

Eleventh General Assembly

Banff, Alberta, Canada

11—16 September 1972

PROCEEDINGS



International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

Morges, Switzerland

1972

ELEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Banff, Alberta, Canada
11 - 16 September 1972

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International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
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Foreword

The General Assembly is the principal policy-forming organ of the Union.

It meets in ordinary session once in three years to carry out the functions specified in the Statutes. Since the inaugural meeting at Fontainebleau in 1948, the General Assembly has met at Brussels, Belgium (1950), Caracas, Venezuela (1952), Copenhagen, Denmark (1954), Edinburgh, Scotland (1956), Athens, Greece (1958), Warsaw, Poland (1960), Nairobi, Kenya (1963), Lucerne, Switzerland (1966), and New Delhi, India (1969).

The Eleventh General Assembly met in Banff, Alberta, Canada, at the Banff Centre at the invitation of the Government of Canada, a State Member of the Union, on 11, 15 and 16 September 1972 in its 41st - 44th Sessions. The present volume contains the official documents of the meeting including the report of the debates and decisions with the supporting reports and other papers.

An open forum on matters relating to IUCN organization and activities was held in the evening of 15 September 1972. A series of informal discussion groups on various related topics also met during the period of the General Assembly. Reports on these matters are given in Section V of the present volume.

Associated with the meeting of the General Assembly was the Twelfth Technical Meeting on the theme: Conservation for Development held at the same place on 12 - 15 September 1972. The Papers and Proceedings appear separately in the IUCN Publications New Series.

At the time of the General Assembly, two meetings of the Executive Board and meetings of each of the Commissions took place.

A French version of these Proceedings is also available.

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I. MINUTES

41st Session* of the Eleventh General Assembly

09.30 - 12.30 hrs., Monday, 11 September 1972

Opening

1. The President of the Union, Mr. Harold J. Coolidge, took the Chair, and declared the Eleventh General Assembly in session.

The Canadian Minister for Indian Affairs and Northern Development, the Hon. Jean Chrétien, gave an address of welcome (see GA.11 Conf. 4). which was followed by an address by the President of IUCN (see GA.11 Conf. 5).

Keynote Address

2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm, 1972), Mr. Maurice F. Strong, gave the first Keynote Address: The Environmental Challenge to Men and Institutions (see GA.11 Conf. 6).

Election of Credentials Committee

3. Reference was made to Agenda Paper GA.72/9 giving nominations by the Executive Board for membership of the Credentials Committee.

Resolution Mo. 367**

It was resolved unanimously "that a Credentials Committee be appointed . consisting of the five persons nominated in Agenda Paper GA.72/9."

Greetings

4. Greeting messages were given by Mr. Peter Scott on behalf of the World Wildlife Fund (see GA.11 Conf. 7); Mr. Michel Batisse, UNESCO (see GA.11 Conf. 8); Mr. R.G. Fontaine, FAO (see GA.11 Conf. 9); Dr. E.B. Worthington, ICSU (see GA.11 Conf. 10), and Mr. Kai Curry-Lindahl, ICBP (see GA.11 Conf. 11). Other greetings received are set out in Conference Paper GA.11 Conf. 12.

New State Members

5. The President announced that, since the Tenth General Assembly, two States had declared their adherence to the Statutes of IUCN and were thus State Members, namely Greece and Laos. Venezuela had announced its intention to resume its State membership from 1 January 1973.

* The sittings of the Eleventh General Assembly have been numbered as Sessions 41 to 44 in a continuing sequence in accordance with earlier practice.

** In conformity with earlier practice, resolutions of the General Assembly are numbered in a continuing sequence.

Adoption of Agenda

6. The Agenda in its printed form, subject to announced corrections, was adopted unanimously (see revised version in GA.11 Conf. 1).

Information Paper

7. The Director General, Dr. Gerardo Budowski, presented an Information Paper: The Current State of World Conservation (see GA.11 Conf. 13).

(The sitting then adjourned until 14.30 Monday, 11 September 1972.)

42nd Session of the Eleventh General Assembly

14.30 - 17.30 hrs., Monday, 11 September 1972

Keynote Addresses

8. Mr. Zafar Futehally gave the second Keynote Address: Conservation in a World of Rising Expectations (see GA.11 Conf. 14). A final Keynote Address was given by Sir Robert Jackson: The Evolving Role of Inter-governmental Agencies in the World's Concern with the Environment (see GA.11 Conf. 15).

First Report of Credentials Committee

9. The Chairman of the Credentials Committee, Mr. W.E. Burhenne, presented the first Report of the Committee (see GA.72/24).
Resolution Ho. 368
It was resolved unanimously "that the first Report of the Credentials Committee be adopted."

Revised Rules of Procedure

10. The President announced a proposal for a temporary change in the existing Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly, namely that the colour of the voting cards for State Members be white instead of black.
Resolution Ho. 369
It was resolved unanimously "that the Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly be amended temporarily by substituting the word "white" for the word "black" in the second sentence of Rule 14."
11. The President drew attention to Agenda Paper GA.72/2 setting out proposals for revised Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly. This had been sent to all members of IUCN on 1 March 1972. The Deputy Director General explained the proposal.
Resolution Mo. 370
It was resolved "that the Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly currently in force be replaced by the Rules of Procedure set out in Annex 1 to Agenda Paper GA.72/2 and that these revised Rules come into effect immediately."

Ratification of Membership

12. The President referred to Agenda Paper GA.72/5 concerning the ratification of the membership of bodies admitted to membership since the Tenth General Assembly by the unanimous decision of the Executive Board. The Deputy Director General drew attention to various necessary corrections (the revised version is GA.72/5 Rev.).
13. As objections were raised to the two bodies in Angola, listed under Portugal, voting on them was initially deferred.
Resolution Mo. 371
It was resolved with the necessary two-thirds majorities "that the membership of the bodies specified in Annex 1 of Agenda Paper GA.72/5 Rev., except Direcçao Provincial dos Servigos de Veterinaria de Angola, be ratified."
Resolution No. 372
It was resolved with the necessary two-thirds majorities "that the membership of the bodies specified in Annex 2 of Agenda Paper GA.72/5 Rev., except Liga para a Protecçao e Conservagao de Natureza em Angola, be ratified."
14. The question of ratification of membership of Direcçao Provincial dos Servigos de Veterinaria de Angola was then put to the vote but was not approved.
15. The question of ratification of the membership of Liga para a Protecçao e Conservagao de Natureza em Angola was then put to the vote but was not approved.
16. Attention was then directed to Annex 3 of Agenda Paper GA.72/5 Rev. concerning the membership of the Central Commission: Nature and Homeland of the Deutsche Kulturbund.
Resolution No. 373
It was resolved with the necessary two-thirds majorities "that the membership of the Central Commission: Nature and Homeland of the Deutsche Kulturbund (German Democratic Republic) be ratified."
17. Mr. W.E. Burhenne* (Federal Republic of Germany) gave an explanation of the votes of his delegations in favour of ratifying the application of a governmental agency from the Democratic Republic of Germany and of the section of Deutsche Kulturbund in the same country despite adverse comments submitted by some members. In the time that had elapsed since a similar question was raised at the New Delhi Assembly, new international political developments had occurred affecting the status of the

* The names of speakers are followed by the country in which they reside, or in the case of participants from international bodies, by the initials of their organization. The full designation of the participants is set out in Section IV.

Democratic Republic of Germany, and in addition the General Assembly had approved amendments to the Statutes including provisions for reviewing membership under certain circumstances. These changes had made it possible for his delegations to cast affirmative votes.

Presentation of Report on Work of the Union

18. The President formally presented the Report on the Work of the Union since the Tenth General Assembly with the endorsement of the Executive Board (see GA.72/8) which was tabled for subsequent debate.

Presentation of Accounts for 1969-1971, Draft Programme and Budget for 1973-1975, and Proposal for Increased Membership Fees

19. Attention was directed to Agenda Papers GA.72/7: Accounts of the Union for 1969, 1970 and 1971; GA.72/3: Draft Programme and Budget for 1973-1975; and GA.72/6: Membership Fees: Proposal by Executive Committee for Increases. The first of these documents was referred to the Accounts Committee and the other two were referred to the Programme and Budget Committee for examination and report.

Appointment of Committees

20. The Executive Board had nominated members for several committees of the General Assembly (see GA.72/9).

Resolution No. 374

It was resolved unanimously "that an Accounts Committee be appointed consisting of the four persons nominated in Agenda Paper GA.72/9."

Resolution No. 375

It was resolved unanimously "that a Programme and Budget Committee be appointed consisting of the six persons nominated in Agenda, Paper GA.72/9."

Resolution No. 376

It was resolved unanimously "that a Resolutions Committee be appointed consisting of the eleven persons nominated in Agenda Paper GA.72/9."

Second Report of the Credentials Committee

21. The Chairman of the Credentials Committee, Mr. W.E. Burhenne, presented the second Report of the Committee (see GA.72/25).

Resolution No. 377

It was resolved unanimously "that the second Report of the Credentials Committee be adopted."

22. Mr. Perez M. Olindo (Kenya) asked for a clarification on the voting procedure, and in particular the voting status of the Kenya National Parks. The Deputy Director General stated that the bi-cameral voting procedure had been adopted at the Tenth General Assembly following amendments to the Statutes approved on that occasion. The Kenya National Parks was regarded by IUCN as a governmental agency, and it

therefore participated in the three governmental votes of Kenya as a State member and had no separate vote of its own.

Amendments to the Statutes

23. The President introduced Agenda Papers GA.72/1 and GA.72/21 relating to proposals for amendments to the Statutes. The Deputy Director General explained these documents. The proposals set out in Agenda Paper GA.72/1 had been sent to all members of the Union six months in advance of the meeting in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes, and members were invited to submit comments in writing. In the event, the only suggestions received in writing were those set out in Conference Papers GA.11 Conf. 2 and 3. The Executive Committee had suggested that only these amendments be considered and that the proposals be examined section by section and either adopted or rejected. The meeting endorsed this suggestion.
24. Attention was directed first to Conference Paper GA.11 Conf. 2 relating to an amendment to the draft Resolution set out in Agenda Paper GA.72/1 submitted by the delegations of the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR and of the Societe de la Protection de la Nature de la Republique de Russie. The proposed amendment to the draft Resolution: "That the second sentence in Paragraph 2 of Article V in Annex 3 to the draft resolution be deleted and the following sentence substituted: 'There shall be at least three voting members (each from a different country) from countries in each of Africa, America, Asia (including Oceania) and Europe, and these members shall be chosen so that a balance is maintained in the representation of the different sub-regions within each of these four regions'," was not approved.
25. The meeting then examined Conference Paper GA.11 Conf. 3 concerning another amendment to the same draft resolution submitted by the delegation of the national Parks and Conservation Association, USA.
Resolution No. 378
It was resolved with the necessary two-thirds majorities: "that paragraph 9 of Article II in Annex 1 to the draft resolution be amended by deleting the words 'whose primary objective is' and replacing them by the words 'having a substantial interest in', and by adding after the word 'resources' the words 'and without conflict of interest'."
26. The amended draft resolution was then put to the vote.
Resolution No. 379
It was resolved with the necessary two-thirds majorities: "that the Statutes of IUCN as adopted on 5 October 1948 (Fontainebleau) and amended by the Sixth General Assembly (Athens, 1958), the Seventh General Assembly (Cracow, 1960), and the Tenth General Assembly (New Delhi, 1969) be amended in accordance with the draft resolution

set out in Agenda Paper GA.72/1 as amended by Resolution No. 377, and that these amendments shall come into effect immediately."

(The sitting then adjourned until 14.00 Thursday, 14 September 1972.)

43rd Session of the Eleventh General Assembly
14.00 - 14.30 hrs., Thursday, 14 September 1972
14.00 - 17.30 hrs., Friday, 15 September 1972

Award of the John C. Phillips Medal

27. The President invited Mr. E.M. Nicholson (U.K.) and Dr. Enrique Beltran (Mexico) to join him on the platform. Both of them were recipients of the John C. Phillips Medal in 1963 and 1966 respectively. He then gave a brief account of the life of Dr. Phillips, a distinguished naturalist, explorer, author and conservationist in whose honour the John C. Phillips Medal for distinguished service in international conservation was established (see GA.11 Conf. 16). The 1972 Medal was presented to His Royal Highness, the Prince of the Netherlands. The citation read: To His Royal Highness The Prince of the Netherlands, Prince of Lippe Biesterfeld, for his outstanding and selfless contributions to conservation, particularly in developing public awareness of conservation issues and ideals, through his inspired guidance as President of the World Wildlife Fund since its formation, and his untiring participation in its splendid achievements in conservation action as well as his leadership of The 1001 - A Nature Trust formed under his auspices. His personal dedication and devotion to the cause of conservation throughout the world have qualified him as a notable "Conservation Statesman". The award was greeted with great applause. His Royal Highness in accepting the award referred to the work of WWF and the work that had been done in achieving its goals (see GA.11 Conf. 16).

Award of The Order of the Golden Ark

28. His Royal Highness, the Prince of the Netherlands, conferred on Mr. Coolidge the Insignia of Commandeur of the Order of the Golden Ark (see GA.11 Conf. 16).

Award of the World Wildlife Gold Medals for 1972

29. His Royal Highness also presented to Dr. Andrey G. Bannikov one of the World Wildlife Fund Gold Medals for 1972 (see GA.11 Conf. 16).

(The sitting then adjourned until 14.00 Friday, 15 September 1972.)

Third Report of Credentials Committee

30. The Chairman of the Credentials Committee, Mr. W.E. Burhenne, presented the third Report of the Committee (see GA.72/26).

Resolution No. 380

It was resolved unanimously "that the third Report of the Credentials Committee be adopted and its recommendations approved."

Rescission of Membership

31. The meeting considered Agenda Paper GA.72/10 relating to a proposal that the membership of five organizations be rescinded because of failure to pay subscriptions for more than two years (Statutes, Article II, paragraph 13).

Resolution No. 381

It was resolved unanimously "that the membership of the five organizations set out in Agenda Paper GA.72/10 be rescinded under the provisions of paragraph 13 of Article II of the Statutes for failure to pay subscriptions."

Report of Accounts Committee

32. The Chairman of the Accounts Committee, Dr. Christian Jouanin, presented the Report of the Committee (see GA.72/27).

Resolution No. 382

It was resolved unanimously "that the Report of the Accounts be adopted, that the Auditor's Report on the accounts of the Union for 1969, 1970 and 1971 be received, and that clearance be given to the Executive Board."

Report on the Work of the Union

33. The Director General introduced the Report on the Work of the Union since the Tenth General Assembly (see GA.72/8). The report merely touched on the highlights of the activities. More details were given in the Yearbooks 1970 and 1971, in the reports of the Commissions, and in the discussions at the meetings of the Commissions. He also referred to Agenda Paper GA.72/18 concerning services available from IUCN to its members and Agenda Paper GA.72/19 on the review of membership since the Tenth General Assembly.

Mr. Avraham Yoffe (Israel) suggested that at future General Assemblies one day might be devoted to reporting on the work of the Union with a more extended discussion. Mr. W.E. Burhenne (Federal Republic of Germany) argued against this proposal since the agenda was already overcrowded with other Union business that had to be dealt with by the General Assembly.

Resolution No. 383

It was resolved unanimously "that the Report on the Work of the Union since the Tenth General Assembly be received and that the President,

the Executive Board, the Director General and the members of the Secretariat be congratulated on a splendid record of achievement."

Report of Commissions

34. The Reports of the Commissions for the period 1970-1972 were presented as follows:
- a) Commission on Ecology (GA.72/11) by Professor D.J. Kuenen, Chairman; Survival Service Commission (GA.72/12) by Mr. Peter Scott, Chairman;
 - c) Commission on Education (GA.72/13) by Dr. L.K. Shaposhnikov, Chairman;
 - d) International Commission on National Parks (GA.72/14) by Professor Jean-Paul Harroy, Chairman;
 - e) Commission on Environmental Policy, Law and Administration (GA.72/15) by Professor Lynton K. Caldwell, Chairman;
 - f) Commission on Environmental Planning (GA.72/16) by Mr. R.J. Benthem, Chairman.
35. During the discussion on the reports, Mr. Anthony Wayne Smith, (USA) raised several queries on pesticides, whales, tigers and law of the sea. Mr. Peter Scott (U.K.) indicated that more attention was being given to whales and that the question of a moratorium had just been referred to the Survival Service Commission's Whale Group. Mr. Zafar Futehally (India) referred to the establishment of a Tiger Task Force by the Government of India. Eight areas had been selected for intensive management and 60 million rupees had been approved for the preservation of these habitats. IUCN had played an important catalytic role in this regard. The Prime Minister had persuaded the states to ban shooting of the tiger; a recent census indicated that numbers were less than 2000. Mr. A. Dunbavin Butcher (Australia) stated that several informal meetings on toxic chemicals had taken place during the year and that a reconstructed programme had been arranged. This matter would receive increased attention in the future. Professor Nicholas Polunin (Switzerland) made a plea for more attention to threatened plants.

In relation to the report on the work of the International Commission on National Parks, Dr. Paulo Nogueira-Neto (Brazil) commended the work of CLAPN, and proposed that the General Assembly endorse this.

Resolution No. 384

It was resolved unanimously "that the appreciation of the General Assembly be expressed to CLAPN, Comite Latino Americano de Parques Nacionales, formerly attached to the International Commission on National Parks, for the work it had carried out in accordance with its objectives and that best wishes be conveyed for the success of the new independent organization - Confederacion Latino Americana de Parques Nacionales - that will replace CLAPN."

The President commended the Chairman and Secretary of CLAPN for the important roles they had played in the work of the Committee.

Mr. J.G. Nelson (Canada) suggested that the International Commission on National Parks should be renamed Commission on Public Reserves.

37. The President paid a special tribute to the work of Professor Jean-Paul Harroy as Chairman of the International Commission on National Parks, particularly for the work he had done with his collaborator, Miss Jacqueline Henricot, in the preparation of the United Nations List of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves. He also thanked the Chairmen and members of the Commissions for their splendid efforts over the past three years.

Resolution No. 385

It was resolved unanimously "that the Reports of the six Commissions be adopted."

Staff Regulations

38. The President directed attention to Agenda Paper GA.72/4 covering new staff regulations. These were generally in line with those of the United Nations as proposed in Resolution No. 358 of the Tenth General Assembly.

Resolution No. 386

It was resolved unanimously "that the staff regulations set out in Agenda Paper GA.72/4 be adopted."

Report of Programme and Budget Committee

39. The Chairman of the Programme and Budget Committee, Dr. M.E.D. Poore, presented the Report of this Committee (see GA.72/22). He commented initially on the proposal that membership fees be increased and referred to Agenda Paper GA.72/6. His Committee, after discussion with delegates of governmental members (see also GA.72/20), had proposed a draft resolution on this matter. In reply to a question from Mr. R.J. Maclachlan (New Zealand), the Deputy Director General stated that the proposed flat fee of \$100 for all agency members was in the nature of a service charge.

Resolution No. 387

The following resolution was passed unanimously:

Whereas the membership fees of non-governmental members have not been raised since the inception of IUCN in 1948;

And whereas the membership fees of State members were last examined in Lucerne in 1966, when adjustments were made designed to meet from membership fees about 50% of IUCN expenditure;

And whereas in 1972, due to devaluation of currency and increasing costs, present membership fees meet only 13% of the IUCN hard-core recurrent expenditure;

And whereas the direct costs of the routine services made available by IUCN to each member exceeds \$100 per annum;

The Eleventh General Assembly

Resolves:

- (1) That membership fees of national organization members be raised to a minimum of \$100 per annum with immediate effect;

- (2) That membership fees for international organization members be fixed at a minimum of \$100 per annum except where IUCN has reciprocal working arrangements with the body concerned;
- (3) That each non-governmental member be obliged to assess the extent to which its resources would enable it to pay a larger fee, and to pledge an appropriate sura;
- (4) That the amount of fees so pledged by each member organization be published by IUCN and that such amount be modifiable only at a subsequent General Assembly;
- (5) That new applicants for membership be required to make a similar assessment and pledge before their membership application is considered;

And further resolves:

That the membership fees of Affiliates be set at a minimum of \$50 per annum, and that they be subject to the requirements of self-assessment and pledging described above;

And further resolves:

- (1) That the present rates of membership fees for State members be raised to those in the following scale:

<u>Group</u>	<u>Membership Fee</u>
1	\$ 550.
2	1,100.
3	1,650.
4	2,300.
5	3,000.
6	3,800.
7	4,900.
8	6,200.
9	7,600.
10	9,000.

and that these rates become obligatory in 1975;

- (2) That in the meantime all State members be urged to adopt these new rates as soon as possible;

And further resolves:

- (1) That membership fees for all Agency members be set at a minimum of \$100 per annum with immediate effect;
- (2) That the membership fees for Agency members of the central government in countries that are not State members be increased so that the total fees for such agencies in any one country amount to one-third of the State membership fee applicable to that country, this to become effective at the General Assembly if then approved. In the meantime the Agency members concerned be urged to adopt these new rates as soon as possible.

40. Dr. Poore then stated that his Committee believed that the draft Programme set out in Agenda. Paper GA.72/3 reflected the wishes and

priorities of the General Assembly and that the Committee warmly endorsed it. As far as finance was concerned the Committee saw only two alternatives, either to reduce the programme or to continue as planned and to make every effort to secure the necessary finances. The Committee believed that the second course was the only one to follow, and that the prospects for obtaining funds appeared to be very promising. If funds were not available, the Executive Board would have to take action to reduce expenditure.

Professor Nicholas Polunin (Switzerland) stated that if he had a vote, he would abstain.

Resolution Ho. 388

It was resolved unanimously "that the Programme and Budget as set out in Agenda Paper GA.72/3 be adopted."

(The sitting then adjourned until 09.00 Saturday, 16 September 1972.)

44th Session of the Eleventh General Assembly

09.00 - 12.30, 14.00 - 17.00 hrs.,

Saturday, 16 September 1972

Conservation Resolutions

41. The Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, Professor Ian McT. Cowan, presented the Report of the Committee (see GA.72/28) and a series of draft Conservation Resolutions. Since the draft Conservation Resolutions had been available only briefly before the sitting there was a short adjournment to permit delegates to examine the text. Mr. E.M. Nicholson (U.K.) asked that the Executive Board consider better arrangements for dealing with the resolutions at future General Assemblies. On resumption, the drafts were considered one by one and, in many cases, they were revised editorially or in substance.
42. At the request of the delegation from the United Kingdom formal counts of voting were made on all resolutions calling on governments to take action. A total of 23 Conservation Resolutions were adopted by the General Assembly and these are set out in Agenda Paper GA.72/23 (Rev.). (The numbering in that document differs from that used in the meeting; in the proceedings that follow, the Conservation Resolutions are referred to by their final numbers and are identified by the prefixed letters CR.) Points of substance raised in the debate are minuted below.
43. Stockholm Conference (CR.1): Delegates from South Africa abstained because they had not seen the Stockholm Conference recommendations.

44. World Heritage (CR.2): In answer to an objection by Mr. E.M. Nicholson (U.K.) the Chairman stated that the closest attention would be given by all concerned in IUCN to ensure that the status of the UN List of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves does not suffer as a result of the operation of the World Heritage Convention.
45. Wetlands Convention (CR.3): Dr. Michel Batisse (UNESCO) stated that the Government of Iran had been the first signatory to the Convention. Mr. W.E. Burhenne (Federal Republic of Germany) indicated that his delegations would abstain from voting because the convention was not strong enough with regard to enforcement.
46. FAO Environmental Activities (CR.5): There was some objection raised on the grounds that the meeting was not sufficiently informed about FAO's programme, and other delegates were unhappy about certain aspects of FAO's programme, e.g. exploitation of wildlife, use of pesticides, forest exploitation.
47. Tropical Rain Forests (CR.7): Following the debate, sub-paragraph (5) was added to the operative paragraph of the resolution. A footnote was also added at the request of Mr. R.G. Fontaine (FAO).
48. Balanced Tourism (CR.8): The meeting agreed to add the first operative paragraph of the resolution and to amend the recital on the suggestion of Mr. P.H.C. Lucas (New Zealand).
49. Oil Exploration in the Mediterranean (CR.9): As originally presented, this resolution applied only to the Cote d'Azur. It was amended to apply to the Mediterranean as a whole. An alternative proposal by Mr. Egizio Corazza (Italy) to widen the resolution to cover exploitation of all minerals in the Mediterranean Sea was not approved.
50. Planning Park Boundaries (CR.10): The meeting agreed to add the second operative paragraph following a proposal made by Mr. Valerio Giacomini (Italy). A suggestion by the Swiss delegation to consider a recommendation for more small reserves in favourable places to protect genetic material and the diversity of the landscape was deemed to be out of order because of late submission.
51. Regional Parks in Brazil (CR.14): Objections were raised by Mr. Baba Dioum (Senegal) and Dr. M. van der Goes van Naters (Netherlands) on the grounds that this resolution was too specific and that similar resolutions could be directed to many other governments.
52. Marine Resources (CR.16): A number of amendments were made to widen the scope which had originally been restricted to marine mammals.
53. Agreements with Industry (CR.18): Mr. R.S.R. Fitter (U.K.) considered that the resolution put negotiators in an impossible position. An amendment to delete the second operative paragraph was not approved.

54. Use of Mon-Human Primates (CR.20): Considerable amendment by re-arrangement and addition occurred, principally to clarify the authorities to whom specific parts of the resolution should be directed.
55. Conservation of Cheetah (CR.21): A proposal by Mr. Baba Dioum (Senegal) to widen this to include the leopard was not approved.

Interpretation of Statutes and Elections

56. At the request of Mr. Anthony Wayne Smith (USA) it was agreed that two information sheets circulated to the General Assembly by the Executive Committee (GA.11 Inf. 9 and 12) should be incorporated in the record of the meeting. The papers in question are included as Agenda Papers GA.72/29 and 30.

Election of the President of IUCN

57. The Executive Board had unanimously nominated Professor D.J. Kuenen as President of the Union. This nomination was strongly supported.
Resolution Mo. 389
It was resolved unanimously "that Professor D.J. Kuenen be elected President of the Union."

Election of Members of the Executive Board

58. The Executive Board had made nominations for new members of the Executive Board in Agenda Paper GA.72/17.
Resolution No. 390
It was resolved unanimously "that the nine persons nominated as members of the Executive Board in Agenda Paper GA.72/17 be elected."

Election of Vice Presidents

59. The Executive Board had made nominations for election of Vice Presidents.
Resolution Ho. 391
It was resolved unanimously "that the five members of the Executive Board nominated as Vice Presidents in Agenda Paper GA.72/17 be so elected."

Election of Chairmen and Vice Chairmen of Commissions

60. The Executive Board had made nominations for the posts of Chairmen and Vice Chairmen of Commissions.
Resolution Ho. 392
It was resolved unanimously "that the eighteen persons nominated as Chairmen and Vice Chairmen of Commissions in Agenda Paper GA.72/17 be so elected."

Professor James B. Cragg (Canada) extended his good wishes to the new appointees. He hoped that budgetary provision could be made to permit at least some members of each Commission to meet from time to time.

Appointment of Auditor

61. The Executive Board had nominated an auditor (see GA.72/17).

Resolution No. 393

It was resolved unanimously "that Bureau Fiduciaire Fernand Guex of Lausanne, Switzerland, be appointed as auditor."

Appointment of Honorary Members

62. The President invited Jr. Tuyosi Tamura to join him on the platform. He stated that the Union had had 11 Honorary Members of whom four were still alive: Sir Julian Huxley (U.K.), Dr. Tuyosi Tamura (Japan), Lord Hurcomb (U.K.), and Professor Jean G. Baer (Switzerland). The Executive Board proposed that Professor Jean-Paul Harroy (Belgium) be appointed as an Honorary Member in recognition of the devoted service given to the Union in the compilation and production of the UN List of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves, as Chairman of the International Commission on National Parks, as first Secretary-General of the Union, and in many other ways.

Resolution No. 394

It was resolved unanimously "that Professor Jean-Paul Harroy be appointed as an Honorary Member of the Union."

63. At this stage, Professor Ian McT. Cowan, Vice President, took the Chair. He stated that the Executive Board wished to recognize the outstanding service given by Mr. Coolidge to the Union throughout its existence as Vice President, first Chairman of the Survival Service Commission and the International Commission on National Parks, member of the Executive Board, a two-term President of the Union and in many other ways. It recommended that he be appointed as an Honorary Member with the title of Honorary President.

Resolution No. 395

It was resolved unanimously "that Mr. Harold J. Coolidge be appointed as an Honorary Member of the Union and given the title of Honorary President."

A statement by Dr. Tuyosi Tamura (Japan) is given in Conference Paper GA.11 Conf. 17.

Reappointment of Director General

64. The Executive Board had nominated Dr. Gerardo Budowski for reappointment as Director General for the period of approximately three years until the next General Assembly. The President paid tribute to Dr. Budowski's work as Director General.

Resolution No. 396

It was resolved unanimously "that Dr. Gerardo Budowski be appointed as Director General."

Venue of Twelfth General Assembly

65. The President asked for proposals for the venue of the next General Assembly.

Dr. J. Verschuren, Director of National Parks, Zaïre, stated that Zaïre would, in 1975, celebrate the 50th anniversary of the formation of the Albert National Park, now known as Virunga National Park.

Mr. Gahuranyi Tanganika, Deputy Director of National Parks, Zaïre, in the name of General Mobutu Sese Seko, President of the Republic of Zaïre, issued a formal invitation for the Union to hold its next General Assembly in Zaïre.

Resolution No. 397

It was resolved unanimously "that the invitation of the President of Zaïre to hold the Twelfth General Assembly of IUCN in Zaïre in 1975 be accepted with acclamation."

The President asked Mr. Tanganika to convey the thanks of the General Assembly to President Mobutu and also to inform him that the Union accepted his generous invitation.

66. Professor A.G. Bannikov (USSR) conveyed the interest of the USSR in holding the 1978 General Assembly in Moscow but indicated that this could not yet be considered as an official invitation. This was greeted with applause.

Address by Incoming President

67. The Chairman invited the incoming President, Professor D.J. Kuenen, to deliver his inaugural address. Professor Kuenen referred to the honours that had already been bestowed on Mr. Coolidge and congratulated him on them. In accepting the office of President he had first been aware that Dr. Budowski would continue as Director General.
68. Professor Kuenen then gave his address (see GA.11 Conf. 18) which was received with acclamation.

Closure of the Eleventh General Assembly

69. The President brought before the meeting the following resolution of thanks.

Resolution 398

It was resolved unanimously "that the Eleventh General Assembly of IUCN meeting at Banff, Canada, in September 1972 warmly thanks the Government of Canada for the splendid hospitality extended to the Union making possible the holding of this meeting in the beautiful setting of the Banff National Park; and records its appreciation of the excellent arrangements made for its work, including the preliminary activities of the Canadian Planning Committee and the efforts

of the various agencies and individuals that have contributed to the success of the occasion."

70. The President then extended thanks to the various groups and persons who had contributed especially to the success of the meeting. His remarks are given in Conference Paper GA.11 Conf. 19.
71. Mr. Coolidge passed the Presidency of the Union to Professor D.J. Kuenen, and formally declared the Eleventh General Assembly closed.

Harold J. Coolidge
President

Gerardo Budowski
Director General

Prank G. Nicholls
Deputy Director General

II. AGENDA PAPERS

PROPOSALS FOR AMENDMENTS TO THE STATUTES

Paper prepared by Frank G. Nicholls

I. INTRODUCTION

Following discussions at the 10th General Assembly (New Delhi, 1969), the Executive Board has examined certain provisions of the IUCN Statutes that appeared to require amendment in the light of that debate. In the course of the resulting deliberations, the Executive Board has decided that some additional items also require attention.

Accordingly the Executive Board recommends that the Statutes be amended for the following purposes:-

1. To provide for rescission of membership, to introduce a new class of "Affiliate Member", and to clarify certain other matters relating to membership.
2. To limit the number of votes that national organizational members from any one country can exercise to a maximum of ten percent of the voting rights in the non-governmental category.
3. To enlarge the membership of the Executive Board and to provide for a greater geographical spread of representation, to rationalize the provisions for staggering the terms of office of members of the Executive Board, and to provide for the possibility of extending the term of office of a member of the Executive Board who is to be re-elected as Vice-President.
4. To provide for the constitution of the Executive Committee.
5. To provide for the election by the General Assembly of Vice-Chairmen of Commissions.
6. To change the designation of the chief executive officer of the Union from "Secretary-General" to "Director General".

To accomplish these purposes requires substantial amendment of Article II - Membership, Article IV - General Assembly, and Article V - Executive Board (it is proposed that these Articles be redrafted to clarify certain points and to achieve a uniform style of drafting consistent with the Statutes as a whole), as well as amendment of Articles VI, VII, IX, X, XI, XIV, and XV.

II. DRAFT RESOLUTION PROPOSING AMENDMENTS

TO IUCN STATUTES

The Executive Board of IUCN has decided to submit to the 11th General Assembly of the Union, which will be held at Banff, Canada, from 11 to 16 September 1972, the following draft Resolution for adoption:-

"The 11th General Assembly of IUCN, meeting at Banff in September 1972 resolves:

- A. That the Statutes of IUCN as adopted on 5 October 1948 (Fontainebleau) and amended by the 6th General Assembly (Athens, 1958), the 7th General Assembly (Cracow, 1960) and the 10th General Assembly (New Delhi, 1969) be amended as follows:-
1. The text of Article II is deleted and replaced by the text in Annex 1 appended to this resolution.
 2. The text of Article IV is deleted and replaced by the text in Annex 2 appended to this resolution.
 3. The text of Article V is deleted and replaced by the text in Annex 3 appended to this resolution.
 4. The title of Article VI is amended by deleting the word "permanent".
 5. Clause 1 of Article VI is amended by inserting the words "and Vice-Chairmen" after the word "Chairmen" and by deleting the word "permanent".
 6. Clause 2 of Article VI is amended by deleting the word "these" and substituting the word "the".
 7. Article VII is amended by replacing the title "Secretary-General" by the title "Director General" wherever it occurs.
 8. The last sentence of clause 2 of Article VII is amended by deleting the words "two-thirds of the votes cast (Article IV, C. 2.)" and substituting the words "a two-thirds majority of the votes cast by each category of voting member".
 9. Clause 6 of Article VII is amended by deleting the words "each year" and the words "the first ordinary session of".

10. The last sentence of Article IX is amended by deleting the words "two-thirds of the votes cast (Article IV, C. 2.)" and substituting the words "a two-thirds majority of the votes cast by each category of voting member".
11. Article X is amended by replacing the title "Secretary-General" by the title "Director General" wherever it occurs.
12. Clause 2 of Article X is amended by deleting the words "as provided in Article V, paragraph B, 1".
13. Clause 3 of Article X is amended by deleting sub-clauses a) and b) and substituting the following sub-clauses:
 - "a) subscriptions of State members graded according to the size of the population of the country concerned and the national income;
 - b) subscriptions of other members;"
14. The fourth sentence of Article XI is amended by deleting the words "and draft conventions" and the words "in accordance with Article IV, B, ix)"
15. The first sentence of Article XIV is amended by replacing the title "Secretary-General" by the title "Director General".
16. The second sentence of Article XIV is amended by deleting the words "two-thirds of the votes cast (Article IV, C. 2.)" and substituting the words "a two-thirds majority of the votes cast by each category of voting member".
17. The text of Article XV is deleted and replaced by the following:

"The French and the. English versions of these Statutes shall be equally authentic".

B. That these amendments shall come into effect immediately."

Annex 1 to the Resolution

ARTICLE II

Membership

1. The members of the Union shall be:

Category A - Governmental members:

- a) State members;
- b) Agency members.

Category B - Non-Governmental members:

- c) National organizational members;
- d) International organizational members.

Category C - Non-voting members:

- e) Affiliate members;

2. f) Honorary members.

State members shall be sovereign states (being members of the United Nations or any of its specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency or party to the Statutes of the International Court of Justice) that have notified the Director General of the Union of their adherence to its Statutes.

3. Agency members shall be governmental agencies, including government departments, services, institutions and organizations connected with any level of government, admitted to this class.
4. National organizational members shall be organizations, institutions and associations organized within a State, admitted to this class.
5. International organizational members shall be organizations, institutions and associations organized internationally, admitted to this class.
6. Affiliate members shall be organizations, institutions and associations (whether organized within a State or internationally), admitted to this class.
7. The General Assembly may on the recommendation of the Executive Board confer honorary membership on any person who has rendered or is rendering signal service in the field of conservation of nature and natural resources.

8. Admission of agency members, national organizational members, international organizational members, and affiliate members shall require a two-thirds majority of the votes cast by voting members of the Executive Board present and voting and ratification by the General Assembly by a two-thirds majority of votes cast by each category of voting member.
9. Only bodies whose primary objective is conservation of nature and natural resources may be admitted as national organizational members or international organizational members.
10. The Executive Board may, by a two-thirds majority of the votes cast by voting members of the Executive Board present and voting, subject to ratification by the General Assembly by a two-thirds majority of votes cast by each category of voting member, transfer a member to another class of membership if that member is in the opinion of the Executive Board incorrectly classified: Provided that the member concerned shall be informed of the reasons for the proposed action and shall be given the opportunity of presenting reasons opposing the proposed action to all members of the Union at least three months before the General Assembly meets to deliberate on the proposed action.
11. The Executive Board may, on its own initiative or at the request of a voting member, by a two-thirds majority of the votes cast by voting members of the Executive Board present and voting, suspend the membership of a member. The member shall be informed of the reasons for the action and shall be given the opportunity of presenting reasons opposing the action. If the Executive Board in the light of the reasons so presented unanimously confirms the suspension, the member shall have the right of appeal to the members of the Union within three months of notification of such confirmation. In the event that no appeal is made within this period the member shall be deemed to have withdrawn from membership of the Union. If an appeal is made within the said period, the next General Assembly, having considered the reasons presented in writing by the Executive Board and the member concerned, shall without debate by a two-thirds majority of votes cast by each category of voting member rescind the membership or restore the membership rights.
12. If the Executive Board does not suspend a member when so requested by a voting member, the matter shall, if so requested in writing by ten voting members, be referred to the General Assembly which shall after having considered written statements by the requisitioning members, the member against whom the requisition is directed, and the Executive Board, circulated at least three months in advance of the meeting; without debate decide whether or not to include the matter

GA.72/1, cont.

on its Agenda. In the event that the matter is included on the Agenda, the General Assembly may decide without debate by a two-thirds majority of votes cast by each category of voting member to rescind the membership.

13. The voting rights of a member shall ipso facto be suspended when the subscription of that member is one year in arrears. In the event that the subscription of a member is two years in arrears, the matter shall be referred to the General Assembly which may decide to rescind the membership of the member concerned.
14. Any member may withdraw from membership of the Union with effect from the end of a calendar year by giving to the Director General of the Union at least six months' notice in writing to that effect. The Director General shall communicate such notice to all other members.

Annex 2 to the Resolution

ARTICLE IV

General Assembly

Composition

1. The General Assembly shall consist of the delegates of the members of the Union. The Executive Board may invite non-members of the Union to be represented at the General Assembly by observers without the right to vote.

Functions

2. The functions of the General Assembly shall be:
 - i) to elect the President and Vice-Presidents of the Union;
 - ii) to elect the other voting members of the Executive Board;
 - iii) to appoint the Director General of the Union;
 - iv) to set up the Commissions of the Union and to elect their Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen;
 - v) to make decisions on the membership of the Union;
 - vi) to determine the general policy of the Union;
 - vii) to approve the programme of work of the Union prepared by the Executive Board;
 - viii) to make recommendations to governments and national or international organizations on any business connected with the objects of the Union;
 - ix) to approve international agreements for submission to governments;

- x) to ratify decisions made by the Executive Board which need to be ratified;
- xi) to determine the subscriptions;
- xii) to elect for a three-year period of office one or several auditors who cannot be members of the Executive Board;
- xiii) to approve the Union's budget, and to examine the auditor's report on the accounts of the Union and give clearance to the Executive Board;
- xiv) to perform such other functions as may be conferred upon it by these Statutes.

Procedures

3. The General Assembly shall meet every third year in ordinary session. At each ordinary session the location of the next ordinary session shall be determined by the General Assembly.
4. An extraordinary General Assembly shall be convened:
 - a) if requested by at least one-fifth of either the governmental members or the non-governmental members, or
 - b) if the Executive Board considers it necessary.
5. At each ordinary session the General Assembly shall elect its officers.
6. The General Assembly shall make its own by-laws.

Voting

7. Governmental members shall have voting rights at the General Assembly as follows:
 - a) Each State member shall have three votes;
 - b) Agency members from a State that is a State member shall not have separate voting rights but shall participate, as determined by their State, in the voting rights of that State;
 - c) Agency members from a State that is not a State member shall collectively have one vote.
8. Non-governmental members shall have voting rights at the General Assembly as follows:
 - a) National organizational members shall each have one vote: Provided that where the total votes from members in this class

GA.72/1, cont.

from one State would exceed ten percent of the total voting rights in the non-governmental category, the value of the vote granted to each member in this class from that State shall be reduced to the highest decimal fraction of a vote such that the total of these fractional votes for the State in question does not exceed ten percent of the total voting rights in the non-governmental category;

b) International organizational members shall each have two votes.

9. Decisions at the General Assembly shall be made as follows:

a) Where the vote is unanimous - upon a call by the Chairman of the meeting;

b) Except where these Statutes require a qualified majority - by a simple majority of votes cast amongst the government members and amongst the non-government members, a separate count being taken within each category;

c) Where these Statutes require a qualified majority - by that majority of votes cast amongst the government members and amongst the non-government members, a separate count being taken within each category;

d) For the purposes of this paragraph, abstentions shall not be counted as votes cast.

10. In the event that the required majority of votes is cast amongst only one of the categories of voting members, the President, exercising his discretion as to timing of the deliberations of voting, shall re-submit the question to the General 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 amongst the government members and amongst the non-government members, a separate vote being taken within each category.

11. If a decision is made when less than fifty percent of the total voting rights of either the government members or the non-government members are represented at the General Assembly, or is made on a proposal which has not been placed on the Agenda circulated to all members before the meeting, such decision shall, at the request of not less than twenty percent of the total voting rights of the said category of voting members 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 discussion by the next General Assembly, whichever is requested.

12. Decisions may be made by resolution circulated to all voting members which receives the support of a majority of not less than two-thirds of the total voting rights of both the government members and the non-government members: Provided that if so requested by not less than thirty percent of the total voting rights of either of the categories of voting members, the resolution shall be deferred for discussion by the Assembly.

Annex 3 to the Resolution

ARTICLE V

Executive Board

Composition

1. The Executive Board shall consist of:
 - a) from eighteen to twenty-five voting members (including the President and Vice-Presidents) elected by the General Assembly;
 - b) the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Commissions as consultants without voting rights;
 - c) representatives of international organizations with which the Union has working relationships as observers without voting rights.
2. The voting members of the Executive Board shall be elected by the General Assembly on the nomination of the outgoing Executive Board. There shall be at least three voting members (each from a different country) from countries in each of Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America, and North America. There shall not be more than two voting members from any one country. At least one voting member shall be from the country in which the Union has its seat.
3. The voting members of the Executive Board shall be elected at ordinary sessions of the General Assembly for a period of six years. In order to ensure a systematic replacement of voting members, approximately half of their number shall retire at the end of each ordinary session of the General Assembly. With the exception of the President, no retiring member shall be eligible for immediate re-election: Provided that the Executive Board may, if it considers the circumstances so warrant, recommend by unanimous decision that a voting member whose six-year period of office is coming to an end shall be re-elected for a further period of three years so that he may serve as a Vice-President during this further three-year period.

GA.72/1, cont.

4. The voting members of the Executive Board shall exercise their powers on behalf of the General Assembly as a whole and not as representatives of their respective countries.

Functions

5. The Executive Board shall take any measures judged necessary in the interests of the Union. In case of urgency, it may take measures that according to these 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.
6. 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.
- T. The Executive Board shall perform such other functions as may be conferred upon it by the General Assembly and these Statutes.

Procedure

8. The Executive Board shall meet in ordinary session once a year and may meet in special session if deemed necessary. The Executive Board shall meet under the chairmanship of the President of the Union who may convene a special session if this is deemed necessary. He shall convene such a session if requested to do so by a majority of the voting members of the Executive Board.
9. The Executive Board shall make its own by-laws.
10. The Executive Board shall appoint an Executive Committee consisting of from five to nine members, one of whom shall be the President of the Union, from amongst the voting members of the Executive Board and shall make by-laws to govern its activities. The Executive Committee shall meet as required and shall take any measures it shall judge necessary in the interests of the Union. Its decisions will be circulated to all members of the Executive Board and shall become effective unless a majority of voting members of the Executive Board otherwise decide.

Voting

11. Except where these Statutes require a qualified majority, decisions of the Executive Board shall be made by a simple majority of the votes cast.

12. No decision shall be taken on items that are not on the Agenda unless the decision is made by a two-thirds majority of the votes cast. Such decision shall not take effect pending confirmation by resolution circulated to all voting members of the Executive Board.

III. NOTES ON DRAFT RESOLUTION PROPOSING

AMENDMENTS TO IUCN STATUTES

These notes are arranged according to the numbering of the amendments in Section A of the draft resolution.

1. Article II - Membership

The Executive Board is proposing amendments to give effect to the decision of the 10th General Assembly (New Delhi, 1969) that provision should be made for rescission of membership. It is also proposing that introduction of a new class of non-voting member to permit groups interested in conservation, but the primary objective of which is not conservation of nature and natural resources, to affiliate with the Union.

It has been found necessary to recast the Article to clarify certain points and to achieve a uniform style of drafting. The following comments relate to the new Article II set out in Annex 1 to the draft resolution.

- (1) Clause 1. Sets out the several classes of membership and divides them into the three categories recognized in the Statutes. This formulation facilitates the drafting of subsequent clauses.

A new class of non-voting member, "Affiliate member", is introduced - see Clause 6 of this Article.

- (2) Clause 2. A definition of "sovereign state" has been introduced to avoid difficulties already encountered. The present Statutes make no provision for a notification of adherence submitted by a State to be rejected even if the Secretary-General or the Executive Board has doubts as to its independent status. The proposed definition removes the onus of taking a political decision from the Union. It also makes it clear that provinces (often called States) in a Federation are not eligible for State membership.
- (3) Clauses 3 - 5. These definitions introduce no new concepts and are in line with the existing Statutes.

- (4) Clause 6. A new class of non-voting member, "Affiliate member", is defined. This would permit groups interested in conservation to be affiliated with IUCN even though their primary objective is not conservation of nature and natural resources.
- (5) Clause 7. This follows Clause B of the present Article II.
- (6) Clause 8. Admission to these classes currently requires the unanimous vote of the Executive Board with subsequent ratification by a two-thirds majority of votes cast by each category of voting member. The Executive Board considers that a unanimous vote is too restrictive in that one member can exercise a veto, and that a two-thirds majority for all decisions is adequate.
- (7) Clause 9. This provision is linked with the introduction of the new class of "Affiliate member" (see Clause 6 of this Article). The Executive Board followed the consensus of the discussion at the 10th General Assembly (New Delhi, 1969) in introducing this provision.
- (8) Clause 10. Provision is made, subject to ratification by the General Assembly, for transfer of a member from one class to another if the Executive Board considers that the member is incorrectly classified. Such transfers may be necessary with the introduction of a new class of membership.

The member shall have the right of presenting reasons opposing the proposed change to all members of the Union.

- (9) Clauses 11 and 12. Provision is made for suspension of membership by the Executive Board on a two-thirds majority vote. Suspension may be initiated by the Executive Board itself or by a member. If the Executive Board does not act when requested by a member, the matter must come to the General Assembly when ten voting members request this in writing.

A suspended member has the right to present reasons opposing the suspension and the further right of appeal to all members of the Union. Decisions of the General Assembly on rescission of membership shall be by two-thirds majority of votes cast by both categories of voting members and without debate.

- (10) Clause 13. Provision is made for suspension of voting rights of members with subscriptions one year in arrears, and bringing to the attention of the General Assembly cases in which subscriptions are two years in arrears. (It is to be noted that

since General Assemblies are held once every three years, members may be more than three years in arrears before the General Assembly can consider the matter.)

(11) Clause 14. This follows Clause C of the present Article II.

2. Article IV - General Assembly

The amended statement of the classes and categories of membership requires a recast of this Article. Provision has been made to limit the number of votes that can be exercised by organizations from one country. The opportunity has been taken of bringing the drafting into line with other sections of the Statutes. The following comments relate to the new Article IV set out in Annex 2 to the draft resolution.

(1) Clause 1. This follows Clause A of the present Article IV.

(2) Clause 2. This largely follows Clause B of the present Article IV.

Matters relating to the terms of election of the President and other members of the Executive Board under i), ii), and iii) are transferred to the new Article V.

The revision reflects changes in nomenclature adopted elsewhere (e.g. Director General).

(3) Clauses 3 - 6. These follow Clause D of the present Article IV.

(4) Clause 7. This follows sub-paragraphs 1.a) and b) of Clause C of the present Article IV.

(5) Clause 8. This follows sub-paragraph 1.c) of Clause C of the present Article IV except for the proviso which the Executive Board has introduced limiting the number of votes that national organizational members from one country can exercise to a maximum of ten percent of the voting rights in the non-governmental category. This involves the use of fractional votes but the system proposed is considered to be practicable. The alternative of block voting by these members has already been discarded by the Union.

(6) Clauses 9 - 12. These are a redraft to clarify the intention of paragraphs 2 - 4 of Clause D of the present Article IV.

3. Article V - Executive Board

The Executive Board believes that membership of this organ should be increased and that provision should be made for a greater geographical spread of representation. Provision has also been made to rationalize the arrangements for staggering the terms of office of members of the Executive Board and for extending the term of a member to be elected as Vice-President, as well as for constituting the Executive Committee. This involves some concomitant changes and again the Article has been drafted in uniform style. The following comments relate to the new Article V set out in Annex 3 to the draft resolution.

- (1) Clause 1. The Executive Board proposes that the number of voting members be enlarged (currently from twelve to eighteen) to include from eighteen to twenty-five members.

At the same time the Executive Board proposes that the attendance of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of Commissions and representatives of international bodies be regularized. At present they are invited to attend but their status is uncertain.

- (2) Clause 2. The Executive Board proposes that each of the five geographical regions be represented by at least three voting members (each from a different country). Otherwise the geographical distribution follows sub-paragraph 2.a) of Clause A of the present Article V.
- (3) Clause 3. The present arrangement for staggering the terms of office of members of the Executive Board to avoid too many retirements at the one time has proved cumbersome in practice. Combined with the new provisions on geographical distribution it would be even more difficult to administer. Accordingly the Executive Board proposes that approximately half of the members shall retire at the end of each ordinary session of the General Assembly. A new provision is also proposed whereby the Executive Board may recommend (if it considers the circumstances so warrant) that a member who has completed a six-year term of office may be re-elected as Vice-President for a further term of three years. At present all members compulsorily retire at the end of six years except the President.
- (4) Clause 4. This follows sub-paragraph 2.b) of Clause A of the present Article V.
- (5) Clause 5. This follows paragraph 2 of Clause B of the present Article V.

- (6) Clauses 6 - 7. These follow paragraphs 5 and 6 of Clause B of the present Article V.
- (7) Clauses 8 - 9. These follow paragraphs 1 and 2 of Clause D of the present Article V. It is considered that since the Executive Board will make its own by-laws, paragraph 5 of Clause A of the present Article V is not necessary.

- (8) Clause 10. The Executive Board proposes that the Executive Committee which is currently constituted only under the by-laws of the Executive Board (Article VII of those By-laws) be recognized and constituted under the Statutes. With an enlarged Executive Board, a small Executive Committee empowered to take decisions in an emergency is needed.

- (9) Clauses 11 - 12. These follow the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of Clause D of the present Article V.

4-6. Article VI - Commissions

- (1) Clause 1. The Executive Board proposes that the word "permanent" be deleted and that throughout the Statutes reference be made only to "the Commissions".

Since it is intended that Vice-Chairmen of Commissions be permitted to attend meetings of the Executive Board (in addition to the Chairmen), the Executive Board proposes that these officers be elected by the General Assembly instead of being appointed by the Executive Board as at present.

- (2) Clause 2. A minor drafting correction only is proposed.

7-9. Article VII - Secretariat

Throughout the Article (and elsewhere) it is proposed that the title of "Secretary-General" be replaced by "Director General" in line with the decision of the 10th General Assembly (New Delhi, 1969) to introduce the new title.

- (1) Clause 2. The amendment is purely a drafting change.
- (2) Clause 6. The amendment reflects the intention to hold only one regular session of the Executive Board each year.

10-16. Articles IX, X, XI, and XIV

The proposed amendments are merely for uniformity in drafting.

GA.72/1, cont.

17. Article XV - Interpretation

It is considered that, in line with IUCN practice in drafting Conventions and other instruments, both the English and the French texts should have equal validity.

PROPOSAL FOR REVISION OF THE RULES OF
PROCEDURE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Paper prepared by Frank G. Nicholls

I. INTRODUCTION

The Executive Board has examined the provisions of the Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly in the light of proposed amendments to the IUCN Statutes. It has become apparent in the course of such examination that the present Rules are inadequate and do not cover a number of important matters.

Accordingly the Executive Board proposes that the present Rules be replaced by new Rules based on "Model Rules of Procedure for International Conferences"¹ prepared by the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments. These Model Rules (or appropriate adaptations of them) have been used for many international conferences.

The proposed new Rules, based on the above-mentioned Model Rules, have been approved by the Executive Board and are now recommended for adoption.

II. DRAFT RESOLUTION PROPOSING ADOPTION OF
NEW RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The Executive Board of IUCN has decided to submit to the 11th General Assembly of the Union, which will be held in Banff, Canada, from 11 to 16 September 1972, the following draft Resolution for adoption:-

"The 11th General Assembly of IUCN, meeting: at Banff in September 1972, resolves:

- A. That the Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly currently in force be replaced by the Rules of Procedure set out in Annex 1 to Agenda Paper GA.72/2.
- B. That these revised Rules shall come into effect immediately."

