of the publication of the compendium.

In some cases it is difficult to procure legal texts which are still missing, because the competent authorities no longer possess copies, or will only sell them. Texts which are no longer to be had - especially those of international agreements - mast be sought out in legal libraries and photostated.

In one particular respect, the work of documentation presents considerable difficulties, since neither adequate means nor qualified personnel are available for dealing with texts in languages other than English, French or German.

## 3. General Activities of the Commission:

# (a) The supply of information and advice to governments and organisations.

Governments and organisations are given information or advice on request, but hitherto, except in a very few cases, this has been possible only in a general way. It would be highly desirable to be able to undertake to prepare drafts of new legal provisions on a more extensive scale, particularly as a number of queries and requests of various kinds are already waiting to be dealt with, and a still greater number would certainly be received if it were known the Commission was in a position to deal with less urgent applications.

Queries and requests come in a great variety of forms. For example: a request from a member of parliament in Colombia for a statement of opinion on two new draft laws, an enquiry from an Irish society regarding regulations for bird protection in Europe as a basis for a new draft law, an enquiry from Paris as to existing provisions for the protection of insects, and numerous enquiries about the experience gained with the German regulations prohibiting the use of 'hard' detergents.

A number of articles have been written for publication in daily papers, in professional journals, in the Bulletin of IUCN and those of other international organisations.

A press conference held in December 1965 in connection with the session of the <u>ad hoc</u> committee for the planning of the Inter-African Convention, at the U.N. Palais des Nations in Geneva, received publicity throughout the world.

# (b) Elaboration and distribution of legal opinions and Reports.

The first comparative studies and surveys of legislation have been completed and delivered. Expansion of this work is needed, though the language problem needs to be solved. Reports on present legislation or new legislative trends which have already been completed or are in progress will be made available to all specialists concerned.

Several enquiries as to what special regulations are in force on specific subjects in different countries have been made through the ministries for foreign affairs and in cooperation with various authorities. The results of these enquiries varied greatly but always brought in abundant material for the Commission's documentary records,

## (c) Co-operation with other international organisations.

Reference is constantly made to the work of the United Nations (with ECOSOC, ECE AND ECA), and enquiries which arise are answered. Specially close co-operation has been maintained with ECE in connection with the solving of the problem of the pollution of inland waters. These consultations, which always terminate by the submission of specific recommendations to governments, are being continued.

It is stated in Chapter 2, section 8 of UNESCO document 13 C/PRG/41, of 16 November 1964, that national legislation should be promoted for the conservation of soil, water, fauna and flora and the landscape, and of all other natural resources. The UNESCO conference on the conservation of natural resources to be held in 1968 will certainly call for a large amount of preliminary work. One or other of the conventions to be mentioned later could on this occasion be submitted to the Member States of UNESCO for their signatures.

The Commission on Legislation has already declared its readiness to act as legal adviser to IBP/CT, which is in line with the resolution adopted by UNESCO at its 13th General Conference.

Several discussions have been held with FAO legal experts. FAO studies in this field are regularly perused and as far as possible turned to account. Joint work is undertaken with the World Health Organisation in connection with water and air hygiene.

Permanent contacts are maintained with the Council of Europe, both with members of the Consultative Assembly and its committees, as well as with the Secretary-General and the Committee of Ministers. Special mention should be made of the

co-operation with the Committee of Experts on Questions of the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. The Chairman of the IUCN Commission on Legislation has the status of a consultant expert. Since he is able to exercise this function only in an honorary capacity, he was for two years provided with legal assistants for several months at a time. In addition to work of a general nature, preliminary studies of water legislation and the legal provisions concerning the use of pesticides in Europe have been submitted to the Council of Europe's Committee.

- (d) Urgent work on international agreements
  - (i) At the request of the Organisation for African Unity, and in accordance with a resolution of the African states passed in Lagos, the London Convention of 1933 is being expanded and brought into line with contemporary conditions, in collaboration with FAO and UNESCO, and with the help of ECA. The Commission appointed an ad hoc committee with representatives from the African states. The first preliminary draft was drawn up in December 1965, during a threeday session in Morges. Work is to be completed in 1966.
  - (ii) The collection of material for a Convention on the Import, Export and Transit of Rare and Vanishing Animals and Plants, pursuant on Resolution 5 of the 8th General Assembly of IUCN in Nairobi, has been concluded, and initial work has been done in collaboration with the SSC committee, but due to pressure of work is not yet completed.
  - (iii) An international convention on wildfowl has been called for. Part of the material has already been collected.
    - (iv) Pursuant to a proposed Resolution to be submitted to the General Assembly in Lucerne, the Convention against the Contamination of the Seas by Oil is to be supplemented, having regard to the extensive damage resulting from accidents on the high seas.
      - (v) According to recent amendments to the International Convention on Fishery in the North-West Atlantic, regulations are to be considered concerning the protection of seals.

# 4. Concluding remarks

The Commission on Legislation has of course been at the disposal of the Executive Committee and of other Commissions for any legal opinions or studies required. The Commission was also responsible for the preparation and publication of the five language edition of The Statutes of IUCN and the Rules of Procedure for the General Assembly.

The expansion of the work of the IUCN Commission on Legislation will of course entail an increasing need for funds. It is neither in the interests of the IUCN nor of our jointly pursued aims, that tasks have to be postponed or abandoned altogether. Omissions in the legal field may lead to consequences which cannot be made good at a later date, or only through costly expenditure.

Efforts are therefore being made at present to replace the purely voluntary work of the members of the Commission by an office permanently staffed with trained personnel, which will be far more effective. Special thanks are due to the German UNESCO Commission, the Governments of the Sudan. Belgium and Greece, and the United States Secretary of the Interior, for their initiatives in this matter, and for the recognition they have accorded to the modest achievements of the IUCN Commission on Legislation.

W.E. BURHENNE.

# APPENDIX F

#### REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON NATIONAL PARKS

The Commission serves the IUCN as a source of information and point of contact on national parks and conservation matters for organisations and individuals from many parts of the world, and, on request, offers technical assistance on park and wildlife matters to countries.

Since the Nairobi Assembly (1963) the membership of the Commission has been increased to include Zekai Bayer of Turkey, Valeriu Puecariu of Rumania, and R.W. Cleland of New Zealand. E.M. Nicholson has replaced W.J. Eggeling as the representative from the United Kingdom, and Tetsumaro Senge replaced Tsuyoshi Tamura of Japan, who was appointed an Honorary Member. The Commission lost one of its Honorary Members by the death of Dr. Victor Van Straelen, a member of the Commission from the time of its founding in 1958. His wise counsel and advice are missed by many.

## U.N. World List of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves

Jean-Paul Harroy, Vice Chairman of the Commission, worked untiringly to complete a thorough review and evaluation for a revision of this List. The initial edition, prepared by the Commission and published in two parts, Part I by the United Nations in 1961, and Part II by the Commission in 1962, documented parks and reserves in 80 countries on the basis of information submitted to the Secretary-General of the U.N. by the Governments concerned, and has been a useful reference. It was, however, entirely uncritical, and its accuracy and usefulness have been handicapped by lack of evaluation of the areas described and of their conformity to the criteria set forth in the U.N. Secretary-General's memorandum to the governments.

In addition to reviewing the original List, Mr. Harroy corresponded extensively with governments of 134 countries, and assembled a wealth of data about parks and reserves in these and other countries. The revised List includes reference to 1179 national parks and reserves in 93 countries. Arrangements are under way for the List to be issued by the U.N. in a French language edition, and the Commission will undertake to find support for its translation into English and Spanish and publication in those two languages.

From information assembled for the List. Mr. Harroy furnished data to the Terrestrial Communities (CT) Section of the International Biological Program for its work in identifying and classifying natural areas and sites suitable for long range ecological research in various types of habitats.

#### Committee on Park Systems Planning

A report on the work of this Committee, which was established to implement a resolution from the First World Conference on National Parks, was prepared by its Chairman, Joseph L. Fisher, and circulated to members of the Commission. In brief, the study of a systems approach to park planning was carried out for the Committee by William J. Hart, and the results outlined in a report by Hart, which is in press and should be available at the time of the Lucerne Assembly. In addition to the general framework for a systems approach to park planning, Hart summarises several field case studies made in Korea, Colombia, Zambia, and Turkey,

In working toward creating a technical advisory service for countries requesting help in park and park systems planning, Mr. Hart developed a list of experts on whom countries might draw for assistance in their park planning.

Dr, Fisher and Mr, Hart's reports will serve as a basis for discussion of the future of this Committee at the time of the Lucerne Assembly.

