

TENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi,
24 November- 1 December, 1969

Volume II

Proceedings and Summary of Business

Published with the financial support of UNESCO



International Union
for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
Morges, Switzerland
1970

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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 organizations. 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 long-term 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, 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 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 to support the conservation of nature in all its forms (landscape, soil, water, flora and fauna) by raising funds and allocating them to projects, by publicity, and the education of the general public and young people in particular. For all these activities, it takes scientific and technical advice from IUCN.

Although WWF may occasionally conduct its own field operations, it tries as much as possible to work through competent specialists or local organizations.

Among WWF projects, financial support for IUCN and for the International Council for Bird Preservation (ICBP) have highest priority, in order to enable these bodies to build up the vital scientific and technical basis for world conservation and specific projects. Other projects cover a very wide range from education, ecological studies and surveys, to the establishment and management of areas as national parks and reserves and emergency programmes for the safeguarding of animal and plant species threatened with extinction.

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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* * * * *

37th Session of the 10th General Assembly

08.45 - 13.00 hrs., Monday, 24 November, 1969

1. The President of the Union, Mr. Harold J. Coolidge, took the Chair and calling the Meeting to order declared the Tenth General Assembly in session. The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation, Shri Jagjivan Ram, gave an address of welcome*, which was followed by a brief address by the President of IUCN*, stressing the objectives of the Assembly. The Inaugural Speech was then presented by the Prime Minister of India, Shrimati Indira Gandhi*. An address and a vote of thanks was given by Dr. Karan Singh, the Minister for Tourism and Civil Aviation and the Chairman of the Indian Board for Wildlife*.

2. There followed a short intermission while a nature conservation exhibition was opened by the Prime Minister of India, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, and the first issue of a commemorative stamp of 20 paisa made available for the public.

3. Greetings messages* were then given by Dr. J. McDiarmid, on behalf of the United Nations Development Programme; Dr. G. Budowski, UNESCO; Mr. T. Riney, FAO; Prof. F. Bourlière, IBP; Prof. S. Dillon Ripley, ICBP; Mr. P.M. Scott, WWF; Mr. J.P. Doets, Council of Europe; Dr. J.C. de M. Garvalho, for Latin America; Dr. D.P.S. Wasawo, for Africa; and Prof. H. Basjarudin, for South East Asia.

4. The Secretary-General announced that since the Ninth General Assembly six States had declared their adherence to the Statutes of IUCN and were thus State Members. They were the Imperial Ethiopian Government, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Finland, Canada and India.

5. Election of Credentials Committee.

The following were proposed by the Executive Board to be Members of the Credentials Committee;

W. Burhenne, Chairman
I.N. Costantino
B. Dioum
V.C. Kaushik
T. Senge
F. Guilmin, Secretary

Resolution No. 346 : Credentials Committee.

It was unanimously resolved to appoint as Members of the Committee the six persons so nominated.

* The speeches starred* will be included in Volume I.

6. Adoption of the Agenda.

The Agenda in its printed form as presented to the Tenth General
... Assembly was adopted unanimously (Appendix II).

7. Recognition of Honorary Presidents and Vice-Presidents.

The President moved that Shri Jagjivan Ram, Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation and Dr. Karan Singh, Minister for Tourism and Civil Aviation and Chairman of the Indian Board for Wildlife, be recognized as Honorary Presidents of the General Assembly, and Shri A.P. Shinde, Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation, His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Dr. A.N. Jha, Lt. Governor in the Delhi Administration, and Dr. C.D. Deshmukh, President, India International Centre, as Vice-Presidents. This was carried with acclamation.

8. The Inspector General of Forests, Shri R.C. Soni, then addressed the Assembly* emphasising the need for action programmes. A key-note address* prepared by Dr. F. Fraser Darling, "The Nomad, the Farmer and the Ecologist", was read by Dr. S. Dillon Ripley in his absence....

9. Ratification of New Member Organisations.

Although the Credentials Committee had not completed its review of Credentials and so it was not possible to vote at present, the President asked the Secretary-General to read the list of Organisations whose applications to join the IUCN since the last General Assembly had been unanimously approved
... by the Executive Board (Appendix III). After pointing out that membership was not only increasing in numbers, but spreading in its variety, the President postponed discussion until the next Session (continued in paragraph 11):

38th Session of the 10th General Assembly

14.55 - 17.45 hrs., Monday, 24 November, 1969

10. Report of the Credentials Committee.

Opening the Session, the President asked the Credentials Committee to present their report. The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. W. Burhenne, stated that the credentials had been reviewed. Out of twenty nine Member States, thirteen were present, and as each was entitled to two votes this made a total of twenty six votes. Out of fifty three countries with national organisations, twenty one countries were present, and at one vote each, this made twenty one votes. Out of eight international organisations, two were present and they also had one vote. The total number of votes was therefore forty nine. It was pointed out that several of the credentials were without letterheads and that this was unsatisfactory.

Resolution No. 347 : Report of the Credentials Committee.

The report was adopted unanimously.

11. The President pointed out that as some questions had been raised with regard to the ratification of Member Organisations, further discussion should be delayed until the 39th Session to be held on 29 November, 1969 (continued in paragraph 13).

12. Dr. CD. Deshmukh then presented the Indian key-note address.*

13. The President stated that his attention had been called to the importance of ratifying new member associations so that they might be able to vote during the proceedings. He would therefore like to take up this item and asked if there were any questions in connection with the ratification of the forty seven organisations presented in Paper 37/14 (Appendix III). Dr. Cragg asked whether the Board was really satisfied that the National Rifle Association of America was a suitable organisation to be a Member of IUCN. He then asked whether IUCN had the power to exclude or remove from membership any organisation which in the course of its activity was considered to be unworthy of membership. The President stated that the Executive Board had given serious consideration to the first question when the Association's name was presented for membership. He asked Mr. Gutermuth whether he would like to comment on the matter. Mr. Gutermuth pointed out that the National Rifle Association, which was to celebrate its 100th Anniversary in 1970, was an outstanding and important organisation in the United States of America. It had a "vast" conservation programme and was publishing conservation literature. Its membership was about one million. He urged that its membership application be approved. The President referred to Dr. Cragg's second point, which had already been discussed by the Executive Board. There was no way of expelling a Member from the Union once its membership had been ratified, apart from asking it to leave voluntarily. He considered that the Statutes in this respect should be changed, but this could not be done without giving a six months notice to the General Assembly. Prof. S. Dillon Ripley, while appreciating the information which the representative of the Organisation had provided, moved that the ratification of the application of the National Rifle Association of America be postponed until IUCN had the power to remove from membership organisations which it felt were not fulfilling their obligations to the Union. The President then suggested postponing the ratification of this Association's application and referring it back to the Board for reconsideration. The Chairman of the Commission on Legislation considered that the General Assembly had the right only to ratify or not to ratify decisions of the Board. There was no provision for postponement in the Statutes. Mr. Olindo considered that the mechanism of IUCN should be such that it would be impossible for a list to be given to the Assembly with such short notice that intelligent discussion by the Members was impossible. He considered that changes in the Statutes were essential for this purpose. Dr. R.G. Miller stated that he would give his views on the subject at the next Session of the General Assembly (see paragraph 55).

Resolution No. 348 : Ratification of New Members.

The applications for membership of the Union of 46 out of the 47 names in Appendix III were ratified, that of the National Rifle Association being omitted on the grounds that insufficient evidence that it was "concerned with the conservation of nature and natural resources" had been presented.

14. Secretary-General's Report 1966-1969

The report was formerly presented by the President and tabled for
... subsequent debate (Appendix IV).

15. In the unavoidable absence of Prof. R. Revelle of Harvard University,
U.S.A., his key-note speech*, "How to race with time", was presented by
Mr. Ernest Brooks, of the National Audubon Society.

16. Formal presentation of accounts, etc.

... The accounts for 1966 - 1968 (Appendix V) and a draft programme for
... 1969 - 1972, together with a budget (Summary in Appendix VI) were presented
by the President and tabled for subsequent debate.

17. Appointment of Committees.

The Accounts Committee: The Executive Board had proposed as Members
of this Committee:

J.C. de M. Calvalho, Chairman
C.R. Gutermuth
M.F. Mörzer Bruyns
K. Williams, Secretary.

Resolution No. 349 : Appointment of Accounts Committee.

It was unanimously resolved to appoint as Members of the Committee
the four persons so nominated.

18. Committee for the Programme and Budget.

The Executive Board had proposed the following for this Committee:

L.M. Talbot, Chairman
K. Curry-Lindahl
W.A.L. Fuller
M.E.D. Poore
D.P.S. Wasawo
W. Mills, Secretary.

Resolution No. 350 : Appointment of the Programme and Budget Committee.

It was unanimously resolved to appoint the six Members proposed to
constitute the Programme and Budget Committee.

19. Appointment of Resolutions Committee.

The Executive Board had recommended the following to constitute the
Resolutions Committee:

D,J. Kuenen, Chairman
J.B. Alvarez
E.O.A. Asibey
F.C. Badhwar
Boonsong Lekagul
H. Basjarudin
J.P. Doets
V. Kozlovsky
T. Monod

E.M. Nicholson
P. Scott
H. Sioli
M.A.G. Warland, Secretary.

Resolution No. 351 : Appointment of Resolutions Committee.

It was unanimously resolved to appoint as Members of this Committee the thirteen persons so nominated.

20. The Chairman of the Committee then called the attention of the General Assembly to the importance of the Resolutions and that it was necessary that all Resolutions should be presented to the Committee before 09.00 hrs. on Saturday, 29 November, 1969.

21. Appointment of a Declaration Committee.

The proposal of the Board was that the Declaration Committee should consist of:

Z. Futehally, Chairman
E. Brooks
W. Burhenne
L.K. Caldwell
J.-P. Harroy
M. Hirs
G. Mountford
M. Pavan
N. Polunin
F. Guilmin, Secretary.

Resolution No. 352 : Appointment of a Declaration Committee.

It was unanimously resolved to appoint as Members of the Declaration Committee the ten persons so nominated.

22. Amendments to the Statutes.

The Secretary-General pointed out that proposed amendments to the Statutes had been sent to all Members of IUCN on 28 March, 1969, which gave adequate warning to the General Assembly. The papers were before them now as Paper 38/7. The Chairman of the Commission on Legislation, Mr. W. Burhenne, then explained the documents. The proposed alterations to the Statutes were read and voted upon paragraph by paragraph. The Statutes as amended are ... attached in Appendix VII.

Resolution No. 353 : Amendments to the Statutes.

The Members having no comments, the proposals were adopted unanimously.

23. Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly.

The Secretary-General pointed out that subsequent to the changes in the Statutes, the Rules of Procedure must also be changed. A new set of rules ... was before the Assembly as Paper 38/3 (Appendix VIII).

Resolution No. 354 : Amendments to the Rules of Procedure.

The amended rules were accepted with one alteration, that in Rule 5 "an Honorary President" read "Honorary Presidents".

24. As Prof. Dr. V.A. Kovda of the U.S.S.R. was not present to give his key-note speech*, "Social and Scientific Aspects of Nature Conservation", Prof. Bannikov, the leader of the Russian delegation, made a declaration* in his place.

The Session then adjourned.

39th Session of the 10th General Assembly

14.40 - 18.35 hrs., Saturday, 29 November, 1969

25. Addresses were made by representatives of UNESCO*, FAO*, IYF* and the Council of Europe*.

26. Second Report of the Credentials Committee.

The Chairman of the Committee pointed out that it had met to consider the Credentials of Members under the new voting structure. The Committee had delivered a form, No. 37/8, to each accredited delegate in order to check to which category the Member belonged. On this basis, voting cards had been distributed to accredited delegates. In this General Assembly, governmental Members now had 70 votes and non-governmental 52 votes; they were not, however, in competition as each would be counted separately. In cases where agreement in voting in both categories was not reached, the decision would be negative. He then described the voting procedure as given in the new Statutes. Member States with black cards had three votes, all governmental agencies in a state which was not a Member had red cards with one vote; in the non-governmental category, international organisations had yellow cards with two votes, and other non-governmental agencies, associations and organisations green cards with one vote. This report was approved.

27. Adoption of the Secretary-General's Report.

The Secretary-General said that since the Report had been presented the previous Monday, he had received a few comments, particularly one about the Abruzzi National Park in Italy. This had been circulated to Members. He hoped that the Report with these amendments would now be adopted.

Resolution No. 355 : The Secretary-General's Report.

The Report was adopted.

28. Report by the Accounts Committee.

The Chairman of the Accounts Committee, Dr. J. de M. Carvalho, said that his Committee had examined the accounts in accordance with Article IV.B. of the Statutes. The accounts were in order and he moved that they be approved.

Resolution No. 356 : The accounts for 1966-1968 were adopted unanimously.

29. Adoption of the Reports of the Permanent Commissions.

The Reports were presented as follows:

... Commission on Ecology by J.B. Cragg, Vice-Chairman, on behalf of F. Bourlière, Chairman (Appendix IX).

... Commission on Education by T. Pritchard, Vice-Chairman, on behalf of L.K. Shaposhnikov, Chairman (Appendix X).

... Commission on Legislation by W. Burhenne, Chairman (Appendix XI).

... International Commission on National Parks by Prof. J.-P. Harroy, Chairman (Appendix XII).

... Survival Service Commission by P.M. Scott, Chairman (Appendix XIII).

During the discussion on the Report of the International Commission on National Parks, Dr. J. Verschuren read a statement (Appendix XIV) pointing out inter alia that during the last three years 23 game "guardes" had laid down their lives to preserve the animals in the National Parks of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The delegates rose and stood for a moment of silence as a mark of respect and tribute to the memory of those who had died. In reviewing the Report of the Survival Service Commission, P.M. Scott referred to a telegram from Mr. Felipe Benavides, the President of the Zoological Association of Peru (Appendix XV).

30. Report of the temporary Commission on Landscape Planning.

... This Report was presented by the Chairman, Mr. R.J. Benthem (Appendix XVI).

Resolution No. 357 : The Assembly adopted the Reports of the permanent Commissions and of the temporary Commission and expressed a vote of thanks to their Chairmen and Members.

31. Programme of Work and Budget for IUCN, 1969 - 1972.

The Programme of Work and Budget for IUCN 1969-1972, as amended in the General Assembly, is given in Appendix XVII. It was proposed and seconded that a discussion on this item be adjourned forthwith until Monday, 1 December, 1969. This motion was put to a vote by a show of hands and a large majority favoured continuing the meeting and initiating the discussion. The President then called on the Chairman of the Committee to open the discussion. Dr. L.M. Talbot pointed out that since the foundation of the Union in 1948, the world conservation climate had changed considerably; it was to deal with the new conservation challenges that IUCN, as one of the highest scientific authorities in environmental conservation, had had to expand and strengthen its programme. The programme was presented in two parts, a continuation of the present work and areas of expansion. The present operations included those of the Commissions and the intelligence and information functions of the IUCN headquarters itself. Such projects as the publication of the Red Data Book and the U.N. List of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves had to be continued, as had the running of regional and topical conferences, and work carried out in coordination with

the World Wildlife Fund. The programme of new activities included the expansion of the work of the Commissions, more active participation with technical assistance organisations, increased use of consultants and advisers, improved library and information facilities, the transfer of executive officers of Commissions to headquarters to provide increased support for Commission activities and better coordination, the formation of ad hoc Project Groups to handle particular conservation problems, and the expansion of cooperation with WWF. To accommodate this programme, an expansion and strengthening of the Secretariat was required, and the document tabled gave details of it. All were within the responsibility of the Executive Board under the present Statutes, and no changes in Statutes would be required. The section of the document concerning the budget needed a few comments. Under Article X.1 of the Statutes, the General Assembly determined the maximum budget for the coming three years; the budget projected on page 11 on the document should be considered in that light. In previous years, actual expenditure and income had never reached the maximum budget. The dramatic increase in funds during the past three years had been due largely to the efforts of the President and it was clear that the expanded programme represented an even greater fund-raising responsibility. A large part of the budget must come from new sources, but it was hoped that the expanded programme itself would provide a better basis for expanded funding. The President stated that the programme was not one that had been lightly conceived, but it was based on studies that had been made over the past couple of years and many Members had been consulted in its preparation. The report was then open for discussion.

32. Mr. Anthony Wayne Smith had several questions to ask. His first was "What safeguards were provided against seeking and accepting funds not compatible with IUCN's purposes?". The plan gave blanket authorization to secure adequate funding, and in this he was not questioning the integrity of the Board; it was a matter of judgement in which the Members of IUCN were entitled to be considered. He asked whether any conditions had been imposed by the Foundation concerned with regard to its anticipated contribution. The Chairman stated that no donations would be accepted if they had strings or conditions attached to them. This was equivalent to saying that no funds would be accepted if they were used for projects or expenditure incompatible with the general policy and working plans approved by the General Assembly and the Executive Board.

With regard to the matter of accepting Industrial Associates, Mr. Smith commented on the importance of IUCN being careful not to be manoeuvred into a position which might hamper its work, especially when dealing with chemical and pesticides manufacturers and similar corporations.

The President stressed the need for obtaining adequate funds and considered that the Executive Board, which he hoped in the future would be enlarged, would be capable of making adequate judgements on these important points. Although he had no fears that the officers to be elected by the General Assembly would find themselves accepting money from dubious industrial associates, in the event of it happening, the relationship could be terminated.

Mr. Smith continued that in his opinion the need for a cooperative relationship between IUCN and other international organisations was not sufficiently stressed in the report. The World Health Organisation, for example, was not mentioned. Although close cooperation had been developed with FAO, whose representative had given a fine report to the Assembly, there was no mention of it in the plan. He also hoped that the work of the Landscape Planning Commission would be expanded into the field of ecological agriculture. Mr. Smith pointed out that, from his personal experience for many years, problems of pesticides, insecticides and fertilisers were of great importance, but apparently IUCN was not undertaking any work in this field. For IUCN, social science apparently did not exist but, as had been noted in one or two of the papers presented at the Technical Meeting, many of the problems concerned were not biological, but social ones. Also the plan failed to touch on the problem of population stabilization. He believed that it was time that IUCN took positive action to cope with such problems. There was also a lack of implementation of policies. Although he had been attending the General Assemblies of IUCN for the past 17 years on and off, and he considered that some magnificent work had been done in the scientific and educational areas, he did not consider that adequate implementation programmes had been developed. In the fields of landscape planning and international conventions, much remained to be done, and it should be possible to assist major agencies of the United Nations in this work. Direct action in a number of cases by the United Nations General Assembly itself might be indicated. In the plan he could find no mention concerning the preparation for the UN Conference on Human Environment to take place in 1972. It had been mentioned in the discussion, but not in the report. However, the particular question which he would like to raise at present was whether trade associates should be included in the membership of IUCN. Although this might have short-range advantages, it should be most carefully considered before being adopted.

The President said that the membership question will be taken up later when time had been scheduled for a discussion on it.

33. Prof. D.J. Kuenen hoped that Mr. Smith was aware of the fact that the Commission on Ecology had a Committee on the Ecological Effects of Chemical Controls which was doing a great deal of work in the local, national and international spheres. Secondly, the Resolutions Committee had accepted a Resolution on the problem of population and had also accepted a Resolution on collaboration with social scientists; there would also be a Resolution on pesticides. Thus several of Mr. Smith's points would be taken care of in later discussions.

Dr. L.M. Talbot emphasized that the question of cooperation with WHO and other UN Organisations had been mentioned in the Programme of Work on page 3, item 3.1. which included a generalized statement on cooperation with the United Nations Organisations. Consideration was given to listing all of them, but it had been decided not to; if necessary, they could be added. On the question of social sciences, the MAB Programme was specifically mentioned in the first paragraph of Appendix B. The Report of the Landscape Planning

Commission had stated that it had already established cooperation with FAO on the exchange of information with their integrated planning unit. The Commissions would go into details of these proposals, but in the plan only the broad outlines had been given.

Mr. P.M. Scott suggested that many people in the Assembly felt that Mr. Smith had made a number of important points. He hoped that it would be possible for Mr. Smith to confer with the Chairman of the Programme and Budget Committee to make sure that these important details were included in the plan which could be discussed further on Monday.

Mr. Gutermuth believed that a number of points which had been raised by Mr. Smith were covered by the rules and regulations adopted by the General Assembly and in previous Resolutions. He moved "that this reorganisation plan be ratified and approved by this General Assembly at this time with the understanding that it would include further amendments agreed between Members and the Chairman of the drafting Committee".

34. Dr. R.G. Miller asked whether this motion also included item 5, the Budget. He emphasised that the work of IUCN was much more significant to the world now than that of any one University; yet, the funds available to IUCN for a five year period were small compared to the support given to a University. Several Universities, and at least one conservation organisation, were more heavily supported by such Foundations. He urged that IUCN present its case for the environment in such a way that the resources branch of the Foundation be recognized by the Foundation as of greater importance than its other branches. He believed that this could best be done by partial acceptance of the proffered help, pointing out as IUCN accepted that it did not feel committed to a formula directed from the outside. IUCN must realize that alliance with the name of a big Foundation sometimes tended to make it more difficult to find other help, and the amount proposed only met in part the many valid requests and projects IUCN faced in environmental protection.

Some Member Organisations of IUCN had in fact over the past ten years put as much or nearly as much into 'IUCN, or into activities directly related to IUCN business as that offered for the first year in this proposal; no dictates for changes had been implied or asked. Should a new grantor now request that our structure be redesigned on the basis of a shorter history, and in this case only apparently on an iridicatibri that a grant may be made? The proposal as stated suggested that the granting Foundation had under-interpreted the history of performance of the Uriori and of its Commissions; they had either been undersold or did not recognize the values of IUCN. He suggested that the vote be postponed until Monday, when there would have been further discussions on it, and the Board had had an opportunity to tell the membership more about their deliberations. The Chairman of the Committee, Dr. L.M. Talbot, then moved the Resolution, this was seconded by Mr. Gutermuth. Mr. Olindo, however, pointed out that the Meeting had been going on for a long time, and that the proposal for the plan for 1969-1972 was a most important one. The next day would be open for discussion and he saw no reason why the Assembly should be rushed into a vote now. The delegates should be given more time

to go through it. The plan had been issued only in English, and some delegates did not understand the language well. He therefore urged that the membership should be given time to vote adequately on the Resolution. The Chairman agreed that it would be possible to study the proposals over the week-end and that the vote should be postponed until Monday (continued in paragraph 38).

35. Declaration. :

The President requested Mr. Z. Futehally, Chairman of the Conservation Declaration Committee, to present the Declaration. Mr. Futehally pointed out that he would need the cooperation of the General Assembly because it was impossible to satisfy all people with one Declaration. Some would like to see a short Declaration, and others a long one. He then read the ... Declaration which is given in Appendix XVIII. The Declaration was accepted with acclaim and the President congratulated the Committee on the document which they had prepared.

36. The President pointed out that the Executive Board had no proposals for Honorary Members, but at this time he would like to pay a tribute to the memory of Charles Jean Bernard, who had died in Amsterdam on 29 July, 1967; he was not only the first President of the Union, but had been re-elected twice, in 1950 and 1952; in the year 1954, he was made Honorary President. He had devoted his whole life to the cause of conservation and had achieved great success. We should therefore record our great respect and honour to his memory.

37. He also pointed out that Sir Julian Huxley, another old friend of IUCN, had been unable to attend the General Assembly on account of illness, but had sent his greetings, congratulating the Union on its 21st Anniversary. He welcomed these greetings and requested Mr. Nicholson to convey to Sir Julian a message of admiration and appreciation from the participants of the Assembly. He also said that a message of gratitude would be sent to the Friends of the Forest of Fontainebleau who had organized the unveiling of a tablet on the wall of an old monastery in the Forest to commemorate IUCN's 21st Anniversary.

38. The John C. Phillips Medal.

The President invited Mr. Nicholson to join him on the platform. He then gave an account of the life of Dr. Phillips, a distinguished naturalist, explorer, author and conservationist in whose memory had been founded the John C. Phillips Memorial Medal for distinguished services in international conservation. In the past, the Medal had been awarded at previous General Assemblies to Mr. E.M. Nicholson (U.K.), and Dr. E. Beltran (Mexico). He said that it gave him great pleasure to announce that the presentation this year would be to Shri Salim Ali, who was then invited to the platform. The citation read: "To Shri Salim Ali, Senior Statesman of conservation and distinguished scientist, whose influence on conservation in his own continent has been great and whose work and accomplishments are known and respected throughout the world. Most distinguished ornithologist and field naturalist

in his own country, whose published works have long been the basic and authoritative references on the birds of his country and have established him in the foreground of world ornithologists. Internationally recognised, and respected leader in conservation, whose efforts over the years have been a major factor in creating the climate of acceptance in conservation matters and preservation of wildlife which exist in his own country today."

Following tremendous applause, Shri Salim Ali, in accepting the Medal, said: "I feel deeply grateful and gratified, and honoured and flattered".

The President then adjourned the Session.

40th Session of the 10th General Assembly

09.40 - 13.00 hrs., 14.55 - 19.15 hrs., Monday, 1st December, 1969

39. The President called the Meeting to order and asked Dr. L.M. Talbot, the Chairman of the Committee for the Programme and Budget, to make comments. Dr. Talbot said that as a result of the previous discussions, the Committee would like now to suggest certain amendments to the Programme and Budget document, as shown in Appendix XIX. He also emphasized the purpose and nature of the document under the Statutes; it was not a long-term policy statement but, as required in the Statutes, it represented broad guidelines for the programme for the coming three years, together with a maximum budget, for approval, addition and alteration by the General Assembly. Mr. E.M. Nicholson said that he represented a sister organisation, the International Biological Programme, a non-permanent organisation which would end in 1973 by voluntary euthanasia. He considered that the proposals on the programme were highly conservative, maintaining and strengthening existing lines of work by giving more resources to the well-tried Commissions and centralising this power at headquarters as a single team. This would enable all concerned to co-operate and assist in projects to be pursued with other specialized bodies. The strengthening of the Secretary-General's power was an overdue management reform. It had to be admitted that the financial provision was still inadequate and one could only hope that in practice the level might be exceeded. He believed that the fears expressed about foundations imposing improper conditions were mistaken, but no serious grant-giving body acted without being satisfied that the project was well-conceived on current conditions, and that the promoters would be able to get good value for money. He agreed, however, that the Union's past very good record in obtaining results with small funds had not been sufficiently appreciated. Finally, as one who had had close contact with IUCN over its 21 years, he stressed that the plan contained nothing which had not been considered in Executive Board discussions. Nothing should be done today to weaken or divide the Union. While his own

attitude had always been and would continue to be critical, he would vote for the plan as amended. Mr. Anthony Wayne Smith concurred with Mr. Nicholson's remarks. IUCN was vitally important; he was full of admiration for the President of the Union and for the Chairman of the Programme Committee and his Committee who had made the proposed changes which went a long way towards meeting his questions, and subject to one comment, he supported the Programme. On behalf of the U.S. National Parks Association, however, he would like it to be recorded that they considered that the programme should have included a statement that IUCN would not accept financial contributions from sources which were inevitably substantially in conflict with IUCN's purpose, such as chemical companies, pharmaceutical companies, oil companies and so on; this was a question of integrity in which there could be no compromise. He would support the amended proposal.

Mr. A.D. Butcher said that some members had left on Friday with misgivings, particularly on the failure of the programme to emphasize fundamental issues. The present amendments removed his misgivings and he spoke on behalf of himself and other delegates in accepting the programme at this Assembly.

40. Mrs. J. Goodwin pointed out that the National Audubon Society of the United States was an organisation with a history of 70 years. They accepted funds from foundations and individuals, but not from oil and chemical companies, She considered that many such companies were preparing conservation programmes as a public relations project, and that this was largely to cover their other activities which in many cases were very much against conservation. She considered the National Rifle Association to be such an organisation. If IUCN was going to accept money actively in this field, then many national conservation organisations would be going in one direction, and IUCN in another. She cited the history of the National Audubon Society which, in 1913, accepted funds from an ammunition manufacturer in spite of protests from Members, and it was not until 1920 that the Society was able to get out of its invidious position. It was up to IUCN to fight the oil companies which were constructing ships like matchboxes which were unqualified to fly the flag of their own country. Before accepting contributions from such people, they should be scrutinised very carefully. Dr. R.G. Miller was much moved by the former speaker's comments in putting the case clearly to the Union. He was grateful to the Committee for what they had done over the weekend in preparing the amendments which he considered were a concession to the point of view which he had previously expressed. He asked whether the Union would accept it as satisfactory to accept the kind of funds proposed for the next three years, reserving the right of curtailing it at the end of that period if there was cause to do so. The President and Officers of the Union should have the opportunity to amplify this point of view with this Foundation or with any other foundation, in the light of the amendments during the discussions which had been presented. He pointed out that he had not been conniving with anybody to reach this decision and he considered that the right solution had been arrived at; he would back the plan as amended. Dr. Talbot said that the amendments to the plan agreed completely with the ideas of his Committee which, in the short time available to it, had failed to

specify its own views. It had now done a better job. He emphasised that this plan applied only to the next three years. Mr. Z. Futehally agreed with the sentiments expressed that IUCN must be careful from whom it received funds. In India, for example, IUCN's brief was to spread conservation ideas throughout the country. If, with a view to doing this, IUCN established dialogues only with existing conservationists, then only the members of the four recognised conservation associations, about 3,000 people, would be concerned. It was essential to escape from this limited circle and to approach others, including business firms, for funds. He admitted that it was a delicate matter, but the Board must be allowed to exercise its judgement. IUCN could not withdraw within its shell and speak only to committed conservationists. Mr. R.S.R. Fitter supported Mr. Futehally. He pointed out that conservationists were now able to exercise great influence in many parts of the world. The conservation movement must co-operate with existing organisations and not always fight against them.

41. Mr. Thomas L. Kimball considered that the proposed programme and budget were now excellent and he was prepared to support them. It was, however, difficult for members to participate in the debates unless they were given the documents early enough for them to digest them. The Paper on the Programme and Budget was received too late and only that morning had they received the resolutions. He hoped that in future papers would be received earlier. The President assured him that this would be taken up by the new Executive Board. As the Assembly met only at intervals of three years, there would always be ad hoc arrangements and subjects to be discussed at short notice by the Assembly. He hoped that in the future, papers could be circulated to the delegates well ahead of time. Mrs. Jean Goodwin agreed with three of the previous speakers, but considered that they had put the story together wrongly. It was true that the companies were afraid of the conservationists; that was why they produced conservation booklets. Those industrial concerns which were not creating havoc did not produce conservation booklets, and IUCN had to make up its mind whether it wanted persistent pesticides or booklets. IUCN could cooperate in the event of an oil spill by having readily available lists of the species likely to be harmed, and methods of how best they could be protected. We should not accept funds from them. Oil firms should know that the conservation movement was opposed to them and would continue to be so. Dr. Talbot backed Mr. Kimball's proposals and stated that the Executive Board's Secretariat would welcome advice on operation and structures at any time, and not only during General Assemblies. Mr. Yoffe commented on the membership of the Union. It should be confined to those associations which were wholly working for the conservation of nature. IUCN should cooperate and receive funds from other organisations, only provided their motives were the right ones. Such organisations should not, however, be accepted as Members of the Union. Dr. Leslie Glasgow considered that IUCN should be free to accept funds, from chemical companies, oil companies or any other industry. They might not yet be converted to conservation, but they had shown great improvement over the past few years. IUCN's Officers had sound enough judgement to decide from whom it should accept or not accept funds.

Mr. Olindo pointed out that in the document not enough provision for the structure of the organisation to be strengthened had been included. He asked whether the question of membership was going to be discussed. Representation of the various regions of the world was inadequate, both on the Board and in the Staff of IUCN. He asked how appointments were carried out. Dr. Talbot considered that the second paragraph of amendment 2 proposed that morning covered the point on changes in the structure. He emphasized that adequate warning must be given before changes could be made to the Statutes.

42. The President said that the Executive Board was aware of the need for the Staff to reflect the kind of distribution which IUCN had in its Executive Board. Efforts had been made, and would continue to be made, to fill positions by people of different nationalities, maintaining as far as possible high-quality of work, but at the same time international distribution must reflect the world interest and activities of IUCN, and so make it function in the way which all would like to see. Mr. Conway, commenting on finance, considered that valid points had been raised for both sides of the issue. A compromise solution might be to insert a private funding organisation between the donors and IUCN. Dr. Talbot then read the draft Resolution.

Resolution No. 358 : Approval of the Programme and Budget 1970-1972.

Having considered the Program and Budget for 1970-1972 as submitted by the Program and Budget Committee (IUCN/10GA/39/5 Rev. 1), being determined to reorganise and strengthen the Secretariat to deal effectively with an expanded program geared to the new challenges facing the Union in the conservation field:

The Tenth General Assembly resolves:

1. That the Program as submitted be implemented and that the Executive Board be empowered to take all necessary action to secure adequate funding for this purpose.
2. That the broad outline of the Budget as submitted be approved.
3. That the Executive Board take action to reorganize the Secretariat along the lines recommended by the Program and Budget Committee including the engagement of the highest level of professional staff.
4. That the Executive Board prepare draft staff regulations (Article VII.4) for professional staff conforming as closely as possible to the staff rules of the United Nations and that these draft staff regulations be applied to professional staff appointments made during the period until the next meeting of the General Assembly when the draft regulations will be submitted for approval.

The Resolution was proposed by Mr. Kimball and seconded by Mr. Gutermuth. It was unanimously approved.

43. The Resolutions.

The Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, Prof. D.J. Kuenen, emphasized that some Resolutions as proposed had been combined with other Resolutions, and some, which had been considered to be unsuitable as Resolutions of the General Assembly, would be referred to the Executive Board. He then dealt with the Resolutions one by one. (The Resolutions ... as adopted are given in Appendix XX. The numbering in some cases differs from that of the draft Resolutions; in the proceedings which follow the Resolutions are referred to by their final number.)

Twenty two Resolutions were unanimously adopted, in toto or with minor amendments. These were Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 29, 30, 35.

There were discussion or major amendments on the following Resolutions:

Resolution No. 1 : Definition of National Parks.

Objections to part of the Resolution were expressed by the delegates from Australia, the United Kingdom, India and Canada. Prof. J.-P. Harroy as Chairman of the International Commission on National Parks pointed out that his Commission had taken many years to arrive at this definition which, although still a compromise, was better than the previous definition. It was the result of much correspondence and his Commission during the period of the General Assembly had worked for three days on it. It was a recommendation only and did not require any country to change the names of its Parks. The definition was, however, an object to be aimed at. On behalf of his Commission, he appealed to the Assembly to adopt the Resolution with minor amendments and not postpone it for another three years. In the voting which followed, 35 were in favour, 3 against, with 2 abstentions.

Resolution No. 15 : The Tiger.

The Chairman pointed out that there had been at least three different Resolutions on this subject, which were now combined into one. Delegates from India pointed out that in some cases, tigers became man-eaters or confirmed cattle-lifters, and there should be provision to allow their shooting. The delegate from Malaysia pointed out that the Resolution was totally unacceptable to Malaya where there was no sport shooting of tigers and where, when they were shot, it was a matter of game control. The Resolution was adopted by a majority.

Resolution No. 16 : Smaller felid species.

The Resolution was referred to the Survival Service Commission to add certain species of rare cats. With these additions the Resolution was adopted.

Resolution No. 17 : Conservation of endangered plant species in botanical and other gardens.

Some concern was shown as to whether the recommendation that endangered species of plants be maintained in Botanic Gardens would result in their becoming extinct or rarer in the wild. With an addition to cover this point, the Resolution was unanimously adopted.

Resolution No. 22 : International cooperation on education.

The last sentence of the draft Resolution that "IUCN should consider the possibility of offering its Education Office in Morges to serve as a potential administrative centre of the proposed 'inter-agency working group'" was deleted, and it was agreed that the Resolution should be referred to the next Meeting of the IUCN Executive Board. With other small amendments, the Resolution was adopted.

Resolution No. 25 : Natural and semi-natural vegetation.

Mr. Z. Futehally stressed the need for India's Forest Department to take note of this Resolution and particularly the importance of their intensified participation in the IBP/CT Programme.

Resolution No. 26 : Reservoirs.

This Resolution evoked a long discussion on the management of reservoirs, especially in multi-purpose projects. The Resolution in its final form was considerably shortened and more generalized than the draft. It was unanimously adopted.

Resolution No. 27 : Pesticides.

Many considered that although in certain countries, mainly in the temperate zones, the time had come to recommend a ban on the use of DDT, this was not the case in the tropics, where there was no alternative to its use for emergency human health purposes. The delegate from Senegal, Mr. B. Dioum, requested IUCN to offer guidelines for substitution of DDT by other products. The Resolution was eventually carried by a majority, with 5 abstentions, amongst whom were Mr. A. Butcher, delegate from the Australian Conservation Foundation and other Members of the IUCN Committee on the Ecological Effects of Chemical Controls. The British delegation also recorded its abstention

Resolution No. 28 : Oceanic Islands.

In answer to Mr. John Boyd, concerning the protection of marine life surrounding islands, Prof. Kuenen asked the Executive Board to check international maritime law to make sure that this Resolution covered this point.

Resolution No. 31 : Specialized Wildlife Departments.

A discussion developed on the advisability of organizing independent departments of wildlife as against separate departments or other governmental organizations at the highest possible level, for the conservation of wildlife. A compromise solution was finally adopted unanimously.

Resolution No. 32 : International cooperation in South Asia.

Mr. Olindo urged that the Resolution should apply not only to South Asia but also to Africa. It was considered that at this General Assembly, the first which IUCN had held in Asia, the Resolution should be confined to South Asia. The Resolution was adopted.

Resolution No. 33 : Bird netting.

Mr. E.M. Nicholson expressed the view that as this Resolution was confined to birds it should be referred to the ICBP, according to the standing agreement between IUCN and ICBP. The Belgian and Italian delegates asked that it be allowed to stand, and with small modifications, the Resolution was adopted.

Resolution No. 34 : Population stabilization.

The delegate from Denmark considered that this draft Resolution was outside the scope of IUCN, and could not be accepted. Others considered that it was an extremely valid question from the IUCN's point of view and one of the most important factors that concerned human welfare and happiness. Approval was given for a shortened version of the Resolution. The original draft is given in Appendix XXI, as requested by several Members of the Assembly.

44. The Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, Prof. D.J. Kuenen, then read Resolution No. 35, expressing the Assembly's heart-felt thanks to the Hosts of the General Assembly, both official and private, which was received with acclamation.

45. The President stated that the General Assembly greatly appreciated the hard work that the Committees on the draft Programme and Budget and on Resolutions had done and thanked them and particularly their Chairmen.