GA.72/2, cont.

Annex 1 to Agenda Paper GA.72/2

RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

PART I

Delegates, Observers, Secretariat

Rule 1 - Delegates

- (1) Voting members of the Union may be represented at the General Assembly by one or more delegates. If a voting member is represented by more than one delegate, it shall nominate a Head of Delegation.
- (2) Any Head of Delegation who is unable to attend a session of the General Assembly may be replaced by a substitute of the same delegation. He must give notice of the replacement to the Chairman of the General Assembly.

Rule 2 - Observers

- (1) Non-voting members of the Union, and non-member States and organizations invited by the Executive Board may be represented at the General Assembly by one or more observers.
- (2) Members of the Executive Board, members of Commissions, Committees, groups, project working groups and task forces of the Union; and other persons having similar working relationships with the Union who are not members of a delegation may attend as observers.
- (3) "Supporters of IUCN" may be represented at the General Assembly by observers if they are organizations or may attend as observers if they are persons.
- (4) Organizations with which the Union has formal working relationships may be represented at the General Assembly by one or more observers.

Rule 3 - Representation

Prior approval of the Executive Committee of the Union shall be required before any member or any other organization may be represented at the General Assembly by more than three delegates or observers.

Rule 4 - Credentials

- (1) A statement of credentials shall be made by voting members appointing delegates and other organizations appointing observers on a form sent

to them by the Director General which shall be returned to him before the General Assembly opens.

- (2) The Director General or his deputy and one member of the Executive Committee of the Union shall examine the credentials and report to the General Assembly. The report shall include the number of votes to be exercised by each delegation in accordance with the Statutes.
- (3) In the event that any question arises in regard to credentials, a Credentials Committee of not more than six delegates, proposed by the Chairman and elected by the General Assembly, shall examine the matter and report to the General Assembly.
- (4) Any delegate whose credentials are contested may take his seat provisionally with the same rights as other delegates until the General Assembly has reached a decision on his case.

Rule 5 - Secretariat

- (1) The Director General of the Union shall act as head of the Secretariat of the General Assembly. He shall continue office until the end of the next ordinary session of the General Assembly after that at which he is appointed.
- (2) The Secretariat shall provide the General Assembly and its Committees with such secretarial and other assistance as they require. It shall be responsible for preparing, receiving, translating and circulating the official documents of the General Assembly and for interpretation.
- (3) The Director General may at any time make verbal or written statements to the General Assembly on any question brought up for discussion at the General Assembly.

No person employed by the Union may be appointed as a delegate or an observer to the General Assembly.

PART II

Chairman and Officers of the General Assembly

Rule 6 - Chairman

- (1) The President of the Union in office shall be Chairman of ordinary and extraordinary sessions of the General Assembly..
- (2) The President shall continue in office until the end of the next ordinary session of the General. Assembly after that at which he is elected.

GA.72/2, cont.

- (3) If the President is absent or unable to discharge his duties, one of the Vice-Presidents shall deputize for him.

Rule 7 - Officers

- (1) The Officers of the General Assembly shall be the President, the Vice-Presidents, the Director General and the Officers of Honour.
- (2) Officers of Honour, comprising Presidents of Honour and/or Vice-Presidents of Honour, may be elected by the General Assembly at the opening of any session on the nomination of the President.

Rule 8 - Executive Committee

The Executive Committee of the Union shall assist the Chairman in forwarding the business of the General Assembly. The Chairman may consult with the Executive Committee at his discretion.

PART III

Rules of Order

Rule 9 - Order and discipline

- (1) The duties of the Chairman shall be:
 - (a) to open, suspend and close sessions;
 - (b) to propose, at the end of each sitting, the date, time and agenda for the next sitting;
 - (c) to guide the debates of the General Assembly;
 - (d) to maintain order, call on speakers, limit interventions, close debates, put questions to the vote and announce the results of votes;
 - (e) unless other arrangements have been made, to submit the proposals of the Executive Board and the Executive Committee to the General Assembly.
- (2) The Chairman shall call to order any delegate or observer who causes a disturbance during the proceedings or otherwise contravenes these Rules of Procedure.
- (3) In the event of persistent disturbance or contravention of the Rules, the Chairman may propose to the General Assembly that the offender be excluded for the remainder of the sitting. The General Assembly shall vote on this proposal without delay.

Rule 10 - Publicity of debates

The General Assembly shall be open only to delegates, observers, members of the Secretariat, and special invitees unless the General Assembly decides otherwise.

Rule 11 - Right to speak

- (1) A delegate or observer may speak only if called upon by the Chairman. Speakers shall speak from their places and address the Chair. The Chairman may, however, invite a speaker to address the General Assembly from the rostrum.
- (2) So far as possible, the Chairman shall call alternately speakers for and against the motion being debated.
- (3) The Chairman may prescribe a time-limit for speakers and limit interventions accordingly,
- (4) A speaker shall not be interrupted except on a point of order. He may, however, with the permission of the Chair, give way during his speech to allow any other delegate or observer to request elucidation on a particular point in that speech.
- (5) If a speaker is irrelevant, the Chairman may call him to order. In the event of persistent irrelevance, the Chairman may forbid him to speak for the remainder of the debate.
- (6) A delegate or observer who wishes to make a personal statement shall be heard at the Chairman's discretion.
- (T) No speaker may speak for more than five minutes on any of the following:
 - a) an explanation of vote;
 - b) any question of procedure;
 - c) a personal statement.

Rule 12 - Procedural motions

- (1) A delegate or observer shall have prior right to speak if he asks leave:
 - a) to call attention of the Chair to a point of order or an abuse of these Rules;
 - b) to move the adjournment of the debate (which motion may be moved not more than once in the course of a debate);
 - c) to move the closure of a debate at the end of a speech;

GA.72/2, cont.

- d) to move the previous question, i.e. that the question be not now put;
 - e) to move that the sitting be closed.
- (2) The above matters shall take precedence over the main question, debate on which shall be suspended whilst they are considered.
- (3) In debate on motions for the adjournment, on the closure of a debate, on the previous question, and that the sitting be closed, only the following may be heard: the proposer, one speaker against and the Chairman or Rapporteur of the Committee concerned. The General Assembly shall then take a decision.

PART IV

Agenda, Motion, Order of Debate

Rule 13 - Agenda

- (1) The Director General shall prepare a draft Agenda for each session of the General Assembly showing, so far as circumstances permit, at which sittings particular matters will be debated. The draft Agenda will be circulated to all members of the Union and shall be submitted to the General Assembly at its first sitting of the session.
- (2) Subsequently, proposals to add or to otherwise alter the Agenda as adopted may be submitted to the General Assembly by the Executive Committee..

Rule 14 - Motions

- (1) For the purpose of these Rules, a motion means a draft of any Resolution which it is proposed that the General Assembly shall adopt, and it may take the form of a recommendation, expression of opinion or proposal.
- (2) Any delegate may table a motion. Any delegate representing another voting member may sign it. Observers may not table or sign motions.
- (3) Any explanatory memorandum may be appended to the text of the motion in order to indicate its general import, but shall not form part of the motion or be put to the vote.
- (4) The Executive Committee shall decide whether a motion is in order. Motions which are in order shall be distributed as soon as practicable after they have been tabled.

- (5) The inclusion of a motion in the Agenda of the General Assembly may only be proposed to the General Assembly by the Executive Committee. On the proposal to include a motion in the Agenda, only one speaker for the proposal, one against and a member of the Executive Committee shall be heard.

Rule 15 - Order of debate

- (1) The Executive Committee shall propose to the General Assembly what action it should take on a motion which has been included in the Agenda. The Executive Committee may propose that a motion be referred to a Committee or that it be debated and/or voted upon without being so referred.
- (2) When a matter has been referred to a Committee and a report is made by that Committee, debate in the General Assembly shall take place on the text reported by the Committee. The Resolution of the General Assembly on the matter shall be the text of the Committee, or that text as amended by the General Assembly.
- (3) The report of the Committee shall mention the motion(s) referred to it. If the Committee recommends that a motion be rejected, or accepted in an amended form, the reasons shall be stated briefly.
- (4) The General Assembly shall consider every text reported by a Committee, and amendments may be moved to such texts.
- (5) When the consideration of a text has been concluded, a final vote shall take place on the vote as a whole. Before that vote takes place, explanations of the vote may, if the General Assembly has so decided, be given.

Rule 16 - Amendments

- (1) Any delegate may propose amendments to any motion.

Amendments shall relate directly to the text which it is sought to alter. They shall be signed by their author and, unless proposed in the course of a debate, tabled in time for them to be distributed before they are debated. The Executive Committee, or in special

- (2) circumstances when an amendment is proposed in the course of a debate, the Chairman shall decide whether an amendment is in order.

Amendments shall have priority in debate over the text to which they relate and shall be put to the vote before the text itself.

- (3) If two or more amendments relate to the same words of a motion, the amendment which differs most from the text which it is sought to

GA.72/2, cont.

amend shall have priority over the others and shall be put first to the vote. If it is agreed to, other contradictory amendments to the same words shall be considered as having been thereby negated. If the amendment is not agreed to, the amendment next in priority shall be put to the vote; and the same procedure shall be followed for each of the remaining amendments. In case of doubt as to the degree of priority, the Chairman shall give a ruling.

- (5) The Executive Committee, or in special circumstances when an amendment is proposed in the course of a debate, the Chairman may propose that amendments should be debated and/or voted upon together, and may propose that an amended text be referred back to a Committee before a vote is taken on the amended text.

PART V

Methods of Voting

Rule 17 - Voting cards

- (1) Voting cards shall be distributed to delegates (where there is more than one delegate representing a voting member, to the Head of Delegation) by the Secretariat in accordance with the report made under the provisions of Rule 4 (2).
- (2) The cards given to delegates of State members shall be white and those given to agency members shall be red.
- (3) The cards given to national organizational members shall be green and those given to international organizational members shall be yellow.

Rule 18 - Method of voting

- (1) Voting shall normally be carried out by delegates holding up the voting cards. Only delegates appointed by a voting member may vote on behalf of that member.
- (2) If the result of a vote is challenged by any delegate, the vote shall be repeated with voting delegates standing and holding up the voting cards, the count being made for one class after another. If the result is again challenged, the vote shall be taken by roll call. The roll shall be called in the order of the printed membership list beginning with a country chosen by lot. Voting shall be expressed by "Yes", "No", or "I abstain".
- (3) A secret ballot may be held at the request of delegates from five voting members. In this case, ballot papers bearing only the letters

"G" or "NG" and, according to the number of votes allotted to each member, the figures "1", "2" or "3", shall be distributed by the Secretariat on presentation of the voting cards. Ballot papers may be used only for one ballot. If a further ballot is taken, the ballot papers must be marked with an identifying number corresponding with the ballot for which they are valid.

- (4) The Chairman shall be responsible for the counting of votes and shall announce the result. Tellers may be appointed or the Credentials Committee may act as tellers. Only affirmative and negative votes shall be counted in calculating the number of votes cast.
- (5) The Chairman may exercise his vote as a voting delegate but shall not have a casting vote.

PART VI

Languages and Records

Rule 19 - Official languages

- (1) In accordance with the Statutes, the official languages of the General Assembly shall be French and English.
- (2) Speeches made in one official language shall be interpreted into the other. If a speaker wishes to speak in a non-official language, he shall himself be responsible for arranging interpretation into one of the official languages. He may also be permitted to arrange for an interpretation into his own language.
- (3) All documents shall be drawn up in one of the official languages.

Rule 20 - Official reports

- (1) Minutes of each sitting of the General Assembly shall be compiled in the official languages and distributed as soon as possible to all delegates and observers who were present.

- The minutes shall give an account of the proceedings of the General Assembly, showing in particular how the General Assembly disposed of motions and amendments thereto, the results of votes, the texts of motions as submitted to the General Assembly, and a summary of speeches.
- (2)

- After each session, a Report of debates and decisions shall be published in the official languages. The Director General shall distribute it to all members of the Union and the delegates and observers present at the session.
- (3)

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Rule 21 - Official documents

- (1) The official documents of each session of the General Assembly shall be the following:
 - a) the Agenda of the session;
 - b) the Reports referred to in Rule 20;
 - c) motions and amendments tabled;
 - d) reports and other papers from the Executive Board and Executive Committee, the Commissions, the Secretariat, and of Committees of the General Assembly;
 - e) memoranda by individual members, delegates or observers if approved by the Executive Committee for circulation;
 - f) decisions of the General Assembly.
- (2) A list of documents published shall be appended to the minutes of each sitting.
- (3) Each document shall be numbered and marked as an official General Assembly document.

PART VII

Amendment of Rules of Procedure

Rule 22 - Amendment of Rules

A motion to amend the Rules or to create a new Rule shall be submitted to the Executive Committee for consideration. The Executive Committee shall recommend to the General Assembly:

- a) acceptance in the original form; or
- b) acceptance in an amended form; or
- c) rejection:

the final decision to be taken by the General Assembly.

DRAFT PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 1973 - 1975

Paper prepared by Gerardo Budowski ,
Frank G. Nicholls, Raymond F. Dasmann

INTRODUCTION

The 10th General Assembly (New Delhi, 1969) adopted a far-reaching programme for the triennium 1970-1972 covering a major expansion of the scope and extent of the activities of the Union.

It was then affirmed that the Union is concerned with the quality of life, with the physical, educational, social, and aesthetic values which add richness, meaning, and satisfaction to human experience. IUCN initiates and promotes scientifically-based action that will ensure perpetuation and enhancement of the living world - man's natural environment - and the natural resources on which all living things depend.

Conservation was defined at New Delhi as management, (which term includes surveys, research, policy, administration, preservation, utilization, and implies education and training,) of the resources of the environment - air, water, soil, minerals, and living species including man - so as to achieve the highest attainable quality of life.

The objects of the Union, which are defined in its Statutes, were re-stated at New Delhi 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 natural resources based on the best scientific evidence.
3. To promote research and new techniques relating to the conservation of nature and natural resources.
4. To provide advice to governments and organizations concerning the conservation of nature and natural resources.
5. To assist governments, on request, in developing national policies of conservation and to assist in their execution by providing advice and establishing co-operative programmes with other international agencies.

The increased resources made available following the Kew Delhi decisions enabled the Secretariat to be enlarged, adding strong professional

GA.72/3, cont.

competence to create a centre for handling the scientific analysis of conservation problems, the development of action proposals, and the stimulation of appropriate agencies to adopt and carry out these programmes. Each Commission now has an executive officer and overall improvement in communications has enabled the Union's many voluntary contributors to participate more effectively in the work programme.

During the past three years these changes have permitted the Union to follow the directives implicit in the New Delhi definition of conservation and the restated objectives and to concern itself with the broad gamut of environmental problems whilst concentrating on those avenues where it believes it has special competence or where it can most satisfactorily complement the efforts of other agencies.

The past triennium has also been marked by a closer association with the World Wildlife Fund. Joint project management and operation has been instituted and close coordination of activities established.

OUTLINE OF PROGRAMME FOR 1973-1975

It is proposed that in the triennium 1973-1975 this process will continue with consolidation and deepening of the new lines of work that have been started and an involvement, as resources permit, with other problems of environmental planning and resources management that are becoming increasingly important.

The current work programme is based on a series of projects which are described in the Yearbook 1971. These projects cover the combined operations of IUCN and WWF, the latter providing funding for most of those projects that involve direct Conservation action. The two Secretariats are now closely linked, permitting rationalization of effort and joint involvement in the work programme. Some of these projects are not yet operational because of lack of funding but in many cases action has been possible through the combined resources of task forces linked with the Commissions working in association with the two Secretariats or through the efforts of the Secretariats themselves.

In the following sections the broad ambit of the activities proposed for 1973-1975 is given in outline. This programme will require the elaboration of new projects and a change in emphasis and priorities in relation to existing projects.

In relation to environmental problems broadly, IUCN will take positive action to be associated with the United Nations follow up from the Stockholm Conference and will seek a close involvement through contracts with the UN system. This is in line with the strengthening of IUCN links with UNESCO and FAO as well as with UNIDO, WHO, WMO and the elements of

the UN complex in New York and Geneva over the past three years. At the same time it will continue its close association with other international governmental organizations including OAS and OAU, and non-government organizations including ICBP and IWRB. The accord IUCN has with ICSU and ISSC will be an important aspect in this activity. All Commissions and the Secretariat will be actively involved with these developments.

Conservation for Development

The major thrust of the 1973-1975 programme will follow up the 11th General Assembly theme of "Conservation for Development", demonstrating the value of conservation as an instrument for soundly-based development in both the richer and poorer countries of the world. This will echo the rapidly changing values that are becoming apparent in most countries with strong emphasis on quality of life, wildlife, natural areas, sharing of resources, and halting environmental degradation. Action will be taken to create awareness of the value of conserving forests, wetlands, and other biotopes and establishing national parks and reserves as an alternative to preparing land for cropping or animal husbandry.

Particular attention will be given to the further amplification and extension of the ideas in the forthcoming book on "Ecological Principles for Economic Development" written by Dr. Raymond F. Dasmann, Senior Ecologist of IUCN, and Mr. John P. Milton and Mr. Peter Freeman of the Conservation Foundation (Washington, D.C.), including the production of monographs on the problems of specific regions. Action will be taken to involve governments and development agencies in applying these principles in their own planning and project execution. Within this framework emphasis will be given to the special problems of agriculture, animal husbandry, and forestry.

A number of meetings will be held in association with UNESCO and FAO to stress this approach in specific regional situations and to evolve follow-up projects in particular countries. Included in these will be meetings on the conservation and development of tropical rain forests; one will deal with the problems of the Amazonian forests and another with Southeast Asian tropical forests, particularly those of Indonesia.

Special emphasis will be given in these studies and elsewhere throughout the programme to helping developing countries with their conservation problems. In addition to providing technical help within the limited resources available to the Union, attention will be given to assisting developing countries obtain funds from various sources to augment the resources they can allocate to conservation programmes from local budgets.

Environmental Planning and Management

This concern with the application of ecological principles in development will extend to a general involvement in environmental planning and

GA.72/3, cont.

management with specific attention to mitigating the environmental disturbances caused by human activities. With this in mind, the Commission on Environmental Planning - an enlargement of the former Commission on Landscape Planning - has been established to provide general policy guidance in this important field.

Apart from the broader issues of land-use planning, landscape planning, the urban-rural development cycle, and regimes for management of environmental situations and resources which form an on-going concern of the Union, attention will be given to particular issues of current concern. One of these is regulation of tourism so that this important aspect of resource utilization may be developed without destroying the values on which it is based. Other aspects will involve concern with coastal areas which are now subject to the greatest concentrations of population, and the identification, through the "Green Book", of outstanding and threatened landscapes that warrant protection.

Specific attention will be directed to the problems of managing fragile and specialized ecosystems, particularly those of the arctic, high mountains, islands and deserts. Thus, for example, action is being taken to develop a mechanism for cooperation between governmental scientists from those nations with arctic territories in matters relating to conservation. Arrangements are also being made to cooperate with island governments in their environmental management problems, initially in the Caribbean and South Pacific areas.

Environment and Government

The Union will extend its activities relating to government involvement with the environment. Countries will be urged and assisted to design national environmental policies that can ensure the long-term conservation of resources and the preservation of diversity and options for future choice instead of giving way to short-term pressures that may have disastrous consequences.

It is hoped that support may be found for a long-term study of the conceptual bases of environmental policy in collaboration with appropriate university groups; this will also provide valuable opportunities for training personnel for this important field. It is also hoped that appropriate arrangements may be made leading to the formulation of a global energy policy.

Materials and tools for these studies will continue to be assembled including collection of government policy statements, analyses of the administrative machinery evolved for carrying out governmental policies on environmental issues, and legislation relating to the environment.

Further development of the analysis and indexing of documentation at IUCN's Environmental Law Centre at Bonn will be undertaken together with analytical studies of emerging legal principles and new trends in this fast-developing field. It is expected that the computerized indexing of environmental law documentation that has been evolved in IUCN's Environmental Law Centre at Bonn, will be used in the development of the UN Information Referral Service for the Environment recommended by the Stockholm Conference, and IUCN will cooperate in this work.

This work is linked to IUCN's continuing involvement in promoting international conventions on conservation issues, and in carrying through the secretariat and technical functions under such conventions. Currently these include conventions on the World Heritage, international trade in threatened species, islands for science, wetlands, and polar bears. Action is now in hand to follow up the Stockholm Conference proposal for further treaties covering conservation of migratory animals and those that inhabit the high seas.

Work will continue in promoting the development of new socio-economic theory arising from the increasing awareness of the finite resources of the planet and the importance of evolving approaches in line with modern conservation concepts. This is linked with the need to curtail wasteful use of non-renewable resources but also with the importance of pressing for widespread adoption of recycling techniques with government support.

The issues involved in pollution control will also receive attention. Pollution will increase as the human population increases but not necessarily at the same rate. The environment must be managed to reduce pollution and the most appropriate management techniques, both technical and administrative, need to be studied.

These various activities are mainly the concern of the recently-created Commission on Environmental Policy, Law and Administration.

Human Factors

The 10th General Assembly (New Delhi, 1969) agreed that human population growth is the most urgent factor affecting the natural environment. Population pressure with the increasing impact of man on natural resources is a prime cause of our major environmental problems. Although action programmes in this area are not directly within the Union's scope, it is deeply concerned with population growth and measures to curtail it. It recognizes that unless corrective action is taken soon, the world faces breakdown of society and irreversible destruction of the life-support systems of the planet. It, therefore, supports and welcomes expanded work on population by those organizations equipped to cope with it. Recently it has established a working relationship with the International

GA.72/3, cont.

Planned Parenthood Federation and expects to develop cooperative studies with IPPF. IUCN is aware that family planning is only one factor in this area, and that the question of population is intimately linked with development. For this reason it is paying close attention to development, particularly in relation to ensuring that development takes place in line with sound ecological principles.

Because of the threats and stresses just referred to, including the increased rates of consumption stemming from ever-rising aspirations - especially for goods and services - of the "have not" component of the human family, conservation efforts must be doubled and redoubled in order to preserve, protect and reclaim those environmental values that inevitably will be subject to sharply rising destructive human pressure.

If funding support becomes available IUCN expects to initiate studies on environmental quality, particularly as it is conceived by various communities around the world. These sociological studies will include an investigation of human perception of environmental factors that are considered to contribute to or detract from quality in the environment and a determination of the ecological factors that govern the operation of the environment in which man exists. The studies will involve comparisons between various ethnic, cultural, and social groups within single nations, and comparisons between areas in which the ecosystems are similar but in which the human populations differ markedly in their ethnic origins and cultural or technological levels. They will extend to the question of optimum populations in the light of ecological realities and human perception of quality of life. It is expected that UNESCO and IPPF will cooperate in this work.

Monitoring of Status of Conservation

The Union will also move more strongly into the scientific assessment of conservation situations in various parts of the world so that it may assign priorities and promote conservation action from sound bases. The increased involvement of Commission members through improved communications and the strengthening of the network of IUCN correspondents in all parts of the world that has already occurred is an important element in this activity.

One concern will be the development of a classification of biotic regions which, inter alia, will be tied into the continuation of the modified IBP/CT Check Sheet Survey for which IUCN has accepted responsibility. This will be used as a tool in a review, region by region, of the state of conservation covering species, biotic communities and other elements.

In turn this integrates with IUCN's continuing monitoring activity of species and biotic communities. Much effort has already been devoted to the revision of the "Red Data Book" (the first volume, mammals, has already been reissued in revised form), the reorganization of production of the

"United Nations List of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves" and the associated new "World Directory of National Parks and other Protected Areas", and the "Green Book of Outstanding and Endangered Landscapes". This work which is a vital part of the monitoring activities will be continued actively in the triennium and it is expected that each of these publications will be published in definitive form during the period. These activities are being closely controlled by the Survival Service Commission, the International Commission on National Parks, the Commission on Environmental Planning, and the Commission on Ecology.

Similarly, work will proceed with the expansion of the MAR list to cover areas outside Europe and the contiguous regions, to up-date the AQUA list, to prepare a new list of marine areas of scientific and conservation value, and to complete the TELMA list. Linked with this will be a general involvement in the problems of wetland conservation.

Action of this kind will permit the Union to plan for the conservation of biotic communities through the creation of an organized scientifically-based system of national parks and equivalent reserves throughout the world that will embrace adequate samples of representative ecosystems, in addition to the current ad hoc approach. Action to protect communities will often occur through a combination of preliminary action by IUCN (in collaboration with WWF) and more elaborate projects executed by FAO and UNESCO.

Direct Conservation Action

Work under the Survival Service Commission to halt the extinction of threatened species and the destruction of their habitats will continue as a vital ingredient in the programme.

In close collaboration with WWF, through the joint project management group that now operates the projects of both IUCN and WWF, the Union will participate in a number of projects for direct conservation action ranging from on-the-spot identification of action required, preparation of plans of operation, and development of management proposals, to the provision of facilities, land purchase, and other operational facets. Many of these projects will relate to the conservation of wildlife, especially threatened species, and of natural areas.

The extent to which this particular aspect of the programme can be developed depends on the success of WWF fund-raising activities. Already it represents involvement in projects on which more than \$1 million are spent each year.

Many of these projects have been originated within IUCN Commissions and the specialized task forces, working groups, etc. that have been established under the guidance of the Commissions. It will be noted that a substantial

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proportion of the projects are in the fields of interest of the Survival Service Commission and the International Commission on National Parks.

Science of Conservation

Whilst the overall emphasis will be on applied aspects of conservation, the Union must continue its pioneering work on the basic concepts on which conservation depends. Under the general direction of the Commission on Ecology attention will be directed to scientific studies, as for example the effects of toxic chemicals and other man-made environmental disturbances on wildlife, and the problems connected with the introduction of exotic species of plants and animals, the size of populations needed to maintain genetic diversity characteristic of wild populations, and the size of natural areas required to safeguard wild populations.

Attention will also be given to classification problems, problems of fragile ecosystems, and a number of other matters that overlap and are basic to the more applied topics that have been outlined above.

Some of these items will be developed as part of the UNESCO "Man and the Biosphere" programme. IUCN expects to be involved in a considerable number of the topic areas covered by MAB and to make contributions in a series of projects primarily in the field of ecology.

Attention will be given to widening IUCN's scientific base by getting more scientists in various parts of the world involved in IUCN activities. As one step in this direction IUCN will link with universities in Austria, France, Germany, Italy and Switzerland in a co-ordinated attack on environmental problems of the Alpine region. First focus will be on a symposium on the changing alpine environment under new human pressures and new land use patterns, the effect on flora and fauna and desirable management techniques to prevent environmental deterioration. It is hoped to develop a long-term association with scientists of the area in this and other problems of mutual interest. Similar action will be promoted in other parts of the world.

Environmental Education

Basic to the success of many of these activities is the Union's work in environmental education under the guidance of the Commission on Education.

The programme already under way in the development of curricula, teaching materials and teaching methods for environmental education at primary, secondary and tertiary levels of formal education elaborated through meetings such as those at Rüslikon near Zurich (1971) and London, Ontario (1972), will continue. This programme has already produced concrete results by changes introduced in a number of countries and it will be actively developed with national groups in collaboration with UNESCO.

Special attention will be given to follow up of the recommendations of these meetings by governments. A further series of conferences and seminars will be used to elaborate and extend the work. If funding becomes available it is hoped to arrange a World Conference on Environmental Education in 1974, in collaboration with UNESCO.

At the same time it is intended to extend the involvement in out-of-school activities in collaboration with UNESCO and IYF, the Boy Scouts, and other international youth organizations. This will be effected through working meetings, courses, seminars, and publications and will relate largely to the development of methodology and the training of youth leaders.

In collaboration with WWF increased effort will be devoted to public education and the task of propagating conservation ideas. This will include, in addition to nature conservation, references to the need to curtail population pressure, reducing consumption of scarce non-renewable resources, the need for recycling, and control of pollution. Plans have been made for an increasing flow of articles and material designed for specialized media. The further development of the Year-book, the Bulletin, and other publications will form part of this programme.

Organizational Implications

The development and execution of the proposed programme will involve the active participation of all groups in the Union. Manpower is a vital ingredient, dedicated and active conservationists willing to devote time and energy to the many tasks that lie ahead. IUCN is fortunate in its structure with a wide spread of member organizations covering most parts of the world without political, racial, religious, or other limitation and a distinguished company of voluntary collaborators associated with it as members of its Executive Board, Commissions, and task forces, working groups, etc. It is hoped that in the triennium stronger links can be made with member bodies and the most effective use made of those willing to join in the programme. Secondment of personnel to headquarters will also be further encouraged.

Membership

The Union's broad base formed by its widespread membership will be extended through a drive for new members amongst sovereign states, governmental agencies, and the many non-governmental bodies concerned with conservation that now exist. It is hoped that existing members and voluntary collaborators will aid in making new contacts and solicit membership applications.

GA.72/3, cont.

The Bulletin in its new monthly format is providing members with more immediate news of IUCN activities and viewpoints, and the Yearbook gives an overview of current activities and organizational features.

Now that effective communication channels are being developed to support monitoring and conservation assessment work, it is intended that member bodies be asked to contribute information and participate in action to the extent that they are willing and able. This development will proceed as the programme activities provide suitable opportunities.

Executive Board

Action has already been taken in proposed amendments to the Statutes to increase the size of the Executive Board and to widen its geographical representation. The Executive Board will meet once a year and the Executive Committee will meet at least once between meetings of the Executive Board as occasion demands.

Commissions

The Commissions provide the Executive Board and the Secretariat with technical guidance within their various fields of expertise, assist in formulating and originating the projects comprising the Union's programme, and monitor the project activities under their supervision. They are increasingly being assisted in this work by specialized task forces, working groups, etc. appointed in connection with individual projects, and wherever possible attempts are made to involve Commission members in these groups.

There is no doubt that the effectiveness of the large number of voluntary contributors to IUCN's programme of work would be increased if more frequent meetings were possible, even if these involved only key individuals who are most actively concerned. Some Commissions have managed to meet each year (one or two even twice a year) but others have met only at the time of General Assemblies. Certain working groups have been able to come together for meetings but others have had to work only by correspondence.

Paucity of funds has made it impossible to pay fares and expenses for such meetings (about \$150,000 would be required to cover one meeting of each Commission if all members were paid for), but insufficient attention has been given to the possibility of organizing such meetings in association with other gatherings at which members might be present (e.g. scientific conferences of one kind or another) or in association with special seminars proposed to intergovernmental or regional bodies that would enable the attendance of members. These possibilities will be exploited as far as they can be in the future, and, if fund-raising permits, a small budget will be set aside for each Commission to assist in meeting some part of the travel of members who can obtain partial

support from other sources. It is proposed that initially this be \$5,000 p.a. for each Commission; obviously considerable problems will arise in allocating this sum.

With the increased communication with Commissions, it is clear that a classification of members into those who wish to contribute actively on all topics and those who prefer to be consulted only on major issues or special topics is necessary both in the interests of the members and to conserve scarce resources in the face of financial stringency. For this reason, too, Commission Newsletters are being streamlined to serve as information circulars to all members of the Commission (active or consulting) on IUCN matters rather than as broad news sheets and will be issued more frequently.

Secretariat

The Secretariat has been developed as detailed in the Director General's report. It is now able to provide support services to the policy-forming apparatus of the Union (the Executive Board, the Executive Committee, and the Commissions) and to service and become involved in the execution of projects.

The close cooperation that now exists between the Secretariats of WWF and IUCN has enabled some rationalization of effort. The joint operation of IUCN/WWF projects and concerned action in the matters of interventions, publicity, and education in particular have resulted in economies and more effective working.

Rising costs and scarcity of funds have not permitted the full implementation of the plan for staffing the Secretariat approved at New Delhi, especially in the matter of providing assistants to the Executive Officers of Commissions. In fact because of uncertainty in funding and the difficult cash-flow position, one staff member was retrenched in May 1972. There is still a need for these extra staff members if enough funds become available; however, even the maintenance of the present Secretariat is in doubt unless fund-raising is effective.

Two officers (Mr. Robert I. Standish, public information officer, and Mr. Harry A. Goodwin, ecologist) are on secondment from the U.S. Government. It is hoped that other governments will consider similar contributions to the work of the Union. The possibility of attracting volunteers to work with the Secretariat will be actively examined.

The posts approved at New Delhi, with minor modifications to take account of subsequent experience, are set out in Annex 1.

Space at the headquarters at Morges is now severely taxed and, in fact, limits the possibility of further recruitment. Project personnel on temporary assignment cannot be accommodated at Morges which means a

GA.72/3, cont.

loss of efficiency in that day to day involvement with the Secretariat is not possible.

New Headquarters

Through a generous earmarked donation of 10 million Swiss francs, a new foundation has been established having as its sole objective the provision of new joint headquarters in Geneva for IUCN and WWF. A site of three hectares has been acquired by the Foundation on the main exit from Geneva to Lausanne (en route to the airport) alongside Lac Léman adjacent to the Botanic Gardens and close to the Palais de Nations. Because of current building restrictions in Switzerland and other related factors it is unlikely that the new headquarters will be available for occupancy until 1975. It is believed that the Foundation will be able to fund the building and its equipment. Furthermore, it is expected that current negotiations with the Municipality of Geneva will result in an arrangement which will free the Foundation from the expenses of upkeep of the grounds.

At this stage it is difficult to assess the costs that will be involved in the move to Geneva nor is it yet known how the staff required for building operation will be organized as between IUCN and WWF.

Budget for 1973-1975

Events in the past triennium have shown the difficulty of predicting expenses over a three year period (e.g. allowing for devaluation of currency and inflation with concomitant changes in salaries and expenses). Furthermore any realistic budget must take into account fund-raising abilities.

Because of these factors only the broadest outline of a budget for 1973-1975 is presented in Annex 2.

Expenditure

Three major subdivisions of the expenditure are distinguished:

- (1) Hard-core costs of headquarters, including servicing projects for which the Secretariat, provides a major input, representation of IUCN at essential meetings, basic publications, and other statutory requirements.
- (2) Supplementary costs of operations, including costs of meetings, publishing proceedings and reports, and contributions to travel for collaborators.
- (3) Project costs outside the hard-core costs, including those financed by special fund-raising, or involving appointment of special investigators.

Hard-core costs of headquarters comprises salaries of the Secretariat, certain linked costs of carrying out the headquarters operations, and the building running costs. Experience has shown that salaries amount to about 70 per cent of these costs, and hence this section will depend rather inflexibly on the size of the staff. Assuming the staffing set out in Annex 1, the costs can be predicted fairly well. An annual increase of 10 per cent has been included to cover inescapable increments of cost.

Supplementary costs are more difficult to assess. Included in the estimates is an item covering contributions to the costs of travel for meetings. The retention of this item will have to depend on success in fund raising.

Project costs are the most difficult to estimate since the ability to start these extra projects will depend on availability of funds. No attempt has been made to specify even a round sum since the actual amount will clearly be linked to the opportunities for "selling" the projects in question to potential supporters.

It should be noted that no attempt has been made to cover a considerable number of projects under joint IUCN/WWF operations, the costs of which will not appear in IUCN accounting. Considerable staff effort is expended on these projects which add considerably to the total conservation effort achieved. This management activity results in more effective projects and is a most valuable use of staff time.

Income

The only regular substantial income of the Union is from membership fees and subscriptions which in 1972 is estimated at \$105,000. In addition, sales and miscellaneous income comes to \$10,000 p.a. and the UNESCO subvention is \$10,000 p.a.

Over the past three years IUCN has been fortunate in receiving a grant from The Ford Foundation totalling \$650,000. It is hoped that The Ford Foundation may make further grants in the triennium but as yet no decision has been taken.

WWF has formally agreed to assist IUCN in fund-raising action to find the remaining sums.

Endowment Funds: It is abundantly clear that the only satisfactory way of arranging IUCN finances in the long-term is to seek to obtain endowment funds that can be invested and return an income to meet current expenditure.

GA.72/3, cont.

WWF has agreed to become responsible for raising endowment funds to meet the basic costs of IUCN operations and the similar costs for WWF International operations. The aim is for an endowment fund for these two purposes yielding an income of \$1.5 million p.a., \$1 million for IUCN and \$0.5 million for WWF International. The target is a capital of \$30 million by the end of 1976. Such an amount invested at 5 per cent would provide the desired \$1.5 million p.a. in 1977, and there appears to be a good chance that this target will be reached.

Based on current estimates it seems the income that might be anticipated by IUCN in the triennium from this source could be:

1973	\$220,000
1974	\$300,000
1975	\$560,000

IUCN/WWF Special. Fund-Raising: It is clear that during the triennium (and perhaps for one or two years thereafter), special fund-raising action must be taken by IUCN/WWF if the projected expenditure is to be covered. The amounts needed are:

1973	\$580,000
1974	\$590,000
1975	\$420,000

It is hoped that WWF National Appeals may be able to continue to raise part of this during the course of their regular fund-raising operations. The remaining sums will be sought from foundations in Europe and America. The subdivision of the hard-core expenditure on a project by project basis that has already been instituted will materially assist in presenting appropriate requests to the various foundations.

Membership fees and subscriptions

It is hoped that a considerable part of IUCN's hard-core expenditure can be funded from membership fees and subscriptions. Currently the minimum fee for organizations in the various categories of membership is only \$50,

It seems desirable that considerable revision be made in membership fees. Specific proposals in this regard are set out in another paper for consideration by the General Assembly. The assumption has been made here that these increases will be approved by the General Assembly.

IUCN Secretariat

Director General

Dr. Gerardo Budowski, Venezuela
Forest ecologist with wide experience in tropics. Held senior posts at UNESCO, and Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences (Turrialba, Costa Rica).

Deputy Director General

Mr. Prank G. Nicholls, Australia
Environmentalist and research manager, with considerable Asian experience, Held senior posts with UN agencies and CSIRO (Australia).

Senior Ecologist

Dr. Raymond F. Dasmann, U.S.A.
Zoologist-ecologist with wide field experience in many regions. Held senior posts with the Conservation Foundation (Washington, D.C.) and Humboldt State College (California, U.S.A.).

Ecologists

Mr. Harry A. Goodwin, U.S.A. (Seconded from Department of Interior)
Zoologist-ecologist, active in wildlife management throughout his career. Responsible for endangered species programme in U.S.A.

Dr. Colin W. Holloway, United Kingdom
Zoologist and forestry-ecologist with field experience in East Africa.

Dr. Patrick de Rham, Switzerland
Botanist-ecologist with field experience in West Africa.

Legal Officer

Dr. Françoise Burhenne-Guilmin, Belgium
Lawyer with special experience in environmental law.

Executive Officers for Commissions

Commission on Ecology
Miss Mona Björklund, Sweden
Biologist with some field experience in Africa.

Annex 1 to GA.72/3, cont.

Commission on Education

Dr. Jan Cerovsky, Czechoslovakia

Biologist with considerable conservation experience. Special interests in youth work and conservation education.

International Commission on National Parks

Mrs. Paule Gryn-Ambroes, Belgium

Botanist-ecologist with administrative experience.

Commission on Environmental Planning

Mr. Alfred H. Hoffmann, Switzerland

Landscape engineer with considerable practical experience.

Commission on Environmental Policy, Law and Administration

Dr. John A. Staub, Switzerland and U.S.A.

Economist with considerable experience as management consultant and in market research. Special interest in wild places.

Survival Service Commission

Miss Moira A.G. Warland, United Kingdom

Agriculturalist with administrative and teaching experience.

Scientific Editor

Sir Hugh F.I. Elliott, United Kingdom

Administrator and ornithologist with extensive experience in East Africa. Former Acting Secretary General of IUCN.

Public Information Officer

Mr. Robert I. Standish, U.S.A. (Seconded from the Department of the Interior)

Public relations and advertising work with experience in national parks.

Science Writer

Mr. Joseph Lucas, United Kingdom

Marine ecologist with experience as science writer and publisher.

Documentation Officer

Vacant

Finance Officer

Mrs. K.M.I. Williams, United Kingdom

Considerable experience in finance and administration in private and government service, and almost ten years in this work with IUCN.

Librarian

Mr. Arnold Koenen, Netherlands
Several years experience as librarian in agricultural field in
Netherlands, and IUCN Librarian since 1963.

Translator

Miss Laurence de Bonneval, France
French-English translator with experience as translator in scientific
research institute.

Administrative Officer

Mrs. Lenore Smith, U.S.A.
Many years experience in administrative work in scientific research
organization.

Secretaries (with abilities for working in combinations of English,
French, Spanish, German and Russian)

Miss Estelle Buckley, United Kingdom
Mrs. Inna d'Accault-Acco, Switzerland
Miss Marlene Foley, United Kingdom
Miss Linda Lambert, United Kingdom
Miss Martine Magnard, Switzerland
Miss S.A. Mollett, Rhodesia
Mrs. Mariane Neeser, Switzerland
Miss Angela Owen, United Kingdom
Miss Margaret Smith, United Kingdom
Miss Olivia Trachta, France
Miss Susan Taylor, United Kingdom
Mrs. Zohra Zabielski, United Kingdom

Receptionist (and French language typing)

Mrs. Genevieve Python, Switzerland

Outline of Budget for 1973-1975

<u>Income</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Membership fees, etc.	\$130,000	\$150,000	\$170,000
Sales & miscellaneous	10,000	10,000	10,000
UNESCO subvention	10,000	10,000	10,000
WWF Endowment Funds	220,000	300,000	560,000
IUCN/WWF Special Fund-raising	<u>560,000</u>	<u>590,000</u>	<u>420,000</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$950,000</u>	<u>\$1,060,000</u>	<u>\$1,170,000</u>

Expenditure

Hard-core costs:

Personnel	\$620,000	\$690,000	\$760,000
Other costs	270,000	300,000	330,000
Supplementary costs	<u>60,000</u>	<u>70,000</u>	<u>80,000</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$950,000</u>	<u>\$1,060,000</u>	<u>\$1,170,000</u>

STAFF REGULATIONS

Paper prepared by Frank G. Nicholls

1. Preliminary

- 1.1 Establishment. These Regulations are established by the General Assembly pursuant to Article VII of the Statutes. They are based on the Staff Rules of the United Nations and shall be revised as required whenever the said UN Staff Rules are amended to keep their provisions in line with those Rules.
- 1.2 Applicability. These Regulations apply to all staff members of IUCN except persons appointed under special contracts as consultants, special investigators, field project personnel, personnel specifically engaged for conferences and other short-term service, cleaners, gardeners and other manual workers. The conditions of employment of such excluded personnel shall be determined by the Director-General having in mind the prevailing conditions of employment in the locality concerned for the appropriate category of personnel.
- 1.3 Director-General. Reference in these Regulations to the Director-General shall include his Deputy and any staff member authorized to act for the Director-General for specific purposes under these Regulations.
- 1.4 Rules. The Director-General may issue Staff Rules to supplement these Regulations by amplifying their provisions and to cover matters that are to be determined by him under these Regulations.

2. Duties, Obligations and Privileges

- 2.1 International status. Staff members of IUCN are employed by an international body and their responsibilities are not national but exclusively international. By accepting appointment, they pledge themselves to discharge their functions and to regulate their conduct with the interests of IUCN only in view. In the performance of their duties staff members shall neither seek or accept instructions from any government or from any other authority external to IUCN.
- 2.2 Direction. Staff members are subject to the authority of the Director-General and to the assignment by him to any of the

activities of IUCN. They are responsible to him in the exercise of their functions. The whole time of staff members shall be at the disposal of the Director-General.

- 2.3 Conduct. Staff members shall conduct themselves at all times in a manner befitting their international status. They shall not engage in any activity that is incompatible with the proper discharge of their duties with IUCN. They shall avoid any action and in particular any kind of public pronouncement which may adversely reflect on their status, or the integrity, independence and impartiality which are required by that status. While they are not expected to give up their national sentiments or their political or religious convictions, they shall at all times bear in mind the reserve and tact incumbent upon them by reason of their international status.
- 2.4 Official business. Staff members shall exercise the utmost discretion in regard to all matters of official business. They shall not communicate to any person any information known to them because of their official position which has not been made public, except in the course of their duties or by authorization of the Director-General. Nor shall they at any time use such information to private advantage. These obligations shall not cease upon separation from service with IUCN.
- 2.5 Decorations and rewards. No staff member shall accept any honour, decoration, favour, gift or remuneration from any government excepting for war service; nor shall a staff member accept any honour, decoration, favour, gift or remuneration from any source external to IUCN, without first obtaining the approval of the Director-General. Approval shall be granted only in exceptional circumstances and where such acceptance is not incompatible with the terms of Regulation 2.2 and with the individual's international status.
- 2.6 Political activities. Staff members may exercise the right to vote but shall not engage in any political activity which is inconsistent with or might reflect upon the independence and impartiality required by their international status.
- 2.7 Hours of work. The Director-General shall establish a normal working week. A staff member shall be required to work beyond the normal tour of duty whenever requested to do so.
- 2.8 Official holidays. The Director-General shall set the official holidays for each duty station. Staff members who are nationals of any country which observes a national day may be excused from work on that day.

3. Appointments

- 3.1 Methods of appointment. As stated in Article VII of the Statutes, the power of appointment of staff members rests with the Director-General. Upon appointment each staff member shall receive a letter of appointment in accordance with these Regulations signed by the Director-General.
- 3.2 Form of letter of appointment. The letter of appointment shall state:
- a) that the appointment is subject to the provisions of these Regulations applicable to the category of appointment in question as amended from time to time;
 - b) the nature of the appointment
 - c) the date at which the staff member is required to enter upon his duties;
 - d) the period of appointment, the notice required to terminate it, and the period of probation, if any;
 - e) the category, commencing rate of salary, and if increments are allowable, the scale of increments, and the maximum attainable;
 - f) any special conditions which may be applicable.
- 3.3 Appointments to be subject to Regulations. A copy of these Regulations shall be transmitted to the staff member with the letter of appointment. In accepting appointment the staff member shall state that he has been made acquainted with and accepts the conditions laid down in these Regulations.
- 3.4 Qualifications. The paramount consideration in the appointment or promotion of the staff shall be the securing of the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible, and selection shall be made without distinction as to race, sex or religion.
- 3.5 Type of appointment. A staff member shall be given either a fixed term or an indefinite appointment. A fixed term appointment, having an expiration date specified in the letter of appointment, may be for a period not exceeding five years, and does not carry with it any expectancy of renewal or of conversion to any other type of appointment. An indefinite appointment

shall have no specific expiration date and may last until retirement. An indefinite appointment shall be subject to review at the end of the first year and each three years of service under such appointment.

3.6 Probation. Appointments are subject to an initial period of probation which shall, unless otherwise determined by the Director-General, extend for one year. The period of probation may be shortened or extended by the Director-General at his discretion.

3.7 Medical examination. The Director-General shall establish appropriate medical standards which staff members shall be required to meet before appointment. Staff members may be required to undergo further medical examinations from time to time.

4. Salaries and Related Allowances

4.1 Professional staff. Salaries of staff members with recognized professional qualifications shall be fixed by the Director-General in accordance with the provisions of the scales set down in Appendix A to these Regulations. Appendix A shall be amended as required to keep it in line with the similar scales specified in the United Nations Staff Rules.

4.2 Post adjustment. Salaries of professional staff shall be subject to post adjustment in accordance with the same provisions as are determined from time to time under the United Nations Staff Rules.

4.3 Other staff. The Director-General shall determine the salary rates for other staff members, normally on the basis of the prevailing conditions of employment in the locality concerned, provided that the Director-General may, where he deems it appropriate, establish conditions for payment of allowances to such staff members recruited from outside the local area.

4.4 Increments. Subject to satisfactory service, except where otherwise specified in Appendix A, salary increments for professional staff shall be awarded annually. In the absence of exceptional circumstances, staff members serving on probation shall not be eligible for increments. During the first year following promotion to a higher level in the professional scales, a staff member shall receive in salary the amount of one full step in the level to which he has been promoted more than he would have received without promotion, except where promotion to the lowest step of this level yields

a greater amount. The step rate and the date of salary increment in the higher salary level shall be adjusted to achieve this end.

4.5 Overtime and compensatory time off. Staff members are not normally eligible for payment for overtime. Should the exigencies of the service permit, and subject to the prior approval of the Director-General, occasional compensatory time off may be granted to professional staff who have been required to work substantial or recurrent periods of overtime. Other staff members who are required to work in excess of the five day working week shall be given compensatory time off.

4.6 Education grant. An education grant may be paid to a staff member serving outside his recognized home country, if the Director-General so decides, on terms and conditions similar to those established under the United Nations Staff Rules.

4.7 Dependency benefits. Professional staff shall be entitled to receive dependency allowances as follows:

- a) at \$400 per year for a dependent wife or dependent husband and at \$300 per year for each dependent child, or
- b) where there is no dependent spouse, a single annual allowance of \$200 per year for either a dependent parent, a dependent brother or a dependent sister.

Such allowances shall be subject to terms and conditions similar to those set down in the United Nations Staff Rules.

4.8 Assignment allowance. An assignment allowance may be paid to a professional staff member appointed to a duty station outside his recognized home country, if the Director-General so decides, on terms and conditions similar to those established under the United Nations Staff Rules.

5. Annual and Special Leave

5.1 Annual leave. Staff members shall accrue annual leave while in full pay status at the rate of six weeks a year in accordance with terms and conditions similar to those specified under the United Nations Staff Rules. Such leave may be accumulated and taken as determined by the Director-General.

5.2 Special leave. Special leave may be granted by the Director-General on terms and conditions and in circumstances similar to those specified under the United Nations Staff Rules.

5.3 Home leave. Staff members other than those considered as local recruits or otherwise excluded from home leave by their terms of appointment shall be granted home leave once in every two years on terms and conditions similar to those specified under the United Nations Staff Rules. A staff member whose home country is the country of his official duty station or who continues to reside in his home country while performing his official duties shall not be eligible for home leave.

6. Social Security

6.1 Pension fund. Provision shall be made for staff members to participate in the IUCN Pension Insurance Scheme in accordance with the regulations of that Scheme.

6.2 Medical benefits. Provision shall be made for staff members to participate in the IUCN medical benefits scheme covering medical benefits in accordance with the regulations of that scheme.

6.3 Sick leave. Sick leave credits shall accrue and sick leave shall be granted by the Director-General in accordance with terms and conditions similar to those established under the United Nations Staff Rules.

6.4 Maternity leave. The Director-General may grant maternity leave to a staff member on terms and conditions similar to those established under the United Nations Staff Rules.

6.5 Compensation for death, injury or illness attributable to service. The Director-General shall establish a scheme for provision of reasonable compensation in the event of illness, accident or death attributable to the performance of official duties on behalf of IUCN.

7. Travel and Removal Expenses

7.1 Travel expenses. The Director-General shall in appropriate cases authorize payment of the travel expenses of staff members and their dependents on terms and conditions similar to those specified under the United Nations Staff Rules.

7.2 Removal expenses. The Director-General shall in appropriate cases authorize payment of removal costs for staff members on terms and conditions similar to those specified under the United Nations Staff Rules.

8. Separation from Service

- 8.1 Termination of indefinite appointments. The Director-General may terminate the appointment of any staff member who is on an indefinite appointment and whose probationary period has been completed, whenever the appointment is subject to review under these Regulations, or if the necessities of IUCN require abolition of the position or reduction of the staff, if the services of the individual prove unsatisfactory, or if he is, for reasons of health, incapacitated for further service.
- 8.2 Termination of fixed term appointments. The Director-General may terminate the appointment of a staff member with a fixed term appointment prior to the expiry date for any of the reasons specified in Regulation 8.1 or for such other reason as may be specified in the letter of appointment.
- 8.3 Termination of appointments during probationary period. The Director-General may at any time terminate the appointment of a staff member serving a probationary period.
- 8.4 Resignation. Staff members may resign their appointments upon giving the Director-General the notice required under the terms of their appointment. The Director-General may accept resignations on shorter notice.
- 8.5 Notice of termination. If the Director-General terminates an appointment the staff member shall be given such notice and such indemnity payment and repatriation grant as may be determined by the Director-General in accordance with the terms and conditions relating to such matters established under the United Nations Staff Rules.
- 8.6 Retirement. Staff members shall not be retained in active service beyond the age of sixty-five years. The Director-General may retire any staff member who has attained the age of sixty years.
- 8.7 Dismissal. The Director-General may summarily dismiss a staff member for serious misconduct including serious breaches of the duties and obligations imposed on staff members under these Regulations.

APPENDIX A TO STAFF REGULATIONS
Salary Scales for Professional Staff
showing annual gross salaries in US dollars

Level	step												
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII
D-2	31,200	32,040	32,880	33,720									
D-1	26,000	26,840	27,680	28,520	29,360	30,200	31,040						
P-5	22,700	23,350	24,000	24,650	25,300	25,950	26,600	27,250	27,900	28,550			
P-4	18,120	18,680	19,240	19,800	20,360	20,920	21,480	22,040	22,600	23,160	23,720	24,280	
P-3	14,690	15,170	15,650	16,130	16,610	17,090	17,570	18,050	18,530	19,010	19,490	19,970	20,450
P-2	11,820	12,220	12,620	13,020	13,420	13,820	14,220	14,620	15,020	15,420	15,820		
P-1	9,010	9,380	9,750	10,120	10,490	10,860	11,230	11,600	11,970	12,340			

RATIFICATION OF NEW MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS

Paper prepared by Gerardo Budowski and Frank G. Nicholls

1. Admission of members of the Union is governed by Article II of the Statutes. Applications from:
 - (i) public services, government departments and other governmental institutions, and
 - (ii) non-governmental organizations, institutions and associations, national or international, concerned with the conservation of nature and natural resources,are admitted to membership by the unanimous decision of 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. Following discussions at the 10th General Assembly (New Delhi, 1969), the Executive Board has recommended the amendment of the Statutes to provide for rescission of membership, to introduce a new class of "Affiliate" member, and to clarify certain other matters relating to membership. These matters are discussed in Agenda Paper GA.72/1. It is proposed that applications received prior to the present General Assembly be dealt with under the current Statutes (i.e., prior to amendment).
3. At the same time the Executive Board decided that information on the objectives and constitution of non-governmental bodies applying for membership should be circulated to all members of the Union for comment before being considered by the Executive Board and action has been taken accordingly during the triennium.
4. The Executive Board made the following decision (EB.48/7) at its 48th Session in May 1970: "That applications for membership from non-governmental organizations shall be dealt with only on relevance of the objectives and/or activities of that organization to the objects of the IUCN and the organization's standing in the conservation community, and political aspects shall not be considered."
5. Annex 1 lists applications from public services, government departments and other governmental institutions for admission to membership under Article II, A.1.(b) that have been admitted to membership by the unanimous decision of the Executive Board and are now submitted for ratification by the General Assembly.