# Latin American Committee on National Parks

Another recommendation of the First World Conference on National Parks was implemented by the establishment of this Committee in Quito, Ecuador, on 5 March 1964, where its first The Committee has as its objectives: meeting was held. encouraging and advising on the establishment of new parks, and correct maintenace and management of national parks and equivaencouraging and advising individuals or lent reserves; interested groups in forming associations for the protection of nature; encouraging the preparation and dissemination of scientific and interpretative publications concerned with national parks, reserves, or nature protection; promoting visits of scientific, technical, administrative or training personnel of Latin American national parks and reserves to member states or countries; promoting the documentation of information concerning the national and international significance of parks, reserves, and conservation in educational institutions at all levels; and acting as Latin American information and dissemination center for parks and equivalent reserve matters.

Two representatives of each country serve on the Committee, and due in part to the activity of its officers and members, legislative bodies of most member countries of the Committee have passed, or are dealing with law projects concerning, the legislation, administration, and establishment of parks, reserves, and wildlife refuges.

Through the work of the Committee members, the appreciation of natural values and the enthusiasm for their preservation are growing steadily in Latin America. The need for basic ecological research is acknowledged and discussed by politicans and development planners. Several members of the Committee were involved in the Inter-American Specialised Conference to deal with Problems Relating to the Conservation of Renewable Natural Resources in the Western Hemisphere, held at Mar del Plata in October 1965, and the principles laid down by the Conference state clearly the role and the importance of national parks and their place in the bio-ecologic complex.

Maria Buchinger, of Argentina, has served as Executive Secretary of the Committee since its establishment. She also administers the Latin American Desk of the U.S. Nature Conservancy, and that organisation has generously extended the use of its office facilities to the Committee.

Through the efforts of the Committee, Latin America has been well represented at the two Short Courses on Administration of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves held in Ann Arbor, Michigan, in 1965 and 1966. Members of the Committee also took part in the reconnaissance expedition of the Program Planning Commission to the proposed Cutibireni National Park in Peru in 1965.

We are especially glad to record that both Brazil and Panama deposited the Instrument of Ratification of the Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere during 1965.

Members of the Committee, as well as the Chairman of the Commission, participated in the dedication program for the Research Station of the Charles Darwin Foundation for the Galapagos Islands in January 1964, and in the special symposium on <u>Science</u>, <u>Conservation</u>, <u>and Economic Development of the</u> <u>Galapagos</u>, which was held in Guayaquil, Ecuador, in March 1964. The Commission's Chairman serves as a member of the Executive Council of the Foundation, and helps in securing financial support for the Station and in Promoting research in the Islands.

#### South East Asia Area

The field work portion of the South East Asia Project was carried out by Lee M. and Martha H. Talbot during the period of May 1964 - November 1965. In this the Talbots attempted to obtain a broad perspective of the status of renewable natural resources, especially wildlife and related land use; and to examine and evaluate the problems in the conservation and management of renewable natural resources with a view to recommending conservation measures and to help determine ways in which technical aid in conservation could be sought and applied.

Comprehensive studies were made in the Philippines, Indonesia, Hong Kong, Malaysia, and Thailand, with briefer visits being made to several other countries in the region. The project has been an example of effective international cooperation in conservation, having been organised and administered by the Commission, supported by the World Wildlife Fund (U.S. Appeal) and carried out in close co-ordination with - and in some cases with the support of - the activities of FAO, UNESCO, the U.N. Technical Assistance Board offices, and the CT Sub-committee of the International Biological Program.

The first of a series of major reports from the Project was issued on the Philippines survey, <u>Renewable</u> <u>Natural</u> <u>Resources</u> in the Philippines - Status, Problems, and Recommendations.

In Indonesia, the Talbots made the first wildlife census of the famous Udjung Kulon Reserve. There is tremendous interest throughout the world in protecting the few remaining Javan rhinoceros in this Reserve, and funds were received by the Commission to purchase a jeep for use in patrolling the Reserve. Dr. Talbot and the Chairman of the Commission have also been concerned with helping the World Wildlife Fund procure a boat for use in the work of the Reserve.

As a result of the Taiwan survey made by the Chairman of the Commission and members of the U.S. National Park Service (mentioned later in this report), there was increased interest on the part of the Government of the Republic of China in planning for the establishment of national parks in the two areas inspected. It was evident to those who visited Taiwan that even before these parks were established, it was important to set up an educational service explaining the whole concept of national parks and their value to the community. To assist with this a request was made to U.S. Secretary of the interior Udall to detail George C. Ruhle of the National Park Service to the IUCN to serve as a consultant in Taiwan for five months. Dr. Ruhle also visited the Ryukyu Islands briefly to investigate conservation problems there, especially rare and endangered species.

#### Africa Area

Efforts in this area have been mainly in an advisory capacity, although the Commission did secure funds to purchase two reconditioned vehicles for patrol work in the Upemba Park, and is working with the New York Zoological Society in developing plans to strengthen the protection of a nature reserve in Rio Muni, where the lowland gorilla still lives unmolested by hunters and land developers.

At the invitation of the Central Government of the Congo (Kinshasa), the Commission arranged for one of its members, Kai Curry-Lindahl, to accompany the Minister of Agriculture on his inspection tour to the provinces and to the Albert and Garamba Parks from 27 April to 13 May 1966. Dr. Curry-Lindahl is furnishing the Minister of Agriculture a report summarising statements, points of view, and recommendations made during the tour, and he will be asked to report on this at the Lucerne meeting of the Commission.

The Minister of Agriculture has requested that Dr. Curry-Lindahl accompany him later in the year on a similar trip to the southern provinces of the Congo, and this would include a visit to the Upemba Park and other nature reserves.

## Conferences and Meetings

The symposium on <u>How to Secure</u>, <u>Conserve</u>, <u>and</u> <u>Utilise Natural Areas</u> in the program of the World Recreation Congress, was organised Toy the Commission and several members participated in the discussions. That Congress, held in Japan in 1964, was followed Toy study visits to selected parks in Japan, and a survey of potential park areas in Taiwan.

The Chairman of the Commission and the Executive Secretary of the Latin American Committee on National Parks worked with the U.S. National Park Service and other agencies on plans for, and participated in, the Short Courses on Administration of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves held at the University of Michigan in 1965 and 1966.

The Commission took the responsibility for the program of the IUCN Conference on Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources in Tropical South East Asia, which was held in Bangkok, Thailand, in November 1965. This regional meeting was cosponsored by UNESCO and FAO, and hosted by the National Research Council of Thailand. It was a fitting climax to draw together many of the Asians concerned with park and wildlife matters with whom Lee M. and Martha H. Talbot had worked during the time of their South East Asia Project.

As Program Chairman, Dr. Talbot organised this conference around the subjects of the International Biological Program, Ecology, Education and Training, Threatened Species, and National Parks. The meetings resulted in the adoption of significant resolutions which will serve as guidelines for future action in the area.

The Vice Chairman and Lee M. Talbot represented the Commission when IUCN representatives, and others closely associated with the Union's work, stopped in India on their way to the Bangkok Conference for a few days to study and discuss the current situation and conservation problems of India's wildlife resources. The group visited Keoladeo Ghana Sanctuary, and the Vice Chairman also visited the Corbett National Park.

### Publications

In co-operation with the American Committee for International Wildlife Protection, the following reports were edited and published:-

> Advisory Report on Wildlife and National Parks in Nigeria - by George A. Petrides.
> Advisory Report on a National Park System for Thailand - by George C. Ruhle.
> Advisory Report on National Parks and Reserves for Taiwan - by George C. Ruhle.

Other reports published or reproduced by or for the Commission are:-

- A Systems Approach to Park Planning by William J. Hart; IUCN Publication, New Series: Supplementary Paper No. 4.
- Symposium on Scientific Use of Natural Areas from XVI International Congress of Zoology.
- Proceedings of First World Conference on National Parks - edited by Alexander B. Adams; Published by National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior; distributed as IUCN Publication, New Series No. 2.
- Première Conference Mondiale sur lea Parcs Nationaux; French translation of significant parts of above Proceedings Volume, published in Brussels with assistance of subsidy from UNESCO and Stichting tot International Natuurbescherming, Amsterdam.
- A Conservation Survey of Okinawa and the Southern Ryukyu Islands - by George C. Ruhle.

The Commission has continued to maintain a small office at 2000 P Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006 under the direction of its Secretary, Fred M. Packard. Copies of the reports listed above are available on request from that office.

# APPENDIX G

#### REPORT OF THE SURVIVAL SERVICE COMMISSION

## 1. Red Book Service

Mammals and birds volumes are almost complete, although there will be constant additions and amendments.

As a result Vols. 1 and 2 are already published in printed form, in what is known as the <u>Specialist</u> Edition, which will be kept up to date by the issue of new and/or replacement sheets,

<u>A Popular</u> Edition of the Red Book, also dealing with mammals and birds will shortly be in the printer's hands.

In due course other volumes will be produced in the same format.

Those few sheets so far available on other threatened creatures, such as fishes and reptiles, are likely to be issued in a third, temporary volume.