46. Mr. Kimball said that he was not satisfied with the procedures which had been carried out during the General Assembly. In future, more time must be given for Members to consider proposals and resolutions; a better structure must be arranged for this. Mr. E.M. Nicholson said that he would prepare a paper for the Executive Board on this subject. His offer was accepted with ... thanks. His comments are given in Appendix XXII.

47. Mr. Olindo wished to raise the matter of membership in IUCN before a new Board was elected. The President pointed out that the present Board would continue until the end of the Session, so there would be no change in the Board in dealing with this matter. Mr. Olindo asked that this be recorded in the Proceedings of the General Assembly.

48. Election of the President of IUCN.

The President, Mr. Harold J. Coolidge, left the Assembly Hall and the Vice-President, Dr. L. Hoffmann, took the Chair. He stated that the Executive Board unanimously proposed Mr. Harold J. Coolidge as President for a further

three years. He asked whether there were any other proposals; none were forthcoming, and Mr. Coolidge was unanimously accepted with acclamation. Mr. Coolidge rejoined the Assembly and expressed his appreciation for the honour of being made President for a second term and welcomed the opportunity to serve IUCN further.

Resolution No. 359 : President of IUCN.

Mr. Harold J. Coolidge was declared elected amid acclamation.

49. Election of Board Members.

The President read the recommendations of the Executive Board:

1) To take office immediately:

Prof. I.McT. Cowan, Canada
Prof. R. Matthey, Switzerland
Prof. Dr. M.F. Mörzer Bruyns, Netherlands
Dr. M.E.D. Poore, United Kingdom
Dr. L.M. Talbot, U.S.A.

2) To take office with effect from 1 July, 1970:

Mr. B. Dioum, Senegal
Prof. U. Hafsten, Norway
Dr. C. Jouanin, France
Dr. P.M. Neto, Brazil
Dr. J.A. Valverde Gomez, Spain

50. Mr. P.M. Olindo noted that in the paper prepared for the General Assembly, the Vice-Presidents were also Members of the Board. He considered that the geographical distribution in the Board was unsatisfactory and hoped that three additional places would be given to South East Asia, Australia and some other country. The Secretary-General pointed out that the Vice-Presidents were elected from among the Members of the Board and were not in addition to it. As IUCN was now organized, the President and the Vice-Presidents constituted an Executive Committee which was entitled to make decisions on behalf of the Board on questions requiring immediate action between Sessions of the Board. If the Vice-Presidents were to perform this function adequately, they should be able to go to Morges at least twice a year for Executive Committee Meetings; it was not only a question of regional representation.

Dr. R.G. Miller, while agreeing that the President should have on the Board those people whom he considered to be most valuable to him, doubted the wisdom of electing in two successive terms a representative from the same organization. As a representative of the United States of America, he would like to nominate Dr. Stanley Cain of the University of Michigan. He also commended the excellent work done by Prof. Lynton K. Caldwell. He asked that these names be put on record.

Mr. A.W. Smith supported Mr. Olindo's position. The proposed composition of the Board laid too much emphasis on Europe and North America. He suggested that Mr. Olindo make suggestions for other representatives.

The President stated that careful consideration had been given to a number of additional names from the United States of America which had been discussed with the individuals concerned. The recommendations now made implied no reflection on others, but many points had to be taken into account. There seemed to be no reason for changing these well-considered recommendations. He hoped that at the next General Assembly the size of the Board would be increased, and meanwhile strong efforts would be made to identify people from other countries for election to it.

Mr. E.M. Nicholson proposed and Dr. K. Curry-Lindahl seconded the names as listed.

Resolution No. 360 : New Members of the Executive Board.

The persons named above were declared duly elected.

... (The constitution of the new Board is shown in Appendix XXIII.)

51. Election of Vice-Presidents.

The Executive Board had unanimously proposed the following Members of the Board as Vice-Presidents:

Dr. F. Fraser Darling, United Kingdom
Shri Z. Futehally, India
Prof. I.McT. Cowan, Canada
Dr. C. Jouanin, France
Prof. Dr. M.F. Mörzer Bruyns, Netherlands.

There had been no other nominations. The list above was proposed by Mr. C.R. Gutermuth and seconded by Mr. R.S.R. Fitter.

Resolution No. 361 : Election of Vice-Presidents.

The persons named above were declared duly elected.

52. Election of the Chairmen of the permanent Commissions.

The President said that the Executive Board had unanimously nominated the following:

Survival Service Commission	Mr. P.M. Scott, United Kingdom
Education	Dr. L.K. Shaposhnikov, U.S.S.R.
Ecology	Dr. J.B. Cragg, Canada
National Parks	Prof. J.-P. Harroy, Belgium
Legislation	Mr. W. Burhenne, Germany

The Board had given deep consideration to the filling of these important posts. He paid a tribute to the present Chairman of the Ecology Commission, Prof. F. Bourlière, for what he had done for IUCN; as he had recently taken over the Presidency of the International

Biological Program, he could not continue as Chairman of the Commission on Ecology. He strongly commended Dr. J.B. Cragg in his place. He thought that the Commissions had done quite surprisingly well during the last three years, and he congratulated them on it. He pointed out that the Executive Board had recommended that the temporary Commission on Landscape Planning become a permanent Commission of the Union, and that its Chairman be Mr. R.J. Benthem, Netherlands. The new Commission had done well, and deserved the status of a permanent Commission. Mr. Olindo proposed, and Dr. K. Curry-Lindahl seconded that the nominations be approved.

Resolution No. 362 : An there had been no other nominations, the persons nominated as Chairmen of the Commissions were declared duly elected, and under Article IV.B.v) the Commission on Landscape Planning became a permanent Commission of the Union.

53. Election of Auditors.

Bureau Fiduciaire Fernand Guex, Lausanne, Switzerland, were nominated by the Executive Board. IUCN was well satisfied with the work of the auditors to whom their thanks were due.

Resolution No. 363 : Election of auditors.

As there had been no other proposals, the auditors nominated were duly elected.

54. Appointment of Secretary-General.

The Secretary-General, Mr. E.J.H. Berwick, left the Assembly Hall. The President referred to Paper 40/3 in which it was proposed that the present Secretary-General continue as such until 31 March when he had indicated that he wished to retire, and that Dr. G. Budowski then be elected to the post. He proposed to deal with this in two parts and asked for approval for Mr. Berwick to continue as Secretary-General for four months after the completion of his contract at this General Assembly. He considered that after the splendid work which he had done during the past 3½ years, his reelection was fully justified.

Resolution No. 364 : Re-appointment of Secretary-General.

That Mr. E.J.H. Berwick be reelected Secretary-General until 31 March, 1970. The Resolution was adopted.

55. The President then pointed out that following consideration of the "Recommendations of the Programme and Budget Committee" for a reorganization and strengthening of the Secretariat, the Executive Board unanimously proposed that a senior ecologist be appointed to this post, and that he head-up a professional staff which could deal with the greatly increased workload predicted in the proposed program. President Coolidge then introduced Dr. Gerardo Budowski, Venezuela, proposing his election as Secretary-General (with the understanding that he will also serve as Director-General).

Resolution No. 365 : Appointment of Secretary-General, succeeding Mr. E.J.H. Berwick.

The Resolution was adopted.

The Secretary-General returned to the Assembly Hall amid extensive applause.

56. Venue of the 11th General Assembly.

The President asked for proposals for the meeting place of the next General Assembly. Mr. John Nicol, on behalf of the Canadian Government, extended an official invitation to hold the 1972 General Assembly of IUCN in Canada. He said that during the deliberations of the present General Assembly the various Commissions had indicated a perspective in conservation problems in the diverse and highly populated region where it had met. The Members of IUCN had not yet had the opportunity of meeting on the North American continent, a continent with abundant resources and, in comparison with India, only a brief history. Should the delegates decide to meet in Canada, he would suggest that Banff, Alberta, was an appropriate and significant site for the deliberations, and the time early in September 1972. Not only the Canadian Government, but also other Canadian organizations in the conservation field, and all Canadians would show the General Assembly the warmest welcome.

Prof. J.B. Cragg welcomed the invitation but was hesitant to agree that Banff, a National Park, should be the seat for the Conference. He pointed out that the Assembly had just adopted a Resolution on the Definition of National Parks (Resolution No. 1) from which he quoted relevant sections. He considered that if the General Assembly was held in Banff, it would appear that what was right for a Conservation Organization was not right for other organizations. He hoped that a different site would be chosen. The President said that the decision on the site of the Assembly would be the Canadian Government's and hoped that there would be no restriction on attendance by Members of any country. Mr. Nicol assured the Assembly that the Meeting would be properly located and adequate facilities provided.

The President thanked Mr. Nicol most sincerely for the invitation he had extended and put the matter to the vote.

Resolution No. 366 : Venue of the 11th General Assembly, 1972.

The invitation of the Canadian Government was accepted with acclamation.

57. Dr. L. Glasgow, U.S.A., conveyed greetings from Secretary Hickel of the Department of the Interior under whose leadership considerable progress in conservation problems had been made in the U.S.A. He informed the Assembly that it was intended to hold a Second World Conference on National Parks at Yellowstone National Park during the "National Parks Centennial Year" during the second week of September 1972. He announced the tentative dates of this Conference at this time, so that those desiring to attend might have adequate advance notice in making their arrangements, coordinated with the Union's 11th General Assembly, Canada. His full statement is given ... in Appendix XXIV.

58. Ratification of new Members.

The Secretary-General read the following statement: "With reference to paper 37/14, the proposed membership of the National Rifle Association, Washington, U.S.A., was discussed at the 3rd Meeting of the 46th Session of

the Executive Board on Saturday 29 November, 1969. It was decided that insufficient was known of the conservation activities of the organization and the Secretary-General was instructed to obtain further information and refer the matter back to the Board. At the same meeting, the Board unanimously approved the applications of the two following organizations:

The Brazilian Foundation for Conservation of Nature, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil;
The Institute for Landscape Research and Nature Conservancy, Halle, Germany."

The ratification of the Brazilian Foundation for Conservation of Nature was considered and approved.

59. Mr. Olindo considered that insufficient information had been produced about the International Fur Trade Federation. Many of those most immediately affected by species threatened by commercial practices in East Africa did not know anything about the organization. It should be referred back to the Board because not enough time or notice was given to the General Assembly before discussing it. He also considered that the voting procedure at the 37th Session when the application was considered had been irregular as no check had been made to ascertain whether the persons raising their hands were delegates or observers. He moved that the action taken on 24 November, 1969, be considered invalid and that the matter be re-opened for discussion and recommendation at this time. Mr. A.W. Smith seconded the motion. The President said that his understanding of the matter was that there had been a difference of opinion concerning the membership of IFTF, that a vote was taken under the old voting structure, there had been a large enough vote to pass the election, and the Assembly was recorded as accepting this membership. He considered that the matter could not now be re-opened. He hoped that in future IUCN would establish a procedure so that Members might be removed from the Union if a vote in the General Assembly recorded that they should no longer belong, or if a Review Committee considered them unfit; he hoped that in the future there would be no assurance that, if any organization was elected, it could not be expelled if there was sufficient justification to do so.

Mr. W. Burhenne emphasized that, at the time when the voting took place on this matter, the new voting structure was not in power. The voting at that time had been correct, but under the present Statutes, it was not possible to withdraw an application which had already been ratified. Mr. Olindo explained that he had expressed concern on this matter before the Assembly voted for the new Board, and asked that the matter now be raised. He expected that a technical difficulty might arise after choosing the new Members. At the time of voting in the 37th. Session, it was not stated that only Members with voting power could register their votes, and therefore he submitted that the voting was irregular, and that the motion should stand invalid at that time. Mr. W. Burhenne explained that

a Member had a right under the Statutes to make an objection within three months of receiving the Proceedings, if he considered that the vote was not supported by a quorum. If such objection was supported by 20% of the potential votes in either governmental or non-governmental groups, the vote could be taken again, and this appeared to be the only way which such action could take. It made no difference whether the vote was taken before or after the election of officers. Mr. Olindo felt that despite these technicalities, the spirit of his presentation should not be killed in this way.

60. Mr. Kimball asked, if he understood rightly, that there was no legal procedure in IUCN to reconsider an action taken by the body. He did not see why the application should not be re-considered. The President stressed that no procedure was available at present, but that it had been proposed that the Statutes be changed as regards membership. Mr. A.W. Smith pointed out that Mr. Olindo had a right under all parliamentary procedure to appeal the ruling of the Chair. Mr. Olindo so moved, and Mr. Smith seconded. General Mabratu said that Ethiopia was one of the countries in East Africa most concerned with the destruction of the leopard for the purposes of commercial benefit. He considered that even legal provisions should not stop IUCN from ensuring that a Trojan Horse did not enter the Union. He read a statement (Appendix XXV) on the present position on the export of leopard and cheetah skins from Ethiopia. He suggested that the Federation's application be considered only when it had prohibited its members from importing or purchasing the skin of any leopard, cheetah or tiger unless such skin was covered by an official governmental export permit. The Federation should also be required to undertake that any of its Members illegally importing or exporting skins of protected species in contravention with the conservation laws of any Member State of IUCN, be expelled from the Federation. Mr. P.M. Scott pointed out that Trojan Horse could operate in two directions; it was with the object of getting a Trojan Horse into the IFTF that a dialogue with them was first proposed. All were concerned with the effect of the fur trade on the disappearance of species, but all were not agreed on what should be done. IFTF was the accredited Federation of the fur trade, and it was quite natural for the SSC to approach them in order to reduce pressure on threatened species. A meeting had, therefore, been arranged so that a dialogue could be maintained between the two organizations. At the meeting, it was suggested that IFTF might apply for membership of the Union. While he was prepared to accept the argument against IFTF being a full Member of IUCN, he felt that we should remain on speaking terms with them, with the hope of indoctrinating them with our principles, so that they might reduce the pressure on endangered species.

61. Mr. E.M. Nicholson considered it very disturbing that because of a vote, possibly hastily taken, IUCN found itself in an impasse from which there was no retreat. In national law, it was not infrequent for some aggrieved minority to claim that a vote was irregularly taken, IUCN certainly did not want to find itself involved in a law suit, but he would request the Executive Board to take high level advice on the point of whether there was no way in which the case of IFTF could be put on a par with the National Rifle

Association which raised similar questions. He was most unhappy from the points of view of equity and practical common-sense that IUCN should have got itself into such an impossible position. The President then recommended that the case of the International Fur Trade Federation be referred back to the Board for consideration. Mr. W. Burhenne stated that it was unfortunate, but a fact, that according to the Statutes IUCN could not do so; if IFTF went to a court of law in Switzerland, IUCN would lose. He would prefer IUCN to decide to have an Extraordinary General Assembly in six months time, to change the Statutes so that necessary action could be taken. Mr. E.M. Nicholson said that Mr. Burhenne had not understood the proposition; he was not suggesting any precipitate action; what he pressed for was that the Board should undertake now that, whatever else happened, they would take high legal advice and put the circumstances of the vote before high legal authority. If that legal advice showed that there was any possibility of holding the election in suspense, that the Board take that action. He would stress that if some Members here were to say that the vote was irregular, he was skeptical whether the vote would stand if evidence were given that some people might have voted who were not entitled to vote under the Statutes. He considered the Board to be very vulnerable on this, unless they took this advice. The President said that Mr. Nicholson's suggestion was a good way of handling the matter and hoped that all would be satisfied with this. This discussion could go on all night and he would like to break it off at this stage. Mrs. J. Goodwin asked whether it might not be useful to continue the discussion. The President considered that it would be more useful to go on with the business of the Assembly and hoped that Mr. Olindo would accept this arrangement.

62. Mr. Olindo asked for clarification on a point of language, did "referring back" mean that the IFTF were not Members? He submitted that in the Secretariat, he had found no record of the meeting on Monday and, at that time, no voting-cards were available. Mr. W. Burhenne said that he had been informed by the Secretary-General that, at all meetings of the General Assembly and Technical Meeting, a record had been made on a tape recorder, and there were also stenographers present. The answer to the question was that the IFTF was a Member of IUCN, but that the Board hoped to get legal advice on how to solve the problems which had arisen in this discussion, Mr. A. W. Smith pointed out that the Union and the General Assembly were not bound by the views of the Chairman of the Legislation Commission, nor was it bound, with all due respect, by those of the President. The motion was before the Assembly to reconsider the ruling of the Chair. The General Assembly of IUCN was the one and only judge of whether it should be referred. The President asked Mr. Smith whether, in his judgement, he considered that, when a recommendation of the Board had been ratified by the General Assembly, the General Assembly had the right to reverse that ruling. Mr. Smith considered that it had.

63. Mr. J. Perry stated that, in his opinion, if a representative of IFTF had been present, much of the discussion would not have occurred. With Messrs. Scott, Fitter and Goodwin, he had been one of the SSC representatives who met the IFTF in London. He was completely convinced of their good faith, but

their membership of IUCN was not what that meeting had been called to discuss. It was incidental to it and how IFTF cooperated with IUCN was not contingent on whether they became a Member of IUCN or not. It might well have been that the invitation for them to become a Member was ill-considered, but he was sure that they were not only men of goodwill, but men of high sophistication, and he was morally certain that they would not have wished the issue of their membership to have become a source of division within the IUCN. He believed that when the joint working party met, they would do what they had offered to do: that was to review a list of species which IUCN considered to be endangered and, if they agreed with it, they would take these species off the market at the points of effective control, which were the fur auctions. He considered that IFTF had a right to have a voice in the question of membership, and that it should not be one of acceptance or rejection. He was reasonably sure that, if the present position was placed before them, they would happily take back their application for membership, but nonetheless they would continue to work with IUCN. Mr. Glasgow and Miss Goodwin then commented at length on the Endangered Species Bill, with respect to the American Fur Trade Industry.

64. The President said that the discussion must be suspended at this stage until the recommendations into the legality questions had been sorted out. He hoped that it would satisfy those who felt that an unfortunate action had been taken if they were given an opportunity to bring the matter up at an Extraordinary General Meeting on the Statutes. He would appreciate a positive vote in this matter. Mr. Wayne Smith objected. The President's ruling was that, because the IFTF had been admitted to IUCN, the matter was closed. Mr. Olindo appealed the President's motion and he had seconded it and that appeal against the President's ruling was the only one before the house. The President stated that the Assembly would now vote on that question.

Mr. Olindo asked that the motion be clearly stated so that the members knew what they were voting about. The President stated that the motion was that there should be an appeal against the vote which had been taken in the 38th Session of the General Assembly which he had stated that under the Statutes could not be changed. Mr. Wayne Smith considered that this was a very simple matter. The President had ruled that the IFTF was a member of IUCN and that the issue was closed. Mr. Olindo had appealed that motion which meant that he opposed the President's motion and, if the delegates supported the appeal and vote yes on appealing the President's ruling, then that was a decision that the IFTF had not been admitted to the IUCN. He supported the appeal for the purpose of excluding the IFTF from the Union. Mr. E.M. Nicholson considered that his proposals constituted an amendment to Mr. Smith's motion. He pressed that his own motion, which had considerable support, should be treated as a formal amendment to Mr. Smith's motion, namely that instead of appealing the Chair, the Assembly asked the Board to undertake to obtain legal advice. Dr. Miller stated that it was never accepted as an amendment to the motion. The President considered that, although it had considerable support from the Assembly, it was not made perhaps as clear as it should have been that a formal amendment had been

proposed. However, he considered that there should now be a vote on the amendment first and then they could return to the motion. Mr. Wayne Smith stated that the motion to appeal the ruling of the Chair was not capable of being amended. It was a simple question of whether the Assembly regarded the President as being correct. The President stated that this was a legal matter, and asked for the Chairman of the Legislation Commission's opinion. Mr. Burhenne stated that the Assembly should now vote on the motion. Dr. L.M. Talbot asked whether he was not correct that a positive vote on this meant not that IFTF was definitely not in IUCN, but rather that the ruling that it was elected had been revoked and that the subject of its election was again open to question. This was agreed. As the question had now been further clarified, the President called for the vote. The Assembly voted under the new structure and the votes were counted by the Chairman and Secretary of the Credentials Committee. The voting was in the governmental group, 5 votes for and 8 against, and in the non-governmental group, 16 votes for and 21 against. In both groups, the majority was against the motion which was therefore not carried.

65. The President stated that the Secretary-General agreed with the suggestion that had been made that under the circumstances IFTF might be approached and asked to withdraw from the Union until the matter could be worked out in a more satisfactory manner. The Executive Board would arrange to clarify the Articles in the Statutes, so that this kind of procedure would not plague IUCN in the future. Mr. Olindo, in his capacity of convenor of the Wildlife Conference for Eastern Africa, asked IUCN to communicate with him as soon as practically possible in this case so that they could review and re-assess their position as members of IUCN in the changed circumstances. The President stated that this would be done and asked for approval for handling the matter in this way.

Mr. J. Holliman considered that the discussion revealed a serious lack of information about applications for membership on which the members could ratify the recommendations in the Board. He would like to make the point therefore that there might have been organizations which had been discussed and not approved by the Executive Board which this Assembly might consider should have become members. He would like information on these also to be placed before future Assemblies. The President agreed that this should be done.

66. Passing on to the next item of business which was that the unanimous recommendation of the Executive Board that the Institute for Landscape Research and Nature Conservancy in Halle, German Democratic Republic, be accepted for membership, be ratified by the Assembly. Mr. v. Menzinger, Federal German Republic, considered that the item "Ratification of New Member Organizations" in the Agenda had already been covered and concluded on 24 November. Only one organization had been postponed, the National Rifle Association of America. Discussion on other applications was not now possible, because the Assembly had not decided to include any more items on its Agenda. He asked the President to drop this point and continued that if this was not agreed, he must ask for a secret ballot on whether the point

should figure again on the Agenda. The President asked whether it was the sense of the General Assembly that the Agenda be completely frozen and unchangeable because this was at variance with previous practices. He had been associated with the Union for a great many years and he knew that there were a number of items which had been considered which were not in the originally approved Agenda. He considered that it was not a violation for the Assembly to consider the matter which had been referred to it by the Executive Board. The election of the Brazilian Foundation which came in late and other nominations on which further information was being sought, which was not available at the time of original consideration, had been considered by the Board and referred to the General Assembly for action; he would hope to be able to take such action now. Mr. E.M. Nicholson did not wish to comment on the merits of any organization, but he did want to comment on an overriding consideration, the unity and health of the Union. It seemed to him that the Union had had a wonderful week here in India and had done most satisfactory work. Yet for the last hour or so, the Assembly had been indulging in more and more disruptive behaviour. He would like to move formally that the next item on the Agenda, the address by the President-elect, should now take place and that no further action should be taken on election matters. The President asked for a show of hands and, with the approval of the Assembly, moved on to the next item on the Agenda.

67. Closure of the 10th General Assembly.

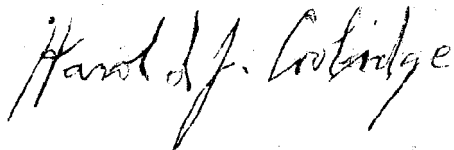
... The President gave his inaugural address to the Assembly* (Appendix XXVI). He then moved a vote of thanks to the Indian Hosts in these words:

"On behalf of the IUCN, I wish to thank the Prime Minister of India, the Minister for Agriculture and Community Development, Shri Jagjivan Ram, and Dr. Karan Singh, the Minister for Tourism and Civil Aviation and Chairman of the Indian Board for Wildlife, for the personal interest they have taken in the Assembly and for making it possible for us to hope that the Government of India agrees with the views of the leading conservationists of the world today.

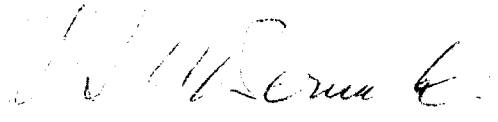
"It is also most encouraging that Mr. B. Venkatappiah and Mr. Pitamber Pant, senior members of your Planning Commission, have had a useful dialogue with members of our Board and it is our hope that the concept of introducing an ecologist to review your plans before they are finalized will be accepted.

"I cannot, of course, fail to acknowledge with particular gratitude the thought and the hard work put in by Members of the Honorary Committee, and of the unremitting labor of Shri R.C. Soni, India's Inspector General of Forests, who has served as Chairman of the Organizing Committee, and Shri S.K. Sankhala, Secretary of the IUCN Conference, as well as many others in the Indian Government, especially in the Forest Service, all of whom have worked closely with the Union's staff in Morges, and with Wayne Mills, our able representative in India during the past three months. I further wish to commend the IUCN Commemorative Issue of the Indian Forester, edited by Mr. Quershi, the IUCN special issue of Cheetal, Journal of the Wild Life Preservation Society of India, Shri Sankhala's special publication on National Parks, and other excellent conference-oriented publications. The success of this conference is the result of their combined effort."

68. Upon a motion from the floor, duly seconded, that the Assembly be adjourned, supported by general acclamation, the President formally declared the 10th General Assembly closed.



Harold J. Coolidge
President



E.J.H. Berwick
Secretary-General

Morges,
10 March, 1970

APPENDIX I

Officers of the General Assembly

- President: Mr. Harold J. Coolidge, U.S.A.
- Honorary Presidents: Shri Jagjivan Ram, Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation.
Dr. Karan Singh, Chairman, Indian Board for Wildlife.
- Vice-Presidents: Dr. F. Fraser Darling, U.K.
Dr. L. Hoffmann, Switzerland
Prof. D.J. Kuenen, Netherlands
- Honorary Vice-Presidents: Shri A.P. Shinde, Minister of State, in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation.
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.
Dr. A.M. Jha, Lt. Governor, Delhi Administration.
Dr. C.D. Deshmukh, President, India International Centre.
- Honorary Committee: Ali, Dr. Salim
Badhwar, F.C.
Chakravarti, S.
Das, K.K.
Dharmakumarsinghji, K.S.
Gupta, Hans Raj
Hari Singh
Kothari, Dr. D.S.
Maharaja of Nabha, His Highness
Maharaja of Sandur, His Highness
Maheshwari, B.N.
Mathur, J.C.
Mitra, Ashok
Nagendra Singh, Dr.
Pant, P.
Patel, B.R.
Ranganathan, C.R.
Roy, S.K.
Santapau, Dr. H.
Seshachar, Dr. B.R.
Soni, R.C.
Venkatappaiah, B.

Organizing Committee: R.C. Soni Chairman
K,S. Sankhala Secretary

Barua, P. Member
Bora, G.K. "
Buit, S.S. "
Chatterjee, K. (Mrs.) "
Futehally, Zafar "
Ganguli, Usha (Mrs.) "
Hejmadi, S.A. "
Jackson, Peter F.R. "
Joshi, R.D. "
Kaushik, R.C. "
Krishnan, M. "
Lahiri, K.L. "
Mishra, K.N. "
Misra, Dr. R.N. "
Nair, K.K. "
Nanjundappa, D. "
Naqushband, G. "
Pillai, K. Narayan "
Prasad, Kamala "
Srivastava, T.N. "
Tulsiani, S.N. "
Widhani, M.L. "

Permanent Commissions: Survival Service Commission

Mr. P.M. Scott, U.K. Chairman
Dr. K. Curry-Lindahl, Sweden Vice-Chairman
Dr. J. Dorst, France Vice-Chairman
Dr. C.W. Holloway Executive Officer

Commission on Education

Dr. L.K. Shaposhnikov, USSR Chairman
Dr. Jan Cerovsky, Czechoslovakia Vice-Chairman
Prof. O.A. Hoeg, Norway Vice-Chairman
Dr. T. Pritchard, U.K. Vice-Chairman
Mr. J. Goudswaard, Netherlands Secretary
Dr. Jan Cerovsky Executive Officer

International Commission on National Parks

Prof. J.-P. Harroy, Belgium Chairman
Ing.Agr.I.N. Costantino, Argentina Vice-Chairman
Dr. K. Curry-Lindahl, Sweden Vice-Chairman
Mr. F.M. Packard, U.S.A. Secretary

Permanent Commissions:
(contd)

Commission on Ecology

Prof. F. Bourlière, France	Chairman
Dr. J.B. Cragg, Canada	Vice-Chairman
Sir Hugh F.I. Elliott, U.K.	Secretary

Commission on Legislation

Mr. W. Burhenne, F.R.G.	Chairman
Mr. H. Angelo, U.S.A.	Vice-Chairman
Dr. F. Guilmin, Belgium	Secretary

Commission on Landscape Planning

Mr. R.J. Benthem, Netherlands	Chairman
Prof. A. Eichler, Venezuela	Vice-Chairman
Mr. C.J. Vyle, U.K.	Secretary
Mr. A.H. Hoffmann	Executive Officer

IUCN Secretariat for
the Assembly:

E.J.H. Berwick	Secretary-General
Sir Hugh F.I. Elliott	London Liaison Officer
Mrs. K.M.I. Williams	Finance Officer
R.I. Standish	Public Information Officer
* Wayne A. Mills	South and South East Asia IUCN Rep.
Miss M.A.G. Warland	Scientific Inform- ation Officer
Dr. C.W. Holloway	Executive Officer, Survival Service
Dr. Jan Cerovsky	Executive Officer, Education
Sir Hugh F.I. Elliott	Executive Officer, Ecology
Dr. Françoise Guilmin	Executive Officer, Legislation
A.H. Hoffmann	Executive Officer, Landscape Planning
Miss L. de Bonneval	Translator
Mrs. I. d'Accault-Acco	Secretaries
Miss C. Andre	"
Miss C. Bonnin	"
Mrs. E. Fuerst	"
Miss F. Muller	"

Interpreters:

Mr. Azariah
Mrs. Cleo Dunford
Mr. C. de Klemm

APPENDIX II

10th General Assembly

AGENDA

Relevant
Statute or Rule of
procedure

37th Session of the Assembly
0845 - 1300 hrs., 24 November, 1969

1. 10th General Assembly to be declared open by the President. Rule 7
2. Address of welcome by the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation.
3. Remarks by the President, IUCN.
4. Inaugural speech by the Prime Minister.
5. Vote of thanks by the Chairman, Indian Board for Wild Life.

Opening of Nature Conservation Exhibition.

6. Greetings from International Organizations and Regional Delegates.
7. Announcement of new Member States. Art. II.1(a)
8. Election of Credentials Committee. Rule 3
9. Adoption of Agenda.
10. Recognition of Honorary Presidents and Vice-Presidents Rule 6
11. Need for Action Programme by the Inspector-General of Forests.
12. Keynote address by Dr. F. Fraser Darling, U.K.
13. First report of Credentials Committee Rule 3
14. Ratification of new Member Organizations Art. IV.B.vi

38th Session of the Assembly
1445 - 1730 hrs., 24 November, 1969

1. Keynote speech: Dr. Chintaman Dwarkanath Deshmukh, India.
2. Second report of the Credentials Committee. Rule 3
3. Presentation of the Secretary-General's Report for 1966-1969. Art. VII.7

Relevant
Statute or Rule of
procedure

4. Presentation of
 - a) Accounts
 - b) Draft programme 1969-1972 and Budget.
5. Appointment of Committees for:
 - a) Accounts
 - b) Draft Programme and Budget.
6. Appointment of Resolutions Committee.

7. Amendments to the Statutes. Art. XIV
8. Rules of procedure of General Assembly, Art. IV.D.4
9. Keynote speeches:
 - a) Prof. V.A. Kovda, USSR.
 - b) Prof. Roger R. Revelle, USA.

39th Session of the Assembly
1430-1730 hrs., 29 November, 1969

1. Address by representative of international organizations.
2. Report of Credentials Committee,
3. Discussion and action:
 - a) Secretary-General's report 1966-1969 Art. IV.B.xi
 - b) Report by Committee of Accounts Art. IV.B.xiv
4. Report of the five permanent Commissions and of the Temporary Commission on Landscape Planning.
5. Discussion and action:
 - a) Report by Committee on Draft Programme and Budget, 1969-1972. Art. IV.B.
vii, Viii-xiv
6. Conservation Declaration.
7. Proposals for Honorary Members.
8. Presentation of J.C. Phillips Medal 1967-1969.

Relevant
Statute or Rule of
procedure

40th Session of the Assembly
0930-1300, 1445-1630 hrs., 1 December, 1969

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Report of Resolutions Committee. | Art. IV.B.ix |
| 2. Elections: | |
| a) President | Art. IV.B.i |
| b) Nine members of the Executive Board | Art. IV.B.iii &
V.A.3 |
| c) Three Vice-Presidents | Art. IV.B.ii |
| d) Chairmen of the permanent Commissions | Art. IV.B.v |
| e) Auditors | Art. IV.B.ii |
| 3. Appointment of the Secretary-General. | Art. IV.B.iv |
| 4. Determination of location of the next Session of the General Assembly. | Art. IV.D.1 |
| Brief interval | |
| 5. Address by the President-elect. | |
| 6. Closure of the Assembly by the President. | Rule 7 |

10th General Assembly

Ratification of Members

The General Assembly is asked to ratify the following members which have been unanimously approved by the IUCN Executive Board:

1. Korean Commission for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, Seoul Rep. of Korea
2. Copperbelt Museum Association Zambia
3. Parks and Wildlife Office, Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Quezon City Philippines
4. Sabah National Parks Trustees, Sandakan Malaysia
5. Smithsonian Institution U.S.A,
6. Uganda National Parks, Kampala Uganda
7. Univeraité Libre de Bruxelles Belgium
8. Canadian Wildlife Service, Department of Indian Affairs and northern Development, Ottawa Canada
9. Wildlife Protection Society of Ceylon, Colombo Ceylon
10. Slovensky Ustav Pamiatkovej Starostlivosti a Ochrany Prirody, Bratislava Czechoslovakia
11. Athens Society of the Friends of the Trees Greece
12. Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Lagos Nigeria
13. Cheyenne Mountain Zoological Park, Colorado Springs U.S.A.
14. Canadian Council of Resource Ministers, Montreal Canada
15. Federation of Ontario Naturalists, Don Mills, Ontario Canada
16. Department of Wildlife, Colombo Ceylon
17. National Parks Authority of New Zealand, Wellington New Zealand
18. Direccion de Conservacion de la Fauna, La Plata (Prov. de Buenos Aires) Argentina
19. Direccion de Recursos Naturales, Parana Argentina
20. Department of Mines and Natural Resources, Winnipeg, Manitoba Canada
21. Soci t  Zoologique de Qu bec Canada
22. Sprava Tatranskeho Narodneho Parku, Tatranska Lomnica Czechoslovakia

- | | | |
|-----|---|-------------------|
| 23. | La Verna Foundation, Ames, Iowa | U.S.A. |
| 24. | Carleton University Library, Ottawa | Canada |
| 25. | Comite Nacional Pro Defensa de la Fauna y Flora,
Santiago | Chile |
| 26. | Rural Water and Development Corporation, Khartoum | Sudan |
| 27. | Caribbean Conservation Association, Amherst | U.S.A. |
| 28. | Instituto para la Conservacion del Lago de Valencia | Venezuela |
| 29. | The International Federation for Landscape Architects,
Lisbon | Portugal |
| 30. | Conservation Society, Portlawn | Eire |
| 31. | Centro di Sperimentazione Agricola e Forestale, Rome | Italy |
| 32. | Naturhistoriska riksmuseet, Stockholm | Sweden |
| 33. | Caribbean Research Institute of the College of the
Virgin Islands, St.Thomas | U.S.A. |
| 34. | Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh (Penna.) | U.S.A. |
| 35. | Institute of Natural Resources, University of Georgia,
Athens | U.S.A. |
| 36. | National Rifle Association of America, Washington | U.S.A. |
| 37. | School of Natural Resources, University of Michigan,
Ann Arbor | U.S.A. |
| 38. | University of Ottawa | Canada |
| 39. | Tourism Council, Ministry of Communications, Taipei | Taiwan |
| 40. | Society of Biological Sciences Education of Japan, Tokyo | Japan |
| 41. | Direccao dos Servicos de Veterinaria, Lourenço Marques | Mozambique |
| 42. | Philippine Wildlife Conservation Foundation, Makati,
Rizal | Philippines |
| 43. | Forestry Department of the Ministry of Agriculture,
Lands and Fisheries, Port of Spain | Trinidad & Tobago |
| 44. | Ornamental Pheasant Trust, Norwich | U.K. |
| 45. | American Geographical Society, New York | U.S.A. |
| 46. | Natural Area Council, Inc., New York | U.S.A. |
| 47. | International Fur Trade Federation | U.K. |

24th November, 1969.

APPENDIX IV

Secretary-General's Report for 1966-69

(July 1966 - November 1969)

1. According to Article VII.7 of the Statutes, the Secretary-General is required to prepare a report on the work of the Union for presentation at the General Assembly. In this report, the work is discussed under 5 headings:

- I The Union.
- II The implementation of the programme decided at the Ninth General Assembly.
- III Other developments fulfilling the objects of the Union.
- IV The implementation of Resolutions.
- V Planning for the future.

Further details may be found in the Annual Reports for 1966, 1967 and 1968, in the IUCN Bulletins, New Series, Vol. 1, No. 20 and Vol 2, Nos 1-13, and in the reports of the Chairmen of IUCN's Commissions which are required for the General Assembly by Article IV.5 of the By-Laws for Commissions.

I. THE UNION

2. The 21st Anniversary of the Union, established on 5 October, 1948, was celebrated by the unveiling of a plaque in the Forest of Fontainebleau on 15 November, 1969. IUCN is most grateful to the Société des Amis de la Forêt de Fontainebleau for their efficient organization of this ceremony.

3. State Membership of the Union rose from 23-29 by the adherence to its Statutes by Ethiopia, Congo Kinshasa, United Kingdom, Finland, Canada and India. IUCN has Organization Members in 59 states of which 15 were State Members and of the countries which have no Organization Members 14 were State Members. IUCN therefore has State or Organization Members in 73 countries. International Membership increased from 8 to 9 and Organizational Membership from 204 to 225. The number of Friends rose from 472 of whom 41 were Benefactors to 658, with 47 Benefactors. There were 16 new Life Members to bring the total to 62.

4. Members were kept informed of the work of the Union by the Annual Reports which were increased in length and by regular issue of the Bulletins. In addition to the quarterly numbers in English and French, four half-yearly Spanish versions were published, translation being done by one of IUCN's Organization Members, the Agrupacion Espanola de Amigos de la Naturaleza. The President visited State and Organization Members and Friends in Cambodia, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Laos, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Switzerland, U.S.A. and Vietnam, and the Secretary-General visited

those in Argentina, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, India, Italy, the Netherlands, Switzerland, U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. Members of the Executive Board, Commissions and staff also travelled extensively, contacting members and friends.

5 The IUCN Headquarters Building in Morges was purchased in 1965 by the "Fonds de prévoyance en faveur du personnel de l'IUCN"; with a loan of S.Fr. 150'000 payable in five yearly instalments. Three such instalments have now been paid. The building has been well-maintained and several improvements have been made, such as the installation of a new boiler and shelving for storage, and the conversion of the kitchen, bathroom and several bedrooms to offices.