6. Annex 2 lists applications from non-governmental organizations, institutions and associations, national or international, concerned with the conservation of nature and natural resources for membership under Article II, A.2 that have been admitted to membership by the unanimous decision of the Executive Board and are now submitted for ratification by the General Assembly. Information about these applicants has been circulated to all members of the Union for comment and no adverse comments have been received.

7. An application was received from the Deutsche Kulturbund, Berlin, for admission as a non-governmental organization under Article II, A.2. This application was circulated to members and some adverse comments were received. The Executive Board considered the application in the light of these comments and unanimously decided to admit the organization to membership, taking into account the decision referred to in paragraph 4 above. Information about the applicant body and a summary of the comments received are set out in Annex 3. The matter is now submitted for ratification to the General Assembly.

Applications from public services, government departments and other governmental institutions for admission to membership under Article II, A.1.(b)

Argentina	Instituto de Investigaciones de las Zonas Aridas y Semiaridas
Australia	National Parks and Wildlife Service of South Australia National Parks Board of Papua and New Guinea Fisheries and Wildlife Department, Victoria
Belgium	Laboratoire pour la Conservation de la Nature, Centre Universitaire Anvers
Brazil	Coordenadoria de Pesquisa de Recursos Naturais, da Secretaria da Agricultura de Sao Paulo
Bulgaria	Ministère des Forêts et de l'Industrie des Bois en RP de Bulgarie
Canada	Centre for Environmental Biology, Memorial University of Newfoundland
Colombia	Colombian Institute for the Conservation of Nature Instituto de Ciencias Naturales de la Universidad Nacional de Bogota para la "Academia de Ciencias"
German Democratic Republic	Institut für Landesforschung und Naturschutz
Germany, Federal Republic of	Bundesanstalt für Vegetationskunde, Naturschutz und Landschaftspflege
India	The Ecology Council, Gujarat State
Iran	Iran Game and Fish Department
Ireland	National Parks and Monuments Branch, Office of Public Works
Italy	Parco Nazionale d'Abruzzo

Annex 1 to GA.72/5(Rev.), cont.

Pakistan	Pakistan Forest Institute
Portugal	Direccao Provincial dos Servicos de Veterinaria de Angola
Singapore, Republic of	Singapore Zoological Gardens
Spain	La Comision de Defensa de la Naturaleza de la Diputacion Provincial de Valencia El Departamento de Biologia y Zoolcgia de la Facultad de Ciencias de la Universidad de Valencia
South Africa, Republic of	South African Council for Scientific and Industrial Research Division of Nature Conservation, Provincial Administration of the Orange Free State Province
United States of America	Michigan State University Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture Topeka Zoological Park Portland Zoological Gardens Denver Zoological Foundation Minnesota State Zoological Gardens

Applications from non-governmental organizations, institutions and associations, national or international, concerned with the conservation of nature and natural resources for membership under Article II, A.2

National

Argentina	Coiaité Argentino de Conservacion de la Naturaleza
Bangladesh	The Wildlife Preservation Society of Bangladesh
Brazil	Asociação de Defesa de Flora e da Fauns.
Canada	The Conservation Council of Ontario Canadian Nature Federation Metropolitan Toronto Zoological Society National and Provincial Parks Association The Nature Conservancy of Canada
Chile	Instituto de la Patagonia
Cyprus	Cyprus Geographical Association
Ethiopia	Ethiopian Wildlife and Natural History Society
Fiji Islands	National Trust for Fiji
Franceq.	Association Nationale de Parcs et Jardins Zoologiques Privés Fédération Française des Sociétés de Protection de la Nature
Germany, Federal Republic of	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Säusetierkunde e. V.
Guatemala	Asociacion "Amigos del Bosque"
Italy	Associazione Italiana per il World Wildlife Fund

Annex 2 to GA.72/5(Rev.), cont.

Japan	Japanese Association of Zoological Gardens and Aquariums
Malaysia	World Wildlife Fund Malaysia
Netherlands	Nederlandse Onderwatersport Bond Nederlandse Vereniging van Direntuinen Stichting Het Wereld Natuur Fonds (Nederland)
Pakistan	The Pakistan Wildlife Appeal
Portugal	Liga para a Protecçao e Conservaçao de Natureza em Angola
South Korea, Republic of	Korean National Parks Association
Thailand	Association for the Conservation of Wildlife
Tunisia	Association Tunisienne pour la Protection de la Nature et de l'Environnement
United Kingdom	Wildlife (World Wildlife Fund British National Appeal)
United States of America	Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum Atlanta Zoological Park Bernice P. Bishop Museum Friends of the Earth Islands Resources Foundation Janss Foundation L.S.B. Leakey Foundation National Society for Medical Research Pacific Tropical Botanical Garden

United States of
America, cont.

The Research Ranch, Inc.

University of Wisconsin, Green Bay

Venezuela

Asociacion Nacional para la Defensa de
la Naturaleza

International

Australia

Association of Zoo Directors of Australia
and New Zealand (Sydney, Australia)

Costa Rica

Institute Interamericano de Ciencias
Agricolas de la OEA (San Jose, Costa Rica)

Germany, Federal
Republic of

International Council of Environmental
Law (Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany)

Spain

Federacion Iberoamericana de Parques
Zoologicos (Madrid, Spain)

Switzerland

Union Internationale des Associations
d'Alpinisme (Bern, Switzerland)

United States of
America

International Association of Game, Fish
and Conservation Commissioners (Madison,
Wisconsin, U.S.A.)

International Primatological Society
(Covington, Louisiana, U.S.A.)

Application for Membership from
Deutscher Kulturbund - Central Commission:
Nature and Homeland.

The Application and its processing

1. The "Deutsche Kulturbund" - Central Commission: Nature and Homeland, applied for membership under Article II.A.2 of the IUCN Statutes. The application was circulated to member organizations in August 1970 and the following comments were received:

Favourable Comments

3.N. Bogdanov, member of IUCN Executive Board, recommends acceptance. Kulturbund does an immense amount of work in disseminating nature conservation ideas among the public, particularly the youth. -Its membership includes scientists, local experts and friends of nature. It publishes, together with the Society for Dissemination of Scientific Knowledge, the magazine "Knowledge and Life".

International Youth Federation recommends acceptance. Kulturbund is concerned with conservation planning and legislation as well as educational publications. There is strong participation of the Kulturbund members in IUCN activities. IYF believes it desirable to have IUCN member from East Germany.

Adverse Comments

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Deutscher Beauftragter für Naturschutz 'and Landschaftspflege, Federal Republic of Germany, would not recommend accepting application. Kulturbund is society of political nature and only one of its many branches is concerned with nature conservation. Including such organizations in membership might lead to alteration of structure and objectives of IUCN.

Deutscher Jagdschutz-Verband, Federal Republic of Germany, is of the opinion that organizations and offices of political nature should in principle not be accepted in IUCN no matter to which country they belong, and this applies to above application.

Verein zur Förderung des WWF e.V. , Federal Republic of Germany, does not feel acceptance of this organization would fit in with the line followed by IUCN to date. Kulturbund is an immense conglomerate of different groups and only one small section is directly concerned with conservation.

Zoologische Gesellschaft von 1858, Federal Republic of Germany. To our information, the "Deutsche Kulturbund" is an organization which is dealing only to a small amount with conservation of nature. Our interest should be to get the membership of special organizations for protection of nature so that we get professional representatives of the DDR in our meetings.

Ministere d'Etat aux Affaires Etrangeres, Madagascar. Only comment - Kulturbund is an association which belongs to an authority which our government does not recognize.

Tourism Council, Republic of China. Would not approve acceptance; no reason given.

Other Comments

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Canada - Insufficient information on which to give proper assessment.

Nordiska Museet och Skansen, Sweden - Know too little about activities in conservation field to give proper assessment.

Foreign and Commonwealth Office, United Kingdom - Inquired about membership category, but no further comment.

2. At its 49th Session in November 1970, the Executive Board reviewed the comments from members. It considered that the adverse objections were based on political considerations and that these should be excluded under Decision EB.48/7. It considered that the applicant was a body actively involved in conservation. It then decided (Decision EB.49/32) that the application for membership from the Deutsche Kulturbund - Zentrale Sektion Natur und Heimat, was accepted under Article II.A.2., subject to ratification by the General Assembly.

Information about the applicant

3. Extract from Statutes of the Deutsche Kulturbund: The German Kulturbund has the responsibility to society to work for diverse planning of the environmental culture in order to create a satisfactory human environment. It sponsors and supports the conservation of nature and monuments as well as landscape planning as significant aspects of culture.
4. Extract from the guiding principles of the Sektion Natur und Heimat: The Nature and Homeland Friends (Natur und Heimatfreunde) help to propagate and develop a socialistic country culture including conservation of nature and to make them effective in all aspects of social life as well as in all branches of the economy.

The Nature and Homeland Friends direct all their energy to the maintenance, rational use and multiplication of the natural wealth of the country. The Nature and Homeland Friends help to develop and plan protected landscapes for the recreation of the workers. They work for the conservation and maintenance of nature reserves and natural monuments and disseminate their scientific and economic value.

5. The Sektion Natur und Heimat of the Deutsche Kulturbund was created in 1948. It included all persons who were ready to cooperate in research, maintenance and planning of the country. With more than 50,000 members, the Nature and Homeland Friends represents the social organization for nature conservation of the German Democratic Republic. Since the creation of this section, nature conservation has had a leading position in the work of the Nature and Homeland Friends. The preliminary discussions on the Conservation Law of the G.D.R. were held in the organization in 1952 and 1953.
6. In 1953 the Volkskammer of the G.D.R. decided to draw up a law for the conservation and maintenance of the homeland nature, which the Deutsche Kulturbund proposed and established. The following years were used for the propagation of the Conservation Law and its realization. In 1956 a central conservation congress was held in Leipzig.
7. Since 1957 and on the initiative of the Nature and Homeland Friends of the Deutsche Kulturbund, a Nature Conservation Week is held every year. The main themes for the Nature Conservation Weeks in the various years were amongst others: Protection of soil; Water purification; Settlement in the landscape; Conservation of flora and fauna; Development of recreation areas; The role of the forest in the landscape.
8. With the first Landscape Day 1966 in Neubrandenburg, which concerned itself with the problems of landscape planning, maintenance and conservation of nature in recreational areas, the questions of recreation, the integration and establishment of facilities in recreational areas and the management maintenance of such areas became a focal point of the Sektion's work. This central Landscape Day was followed by regional ones.
9. Based on the initiative and the proposal of the Nature and Homeland Friends, the Decree for the Protection of Public Gardens was proclaimed in 1963.
10. Apart from the central meetings on nature conservation, a variety of specialized meetings on ornithology and the protection of birds, dendrology and landscape architecture, entomology, botany and geology were held which always included problems of conservation.

MEMBERSHIP FEES - PROPOSAL BY
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR INCREASES

Paper prepared by Gerardo Budowski and Frank G. Nicholls

1. The Executive Committee at its 18th Meeting (May 1972) discussed the financial situation of the Union and gave particular attention to income from membership fees. At the time the fees were last examined, i.e. in Lucerne in 1966, adjustments were made that aimed to meet about 50% of IUCN expenditure from membership fees. In 1972 membership fees will meet only 13% of the "hard-core" expenses.
2. There has been a steady inflation since 1966. Assuming a low rate of 4% p.a. for inflation, the 1966 figures would need to be increased by 26% to preserve the status quo in 1972. Furthermore it must be recognized that almost all IUCN expenditure is incurred in Swiss francs although income is mostly reckoned in dollars, and the dollar has been seriously devalued against the Swiss franc. In 1966 exchange rate was 4.33 Swiss franc to \$1 and now it is 3.85 Swiss franc to \$1, a decrease in value of about 11%. By the end of 1972 this loss of purchasing power will be approximately 40%, and by 1975 the increase necessary to offset inflation and devaluation will be approximately 55%.
3. Accordingly, the Executive Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the scale of membership fees should be examined and augmented to compensate for the effects of inflation, increased living costs, and devaluation of currency. The Executive Committee considered that a broad increase of approximately 50% should be instituted.

State Members

4. The present rates for State Members were fixed in Lucerne (1966). They are related to the population and national income of the country by being linked with the dues paid to UNESCO, these being fixed according to a formula taking the above factors into account. IUCN rates are related to the percentage a country contributes to UNESCO's budget through a sliding geometric scale, with countries divided into 10 groups.
5. The new scale resulting from the Executive Committee's decision to raise the 1966 figures by about 50% is as follows (figures rounded off):

<u>Group</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>New Scale</u>
1	\$ 375	\$ 550
2	750	1,100
3	1,125	1,650
4	1,500	2,300
5	2,000	3,000
6	2,500	3,800
7	3,250	4,900
8	4,100	6,200
9	5,050	7,600
10	6,000	9,000

6. The use of these new rates would result in income from State Membership subscriptions being raised from \$80,000 to \$120,000 p.a.

Agency Members

7. The Executive Committee agreed that a State Member's subscription should cover the supply of publications, etc. for up to four agencies of the central government and that a supplement of \$50 should be paid for each extra agency receiving material.
8. The membership subscription for agencies of the central government in countries that are not State Members should be fixed at the same rate as the State membership subscription.
9. Other types of agency members, whether in Member States or not, such as state universities, libraries, and units of provincial or municipal government should pay a minimum fee of \$100 p.a.

Non-governmental Members

10. In the opinion of the Executive Committee the minimum rate for non-governmental members (except for international member bodies which pay nothing) should be as follows:
- A. Organizations in countries in Groups 1 - 4: Minimum \$75 p.a.
- B. Organizations in countries in Groups 5 - 10: Minimum \$100 p.a.
11. The new class of Affiliates should pay fees on the same scale as non-governmental bodies.
12. Application of the above proposals should raise membership fees for all categories outside State Members from about \$20,000 to \$30,000 p.a. On this basis the total income from membership fees would be raised from \$100,000 to \$150,000 p.a.

Action

13. The above matters are now submitted for consideration by the General Assembly.

ACCOUNTS OF THE UNION FOR 1969, 1970 AND 1971

Paper prepared by Frank G. Nicholls and Kay Williams

1. In accordance with the provisions of the Statutes the accounts of the Union for the three years 1969, 1970 and 1971 have been examined by the auditor, Fiduciaire Fernand et Philippe Guex of Rue de la Paix, Lausanne, Switzerland. The auditor's report is attached as Annex 1.
2. The Statement of Income and Expenditure for each year 1969, 1970 and 1971, and the Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at 31 December 1969, 1970 and 1971 are attached as Annexes 2 - 7 .
3. The accounts of the Union are kept in Switzerland in Swiss francs and the bulk of the expenditure is incurred in Swiss francs. For the years 1969 and 1970 the account figures have been converted into US dollars using an exchange rate of \$1 = Sw.fr. 4. 30. However, currencies have fluctuated markedly in 1971 and in consequence it has been considered better not to attempt a conversion into US dollars since the resulting figures would not be comparable with those for 1969 and 1970.

**FIDUCIAIRE
FERNAND et PHILIPPE GUEX**

TÉLÉPHONE (021) 20 17 41 - CHÈQUES POSTAUX 10 - 127 00 - TÉLEX: 24 178 GUEX CH

GX/mb RUE DE LA PAIX 2 - 1003 LAUSANNE

Lausanne, le 13 juillet 1972

Union Internationale pour la Conservation de la Nature et de ses Ressources
Les Uttins 28

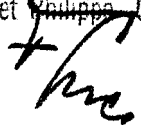
1110 Morges

Messieurs,

Nous vous informons que nous avons effectué le contrôle des comptes de votre institution, pour les exercices 1969, 1970 et 1971.

Sur la base de ces vérifications, nous vous déclarons que nous les avons trouvés exacts.

Veillez agréer, Messieurs, l'assurance de notre considération distinguée.

Fiduciaire
Fernand et Philippe GUEX


INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Statement of income and expenditure for the year ended December 31, 1969

(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>INCOME</u>		
Unesco subvention	42'925	9'983
WWF subvention	454'194	105'626
Other grants	278'263	64'712
State and Corporate Members dues	230'495	53'603
Subscriptions Friends, Benefactors, Life Members, Sustaining Members	22'689	5'277
Sale of publications	36'735	8'543
Royalties	22'978	5'344
Rents	11'000	2'558
Interest	21'377	4'971
Difference in exchange	752	175
	1'121'408	260'792
ADD : Earmarked contributions at December 31, 1968	501'132	116'542
	1'622'540	377'334
LESS : Earmarked contributions at December 31, 1969	339'672	78'993
<u>TOTAL INCOME</u>	S.Fr. 1'282'868	US \$ 298'341
<u>EXPENDITURE</u>		
Staff (including insurance and provident fund)	588'403	136'838
Accommodation and upkeep of building	36'683	8'531
Accommodation Bonn Office	6'747	1'569
Administrative expenses	95'354	22'175
Transport and travel	164'363	38'224
Library	1'551	361
Legal texts - Commission on Legislation	10'212	2'375
Latin American Committee Secretariat	7'228	1'681
Publications	90'037	20'939
Preparation of Red Data Book Vol 5 - Anglospermae	12'692	2'952
Meetings	68'330	15'890
Madagascar Project	11'738	2'730
South East Asia Project	9'807	2'281
John C, Philips Medal and Honorarium	2'454	571
Computer Program - Commission on Legislation	13'391	3'114
Purchase of furniture and equipments	28'918	6'725
Payments to Building Fund	33'991	7'905
<u>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</u>	S.Fr. 1'181'899	US \$ 274'861
Excess of income over expenditure for the year	100'969	23'480
LESS : Excess of expenditure over income to December 31, 1968	3'473	807
Excess of income over expenditure to December 31, 1969		
represented by the Assets less Liabilities on the statement attached	S.Fr. 97'496	US \$ 22'673

Vu et approuvé - Bureau Fiduciaire Fernand Guex

BUREAU FIDUCIAIRE FERNAND GUEX

April, 1970

Annex 2 to GA.72/7, cont.

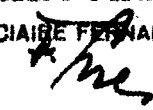
INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Statement of assets and liabilities at December 31, 1969
(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>		
Cash on hand and with bankers	467'736	108'776
Debtors	23'984	5'577
<hr/>		
TOTAL ASSETS	S.Fr. 491'720	us \$ 114'353
<hr/>		
<u>LIABILITIES</u>		
Earmarked contributions not yet expended - Schedule I	339'672	78'993
Sundry creditors	54'552	12'687
<hr/>		
TOTAL LIABILITIES	S.Fr, 394'224	US \$ 91'680
<hr/>		
Excess of assets over liabilities	S.Fr. 97'496	US \$ 22'673
<hr/>		

Vu et approuvé - Bureau Fiduciaire Fernand Guex


BUREAU FIDUCIAIRE FERNAND GUEX



April, 1970

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

	<u>S.Fr.</u>	<u>S.Fr.</u>	<u>S.Fr.</u>	<u>US \$</u>
<u>Schedule I</u>				
<u>Earmarked reserves at December 31, 1969</u>				
Bunhal Marsh Investigation			306.05	71
Zoo Liaison Committee			5'724.--	1'331
Life Membership Fund			49'331.69	11'472
President's Fund			1'680.14	391
Commission on Landscape Planning			24'750.--	5'756
Commission on Education			10'000.--	2'326
International Commission on National Parks			44'892,39	10'440
Purchase of Microfiche Equipment			14'571.16	3'389
Polar Bear Specialists Meeting 1970			5'806.15	1'350
 <u>Publications</u>				
Supplementary Paper no. 22	5'406.90			
Spanish Bulletin	4'284.50			
Proceedings of Technical Meetings and General Assembly, New Delhi	43'208.95			
General Publications fund - from sales	<u>23'761.82</u>	76'662.17		
Red Data Book - Preparation of Plant Volume		52'537.21		
Red Data Book - Servicing of Vols I & II and future Volumes		51'346.74		
Project Aqua List		<u>2'064.--</u>	<u>182'610.12</u>	<u>42'467</u>
TOTAL RESERVES		S.Fr. 339'671.70		US \$78'993
		=====		=====

BUREAU FIDUCIAIRE FERNAND GUEX


INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Statement of income and expenditure for the year ended December 31, 1970

(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>INCOME</u>		
Membership fees and subscriptions	233'257	54'246
Sale of publications	37'303	8'675
Interest on deposits and dividends	16'296	3'790
WWF Subvention	430'000	100'000
WWF Earmarked Grants	113'432	26'380
Ford Foundation Grant	431'974	100'459
Unesco Subvention	42'950	9'988
Unesco Contracts	25'773	5'994
Miscellaneous Grants and Receipts	242'787	56'462
	S.Fr. 1'573'772	US \$ 365'994
ADD : Reserves brought to account in 1970	203'597	47'348
	S.Fr. 1'777'369	US \$ 413'342
Less : Receipts transferred to Reserves in 1970	124'849	29'035
TOTAL INCOME,	S.Fr. 1'652'520	US \$ 384'307
<u>EXPENDITURE</u>		
Personnel (incl, insurance and provident fund)	995'763	231'573
Accommodation	81'736	19'008
Office and other administrative expenses	146'405	34'048
Travel	114'404	26'605
Library and Legal Texts	15'303	3'559
Publications	231'729	53'891
Meetings	48'706	11'327
I Y F	8'294	1'929
Capital Items : Purchase of furniture, equipm. and vehicle	35'747	8'313
IBM Computer Program - Legislation	57'183	13'298
Difference in exchange	96	22
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	S.Fr. 1'735'366	US \$ 403'573
Excess of income over expenditure to Dec. 31, 1969	97'496	22'673
Excess of expenditure over income for the year	82'846	19'266
Excess of income over expenditure to Dec. 31, 1970 represented by the Assets less Liabilities on the statement attached	S.Fr. 14'650	US \$ 3'407

April 1971

Fiduciaire
Vu et approuvé Fernand et Philippe *QUEM*
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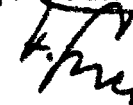
INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Statement of assets and liabilities at December 31, 1970
(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>		
Cash on hand and with bankers	337'882	78'577
Cash in transit	26'185	6'090
Prudential Building Association Certificate of Deposit	30'100	7'000
Prepaid expenses	23'126	5'378
Debtors	4'104	954
<hr/>		
TOTAL ASSETS	S.Fr. 421'397	US \$ 97'999
<hr/>		
<u>LIABILITIES</u>		
Earmarked contributions not yet expended - Schedule I	260'924	60'680
Sundry creditors	145'823	33'912
<hr/>		
TOTAL LIABILITIES	S.Fr. 406'747	US \$ 94'592
<hr/>		
Excess of assets over liabilities	S.Fr. 14'650	US \$ 3'407
<hr/>		

April 1971

Vu et approuvé
Fiduciaire
Fernand et Philippe GUEX




INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Schedule I

	<u>Swiss francs</u>	<u>US dollars</u>
<u>Earmarked reserves at December 31, 1970</u>		
Bunhal Marsh Investigation	306.05	71
Zoo Liaison Committee	6'572.--	1'528
Life Associates Fund	54'630.19	12'705
John C, Phillips Award	32'097.21	7'464
Purchase of Microfiche Equipment	14'571.16	3'389
Unesco Contract Ho 13-555 - IYF London Centre	11'027.64	2'565
Project No. 710/1970 Feasibility of adoption of US Scenic Easement System as a conservation technique in Europe	8'267.--	1'922
Kouprey Project	37'984.57	8'834
Red Data Book Volume 5 - Angiospermae	35'183.21	8'182
Red Data Book - servicing of Vols I & II and future volumes	49'570.15	11'528
Publications	8'074.44	1'878
Project Aqua List	2'640.40	614
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL RESERVES	S.Fr. 260.924.02	US \$ 60'680
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Vu et approuvé:

Fiduciaire
Fernand et Philippe GLEX



April 1971

No

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Statement of income and expenditure for the year ended December 31, 1971

(expressed in Swiss Francs)

S.Frs.

INCOME

Membership fees and subscriptions		404'594.	72
Sale of publications		61'398.	12
Interest on Deposits and Dividends		19'271.	63
WWF Subvention and Earmarked Grants		548'067.	86
Ford Foundation Grant		1'235'500.	50
Unesco Subvention		40'809.	56
Unesco Contracts and Service Agreements		23'934.	80
Miscellaneous Grants and Receipts		321'489.	63
		<u>2'655'066.</u>	<u>82</u>
ADD; Reserves brought to account in 1971		118'202.	59
		<u>2'773'269.</u>	<u>41</u>
LESS: Receipts transferred to Reserves in 1971		162'373.	37
TOTAL INCOME		<u>2'610'896.</u>	<u>04</u>

EXPENDITURE

Personnel (incl. insurance and provident fund)			
Senior Scientific Staff	S.Frs.	461'993.	56
Other Scientific Staff		755'333.	10
Auxiliary Staff		199'400.	78
Supporting Staff		290'540.	53
Temporary Staff		<u>63'632.</u>	<u>24</u>
Accommodation		94'442.	46
Office and other administrative expenses		156'622.	19
Travel		134'279.	05
Library and Legal Texts		18'717.	75
Publications		107'064.	75
Meetings		103'284.	93
IYF Projects		18'492.	44
Purchase of furniture and equipment		22'155.	15
Service Agreements and Special Grants-Projects		85'540.	26
IBM Computer Programme - Legislation		91'264.	97
Devaluation and difference in exchange		5'477.	61
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		<u>2'608'241.</u>	<u>77</u>
Excess of income over expenditure to December 31, 1970		14'650.	53
Excess of income over expenditure for the year		<u>2'654.</u>	<u>27</u>
Excess of income over expenditure to December 31, 1971 represented by the			
Assets less Liabilities on the statement attached		17'304.	80
April 1972			

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Annex 6 to GA. 72/7 cont.

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Statement of assets and liabilities at December 31, 1971


(expressed in Swiss Francs)

<u>ASSETS</u>	<u>S.Frs.</u>
Cash on hand and with bankers	211'553. 02
Cash in transit	11'383. 80
Prudential Building Association Certificate of Deposit - \$7'000	26'880. 00
Prepaid Expenses	159'203. 78
Debtors	9'760. 70
Furniture and Installations	1. 00
<hr/>	
TOTAL ASSETS	418'782. 30
<hr/>	
<u>LIABILITIES</u>	
Earmarked contributions not yet expended	305'094. 80
Creditors	96'382. 70
<hr/>	
TOTAL LIABILITIES	401'477. 50
<hr/>	
Excess of Assets over Liabilities	17'304. 80
<hr/>	

April 1972

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INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

SCHEDULE I

Earmarked Reserves at December 31, 1971

(expressed in Swiss Francs)

S.Frs.

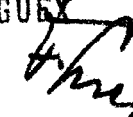
Life Associate Fund	65'722. 49
John C. Philips Award	30'541. 63
Publications	10'763. 90
Red Data Books	95'712. 20
Aqua List	2'640. 40
Purchase of Microfiche Equipment	14'571. 16
Zoo Liaison Committee	6'572. 00
Bunhal Marsh Investigation	306. 05
Kouprey Project	33'468. 37
Primate Coordination and Animal Trade Project	30'410. 10
Cheetah and Leopard Survey Project	11'911. 50
Jaguar and Ocelot Survey Project	2'475. 00
	<hr/>
	305'094. 80
	<hr/>

April 1972

Vu et approuvé

Fiduciaire
Fernand et Philippe

GUEX



REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE UNION SINCE
THE TENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Paper prepared by Gerardo Budowski and Frank G. Nicholls

I. INTRODUCTION

This report on activities of the Union since the 10th General Assembly is submitted in accordance with the requirements of Article VII.6 of the Statutes.

The period since the meeting in New Delhi has been one of major change. Reorganization and enlargement of the Secretariat has been followed by a considerable increase in the scope- and volume of the activities of IUCN in line with the decisions of the 10th General Assembly. A close and well-defined working relationship has been established with the World Wildlife Fund. Within the framework of the New Delhi directives a major restructuring of the Union's programme has been effected, including some realignment of aims and objectives. The proper management of the world's renewable resources is a major concern of the Union, absorbing a considerable part of senior staff time. Emphasis is on the impact of man on his environment and the importance of ensuring that development programmes are planned in accordance with ecological principles. This concern is reflected in the theme of "Conservation for Development" selected for the Union's 11th General Assembly and associated Technical Meeting at Banff.

At the same time the Union continues its major interest in the conservation of the natural environment, the field that gave it the central role in conservation matters. Here too there has been a change in emphasis with greater concern for the conservation of biotic communities, the promotion of effective assistance for a world network of national parks and other protected areas, and the social and long-term economic values of wildlife and wild places. The Union's monitoring activities of species and biotic communities in relation to the status of conservation throughout the world has been expanded.

The leading position of IUCN in conservation is now well recognized. It has successfully established working links with a wide range of agencies and organizations and with a sizeable group of scientists and government officials from the majority of countries of the world, concentrating its efforts mainly in developing countries. It has been able to achieve excellent relationships with countries in East Europe. It has also achieved considerable progress in coordinating conservation action with its extensive links with the United Nations system, other governmental bodies, and a wide range of non-governmental bodies having interests in this field, an ever increasing number of which are members of the Union or are associated with it through working relationships.

IUCN is increasingly acting as the world "conscience" in conservation and in many other issues. Its function in ruling on broad conservation issues, acting as a catalyst to generate action, and giving impartial scientific advice to other conservation organizations and in particular to its sister organization, the World Wildlife Fund, is considered vital in safeguarding and enhancing environmental quality in all its diversity and preserving options for the future.

In this report a broad outline of the activities for the period of the report are given, followed by an examination of the action taken on the decisions of the New Delhi General Assembly.

II. RESUME OF ACTIVITIES

The projects making up the programme of work of IUCN and the results stemming from them have been described in the Yearbooks for 1970 and 1971, and accordingly the present report will make only a brief reference to the highlights of the major active projects. This account will supplement the individual reports of the six Commissions for the three-year period set out in Agenda Papers GA.72/11-16.

Conservation for Development

One of the objectives of the programme approved at New Delhi was to promote the use of ecological principles in the formulation and execution of economic development projects, it being clear that such action is an essential ingredient in the overall objective of conservation of nature and natural resources.

There has been a growing awareness of the vital need to take ecological principles into account in planning but there is a requirement for manuals, case histories and other material for the development of an appropriate methodology to assist planners. IUCN and the Conservation Foundation (Washington, D.C.) convened a meeting in Rome in September 1970 consisting of a small body of experts from international development agencies, developing countries and the environmental sciences, to discuss this problem. The meeting endorsed the proposal for preparing a book presenting basic ecological concepts to be considered by those proposing major modifications to natural systems as a part of economic development.

The resulting publication "Ecological Principles for Economic Development", written by R.F. Dasmann, J.P. Milton and P. Freeman, and edited by Sir Hugh Elliott, is now in press and should be published in the autumn. Specific action is being taken to involve governments and development agencies in applying these principles in their own planning or project execution. Work has started on the preparation of monographs on the development of coastal and estuarine regions and on island development as an extension of this work, and planning is in hand for meetings on the conservation and

GA.72/8, cont.

development of tropical rain forests in tropical America (1973) and South-East Asia (1974).

Environmental Planning and Management

A study has been initiated to determine the conservation status of the various portions of the coast of the Mediterranean sea. The coastal zone is an area of intense human activity and the pressures on it are becoming increasingly great. The coastal regions of the Mediterranean are under particularly severe pressures and this area was selected for study partly to provide information of general significance and partly because of the specific conservation action that is urgently needed.

The work has started by gathering information on the French, Italian and Yugoslavian coasts as a pilot study. This will identify sites for conservation projects of various kinds, select areas for case studies on development in relation to ecological principles, and provide a basis for assigning priorities in guiding conservation action throughout the coastal zone. The work is being undertaken in collaboration with the International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA).

An inventory is being made of outstanding and endangered landscapes which will be listed in the "Green Book". Initially work is being confined to cultural landscapes in certain countries in Europe but the project will eventually cover all parts of the world. The areas will be selected with the help of local groups in the countries concerned and the final selection will be made by an international selection committee. The Green Book will be a valuable tool in achieving protection through zoning and management of important landscapes.

In collaboration with UNESCO, work is starting on the inter-relation of island populations and the development process as a specific study in environmental planning and management. This involves the collaboration of ecologists, population specialists, and social scientists, and includes a study of optimum land use in relation to population and local concepts of the quality of life. A broadly-based involvement of scientists and planners in the European Alpine areas has been constituted with the objective of reviewing the changing status of biotic communities and species populations in relation to Alpine land use along with the introduction of more effective criteria for management.

Specific Action on National Parks and Reserves

IUCN has continued to press for the setting aside of areas as national parks or reserves of one type or another, and has been engaged in field projects in collaboration with WWF leading to their establishment. It is not always easy to correlate the conservation action with the initiatives taken by IUCN, but the following can be taken as good examples of what has been done since 1969.

Following requests from the government, of Madagascar, assistance has been given in establishing reserves. IUCN has assisted in the establishment of the Tulear Marine Park and of reserves at Nossy Mangabe. These stemmed from action at the International Conference on the Rational Use and Conservation of Nature convened by the Malagasy Republic in cooperation with IUCN in October 1970.

Following contact with the Panama Government, a request was received for assistance in defining the Volcan Baru National Park. This work has been completed and the government, assisted by FAO park specialists that have cooperated with IUCN from the initial stages, is presently finalizing protective measures. Through another initiative action was taken to define and organize protection of a reserve in a cloud forest in Guatemala protecting the habitat of the Quetzal. The Bolivian Government has now established a reserve for the vicuna at Ulla Ulla partly as the result of the First International Scientific Conference on Vicuna Conservation held in Peru and convened by IUCN.

The first marine reserve covering coral reef formations in New Caledonia is in course of establishment as a direct consequence of initiatives taken at the Regional Symposium on Conservation of Nature - Reefs and Lagoons - which was jointly sponsored by the IUCN and South Pacific Commission.

Preliminary protection has been given to reserves in Northern Greece at Mikra Prespa and the Evros Delta following an IUCN mission to Greece, and further action is in hand to develop a system of reserves in that country. IUCN drafted legislation and assisted in the establishment of the first national park in Portugal, the Peneda Geres National Park.

Following a mission to the Ivory Coast at the request of the government, plans were prepared for the establishment of the Tai National Park and the latest reports indicate that the government is finalizing the necessary legislation.

Together with other organizations and particularly WWF, IUCN has been giving help in a number of other areas with park management problems including the development of management plans and advice on training. Typical of these are the management plan for Dachigam Reserve in Kashmir, Palamau Tiger Reserve in Bihar, Borivli and Kaziranga National Parks in India, Abruzzo and Gran Paradiso National Parks in Italy, Manu National Park in Peru, Serengeti National Park in Tanzania, Galapagos National Park in the Galapagos Islands, Ecuador, and reserves in Gran Canaria, Canary Islands.

Publications on National Parks and Equivalent Reserves

The second edition of the UN List of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves appeared in January 1971. This English edition considerably amplified the

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material of the first, French, edition, and was produced under the responsibility of the Chairman of ICNP, Professor Jean-Paul Harroy, by Sir Hugh Elliott. Data gathering and other activities were undertaken by Professor Harroy and his collaborators at the University of Brussels.

Professor Harroy has just completed a lengthy Addendum-Corrigendum to the second edition of the List, which should be published shortly and which is based on data up to 30 June 1972.

Work has already started on considerably amplifying the information contained in these publications and this will appear in the "World Directory of National Parks and Other Protected Areas" which will be issued in 1973 in loose-leaf form with a data sheet for each protected area. Starting also in 1973 an annual UN List will be issued giving the title, area and location of those national parks and equivalent reserves that meet selection criteria approved by ICNP.

The Secretariat has developed a classification for national parks and other protected areas and this is currently being elaborated with the advice of ICNP. Related to this is a further classification system of biotic regions which has been published in preliminary form in Biological Conservation, and which is now being developed with the advice of the Commission on Ecology. During the period, the second edition of the AQUA List of sites of limnological importance has appeared as a result of action on a project co-sponsored by IUCN. With the assistance of the IUCN Wetlands Working Group, action is being taken to update and extend the MAR List and to complete the TELMA List. The common aim of all three projects is to identify and obtain international recognition of wetland sites of international importance. Plans have been made for these Lists to be expanded and incorporated in a "Directory of Wetlands of International Importance" to be issued in loose-leaf form.

Threatened Species of Wildlife

Action in ensuring the survival of threatened species is a combination of long-term measures, often linked to the establishment of reserves, and what may be termed "fire-brigade" operations. Here, too, precise correlations in time are not easy but the following are typical of measures that have been implemented in the past two or "three years.

The Union has defined a programme for improving whale conservation, and has pressed the International Whaling Commission to adopt these proposals. Action has been taken progressively by IWC and at its most recent meeting (June 1972) the remaining IUCN proposals were approved. These included setting separate species quotas, reducing fin whale quotas, implementing the international observer scheme, and improving action in regard to small whales.

IUCN has also acted in relation to the trade in threatened species of animals. The structure of the trade and the principal operators have been identified, information on the legal protection status of species throughout the world has been assembled and will shortly be published, and other measures taken in preparation for implementing the proposed international convention in this field. A pilot exercise of screening requests for exports of threatened wildlife from Indonesia has been in operation for several years in cooperation with the local authorities.

Particular attention was given to threatened reptiles, particularly sea turtles and crocodiles. Specific protection measures have been taken by governments as a result of this work, e.g., full protection of sea turtles in Ceylon, Surinam and Sabah. IUCN work has resulted in increasing the know-how on turtle farming and some research farms have been established in Torres Strait to further this work. Legislation has been introduced in several Latin American countries to limit trade in crocodiles. A breeding bank for threatened crocodilians has been established in Thailand and a system of exchanges has been effected with zoos for this purpose.

As a joint operation with WWF, the International Fur Trade Federation has been persuaded to introduce a moratorium amongst its members on use of skins of certain threatened cats and other fur species in danger of extinction and to finance investigations to examine the conservation status of others. International cooperation at the government level - as well as among scientists - concerning the conservation of polar bears has been achieved through IUCN's efforts.

Red Data Book

One of the more important tools for IUCN's work on monitoring the status of conservation is the Red Data Book, listing threatened species of wildlife. Five volumes have now been issued and continuing action has been taken throughout the period to update the information in the data sheets. The five volumes are: Volume I - Mammalia; Volume II - Aves; Volume III - Amphibia and Reptilia; Volume IV - Pisces; Volume V - Angiospermae.

An extensive revision of the Red Data Book is now in hand. Work on the restructuring and updating of the material for the volume on mammals has been completed, including information on species which are under threat and which are likely to move into the endangered category unless there is a change in factors currently operating. The revised data sheets are now in press and should be issued in the next few months.

International Conventions

The Convention on Trade in Threatened Species of Wildlife, which had been initiated by IUCN during the 1960s, was completely redrafted and circulated

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to 120 governments in March 1971. As a result of comments received, IUCN is currently involved in the preparation of a new draft which will be used as the basis for an inter-governmental meeting to conclude the Convention; this meeting will probably be held in Washington in November 1972. It is intended that IUCN should provide the machinery for the international coordination envisaged under the Convention.

IUCN prepared the first draft of a Convention on the Conservation of the World Heritage, which was the basis for discussion at an Intergovernmental Working Group meeting convened by the United Nations in New York in September 1971. Subsequently IUCN worked with UNESCO at a meeting of experts held in April 1972, and a new draft Convention has resulted. IUCN is involved in the provision of secretariat services under this Convention in respect of natural areas. It is expected that the Convention will be concluded at a meeting in Paris in November 1972.

IUCN has been involved in the establishment of a Convention on Conservation of Wetlands of International Importance since the early 1960s. The Convention was redrafted during an intergovernmental meeting convened by the Government of Iran (co-sponsored by IUCN), held at Ramsar, Iran, in January 1971 when the text of the Convention was initialled. It is expected that this Convention will be formally signed during 1972. IUCN has been requested to provide secretariat services under the Convention.

IUCN has prepared a draft Convention on Conservation of Polar Bears. This was considered by the IUCN Polar Bear Specialist Group in February 1972, and will be further considered at a similar meeting scheduled for 8 September 1972. Arising from the first of these meetings a draft protocol on protection of the polar bear, including banning hunting on the high seas, has been prepared for early consideration by the five Arctic countries having polar bear populations.

Environment and Government

The project for analyzing and indexing environmental law documents being undertaken at the IUCN Environmental Law Centre at Bonn has now reached the stage where a successful system has been demonstrated to delegates at the Stockholm Conference, as well as at the Second International Parliamentary Conference on the Environment. The demonstration covered the indexing of all environmental law documents from nine jurisdictions using the STAIRS programme of IBM. The Stockholm Conference Secretariat and ECE are both keenly interested in the extension of the system, and it is probable that it will form the basis for the proposed UN Information Referral Service on the Environment.

This system was devised to provide ready access on a topic by topic basis to the documents collected in the IUCN Environmental Law Centre. This material now "totals more than 15,000 documents, including multilateral and

bilateral conventions, and legislation from many nations, at various levels of organization - federal, state and local government. It appears to be the most comprehensive collection of this kind.

A series of studies has been carried out on new trends in environmental law, concentrating on those innovations that have occurred within one jurisdiction that may have application in other systems of law. A study of the US scenic easement system as a conservation technique and the feasibility of its adoption in Europe has been completed, as has an analysis of the competence of private citizens to intervene in environmental disputes. These studies have been published in a new series of IUCN Environmental Law Papers.

Science of Conservation

Although its overall emphasis is on applied aspects of conservation, the Union has continued its pioneering work on the basic scientific and philosophical concepts on which conservation depends. Some of these scientific studies are currently concerned with the effects of toxic chemicals and other man-made environmental disturbances on wildlife, problems connected with the introduction of exotic species, and the size of populations needed to maintain genetic diversity characteristic of wild populations, along with a world-wide classification of biotic communities combining ecological and biogeographical criteria. The maintenance and enhancement of diversity and the need to preserve future options, and the need for new goals in national planning including emphasis on quality of life have been successfully introduced through relevant activities such as keynote papers, prepared on request by IUCN for international and national meetings in all continents and to a great diversity of countries, cultures and languages. IUCN's main effort is being directed to the developing countries and a much greater impact has been achieved there when compared with many of the more affluent countries where the level of sophistication of local leadership in environmental matters is much higher.

In this context, it may be particularly noted that IUCN staff members prepared keynote papers for meetings convened by FAO, UNESCO, South Pacific Commission, Pacific Science Association and other agencies, worked jointly with many organizations in relation to other meetings - including preparation of basic papers for the Stockholm Conference - and authored the pocket book "Planet in Peril?" (a Penguin Education-UNESCO publication) that is being given wide publicity.

Data has been collected on marine parks and reserves throughout the world and this information is being elaborated into data sheets that will be included in the "World Directory of National Parks and Other Protected Areas". The Directory will include a separate list of marine areas.

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A bibliography is being compiled on studies on the ecology and conservation of high mountains and a list of specialists working in this field is also being compiled.

Environmental Education

Much attention has been given to creating environmental awareness throughout the community and channelling such awareness to action-oriented activities. Publications and recommendations arising from meetings of specialists called by IUCN are particularly concerned with the development of curricula, teaching materials and teaching methods for environmental education at all levels of formal education, as well as the techniques for introducing ecology and conservation in existing programmes.

A series of conferences, seminars and workshops arranged by IUCN has brought the need for special action in environmental education strongly before governments, and there is now acceptance in many countries of Europe, including the socialistic countries, North America and a few places elsewhere, of the environmental approach in programmes at primary, secondary and tertiary levels. The most recent of such major meetings was the first European Working Conference on Environmental Conservation Education held at Riischlikon, near Zurich, Switzerland, in December 1971. Conclusions of this meeting have been widely promulgated in many countries and have reached thousands of specialists. National meetings are being held in several countries based on material from this Conference.

In June 1972 an international seminar on environmental education in the school curricula in East European countries was held under IUCN auspices in Poland. This meeting set up a continuing process for environmental revision and innovation of school curricula and programmes in the countries concerned. A similar international workshop on recent developments in environmental education will be held in Canada immediately preceding the Banff General Assembly.

Two courses affecting teacher training were arranged by IUCN in July and August 1972 in the Netherlands and North Wales, both on the basis of international participation. Other similar courses are being arranged.

Plans have been made by IUCN for a world conference on environmental education to be held in 1974, probably in Kiev, USSR.

Publications

Two issues of the Yearbook (1970, 1971) have been made to provide coordinated information on IUCN activities. The Yearbook incorporates the annual report called for in the Statutes.

Starting from January 1972, the Bulletin is being issued monthly and includes, as a regular feature, position statements on topics of special interest to IUCN. The content of the Bulletin is being widely reproduced and quoted. Beside the usual English and French editions, a summary edition in Spanish is being produced by the Agrupacion Espanola de Amigos de la Naturaleza and is widely distributed in Latin America. Proceedings of conferences sponsored by IUCN have appeared in the IUCN Publications New Series and in the Supplementary Papers. To provide for the publication of material of more restricted interest, three new series of publications have been inaugurated: IUCN Occasional Papers (devoted to reports on specific topics arising from IUCN projects); IUCN Monographs (to cover studies on taxa of broad interest and similar technical matters); and the above-mentioned Environmental Law Papers. These publications are listed in Annex 1.

In collaboration with WWF, increased material has been sent out to the mass media. As has been mentioned above, a considerable number of papers has been prepared by members of the Secretariat and has appeared in a wide variety of periodicals. This material has been reprinted and widely diffused throughout the world, with many translations being made locally.

Meetings and Conferences

IUCN has been concerned in the sponsoring of a number of international gatherings and has been represented at many meetings and conferences. The more important of these events are set out in Annexes 2 and 3. Particular reference should be made to IUCN's involvement in the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, held in Stockholm in June 1972, including many of the allied and preparatory meetings. IUCN was closely involved with the Secretariat of the Conference during the period of organizing the Conference, and was requested to prepare and submit some of the few proposals for immediate action, including four international conventions instigated by IUCN, as well as contributing to many other sections of the action plan. Reference should also be made to IUCN's role in assisting UNESCO in the development of the Man and the Biosphere Programme and in the early stages of its implementation which are now in progress.

III. IMPLEMENTATION OF 1970-1972 PROGRAMME

The programme and budget for 1970-1972 approved by the New Delhi General Assembly involved some major changes. Although a start had been made in strengthening the Secretariat and widening the activities of the Union before the New Delhi decisions, paucity of resources prevented any major reorganization.

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The considerable expansion of resources made available through the Ford Foundation grant and the increased support from WWF enabled an enlarged and strengthened Secretariat to be assembled and new methods of working to be instituted.

Mr. E.J.H. Berwick continued as Secretary General until 31 March 1970 and remained in Morges for a short period thereafter to facilitate the transfer of responsibilities to his successor.

Dr. Gerardo Budowski took up his duties as Director General (also serving as Secretary General) on 1 April 1970 and he was joined by his Deputy, Mr. Frank G. Nicholls at the end of that month.

During the remainder of 1970 and 1971, additional members of the Secretariat were recruited and took up their duties at Morges. The staff situation as at August 1972 is set out in Annex 1 to Agenda Paper GA.72/3 and is in line with the proposals for staffing set out in the programme approved by the New Delhi General Assembly. It will be noted that IUCN has been fortunate in having available the services of Mr. Robert I. Standish, Public Information Officer, and Mr. Harry A. Goodwin, Threatened Species Ecologist, by secondment from the US Department of the Interior. Their services have been greatly appreciated and have contributed markedly to the effective functioning of the Secretariat.

Ford Foundation Grant

The Ford Foundation made a grant, number 700-0243, to IUCN totalling \$650,000 for the period from 1 April 1970 to 31 December 1972. The grant was provided for general support of the Union's work but particularly to enable the development of the Secretariat. This grant has been of vital importance in providing the funding necessary to carry out the programme formulated at New Delhi, and this valuable assistance is gratefully acknowledged.

Collaboration with WWF

The period since New Delhi has been marked by a strengthening of the links with WWF and an ever increasing involvement in mutual working between the two Secretariats at Morges. Arrangements for joint operation were instituted at the end of 1971 covering all projects of IUCN and WWF. Management of projects is in the hands of a committee consisting of the chief executive officers of the two Secretariats and regular working meetings are held fortnightly to facilitate decision making.

The cost of these projects amounts in yearly volume to more than a million dollars raised specially for that purpose by the 17 National Appeals of WWF and spent principally in the developing countries. Considerable staff

effort is expended on these projects which add to the total conservation effort achieved. This management activity results in more effective projects and is a most valuable use of staff time.

WWF, in the light of its greatly strengthened association with IUCN has made a clear commitment that the income from the endowment funds that are presently being accumulated (see Agenda Paper GA.72/3) should provide for IUCN's hard-core expenditure by 1976.

WWF has formally agreed to assist IUCN in fund-raising action and all approaches for funds will be made only after close consultation between IUCN and WWF. It is generally agreed that this new accord makes future financial prospects for IUCN much more realistic and hopeful than they would otherwise be.

These developments are of major importance to the Union and are recorded with great satisfaction.

New Headquarters

Plans are well advanced for IUCN and WWF to have joint headquarters in Geneva. A new foundation has been established with an earmarked donation of ten million Swiss francs made especially for the purpose of establishing the joint headquarters. A choice site on the lake at Geneva, adjacent to the Botanical Gardens and to the United Nations complex has been acquired and preliminary planning of the building is well advanced. Considerable delay has occurred because of the complexity of action required to have the site rezoned and to meet the various requirements of the authorities concerned with the issue of a building permit; the project is further delayed because of the ban imposed on all building in Switzerland other than residential building. Because of the effect of these factors it is probable that the transfer to Geneva will take place only towards the end of the next three-year period.

New Methods of Working

The existence of the enlarged Secretariat has enabled more effective use to be made of the Commission structure embracing several hundred scientists and experts from all over the world. All activities have been organized on a project basis with defined objectives and operational tasks. This has enabled a large number of Commission members to participate closely in task forces and working groups, both in carrying out projects and in advising on their conception and execution. Many of these projects are only becoming operational having passed through the necessary phases of planning and restructuring in the light of comments received. The overall programme is still in the gearing-up stage with much of the pay-off to come. At the same time the Secretariat has been orienting its activities towards a multidisciplinary approach to project execution, and effective cross-linkages between the work of the various Commissions have resulted.

GA.72/8, cont.

In addition to its role of processing projects and aiding in their execution, the Secretariat constitutes a multidisciplinary task force that is itself heavily involved in carrying out projects. Drawing on its own competence in various fields and buttressed by the advice of Commission members, it has become a powerful tool for decision making and for promoting conservation action throughout the world on a concerted basis, making use of a variety of inputs from all parts of the conservation community along policy guidelines brought forth by the Executive Board.

Inevitably this has involved an emendment of earlier relationships between the Commissions and the Secretariat, with the Secretariat taking some of the initiatives formerly undertaken by the more active members of Commissions. Through the forbearance of all concerned, the new methods of working have been brought into operation with a minimum of complication and a manifold increase in the activities of the Union has resulted.

Restructuring of Commissions

The Executive Board decided in 1970 to establish a Commission on Environmental Policy, Law and Administration, under the chairmanship of Professor Lynton K. Caldwell (USA). The Commission is organized in three main Committees: Committee on Environmental Policy; Committee on Environmental Law; and Committee on Environmental Administration. The Commission replaces the former Commission on Legislation, the members of which now form the Committee on Environmental Law. Mr. Wolfgang E. Burhenne (FRG) has become Vice-Chairman of the new Commission and is Chairman of the Committee on Environmental Law.

The General Assembly's covering approval for the constitution of the new Commission is required.

The Executive Board decided in 1971 to reconstitute the Landscape Planning Commission as the Commission on Environmental Planning. The Commission is organized in two main Committees: the Committee on Environmental Management and the Committee on Landscape Planning. Covering approval of the General Assembly is required for this change.

Links with the United Nations System

A feature of the programme decided upon at Kew Delhi was action to develop closer associations with the United Nations system. During the period since the New Delhi General Assembly, UNESCO has granted IUCN consultative status, class A, an indication of the very close involvement that IUCN now has with UNESCO. IUCN is contributing to many parts of the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Programme (MAB) by preparing, on request and under contract, background documents for some of the panels of experts that are part of the mechanics of that Programme. UNESCO has made it known that

it expects IUCN to assist in the coordinating and execution of certain of the MAB projects. IUCN has also developed a close involvement with UNESCO in the field of environmental education. An excellent description of the IUCN/UNESCO relationship was contained in the book "In Partnership with Nature, UNESCO and the Environment", written and published by UNESCO in 1972.

Linkages with FAO have also been strengthened, particularly in the fields of wildlife and national park management.

Formal consultative status has been granted to IUCN by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the World Health Organization (WHO), and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). Links have also been developed with UNDP and the Public Administration Division of the United Nations in New York.

As has been mentioned above, IUCN has been closely involved with the Stockholm Conference Secretariat throughout its existence. Discussions with the Conference Secretariat indicate that IUCN will have a heavy involvement in the world action plan approved at Stockholm.

Relations with Other Agencies

During the period, close links have also been developed with the World Bank, the Organization of American States (OAS), the Organization of African Unity (OAU), and the Council of Europe.

A significant accord has been reached with the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU), covering inter alia SCIIBP and SCOPE, and the International Social Science Council (ISSC). In addition to its close links with the International Council for Bird Preservation (ICBP), IUCN has also developed links with the International Society for the Protection of Animals (ISPA), the International Boy Scouts Bureau, the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), and the International Secretariat for Volunteer Services (ISVS).