The Red Books have done and will do much to bring about a widespread realisation of the dangers threatening all too many wild creatures all over the world.

2. Action Treatment

In the case of all threatened species, the Commission takes the most appropriate action along lines chosen from those many steps listed on its "Action Treatment" sheet - a document which has proved to be a quite invaluable aid in making decisions.

In many cases more than one form of action is found desirable and adopted with beneficial results.

3. Specialist Groups

Under the Commission have been set up 12 specialist groups:-

Deer	Orang-Utan
Duropean Bison	Reptile and Amphibian
Fresh Water Pish	Rhinoceros
Madagascar	Seal
Marine Turtle	Whale
Marsupial	Wild Horse

Chairmen of these groups, specialists in their particular field, obtain up to date information concerning conservation problems and the saving of endangered species through their corresponding members and supply it to the Commission's secretariat for action.

#### 4. Conservation of Birds

Close liaison has been maintained with the International Council for Bird Preservation (ICBP) through the Secretary of the Commission who is also ICBP Liaison Officer at Morges, so that the important network of National Sections of ICBP has been brought into action to help threatened bird species.

#### 5. Conservation of Plants

Because of the urgent need for a list of endangered plant species, many inquiries have been pursued concerning the employment of a botanist to draw up a Plants Red Book,

The saving of plant species must become an imporrant part of the Commission's work because conservation of endangered plant species means the conservation of irreplaceable habitats.

The Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew have been most cooperative in this matter and the Director has expressed his agreement that if a suitable botanist can be obtained he will be allowed to use Kew as his headquarters.

# 6. Orang-Utans

In Malaysia the Commission set up an organisation known as the Orang-Utan Recovery Service (OURS).

The object of OURS is to give the necessary care and medical attention to young orangs obtained by various means, such as taken from those who held them illegally;, so that they can later be shipped to reliable zoological gardens.

By this means it is hoped to improve the prospects of breeding orangs in captivity, to obviate the constant drain on wild populations.

SSC also persuaded some primate research centres and zoological gardens in U.S.A. to meet for a discussion on the same need; that is, for the research centres to experiment with breeding their own stocks of mammals instead of relying solely upon wild caught ones.

## 7. Conservation of Seals

Particular attention has been given to the need for tetter conservation of some seal populations, such as those of the hood and harp species.

It is in part a result of SSC's representations that those signatures of various countries were obtained, which have led to the realisation of a protocol that brings harp and hood seals within the purview of the International Convention for North Atlantic Fisheries (ICNAF).

The Commission has also made successful representations to the Canadian Government for improved legislation to cover the Canadian seal harvest in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and nearby waters.

## 8. Import and Export of Rare Spscies

SSC has been working in close co-operation with the special committee set up under the Animals (Restriction of Importation) Act 1964 in the United Kingdom.

This Act now represents a model for the conservation of animal species by restriction of importation, and it is to be hoped that many more countries will follow this vital lead.

# 9. Preservation of the Fauna of Africa

During the period under review a decision reached by several African countries was that there should be a new African Convention to replace the London one of 1933.

Because of its specialised knowledge the Commission has been able to give its assistance in several ways to this project; in particular by the submission of a suitable list of those animal species requiring different degrees of protection within the various parts of the African continent.

# 10. Whales

The need for more careful conservation of the world's whale populations has constantly exercised the SSC's attention.

It has been fortunate in obtaining permission to attend meetings of the International Whaling Commission (IWC).

The Commission has also been giving maximum and widespread publicity to the dangers facing whales and its members have every reason to believe that their efforts may have contributed to what is so far only a slightly improved situation, with reasonable prospects of further improvement.

The imaginative so-called 'Gulland Plan' for vesting the whale resource in a United Nations agency has been engaging the Commission's attention during recent months,

#### 11. Javan Rhinoceros

Throughout the period involved the SSC has been underlining the urgency of the need for a proper survey of the now very limited rhino population in the Udjung Kulon Reserve, in Indonesia. The animals surviving there are believed now to number between 24 and 40 only.

Funde have been obtained for the visit of a scientist to last at least one year and it is expected that a fully qualified man will shortly commence his duties in the area.

It should also be mentioned that with the kind assistance of the Fauna Preservation Society (FPS) a suitable boat for uses at sea connected with the survey in the vicinity of the Udjung Kulon peninsula has already been ordered.

## 12. Iranian Fallow Deer

Because of many dangers facing the relict population of these fine deer the Commission has been making representations, in close co-operation with the Iranian Government, for the ultimate setting up of a number of breeding nuclei of the animals in captivity, A beginning has already been made at Kronberg Zoo and Teheran Zoo.

One attempt has been made to catch suitable young stock in an area where agricultural development seriously threatens the natural habitat.

Torrential rain and floods unfortunately precluded the success of this first expedition, but it will probably be repeated in a few months' time.

# 13. <u>Stud Books</u>

With the growing importance of having breeding nuclei of endangered species in captivity it has become increasingly evident that in all successful cases proper stud books of the animals should be maintained.

The Commission continues its efforts to find scientists who are able and willing to carry out this important task, and in the case of several larger species the books already flourish under careful supervision.

#### 14. Arabian Oryx

Although a breeding herd of these exceptionally rare desert mammals has been established in the Phoenix Zoo, Arizona, SSC's attempts proceed unabated to obtain further stocks for translocation elsewhere.

It is the considered opinion of the Commission that in order fully to safeguard the future of a species it is desirable that no less than five separate captive herds should be net up.

It is pleasing; to report that four small captive herds now exist, with 13 animals at Phoenix, 15 at Slamy in Qatar, 8 at Riyadh in Saudi Arabia and 3 in Los Angeles Zoo.

## 15. Marine Turtles

For a variety of reasons it must be said that the populations of all sea turtles are now endangered; not only because of the continued popularity of turtle soup, but more especially because full use is now being made of their meat and carapaces.

SSC is constantly endeavouring to bring pressure and publicity to bear on this regrettable state of affairs, which is made more serious by the extraordinarily restricted areas of the beaches whereon turtles come ashore to breed.

The Commission has teen and is pressing for increased research into the breeding biology of the reptiles.

## 16. Conservation of Insects

During the years under review there have been alarming reports concerning the drain on some insect populations, particularly those of butterflies U3ed in commerce.

Widespread deterioration of habitat is also undoubtedly resulting in the loss of many insect species.

The Commission has initiated negotiations with entomological societies in Europe and America, with a view to gathering together essential data on endangered insect species.

#### 17. Polar Bears

1965 saw a first international conference on polar bears, held in Alaska. A most important decision which resulted is that there shall now be international research into the ecology and movements of these trans-Arctic, truly internationallyowned mammals; also that the SSC shall be the centre for the collation and dissemination of the valuable data obtained.

#### APPENDIX H

#### PROGRAM OF IUCN

#### FOR THE THREE YEARS TILL GENERAL ASSEMBLY 1969

This program is submitted by the Executive Board for approval by the General Assembly under Article IV.B.viii of the Statutes. It is designed to ensure continuity of purpose and also to provide a basis for calculating and seeking financial support.

- 1. A forward look
- 2. Relations with other organisations
- 3. Role of IUCN
- 4. Organisation of IUCN
- 5. The Commissions
- 6. Budget

#### 1. <u>A FORWARD LOOK</u>

IUCN's main purpose is to promote or to support action that will ensure the perpetuation of wild nature and other resources of the land, the sea and the air. This includes all uses of resources, ethical, aesthetic, scientific, educational, recreational and economic. This is needed in as many parts of the world as possible, not only for the intrinsic cultural or scientific value of the resources, but also for the long term economic and social welfare of mankind.

In achieving this fundamental purpose there are three main means, which are:-

- 1. To develop, maintain, and advocate a comprehensive world-wide plan for the conservation of nature and natural resources.
- 2. To investigate, assign priorities and draw up approximate budgets for projects relating to this plan.

3. To offer advisory assistance to governments and conservation organisations.

Wildlife resources should not, however, be dealt with in isolation, - indeed the past tendency to do so is partly responsible for the low priority attached to their conservation -, so it is an essential corollary of IUCN's main effort to keep itself informed about all other natural resources. Its concern is mainly with renewable resources, but non-renewable resources have to be taken into account also, because of the potential effects of their exploitation on the environment.

Under these three heads different complementary activities are intended. Many of these are concerned with the group of resources to which the term "wildlife", comprising both fauna and flora is applied. The activities include:-

- 1. <u>Regional projects</u>, which were initiated during the past six years by the African Special Project and the South-east Asia Project, and will now be developed in a Latin American Special Project.
- 2. <u>Habitat projects</u>, which were initiated in MAR, will be followed by the listing of aquatic habitats important limnologically (Project Aqua) and of peatlands (Project Telma), which will be done jointly with IBP. IUCN will further be greatly assisted by the work of IBP/CT in the classification surveying and selection of all scientifically important terrestrial habitats.
- 3. <u>Endangered species projects</u> based on the Survival Service's recently publiched Red Book will, with the WWF's help, give even more possibilities to systematically planned action in conservation.
- 4. <u>National Park projects</u> will be based on the results of the Seattle conference and the U.N. List of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves, and will be followed on the advice of IBP by actions for the establishment of an adequate network of reserves over the whole world.
- 5. Besides these scientific projects and the conservation action coming immediately out of them, the action for <u>information and education</u> will be promoted widely especially by developing regional activities.