6. Resolution No. 333 of the General Assembly that there should be a 50% increase in the scale of subscriptions of Member States, which was circulated in writing to Members for approval, did not receive adequate response, and subscriptions of Member States continued to be graded according to the population of the country and not according to the size of the population and national income. The recommendation of the Finance and Budget Committee of the 9th General Assembly that for non-government Members there should be three categories of dues, Class I \$ 50 - \$ 100, Class II \$ 100 - \$ 200 and Class III \$ 200 and over, was not implemented as such, as it was thought inappropriate to ask Organisation Members to pay more until such time as the State Membership subscription had been raised. The application form for membership was amended to read "The Annual Subscription has been held at a minimum of US \$ 50 (S.Fr. 215.-) per year so as not to prohibit membership by small organisations; as membership subscriptions are the basic source of income of the Union, many organisations now contribute considerably more than the minimum and it is hoped that new Members will do likewise."

7. Although subscriptions were not increased, receipts from the subscriptions and dues rose from S.Fr. 174'000 in 1965 to S.Fr. 240'000 in 1968. This amount is just adequate to finance the basic administrative structure of the Union which can now be regarded as a viable entity in itself. If the proposal for an increase in State Members subscriptions, circulated to Members with due warning before this Assembly, is approved, the state of the Union as such can be considered satisfactory.

II. THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME DECIDED
AT THE NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

8. The "Programme of IUCN for the three years till General Assembly 1969" Is given in Appendix H of the Proceedings of the 9th General Assembly. The annual estimates for the programme were divided into three categories:

(a) Existing personnel and services	S.Fr. 551'000.-
(b) New personnel and services	S.Fr. 758'000.-
(c) Special projects	<u>S.Fr. 123'000.-</u>
Total per year	S.Fr.1'432'000.- -----

9. Revenue for the years 1966-1968 inclusive averaged S.Fr. 867'000 per year compared to S.Fr. 399'000 for the years 1963-1965, thanks to increased grants from the World Wildlife Fund and other donors, to whom IUCN is grateful. Details for the years 1962-1968 were :

Year		Dues	Unesco	WWF	Grants	Misc.	Total
1962	Sfr.	127'442	28'076	138'908	91'653	11'378	397'457
1963	Sfr.	147'086	25'920	205'026	66'953	10'663	455'648
1964	Sfr.	170'165	27'648	134'281	61'734	5'199	399'027
1965	Sfr.	174'098	44'928	70'580	47'138	6'275	343'019
1966	Sfr.	183'066	43'200	234'974	221'572	40'111	722'923
1967	Sfr.	188'983	46'224	308'465	173'796	56'580	774'048
1968	Sfr.	239'980	51'840	421'322	343'842	46'878	1'103'862
	US\$	55'809	12'056	97'982	79'963	10'902	256'712

It will be seen that revenue was sufficient to complete about half the programme in 1966 and 1967 (S.Fr. 723'000 and S.Fr. 774'000 respectfully) and some two thirds in 1968 (S.Fr. 1'104'000). Figures for 1969 will be similar but with some increase in staff from hypothecated reserves.

10. Staff. The object of the programme was that each Commission was to be served by one staff member, stationed in Morges as far as possible. IUCN's staff at the time of the Ninth and Tenth General Assemblies is shown in Appendix I, following the Statutory distinction between "Secretariat" and "Commissions". It must be realized, however, that this distinction is largely an artificial one and that the whole of IUCN, Secretariat and Commissions, is one intelligence centre. The posts required for the Programme which it proved impossible to fund were:

1. A Scientific Secretary for the Commission on Ecology. This was particularly unfortunate as without one the hoped-for close collaboration with IBP/CT could not be brought about.

2. A qualified assistant for the International Commission on National Parks to work at Brussels.

3. An English-speaking lawyer for the Commission on Legislation.

4. A veterinarian for the Survival Service Commission to establish a Field Translocation Unit and advise on capture operations. The latter of these functions was by agreement taken over by FAO.

11. There was considerable cooperation between the Commissions; examples are :

1. Between ICNP and Ecology in the preparation of the UN List of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves.

2. Between the Survival Service and Legislation Commissions in the preparation of the Draft Convention for the Import, Export and Transit of Certain Species.

3. Between, the ICNP and Landscape Planning in the preparation of a paper on Landscape Planning in National Parks.

4. Between the Commissions on Ecology and Landscape Planning in the preparation of a booklet on Landscape Planning.

That there are now Executive Officers of three Commissions stationed at Morges with a fourth in close telephone contact at Bonn makes for better coordination than in the past. The large increase in correspondence that has occurred over the three years has largely off-set this, however, and the need for more "Secretariat Staff" at Morges must be emphasized.

12. IUCN organised three successful conferences : a. Technical Meeting on Wetland Conservation in Turkey in October 1967, a Latin American Regional Conference on the Conservation of Renewable Natural Resources in Argentina in March and April 1968 and a Technical Meeting on Productivity and Conservation in Northern Circumpolar Lands, the so-called "Tundra Conference", in Canada in October 1969. These have been or will be reported in the Bulletin and Annual Reports.

13. Reports on the work of the Commissions will be presented to the General Assembly by their Chairmen. The main projects in the three year programme which were implemented are high-lighted here.

1. Commission on Ecology. Together with the ICNP, a revised edition of the UN List of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves was prepared and now is in a final proof-stage and some collation was done on data on relatively undisturbed islands of the Indian Ocean. A Policy Statement on Introduction of Species was prepared with the Survival Service Commission. (However, in the absence of a full-time scientific secretary, progress was disappointing).

2. Commission on Education. With the recruitment of an Executive Officer in early 1969 work was accelerated on the tripartite programme already implemented to some extent by the Secretary.

1) In addition to the North West and Eastern European Committees, two Committees were started in North and Latin America. Correspondence was opened with interested persons in Africa and Australia.

2) Active participation in the work of existing regional organisations was established or continued.

3) Two contracts were entered into with Unesco to produce

a) the papers of the Lucerne Education Symposium on "Conservation at the University Level"

b) a manual on "Conservation in Malaysia" as a guide for South East Asia.

The former has been completed and the draft for the latter is almost finished. Two issues of a Newsletter were produced.

3. International Commission on National Parks. The Liste de Nations Unies des Parcs Nationaux et Reserves Analogues was published in 1967 and a revised edition in English is in final proof-stage. The Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Commission travelled extensively promoting the concept of National Parks and using "the list" as a working tool, organising assistance to countries in need of it.

4. Commission on Legislation. The African Convention for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, in the preparation of which IUCN participated at the request of the Organisation of African Unity, was signed by 38 States in September 1968; it was ratified by four States in July 1969. The first draft of a Convention on the Import, Export and Transit of Certain Species was sent to Governments in 1967 after clearing with the Executive Board and Survival Service Commission. After receiving comments from 39 governments and 18 organisations, a revised draft, taking the comments into consideration, was resubmitted to governments in August 1969. Close contact has been maintained with the Intergovernmental Marine Consultative Organization, a specialised agency of the United Nations, and member states have been given advice on its proposed legislation. Considerable interest was shown in the mechanical data processing techniques being pioneered by the Commission.

5. Survival Service Commission. The number of groups in this Commission and the volume of work continued to increase. A popular version of the Red Data Book, "The Red Book" in Europe and "Wildlife in Danger" in U.S.A., published in early 1969, proved a best seller, over 35'000 being sold by the middle of the year. Volumes I and II of the Red Data Book, on Mammals and Birds, of which 1000 each were published in 1966 are almost sold out. Volume IV on Freshwater Fishes, available in mid 1969, has already sold over 200 copies, an indication that there will be an assured market for future volumes. Volume III on Amphibia and Reptiles is almost ready for issue, and with a Botanist working at Kew, Volumes on Angiosperms and Gymnosperms should be available in 1970. Of the species and groups of species mentioned for special treatment in the programme, the Commission organised Working Parties on the Polar Bear and Marine Turtles, and particular attention was paid to the situation in the Malagasy Republic and the Seychelles and to the Javan Rhinoceros, Tamarau and Monkey-Eating Eagle.

6. Landscape Planning Commission. The Commission intends to follow the example of the Commission on Education and organise Regional Committees. Such Committees for Europe and North America are being formed. A quarterly Newsletter is to be made available to members, the first issue of which is in draft. A paper on "Landscape Planning in the International Organisations" was published, and an illustrated booklet on "Landscape Planning - a Policy for an Overcrowded World" has recently been made available to the public.

14. A list of Conferences and Meetings held by IUCN is given in Appendix II.

III. OTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN FULFILLING THE OBJECTS OF THE UNION

15. In addition to the "Programme of IUCN for the three years till General Assembly 1969", Resolution No 335 refers to "Internal Recommendations", which were requests or recommendations to the Executive Board to take certain action or give consideration to certain suggestions. Seven were approved. They were :

- 1) Calling the Board's attention to Resolution No 43 of the European

Conference of Local Authorities on regional planning and the conservation of nature and landscape, adopted at its Fifth Session in April 1964. Full note of this has been taken by the temporary Commission on Landscape Planning.

2) Asking the Board to consider the possibility of establishing a post for a landscape planner in the Union's permanent staff. Separate funding was raised for this, and an executive officer for the Commission started work on 1 August, 1969,

3) Asking the Board to take up with ICBP and 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 in the high seas. This was done (before the Torrey Canyon incident!) and followed by an appropriate resolution from the Executive Board. Close contact with IMCO is maintained in these matters.

4) Asking the Board to arrange 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 ideas of conservation. This has been one of the continuing items of work of the IUCN International Commission on National Parks.

5) Asking the Board to consider as a theme for a symposium or technical meeting, the relations between industrial technology and conservation of nature and natural resources. Owing to pressure of other work this has not been done, except in as much as the subject was included in the "Tundra Conference

6) Asking the Board (in collaboration with IBP/CT) to take up the possibility that the work of preparing an endangered plant species volume of the Red Data Book should be undertaken at the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew. This was done, and a Botanist, financed by the U.K. Royal Society, started work in July 1968.

7) Asking the Board 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 contribution and discussions of Part III of the 10th Technical Meeting. A Joint Meeting of the Ecology and Survival Service Commissions was convened in Paris in September 1968 and a policy statement prepared which has since been published in the Bulletin.

16. Apart from implementing the programme and recommendations, IUCN continued its attempts to disseminate the ideals and objectives of the Union. This was mainly done through publications and representation at various conferences. A list of publications produced during the period under review is given in Appendix III. The number issued each year continued to increase and sales were on a gratifying scale. The increase in staff enabled IUCN to be represented at more conferences and meetings; these are listed in Appendix IV and it is sufficient here to say that the average number of attendance for the three years was 24 per year compared with 14 for the previous period.

17. The International Youth Federation. The IYF is a federation of conservation associations, mainly at the University level. It was founded

in 1956 following discussions at the 5th and 6th IUCN General Assemblies and is sponsored by IUCN. Among other activities, it organises international camps, mainly in the countries of Europe; for example in 1967 there were more than 100 such camps. The Federation which for most of its life has been in action in both Eastern and Western Europe, opened a branch in Canada in 1968. It has recently changed its name from the IYF for the Study and Conservation of Nature to the IYF for Environmental Studies and Nature Conservation. IUCN assisted IYF as much as was financially possible throughout the period, but this fell far short of what was required in the best interests of both organisations.

18. Attempts were also made to reach what might be described as "targets of opportunity", as they occurred. For example, the presence of Dr. K. Curry-Lindahl in Africa in 1968 was exploited to enable him to visit Ghana at the request of the Government to give advice on wildlife conservation. Again when the Trans-African Hovercraft Expedition was organised to travel from St. Louis in Senegal, through rivers in the interior of West Africa to Maladi in Congo Kinshasa at the end of 1969, arrangements were made for Dr. CH. Fry of the University of Aberdeen, U.K., to accompany it as IUCN's representative, with the financial assistance of WWF.

IV. THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, LUCERNE, JUNE-JULY 1966

19. 1. Proposed Biosphere Conference in 1969. The Intergovernmental Conference of Experts on the Scientific Basis for Rational Use and Conservation of the Resources of the Biosphere, convened by UNESCO, took place in Paris on September 1968. IUCN assisted in the organisation of the Conference and was represented at it by 35 observers. It was impossible to lay stress at the Conference on the problems of wildlife conservation and endangered species as had been hoped by IUCN. In the follow-up meetings, however, this aspect has been emphasised.

2. The International Biological Programme. IBP agreed to become an international Member Organisation of IUCN in 1966. While IUCN gave IBP all practical support, this fell far short of what was required through the inability to finance a Scientific Secretary for the Commission on Ecology.

3. Wild Birds Protection. IUCN continued to give full support to ICBP, cooperating with them whenever possible. The Resolutions of the Conference of the Pan-American Section of the ICBP were attached to the Resolutions of IUCN's Latin American Conference.

4. The Second European Meeting on Wildfowl Conservation. IUCN has maintained its close connections with IWRB and has urged governments to give it all necessary cooperation and support.

5. Misuse of Toxic Chemicals. This Resolution has been brought to the attention of governments on several occasions. In the past three years there has been an increasing awareness of: the dangers inherent in the use of persistent insecticides and other toxic chemicals. More governments have applied or are

actively considering the application of control measures and this tendency has been strengthened by Resolution 6 of the Biosphere Conference.

6. The Value of Research Stations to Conservation. In Java, Indonesia, a Regional Centre for Tropical Biology (BIOTROP) is in process of organisation at the National Biological Institute, Bogor, and Prof. Soerमारwoto, Director of the Institute, has been invited to report progress at the Assembly. In the Seychelles area the establishment of a permanent Research Station on Aldabra has reached an advanced stage, following a long series of expeditions to the island under the auspices of the Royal Society. As a consequence the project for a Research Station on Tristan Da Cunha, in which the Royal Society is also actively interested, has been deferred for financial reasons, but will be taken up again as soon as possible. The Turkish Government is working on a project for a Wetland Research Station recommended by the IUCN Technical Meeting held in Ankara (October 1967) and has recently sought expert advice on siting, the vicinity of Lake Eber being favoured. Establishment of the International Biological Station at Azraq, Jordan, has unfortunately been interrupted by the current troubles in the Middle East, but in Tunisia facilities for biological research in the Bou Medina area, also under IBP/CT auspices, have been made available by the Governor of Gabes at the Gabes Oceanographic Research Station.

7. Deserts of the Middle East. Following the IBP/CT initiatives, detailed plans have been implemented for the Petra National Park and outline plans for similar reserved areas in Azraq, Wadi Rum and the desert areas of Jordan, but their implementation has been interrupted by events arising from the "June War". No progress has been reported in other countries of the region, for much the same reasons, although two desert reserves were among those due to be formally established in Israel in 1966 and already at that date given some measure of protection.

8. Threatened Species in Madagascar. IUCN has been in constant contact with the Government of the Malagasy Republic, which has been a Member State of IUCN since 1961. In 1967 the Projects Officer visited Madagascar, in the company of Dr. J.-J. Petter, and as a result a programme for conservation was made, parts of which have already been implemented. For example, a small team has surveyed the reserves and national parks so that there may be a reappraisal of them. One stage in this programme is the convening of a conservation Conference in Madagascar which is scheduled for November 1970. IUCN is most grateful for the assistance given by UNESCO, FAO and WWF in forwarding the programme.

9. A Check List of Important Uninhabited or Relatively Undisturbed Islands. The first stage in the IBP/CT survey of undisturbed (rather than necessarily "uninhabited") islands was completed at the IBP Technical Meeting in Koror, Palau Islands, in November 1968, when data collected on the greater part of the oceanic, as opposed to off-shore, islands of the Pacific came under review. Results are due to be published in "Micronesica" by the end of 1969. A series of resolutions adopted by the Palau Meeting was sent to IUCN by the IBP/CT Convener on 17 February, 1969, for the necessary political follow-up. Meanwhile, IBP/CT has organised the preparation of material for complementary lists of Asian/Australasian off-shore islands, which it is hoped to have ready for the Pacific Science Congress at

Canberra in 1971. The groups of islands to be studied in all other oceans of the world has been defined and a start made on two of them, the tropical Eastern Indian Ocean by the SSC Islands Group and the Western and Southern Indian Ocean by the Ecology Commission, on which it is hoped to report progress at the Delhi General Assembly.

10. Irlomote Jima. Conservation measures in the Ryukyu Islands were again the subject of a detailed Resolution adopted at the IBP Palau Meeting in November 1968, in the light of reports of continuing deterioration. This was forwarded by the IBP/CT Convener to IUCN on 17 February 1969, and the matter was taken up with the Japanese Government.

11. Recreation. IUCN has maintained contact with Tourist and Recreation Organisations and in particular was represented at the Symposium on Global Recreation Needs organised by the International Recreation Association (IRA) in Geneva in 1967 and the Conference on Leisure and Tourism, convened by the International Tourist Organisation in Florence in 1968. IUCN will take part in the European Festival of Recreation, a combined Congress, Exhibition and Festival, organised by the IRA to take place in Geneva in May 1970. IUCN's policy in these matters is, therefore, constantly emphasised to the Tourist and Recreation Authorities.

12. The Integrity of National Parks. One of the most effective steps taken by IUCN to stimulate governments into maintaining the integrity of their National Parks has been the publication in 1967 of the French version of U.N. List of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves and its systematic use by ICNP as a "World Role of Honour" on which it is highly desirable to be inscribed. The same idea of "maintaining National Parks" was expressed with force at the World Biosphere Conference in Paris, in September 1968. The Banff National Park has once again been threatened. It had been proposed to hold the Olympic Winter Games of 1976 in the Park area and to ensure its subsequent reinstatement as a Recreational National Park. Thanks to the joint efforts of IUCN, and other opposers to this scheme, the proposition was rejected. According to a memorandum issued on October 15, 1968, the Canadian Olympic Committee wishes to ask the IOC to organise the 1976 Winter Games in the Garibaldi Provincial Park near Vancouver, British Columbia.

13. The Grand Canyon. IUCN through the ICNP swelled the wave of protest against the proposal to dam the Grand Canyon. Since 1965 no further action prejudicial to the integrity of the Park has been undertaken.

14. The Mikeno Area of the Albert National Park and the Chain of the Virunga Volcanoes Generally.

15. The proposed Kahuzi-Biega National Park of Congo (Kinshasa).

16. The Salonga National Park of Congo (Kinshasa). A Joint Congo, Rwanda, Uganda Conference was held in Kivu in May 1967, at which IUCN was represented. Since then the area has been visited by the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of ICNP. The threat to wildlife remains alarming and the position is delicate. The President of Congo Kinshasa has shown a great interest in National Park problems and legislation for the creation of an Institute for

the Congolese National Parks was passed in 1967. Dr. J. Verschuren, for many-years associated with IUCN, has been appointed Director-General of the Institute and especially charged by the President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo with ensuring that protection measures be enforced. The situation is being constantly watched.

17. The Italian National Parks. The Italian Government gives constant attention to the national park problem. In fact, it has recently established a new national park in Calabria and various new strict nature reserves in State Forest Lands. The status of the three national parks mentioned in the Lucerne resolution is as follows:

1) Abruzzi National Park. A new Director has been appointed. As has already been seen by an ad hoc commission of IUCN in 1966, the parcelling of land outside Pescasseroli and surroundings is still prohibited. The number of guards has been increased. A tightening of the legislation is being considered. The budget has been considerably augmented. As maintained by the delegation from the Italian Government to the Council of Europe, it is desirable that international control be established by this organization in the context of the European Diploma Award, granted to this park by the Council of Europe.

2) Gran Paradiso National Park. The situation is stable. The budget has been considerably augmented.

3) Stelvio National Park. A special commission is considering the re-organization of this national park, which should take into account its special position on the edge of the Swiss National Park in Engadine and the present status of the autonomous regions, which seems to be highly dangerous insofar as conservation is concerned. In this park, tourist use has appreciable disrupted the environment; a regrettable slaughter has reduced the park's animal population.

18. U.N. Control of the Whale Resources. The proposed specialised agency under the United Nations has not materialised, but there has been considerable improvement in international regulations for whaling through the International Whaling Commission. An SSC Observer has attended all the meetings of the IWC for the past three years and supported conservation action. The Whale Group of the SSC prepared in 1968 a policy statement on the conservation of whales which was sent to all Members of the IWC.

19. Whaling in the North Pacific. The International Whaling Commission has defined quotas for pelagic whaling (including the sperm whale) and is considering the implementing of an international observer scheme in this region.

20. Anchoveta Stocks in Peru. Representations were made to the Government of Peru in early 1967. It is understood that no further deterioration has taken place since that time.

21. Conservation in Peru. Conservation in Peru was stimulated by the IUCN Latin American Regional Conference in 1968 to which Peru sent a delegation of five. A specialist Group in the vicuna is being formed by the SSC, and action to curb imports of vicuna wool into the United Kingdom, the major user, have been successful. Legislation is now being considered in Peru to restrict hunting of Red Book species.

22. Threatened Species in Indonesia. Several missions have visited Indonesia notably those of General Lindbergh and Prof. Schenkel of Basel University. The Research Station at Ujung Kulon has been opened and considerable research conducted on the Javan Rhinoceros. Prof. Schenkel has also reported on the Gunung Loser Reserve, where conservation conditions are unfavourable. In spite of considerable effort by IUCN, conditions cannot be considered to have improved in the past three years, except as regards Ujung Kulon.

23. Use of Immobilization Techniques. After discussions with FAO, it was agreed that they were in a better position as regards staff and finance to implement the intentions of this resolution. Dr. H.J. Roth, the FAO Officer concerned, is a Member of the Survival Service Commission, and provides an advisory service on immobilization techniques, dosages, etc. The SSC has prepared a policy statement in the capture and translocation of rare species which is to be published in the Bulletin.

24. Commercial Exploitation of Wild Life. The Draft Convention on Import, Export and Transit of Certain Species deals with this problem as does the African Convention on the Conservation of Natural Resources for that region. South Africa, United Kingdom and U.S.A. have passed legislation to control import of threatened species- Numerous letters have been written to governments requesting them to accept ultimate responsibility for particular species; Cyprus, France, Iran, the Philippines, Spain and Zambia have done so.

25. Resolution of Thanks and Appreciation. The good relations with the Swiss Government and with non-governmental organisations in Switzerland, so evident at the Lucerne General Assembly, have been maintained.

V. PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE

20. Important implications from what has been written above are that:

1) The Commissions most successful in having a real effect on world conservation were the Survival Service and Legislation Commissions with the Education Commission close behind. This shows the correctness of the programme in having as its main object the provision of qualified Executive Officers for each Commission.

2) There has, however, been insufficient coordination between Commissions and follow-up of communications with countries in, for example, the implementation of resolutions and servicing of draft Conventions. The need for increased coordinating staff has been amply demonstrated.

3) For the next three year programme additional funds will be required not only to fulfill a programme similar to the previous one in providing Executive Officers for all Commissions, but also for strengthening headquarters staff.

21. In 1968 the President contacted the Ford Foundation which indicated that in response to a request for possible assistance they would like to make an examination of certain aspects of IUCN's plans and operations. The Board welcomed such an examination which has now been made. At the same time the Board requested Vice-President Dr. L. Hoffmann, who is also a Vice-president of WWF, to investigate the general working of both IUCN and WWF. His report was available to the 45th Session of the Executive Board at which an ad hoc Committee of the Board was appointed to consider, in the light of the report, what essential changes were required to make IUCN operate more effectively. A special Meeting of the Executive Board was held in Paris on 1st July, 1969, to discuss development plans, on the basis of further correspondence with the Ford Foundation and WWF, and taking into consideration the report of the ad hoc Committee. Definite proposals for the future were drawn up and will be placed before the Assembly by the President.

A P P E N D I X I

IUCN's Staff at the times of the Ninth and Tenth General Assemblies

<u>Secretariat</u>	<u>July 1966</u>	<u>November 1969</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Secretary-General	1 *	1	* Also acting as Special Duty Officer, London.
Special Duty Officer (London)	-	July 1966*	* Also acting as Secretary, Commission on Ecology.
Finance Officer	1	1	-
Public Information Officer	-	August 1968	Seconded from U.S. Department of the Interior.
Project Officer	1	1	-
Scientific Information Officer	-	January 1968	Funded by the Old Dominion Foundation.
Librarian	1	1	-
Translation Officer	1	1	Post vacant from April-August 1969
IUCN Representative in South and South-East Asia	-	July 1969	Funded by the Smithsonian Institution, U.S.A.
<u>Executive Officers for Commissions</u>			
Ecology	-	July 1966*	* Also acting as Special Duty Officer, London.
Scientific Secretary	-	-	-
Education	-	February 1969	Funds provided by the New York Zoological Society. Mr. J. Goudswaard was Honorary Secretary.

Appendix I, Page 2

<u>Secretariat</u>	<u>July 1966</u>	<u>November 1969</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
National Parks	-	-	Mr. Fred Packard was Honorary Secretary.
Legislation : French-speaking lawyer	1	1	Stationed in Bonn.
: English-speaking lawyer	-	-	-
Survival Service	½*	January 1968	* Colonel Vincent, was ICBP Liaison Officer as well as part-time Secretary. Post vacant from July-December 1967.
Botanist	-	August 1968	Funds provided by the U.K. Royal Society.
Veterinarian	-	-	-
Landscape Planning	-	August 1969	Funds largely provided by the Netherlands Government and the Swiss League for the Protection of Nature. Mr. C.J. Vyle was Honorary Secretary.

- Notes :
1. The Landscape Planning Committee of the Commission on Ecology was raised to the status of a Temporary Commission by the Executive Board on November, 1966.
 2. Except where otherwise stated, the posts were funded by the WWF or from Union finances.

A P P E N D I X I I

IUCN Programme of Conferences and Meetings
July 1966 - November 1969

1966

July 9th General Assembly, Lucerne, Switzerland.
 10th Technical Meeting, Lucerne, Switzerland.
 39th Session of Executive Board, Lucerne, Switzerland.

October SSC, San Diego, U.S.A.

November 40th Session of Executive Board, Morges, Switzerland.

1967

January SSC, Morges, Switzerland.

April 41st Session of Executive Board, Morges, Switzerland.
 SSC, Amsterdam, Netherlands.

May N.W. Europe Education Committee, Bad Godesberg, Germany.

July SSC, Morges, Switzerland.

September 1st Meeting of Commission on Landscape Planning,
 Schloss Welbergen, Munsterland, Germany.
 M.E. Europe Education Committee, Prague, Czechoslovakia.

October Technical Meeting on Wetland Conservation, Ankara, Turkey.
 SSC, Morges, Switzerland.

November 42nd Session of Executive Board, Morges, Switzerland.

1968

International Conservation Quinquennium

January SSC, Slimbridge, U.K.
 SSC, Polar Bear Specialists, Morges, Switzerland

Appendix II, Page 2

March Latin. American Conference, Bariloche, Argentina.
SSC, Bariloche, Argentina.
North American Education Committee, Washington, U.S.A.

May 43rd session of Executive Board, Morges, Switzerland.
SSC, Antwerp, Belgium.

July N.W. Europe Education Committee, Helsinki, Finland.

September [Biosphere Conference, Paris, France]
Joint Ecology and SS Commission, Paris, France.
SSC, Paris, France.
44th Session of Executive Board, Morges, Switzerland.

October Landscape Planning Commission, Morges, Switzerland.

November N.E. Europe Education Committee, Berlin, Germany.
Legislation Commission, Bonn, Germany.

December SSC, Morges, Switzerland.

1969

International Conservation Quinquennium

February Landscape Planning Commission, Bonn, Germany.

March SSC Marine Turtle Meeting, Morges, Switzerland.

April SSC, Morges, Switzerland.
45th Session of Executive Board, Morges, Switzerland.

July Special Meeting of Executive Board, Paris, France.
SSC, Bonn, Germany.

October Tundra Conference, Alberta, Canada.

November 46th Session of Executive Board, New Delhi, India.
Tenth General Assembly, New Delhi, India.
Eleventh Technical Meeting, New Delhi, India.

December Meetings of Commissions, New Delhi, India.

Note: Meetings of the Executive Committee,
of which there were 11, are not included.

A P P E N D I X I I I

IUCN PUBLICATIONS
July 1966 - November 1969

IUCN Publications New Series

No	7		Tenth Technical Meeting
		Part I	Ecological Impact of Recreation and Tourism upon Temperate Environments.
No	8	Part II	Town and Country Planning Problems.
No	9	Part III	Changes Due to Introduced Species.
No	10		Conservation in Tropical South East Asia.
No	11		Liste des Nations Unies des Parcs Nationaux et Réserves Analogues.
No	12		Proceedings of a Technical Meeting on Wetland Conservation in the Near and Middle East.
No	13		Proceedings of the Latin American Conference on the Conservation of Renewable Natural Resources.
No	14		Ditto in Spanish (in preparation).
No	15		U.N. List of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves : revised list in English (in preparation).

Supplementary Papers New Series

No	8		Proceedings of the Ninth General Assembly, Lucerne, Switzerland, June/July 1966.
No	9		Conservation Education at the University Level.
No	10		Landscape Planning in the International Organisations.
No	11		Conservation Education and Training
No	12		Conservation Education.
No	13		Endangered Mammals of the World.
No	14		Endangered Birds of the World.
No	15		Conservation Education and Training in Eastern Europe (in preparation).
No	16		Landscape Planning
No	17		Conservation in India.

Appendix III, Page 2

No	18	Management and Utilization of Ghana's Wildlife Resources.
No	19	Conservation Legislation (in preparation),
No	20	Marine Turtles.
No	21	Landscape Planning - a Policy for an Overcrowded World.
No	22	Conservation in Malaysia (in preparation)
No	23	Conservation, Management and Utilization of Ghana's Wildlife Resources, a second report (in preparation).
No	24	Conservation in Liberia (in preparation).

Red Data Books

Vol.	I	Mammalia, 6 sets of supplementary sheets,
Vol.	II	Aves, 6 sets of supplementary sheets.
Vol.	III	Amphibia and Reptilia (in preparation).
Vol.	IV	Pisces.

A P P E N D I X I V

IUCN Representation at Major Conferences and Meetings

July 1966 - November 1969

1966

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)	Symposium on the Ecology of Sub-arctic Regions	Helsinki, Finland
Council of Europe (C of E)	Working Party on Flora, Fauna and Landscape	Strasbourg, France
C of E	5th Session of the European Committee for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources	Strasbourg, France
C of E	Plenary Session of the European Parliament	Strasbourg, France
International Whaling Commission (IWC)	18th Meeting of the Commission	London, U.K.
Pacific Science Association	11th Pacific Science Congress	Tokyo, Japan
International Wildfowl Research Bureau (IWRB)	Second European Meeting on Wildfowl Conservation	Noorwijk-aan-Zee, Netherlands
IBP/Conservation of Terrestrial Communities (IBP/CT)	Problems and Progress of a World Conservation Programme	Brunnen, Switzerland
International Council for Bird Preservation (ICBP)	XIV World Conference	Cambridge, U.K.
Association pour l'Etude Taxonomique de la Flore d'Afrique Tropicale		Uppsala, Sweden

1967

UNESCO	Preparatory Committee for the Biosphere Conference	Paris, France
UNESCO	Advisory Committee on Natural Resources Research	Paris, France
FAO	Ad hoc Working Party on Wildlife Management	Fort Lamy, Chad

Appendix IV, Page 2

FAO	13th Conference of International Organisations for the Joint Study of Programmes in the Field of Agriculture in Europe	Paris, France
FAO	1st Session of the Committee on Forest Development in the Tropics	Rome, Italy
FAO	14th Session of the Conference of FAO	Rome, Italy
FAO	10th Session of the Committee for Forests in Latin America	Port of Spain, Trinidad
C of E	European Committee for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources	Strasbourg, France
C of E	Working Party on Information and Education	Strasbourg, France
C of E	Working Party on Flora, Fauna and Landscape	Strasbourg, France
C of E	Preparatory Group for European Conservation Year 1970	Strasbourg, France
International Biological Programme (IBP)	Project TELMA	Shrewsbury and Bangor, U.K.
East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organisation (EAAFRO)	Symposium on Wildlife Management and Land Use	Nairobi, Kenya
International Recreation Association (IRA)	Symposium on Global Recreation Needs	Geneva, Switzerland
International Wildfowl Research Bureau (IWRB)	13th Annual Meeting of Executive Board	Morges, Switzerland
World Peace through Law Centre	Annual Conference	Geneva, Switzerland
World Wildlife Fund (WWF)	Man and Nature	Amsterdam, Netherlands
Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo	International Conference on National Parks	Goma, Congo
International Youth Federation for the Study and Conservation of Nature (IYF)	Youth and the Conservation Crisis	Oxford, U.K.

International Union of Game Biologists (IUGB)	8th International Congress	Helsinki, Finland
International Union of Biological Sciences (IUBS)	16th General Assembly	Montreux, Switzerland
International Coordinating Committee for the Presentation of Science (ICC)	1st World Conference : Out-of-School Scientific Activities	Montreal, Canada
International Whaling Commission (IWC)	19th Meeting of the Commission	London, U.K.

1968

UNESCO	Intergovernmental Conference of Experts on the scientific basis for rational use and conservation of the resources of the Biosphere	Paris, France
UNESCO	Conference on the application of Science and Technology to development in Asia	New Delhi, India
UNESCO and the Organisation for African Unity (OAU)	Conference on education, scientific and technical matters and their effect on development in Africa	Nairobi, Kenya
Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO)	14th Conference of International Organisations for the Joint Study of Programmes in the field of Agriculture in Europe	Paris, France
FAO	14th Session of the European Forestry Commission	Geneva, Switzerland
C of E	7th Session of the European Committee for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources	Strasbourg, France
C of E	Launching of the European Water Charter	Strasbourg, France
C of E	Working Party on Fauna, Flora and Landscape	Strasbourg, France
C of E	Working Party on Information and Education	Strasbourg, France
C of E	Study Group for Pesticides	Strasbourg, France

Appendix IV, Page 4

C of E	European Information Centre for Nature Conservation	Strasbourg, France
Organisation for African Unity (OAU)	Eleventh Ordinary Session of the Council of Hunters	Algiers, Algeria
International Biological Programme (IBP)	IIIrd General Assembly	Varna, Bulgaria
World Wildlife Fund (WWF)	Board of Trustees	Amsterdam, Netherlands
International Tourist Organisation (ITA)	Leisure and Tourism	Florence, Italy
International Council for Bird Preservation (ICBP)	Latin American Regional Conference	Caracas, Venezuela
ICBP	IXth Conference of the European Continental Section	Budapest, Hungary
ICBP	Oil Pollution of the Sea	Rome, Italy
International Hunting Council (IHC)	General Meeting	Bucarest, Rumania
International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA)	General Assembly	Montreal, Canada
Conseil international pour la protection des régions alpines (CIPRA)	General Meeting	Cambèrez, France
Verein Naturschutzpark	Annual Meeting	Osnabruck, Germany
National and Provincial Parks Association of Canada	Canadian National Parks : Today and Tomorrow	Calgary, Canada

1969

UNESCO	Interagency Consultative Meeting on the Outcome of the Biosphere Conference	Paris, France
UNESCO	Advisory Committee on Natural Resources Research	Paris, France
UNESCO	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission	Paris, France
UNESCO	Working Groups for the "Man and the Biosphere" Programme	Paris, France
FAO	Working Party on Wildlife Management	Lomé, Togo
FAO	African Forestry Convention	Lomé, Togo
FAO	Ad hoc Committee on Forestry	Rome, Italy
FAO	52nd Session of Council	Rome, Italy
C of E	European Information Centre	Strasbourg, France
C of E	Working Group for Information and Education	Strasbourg, France
C of E	Working Party on Flora, Fauna and Landscape	Strasbourg, France
C of E	Study Group for Pesticides	Strasbourg, France
C of E	European Committee and Non-Governmental Organisations	Strasbourg, France
C of E	European for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources	Strasbourg, France
IMCO	Scientific Aspects of Marine Pollution	London, U.K.
IWRB	Annual Conference	Vienna, Austria
IUGB	Ninth International Congress	Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Appendix IV, Page 6

Pacific Science Association	Inter Congress of the Pacific Science Association	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
IYF	Youth and National Parks	High Tatra, Czechoslovakia
WWF	Executive Board Meeting	Rome, Italy
WWF	Executive Board Meeting	Morges, Switzerland
Government of Uganda	Border Parks of Congo, Rwanda and Uganda	Kampala, Uganda
University of Hongkong	Conservation and Development of the Countryside	Hongkong
Verein Naturschutz	Annual General Meeting	Stuttgart, Germany
Slovak State Nature Conservancy	Third International Youth Camp	High Tatra, Czechoslovakia
Slovak State Nature Conservancy	20th Anniversary of High Tatra National Park	High Tatra, Czechoslovakia
Research Council for Food, Agriculture and Forestry	Agricultural Structure and Landscape Maintenance	Mainz, Germany

APPENDIX V

BUREAU FIDUCIAIRE FERNAND GUEX

Téléphone (021) 221021 - Chèques postaux 10-127 00 - Adresse télégr.: FERGUEX - Télax: 24178

Gx/ag/

RUE DE LA PAIX 2 - 1003 LAUSANNE

Lausanne, le 29 octobre 1969

Union internationale pour la conservation
de la nature et de ses ressources
Les Uttins 28
1110 MORGES

Messieurs,

Je vous informe que j'ai effectué le contrôle des Comptes de votre institution, pour les exercices 1966, 1967 et 1968.

Sur la base de ces vérifications, je vous déclare que je les ai trouvés exacts.

Veuillez agréer, Messieurs, l'assurance de ma considération distinguée.