Other Contacts

During the period, special effort has been devoted to increasing contacts with developing countries through visits by the President of IUCN, members of the Executive Board, Chairmen and members of Commissions, and members of the Secretariat. In some cases these contacts were linked with specific IUCN activities such as meetings, missions, or special projects. Although the list is not complete mention is made to links with countries in Africa (Ivory Coast, Kenya, Madagascar, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Zaïre, Zambia), in Asia (India, Indonesia, Iran, Philippines, Thailand), in Latin America (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Peru), and in the Pacific area.

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At the same time, in addition to visits in Western Europe and North America, good contacts have been fostered in East Europe (Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, USSR).

Wherever possible during these visits contacts have been made with members of IUCN. Increased action in this regard is projected in the programme for the forthcoming triennium.

Budget

It was indicated at New Delhi that the approved budget of \$1,500,000 for the three-year period 1970-1972 was provisional and was based purely on a continuation of the existing programme. It was also pointed out that the implementation of the programme would depend on funds becoming available. In the event The Ford Foundation made a substantial grant as has been mentioned above and furthermore considerable funds became available from the World Wildlife Fund. Although the current year is not yet completed, on the basis of present estimates it appears that the final figure for expenditure will be reasonably close to the 1969 estimate and furthermore that sufficient funds will be available to meet the expenditure in question.

IV. OTHER DECISIONS OF 10th GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Statutes

Following discussions at the 10th General Assembly about membership matters and some other related topics, it was indicated that the Executive Board should look into necessary changes in the Statutes regarding membership, the structure of the Executive Board, and other related matters. Action was taken by the Executive Board and this matter is dealt with in Agenda Paper GA.72/1.

Membership

Considerable discussion on membership occurred at the 10th General Assembly and two matters dealt with on that occasion involved follow-up action. Following the discussion on the application for membership from the National Rifle Association (USA), it was decided that further information should be obtained and that the matter should be referred back to the Executive Board. When the Executive Board reconsidered the matter, it decided that it was not prepared to admit the National Rifle Association to membership. It considered however that if the General Assembly approved the proposed amendments to the Statutes providing for a new grade of Affiliate Member then the National Rifle Association would be a suitable candidate for that non-voting grade. A considerable discussion occurred at the 10th General Assembly on the application for membership from the International Fur Trade Federation. Subsequent to the meeting, consultations were held with IFTF as a consequence of which the Federation withdrew from membership of the Union.

Action has also been taken on the suggestion made at the New Delhi General Assembly that information on all proposed new members in the non-governmental categories should be circulated. The practice has now been instituted that information about all such applications is sent to all members of the Union and the applications are considered by the Executive Board in the light of any comments received.

Resolutions

34 Resolutions were passed by the 10th General Assembly on various conservation topics. Action has been taken to bring these Resolutions to the notice of the appropriate authorities and otherwise to attempt to have them implemented. The following matters seem to warrant specific reports:

(1) Resolution 1: Definition of National Parks

The definition was promulgated in the second edition of the UN List of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves and has formed the basis of recommendations to governments. It has been valuable in clarifying the various kinds of parks and reserves and is closely linked with the action taken to set up the classification referred to under section II above.

(2) Resolution 2: List of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves

The second edition of the UN List was brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations and both the French and English editions were circulated by the United Nations to all member countries with an endorsement.

(3) Resolution 6: The National Parks in Congo

The Republic of Zaïre (formerly the Democratic Republic of the Congo) has notified the Union that it has established new national parks as follows: Salonga, Maiko, Kahuzi-Biega, and Kundelungu.

(4) Resolution 7: La Vanoise National Park

The Union will note with approval that the French Government decided to maintain the integrity of the national park and to disallow proposals for recreational development.

(5) Resolution 10: Amazonian animal trade

IUCN has instituted studies of the animal trade, particularly that involving threatened species and this has resulted in the collection of further information about the trade in the Upper Amazon Basin. Representations have been made to the countries concerned and Brazil and Colombia have

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instituted additional protective measures. Further action will be taken during the course of implementing the proposed Convention on International Trade in Threatened Species of Wildlife.

(6) Resolution 11: Grazing in Wildlife Reserves and National Parks

Reports have been received indicating that some improvement of the situation in relation to grazing in wildlife reserves and national parks in India has occurred in particular in the Gir Sanctuary and the Kaziranga Reserve.

(T) Resolution 12: Study and conservation of marine turtles in Turkey

Studies are currently being developed of marine turtles in Turkey in collaboration with WWF. The Government of Turkey has indicated its agreement to collaborate in this work.

(8) Resolution 13: Orang-utans

IUCN has continued its efforts in collaboration with the Indonesian Government to achieve regulation of the international trade in orang-utans. A full implementation of the Resolution is unlikely until the conclusion of the proposed Convention on International Trade in Threatened Species of Wildlife.

(9) Resolution 14: The Asiatic lion

IUCN and WWF have continued to collaborate with the Indian authorities in regard to maintaining the integrity of the Gir Sanctuary. The authorities are to be warmly congratulated on the positive measures that have been instituted and the considerable improvements that are resulting.

(10) Resolution 15: The tiger

It is good to be able to report that a complete ban on the killing of tigers has been imposed in India, Nepal, Pakistan and Bangladesh. Furthermore the Government of India has established a special Tiger Task Force to study key areas that should be set aside as reserves for the tiger in India and the World Wildlife Fund has announced that it has decided to undertake a special fund-raising campaign in support of the Indian initiative. The Government of India has just completed a census of tigers.

(11) Resolution 16: Smaller felid species

Additional attention has been given by SSC to the smaller cats. The United States has extended complete protection to all the species referred to in the Resolution and it is proposed that further protection be given to these

species under the provisions of the proposed Convention on International Trade in Threatened Species of Wildlife. The current survey in Tropical America includes an examination of the status of the ocelot.

(12) Resolution 19: Pollution and education

In the various projects in the field of environmental education promoted by IUCN, the provisions of this Resolution have been taken into account. A number of courses including conservation aspects in professional training have been instituted in many countries.

(13) Resolution 20: School education in India

The IUCN Commission on Education endorsed this Resolution and action has been taken to set up a special project committee concerned with implementing the Resolution in India. Some activities have already taken place.

(14) Resolution 21: Youth and conservation

Increasing attention has been paid to out-of-school conservation education programmes for young people within the projects being monitored by the IUCN Commission on Education. The Executive Board agreed on a statement of sponsorship of the International Youth Federation for Environmental Studies and Conservation, and support has been given to projects in conjunction with IYF. IUCN co-sponsored the International Youth Conference on the Future Environment held in Hamilton, Ontario, in 1971.

(15) Resolution 22: International Cooperation in Education

In section II of this report reference is made to action taken by IUCN to achieve international coordination in the field of environmental education and the promotion of such activities. Appropriate provisions have been made for environmental education aspects in the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Programme..

(16) Resolution 25: Natural and semi-natural vegetation

IUCN has now accepted responsibility for the continuation of the IBP/CT Check Sheet Survey relating to the establishment of a data bank of information on representative ecosystems throughout the world. This is linked with other activities reported under section II above for the extension of protection to a wider array of biotic communities and also the protection of wetlands throughout the world.

(17) Resolution 26: Reservoirs

The general theme of this Resolution is linked to IUCN's current involvement in ensuring that sound ecological principles are taken into account

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in the planning and execution of development projects reported in section II above.

(18) Resolution 27: Pesticides

In the past several years, there has been an increasing awareness of the dangers of the contamination of the environment from toxic chemicals. This matter was prominently included in the world action programme adopted by the Stockholm Conference. The matter has been further studied by the IUCN working group on toxic chemicals and a position statement on the persistent organochlorine insecticides appeared in a recent issue of the IUCN Bulletin (Vol. 3, No. 6, June 1972).

(19) Resolution 28: Oceanic Islands

IUCN has taken the initiative to prepare the draft Convention on the Conservation of Certain Islands as Islands for Science. This was considered at two intergovernmental meetings held in 1971 and the United Nations has circulated the draft Convention to all governments. IUCN is now arranging further follow-up action with interested governments. Action has been taken through the Union's Islands Working Group to identify and elaborate a list of islands that are considered to be candidates for protection under the Convention. Conservation of islands has been included as part of the Man and the Biosphere Programme of UNESCO.

(20) Resolution 31: Specialised Wildlife Departments

Reports have been received indicating that a number of governments have now established specialised departments concerned with the conservation of wildlife, as for example Ceylon (Sri Lanka).

(21) Resolution 33: Bird netting

The situation in regard to protection of birds and their over-exploitation through shooting and netting in Italy and some other countries in Europe continues to be a matter of concern. Recently action to ban netting was taken in Belgium. IUCN in collaboration with WWF and ICBP is currently attempting to influence action in the countries concerned.

V. OTHER MATTERS OF CONCERN

Executive Board

The Executive Board held meetings in May and November 1970, November 1971 and September 1972. In addition the Executive Committee held meetings in February, May and November 1970, April and November 1971, and May and September 1972.

Professor R. Matthey (Switzerland) resigned from the Executive Board in 1970. The Executive Board took action to appoint Professor Olivier Reverdin (Switzerland) to fill the vacancy. (It will be recalled that the Statutes require that the Board membership include one Swiss citizen.)

Commissions

Reference has already been made to the action taken in regard to the restructuring of two Commissions involving changes in their titles.

Professor J.B. Cragg resigned in 1971 as Chairman of the Commission on Ecology on the grounds of ill health. The Executive Board appointed Professor D.J. Kuenen (Netherlands) to act as Chairman of the Commission for the remainder of the term.

Death of Honorary Member

The death is reported with regret of Professor W. Szafer of Poland who was appointed an honorary member of IUCN in 1958. Professor Szafer died in 1971.

Finance

Reference has already been made to the Ford Foundation grant and the substantial WWF subvention. In addition smaller grants were received from other sources as has been listed in the financial statements (see Agenda Paper GA.72/7). During the period UNESCO continued its annual subvention at the rate of \$10,000. Assistance from these various sources are gratefully acknowledged. The continued and increased support from Supporters, including Friends of IUCN, has also been a most welcome feature of the triennium.

IUCN also obtained a limited amount of additional funding through contracts with UN agencies to prepare reports and documentation, primarily in connection with the Stockholm Conference.

The effect of devaluation affected IUCN income since revenue mostly accrues in dollars and expenditure is incurred in Swiss francs. Nevertheless, as has been mentioned above, the overall situation has continued line with the proposals envisaged at New Delhi.

Despite the fact that monies were available for the hard-core expenditure and for some special projects, it was not possible to find funds for other important projects. Several major projects were developed but attempts to find funding sources to implement them were without success.

LIST OF IUCN PUBLICATIONS
SINCE 10th GENERAL ASSEMBLY

IUCN Publications, New Series

- No. 15 United Nations List of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves, Second edition, revised and updated text, 1971.
- No. 16 Proceedings of the Conference on Productivity and Conservation in Northern Circumpolar Lands. Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, 15 - 17 October, 1969.
- No. 17 Papers and Proceedings of the Eleventh Technical Meeting, Volume I, Ecology Commission Sessions.
- No. 18 Papers and Proceedings of the Eleventh Technical Meeting, Volume II, Survival Service Commission Session.
- No. 19 Papers and Proceedings of the Eleventh Technical Meeting, Volume III, International Commission on National Parks.
- No. 20 Papers and Proceedings of the Eleventh Technical Meeting, Volume IV, Commission on Education.
- No. 21 Papers and Proceedings of the Eleventh Technical Meeting, Volume V, Commission on Landscape Planning.
- No. 22 Wildlife Conservation in West Africa Proceedings of a Symposium held at the University of Ibadan, Nigeria, during the 7th Biennial Conference of The West African Science Association, 2 April 1970.
- No. 23 Bears - Their Biology and Management Papers and Proceedings of the International Conference on Bear Research and Management, held at the University of Calgary, Alberta, Canada, 6-9 November 1970.
- No. 24 Papers and Proceedings of the Conference on Ungulate Behaviour and Management, Calgary, Canada, 2-5 November 1971. (in press)
- No. 25 Problems of Nature Conservation in the Pacific Proceedings of Symposium A.10, Twelfth Pacific Science Congress, August 1971, Canberra, Australia. (in press)

Supplementary Paper Series

- No. 25 Proceedings of the Working Meeting on Environmental Education and Education Problems in India, Dehra Dun, India, November 1969.
- No. 26 Official addresses and speeches given at IUCN's Tenth General Assembly in New Delhi, India, November 1969. (in preparation)
- No. 27 Proceedings and Summary of the Business resulting from IUCN's Tenth General Assembly in New Delhi, India, November 1969.
- No. 28 Procès-verbaux de la dixième Assemblée générale de l'IUCN tenue à la nouvelle Delhi, India, November 1969. (En préparation)
- No. 29 Proceedings of the Second Working Meeting of Polar Bear Specialists, Morges, February 1970.
- No. 30 Symposium on Landscape Planning, Brno, Czechoslovakia, 8-11 June 1970.
- No. 31 Marine Turtles: Proceedings of the 2nd Working Meeting of Marine Turtle Specialists, Morges, 8-10 March 1971.

- No. 32 Crocodiles: Proceedings of the 1st Working Meeting of Crocodile Specialists, Volume I, New York, 15-17 March 1971.
- No. 33 Status of Crocodiles in Africa: Paper By H.B. Cott & A.C. Pooley, 1st Working Meeting of Crocodile Specialists, Volume II, Kew York, 15-17 March 1971.
- No. 34 Final Report European Working Conference on Environmental Education Conservation. Rüschtikon, Switzerland, 15-18 December 1971.
- No. 35 Proceedings of 3rd Polar Bear Specialists Meeting. Morges, 7-10 February 1972.
- No. 36 Comptes rendus de la Conférence internationale sur la conservation de la Nature et de ses ressources à Madagascar (1970) (in press).

Red Data Books

- Volume I Mammalia: Volume serviced with three sets of additional and replacement sheets.
- Volume II Aves: Volume serviced with three sets of additional and replacement sheets.
- Volume III Amphibia and Reptilia: Compiled by René E. Honegger.
- Volume V Angiospermae: Compiled by Ronald Melville.

IUCN Occasional Papers

- Wo. 1 Proposals for Nature Conservation in Northern Greece by L. Hoffman, W. Bauer and G. Müller. 1971.
- No. 2 Project Aqua: a source book of inland waters proposed for conservation compiled by H. Luther and J. Rzoska. Published for the International Biological Programme: IBP Handbook No. 21.

IUCN Monographs

- No. 1 The leatherback or leathery turtle by Peter CH. Pritchard. 1971.

Environmental Law Papers

- No. 1 The Easement as a Conservation Technique by David D. Gregory. 1972.
- Wo. 2 Standing to sue in Environmental Litigation in the United States of America. By David D. Gregory. 1972.
- No. 3 German Law on Standing to Sue. By Eckard Rehbinder. 1972.

Quarterly Bulletin

- Volume 2, No. 14 January-March 1970, plus two supplements: Resolutions adopted by the Tenth General Assembly of IUCN, New Delhi, India, December 1969.

Resolutions adopted by the Conference on Productivity and Conservation in Northern Circumpolar Lands.

Annex 1 to GA.72/8, cont.

- Volume 2, No. 15 April-June 1970, plus supplement: Special Review Supplement on Conservation Abstracts: Presentation Book Scheme.
- Volume 2, No. 16 July-September 1970.
- Volume 2, No. 17 October-December 1970.
- Volume 2, No. 18 January-March 1971, plus two supplements: Resolutions of the World Wildlife Fund Second International Congress, 17-18 November 1970, and Resolutions of the International Conference on the Rational Utilization and Conservation of Nature, Tananarive, Madagascar, 7-11 October 1970.
- Volume 2, No. 19 April-June 1971, plus supplement: The Final Act and Resolutions of the International Conference on the Conservation of wetlands and waterfowl, Ramsar, Iran, 30 January-3 February 1971.
- Volume 2, No. 20 July-September 1971.
- Volume 2, No. 21 October-December 1971, plus supplement: Resolutions of Regional Symposium on Conservation - Reefs and Lagoons, Noumea, New Caledonia, 5-13 August 1971.

Monthly Bulletin

- Volume 3, No. 1 January 1972, plus supplement: Index to IUCN Bulletin Volume 2.
- Volume 3, No. 2 February 1972, plus supplements: Conclusions and Recommendations of the European Working Conference on Environmental Conservation Education, Rüschtikon, Switzerland, 15-18 December 1971. Principles and Recommendations of the First International Scientific Conference on Vicuna Conservation. Lima and Nazca, Peru. 13-17 December 1971.
- Volume 3, No. 3 March 1972, plus supplement: Resolutions of the 3rd Biennial Meeting, Polar Bear Specialists Group, Survival Service Commission, Morges, 7-10 February 1972.
- Volume 3, No. 4 April 1972.
- Volume 3, No. 5 May 1972.
- Volume 3, No. 6 June 1972, plus supplement: Geographic distribution of Amphibian and Reptile Species appearing in Red Data Book Volume III.
- Volume 3, No. 7 July 1972.
- Volume 3, No. 8 August 1972.
- Volume 3, No. 9 September 1972.

IUCN SPONSORED OR CO-SPONSORED MEETINGS1970

- February 2- 4 SSC Polar Bear Specialists, Morges, Switzerland.
22-23 12th IUCN Executive Committee, Paris, France.
- April 1- 2 Survival Service Commission, Slimbridge, UK.
9-12 International Commission on National Parks, Morges.
18 Commission on Landscape Planning, Welbergen, West Germany.
- May 20-21 13th IUCN Executive Committee, Morges.
22-24 48th Session of Executive Board, Morges.
28 Joint IUCN/EXCO Meeting, Morges.
28 14th IUCN Executive Committee, Morges.
- June 8-11 Commission on Landscape Planning, Brno, Czechoslovakia.
20- International Working Meeting on Environmental Education
- July -10 in School Curriculum, Carson City, Nevada, USA.
26-31 Flora and Man in the 20th Century, East Bohemian Museum, Pardubice, Czechoslovakia.
- August 1-15 IYF 15th General Assembly, Terschelling, Netherlands.
1- 7 SSC Primate Group, Zürich, Switzerland.
6- 8 SSC, Zürich, Switzerland.
27- North West European Education Committee, "Pollution and
- September - 2 Education", Copenhagen, Denmark.
10 Commission on Landscape Planning, Lisbon, Portugal.
24-25 Working Group Meeting on Environmental Considerations in Development Projects. FAO Headquarters, Rome.
28- East European Education Committee, "Pollution and
- October Education", Sofia, Bulgaria.
4- 5 Commission on Education, Sofia, Bulgaria.
7-11 International Conference on the Rational Use and Conservation of Nature, University of Tananarive, Madagascar.
- November 8 15th IUCN Executive Committee, Morges.
9-11 49th Session of Executive Board, Morges.
28- Latin American Committee on National Parks, Quito,
- December - 3 Ecuador.
11-12 First Meeting of Marine Habitats Committee, FAO Headquarters, Rome.

Annex 2 to GA.72/8, cont.

1971

January	14-15	Commission on Education's Indian Regional Committee, Inaugural and First Business Meeting, New Delhi, India...
	30-	International Conference on the Conservation of Wetlands
February	- 3	and Waterfowl, Ramsar, Iran.
March	8-10	SSC Marine Turtle Specialist Group, Morges, Switzerland.
	15-17	SSC Crocodile Group, Bronx Zoo, New York, USA.
April	2- 3	Survival Service Commission, Morges, Switzerland.
	30	16th IUCN Executive Committee, Morges.
June	11	SSC Whale Group, Luray, Va., USA.
	21	Commission on Ecology's Mountain Committee, Erevan, Armenian SSR/USSR..
July	23-25	International Seminar on Education and Nature, Port-Mort, France.
August	1-14	IYF 16th General Assembly and Symposium on Youth Strategy in Environmental Conservation, Filzmoos, Austria.
	4-14	Regional Symposium on Conservation of Nature - Reefs and Lagoons, Noumea, Kew Caledonia.
	20-23	International Youth Conference on Human Environment, Hamilton, Canada.
	30-	9th Regional Conference on Environmental Education in
September	- 5	North-West Europe, Rotterdam, Netherlands.
October	12-13	Survival Service Commission, Basle, Switzerland.
November	2- 5	The Behaviour of Ungulates and its relation to Management, Calgary, Canada.
		17th IUCN Executive Committee, Morges.
	5- 6	50th Session of Executive Board, Morges.
	20-23	Working Meeting on Environmental Education in Central and East Africa, Livingstone, Zambia.
December	13-17	First International Scientific Conference on Vicuna, Conservation, Lima-Nazca, Peru.
	15-18	31st Meeting Commission on Education, Zurich, Switzerland.
	15-18	European Working Conference on Environmental Conservation Education, Rüschnikon, Switzerland.

1972

- February 7-10 SSC Polar Bear Specialists, Morges.
- March 24 Environmental Planning Commission, Morges.
- April 28-29 Survival Service Commission, Jersey, Channel Islands.
- May 29-30 18th IUCN Executive Committee, Morges.
- June 10 Ecology Commission, Stockholm, Sweden.
22-28 East Europe Committee, Commission on Education, International Seminar on Environmental Education in School Curriculum in East-European Countries, High Tatra and Piening National Park, Czechoslovakia/Poland.
- July 11-21 International North-West European Teacher Training Course in Methodology of Environmental Education, Wilhelminaord, Netherlands.
- August 26-7 17th IYF General Assembly, Herrljunga, Sweden.
2-12 International Course for Teacher Training in Environmental Conservation and Education, The Drapers' Field Centre, Wales, UK.
18-19 SSC Seal Group, Guelph, Ontario, Canada.
19 SSC Primate Group, Portland, Oregon, USA.
- September 5-7 International Workshop on Environmental Studies in Higher Education and Teacher Training, London, Ontario, Canada.
9 Meetings of IUCN Commissions, Banff, Canada.
10 51st Session of Executive Board, Banff, Canada.
11-16 11th General Assembly and 12th Technical Meeting, Banff, Canada.
16 52nd Session of Executive Board, Banff, Canada.
18-27 Second World Conference on National Parks, Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks, Wyoming, USA.

CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS
AT WHICH IUCN WAS REPRESENTED

Sponsor

1970

UNO	World Youth Assembly, New York
UNESCO	General Conference, Paris
FAO	Second World Food Conference, The Hague
FAO	FAO Latin American Forestry Commission, 11th Session, Quito
FAO	Technical Conference on Marine Pollution and its effects on Ocean Resources and. Fishing, Rome
IMCO	Scientific Aspects of Marine Pollution, Paris
Council of Europe	European Conservation Conference Working party on Education and Information, Strasbourg
Council of Europe	European Committee for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, Strasbourg
Government of Malta	Pacem in Maribus, Malta
Government of Ecuador	Flora and Fauna Amazonia, Tena, Ecuador
Government of Ecuador	Third Jornada Latin-Americano de Parques Nacionales, Quito
IBP	General Assembly, Rome
ICBP	XV World Conference, Texel Island
IFLA	12th IFLA Congress, Lisbon
CHEC	First Commonwealth Conference on Development and Human Ecology, Malta
Environmental Science Centre	2nd International Conference on Bear Research and Management, Alberta.
World Wildlife Fund	Second International Congress, London
West African Science University of Zambia	Wildlife Conservation in West Africa Natural Resources and Conservation Education Seminar, Lusaka
CIMEA	General Assembly. Budapest
ICC	General Assembly, New Delhi
Geographical Society of Turkey	International Symposium on Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, Ankara
Société Française de Phytologie et de Phytopharmacie	8th Congress of Plant Protection, Paris
International Primatological Society	2nd. International Congress, Zurich
International Association of Water Pollution Research	5th International Conference on Water Pollution Research, San Francisco

Congress on Population
and Environment, Inc.

First National Congress on Optimum Population
and Environment, Chicago

1971

Marine Biological
Association of India

Symposium on Indian Ocean and Adjacent Seas -
Their Origin, Science and Resources, Cochin,
India

The Atlantic Council
of the United States
International Council
Of Scientific Unions
International Wildfowl
Research Bureau
United Nations

Symposium on Goals and Strategy for Environmental
Quality in the Seventies, Washington, D.C. USA.
Meeting of ICSU's Special Committee on Problems
of the Environment (SCOPE), London, England
International Conference on the Conservation of
Wetlands and Waterfowl, Ramsar, Iran
Second Meeting of Preparatory Committee for UN
Conference on the Human Environment, Geneva,
Switzerland

Wildlife Management
Institute
Lion Country Safari

North American Wildlife Conference, Portland,
Ore., USA.
Symposium on Ecology, Behaviour and Conservation
of the World's Cats, Laguna Hills, Calif., USA
XV IUFRO Congress, Gainesville, Fla., USA

International Union of
Forestry Research
Organizations

Sixth Session of World Meteorological Congress,
Geneva, Switzerland

World Meteorological
Organization
Economic Commission for
Europe .

Conference on Problems Relating to the Environ-
ment, Prague, Czechoslovakia

Institute of Man and
Aspen Institute for
Humanistic Studies
Council of Europe

Conference on International Organization and the
Human Environment, New York and Rensslearville,
N.Y. , USA
10th Session of European Committee on Conserva-
tion of Nature and Natural Resources, Strasbourg,
France

Interparliamentary
Working Centre
Societe des ingenieurs
civils de France
FAO

International Parliamentary Conference on the
Environment, Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany
Congres international Science et Technique de
l'an 2000 (held at UNESCO), Paris, France
56th Session of Council of FAO, Rome, Italy

International Biological
Programme
University of Michigan

International Conference on the Biology of
Whales, Luray, Va. , USA

Aspen Institute for
Humanistic Studies and
International Institute
for Environmental
Affairs

Conference on Asian Environments, Ann Arbor,
Mich. , USA

First International Environmental Workshop of
Aspen, Aspen, Colo. , USA

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International Whaling Commission	23rd Annual Meeting, Washington, D.C., USA
UNESCO	Environmental Monitoring Conference, Paris, France
Government of Finland, Finnish National Commission for UNESCO and Jyväskylä Arts Festival	International Conference on Environmental Future, Helsinki and Jyvaskyla, Finland
Economic Commission for Europe	Eleventh Inter-Secretariat Meeting on Water Pollution and Related Water Questions in Europe, Geneva, Switzerland
Aries Festival	Nature Week, Aries, France
Ford Foundation	Conference on Development and Environment, Geneva, Switzerland
South Pacific Commission	Regional Symposium on Conservation of Nature - Reefs and Lagoons, Noumea, New Caledonia
South Pacific Association's Standing Committee on Pacific Botany	Conference on Planned Utilization of the Lowland Tropical Forests, Tjipajung, Bogor, Indonesia
United Nations	Intergovernmental Working Group on Monitoring or Surveillance, Geneva, Switzerland
Australian Academy of Science	Pacific Science Association Twelfth Pacific Science Congress, Canberra, Australia
UNESCO	Fourth Session, Advisory Committee on Natural Resources Research, Canberra, Australia
International Council of Scientific Unions	First General Assembly of Special Committee on Problems of the Environment (SCOPE), Canberra, Australia
United Nations	Intergovernmental Working Group on Conservation, New York, N.Y., USA
United Nations	Third Meeting of Preparatory Committee for UN Conference on the Human Environment, New York, N.Y., USA
Government of Uganda	Tripartite Conference on Coordination of National Parks and Tourism between Uganda, Rwanda and Congo Kinshasa, Kampala, Uganda
FAO	World Consultation on Forestry Education and Training, Stockholm, Sweden
World Meteorological Organization	5th Session Commission for Agricultural Meteorology, Geneva, Switzerland
UNESCO	International Coordinating Council for Man and the Biosphere Programme, Paris, France
UNESCO	Regional African Seminar on the Promotion of Knowledge of Science and Technology, Lusaka, Zambia.

1972

International Council of Scientific Unions FAO	Special Committee on Problems of the Environ- ment (SCOPE), Amsterdam, Netherlands Fourth Session of the Working Party on Wildlife Management, Nairobi, Kenya
British Foreign Office United Nations	Conference on the Conservation of Antarctic Seals, London, UK 4th Meeting of the Preparatory Committee for UN Conference, New York, USA
Wildlife Management Institute UNESCO	North American Wildlife Conference, Mexico City, Mexico Conservation Meeting on World Heritage Trust, Paris, France
Council of Europe	European Committee for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, Strasbourg, France Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm, Sweden
United Nations Government of Malta International Biological Programme International Federation of Landscape Architects	Pacem in Maribus, Malta V General Assembly, Seattle, Washington, USA XIII IFLA Congress, Brussels, Belgium

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES OF
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Paper prepared by Gerardo Budowski and Frank G. Nicholls

The General Assembly will be asked to appoint a series of Committees. The Executive Board has made the following nominations for the membership of these Committees.

Credentials Committee:

Mr. W.E. Burhenne (Chairman)
Mr. Baba Dioum
Professor O. Reverdin
Dr. F. Burhenne-Guilsin (Secretary)

Accounts Committee:

Dr. Christian Jouanin (Chairman)
Dr. J.P. Doets
Mr. C.R. Gutermuth
Mrs. K. Williams (Secretary)

Programme and Budget
Committee:

Dr. M.E.D. Poore (Chairman)
Professor Lynton K. Caldwell
Dr. L. Hoffmann
Dr. Paulo Nogueira-Neto
Dr. Lee M. Talbot
Mr. Frank G. Nicholls (Secretary)

Resolutions Committee:

Dr. Ian McTaggart Cowan (Chairman)
Professor Jean Dorst
Mr. Zafar Futehally
Professor Richard N. Gardner
Dr, A.A. Inozemtsev
Professor M. Kassas
Dr. Richard M. Leonard
Ing. Edgardo Mondolfi
Mr. E.M. Nicholson
Sir Hugh F.I. Elliott)
Mr. Frank G. Nicholls) (secretaries)

RESCISSION OF MEMBERSHIP

Paper prepared by Gerardo Budowski and Frank G. Nicholls

1. Paragraph 13 of the proposed revised Article II of the Statutes provides "In the event that the subscription of a member is two years in arrears, the matter shall be referred to the General Assembly which may decide to rescind the membership of the member concerned.
2. The subscription of the following: members is two years or more in arrears:

Direccion de Recursos Naturales
Parana
Argentina

Touring Club de Belgique
44 rue de la Loi
Bruxelles
Belgique

Philippine Association for Permanent Forests Inc.
5th Floor Maritima Building
117 Dasmarias
Manila
Philippines

Rural Water & Development Corporation
P.O. Box 381
Khartoum
Sudan

Copperbelt Museum. Association
P.O. Box 1505
Ndola
Zambia

3. After careful examination of the situation, it is now suggested that the General Assembly may wish to consider rescinding the membership of the members listed above. The members concerned have already been reminded on numerous occasions about the state of their subscriptions. If the General Assembly takes this action, a further approach about payment to continue membership will be made to the members concerned before the decision to rescind membership becomes effective.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON ECOLOGY
FOR THE PERIOD 1970-1972

Paper prepared by Mona Björklund

1. Major concerns

The Commission has been concerned broadly with ecological problems affecting different biomes and habitats and the ecological assessment of the impact of increased human interference with the environment, especially in relation to preparing recommendations for long-term conservation programmes.

Attention has been concentrated on the following aspects:

- (1) Classification of natural regions and surveys of ecosystems of international importance;
- (2) Ecological effects of certain environmental disturbances;
- (3) Problems of conservation of certain fragile ecosystems.

2. Ecosystems of international importance

IUCN has taken over responsibility for the continuation of the IBP/CT check sheet survey and the compilation of an ecological data bank relating to representative samples of ecosystems of international importance. Members of the Commission have been concerned in the planning and execution of this project. Special attention is being given to the accumulation of information on tropical rainforests.

Closely linked with this is the continual involvement of members of the Commission in the compilation and revision of the AQUA, MAR and TELMA lists. These activities are being coordinated and linked with those of collaborating bodies through the Wetlands Working Group. It is now proposed that these lists be coordinated in a loose-leaf Directory of Wetlands of International Importance.

The drafting and preliminary approval by governments of the Convention on the Conservation of Wetlands of International Importance has been welcomed as providing a legal backing for protection of listed areas.

Members of the Commission are assisting in elaborating the draft of a classification for natural regions that has been prepared by Dr. R.F. Dasmann of the IUCN Secretariat. This will be of special importance in various activities of IUCN, particularly those concerned with identifying and describing ecosystems of international importance.

3. Ecological effects of certain environmental disturbances

The Commission is concerned with some of the biological consequences of environmental disturbing factors. Thus a working group is co-ordinating projects concerned with the ecological effects of toxic chemicals and a task force provides an alerting system on toxic chemicals that present special hazards. A position statement on persistent organochlorine pesticides has been issued.

This activity is being extended to include a study of biological indicators as part of the monitoring chain. Fluctuations in certain bird populations are being examined in this connection.

A small task force is examining the potential environmental impact of supersonic transportation.

IUCN is also continuing the IBP/CT initiative in maintaining liaison with biome field stations in isolated areas that will provide baseline measurements of particular interest in relation to monitoring activities.

4. Conservation of certain fragile ecosystems

Several committees were organised to consider projects that might be started concerned with various categories of fragile ecosystems. Action has been taken to compile information on marine parks and reserves for inclusion in the proposed World Directory of National Parks and Other Protected Areas. A project has been drafted concerned with the analysis of information on marine pollution, biological resources, etc. to be incorporated in an annual review of the health of the ocean.

Action is also in hand to compile a bibliography on high mountain research and conservation and a list of specialists concerned with this topic. Preliminary planning has started on a conference on conservation problems in high mountains covering topics such as the impact of human activities, management techniques and the restoration of degraded ecosystems.

An arctic conservation specialist group of governmental experts from the various arctic nations is being established under the auspices of the Commission to enable an exchange of information and cooperation in research and conservation. Invitations have been issued to the Governments concerned.

A working group on islands has been compiling information on islands that might be considered for protection as "islands for science".

This is closely linked with the IUCN initiative for the introduction of a Convention on Conservation of Certain Islands for Science.

The problems of conservation of reefs and lagoons was the major topic of a symposium held at Noumea, New Caledonia, in August 1971, under the sponsorship of IUCN and the South Pacific Commission. Members of the Commission on Ecology contributed to the symposium.

5. Other technical matters

Members of the Commission have been concerned in advising on the ecological aspects of interventions and statements made by IUCN and monitored a series of projects related to the Commission's major field of activities. Some of these projects have already been dealt with in this report.

Other important projects not already mentioned are:

a) Island Populations and Quality of Living

The project has been submitted to UNESCO for possible funding as part of the Man and the Biosphere Programme. The project covers studies of culturally distinct island populations, and concerns the ecological limitations of human aspirations and the levels of human population and economic development which may be sustained whilst maintaining a high quality of living.

b) Conservation Status of the Mediterranean Coast

This project is being monitored jointly with the Commission on Environmental Planning. Considerable progress has been made in gathering information on the conservation status of onshore and off-shore areas in France, Italy and Yugoslavia.

c) Conservation of marine areas in the Seychelles Islands

Mr. Iain J.B. Robertson carried out a field survey early in 1972 in the Seychelles Islands to provide scientific and technical advice on the location and management of marine reserves. A report has been submitted to the Government with a detailed management programme for each area selected.

The members of the Commission have also given considerable thought to the linking of IUCN projects more closely to the MAB Programme. Many of the 13 international scientific projects which now make up the MAB Programme are related to the fields of interest of IUCN and especially the Commission.

6. Organization and membership

A major reorientation of the functioning of the Commission has been possible with the establishment of the enlarged Secretariat with a full time Executive Officer for the Commission (Miss Mona Björklund) and the institution of the project system. This has permitted a more effective involvement of members of the Commission in a wider variety of matters. The Commission has decided to reconstitute various committees as project coordinating groups.

- a) Membership: In 1971 Professor J.B. Cragg resigned from the Chairmanship of the Commission on Ecology on the grounds of ill health, and the Executive Board appointed Professor D.J. Kuenen as Chairman.
- b) Meetings: The 14th meeting of the Commission was held in Stockholm on 10 June 1972, and the 15th meeting of the Commission was held at Banff on 9 September 1972.
- c) Newsletter: The first issue of the Commission Newsletter was issued in March 1972. This publication serves to supplement information being published in the monthly IUCN Bulletin.

REPORT OF THE SURVIVAL SERVICE COMMISSION
FOR THE PERIOD 1970-1972

Paper prepared by Moira A.G. Warland

1. Major concerns

The Commission has continued to be concerned with the survival of species in their natural environment and the maintenance of genetic diversity. Attention has been concentrated on the following aspects:

- (1) Development of programmes of research, conservation and management for species of international significance;
- (2) Cooperation with wildlife consumers to ensure optimum resource utilization;
- (3) Increased concern with species not yet endangered but whose populations are under threat (vulnerable species).

2. Conservation programmes for species of international significance

The Commission has substantially strengthened its specialist groups over the past triennium and most of them are currently developing or implementing cooperative and coordinated programmes of research and management.

The Polar Bear Specialist Group met in 1970 and 1972 and a wide variety of research data was freely exchanged and research plans coordinated. By early 1972, a total of more than 850 polar bears has been marked in Canada, Norway, USA and USSR and it had become clear that several more or less separate polar bear populations exist. The Group also standardised research techniques, tested radio telemetry equipment and techniques and arranged for other specialists in the countries concerned to receive biological samples for pesticide and parasite analysis. Furthermore, the world take of polar bears has been substantially lowered, thanks to the implementation of special measures in the relevant countries recommended by the Group. Currently, a protocol to ban the taking of polar bears on the high seas, except for the continuation of the traditional rights of local people dependent upon this resource, is being examined by the Group.

The Seal Specialist Group continued to advise the Union on its policy with regard to the world harvest of seals. Interventions in 1971 to the Governments of Canada and Norway resulted in a decrease in the quotas for harp and hood seal in 1971. The IUCN was represented at

the meeting in February 1972 of the Antarctic Treaty States which finalized the Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals. A first meeting of the Seal Group was held in August 1972 in Guelph, Canada, and a plan for the conservation and management of threatened and depleted seals of the world was elaborated.

Increased attention was paid to the vicuna during the triennium. In December 1971 an important intergovernmental meeting was held in Peru which resulted, inter alia, in the initiation of projects for training courses for wardens, education campaigns for local people and tourists, and research on competition and range utilization and on the long-term exploitation of the vicuna resource. Three weeks after the meeting, the Bolivian Government established the world's second vicuna reserve in the pampa of Ulla Ulla (the first being Pampa Galeras in Peru).

A number of interesting projects were generated subsequent to the working meetings of the Marine Turtles and Crocodile Specialists' Groups in March 1971. A continent-wide survey of the status and distribution of crocodiles is being undertaken in South America and breeding nuclei of some of the critically endangered species have been set up. Research and management of sea turtles in various parts of their range continued to be pursued.

3. Cooperation with wildlife consumers

Cats and otters received a good deal of attention during the triennium. Negotiations proceeded with the International Fur Trade Federation which resulted in a voluntary ban by its member organizations on the use of furs from tigers, snow and clouded leopards, giant and La Plato otters and in a temporary moratorium on the use of leopard and cheetah skins, pending a joint survey of their status in Africa presently being conducted. A similar joint survey is also being carried out on the jaguar and ocelot in tropical America with a view to their possible inclusion in the agreement.

The leather industry of certain countries is interested in implementing a related agreement on endangered reptilian skins and negotiations to this end are currently under way.

IUCN was represented by an observer at the meetings of the International Whaling Commission which has now adopted most of IUCN's recommendations. The Whale Specialist Group advised the Union on these recommendations and brought up-to-date the Commission's information on threatened whales and formulated a statement on their conservation status which resulted in an IUCN policy statement on the subject. Regulations for the harvesting of small whale species were also drawn up by a member of the Group.

Nonhuman primates received attention from primatologists who investigated and publicized the impact of international user-interests in importing countries and recommended rational and selective usage and conservation concern. An IUCN Resolution was produced. Investigations in resource countries into distribution and dynamics of populations, and the effect of harvesting for the trade in captives were also promoted.

4. Vulnerable species

A widening concern for species not yet endangered but under threat has been reflected in an increasing attention to wildlife management problems, wildlife legislation, rational utilization of wildlife and overall wildlife trade patterns. The draft Convention on the Export, Import and Transit of Certain Species of Wild Animals and Plants was brought nearer to completion and a project was undertaken to establish frameworks for the regulation of acquisition of threatened live animals.

Apart from attention to those species covered by the work mentioned in sections 2 and 3 above, the Secretariat has been working on the addition of a new category of vulnerable species to the Red Data Book. This has been referred to as the Amber List and includes taxa believed likely to move into the endangered category in the near future if the causal factors now at work continue operating. This includes decreasing and depleted species and certain rare species that are under threat.

5. Other technical matters

Other matters of concern included primates, rhinos, in particular the Sumatran species, the Asiatic lion and the coordination of threatened deer conservation which has resulted in the generation of individual projects both within and without the SSC programme. A Wolf Specialist Group has been formed and is presently engaged in determining the world-wide status and distribution of the wolf and improving its public image. Close liaison has also been maintained with the Indian Forestry Department and Board for Wildlife in connection with their tiger survey and planning of management procedures.

The compilers of IUCN's Red Data Books on flowering plants, on freshwater fish published in 1969, and on amphibians and reptilians, published in 1970, have been active in promoting conservation interest and action on behalf of the Commission in their respective fields of concern.

6. Organization and membership

The Commission has seen changes in the structure of its membership and of its specialist group system.

a) Specialist Groups

In reorganizing Group structure, those have been retained which are, or will shortly be, pursuing definite programmes of cooperative research and management or which act in an advisory capacity to the Commission or the Union and through which liaison can be effected with other bodies related to SSC interests. Groups have been dissolved which had fulfilled their original objectives, whose functions were being satisfactorily carried out by other bodies or which were inactive.

The Commission now includes Specialist Groups on the following species or groups of species:

Cats	Marine turtles	Seals
Crocodiles	Orchids	Vicuna
Deer	Polar bears	Whales
Freshwater fish	Primates	Wild horses
Himalayan species	Rhinos	Wolves

b) Membership

To ensure the most satisfactory deployment of qualifications and aptitudes, SSC members have been given specific responsibilities within the Commission and two new categories of consultant and observer have been introduced. The same pattern has been followed within Specialist Groups. The Commission now consists of some 55 members, 20 consultants and 3 observers. Members and consultants of Specialist Groups number 175.

Additionally, liaison groups exist with zoos and with the International Fur Trade.

c) Meetings

The Commission itself has met six times in the triennium.

The following Groups have held meetings during the three-year period: Marine Turtles, Crocodile, Primate, Cat, Whale, Seal, Polar Bear (2).

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d) Publications

In addition to the Red Data Books and Proceedings of the Specialist Group meetings referred to above, monographs on the leathery turtle and nonhuman primates have been published. A Newsletter has been issued primarily for members of SSC and those of its Specialist Groups.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON EDUCATION
FOR THE PERIOD 1970-1972

Paper prepared by Jan Cerovsky

1. Major concerns

The major concerns of the Commission on Education have centred on the promotion of environmental conservation education and on the stimulation of continuous comprehensive programmes to be implemented in this field. Attention has concentrated on the following aspects:

- (1) Formulation of general guidelines for environmental education, including development of curricula and methodology, through working meetings at international and regional levels;
- (2) Teacher training for environmental education;
- (3) Preparation of publications, including teaching aids, on environmental education;

Assisting in the exchange of information on recent developments in environmental education.

2. Formulation of general guidelines

a) International Working Meeting on Environmental Education in the School Curriculum

IUCN, UNESCO, and the Foresta Institute for Ocean and Mountain Studies sponsored the meeting, at the Forests Institute, Carson City, Nevada, USA, held from 20 June to 10 July, 1970, within UNESCO's International Education Year as IUCN's contribution towards this international campaign.

IUCN has been concerned with the shaping of the programme, and its officers, both voluntary and professional, took part in the conduct of the meeting. The working meeting involved 16 representatives of 14 countries (6 African, 3 Asian, 2 Latin American, 2 European, 1 North American) IUCN and UNESCO staff members, and 8 guest speakers from the host country.

The Final Report of the working meeting was published by IUCN in September 1970 and 2,000 copies distributed all over the world. An enlarged Spanish edition of the Final Report was published in Venezuela in 1970. Approximately 800 copies have been distributed

and it is being used widely in Latin America in the process of curricular innovation. Materials from the meeting have been published in several various languages and used by thousands of educationalists and educators.

The definition of environmental education endorsed by the meeting met with broad international acceptance, as did the so-called "Nevada Chart", an indication of the content and objectives of an environmentally-oriented curriculum, which has served as a base for following IUCN meetings as well as for curricular innovation in several countries.

b) First European Working Conference on Environmental Conservation Education

IUCN convened and organized this conference in cooperation with WWF (International and Swiss), the Swiss League for Conservation of Nature, the Swiss National Commission for UNESCO and the Forum Helveticum of Zurich. The Conference was held at the Gottlieb Duttweiler Institute at Rüslikon, near Zurich, Switzerland, from 15 to 18 December 1971.

The Commission has been concerned with the shaping of the programme, including the arrangements for keynote papers, background papers and all other documentation. 109 participants attended the Conference and took active part in its work. Among them, there were representatives of 21 European countries, delegates of 9 important international organizations, and observers from Australia, Canada, and USA. The meeting developed its programme of work through topic-oriented plenary sessions, and smaller working groups on important areas of environmental education.

The Conference provided an invaluable opportunity to exchange information on the methodology and implementation of environmental education in the different European countries, and it proposed practical programmes in environmental education adapted to meet the needs of education systems in a wide variety of situations.

The conclusions of the Conference were published in English, French, German and Italian and distributed in several thousands of copies. They are being used in the process of curricular development and innovation, outside as well as inside Europe. Follow-up on sub-regional and national bases are developing in many European countries. Reviews have been published in international and national education journals in English, German, Czech, Polish, and others are in print. The Final Report in

English was published early in 1972, and French and Russian translations are ready for printing. The Conference proceedings and documentation should be published before the end of 1972.

c) Seminar on Environmental Education in the School Curriculum

This meeting held in Poland in June 1972 was organized by the East-Europe Committee. It virtually started a permanent process of environmentally-oriented curricular innovation and revision in the socialist countries of East-Europe.

3. Teacher Training for Environmental Education

a) Northvest European Training Course for Teachers on Environmental Education Methodology

This was the first project in the field of direct instruction for practising educators. It was held at Wilhelminaord, Netherlands, from 11 to 21 July 1972 under the joint sponsorship of KNNV (Het Biologisch Werkkamp voor het Onderwijs), IUCN's North-west Europe Committee of the Commission, and The School and Children's Garden Service of The Hague.

The participation involved 78 educators (teachers at the nursery, primary, secondary and college levels, teacher students, officers of various educational organizations) of 9 nationalities (56 from the Netherlands, 6 from Great Britain, 5 from Belgium, 3 from USA, 2 from Denmark, Finland, and Sweden, 1 from Norway, and Italy). The course aimed primarily at training in field studies, and at instruction and working discussions on how to interpret this knowledge to the school-children and students.

b) International Course for Teacher Training in Environmental Conservation and Education

This broadly international course, aiming at bringing together people directly concerned with the training of teachers, and at exploring developments and concepts in teaching methods, with emphasis placed on the development of techniques for teaching environmental studies, was held at the Drapers' Field Centre, Betws-y-Coed, North Wales, UK, from 2 to 12 August, 1972, under the joint sponsorship of IUCN, The Field Studies Council, and The Nature Conservancy.

The Commission has been concerned with the shaping of the programme. The course provides an excellent opportunity for reviewing relevant programmes in teacher training (both pre-service and in-service) and elaborating constructive recommendations for the

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future developments of respective programmes. 26 specialists of 10 countries (UK, Austria, Italy, Netherlands, Malta, Australia, Canada, India, Israel, USA) were accepted as course members.

c) International Workshop on Environmental Studies in Higher Education and Teacher Training

IUCN, in co-operation with WWF, and the Althouse College of Education have sponsored this pre-Assembly workshop to be held at the host College at London, Ontario, Canada, from 5 to 7 September, 1972.

Purpose of the Workshop is to bring together education specialists and officers from the international community in order to focus attention on active and on-going environmental education programmes in higher education and teacher training. Efforts have been made to draw on programmes from different regions of the world. Participants should leave the Workshop with an up-to-date and relevant picture of active international developments in this field at the present time.

75-100 participants from approximately 30 countries are expected to attend the Workshop.

The Commission has been concerned in the shaping of the programme, several members being actively involved in service on the Organizing Committee, presenting papers, chairing sessions and taking part in discussions.

4. Publications on Environmental Education

a) Multilingual Dictionary of Environmental Conservation Terms

The Chairman of the Commission on Education serves as head of the task force for this IUCN project aimed at the compilation of a dictionary of approximately 300 environmental conservation terms in English, French, German, Russian and Spanish with short definitions.

Three consultations have been held between IUCN Secretariat and the staff of the Central Laboratory for Nature Conservation of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture: in Moscow, in May 1971, and in Morges, in October 1971 and May 1972.

b) International Methods Handbook on Environmental Conservation Education in the Primary and Secondary Schools

The methods handbook, based primarily on the outcome of the 1970 Nevada working meeting, together with several case studies from different selected countries of the world, is being prepared by a team led by the chief-editor, Professor Robert N. Saveland (The University of Georgia, Athens, USA). IUCN Commission on Education is contributing case-studies and chapters, and will take an active part in commenting on the draft manuscript, which is expected to be available in September 1972. The methods handbook will be published commercially in 1973.

c) Popular Publications on Environmental Conservation for School-Children in Developing Countries

This project aims at the compilation and publication of small illustrated books explaining to school-children in developing countries in an attractive way and easy-understandable form, the broad aspects of environmental conservation issues. They are intended for free distribution. For the first phase of the project three countries have been selected (India - here as a pilot project, Kenya and Venezuela) and fund-raising has been started in cooperation with the UNESCO Gift Coupons Programme.

5. International Youth Conference on the Human Environment

IUCN, IYF and the Senvironic Foundation International, Inc., with support of UN, UNESCO and several Canadian and US organizations, sponsored this Conference held at McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, from 20 to 30 August 1971.

IUCN was concerned with assistance in the shaping of the programme, with the recruitment of participants through its channels, and with liaison with the Stockholm Conference Secretariat and UNESCO.

The Conference provided an excellent opportunity for approximately 200 young people, mostly students and young scientists, from 75 countries (mostly developing countries), to discuss broad environmental issues and express their opinion in those matters which were on the agenda for the Stockholm Conference. The documentation of the Hamilton Conference was published by IYF's International Youth Centre for Environmental Studies in Amsterdam, Netherlands, in the spring of 1972.

6. Other Technical Matters

a) The group in charge of environmental education coordination in the countries of North-West Europe held two Conferences: in Denmark in 1970, and in the Netherlands in 1971, both of which included seminars for the teachers of the host country. Action was also taken to stimulate creation of national bodies for environmental education in Denmark and Sweden.

b) Action in East Europe

The group in charge of environmental education coordination in countries of Eastern Europe held two meetings: in Sofia, Bulgaria, in 1970 (with special attention to pollution and education), and in Pieniny National Park, Poland, in June 1972 (seminar on environmental education in the school curriculum).

In 1971, the group carried out with considerable success the first educational project of IUCN: East-European Conservation Posters Competition for Children and Young People, which contributed toward public awareness of environmental issues in those countries.

c) Action in India

Some useful work has been done in promoting environmental education in the science teaching journal "School Science" and in other ways.

d) Action in East and Central Africa

In November 1971 an IUCN working meeting on environmental education in East and Central Africa was held at Livingstone, Zambia, with the support of UNESCO, the Government of Zambia and some other bodies of the host country, in connection with a UNESCO African Seminar, one day of which was devoted to environmental education issues. IUCN has assisted in the shaping of the programme and the Commission was represented by Professor Denys Morgan. The meetings provided an excellent opportunity for exchange of information concerning the recent situation and needs in the field of environmental education in Africa.

7. Organization and Membership

a) Projects: A major reorientation has been possible with the institution of the project system permitting more effective involvement of members of the Commission and its groups.

Some 20 projects in the field of education have been outlined, 6 have been completed, 8 are in active stage. Several have not been started mainly because of lack of funds, particularly those relating to information and education of the general public.

b) Groups: A number of project groups now exist to coordinate project activities, notably those set up in North-West Europe, East Europe and India. Considerable progress has been made in developing project activities in these areas.

c) Membership: The following changes in membership have occurred:

Dr. J.-P. Doets of the Netherlands, Head of Conservation Department of the Dutch Ministry of Cultural Affairs, Recreation and Social Welfare, was elected member of the Commission.

Dr. Wolfgang Erz of the Federal Republic of Germany, Executive Secretary of the FRG Government Commissioner for Conservation of Nature (to replace Dr. H. Lohmeyer who resigned from the Commission).

Dr. Dieter Burckhardt of Switzerland, the Secretary-General of the Swiss League for Conservation of Nature (to replace Professor E. Dottrens who resigned from the Commission).

Dr. Hugo Weinitschke of the German Democratic Republic, Deputy-Director of the Institute for Landscape Research and Nature Conservation, Chairman of the Conservation Section of the German Cultural Union was endorsed as new member of the Commission.

Mr. Jonathan Holliamn of UK, was deleted from membership.

d) Meetings: The Commission held two meetings: in Sofia, Bulgaria, from 3-4 October, 1970; in Zürich, Switzerland, from 14-18 December 1971. They reviewed the organization programme, membership and activities of the Commission.

e) Newsletter: Eight issues of the Commission Newsletter have been published and widely distributed.

REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON
NATIONAL PARKS FOR THE PERIOD 1970-1972

Paper prepared by Paule Gryn-Ambroes

1. Major concerns

The major concerns of the Commission have centred on the creation of a system of national parks that will embrace representative ecosystems and protect the natural heritage throughout the world.