In addition, as a result of the 9th General Assembly we now have the suggestions made by Dr, Joseph L. Fisher which must be considered for inclusion in the long term program. These include:-

An International Conservation Quinquennium (ICQ)

A World Trust for the Natural Heritage (i.e. short selection of the most important natural areas left),

A World Audit of environmental damage (leading to a Black Book).

A renewed emphasis on social and behavioural sciences, linked with ecological biology.

All these proposals, some of which have not yet been evaluated and included in the budget, fall in a very active phase of Conservation, which includes the operational phase of IBP (1967-1972), the inter-governmental Conference of 1968 on the conservation and use of resources of the biosphere, and the Council of Europe's Nature Year in 1970.

The present time is favourable for preparing a strategic plan which could guide the work of all activities in the conservation field. Therefore, as a part of its program, IUCN should invite other organisations to join it in drawing up an <u>Overall Strategic Plan for World Conservation</u>, and this should Le given a time scale and successive targets for achievement.

## 2. RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER ORGANISATIONS

The pattern of IUCN's relations with other organisations stems from its insistence on an ecological and interdisciplinary approach to conservation. The evolution of these relationships is a continuing process.

2.1. Relations involving formal consultative status:-

IUCN is in consultative relationship with:

The United Nations Economic and Social Council, UNESCO and FAO. A similar arrangement exists with the Council of Europe and others are proposed with the OAS and OAU. The privileges and obligations involved are to some extent codified, so that objectives from the point of - 172 -

Appendix H (cont'd)

view of IUCN's program can be definted. It is necessary to ensure that IUCN will -

- a) make an informed and constructive contribution to the work of the related organisation, whenever requested to do so;
- b) organise and carry out, or supervise the carrying out, of assignments on a contractual basis;
- c) participate in meetings, conferences and missions when invited and given a useful opportunity to represent the conservation viewpoint. and to work for a better understanding of IUCN's ecological approach.
- d) plan its own conferences, investigations, publications and other projects with the aim, whenever possible, of supporting or complementing the work of related organisations and of justifying their co-sponsorship and material assistance.
- 2.2 Relations involving a high degree of interdependence or common interest:-

The International Council for Bird Preservation. IUCN's working agreement with ICBP, whereby the latter is responsible for a particular class of the wildlife resources, has been reinforced by the posting oa an ICBP Liaison Officer to IUCN headquarters. Particular relations exist, e.g. in Project MAR, with IWRB which is a section of ICBP. From the point of view of the Program, IUCN will continue to rely on ICBP advice and recommendations in all matters pertaining to birds. The possibilities of an even closer association between the two organisations will be explored.

The World Wildlife Fund. Noting that WWF has recently reaffirmed its view that IUCN activities should take priority in the allocation of their funds, two developments are anticipated. First, both in principle and as a matter of fund-raising policy, the aim should be for WWF assistance to IUCN to be increasingly directed to projects (publications, surveys, meetings, interventions, etc.), although the need for a subsidy for the administration of IUCN may continue.

Second, IUCN's co-operation with the Fund, at present largely confined to the assessment of WWF Projects and the supply of Red Book and other scientific data, should be extended to include initiation, sponsorship and planning

of new projects of high priority. This demands the closest co-operation between the Commissions and Secretariat in selecting and working up projects which are scientifically and administratively sound. In the light of IUCN's work during the last 3 years and of the fact that a Survival Service Commission unit is already established at IUCN headquarters, the initial emphasis in this new development is likely to be on projects derived from the Red Book.

The International Biological Program. The unique opportunity offered by IBP for supplementing and extending the objectives of IUCN, and for strengthening the scientific basis on which activities of IUCN are dependent, has already been recognised by the General Assembly. It is reflected in the leading part played in the IBP by persons closely connected with IUCN. Of particular importance to IUCN is the development through the CT section (Conservation of Terrestrial Communities) for recording data about important sites which leads to a comprehensive world system of research reserves and other areas of conservation.

Parallel work on aquatic areas is being undertaken by section PF (Productivity of Freshwater Communities) and PM (Marine Communities), and there are projects in other sections of IBP in which IUCN is particularly concerned.

There are several ways in which IUCN Commissions can contribute to IBP; for example the Commission on Ecology should establish a unit, which can undertake specific IBP assignments. Such activities will become the eventual responsibility of IUCN after IBP terminates in 1972.

## 2.3 Other relations:-

By definition an International Union will seek to enlist among its affiliates or members all organisations, whether at international, regional or national level, which to a greater or lesser extent share its interests or objectives. The multiplicity of values attaching to natural resources means that the consequential points of contact with such organisations are as varied as the organisations themselves are numerous. Often they refer to a shared interest in the solution of such universal problems as the use or misuse of resources or the pressures of population or technology, but they may also be concerned with more restricted regional or national problems, the solution of which is nevertheless of international interest.

When considering IUCN's activities and Program in relation to this group of organisations, the essential principles are to identify the common interest, establish the necessary level of contact, and to stimulate a twoway flow of information, co-operation and understanding. This means that the Program must provide for an efficient service on the part of IUCN, through response to specific requests for advice or information (if necessary by providing appropriate contacts with third parties), organisation of meetings on a wide basis both geographically and in respect of subject-matter, and the sustained of publications of a similarly wide interest. output A proper balance between the two official languages needs to be maintained and in appropriate cases additional languages, including Spanish and Russian, should be used in the Union's publications and documentation.

## 3. ROLE OF IUCN

The above review of IUCN activities and relationships helps to define the functions for which IUCN is most fitted. These in turn provide the basis of support for IUCN and, therefore, govern the shape of its Program.

- 3.1 Interest in and appreciation of the importance of conservation is characterised by a wide diversity of outlook and still contains many misconceptions. It is the task of IUCN to promote understanding on a basis of all aspects and not to defend conservation at all costs, thereby putting itself in a position which may not be tenable in view of the overriding need to feed and clothe millions.
- 3.2 IUCN is committed to the position that the only reliable basis for planning the conservation of natural resources, and wildlife resources in particular, is based on strict adherence to ecological principles. Although this tenet is by no means a monopoly of IUCN, and is increasingly shared by the inter-governmental agencies with which IUCN is associated, the fact remains that the extremely wide contacts which IUCN has established through its membership and the work of experienced advisers place it in a very special position to service and promote the scientific approach to conservation problems.
- 3.3 The management and utilisation of biological resources can sometimes be successfully planned from a national viewpoint, but the wildlife resources, which are IUCN's chief concern, are generally less susceptible to this treatment. Wastage and destruction of a particular ecosystem is a loss to the whole world. Conversely the conservation of an ecosystem

can often be more effective with co-operation from across national borders. The non-governmental status of IUCN, based on a formula which does not exclude relations with or indeed a large measure of dependence on Governments, is uniquely appropriate.

## 4. THE SECRETARIAT

It is necessary next to consider what staff will Toe required and what responsibility for program activities should be assigned to each of its members.

For this purpose it is convenient to follow the statutory distinction between 'Secretariat' and 'Commissions', provided it is clearly understood that the distinction is largely an artificial one. The staff of Commissions should be regarded as just as much an integral part of the Union's 'Secretariat' as the Secretary-General, differing only in the mode of appointment and channels of responsibility. From the point of view of convenience and efficiency it is now generally agreed that each Commission should be represented and served by at least one staff-member physically situated at headquarters, but there may be good reasons for external postings so long as the essential membership of and final responsibility to the Secretariat are properly recognised.

It is equally important to emphasise that although the majority of projects undertaken by IUCN will be the special concern of one or more Commissions, there are very few in which the headquarters secretariat will not be directly involved.

Subject to these qualifications, there follows a forecast of staff requirements at the Secretariat for the next three years.

- 4.1 <u>Secretary-General</u>. Specific responsibilities are laid down in the Statutes (Article VII). This officer is in overall charge of the executive side of IUCN's work.
- 4.2 Special Duty Officer (London). It is proposed to maintain the post of Special Duty Officer (London) established in 1961. The officer will have functions in the preparation of publications, including the Proceedings of the 9th General Assembly and 10th Technical Meeting, an English edition of the U.N. List of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves, and a comprehensive history and prospectus of IUCN. He will also initiate a secretarial unit for the Commission on Ecology, with special reference to the IBP.