Lausanne, le 29 octobre 1969

BUREAU FIDUCIAIRE FERNAND GUEX


Union Internationale pour la Conservation de la Nature et de ses Ressources, Morges

BILAN au 31 décembre 1966

		<u>A C T I F S</u>	<u>P A S S I F S</u>
Caisse	Fr 2'170		
Compte de chèques postaux	5'497		
Union de Banques Suisses "compte courant"	67'251		
Union de Banques Suisses "compte dépôt"	90'000		
Compte bancaire Paris	2'982		
Compte bancaire Londres	2'642		
Compte de la Commission du Service de Sauvegarde	255		
Compte de la Commission de Législation	2'748		
Compte de la Commission Internationale des Parcs Nationaux:			
Washington	44'084		
Washington pour UICN Morges	258'000		
	3'758		
Bruxelles			
Total en espèces et en banques	_____	Fr 479'387	US\$ 111'485
Mobilier et installations		1	
Débiteurs divers		5'576	1'297
 <u>R E S E R V E S</u>			
Cotisations d'Organisations reçues d'avance	1'507		
Souscriptions d' "Amis" reçues d'avance	918		
Bibliothèque Van Tienhoven	1'240		
Recherches sur les marais de Bunhal	306		
Comité de Liaison des Zoos	1'000		
Projet Madagascar	32'610		
Feuillets rectificatifs et supplémentaires pour le Red Data Book	8'201		
A reporter		_____	_____
		Fr 484'964	US\$ 112'782

F. P. M.

	<u>A C T I F S</u>	<u>P A S S I F S</u>
Reporté		Fr 484'964 US\$ 112'782
Publication des procès-verbaux de l'Assemblée générale et de la Réunion technique	Fr 28'000	
Commission de Législation	13'162	
Commission du Service de Sauvegarde	255	
Commission Internationale des Parc Nationaux;		
Bureau de Washington	44'084	
Bureau de Bruxelles	3'758	
Pour UICN Morges (1967, 1968 et 1969)	258'000	
Fonds "Membres à vie"	29'590	
A.S.P.	4'429	
 Total des RESERVES	 _____	 Frs 427'060 US\$ 99'316
Créanciers divers		14'973 3'481
Excédent de l'actif sur le passif au 31 décembre 1965	26'614	
Excédent du revenu sur les dépenses 1966	16'317	
 Total de l'exercice de l'actif sur le passif au 31 décembre 1966	 _____	 _____ 42'931 9'984
	Fr 434'964 US\$ 112'782	Fr 484'964 US\$ 112'782
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21.3.1967/1a/4

Bureaux Fiduciaires *Fernand Guex*

Union Internationale pour la Conservation de la Nature et de ses Ressources, Morges.

Compte de PERTES et PROFITS au 31 décembre 1966

		<u>D E P E N S E S</u>	<u>R E V E N U S</u>	
Réserves de 1965 portées en compte	Fr 664		Frs 19'562	US\$ 4'549
	18'898			
Cotisations des membres	165'965			
Plus: cotisations reçues en 1965 pour 1966	1'514		167'479	38'949
Amie, Bienfaiteurs, Membres à vie, Souscripteurs au bulletin	14'597			
Plus: souscriptions reçues en 1965 pour 1966	930		15'587	3'625
Vente de publications			3'009	700
Participation du WWF au loyer et dépenses de bureau			8'400	1'954
Subsides du WWF			221'474	51'506
Subvention de l'UNESCO			43'200	10'047
Dons en provenance des U.S.A.			34'317	7'981
Dons pour la bibliothèque Van Tienhoven	2'477			
Moins: transfert à réserve	285		2'192	509
Dons pour l'Assemblée générale de Lucerne	16'777			
Plus: réserves de 1965 portées en compte	8'668		25'445	5'917
Don pour le projet Madagascar	32'610			
Moins: transfert à réserve	32'610		-	-
Don de la Société allemande en faveur du WWF pour la Commission de Législation	26'662			
Dons pour la Commission de Législation d'autres provenances	9'283			
	35'945			
Moins: transfert à réserve	13'162		22'783	5'298
Commission Internationale des Parcs Nationaux:				
Réserves de 1965 portées en compte	43'099			
Recettes 1966-Opérations générales	46'513			
-Projets spéciaux	62'109			
-Secrétariat de Bruxelles	15'183			
-pour UICN Morges (1967, 1963 et 1969)	258'000			
	424'904			
Moins: transfert à réserve	305'842		119'062	27'689
A reporter			Frs 682'510	US\$ 158'724

J. P. M.

Reporté				Frs 682'510	US\$ 158'724
Red Data Book:					
Réserves de 1965 portées en compte	Fr 7'112				
Plus: avances sur royalties sur la version populaire	7'003				
Plus: dons reçus en 1966	12'793				
Plus: ventes de Red Data Books	18'593				
	<u>45'507</u>				
	8'200				
Moins: transfert à réserve				Frs 37'307	8'676
intérêts bancaires reçus				3'106	722
Salaires, allocations et assurances		Fr 267'532	US\$ 62'216		
Aménagement et entretien des bureaux		32'366	7'527		
Administration		28'021	6'517		
Déplacements		2'390			
Bibliothèque		2'192	510		
Assemblée générale de Lucerne		66'301	15'419		
Publications		58'426	13'587		
Etablissement d'un fonds "Membres à vie"		29'590	6'881		
Versements au Fonds Immobilier		25'235	5'869		
Commissions: Législation	23'783				
Education	1'667				
du Service de Sauvegarde	26'989				
Ecologie-Bureau de Londres	23'052				
Parcs Nationaux	<u>119'062</u>	194'553	45'245		
Excédent des Revenus sur les Dépenses 1966		16'317	3'795		
		<u>Fr 722'923</u>	<u>US\$ 168'122</u>	Fr 722'923	US\$ 168'122
		-----	-----	-----	-----

21.3.1967/1a/4

Bureau Fiduciaire *Fernand Guex*

IUCN ASSETS + LIABILITIES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1976

	<u>S.Fr.</u>	<u>S.Fr.</u>	<u>S.Fr.</u>	<u>US \$</u>	<u>S.Fr.</u>	<u>US \$</u>
Cash		2'989				
Postcheque Account		14'650				
UBS Current Account		28'016				
UBS Deposit Account		170'000				
CCF Paris Account		892				
SBS Morges Account		4'787				
London Account		2'286				
Bonn Legislation Commission Account		9'787				
Washington Deposit Account		86'000				
Int. Commission on National Parks Accounts		43'637				
Chequea in transit		94'600				
<u>Total in haad and at Banks</u>			457'644	106'429		
Furniture + installations			1	-		
Sundry Debtors			6'583	1'531		
<u>Reserves</u>						
Van Tienhoven Library		1'723				
Bunhal Marsh Investigation		306				
Zoo Liaison Committee		2'000				
Madagascar Project		11'738				
Red Data Book Service		21'769				
Life Membership Fund		36'520				
Polar -Bear Meeting		25'923				
President's Fund		1'175				
Gommission on Legislation		10'681				
International Commission on National Parks		6'592				
Latin American Conference		41'345				
Old Dominion Foundation Grant						
Publications :						
Proceedings Ankara Meeting	4'916					
Spanish Bulletin	8'614	233'383				
Bangkok Proceedings	6'880					
Bangkok Proceedings ex ASP Funds	<u>4'430</u>					
<u>Total Heserves</u>					417'995	97'208
Sundry Creditors					34'505	8'024
Excess of income over expenditure on 31.12.1966	42'931	24'840				
Excess of expenditure over income in 1967	<u>31'203</u>				11'728	2'728
			464'228	107'960	464'228	107'960

BUREAU FIDUCIAIRE FERNAND GUEX

F. Gue

	<u>S.Fr.</u>	<u>S.Fr.</u>	<u>S.Fr.</u>	<u>US \$</u>	<u>S.Fr.</u>	<u>US \$</u>
				B/F	652'054	151'640
Legislation Commission :						
Reserves as at 31.12.1966 brought to account	13'162					
WWF German Appeal Subsidy	7'623					
Receipts other sources	<u>34'719</u>	55'504				
<u>LESS</u> transferred to Reserves		<u>10'681</u>			44'823	10'424
International Commission on National Parks :						
Reserves as at 31.12.1966 brought to account	47'842					
Receipts Washington Office :						
for general operations	25'800					
for special operations	45'087					
Interest on deposit	8'600					
Receipts Brussels Office	<u>8'721</u>	136'050				
<u>LESS</u> transferred to Reserves :						
for Spanish Bulletin	4'300					
for Latin American Conference	41'345					
for Administration 1968	<u>6'592</u>	<u>52'237</u>			83'813	19'491
<u>Expenditure</u>						
Salaries, allowances, insurance			298'384	69'392		
<u>Administration</u> :						
Auditors	750					
Telephones + telegrams	6'526					
Postage	9'614					
Office + general	17'794					
Bank + postcheque charges	173					
Various administrative charges	2'855					
President's fund expenditure	<u>1'407</u>		39'099	9'093		
		C/F	337'483	78'485	780'690	181'555

1
75
1

	<u>S.Fr.</u>	<u>S.Fr.</u>	<u>S.Fr.</u>	<u>US \$</u>	<u>S.Fr.</u>	<u>US \$</u>
		B/F	337'483	78'485	780'690	181'555
<u>Purchase of Furniture + equipment</u>			17'378	4'041		
<u>Accommodation :</u>						
Expenditure in lieu of rent	24'533					
Heating, electricity, water	3'756					
Upkeep of building, offices + grounds	12'405					
Flat les Uttins	<u>1'231</u>		41'925	9'750		
Payments to building fund			34'298	7'976		
<u>Travel</u>			17'525	4'076		
<u>Library</u>			1'879	437		
<u>Publications :</u>						
Bulletin + annual report	27'188					
Lucerne Technical Meetings Proceedings	37'708					
Lucerne General Assembly and Education Symposium Proceedings	6'094					
Preparation English Edition National Parks List	1'117					
Bound Vol I bulletin	<u>1'313</u>		73'420	17'074		
Red Data Book Service			8'123	1'889		
<u>Meetings :</u>						
Meeting in the Near East (Ankara)	12'896					
Preparation of Bariloche Conference	17'850		30'746	7'150		
Madagascar Project			20'872	4'854		
Difference in exchange			335	78		
		C/F	583'984	135'810	780'690	181'555

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Statement of income and expenditure for the year ended December 31, 1968

(Expressed in Swiss francs and in US dollars at the rate of S.Fr. 4.30 = US & 1.00)

<u>Income</u>	<u>Swiss francs</u>	<u>US dollars</u>	<u>Swiss francs</u>	<u>US dollars</u>
Unesco subvention			43'200	10'047
Unesco contract			8'640	2'009
WWF subvention			421'322	97'982
Other grants			343'842	79'953
State and Corporate Members dues			215'967	50'225
Subscriptions, Friends, Benefactors, Life Members, Sustaining Members			24'013	5'584
Sale of publications			24'382	5'670
Rents			11'000	2'558
Interest			11'418	2'656
Difference in exchange			78	18
<hr/>				
Add: Earmarked contributions et December 31, 1967	417'995	97'208	1'103'862	256'712
Less: refunded to grant-giving society	<u>6'164</u>	<u>1'434</u>	411'831	95'774
<hr/>				
Less: Earmarked contributions at December 31, 1968			1'515'693	352'486
			<u>501'132</u>	<u>116'542</u>
<hr/>				
Total income			S.Fr. 1'014'561	US\$ 235'944
<hr/>				
<u>Expenditure</u>				
Staff (including insurance & provident fund)			411'428	95'681
Accommodation &. upkeep of building			39'386	9'159
Administrative expenses			45'392	10'556
Transport &. travel			53'058	12'339
Library			1'940	451
Publications			109'762	25'526
Public Relations Office			15'595	3'627
Purchase of furniture et equipment			13'167	3'062
Commission on Ecology - London office			43'297	10'069
Commission on Education			12'405	2'885
Commission on Landscape Planning			6'128	1'425
Commission on Legislation - Bonn office			69'052	16'059
Int. Comm. on fiat. Parks - Washington & Brussels-incl. special operations			59'410	13'816
Meetings			109'465	25'457
Payments to building fund			40'277	9'367
<hr/>				
Total expenditure			S.Fr. 1'029'762	US\$ 239'479
<hr/>				
Excess of expenditure over income for the year			15'201	3'535
Less: Excess of income over expenditure at December 31, 1967			11'728	2'728
<hr/>				
Excess of expenditure over income to December 31, 1968 -represented by the liabilities less assets shown on the statement attached			S.Fr. 3'473	US\$ 807

Vu et approuvé - Bureau Fiduciaire Fernand Guex

F. Guex

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

S.Fr. S.Fr. S.Fr. US \$ US \$

Schedule I

Earmarked reserves at December 31, 1968

Bunhal Marsh investigation		306		71
Zoo Liaison Committee		4'724		1'099
Madagascar Project		11'738		2'730
Life Membership Fund		45'039		10'474
President's Fund		3'612		840
Commission Legislation Special Project		12'420		2'889
International Commission on National Parks		47'025		10'936
Commission on Education		42'988		9'997
Commission on Landscape Planning		18'500		4'302
Public Relations Office		1'605		373
Operations Intelligence Centre		147'382		34'275
General Assembly New Delhi		42'988		9'997

Publications - Reserves

Unesco Contract, Asian Guidebook		8'640		
Proceedings Latin-American Conference		6'020		
Spanish Bulletin		4'285		
General Publ. Fund from sales		13'205		
Red Data Book Service Vol I + II		25'426		
Red Data Book Plant Volume - Royal Society Grant		<u>65'229</u>	<u>122'805</u>	<u>28'559</u>

Total Reserves

S.Fr. 501'132 US\$ 116'542
 =====

F. P. us

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Statement of assets and liabilities at December 31, 1968

(Expressed in Swiss francs and in US dollars at the rate of S.Fr. 4.30 = US \$ 1.00)

	<u>Swiss francs</u>	<u>US dollars</u>
<u>Assets</u>		
Debtors	9'410	2'188
Cash on hand and with bankers	533'792	124'138
In transit	1'605	373
<hr/>		
Total assets	S.Fr, 544'807	us\$ 126'699
<hr/>		
<u>Liabilities</u>		
Earmarked contributions not yet expended -Schedule I	501'132	116'542
Sundry creditors	47'148	10'964
<hr/>		
Total liabilities	S.Fr. 548'280	US\$ 127'506
<hr/>		
Excess of liabilities over assets	S.Fr. 3'473	US\$ 807
<hr/>		

Vu et approuvé - Bureau Financier *Fernand Guex*

APPENDIX VI

Summary of Draft Programme for 1969-1972

The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) was founded in 1948 as a response to the recognized need for an international approach to conservation problems. The structure and concept of the Union was new. Its mixed governmental and non-governmental membership, its financial structure, and the commission organization relying on largely volunteer expertise have provided both some of the major strengths and weaknesses of the Union. Its independent nature and status places it in a position to approach conservation matters from an independent standpoint not shared by any of the other national or international organizations which are "mission-oriented". However, this same independence has rendered unavailable to the Union the sources of funding which are available to many of the U.N. and other agencies and this, coupled with the financial structure developed in 1948, have left the Union increasingly under financed.

The commission structure has given the Union access to a large proportion of the world's experts on various aspects of conservation and has enabled it to develop a unique capability in this way. However, since the Union did not have the funds to employ a strong professional central staff or until recently, to employ any personnel to guide and service these commissions, it has not been possible to provide the optimum guidance and coordination to make the most effective use of this unique resource. ,:

Technological advances, and population increases during the past twenty, years, have made far more urgent many of the environmental problems which the Union was created to deal with. Because of the magnitude of the problems and, in part, at least through the efforts of the Union and its collaborators, there is now widespread recognition that the problems exist and that effective action on them is critically important. During the period since the founding of the Union, FAO, UNESCO and other international organizations have developed their programs and capabilities to deal with various aspects of conservation. The Union remains, however, in a unique central position in international conservation matters and the need for its services is even more urgent today than when it was founded.

If the IUCN is to meet this critical need, and there is no other organization at present that can, it must undertake some reorganization and; revision of its activities, and it cannot do this without adequate funding. If that funding is available, the Union proposes to make changes in the following areas:

Reorganization of the Secretariat to assure the highest level of professional personnel and to assure that their duties and authorities are organized so that they can achieve most effectively the objectives of the IUCN.

Revision of professional staff personnel for the commissions and some reorganization or re-orientation to assure the most effective coordination between the commissions and integration of the Secretariat, and to assure that the most effective use is made of the commissions' structures resources in achieving the objectives of the IUCN.

Special approach to achieve the most effective coordination of the Union's activities with the expanding environmental activities of FAO, UNESCO, and other international bodies to attempt to avoid overlap and competition between the various groups and to focus the available resources on major problems.

Revision of the entire funding basis of the IUCN involving alterations in the subscriptions of various classes of membership to make them more realistic, formalization of the funding relationship with the World Wildlife Fund, and development of additional sources of funding.

Specific efforts to increase membership in the various existing and proposed classes of members both to widen the base of support and to expand the effectiveness of the Union's activities.

Development of an expanded information center at the Secretariat to enable the Union to meet the greatly increased requirements for data collection, storage, and retrieval.

Details of the above points, along with the background, will be found on the following pages. It should be noted, that behind all of these specific proposals for changes in the Union, is the recognition first, that conditions have changed greatly during the twenty-one years since the Union was founded. That, therefore, substantial changes are now required to enable the Union to carry out its mandate and to do this, the individual changes are to be made in view of these changed conditions, to enable the Union to cope with them most effectively. Secondly, there is the realization that because of the available resources, much of the Union's activity has been directed toward curing of individual conservation problems, i.e. a "fire brigade" approach. Although this function must continue, particularly in matters dealing for example with threatened species, emphasis now must be directed more toward basic causes, i.e. toward prevention in addition to cure, toward providing a world-wide overview of conservation, and toward focusing available resources within and without the Union on major environmental problems.

APPENDIX VII

UNION INTERNATIONALE POUR LA CONSERVATION DE LA NATURE
ET DE SES RESSOURCES

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE
AND NATURAL RESOURCES

INTERNATIONALE UNION ZUR ERHALTUNG DER NATUR UND
DER NATURLICHEN HILFSQUELLEN

UNION INTERNACIONAL PARA LA CONSERVACION DE LA
NATURALEZA Y DE LOS RECURSOS NATURALES

МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ СОЮЗ ОХРАНЫ ПРИРОДЫ
И ПРИРОДНЫХ РЕСУРСОВ

S T A T U T S
S T A T U T E S
S T A T U T E N
E S T A T U T O S
У С Т А В

PREAMBULE

On entend par Conservation de la Nature et de ses Ressources la sauvegarde du monde vivant, milieu naturel de l'homme, et des ressources renouvelables de la terre, facteur primordial de toute civilisation.

Les beautés naturelles constituent, en outre, l'une des meilleures sources d'inspiration de la vie spirituelle et un cadre indispensable aux besoins de détente créés par une existence de plus en plus mécanisée.

Le grand essor de la civilisation actuelle est dû à la découverte et à la mise en œuvre de moyens de plus en plus puissants d'exploiter ces ressources naturelles. Dans ces conditions, la conservation du sol, des eaux, de la couverture végétale, de la faune, des sites naturels encore intacts et des paysages caractéristiques présente une importance capitale des points de vue économique, social, éducatif et culturel.

L'appauvrissement progressif des ressources naturelles entraînera inévitablement un abaissement du niveau de vie de l'humanité.

Toutefois cet appauvrissement n'est pas inéluctable et pourrait être freiné à condition de convaincre l'homme de l'étroite dépendance dans laquelle il se trouve à l'égard de ces ressources et de le pénétrer de la nécessité de sauvegarder la nature et de n'exploiter ses ressources qu'avec ménagement, de manière à garantir la prospérité du monde et sa paix future.

La conservation et la protection de la nature et de ses ressources apparaissent donc d'une importance vitale pour tous les peuples et une organisation internationale se consacrant essentiellement à ces buts sera susceptible d'apporter une aide efficace aux différents gouvernements, aux Nations Unies et à leurs institutions spécialisées, ainsi qu'aux autres organisations intéressées.

En conséquence, tes gouvernements, administrations, organisations, institutions et associations spécialisées dans ces questions, réunis à Fontainebleau le 5 octobre 1948, ont créé une Union aujourd'hui, désignée sous le nom d'Union Internationale pour la Conservation de la Nature et de ses Ressources appelée ci-après « Union » et régie par les statuts suivants:

PREAMBLE

The term conservation of nature and natural resources may be defined as the preservation of the living world, man's natural environment, and the earth's renewable natural resources on which rests the foundation of human civilization.

Natural beauty is one of the sources of inspiration of spiritual life and the necessary framework for the needs of recreation, intensified now by Man's increasingly mechanized existence.

Civilization has achieved its present high standard by finding ever more effective means for developing these resources. In these conditions, soils, water, forests and vegetation, wild life, wilderness areas maintained intact and characteristic landscapes are of vital importance for economic, social, educational and cultural purposes.

The increasing impoverishment of natural resources will inevitably result in a lowering of human standards of living.

Nevertheless this trend is not irreversible and could be checked if people are awakened to the full realization of their close dependence upon those natural resources and recognize the need both for the preservation of these resources and for exploiting them only with careful management in a way that is conducive to the future peace, progress and prosperity of mankind.

As protection and conservation of nature and natural resources are of vital importance to all nations, a responsible international organization primarily concerned with the furthering of these aims will be of value to various governments, the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies and other interested organizations.

Therefore the governments, public services, organizations, institutions and associations concerned with these matters represented at Fontainebleau established on 5 October 1948 a Union known today as the 'International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources' hereinafter referred to as the 'Union' and governed by the following statutes:

Article I,
BUTS

1. L'Union Internationale pour la Conservation de la Nature et de ses ressources encourage et facilite la coopération entre les gouvernements et les organisations nationales et internationales et les personnes intéressées à la protection de la nature et à la conservation de ses ressources.

2. L'Union conseille et favorise toute action nationale et internationale relative à:

a) la sauvegarde dans toutes les parties du monde de la vie sauvage et de son milieu naturel, sols, eaux, forêts. Ceci comprend les territoires, objets, animaux et plantes qui présentent un intérêt scientifique, historique ou esthétique. Cette action pourra notamment s'exercer par des mesures législatives telles que la création de parcs nationaux, de réserves, de monuments naturels et de refuges pour la vie sauvage. Elle s'attachera spécialement à protéger de l'extinction les espèces menacées;

b) la diffusion des techniques scientifiques récentes en matière de protection de la nature et de la conservation des ressources naturelles dont l'exploitation doit être judicieuse;

c) la mise en œuvre et la large diffusion d'un vaste programme d'éducation et d'information susceptible de faire pénétrer dans l'esprit du public l'idée de la protection de la nature et de la conservation, des ressources naturelles;

d) la préparation de projets d'accords internationaux et d'une Convention mondiale pour la conservation de la nature;

toutes recherches scientifiques concernant la protection de la nature et la conservation de ses ressources.

3. L'Union recueille, analyse, interprète et diffuse toutes informations relatives à la conservation de la nature. Elle transmet aux gouvernements, aux organisations nationales et internationales, les documents, textes législatifs, études scientifiques et autres informations s'y rapportant.

Article I.
OBJECTS

1. The International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural resources shall encourage and facilitate cooperation between governments, national and international organizations and persons concerned with and interested in the protection of nature and conservation of natural resources.

2. The Union shall recommend and promote national and international action in respect of:

a) the preservation in all parts of the world of wild life and its natural environments, soils, water, forests, including the protection and preservation of regions, objects and fauna and flora having scientific, historical or aesthetic significance. Among appropriate measures will be legislation including the establishment of national parks, nature reserves and monuments and sanctuaries for wild life. The Union shall give special attention to the preservation of species threatened with extinction;

b) the spread of new scientific techniques in nature protection and the conservation of natural resources with a view to their wise utilization;

c) the promotion and wide diffusion of an extensive programme of education and information aimed at increasing public awareness of nature protection and the conservation of natural resources;

d) the preparation of international draft agreements and of a World Convention for the conservation of nature;

e) scientific research relating to the protection of nature and the conservation of natural resources.

3. The Union shall collect, analyse, interpret and disseminate information on conservation of nature. It shall distribute documents, legislative texts, scientific studies and other information, on the subject to governments and national and international organizations.

Article II.
MEMBRES

- A. Les membres de l'Union sont:
1. soit gouvernementaux, à savoir
 - a) soit les Etats souverains, après notification au Secrétaire Général de l'Union de leur adhésion aux statuts,
 - b) soit les services administratifs et techniques gouvernementaux, ainsi que d'autres institutions gouvernementales dont les candidatures pour cette catégorie de membres ont été acceptées à l'unanimité par le Conseil Exécutif, sous réserve de ratification par l'Assemblée Générale à la majorité des deux tiers des voix émises par chaque groupe de membres en conformité aux procédures prévues à l'Article IV, C. 2.
 2. soit non gouvernementaux, à savoir les organisations, les institutions et les associations, nationales ou internationales, s'occupant de la conservation de la nature et de ses ressources, dont les candidatures pour cette catégorie de membres ont été acceptées à l'unanimité par le Conseil Exécutif, sous réserve de ratification par l'Assemblée Générale à la majorité des deux tiers des voix émises par chaque groupe de membres en conformité aux procédures prévues à l'Article IV, C. 2.

B. La qualité de Membre d'Honneur peut être conférée par l'Assemblée Générale à toute personnalité ayant rendu des services éminents à la conservation de la nature.

C. Les membres peuvent se retirer de l'Union pour la fin de l'année civile eu donnant au Secrétaire Général un préavis de six mois au minimum. Le Secrétaire Général doit communiquer à tous les membres de l'Union les avis de démission qu'il reçoit.

Article III.
ORGANES DE L'UNION

L'Union comprend une Assemblée Générale, un Conseil Exécutif et un Secrétariat,

Article IV,
ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE

- A. — C o m p o s i t i o n.
1. L'Assemblée Générale se compose des délégués des membres de l'Union.
 2. Le Conseil Exécutif peut inviter *des* institutions telles que celles décrites à l'Article II, A. 1. et 2. qui ne seraient pas membres de l'Union, à se faire représenter à l'Assemblée Générale par des observateurs avec voix consultative.
- B. — F o n c t i o n s.
- L'Assemblée Générale:
- i) élit pour une période de trois ans son Président qui devient à la fois Président de l'Union et du Conseil Exécutif; il est immédiatement rééligible;
 - ii) élit ses Vice-Présidents du Conseil Exécutif (Art. V, A, 1);
 - iii) élit les membres du Conseil Exécutif (Art. V, A, 3);

Article II.
MEMBERSHIP

- A. Members of the Union shall be:
1. Governmental, which shall consist of
 - a) sovereign states, upon notifying the Secretary-General of the Union of their adherence to its statutes,
 - b) public services, government departments and other governmental institutions whose application for this category of membership has been adopted unanimously by the Executive Board, subject to ratification by the General Assembly with a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast by each group of members pursuant to the procedures set forth in Article IV, C. 2.
 2. Non-governmental, which shall consist of organizations, institutions and associations, national or international, concerned with the conservation of nature and natural resources, whose application for this category of membership has been accepted unanimously by the Executive Board, subject to ratification by the General Assembly with a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast by each group of members pursuant to the procedures set forth in Article IV, C. 2.

B. The General Assembly may confer honorary membership on any person who has rendered or is rendering signal service in the field of conservation.

C. Any member may withdraw from the Union by giving at least six months' notice to the Secretary General, to take effect from the end of a calendar year. The Secretary-General shall communicate such notice to all other members.

Article III.
ORGANIZATION

The Union shall comprise a General Assembly, an Executive Board and a Secretariat.

Article IV.
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

- A. — C o m p o s i t i o n
1. The General Assembly shall consist of the delegates of members of the Union.
 2. The Executive Board may invite non-member institutions as described in Article II, A. 1. and 2. to be represented at the General Assembly by observers without right, of vote.
- B. — F u n c t i o n s
- The functions of the General Assembly shall be:
- i) to elect, for a period of three years, its President, who becomes at one and the same time President of the Union and Chairman of the Executive Board; he is eligible for immediate re-election;
 - ii) to elect the Vice-Presidents of the Executive Board (Art. V, A, 1);
 - iii) to elect the Members of the Executive Board (Art. V, A, 3);

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| <p>iv) nomme le Secrétaire Général de l'Union (Art. VII, 2);</p> <p>v) institue les Commissions permanentes de l'Union et en nomme les Présidents (Art. VI, 1);</p> <p>vi) se prononce sur l'admission de nouveaux membres (Article II, A. 1. b) et 2.);</p> <p>vii) détermine la politique générale de l'Union;</p> <p>viii) se prononce sur le programme d'activité de l'Union proposé par le Conseil Exécutif;</p> <p>ix) adresse des recommandations sur des sujets de la compétence de l'Union aux gouvernements et aux organisations nationales et internationales;</p> <p>x) soumet aux gouvernements les projets d'accords internationaux adoptés à la majorité des deux tiers des voix (Article IV. C. 2.);</p> <p>xi) ratifie les décisions du Conseil Exécutif qui ont besoin de telle ratification;</p> <p>xii) détermine les cotisations;</p> <p>xiii) élit pour des périodes d'office de trois ans un ou plusieurs vérificateurs des comptes qui ne peuvent pas être membres du Conseil Exécutif.</p> <p>xiv) approuve le budget de l'Union, entend le rapport des vérificateurs des comptes et donne décharge au Conseil Exécutif;</p> <p>xv) s'acquitte de toute autre tâche qui pourrait lui être confiée selon les termes des présents Statuts.</p> | <p>iv) to appoint the Secretary-General of the Union (Art. VII, 2);</p> <p>v) to set up the Permanent Commissions of the Union and to elect their Chairmen (Art. VI, 1);</p> <p>vi) to decide on the admission of new members (Article II, A. 1. b) and 2.).</p> <p>vii) to determine the general policy of the Union;</p> <p>viii) to approve the programme of work of the Union prepared by the Executive Board;</p> <p>ix) to make recommendations to governments and national or international organizations on any business connected with the objects of the Union;</p> <p>x) to draft international agreements for submission to governments after they are supported by two thirds of the votes cast (Article IV, C. 2.);</p> <p>xi) to ratify decisions made by the Executive Board which need to be ratified;</p> <p>xii) to determine the subscriptions;</p> <p>xiii) to elect for a three-year period of office one or several auditors who cannot be Members of the Executive Board.</p> <p>xiv) to approve the Union's budget, to examine the auditors' report and give clearance to the Executive Board;</p> <p>xv) to perform such other functions as may be conferred upon it by the present Statutes.</p> |
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C. — V o t e

1. a) Chaque Etat qui est membre en vertu de l'Article II, A. 1. a) a trois voix. Lorsque des services administratifs et techniques gouvernementaux et d'autres institutions gouvernementales d'un Etat membre sont également membres en vertu de l'Article II, A. 1. b), ils votent seulement par participation dans les trois voix de cet Etat membre, de la manière déterminée par ce dernier.
- b) Les membres, gouvernementaux qui sont membres en vertu de l'Article II, A. 1. b), d'un Etat qui n'est pas membre de l'UICN, ont ensemble un total d'une voix, sans tenir compte du nombre de membres gouvernementaux qu'il peut y avoir d'un tel Etat non-membre.
- c) Les membres non gouvernementaux qui sont membres en vertu de l'Article II, A. 2. auront chacun un vote, sauf les organisations internationales non gouvernementales, qui auront chacune deux votes.

2. Les décisions sont prises comme suit:

- a) à l'unanimité -sur appel du Président, sauf si l'unanimité a été atteinte lorsque moins

C. — V o t i n g

1. a) Each state which is a member under Article II, A. 1. a) shall have three votes. Where public services, governmental departments, and other governmental institutions of a member state are also members under Article II, A. 1.b), they shall vote only through participations as determined by their state, In the three votes of that member state.
- b) Governmental members which are members under Article II, A. 1. b), of a state which is not a member of IUCN, shall have a total of one vote, regardless of how many governmental members there may be from such non-member states.
- c) Non-governmental members, which are members under Article II, A. 2, shall have one vote, except for non-governmental international organizations, which shall have two votes.

2. Decisions shall be made as follows:

- a) Where the vote is unanimous — upon a call by the President, except where the

de 50% des voix potentielles ont été émises. Dans ce dernier cas, la décision sera sujette aux prescriptions de l'Article IV, C. 3.

- b) Si, lors du premier vote, une question orale ou écrite ne reçoit pas l'unanimité, la question sera soumise à un second vote. Dans le cas d'un tel vote, une décision sera prise si la question reçoit le vote affirmatif d'une majorité simple, ou d'une majorité qualifiée dans les cas où une telle majorité est requise par les statuts, des voix émises dans chacun des groupes de membres, gouvernementaux et non gouvernementaux: (Article II, A. 1. et 2.).
- c) Si une question reçoit, la majorité requise dans un des groupes de membres (1. gouvernementaux, 2. non gouvernementaux) spécifiés à l'Article II, A. 1, et 2., mais moins de la majorité des voix requises dans l'autre groupe, le Président, décidant à discrétion quant au moment des délibérations et du vote, resoumettra la question à l'Assemblée pour un autre vote. Dans le cas d'un tel vote, une décision sera prise seulement si la question reçoit le vote affirmatif de la majorité requise (simple ou qualifiée selon l'Article des statuts qui s'applique) des voix émises dans les deux groupes de membres, gouvernementaux et non gouvernementaux (Article II, A. 1. et 2.).
- d) Aux fins du paragraphe 2. du présent Article, les abstentions ne seront pas comptées comme des votes émis.

3. En cas de décision prise lorsque 50% des voix de l'un des groupes tels que déterminés par l'Article II, A. 1. et 2, n'étaient pas représentées ou sur les matières qui ne figuraient pas à l'ordre du jour, au moins 20% des voix potentielles du groupe en cause peut, dans les trois mois après réception du procès-verbal, demander la suspension d'une telle décision jusqu'à une résolution circulaire parmi tous les membres ou jusqu'à la prochaine Assemblée Générale.

4. Des décisions peuvent aussi être prises par résolution circulaire, à la majorité des deux-tiers des voix potentielles de chacune des catégories de membres, gouvernementaux et non gouvernementaux (Article II, A. 1. et 2.), sauf si 30% des voix potentielles de l'un de ces groupes demandent une discussion en Assemblée.

D. — Procédure

1. L'Assemblée Générale se réunit tous les trois ans en session ordinaire. Au cours de chaque session, l'Assemblée Générale fixe le siège de la session suivante.

unanimous decision is made when less than 50% of the potential votes are cast. In such latter cases the decision shall be subject to the provisions of Article IV, C. 3.

- b) If a question on the first vote, whether oral or written, fails to receive a unanimous vote, the question shall be submitted to a second voting. On such a vote a decision shall be achieved if the question receives the affirmative vote of a simple majority of the votes cast or a qualified majority in those cases where such majority is required by the statutes of both the governmental and non-governmental member groups (Article II, A. 1. and 2.).
- c) If a question shall receive the requisite majority vote from one of the two member groups (1. governmental, 2. non-governmental) specified in Article II, A. 1. and 2., but less than the requisite majority vote of the other group, the President exercising his discretion as to timing of the deliberations and voting, shall resubmit the question to the Assembly for another vote. On such a vote a decision shall be achieved only if the question receives the affirmative vote of the requisite majority of the votes cast (simple or qualified according to the applicable article of these statutes) of both the governmental and non-governmental groups (Article II, A. 1. and 2.).
- d) For the purpose of paragraph 2. of this Article abstentions shall not be counted as votes cast.

3. If a decision is made when less than 50% of the potential votes of either the governmental or non-governmental member groups (Article II, A. 1. and 2.) are cast, or is made upon a proposal which has not been placed on the agenda, such decision shall at the request of not less than 20% of the potential votes of the said group submitted within three months of the receipt of the minutes recording such decision, be suspended pending confirmation by resolution circulated to all members or pending the next General Assembly, whichever is requested.

4. Decisions may be made by resolution circulated to all members, which receives the support of a majority of not less than two-thirds of the potential votes of both the governmental and non-governmental member groups (Article II, A. 1. and 2.), provided that, if so requested by not less than 30% of the potential votes of either of the said groups, the resolution shall be deferred for discussion by the Assembly.

D.— Procedure

1. The General Assembly shall meet every third year in ordinary session. At each session the location of the next session shall be determined by the General Assembly.

2. Une Assemblée Générale extraordinaire devra être convoquée:
 - a) si le cinquième au mois des membres sort du groupe des membres gouvernementaux, soit du groupe des membres non gouvernementaux, le demande;
 - b) si le Conseil Exécutif le juge nécessaire.
3. L'Assemblée Générale élit son Bureau à chaque session.
4. L'Assemblée Générale arrête son Règlement intérieur.

Article V.
CONSEIL EXÉCUTIF

A. — Composition

1. Le Conseil Exécutif se compose du Président de l'Union qui préside à ses délibérations et de douze à dix-huit membres élus par l'Assemblée parmi lesquels cette dernière désigne au moins deux Vice-Présidents.
2. a) Les candidats présentés pour l'élection au Conseil Exécutif devront être des personnalités dévouées aux buts de l'Union. En vue d'assurer une répartition géographique équilibrable, le Conseil Exécutif ne pourra jamais comprendre à la fois plus de deux ressortissants d'un même pays. Le pays où se trouve le siège de l'Union devra toujours être représenté *par* un membre au moins.

b) Les membres du Conseil Exécutif n'exercent pas leur mandat comme délégués de leur pays respectif, mais au nom de l'Assemblée tout entière.
3. Les membres du Conseil Exécutif sont élus pour six ans à chaque session ordinaire de l'Assemblée Générale. Afin qu'un tiers des membres soit remplacé tous les deux ans, certains membres n'assumeront leur mandat qu'un ou deux ans plus tard en date du premier juillet de chaque année. A l'exception du Président, les membres sortants ne sont pas immédiatement rééligibles.
4. Le Conseil Exécutif s'assure la collaboration d'un Trésorier bénévole.
5. Le Conseil Exécutif peut faire appel à des experts pour des tâches déterminées,

B. — Fonctions

1. Le Conseil Exécutif convoque au moins 60 jours à l'avance les Assemblées Générales ordinaires et extraordinaires et en prépare l'ordre du jour qu'il joint à la convocation.
2. Il prend toutes les mesures qu'il juge nécessaire dans l'intérêt de l'Union. En cas d'urgence, il peut prendre des mesures qui sont réservées à l'Assemblée Générale par les Statuts ou par des résolutions de l'Assemblée. Il devra sans délai renseigner les membres sur de telles mesures et les soumettre à l'Assemblée Générale suivante pour ratification.
3. Le Conseil Exécutif peut déléguer la signature individuelle ou collective à des membres ou à des tiers.

2. An extraordinary General Assembly shall be convened:
 - a) if requested by at least one-fifth of the members of either the governmental or non-governmental member group, or
 - b) if the Executive Board considers it necessary.
3. At each session the General Assembly shall elect its officers.
4. The General Assembly shall make its own by-laws.

Article V.
EXECUTIVE BOARD

A. — Composition

1. The Executive Board shall consist of the President of the Union who shall be its Chairman and of twelve to eighteen members elected by the General Assembly, which shall appoint at least two of these members as Vice-Presidents.
2. a) The candidates presented for election to the Executive Board shall be persons devoted to the Union's aims. In view of the need for a balanced geographical distribution, there shall not be more than two from any one country. The country where the Union has its seat shall always be represented by at least one member.

b) The members of the Executive Board shall exercise their powers on behalf of the Assembly as a whole and not as representatives of their respective countries.
3. The members of the Executive Board shall be elected for a period of six years at each ordinary session of the General Assembly. In order to ensure that one third of the members shall become due to retire every two years, a proportion of the members will not take office until the first and second year after election, as the case may be, assumption of office commencing on the first day of July. With the exception of the President, no retiring member shall be eligible for immediate re-election.