Attention has concentrated on the following aspects:

- (1) The planning of the programme for the Second World Conference on National Parks;
- (2) The task of continuously reviewing the United Nations List of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves; and
- (3) Assisting in the establishment and management of national parks.

2. Second World Conference on National Parks

IUCN, the National Parks Centennial Commission, and the US National Park Service are sponsoring the Second World Conference on National Parks to be held at Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks from 18-27 September 1972. FAO, UNESCO and the Natural Resources Council of America are co-sponsors.

ICNP has been concerned with the shaping of the programme, including the arrangements for technical papers, discussion panels and the like. The Conference will provide an excellent opportunity for reviewing national park matters and for exchanging views on the many aspects of common interest between those concerned with park planning and management throughout the world. Members of the Commission will be presenting papers, chairing sessions and taking part in discussion panels.

A book "World National Parks, Progress and Opportunities" has been prepared under the guidance and editorship of the Chairman of the Commission containing articles from a wide spread of authors, including members of ICNP, as a contribution to the centenary of the national park concept which is being celebrated by the US Government during 1972.

3. UN List of National Parks

The Second Edition of the UN List of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves was published in English in 1971. The List in both French and English Editions has been sent by the United Nations to all governments. The List was compiled by the Chairman of ICNP and his associates at the University of Brussels and was edited by Sir Hugh F.I. Elliott. A Corrigendum and Addendum has just been issued as a supplement to the List, providing information on new areas added since the cut-off date for preparation of the Second Edition (1970).

Plans have been made for the issue of a "World Directory of National Parks and other Protected Areas" in loose-leaf form that will provide information on national parks and other areas in greater detail, especially in regard to ecological data and other scientific material, than was possible in the Second Edition. The Directory is envisaged as comprising five binders, one for each major geographical zone, containing a total of some 2,500 sheets.

An annual UN List will be issued in the early part of each year, starting from 1973, listing the national parks and equivalent reserves that meet specified selection criteria. This List will not contain detailed information on the areas but will refer to the World Directory for such data.

A classification of protected areas has been agreed upon by the Commission based on a draft prepared by Dr. Raymond F. Dasmann of the IUCN Secretariat. Further attention is to be given to the "cultural" areas. This will be used as the basis for classifying materials in the World Directory and the UN List. The annual UN List will be compiled with the help of a selection panel consisting of the Chairman of ICNP (ex officio), Mr. Kai Curry-Lindahl, Dr. Raymond F. Dasmann, Professor Jean-Paul Harroy, Mr. P.H.C. Lucas, and Dr. Kenton R. Miller.

The new publications will include material on marine parks and reserves that is now being collected.

Plans have also been made for IUCN to take over the IBP/CT Check Sheet Survey and an agreement has been made with the Nature Conservancy to this end.

4. Assistance in the Establishment and Management of National Parks

As in previous years, the Commission considered its principal role to be that of promoting the establishment of new national parks and to taking part in the defense of parks threatened by external pressures.

In the several actions which have been developed during the period, continuous use was made of the New Delhi definition of national parks and of the United Nations List of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves. Many indirect but effective influences were made through exchange of correspondence concerning the elaboration of the addendum mentioned above.

Other actions were the result of personal contacts made by members of the Commission, especially in Africa by Vice Chairman Kai Curry-Lindahl during his UNESCO mission and by Chairman Jean-Paul Harroy during his visits to national parks in Asia (1969 and 1971), in Africa (1970 and 1972), in Oceania (1971), in America (1971 and 1972) and in Europe. During these visits special attention was given to promote the creation of new parks, particularly in Polynesia, Melanesia, and Central Africa, and to defend threatened parks. The Chairman also represented the Commission at international meetings in Tananarive, Malagasy (1970) and Noumea, New Caledonia (1971).

In cooperation with IUCN's Legislation Committee, and at the request of the Government of Portugal, legal texts for the establishment of Peneda Geres National Park in 1971 were prepared.

ICNP has been concerned with monitoring a series of projects concerned with the establishment and management of national parks and other reserves. Amongst these may be mentioned:

- a) Tai Forest National Park: Dr. U. Rahm of the Naturhistorisches Museum, Basle, carried out a field survey for the establishment of the Tai Forest National Park in April (Project No. 41-1). The report on this survey was sent to the Minister of Agriculture of the Ivory Coast in August 1971. Since the survey, a Secretariat d'Etat aux Parcs Nationaux has been created in the Government as a first result of IUCN contacts in the country.
- b) National Park Volcan Baru (Panama): Dr. Anne La Bastille, Wildlife Ecologist and Field Collaborator with the Laboratory of Ornithology, Cornell University, assisted by wildlife photographer Mr. CH. Smith completed a survey for the proposed National Park Volcan Baru (Panama) in February/March 1972. The survey was made in close cooperation with the Government of Panama and the FAO, and was funded by WWF.
- c) Nossy Mangabe Strict Nature Reserve in Madagascar: A project to improve the protection of this reserve was funded by WWF.

5. Other technical matters

Members of ICNP have been concerned (along with others) in providing comments leading to the completion of the publication "Planning for Man and Nature in National Parks: Reconciling Perpetuation and Use" by Mr. R.R. Forster.

The members have also contributed to the planning of a "Handbook for National Park Planning and Management", a loose-leaf publication that will provide guidelines in the different aspects of establishment, management of national parks as well as training and other relevant matters.

6. Organization and membership

A major reorientation has been possible with the establishment of the enlarged Secretariat with a full time Executive Officer for ICNP (Mrs. Paule Gryn-Ambroes) and the institution of the project system. This has permitted a more effective involvement of members of the Commission in a wider variety of matters.

a) CLAPN: In line with a decision of the Executive Board to discontinue regional groupings in favour of topic-oriented project working groups and task forces, the Chairman of the Commission endorsed the Executive Board's proposal to discontinue the Comité Latino Americano de Parques Nacionales (CLAPN) as a committee of ICNP. The Committee had taken an effectively autonomous position and might continue functioning as an independent entity outside IUCN.

b) Membership: The following changes in membership have occurred:

Dr. W.J. Eggeling, former Director of the Scotland Nature Conservancy, Dr. D.F. McMichael, Director, National Parks and Wildlife Service, New South Wales, Australia, Mr. P.H.C. Lucas, Director of National Parks and Reserves, New Zealand, and Dr. Kenton R. Miller, Forestry Officer, FAO Regional Office for Latin America, have been appointed as members of the Commission. Dr. M.W. Holdgate (UK) and Mr. R.W. Cleland (New Zealand) have resigned.

c) Meetings: A meeting of the Commission was held from 9-12 April 1970. It reviewed the organization, membership and activities of the Commission.

The meeting agreed on the programme and basic projects to be undertaken by the Commission. Detailed discussion was held on

GA.72/14, cont.

the organization of the Second World Conference on National Parks (see item 2). Specific matters, such as the Man and the Biosphere Programme, the needs of the Kaziranga Wildlife Sanctuary and the situation of national parks in Central Africa, were discussed.

- d) Newsletter: Three issues of the Commission Newsletter have been sent to the members of the Commission.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY,
LAW AND ADMINISTRATION
FOR THE PERIOD 1970-1972

Paper prepared by John A. Staub

1. Major concerns

The Commission has been concerned broadly with governmental involvement in environmental activities. Attention has been concentrated on the following aspects:

- (1) The collection, classification and indexing of environmental law documentation from all countries;
- (2) Analyses of new trends in environmental law;
- (3) The development of international conventions on conservation, and assistance on national legislation;
- (4) Exploration of government policy statements and machinery concerned with environmental issues.

2. Environmental Law Documentation

The Commission has been concerned with the further development of the collection of legal documents in IUCN's Environmental Law Centre at Bonn. The collection now includes more than 15,000 items from some 100 countries. Expeditions to 17 African and 13 Arab countries have improved the coverage of the collection.

The project to develop a computerized information retrieval system for this material has been successful. The system, which uses the IBM STAIRS programme, was demonstrated to delegates at the Stockholm Conference and to the Interparliamentary Conference on the Environment in Vienna in June 1972. The pilot system covering material from nine jurisdictions seems likely to be further developed in collaboration with UN agencies as part of the proposed Information Referral Service for the Environment.

The material in the Centre is being used to compile up-to-date information on the legal protection status of certain species of wild animals and plants. The resulting loose-leaf references will be needed in relation to the proposed convention on trade in threatened species.

3. Environmental Law Studies

The Commission has also been involved in a series of studies on new trends in environmental law, and particularly with those aspects which might have application in other jurisdictions. Two major studies have been completed. The first was an examination of US experiences in the development of the right of private citizens or environmental action organizations to intervene in environmental disputes in the public interest. This has already been extended by an examination of related legal issues in Germany. The second was concerned with the feasibility of adopting the US scenic easement system as a tool for conservation action in Europe. The study covered the situation in USA, France and Germany.

A new series of publications, IUCN Environmental Law Papers, has been started and the first three papers (dealing with the above two studies) have already been issued. A number of other studies have been planned. They include the use of legal techniques requiring or encouraging (a) the recycling of wastes, (b) research by industry on the environmental implications of new products, (c) pollution control by industry, (d) open-space zoning as a basis for environmental conservation, and (e) new technology benefitting the environment.

4. International Conventions on Conservation

The Commission has given advice on the various international conventions on conservation that IUCN has initiated or been closely involved with.

Currently these include:

- a) Convention on Export and Import of Certain Species of Wild Animals and Plants - this is expected to be concluded at an intergovernmental conference later this year.
- b) Convention on Conservation of Wetlands of International Importance - the government of Iran is expected to convene an international meeting to open the convention for signature soon.
- c) Convention on Conservation of the World Heritage - this is expected to be concluded at the General Conference of UNESCO in November 1972.
- d) Convention on Conservation of Certain Islands for Science - discussions are in hand with the UN on the further elaboration of this draft.
- e) Convention on Conservation of Polar Bears - now under discussion by the IUCN Polar Bear Specialist Group.

Attention is being given to following up the Stockholm Conference resolutions calling for further treaties on species that migrate from one country to another or that inhabit the high seas.

5. Governmental action on the environment

The Chairman of the Commission has initiated work to collect governmental policy statements on the environment as part of a study of environmental policy formulation. At the same time, data have been collected on government environmental protection agencies. Material from these studies is being prepared for publication. At the same time, action has been taken to prepare for the UN Public Administration Division a series of papers on various aspects of environmental administration. It is expected that this material will be issued in 1972.

6. Other technical matters

Members of the Commission have assisted in replying to inquiries from governments in drafting new laws on conservation issues and on other legal matters.

A project has been drafted concerned with the development of concepts in environmental policy. If funding can be obtained, it will be undertaken by the University of Indiana in collaboration with other university groups in the USA.

Contacts have been made with groups involved in the development of new socio-economic theory responding to the problem of adapting the economic system to finite resources and maintaining quality of life.

7. Organization and Membership

The enlargement of the terms of reference of the Commission, and the establishment of the enlarged Secretariat with a full-time Executive Officer for CEPLA (Dr. John A. Staub) and the institution of the project system have permitted an extension into new fields, and the addition of new members.

- a) Extension: The Commission's new name, Commission on Environmental Policy, Law and Administration, reflects the new terms of reference, as decided by the Executive Board. The work already started by the former Commission on Legislation - continuing as the Committee on Environmental Law - was carried on, and expanded into exploring government environmental action other than legislative. In line with this expansion, the Commission has been divided into three main Committees:

GA.72/15, cont.

- Committee on Environmental Policy;
- Committee on Environmental Law;
- Committee on Environmental Administration.

However, the structure of the Commission, including the status of Task Forces and Working Groups, will be a continuing item on the Agenda of the Commission.

- b) Membership: Upon recommendation by Chairman Professor Lynton K. Caldwell, the following new members have been appointed: Mr. Christian de Laet, Secretary-General of the Canadian Council of Resource and Environment Ministers, Montreal; Mr. Richard N. Gardner, Henry L. Moses Professor of Law and International Organization, Columbia University, New York; Sir Robert Jackson, United Nations Office in Geneva; Mr. Jaro Mayda, Professor of Law, University of Puerto Rico at Rio Piedras; Mr. Kauko Sipponen, Professor of Public Administration, University of Tampere, Finland.
- c) Meetings: The Commission met at Banff, Canada, on 9 September, 1972.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING
FOR THE PERIOD 1970-1972

Paper prepared by A.H. Hoffmann

1. Major concerns

The Commission has widened its scope and this is reflected in the change in name from Commission on Landscape Planning to Commission on Environmental Planning.

The Commission is concerned primarily with the applied aspects of the impact of man on the environment (particularly the impact on fragile ecosystems, such as those found in coastal areas, tropical wet areas, arid and semi-arid areas and circumpolar lands), including impacts arising from such matters as "development projects", increased tourism and the expansion of industry. It considers these matters in relation to the planning process and is concerned generally with all matters affecting the planning of those areas that are not set aside as natural parks and equivalent related reserves. The Commission is involved particularly with matters such as the urban/rural development cycle, land use planning, planning of human settlements and the application of ecological principles to development and to concrete action programmes. It pays attention to matters concerning the planning and management of cultural landscapes that need to be conserved.

This change of emphasis is recent and has not yet been reflected in activities to a major extent. Attention has concentrated in the triennium on the following aspects:

- (1) Promotion of landscape planning in its various aspects, including the development of methodology;
- (2) Development of the Green Book of outstanding and endangered landscapes;
- (3) Examination of the conservation status of the Mediterranean coast.

It has also been concerned more recently, however, with the environmental planning aspects involved in following up the book "Ecological Principles for Economic Development" that is being issued under the auspices of IUCN and the Conservation Foundation.

2. Promotion of Landscape Planning

As a contribution to promoting the awareness of landscape planning, a leaflet on landscape survey and analysis has been issued. Arrangements are being made to circulate this widely. The Commission has been concerned (together with the International Commission on National Parks) in the study by Mr. R.R. Forster leading to the publication of a book "Planning for Man and Nature in National Parks: Reconciling Perpetuation and Use", which is now in press.

A series of projects on the improvement of the cultural landscape is being elaborated with the help of a working group that is concerning itself particularly with the improvement of cultural landscapes in Central Europe. A meeting to launch this work was held at the Polish Academy of Sciences at Crakow in October 1971.

3. The Green Book

The preliminary work on the establishment of the Green Book of outstanding and endangered landscapes has been completed and action is in hand to select and describe cultural landscapes in a number of countries in Europe. As a pilot operation data will be collected from a few countries with the help of collaborators working in conjunction with appropriate local agencies. The areas for inclusion will be screened locally. Data on the selected areas will then be processed by the IUCN Secretariat and screened by an international selection committee. Initial operations will cover the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Ireland, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. The sheets resulting from this work and subsequent processing will be reproduced and issued.

4. Conservation Status of the Mediterranean Coast

Again the preliminary phase of working out methodology has been completed. This project is concerned with studies on the conservation status of the various portions of the coast of the Mediterranean Sea. Its objective is to provide information on the conservation status of the Mediterranean coast and to monitor changes in the situation; to identify sites for conservation projects of various kinds, including areas for optimum development in accordance with sound ecological principles and areas warranting protection as national parks, scientific reserves, etc.; to identify sites for case studies on development in relation to ecological principles; and to provide a basis for assigning priorities guiding conservation action throughout the coast.

Initially the pilot study is concentrating on the coastlines of France, Italy and Yugoslavia where contacts with a number of individuals in

the three countries have been made and sources of information identified. As the work develops, specific sites for conservation projects and for case studies will be selected and additional projects formulated through meetings of a small task force in each country.

The first of these meetings took place in Yugoslavia at the end of August 1972. The project is undertaken jointly with the International Federation of Landscape Architects.

5. Other technical matters

Substantial progress was made on Project No. 20-9 on the landscape ecological studies in the Serengeti National Park, Tanzania, by Mr. Klaus Gerresheim. This project aims to establish a method for a long-term plant-ecological monitoring by means of large-scale aerial photography. The work which was started in 1969, will probably be completed at the end of 1972.

6. Organization and Membership

The reoriented Commission with its widened activities is concerned with projects that are carried out by task forces which, whenever practicable, include members of the Commission.

- a) Committees: To facilitate its work the Commission divides as necessary into two main committees: the Committee on Environmental Management concerned primarily with the evolution of management techniques for enhancing diversity as well as forestalling or reducing the environmental disturbances resulting from man's activities and related topics, and the Committee on Landscape Planning, concerned primarily with topics relating to the planning of areas not set aside as parks or reserves, including the planning of human settlement, conservation of cultural landscapes and related topics. One of these committees is chaired by the Chairman of the Commission and the other one by the Commission's Vice-Chairman.
- b) Membership: The following have been added to the membership of the Commission: Mr. S. Challenger, Senior Lecturer in Landscape Architecture at Lincoln College, New Zealand; Professor V.A. Kovda, Professor of Pedology, Moscow State University, USSR; Professor Chung-Myun Lee, Professor Geography at the Kyung-Hee University, Republic of Korea; Professor Ian L. McHarg, Professor of City Planning in the Department of Landscape Architecture and Regional Planning, University of Pennsylvania, USA; Professor W. Manshard, Director, Department of Environmental Sciences and Natural Resources Research, UNESCO; Dr. L.V. Motorina, Chief,

Department of Recultivation of Devasted Lands, Central Laboratory on Nature Conservation, USSR; Professor D. Ogrin, Professor of Landscape Design, University of Ljubljana, Yugoslavia; and Professor G. Olschowy, Head, Bundesanstalt für Vegetationskunde, Naturschutz und Landschaftspflege, Federal Republic of Germany.

- c) Meetings: The Commission met five times in this period and important decisions were taken with regard to the functions and structure of the Commission and to developing, then refining, projects which represent the major part of the Commission's work programme. The meetings were held 18 April 1970 at Welbergen (F.R.G.); 8 June 1970 at Brno (Czechoslovakia), where concurrently a Symposium on "The relationship between engineering and biology in improving cultural landscapes" was held, to which eight members contributed papers; 7 September 1970 at Lisbon, Portugal, concurrently with the 12th Congress of the International Federation of Landscape Architects; 24 March 1972 at IUCN Headquarters, in Morges, Switzerland; and 9 September 1972 at Banff, Canada.
- d) Newsletter: Five Newsletters have been issued in this period.

NOMINATIONS FOR ELECTION

Paper prepared by Frank G. Nicholls

The Executive Board makes the following nominations for election:

Executive Board

President: Professor D.J. Kuenen (Netherlands)

Members: Professor A.G. Bannikov (USSR)
Mr. Eskandar Firouz (Iran)
Dr. A. Inozemtsev (USSR)
Professor M. Kassas (Egypt)
Ing. Edgardo Mondolfi (Venezuela)
Dr. Otto Soemarwoto (Indonesia)
Mr. Godofredo Stutzin (Chile)
Dr. David P.S. Wasawo (Kenya)
Dr. Gilbert F. White (USA)

Vice-Presidents: Professor A.G. Bannikov (USSR)
Professor Ian McTaggart Cowan (Canada)
Mr. Zafar Futehally (India)
Dr. Christian Jouanin (France)
Dr. David P.S. Wasawo (Kenya)

Commissions

Commission on Ecology:

Chairman: Professor F. Bourliere (France)
Vice-Chairmen: Mr. John S. Gottschalk (USA)
Professor J.D. Ovington (Australia)

Survival Service Commission:

Chairman: Mr. Peter Scott (UK)
Vice-Chairmen: Professor Jean Dorst (France)
Mr. M.K. Ranjitsinh (India)

Commission on Education:

Chairman: Dr. L.K. Shaposhnikov (USSR)
Vice-Chairmen: Mr. Lars-Erik Esping (Sweden)
Dr. T. Pritchard (UK)

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Commission on Environmental Planning:

Chairman: Professor H. Boesch (Switzerland)
Vice-Chairmen: Mr. R.J. Behthem (Netherlands)
Mr. V.C. Robertson (UK)

Commission on Environmental Policy, Law and Administration:

Chairman: Professor Lynton K. Caldwell (USA)
Vice-Chairmen: Mr. B.N. Bogdanov (USSR)
Mr. W.E. Burhenne (Federal Republic
of Germany)

International Commission on National Parks:

Chairman: Mr. John I. Nicol (Canada)
Vice-Chairmen: Professor Th. Monod (France)
Mr. Theodor R. Swem (USA)

Auditor

Bureau Fiduciaire Fernand Guex - Lausanne, Switzerland

Director General

Dr. Gerardo Budowski

SERVICES AVAILABLE FROM IUCN TO ITS MEMBERS

Paper prepared by Gerardo Budowski and Frank G. Nicholls

INTRODUCTION

IUCN is a Union of members - sovereign states, government agencies, and non-governmental organizations - banded together to promote the conservation of nature and natural resources throughout the world. The Union is committed to ensuring that conservation will be recognized as a vital ingredient in international and national development programmes and that it receives a much higher priority than hitherto.

The programme of activities of the Union is examined and approved by delegates of the members every three years at the General Assembly. The organs of the Union - the Executive Board, the Executive Committee, the Commissions, the Secretariat, and the various Working Groups and Task Forces - provide the mechanism for carrying this programme into effect. They enable the members collectively to arrange for conservation action at the international, as well as other, levels, which is the prime purpose of IUCN. One of the major reasons for membership in the Union is to participate in and contribute to the world view of conservation that stems from IUCN's work.

At the same time, however, this mechanism can and does provide services to the members and this present paper examines such services including the possibility of securing financial assistance and suggests ways in which members may best benefit from them. It is especially pertinent now that the Union's potential for service has been expanded, and its governmental members are increasingly involved with conservation issues.

Assistance available

Services that IUCN can provide to members include:

1. technical and scientific advice on specific conservation problems;
2. sending scientific missions to examine and evaluate field situations of relevance to conservation programmes;
3. providing through its publications recent information on the status of world or regional conservation and on new development in conservation;

(1) The order of listing does not reflect priorities or other assessments,

GA.72/18, cont.

4. information and clearinghouse services;
5. assistance in supporting and funding specific conservation projects through IUCN/WWF channels;
6. assistance in preparing and channelling requests for larger-scale funding to international agencies and other appropriate sources;
7. assistance in funding capable and well-trained experts to work on local conservation problems or to serve members in other ways;
8. assistance in arranging environmental education and training;
9. assistance in forming intergovernmental working groups of experts to examine specific conservation issues;
10. assistance in arranging for or carrying through local, regional or international conferences on relevant conservation issues;
11. assistance in drafting international agreements, treaties, and conventions;
12. assistance in planning national conservation policies;
13. assistance in drafting national conservation legislation.

These services are particularly relevant to State members and agency members amongst developing countries, it being understood that State members may avail themselves of the broadest range of topics.

It must be stressed, however, that these activities are supplementary to the prime function of IUCN: to act internationally. The Union can only do this effectively if members take a more active role in keeping IUCN informed of their views and request it to act on matters which they feel deserve international intervention. In the forthcoming triennium a special effort will be made to improve communication between the Union and its members on a two-way basis. (Members are asked to complete and return the questionnaire (see Annex 3) relating to communications and services.) In the paragraphs that follow some aspects of the services available to members are examined in greater detail.

Information and Clearinghouse

IUCN through its network of contacts and correspondents is aware of the conservation status of biotic communities, species and their habitats in most areas of the world and of conservation action programmes planned or in progress. It is able to serve members as a specialized information .

service and clearinghouse in this field. Although it cannot at present undertake extensive compilation or analyses without charging for the service, it can provide general guidance as to sources of information or indicate in broad terms the status of particular topics on which members may wish to have information.

The IUCN Bulletin which is now issued monthly in English and French advises members of important meetings and their outcome, summarizes conservation issues of current concern, and reviews important new books.

Other more specialized publications, including proceedings of conferences and meetings, provide members with information on topics of major conservation interest. Members receive copies as they are issued, except for the Red Data Book and specialized directories that are financed on a revolving fund basis.

The language coverage has been extended in some notable cases, e.g. a summary version of the Bulletin in Spanish, and the translation and reproduction of selected information in Spanish, German and Russian.

Scientific Advice

IUCN can provide members with scientific advice on conservation problems, either from its own resources (Commissions, Secretariat, Working Groups, etc.), or by making use of rapid links with other organizations, (such as the specialized UN agencies, particularly FAO and UNESCO, and other inter-governmental or non-governmental agencies with which IUCN has close ties) and with appropriate specialists. Such advice is usually available to members free of charge but it may be necessary to examine sources of funding if the query involves special searches or makes heavy demands on a specialist's time.

Delegates of State members attending international conferences at which IUCN is represented by specialists can be assisted with advice on conservation problems and related technical matters on request. Such advice can be available before the Conference by correspondence or visits to Morges or during the Conference itself.

Support for Conservation Programmes

IUCN can assist its members, particularly State and agency members amongst developing countries, to formulate conservation projects and to find support for them.

Through its close involvement with WWF, IUCN can assist in the development and financing of suitable projects for conservation action. Such projects can stand either as complete units or as exploratory or bridging projects leading to the development of larger projects that may be submitted to the UN or regional or unilateral sources of technical assistance. More than

GA.72/18, cont.

\$1 million will be available to IUCN/WWF in 1973 for this purpose. If IUCN/WWF funding is not available for such projects, IUCN can often assist in exploring other potential sources of assistance. Through its relationship with the UN system and the familiarity of its staff with UN procedures, IUCN is able to advise on the appropriate form for requests to the appropriate UN bodies.

Such assistance can include help in finding fellowships, provision of experts, assistance for attendance at meetings, building links with research institutions in other countries, funding equipment, and so on.

(Annex 1 sets out the broad areas which may be funded under IUCN/WW project operations and the general guidelines for developing potentially acceptable projects. Annex 2 gives the format for IUCN/WWF project outlines that are required as the basis for requests for assistance.)

Endorsement of Conservation Programmes

IUCN alone, or jointly with WWF when appropriate and this is usually the case, can help its members by endorsement of conservation programmes. Appropriate letters of endorsement can be directed to heads of State, ministers, and other decision makers when the programme warrants such endorsement. Because of its independent status, IUCN can act rapidly and objectively in stating the problem, and suggesting solutions.

An endorsement of this kind may also be valuable, when requests are being submitted for funding projects.

It must be realized, of course, that such endorsement can be given only when IUCN/WWF are satisfied after appropriate inquiry that the endorsement is warranted; any other basis would quickly diminish IUCN/WWF credibility.

More general position statements, such as those that now form a regular feature of the IUCN Bulletin, can of course also contribute in this way and can be used in strengthening locally the case for specific conservation action. Members can suggest appropriate topics for such statements, or through their involvement in IUCN meetings or in meetings where IUCN has an important voice, generate recommendations that contribute to the endorsement of local, national or international conservation action.

Other Services

IUCN is able to suggest names of participants in international meetings convened by various agencies and so assist in securing the attendance of appropriately qualified representatives of its members at such gatherings. It is also able to help members with recruitment problems by formulating job descriptions, suggesting candidates for posts, and in some cases finding manpower through its links with the International Secretariat for Volunteer Services and other sources.

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Guidelines for IUCN/WWF Projects

Topics

The following topics are of particular interest for IUCN/WWF projects:

1. Conservation of wild species and biotic communities

As in the past, planning and managing national parks and other protected areas as a way of promoting conservation action is considered particularly worthwhile. The same can be said of wildlife and the control of all factors endangering species and natural communities.

2. Man/environmental interactions

Projects towards better ways of ensuring land and water-use along sound conservation practices and generally speaking to promote what is considered quality-of-life based on the maintenance and enhancement of natural communities, including economic aspects, will be considered with great interest. In this connection, assistance towards shaping environmental policies, promoting appropriate laws, and helping in setting up appropriate administrative procedures, are considered most important.

3. Conservation education and information

This subject deserves the very highest priority, particularly in developing countries, and IUCN/WWF are keenly interested in supporting any programmes that would enhance public understanding of conservation values and any programmes of conservation education and training.

Points to remember

In formulating project outlines (see Annex 2), the following points should be taken into account:

- a) Conservation importance of the project must be underlined, even if at an early stage basic research may be called for.
- b) It is important that adequate provision be made for thorough follow-up action and that this should be indicated in the application.
- c) The project has a greater chance of success if it draws financial support from other sponsoring agencies.

- d) In developing countries particularly, local scientists and/or well-trained government officials should be involved wherever possible. Greater attention is likely to be given to a project where its implementation enhances the "prestige" of a local conservationist and his organization vis-a-vis official institutions, thereby increasing the effectiveness in promoting immediate or follow-up conservation action within his country.

INTERNATIONAL UNION
FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE
AND NATURAL RESOURCES

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND

CONTENT OF IUCN/WWF PROJECT OUTLINE

1. Title: To be descriptive of the Project but to be as short as possible; an amplification by added sub-title may be used if necessary.
2. Originator: Name, title and address of the person(s) or the association originating the project.
3. Amount of grant requested: Total cost of the project in U.S. dollars
4. Project description: Provide information under the following sub-headings:

Scope - Define the general ambit of the Project as currently perceived. Describe briefly the topic covered by the Project and indicate the extent to which this will be dealt with. Information on how the Project will be accomplished should not appear here but under "Project Details".

Objective - Define the objective of the Project, that is the basic purpose to be achieved by the Project. In general, this should indicate the expected conservation goal served by the Project.

Justification - Provide the supporting reasons for undertaking the Project, including follow-up action and benefits to be derived. Reasons for IUCN/WWF involvement should also be included, and reference to any pertinent IUCN/WWF resolutions.

Background - Give the current state of knowledge on the topic (including references to pertinent literature) and the history of matters affecting the Project. The current status of related projects (please cite IUCN/WWF numbers), including those of FAO, UNESCO and others, is pertinent here. The relationship of the Project to the work of IUCN Commissions and other groups should also be included. In many cases it will be appropriate to assign details to appendices.

Project Details - Particularly in the case of a complex Project, this may start with a brief statement of the coverage of the Project (give more detail than under "Scope" and set it out in terms of the work to be done).

Indicate the stages into which the Project will be divided or the various phases in which it will be carried out. Separate tasks to be undertaken might also be described here.

The duration of the Project (perhaps with a timetable for accomplishing the several phases, stages or tasks) should be stated, and indicate where it will be carried out, and how it will be done. Pertinent methodology should be outlined.

The personnel required should also be outlined. Brief personal histories of the professional staff involved should be given in the appendices. If personnel has to be found for the work, draft job descriptions giving data on required qualifications and experience should be appended.

Execution - Give name, title and institution affiliation, together with the qualifications of the person(s) who will carry out the Project; also details on collaborating groups and facilities that will be made available.

5. Estimated costs: Estimate Project costs under the headings of salaries, travel, equipment, supplies, and other costs for each calendar year. Provide reasons for adoption of specific cost items.
6. References and responsibilities:

References - Give names and addresses of knowledgeable people known to IUCN/WWF who endorse the Project.

Technical responsibility - Name, title and address of the person or organization responsible for the technical aspects of the Project.

Administrative responsibility - Name, title and address of the person or organization responsible for the administrative aspects of the Project.

7. Timing of financial requirements:

Period - Period during which Project will be carried out.

Timing of financial disbursements - Indicate by quarters of year amount of funds required each quarter.

Bank account for payment - Give name and address of bank, name of individual account, and account number.

Estimates of further applications - Mention should be made of any project which might be prepared as follow up of the present Project.

8. Other funds available: Give details on existing or potential other funding of the project.
9. Remarks: Anything pertinent to financing not included elsewhere.
10. Project Officer: To be filled in by IUCN/WWF.

Date of original application:

Date of issue of IUCN/WWF Project: to be filled in by IUCN/WWF.

REVIEW OF MEMBERSHIP SINCE THE 10th GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Paper prepared by Gerardo Budowski and Frank G. Nicholls

1. The following brief survey shows the changing status of the Union's membership since the 10th General Assembly.

State Membership

2. Current State Membership is 29, the same as at the 10th General Assembly. Greece and Laos have notified their adherence to the Statutes of the Union and two State Members, Monaco and Venezuela, have resigned. It has been indicated that Venezuela will join the Union again in 1973.

Organizational Membership

3. At the 10th General Assembly, IUCN had 225 organizational members. Since that date the Executive Board has admitted an additional 69 bodies to membership (subject to ratification by the General Assembly) and one organization member has been transferred to the international category, bringing the total to 293. Of this total 102 are governmental and 191 are non-governmental. The increase in membership in this category is more than 30 percent.

International Membership

4. The number of international members at New Delhi was nine. An additional eight members have been admitted by the Executive Board (subject to ratification by the General Assembly) and one member has been transferred to this category as indicated in paragraph 3 above, bringing the total to 18. Thus the total membership in this category has doubled since 1969.

Country Coverage

5. IUCN membership now ranges over 85 countries compared with 74 at New Delhi.

Supporters

6. The group of IUCN supporters now consists of 713 Friends and 20 Sustaining Associates. The number of Life Members is now 90 which shows an increase of 28 Life Members since the 10th General Assembly.

INCREASED MEMBERSHIP FEES

Paper prepared by Frank G. Nicholls

The Executive Board, having further considered the proposals in Agenda Paper GA.72/6, wishes to recommend:

- 1) That delegates of State Members and agency members should meet at a time to be announced with the Deputy Director General to consider the proposals for increased membership fees for State and agency members and to report back to the General Assembly at either the 43rd or 44th Session with recommendations as to appropriate action.
- 2) That the new fees for national organizational members be a minimum of \$100.

SUGGESTED PROCEDURE FOR CONSIDERING
PROPOSALS FOR AMENDMENTS TO STATUTES

Paper prepared by Frank G. Nicholls

1. In accordance with the provisions of the Statutes, the proposal for amendments to the Statutes set out in Agenda Paper GA.72/1 was sent to all members of the Union six months in advance of the General Assembly. At that time members were asked for comments in writing, with the intention that any suggestions involving further changes would be examined by the Executive Committee and that the information would be circulated to all members so that they could instruct their delegates in the light of this material.
2. In the event the only suggestions received in writing are those set out in Conference Papers GA.11 Conf. 1 and 2.
3. Information has been received that some delegates wish to propose further changes from the floor.
4. The Executive Committee believes that it will be difficult to handle such amendments. In the first place it is difficult to undertake the task of legal drafting in a short space of time; the implications of any changes in wording need to be carefully weighed and an examination made as to the effects on other sections of the Statutes. Secondly, both the French and the English texts are concerned and reconciliation between them will be difficult to accomplish in the General Assembly. Furthermore, any such changes will not have been examined by the members that have not been able to send delegates to the General Assembly.
5. The Executive Committee believes that the appropriate procedure is for the General Assembly to consider only the draft Resolution in Agenda Paper GA.72/1 and the written amendments in Conference Papers GA.11 Conf. 1 and 2. The proposals would then be considered section by section and either adopted or rejected.
6. The Executive Committee proposes that, for the reasons set out in paragraph 4 above, this suggested procedure be adopted.
7. If this suggestion does not meet with the approval of the General Assembly, the Executive Committee suggests that any amendments that are proposed from the floor by delegates be reduced to writing and referred back to the Executive Committee. The remaining sections of the proposals for amendment might then be dealt with immediately by the General Assembly. The new amendments would then be brought back to the General Assembly with the recommendations of the Executive Committee at either the 43rd or 44th Sessions.

GA.72/21, cont.

8. The Executive Committee points out that the schedule for the General Assembly is a heavy one and that if a long debate on the Statutes takes place other important items will have to be given scant attention or extra sittings held. The present timetable makes the idea of extra sittings rather difficult.

The Executive Committee hopes that the delegates will give careful attention to these suggestions and the reasons that have prompted them. It does not wish to press the amendments to the Statutes without adequate consideration but believes that all members have already had ample opportunity to suggest changes. It points out that further amendments to correct any points that some delegates now wish to change can be proposed for consideration at the 12th General Assembly.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PROGRAMME AND BUDGET
FOR 1973-1975

Report prepared by M.E.D. Poore, Chairman

1. The Programme and Budget Committee was entrusted by you with two tasks: to consider the proposal for increased membership fees and to examine the Programme and Budget for the years 1973-1975. A resolution on Membership Fees is attached as Annex 1.

Programme and Budget

2. The Committee examined the programme submitted by the Executive Board. This reveals strikingly the great progress that has been made by the Union in the last three years, and, in the view of the Committee, reflects faithfully the wishes and priorities of the Assembly. The Committee recommends, therefore, that there is no reason to alter the programme as set out in Agenda Paper GA.72/3.
3. But the ability of the Union to carry out this programme depends completely on the resources available to it. The situation is set out clearly in the draft paper which is before you, so it is not the intent of this paper to give a detailed analysis now. The most important issues appear on pages 58 - 60 of Agenda Paper GA.72/3 and in Annex to that paper. But there are a number of important issues which the Committee feels bound to draw to the attention of the General Assembly.
4. The Ford Foundation grant, which has made it possible in the last three years to develop the central competence of IUCN, comes to an end this year; and, although it is hoped that the Ford Foundation may make further grants in the triennium, no decision has yet been reached.
5. The Executive Board feels it essential that the hard-core recurrent expenditure of the Union should be underwritten by an assured income and the Director General is making strenuous efforts in a number of directions to ensure that this takes place as soon as possible.
6. With the close cooperation of the World Wildlife Fund it is believed that there is high probability that expenditure to cover commitments at the present level will be balanced by an assured income by 1976. But the Committee considers it its responsibility to draw to the attention of the General Assembly the serious situation that faces the Union during the next three years.

GA.72/22, cont.

7. If one makes a reasonable prediction of the funds which will accrue from the increase of membership fees and from the growing income from the WWF endowment funds, there will still remain a deficit on recurrent expenditure of nearly \$1.5 million spread over the three years, with the most serious deficit in 1973.
8. There are broadly two different courses which the Committee on Programme and Budget could recommend to the General Assembly at this stage: one is to reduce the commitment of the Union to a level which would be covered by assured and guaranteed income; the other is to adopt the proposals put before us, continue the activity of the Union at, or near, the present level and to make outstanding efforts to raise funds to meet the deficit.
9. If the Committee were to recommend the first course to you it would mean losing the momentum which has been gained over the last few years, disbanding a carefully selected professional team (for staff costs account for about 70% of the recurrent expenditure) and dealing the Union a blow from which it would be very hard, if indeed possible, for it to recover. It would mean doing this too at a time when the opportunities offered to the Union in the action arising out of the Stockholm Conference are greater than they have ever been before, when the causes for which IUCN stand have high international priority and public appeal, and when closer and more professional relationships have been built with the other international organizations, with governments, and with the World Wildlife Fund than ever before. A cutback at this stage would damage all these relationships. We consider that this would be a mistaken and irresponsible course of action.
10. What is the alternative? The second course, to sustain the present level of activity while making supreme efforts to raise the necessary funds, involves some risk. Evidence which has been provided to the Committee leads it to believe, however, that this risk is acceptable. The Union's Executive Committee should, however, keep the position under constant review and, if at any time it does not prove possible to obtain the anticipated funds to maintain the planned level of activities, it will be necessary for it to examine priorities and reduce activity accordingly.
11. Any staff posts which become vacant during the next three years will be subjected to stringent review. If they are considered essential, efforts will be made to fill them by secondment, as is already the case with two staff posts. This is a further way in which governments may consider assisting the Union.

12. The Programme and Budget Committee recommends that the General Assembly adopt the following resolution:

"The General Assembly RESOLVES that the Programme and Budget for 1973-1975 set out in Agenda Paper GA.72/3 be endorsed and adopted."

DRAFT RESOLUTION

Whereas the membership fees of non-governmental members have not been raised since the inception of IUCN in 1948;

AND whereas the membership fees of State members were last examined in Lucerne in 1966, when adjustments were made designed to meet from membership fees about 50% of IUCN expenditure;

AND whereas in 1972, due to devaluation of currency and increasing costs, present membership fees meet only 13% of the IUCN hard-core recurrent expenditure;

AND whereas the direct costs of the routine services made available by IUCN to each member exceeds \$100 per annum;

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES:

- (1) That membership fees of national organization members be raised to a minimum of \$100 per annum with immediate effect;
- (2) That membership fees for international organization members be fixed at a minimum of \$100 per annum except where IUCN has reciprocal working arrangements with the body concerned;
- (3) That each non-governmental member be obliged to assess the extent to which its resources would enable it to pay a larger fee, and to pledge an appropriate sum;
- (4) That the amount of fees so pledged by each member organization be published by IUCN and that such amount be modifiable only at a subsequent General Assembly;
- (5) That new applicants for membership be required to make a similar assessment and pledge before their membership application is considered;

AND FURTHER RESOLVES:

That the membership fees of Affiliates be set at a minimum of \$50 per annum, and that they be subject to the requirements of self-assessment and pledging described above;

AND FURTHER RESOLVES:

- (1) That the present rates of membership fees for State members be raised to those in the following scale:

<u>Group</u>	<u>Membership Fee</u>
1	\$ 550
2	1,100
3	1,650
4	2,300
5	3,000
6	3,800
7	4,900
8	6,200
9	7,600
10	9,000

and that these rates become obligatory in 1975;

- (2) That in the meantime all State members be urged to adopt these new rates as soon as possible;

AND FURTHER RESOLVES:

- (1) That membership fees for all Agency members be set at a minimum of \$100 per annum with immediate effect;
- (2) That the membership fees for Agency members of the central government in countries that are not State members be increased so that the total fees for such agencies in any one country amount to one-third of the State membership fee applicable to that country, this to become effective at the General Assembly if then approved. In the meantime the Agency members concerned be urged to adopt these new rates as soon as possible.

CONSERVATION RESOLUTIONS

Paper prepared by Resolutions Committee

1. Stockholm Conference

CONSIDERING the vital importance of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm 1972) in focussing national and international attention on environmental issues;

HAVING STUDIED the Declaration and the Action Programme adopted by the UN Conference at Stockholm;

THE 11th GENERAL ASSEMBLY of IUCN meeting at Banff, Canada, in September 1972:

ENDORSES the outcome of the UN Conference at Stockholm;

EXPRESSES the hope that the UN General Assembly will adopt the recommendations of the Conference and will establish the necessary machinery to carry these recommendations into effect;

WARMLY CONGRATULATES the Secretary General of the Conference and his Secretariat for their preparation and handling of the meetings;

AND ASSURES the United Nations that IUCN will assist in all ways possible in carrying into effect those aspects of the Action Plan of Stockholm that are within its special competence.

2. Conservation of the World Heritage

RECALLING proposals by conservationists for the recognition of outstanding natural and cultural areas as constituting the World Heritage and the initiatives taken by UNESCO and IUCN in this connection;

BEING AWARE of the draft convention on conservation of the World Heritage that will be considered by the General Conference of UNESCO in Paris in October/November 1972;

NOTING the endorsement of this draft convention by the UN Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm 1972);

THE 11th GENERAL ASSEMBLY meeting at Banff, Canada, in September 1972:

CALLS UPON all governments to adhere to the convention on the Conservation of the World Heritage;

AMD URGES governments to give the widest publicity to the concept of the convention and to take action to enable potential sites to be designated as soon as possible.

3. Convention on the Conservation of Wetlands

RECALLING the successful initiative of the Government of Iran in securing agreement of governments to the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance considered by the International Conference on Wetlands held at Ramsar in January 1971, with the active participation of IUCN;

BEING INFORMED that the resulting convention has now been opened for signature at UNESCO headquarters in Paris;

THE 11th GENERAL ASSEMBLY of IUCN meeting at Banff, Canada, in September 1972:

CALLS ON governments represented at Ramsar to sign and ratify the convention as soon as possible;

URGES all other governments to consider early adherence to the convention;

AND DRAWS ATTENTION to the need for including within the scope of the convention suitable areas of high-quality Sphagnum peatlands, as being a very widespread type of wetland under threat of drainage, with possible adverse ecological effects and doubtful economic justification.

4. Man and the Biosphere Programme

BEING AWARE of the development of UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere Programme and its close relationship with the work of IUCN;

THE 11th GENERAL ASSEMBLY of IUCN meeting at Banff, Canada, in September 1972:

WELCOMES the MAB Programme and the steps that UNESCO is taking to ensure the fullest possible use of IUCN's on-going projects and potentialities in carrying out several of the MAB projects and the supporting activities, including those concerned with environmental education.

5. FAO Activities in Environmental Issues

BEING INFORMED of the increased emphasis by FAO in its programmes on environmental topics, particularly through studies of the marginal

GA.72/23, cont.

lands and national parks in Africa and Latin America, soon to be extended to the Middle East and South-East Asia;

APPRECIATING the activities of FAO in relation to training in wild-life management and national park operations in Africa and Latin America;

THE 11th GENERAL ASSEMBLY of IUCN meeting at Banff, Canada, in September 1972:

COMMENDS the prominence now being given to environmental issues in FAO programmes;

AND EXPRESSES THE HOPE that FAO will continue to maintain close liaison with IUCN in this field.

6. Ecological Principles for Economic Development

CONSIDERING the many examples brought before the 12th Technical Meeting of IUCN of the damage caused by continuing failure to ensure full advanced study of foreseeable environmental impacts of new development projects involving disturbance to, or encroachment upon, natural environment, for example in several Arctic lands, in the Amazon and Mekong Basins, in southern British Columbia, and in the Montana/Wyoming coalfields;

THE 11th GENERAL ASSEMBLY of IUCN meeting at Banff, Canada, in September 1972:

INVITES all sponsors of major development projects to ensure, and all governments concerned to require, that comprehensive and competent scientific and technical evaluation of relevant ecological factors normally be made publicly available as a prior condition before any such project be accepted and acted upon;

MP DRAWS ATTENTION to the usefulness for this purpose of the forthcoming publication by IUCN and the Conservation Foundation entitled Ecological Principles for Economic Development, which has special reference to the tropics.

7. Conservation and Development of Tropical Rain Forests

RECOGNIZING that present and planned agricultural, grazing and forest exploitation activities, sometimes involving agrarian reform schemes, are resulting in major impacts on tropical rain forests and often lead to their complete disappearance and replacement by secondary communities, thus depriving the countries concerned of a valuable potential resource;

THE THE 11th GENERAL ASSEMBLY of IUCN meeting in Banff, Canada, in September 1972:

URGES all governments to recognize:

- (1) that all development programmes which involve the manipulation of tropical rain forests should be based upon ecological analysis and principles and the application of appropriate technologies that can result in a sustained yield from the resource with minimum adverse effects upon the environment;
- (2) that the governments of those countries in which companies extracting timber from tropical forest lands are based, should exercise increased controls over the operations of such companies undertaken abroad to oblige them to take all the precautions that would avoid the degradation of tropical forest ecosystems;*
- (3) that important and unique areas within tropical rain forests should be set aside for management as national parks, sanctuaries and reserves to ensure the conservation of representative natural formations and species, as well as genetic resources;
- (4) that critical areas within tropical rain forests such as upper watersheds, riverine and estuarine zones, slopes and areas subject to accelerated erosion be given special treatment including the restriction of harmful land-use practices, and the 'use of reforestation or other protective measures; and
- (5) that countries with large tropical timber resources be given financial assistance by appropriate national and international agencies to help maintain their forest resources.

8. Balanced Tourism

RECOGNIZING that, despite the fact that tourism has often been responsible for encouraging conservation activities in many parts of the world, expanding tourism is resulting in increasingly severe damage to the environment, including fauna and flora;

KNOWING that many tourist and travel interests have often neglected the responsibilities inherent in their profitable exploitation of environmental resources, and failed to respond to invitations to participate in coordinated efforts towards reducing environmental

* Attention is also directed to the handbook on long-term contracts for forest utilization prepared by FAO.

GA.72/23, cont.

impact, as formulated at the 4th Technical Meeting of IUCN at Salzburg in 1953, and subsequently;

THE 11th GENERAL ASSEMBLY of IUCN meeting at Banff, Canada, in September 1972:

REITERATES that IUCN is willing to cooperate with international tourist and travel organizations by providing ecological and other technical advice on reducing the adverse environmental impact of tourism;

AND INVITES governments of countries which send out, or receive, mass tourist movements to call urgently for reports from their national tourist and travel organizations specifying concrete programmes which they will follow for securing ecological and other technical advice, and for modifying their plans and actions so as to deal with adverse impacts of tourism on the environment.

9. Oil Exploration in the Mediterranean

CONSIDERING that exploitation of off-shore petroleum often results in leakages, forming oil slicks which are destructive to the flora and fauna of the open sea and coastal zones, and to recreational values;

CONSIDERING the ecological importance of pelagic and littoral flora and fauna in relation to the trophic chains responsible for marine productivity;

CONSIDERING ALSO that the Mediterranean shores through their beauty and mild climate are important centres for international tourism;

CONSIDERING FURTHER that the conservation of the natural ecosystems and the perpetuation of recreational values of these areas are incompatible with the existence of polluting industrial installations;

THE 11th GENERAL ASSEMBLY of IUCN meeting at Banff, Canada, in September 1972:

URGES all responsible authorities in Mediterranean countries to demand compliance with the most stringent regulations designed to prevent spillage, leakage and consequent oil pollution by concessionaires and others involved in oil exploration and exploitation.

10. Ecological Considerations in Planning Boundaries of Parks and Reserves

RECOGNIZING that an important objective of national parks and related reserves is the conservation of natural populations of animal species which provide information on the functioning of natural, unaltered ecosystems;

BELIEVING that the information thus obtained is essential for the planning of national economic and social development projects;

THE 11th GENERAL ASSEMBLY of IUCN meeting at Banff, Canada, in September 1972:

RECOMMENDS that in the establishment of major reserves and national parks no effort be spared to establish boundaries on the basis of ecological considerations, so as to preserve complete ecosystems and maintain viable populations of any important species of wild plants and animals which they may contain;

AND FURTHER RECOMMENDS that the boundaries of existing parks and reserves which have been established without regard to ecological criteria be adjusted to conform with such criteria.

11. Marine Parks and Reserves

WELCOMING the active interest in many parts of the world, notably the Caribbean, the Mediterranean, the Tanzanian and Kenyan sectors of the East African coast, the Indian Ocean Islands, Australia and South Africa, in the establishment and effective management of marine and national parks;

NOTING that despite the prominence given to this issue at the Symposium on Conservation in the South Pacific Region held at Noumea in August 1971 the progress so far made in this matter in parts of the Pacific region is not yet in keeping with their high scientific interest;

THE 11th GENERAL ASSEMBLY of IUCN meeting at Banff, Canada, in September 1972:

URGES governments concerned to promote the establishment of marine parks and reserves;

AND IN PARTICULAR URGES the Government of Fiji to take action in its archipelago of exceptional interest, where some of the reefs are under increasingly destructive pressure, and to give support to the efforts of the National Trust of Fiji in arousing public interest in this matter.

GA.72/23, cont.

12. Arctic International Wildlife Range

BEING AWARE of the efforts now being made in Canada and the USA to establish an International Wildlife Range in the borderlands of the Yukon Territory and State of Alaska;

BELIEVING that the proposed area of the Range, approximately 8 million hectares, should be sufficient to make it a self-contained and stable unit, and a magnificent sample of the Arctic region of great significance not only for North America but for the world;

THE 11th GENERAL ASSEMBLY of IUCN meeting at Banff, Canada, in September 1972:

COMMENDS those concerned for this far-sighted proposal;

AND URGES the Governments of Canada and USA to bring it to completion at the earliest possible date, so as to afford protection in perpetuity to an area of complex ecosystems of the greatest interest to science, together with its people and wildlife.

13. New Hebrides Kaori Forest

CONSIDERING that the Kaori, Agathis obtusa, one of the rare forest species of Agathis, is strictly endemic to the New Hebrides and that most significant occurrences are in the island of Erromango;

CONSIDERING that the Agathis forests of Erromango have other special botanical characteristics and form an ecosystem of unique scientific interest.

BELIEVING that the Kaori is one of the most important natural resources of the New Hebrides and that its exploitation should therefore be controlled and managed on a sustained yield basis;

BEING AWARE that current exploitation of the Agathis forests of Erromango is destructive and out of keeping with modern forestry practice, giving no chance of regeneration and encouraging erosion;

THE 11th GENERAL ASSEMBLY of IUCN meeting at Banff, Canada, in September 1972:

URGES the governments of France and the United Kingdom in view of their responsibility for the New Hebrides condominium, to establish a strict Forest Reserve of about 2500 hectares in the valley of the Lampanouri river and its tributary immediately to the west, where it could provide for the preservation of genetic stocks, and serve as a standard to enable the degraded forest to be restored to its original scientific and economic value.

14. Regional Parks in Brazil

INFORMED that the Government of Brazil has decreed the establishment of two regional parks of unique ecological significance: Cardozo Island, near the coast of the States of Sao Paulo and Parana, a tropical area of 8,000 hectares having archeological, biological, and marine importance, and including magnificent rain forests and most of the yet-undeveloped beaches of the region, and Vassununga, an area of 2000 hectares in the State of Sao Paulo, which includes the last large groves of the giant jequitiba trees Cariniana;

CONCERNED that the land to implement these decrees has not yet been acquired;

THE 11th GENERAL ASSEMBLY of IUCN meeting at Banff, Canada in September 1972:

COMMENDS the Governments of Brazil and of the State of Sao Paulo for their foresight in setting aside these unique and valuable areas;

AND URGES that the land acquisition to secure these parks proceed as rapidly as possible.

15. Protection of Wide-ranging Species

RECALLING Recommendation 32 of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm, 1972). calling for enactment of international conventions and treaties to protect species inhabiting international waters or those that migrate from one country to another;

RECALLING ALSO that one of the statutory objectives of IUCN is the preparation of international conventions for the conservation of nature and that several recent initiatives have been taken by IUCN in this field;

THE 11th GENERAL ASSEMBLY of IUCN meeting at Banff, Canada, in September 1972:

STRONGLY ENDORSES the recommendation of the Stockholm Conference and the action already initiated by the Executive Board of IUCN to prepare draft treaties to protect species inhabiting international waters and migratory species;

AND COMMENDS the action already taken with the governments of Canada, Denmark, Norway, the USSR and the USA to conclude a draft Protocol on the Conservation of Polar Bears, which should lead eventually to a more comprehensive convention on this topic.