- 4.3 <u>Projects Officer</u>. This title is to be preferred to the former one of Editor/Information Officer, which gives a misleading idea of the duties. The Projects Officer has general editorial duties, but his most time-consuming responsibility is the collection, collation and assessment of conservation data, as a basis for projects.
- 4.4 <u>Finance Officer</u>. The duties, which include all routine matters concerned with membership, have increased enormously in volume during the last three years, but are still manageable by one highly experienced officer.
- 4.5 <u>Translations Officer</u>. It is necessary for the Union to have on its staff a professional officer in charge of translations, particularly for publications. This post can be considered complementary to and interchangeable with the additional post of Secretary (Public Relations) proposed below.
- 4.6 <u>Librarian</u>. This officer is charged with the collection, classification of, and making generally available, all the published data which can be relied upon as a basis for conservation.
- 4.7 <u>Public Relations Officer</u>. This is a new professional post, proposed under the Program. The function will be to enhance the scientific aims and reputation of IUCN by improved presentation and dissemination of its principles and experiences.
- 4.8 Existing and proposed secretarial posts. There are at present two bilingual secretaries. The anticipated services will require immediate appointment of two additional secretaries, one for Morges and one for London, and more secretarial assistance will be needed as the program develops.
- 4.9 <u>'Other' postS, existing and proposed</u>. New responsibilities for upkeep of the headquarters necessitate the employment of a fulltime concierge/handyman/gardener.

## 5. COMMISSIONS

The strength and purpose of IUCN's Commission system is to provide a channel to the experience of a network of specialists active in each field. But without a secretarial or liaison unit working in, or closely with, the central Secretariat, a Commission cannot fully fulfil its function. Most of the Commission programs detailed hereunder therefore attach importance to the full-time working units, where these do not already exist.

Some program avtivities which will involve work by all Commissions, such as the Intergovernmental Conference of 1968, are not specifically mentioned. There are other activities mentioned in the program of certain Commissions which will apply also to other Commissions.

## 5.1 Commission on Ecology

The Commission must be strengthened to meet the growing demands for scientific advice on ecological problems concerned with conservation. It is considered that it should be in a position to anticipate research problems, especially those in the field of applied ecology, and initiate research projects and specialist discussions on matters relevant to IUCN. In particular it must make a greater impact on the development of applied ecology.

The Commission must develop specific contributions to IBP For this purpose the Commission should be responsible for the regular representation of IUCN at IBP meetings having relevance to applied ecology; the establishment of a working unit to undertake a series of studies in support of the establishment of a system of reserves covering representative ecosystems throughout the world (close liaison with Parks Commission is needed in this).

An important function of the Commission will be the formation of Working Groups composed of specialists to advise, and where necessary initiate and supervise, on practical problems of conservation.

Specialist meetings should be held under the auspices of the Commission jointly with IBP in appropriate cases. These will high-light practical aspects of conservation and the results may be published as technical handbooks.

To achieve these aims it is essential that the Commission should have a full-time Scientific Officer with adequate secretarial assistance and funds for travel. The Officer will be responsible for the collection of information on

projects referred to the Commission and will organise the initiation of research projects either through staff employed by the Commission or Toy way of contracts with suitable organisations or persons. The Officer will also maintain adequate liaison between the Commission and other agencies. Initially it is intended that the function of Scientific Officer will be carried out by the Special Duties Officer (London) see para. 5.6.

### 5.2 Commission on Education

The Commission proposes a tripartite program based on:-

- the establishment of regional committees; its North-West Europe Committee already provides a successful model and an East European committee has just been appointed to develop contacts with the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance,
- 2) active participation through such committees in the work of existing regional organisations concerned with scientific education, e.g. the Council of Europe (with which liaison is already well-established), the S.E. Asia Scientific Co-operation Office, and the Latin American Committee of the International Commission on National Parks (including organisation of educational symposia as part of a 'Latin American Special Project');
- 3) planning, solicitation and execution of contracts for conservation literature and text-books, on the lines of previous contracts carried out for UNESCO.

The Commission also intends to pay special attention to developments in higher education and training, and especially on the need of the developing countries for advisory services for development in education and training.

To implement this program the Commission adheres to its previous recommendation that an Education Officer should be appointed and posted to IUCN headquarters, with a fulltime secretary and additional secretarial assistance for publications.

### 5.3 International Commission on National Parks

The Commission proposes the following program:-

1) Using the second edition of the U.N. World List as a basic working tool, to determine what countries would welcome technical assistance in the national parks field and help to organise assistance through such international agencies

as FAO, UNESCO, UNDP, and the Colombo Plan, in consultation with specialist groups of the Commission (Latin American and Park Systems Planning Committees), Meanwhile work on revising and improving the List would continue based in Brussels.

- 2) Developing a working agreement with the CT, PF and PM sections of IBP, in collaboration with the Commission on Ecology.
- 3) Developing and supporting the Park Systems Planning Committee in furthering their proposals, by seeking project funds to enable the Committee to respond to requests for its services.
- 4) Helping to strengthen the training facilities for rangers and park wardens through existing or projected institutions courses at Universities of Michigan, London, Mweka and Garoua Wildlife Management schools, etc., and through promotion of mobile instruction teams to tour forestry schools in Asia and Latin America.
- 5) Assisting with preparation of conferences, including the Conference in 1968; Yellowstone centenary conference in 1972; regional conference in Latin America as part of the Latin American Special Project.
- 6) Liaison with the Ecology and Survival Service Commissions on park problems, and with the Education Commission in producing conservation literature and films etc, for use at various educational levels.
- 7) Promoting the preparation of descriptive literature on national parks, and all other publications tending to support and emphasise the economic justification of these areas.
- 8) Encouraging the establishment of non-governmental groups, committees and associations, to help support the national parks movement.

To carry out this program the Commission envisages the appointment of a qualified Assistant to work at Brussels (with regular visits to Morges) aided by a full-time secretary, the taking over of financial responsibility for the appointment of the Executive Secretary of the Latin American Committee, who would also be provided with a full-time secretary, and the provision of the part-time editorial and translation services at Brussels and Washington, together with supporting travel, office, and publication expenses.

### 5.4 Commission on Legislation

The programme includes:-

completion of the reference collection of conservation laws, decrees and rules, putting this information on punched cards, and publishing and distributing the finished product in a loose-leaf edition (finance for this project is already assured); developing a network of legallyqualified correspondents, with interests in the Commission's field, in all Member States of IUCN and also in non-member States;

Maintaining co-operation and co-ordination of work with that of other organisations in this field, especially the Council of Europe, UNESCO, FAO, ECS, EGA, CIC, OUA:

Providing assistance to organisations, governments and individuals who request advice on matters concerning the drafting of conservation legislation and conventions, or who want any other information about such legislation.

To implement this programme, the Commission considers that it will require a permanent office, staffed by two qualified lawyers. one English-speaking, and one French-speaking, together with a polyglot secretary and appropriate equipment.

### 5.5 Survival Service Commission

This Commission is the only one with a fully established working unit situated at IUCN headquarters. Its work will include:-

- Continued collection of data for the completion of the 1) Red Data Book Series to cover all animals and plants in danger of extinction, and the servicing of these (including the volume on mammals and the volume on birds already This work will be done through further developpublished). ment of the system of specialist groups for certain families of animals and plants, or in some cases individual species (e.g. European bison, Orang-utan). Specialist groups have also been formed for certain areas (E.g. Madagascar) where many threatened species are to be found. Special arrangements will be made for compiling data on threatened plants, based on the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, and in collaboration with the International Biological Program.
- 2) Action will be initiated to prevent the extinction of any species of animal or plant known to be in imminent danger, based on the check-list of possible measures drawn up by the Commission and known as the "Action Treatment". It is hoped that plans for specific measures will be agreed by

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Appendix H (cont'd)

governmental representatives at the proposed intergovernmental conference in 1968.

- 3) Establishment in collaboration with the Commission on Ecology of a Field Translocation Unit to carry out emergency capture operations for propagation in captivity, or for transplantation, after careful ecological investigation.
- 4) Co-ordination of all Polar Bear research and conservation activities, as proposed at the Conference on Polar Bears (1965), held at Fairbanks, Alaska,
- 5) Continue attempts to halt the extinction of whales, in particular by supporting proposals that the control of the resource be vested in a United Nations Agency as suggested by the report of the White House Committee on International Co-operation and the Gulland Plan.
- 6) Promotion and advice on arrangements for breeding rare species in captivity in close liaison with the appropriate zoos and breeding stations; and also the establishment of "Stud books" for threatened species in captivity, to be organised in conjunction with the International Zoo Yearbook.
- 7) Promotion of adequate legal control of the traffic in. wild animals, in collaboration with the Commission on Legislation.
- 8) Further urgent action on threatened marine turtles; and continued pressure for adequate control of sealing operations, especially outside territorial waters.
- 9) Promotion of adequate conservation measures in several crucial areas, but particularly the Malagasy Republic and the Seychelles Islands; and also research and vigilance in respect of rhinoceros species, with special reference to the Javan Rhinoceros.