4. The Executive Board shall be assisted by an Honorary Treasurer.
5. The Executive Board is authorized to invite experts for special purposes.

B. — Functions

1. The Executive Board shall convene at least 60 days before the ordinary and extraordinary General Assemblies and shall draw up the relevant agenda.
2. It shall take any measures judged necessary in the interests of the Union. In case of urgency, it may take measures that according to the Statutes are prerogatives of the General Assembly or the object of resolutions from the latter. It must inform members without delay of such action and submit it for ratification to the subsequent General Assembly,
3. The Executive Board may delegate the individual or collective signature to Members or to third parties.

4. Le Président présente à l'Assemblée Générale le rapport du Secrétaire Général (Art. VII, 7),

5. Le Conseil Exécutif délimite les tâches des Commissions de l'Union, se prononce sur leur composition et, s'il le juge nécessaire, peut déléguer des pouvoirs aux Présidents des Commissions.

6. Le Conseil Exécutif s'acquitte de toutes les autres tâches qui lui sont assignées par l'Assemblée Générale ou en vertu des présents Statuts.

C - V o t e

1. Les décisions du Conseil Exécutif sont prises à la majorité des membres présents et votants. En cas d'égalité des voix, celle du Président *est* prépondérante.

2. Aucune décision ne peut être prise sur des matières qui ne figurent pas à l'ordre du jour, sauf si tous les membres sont présents ou représentés.

D. — P r o c é d u r e

1. Le Conseil Exécutif se réunit au moins une fois par an en session ordinaire, ou, le cas échéant, en session extraordinaire, sur convocation du Président. Celui-ci est tenu de réunir le Conseil en session extraordinaire à Sa demande de la majorité de ses membres.

2. Le Conseil Exécutif arrête son Règlement intérieur.

Article VI.

COMMISSIONS PERMANENTES

1. Les Présidents des Commissions permanentes sont élus par l'Assemblée Générale pour une période de trois ans. Ils sont immédiatement rééligibles.

2. L'organisation, le fonctionnement et les prérogatives de ces Commissions sont fixés par le Conseil Exécutif.

Article VII

SECRETARIAT

1. Le secrétariat comprend le Secrétaire Général ainsi que le personnel nécessaire,

2. Le Secrétaire Général est nommé pour une période de trois ans, sur proposition du Conseil Exécutif, par l'Assemblée Générale qui fixe les conditions de son engagement. Il peut être renouvelé dans ses fonctions. Sa nomination et son renouvellement exigent la majorité des deux tiers des votes émis (Article IV, C. 2.).

3. Le Secrétaire Général ou son représentant prend part, sans droit de vote, aux réunions de l'Assemblée Générale, du Conseil Exécutif et des Commissions de l'Union.

4. Le Secrétaire Général choisit les membres du Secrétariat sur une base géographique aussi large que possible et conformément au Règlement du personnel, qui recevra, dès que possible, l'approbation de l'Assemblée Générale.

5. Dans l'accomplissement de leurs devoirs, le Secrétaire Général et ses collaborateurs ne demanderont ni ne recevront d'instructions d'aucune autorité étrangère à l'Union. Ils s'abstiendront de tout acte de nature à mettre en cause leur situation de fonctionnaires internationaux. Tous les membres de l'Union s'engagent à respecter le caractère exclusivement international des fonctions du Secrétaire Général et du personnel et à ne chercher à les influencer en aucune façon dans l'accomplissement de la tâche qui leur est confiée par l'Union.

4. The President shall submit to the General Assembly the Secretary-General's report (Art. VII, 7).

5. The Executive Board shall define the tasks of the Union's Commissions, shall approve their membership and, if it deems necessary, may delegate powers to the Chairmen of the Commissions.

6. The Executive Board shall perform such other functions as may be conferred upon it by the General Assembly and the present Statutes.

C. — V o t i n g

1. Decisions of the Executive Board shall be made by a simple majority of the votes cast. In the event of an equal vote the President shall have the casting vote.

2. No decision can be taken on items that are not on the agenda, unless all members are present or represented.

D. — P r o c e d u r e

1. The Executive Board shall meet in ordinary session at least once a year and may meet in special session, if necessary, and when convened by its Chairman. The latter shall convene a special session of the Executive Board if requested to do so by a majority of its Members.

2. The Executive Board shall make its own by-laws.

Article VI.

PERMANENT COMMISSIONS

1. The Chairmen of the permanent Commissions shall be elected by the General Assembly for a period of three years; they are eligible for immediate re-election.

2. The organization, functioning and prerogatives of these Commissions shall be established by the Executive Board.

Article VII.

SECRETARIAT

1. The Secretariat shall consist of a Secretary-General and such staff as may be required.

2. The Secretary-General shall be appointed for three years by the General Assembly upon nomination by the Executive Board on such terms as the General Assembly shall approve, and he shall be eligible for re-appointment. Appointment or re-appointment of the Secretary-General shall require two-thirds of the votes cast (Article IV, C. 2.).

3. The Secretary-General or his representative shall be present without power to vote at the meetings of the General Assembly, of the Executive Board and of all Commissions of the Union.

4. The Secretary-General shall appoint the staff of the Secretariat in accordance with the staff regulations approved by the General Assembly. The staff shall be selected on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

5. In the performance of their duties, the Secretary-General and the staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any authority external to the Union. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as staff members of an international organisation. Each member of the Union shall respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and the staff, and not seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities to the Union.

Règlement intérieur de l'Assemblée Générale

Règle 1

Un membre peut se faire représenter à l'Assemblée Générale par un ou plusieurs délégué(s) muni(s) d'une procuration écrite. Si un membre se fait représenter par plusieurs délégués, il devra désigner un Chef de Délégation.

Les Organisations et Etats non membres invités en vertu de l'Article IV, A. 2. des Statuts, peuvent se faire représenter par un ou plusieurs observateur(s) muni(s) d'une procuration écrite.

Les «Amis de l'UICN» peuvent assister aux Assemblées Générales en qualité d'observateurs.

Les personnes employées par l'UICN ne peuvent être ni délégués ni observateurs à l'Assemblée Générale de l'Union.

Règle 2

Une Commission de Vérification des Pouvoirs est élue au début de la session de l'Assemblée. Elle comprend six membres au plus, élus par l'Assemblée Générale sur proposition du Président.

La Commission élit son Président et son Bureau.

Elle fait aussitôt que possible son rapport à l'Assemblée sur la vérification des pouvoirs des observateurs et des délégués ainsi que sur le nombre de voix accordés à ces derniers.

Règle 3

Le Président de l'UICN en fonction dirige les débats de l'Assemblée jusqu'à sa clôture. Le Président de l'Assemblée Générale suivante qui, en vertu de l'Article IV, B. i) des Statuts, sera Président du Conseil Exécutif et Président de l'Union jusqu'à la fin de cette Assemblée, est élu par l'Assemblée Générale à la fin de sa session.

Règle 4

Le Secrétaire général en fonction le reste jusqu'à la fin de la session de l'Assemblée Générale. Celle-ci désigne le Secrétaire général suivant en fin de session.

Règle 5

Le Bureau de l'Assemblée Générale se compose du Président de l'Union, du Secrétaire général et, ou de deux Présidents d'Honneur. Ces derniers sont élus par l'Assemblée Générale lors de sa première séance, sur proposition du Président.

Le Président prononce l'ouverture et la clôture de chaque séance de l'Assemblée. Il dirige les débats avec toute l'impartialité requise, assure l'observation du présent règlement, donne la parole, met aux voix et annonce les décisions. Il se prononce sur les motions d'ordre et régie les délibérations de chaque séance.

Règle 6

Le Secrétaire général peut, à tout moment, faire à l'Assemblée oralement ou par écrit, des exposés sur toute question soumise à l'examen de l'Assemblée.

Règle 7

Le Secrétariat est chargé, sous l'autorité du Secrétaire général, de recevoir, traduire et distribuer ses documents, rapports et résolutions de l'Assemblée, de ses Commissions et Comités; d'assurer la traduction des discours et interventions faits au cours des séances; de rédiger et de distribuer les procès-verbaux des séances; de conserver les documents dans les archives de l'Assemblée et de faire tous les autres travaux que l'Assemblée peut exiger de lui.

Règle 8

Il est établi un procès-verbal résumé des débats de l'Assemblée. Toutes les fois que le Secrétariat de l'Assemblée le juge nécessaire, un compte rendu in extenso des séances de l'Assemblée est établi.

Rules of procedure of the General Assembly

Rule 1

A member may be represented at the General Assembly by one or more delegates furnished with written proxy. If a member is represented by more than one delegate, it shall nominate a Head of Delegation.

Non-member Organisations and States invited by virtue of Article IV, A. 2. of the Statutes may be represented by one or more observers furnished with written proxy.

"Friends of IUCN" may attend General Assemblies as observers.

Persons employed by IUCN may not be delegates or observers at the General Assembly of the Union.

Rule 2

A Credentials Committee shall be elected at the beginning of the session of the Assembly. It shall consist of no more than six members, proposed by the President and elected by the General Assembly.

The Committee shall elect its own Chairman and Officers.

It shall as soon as possible present to the Assembly its report on the scrutiny of the powers of the observers and delegates, and of the number of votes allotted to the latter.

Rule 3

The President of IUCN in office shall preside over the debates of the Assembly until its conclusion. The President of the next General Assembly, who, by virtue of Article 5V, B. i) of the Statutes shall be Chairman of the Executive Board and President of the Union until the end of that Assembly, shall be elected by the General Assembly at the end of its session.

Rule 4

The Secretary-General in office shall remain so until the end of the session of the General Assembly. The latter shall appoint the next Secretary-General at the end of the session.

Rule 5

The Officers of the General Assembly shall be the President of the Union, the Secretary-General and an Honorary President and/or Honorary Vice-Presidents. The latter, proposed by the President, shall be elected by the Assembly at its first sitting.

The President shall formally open and close each sitting of the Assembly. He shall preside over the debates with the necessary impartiality, ensure that the present Rules of Procedure are observed, accord the right to speak, put matters to the vote and announce decisions. He shall rule on points of order and shall have control of the proceedings at every meeting.

Rule 6

The Secretary-General may at any time make verbal or written statements to the Assembly on any question brought up for discussion by the Assembly.

Rule 7

The Secretariat, acting under the authority of the Secretary-General, shall be responsible for receiving, translating, and circulating the documents, reports and resolutions of the Assembly, of its Commissions and Committees; for ensuring the translation of the speeches and other contributions made during the sittings of the Assembly; for preparing and circulating the Minutes of the meetings; for keeping the documents in the Assembly's archives, and for carrying out any other work as may be required by the Assembly.

Rule 8

Minutes summarizing the Assembly's discussions shall be drawn up. Whenever the Secretariat of the Assembly shall think it necessary, verbatim records of the Assembly's sittings shall be taken.

Règle 9

Le procès-verbal donne un exposé des délibérations. Il reproduit le texte des propositions soumises à l'Assemblée et les décisions prises. Il enregistre le résultat des scrutins.

Les orateurs désirant que leurs interventions figurent au procès-verbal en remettent le texte, in extenso ou abrégé, au Secrétariat.

Règle 10

Les procès-verbaux définitifs sont munis des signatures du Président et du Secrétaire général et sont transmis à tous les membres de l'Union et à tous les délégués et observateurs présents lors de l'Assemblée.

Règle 11

Les comptes rendus et les procès-verbaux des séances sont publiés dans les deux langues de travail de l'Assemblée. Ils sont communiqués par le Secrétaire général aux membres et personnes mentionnées à l'Article précédent aussitôt que possible après la clôture de la conférence.

Règle 12

Conformément à l'Article XIII des Statuts, les langues officielles de l'Assemblée sont le français et l'anglais.

Règle 13

Aux séances de l'Assemblée, l'interprétation est donnée d'anglais en français et de français en anglais. Les délégués ont cependant la faculté de s'exprimer dans une autre langue, pourvu qu'ils assurent l'interprétation de leur intervention soit en anglais soit en français. Le Secrétariat de l'Assemblée assurera l'interprétation dans l'autre langue.

Règle 14

Les cartes de vote seront distribuées par le Secrétariat aux Chefs de Délégation. Le Comité de Vérification des Pouvoirs en vérifiera la juste distribution lors de la procédure fixée par la règle 2 ci-dessus.

Les cartes distribuées aux délégués des membres gouvernementaux possédant trois voix seront noires, celles distribuées aux délégués des membres gouvernementaux possédant une voix seront rouges.

Les cartes des délégués des membres non gouvernementaux possédant une voix seront vertes, celles des délégués des membres non gouvernementaux possédant trois voix seront jaunes.

Règle 15

Le vote a normalement lieu à main levée, en montrant la carte de vote.

Règle 16

Le vote par bulletins secrets peut avoir lieu lorsqu'il est demandé par cinq membres, indépendamment du nombre de voix qu'ils représentent. Dans ce cas, des bulletins de vote secret comportant seulement les mentions «G» ou «NG» et, selon le nombre de voix attribuées à chaque membre, les chiffres «3» ou «2» ou «1» seront distribués par le Secrétariat sur le vu de la carte de vote.

Le Comité de Vérification des Pouvoirs procédera au décompte des voix.

Les bulletins secrets ne peuvent être utilisés que pour un tour de scrutin; ils doivent, à partir du deuxième tour, porter mention du numéro du tour de scrutin pour lequel ils sont valables.

Rule 9

The Minutes shall give an account of the discussions. They shall reproduce the text of the proposals submitted to the Assembly, and the decisions made. They shall record the results of the voting. Speakers wishing their speeches to appear in the Minutes shall give the text thereof, in full or abridged, to the Secretariat.

Rule 10

The Minutes in their final form shall be signed by the President and the Secretary-General, and shall be circulated to all the members of the Union and to all the delegates and observers who were present at the Assembly.

Rule 11

The reports and Minutes of the sittings shall be published in the two official languages used in the Assembly. They shall be circulated by the Secretary-General to the members and the persons mentioned in the preceding Article, as soon as possible after the closure of the conference.

Rule 12

In accordance with Article XIII of the Statutes, the official languages of the Assembly shall be French and English.

Rule 13

During the meetings of the Assembly, English-French and French-English interpreting shall be provided. Delegates may however speak in any other language provided that they ensure the interpreting of their speech either into English or French. The Secretariat of the Assembly shall be responsible for the interpreting into the other language.

Rule 14

Voting cards shall be distributed by the Secretariat to Heads of Delegations. The Credentials Committee shall verify that they are correctly distributed, following the procedure laid down by Rule 2 above.

The cards given to delegates of governmental members possessing three votes shall be black, those given to delegates of governmental members possessing one vote shall be red.

The cards of delegates of non-governmental members possessing one vote shall be green, and those of delegates of non-governmental members possessing two votes shall be yellow.

Rule 15

Voting shall normally be carried out by raising the hand, showing the voting card.

Rule 16

A secret ballot may be held at the request of five members, regardless of the number of votes they represent. In this case, secret ballot papers bearing only the letters "G" or "NG" and, according to the number of votes allotted to each member, the figures "3", "2" or "1", shall be distributed by the Secretariat on presentation of the voting card.

The Credentials Committee shall proceed to count the votes.

Secret ballot papers may only be used for one ballot; they must, on a second or subsequent occasions, bear an indication of the number of the ballot for which they are valid.

APPENDIX IX

Report of the Commission on Ecology 1966 - 1969

Membership of the Commission, inclusive of the Chairman, Prof. F. Bourlière, and Vice-Chairman, Prof. J.B. Cragg, but excluding members of the standing committees other than their chairmen, was maintained at eighteen throughout the period under review, nine from Europe, seven from North America, and two from Australia. In November 1966, the proposal that the Commission's Landscape Planning Committee should be reconstituted as an independent Commission, on a provisional basis pending reference to the General Assembly, was approved by the Executive Board. However, the two other Committees, on Ecological Aspects of Soil and Water Conservation and on Ecological Effects of Chemical Controls, were retained, under the chairmanship of Dr. R.G. Downes and Prof. J.L. George, respectively, and with the Board's approval a third Committee, under the Chairmanship of Prof. G.A. Petrides, was set up to deal with Problems in Species' Introductions. The Commission's Secretary, Sir Hugh Elliott, was based at the Nature Conservancy Headquarters in London by kind permission of the U.K. Natural Environment Research Council.

Although once again it unfortunately proved impossible to organize a full meeting of the Commission, opportunity was taken to hold four informal meetings: during the IBP meeting in Paris in March 1967 (five members), twice during the Biosphere Conference in Paris in September 1968 (fourteen members of the Commission and its Committees) and at the Delhi General Assembly (thirteen members). The second of these meetings, which was held jointly with the Survival Service Commission, was particularly valuable because the measure of agreement reached enabled the Committee on Species Introductions to develop and publish (IUCN Bulletin Vol. 2, No. 7) a policy statement on this subject, thus completing the work begun in Part II of the 10th Technical Meeting held during the Lucerne General Assembly in 1966. This has proved most useful as a guideline in dealing with numerous projects for introducing or re-introducing species which are referred to IUCN for advice, and also as a basis for further discussion of the complex problems involved, as for example that included in the agenda of the Working Party on Wildlife Management of FAO's African Forestry Commission meeting at Lomé in January 1969.

Three Technical Meetings were sponsored or co-sponsored by the Commission during the triennium: the Symposium forming Stage I of 'Project Telma' for the inventory, investigation and conservation of wetlands, which was held at Attingham Park, Shrewsbury, from 5 to 10 June, 1967; the Technical Meeting on Wetland Conservation held at Ankara, Bursa and Istanbul from 9 to 16 October, 1967; and the Conference on Productivity and Conservation in the Tundra held at Edmonton from 15 to 17 October, 1969. The Commission was responsible, in collaboration with the Turkish Government, for the entire organization of the second of these meetings, which was co-sponsored by FAO and attended by 40 specialists from eleven countries. The main purpose

was to bring the 'Middle East' region within the scope of the MAR Project for the conservation and management of wetlands; follow-up action is still continuing. The Proceedings were edited by the Commission's Secretary and published as No. 12 in IUCN's Technical Series and a Turkish edition was published by the Turkiye Tabiatini Koruma Cemiyeti in 1969.

The Commission fulfilled its customary role in drawing up recommendations to the Executive Board for the technical programme of IUCN's Latin American regional Conference held at Bariloche in March 1968 and of the 11th Technical Meeting in Delhi in November 1969, the latter including the selection and organisation, in consultation with the responsible authorities of the host country, of six pre-conference studies of current conservation problems. At each conference, the Commission supervised the section of the programme relating directly to ecology, involving in the case of the Technical Meeting the collation and editing of the 35 papers contributed as a basis for discussion at the relevant sessions.

As already noted fourteen members of the Commission and its Committees (including the Secretary) attended the 'Man and the Biosphere' Conference organised by UNESCO in September 1968, Professor Bourlière being honoured by election as President of the Conference. Commission members also took an active part in the working-groups convened subsequently in November 1969 to draft the M.A.B. programme. At a Conference on Development and Conservation of the Countryside, organised by the University of Hong Kong and held at Hong Kong from 15 to 22 March 1969, the Commission was represented by Dr. Lee M. Talbot and by the Secretary, who contributed one of the three introductory papers. Mention should also be made of the Commission's co-sponsorship with IBP and SIL of Project Aqua for the inventory and conservation of aquatic habitats of international importance to science, although no direct contribution could be made to the work of preparing the first list of these areas, published in October 1969. Finally, a member of the Commission, Prof. Dr. Kh. P. Mirimanian, took an important part in three Technical Meetings in the U.S.S.R. on soil and water and pollution problems.

In general, the Commission's contribution through individual activities of its Chairman, members and secretary to the development of IUCN's relations with IBP and especially the PT and CT sections of the Programme was well maintained and the appointment in October 1969 of Professor Bourlière as President of SCIBP, further strengthened the links which have been established. In the task, assigned to the Commission's Secretary, of preparing the English text of the ICNP's Second Edition of the UN List of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves, a main objective was to bring this into line with the IBP/CT Survey of terrestrial habitats of scientific importance and, for this purpose, as much use as possible was made of all completed CT Check-sheets for such reserved areas. The final proofs of the text were submitted by the printers in November 1969.

Partly as a result of the activities recorded in the previous paragraphs, one important aspect of the Commission's work, namely making available to the Secretary-General the agreed views or recommendations of its members on ecological questions referred by him to the Commission, has been unsatisfactory. It had been hoped that these views could be obtained and coordinated through the medium of Commission letters, but although seven of these letters were circulated during the period, they were at very irregular intervals and it proved very difficult, within the limits imposed on correspondence by other preoccupations, to arrive at a consensus on any issue. It seems clear that, while the Commission is constituted in effect as a panel of expert referees, results are most likely to be achieved by regular meetings with detailed and carefully prepared agenda, but until this becomes financially possible, reference by correspondence can only be effective if staff is available with the necessary time and professional qualifications to present each issue in a comprehensive and scientifically acceptable form and, in consultation with the Chairman, to arrive at a reliable and authoritative conclusion from the replies and advice received from members.

Finally, with regard to the work of the Commission's standing committees, reference has already been made to the successful initiative of the Committee on Species' Introductions resulting from an opportunity for full discussion of a draft memorandum prepared by its chairman, Professor Petrides. In the absence of equivalent opportunities and of the funds by which such opportunities could be provided, the two other Committees have not yet been able fully to achieve their aim of acting as catalysts of international opinion and activity in their respective field". However, the Committee on the Ecological Effects on Chemical Controls has been active throughout the period and its report, which includes a policy statement - recently revised, is appended in the concluding paragraphs of this report.

Despite the absence of funds and facilities, which were urgently requested at the 1966 Assembly, a request which is hereby renewed, the Committee on the Ecological Effects on Chemical Controls has continued to exert international leadership and guidance in the area of pesticide ecology and pollution.

Through the concerted and individual actions of the Committee members in their various countries and through international organisations, some notable successes in correcting ecological imbalances have occurred. Especially is this true in the case of the use of the persistent organochlorine insecticides, including DDT, the unrestricted use of which are limited or are now banned or are being considered for restriction in most advanced technological countries. These very important and favorable developments should not obscure many challenges which still face the Committee.

For example: should countries with advanced technologies be allowed to produce such obviously destructive environmental pollutants as organochlorine insecticide for export to emerging nations when the use is banned or restricted in the producing country?

What about the use of other persistent pollutants; should the Committee widen its remit to include them?

The Committee has prepared a draft of a special report covering the geographical areas represented by the members. The draft of this report is being finalized at this Assembly, It deals with four topics:

- 1) Serious incidents resulting in large-scale casualties of wildlife by pesticide poisoning.
- 2) Research on the side effects of pesticides on wildlife.
- 3) New developments on the control of pesticides.
- 4) International liaison.

The Committee is deeply concerned about the continued lack of funds and facilities which restrict its activities in a field of overriding importance to conservation.

APPENDIX IX A

A Report to the Commission on Ecology by the Committee on the Ecological
Effects of Chemical Controls

Despite the absence of funds and facilities, which were urgently requested at the 1966 meeting, the Committee has continued to exert international leadership and guidance in the area of pesticide ecology and pollution. Through the concerted and individual actions of the Committee members in their various countries and through international organizations, some notable successes in correcting ecological imbalances have occurred. Especially is this true in the case of the use of the persistent organochlorine insecticides, including DDT, the unrestricted use of which are limited or are now banned or are being considered for restriction in most advanced technological countries. These very important and favorable developments should not obscure many challenges which still face the Committee.

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- 3) New developments on the control of pesticides.
- 4) International liaison.

The Committee is deeply concerned about the continued lack of funds and facilities which restrict its activities in a field of overriding importance to conservation.

Appended to this report are:

Appendix 1 - Current list of membership.

Appendix 2 - Recommendations and views on the use and control of pesticides (we recommend that Appendix 2 be considered a statement of policy by the Commission on Ecology and that it be presented to the IUCN's General Assembly).

Appendix 3 - Reprint from Pesticides and their Effects on Wildlife. Edited by N.W. Moore. J. Appl. Ecol. 3 (Suppl) 287-90.

Appendix 1

Present Membership of the Committee

Prof. John L. George (Chairman)
The Pennsylvania State University
School of Forest Resources
111 Forestry Building
University Park, Pa 16802
U.S.A.

Dr. J. Lhoste (Vice-Chairman)
17, Rue Soyer
Neuilly-sur-Seine
France

Dr. Norman W. Moore (Secretary)
Monks Wood Experimental Station
The Nature Conservancy
Abbots Ripton, Huntingdon
England

Prof. Per Brinck
Zoological Institute
University of Lund
Lund
Sweden

Mr. A. Dunbavin Butcher
(Member since 1966)
Director, Fisheries and Wildlife,
Fisheries and Wildlife Department
605 Flinders St. Extension
Melbourne
Australia

Prof. H. van Gendered
(Member since 1964)
University of Utrecht,
Institute of Veterinary Pharmacology
Biltstraat 172
Utrecht
Netherlands

Dratma Ram
New Delhi
India

Dr. F. Schneider
(Member since 1964)
Eidgenbessische Versuchsanstalt
8820 Waedenswil
Switzerland

Dr. L. Voronova
(Member since 1961)
State Planning Board of USSR
Commission on Conservation of Nature
12, Kravchenko Street
Moscow V-331
U.S.S.R.

In addition, there are two corresponding members: Dr. Franz and Dr. Bombosch of West Germany.

Appendix 2

Statement of the views of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) Commission on Ecology's Committee on Ecological Effects of Chemical Control (Revised Nov. 1969).

1. The IUCN is fully aware of the problems of agriculture and public health in a world with a rapidly growing population. It is accepted that no one should oppose any well-considered attempt to increase the production of the necessary food, or to achieve 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 it is the appropriate means according to present knowledge.
3. The IUCN emphasises the necessity of taking into account the following matters when pesticide applications are planned.
 - (a) Before control is attempted, it should be firmly established that the organism to be attacked is indeed doing damage of economic significance. The IUCN distinguishes different categories of social need for pest control. They are: (1) the abatement of a nuisance; (2) the reduction of an agricultural or forest pest, and (3) 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.
 - (b) Ecological effects must always be considered in any assessment. Very stable persistent pesticides have been used for many years but the situation has been greatly aggravated by their increased use and the greater use of aircraft, high pressure spraying, etc. Therefore, ecological effects have extended far beyond the target areas.
 - (c) There is a trend towards unnecessary clean farming and the establishment of monoculture on large areas. These factors together with the unnecessary demand - largely established by advertisers - for completely unblemished fruit and vegetable often lead to the extravagant use of pesticides. This has repercussions both within crop ecosystems and outside them, yet the economic gains, particularly in the long-term, are open to question.
 - (d) It is accepted that with present knowledge, chemical control is often the only feasible method. Pesticides have the very great advantage of giving results immediately and these can be spectacular. However, the responsibility of the agricultural advisor must go further than the

immediate result. In the long term, pesticides may increase problems rather than reduce them. With this in mind, careful consideration must be given to the other solutions of the problem, such as cultural methods and the development of resistant varieties of crops and animals. Biological control, though not so spectacular and not as effective immediately, may eventually be a more economical way of improving the production of food in certain situations. In other cases, biological and chemical control may be combined in integrated control programmes which avoid loss of predators while reducing the numbers of the pest.

- (e) When control of a chemical is undertaken, the pesticide should be applied at the minimum rate which will ensure effective control. There is a common tendency to use insecticides at excessive rates because it is hoped much better results will be obtained. This practice obviously increases considerably the danger to beneficial insects and other wild life.
 - (f) The pesticide should be applied only at such places where control is necessary. Special dangers result from aerial spraying, not only does drift occur, especially when it is windy, but also volatilisation can be much greater.
 - (g) The pesticide should be applied at such a time that maximum effect on the pest can be expected with a minimum of danger to non-target species. For example, to protect bees, crops should not be sprayed when flowers are open.
 - (h) Whenever, possible, the most specific pesticide should be used; for example, in some systems organophosphorus insecticide kill aphid pests without harming their predators.
 - (i) Some uses of a pesticide can be far more hazardous to wildlife than others; for example the use of certain organochlorine insecticides as Cereal Seed dressings is far more hazardous to birds and mammals than is the use of the same material as plant dips.
4. Recently, there have been new developments which should be considered and programmes should be constantly reviewed. The use of virus, of bacteria and bacterial toxins and of fungus diseases of insects, chemical and other sterilants and specific sex attractants 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 has led to solving rather difficult problems of integrated pest control. Also, we wish to emphasise again the use of cultural controls of insects, and the development of pest resistant varieties of plants as this shows great promise. The great advantages of these are obvious but development is still at an early stage. 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 ecosystems within the agricultural area and without it having repercussions on both biological control and the ecosystems of the area thus treated. This will also safeguard non-target species. Such conservative use will also help guard the public health.

5. Disposal of pesticides should be in such a way that rivers and parks, and other natural environments are not contaminated.
6. Continuous 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. Concerted efforts to educate salesmen, contractors, retailers and above all users about the proper use of pesticides must be made.
8. These principles should be continuously reviewed and changed as necessary.

APPENDIX X

Report of the Commission on Education 1966 - 1969

The tasks of the Commission on Education are becoming of increasing importance to IUCN and other bodies concerned with conservation and demands from many parts of the world are being made for guidance and encouragement by the Union in the development of, educational programmes related to environmental matters. Thus, the Commission is under considerable pressure to intensify its activities and has, in the past three years, made considerable progress, although its scope was curtailed by inadequate funds. The main developments are outlined below.

Regional Committees

At the last General Assembly, the Commission reported its intention to give priority to the development of its regional representation. Consequently, two new Committees (for Eastern Europe and for North America) are now in operation, in addition to the North-West Europe Committee which has existed for nine years. Preparations for a Latin American Committee are now at an advanced stage as a result of discussions at the Bariloche Conference, and there are prospects for establishing groups in Central Africa and, following the recent successful meeting at Dehra Dun, in India. Preparations are in progress towards establishing Committees in South-East Asia, Australia and southern Europe. Liaison between Regional Committees is now being developed. At several regional committee meetings, representatives of the Commission (Vice-Chairman, Secretary) or sister Committees have attended as observers and advisors. The Commission and its Regional Committees have a total membership of 80 specialists in environmental subjects, education and information from 28 countries.

Meetings

The Commission or its Executive Committee held 14 meetings, usually associated with conferences, meetings of Regional Committees or meetings of the Executive Board of IUCN.

At Bariloche (March, 1968) the Education Commission held a Session on conservation education in Latin America and had organized an exhibition of teaching materials; these events are reported in the Proceedings of the Conference.

The North-West Europe Committee held meetings in Germany (May, 1967) and at Kevo and Helsinki (July, 1968); the latter included a seminar involving teachers from schools and universities in Finland.

In East Europe, the regional committee was established at a Conference in Prague and Giant Mountains National Park (September, 1967) which was attended by the Secretary-General, Chairman, two Vice-Chairmen, Secretary and some members of the Commission. The East Europe Committee is the first official international body in this region dealing with conservation and education and specifically operating as a part of IUCN and obtaining support of governments. The Committee held its Second Meeting in November, 1968 in Berlin and Muritzhof, and its Chairman organized two meetings of its Executive Board at Warsaw (1953) and Kiev (1969).

In March, 1968, at The Conservation Foundation, Washington, a meeting under the Chairmanship of Dr. Frank Fraser Darling was attended by the Vice-Chairman, at which the North American Committee with specialists from Canada and the United States was established. A second meeting, held in Lincoln, Massachusetts (May, 1968) featured a discussion of environmental education for urban areas.

The Commission's most recent achievement has been the pre-Assembly Working Meeting on Problems of Environmental Conservation Education in India, held at Dehra Dun in November, 1969, under the chairmanship of Shri R.C. Kaushik. This produced a penetrating review of curricula and syllabii. Specialists from schools and institutes of higher education in India, and from UNESCO and IUCN, participated. Proceedings will be published.

Publications

Proceedings of some of the meetings referred to have been published or are in print, namely:

- University Teaching and Training, Supplementary Paper, No. 9.
- Bangkok Conference, Supplementary Paper, No. 11.
- Bariloche Conference, Supplementary Paper, No. 12.
- Prague Conference (in print).

No. 9 is so much in demand by universities that it is nearly out of print and a new issue is needed.

The Nature Conservancy of the German Democratic Republic has published the Proceedings of the second meeting of the East Europe Committee. The first number of the Bulletin of the Committee has been published in Poland (November, 1969). The Education Office in Morges now publishes a Commission Newsletter which is distributed within and outside IUCN; some of the contents have appeared in journals with even more widespread distribution.

The report "Environmental Education: its Social Relevance in North-West Europe" was submitted by Dr. Pritchard for publication by the Council of Europe, and will include information and assessment of the educational problems and opportunities relating to the environment in the 8 countries of the North-West Europe Committee. It should be published as a book in 1970.

Projects

Project documents have been prepared for developing an IUCN advisory service on higher education and training matters, and on curricular reform in secondary schools. Programmes have not been started because funds have not yet been obtained. The matter has been discussed with UNESCO.

Dr. Shaposhnikov has prepared a draft of a multilingual dictionary of conservation terms, a project that has been met with considerable interest and is now being promoted by the Commission.

Several members of the Commission and Committees are developing teaching techniques, materials and facilities (such as field centres). Collectively, they are providing a wealth of experience and information for the Commission to draw on. In some instances members, in the name of the Commission, secure financial and other support from official organizations to carry out projects which are highly relevant to the work of IUCN; for example, the Quebec Department of Education is supporting a primary schools project directed by Professor Maldague which is described in Newsletter No. 2.

International Youth Federation for Environmental Studies and Conservation

Continued encouragement and advice has been given to IYF but it has not been possible to provide them with financial aid. The East Europe Committee sponsored several international youth conservation camps and conferences in Czechoslovakia and the USSR, which helped to extend the influence of IYF. Cooperation is also developing between IYF and the North-American Committee.

Cooperation with other International Bodies

Members of the Commission and Committees played an important part in the UNESCO Intergovernmental Conference on the Scientific Basis for the Rational Use and Conservation of Resources of the Biosphere (Paris, 1968). The Education Commission of that Conference, chaired by Dr. Cerovsky, prepared recommendations of special importance to IUCN. Subsequently, members of the IUCN's Commission on Education and its Committees took part in Working Group V of UNESCO planning for the Man and Biosphere Programme (MAB).

The Secretary has maintained close liaison with the Council of Europe which has been particularly important in the preparations for the European Conservation Year, 1970 and in the development of the European Information Centre for Nature Conservation. Mr. Goudswaard and others also participated in the Council's course for youth leaders (Luxembourg, September 1966).

Education Executive Officer

The appointment of Dr. Cerovsky as Executive Officer, in February 1969 has greatly contributed to the development of the Commission's effort. Consequently, communication between related programmes has improved. Among his duty tours, the Executive Officer went to the United States of America where he participated in the programme of Dr. Richard Killer, a Commission Member.

For several years, the Commission has been seeking this post and the Chairman and Members welcome its establishment by the Executive Board.

APPENDIX XI

The Commission on Legislation Three Year's Report

The current full list of Members is as follows:

Chairman:	W.E. Burhenne, Germany
Vice-Chairman:	H. Angelo, U.S.A.
Secretary:	F. Guilmin, Belgium
Members:	* M. Baldwin, U.S.A.
	E. Berio, Italy
	R. Boote, U.K.
	W. Brzezinski, Poland
	V. Chichvarin, U.S.S.R.
	* M. Despax, France
	* I. de Figueiredo Ministro, Portugal
	C. de Klemm, France
	* C. de Laet, Canada
	* B. Dioum, Senegal
	T. Elias, Nigeria
	* R. Falla, New Zealand
	* E. Fawcett, U.K.
	J. E.S. Fawcett, U.K.
	* H. Fischer, Canada
	* G. Higgs, Bahamas
	* H. Hoffman, Rhodesia
	O. Ikenouye, Japan
	* J. Jenny, France
	* G. Kennedy, Australia
	* O. Kolbasov, U.S.S.R.
	* N. Krebs, New Zealand
	K. Lassen, Norway
	R. Leonard, U.S.A.
	G. Lutfi, Sudan
	* H. Mitchley, Zambia
	* L. Müntzing, Sweden
	* J. Navarrete, Chile
	V. Nielsen, Denmark
	* I. Omolo, Kenya
	* V. Paavolainen, Finland
	J. Peemans, Belgium
	* C. Rhedin, Sweden
	* S. Ruhweza, Uganda
	N. Singh, India
	R. Stich, Germany
	* H. Timman, Netherlands
	* A. Trollip, South Africa
	* A. Tzartzanos, Greece
	C. Vander Elst, Belgium
	G. von Planta, Switzerland
	A. Wilson, U.S.A.

* Corresponding Member

The task of the Commission on Legislation is to collect, analyse, compare and evaluate existing conservation legislation with a view to meeting requests for information and advice on proposed legislation, and to help the Union strengthen conservation through legal and administrative means. As in past years, these functions were fulfilled by answering numerous requests for information and advice; initiatives were also taken on several occasions.

1. The main work of the Commission has been connected with the African Convention for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. IUCN had been requested to draft a preliminary draft of such a Convention by the OAU, following a resolution of the 1964 Lagos Conference on the Organization of Research and Training in Africa in Relation to the Study, Conservation and Utilization of Natural Resources. The Commission appointed an ad hoc Committee composed of African experts and administrators. A preliminary draft of the Convention was drawn up in Morges in December 1965 by the ad hoc Committee and was submitted to the OAU before the end of 1966. A corrigendum to this Draft African Convention for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources and the first comments received were sent to the Organization of African Unity early in 1967. A revised version of the English text was sent later.

This first draft was circulated by the OAU to their Member States for comments and referred to a Committee of Five States in February 1968 in Addis Ababa. In the meantime, a single instrument had been prepared in collaboration with FAO, UNESCO and IUCN which included both the FAO Draft Convention on Wildlife Management and the IUCN Draft, and this was submitted to the OAU. The Draft Convention, as adopted by the Committee of Five States, was later on referred to and approved by the Council of Ministers of the OAU.

The African Convention for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources was approved and signed in Algiers in September 1968 by thirty-eight Member States of the OAU at its conference of Heads of States and Governments. The agreement which replaces the London Convention of 1933, has yet to be ratified by each State and will come into operation once the first four instruments of ratification have been deposited with the OAU. By May 1969, two States had ratified the Convention.

In essence, the new African agreement aims to "ensure the conservation, utilization and development of soil, water, floral and faunal resources in accordance with scientific principles and with due regard to the best interests of the people". Thus the preservation of the flora and fauna of coastal areas, for example, forms as much a part of the agreement as does wildlife management, which plays an increasingly important role in many African countries.