16. Conservation of Marine Resources

BEING CONCERNED that industrial fishing may result in dangerous depletion of marine resources, particularly marine mammals, inhabiting international waters by over-exploitation and through pollution and other environmental disturbances;

BELIEVING that these resources should be treated as international property and as such should be subject to fully international control;

SUPPORTING the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm 1972) relating to such resources, particularly the whales;

THE 11th GENERAL ASSEMBLY of IUCN meeting at Banff, Canada, in September 1972:

RECOMMENDS that the United Nations should institute measures to bring marine resources inhabiting international waters under fully international control;

URGES all nations to modify fishing operations carried out by their nationals, so as to avoid destruction of porpoises and other small cetaceans caused by unacceptable fishing techniques;

STRESSES the need for further conservation measures for threatened species of marine mammals, particularly national measures for those species inhabiting coastal waters;

URGES all organizations concerned to examine rigorously the permitted quotas for all marine live resources, especially whales and seals, and to impose a moratorium on the capture of any species for which scientific evidence does not clearly support continued harvest;

AND SUGGESTS that the greatest caution be exercised in exploitation of krill since the existence of many other valuable species, particularly the baleen whales, depends on this resource.

17. International Trade in Wildlife

RECOGNIZING the initiative taken by IUCN in matters relating to the international trade in wildlife and the urgent need for international regulation of the increasing trade in threatened species of wildlife and their products;

NOTING the progress being made in developing an international convention on trade in threatened species of wildlife;

BEING AWARE that such a convention will require support from national legislation and effective enforcement;

THE 11th GENERAL ASSEMBLY of IUCN meeting at Banff, Canada, in September 1972:

URGES all governments to participate in the proposed intergovernmental meeting to conclude the convention to be held in Washington D.C. with target date February 1973;

AND RECOMMENDS that governments should introduce effective legislation to protect threatened species of wildlife, including prohibition of capture and killing and control of all trade in such species and their products, and that such legislation should be properly enforced.

18. Agreements with Industry on Use of Threatened Species

CONSIDERING the continuing depletion of threatened species of wildlife by commercial exploitation;

RECOGNIZING the value of negotiation with industry for voluntary moratoria and other restrictions on the use of threatened species of wildlife as an interim measure pending the institution of mandatory control by governments, for example the agreement negotiated by IUCN and WWF with the International Fur Trade Federation;

THE 11th GENERAL ASSEMBLY of IUCN meeting at Banff, Canada, in September 1972:

RESOLVES that every care should be taken in negotiating such agreements to ensure that no concessions are made that would tend to be detrimental to the survival of the species or sub-species concerned;

AND FURTHER RESOLVES that any such agreements be subject to review by the General Assembly.

19. Use of Endangered Species in Research and Teaching

BEING CONCERNED that endangered species of wildlife (both plants and animals) should be accorded the fullest possible protection;

RECOGNIZING that these species have suffered from habitat destruction, the effects of pollution, uncontrolled hunting and over-exploitation;

REALIZING that the demands of biological and medical research may have unwittingly contributed to the extinction of some species or sub-species;

THE 11th GENERAL ASSEMBLY of IUCN meeting at Banff, Canada, in September 1972:

RECOMMENDS that endangered species taken from the wild should not be used in bio-medical, zoological or botanical research, except in crucial human health research, or research aimed at establishing the factors that are endangering the survival of the species, and then only when fully effective measures have been taken to ensure the survival of such species.

20. Use of Non-Human Primates in Research and Teaching

RECOGNIZING the unique value of non-human primates as man's closest relatives and as models serving the biological and medical sciences in the advancement of human health and scientific knowledge;

THE 11th GENERAL ASSEMBLY of IUCN meeting at Banff, Canada, in September 1972:

RECOMMENDS that all governments ensure that every effort is made to conserve threatened species of non-human primates in their natural habitat;

AND RECOMMENDS FURTHER that research institutions, laboratories and universities take action to ensure:

- (1) that the greatest care be taken to meet demands for animal material for research and teaching by choosing species of non-human primates that are not threatened, or by using other non-threatened animal species or, preferably, tissue culture whenever possible;
- (2) that maximum use be made of individual animals in order to reduce demands;
- (3) that threatened species of non-human primates, including all apes, are not used for bio-medical, teaching or commercial purposes except in crucial human health research, and then only when fully effective measures have been taken to ensure the survival of the species and only when other species or tissue cultures are not suitable;
- (4) that breeding programmes be promoted to provide supplies of primate species for research and teaching, based on probable long-term requirements; and
- (5) that in the implementation of these requirements, the highest humanitarian considerations shall apply.

21. Conservation of the Cheetah

BEING AWARE that, despite the efforts of IUCN and others, wild cheetah populations are undergoing severe depletion through poaching for furs, live capture for zoos and safari parks, and habitat modification associated with agricultural development;

THE 11th GENERAL ASSEMBLY of IUCN meeting at Banff, Canada, in September 1972:

URGES that vigorous efforts be made by all countries to halt the import of cheetah skins, raw or in the manufactured state, and that the import of live cheetah by zoos and safari parks be limited to institutions which can demonstrate the capacity for long-term propagation of the species;

AND INVITES the governments of countries with cheetah populations to undertake measures to guarantee the existence of large tracts of cheetah habitat.

22. Environmental Law

CONSIDERING the growing demand for legal assistance in regard to environmental questions, and the shortage of trained personnel in this field;

NOTING the development of the IUCN multilingual system for computerized indexing of environmental law documentation:

CONVINCED of the importance of establishing an effective service for the exchange of information on national and international environmental law,

NOTING with satisfaction Recommendation 101 of the Stockholm Conference calling for an International Referral Service for sources of environmental information;

THE 11th GENERAL ASSEMBLY of IUCN meeting at Banff, Canada, in September 1972:

REQUESTS governments and agencies concerned to take part in the further expansion of the coverage of the above system by supplying personnel and other support;

AND AFFIRMS its willingness to participate in the proposed referral service by providing access to the information and data available at its Environmental Law Centre.

GA.72/23, cont.

23. Environmental Education for Professionals

RECOGNIZING the importance of environmental education in all stages of training, including professional training in particular;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the special role of IUCN in promoting and developing environmental education concepts and practices;

THE 11th GENERAL ASSEMBLY of IUCN meeting at Banff, Canada, in September 1972:

URGES all governments and agencies concerned to institute appropriate arrangements to introduce environmental aspects into the curricula for training of professionals, especially those who will be involved in decision making and the execution of programmes having an environmental impact.

Resolution of Thanks

THE 11th GENERAL ASSEMBLY of IUCN meeting at Banff, Canada, in September 1972:

WARMLY THANKS the Government of Canada for the splendid hospitality extended to the Union making possible the holding of this meeting in the beautiful setting of the Banff National Park;

AND RECORDS its appreciation of the excellent arrangements made for its work, including the preliminary activities of the Canadian Planning Committee and the efforts of the various agencies and individuals that have contributed to the success of the occasion.

FIRST REPORT OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

Report prepared by W.E. Burhenne, Chairman

1. The Credentials Committee has examined credentials submitted and has accepted those that are in order. The allotted votes are as follows:

State members 45 for 15 members

Agency members 14

National organizational members 57

International organizational members 16 for 8 members.
2. If all eligible to vote do so, a simple majority will be 30 in the governmental category and 37 in the non-governmental category.
3. It is requested that the Credentials Committee be permitted to submit a second report later in the present Session after Item 8.
4. The Committee recommends that, in future, the form for submission of credentials provide for a statement of the status of the person signing the credential.
5. The Committee thanks the Secretariat, and particularly Mrs. Kay Williams, for the extensive preparatory work done on the credentials, which enables the Committee to perform its task swiftly.

SECOND REPORT OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

Report prepared by W.E. Burhenne, Chairman

1. The Credentials Committee has examined and accepted further credentials. The allotted votes now are:

State members 45 for 15 members

Agency members 15

National organizational members 66

International organizational members 20 for 10 members.

2. If all eligible to vote do so, a simple majority will be 31 in the governmental category and 44 in the non-governmental category.

THIRD REPORT OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

Report prepared by W.E. Burhenne, Chairman

1. The Committee regrets that one member State, Thailand, did not submit a proper credential. However, in view of the fact that the representatives of the Royal Forest Department of Thailand are present here, that this Department represents the State of Thailand in IUCN, and that these representatives are well known to the IUCN officials, the Credentials Committee wishes to submit this matter to the Assembly for decision and recommends that Mr. T. Premrasmi and Mr. P. Suvanakorn be accepted as delegates of Thailand to this Assembly.
2. The allotted votes now are:

State members 48 for 16 members

Agency members 16

National organizational members 71

International organizational members 24 for 12 members.
3. If all eligible to vote do so, a simple majority will be 33 in the governmental category and 48 in the non-governmental category.
4. The number of Organizational members from the USA is such that they do not exceed 10% of the non-governmental votes and each of their votes counts as 1.

REPORT BY THE ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Report prepared by C. Jouanin, Chairman

The Chairman of the Accounts Committee, Dr. C. Jouanin confirms that his Committee examined the accounts for the years 1969, 1970 and 1971 in accordance with Article IV. B. XIV of the Statutes and that the accounts were in order.

REPORT OF THE RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

Report prepared by Ian McTaggart Cowan, Chairman

The Resolutions Committee received a considerable number of draft resolutions and suggestions for resolutions. It has attempted to arrange these in the form of the series of draft resolutions that you have before you. Each of these resolutions often incorporates several of the suggestions submitted.

Some of the proposals received were directed to IUCN itself (including of course the Commissions, task forces, etc.) and have been transmitted to the appropriate groups for consideration in the course of their work.

The order in which the draft Resolutions are presented will no doubt require some editorial attention and, in any case, to permit the processing of Resolutions that were submitted rather late they in effect constitute two series within one numerical sequence. Accordingly the numbers now assigned will be changed and should not be used for later reference purposes. The finally adopted Resolutions will be printed and issued with the next IUCN Bulletin. Meanwhile anyone wishing to refer to a Resolution in correspondence should use the title and not the number.

It is not feasible to undertake redrafting of the Resolutions in a meeting of this kind. It is intended that the Resolutions will be considered as to substance. If the substance is approved any drafting changes will not be discussed but we hope that they will be submitted in writing to the Secretariat immediately after the meeting for guidance in final editing. No new Resolutions can be accepted.

STATEMENT BY EXECUTIVE BOARD ON ELECTIONS

Paper prepared by Frank G. Nicholls

1. The Statutes require that members of the Board be chosen as persons devoted to the Union's aims. It is clear that Board members should be chosen on the basis of personal excellence and their international standing in conservation. The New Delhi General Assembly decided to add a requirement for a balanced geographical distribution. The names proposed for election at this General Assembly reflect this requirement.
2. It is the wish of the Executive Board to consult with the expanded membership in regard to the future nomination of persons to fill vacancies on the Board. In exploring appropriate mechanisms to give the General Assembly a greater involvement in the choice of Board members, the Executive Board wishes to have suggestions from the membership. Any such suggestions should be sent to the Director General in writing.
3. These suggestions will be examined by the Executive Board at each of its meetings with a view to implementation at the time of the next General Assembly.

STATEMENT BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON
MEMBERSHIP AND THE STATUTES

Paper prepared by Frank G. Nicholls

1. The Executive Committee has examined the revised Statutes as adopted by the General Assembly on Monday, 11 September 1972.
2. It has decided that it will admit to Affiliate membership only bodies that have an interest in conservation of nature and natural resources and without conflict of interest.
3. Furthermore, it will interpret Asia as including Australasia and Oceania for the purposes of Article II, paragraph 9.
4. In connection with suspension and rescission of membership under Article II, paragraphs 10 and 11, it is intended that regard shall be given only to the question of the substantial interest of the member concerned in conservation of nature and natural resources or conflict of interest in the furtherance of the objects of the Union in Article I.
5. Consideration will be given by the Executive Board as to the desirability of incorporating these interpretations in the Statutes at the next General Assembly.

III. CONFERENCE PAPERS

REVISED AGENDA FOR GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSIONS

41st Session, 11 September 1972, 09.30 - 12.30 hours

Agenda Paper

1. Eleventh General Assembly declared open by President
2. Address of Welcome by the Honourable Jean Chretien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
3. Address by the President, IUCN
4. Keynote Address: "The Environmental Challenge to Men and Institutions" by Maurice F. Strong
5. Election of Credentials Committee GA.72/9
6. Addresses by Representatives of International Organizations
7. Announcement of new Member States
8. Adoption of Agenda
9. Information Paper: "The Current State of World Conservation" by Gerardo Budowski

42nd Session, 11 September 1972, 14.30 - 17.30 hours

1. Keynote Address: "Conservation in a World of Rising Expectations" by Zafar Futehally
2. Keynote Address: "The Evolving Role of Intergovernmental Agencies in the World's Concern with Environment" by Sir Robert Jackson
3. Report of Credentials Committee
4. Revised Rules of Procedure for General Assembly GA.72/2
5. Ratification of new member organizations GA.72/5
6. Presentation of Report on Work of the Union since the Tenth General Assembly GA.72/8
Presentation of:
7.
 - a. Accounts for 1969-1971 GA.72/7
 - b. Draft Programme and Budget for 1973-1975 GA.72/3
 - c. Proposal for increased membership fees GA.72/6
 Appointment of Committees for:
8.
 - a. Accounts GA.72/9
 - b. Programme and Budget (including proposal for increased membership fees) GA.72/9
 - c. Resolutions GA.72/9
9. Amendments to the Statutes GA.72/1

43rd Session, 14 September 1972, 14.00 - 14.30 hours
15 September 1972, 14.30 - 17.30 hours

1. Report of Credentials Committee
2. Rescission of Membership GA.72/10

3. Report of Committee on Accounts
4. Discussion of Report on the Work of the Union since the Tenth General Assembly
5. Reports of Commissions
6. Staff Regulations
7. Report of Committee on Programme and Budget

GA.72/11-16

GA.72/4

44th Session, 16 September 1972, 09.30 - 12.30 hours
14.30 - 15.30 hours

1. Report by Resolutions Committee
2. Elections:
 - a. President
 - b. Members of the Executive Board
 - c. Vice Presidents
 - a. Chairmen and Vice Chairmen of the Commissions
 - e. Auditor
3. Proposals for Honorary Members
4. Appointment of the Director General
5. Determination of location of the next session of the General Assembly
6. Address by the President-Elect
7. Closure of the Assembly by the President.

GA.72/17

GA.72/17

AMENDMENT TO DRAFT RESOLUTION PROPOSING
CHANGES IN IUCN STATUTES SET OUT IN
AGENDA PAPER GA. 72/1

Proposed by the delegations of the Ministry of
Agriculture of the USSR and of the Societe de la
Protection de la Nature de la Republique de Russie

1. We fully support the principle of greater geographical spread of representation in the Executive Board. Furthermore we have no objection to the persons nominated by the Executive Board in Agenda Paper GA.72/17.
2. However we believe that there are only four (4) geographical regions in the world: Africa, America, Asia (including Oceania) and Europe. Any other mode of division obviously involves non-geographical bases.
3. Hence we are not in accord with the method of specifying the geographical spread in representation to be followed in electing members of the Executive Board set out in paragraph 2 of Article V in Annex 3 to the draft Resolution proposing changes in the IUCN Statutes given in Agenda Paper GA.72/1.
4. Furthermore, that paragraph contains an internal contradiction in that there are only two countries in North America and hence there cannot be at least three members each from a different country.
5. In view of these objections we propose the following amendment to the draft Resolution:

"The second sentence in paragraph 2 of Article V in Annex 3 shall be deleted and the following sentence substituted:

'There shall be at least three voting members (each from a different country) from countries in each of Africa, America, Asia (including Oceania) and Europe, and these members shall be chosen so that a balance is maintained in the representation of different sub-regions within each of these four regions.'

AMENDMENT TO DRAFT RESOLUTION PROPOSING
CHANGES IN IUCN STATUTES SET OUT IN
AGENDA PAPER GA.72/1

Proposed by delegation of the
National Parks and Conservation Association, USA

1. The stipulation that only bodies whose primary objective is conservation of nature and natural resources may be admitted as national organizational members or international organizational members is too restrictive. It would eliminate bodies such as Universities and the Smithsonian Institution.
2. Accordingly it is proposed that paragraph 9 of Article II in Annex 1 to the draft Resolution in Agenda Paper GA.72/1 be amended:
 - a) by deleting the words "whose primary objective is" and replacing them by the words "having a substantial interest in";
 - b) by adding after the word "resources" the words "and without conflict of interest".

ADDRESS OF WELCOME

by the Honourable Jean Chretien,
Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

It is with great pleasure that I welcome the delegates to this Eleventh General Assembly of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources to Canada, and in particular to Banff National Park. Canada became a member of the IUCN only three years ago and therefore we consider it a special privilege to be your host.

Until recently the majority of people may have considered it unnecessary for an immense and sparsely populated country like Canada to be concerned about the conservation of its natural resources. After all, Canada is the world's second largest country and supports a population of only 22 million people mostly located along the southern fringe. The fresh waters of millions of lakes and streams flow east to the Atlantic, west to the Pacific or north to the Arctic Ocean. Our land is one of awesome natural beauty and startling contrasts: from the endless prairie horizon to the soaring Rockies which surround us here in Banff, from summer heat in the south to the tundra permafrost. Canada once appeared to be a land of limitless resources - fresh water, forests, minerals, and wildlife.

But the ever-encroaching developments of the twentieth century have taught us as well as others that the resources of the earth which we all share are not limitless but finite. International organizations and governments of all countries must encourage and achieve a responsible stewardship of our natural heritage so that developments for the wealth of the present generation do not jeopardize the quality of life on this planet or even its existence.

The IUCN was one of the first bodies to focus attention on this global problem of conservation. Yours is an organization bringing together representatives of government and the private sector to support conservation of nature and natural resources on a world-wide basis. You have defined conservation as "the rational management of the earth's resources to achieve the highest sustainable quality of living for mankind". I thought you would be interested in knowing of recent developments toward the goal of rationally managed conservation here in Canada.

Amongst our people there is a growing awareness of the need for such responsible and balanced development to ensure the protection of the natural environment. The federal government has, since 1968, accepted this new challenge squarely and Canadians are justifiably proud of the pioneering steps which have been taken.

GA.11 Conf. 4, cont.

A federal Department of the Environment has been established whose assistance, expertise and pressure are now having a real effect across the country. This coordinating agency brings together the work of all departments as well as the provinces, universities and industry and opens the way to decisive action in this field.

In the development of Canada's North for which I am responsible, we are finding a new balance between economic development, social needs and environmental protection. Tough legislation has been passed to protect the northern inland waters and the Arctic Ocean from pollution. Regulations controlling land use are in effect in our northern territories. And I am convinced that we must proceed with the development of the oil and gas potential of the North in a way which will be a model for others to follow. The environmental and social guidelines which we have issued show that we mean what we have been saying.

As you all know National Parks are an important aspect of environmental protection. Here in Canada we have a first class chain of National Parks which began right here in 1887 when an area of ten square miles was set aside. This is one of the pioneer National Parks of the world. When it was created there was criticism that it was too remote to be useful, too distant to be sensible. Today, as you can see, it justifies the foresight of those who created it.

By 1968 millions of people each year were coming to Banff. Indeed visitors were pouring into all our National Parks. Development was steadily encroaching on suitable park sites and only two new parks had been created in the previous thirty years.

The challenge was very clear. We had to expand our parks system and we had to take further steps to protect the parks we already had set aside. We are proud of our record of the last four years. We have created eleven new National Parks including three in Canada's North. We now have 29 and the area set aside for National Parkland in Canada has been doubled.

For the first time we have major parks in all our provinces and in both Northern Territories. For the first time we have a truly national system which stretches from sea to sea to sea.

You will appreciate that Canadians are both proud and grateful in possessing the world's largest system of National Parks.

Such parks are not merely lines on a map. They are protected by legislation from commercial resource exploitation. Their administration and development are closely watched by dedicated park enthusiasts. They have to be protected against their own popularity too, for they face the world-wide dilemma of park protection, the conflict between preservation and use.

For us this is a special problem for our parks include the only nationally protected wilderness areas we have. These are an integral part of National Parks, protected through a zoning system from damaging development.

Our parks serve as both conservation areas for the future and as parks for the use and enjoyment of today's generations. To help us to live with these conflicting aims we are engaging in research to establish the carrying capacity of the different kinds of land within the parks. Zoning helps by keeping the development of service areas confined to very small portions of the parks.

We have to protect the wilderness. We must also serve the people for it is their park. I think any system which forgets the people who support it has failed in a primary goal. But it may serve them best by restraining their activities to those which will not damage the land.

This often leads us to difficult decisions. Just recently I had to reject a proposal for a large development at Lake Louise. As I said at the time, "where there is room for doubt, priority must be given to park values; we must err on the side of protection".

Nevertheless the parks provide an important recreational element for those who visit them and must have some services. My answer has been to increase the number of parks, to control developments and to err on the side of protection. But we must do more than that.

We have to seek new outlets to meet the people's leisure needs. We have to broaden the concepts of the parks system. We have to consider unconventional types of parks.

We are working towards the establishment of marine parks. We are surveying wild rivers for their park potential. We are integrating historic and recreational canals into our parks network. We are looking at new ways to provide outlets for those who seek enjoyment in the scenery and peace of the outdoors.

We have to develop parks near to large centres of population. The Montreal-Toronto-Windsor area of Canada has half the population of the country and a large National Park near there would be a superb asset. We need to integrate our plans with provincial plans so that a total parks system emerges to serve the people.

The future of parks lies in the will of the people. Organizations such as yours help to focus on the advantages of conservation, on the reality of the need for more parkland, for the balanced and controlled development of resources.

GA.11 Conf. 4, cont.

Canada has much to learn from the experience of other countries on the subject of the conservation of nature and natural resources. The Government of Canada is proud that the IUCN is meeting in Canada. We commend your valuable and pioneering work in the past. As the Minister responsible for this park, I am proud to welcome you to Banff National Park. I wish you well in your meetings.

ADDRESS BY MR. H.J. COOLIDGE,

President of IUCN

Thank you, Mr. Chretien, for your words of encouragement and welcome.

We greatly appreciate the honour of holding our General Assembly in this great country, a strong supporter and Member State of IUCN. We are most grateful to the Government of Canada for the splendid arrangements that have been made for our meetings and for the hospitality it is offering to us. I particularly thank the Prime Minister for sending his distinguished ministerial colleague to take part in our session today.

The theme chosen for the technical meeting associated with our General Assembly is "Conservation for Development". We are fortunate to hold these discussions in Canada which is justly renowned for its magnificent natural resources and for the wise way it is now organizing for their management and utilization.

Mr. Chretien has referred to the Canadian system of National Parks, a heritage of which Canada is understandably proud. We are delighted to know that four new National Parks have just been established in the Northern Territories. We are relieved and glad to hear that Mr. Chretien has already vetoed the development project at Lake Louise and I am certain that the Government of Canada will act wisely in any future case when the integrity of Canada's National Parks is threatened in any way.

The rising awareness of the importance of National Parks is reflected in the impressive increase in new National Parks created over the past five years - almost 20% more than described a few years ago in the United Nations List of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves.

This interest is crystallized in the Second World Conference on National Parks that will take place in Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks immediately after our gathering here in Banff. Participants from some 85 nations will exchange views on organization, operation and management of National Parks. IUCN is proud to join with the US National Parks Centennial Commission and the National Park Service of the US Department of the Interior in sponsoring this most important conference.

The International Union for Conservation of Nature is officially a non-governmental organization, but has been termed "a unique hybrid" with governmental and non-governmental membership from 100 nations. We have also been for our first 24 years the sole international body concerned totally with environmental matters!

GA.11 Conf. 5, cont.

Almost a quarter of a century ago Sir Julian Huxley, then Director General of UNESCO, arranged for an invitation from the French Government to hold an international conference on conservation. In 1948, 123 delegates from 31 countries spent 8 days in the Palace at Fontainebleau and its famous nearby forest park hammering out the Constitution for our Union, based on recommendations emanating from two international conferences held in 1946 and 1947 at Brunnen by the Swiss League for the Protection of Nature under the chairmanship of the late Charles Bernard who became our first President.

In 1948 I described our Fontainebleau Conference in a National Parks Magazine article entitled "The Birth of a Union" and since then have taken much kidding from some biologist colleagues for overlooking the basic fact that you have to have a union before you have a birth!

The definition that we adopted for the term "Protection of Nature" was "the preservation of the entire world biotic community or man's natural environment which includes the earth's renewable natural resources of which it is composed and on which rests the foundation of human civilization." It is most gratifying that the Union's objectives which involve conservation of wildlife, soils, water and natural areas of scientific, historic or aesthetic significance through legislation, research, education and international conventions have in part furnished a blueprint for the substance of several important resolutions at the recent UN Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm.

The ends of the spectrum from Fontainebleau to Banff are indeed not so far apart! Issues discussed in 1948 are on our agenda here. The seed we planted then has grown into such a healthy tree that its roots are actually breaking up the pavements that now try to confine it with asphalt and concrete. I think of our brief history in terms of a continuously burning fire that we laid with great care at Fontainebleau, but the paper and kindling were wet, and at first we produced only smoke which gradually edged into a slow burning flame eventually fuelled by fresh logs that we added at each of our General Assemblies and Technical Meetings every 2 or 3 years - Brussels 1950, Caracas 1952, Copenhagen 1954, Edinburgh 1956 (a birch log), Athens 1958, Warsaw 1960, Nairobi 1963, Lucerne 1960, New Delhi 1969, and now Banff in 1972. Each new log on the fire enabled the Union to generate more heat and light to further the science of conservation on a world wide basis! Between Assemblies the fire was also fuelled by many regional and specialist meetings notably Arusha, Tanzania (1961), Tananarive, Malagasy (1970), Lake Success, New York (1949), the First World Conference on National Parks in Seattle, Washington (1962), Conservation in Tropical South East Asia in Bangkok, Thailand (1965), the Latin American Conference on Renewable Natural Resources in Bariloche, Argentina (1968), and the Conference on Productivity and Conservation in Northern Circumpolar, Canada (1969). However, the flame really flared up after New Delhi, as if injected with kerosene, thanks to the programme approved there, and the newly enlarged staff at Morges made possible by a grant from the Ford Foundation,

plus increased financial fuelling from the World Wildlife Fund (WWF). May this flame never grow less!

Recently the development of the plans for the Stockholm Conference has caused an exponential rise in general world interest and concern over the health of the environment, which corresponds with the growth and expansion of IUCN activities in association with WWF over the past ten years. This growth started with "protection of nature" and came to include broader based conservation involving health of the total environment, quality of life, and problems of population and progress and pollution.

The UNESCO Biosphere Conference (1968) stimulated the establishment of specific offices within governments to handle the environment, initiated by the United States in 1969, followed by Japan, Canada and five European countries in 1970, and currently 113 nations in 1972. Stockholm must therefore be thought of as part of a continuum of actions reflecting the fact that the environment has become a matter of significant international concern and will be increasingly so in the years ahead. The Conference highlighted "the dilemma we face of exponential population growth and human activities conflicting with the earth's finite limits". We owe a great deal to our Canadian friend Maurice F. Strong and his associates for the skillful organization and execution of the Stockholm Conference that resulted in its effective resolutions. In this spectrum the Union has earned an honoured place due to its record of achievements documented in its extensive publications.

In looking back on Union activities, I am reminded of a poster painted by a Thailand schoolboy showing a number of different Asian animals, including an elephant with extended trunk, all standing on a mountain slope, silhouetted against a rising sun on which was emblazoned IUCN. They are clearly paying tribute to our Union for helping to ensure their survival' A strange chorus, if only their voices could be heard and understood!

A few of the Commission activities that have been of special concern to me are those of the Survival Service, chaired by Peter Scott, with its effective Red Data Books on endangered animal and plant species and action programmes emanating from them; and also the US List of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves prepared in two editions for the UN by the dedicated and tireless Chairman of our International Commission on National Parks, Jean-Paul Harroy, the Union's first Secretary General. I recall with gratitude the late Edward H. Graham and now Donald J. Kuenen's work as well as that of other Chairmen of the Commission on Ecology. Within the new Commission on Environmental Policy, Law and Administration, chaired by L.K. Caldwell, Wolfgang Burhenne and our Legal Officer, Mrs. Françoise Burhenne-Guilmin, have evolved a technique for storage and retrieval of legislative information maintained in our Environmental Law

GA.11 Conf. 5, cont.

Centre at Bonn which may well serve as a prototype for the proposed Information Referral Service for the Environment endorsed at the Stockholm Conference.

In recent years the Union added a new dimension to its activities through the founding and development of its Commission on Landscape Planning under the able chairmanship of R.J. Benthem.

Another field of Union activity of special interest to me has been that of our Commission on Education, which has been chaired for twelve years by Dr. L.K. Shaposhnikov. I recall that H.G. Wells so truly stated "Human history becomes more and more a race between education and catastrophe". IUCN is fully aware that while fire brigade actions are essential at present, the only possible long-term solution lies in education.

Besides the Commission Chairmen just mentioned and many others who have helped them, I wish to pay a special personal tribute to our wise and distinguished Vice President, Sir Frank Fraser Darling, as well as to our Morges Secretariat staff headed by Gerardo Budowski, Director General, Frank G. Nicholls, Deputy Director General, and Raymond F. Dasmann, Senior Ecologist. Added strength at Morges comes from two officers seconded by the United States Department of the Interior, and we hope that other governments will in the future provide us with similar supplementary staff.

The UN system, especially UNESCO through its Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme, FAO, WHO and the ECOSOC Council, have taken up the cause of conservation in an ever bigger way as one of their main activities, and we can now look upon them as partners in our quest. Other partners include a long association with the International Council for Bird Preservation that handles endangered bird problems for the Survival Service Commission. We have cooperated in many ways with the International Council of Scientific Union, especially its International Biological Programme, and we will be working closely with SCOPE in the years ahead.

At this point in my brief resume I must emphasize our immense gratitude to UNESCO, to private foundations and individuals, IUCN Member Organizations and Friends, as well as working members of Commissions and our Executive Board. They have supplied the life blood funding for the Union over the past 24 years, directly and indirectly. I also wish to express our happiness at the strengthened relationship with our sister organization, the International World Wildlife Fund, under the able Presidency of HRH the Prince of the Netherlands and the Executive Vice President, Lukas Hoffmann, Vice President and Chairman Peter Scott, and Director General Fritz Vollmar. It is to them that we must look for the major part of our future financial support as we carry out our joint projects all over the world from our future combined headquarters to be built next to the Botanic Garden in Geneva. One of their benefactors is generously funding this, and we hope it will be in operation in 1975.

In closing, I want to share with you the following philosophical statements by two of the "Greats" who recently played such a key role at the Stockholm Conference and authored "Only One Earth" which helped to set the stage for that memorable occasion.

Rene Dubos reminds us that "as we enter the global phase of social evolution it becomes obvious each one of us had two countries - his own and planet earth. We cannot feel at home on earth if we do not continue to house and cultivate our own garden. And conversely we can hardly feel comfortable in our garden if we do not care for the planet earth as our collective home."

Barbara Ward points out that "our collective creeds degrade and destroy our basic sources of life in air and soil and water. The great ethical system of mankind in India, China, and the Middle East sought to express an underlying moral reality that we live by moderation, compassion and justice, and that we die by aggression, pride, rapacity and greed."

Finally, speaking on a personal basis I would like to express my strong belief in the bright future of IUCN, and my appreciation for the privilege of having served in various posts as an officer of the Union over the past 24 years during which those involved with Union activities have given me most loyal support.

I hope that the years ahead will see a close linkage between the social sciences and the biological sciences in environmental matters, which regretfully does not as yet exist. I also trust that religion, the arts and humanities, including especially music, will play a growing role in our joint ethical, cultural, and educational efforts in order to integrate increasingly man with nature, and help to promote "respect for life" as a contribution to the ecosystem of the magnificent "Blue Planet" -- Our One and Only Earth!

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

THE ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGE TO MEN AND INSTITUTIONS

by Maurice F. Strong, Secretary-General of the
United Nations Conference on the Human Environment

It is a particular pleasure to find myself again in Canada, and my pleasure is all the greater in that I am here to speak before this General Assembly of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.

In its 24 year history IUCN has established itself as one of the principal pioneers of the international movement to improve man's understanding and his management of his relationship to the rest of the natural world. Your membership - drawn from more than 70 countries, including governments themselves - clearly bears testimony to your broad international character and your growing vitality. This was evidenced particularly in the extremely valuable and effective contribution which IUCN made to the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment both during the preparatory period and at the Conference itself, where your very able Director-General, Dr. Gerardo Budowski, made such a compelling statement to the Plenary.

I want to take this opportunity to express the official thanks of the United Nations and of the Conference Secretariat for your support and assistance. It meant a great deal to us. Any thanks expressed on Canadian soil would be incomplete if I did not reiterate the great debt the Conference owes to Canada for the important role it played in the results achieved at Stockholm.

It would be difficult for me to avoid noting, incidentally, that the mix of elements so well blended in IUCN is reflected in its appropriate choice of Banff for this Assembly. This is "home country" for me and my own life owes much to the memorable and instructive experiences I have had in this area in which nature displays its treasure with such generosity and magnificence.

But I have come here today not to proselytize, nor to preach the principles of conservation and environment to an audience that pioneered in evolving them. I will avoid dwelling on the background of the Stockholm Conference, nor will I report to you in great detail on its results. Many of you, I know were there and even those who were not are well acquainted with them by this time.

Indeed, none know better than you that if Stockholm did not mark the beginning of the new age of environment, it did witness the establishment of environmental concern as a major public issue on a global basis.

The immediate importance of the Stockholm Conference, therefore, may well be that it marked the first time that the nations of the world collectively acknowledged that something had gone wrong with the way in which man had been managing his own development, that this was already creating serious problems in many areas, and that it pointed up doubts and risks which could affect the fate of the entire human species. But the long-range importance of Stockholm, I believe, will be found in the kind of actions to which it gave rise in changing the perceptions, the attitudes and the practices which are responsible for the present dilemma.

In saying this I must add that Stockholm did not produce - it could not have produced - final or complete answers to the basic questions posed by the environmental challenge. We are, after all, only at the beginning of the environmental age. But Stockholm, nevertheless did reveal a high degree of consensus on several major premises:

1. That man's activities are now being carried out on a scale and with an intensity that are significantly affecting many of the elements and relationships in the natural systems on which his life and well-being depend.
2. That this is creating imbalances which could be decisive to the future of the human species.
3. That these imbalances result both from lack of knowledge of the complex cause and effect relationships involved and from gross inadequacies in our present methods of applying existing knowledge to society's decision-making processes.
4. That these inadequacies have their root in our attitudes and values as reflected in the narrow concepts of economic and national interests which continue to dominate our decision-making process.

It follows that we cannot, in the long run, deal effectively with the physical imbalances in man's relationship with his natural environment separate and apart from the economic and social imbalances which dominate the relationship between man and man.

Inevitably this means the need for all of us - environmentalist and industrialist, government official and private citizen - to develop a new view of the relationship of human action in every sphere. It calls, in sum, for a renaissance in human thought and values - - renaissance that the Stockholm Conference may have helped to generate.

GA.11 Conf. 6, cont.

For Stockholm made clear the greatest imbalance of all is the great and growing disparity between the condition of life enjoyed by the privileged minority who monopolize the benefits of our technological civilization and the grinding poverty which afflicts the environment of the majority of the world's people. It represents the greatest single affront to the conscience of our generation and the greatest challenge to our moral will and wisdom as well as our skill as societal managers on a global scale.

Without question the dominant theme of the environmental era is interdependence - the interdependence of each of the myriad elements and the physical systems which sustain our life with other elements in the system and with the health of the whole system - the interdependence of man with the entire physical system which comprises the natural world - and the interdependence of the physical system with man's own economic, social and value systems.

Today the scale of these interdependencies is global. For now that man's intervention in the natural world can - and has - become a principal determinant of his own condition, his interdependence with his fellow man must assume the global dimensions which accord with the reality that the physical world is a single, unitary system embracing the entire earth and whose life-supporting systems are threatened as at no time since man began to reconstruct and reshape his planetary home.

You need no recitation of these threats. You know all too well that the signs we now see of deterioration of our natural environment are only the beginning, the portent of what we will face if we continue on our present course. This is not to embrace the view of the prophets of doom whose voices are increasingly heard today. It is not necessary to accept the inevitability of doomsday to acknowledge its possibility. But the promise of Stockholm is that it is also possible not only to avoid catastrophe but to build the kind of future in which all people will have access to the ingredients of a better, richer, more satisfying life. And, the ultimate test of the success or failure of the Conference will be in the extent to which it helps bring about this kind of world.

We have taken the first few steps. To go forward from here will require a greater degree of collective wisdom, self-discipline and cooperative action than man has ever before demonstrated. It will require too, revolutions in attitudes, in values, in social and economic behaviour with corresponding revolutions in the political process and the structures and institutions through which we govern our societies. Above all, perhaps, it will require a much higher degree of management and control of the activities by which we are shaping our own future than anything we have yet experienced.

We hear a great deal today about the dangers and constraints we face from exhaustion of the earth's physical resources. I do not propose to go into

this important question in detail here. Except to say that I believe man's future development is far more likely to be constrained by his ability to cope with problems arising from the distribution of natural resources and management of common resources such as the oceans, than by the finite nature of the earth's supplies of such resources.

I am convinced that our success in the environmental era will depend principally on our ability to develop the forms of cooperative behaviour required for the management of a complex technological society and to provide himself with the kinds of structures and institutions required to reflect this in his political and social processes. It is on this aspect of the environmental challenge, i.e. the need for societal management, that I would like to concentrate my remarks today.

My basic premise is that traditional concepts of management and the institutions through which man manages his affairs are not equal to the formidable task of management that now confronts us. Up to now man's perceptions and his institutions have been vertically oriented around particular tasks, interests or disciplines.

Business and industry have been able to define their objectives and measure their accomplishments in terms of return on investment; universities and professional associations have been organized around particular disciplines and fields of study; governments have largely been organized around functional ministries and agencies, and their counterparts in the intergovernmental organizations have been similarly structured.

Very much the same has been true of non-governmental organizations, most of which are organized around a relatively narrow field of interests and concerns. And in most cases the characteristic form of organization is hierarchal, the power flowing from the top down.

This form of organization has served us well and facilitated the rapid and indeed spectacular progress that we have made in so many fields of human endeavour. But it also makes it difficult for us to perceive - and even more difficult for us to deal with - complex environmental cause and effect relationships that transcend traditional disciplinary and institutional boundaries.

Management in the environmental age will require prime emphasis on the management of the whole system of relationships by which the activities that man carried out in a multitude of individual spheres combine to affect his own development and well-being. This will assume even more importance than the management of any individual activity within the system.

It means that our lines of communication and decision-making must be given much greater horizontal dimensions than are provided for in existing

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structures - that the impacts of actions formerly taken to serve particular and much narrower interests and purposes must be seen in their relation to the interest and purpose of all who will be materially affected by them.

It means development of linkages between decision and action centres through which the kind of information that will be needed to make important decisions can flow.

It means a much broader and more extensive participation in decision-making by those who will be directly affected by decisions being made.

It means evaluation of important activities in terms of their social and environmental consequences as well as their economic consequences.

It means better techniques of allocating the real costs of activities to those who benefit from them, of assigning real value to such traditionally free goods as water and air and of radically revising our concepts and methods of valuing the future. If we continue to value the future using present methods by discounting future values at current interest rates, it would not be good economics to preserve the oceans, the atmosphere or the other precious resources of our "only one earth" for the next generation.

In short, what is required is an ecological approach to management of those activities and processes by which man is shaping his own future. The world of ecology and the world of economics must come together if society is to develop the new techniques, new tools and new institutional mechanisms it needs to fulfill the promise which science now makes possible of a better, richer life for all mankind. I believe that the Stockholm Conference provided the basis on which we can begin to bring about this revolution in societal management.

As you know, it brought together 113 nations representing the majority of governments and peoples of the world - but regrettably, for reasons unrelated to the environment, it did not include the participation of the Soviet Union and many other socialist countries which made important contributions to preparations for the Conference.

One of the hallmarks of the Conference - even as of the United Nations itself - was the diversity of the participants and the interests they represented. But it exhibited a remarkable degree of unanimity in agreeing on the establishment of a basis for a concerted international approach to meeting our common environmental concerns.

It agreed on a Declaration on the Human Environment which constitutes the first acknowledgement by the community of nations of the new principles of behaviour and responsibility which must govern their relationship in the environmental area. It also provides an important - an indispensable - basis

for the establishment and elaboration of the new codes of international law and conduct which will be required to give effect to these principles.

Agreement was reached, too, on a far-ranging Action Plan for the Human Environment consisting of 109 recommendations for specific kinds of actions to be taken principally by governments and international organizations, many of them depending on extensive participation and complementary supporting action from non-governmental organizations, scientists and citizens' groups.

And, finally, the Conference agreed to recommend to the United Nations General Assembly the establishment of a new mechanism within the United Nations to enable the Action Plan to be carried out. It provides a permanent means through which governments can continue the progress begun at Stockholm of identifying the needs for common international action, deciding on priorities, and agreeing on the allocation of responsibility and of resources to carry out agreed measures. The organization recommended would consist of a 54-member governing council, a secretariat and a world environmental fund. If the General Assembly approves the recommendations at its forthcoming session which opens in a few days, the new organization could be established early in 1973.

I believe the United Nations has a rare opportunity here to exemplify in the organizational machinery it establishes to deal with environmental matters both the kind of structure and the kind of techniques of management that will be required for the environmental age.

First of all, it should be small and should see its role as one of providing at the international level, the framework or system within which a multitude of other activities that bear on the health of the environment can be seen, evaluated and dealt with.

It follows that it should not itself carry out any of the specific operational activities which can best be performed by other institutions - both national and international. It should provide the means of enabling governments to develop common policies and agree on programmes of action. It should see itself as the hub of a net-work of institutions, most of which are national, in which its role is to provide the essential services and linkages which enable the components to function together as part of a system.

It should see itself as operating on the interface between the scientific and technological world and the political decision-making process, and should, therefore, have close links with both worlds. It should be based on the reality that most actions and most of the institutions required to support agreed action are national in character - that the prime role at the international level is to complement, support and facilitate national

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efforts in those areas where co-operation amongst nations is needed. Its links with national governments will be direct through its governing body.

It must have equally close links with the scientific and technological community, primarily through established institutions, particularly international organizations of science. The preparations for Stockholm have provided a hopeful basis for a new approach to these relationships. But they have also disclosed some significant weaknesses, both in the organization of the scientific and technological community itself, and in the means by which it communicates and works with governmental bodies.

But even in the wider community, the environment crisis points out many failures of existing patterns of organizational and cooperative behaviour. Governments everywhere are feeling the constraints of size and the limitations on their ability to exercise power effectively within a higher centralized hierarchical system.

New patterns of organization must be based on a multitude of centres of information and of energy and of power all linked together within a system in which they can interact with each other. The systems - or ecological concept - of management is not simply a new gimmick, but a necessary accommodation of our traditional linear concepts of management to the realities of a world in which the cause and effect - relationships on which our welfare depends - and with which we must deal - take place within a system framework.

And such an approach need not lead to a deadening and dehumanizing uniformity. Indeed we can be encouraged by what we learn from the physical world in which the healthy ecological systems are those which are based on variety and diversity.

The individual institutions that form part of our network of ecological management can and should take a great variety of forms and permit a great diversity in their size, and in their orientation. But just as in the physical world, the preservation of diversity within an ecological system requires conformity with certain basic principles and norms on which the system depends for its equilibrium, any system for societal management must also require of its components an adherence to certain principles which are basic to the health and equilibrium and indeed the functioning of the whole system. To identify these principles and agree on them will be one of the main tasks of societal management.

Thus, here we are entering territory which is largely unexplored, and there will be much need for experimentation. I do not pretend to have all the answers, but I am convinced that this is the direction in which we must head.

And it is my hope, that in development of the new organizational machinery to deal with environmental matters within the United Nations, we may help the task of pioneering this concept of ecological management. This means that we must learn to identify the centres of knowledge and competence both within the United Nations family, within national jurisdictions and within the non-governmental community, help to link them together as part of a functioning network through which information required for decision-making flows to those who need it in the forms in which they can use it and in which particular tasks are carried out by those most able to do them.

Such an approach is designed to maximise the effectiveness of the whole system rather than build up the power of one part of it vis-à-vis the others. It is based on an over-riding commitment to the common goals and tasks which provide the *raison d'être* for the system and out of which its basic organizing principles are developed.

The United Nations with all its well known limitations - is clearly the only organization able to perform such functions at the global level. And it is important to note that the proposed new environmental organization within the United Nations would be oriented around the need to help governments develop new policies and programmes requiring international cooperation. It would not be principally a fund dispensing organization responding to requests for financial assistance. The proposed environmental fund would be designed to support the policy and programme objectives established by governments through the Governing Council. It would help provide the international funding required to enable agreed programme activities to proceed with the greatest possible participation by national and other relevant institutions. By using wisely the relatively small resources of the fund as a stimulant, catalyst and supplement to other sources of funding, the new organization would be in a position to influence and facilitate the effective utilization of the vastly larger sums that will be spent on environmental activities by national governments and other intergovernmental and non-governmental bodies.

To do so, it will need to work in the closest possible cooperation not only with governmental and intergovernmental organizations but with the non-governmental community, particularly those organizations which operate in the field of science and technology. In all cases, there must be basic agreement on the particular roles which can best be performed by each component, and each organization will have to recognize that it cannot do everything. In fact, those organizations wishing to lay claims to large blocks of jurisdictional territory and to spread their resources thinly over it are not likely to have prominent places within any set system.

What we will need are strong institutions in the sense of excellence in particular areas recognized by other members of the system, and a continuing sense of the relationships between their particular tasks and the goals of the system as a whole.

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Here the role of IUCN can be absolutely crucial. Not only have you established your leading position in the environmental field but you have demonstrated the capacity to work with both the scientific community and the non-governmental community. You have broadened your orientation beyond the more limited concepts of conservation without yet succumbing to the temptation of trying to be all things to all people.

Permit me a word of caution, however. One of the real problems that all organizations like yours will face in the future is the difficulty of confining yourselves to particular functions in which you can develop high standards of capability and excellence, while developing your awareness of the larger context in which your activities are carried out. There is always a temptation to widen your activities as your vision widens. Dealing with such temptation will require much wisdom and self-discipline on behalf of energetic and enthusiastic organizations like yours.

With this one caveat, I emphasize again the extent to which any successful environmental effort must depend upon private citizens and the non-governmental groups and organizations through which they operate. Only with their help - your help - and participation will we make any real and sustained progress towards environmental sanity.

If nothing else, the environmental crisis makes clear that contemporary man must choose and that the choices he makes will determine - perhaps decisively - the future of his children and indeed the whole human species. For if man's activities are now the principal determinant of his future - and they are - there is no escaping the necessity of choice.

Man has the power to shape his destiny, and how he now uses that power depends directly on his faith in himself - on his wisdom - and his will. We can only fear the future if we fear ourselves.

But if doubt persists, there is also new found hope that man has the imagination and the will to transcend it. For the promise of Stockholm is that it is possible, not only to avoid environmental catastrophe but to build the kind of future in which all people will have access to the ingredients of a better, richer, more satisfying life.

Stockholm was perhaps most important for demonstrating that unity of purpose to advance the larger concerns and interest which over-ride the narrow barriers that divide men, can be a powerful creative and effective force in the affairs of nations. Those of you who were at the Conference will understand when I speak of the "spirit of Stockholm". You share with me the unforgettable memory of this spirit and the dynamism behind it.

All of us - those who were there and those who were not - must now build on it for the future. If we lapse into old, outworn habits of thought, narrow organizational loyalties and petty prejudices, we will not be equal to the vital tasks which lie before us.

This is the challenge now before you as environmental pioneers and as citizens of Planet Earth.

GREETINGS FROM THE WORLD WILDLIFE FUND

Delivered by Mr. Peter Scott

On behalf of the President and Trustees of the World Wildlife Fund, I am honoured to bring greetings to this Eleventh General Assembly of IUCN. The present meeting is of special significance in that it provides an opportunity of assessing the dynamic programme of work that stemmed from what might almost be called revolutionary decisions of the New Delhi General Assembly. The establishment at Morges of a strong Secretariat, staffed with people of high professional competence, has made possible a remarkable increase in the activities of the Union and has greatly enhanced its prestige and its position as a central force in world conservation. You have referred, Mr. President, to the interdependence of IUCN and WWF. The three-year period since New Delhi has marked a major development in that relationship. The Secretariats of the two bodies at Morges have achieved a considerable measure of integration and have organized the joint operation of the large number of projects now being carried out by these two sister organizations. This period of development in IUCN has been paralleled by a similar rearrangement of activities within WWF, and we believe that the combined operation will go forward during the next triennium with a strong and effective programme of conservation action.

Maurice Strong modestly disclaimed his part in the success of the Stockholm Conference, but I would assure you that his personal input was vital and brilliant. And Stockholm was the beginning at least of a new chapter in human awareness. This will give a whole new range of work for all conservationists and in particular for IUCN.

The World Wildlife Fund has accepted responsibility for considerably increased financial support for IUCN and has agreed to join with IUCN in raising the necessary funds to carry out the programme planned for the next triennium. In the long term we expect to have endowment funds, the interest from which will cover in perpetuity the expenditure of the IUCN and WWF headquarters operations and we expect to reach this happy situation by 1976.

Plans are well advanced for a joint headquarters for IUCN and WWF to which you referred, Mr. President, in Geneva, close to the United Nations complex. A splendid site has been purchased with funds made available by a generous donor for that purpose only and we expect these joint headquarters to become available before the next General Assembly of IUCN.

The last three years have been of greatest importance to our organizations and they have coincided with a most heartening upsurge in the interest in conservation by governments and communities throughout the world. We look forward in the next three years to an even more effective and fruitful

period, and I am sure that the guidance given by this Assembly will be of special significance in ensuring that IUCN maintains its leading international, scientific and technical role as a major centre of excellence in world conservation.

I thank you Mr. President.

Greetings from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) delivered by M. Batisse.*

It is a great honour and at the same time a great pleasure for me to address the General Assembly of IUCN and to convey, in the name of the Director General and the Secretariat of UNESCO, best wishes for a successful meeting. It is especially pleasant for me to do so in this great country which has made a remarkable contribution, not only to conservation, but also in all aspects of international cooperation, a contribution that is more in proportion to its area than its population and which is an example for many other countries.

It seems unnecessary to dwell for long on the special bonds that have always existed between UNESCO and IUCN since, as President Coolidge has just recalled, it was under the auspices of the Government of France and of UNESCO that your organization was founded in 1948. If we in UNESCO never miss an occasion to recall this happy event, it is because we as god-parents are proud of what that child has grown into in less than 25 years.

In fact, today the very cause for which IUCN was founded and which was then only defended by a small number of prophets speaking in the wilderness, has become so popular that it is sometimes necessary to moderate the untimely zeal or excessive enthusiasm of some of these conservation neophytes who do not seem to have assimilated very well the bases of that which I would call the metabolism of modern industrial society - of which they are a part and which functions only through an enormous consumption of natural resources.

Nevertheless, the environment is sailing with the wind and - if as should be hoped, the world does have some logic - this mass movement in favour of environment, conservation, ecology, new alliance between man and nature - should strengthen even more the action of IUCN and provide it with most stable foundations.

As it became popular, conservation became at the same time - and this was not mere coincidence - important for all politicians and governments, which partly accounts for the fact that following rather than preceding the movement, governments have suddenly grown interested in it.

As a representative of an intergovernmental organization, I can of course only rejoice at this development which in the eyes of some of us, has been far too delayed. Indeed, the numerous unrecognized activities which we

* Original in French

have been pursuing for years in the field of environmental sciences and research on natural resources are receiving a new impulse at intergovernmental level. In particular, you know that UNESCO has launched a new interdisciplinary research programme on Man and the Biosphere - the MAB programme. This is a very ambitious area of study, as man cannot exist without nature and nature would not be of much interest if man wasn't there to contemplate it. MAB does represent a new attempt to improve man-nature relationships which are the basis of our life: this is why we included the egyptian hieroglyph representing life in the MAB symbol. Well, thanks to the interest shown at governmental level, one can already now say that the new programme has good prospects and the meetings which I have just been attending in Seattle show that scientists themselves rely on this programme to follow up the work started in connection with IBP. Also, the Stockholm Conference and the resulting resolutions should give a decisive impulse, not only to MAB, but to intergovernmental cooperation as a whole in the environmental field, at the various levels at which it is necessary: economic, social, administrative, legal, scientific, educational, etc.

Does this imply that the role of non-governmental organizations will suffer from this outburst of intergovernmental activities? In my opinion, not at all, because both action levels are necessary and complementary. In particular, it seems that in the present situation IUCN's role remains as important and even more important than ever. Let us consider in this respect what is going to occur in the relationship between UNESCO and IUCN.

UNESCO is of course the UN agency primarily responsible for education, science and culture.

Traditionally, it is in the field of science that cooperation with IUCN has developed. In this field, the launching of the MAB programme provides wide scope for activities of common interest. In particular, it is obvious that the preparation and execution stages of Project 8 in MAB - "Conservation of natural areas and of their genetic resources" - can be envisaged only in close cooperation with the IUCN.

But the same can be said of education. At Stockholm, our Director-General recalled that if, as stated by UNESCO's chart - wars are born in the minds of people, it is also in the minds of people that environmental problems are born - and this is where action must be directed. For many people UNESCO primarily equates with education. And some people consider that up to now, UNESCO has shown far too little interest for environmental education which concerns primarily your organization. I can assure you that the situation has already greatly evolved in this respect at UNESCO and that activities in this difficult and unpromising field will develop quickly.

As regards culture, everybody knows of UNESCO's traditional concern for works of art, historic monuments and sites. But the new Convention on protection of the world heritage tries to give equal consideration to

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cultural masterpieces and nature's treasures and thus symbolically to reconcile these two poles - nature and culture - of which man is the product. If for historic reasons the draft convention still gives rather too much importance to the cultural aspects in the eyes of conservationists, legislators have assured me that such is in fact not the case, and that IUCN and the governments may still bring in the alterations which may seem necessary after the forthcoming session of UNESCO's General Assembly. In fact it is primarily culture and ethics that we are concerned with in this splendid idea of a world heritage - whether it is artificial or natural.