In order to carry out this Program the Commission envisages additional staff. These would include a botanist to assist in project No. 1, and an officer with veterinary qualifications, who would be engaged particularly on No. 3 but would Toe available for other projects requiring professional supervision sponsored by this and other Commissions.

### 6. BUDGET

No attempt has been made here to provide a budget in detail. The figures however give a general idea of the Funds required. The method adopted is to present; an estimate for a full year's operation at current salary and price levels. This is divided into three categories : -

- (a) Cost of existing personnel and services;
- (b) Cost of new or expanded personnel and services;
- (c) Coot of projects which it is proposed to undertake and complete during the next few years but which are not planned on a continuing basis.

### 1966 - 1969 BUDGET FOB ONE FULL YEAR

The figures have been rounded off to the nearest fifty Swiss francs. For approximate equivalent in U.S. dollars and pounda sterling, divide by four and twelve, respectively.

1. Existing personnel and services	SFrs.	SFrs.
<pre>1. Secretariat   (a) Salaries of existing posts:-     Secretary-General     Projects Officer     Finance Officer     Secretary (Transl.)     Librarian     Special Duty Officer     Secretary A.     Secretary B. (new post see footnote)     Secretary C.</pre>	44,200 37,950 31,350 21,200 18,150 36,000 18,150 18,000 13,650	238,650
<pre>(b) Provident Fund and Insurances (c) Dependant and other allowances (d) Travelling expenses (duty and leave) (e) Other charges: headquarters building repayment of building loan office expenses London office (see footnote)</pre>	45,000 30,000 35,600 <u>6,000</u>	42,000 22,150 9,600 116,600
2, Executive Board - incidental expenses 3. Commissions: SSC (honorarium, secretary, office) Others (incidental expenses	27,200	1,000
only) 4. Assemblies and meetings: annual allocation 5. Library and publications (minimum for Bulletin, one Technical and one Supplementary publication annually, and books and journals for one	<u>4,000</u>	31,200 21,500
specialised section) 6. Contingencies TOTA	AL SFrs	58,000 <u>10,000</u> . <u>550,700</u>
Current assured revenue Membership fees Subscriptions, sales, interest UNESCO subvention WWF share of upkeep of building WWF basic subvention Annual library grant	190,000 15,000 43,000 8,400 43,000	 cs.299,800
<u>Balance</u> to be raised annually (additional WWF subventions, grants, donations & new or increased membership fees and subscriptions		s.250,900
Footnote to items 1(a) and (e): As explained in the Program, the re-appointment of a third Morges cannot be further postponed. A secre be required for the Special Duty Officer bu time appointment may be sufficient and the in the charges for the London office.	secretary at stary will a t a half-	t lso

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2	•	New personnel and services	SFrs.	SFrs.
	1.	<pre>Secretariat (a) Salaries of new posts    Secretary (Public Relations)    Secretary/Assistant (Finance    and Membership)    Secretary/Assistant (Library)    Concierge/Handyman/Gardener (b) Provident Fund and insurances (c) Dependants' and other allocations (d) Travelling expenses (e) Other expenses (office equipment         and expenses, alterations and         extension fund)</pre>	20,000 13,500 13,500 14,400	61,400 12,000 5,000 1,500 30,000
	2.	Executive Board: travel grants for one attendance per member per year		40,000
	3.	<pre>Commissions: Ecology Commission (scientific officer, Secretary ana travel) Education Commission (complete unit plus overheads) Parks Commission (cost of staff and overheads for Brussels/ Morges, Latin American Com- mittee, and Washington) Legislation Commission (two qualified assistants, with secretary and equipment) Survival Service Commission (two officers with assistant, equipment and travel)</pre>	50,000 120,000 215,000 90,000 <u>100,000</u>	575,000
	4.	Increased annual requirement for Assemblies		21,500
	5.	Library expansion to cover new Commission units		<u>12,000</u> SFrs. <u>758,000</u>
5.		Special Projects		
	1. 2. 3.	Ecology Commission: 2 annual meetings and publications Education Commission: regional committee meetings Parks Commission: Latin American		30,000 30,000
	4. 5.	Conference U.N. List (English edition) Three Systems Planning Projects Survival Service : Two additional Red Book volumes and new editions Publications: (including Bangkok Proceedings)	60,000 18,000 <u>150,000</u>	228,000 50,000 <u>30,000</u> SFrs. <u>368,000</u>

MORGENATION OF NATURE AND NATUREL RESOURCES MORGES AND RGENER 31, 1963 AND RGENEER 31, 1963 AND RGENEER 31, 1963 ASSETS

International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

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International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

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EXPENDITURE	413'647.48 536'108.38
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STATEMENT AT DECEMBER 31	<u>31</u> , <u>1964</u>		
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		ASSETS	LIABILITIES
Cash		1'694.09	
		7.438.77	
UBS Vevey - Current Account		14'620.51	
UBS Vevey - Deposit Account		50,000	
Paris Bank Account		681.25	
London Office		2,600.30	
Survival Service Commission		18'657.40	
Sundry Debtors		7,228 45	
Furniture - Installations			
Membership fees received in advance		•	2,052,23
Friends subscriptions received in advance			589,04
Reserve ASP			5.429.43
" Special Publications			
" Education Commission			1,725,50
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" Survival Service Commission for 1965			18,657,40
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International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

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RECEIPTS	467,732.49																													467,732,49
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		EXPENDITURE	Salaries andallowances	Miscellaneous expenditure (staff permits etc.)	Installation and Repatriation	Temporary Office assistance and Auditors	Insurance AVS/AI/APG	Health Insurance	Pension Scheme	Rent office	Rent IUCN flat		Electricity, gas, water	Electricity IUCN flat	Telephones - Telegrams	Postage	General office expenditure	Upkeep of office, building and garden		Bank and Postcheque charges	Miscellanous administrative expenditure	Executive Board expenditure	Education and Ecology Commission	Survival Service Commission	London Office	IUCN/IUDZG Conferenceexpenditure	IUCN Representation (non-secretariat)	Bulletin	Purchase of publications	

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		SW1	Swiss Frs.
		EXPENDITURE	RECEIPTS
B / F		378'268.33	467'732.49
Expenditure for Statutes	431		
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Red Data Book, Library and O.I.C.		2,666.14	
UNESCO Contract 1599/62		2,649,50	
UNESCO Contract NS/1841/63 (MAR Educationalbrochure)		3,888	
Purchase of furniture and equipment		3 1 50 55	
Balance		) • • •	
Excess of receipts over expenditure as at 1.1.1964	68'956.15		
Excess of expenditure over receipts in 1964	9,793.01	59'163.14	
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Lausanne, March 19th, 1965/la/4		Signed and approved Bureau Fiduciaire Fernand Guex	Signed and approved iaire Fernand Guex <sup> </sup>

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<u>o r</u> g e s december 31, <u>1965</u>	ASSETS	Fr 2'008.12 " 5'942.70 " 18'238.63 " 40'000 " 1'028.65 " 2'997.30 " 1 " 1 " 1.171.75 " 7'171.75 " 7'171.75 " 19'153.65 Fr 306.05	955.23 663.50 7'111.50 1'513.78 990.20 429.43 8'668.40	Fr 4'764.88 <u>83.10</u> <u>19</u> '153.65 <u>21</u> '748.22		Signed and approved
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International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

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# STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE DECEMBER 31, 1965

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		EXPENDITURE	RECEIPTS
B / F		<u>т</u> у ото 14	E AD81ED1 7A
Rent IUCN flat			
Heating office		" 981.75	
Electricity, gas, water - office		" 1'360.40	
Electricity IUCN flat		" 311.90	
Telephones - Telegrams		" 3'277.10	
Postage		" 4'351.77	
General office expenditure		" 6'361.25	
Upkeep of office and garden		" 8'400.59	
Travelling on duty		" 5'022.75	
Bank and Postcheque charges		" 159.16	
Miscellaneous expenditure		596.65	
Expenditure - Commissions		" 2'957.50	
Expenditure - Survival Service Commission		" 33'246.12	
London Office		= 31968 35	
Bangkok Conference		" 24'090.50	
Bulletin - Annual Report		" 18'242.35	
Library		" 615.30	
Publication insert "What is IUCN ?"		247	
Expenditure towards publication "Hart Report"		" 5'161	
Purchase of Equipment Balance		" 137.05	
Excess of receipts over expenditure 31.12.64	표· 59·163 14		
./.Excess of expenditure over receipts in 1965 ./.	32	" 26'613.86	
		Fr 408'501.74	
11.3.1966/la/4	Signed Bureau Fiduciaire :	and approved Fernand Guex	

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### APPENDIX J

### RESOLUTIONS OF THE NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

### 1. THE PROPOSED BIOSPHERE CONFERENCE IN 1968

<u>Noting</u> with satisfaction the proposal of UNESCO to convene in 1968 an intergovernmental world conference on the scientific basis for rational use and conservation of the resources of the biosphere and

<u>recognising</u> that the ever increasing importance of the problems of conservation in most countries, and for the world as a whole, requires an intergovernmental approach in parallel with the work of IUCN and other interested scientific bodies, to achieve rapidly the common objectives

the 9th General Assembly of IUCN meeting in Lucerne in June 1966

welcomes the timely initiative of UNESCO,

expresses willingness to co-operate fully in the preparation for the Conference and in the implementation of its results, with the hope that it will draw the attention of Governments and public opinion to the urgent need for a new and bold approach to the conservation of the biosphere, including multiple rational use of natural resources,

<u>expresses</u> the hope that the Conference will include safeguards against the total disappearance of certain species and habitats to the grave economic, scientific and cultural loss of mankind, and will thereby incorporate the parallel proposal previously made jointly by IUCN, ICBP, WWF and FPS which emphasised wildlife conservation and the problem of endangered animal and plant species.