The Convention also urges the extension and establishment of conservation areas as a means of protecting representative ecosystems, encouraging the conservation of species, and providing a tool for conservation education,

which, the agreement states, is necessary to ensure that people "appreciate their close dependence on natural resources and that they understand the need and rules for the rational utilization of these resources".

2. The collection of material for a Convention on the Import, Export and Transit of Certain Species, pursuant to Resolution A5 of the 8th General Assembly of IUCN in Nairobi was concluded and preliminary work was undertaken in collaboration with the Survival Service Commission in 1966. Owing to pressure of work and lack of staff, this work could not be completed before the end of this year.

Later on two preliminary versions were examined by the SSC and the Executive Board. A third version, resulting from comments from both the Commission on Legislation and Survival Service Commission, as well as from Board Members, was sent to Governments for comments by the Secretary-General in September, 1967, and this produced a most encouraging response. This Draft received comments from thirty-nine Governments and eighteen organizations. A summary of comments, including specific proposals for modification of various Articles, has been made and examined by both Commissions respectively. The Draft Convention and its annexes, which were drafted by the SSC, have now been revised to take into account all Governments comments, as well as the comments of IUCN Member Organizations. The Secretary-General sent the revised Draft to representatives of Governments in Switzerland in August 1969 requesting them to transmit the document to their Governments and let the Union know their position on this last version.

The Draft Convention aims at controlling the unlawful movement of listed species through export and import permits. Briefly, it contains the, following features:

1. No species (specimens and products) of the listed species may be exported without a permit.
2. Only on presentation of the permit will importation be allowed.
3. At the request of the exporting country these measures may apply to non-listed species in specific cases.
4. An advisory committee be set up to:
 - help in identifying species;
 - perform specific studies on the basis of the export permits delivered;
 - intervene when these studies show that the export rate from any one country in certain species is too high.
5. Sanctions; to stop exports from countries which do not conform to the Convention are provided.

3. Answering requests for information and advice has also taken up a large proportion of time of the Commission's permanent office. Examples of such requests are attached to the new leaflet "The IUCN Commission on Legislation" which is now available upon request. Particularly worthy of mention is that following a meeting held in 1966 by the Chairman of the International Commission for National Parks with Portuguese authorities, and in view of the proposed European Conservation Year 1970, a plan was made to create a National Park in Portugal in the area of Peneda and Gerez. This National Park would consist of approximately 100,000 hectares divided into four parts, each part being protected according to different criteria.

The Commission helped prepare the first draft of the proposed legislation to create the Park in collaboration with the Commission for National Parks, and this draft was sent to the concerned Portuguese authorities in December 1968 for their consideration. If this project is realized, it will be the first National Park in Portugal.

A special study on the legislative and regulatory measures taken to protect landscape areas in Western Europe was started in 1966. The author, a young lawyer from the University of Freiburg, worked at the Commission's office from September 1966 and used its material. Requests for complementary information were sent out and were answered very satisfactorily. The study took approximately one year, and the report is to be published in German.

4. The Commission contributed to the Latin American Conference on the Conservation of Renewable Natural Resources which was held in Bariloche, Argentina, early in 1968, by organizing a session at which three subjects were discussed:

1. International coordination of conservation laws;
2. Integration and coordination of national conservation laws with provincial and state laws;
3. The importation, exportation and transit of animals and plants.

A resolution on the latter subject was passed.

For the first time, a meeting of the Commission was held between General Assemblies and took place; in Bonn from 18th to 20th November, 1968. This meeting was coordinated with the first meeting of the Inter-parliamentary Union Special Committee on Conservation; of Nature and Natural Resources of the Educational, Scientific and Cultural Committee, and fruitful contacts between parliamentarians from the different nations represented and IUCN Commission on Legislation Members were possible.

5. Constant reference was made to the work of international agencies working in the field of conservation legislation, i.e. ECE, FAO, UNESCO, the Council of Europe and others.

Special mention should be made of the cooperation by the Committee of Experts on conservation of nature and natural resources of the Council of Europe. This Committee decided to reorganize its work in legal fields; plans for future collaboration with the Commission were made and an agreement between the Council Secretariat and the Commission arranging for collaboration in exchange of data and mutual information about work performed signed in 1966.

It was agreed at the meeting of the International Biological Programme, section CT, in Brunnen that the Commission would act as legal adviser to this section whenever needed.

Cooperation continued with the IWRB and a joint enquiry was sent out.

Contacts were established with other private legal organizations such as the World Peace Through Law Center and the International Legal Center.

Special mention should be made also of the work of the Inter-parliamentary Union in the field of natural resources to which the Commission contributed by sending material and information and cooperation with the Educational, Scientific and Cultural Committee under which a Special Committee for Conservation of Nature has now been created.

Representatives of the Commission participated in various meetings amongst which were the following: the "Biosphere" Conference held in Paris in September 1968, especially in the work of the Commission on Scientific Structures and Policies; the International Conference on Oil Pollution of the Sea in Rome in October 1968; the ECE meeting on Water Questions and Related Matters in Europe, in Geneva in September 1968; the International Conference on Game Conservation and Wildlife Management in Monte Carlo in December 1968, etc.

6. The collection of legal acts was continued and, as far as possible, kept up-to-date. A special effort was made to acquire further documentation from Latin American countries. Owing to the amount of material on hand, negotiations were made to transfer the existing card index on to punch cards and a system for doing so was proposed in 1966. Contacts were made with different agencies which might be interested in cooperating in this scheme.

A system was chosen and a sample of 110 legal texts was codified and processed in 1967. Financial help for this programme has been received from the Thyssen Foundation and the Institute fuer Dokumentationswesen (Germany). An article on the system and the sample codification, "An Information System for Lawyers", written by the Chairman of the Commission, in collaboration with others, has been published in German in the IBM News. Extra copies in English have been made available and have been widely distributed. The World Peace Through Law Center also published this article in the August issue of their magazine, Law and Computer Technology.

Contacts have been made with the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Canadian Council of Resource Ministers to see if, and to what extent, these bodies would be interested in cooperating in this processing programme .

Currently discussions focus on a proposal to establish a more comprehensive system than was originally envisaged, possibly using a large data-processing centre where technical facilities could be put at the disposal of the Commission. This would constitute a pilot project insofar as the processing of legal material of several nations is concerned.

7. The Commission on Legislation considered that a wider range of contacts was necessary, and it was decided in 1966 to approach State and Organization Members of the Union asking for proposals for Corresponding Members; the response was encouraging. More than twenty Corresponding Members have now been appointed.

With the financial help of the World Wildlife Fund, it has been possible to employ a full-time lawyer from the middle of 1966 and to establish a small permanent office.

Attempts have also been made to provide the Commission's office with extra help.

Contact had been made with a United States university to acquire the assistance of a post-graduate student to work on U.S. documentation. The German Academic Exchange Service and the World Wildlife Fund have made funds available for this lawyer to work at the Commission's office for one year on a research project; this lawyer began work in September 1969.

Money was earmarked some time ago to enable an East European lawyer to come to the Office of the Commission in order to assist in the completing of East European documentation. A Czech lawyer has now been chosen for this post and is expected to arrive at the end of this year. Attempts have also been made to find a Latin American lawyer to work on Latin American material, which would be covered by a grant from a Foundation. Applicants are now being considered.

IUCN Commission on Legislation Programme 1970-1972

The Commission will continue to promote adequate legal measures for the conservation of Man's environment and for this purpose will:

In general

Continue

* to inform governments, parliaments, organizations and individuals, at their request, on specific questions with regard to legislation in force in the field of conservation;

* to advise governments, parliaments, organizations and individuals on legislative and regulatory measures which are proposed to competent bodies, as well as on conventions and/or agreements in the field of conservation, or propose these measures itself, through appropriate IUCN channels;

to cooperate with other organizations active in conservation legislation matters and especially observe the work of FAO, UNESCO, ECE and the Council of Europe in this field.

When a interdisciplinary approach is necessary, the above will be carried out in collaboration with other IUCN bodies.

In particular

In the near future,

promote adequate legal control of the illegal traffic in wildlife, in collaboration with the SSC, and for this purpose will finalize the work undertaken with regard to the IUCN Convention on the Import, Export and Transit of Certain Species of Animals and Plants;

promote better protection of species and for that purpose will enquire further into the necessity of having an international agreement on marine turtles in cooperation with the SSC, and will continue to explore the necessity to revise, extend or draft a new convention on migratory birds;

promote the protection of valuable ecosystems and to this end will study the possibility of using elsewhere the "easement" contracts used in the United States;

N.B. * These two points are the main function of the Commission, but as they mostly depend upon requests, it is impossible to foresee what these requests will entail. Time and funds have, however, to be made available to meet with them.

study U.S. legislation at the Federal level on environment and possibly at the State level with the help of a US lawyer working in the office in Bonn for one year;

initiate a similar undertaking for Latin America as soon as the efforts to find a suitable candidate to perform such work have been successful;

peruse the East European legislation with the help of a Czech lawyer who has agreed to come to Bonn under a grant for three months;

complete a pilot computer project by processing about 6,000 legal acts and establishing for this purpose a relevant thesaurus.

To these ends

the Commission will

continue to collect legislative and statutory measures pertaining to the environment on a worldwide scale;

equip itself with modern data-processing methods, including tele-processing;

widen the working basis, at present strictly limited to legislative and statutory material, in order to cover, as far as possible, the jurisprudence as a whole (i.e. include case decisions and authors' comments);

continue to widen the nets of its collaborators all over the world;

explore the possibility of becoming a clearing house for all work undertaken by individuals in the field of conservation legislation with a view to avoiding duplication of work and improving contacts between these individuals.

In order to carry out this programme, the Commission considers that the permanent office, presently staffed by one French-speaking, qualified lawyer, will have to be enlarged to include one English-speaking lawyer as well, together with a full-time secretary and a part-time documentation officer, plus adequate equipment. As stated in the attached estimates, this does not include staff required to carry out the computer programme, for which extra funds will be made available.

Ordinary Estimates 1970

	<u>DM</u>	<u>SF</u> approx.	<u>SF</u> approx.
<u>Salaries</u>			
French-speaking lawyer	30,000.-	33,300.-	
English-speaking lawyer	30,000.-	33,300.-	
One secretary full-time	14,400.-	16,000.-	
One documentation officer part-time	7,200.-	8,000.-	
Temporary assistance	1,000.-	1,100.-	
<u>Office and General</u>			
Rent	6,120.-	6,800.-	
Stationery and Equipment	2,000.-	2,200.-	
Postage	1,200.-	1,300.-	
Telephone	800.-	880.-	
<u>Documentation</u>			
Legal texts and various publications (buying and copying of)	7,000.-	7,700.-	
<u>Miscellaneous</u>			
Travel	2,500.-	2,600.-	
Publications	1,700.-	2,000.-	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Total:	103,920.-	115,180.-	
<u>Funds available</u>			
<u>To be raised</u>			<u><u>115,180,-</u></u>

Extraordinary Estimates (Other Sources)

Computer project

Financial details not yet available.

US Lawyer - for one year from Sept.69

Salary	24,000.-	26,000.-
Travel - New York/Bonn	575.-	640.-
Ann Arbor/New York	264.-	291.-
Bonn/Ann Arbor	1,452.-	1,613.-

Czech Lawyer - for 3 months including
travel

5,000.-	5,500.-
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Total:	<u><u>31,291.-</u></u>	<u><u>34,544,-</u></u>
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APPENDIX XII

International Commission on National Parks

Resort 1966 - 1969

I. The Commission was unfortunately unsuccessful in securing resources to appoint, as proposed in its Report to the 9th General Assembly, a qualified assistant to work at Brussels, aided by a full-time secretary. The burden of maintaining its central executive activity has therefore fallen upon its Chairman , Prof. J.-P. Harroy, who has during the three-year period visited on its behalf several countries (see below).

His colleagues wish to acknowledge their deep indebtedness to him for his unremitting devotion to the Commission's interests and tasks, without which the essential service would have lapsed. Miss Henricot, although officially a part-time secretary, has also assisted far beyond the line of duty, and in Washington a complementary effort has been maintained by Mr. Fred Packard, the Commission's Secretary, and Dr. Maria Buchinger for Latin America.

In recognising these services, the Commission expresses the utmost concern that the necessary full-time assistance for this proven and successful branch of IUCN should be provided without further delay. This is especially important in view of the massive growth of world-wide interest in the subject, and the approach of the Yellowstone Centenary Conference in 1972, in the preparation for which the Commission has already indicated its readiness to assist (1966 Report, Item 5).

II. Statement.

Since IUCN's original initiative to promote world wide recognition of the significance of National Parks progress has been so rapid that the nature of the problem has changed and a thorough reassessment is needed. Since the First World Parks Conference was organized at Seattle in 1962 and the United Nations List was originally published, the world pattern of national parks has become widely familiar, and both formal and informal contacts have resulted in their common problems becoming widely appreciated and some of the answers to them being successfully formulated and applied in many countries. Public opinion has warmly welcomed the concept of world' trusteeship for the adequate provision and the responsible operation of national parks. The recent adoption of critical standards for inclusion in the United Nations List has met with no serious objection even from governments whose National Parks failed to qualify. The status and morale of Parks, Directors and their staff has been much improved and contact between them has become easier and more regular. In many cases, welcome increases have occurred in provision of funds and staff even though these too frequently fall short of reasonable requirements.

Tourists have demonstrated a readiness to pay for visiting national parks which has compelled economists and administrators to treat their claims more seriously. Facilities for visits, including transport and accommodation have been reinforced. In some parks, biological and especially ecological studies are providing a much improved basis for management which usually is planned in accordance with Parks Systems techniques based on standards which are increasingly international and professional. Free publicity in mass media has become almost embarrassingly lavish in the form of Press articles and reports, television programs, films, books and lectures. Visiting numbers in some parks hitherto regarded as hardly accessible to the ordinary tourists are threatening to strain capacity in number of cases.

There is still a need in certain countries for pioneering with the creation or the expansion of a National Parks system, but increasingly the emphasis is shifting from quantity to quality. If the world's remaining spectacular wildlife is to continue to enjoy generally wild conditions, if scientists are to be enabled to make long term studies on natural conditions, and if wilderness values are not to vanish in the near future, it will be essential to insist upon applying higher standards to more and larger national parks. To achieve this in the face of exploding human population mounting pressures upon land will call for a new effort no less demanding than that of the early sixties.

III. The strategy of the Commission.

In the period 1966-1969, the Commission was then developing from a meeting place for park specialists to a body with a common feeling of responsibility for the last scenic areas and natural habitats of an increasing number of threatened animal and plant species.

It was felt that the building up and the defence of a well distributed system of biotopes with National Park Status, all over the world, should be one of the major aims of the Commission; and it means: information persuasion and pressure.

It is obvious, that in the "fighting" position the Commission is forced to adopt, the presidential responsibilities are heavier than elsewhere, and its members are aware, that in this strategic position a certain discipline must be maintained. For this reason, it aims at closer communication between members and president.

IV. Report of activities.

There now follows a brief summary of the activities, in the context defined above, of the ICNP during the period 1966-1969.

The Commission's outstanding production during the period has been the publication in 1967 of the original version (in French) of the UN List of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves in a completely revised form.

This again was the work of Professor Harroy: the further revised English version now in the press is the work of Sir Hugh Elliott. An up-to-date world-wide list of National Parks outlining their status, resources and special features is therefore generally available. The Commission trusts that the General Assembly will agree to seek specific endorsement from ECOSOC to enhance the List's authority which is already generally accepted (a resolution has been submitted).

a) Activities of the Brussels Office (Chairman's Office).

- i) ICNP main activity: interventions in favour of threatened national parks or national parks to be created. Collaboration with other commissions, especially the Commission on Legislation; eventual search for financial assistance; experts to be sent to parks, etc. For instance: Geres, Abruzzo, Serengeti, Murchison Falls, Fiordland, national parks in Argentina, Ecuador, etc.
- ii) consequent role: answers to questions and requests for advice or documentation. Participation in the preparation of the African Convention on Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.
- iii) action consequent to the preparation of the United Nations List of National Parks: progressive agreement on the selective criteria established by the ICNP and used in the List. Biosphere Conference resolution (Paris, September 1968). Preparation of the debates of New Delhi Conference on the definition of national parks.
- iv) other publication: preparation of a pocket book (Messrs. Curry-Lindahl and Harroy).
- v) the ICNP has also resorted to direct intervention to numerous governmental authorities by detailing its Chairman - and sometimes, particularly in Africa, one of its Vice-Presidents, Dr. K. Curry-Lindahl - to take on-the-spot action. Thus Prof. Harroy has intensified his visits, since the Lucerne Assembly, to national parks on the four continents, in each case combining these with contacts at the highest levels and public speeches. He also travelled throughout South East Asia in 1966, participated in a congress in Colombia and in the Latin American National Park Days in Venezuela in 1967; he has visited Canada and all the countries of South America in 1968, as well as two Central African countries in 1969.

b) Activities of the Washington Office.

- i) extensive correspondence (F. Packard) to give advice, comments and information.
publications.

c) Activities within the IUCN framework.

- i) collaboration in the organization of international meetings: 1966, Pacific Science Congress, Tokyo; 1968, San Carlos de Bariloche (Argentina); New Delhi, etc.
- ii) ICNP participation in IUCN general activities: Biosphere, IBP, etc.

d) Activities of CLAPN.

The 4th and 5th reunions of CLAPN, were held in Caracas and Vina del Mar (Chile) in 1967 and 1969. Concurrently, the first and second Latin American National Parks Days were organized. Numerous direct, on-the-spot efforts were undertaken by the Chairman and particularly by the Secretary to the Executive Committee in various Latin American countries. Collaboration with the organizers of the US "Short Courses for park administrators". A Spanish session at Buenos Aires in 1966. Preparation for a contribution to the "National Areas and Tourism" Congress (Puerto Rico, 1970). (N.B. The importance of the use of Spanish in IUCN publications and correspondence.)

e) Methods of action.

- i) creation in Brussels of a non-profit association, the Friends of ICNP, which will attempt to collect further means of action. These resources will be added to the one mentioned hereafter;
- ii) an executive secretary might eventually be appointed - with the assistance of additional support - and will work full time either in Morges or in Brussels (decision to be taken in New Delhi). It will therefore be possible to put into operation some necessary and long-requested tasks: the reactivation of the Park Planning Committee files, with projects concerning national parks and experts likely to be assigned to them, exchange of staff, etc.

APPENDIX XIIISurvival Service CommissionTriennial Report for January 1967 - December 1969

The Survival Service Commission and its fields of activity have expanded considerably during the triennium. At the present time, the Commission has 73 members and 22 Specialist Groups. It has met on twelve occasions since January 1967.

The structure, functions and organization of the Commission have been reviewed recently, but its functions remain basically unaltered. They are to collect and disseminate data on threatened species of animals and plants, and to initiate and coordinate action to prevent their extinction.

Collection and Dissemination of Data

A new volume of the Red Data Book (Pisces - Freshwater Fishes) was published in April 1969. Work continued on the preparation of the Amphibia and Reptilia volume, which is to be published in 1970. The preparation of volumes on Angiospermae and Gymnospermae, and Mollusca started in 1968 and in early 1969, respectively. Volumes on Mammalia and Aves were serviced at six monthly intervals throughout the triennium.

The publication, in July 1969, of a list of proposals for field investigations of rare and endangered mammals, based on the Red Data Book requirements, has prompted a number of universities in various parts of the world to consider the inclusion of threatened species in their research programmes.

In June, 1969, the popular version of the Red Data Book ("The Red Book - Wildlife in Danger") was published. It has been widely and very favourably reviewed in conservation magazines and the popular press.

Other publications during this period included: lists of world threatened amphibians and reptiles, freshwater fishes, and extinct birds, by countries, 1968; reports on the status and action treatment for threatened mammals and birds of the world by zoogeographical regions and countries, 1968; statements on the conservation of depleted species (spotted cats, 1968; whales, 1968; harp seals, 1969); policy statements on conservation practice (e.g. capture and relocation of threatened species, 1969, and acquisition of rare species by zoological gardens, 1969); and proceedings of technical meetings on threatened species (Marine Turtles, 1969).

Initiation and Coordination of Action

Investigations into the status of a variety of threatened species and their habitats, and emergency action to prevent further decline in the species or degradation of biotopes continued to occupy much of the Commission's time.

Activities have by no means been confined to short term projects. For example, the Commission has actively supported moves to instigate a large scale ecological survey of the regions that will be affected by the Mekong Development Project and to examine, in detail, the conservation of endemic flora in the Hawaiian Archipelago. In addition, it has frequently retained a long term, active participation in projects that arose as emergencies. For example, the Orang-utan Recovery Service has now completed its original assignment successfully and has begun a new phase of activity with wider terms of reference. Regional programmes, which embrace a variety of threatened species and biotopes have received increasing attention, particularly in Madagascar and Indonesia.

The Commission cannot hope to solve the multitude of problems confronting the survival of species solely by its own efforts. Increasing attention has therefore been paid to alerting nations to threatened species problems within their borders and to encouraging national remedial action. The United States has set an excellent example to other nations by the establishment of an Endangered Species Section of its Wildlife Service, which maintains its own Red Book of nationally threatened forms and a progressive research and conservation programme. National interest in these problems is certainly not confined to developed countries. A visit to the Philippines, early in 1969, by two members of the Commission stimulated the formation of a Philippines Wildlife Conservation Foundation, which has provided funds for study and conservation projects for the tamaraw and monkey-eating eagle by local scientists. The Government of the Philippines has provided effective protection in the three areas of Mindoro in which tamaraw still occur.

In August 1967, the Commission introduced a system whereby the Government of a country that contains a rare species agrees to accept ultimate responsibility of its survival. To date, eleven States have been approached in respect of a variety of threatened vertebrates and five have accepted.

Priority has been accorded to international conservation problems that cannot be solved unilaterally by individual Governments. In January 1968, the Commission organized a small working meeting of polar bear specialists from the five countries concerned in the study and conservation of this species and in March 1969, a similar meeting was held on marine turtles. The delegates at both meetings agreed to form themselves in SSC Specialist Groups, to exchange data and to coordinate future research and conservation effort. The Marine Turtle Group has a full-time executive officer to coordinate the Group's activities and to stimulate interest and conservation effort in countries which have no programme for marine turtles at present.

The Commission has been active in aiding the effort to curb traffic in threatened species. Numerous investigations have been undertaken into the origin of rare animals held by dealers and, where illegal activity is suspected, approaches have been made to the appropriate authorities. It was responsible for compiling the appendices to the IUCN's Convention on the Import, Export and Transit of Certain Species. A member of the Commission

initiated the Statistical Enquiry into Animal Traffic and has submitted two reports on the rapidly increasing trade in animals to the Commission.

Cooperation with Zoological Gardens to ensure the effective management and propagation of rare species in captivity has expanded enormously within the triennium. The response of Zoo Federations to requests to restrict the acquisition of specified rare animals among their members has been excellent. Under the terms of an Indonesia Government Policy Statement, issued in 1967, the Commission acts as the 'Governments' advisor on the suitability of zoo applicants as recipients of rare Indonesian species. A necessary but very time consuming task. The Commission's Zoo Liaison Committee has been reorganized as the Zoo Group, on which it is hoped that all Zoo Federations will be represented. The Group has recommended the early adoption of a system of zo certification in respect of rare species, by which only those zoos that have been certified as capable of managing a certain species, satisfactorily, would be able to obtain specimens of the animal.

Good working relations have been maintained with the other Commissions in the Union, and with other international and national conservation organizations in most parts of the world. many of which have representatives on the Commission.

Peter Scott, Chairman

APPENDIX XIV

Note d'Information

Les Parcs Nationaux de la République Démocratique du Congo (Kinshasa)

Que sont devenus les Parcs Nationaux du Congo, près de dix ans après l'indépendance de ce pays?

Un énorme effort a été effectué pour maintenir ces réserves naturelles, en dépit des difficultés. Cet effort s'est matérialisé par l'attitude du Gouvernement qui n'a jamais cessé d'assurer le paiement du personnel. Cette attitude s'est manifestée aussi par le comportement extraordinaire de 23 gardes qui - durant la période des difficultés qui appartient maintenant au passé - ont donné leur vie pour la cause de la conservation, un exemple unique au monde.

La République Démocratique du Congo vient de créer un important Institut pour la Conservation de la Nature chargé de donner une nouvelle impulsion dans cette matière.

Le Parc National Albert (8'000'000 ha) a gardé une intégrité territoriale complète en territoire congolais. Le grand problème qui se pose est celui de l'élimination du bétail introduit illégalement en provenance généralement de l'étranger - qui compromet la situation du sanctuaire des gorilles. La population des hippopotames est de plus 15.000.

Le Parc National de la Garomba (5'000'000 ha) dont les limites sont également bien maintenue est menacé par des braconniers, en provenance du Soudan, qui ont exterminé la plus grande partie des rhinoceros blancs et des girafes.

Des problèmes d'occupation de terres se posent au Parc National de l'Upemba (1'000'000 ha); des mesures sont envisagées à ce sujet.

D'autre part, des projets sont avancés en ce qui concerne les Parcs Nationaux de la Solonga, en forêt équatoriale, du Katuzi-Brega et des Kundehengu.

A plus long terme, des projets existent pour créer d'autres réserves naturelles: le Congo possèdera alors un réseau de parcs représentant tous les habitants.

Rappelons que les Parcs Nationaux du Congo - tout en admettant volontiers les touristes dans des zones déterminées - sont parmi les rares réserves de la terre à appliquer strictement une position de "conservation intégrale".

Le Président de la République Démocratique du Congo vient de signer une ordonnance-loi au sujet de la conservation de la nature, qui est un modèle du genre à ce sujet; elle prévoit des peines particulièrement sévères envers les délinquants.

Ce qu'il faut retenir de l'exemple des Parcs Nationaux du Congo, c'est que les autorités de ce pays ont du partir d'une position à ce moment difficile et sont en train de redresser complètement la situation. Les autorités suprêmes de la République Démocratique du Congo attribuent une priorité essentielle à la conservation de la nature. Le Congo souhaite la visite de personnes étrangères, tant scientifiques que touristes, qui se rendront compte des extraordinaires potentialités de ce pays, vivant microcosme de tout le continent africain.

APPENDIX XV

Telex

Dear Peter,

Will you please read out the following to the General Assembly:

Greetings to all Delegates at the IUCN General Assembly. Only my continuing battle on behalf of the Vicuna prevents me from being with you. In 1962, the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution; on "Economic development and the conservation of nature, stressing the importance of natural resources, flora and fauna to further economic development and pointing to the need to pay attention to their conservation and restoration". It also calls for close cooperation between interested international and national organizations and the provision of technical assistance to the developing countries at their request in the conservation and restoration of their natural resources.

At your last General Assembly, a resolution was passed requesting the nations where the vicuna occurs to pass laws to protect the species. Since then, Argentina, Bolivia and Peru have complied with your resolution and in Peru, where most of the vicuna occur, have passed what is one of the toughest laws to conserve a species in history.

In these developing countries, we have played our part, but what is needed as a matter of extreme urgency are equally tough laws passed in the countries still importing vicuna wool: United Kingdom, U.S.A., France, Belgium, Italy, West Germany and Japan. The Peruvian Government has officially requested these countries to ban these imports and I strongly urge the delegates from these countries to insist that their government act immediately and also to remind them that these imports are of illegal origin.

History is making notes on your deliberations and decisions during these crucial days in New Delhi. History will remember whether we succeed or not. Therefore, there can be no possibility of failure, otherwise our children's grandchildren will reproach us for passing on to them as their bankrupt inheritance, a technological moonlike desert of steel, concrete, plastic and no wild animals ... not even vicuna or conservationists.

Felipe Benavides
Presidente,
Asociacion Zoologica del Peru

APPENDIX XVI

Temporary Commission on Landscape Planning - Report 1966-1969

The Landscape Planning Committee of the Commission on Ecology was raised to the status of a temporary Commission at the meeting of the Executive Board held in November 1966 in Morges. Mr. R.J. Benthem of the Netherlands was asked to be the first Chairman and he nominated Mr. Vyle as his Secretary.

1. Membership

The following persons agreed to serve on the Commission:

Prof. Arturo Eichler, Venezuela (Vice-Chairman)
Prof. Lynton K. Caldwell, U.S.A.
Mr. Soo Hai Tan, P.J.K., Malaysia
Prof. Charles W. Harris, U.S.A.
Mr. P.B. Bhagwat, India
Prof. Vlastimil Vanicek, Czechoslovakia (replacing Dr. J. Vcsely)
Prof. W. Douglas Harper, Canada
Mr. Dewar W. Goode, Australia
Mr. Fernando M. Chacel, Brazil

Just recently, the Commission appointed an Executive Officer, Mr. A. Hoffmann. He started to work for the Commission in the IUCN Headquarters in Morges in August 1969. The membership of the Commission stands now at 20, including the Chairman and the Executive Officer.

2. Meetings

An LPC meeting took place in January 1967, at Schloss Welbergen (Munsterland, Germany). Two group meetings took place at which the Chairman and the German members discussed preparation for the Commission meeting. The annual Commission meeting was held at Schloss Welbergen, on 18-23 September, 1967.

Professor Vanicek attended the first meeting of the East European Committee on the Commission on Education in Prague and Kikinose Mountains, in September 1967.

A group meeting took place in London, in February 1963. The 1968 annual meeting took place at Morges, Switzerland, on 18-20 September.

Group meetings were held in 1969 at: Bonn (Germany), at the Headquarters of the IUCN Commission on Legislation; London (U.K.); Utrecht (Netherlands) and Welbergen (Germany).

The Executive Officer represented IUCN, as well as the LPC Chairman at the meeting of the Organizing Committee - European Conservation Conference 1970, at the Council of Europe, Strasbourg, on 18-20 November, 1969.

3. Contacts

Contact with IFLA was maintained through Miss Crowe throughout the three-year period.

The Chairman gave a talk to Swiss member organizations of IUCN concerning Board policy on the Landscape Planning Commission. The Secretary was in contact with the IYF (International Youth Federation).

Contact has been established with Mr. E. Fano of the Production Economics and Farm Management Service, Agricultural Services Division, FAO, Rome.

The Chairman just finished a lecture tour through New Zealand and Australia on conservation and landscape planning.

4. Publications

Part II of the proceedings of the Lucerne Technical Meeting was published. Mrs. Lyndon's paper 'Landscape Planning in the International Organizations' was published as IUCN Supplementary Paper No. 10.

'Landscape Planning' - papers presented at the Latin American Conference on the Conservation of Renewable Natural Resources, held at Bariloche, Argentina - was also published, as IUCN Paper No. 16.

'Landscape Planning - A Policy for an Overcrowded World', written by Miss Crowe, has just been published by IUCN (IUCN Supplementary Paper No. 21). A specimen Newsletter, which will appear as a first full issue in January 1970, has been circulated to members.

5. Projects

- A study 'Landscape Planning in the National Parks (Problems of Preservation and Use)' by R.R. Forster, U.S.A., sponsored by IUCN and the Conservation Foundation, will be published within the next few months.

- A Landscape Survey in Kenya for the Serengeti Desert by aerial photography is being done by Mr. K. Gerresheim. It is funded by the WWF.

- In preparation but not yet started, is the the project: Forest recreation in Lebanon, which is being considered by FAO.

6. Bibliography and Documentation Centre

A large number of man-hours were devoted to the draft application on the 'Feasibility Study for Landscape Planning Bibliographical and Documentation Centre', and further discussions took place, resulting in the final document re-entering the University (Newcastle-upon-Tyne) machine. Following final university approval, the application was to be forwarded to the Office of Scientific and Technical Information (OSTI), U.K., for grant purposes. Re: 'Feasibility Study for Landscape Planning Bibliographical and Documentation Centre'. The final application was forwarded to OSTI who suggested that the results of the study into 'Information Needs in Town and Country Planning' should be awaited. IUCN's International Commission on

National Parks was also considering investigating aspects which might overlap this study; it was indicated that the proposed ICNP study would be complementary to the Town and Country Planning Study, and that initial studies had been under way for four years within the University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The 'Feasibility Study for Landscape Planning Bibliographical and Documentation Centre' prepared by the University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne has not been successful; no funds have been obtained so far; the project is now in abeyance.

7. Conferences

Mr. Benthem and Professor Eichler represented the Commission at the Latin American Conference on the Conservation of Renewable Natural Resources, held in Bariloche, Argentina, in March 1968. The following recommendations were tabled at and accepted by the Conference:

- No. 11 on Development Projects,
- No. 12 on Landscape Planning Services,
- No. 13 on Urban Areas,
- No. 14 on Training Landscape Planners,
- No. 15 on Landscape Preservation.

Also at this Conference, the Commission had an exhibition in conjunction with the Commission on Education.

Biosphere Conference: Miss Crowe was present at the Preliminary Meetings; Prof. Eichler and Dr. Hunziker attended the Conference.

Mr. Benthem represented the Commission on a Symposium on Conservation, organized by the Brazilian Conservation Foundation in Rio de Janeiro, and presented a paper on Reconstruction and Conservation of Landscape.

Mr. Benthem has accepted to act, on behalf on IUCN, as Rapporteur at the ECC in Strasbourg, in February 1970, for Theme 1: The Impact of Urban Conglomeration.

APPENDIX XVII

Programme and Budget for 1969 - 1972

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Summary

IUCN was founded in 1948 as a response to the need for an international approach to conservation problems. Its status as a non-governmental organization enables it to deal with conservation matters from an independent standpoint.

For IUCN to meet the increasing world conservation challenges and to maintain its position in the forefront of world conservation and as one of the highest scientific authorities on environmental conservation, a significantly extended and strengthened programme is required.

The present programme involving the work of the Commissions, the intelligence center of its headquarters, the Red Data Books, UN World List of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves, regional and topical conferences and symposia, screening and evaluation of projects for WWF will be continued.

Additional major areas of new and expanded activities include:

- 1) Expansion of the work of the Commissions (see Appendix A).
- 2) More active participation with technical assistance organizations, including acceptance of contracts for specific tasks, and promotion of conservation as a basic component in development programs.
- 3) Increased capability for use of consultants and advisers.
- 4) Improved library and information facilities.
- 5) Transfer of Executive Officers of Commissions to headquarters to provide increased support for Commission activities and better coordination.
- 6) Formation of ad hoc Project Groups to handle particular conservation problems.
- 7) Expansion of cooperation with WWF including originating projects for consideration by WWF.

The Commission structure has given IUCN access to a large proportion of the world's experts on various aspects of conservation. However, it needs an expanded central professional staff to guide and service these Commissions and to deal with the expanded programme outlined. Proposals are made for the employment of such additional personnel and for a reorganization of the Secretariat and responsibilities and relationships of the various components of the organization to strengthen the effectiveness of the whole structure and to clarify the lines of decision and responsibility.

The implementation of these plans depends on funding. Projected expenditure and income sources are given for the period 1970-1972. It is clear that substantial additional funds will be needed if the expanded programme is to be brought into effect.

1. Introduction

Conservation is still an imprecise term but its meaning is becoming broader, expanding to embrace all areas of concern men have for the world they live in.

Conservation can be defined as management* of the resources of the environment - air, water, soil, minerals and living species including man - so as to achieve the highest sustainable quality of human life.

2. Background and Purpose

IUCN is a Union of 29 nations and several hundred non-political organizations formed to initiate or promote scientifically-based action that will ensure perpetuation of the living world, man's natural environment, and the natural resources on which all living things depend. It is also concerned with the quality of life - with the physical, educational, social and aesthetic values which add richness, meaning and satisfaction to human experience.

As the Union has grown it has modified its programme and its name to reflect the changing nature of problems; this is shown by the shift in emphasis from protection of nature to conservation of natural resources and the whole environment. But the basic goals established in its statutes remain the same. These are historic goals, voiced at Fontainebleau in 1948, but they have a new urgency today as we seek dynamic and original ways to find solutions for the growing problems of the biosphere.

During the last 20 years, IUCN has been influential in making public opinion aware of the problems of the environment and it is to a large extent due to its efforts that these are receiving so much attention from international agencies today. There is still a great need for an organisation such as IUCN to provide a continuous review and assessment of environmental problems and to act in cooperation with other organizations concerned with conservation including international ones such as the UNDP, UNESCO, FAO and ICBP, and regional ones such as the Organization of American States, the Organization for African Unity, and the Council of Europe.

The objects of the Union are stated in Article I of the Statutes. To meet present conditions, these purposes may be restated as follows:

1. To provide a continuing review and assessment of world environmental problems,
2. To formulate and promulgate statements of policy on topics of importance for the conservation of nature and natural resources based on the best scientific evidence.
3. To promote research and new techniques relating to the conservation of nature and natural resources.

* Management in this context includes surveys, research, legislation, administration, preservation, utilisation, and implies education and training.

4. Providing advice to Governments and organizations concerning the conservation of nature and natural resources.
5. To recommend and promote international and national policies of conservation (including legislation) and to assist in their execution by providing advice and mounting cooperative programmes with other international agencies.

Priorities should be determined by the urgency of the problems and the capacity of IUCN to make a significant contribution to them.

The most urgent problems affecting the natural environment appear to IUCN to be as follows:

1. The growth of world human population.
2. Environmental pollution.
3. The urgent necessity to plan the use and management of land, water, and their associated resources in such a way that they provide for the best sustained social and economic return.
4. In planning the use and management of land, to give particular attention to sufficient provision for natural areas and the habitats of species.

3. Programme

The present program of IUCN which will be continued, includes the operations intelligence center of its headquarters, maintenance of the Red Data Books on threatened species, maintenance and improvement of the UN World List of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves, planning and holding both regional and topical conferences and symposia, and screening and evaluation of the projects referred to it by the International World Wildlife Fund. Outlines of the present as well as expanded programmes of the Commissions are presented in Appendix A.

If the IUCN is to meet the growing challenge of world conservation and to maintain its position in the forefront of world conservation and as one of the highest scientific authorities on environmental conservation, a significantly expanded and strengthened programme is required. The proposals for the commissions for new and expanded programmes are outlined in Appendix A; and some of the means proposed to make the Union more effective are outlined below. The detailed programme for the next three years will be prepared by the Secretary-General and submitted to the Executive Board, taking these proposals into account and with particular attention to action on the priorities listed above, recognizing that number one is already the concern of other international bodies.

In the next three years, the Executive Board, in close consultation with the Secretary-General, will evaluate the effectiveness of the organization and structure of the Union to carry out its function and meet its priorities. It will report and make recommendations on any necessary changes to the next General Assembly.

3.1. Relations with Inter-Governmental Agencies

There is clearly a rising tide of conservation interest on the part of governments, and of international agencies and technical assistance organizations such as UNDP, World Bank, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, WMO and regional development banks. To meet this growing demand most effectively, IUCN should participate more actively with these organizations as a contractual partner in such activities.