These few remarks on the development of UNESCO's activities appear in my opinion to show that in future, an even closer and more productive cooperation with IUCN may be envisaged.

At a more general level, it also seems that IUCN should continue to defend the very cause for which it was created, and that it should increase its efforts towards this end., especially as this cause has become more popular and consequently also more "burning", more involved, more "political" in the best sense of the term. Nobody, I think, expects IUCN to take the place of intergovernmental organizations, and even less of governments, in order to take practical decisions arising from the difficult choices which occur in the environmental field. Nobody requires IUCN to limit itself to the narrow role of species and landscape conservation. But everybody expects IUCN, faithful to the cause of conservation which is its specific responsibility, to pursue and develop the scientific work, technical studies, campaigns and interventions which in the few years of its existence have brought it the prestige which it has today.

With this hope and in the spirit of a dynamic and trusting cooperation which has always characterised our relationship I wish to repeat to you, Mr.. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, my wishes for a most complete success.

Greetings from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) delivered by R.G. Fontaine.*

First I wish to bring greetings in the name of the Director General of FAO and to thank the President and the Director General of the Union for their kind invitation to participate in this General Assembly and the 12th Technical Meeting.

The Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment allowed us, at FAO, to review our actions in the field of natural resources and environment, to appreciate more widely their importance, and to establish the appropriate internal mechanisms for an improved service to the international community in this field.

We wish to continue following the Union's work, exchange information, and cooperate, preferably on specific projects, with the Union. We have been impressed by the work accomplished since the last IUCN General Assembly in 1969, and we have carefully looked into the working programme for 1973-1975. The assignment of priority projects in a long-term programme could facilitate our cooperation in the future.

We have noted the importance which you now give to institutions - their administration and their structures. We have similar concerns, because we know that however important the biological aspects may be, human societies develop structures which are expressed - or not expressed - through institutions. They should be taken into account in any management project and if needs be, these institutions should be adjusted or changed as Maurice Strong brilliantly demonstrated.

We also noted the Union's trend towards increased operations in the field. I wish to express the hope that field activities will not cause the Union to forget its more general but essential responsibilities in the monitoring of the world status of environmental conservation, and its role, stressed by the Director General's report of activities, as a world conscience in this field.

Lastly, the theme of your Technical Meeting "Conservation for Development" has in our opinion a very special significance, especially as regards our concern to develop an action programme for marginal lands. The need for an interdisciplinary approach to development programmes, that is, the search for a doctrine and appropriate methodologies and models and their implementation in field projects must not make us lose sight, following the words of

* Original in French

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a deceased French philosopher, of the bold thinking, of the lucid action, and the conscientious generosity needed in all human enterprises to straighten out situations which are sometimes dramatic.

Finally, Mr. President, let me express my pleasure at being in Canada, an essentially forested country, and to wish your 11th General Assembly and 12th Technical Meeting full success.

Greetings from the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) delivered by E. Barton Worthington.

I bring greetings to IUCN from the International Council of Scientific Unions and especially from one of its constituent bodies, the International Biological Programme. As evidence of the close cooperation which exists between the IBP and IUCN, I recognize at this Assembly many faces which were at the IBP Assembly in Seattle last week, amongst them the President of IBP and two of its International Section Convenors, all three of whom have in the past and continue today to play important roles in IUCN. Speaking of the steadily increasing interdependence between scientists and their organizations, it is good to note the recently signed agreement between IUCN, ICSU and the International Social Science Council (ISSC) but there are two other major groups with whom we still have to develop closer bonds, namely the engineers and the medical men.

The IBP, like its predecessor the IGY, is a temporary organization and after running for a decade it is due to complete its task in 1974. The past eight years have seen the development of the programme and the inauguration and execution of some two thousand projects in about 80 countries. Now the last two years are being devoted to the synthesis of the results to make them available and of maximum use to the continuing organizations such as IUCN, UNESCO's Man and Biosphere Programme, and the Action Plan which is emerging from the UN Conference on the Human Environment held in Stockholm last June. This is to be done in a series of about 40 volumes to be published by the Cambridge University Press. Two of the volumes will be wholly devoted to conservation, and many others will include chapters on the conservation of representative ecosystems throughout the world, and also the conservation of man himself.

ICSU is the umbrella to many Unions and Committees which are devoted to different scientific disciplines. For instance, among the committees, in addition to the Special Committee for IBP, is a Committee on Water Research which looks at all aspects of water as the life blood, so to speak, of the entire biosphere. Another committee, well-represented by members of this Assembly, is SCOPE (Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment) which is currently developing a programme of work which will certainly link closely with that of IUCN. With this growing capacity for cooperation and coordination, not only between the non-governmental organizations, but also the international governmental ones, and with the stimulus and inspiration of the Stockholm Conference, we can now move forward to a new era in the environmental sciences and their application to conservation and development.

Greetings from the International Council for Bird Preservation delivered by K. Curry-Lindahl.

Although I am representing UNESCO at this IUCN General Assembly, Professor S. Dillon Ripley, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and President of the ICBP, has asked me to convey greetings to IUCN from the ICBP.

It happens that the ICBP, with its 60 National Sections, has this year celebrated its Golden Jubilee. This means that the ICBP was the first international conservation organization of the world. Hence in age the ICBP is IUCN's older sister, but nevertheless the 24 years younger IUCN is, in size, ICBP's big brother.

IUCN and ICBP have, since IUCN's existence, cooperated closely. The Red Data Book on endangered birds is an example of this fruitful cooperation. We within the ICBP are very pleased about IUCN's evolution and achievements during 24 years. There is no doubt, too, that it is in large measure thanks to the efforts of IUCN during the last decades that the conservation of natural resources as an international issue has finally been recognized. The tremendous mobilization of the conservation world at all levels during the UN Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm last June is a sign of this encouraging situation.

We are sure that this General Assembly and Technical Meeting will be another IUCN achievement and we wish you all success in your work.

OTHER GREETINGS TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1. Greetings from Mr. Nzo Ekangaki, Administrative Secretary-General, Organization of African Unity. Conveyed by telegram reading:

"On occasion of 11th General Assembly of IUCN and on behalf of OAU Member States, I send warm greetings to all participants and to IUCN. Through cooperation between IUCN and OAU, Africa has now got an international instrument for conservation of nature and natural resources. Hope that its provisions, definitions and usage will act as references for other continents. Convention is due to be issued soon from printers. Looking forward to continuing fruitful cooperation between IUCN and OAU in areas of mutual interest. We wish your meetings every success.'¹

2. Greetings from Mr. Lujo Toncic-Sorinj, Secretary-General, Council of Europe.

"The collaboration between IUCN and the Council of Europe has been very fruitful and we look forward to continued cooperation in various matters of mutual interest."

INFORMATION PAPER

THE CURRENT STATE OF WORLD CONSERVATION

by Gerardo Budowski, Director General, IUCN

Introduction

One of the continuing duties of IUCN is to appraise and report upon the state of conservation throughout the world. We are now doing this regularly in our Yearbook, which I commend to your attention.

The analysis which I present today is necessarily subjective. Few of the essential data are available and what we have do not lend themselves easily to objective appraisal. What I give to you must be regarded as a general summary of the total inflow of information reaching our Secretariat. It is my hope that this will generate a better understanding of the inter-linked factors that influence conservation, and a clearer focus on what are undoubtedly the most complex problems of our time.

The State of Conservation Regarding Ethics and Attitudes

The past three years have witnessed a significant upsurge of awareness and concern for the environment throughout the world. Most people had never before looked at conservation as something to be taken seriously - and most of the world's people still do not - but a few high-level, influential leaders are becoming concerned, and that is important. There is growing, although patchy, recognition of the consequences of the exponential consumption and depletion of irreplaceable resources, and of the diminishing quality of life throughout the world; and this recognition cuts across cultures, political systems, religions, ethics, and other backgrounds. There is growing concern for environmental issues; and, from the conservation world, a mixed chorus of outcries for remedies, and a great diversity of postulated solutions, has led to positions of conflict and, in some cases, of polarized attitudes.

There is still considerable confusion as to which environmental remedies are most needed and how these remedies or solutions can be made acceptable and successfully enforced. The magnitude of this problem cannot be overestimated.

The IUCN General Assembly at New Delhi officially identified human population growth as the most urgent factor affecting the natural environment. This is still regarded as the critical problem since population and resources are obviously not being kept in balance in a finite world.

In spite of wide awareness of the population problem, we must conclude that little has been achieved during the past three years if the world in toto is considered. Here and there a spark may have been kindled, some countries have achieved moderate progress, and important successes have been scored by organizations such as the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF). But the overall world statistics remain depressing.

The past few years have also witnessed the emergence of strong pleas for the control of technology. Some advocates of such control claim, among other things, that it is not the population problem and the finiteness of resources that are at the root of environmental deterioration, as much as the impact of misapplied technological advances. The solution, they say, merely requires the correction of faulty technology.

Then there are those who believe that with the proper social organization the basic environmental problems would disappear, particularly if the wealth of a country, or of the world, were to be properly distributed. Although environmental problems exist in virtually every country, there is considerable, and perhaps sterile, debate as to which political system can best cope with them. Many supporters of conflicting economic systems are prepared to expend their energies in trying to defeat opposing viewpoints, as has been made perfectly clear at recent international gatherings.

Growth - and its links with increased consumption - has also been singled out as the villain, and I do not need to bring to your attention the furore, including the violent reactions displayed at Stockholm, caused by the recently published conclusions of the MIT scientists and Club of Rome. IUCN, among other organizations, has strongly advocated a reorientation of growth, but without jeopardizing the legitimate aspirations of the large masses of under-privileged. The matter is not simple and it will be a long time before the required new 'directions' of growth are designed, accepted and adequately financed. The forces of inertia and the projections of past attitudes towards present problems are still overwhelming.

On the other hand, the past three years have also produced schemes arguing for various institutional and legislative changes, regardless of the political system. The advocates of such changes insist that it is always possible to adapt the various institutions to respond better to the environmental challenge; such adaptations might include incentives to favour better population policies, and the re-examination of the environmental consequences of laws regarding property and taxes, as well as the rights and obligations of citizens.

Perceived in their full dimensions, environmental problems are endlessly expansible and infinitely complex - an enormous web of interests, national and international economics, social ideas, customs and goals - and truly interdisciplinary. Yet the birth of 'instant' environmental experts is

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another exponential phenomenon of the past few years. We hear, far too often, an oversimplification of environmental issues, particularly by 'new converts' who can see everything only in black and white but overlook the vast areas of grey in all its infinite shadings,

Sadly, one cannot help but see that the polarization of conflicting opinion has caused a tremendous waste of energy. Instead of tackling the real problems, environmentalists often fight each other's theories.

Taking sides with regard to nature conservation has become a favourite occupation. For example, there are those who think that there can be only 'natural solutions'. These say that nature must take its course, without disturbance or interference - that there must be no hunting, and no cropping of wild animals. Ranged against them are those who insist that various degrees of management are essential.

On this issue IUCN has been attacked by both sides; and if I bring our Union into the picture, it is merely because we suffer conspicuously from the widespread division of opinion. This is why in IUCN we have chosen to plot our course on the basis of scientific evidence to foster the best long-term objectives, while recognizing the often highly variable viewpoints of the countries involved. If change favourable to conservation in those countries is to be brought about, we must necessarily move carefully. Otherwise we lose contact. We recognize that there are no hard and fast rules; some species or land areas, for instance, will respond to careful management, while others are best left without interference in their natural state. It is essential that conservation should be directed by people who are more knowledgeable than emotional about the issues, but unfortunately the importance of reliable knowledge as a basis for conservation programmes is not yet widely accepted by the world at large.

Legislation concerning the environment has made impressive strides and never before have international agreements on environmental issues become so much in demand.

From a position similar to that of 'Cinderella', conservation of the environment has suddenly been raised to a position of eminence. The unavoidable confusion that this has created may consequently be considered an acceptable price to pay.

We are also witnessing the significant change from the simple approach of curing the disease by attacking its symptoms - such as fighting pollution in industrial countries - to the emergence of a new and powerful concept, fascinating yet terribly complicated, namely 'quality of life'. Everyone understands that this concept is bound to be looked at very differently in different cultures. In the poorer countries of the world - where the top-priority problems include the provision of food, educational facilities,

health, shelter, and of course a sense of dignity for citizens - quality of life is mainly and logically associated with improvement in living conditions. But these aspects, affecting the largest sector of the population, are often obscured by political issues, particularly those that appeal to strong nationalistic feelings.

Nevertheless, there have been developments that deserve to be mentioned, although they remain mostly theoretical at this stage. Among these, the concepts of the carrying capacity of the Earth, the respect for life in all its diversity and manifestations, and the maintenance of options, are finding their way through an increased volume of publications and discussions. In fact, the awe of planet Earth and its unique functioning systems have acquired new philosophical dimensions, so much so that they have led Professor Dubos to speak of a 'theology of Earth'. If not a new theology, at least a new ethic is being painstakingly developed, based on the understanding that humanity and its exponential impacts are of such magnitude that the past cannot be projected into the future. This search for a universal means of rallying people has become a fundamental concern of many, including, at long last, the United Nations.

How fast are we grasping the seriousness of environmental deterioration, is a question often asked. Do we understand the sense of urgency? At this moment the answer on a world basis is unavoidably 'far from enough'. In the United States and particularly in Japan, for instance, where industrialization and affluence have grown over a relatively short period of time to a level where their effects have become painfully obvious, there is a strong reaction leading to a high sensitivity to environmental issues. Nevertheless, such sensitivity needs to be channelled into action programmes.

The new concepts of 'compensation' and 'additionality' are now coming to the fore, as the Stockholm Conference has shown. Countries which cause environmental disturbance must compensate those countries which suffer from it, while additionality involves financial assistance by the developed countries to developing countries to help them take action to abate or avoid environmental disturbances. The latter concept may possibly be extended to the setting-up of more protected natural areas. More and more, one hears it said in international meetings that technical aid by richer countries, either bilaterally or through the appropriate international organizations, is an obligation if we really mean to practise what we preach.

The concept of a 'bridging' period as it has been so eloquently advanced by the World Wildlife Fund and its financial implications may be one of the major concepts to emerge and the next few years will tell how successful it has been.

The past three years have witnessed ever sharpening conflicts regarding national sovereignty over air, water and land. One possible exception has been the Antarctic, which stands as a magnificent proof that this can be avoided.

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Clearly, the way one country handles its natural resources may affect the resources or the welfare of other countries or, indeed, of the whole world. How long then can national sovereignty be defended in the light of regional or global requirements and the adverse repercussions which result from mismanagement, depletion or destruction of resources? How fast are we moving towards overall management, or at least towards international guidelines and incentives to make it advantageous for the countries concerned to cooperate? The picture is far from encouraging, particularly when we continually see destruction of resources for short-term benefits.

One flicker of hope, however, appeared during the Ramsar Conference in 1971, where the Shah of Iran suggested that one of its most outstanding wetlands be entrusted to international supervision so that the entire world can benefit from the proper use and protection of this resource. Such acts of enlightened leadership are, alas, rare.

There have also been many well-documented set-backs in the environmental field, such as the Alaskan oil affair, the widespread and continuing environmental destruction in South-East Asia, the insistence of some nations on their rights to contaminate the global atmosphere with radioactive or other wastes, and so on, all of which have been widely documented.

But there have also been significant victories. The successful examples of Aldabra, Seychelles, Galapagos, Europa (close to Madagascar) contrasting with the continuing destruction of many other islands, have led to the possibility of an international convention on islands for science. Other encouraging results include the establishment of magnificent new national parks in Zaïre in spite of numerous difficulties; and the success of Costa Rica with its new parks and their acceptance by a receptive public.

Very significant has been the appeal to conservationists and governments of the concept of a World Heritage, and its proposed convention, to be taken up at UNESCO's forthcoming General Conference. Such a proposed convention would ensure the security of the outstanding natural and cultural areas of the world and, at the same time, provide better management for them. An added attraction of this idea is the possibility of channelling international funds towards the conservation of areas qualifying for inclusion. But however hopefully we may view these developments, they have still to be implemented, and irretrievable time will inevitably be lost. In this, as in all our efforts to preserve important areas, time is working against us.

Institutional Changes

The interest displayed by the United Nations agencies has been most encouraging. FAO has introduced environmental concerns in its programmes and placed great emphasis on the proper management of the so-called

'marginal areas' in Latin America and Africa, soon to be followed in Asia. UNESCO has given conservation very high priority in its long-term inter-governmental programme on Man and the Biosphere, and several projects make specific reference to problems which conservationists consider to be of very high priority.

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the World Bank) has strongly emphasized its interest in environmental matters and has actually proved it in various field projects. The United Nations Development Programme is supporting an ever-increasing proportion of projects which have environmental considerations built in. Other agencies, such as the World Health Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, and the World Meteorological Organization, are also increasing their environment-related capabilities. On the non-governmental side, the work of IBP and its contribution towards the science of conservation, and the impact of the World Wildlife Fund in promoting support for key conservation issues in over 80 countries, have been highly relevant.

I do not need to say much more about the Stockholm Conference, since so much has already been said. It was without doubt the greatest gathering yet of politicians, administrators, scientists and people concerned about environmental matters. I hope that future historians will be able to say that it was a turning-point in many aspects of the man/planet-Earth relationship.

Technical aid in conservation aspects from one country to another has also increased because of this awareness, and we note with pleasure, for instance, that a large number of young people who work in technical cooperation for developing countries - such as those of the International Secretariat for Volunteer Service, or under the Peace Corps of the Smithsonian Institution Programme, as well as the programmes of several European countries - are already contributing to the cause of conservation. I have myself seen some of these young people in Latin America, and their high motivations and their genuine desire to help local authorities are already bearing fruit.

There has, of course, been a tremendous growth in the numbers of conservation-oriented non-governmental organizations throughout the world. The increased membership of existing national organizations, and the birth of new ones, is extremely encouraging. Their numbers and activities are impressive. Voluntary conservation organizations have attained prominence in the United States, Canada, and western Europe, as well as in socialist countries and are exerting important influence that few would have predicted a few years ago. In the USSR, the Russian Federation numbers over 15 million members, and the Ukrainian Society for the Conservation of Nature has 7 million members.

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Perhaps, in some countries, the proliferation of competing organizations has been excessive, although the range of terms of reference is such that everyone may find one which most closely meets his own aspirations. Nevertheless, proliferation has brought a few problems which need to be sorted out.

Among tropical countries, the success stories of the East African Wildlife Society and the Wildlife Clubs of Kenya and Zambia, made up of thousands of young Africans, are particularly worthy of mention. But there is a lack of such societies and clubs in many other tropical countries.

Decision-making: Scientists and Politicians

It is becoming clear that politicians, who have been the traditional decision-makers, are now being challenged by scientists with an awakening political conscience.

Until recently, almost all decisions regarding resources were linked with power and national sovereignty. Now the scientists are saying that survival and, ultimately, quality of life, will be achieved only if decisions are based on scientific facts.

In many countries it is a common phenomenon to see politicians, bound by narrow conceptions of national interest, join forces against the recommendations of the scientists that take a global and long-term view; some of the politicians even appear to be developing a dislike for the scientists who challenge their traditional authority. It is significant that an increasing number of scientists are becoming much more conscious of their power, and many feel that they cannot ignore the decision-making processes of people who have little scientific knowledge, and little understanding of the scientific approach. Many scientists are stepping out of the traditional ivory tower and there is no doubt that they will not readily be pushed back into a minor role in decision-making. On the other hand, many scientists have been accused of lacking sufficient 'humanism', or of being clumsy, in their new and sometimes powerful role.

The State of National Parks and Other Protected Areas

Obviously the world we hope to live in will have to be a combination of the natural and the artificial, and the need to maintain natural areas, not only as a part of the natural heritage but as an important tool to satisfy human aesthetic, scientific, education and other needs, is increasingly being recognized. The number and quality of National Parks and other protected areas will therefore become an extremely useful index in the evaluation of conservation attitudes and programmes. This is, of course, one reason why conservationists are attaching so much importance to the monitoring of the conditions of these areas throughout the world.

I do not wish here to pre-empt some of the more detailed appraisals and conclusions that will certainly form the subject of discussions and which will emerge in the recommendations of the Second World Conference on National Parks to be held at Yellowstone and Grand Teton immediately after our meeting; but I would like to mention some disturbing facts. Behind the cheerful statistics, namely that there are at present 1291 National Parks on the 1971 UN List - a net gain of 197 since June 1970 - there is another story to tell which reflects the reality behind the appearance. For many countries the compiler of the UN List of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves has carefully cross-checked the information given; nevertheless his selection based on the official data received may often have necessarily been on the optimistic side since it has obviously not been possible to check each one of the National Parks. It is easier to learn about new parks than about the deterioration of existing ones. Many supposedly protected areas are abused and suffer from the pressure of surrounding populations with their needs to expand farming or animal husbandry. Others are being decisively down-graded because of construction work, mining, excessive pressure of visitors, and so on. We know of parks which exist only on paper; in one South-East Asian country, the pressure of foreign timber exploitation has repeatedly shifted the area of formally declared reserves that had been established for protection purposes so as to make room for new timber concessions.

Mounting Pressure on Marginal Lands

Pressure to develop lands, not yet used for agriculture, animal husbandry or sustained forestry, is presently experienced in many countries of the world. The situation is particularly dangerous in the tropics where population is rapidly increasing and where most people are rural. Conservation here is intimately linked with land use. Although opinions are still divided, the scientific consensus is that these areas capable of producing sustained yields with our present agricultural knowledge are relatively sparse, certainly less than what is generally believed. Populations are increasing at such a rate that they will double in a period of between 20 and 30 years. For some years now, neither industries nor cities, nor present rates of increase of agricultural products from regions immediately surrounding settled areas, have been able to cope with the abundance of people.

The situation is aggravated by poor land distribution. Often, the good land is owned by a few powerful landlords while the landless peasants have literally to 'scratch' a living, sometimes on steep unproductive slopes. Changing this pattern by schemes of 'agrarian reform' has become a standard procedure in many countries. It has taken many different shapes and very often has been detrimental to natural areas, with widespread diversity and loss of options which are at the root of conservation programmes. To cope with such pressure, many governments have directed their efforts towards opening new lands in remote and forest-covered regions.

As a result of these pressures, waves of new settlers move towards the new lands that are being opened by roads. Massive movements by rural people, leaving a swath of destruction, are witnessed in almost every tropical country. The search for new land goes on year after year until no more land is available, as in the case of El Salvador or Haiti. Yet the population still grows. Since most of the new areas being opened are clearly marginal for traditional ways of practising agriculture, animal husbandry and sustained-yield forestry, success stories are extremely hard to find, and objective evaluations of such programmes are notably lacking. The few reports which have reached us are extremely discouraging. Yet many governments actually favour large-scale settlement schemes, even if no long-term prospects for permanency exist or if the prospects indeed look very grim. At this stage, when faced with land-hungry peasants, nobody really cares whether the climatic or soil conditions allow permanent agriculture or animal husbandry, let alone sustained-yield forestry (which is practically unknown). Since the land to be opened has no owners, there is no resistance except for the feeble voice of conservationists. And they are not yet skilled in public relations.

The past three years have brought warnings of 'desertification of the Amazon basin', 'world destruction of sources of oxygen' and so on. These claims come from well-intentioned conservationists who often exaggerate to make their case more dramatic. Most of such warnings have no solid scientific basis and serve to distract attention from the real issues. Ultimately they bring discredit upon those who proclaim them.

The reality is grim enough and this immense loss of habitat, diversity in life forms (including the disappearance of local ways of life) and, more than anything else, the loss of options for future well-designed development schemes, is one of the tragic realities of our time.

Education

Environmental education is booming but the message is often not too clear, particularly when it comes to finding ways of getting people really involved. A series of international conferences, one of which was held just a few days ago in London, Ontario, is trying to sort out some of the priorities and action programmes that can easily be adopted by the countries of the world. It is significant that a theme emerged naturally in this meeting, namely, environmental conservation to influence decision-makers.

Wildlife - Losses and Gains

Many aspects of this matter will, of course, be discussed in depth at our Technical Meeting. Destruction of habitat is still the greatest single negative factor affecting wildlife although the influence exerted by trade

of live animals or their products and the refusal of some countries to take strong measures against the illegal importation of animals is also worth mentioning. In fact, illegality has increased in proportion to control legislation. Endangered species are still being exploited or wantonly destroyed. Proposals for legislative measures are met with incomprehension, and there is lack of interest in enforcement in many countries.

But on the positive side, several countries have taken measures for the total legal protection of their fauna. Agreements on polar bear are moving towards a satisfactory state; sealing in the Northern Hemisphere has been much reduced through better-controlled harvesting; the vicuna is now more effectively protected, particularly in Peru and Argentina, although it remains a big problem in Bolivia. The International Whaling Commission has made great progress in increasing controls on the numbers that may be taken, particularly through the abolition of the Blue Whale Unit and the substitution of quotas for individual species, by the implementation of the International Observer Scheme, and by giving more attention to the smaller whales. No doubt the strong expression of interest in Stockholm contributed towards this trend. New agreements have been signed in relation to migratory birds; and the captive breeding of some endangered species is improving, although it is still uncertain how much this can contribute towards replenishing their depleted wild habitats.

Political Leadership

Possibly the most important change in the past few years has been the fact that conservation has been picked up by many prominent political leaders as an issue which meets current interest.

Whatever the individual issues, the subject of the environment has become very actual, and this is a most significant trend. Political leaders have been moved to speak out on crucial issues, and ministries of the environment or their equivalent have recently been created in many countries. The highly successful 1972 Stockholm Conference, the equally successful European Conservation Year in 1970, and the agreement involving cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union on environmental matters, are relevant aspects of this political involvement.

The way in which the United States, Canada and some European countries have been reacting politically to the new trends has been extremely encouraging. Even the Swiss, known for their conservatism and resistance to change, have voted by the impressive proportion of 13:1 for legislation favouring environmental action. Finally, only a few weeks ago, the new Premier of Japan, Mr. Kakuei Tanaka, was quoted as saying: "If we put our sweat and power together, as well as the wisdom and technology that enabled us to construct the Japan of today from the debris of fire in World War II, I do not think it impossible to have a new era of 'human restoration' in which society, man, sun, and green will take the initiative away from big cities and industries."

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This message certainly is not restricted to Japan; it fits the aspirations of the conservation world.

But let us not labour under any illusions. Our aspirations for a world of rationally managed resources, a world of balance, a world where quality of life is not necessarily based on the so-called blessings of material wealth, but certainly including a healthy natural environment, are a long way from reality. To paraphrase a well-known advertising slogan: progress toward this goal is our most important product.

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

CONSERVATION IN A WORLD OF RISING EXPECTATIONS

by Zafar Futehally, Vice President of IUCN;
and Honorary Secretary, Bombay Natural
History Society, Bombay, India.

In offering me the opportunity to speak on this occasion I believed that the IUCN was seeking the views of the common man. In this they were right because I cannot speak either as a scientist or as one having a special insight in any field. What I can do is to reflect the concern of the ordinary citizen on our deteriorating environment - a concern which is spreading rapidly in the developing world.

Conservation is, as we all know, a new movement, or perhaps one should say a new necessity, and its complex ends are still being discussed. The meetings at Stockholm revealed how easily one can slip from it into areas of sociology or economics, and from there into acrimonious debates between the haves and have-nots which have no basic connection with it. This emotional stance is not very useful and, of course, the truth is that both the rich and the poor countries have their different, but almost equally acute environmental problems. On the one hand, the problems are due to various kinds of industrial pollution, and on the other the environmental degradation is due to poverty and lack of means. In the circumstances, the undeveloped countries have the double task of dealing with the causes which underlie their own environmental problems, while at the same time they must plan carefully to avoid bringing on themselves the pollution problems of the West. Conservation, then, is the concern of rich and poor alike, and must remain one area which is free from the traditional, irrational animosities and divisions between nations. Again, since the conservation of natural resources is now seen as the foundation of material well-being, and closely connected with the more refined and sophisticated aspects of human life, it may perhaps prove to be a meeting ground for different sections of society.

Though conservation is becoming a discrete discipline, it will have to be all-pervasive and touch every aspect of our lives. It is not as if we can spend a few hours of the day as conservationists, and then for the rest of the day pursue a contradictory pattern of existence. All of us, whatever our cultures, must seriously question our way of life, discard those customs which lead us to commit ecological aggression against our environment, and arrive at a new dynamic equilibrium with our surroundings that will enable us to tread lightly on the natural world. We must respect its demands in both our personal and business undertakings and question deeply our cultural and social practices. The Indian must

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question his reverence for the cow, his cremation ceremonies which often consume more than three quintals of valuable fire wood. The American must question his attachment to the automobile, and to detergents and plastics and canned and bottled food. Everyone will have to discard some cherished possession, and in the honest quest for a new attitude towards the Good Earth, we may find a unity which has eluded us so far. It may well be that conservation will become the new religion of the future, because religion deals with the deepest aspirations of human beings, and the relationship of man to the forces which give him life is the most important relationship of all.

For the past century the mind of the world was captivated by economics. We have been taught that this is a science dealing with scarce resources in relation to alternative ends. If there was no scarcity of resources or if any resource was not capable of being used for alternative ends, then it did not come within the purview of economics. We were frequently given the example of air as a free resource, which did not come within the ambit of our enquiries. The fact that today fresh air has to be purchased on the streets of Tokyo and that millions of pounds have had to be spent to clear the air over London, suggests that ecology and economics are far closer to each other than was suspected even a decade ago. This is a dramatic example of how suddenly our attitudes to the essential elements of our environment have had to change, and it should be a warning to all that, dealing as we do with a complex mechanism which we only partially understand, we should be as cautious as possible in tampering with natural forces.

One of the greatest challenges which the East faces today, and one of the greatest opportunities it has, is to be selective and discriminating in copying the West. For almost the whole of the past century the developing countries have tried to emulate the affluent ones rather mindlessly, and in this process they have done themselves a great deal of harm. Inaugurating the first meeting of the National Committee on Environmental Planning and Coordination last April, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said: "We must be able not only to choose our direction, but to know where to stop and when to turn. We should be mature enough to resist the temptation of non-essentials which glitter for a while." She went on to say that for centuries Indian students have received instruction under trees. Yet today the school building seems to have acquired greater importance than what is taught, and the quality of the teacher. In temperate and northern latitudes a school building is absolutely essential. But in India, where a benevolent sun shines for eight months in the year, a good teacher under a grove of trees could teach in an environment which would be far more satisfying than the average classrooms of today. If the millions that are spent on buildings could be used for raising adequately the salaries of the teaching staff we might perhaps be able to restore to the educational profession the dignity which is their due. What applies in this case is true of many others, and in every case the right answer can be provided by

a total view of the local situation, taking into account the availability of material as well as the innate character and genius of the people.

In some ways the pattern of life of the East blends more naturally into the cycle of nature than that of the West. An average Asian makes fewer demands on resources than an average Westerner. As an example, Dr. Georg Borgstrom points to the practices of China where good use is made of natural waste products for maintaining farm animals, while in Europe and America the intensive commercial production of pigs and poultry have led to their becoming direct competitors for basic human food.

At the same time the reasons for the poor state of the environment in parts of South East Asia are to be found in our age-old practices and attitudes. For many centuries, as long as our population was small, those practices were not unreasonable, and did not damage the environment too much. One of the most general agricultural practices in Asia is shifting cultivation - a system of cutting down forests, planting crops in the area for a couple of years and then moving on to the next tract of forest. Another harmful practice is that of allowing domestic animals to browse on public lands. Since time immemorial, the poorest in the land have assumed the right to keep a herd of goats, without possessing the means to feed them. This has resulted, as we all know, in man-made deserts. The process continues in India. With the present large population, this is a disastrous practice; but it is difficult to change the life style of the people who have been bred to it.

In India a great deal of the land wears a sad aspect and is unproductive because of over-use by men and cattle. 300 million head of cattle, many of them largely useless, live on the natural capital of the country. One study in the Gir Sanctuary proved that when the land is not trampled by bovine hooves and human feet, the annual crop of grass is as much as 4500 kilogrammes per hectare. But around village sites where it is trampled by cattle, the crop is only 475 kilogrammes per hectare. By proper management of the land, India could have ten times the output of grass, and what a difference this could make to her agricultural economy.

To ask a starving man to conserve rather than exploit, and to refrain from living on the capital of the land and wait until he can derive an income from it, is, of course, pointless. We all regret the prodigal use of trees as fuel, as well as the colossal damage done to vegetation and soil by shifting cultivation and similar bad land-use practices. But in most places trees will cease to be cut only when kerosene or something similar is supplied free to the people. If forests are indeed as essential to the health of our planet as ecologists make out, then perhaps the affluent countries could step up their assistance so that this vital resource is not further denuded. I know this is difficult because we are informed that there are only 2500 billion barrels of oil left to exploit and the demands

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increase day by day. Be that as it may, if we wish to maintain the ecological health of our one world we must be prepared either for substantial shifts of resources from surplus to needy areas, or resign ourselves to the prospect of a low quality of life for all in the decades to come.

We are speaking of a world of rising expectations today, but in fact in every period of history people have attempted to better their material condition. Until recently it was always a small minority of people who, by their superior intelligence, greater vitality or brute power, raced ahead and established their dominance over society and the landscape as well. These autocratic minorities, whether the Hapsburgs in Vienna, or the Bourbons in Paris, the Tudors in England or the Moghuls in India, though they do not conform to our ideas of egalitarianism, had one quality which we must admire and emulate. They had an excellent sense of space and aesthetics, and of the problems. We will have to evolve a strategy which will ensure that though we build for the comfort and the delight of the multitude it will not be the lowest common denominator which is allowed to shape our plans. As yet there is little evidence of success in this direction, and the falling standards of architecture, and of city planning in general, make the human environment more unpleasant than it need be.

It has often been said that unless we educate the young in the concepts of conservation and ecology and natural beauty, the unhealthy environmental trends will not be arrested. Actually, considering the urgency of the situation and the overwhelming influence which the politician wields over his domains today, especially in the developing world, I feel that educating our masters is the most important task of the day.

The Government of India formulated a National Forest Policy in 1952, in which it was recommended that 30% of the land should be under forest cover, for both its protective and productive functions. But because most State Governments did not take this seriously, today less than 20% is under forest. Apart from all the other disadvantages of this position, including a serious loss of ground water resources, the cost of damage by flood is increasing year by year, and one estimate puts the figure at 3500 crores for the past 25 years.

Forests are losing the battle of competing demands for land, for forest land continues to be turned over to agriculture. But the agricultural lobby wins only a superficial victory as it is unsuitable land which is brought under the plough. The additional land yields no more than a pittance, far less than intensive efforts would have procured from the existing acreage. The real tragedy is that these agricultural pressures pose a threat to some of the most outstanding areas of the world: to Lake Nakuru in Kenya, to Bharatpur in India, to the lush forests of Brazil. At a time when land use specialists can prove so conclusively that the most productive use of land can be decided by looking both at its history as

well as its innate ecological characteristics, it is wasteful in the extreme for developing countries to disregard the signals provided by ecologists, and to ignore the mistakes made by developed nations in the past. More than anyone else it is the farmer who should realize the importance of retaining wild vegetation, wild in its truest biotic sense, which can be utilized for genetic manipulation as the needs of the time specify. Wild strains bred with domesticated ones have often resulted in a progeny with outstanding qualities, and the option to draw on the vitality and genius of nature must always remain at hand. Dr. Norman Borlaug says we have great scope for increasing food production in the tropics if the same amount of research is done in producing high yielding varieties as has been done for the middle latitudes. But genetic variability is the important requirement, and this fact re-inforces the need to protect every species of living plant.

Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, one of the leading agricultural scientists of the world, warns that genetic diversity on which all plant breeding programmes depend is being wiped out as old cultivars are being replaced by new varieties. One consequence of this is that, as whole regions move towards one or a few genetically related varieties, the narrower gene bases are invitations to epidemics of diseases and pests. In the sub-continent of India and Pakistan there were only ten hectares of land under Mexican wheat and their derivatives in 1964-65. But in 1971, 10 million hectares were given over to the cultivation of these varieties. In addition, there is a progressive erosion of the germ plasm base in both wild species and cultivated crops some of which are of great importance to human nutrition.

It must also be remembered that the main source of resistance to plant pests and diseases as well as other beneficial characters such as winter hardiness, drought tolerance and nutritional value have always come from the traditional wild and weedy relatives of our cultivated crops. We thus need desperately to maintain as much genetic variability as possible for our breeding programmes - but the greatest genetic variability occurs in the developing countries, where it is necessary to replace the old cultivars with others of higher quality or yield. This is a challenging paradox to which a solution is urgently required.

In many developing countries the emphasis is now shifting from the production of high yielding hybrid varieties to protection against insect pests by the use of chemicals. At the moment India is only using 160 g per hectare against 10,000 g used in countries such as Germany. Should we follow these methods blindly, or take note of the new opportunities of biological control suggested by, for example, the Environmental Research Council of the U.K. where 300 kinds of viruses have been developed for specific pests?

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Exotics have done their mischief in India as they have in so many regions of the world. Eucalyptus, Lantana, Eupatorium, and the water hyacinth have damaged large areas of land. Much more care is obviously called for in dealing with the introduction of exotics by weighing their pros and cons. Some of them are undoubtedly desirable imports, for example Acacia auriculiformis and Prosopis juliflora have played a better role in India than any local plant could have done in the rehabilitation of denuded lands. The building of large multi-purpose dams have brought tremendous problems of maintenance; they have resulted in the uprooting of human societies from valley bottoms, and the ruination of many valuable natural habitats. It is the view of some that ground water resources (which allegedly amount to 90% of all water resources) should be relied upon much more than surface irrigation for our needs.

Of course, India has some spectacular wetlands throughout the country, but many administrators have unfortunately not recognized that these liquid assets need to be conserved and not reclaimed. In this context it is gratifying that the Government of India is shortly to ratify the convention formulated at the International Conference on the Conservation of Wetlands and Waterfowl at Ramsar, Iran, in January 1971. This will ensure not only the permanent conservation of some of our major wetlands of international importance as migratory waterfowl refuges but, as a corollary, provide a 'Green Route', meaning a Statewide sprinkling of minor wetlands where the birds may enjoy rest and protection from harassment while on passage. In addition to their intended primary function as waterfowl refuges, all these wetlands could serve a multiplicity of useful purposes.

And in any imaginative and scientific planning for the future we cannot leave out of consideration the role of birds in our agricultural economy. In 1912, in the Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, of the Imperial Department of Agriculture in India, two Englishmen, C.W. Mason and H. Maxwell Lefroy, laboured for many years to find out the economic status of the different species of resident and migratory birds. Their report shows that birds play a significant part in keeping down injurious insect pests. It seems that in days gone by the farmers were fully aware of the beneficial role of birds in keeping down pests. One interesting practice was to stick a branch in every paddyfield as a perch for the Black Drongo Dicrurus adsimilis which destroys winged insects to which paddyfields are particularly prone. Normally these fields do not provide any resting places for these birds, and this ancient custom can be usefully revived.

In recent years Dr. Salim Ali almost single handedly has attempted to keep this aspect before our administrators, and some research into weaver birds Ploceus philippinus which he had organized seems to suggest that the harm the bird does in destroying grain is recompensed many times over by the vast numbers of insects which these birds destroy to feed their young. If this is the case with a bird like the Baya which is principally a grain

eater the activities of the other species must be overwhelmingly favourable for agriculture and hence for ourselves. Also, in view of the fact that in certain areas almost 25% of the grain of the country is damaged by rodents, we should not forget that birds of prey are nature's instruments for keeping rodent populations under control. Both owls and diurnal birds of prey must be stringently protected for this purpose.

The poor quality of the rural environment in many parts of India is reflected in the general low quality of rural life. It lacks mental stimulation, and is physically uncomfortable. How else can one explain the fact that thousands of people prefer to sleep on the footpaths of Calcutta and Bombay rather than make the attempt to survive in their traditional rural homes. Better amenities and services in rural areas might even encourage middle-income persons to move to the country, thus automatically ensuring a general improvement in conditions. At present, the only movement is away from all rural areas and into urban localities. The inadequate regard for rural development is perhaps the greatest mistake that has been made by planners in the developing world, and economics, sociology and ecology all demand that amends be made as swiftly as possible. It is not really a question of financial resources. Rural reconstruction is essentially a matter of adopting the right attitude to our surroundings. Our denuded and unproductive landscape is a tragic permanent reminder of the sins of over-exploitation and violence against the environment. With our new understanding of ecology backed by the strong arm of science amends can be made very rapidly, provided only that we are prepared to be guided by knowledge and not resigned to tradition.

We have talked about conserving the environment and of developing industries, agriculture, and other institutions according to certain principles which subserve our best material interests. But conservation must also deal with the culture and the customs of people which are such an uplifting and stimulating force, and which really make our world the fascinating place that it is. We hear of many ancient skills which are vanishing, because there is no economic demand for them, and many traditional practices being lost because their value has never been scientifically assessed. In the old days there used to be a class of people known as Puqqees whose job it was to follow and recover strayed domestic animals for their owners. They knew the footprints of the hundreds of animals accurately. Similarly, the hunter-sportsmen of India of the 19th century have paid tribute to the uncanny qualities of the Oopligas and Kurrabas trackers of Mysore, and of others, in following the spoor and paths of wild animals. The naturalists of today rely on telemetry to track down animals in the wild, but it will be a great loss for the world of the future if, with every development of technology, the direct sensory capabilities of human beings are attenuated. I would suggest that an inventory of such skills on a world scale be made, and steps taken for their conservation.

GA.11 Conf. 14, cont.

I have referred generally to the problems of India, because of my familiarity with them, and also because most of these are common, I think, to a great part of the developing world. Institutions like IUCN and the new environmental agency of the UN will undoubtedly play a great part in future in providing guidelines and assistance. But no sensible conservation policies can be implemented in most of South East Asia until the trend of population increase of human beings is reduced. Every project is overtaken before completion by the exponential growth of human numbers, and for the majority of people the quality of life deteriorates from day to day. At the present annual rate of growth of 2.5%, with the population doubling every 30 years, neither international assistance nor national exertion can stem the decline in living standards.

The current revolution of rising expectations is merely an aspect of change and modernization which has drawn into its orbit vast masses of population in the developing countries. This is occurring under conditions different from those which characterized similar changes in the early 19th century.

There is, first, an imbalance between the growth of productivity and the growth of population. Population growth tends to outpace economic growth in the ratio of at least 2 to 1. This was not the case earlier.

Secondly, while urbanization in the early 19th century kept pace with industrial development and the rural population, and on the whole remained within the framework of low rural living standards, the revolution of rising expectations today has threatened to upset the balance between the urban and rural populations. We have, in consequence, serious problems of urban congestion and ecological imbalance which threaten the quality of life.

These developments have a serious impact on the problem of 'conservation' in the sense of safeguarding the resource-base of our civilization.

While in the global sense there must be a curb on the excessive consumption of resources per head of population in the richer countries, the poor countries have also to safeguard their resource-base, consistently with removal of poverty, through better (not necessarily more) resource-use. Population control is one of the pre-conditions of this kind of adjustment which may be sought.

An important aspect of rising expectations is the growing social intolerance with regard to unemployment. Unemployment beyond a limit of tolerance breeds serious social unrest. Owing to massive migration of people from the countryside to the towns, rural unemployment or under-employment has assumed an urban character. It has been estimated that, in the next 20 years, 20/5 of the employable males in the developing countries will be in the ranks of the unemployed. With the best of developmental effort, perhaps 140 million

new jobs can be created, but the employable males will have increased by 270 millions during this period. If conservation of the social environment is a rational global objective, our attention must shift to these trends which threaten the social environment in vast areas of the world.

How we all wish that human beings had some of the instincts of birds in the matter of family planning. The Grey junglefowl Gallus soneratti lays a large clutch of eggs when the plant Strobilanthes is in flower to provide its progeny with extra food. In other years the clutch size is reduced. The Magpie robin Copsychus saularis, like many other song birds, skips the matrimonial season altogether when it is unable to establish its sway over territory which will provide its family with adequate food. In our own case, however, the position is the reverse, and destitution only adds to our numbers.

I would like to conclude with a reference to wildlife because it was the sudden extinction of many species of animals and birds which first drew the attention of the thinking world to the close relationship between every species and its habitat. Once this was noted it was a logical step to recognize that an environment which is unsafe for wildlife might be unsatisfactory for human beings also. If the Government of India has constituted a Task Force for preserving the tiger, and if large sums of money are being spent for the preservation of its habitat, it is because ecological wisdom has dawned, and the preservation of jungle areas is considered to be a necessity for maintaining the quality of human life. In this happy development India will always remain indebted to IUCN for sharing a concern for her own irreplaceable treasures and involving her together with all the other members of the Union in the exciting adventure of conservation.

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

THE EVOLVING ROLE OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES
IN THE WORLD'S CONCERN WITH ENVIRONMENT*

by Sir Robert Jackson, at present Under Secretary-General
in charge of the United Nations Relief Operation in
Bangladesh, and from 1968-1970, Commission in charge
of the Survey of the United Nations Development System.

I

At the outset, it is necessary to make certain qualifications in attempting to review, at the present time (December 1971), the evolving role of intergovernmental agencies in the world's concern with environment.

First, the sheer scale and complexity of the activities already being undertaken in this field within the United Nations system alone must limit the review to certain general considerations.

Second, the exceedingly important work of organizations such as the Council for Europe, European Economic Community, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, North Atlantic Treaty Organization, International Council of Scientific Unions (non-governmental), Commonwealth Human Ecology Council, etc. is not included in the review. Having regard to the necessary constraints imposed on the length of the paper, it was decided to limit it to the United Nations' activities in the field of environment, and to devote special attention to their effects on the countries of the Third World.

Third, most governments are still formulating their policies for dealing with environmental problems both at the national and international levels, and a much clearer picture should emerge after the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment which is to be held in Stockholm in June 1972.

Fourth, the views expressed are personal.

II

It is imperative, at all times, to place the problem of environment in its proper perspective. This statement in no way underestimates the vital importance of the problem, but the point can be illustrated by a recent remark of the Prime Minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt, when assessing both the benefits created by the High Dam at Aswan, and the environmental consequences (which had been foreseen) arising from its construction: "We Egyptians have been living alongside the Nile for the last 5,000 years, and we shall certainly do so for the next 5,000." This sense of perspective is

*In presenting his Keynote Address the author departed from this text.

of the greatest importance, for general public awareness of the problem of the environment is of relatively recent origin. This awareness owes its origin in considerable measure to the efforts over many years of a small number of people who have ceaselessly advocated that the development process must be conceived and carried out in its widest sense, i.e. that at all times natural and other resources must be utilized and conserved with the optimum of efficiency. In developing a sense of perspective it is also necessary to keep in mind at all times the other great global problems which have already been brought home to the public - population growth, the world's limited resources of food, disarmament, etc. And it is equally necessary never to forget that the great, and apparently new, global problems will force themselves on the public's attention in the foreseeable future, i.e. the world's limited water resources (which may well emerge from the Stockholm Conference as the single most important problem) and the availability of energy.

As surely as the sun sets and rises, these vast, fundamental problems - and others, for example, those arising from the breaking of the genetic code - will force themselves irresistibly and increasingly on the world community and will determine the future of mankind on this planet. It is imperative to recognize all these great individual problems, and also their inter-relationship, and not to concentrate only on one to the neglect of others.

III

Acknowledgement of this fundamental consideration - that other great and new problems are about to force themselves on the attention of mankind - is of critical importance to the organizational structure of the United Nations. Already, in little more than a quarter of a century, the system reflects serious administrative weaknesses and defects, many of which have arisen as a result of the creation of new components to deal with individual problems which have suddenly aroused world attention. In the Study of the Capacity of the United Nations Development System, published at the end of 1969, it was stated that the "U.N. Machine" as a whole had become unmanageable in the strictest sense of the word. Fortunately, many of the essential recommendations in the Capacity Study were accepted by governments in a consensus which was approved by the General Assembly in 1970. If that consensus is implemented effectively, a major step forward will have been taken in introducing managerial order into the administration of most of the resources made available to the United Nations system for economic and social development. It is therefore to be hoped profoundly that this process will continue, and that governments will consider most carefully the organizational implications for the UN system as a whole of any new measures they may decide to take in order to deal with individual problems of such decisive importance as environment.

GA.11 Conf. 15, cont.

If one were to advance a general principle – and one which could also be taken as the theme of this paper – it would be that governments should do everything in their power to make the existing UN system work (i.e. make it manageable) and only modify the existing structure, or create new administrative machinery, when it is clearly essential to do so in the interests of operational efficiency.

IV

Virtually all environmental problems arise out of mankind's development of the world's resources and the rate of his own reproduction. The relationship between "development" and "environment" is therefore of critical importance, especially to the countries of the Third World whose dominant preoccupation is to develop their resources and to improve their standard of living as quickly as possible.

It is submitted that the most practical way to define that relationship is to consider "environment" as an essential element in the development process.* The fundamental requirement is that full consideration must be given at all stages in the development process to the effects on the environment of every proposed project and programme. If this principle is respected, then there will be, in effect, a continuous dialogue between those concerned to "develop" as quickly as possible and those concerned to protect the environment. Balances will be struck, and if they are the right balances it will be possible to say that "development" in the true sense of the word will have been achieved -- already defined as the optimum utilization and conservation of resources.

Those responsible for preparing the Stockholm Conference recognized this relationship between development and the environment and in June, 1971, assembled a Panel of Experts to discuss the subject. One of the Panel's observations was:

"The environmental problem has to be placed in its proper perspective both in the developed and the developing countries. It should not be presented as a pollution problem in the developed world and a poverty problem in the developing countries; instead it should be treated as a problem of the most efficient synthesis of developmental and environmental concerns at different stages of social transition."

* At the 3rd Session of the Preparatory Committee for the Stockholm Conference, the Secretary-General stated that it was "generally recognized that the environment issue was an integral part of the development process".

Another group of experts, brought together about the same time by the Ford Foundation in cooperation with UNDP, shared this view and emphasized the essential need to consider fully every implication for the environment of each stage of the development process, so that a balance or synthesis could be achieved.

There is a body of thought which feels that there exists no fundamental conflict between the requirements of development and the protection of the environment, but that a major effort will be required to achieve a balance between the two objectives. Others are of the opinion that "conflict" is inevitable, given the powerful political forces which, more often than not, will motivate those concerned with each of these two fundamental problems.* Evidence of this "conflict" exists already in the industrialized countries, and it is also easy to forecast the political dilemma of the leaders of the countries of the Third World who will naturally continue their drive for economic development as rapidly as possible in order to derive short-term benefits, although they may be fully aware of the danger of adverse environmental consequences later on.

The situation is further complicated by the suddenness with which public opinion has become seized of the environmental consequences of past development. "The environment" has almost overnight become a fashionable problem, and hence a great attraction to the mass media. This comment in no way under-estimates the vital importance of the problem, but it can reasonably be said that there now exists a real danger that all sense of perspective may be lost. "Horror stories" of ill-considered development projects abound - often ill informed, exaggerated and distorted (frequently in the case of multipurpose schemes). Stories of successful development - which, by definition, means that the environment has been protected - are rarely news. Today there is a tendency to regard all environmentalists as saints and all developers as sinners. This situation must not be allowed to deteriorate for it can only make the task of striking a balance (achieving a synthesis) - particularly in the Third World - still more difficult.

This danger underlines once again the imperative need to preserve a proper sense of perspective at all times. Here the many organizations which together constitute what has been defined as the United Nations Development System have a special responsibility.

*There can also be conflicting views between experts of great distinction on specific problems, such as the use of D.D.T., vide the statements of Dr. Norman E. Borlaug and Dr. Sicco Mansholt at the 16th Biennial Conference of FAO, in November 1971.

For nearly 20 years there has been a flood of experts, financed from international powers, cascading all over the Third World -- and in the company of even greater numbers from bilateral sources -- giving advice about development. Much good has been achieved -- almost certainly more than the world at large appreciates -- but frequently much harm has been done by individuals giving conflicting advice, and literally forcing sectoral projects down the throats of governments without any consideration of their full political, economic and social consequences. Further reference will be made to this particular problem.: here it is necessary only to emphasise the existence of a new potential threat to the Third World -- that of a new wave of experts, this time dealing with the environment, and giving their advice without a full understanding of its implications for development, just as during: the last two decades many of the development experts failed to consider fully the effects on the environment of their recommendations. Such a situation, on past experience, can all too easily develop into a very real problem for the Third World in particular (governments of the industrialized countries are strong enough to be relatively immune), and, at a later stage in this review, proposals are advanced that could do much to eliminate it.

The sense of perspective will also be immensely important in assessing the practical implications on the development of countries of the Third World of the enforcement of international standards designed to protect the environment. Once again, those concerned with the Stockholm Conference have ensured that the effects on trade of any new standards should be fully taken into account. Another political aspect which will need the most careful handling is the danger that (intentionally or not) the industrialized nations may "demand" standards of environmental performance -- particularly in relation to new development -- in the Third World that they fail to achieve themselves. Furthermore, if environmental "conditions" were to become tied to the transfer of the capital from overseas which the Third World needs so desperately, the results would be politically disastrous.

Thus, the preservation of a proper sense of perspective at all times becomes the determining factor not only in striking a sensible balance (the synthesis) between development and environment in each country, but also in striking realistic balances between the pollution of the industrialized world on the one hand and the poverty of the Third World on the other. At all stages, and at all times, the United Nations Development System could, if effectively administered, do much to create and preserve a proper sense of perspective, and, when requested, to facilitate the striking of the optimum balances between those responsible for development and those concerned to protect the environment.

V

It is appropriate here to list the six main headings in the Agenda for the Stockholm Conference, i.e.

1. The Planning and Management of Human Settlements for Environmental Quality.
2. The Environmental Aspects of Natural Resources Management.
3. Identification and Control of Pollutants and Nuisances of Broad International Significance.
4. Educational, Social and Cultural Aspects of Environmental Issues.
5. Development and Environment.
6. The International Institutional Implications of Action Proposals.