### 2. THE INTERNATIONAL BIOLOGICAL PROGRAMME

Following the Resolution on the preparation of an International Biological Programme (IBP) of the 8th General Assembly (No. 2) made in 1963 and

noting the development of the IBP towards the operative phase which will run from July 1967 until 1972

<u>noting</u> also that several sections of the Programme are concerned with subjects of the greatest importance to IUCN, greatly enhancing the scientific basis for conservation on the land, in fresh waters and in the sea

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 $\underline{reaffirms}$  its previous decision to give all practicable support and

resolves now to offer IBP the formal status of an international member organisation under Article II.l.(c) of the Union's Statutes, thus ensuring that its representatives at IUCN meetings have the full rights and privileges of delegates.

### 3. WILD BIRDS PROTECTION

<u>Concerned</u> by the difficultiss in securing adoption of the 1950 Convention for the Protection of Birds and

<u>noting</u> that, as the competent specialist organisation for such matters, the International Council for Bird Preservation will shortly be reviewing the problem at its meeting at Cambridge, England, in July 1966

the 9th General Assembly of IUCN meeting in Lucerne in June 1966

offers full support to ICBP in finding and implementing suitable measures to co-ordinate a world-wide framework for the conservation of wild birds.

### 4. THE SECOND EUROPEAN MEETING ON WILDFOWL CONSERVATION

Having received and studied the general recommendations of the Second European Meeting on Wildfowl Conservation held at Noordwijk-aan-Zee, Netherlands, in May 1966 and

<u>Having noted</u> with great satisfaction and appreciation the progress made at this meeting for the conservation of wildfowl and wildfowl habitats in Europe, Africa and Asia, within the framework of the MAR project

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urges the Governments concerned to help the International Wildfowl Research Bureau to fulfil its important task by providing all necessary co-operation and support.

### 5. MISUSE OF TOXIC CHEMICALS

noting with alarm the indiscriminate export and import of pesticides (herbicides, insecticides etc.) and the extreme danger to the total world environment and its inhabitants arising

from their misuse

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recommends that firms concerned in the distribution and sale of such chemicals should take all possible steps to ensure that ultimate purchasers are suitably advised regarding their safe use in both the short and long term

<u>invites</u> Governments concerned to study this trade and to consider suitable measures for control and for the education of the public, and offers to those Governments the services of IUCN.

### 6. THE VALUE OF RESEARCH STATIONS TO CONSERVATION

Having noted the signal success of the Charles Darwin Research Station in the Galapagos Islands, not only in its scientific achievements but also because it has focussed local and world attention on the conservation of the unique fauna and flora of the archipelago

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<u>urges</u> the establishment of more research stations in areas where a combination of research and conservation could assure the survival of unique species and habitats, for example as already under consideration in Java, Kenya, Madagascar, the Seychelles, Tristan da Cunha, Turkey and elsewhere.

### 7. DESERTS OF THE MIDDLE EAST

Recognising the outstanding value for science, conservation and tourism of the deserts and semi-deserts of the Middle East, and the vulnerability of these areas to modern technology, transport and development

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notes with satisfaction the interest displayed in conservation by the Governments concerned and

<u>requests</u> them to bring into effective operation as quickly as possible large National Parks and equivalent protected natural areas in their deserts and semi-deserts, and in the unique area of the Rift Valley between the Gulf of Aqaba and the mountains of Lebanon and

welcomes other efforts, for instance through the International Biological Programme, to assist in promoting developments along these lines.

### 8. THREATENED SPECIES IN MADAGASCAR

Noting with satisfaction the establishment by the Malagasy Government of the island of Nossi Mangabe as a natural reserve for the preservation of the unique aye-aye and other interesting lemur species endemic to the eastern side of Madagascar

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<u>requests</u> the Malagasy Government to consider methods of affording greater protection on the mainland of Madagascar for the unique elements of the Malagasy fauna currently threatened with extinction and

further requests the Malagasy Government to consider making available a similar island to Nossi Mangabe off the western coast, with a view to the proclamation of a reserve which would ensure the preservation of some examples of the very different, yet equally interesting and' important fauna and flora of the western part of Madagascar.

### 9. <u>A CHECK LIST OF IMPORTANT UNINHABITED OR RELATIVELY</u> UNDISTURBED ISLANDS

In view of the threat of human occupation and development of islands hitherto uninhabited or relatively undisturbed, and of the great importance for conservation and scientific research of many such islands

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<u>requests</u> the International Biological Programme, in collaboration with IUCN, to prepare as a matter of urgency a check list of uninhabited islands which have unique or important animal or plant communities, with a view to their preservation as unspoiled natural areas,

10. IRIOMOTE JIMA

<u>Considering</u> that uninhabited islands of varied topography are especially important for the study of many aspects of living organisms

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<u>notes</u> with concern plans for drastic interference with the primitive vegetation of Iriomote Jima in the Ryukyu Archipelago, which is an important relic of the characteristic vegation of this part of the Pacific and <u>urges</u> the authorities responsible for the administration of this island to create on it the largest possible reserve, to be mainatined in an unspoilt state as a potential laboratory area for future scientific study.

### 11. RECREATION

Following on the First Congress of the Alliance Internationale de Tourisme held at Rotterdam in April 1966 and devoted to the theme of 'leisure and tourism'

noting the rapid expansion of recreation and tourism and of the resulting damands for recreational development of natural areas

<u>considering</u> that many governments are establishing or adapting special agencies for the further development and support of such activities

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<u>urges</u> all concerned with the development of recreation and tourism to recognise more fully the land and water use implications, and to see that adequate and suitable areas for outdoor activities are provided

<u>draws attention</u> to the importance of training,education and information, including codes of conduct for enjoying nature without abusing it, and of provision to minimise conflicts between the needs of recreation and the protection of the natural and scientific resource, and

emphasises that such measures are vital if the undoubted benefits of recreation and tourism are to be reconciled with the conservation of such natural and scientific values and the ecological relationships between them.

### 12. THE INTEGRITY OF NATIONAL PARKS

Having noted the removal, by a recent most welcome decision of the International Olympic Committee, of the threat to the Banff National Park arising from its intended use as the venue of the Olympic Winter Games of 197?-

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<u>reaffirms</u> the vital importance to the world's National Parks as a whole of defending against any intrusion the integrity of every one of them and

invites the Governments which are custodians of National Parks to take appropriate opportunities to remind all whom it may concern that it is their intention strictly to maintain this principle.

13. THE GRAND CANYON

<u>In view</u> of the outstanding importance of the National Parks of the U.S.A. and therefore of the necessity for maintaining their integrity

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<u>urges</u> that the National Park and National Monument of the Grand Canyon should be kept intact for the benefit of mankind, and protected against technical intrusions.

## 14. THE MIKENO AREA OF THE ALBERT NATIONAL PARK AND THE CHAIN OF THE VIRUNGA VOICANOES GENERALLY.

<u>Taking note</u> of the problems involved in the protection and management of the slopes of the Virunga volcanoes, a small part of which lies within the Gorilla Sanctuary of Uganda and the remainder in the Albert National Park, partly in Rwanda and partly in the Kivu province of Congo (Kinshasa)

<u>aware</u> that to be effective such surveillance needs concerted action on the part of the governments of the Congo, Rwanda and Uganda

informed that as a result of his journey in the company of the Minister of Agriculture of the Congo in May 1966 Dr. K. Curry-Lindahl (Swedish member of the International Commission on National Parks) has suggested to the Government at Kinshasa whose first reactions have been favourable - that the three governments should arrange a joint meeting to work out such concerted action

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<u>recommends</u> that the three governments agree to organise such a conference and that, under the auspices of IUCN and its Parks Commission, they should invite an ecologist to help with the preparation of the conference by carrying out a two or three months' reconnaissance in the area, with the aid of funds obtained for example under the CT Section of the International Biological Programme,

### 15. THE KAHUZI-BIEGA NATIONAL PARK OF CONGO (KINSHASA)

Noting the threats to the zoological and forest reserve of Mt. Kahuzi in the Kivu province of Congo (Kinshasa) and

<u>aware</u> of the very great interest of the plant and animal associations of this reserve where, in particular, the Mountain Gorilla is to be found and

knowing the lively interest shown by the Congo Democratic Republic in the creation and maintenance of National Parks in its territory

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<u>recommends</u> that the Congo Government should undertake without delay the establishment of a National Park in the Kahuzi-Biega region and the administrative measures necessary to ensure the immediate strengthening of protection of the slopes of the volcanic massif.