A good indication of the need for IUCN to expand such a role is provided by the Union's continuing association with the Man and Biosphere (MAB) Programme, currently being established through UNESCO efforts.

This programme will provide a framework for more future conservation activity and its development to date has shown that IUCN has the special qualifications to make an important contribution. Details of the programme are outlined in Appendix B.

The Union will promote conservation as a basic component in development programmes, particularly those sponsored by UNDP, the World Bank, regional development banks and other regional institutions. IUCN must do its utmost to encourage all countries which benefit from technical assistance to formulate requests so as to include conservation in new projects or modifications or extension of existing ones. This applies particularly to large-scale projects involving land-use planning.

IUCN will encourage and assist developing countries to establish projects connected with conservation for submission to technical assistance agencies.

It should provide advice on conservation problems which execution of such projects involve, such as furnishing short-term consultants, help in recruitment of advisors, defining educational policy, and giving advice and assistance on fellowships, curricula, and other educational activities.

IUCN should be prepared to carry out under contract certain aspects of the programme of international agencies (including some aspects of the execution of the above-mentioned projects), particularly convening of meetings and seminars, preparing of publications, and undertaking of various training activities.

By achieving these objectives, a mutually beneficial association would be established between IUCN and intergovernmental organizations where the scientific, professional, and administrative advantages of each partner would be used to maximum capacity to promote the success of conservation programmes.

3.2. Consultants and Advisers

In relation to the above proposal and for other tasks, IUCN will require rapid access to consultants and advisors who are available to take up the assignments involved. Accordingly IUCN should establish a register of such consultants and advisors for this work or for other specialized activities. In most cases, it is hoped that funds will be available from the various agencies concerned but IUCN should have some funds of its own for this purpose.

3.3. Information Centre

An important function of IUCN is to review and assess information on conservation problems and to provide advice and disseminate information on conservation. IUCN already has a large amount of information and a library at its Headquarters; it is also in direct contact with conservationists, scientists and administrators all over the world.

To perform this function more effectively, the following steps are proposed.

- 1) to expand the library and to develop its capability in the specialized field of ecology and conservation. Such a library should form an association with other appropriate libraries in the vicinity;
- 2) to expand the facilities for data collection, retrieval and documentation at the headquarters and to develop close links with other data centres through the world which deal with conservation of nature and natural resources.

3.4. Commissions

The proposed change in the Secretariat structure (see below) aims, to bring Executive Officers for the Commissions to the IUCN Headquarters. It will provide increased support for the operations of the Commissions, lead to better communication, and a more integrated approach. The outline proposals for the work of the Commissions for the next three years are included in Appendix A.

3.5. Project Groups

IUCN is initiating a Project Group structure in which groups are formed to handle a particular conservation problem. Membership includes representatives from the concerned Commission, cooperating agencies, and the World Wildlife Fund. These groups will only function long enough to deal with their specific problems. In general, these projects are to be supported from outside funding sources, with Secretariat personnel and services assigned by the Secretary-General when appropriate.

Two examples can be cited within the framework of the Survival Service Commission. Plans are being made to form a Kouprey Project Group. It would be desirable to have the group jointly sponsored by FAO and UNESCO, with Cambodian, French, and U.S. scientists participating in efforts to try and save this unique gene bank from extinction. A second example relates to the extensive work in the Ujung Kulon Nature Reserve of Indonesia, the habitat of the gravely endangered Javan rhinoceros. This has been a cooperative venture with the World Wildlife Fund, the Fauna Preservation Society, the Basle University Patronage Committee, and the National Biological Institute at Bogor in Indonesia, supporting research on the ecology of that rhinoceros and working towards its conservation.

3.6. Scientific and Technical Advice to World Wildlife Fund

IUCN is the acknowledged scientific and technical agency for the World Wildlife Fund, and an important aspect of the Union's work has been the screening and evaluating proposals submitted to the Fund for financial support. This work will be continued, and in addition, the Union will undertake to originate project proposals of high urgency and importance for the consideration of WWF, as well as provide data as a scientific basis for WWF campaigns.

4. Proposed Structure and Organization

4.1. Introduction

The Organization of IUCN is determined by Statutes and By-Laws. The original version of the Statutes, voted at Fontainebleau, 5 October 1948, was revised at the Sixth and Seventh General Assemblies in 1958 and 1960, and further amendments have been adopted by the Tenth General Assembly. The existing Statutes are in many ways broad and flexible, and most of the desired changes in structure and organization can be made within them. Responsibilities and relationships are being strengthened, and lines of decision making clarified.

Amendments to the Statutes require approval by a General Assembly, and must be circulated to the membership six months in advance.

4.2. General Assembly

The function, structure, and procedures of the General Assembly, which is composed of the accredited delegates of members of the Union, are determined in the Statutes. The Assembly determines the policies of the Union; approves the three-year program of work; elects the President, Vice-Presidents, Members of the Executive Board, and the Secretary-General, promotes the establishment of permanent Commissions and elects their Chairmen and decides on the admission of new member organizations.

The Assembly determines the subscriptions, elects auditors, approves the outline of the Union's budget, examine the auditor's report, and reviews decisions of the Executive Board.

4.3 Executive Board

The Executive Board provides the Secretary-General with guide-lines and instructions regarding policies and priorities and with general financial directives and reviews the Secretariat activities. It provides guide-lines for the Union's Commissions, approves their membership and reviews their work. The Board advises on representation at international meetings; and in urgent cases, takes measures that according to the Statutes are the prerogative of the General Assembly or the object of its resolutions.

The Board's present composition of a President and eighteen members, may not be large enough to represent effectively the necessary range of areas and disciplines of the Union's concern. The enlargement of the Board is under consideration.

4.4. Executive Committee

Following the IXth General Assembly, the Board appointed an Executive Committee composed of the President and the Vice-Presidents. The Committee serves as the Union's executive body between Board meetings, handling programme, fiscal and other urgent matters referred to it by the Secretary-General. It now seems desirable to recommend that the Executive Committee be expanded from 4 members to 6 and that it continues to meet three or four times a year. Board members may attend meetings of the Executive Committee and Commission chairmen and other persons may be invited to attend.

The Secretary-General will circulate the agenda and minutes of all meetings of the Executive Committee to all members of the Executive Board. Decisions or actions taken by the Executive Committee are tabled for confirmation at the next meeting of the Executive Board.

4.5. Finance Committee

The Executive Board will establish a Finance Committee who may consult outside financial experts. The Chairman of the Finance Committee will be one of the Vice-presidents especially concerned with financial matters. The Committee will advise the Board in annual budgeting, fiscal control and future estimates.

4.6. President

The President serves as Chairman of the Executive Board and its Executive Committee. He will preside at the General Assembly, direct discussions, ensure observance of rules, rule on points of order, and maintain control of the proceedings.

The President has wide latitude in representing the Union with members, or third parties, including governments. In practice, this scope includes state and corporate membership matters and fund raising in consultation

with, and with the assistance of the Executive Board. The President may delegate responsibility as appropriate. The President will be available to be consulted by the Secretary-General on matters of policy as well as budget affecting routine operations of the Union.

4.7. Vice-Presidents

The Vice-Presidents will represent the President in his absence in a manner agreed upon by the Executive Board. They will assist the President in all matters of representation; take part in conducting the work of the Executive Committee during the period between Executive Board meetings; and collaborate with the Secretary-General in matters on which he requests their advice and help in implementing his work programme. One of the Vice-Presidents shall concern himself particularly with financial matters and shall act as Treasurer. Two additional Vice-Presidents will be elected which will provide for expansion of the Executive Committee as mentioned above.

4.8. Commissions

The Commissions provide IUCN with expertise in many disciplines and from many regions at little direct cost to the Union. The organization and functions of the Commissions are established by the Executive Board with the advice of the Secretary-General and detailed in the By-laws for Commissions. These groups act as part of the operating machinery of the Secretariat, including acting as consultative bodies to the General Assembly and to the Executive Board. Coordination between them is effected by the Secretary-General. The Chairmen, in collaboration with the Secretary-General, report on the activities of the Commissions at each meeting of the Executive Board and also to each General Assembly. In addition, they may be asked to present interim reports at any meeting of the Executive Committee. In the future, a Newsletter will be prepared for each Commission to keep its members and other appropriate individuals and organizations informed on the progress of its development programme and other pertinent matters.

Funds for the work of the Commissions will be made available through the Secretariat, including those funds ear-marked for specific Commission activities.

4.9. Professional Staffing

To coordinate the work outlined, IUCN proposes to reorganize its Secretariat structure. It will establish new posts of Director-General (the post of Director-General will be occupied by the Secretary-General), Deputy Director-General, Senior Staff Ecologist, and Associate Staff Scientist. The Secretariat will also be strengthened by the addition of further members of the full-time professional staff to cope with the work of specific Commissions. The envisaged new structure might be along the lines charted in Appendix C.

4.9.1. Secretary-General/Director-General

The Secretary-General/Director-General* will advise the Executive Board on the formulation of policy and will be responsible for the direction of the programme within policies approved by the Board.

The Secretary-General/Director-General will also act as chief executive officer of IUCN in carrying out the policies, directives and resolutions of the General Assembly, the Executive Board and the Executive Committee. He will be in charge of the Secretariat and will be responsible for the appointment of staff and the control of the expenditure of IUCN in accordance with the general directives of the Executive Board, the Treasurer, and the outline of the Union's budget.

The Secretary-General/Director-General is also authorized to engage in funding matters and transmit to the Executive Board or Executive Committee proposals for new funding. WWF will be consulted on new funding.

The Secretary-General/Director-General will be assisted by the Secretariat and may with the approval of the Executive Board or the Executive Committee call on the services of consultants.

The Secretary-General/Director-General will present a detailed plan of work for the approval of the Executive Board. He is expected to render an account of how the actual execution of the programme has conformed to the plans approved. He will submit to the President a draft agenda for meetings of the General Assembly and the Executive Board.

The Secretary-General/Director-General is responsible for coordination between Commissions. He is also charged with forming the Project Groups and can dissolve them when their tasks have been completed.

4.9.2. Deputy Director-General

The Secretary-General/Director-General will be assisted by a Deputy Director-General especially in administrative aspects of his work. The Deputy Director-General will replace the Secretary-General/Director-General during his absence. He will handle such organizational matters as staff, finance, public relations and documentation.

4.10. Procedures for Establishing Priorities

Priorities for action by IUCN will be established in accordance with the following procedures:

- a) Proposals will be first received or initiated by the Secretariat;
- b) Where appropriate proposals may be referred to the Chairmen of the relevant Commissions or selected specialists;

* This terminology is used here to avoid attempting to segregate the specific functions of the posts of Secretary-General and Director General.

c) The Secretary-General/Director-General will prepare a programme in suggested order of priority for consideration by the Executive Board.

5. Budget

The implementation of these plans depends on funding. Provisional estimates for 1970 based purely on a continuation of the present programme are:

Salaries	\$ 160,000
Other expenses*	<u>\$ 100,000</u>
	\$ 260,000

Income projected is:

World Wildlife Fund	\$ 100,000
UNESCO	\$ 10,000
Dues and Subscriptions	\$ 50,000
Other sources	<u>\$ 100,000</u>
	\$ 260,000

The money from other sources has yet to be raised and there is no certainty that it will become available, although on the basis of past experience, there are reasonable expectations (in 1969, only \$ 35,000 was raised).

A schedule of expenditure and balances for the period 1961 - 1968 is given in Appendix D.

The expanded programme is expected to cost at least \$ 600,000 p.a. when the projected new professional staff has been assembled and the Executive Officers of Commissions are working on a full-time basis at headquarters. Hence in 1972, it is expected that expenditure will be:

Salaries	\$ 360,000
Other expenses	<u>\$ 240,000</u>
	\$ 600,000

Assuming that this amount is reached progressively, the total expenditure during the three year period 1970 - 1972 is estimated as:

1970	\$ 400,000
1971	\$ 500,000
1972	<u>\$ 600,000</u>
	\$1,500,000

The income projected is as follows:

* Including Tananarive Conference \$ 22,000 and Publications of Proceedings of Tundra Conference and New Delhi meetings \$ 8,000.

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>Total</u>
World Wildlife Fund	100	100	100	300
UNESCO	10	10	10	30
Dues and Subscriptions	50	70	80	200
International Foundation	90	100	120	310
Other current sources	100	100	100	300
To be raised	<u>50</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>190</u>	<u>360</u>
	400	500	600	1,500

An international foundation has already indicated that if IUCN proceeds with the expanded programme postulated in this paper, it may make a grant of \$ 500,000 to IUCN over a period of five years. It will be seen that in addition to the \$ 100,000 currently being sought on an ad hoc yearly basis, further funds must be raised in 1970 of \$ 50,000, in 1971 of \$ 120,000 and in 1972 of \$190,000.

The Declaration of Intended Cooperation between IUCN and WWF (Appendix E) indicates that WWF will use its best endeavours to provide \$ 100,000 per annum over the next three years, and hopes to continue its support after 1972, if possible, on an expanding basis. Other potential sources for the Union's future support are a higher rate and increased number of Government membership fees, and grants and contracts from inter-governmental organizations, particularly those in the UN family like UNESCO, UNDP, and the World Bank. On the private side, in addition to the World Wildlife Fund, the Union will depend on other foundation grants, donations from a planned for new category of industrial associates, and contributions from other sources, including concerned individuals and friends.

No funds from any source will be accepted by the IUCN if their acceptance involves control of IUCN policies, objectives, or personnel.

Appendix A.1

Survival Service Commission Program for 1970-1972

1. To continue to service existing Red Data Book volumes on Mammalia, Aves and Pisces.. To publish new volumes on Amphibia and Reptilia, Mollusca, Angiospermae and Gymnospermae. To initiate the preparation of volumes on Insecta, Pteridophyta and Bryophyta.
2. To promote closer liaison between the SSC and the Union's Ecology and International National Parks Commissions, and other International Organizations such as FAO and IBP (CT), with a view to stimulating more effective management of the world's ecosystems and thereby reducing the recruitment of taxa to the Red Data Book.
3. To promote awareness of threatened species problems among Governments of countries in which these species occur, and among biological science departments of the world's Universities. To encourage greater national responsibility on the part of the Governments and greater interest on the part of the Universities for effective management and study, respectively, of Red Data Book species, particularly those which have received little or no attention.
4. To continue to concentrate the SSC's effort on those species whose effective conservation demands international cooperation, such as the marine species of mammals and reptiles, and very rare species that occur in a number of different countries, such as the Sumatran rhinoceros.
5. To continue to promote the conservation of rare species through the cooperation and activities of zoological and botanical gardens, and the regulation of capture and acquisition of threatened forms, for which the SSC has already assumed considerable responsibility.
6. To be ready to act in emergency situations that threaten the continued existence of any animal or plant species.

Appendix A.2

Landscape Planning Commission Program for 1970-1972

1. Production of more informative reports on the different aspects of landscape planning as for instance landscape planning in regional planning, forestry, highway development, reclamations, consolidation schemes and other land use programs.
2. Cooperation with Universities and procuring sponsoring sources from universities, organizations and foundations for studies on the specific subjects mentioned under Point 1.
3. Close cooperation with the other Commissions of IUCN in the promotion of these studies.
4. Closer relationship with FAO and UNESCO for the integration of Landscape Planning in public works sponsored by these organizations,
5. Setting up regional groups to promote a closer cooperation between conservationists and land use planners in the different parts of the world.
6. Contributions to international conferences, Council of Europe, IRA, IFLA, UNO, etc. to high-light the conservation aspect of Landscape Planning.
7. The production of informative publications of various kinds to further the knowledge of the practical application of landscape planning principles.
8. A study of the possibility to set up a Red Data Book on the world's most beautiful landscapes which are threatened through development.

Appendix A.3

Ecology Commission Program 1970-1972

1. The Commission will maintain two standing Committees: on the Ecological Effects of Chemical Controls and on Species' Introductions. It proposes in addition to establish temporary or 'exploratory' committees on Marine Conservation and on Arctic-Subarctic Problems. The two new Committees will keep in close touch with existing organizations in their respective fields, with a view to filling gaps in the conservation effort, and in the second case ensuring effective follow-up of the Conference on Productivity and Conservation in Circumpolar Lands North of the Treeline (Edmonton, October 1969). A more permanent status will in due course be recommended for these committees, if justified by their achievements. It is also proposed to set up additional temporary committees to deal with ecological aspects of specific conservation problems, such as those of montane habitats, as soon as this becomes practicable.
2. The Commission and its Committees will be responsible for advising and acting as a channel for advice to the IUCN on all matters having an ecological content referred to it by the Secretariat and also for bringing to the notice of the Secretariat and of the other Commissions, in particular the Education and Survival Service Commissions, the ecological implications of policies and activities. For the purpose of information and consultation of the Commission's expert members and contacts, newsletters with supporting memoranda will be circulated not less than four times a year; more particularly at least one annual meeting of the Commission will be organized, together if possible with periodic joint meetings of Commission representatives with those of other Commissions.
3. The Commission will continue its responsibilities for maintaining and developing relations with the IBP, the Ecological Committees of ICSU and the MAB program, with special reference to participation in and, where appropriate, taking over in agreed stages of part of all of the CT type-habitat and undisturbed island surveys; and, secondly, with reference to undertaking such contributions to MAB Projects as may be requested of IUCN and fall within the Commission's scope.
4. The Commission will organize one or more Technical Meetings in the period on subjects to be decided in consultation with its members and approved by the Executive Board. These may well include a meeting organized in connection with the setting up of a Marine Conservation Committee, designed to identify the aspects of marine resources utilisation which have hitherto received insufficient or only incidental attention. The Commission will support and, in suitable cases, cosponsor other meetings within its field of interest and arrange for IUCN representation at such meetings, for example the SCIBP General Assembly in 1970, which will discuss the Ecological Basis for Environmental Management.

5. The Commission will collaborate with the International Commission on National Parks in the preparation of the Third Edition of the UN List of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves, with special reference to incorporating in the List the results of IBP CT Surveys and the processing of the data. The Commission will also continue its support and make such contributions as are within its means and competence to the MAR, TELMA and AQUA Projects.

6. The Commission will plan and make recommendations to the Executive Board concerning the content and organization of the 12th Technical Meeting of IUCN to be held in conjunction with the next General Assembly.

Appendix A.4

IUCN Commission on Legislation Program 1970-1972

The Commission will continue to promote adequate legal measures for conservation of man's environment and for this purpose will:

In general

Continue to inform on specific questions with regard to existing legislation in the field of environmental conservation as well as to advise on proposed conservation legislative and statutory measures, or propose such measures itself, through appropriate IUCN channels.

In particular, in the near future,

Promote better protection of species and especially will enquire further into the necessity of having an international agreement on marine turtles, in cooperation with the SSC;

Promote adequate legal control of the illegal traffic in wildlife, and for this purpose will finalize the work undertaken with regard to the IUCN convention on the Import, Export and Transit of Certain Species of Animals and Plants;

Promote the protection of valuable ecosystems and to this end will study the possibility of using elsewhere the "easement" contracts used in the USA and will offer its collaboration to scientific bodies concerned with the conservation of the arctic and inhabited islands;

Study US Legislation at the Federal level on environment and possibly at the State level with the help of a US lawyer working in the office in Bonn and initiate a similar undertaking for Latin America;

Peruse the East European Legislation with the help of a Czech lawyer who has agreed to come to Bonn for three months;

Complete a pilot computer project by processing 6,000 legal acts and establishing for the purpose a relevant thesaurus.

To these ends

The Commission will continue to collect legislative and statutory measures pertaining to the environment on a world wide scale and will widen the working basis, at present strictly limited to legislative and statutory material, in order to cover as far as possible case decisions and author's comments.

In order to carry out this programme, the Commission considers that the permanent office, presently staffed by one French-speaking qualified lawyer, will have to be enlarged to include one English-speaking lawyer as well, together with a full-time secretary and a part-time documentation officer, plus adequate equipment. This does not include staff required to carry out the computer program, for which extra funds will be made available.

To strengthen the work of the Union, consideration is being given to enlarging this Commission to include environmental policy as well as the original responsibilities for legislation and administration.

Appendix A.5

Commission on Education Program 1970-1972

The Commission's policy has been formulated in previous papers. An essential feature of this is a shift in emphasis from education about nature conservation towards the much wider concept of environmental education.

Main proposals for the period 1970-1972

1. The Commission will develop further its regional structure as an important means for stimulating environmental education on a world-wide scale. New regional committees will be established and developed in Southern Europe, India and Central Africa.
2. The Commission and Committees will hold several conferences and meetings devoted to environmental education, especially taking into consideration the educational needs caused by the most dangerous impacts of modern civilization on natural environment, such as pollution and other forms of deterioration of environment. It will also play an active role in conferences and meetings convened by other international bodies.
3. The proceedings from the conferences and meetings will be published. The Commission's Newsletter will also be issued quarterly to persons within and outside the IUCN. It is also hoped to begin a new series of method publications; on priority aspects of environmental education with special emphasis on the need of developing countries.
4. There is an urgent need for developing projects. The team of the Chairman's laboratory will prepare a multi-lingual dictionary of conservation terms. In cooperation with other appropriate teams, the work on surveys on primary and secondary as well as higher teaching and training will continue including the establishment of an advisory service which would call on a range of experts. The regional committees will be encouraged in carrying out their own special regional projects.
5. The Commission will continue its efforts in integrating the activities of several interested bodies concerned with conservation education and, in particular, will pursue the implementation of the recommendation No. 13 from the Biosphere Conference. It will participate in further preparations of the "Man and Biosphere" Program of UNESCO and develop a closer contact with UNESCO, especially on the contract-basis. Cooperation with the Council of Europe and other international bodies (such as ECE) will be intensified, especially by the regional committees.
6. Cooperation with the International Youth Federation for Environmental Studies and Conservation is being reviewed and steps will be taken to strengthen the cooperation. Possibilities should be sought to appoint an IUCN youth-officer (as assistant to the Education Executive Officer) in the headquarters in Morges. A small working group on out-of-school education and activities has been established to explore these arrangements on behalf of the Commission.

7. Members of the Commission and Committees and the staff will at request undertake direct operations (such as teaching, lecturing, conducting courses and advising on education programs) with a special attention to the needs of developing countries.

Appendix A.6

International Commission on National Parks Program for 1970-1972

1. Maintain and if possible intensify by reinforcing the staff at the headquarters in Brussels the routine work of the Commission: supporting action for endangered National Parks, stimulating the establishment of new National Parks, answering to information requests, seeking of funds for specific programmes, etc.
2. Make a systematical use, in order to stimulate the establishment of new Parks or the status improvement of existing reserves, of the French and English versions of the UN List of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves.
3. Obtain that ECOSOC votes a resolution recognizing this List as a formal UN document which will considerably increase its value as a means of persuasion and will definitely enhance the selection standards that ICNP has been trying to obtain recognition for during the five past years.
4. Improve, with the help of a biologist now attached to the Commission Headquarters in Brussels, the collecting on punched cards of any data concerning Reserves considered for inscription on the UN List, Parks and Reserves deserving to be added to it and Sanctuaries which are being created or whose present statute is being reinforced.
5. With IBP/CT, prepare a new edition of the List, especially by completing ecological descriptions, or even by putting the data on punched cards (see memoire of 25th August and 9th October, 1969: Relationship between PBI/SC and IUCN).
6. Systematically enlarge the bibliographical documentation of ICNP headquarters in Brussels.
7. Initiate also with the help of the above mentioned biologist, the publication of a periodical bulletin providing topical information on National Parks and Equivalent Reserves. This bulletin should, if possible, be circulated to all National Parks Directors of all countries, especially to those of the protected areas named on the UN List.
8. Keep an up-to-date list of experts which could be sent on survey, management or advisory missions, in which the authorities wish to improve their National Parks and Equivalent Reserves System.
9. Finally, if the offer made to the U.S. National Parks Service is accepted, an important activity of ICNP between 1970 and 1972 should concern the international aspects of the preparation of the Second World Conference on National Parks which will be held in connection with the Centennial Anniversary of Yellowstone National Park.

Appendix B

Notes on Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Program

This program will be developed by working parties at the November 3-14, 1969 meeting at UNESCO in Paris. IUCN will be represented there and will hopefully play a significant role in carrying out selected funded projects among the interdisciplinary inter-governmental long term proposals that will take over aspects of the International Biological Program (IBP) to be carried out in cooperation with inter-government and non-governmental organizations under the five group headings adopted by the UNESCO Advisory Council. Headings for suggested IUCN action under Groups I, II, III, IV and V are noted below:

Group I - Inventory and assessment of resources of the biosphere.

1. Classification and inventory of ecosystems on a world-wide basis.
2. Inventory of world ecosystems important to man which are being degraded by man's activities.
3. Inventory of plant and animal species of particular importance to mankind, present and future.
4. Inventory of vanishing plant and animal species.
5. Organization of an international system for documentation on vanishing plant and animal species.
6. Identification, inventory and assessment of areas presently or potentially preserved and managed by man as national parks, biological reserves, game reserves and similar areas of specific natural or historical beauty.
7. Identification, inventories and assessment of areas conditioned by man which represent achievements in increasing productivity of services by enhancing either economic or scientific, educational or aesthetic benefits, or any possible combination.
8. World Heritage Trust. What should be included.
9. Inventory of zoological and botanical gardens and aquaria, capable of maintaining stocks of endangered species.
10. Inventory and global map of intact ecosystems (Urlandschaften) representing virgin habitats.

Group II - Systematic observations and monitoring.

1. Long-term observations of environmental effects of various kinds of land use in previously natural areas.
2. Long-term observations of environmental effects of various kinds of land use in areas previously destroyed or damaged.

Group III - Research into structure and functioning of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems.

Interaction between terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems should not be forgotten.

Group IV - Research into changes in the biosphere brought about by Man and the effects of these changes on Man.

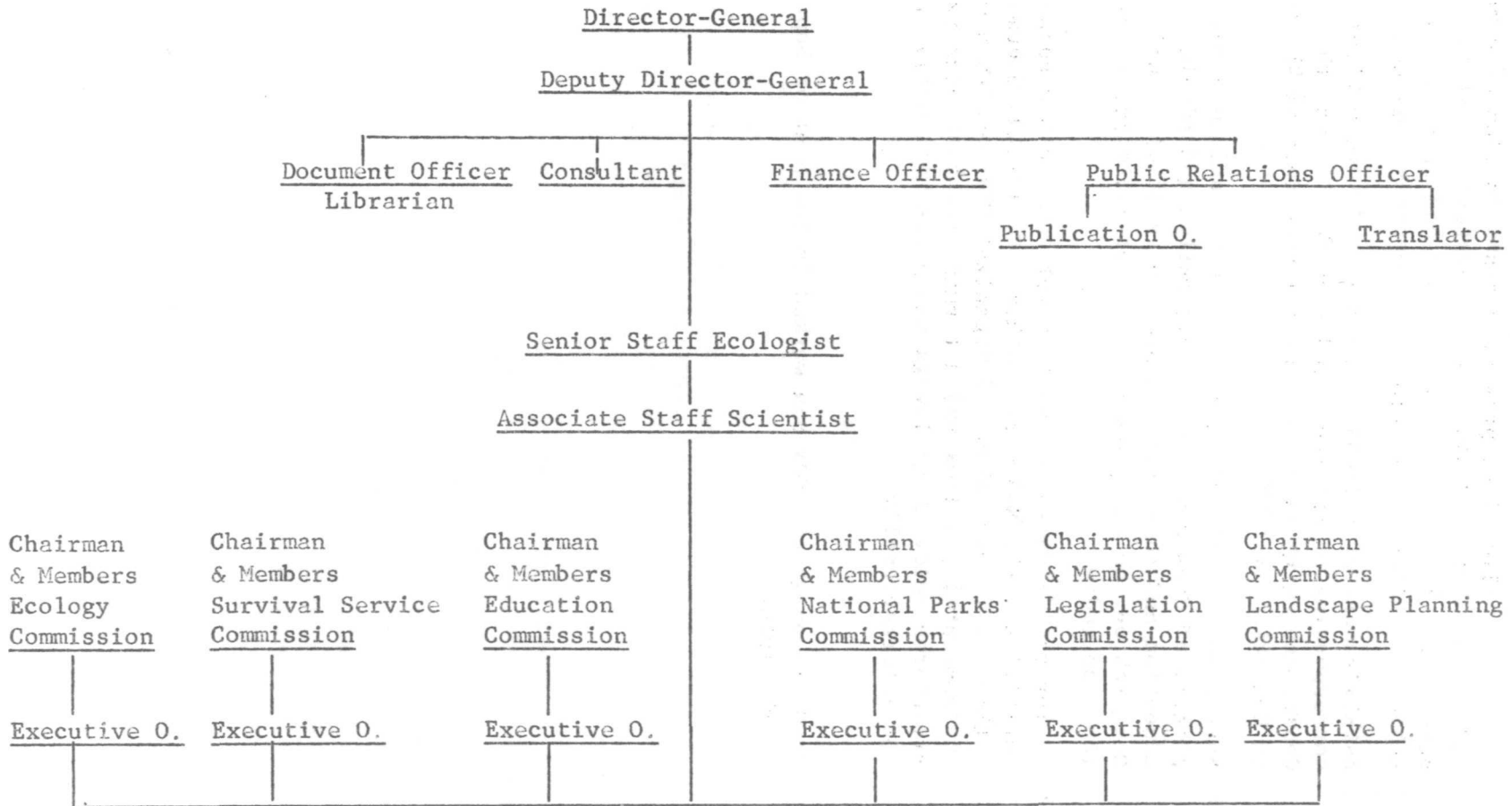
- * 1. World-wide evaluation regarding present techniques of management of national parks, biological reserves and other protected areas.
- * 2. Evaluation of future world-wide trends regarding the role of national park's in development schemes.
- 3. Observations of the effects of national budget policies on the landscape.
- 4. Pollution of 'air, water and soil. '.

Group V - Education and other supporting activities.

- * 1. Establishment of a permanent inter-agency working group on environmental education, as requested by the recommendation No. 13 of the Biosphere Conference.
- * 2. World-wide surveys and evaluation of present programs and future needs in the field of formal environmental education with the main aim of incorporating environmental education into school syllabuses, curricula, text books and teachers' guides.
- * 3. World-wide surveys and evaluation of programs dealing with environmental training, of teachers and other educationalists, determination of present and future needs, preparation and launching of relevant courses, seminars, workshops, etc. both in colleges and post-graduate training.
- * 4. World-wide surveys and evaluation of programs in university teaching and training in ecology and environment. The preparation and launching of courses, seminars, specialized university chairs and institutes in ecology, conservation and environmental studies and are adapted to different professions of specialists to be educated in both university and post-graduate training, the preparation of curricula and text-books.
- * 5. World-wide surveys of environmental out-of-school education of youth taking into consideration especially the activities and experience of youth organizations, clubs and groups and out-of-school educational establishments concerned entirely or partly with environmental education.
- * 6. Interdisciplinary research carried out preferably by institutes dealing with adult education in its social relevance in programs, needs and possibilities, especially in correct approaches in the field of adult education.

- * 7. Survey and evaluation on a comprehensive world-wide basis of different publications providing dissemination of conservation and environmental ideals, such as posters, leaflets, booklets, popular trails, field study stations and centres, conservation schools, national park information centres, museums, etc.
 - * 8. Establishment of national, regional and international centres corresponding to the recommendation No. 11 from the Biosphere Conference using also the regional structure of the Commission on Education of IUCN.
 - * 9. Survey on the role of mass media in a continuous and sustained program of dissemination of information and ideals, environmental education and their role as organizers of citizens' action. Research on and the promotion of most effective forms used by the mass media.
 - * 10. As for the "Structures and Institutions" (other supporting activities), the MAB could gather a world-wide documentation on authorities, institutes and organizations concerned with the environmental problems and determine the best organization and structures relevant to levels and needs nationally, regionally and internationally.
- * Projects on which IUCN has worked in the past or hopes to work in the future.

CHART OF PROPOSED ORGANIZATION



IUCN Revenue, Expenditure and Balances for 1962-1968

	<u>Revenue</u>		<u>Expenditure</u>		<u>Balance</u>		
	W.W.F.	Other	Total	Total	Allocated <u>Reserves</u>	Unallocated <u>Reserves</u>	Total
	US \$	US \$	US \$	US \$	US \$	US \$	US \$
1961							7'192
1962	41'180	80'129	121'309	90'407	36'607	1'487	38'094
1963*	36'186	56'585	92'771	108'640	6'189	16'036	22'225
1964	30'115	64'442	94'557	95'238	7'785	13'759	21'544
1965	10'070	76'322	86'392	90'435	11'312	6'189	17'501
1966*	57'706	191'539	249'245	157'446	99'316	9'984	109'300
1967	71'736	107'712	179'448	188'812	97'208	2'727	99'936
1968	97'982	157'297	255'279	239'480	116'542	807	115'735
	<u>344'975</u>	<u>734'026</u>	<u>1'079'001</u>	<u>970'458</u>			

* General Assembly Year

Appendix E

IUCN - The International Union for
Conservation of Nature and
Natural Resources

WWF - The World Wildlife
Fund

Declaration of Intended Cooperation between IUCN and WWF as approved
at the 2nd Joint Meeting of the IUCN Executive Committee and the WWF
Executive Council at Morges, on 2nd October, 1969.

1. Cooperation

The two organizations hereby agree that close collaboration is essential if their great responsibilities in world conservation are to be discharged. IUCN and WWF both exist to serve the same cause of nature conservation on a world-wide scale. Their respective objects are given in the attachment.

2. Coordination

In order to achieve a high level of coordination, both bodies agree to:

- a) mutual representation at Board and Executive Committee/Council level,
- b) regular joint meetings of IUCN Executive Committee and WWF Executive Council, ;
- c) close liaison between the Executive Officers and secretaries of the two organizations,
- d) joint consultation on long term planning and budgets, within the framework of a, b, and c above.

3. High Level Representations

The two organizations agree to inform and consult each other when planning high level contacts and representations to inter-governmental agencies and other international organizations, or to national governments. When appropriate, representations should be made jointly or in parallel unless special reasons make a single approach preferable.

4. Scientific and Technical Advice

IUCN undertakes to originate project proposals of high urgency and importance and continuing scientific and technical advice on such other WWF projects and campaigns as may be submitted by WWF, including communication with local referees and detailed screening of such project applications.

5. Financial Support

In furtherance of the above mentioned objects and subject to satisfactory reorganization along the lines discussed at the joint meeting at Morges on 2nd October, 1969, WWF undertakes to use its best endeavours to provide not less than \$ 100,000 annually for the budget of IUCN, payable quarterly, for the next three years (1976-1972). It is the intention of WWF to continue its support after 1972 if possible on an expanding basis.

For IUCN - The Secretary-General

/s/

E.J.H. Berwick

For WWF - The Secretary-General

/s/

F. Vollmar

APPENDIX XVIII

Declaration

Realizing that the splendour of this earth derives from its sunlight, its beautiful green cover, its inter-dependent fauna and flora, and from the diversity of its landscapes,

and realizing that since the beginning of its existence, the people of the earth even when poor in material possessions have found life richly worth living because of these natural assets;

and realizing that man, himself a product of the evolutionary system, is dependent on the stability and self-renewing properties of his environment;

realizing too that the world's population is growing at an alarming rate;

that economic development depends entirely on the utilization of natural resources, that this utilization is carried out often with little attention to the needs of renewal,

that, because of this, much of the earth once well watered and productive is now impoverished and degraded,

that once abundant plant, animals and scenic resources have been ravaged,

that therefore the attainment of a high quality of living for all mankind now depends upon the conservation and restoration of these dwindling resources,

and finally that the natural resources of the world are a heritage on which the survival of future generations must depend,

We, the members of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, assembled at New Delhi in November, 1969

now declare again our fundamental purpose as an international union of concerned States, Organizations and individuals

to urge on all governments and peoples the adoption, as a basic principle of development, the conservation and protection of long term values rather than exploitation for short term gains,

to foster sound environmental policies and to promote protection of ecosystems, human environments and habitats of wild creatures from abuse and damage,

to encourage and assist in the making of coordinated legislation and international conventions to govern the utilization and treatment of soil, water, air, flora and fauna, to minimize pollution, and to protect the landscape in general and ecosystems of special interest in particular,

and, in summary, to urge upon all nations, action and support of those values which make life possible and worthwhile.

Zafar Futehally
President, Declaration

New Delhi, 27.11.1969

International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

1110 Morges, Switzerland

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE TENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF IUCN

New Delhi, India, 1 December 1969.

1. Definition of National Parks

Considering the importance given by the United Nations to the National Park concept, as a sensible use of natural resources,

and considering the increasing use which has been made during these last few years in some countries of the term "National Park" to designate areas with increasingly different status and objectives,

the **10th General Assembly of IUCN** meeting in New Delhi in November 1969

recommends that all governments agree to reserve the term "National Park" to areas answering the following characteristics and to ensure that their local authorities and private organizations wishing to set aside nature reserves do the same:

a National Park is a relatively large area 1) where one or several ecosystems are not materially altered by human exploitation and occupation, where plant and animal species, geomorphological sites and habitats are of special scientific, educative and recreative interest or which contains a natural landscape of great beauty and 2) where the highest competent authority of the country has taken steps to prevent or to eliminate as soon as possible exploitation or occupation in the whole area and to enforce effectively the respect of ecological, geomorphological or aesthetic features which have led to its establishment and 3) where visitors are allowed to enter, under special conditions, for inspirational, educative, cultural and recreative purposes.

Governments are accordingly **requested** not to designate as "National Park":

1. a scientific reserve which can be entered only by special permission (strict nature reserve);
2. a natural reserve managed by a private institution or a lower authority without some type of recognition and control by the highest competent authority of the country;
3. a "special reserve" as defined in the African Convention of 1968 (fauna or flora reserve, game reserve, bird sanctuary, geological or forest reserve, etc.);
4. an inhabited and exploited area where landscape planning and measures taken for the development of tourism have led to the setting up of "recreation areas" where industrialization and urbanization are controlled and where public outdoor recreation takes priority over the conservation of ecosystems (parc naturel régional, nature park, Naturpark, etc.). Areas of this description which may have been established as "National Parks" should be redesignated in due course,

2. List of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves

Considering the importance of the work achieved by the International Commission on National Parks at the request of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations which, in 1959 (Resolution 810, XXXI) asked for the establishment

of a United Nations List of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves,

the **10th General Assembly of IUCN** meeting in New Delhi in November 1969

requests the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations to approve the text of the revised and evaluated edition of the List as prepared and published by the International Commission on National Parks in 1967 in French and in 1969 in English and to certify it as an official document sanctioned by the United Nations.