If this Agenda is co-related to the present work in the field of environment of the various bodies and organizations of the United Nations system it will be seen immediately that an extraordinary range of interests and institutions is involved. And it must never be forgotten that many other important inter-governmental organizations are also very actively concerned with these same problems, in addition to national governments and institutions exercising great power and influence. This paper, however, is concerned primarily with the evolving (and vast) role of the international organizations in dealing with the problem of environment and with particular reference to the Third World, and assumes that readers will bear in mind the fact that other organizations and institutions also have a direct concern with many of these activities.

Anyone with practical knowledge of the UN system, development in the Third World, and of modern management, is in danger of being overwhelmed intellectually in his efforts to see how the UN system as a whole can harmonize its policies for dealing with the great number of individual environmental problems - all of which are of vast importance to the future of mankind - let alone relate those policies effectively to the development process in the Third World. The dangers of different policies for dealing with development, the environment, "aid", trade, etc. being advocated in many different UN bodies (the regional organizations, too, must never be forgotten) and of different interpretations being placed on these policies are obvious and very real. They could easily lead to serious political conflict both at the international and national levels, and everyone will agree that everything possible should be done to reduce such a danger.

It may be useful to consider separately the two different, but closely related, main fields of activity of the international organizations in dealing with economic and social affairs. The first are those that could be described as the constitutional and traditional functions of the various components of the system; research and standard setting which are intended to be of benefit to all Member States. The second field of activity is that of technical cooperation between the UK Development System and the Third World - involving direct operational responsibility.

VI

When the UN system is at work in the first field of activity that of standard setting in particular - specific policies, in the shape of resolutions approved by the governing bodies of the Specialised Agencies, usually reflect a "harmonizing" of the views of National Governments. These resolutions are then normally reviewed by ECOSOC. In the case of new policies (resolutions) adopted by the various Agencies with the objective of controlling the environment, ECOSOC would be the logical place not only to review them and ensure that they were consistent in themselves, but are also consistent with UN development policies. Furthermore, in ECOSOC, environmental policies could also be considered in relation to other relevant policies, e.g. those adopted by UNCTAD in the field of trade. These reviews by ECOSOC would thus ensure that the UN system as a whole was following a realistically coordinated approach in dealing with all the great problems of development, the environment, trade, population, etc. That great task of itself illustrates the paramount and increasing importance of ECOSOC, and of the need to strengthen it so that it can undertake these - and its other - important responsibilities with efficiency. It is imperative for this to be done if the very real danger of governments advocating conflicting policies in different parts of the UN system is to be minimized. Under no circumstances must ECOSOC be short-circuited when dealing with any of these problems.

This new environmental function within the framework of ECOSOC - which could also perform such functions as reviewing progress in implementing policies, new threats to the environment, etc. - could be facilitated by the establishment of an appropriate committee or commission for the environment, served by a staff unit in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs in the United Nations, and reinforced, if necessary, by an independent panel of scientists and recognized experts. The need for the closest possible working relationship between those concerned with development and those dealing with the environment has already been stressed, and, once again, ECOSOC is admirably placed to facilitate this cooperation. Parallel arrangements could be made, as necessary, in the Regional Economic Commissions, in order to permit the discharge of appropriate functions at that level.

As a result of these procedures, ECOSOC could then make a report to each General Assembly on the state of the world's environment.

VII

Let us now turn to the second field of activity of the UN system -- that dealing with technical cooperation. As has been said, this represents a relationship essentially directed towards the development of the Third World, and is predominantly operational in character. If one general principle could be enunciated here it would be that at the country level the United Nations system should speak with one voice and act as an integrated whole whenever dealing with "development" and "environment". Fortunately, if the component parts of the UN system cooperate effectively with each other at the global level, a good opportunity now exists for this principle to be applied, using the procedures for country programming recommended by the Capacity Study, reflected in the consensus of the UNDP Governing Council, and approved by the General Assembly. These procedures rightly acknowledge the sovereign power of each country in the Third World to plan its own development, and provide for effective cooperation in deciding how best the technical assistance "inputs" of the UNDS (predominantly UNDP, UNICEF, WFP and the assessed technical cooperation resources of the Specialized Agencies) could be integrated into each national development plan.

It is apparent that if each of these new procedures ensured that environmental considerations were fully taken into account at each stage of the development process, the UN system would have not only made a great positive contribution to the task of striking an effective balance between the two basic objectives of economic development and protecting the environment, but would also have done much to avoid the grave dangers arising from conflicting advice, to which reference has already been made.

Assuming that reasonable cooperation can be achieved within the UN system itself both at the global level (where UNDP and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, in particular, could continue to make a very valuable contribution in achieving commonsense coordination) and at the regional level, the decisive area of action will be where it should be -- at the country level. In every country of the Third World it is possible to identify a Minister or official who could be characterized as "Mr. Development". Progressively, in the future, it is reasonable to assume that a "Mr. Environment" will also appear in each state as governments establish appropriate administrative machinery to deal with matters affecting the environment.

Effective cooperation between these two key Ministers or officials in each country will clearly be a matter of supreme importance. Indeed the ideal would be for these two functions to be combined in one Ministry. The

Resident Representatives of UNDP with their new responsibilities for harmonizing the relationships in the field of technical cooperation between the country to which they are accredited and the UN Development system generally will be in a position where they could not only greatly facilitate the process of cooperation, but also do much to protect each Minister or official from individual experts recommending conflicting courses of action.

It will be observed that the suggestions advanced in this paper would enable the UN system, with very little administrative modification, to discharge effectively any new responsibilities in the field of environment that governments might entrust to it. In short, the principle of making the existing machinery work would have been honoured.

VIII

If governments allocate new responsibilities to the UN system, they will, of necessity, need to provide the funds necessary to discharge the new responsibilities. Where responsibility for a specific technical function could be allocated to a Specialized Agency with a dominant interest (e.g. to the World Meteorological Organization for establishing a network to monitor the atmosphere) it would be advantageous to provide for this service by an increase in the organization's budget. Where other functions are involved -- especially those affecting the UN system as a whole (e.g. review and coordination of policies, evaluation, etc.) or several individual organizations within the system -- funds, either on an assessed or voluntary basis, probably the latter, could contribute to a new, separate, central fund which could also be used to finance such other functions as the development of an effective information system, training research, etc. It is virtually certain that the greater part of such new funds would be intended for use in the Third World, and could be described as "operational" technical cooperation functions.

Governments will need to consider with the greatest care how best to integrate any new "United Nations Environment Fund" within the administrative framework of the UN system as a whole. In entrusting new responsibilities for the environment to the UN and the Specialized Agencies, governments must first pause and reflect on the existing responsibilities of the system, particularly in the field of development. They should then recognize -- as is generally accepted -- the interdependence of the development process and measures necessary to protect the environment. Finally, in accordance with the general principle enunciated in this paper, they should then use the existing UN administrative machinery to a maximum, never forgetting the special relationship of UN activities in the fields of development and environment to the Third World.

These considerations all point to any United Nations Environment Fund being effectively related to ECOSOC, and, in turn, being effectively administered

within the framework of the United Nations Development System -- the links with the United Nations Development Programme and with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs in the United Nations would be of critical importance in ensuring success. Such an administrative arrangement would have (at least) three decisive advantages: first, it would ensure, that those responsible for economic development and those concerned to protect the environment worked together at all stages and at all levels; second, it would do much to ensure that the UN system spoke with one voice and acted collectively at the "country level", and third, it would ensure that the existing UN administrative machinery was used to a maximum, thus decreasing the overhead cost of any new institutional arrangements (here it should be remembered that the cost of the existing administrative machinery dealing with development in the UN system is estimated at over \$50,000,000 per annum) and do much to ensure that the maximum of funds provided for protecting the environment was, in fact, spent for that purpose.

Similarly, arrangements could be made at the regional level of the UN system which would interlock with those introduced at the global level -- special attention always being given to the impact of any such arrangements on the countries of the Third World.

The activities of the IBRD and the Regional Banks in protecting the environment do not fall within the scope of this paper, but they must be of great significance having regard to the functions of these institutions. It can be assumed that cooperation between IBRD and the UN system (particularly the Department of Economic and Social Affairs within UN itself, UNDP and a new UN Environment Fund) could be achieved at the global level. Important opportunities for cooperation at the regional level would exist between the Economic Commission, (embracing a new function for dealing with environmental questions) and the Regional Banks. But always, and most importantly, it would be imperative to achieve genuine cooperation between all these UN institutions at the country level in the Third World. As has been noted already, the Resident Representatives of UNDP will be in a unique position to facilitate this cooperation, and those responsible for the administration of UNDP will need to ensure that the standard of their Resident Representatives and the resources of the UNDP country offices are sufficient to command the essential support of both the national governments of the Third World on the one hand, and of all the component parts of the UN system -- including the IBRD and Regional Banks -- on the other.

If a United Nations Environment Fund were to be established as a largely independent UN organization, it can be said with much confidence, after more than a quarter of a century's practical experience with the UN system, that the vital process of "striking balances" both between economic development and the protection of the environment, and between the pollution of

the industrialized countries and the poverty of the developing nations, would be gravely weakened. The wider the separation of administrative responsibilities between those concerned with the UN system for development on the one hand and the environment on the other, the greater will be the dangers of misunderstanding, and indeed, of pursuing conflicting policies. The implications of such a situation for the countries of the Third World could be disastrous. Additional bureaucratic stresses within the UN system would do nothing to increase that public support for the system which is essential to its future well-being.

IX

Finally, it is relevant to consider some of the areas of action where the UN system could, if governments so desired, make contributions to mankind's efforts to protect, and indeed, to improve his environment.

First the Stockholm Conference will undoubtedly do much to focus the attention both of governments and of responsible individuals all over the world on the major environmental problems. Its Declaration is bound to receive world-wide publicity. The Conference may well lead to new initiatives both at the level of international and inter-governmental organizations and of national governments that could do something to repair the damage done in the past and to protect the environment in the future.

Second, both the Stockholm Conference and the Governing Bodies of the Un and the Specialized Agencies will almost certainly expand the work of the UN system in the field of environment when considered in terms of standard-setting, monitoring, research and training, etc.

Third, the UN system will help all Member States if its component parts and the Specialized Agencies, together with such important international organizations as the IBRD, can harmonize effectively their activities in the two vast fields of economic development and of protecting the environment. In particular, they will provide a great service to the countries of the Third World, if, in every developing nation, they speak with one voice and act collectively.

Fourth, the UN system would provide an invaluable service in the field of technical cooperation if it could assist governments of the Third World (and perhaps some of those in the industrialized countries) when requested to do so, in establishing the necessary administrative facilities in those countries to deal with environmental problems. Here the training of local staff could be a matter of decisive importance, thus leading to the appointment of "Mr. Environments".

Fifth, the UN system could provide yet another valuable service if it could evolve an effective system for collecting and making available information

about the state of the environment, and of action being taken to protect it. The closer UNDP and any new United Nations Environment Fund could be brought together, the greater would be the possibilities of using to the best advantage the information system now being evolved following the consensus on the Capacity Study.

Sixth, and related to the last suggested service, the UN system, in consultation with inter-governmental bodies such as IUCN and national governments might produce practical "guidelines" to assist the countries of the Third World in dealing with environmental problems. It is obvious that such "guidelines" would need to be worked out with great care and to make full provision for each country's urgent drive towards economic development.

Having advanced these suggestions, it is submitted that perhaps the most important role of all for the UN system in dealing with the environment would be to do everything in its power to educate ordinary men, women and children all over the world in their personal responsibilities for protecting the environment, for conserving resources, for keeping their homes, villages, towns and cities clean, and of joining together to develop community action to achieve these objectives.

AWARDS

TEXT OF ADDRESSES DURING CEREMONY ON
THURSDAY, 14 SEPTEMBER 1972, 14.00-14.30 HOURS.

1. Presentation of John C. Phillips Medal for 1972
Address by Mr. H.J. Coolidge, President, IUCN

I have the honour of making the presentation of the John C. Phillips Medal for 1972.

Dr. John Charles Phillips was a pioneer of the conservation movement in the United States of America and internationally. He was born in Boston in 1876 and died in 1938. His training was in medicine and in zoology and he made considerable contributions to science, particularly in taxonomy and genetics. He was a well known sportsman with a wide knowledge of birds, and his extensive travels included several visits to Africa.

Dr. Phillips worked constantly to increase public awareness of the threats to wildlife that were increasing from year to year. He was vitally concerned with international cooperation for the conservation of nature and played an active part in the meetings of the 1933 African Wildlife Convention in London, and later the Western Hemisphere Convention and the Migratory Bird Treaty which involves Canada, Mexico and the United States.

Dr. Phillips was the first Chairman of the American Committee for International Wild Life Protection.

His friends established a Memorial Medal for Distinguished Service in International Conservation and entrusted the awarding of the Medal to the Executive Board of IUCN. The first award was made at the General Assembly of IUCN at Nairobi in 1963 to Mr. E.M. Nicholson of England; the second at Lucerne in 1966 to Dr. Enrique Beltran of Mexico; and the third at New Delhi in 1969 to Dr. Salim Ali of India.

The Executive Board of IUCN has decided that the Award of the John C. Phillips Medal in 1972 is to be presented to His Royal Highness, the Prince of the Netherlands.

The Citation reads:

To His Royal Highness The Prince of the Netherlands, Prince of Lippe Biesterfeld, for his outstanding and selfless contributions to conservation, particularly in developing public awareness of conservation issues and ideals, through his inspired guidance as President of the World Wildlife Fund since its formation, and his untiring participation in its splendid achievements in conservation action as well as his leadership of The 1001 - A Nature Trust formed under his auspices. His personal dedication and devotion to the cause of conservation throughout the world have qualified him as a notable "Conservation Statesman".

Your Royal Highness, on behalf of the Executive Board of IUCN, it is my privilege to present to you the John C. Phillips Medal for Distinguished Service in International Conservation.

Reply by H.R.H. The Prince of The Netherlands

Thank you Mr. Coolidge. I am deeply grateful for the very special honour which you pay me by this award. At the same time I feel very conscious that although we may have achieved a good deal in awakening public awareness of the threat to our natural heritage, so very much more has to be done. It has been gratifying to me to see the World Wildlife Fund grow during the past 11 years, and make major contributions towards the conservation of that beautiful natural world which is the very foundation of our existence, and the survival of at least some of the animals and plants that share it with us. When the World Wildlife Fund was founded in 1961 we realized that we were undertaking an immense task. We have not as yet achieved many of our goals, but we can take satisfaction that the ideals for which we strive have now won the support of most nations of the world who expressed themselves at that historic event, the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, in Stockholm last June. But expressions of support are not enough. We have all to dedicate ourselves, to discipline ourselves even to make it a religious duty to carry out the onerous task of ensuring a world worth living in for ourselves, our children, and all forms of life which are our fellow passengers on spaceship Earth.

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2. Award of Commandeur of the Order of the Golden Ark
Address by H.R.H. The Prince of the Netherlands

And now ladies and gentlemen it is my pleasure to turn the tables on Mr. Coolidge.

Last year I created a new order of chivalry - The Order of the Golden Ark - to mark outstanding service to the conservation of wildlife and natural environment.

Few individuals can be so uniquely qualified for membership of the order as Mr. Coolidge, who has presided over the IUCN during the past six years of unprecedented development, expansion and influence. It has been a fitting crown to a lifetime of devotion to the study and conservation of the world's wildlife, and, equally important, of its habitat.

Mr. Coolidge has combined academic distinction with extensive field experience, and this has formed the basis of the informed and inspiring leadership he has given to so many organizations devoted to conservation. Mr. Coolidge, I have great pleasure in bestowing upon you the Insignia of Commandeur - the highest category of the Order of the Golden Ark.

3. Presentation of the World Wildlife Fund Gold Medal
Address by H.R.H. The Prince of the Netherlands

Finally I have pleasure in performing a delayed duty. At World Wildlife Fund Meetings in the Donana National Park in Spain last May I announced the award of the three World Wildlife Fund Gold Medals for 1972. The medals were instituted in 1970 and three are awarded each year, accompanied by a scroll and a gold wristwatch donated by Rolex of Switzerland. One of this year's recipients, who was unable to be with us in Spain, is here today - Dr. Andrey G. Bannikov of the Soviet Union.

The citation to the award reads:

"In recognition of his profound scientific studies of the Fauna of the USSR and Mongolia; of his contribution to the study and conservation of arid areas; and of his leading role in the application of scientific methods to conservation practice."

Dr. Bannikov, I have pleasure in awarding you the gold medal of the World Wildlife Fund.

STATEMENT BY T. TAMURA
Honorary Member of IUCN.

Taking advantage of this opportunity I wish to make an address in honour of Mr. Coolidge who is retiring from the presidency of IUCN.

Of the numerous persons I have had the good fortune to meet at home and abroad, during these many years, individually or as organizations' officers, I have not known any other person like Mr. Coolidge, so devoted to his mission, singly, energetically, entirely "forgetting sleep and eating", to use a Japanese expression. The IUCN owes its great activity of today entirely, I might say, to his devoted leadership. It is through his special kindness and guidance many of my colleagues and myself have received, that the national parks of Japan have attained the degree of fineness they show today. I intend to have Mr. Coolidge's name and work inscribed in the history of Japanese national parks.

Mr. Coolidge has many more prime years ahead and his recent happy marriage must lead him to peaceful enjoyment of home life, relieving him of the overwork of the past. While resting well at home, I hope he will continue the kind of work he has hitherto carried for us.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT

by Professor D.J. Kuenen, General Director,
Research Institute for Nature Management, Arnhem, Netherlands

In the course of man's evolution, numerous processes have evolved simultaneously. We might try and review these processes as a whole, but each of us should consider the particular aspect which he is interested in.

Many persons here have a biological background and their attention will be more particularly directed towards biological aspects; others will concentrate on cultural evolution which, although having a shorter visible existence, is of course just as important. In fact, at the present time, this cultural evolution is taking on a disastrous speed and has completely overridden biological changes in man.

Inside this cultural evolution, the possibilities of communication between individuals have developed to an incredible degree of detail and have been one of the significant factors which allowed mankind to reach its present position and rule over the living world. This communication has also provided the basis on which cultural life was able to develop, and as the essential means to hand experience acquired over to the following generation.

Languages and culture are closely connected, and cultural types and linguistic groups have evolved concurrently. The variety of cultures cannot be envisaged without a parallel variety of languages.

International relationships are greatly impeded by such diversity of languages and as the global implications of our action become more apparent, communication problems become more acute.

We, in IUCN, are very aware of this situation, because our concerns are basically of worldwide magnitude. From the very beginning, we have limited ourselves to two languages and I think that we should keep to this decision. The problem would not be solved by increasing the number of official languages as those who have had to learn a new language at a late age know only too well.

Let us hope that in our organization, language will remain that for which it was designed - a means of uniting differing thoughts, of achieving unity - and that it will not become a source of dissension.

IUCN will need all the unity available to it to go through the difficult times ahead. We have an important task to complete: we shall be required to prove ourselves worthy of the reputation acquired by hard labour. Let us hope that we shall remain "Navis tranquillus in undis".

* Original of above portion of address given in French; balance in English.

Information about the deplorable state of our environment must have been exchanged as long as man was able to communicate his ideas to his fellows. We can imagine Australopithecus, Homo pekinensis and Cro-Magnon man grumbling about ravages of predators, scarcity of food-plants, shortage of caverns and gradual changes in the climate.

Written history abounds in reports on catastrophes, pests and pestilence, and many a time have poets and writers painted the happiness of bygone times when man could still regard unspoiled nature as his true home.

Man has now moved forward into the technological era and this has brought with it a far more fundamental change in the problem.

Environmental awareness started as a small trickle, but has gradually grown into a river in full spate, sweeping before it many hitherto unquestioned assumptions about progress, quality of life, the future of mankind and the values by which to judge our ideas and actions.

The force has been sufficient to move the United Nations into action, resulting in the successful Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm in June of this year.

The human environment is a complicated matter and presents us with a variety of problems.

One of the aspects of this overall concern is the problem of the conservation of nature and natural resources, which has grown from an anxiety of a few farsighted citizens into a major topic for journalistic headlines.

Because of the increase of involvement of our Union's special concern within the larger issue we must again assess our data and our errors; our thoughts, plans and hopes, and see whether we need to establish new bearings for the course to be taken in the next few years.

It is no easy task to do so and it is made more difficult by the exponential growth of printed papers on the subject. Unhappily this does not reflect a parallel increase in knowledge, which is advancing only slowly.

On the environmental issue we are confronted with facts, with theories, with conjectures, with fantasies, and with downright deceit.

I should like to say a few words on each of these aspects.

Facts are perhaps not abundant but quite sufficient to warrant alarm. We know about extermination of plants and animals, about cutting down of forests and reclaiming of wetlands, about pollution and the destruction of biocenoses, about urban sprawl and remorseless exploitation of resources.

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I need not dwell upon this long. New facts are brought to our notice daily and are the ever-increasing basis for our general concern about our future.

Theories are essential as binding material for loose facts. It is mainly the study of ecology which has supplied us with much of the necessary background to interpret what we observe. We could wish that ecological theories were more precise. All biologists who have field experience know that we can seldom speak about biological "laws", with a precision which has made physics one of the corner-stones of natural sciences. Because of the incredible diversity of living nature, we have to do more with rules than with laws. Each situation is, in fact, unique and only by a fair amount of abstraction can it be fruitfully compared with other situations.

Ecological processes cannot be described by deterministic mathematical models; stochastic formulae give us the probabilities that a certain further development will take place.

But even with uncertainties about quantities, the final outcome can be predicted with certainty. What happens in a population where negative feedback systems are impaired, when sources of material are depleted, when flow of energy is interrupted or species are eliminated and niches left vacant; all this can be stated beyond reasonable doubt.

The thinking which has been done by theoretical ecologists has given us the framework to sort out the practical facts. These facts can be presented as a picture of what man and his environment will look like if the rules of ecology are not respected. If they are presented in the right way we will be heard. If the world will listen we may be understood.

Next we have conjectures.

Conjectures are the essence of scientific thought. They are necessary for scientific discussion and developing ideas. They can be dangerous if expressed at the wrong time and in the wrong place. They may then be interpreted as final assumptions. If it then later appears that the conjecture was wrong, that is immediately stigmatized as a failure of science. Those who hope to convince the world by speedily publishing undigested thoughts may do more harm than good.

At one time it was supposed that the oceans were not only a buffer for the carbon dioxide content of the atmosphere, but also a main source of oxygen. Thus the poisoning of the oceans would be a major factor in the oxygen deficit which would threaten the living world. Only when it was realized that there is very little accumulation of organic material in the oceans, did it become clear that no positive oxygen balance for the oceans of any importance could exist. There was nothing wrong with the scientific discussion on this subject. But outsiders quote it as yet another example of wilful spreading of false information.

As to fantasies:

Fantasies can be found wherever those who can handle words succeed in leading thoughts astray. As long as it is quite clear that we are concerned with fiction there is no harm done. On the other hand, fantasies are an essential part of our cultural life. But the danger is ever present that the distinction is not clear, and that fantasies and facts are mixed up in the mind of the reader. Science fiction should be carefully meted out and never be allowed to acquire the validity of science. Its significance stems from its value as fantasy.

Finally we come to deceit.

Deceit is practised by those who are more interested in their own short-term well-being than in the future of our community. They seek comfort now at the cost of disaster and the ultimate chances of survival for all in the future. Those who withhold information which is valuable, those who deliberately distort facts to serve private ends, those who wilfully destroy nature for their own benefit without regard for its long-term value, who exploit resources now and prevent greater benefits to be reaped later, cannot escape the judgement which later generations will ultimately pass upon them. Perhaps the most dangerous are those who pretend to be worried about the environment but are in fact only worried about their own pursuits. That is where the greatest danger for us all lies because it undermines the trustworthiness of our common cause.

It is clearly the task of all who are aware of their responsibility to state clearly what is deception, what is fantasy, what is theory and what are facts.

The IUCN has its own role to play on this spectacular stage, in a play with a most complicated plot. We collect and publish data, we stimulate research and we supply facts for further theoretical considerations. We sometimes do indulge in conjecture, but only to bring to the notice of others what are the expected consequences of their actions. We are no prophets and certainly not prophets of doom. But we do try to uncover future trends as best we can. Only if this is done carefully and with no other aim than to foresee the consequences of decisions as precisely as possible, can it be said to have been done scientifically. Within IUCN we must take the point of view that any exaggeration will only weaken our cause. Only when we succeed in remaining a reliable source of information will we be able to achieve that for which the Union was founded, now nearly 25 years ago.

This does not imply that we have to be pure rationalists without emotional feelings as regards nature, wild animals or plants. On the contrary, it is the emotional involvement which urges us to spend time and energy on our common goal. We do so because our conscience tells us to do so. But our beliefs and emotions will not convince others; facts may do so.

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The scientific community shows a reassuring consensus as regards the problems of the environment. The recommendations from the Stockholm Conference were largely due to the concerted efforts of a number of scientists and international scientific unions, working within the framework of the United Nations. The Conference itself has shown an extraordinary quick realization of the seriousness of the problem, in spite of all reservations expressed. Many petty differences had to be overcome, some major issues were not solved and quite a number of recommendations were weakened during the debates, but the overall results are positive and heartening. I trust that the impact given there for future action will gather weight as time proceeds.

We believe that nature conservation is all important. But we do realize that it is part of a much larger and very complex problem which has to be solved. Integration of all aspects of the environment will need a lot of thinking and the process requires a wider scope than pure conservation aspects alone. Economics, town and country planning, population control, food production, sociological considerations and above all education are necessary aspects of this integrated approach.

All this will require, apart from the statement of facts, the judgement of values. It is here that the fundamental changes in our ways of thinking are necessary. We can no longer evaluate by standards of money value alone, as has long been the custom. We must reassess our values and thereby restructure our future, and that is a formidable task. The MIT studies, performed at the instigation of the Club of Rome, which have resulted in a functional World Model and in the study of the Limits of Growth, have shown us that the major factors which are involved in our future are intricately inter-related. Changing only one will never lead to an acceptable solution. But to be able to determine the exact way in which they should be steered together will still need a great deal of study.

This study will have to be a concerted action.

The new slogan for the world must be: "Specialists of the world unite!". Until recently the specialist was the expert who by himself could solve a problem. This concept has now to be abandoned and replaced by the realization that we shall need collaborating groups of specialists for each major problem.

IUCN is one of those specialist groups. We have our own aims but these must always be viewed as part of the overall effort.

IUCN is worried about the deterioration of the environment, about the threatening extinction of species, about the lack of educational effort, about the difficulties in legislation, about the preservation of natural areas, about the destruction of landscape. We know that we have the responsibility to keep other species than our own alive. They are unique in evolutionary history and we do not have the right to destroy them.

From these viewpoints we must contribute in the common effort.

But this summary of our concerns shows the complexity of our Union. There is the danger that we may gradually become so diversified within ourselves that the Union can no longer function as a unity. We must take care that the specialists inside the Union continue to be a functional part of the totality.

It is the task of the Executive Board and of the Director General and his staff at headquarters to guarantee the concerted functioning of the Union as a whole.

This requires continuous effort and implies a growing number of professionals who have been trained for their various jobs.

As in so many cases, amateurs started the idea of the Union and the organization. Most of them did other work in the first place and could only spend a part of their time on matters with which IUCN is concerned. As the movement gathered impetus, more and more professionals had to move in. Some people regret this and even fear this development. They still think of the good old times when they and their friends took the time and could seriously devote themselves to conservation matters.

I believe this attitude to be wrong. If an organization outgrows its original structure, adaptations must be made. Full-time workers become a necessity to ensure efficiency and continuity. Expertise in matters of nature conservation is no longer a thing we pick up as we go along. We are moving into a period in which conservation is a professional job.

Many universities now train conservationists. We must create the possibilities for such young people to devote their entire time to the application of this knowledge and the deepening of their insight in this highly complex matter. Nature conservation is part of the environmental issue and should be equipped in an adequate way. We are confronted with professional economists, technologists, agriculturalists and politicians. Only professionals will be able to carry the burden which we find upon our shoulders, the more so as the awareness of the serious situation of our world constantly grows. But these professionals will always have to rely upon the countless specialists who have for so long given their support to IUCN to make it the unique organization of worldwide expertise in conservation matters.

Some people approach the problem of the environment purely from the standpoint of man himself. Others begin at the other end and worry about animals and plants. In each case we shall finally end up in the middle where the value of man and of his living environment meet and are found to be one.

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There is no time to be lost. Only when the material problems are solved in time, will there be scope for cultural values to be fully developed; but only if we keep our cultural values intact, will there be any sense in solving our material problems.

If we succeed in saving nature and its resources we can have an environment in which we may succeed in saving ourselves.

EXPRESSION OF THANKS

by the President, IUCN.

On behalf of all present I wish to thank each of those who has worked so hard in organizing and running this meeting. I wish to pay tribute to Professor Ian McTaggart Cowan and the members of the Canadian Planning Committee, to Mr. John I. Nicol and his staff in the National and Historic Parks Branch of the Department of Northern Development and Indian Affairs, particularly the staff of the Banff National Park, and especially to Mr. Harry G.L. Dempster and Mrs. Mel Ferrari who shouldered the burden of the local arrangements. I thank also the many secretaries and other helpers here in Banff, including the staff of the Banff Centre. The translators and interpreters deserve our special praise for their excellent work, as well as those who were involved with the sound system.

The Provincial Government recognized our presence by a fine reception and local people helped to make our stay here enjoyable.

Particular thanks are due to the authors of papers, chairmen of sessions, panel members and all those who contributed to the discussions. I also thank the press and media for their fine collaboration.

I have left until the last our own staff. Dr. Gerardo Budowski and his deputy, Mr. Frank G. Nicholls, and the members of the Secretariat have worked long and hard to prepare for this splendid meeting and to organize our sessions and have been carefully recording our proceedings. I wish to thank them and particularly to refer to Mrs. Lenore Smith, Mrs. Kay Williams, Miss Laurence de Bonneval and Miss Estelle Buckley for their unremitting behind-the-scenes labours with regard to the organization of this Assembly.

DELEGATES AND OBSERVERS

Listed according to the country in which they reside, except for participants from international bodies who are listed as such after the country lists.

A separate list of members of the IUCN Executive Board, Chairmen and Vice Chairmen of Commissions, IUCN Secretariat members who were present and Executive Officers of the Canadian Planning Committee follows at the end of this section.

The following indicators are used in the list:

- A - Delegate of State member
- B - Delegate of Agency member
- C - Delegate of National Organizational member
- D - Delegate of International Organizational member
- O - Observer*
- I - Special Invitee

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* The Rules of Procedure for the General Assembly provide for various categories of persons to attend as Observers, including representatives of non-member States and organizations invited by the Executive Board, representatives of bodies with which IUCN has formal working relationships, members of the Executive Board, Commissions, Working Groups, and Task Forces, and representatives of Sponsors and Friends.

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V. INFORMAL DISCUSSIONS

SUMMARY OF DISCUSSION AT OPEN FORUM

Friday, 15 September 1972, 20.00 - 22.00 hrs.

The meeting was convened to enable participants in the General Assembly to have informal discussions on the organization and activities of the Union. Vice President Ian McT. Cowan took the Chair.

1. Organizational Matters

The first part of the discussion which covered organizational matters was almost exclusively concerned with membership and voting rights.

Concern was expressed about retaining the balance between governmental and non-governmental categories of membership. It was pointed out that the two-category voting system adopted at New Delhi had been designed specifically for this purpose: resolutions had to be passed separately by the governmental members and the non-governmental members. Ideas for improving it would be welcomed by the Board,

Dr. Budowski pointed out the need for IUCN to retain its independent status which enabled it to speak freely with no political constraints. The governmental members of the Union had not exercised undue political pressure, and moreover, during the past six years the non-governmental membership had dramatically increased.

Dr. F. Wayne King (USA) was opposed to increasing State membership. He suggested that consideration be given to reversing the weight of votes for State and agency members, i.e., one vote for States and three for agency members. This would encourage the environmental agencies to participate instead of the States. Mr. J.-P. Doets (Netherlands) opposed this suggestion. In his experience, governments sent representatives who were competent to speak on the topics discussed.

Mr. R.J. Maclachlan (New Zealand) defended the role of governmental representatives in voting. He proposed that in future meetings more time be allotted for discussion in Technical Sessions. There should be fewer papers and slightly broader topics with more opportunity for participation from the floor.

Another US speaker suggested that IUCN should not seek to attract USA as a State member since this might change the type of representation and involve a political note in decision making. Mr. Coolidge opposed this point of view and expressed the hope that the USA would become a State member.

Dr. D.H. Henning (USA) wished to see more attention to environmental quality within public administration. He was unhappy about the status accorded to the observer from the State of Montana in the General Assembly.

Dr. W. Erz (Federal Republic of Germany) referred to the voting on the membership of two bodies in Angola. This was a decision taken on political grounds. He suggested that the Executive Board study ways of avoiding this, including possibly abandoning the two-category voting system. Professor Nicholas Polunin (Switzerland) agreed in deprecating the political nature of the voting on membership from Angola. He felt that governmental delegates could rarely be free to vote as individuals.

The suggestion was made that Friends of IUCN should have a vote, and further that students should be able to join as Friends at a reduced rate. Professor M.T. Myres (Canada) was unhappy that this group had not been given the kits, etc. that delegates had received. (It was pointed out later that the Government of Canada had not been able to provide such items for all observers; this was in line with practice at earlier meetings.)

Mr. W.E. Burhenne (Federal Republic of Germany) suggested that an organization of Friends of IUCN be created in various countries and those organizations could then vote as national organizations- Professor Myres felt that this would not meet the situation. He wished to see Friends as part of IUCN, and perhaps with a vote.

Dr. Peter Dohrn (Italy) suggested that the student fee should not be too high. If a Friend could not pay perhaps he could do some voluntary work for IUCN. Mr. P.M. Olindo (Kenya) referred to the Wildlife Clubs of Kenya as a model for getting students involved in conservation. He was in favour of students being permitted to be linked to IUCN without fee.

Dr. Budowski drew attention to the problem of costs. At present only 13% of IUCN costs were covered by membership fees and the bulk of this came from State members. Any proposals for increasing membership income from outside State membership would be valuable in ensuring independence for IUCN. He believed, however, that IUCN should continue to recruit more State members.

Dr. J.G. Nelson (Canada) raised the query as to why one category of members should vote on admission of members to the other category.

Mr. A. Dunbavin Butcher (Australia) suggested that there should be a careful examination of the Commission structure before the next Assembly.

Mr. John Perry (USA) suggested that there should be a closer link between the Commission meetings and the Technical Sessions. He made a plea for including more free time when planning the agenda for the next Assembly.

2. Reports of Convenors of Discussion Groups

During the period of the General Assembly arrangements had been made for interested participants to join in a series of informal discussion groups. Those interested in each group chose a convener and met as and when they pleased.

The convenors of the groups then presented brief reports on the outcome of their deliberations. (The text of the reports follows in the next section.)

REPORT OF INFORMAL DISCUSSION GROUPS

Discussion Group on Regulation of the Trade in Animals, particularly
Threatened Species

Convenor: W. Erz

The great interest devoted to this subject was shown by the large number of participants who came together in two meetings on 13 and 14 September 1972.

It was felt that there was an urgent need to control all trade in animals along what may be called the "trade chain", i.e., from the capture or killing, to possession, trade (including import, export and transit) and finally processing.

The Group was informed about the preparations for an international convention on international trade in wild animals (and plants) originally initiated and drafted by IUCN. This draft has been revised several times and is now to be considered by an intergovernmental conference to be convened by the United States Government and held in Washington, D.C., USA, early in 1973.

An international law cannot cover all details required for proper regulation and control. The Group therefore prepared a draft resolution for the General Assembly advising governments to introduce national legislation to augment the controls proposed in the expected convention, as follows:

The 11th General Assembly of IUCN:

Being aware of the great need for international regulation of the increasing trade in wild animals and their parts and products throughout the world;

Noting with satisfaction that an international Convention on Trade in Certain Species of Wildlife is in progress;

Emphasizing that the above Convention requires strong support through appropriate legislation, regulations and provisions at national level;

Requests the Director General to provide specific guidance on these laws, regulations and provisions to all governments in a covering note to the Convention;

Recommends that:

1. All governments that have not yet done so urgently promote the progress of the Convention so that it can come into effect as soon as possible;
2. All governments that have not yet done so introduce, or upgrade, national legislation and regulations covering:
 - lists of species threatened by extinction or by declining populations;
 - the capture, killing, sale, transport, possession and processing of these species and of their parts and products;
 - provisions which licence traders and other consumer professions concerned with the acquisition, transport and possession of wild animals and plants or of their products;
 - provisions for a proper and effective control system including strict limitation of the number of ports of export, transit or import;
 - penalties for violations of laws, regulations and provisions pertaining to the Convention which considerably exceed the value of the animals, plants, parts and products concerned, and include, if appropriate, the loss of professional licences.
3. All governments to introduce provision of incentive to conserve and increase endangered species and their habitats.

Some questions discussed by the group remained unresolved. These included the problem that drawing up lists of rare and endangered species which should not be traded or kept will raise their commercial value or their value as a symbol of a higher social status. High prices - as is already the case for some birds of prey used for falconry - might lead to considerable illegal trade, thus the reverse of that actually wanted might occur in some cases.

It was also suggested that one should not aim at banning all possession, trade or processing, but rather attempt a more positive attitude to control measures.

Discussion Group on Cultivation of a New Ethic

Convenor: Goode P. Davis, Jr.

After a brief discussion, the group decided on a recommendation to IUCN as follows:

Resolved, that a series of in-depth seminars be convened, possibly under the guidance of Professor Theodore Monod, to explore the matter of an expanded role for IUCN in promoting the cultivation of a new ethic regarding man's attitude toward the biosphere.

Very briefly, what is in mind is the necessity for a heightened quality of consciousness being infused into those planning councils that affect the biosphere throughout the world. This cannot be legislated, and it cannot be imposed by education. There are only a few men in the world at any given time who can command this clarity of vision. Yet certain practical steps can be taken to improve the ethical climate where masses of human beings are concerned. For example, IUCN might broaden its dialogue to include a whole spectrum of academicians: scientists, sociologists, psychologists, philosophers, and religious leaders, and not forgetting artists, poets and other literary figures.

An attempt might also be made to enlist the support and sympathy of appropriate religious groups in the countries that hold membership in IUCN. For instance, it is not too far-fetched to propose that a delegation from IUCN might explore with the Pope those areas in which the moral weight and authority of the Catholic Church could be thrown behind the efforts of IUCN.

Likewise, it falls within the realm of ethics that IUCN should work closely with groups like Planned Parenthood and also organizations such as the Esalen Institute of Big Sur, California (USA) where distinguished psychologists, philosophers, and religious figures have been holding a continuing series of seminars and classes on ways of altering man's present destructive ways of relating to himself and to the planet.

Efforts must at least be made to broaden the dialogue in these directions because, if a new awareness does not begin to govern the actions of man, all the efforts of IUCN, and the environmental movement in general, will be in vain.

Discussion Group on the Control of Exploitation of the High Seas

Convenor: Peter Dohrn

The group tried to focus on a short list of draft recommendations as follows:

- The moratorium on whale hunting, as advocated at Stockholm, was re-proposed.
- The Pacific Ocean's wealth of coral reefs, atolls, and large and small islands, was proposed for total protection in view of the great increase in tourism which is tending to destroy the resources on which it depends.
- In addition to the total conservation of the above areas, it was proposed that the chain of islands from Samoa to Palau should immediately be designated a maritime conservation area.
- Complete and immediate protection should be extended to the Antarctic seal populations, including those on pack ice on the high seas.
- Protection should be extended to the porpoises and the dugong.
- Marine parks should be established in the Mediterranean.

The Group considered the general overfishing problem but thought that the topic was sufficiently well covered by international experts including those in the Fisheries Division of FAO.

Discussion Group on Tropical Rain Forest

Convenor: Kenton R. Miller; Secretary: Anne LaBastille

The Group held an informal discussion on the various problems related to the conservation and development of the tropical rain forest areas of the world. Specific attention was given to:

- the powerful influences of large timber companies from developed countries upon tropical rain forest areas;
- the need to consider the rain forest areas on an holistic basis, thereby including aspects of plant and animal conservation as elements of the total problem;
- the mechanisms by which governments might be influenced to conserve and develop the rain forest areas using ecological guidelines;
- the mechanisms by which funding institutions might be influenced to study, evaluate, control and monitor development projects in rain forests;
- the need to improve agricultural and forestry production through methods which are compatible with ecological principles and

environmental conditions on a sustained yield basis, which improvements would make possible the conservation of wilderness areas by relieving pressures for the continued opening of new lands;

- the important characteristics and widespread benefits of the rain forest based upon recent research from the Amazon with specific reference to its possible role in environmental and climatic regulation;
- the IUCN/WWF project, "The Use of Ecological Guidelines for Development in the American Humid Tropics", and to the papers now being called for by the Secretariat;
- the importance of assisting the developing countries to establish institutions and systems for the actual management of agricultural, forestry and wilderness lands and resources.

The various recommendations of the Discussion Group were combined and presented in the form of a single detailed Resolution on the Conservation and Development of Tropical Rain Forest as follows:

Recognizing that agricultural and forestry activities and agrarian reform cause major impact upon tropical rain forests and all the included elements of the ecosystem, and that the demands for increasing supplies of food, agricultural and forest products and services are of vital importance to the developing countries,

It is resolved that IUCN urge governments to recognize several fundamental aspects related to the conservation and development of tropical rain forests:

1. That all development programmes which involve the manipulation of tropical rain forests should be based upon ecological analysis and the application of appropriate technologies that can result in the highest productivity per unit area on a sustained yield basis with minimum adverse effects upon the environment;
2. That those governments of countries having companies extracting timber from tropical forest lands should exercise increased controls over the overseas operations of such companies to avoid the degradation of tropical forest ecosystems;
3. That important and unique areas within tropical rain forests should be set aside for management as national parks, sanctuaries and reserves to ensure the conservation of representative natural formations and species as well as genetic resources; and
4. That critical areas within tropical rain forests such as upper watersheds, riverine and estuarine zones, slopes and areas subject to accelerated erosion be given special treatment including the restriction of land use methods, reforestation, and the preservation of natural vegetation.

Discussion Group on Unbalanced. Tourism

Convenor: P.H.C. Lucas; Secretary: Norman Myers

The Convenor outlined a number of principles he suggested might be acceptable to the Group as a basis for consideration. These principles were that tourism can provide an economic justification for conservation of natural and cultural values, but, if over-developed or uncontrolled, tourism can also endanger natural areas and indigenous wildlife, leading to the depletion of natural resources; it can also cause visual and cultural pollution. In this way, where it relies on natural and cultural attractions, tourism can prejudice its own economic health and future by destroying the very resources on which it is based. This underlines the importance of cooperation between governments, the tourist industry and those involved in conserving natural and cultural values, in evolving programmes that will:

- ensure that tourist use of natural areas does not exceed a level that is compatible with safeguarding of natural features and indigenous wildlife;
- aim to provide, as far as possible at alternative locations and preferably nearer the user's home, those forms of recreation associated with tourism but incompatible with preserving natural values;
- retain and capitalize on the national and cultural identity of that nation or people concerned, encourage the retention of indigenous art forms and cultural products of quality and authenticity.

These principles met with general acceptance.

A central factor which the Group considered needed evaluation was the point at which tourism goes out of balance with protection of the resources on which it depends. This factor will vary according to the particular physical environment (Arctic biotopes are more fragile than many others), according to the level of visitor use, and other variables. It will also depend upon the socio-economic environments in question: while North America and Europe, to name two advanced regions, can properly guard against commercialism in their natural areas, the developing nations may conversely find their wilderness spectacles threatened not merely in their quality but in their ultimate existence, unless commercialism is allowed a degree of activity unwarranted in a developed nation. Nor does tourism run as nearly parallel with conservation in developing countries as is frequently claimed.

In East Africa, for example, tourism is not "saving the wildlife"; it merely stands as a useful adjunct to a range of other activities. While Kenya derives economic benefits from tourism which already places it

among the most tourist-oriented countries in the world, these benefits are too diffuse to induce appreciation of natural values among African communities occupying the environs of parks and reserves, where their activities come into conflict with the ecological needs of migratory wildlife. In any case, the cost/benefit relationship imputed to tourism does not allow the two participants to the transaction to confront each other in the marketplace. Moreover, tourists frequently cause as much damage to wildlife populations, notably to endangered species, as do poachers or Masai pastoralists. To this degree, tourism is already out of balance with its socio-economic environment in Kenya, a dichotomy which will count as much in long-term conservation as will the imbalance of tourists with the physical/biotic environment.

The Group's discussion, in the main, concentrated on the constraints which could be devised to prevent the tourist industry from killing the goose that lays the golden egg. Stress was laid on the need for comprehensive pre-planning especially directed at aspects such as inventory in resources, determining carrying capacity, and targeting markets. Natural resources constitute the capital: the problem was how to live off the interest without depleting the capital stock. Man is not always "a visitor who does not remain"; he comes from outside the ecosystems of the natural environment and exerts an intrusive impact, an impact which may be particularly significant in fragile environments such as the mountain areas of Scandinavia. In this regard, there would be value in collaboration between IUCN and the MAB programme to undertake research designed to achieve the desired balance between conservation and tourism.

The question was also raised about the relationship between wildlife authorities and tourism authorities. An agency which wears both hats may find the tourism interest undermining measures for safeguarding the natural environment. But this danger may well be less serious than the prospect of the two administrative functions working in isolation from each other to the extent that tourism is able to go its disruptive way unrestrained by an authority which can keep the interests of both conservation and tourism operating in dynamic equilibrium.

The educational potential of natural area's was stressed. Local schools can derive an understanding of ecological processes from visits to natural areas, leading to broader educative insights. At the same time, there is scope to use visits to national parks and reserves as tools for environmental education and there is a need to educate adult visitors, especially those to parks which are most susceptible to damage. This need is particularly pertinent for those visitors from regions or countries with a high level of development, who seem to feel an urge to take their development concepts with them, and who seek to "improve" the wilderness environment where they are supposedly seeking a new experience rather than a transplanted experience from home. In a period of increasing urbanization some tourists respond to wilderness as if to alien territory.

Small islands, such as those in the Caribbean or the South Pacific present another environment which is singularly sensitive to disruptive use. It is important here to demonstrate a linkage between conservation and tourism. One area cited, with a normal population of 60,000, receives an annual influx of one million visitors. Conversely, a number of tourist operators in the Caribbean, realizing the limited extent of their resource, are showing signs of wishing to undertake protective measures on their own initiative. (Dr. Towle tabled a paper entitled "Tourism and the Environment: The Taxonomy of a Symbiotic Relationship".)

It was agreed that part of the pressure on natural environments may be relieved by developing sites for forms of intensive recreation which, while conducted in the outdoors, do not provide or demand the experience of wilderness country. These "honeypot" facilities could well be located close to centres of urban population exemplifying the concept that protection of natural areas often begins with providing better city environments. In these sites, people can engage in enjoyment of open-air activities, while permitting wilderness areas to be reserved for the unique experiences they offer as distinct from random entertainment.

The Group generally accepted the proposition that there was an underlying need to plan for the total recreation, tourist and nature conservation needs of a nation or at least of a region so that various types of uses be provided for in locations best fitted to absorb them without prejudice to key natural values.

And finally, the Group proposed the following resolution on "Unbalanced Tourism":

The General Assembly expresses its extreme concern at the adverse impact on conservation of natural and cultural values arising from tourism, if tourism is allowed to develop in unplanned and uncontrolled fashion causing depletion of natural resources as well as possible visual or cultural pollution;

And in the light of this concern and past resolutions of IUCN General Assemblies on the subject, urges the Executive Board to:

- establish a Task Force to work through the Board;
- investigate the problem in depth;
- identify areas where research is needed;
- direct such research and disseminate the results of the investigations;

- consult with the International Union of Official Travel Organizations (IUOTO) to determine the best form of coordinated actions and asks that the report of the Group on the subject of "Unbalanced Tourism" which met at Banff be made available to the suggested Task Force as background to its work.

Discussion Group on Marginal Lands

Convenor: E.G. Fontaine; Secretary: W.N. Holsworth.

Population explosion, the growth of technology and the need to provide more food and other human requirements, has led to an ever-increasing pressure to extend agricultural use into new areas. Opening of new lands is an important ingredient of economic development schemes. The extension of such activity into areas unsuited for such development has given rise to the problem which has been termed "the marginal land problem". Actually there are no marginal lands per se: there are only marginal uses of lands. If we respect the natural determinants, the natural capabilities and limitations of units of land, there is a "best use" which is by no means marginal. However, most of the earth's land surface is marginal for permanent agriculture, animal husbandry and even sustained yield forestry. The Group which met to consider this problem area agreed that such lands as deserts, semi-deserts, dry tropical grasslands, very steep lands, different types of swamps or flooded areas, ice caps, tundras, dunes, high mountain regions, tropical forest regions with high rainfall, etc. represented the lands most vulnerable to inappropriate or "misfit" use.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations has developed a long-term programme at world, regional and national levels concerning the marginal land use and development, including a technical consultation dealing with integrated natural resources survey, problem analysis and evaluation techniques with proper methodology of planning and field application. The results of this programme, together with projects already completed by FAO and other agencies can be used as case studies to indicate desirable options for land use planning. Nor has IUCN ignored this topic in the past - for example, see paper by G. Budowski to the Twelfth Congress of the International Federation of Landscape Architects, Lisbon, 1970. But the "marginal lands" problem has not yet captured widespread attention at local, national and international levels.

The Group considered two aspects of the problem, that of correcting existing inappropriate use of land and that of planning for proper use of presently unoccupied land. The complex social, economic and political problems were recognized. In particular, the rapidly increasing human population in many areas creates a pressure to expand existing technology to marginal lands. Most important among the suggestions to counteract this tendency was the need to have land-use managers that recognize the need for, and have the ability to apply, new or non-traditional forms of land use practices, such as game cropping. The relocation of people

occupying land is difficult, but the creation of secondary industries, relocation of roads, schools and other facilities can be used to induce people to leave marginal lands. The demand for more food can often be met by the intensification of agriculture on good land rather than by extending traditional practices into sensitive marginal lands.

One of the most imperative positive measures is to press for the inclusion of ecological information into the process of planning the use of these sensitive areas. Land use capability based on ecological understanding must be blended with the economic and social needs for greater production of food and other materials. There may be positive needs for "buffer" areas where lands are kept in a more or less natural state to prevent the extension of desert conditions or to prevent increase in ground water salinity following tree removal. These areas also have a very real, although intangible, aesthetic value. Documentation of the positive aspects of "buffer" zones is needed so that this information may be used in educational and development programmes. Some of the most prized pieces of outdoor recreational real estate in many countries are wetlands, high mountain regions, dune areas, tropical rain forest, etc. Many national parks and wildlife preserves have been set up in such areas.

Areas that have been degraded by inappropriate use may recover naturally at a satisfactory rate after removal of damaging land use practices. In other cases, it was recognized that the application of existing technology may aid recovery, but that research will be needed to develop better techniques for rehabilitation.

Whether the land is to be used for agriculture, grazing, forestry, game cropping, tourism, or for inspiration from the scenery, there is a limit to its capacity, and that limit must be recognized. We need to have more information on the ability of these areas to provide goods or services at a level which can be maintained without environmental damage. Any development project in these areas should contain a research and monitoring component to assess the positive and negative effects of human use.

Above all, IUCN should play a significant role in bringing together existing information and expertise on the management of fragile ecosystems, and in bringing that information to the attention of managers, planners and decision makers. IUCN should concentrate on the preparation of case studies in specific areas such as wetlands, semi-deserts, etc. A catalogue of good, environmentally sound management practices should be available so that clear options for land use can be considered.

Discussion Group on Services Available from IUCN to its Members

Convenor: Anne von Hofsten

One thing that makes IUCN unique is the non-governmental organizations -within it and the possibilities of their independently influencing the work of the Union. This specific value of the non-governmental organizations within IUCN was also stressed by Maurice Strong and the Group would like to underline this fact when the services of the Union are considered.

The future services of IUCN to its members must justify the increased membership fees. The services must aim not only at special groups of countries, the so-called highly developed countries also need the support of IUCN.

An overall progress report of IUCN achievements is desired in order to be able to follow the evaluations and progress made by the Union and to publicize it at a national level.

It is considered that an increased sharing of ideas and views might come about if resolutions adopted by the General Assembly - or other conferences - could be followed up by the next one in order to secure continuity, and to see that recommendations are being accomplished or at least making progress. This can be done either through the Commissions, or by the Resolutions Committee becoming a Standing Committee.

In order to widen the circle of IUCN and to expand the exchange of information from the Union to its members as well as in the reverse direction, an IUCN Liaison Officer on a national level might facilitate contacts at both national and international levels. This Liaison Officer would probably have to work on a voluntary basis for financial reasons.

The Group stressed the value of an up-to-date clearinghouse dealing with nature conservation literature, nature conservation audio-visual aids available, nature conservation agencies and organizations, and specialists in different fields.

Furthermore, a list of social scientists with special interests and/or training in natural resources, the environment and nature is recommended for high priority. The list should indicate their special qualifications and areas of interest.

IUCN should prepare guidelines for environmental impact statements along interdisciplinary, comprehensive lines. A four or five page guideline of this nature could be sent to members for their comments and suggestions. The end result would provide some uniformity on an international scale which study teams could use in any area and in any country,

An annual list of international and national (if open to foreigners) courses, seminars or conferences is also recommended. This would enable planning, and facilitate the best specialists being sent to a specific event.

All possible efforts should be made to use the general interest for nature conservation that exists at present and to get other organizations involved in different projects.

Finally, the Group would like IUCN to improve the services indicated in the General Assembly Agenda Paper GA.72/18, which we find extremely valuable and important. It would also like to know whether it is possible for members to present their views in IUCN publications even if they are opposed to the IUCN position.