### 16. THE SALONGA NATIONAL PARK OF CONGO (KINSHASA)

Being aware that there has long been a project for setting up a National Park in the Salonga river basin in the equatorial rain forest area

recalling the declaration made by the representative of the Congo Government at the 8th General Assembly at Nairobi and

<u>konwing</u> the lively interest of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the problems of creating and maintaining national parks in the country

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<u>recommends</u> that the Salonga National Park should now be established with the shortest possible delay,

### 17. THE ITALIAN NATIONAL PARKS

The 9th General Assembly of IUCN meeting in Lucerne in June 1966

expresses satisfaction at the measures taken by the Ministries of Public Instruction, Defence, Agriculture and Forests for the Conservation of Abruzzi National Park in. Italy in accordance with the recommendations made by the Resolution No. 8 of the 8th General Assembly and the IUCN mission which visited the Park

<u>considers</u> it desirable in the general interest that the conservation of the Park should Le still further strengthened against any adverse tendencies still affecting it

notes with satisfaction that three new strict nature reserves have been established in the State forest land, one of them in the Abruzzi Park, and hopes this excellent policy, from the conservation point of view, will be increasingly reflected by such measures

stresses the urgency of enacting basic legislation for national parks and nature reserves, founded on the nature conservation principles laid down by IUCN and with the object of placing on a firm and lasting footing the existence and conservation of the Italian Parks and Reserves

<u>recommends</u> that visitors to the National Parks and in particular to the Gran Paradiso National Park where the problem is especially acute, should be allowed only to use authorised paths or nature trails, that camping should be excluded or at least restricted to fixed sites on the periphery, and that both visitors and camping should be strictly controlled by the park wardens

<u>urges</u> the responsible authorities to set up new strict nature reserves to protect the best areas still to be found in the Circeo National Park

<u>expresses</u> its concern at projects still being allowed to alter the state of some of the Italian National Parks and

<u>asks</u> the Italian Government to maintain the utmost vigilance in respect of the conservation of all these Parks.

### 18. U.N. CONTROL OF THE WHALE RESOURCES

<u>Believing</u> that the conservation of whales and of other "common property" living resources of the oceans requires global management supported by effective international control and enforcement

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urges the early development of a specialised agency under the United Nations for the management and conservation of whales.

### 19. WHALING IN THE NORTH PACIFIC

Noting with regret that intensified whaling in the North Pacific has led to overexploitation of whale stocks and that effective conservation measures have not yet been taken in that area

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requests the International Whaling Commission to take urgent action to ensure the continued productivity of this important food resource on the principles of maximum sustained yield.

### 20. ANCHOVETA STOCKS IN PERU

<u>Realising</u> the great importance of the anchoveta stocks for the Peruvian economy, Tooth as a direct fishery and as the food supply of the guano birds and

having learned with pleasure of the measures already taken by the Peruvian Government to conserve these stocks

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urges that Government to implement the recommendations of FAO 7FAO Fisheries Technical Paper No. 55) and in particular the restriction of any further increase in the capacity of the fishing fleet.

### 21. CONSERVATION IN PERU

<u>Recognising</u> the potential importance of the vicuna as a provider of wool and as a tourist attraction

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congratulates the Peruvian Government on the measures already taken to conserve the vicuna and study its ecology and

urges it to take similar measures for other important species of the Peruvian fauna, especially in suitable forest areas.

### 22. THREATENED SPECIES IN INDONESIA

<u>Recognising</u> the wealth of unique animal and plant species in Indonesia

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congratulates the Indonesian Government on the measures already taken, particularly in respect of Resolutions 15 and 27 of the 8th General Assembly meeting in Nairobi in 1963, regarding the conservation of the Javan Rhinoceros and the Orang Utan

welcomes the Governments' proposal to establish a research Station in Udjung Kulon as a part of the Indonesian participation in the International Biological Programme, and

<u>urges</u> the Government to continue its efforts to conserve all other rare or threatened species, including the Komodo Dragon, the Sumatran Tapir, the Anoa, the Sumatran Elephant, the Javanese Tiger, Birds of Paradise and Rothschild's Starling.

### 23. USE OF IMMOBILISATION TECHNIQUES

Noting the widespread interest in immobilisation techniques based on drugs for the capture and translocation of wild animals, and the fact that these are being increasingly employed in attempts to capture animals throughout the world

<u>recognising</u> that when properly used such techniques can be successful, but that there is under the beat of conditions a considerable risk attached to their use, and, if employed by inexperienced persons especially on species not previously immobilised or under different conditions from those in which trials have taken place, they may have little chance of leading to successful capture and every chance or resulting in death or injury to the animals and

further noting that the use of these techniques was considered to be of sufficiently grave importance that the IUCN Conference on Conservation of nature and Natural Resources in Tropical South East Asia, held in Bangkok in 1965, passed a similar resolution warning against their use on rare species

### the 9th General Assembly of IUCN meeting in Lucerne in June 1966

recommends that these techniques should not be used, except by qualified and experienced personnel who have carried out all the necessary experimental work on methods, drugs and dosages, so that these can be applied with confidence to the species and then only when equal or better results cannot be obtained by conventional techniques and

<u>further recommends</u> that when the capture particularly of rare or threatened species is planned, the authorities of countries in which the species are found and the authorities or institutions responsible for the expedition do all possible to assure that those engaged in the capture effort observe this recommendation, and invites them always to make use of technical advice or services offered by IUCN.

### 24. COMMERCIAL EXPLOITATION OF WILDLIFE

<u>Recalling</u> Resolution No. 5 of the 8th General Assembly on illegal traffic in wild life species

having noted the increasing traffic in certain animals and animal products as curios, such as stuffed turtles and alligators, and the skins of spotted cats, and

<u>convinced</u> that several kinds of commercial exploitation of various wild plants and animals (including reptiles, birds, fishes and insects) are exercising severe pressure upon threatened species

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<u>urges</u> Governments to accept the principle that any commercial exploitation of such wild resources should always be subject to the overriding needs of conservation and

<u>further</u> requests Governments to receive from time to time from the Executive Board of IUCN and to consider sympathetically specific representations for action in conformity with this principles, such as the control of imports or internal regulation of the traffid in specimens killed or taken in the wild.

### THANKS AND APPRECIATION

Whereas the delegates and representatives of the Member States and Organisations attending the 9th General Assembly and the 10th Technical Meeting of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, with their friends and guests, have thoroughly enjoyed the friendly and courteous hospitality of their Swiss hosts, especially in the beautiful city of Lucerne and its environs, for many days and

whereas more than 450 participants of the Assembly have shared in the benefits of the careful planning and of the privileges extended by the local government and by private organisations, societies and individuals

<u>now therefore</u> the 9th General Assembly of IUCN in formal meeting at Lucerne on 2 July 1966, warmly thanks its hosts, including the Steering Committee, and the various agencies, departments, individuals and groups, that helped to make this assembly an outstanding and unforgettable occasion for all those privileged to attend, and congratulates Switzerland for its continuing efforts to protect and conserve the magnificent natural assets that have afforded such a superb setting for the Union's deliberations.

### APPENDIX K

### THE NEW EXECUTIVE BOARD

President:	Dr. H.J. Coolidge	(U.S.A.)
Vice-Presidents:	Dr. P. Fraser Darling	(U.K.)
	Dr. L. Hoffmann	(Switzerland)
	Prof. D.J. Kuenen	(Netherlands)
Members:	Mr. B. Bogdanov	(U.S.S.R.)
	Dr. J.C. de M. Carvalho	(Brazil)
	Dr. R. Carrick	(Australia)
	Prof. E.J.H. Corner	(U.K.)
	Ing. Agr. I.N. Costantino	(Argentine)
	Dr. W.A.L. Fuller	(Canada)
	Prof. Th. Monod	(Prance)
	Prof. H.E. Luther	(Finland)
	Prof. M. Pavan	(Italy)
	Prof. S. Dillon Ripley	(U.S.A.)
	Judge R.E. Train	(U.S.A.)
	Dr. D.P.S . Wasawo	(Kenya)

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