3. Zoological and botanic gardens

Considering the importance to conservation of Zoological and Botanic Gardens or Parks and their educational and scientific values,

the **10th General Assembly of IUCN** meeting at New Delhi in November 1969

recommends that many more such gardens should be established, where possible simulating the natural surroundings of the animals and displaying them in spacious conditions, and combining both zoological and botanical collections in biological gardens,

but **further recommends** that such gardens be maintained or initiated only when their scientific or financial support assure adequate standards of animal husbandry and public education.

4. Periyar Wildlife Sanctuary

Whereas the Periyar Wildlife Sanctuary has great scientific and recreational potential and is currently being subjected to pressures of all kinds (tourism, grazing, forestry, uncontrolled burning, poaching),

the **10th General Assembly of IUCN** meeting at New Delhi in November 1969

urges the responsible authorities to integrate the various interests involved and place them under the control of one senior administrator and to manage the Sanctuary on a planned, scientific basis so that it is most effectively developed in the interests of Kerala and of the Indian nation as a whole.

5. Reserves in expanding urban areas

Recognizing the importance for research and teaching purposes of nature reserves especially when situated within reach of universities and colleges,

but *recognizing* the frequent difficulty of maintaining such reserves in the face of engulfing urban growth.

the **10th General Assembly of IUCN** meeting at New Delhi in November 1969

urges the assistance in this matter of local governmental and other authorities, and

requests them to ensure such maintenance by appropriate planning controls, resisting voracious exploitation, and, wherever possible, linking reserves in urban areas with open-space systems.

6. The National Parks in Congo

The **10th General Assembly of IUCN** meeting at New Delhi in November 1969

congratulates the Democratic Republic of the Congo upon its unshakeable determination in maintaining its National Parks,

expresses keen admiration of the heroism of 23 guards of the Albert National Park who have given their lives for the conservation of nature,

and **strongly hopes** that it will be possible to achieve the establishment of the new National Parks of Salonga, of Kahuzi-Biega and of Kundelungu.

7. La Vanoise National Park

Recalling that under the terms of the French law on National Parks, issued on July the 22nd, 1960, these National Parks are divided into a peripheral area, in which tourist amenities may be developed, and the National Park itself, where any interference of this kind is prohibited,

having learnt that the integrity of the Vanoise National Park (Savoie, France) is seriously endangered by the project to remove 2,500 hectares for the benefit of a Winter-Sports Development Company, including the Chavière Glacier and the Val de Polset, one of the most beautiful areas in the Park and the main refuge of the Ibex,

recognizing that this development coming only a few years after the establishment of the Park (1963), and despite the violent protest raised in France and elsewhere, would not fail to create a precedent whose harmful effects would spread far beyond the boundaries of this area,

calling to mind that the Vanoise National Park was included in the United Nations List of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves only with a serious reservation in regard to the fulfilment of the protection conditions,

noting that such serious injury done to the generally recognized principles of the National Park Definition could not remain without consequences in respect of its inclusion on the U.N. List, for which IUCN is responsible,

the **10th General Assembly of IUCN** meeting at New Delhi in November 1989

urgently requests the French Government to respect the principles adopted in 1963, and to maintain the integrity of the National Park in all its beauty.

8. The Volcanoes National Park (Rwanda)

Recognizing that the Volcanoes National Park, on the northern border of Rwanda, habitat of the Mountain Gorilla, is vitally threatened by growing deforestation, due to recent plantations of pyrethrum within its confines, displacing pastoralists even deeper into the interior of the Park;

having learnt that these crops of pyrethrum planted on behalf of the European Common Market (Development Fund) are thus damaging the Park's natural beauty, its incomparable scientific value and its increasing importance for world tourism;

the **10th General Assembly of IUCN** meeting at New Delhi in November 1989

invites the Government of the Republic of Rwanda, as well as the European Economic Community to do everything in their power to stop the devastation of the Volcanoes National Park and to ensure respect for this sanctuary, the home of one of creation's rarest and most valuable primates,

9. Population studies of wild animals

Whereas it is recognised that there are wild animal populations, especially those of carnivores, primates and ungulates, which are valuable natural and scientific resources, and

whereas it is recognised that many of these populations are now under severe pressure from deteriorating environments, from changing human attitudes and practices, and from hunting or capture for food and commercial purposes, and

whereas population data on which sound conservation and management programme must be based are often not available,

the **10th General Assembly of IUCN** meeting at New Delhi in November 1969

resolves

1. that the IUCN give its fullest encouragement and support to a world-wide programme of field studies to assess the population status, ecology and breeding biology of those wild mammal species which are endangered and/or subject to serious population pressures;
2. that IUCN urge developed countries to provide funds for these studies through public and private granting agencies;
3. that IUCN undertake to assist translating the results of such research into wise conservation measures.

10. Amazonian animal trade

Bearing in mind the serious drain on animal populations in the Upper Amazon Basin resulting from the trade in live animals originating in Bolivia, Brazil, Columbia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela,

the **10th General Assembly of IUCN** meeting at New Delhi in November 1969

urges the Governments concerned to coordinate as soon as possible their legislation and regulations concerning hunting, capture, possession, export and transit of wild animals and their products, and to concert measures for cooperative enforcement, including exchange of information and border controls; and

urges all countries to uphold the principle that any wild animal or product taken in violation of one country's laws shall be declared contraband in all other countries.

11. Grazing in Wildlife Reserves and National Parks

In view of the constantly reiterated reports made during this conference, to the effect that the penetration of domestic livestock into wildlife reserves and National Parks is a major factor in the deterioration of wildlife habitats,

the **10th General Assembly of IUCN** meeting at New Delhi in November 1969

resolves that the Indian Federal Government and State Governments should be asked to take immediate steps to curb and if possible prohibit the grazing of all domestic livestock within the boundaries of all wildlife reserves and national parks, and to supply alternative grazing areas.

12. Study and conservation of marine turtles in Turkey

Recognizing that all species of marine turtles are currently regarded as threatened with extinction to some degree,

recognizing also, that the only sizeable sea turtle populations that remain in the Mediterranean nest on the Turkish coast (*Chelonia caretta*, *Chelonia mydas*),

noting with alarm that the Turkish sea turtle populations are being seriously depleted by over-exploitation and the removal of sand from their nesting beaches,

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urges the Government of Turkey to encourage research into the ecology of the marine turtles in Turkey, for which several specialists of world reputation are available, to initiate training of local personnel in management, and to act on their recommendations as a matter of urgency.

13. Orang-utans

Whereas the smuggling of orang-utans continues to some extent from Indonesia and Eastern Malaysia;

whereas efforts taken by the Indonesian Government and the Malaysian States of Sarawak and Sabah to protect the

species in their habitat areas and prevent smuggling of captives cannot be effective by themselves without the cooperation of other countries;

whereas the importation in transit, or importation into the country of final destination of captive orang-utans without the requisite official documents from the country of origin, namely Indonesia and the States of Sarawak and Sabah, promote illegal capture and trade;

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urges that all countries who have no appropriate legal provision at the present time to prohibit the importation, retention without licence and exportation of orang-utans without the support of official documents from Indonesia or the Malaysian States of Sarawak and Sabah, should be invited to make the introduction of such provisions their urgent concern.

14. The Asiatic lion

Whereas the Asiatic Lion (*Panthera leo persica*) is known to be declining in numbers within the Gir Sanctuary and surrounding lands,

and whereas the habitat of the prey upon which it depends is disappearing because of agricultural encroachment, particularly along the valley floors extending within the Gir Sanctuary,

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requests the government authorities concerned to prevent any further encroachment into the Sanctuary,

and recommends that measures be taken to redefine the Sanctuary boundary such as to recover the land where cultivations have already intruded.

15. The tiger

In view of the grave threat to the tiger populations in the countries where the animal occurs, due to direct and indirect methods of destruction, such as licensed hunting, indiscriminate use of crop protection guns, commercial hunting, poisoning, burning of breeding cover, destruction of habitat, and biotic activity such as grazing, and the fur and skin trade,

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recommends to the Governments of these countries the declaration of a moratorium on killing of this animal until such time as censuses and ecological studies, which are in operation or are proposed, are completed and reveal the correct position as regards population trends;

further recommends that the tourist and economic contribution of the tiger should be shifted from killing by a few licensed or commercial hunters to enabling it to be watched and photographed wild in sanctuaries and national parks for the benefit of many;

expresses satisfaction that the export of tiger (and leopard) skins commercially has been forbidden, but regrets to find on open sale tiger skins and other trophies and articles, and

requests the Government of India to take measures in order to close any remaining loopholes either in the scope or the enforcement of the relevant legal restrictions.

16. Smaller felid species

While continued and widespread concern has been aroused over the precarious state of many of the larger wild mammals, resulting in many field studies of such mammals, and

whereas there is up to now practically no sound knowledge available on the status of many smaller felid species, and many of these are still ruthlessly exterminated as "vermin" and/or overexploited for the fur trade, special attention needs to be given to the following species which are either very rare or overexploited.

Very rare

Andean cat (*Felis jacobita*)

Kodkod (*Felis guigna*)

Marbled cat (*Felis marmorata*)

Flat-headed cat (*Felis planiceps*)

Himalayan golden cat (*Felis temminckii tristis*)

Bornean red cat (*Felis badia*)

The only recently discovered cat on Iriomote Island (*Felis iriomotensis*)

Sand cat (*Felis margarita*)

Turkestan desert cat (*Felis margarita thinobius*)

Fishing cat (*Felis viverrina*)

Pallas' cat (*Felis manul*)

Caracal (*Felis caracal*)

Heavily overexploited

Ocelot (*Felis pardalis*)

Margay (*Felis wiedii*)

Tiger-cat (*Felis tigrina*)

Clouded leopard (*Neofelis nebulosa*)

Black-footed cat (*Felis nigripes*)

Serval (*Felis serval*)

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requests that particularly the Commission on Legislation and the Survival Service Commission, take steps to promote world-wide protective legislation for these animals and its effective enforcement, and to further and sponsor in every possible way extensive and intensive studies into the status of these and related small carnivores which should yield data on which to base effective measures towards the survival of small carnivores, which constitute one important factor in biological rodent control.

17. Conservation of endangered plant species In botanical and other gardens

Whereas the number of endangered plant species is increasing rapidly throughout the world, and

whereas little attention has been paid to their conservation even in botanical gardens, and

whereas one of the important functions of botanical and other gardens should be the conservation by cultivation of endangered plant species,

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recommends the preservation of endangered species in their natural habitats and additionally that botanical gardens, through their own and other national and international organizations take steps to perpetuate such plants through cultivation without causing damage to the natural population and with careful avoidance of change in the genotype through hybridization;

and further recommends that governments and other organizations establish additional gardens, especially in the tropics and subtropics, capable of undertaking this task.

18. Teacher training

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appeals to Governments that teacher-training for primary and secondary schools should include environmental education, of which the training in field-work ought to be a vital part, and that all fields of biology-teaching at universities and teacher-high schools should include practical training in organising field-work,

and further appeals to all relevant bodies to provide didactic material and financial aid wherever these are urgently required.

19. Pollution and education

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Considering the growing threat to the environment caused by pollution,

recognizing that many well-documented features of environmental pollution provide an insight into the characteristics of ecological inter-relationships,

urges that the attention of teachers at all levels of education be drawn to environmental pollution, and

recommends that they be urged to find means by which pollution matters could feature in their lesson plans and teaching programmes,

and **further recommends** that special effort be directed towards the conservation education of professional people, in public service and private sectors, whose decisions are the basis for community affairs and development with regard to the environment,

and that problems of environmental quality and of environmental pollution be included in the syllabi for education and professional training of industrial chemists, medical and pharmaceutical suppliers and associated professions, foresters, agriculturalists, civil engineers, landscape designers, land planners and other resource-linked professions.

20. School education in India

Considering the deterioration of the human environment in India, as in the rest of the world as a result of disturbance of nature and depletion of the natural resources;

recognising the urgent need for introducing and intensifying appropriate methods of conservation education at all levels;

considering that conservation education should become a part of the curriculum of all schools;

being aware of the pressing need for an ecologically oriented method of education in the teaching of biology and other subjects;

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urges National Authorities on Education, Educational Organizations and other similar bodies engaged in the revision of curricula and syllabuses in all States to take into consideration the importance of conservation education and include concepts of these topics in the syllabuses in biology, physics, chemistry, geography, social sciences and other related disciplines; and to

1. Prepare teaching aids including suitable text books, teacher-guides and supplementary materials based on the syllabuses and audio-visual aids like charts, models of animals in danger of extinction, film-strips and films;
2. Include teaching in the class rooms to follow methods involving environmental studies so that an awareness of the role of nature is created in the pupil;
3. Train a core of teachers through short courses in conservation and environmental concepts to form the leaders in their respective areas and act as resource-specialists to train further batches of teachers;
4. Encourage the appropriate authorities to develop systems of incentives for teacher-participation in in-service courses, of conservation education;
5. Organize workshops, seminars and other training activities for teachers who are responsible for environmental education;
6. Organize out-of-school activities through such organisations as Young Naturalist Societies which should be encouraged to undertake excursions and summer camps to study nature and nature conservation;
7. Set up a working group as Action Committee to guide workers on conservation education; to include university teachers, central educational organisations and State Departments of Education and representatives of voluntary organisations engaged in nature conservation activities;
8. Make full use of available assistance offered by inter-governmental and non-governmental organisations for those nature conservation education programmes that would gain in strength and scope through such action;

further recommends that an Indian Committee of IUCN's Commission on Education be set up to maintain the activities and the follow up in the States.

21. Youth and conservation

In view of the rapidly increasing interest among young people of many countries in the problems of the natural environment.

considering that for the future of IUCN and for the future of the national use and development of the world's natural resources this growing interest should receive wider support and encouragement from conservationists, and

in view of the dimensions of the world population increase and the fact that more than half of the present population is under 25 years of age,

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resolves that

1. IUCN consider the active promotion of out-of-school conservation education programmes for young people, especially through its Education Commission and in cooperation with the International Youth Federation for Environmental Studies and Conservation;
2. IUCN should endeavour to persuade its member states, organisations and international agencies with which it is associated to:
 - a) encourage the participation of young people in the decision process, as well as action programmes in the sphere of conservation of natural resources;
 - b) assist young people to organise their own projects and programmes of action such as work camps, study camps, courses and conferences, both nationally and internationally;
 - c) encourage the establishment of youth conservation programmes in developing countries to assist in the integration of an ecological approach into the community development process.

22. International Cooperation in Education

One of the urgent problems in the field of environmental education is the proper integration and coordination of all activities, developing or planned. It is necessary to make relevant surveys on a serious research basis to prevent overlapping by various authorities, organisations, centres, institutes and other bodies, to discover the gaps in the whole systems and programmes of environmental education and to make efforts to fill in those gaps.

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therefore urges early establishment of an "Inter-Agency Working Group on Education" recommended in Resolution No. 13 from the Biosphere Conference, is a task of high priority, The international agencies and organisations concerned are requested to create such a group as soon as possible.

23. Social sciences

Whereas the problems of people/wildlife interaction are of severe concern with special reference to National Parks, equivalent nature areas and rare wildlife;

whereas the problems and the complexity of human values and behaviour can produce the destruction or conservation of wildlife and its habitat and calls for an interdisciplinary approach with the need for the involvement of the social sciences;

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emphasizes the importance of making provision in studies and programmes for the conservation of wildlife and habitats of animals and plants for adequate participation by appropriate social scientists and ethnologists.

24. Integrated conservation

Whereas the preservation of all types of flora and fauna and judicious utilisation of all natural resources is imperative not only for the progress and prosperity of man, but also for his very existence.

and *whereas* the pressing needs of a diversified economic development make the human manipulation of natural ecosystems equally inescapable,

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recognises the need for a balanced integration and harmonious blending of the various objectives and national requirements for multiple compatible use of the forest and related lands through a careful study and understanding of ecological relations of flora and fauna because undue attention to or overemphasis of any single aspect is bound to affect adversely the remaining.

25. Natural and semi-natural vegetation

Recognizing that there is an urgent need for a comprehensive plan for the conservation of representative types of natural and semi-natural vegetation through the world;

that this plan should be based on a thorough survey of the range of types of vegetation and the extent to which it is already effectively conserved;

that such a survey and assessment is a main part of the programme of IBP/CT;

that close cooperation is essential with other existing and proposed international programmes such as IUCN/AQUA, MAR and TELMA, and those proposed in UNESCO MAB;

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recommends that

1. scientific institutions and scientists should intensify their participation in the last 2 years of the programme of IBP/CT in all countries in order to ensure that the survey is complete and authoritative; and
2. that all Governments meanwhile take urgent steps to conserve representative samples of the vegetation of their countries and, if possible, classify, unique ecological association.

26. Reservoirs

Whereas large multipurpose reservoirs are under construction in many countries without prior assessment of the ecological situation and the damage which may be caused by them; and as damage may be particularly serious in developing countries and involve their most valuable ecosystems,

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recommends that the necessary ecological research be undertaken as an essential and integral part of planning the feasibility of construction and operation of such multipurpose projects; and of construction and operation of such multipurpose projects; and that the ecological requirements for the preservation and enhancement of environmental resources, including fish and wildlife, be included as a purpose of such multipurpose projects.

27. Pesticides

It is declared that the IUCN under present world conditions, supports all well-considered attempts to increase food production and reduce vectors of human disease.

The *IUCN recognises* that, at least in the immediate future, much emphasis will be placed on chemical control of plant and animal pests;

the *IUCN recognises* that it is essential to establish standards for the careful use of the various pesticides during any period while their continued use is still considered necessary and permitted.

It is noted, however, that enforcement of such standards require administrative and advisory review boards to assess and control the use of chemicals; that some countries do not yet have such arrangements; and in any event that the administration of such standards is difficult considering the small number of trained personnel normally available for instruction

and enforcement, and because of the strong pressure of economic interests which promote the use of pesticides, often overriding ecological considerations.

It is recognised moreover, that the critical nature of pesticide pollution of the soils, waters and organisms of the earth, and even of the atmosphere, together with the demonstrated impact of their acute and/or sublethal effects makes it necessary to take vigorous action promptly. Many technologically advanced nations now ban or restrict the use of DDT and certain other persistent compounds. These restrictions came about not only because of ecological imbalance but because foodstuffs were found to be contaminated to an unacceptable degree for public wellbeing. The dangers presented by other pesticides and by certain other chemicals are being examined and many of these materials may be added to the prohibited list.

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therefore recommends that

1. States and appropriate international agencies which have not already done so, set up effective administrative machinery to assess, register and control the use of pesticides in their areas of interest;
2. in setting up such administrative machinery, it is essential to take into account possible harmful effects to wildlife as well as to domestic livestock and human beings and therefore such administrative organisation should include at least one Ecologist in its membership together with representatives from other relevant disciplines;
3. that all States and a) appropriate international agencies take effective measures to withdraw the use of those compounds which have been shown to be persistent and destructive in the environment or which scientific evidence would indicate will be hazardous. Certainly the evidence against the continued use of DDT is overwhelming and an immediate ban on its use is recommended, except for emergency human health purposes;
4. **urgently recommends** that all governments undertake all necessary research to develop better methods of pest control which will not possess the hazards inherent in the use of persistent broad-spectrum pesticides such as aldrin, dieldrin, DDT, endrin, and other related compounds. Background information for this Resolution will be found in the report of the Commission on Ecology.

28. Oceanic Islands

Having considered reports of the satisfactory progress of the survey of the status of conservation on Pacific oceanic and off-shore islands by the CT Section of the IBP, following the initiative of the 11th Pacific Science Congress in 1966,

Fully aware of the great value of an up-to-date world-wide appraisal of conditions on all such islands which are of significance for science and conservation,

recognizing the need to set aside certain islands for scientific purposes and to conserve them to meet the needs of world science,

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assures the support of IUCN in the fulfilment of this task;

agrees that the acceptance of a measure of international responsibility for the future of selected uninhabited oceanic islands would reinforce the valuable precedent already established by the Antarctic Treaty;

accepts the mandate formulated by the Pacific Science Council at Kuala Lumpur in May 1969 which recommended "that the IUCN in cooperation with other appropriate international organisations take steps to develop an international treaty or convention" for the recognition of such islands as "Islands for Science";

resolves that, after appropriate preparation and publicity and the further screening of the provisional list submitted by IBP/CT, the governments of Australia, Ecuador, France, Japan, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States of America be invited to conclude a convention for the purpose of reserving from exploitation or disturbance and making available

for longterm research by scientists of all nations, certain oceanic islands under their jurisdiction which are not inhabited or in current use for other purposes;

authorises IUCN to invite the above-mentioned governments to explore the possibility of adopting such a convention upon the lines of the Antarctic Treaty or of the various Pacific Fisheries Conventions or by means of parallel legislation by each contracting party to provide for fulfilment of the terms of a convention with the above objects;

invites the Pacific Science Council to take the initiative in creating an Advisory Board of scientists to establish a code of conduct and to promote suitable scientific use of "islands for Science" and possibly serve as a scientific advisory body to the parties to that Convention when it comes into force;

recommends in addition that, if possible through the good offices of an international organisation, a far-reaching programme of research be launched to advance knowledge of the unique scientific and conservation problems and potential of oceanic islands.

29. Creative conservation

In view of the increasing rarity and difficulties of maintenance of truly natural areas in the world's land-masses both large and small, and of the demonstrated resilience of many biota both ecologically and to some extent morphologically,

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urges especially careful treatment of different types of landscapes having special scientific, aesthetic, or recreational values - even if such landscapes are wholly or partially man-made - where necessary through the creation of new biotopes in suitable areas along the lines of creative conservation advocated by IUCN's Landscape Planning Commission.

30. Calcutta Salt Lake Area

Having studied the report of the study group on the Calcutta Salt Lake Area,

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strongly recommends to the Government of India that early steps should be taken to implement the conclusions of this report to establish a bird sanctuary within a wider protected zone and to integrate it within a regional plan.

31. Specialised Wildlife Departments

Having noticed that in many countries no specialised department exists to conserve wildlife and that in some countries the Department of Forests looks after wildlife in forest areas only and that in such countries there is no department concerned with conserving wildlife in areas outside the forests,

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recommends to the various governments which have not yet taken this action that they should give the highest priority to examining the possibility of organising separate departments or other governmental organisations at the highest possible level for the conservation of wildlife and its habitats throughout the country, for its cultural, educational, scientific and economic values.

32. International cooperation in South Asia

In view of reports from the buying countries that the recent bans on the export of certain animals and animal products, for example tiger, leopard, snow-leopard and clouded leopard,

from various Asian countries, has resulted in their continued illegal supply through neighbouring countries,

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urges the Governments of neighbouring Asian nations to coordinate their legislation and regulations concerning hunting, capture, possession, export and transit of wild animals and their products, and to concert measures for cooperation enforcement, including exchange of information and border control, and to adopt the principle that wild animals or products thereof taken in violation of one country's laws be declared contraband in the other.

33. Bird netting

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congratulates the Italian and Belgian Governments on the first steps taken towards the abatement of shooting small birds and on the praiseworthy initiative to suppress in Italy and restrict in Belgium the netting of birds;

considers this provision to agree with current standards of rational management of natural resources;

and urges the Governments of these countries to resist pressure to reintroduce this type of bird catching, which cannot be justified on scientific, technical, economic or social grounds.

34. Population stabilization

Among the many adverse factors threatening the environment of mankind and all other life on this planet, the population explosion is perhaps the greatest single threat.

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urges that this whole question be debated and scrutinized so that the attitude and policy relevant to the threatening situation be adopted by all nations;

and further urges upon the various governments and appropriate international agencies that there be a major increase in appropriations for research in all aspects of population control.

35. Hosts of the 10th General Assembly

Whereas the Delegates and Representatives of the Member States and Organizations which have attended the 10th General Assembly and 11th Technical Meeting of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources have been greatly impressed by the organization of the Congress by the Indian Committee; by the rich hospitality extended to them by the Indian Government and the numerous organizations, and by the many expressions of individual hospitality which they have experienced during this time,

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therefore **wishes** to extend its heartfelt thanks to the hosts, both official and private, and

expresses the hope that this meeting will have helped to stimulate the feeling for wildlife and rational use of natural resources which can still be found in India and that holding the General Assembly in India will have encouraged the efforts to preserve and cultivate the natural heritage which must be so dear not only to the people of India in particular, but to all those throughout the world who have the future of mankind at heart.

APPENDIX XX

Draft Resolution 34

Population Stabilization

Among the many adverse factors threatening the survival of mankind and all other life on this planet, the population explosion is perhaps the greatest single threat. Scientists concerned with the survival of endangered plant and animal species must bear the human population factor constantly in mind and conduct their biological and ecological work within that perspective. The rapid stabilization and eventual reduction of the human population of the planet has now become imperative from a human point of view. In the industrial countries, the destruction of the life environment will compel action; in the agricultural countries, the grim threat of famine will be added to the impending environmental catastrophe. Because the net rate of population increase must be reduced to about 2.2 children per woman in countries with the lowest death rates, it becomes necessary to establish the moral standard of the two-child family as the norm. This must be the urgent work of teachers, social workers, physicians and religious leaders. The barriers interposed by custom must be analysed by social scientists; those presented by economic insecurity must be met by social security and other social programs; governments must take all possible action compatible with the institutions of their countries and humane and democratic methods,

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urges that this whole question be debated and scrutinized and that the attitude and policy relevant to the threatening situation be adopted by all nations.

APPENDIX XXI

Memorandum on IUCN Resolutions

May I propose that in order to avoid so much congestion in processing Resolutions at a future Assembly, the following procedure be adopted:

1. "Early Resolutions" to be requested for submission not less than one month before the Conference, and to be circulated to delegates on arrival.
2. The Resolutions Committee to process the "Early Resolutions" on the 2nd day and circulate them as revised on day 3, inviting any comments or amendments by day 5.
3. "Late Resolutions" as at present to come in by day 4 or 5 and to be processed together with any amendments on "Early Resolutions".
4. A regular pro forma with brief notes for guidance in drafting Resolutions to be presented to all concerned.
5. Chairmen of Commissions generating a large amount of Resolutions to consult the Chairman of the Resolutions Committee while the situation is still fluid.
6. "Internal Resolutions" calling for action by IUCN itself to be examined by or on behalf of the Secretary-General.

E.M. Nicholson

New Delhi,
1 December, 1969

APPENDIX XXII

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Membership of the Executive Board

December 1969 - June 1970

July 1970 - September 1972

President

Mr. Harold J. Coolidge, U.S.A.

Mr. Harold J. Coolidge, U.S.A.

Vice-Presidents

Prof. I. McT. Cowan, Canada
Dr. F. Fraser Darling, U.K.
Mr. Z. Futehally, India
Prof. Dr. M.F. Mörzer-Bruyns,
Netherlands

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Dr. F. Fraser Darling, U.K.
Mr. Z. Futehally, India
Dr. C. Jouanin, France
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Netherlands

Members

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Doc.Dr. A. Medwecka-Kornas, Poland
Prof. Th. Monod, France
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Dr. D.P.S. Wasawo, Kenya

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Ing. Agr. I.N. Costantino,
Argentina
Mr. B. Dioum, Senegal
Prof. U. Hafsten, Norway
Prof.Dr. V.A. Kovda, U.S.S.R.
Prof. R. Matthey, Switzerland
Doc.Dr. A. Medwecka-Kornas,
Poland
Dr. P.N. Neto, Brazil
Dr. M.E.D. Poore, U.K.
Dr. L.M. Talbot, U.S.A.
Mr. R.E. Train, U.S.A.
Dr. J.A. Valverde Gomez, Spain

APPENDIX XXIII

Statement of Dr. Leslie L. Glasgow

Assistant Secretary, U.S. Department of the Interior

Mr. President,

The year 1972 is a landmark of great significance to the history of the world's parks movement.

The year 1972 will mark the 100th anniversary of the establishment of Yellowstone National Park in the United States of America as the first national park in the world.

Since that time, more than 90 nations have established national parks or equivalent reserves in a burgeoning effort to preserve the natural, historical and scientific resources of their countries and to provide recreational facilities for their peoples.

Plans are now underway in my country to observe this "National Park Centennial Year" in appropriate fashion. Since this event is still more than two years away, these plans have not been completed in detail. However, we believe that one appropriate method of observing this significant centennial would be to convene a Second World Conference on National Parks.

This would be entirely in keeping with the conclusions of the First World Conference on National Parks, held in Seattle, Washington, U.S.A., in July of 1962.

At that time, the possibility of recognizing the 100th anniversary of Yellowstone National Park was discussed, and Recommendation No. 27 was adopted by the Conference. This Recommendation stated:

"The First World Conference on National Parks recommends that this centennial be celebrated by publicizing the occasion, especially with appropriate publications in the various countries urging the formation and development of national parks, and by a conference to be held in Yellowstone Park and attended by representatives of all countries."

While we are not at present in a position to announce the details, our plans do call for convening the Second World Conference on National Parks at Yellowstone National Park during the second week of September, 1972.

We are announcing the tentative dates of the Second World Conference on National Parks at this time so that those desiring to attend may have adequate advance notice in making their arrangements. A formal announcement will be made at a later date.

The Conference would run about eight days with business sessions being held at Grand Teton National Park, in the state of Wyoming, U.S.A., some 40 miles south of Yellowstone. We are looking forward with great anticipation to the pleasure of hosting this Second World Conference.

Special efforts are being made to assure that the National Park Centennial Year in the United States will be an appropriate observance of great significance to the National Park movement throughout the world. But, in addition, it is our hope that the Conference may stimulate the people of all countries to even greater efforts in the future to conserve their natural and cultural heritage.

It is a great honor to appear before this 10th General Assembly, of the IUCN and to extend to all concerned a most cordial invitation to the Second World Conference on National Parks at Yellowstone National Park, in September of 1972. I hope your Governments will plan to send representatives.

APPENDIX XXIV

Statement by General Mabratu of Ethiopia

Incentives by leopard-skin traders to illegal poachers in Ethiopia

Leopards and especially cheetah are seriously endangered by extinction in Ethiopia resulting from steadily growing, generous incentives given by highly rich leopard-skin traders of the world to poachers in Ethiopia. The Ethiopian Government, one of the most directly concerned with the problem of saving its wildlife heritage of leopard and cheetah, is doing all in its power to stop this illegal trade. Permits for export are being prohibited, with the exception of 7 leopard skins during the past three years. Yet the numbers actually received by importing countries from Ethiopia exceed 5,000 per year. These exports are entirely illegal; the animals concerned have been killed in contravention of the national law and the skins thereafter smuggled out of the country and shipped to the United States and Europe as contraband. Overseas buyers must bear ultimate responsibility for the continued wholesale slaughter of leopard and cheetah in Ethiopia since it is they who generate the demand and who deliberately connive with the dealers in the country of origin in breaking both the game laws and the customs regulations; without their connivance and encouragement, the extensive illegal destruction and possible eventual extermination of these valuable wildlife resources, would virtually cease and there would be some hope for the future survival of the species concerned.

The International Fur Trade Association which is the official representative of these buyers, has applied for membership of IUCN and has expressed its desire to cooperate in the conservation of wildlife. Such cooperation would certainly be most welcome, particularly since the Association is obviously in a strong position to influence the activities of its Members. However, I submit as a representative of one of the countries most closely concerned, that the International Fur Trade Association should not be accepted as a Member of IUCN, unless and until it has demonstrated its good faith and its genuine interest. It is my humble view that we must make sure, first of all, by closer examination in detail, that their entry into the ideals and objectives of our society will not contribute to its becoming one of our trojan horses; to quote one example right now, the poaching control and the customs department of Ethiopia, when offering for auction 300 confiscated leopard-skins, found out that there was reasonable belief that the very people from whom these skins were confiscated had offered tenders under a disguised name.

I, therefore, suggest that the Association's application be considered only when it prohibits its members from importing or purchasing skins of any leopard, cheetah or tiger, unless such skins are obtained from authorized government agencies and are covered by official export permits. I suggest that the Association should also be required to undertake that any of its members which illegally imports skins of protected species or which infringes the conservation laws of any Member State of IUCN be expelled.

APPENDIX XXV

Remarks of Harold J. Coolidge following his reelection as President of the International Union for Conservation of Nature at the Tenth General Assembly, New Delhi, India, 1 December, 1969.

Three years ago at Lucerne, many of you who are present here this afternoon took part in electing me the fifth president of the Union. I accepted that great responsibility with humility, and with pride too, for as most of you know, IUCN has been an intimate part of my life since the founding Conference more than 21 years ago.

I am deeply honored to again accept the high responsibilities you have given me, and it will be my purpose to devote the major part of my time and energy to the task. I appreciate your trust and confidence, and with your help, and the dedicated service of the Union's officers and Executive Board, and of our small but very able staff, we will carry on with the work ahead. It is healthy for the Union to have a 6-year rotation of Board members, but painful to lose the regular services of Officers and Board Members who unstintingly have given their time to the Union.

I want to pay special tribute to our Secretary-General, Joe Berwick, who, as all of you know, has given outstanding service to IUCN with great effectiveness and skill.

I believe all of you share my feelings that this has been a most productive General Assembly, and one of the major reasons has been the splendid arrangements of our generous host country, India. We have explored vital problems of conservation, and of the Union's organization. I am tremendously encouraged and believe that we are now better prepared than ever before to meet our responsibilities to our membership, and to the world. I want to personally express my gratitude to all of the delegates here assembled for their cooperation and encouragement in approving the re-organization plans which have been presented.

We live in a world of change - radical, fast-moving change involving every aspect of life and virtually every living thing. To do our job, we simply must make changes too, no matter how disturbing, or how upsetting some of them may be.

The interests of people - hungry, crowded, needy millions throughout the world - and the universe of nature often are seen in conflict. Indeed, in greatly simplified terms, it is this conflict that has precipitated the crisis in the environment. There can be no question that this crisis is world-wide, that it poses enormous and baffling challenges to every government, and to organizations such as ours.

Let us now examine together some aspects of the task we face in the next three years.

There is a popular impression in some parts of the world - notably in my own country and in some of the European nations, that conservation is at long last being given the respect it deserves. One hears there is a groundswell of public opinion in favor of what we are trying to do, and that the climate is now right for real progress to be made.

Perhaps it is, but I would caution everyone who is sensitive to the issues that we must not let a few successes lull us into a false sense of security about the environment. The great iceberg of resistance is still there, even though we may have been able to knock off small corners from the tip exposed above the sea. The rest of the iceberg must still be melted down to a safe size.

In carrying on the thoughts expressed at Lucerne with reference to a quotation from Ian McTaggart Cowan of Canada, it must be noted that populations still are growing - with births now at the rate of about 144 every minute, or more than 75 and a half million people each year. Pollution of air and water and the land and even the sea is a greater problem. Illiteracy has increased; species have passed into oblivion. Ecosystems are being destroyed and resources wasted on a vast scale - in fact, everywhere one turns, it seems, our environmental self-destruction is outrunning our efforts to reverse the trend.

In the words of René DuBos, "Planet earth is the cage within which and against which man has developed in the past and continues to develop now. As the terrestrial environment deteriorates so does the quality of man and of his life."

We can take encouragement for the future from a number of extremely important developments that have occurred or are being planned.

Foremost is the clear recognition of the broad range of environmental problems by the United Nations and its family of associated organizations. For example, in 1968, UNESCO convened a world-wide meeting of scientists specifically to explore environmental questions. This meeting, generally referred to as the "World Biosphere Conference", resulted in a far-reaching scientific and educational program on Man and the Biosphere, developed just a few weeks ago by a distinguished group of experts meeting at UNESCO in Paris. We are further encouraged by the plans for holding a U.N. Conference on the Human Environment in 1972, which were developed on the initiative of Sweden. We are pleased to be increasingly involved as a consultant, and we have an IUCN Liaison Desk in association with the NGO office at the U.N.

There are other major signs of progress. For example, the African Convention on Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources has recently been ratified.

The Council of Europe is working hard to focus public attention on environmental matters and is in the final stages of preparation for European Conservation Year - 1970, which will have an auspicious opening in Strasbourg, in February. I am pleased that a number of IUCN people have roles in this program.

Another extremely significant development is that conservation, and active support for it, has become a much livelier public issue in a number of the industrialized nations. Serious questions have been raised over policies which permit unwise exploitation of environmental resources, including pollution and the problems associated with the use of DDT. And while debates are still in progress, the fact that there are high-level debates involving large segments of society - and that they are growing in intensity - represents a forward step.

In a sense, the basic problems we all are fighting to control are the result of excesses, of extensive over-use, whether of land or living resources. The valid and urgent needs of most societies to improve the living of their people, coupled with the ideas that the world on one hand is an inexhaustible cornucopia of natural treasures free for the taking, and on the other, so vast that pollution or misuse could not harm the whole, will continually frustrate rational approaches.

One of our problems is to create a greater respect for the interrelationships of life, both man and animal.

Our role in this must be positive, but we should remember that in encouraging an appreciation of ecological values, the going may be rough indeed. In one part of the world many urban people wanted street trees removed, thinking of them as a nuisance, dropping leaves and attracting "dirty birds" and "smelly dogs". In another part of the world, trees are thought of only as a crop for fuel, construction material, or for pulp. In neither case is much thought given to the tree's function in transpiring moisture, helping maintain the oxygen-carbon dioxide balance, or the role of forests as habitats for wildlife, or a haven for human inspiration.

In this Assembly, you have approved plans to make the Union's work more effective; as set forth in the forward looking program and budget for the next three years.

I foresee an ever closer working relationship with our Member States and Organizations, as well as with international intergovernmental organizations such as ECOSOC, UNESCO, FAO, WHO, UNDP, and the World Bank. I know we will also continue to work closely with independent organizations such as ICBP, ICSU, and the World Wildlife Fund, with whom we have a special relationship and from whom we receive important financial support.

IUCN can become a world center for conservation, In addition to its established functions, it must develop into a principal source of knowledge and information in its special field, and be in a much better position to provide authoritative aid and assistance to those who desire it. The need to strengthen this function of our organization is clear, and the re-organization you have authorized will make it feasible.

As I said at Lucerne, it is unwise to conceive of IUCN as ever assuming a large operations program such as direct technical assistance. Existing world organizations and others are the logical agencies to do this work. Yet IUCN has a distinctive function in initiating, encouraging, and supporting activities which rightly belong in such programs, especially aspects of conservation that have ecological and educational requirements,

I like to think of the Union as the "custodian of the ecological conscience of mankind".

With a larger staff, and the stronger financial position now in prospect, this dream and goal at last can be fulfilled.

In closing, I would like to quote Winston Churchill, one of the wizest men of all time, who said of the influence of the environment on human beings: "We shape our buildings and afterwards our buildings shape us".

APPENDIX XXVI

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- * - This category may include representatives or organisations, institutions and agencies which have governmental affiliations but are not under full governmental direction.
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