

UNION INTERNATIONALE  
POURLA  
CONSERVATION DE LA NATURE  
ETDESESRESSOURCES

INTERNATIONAL UNION  
FOR  
CONSERVATION OF NATURE  
ANDNATURALRESOURCES

SEPTIEME ASSEMBLEE GENERALE  
SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
VARSOVIE - WARSAW - JUIN-JUNE 1960

PROCES-VERBAUX  
PROCEEDINGS

Publiés par l'U. I.C.N.



Published by I.U.C.N.

31, Rue Vantier, 31  
**BRUXELLES**

1960

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

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FOR  
CONSERVATION OF NATURE  
AND NATURAL RESOURCES

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SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Varsovie-Warsaw, June 15-24 Juin 1960

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Paris - France
- O Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'Alimentation et l'Agriculture  
Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations
- O Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'Education, la Science et la Culture  
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GRAEUWERT, Jannie Landbouwstraat, 28 <u>Amsterdam</u> O	O	Conseil international de la chasse
	O	Fédération Internationale de Jeunesse pour l'Etude et la Conservation de la Nature International Youth Federation for the Study and Conservation of Nature
WALS, Harry Prinsengracht 833 <u>Amsterdam</u> C	O	Fédération Internationale de Jeunesse pour l'Etude et la Conservation de la Nature International Youth Federation for the Study and Conservation of Nature
BERNARD, Charles Jean 51, Route de Frontenex <u>Genève</u>	O	Commission internationale des industries agricoles
CURRY-LINDAHL, Kai Nordiska Museet et Skansen <u>Stockholm</u>	O	International Council for Bird Preservation
BURHENNE, Wolfgang Lutfridstrasse 10 <u>Bonn</u> - Allemagne	D	Commission internationale pour la protection des régions alpines
	O	International Technogeographical Society
FOURNIER, Frederic Inter-African Soils Bureau B.I.S. 57, rue Cuvier <u>Paris 5</u> - France	O	Commission de Coopération Technique en Afrique au Sud du Sahara (C.C.T.A.)

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Theme II : Rapporteur Général : D.J. Kuenen (Netherlands)  
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PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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FIRST MEETING  
(24th session of the General Assembly)

Warsaw, Wednesday, June 15th, 1960, at 11 a.m.

The President, Mr. J.G. Baer (Switzerland), opened the proceedings by reading two messages to the Assembly.

The first was from the Director-General of Unesco, who greatly regretted not being able to attend the opening sessions while he was in Warsaw. He asked the President to transmit to the assembly on his behalf his personal congratulations on the Union's activity and his best wishes for the success of its General Assembly.

The second message, from the President of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., was as follows :

"De la part de l'Académie des Sciences de l'U.R.S.S., je vous félicite et souhaite de nouveaux succès dans la noble cause à laquelle vous consacrez vos recherches scientifiques, votre esprit et votre expérience.

De nos jours la protection de la nature est devenue un problème économique et social de grande envergure puisqu'elle sert à sauvegarder et à accroître les biens terrestres, à relever le niveau de vie des peuples, à améliorer la santé publique, à satisfaire les besoins de culture et d'esthétique de l'homme.

Le temps est venu où l'homme se met à réaliser son rêve hardi de pénétrer en dehors de la Terre, dans les mondes mystérieux du Cosmos. Or, cela ne donne pas lieu de sous-estimer l'importance de la protection de la nature de notre planète. C'est ici-bas, sur la Terre, que nous aurons à vivre, nous-mêmes et nos descendants. Aussi faut-il qu'on la ménage et qu'on l'aime, la Terre et sa Nature.

Nous, Soviétiques, apprécions beaucoup l'activité plus large de l'Union Internationale pour la Conservation de la Nature et de ses Ressources. Que cette activité continue d'être aux services des intérêts vitaux de l'humanité - la prospérité, la paix et l'amitié."

Mr. Stanislaw Kulczyński, Vice-President of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, then delivered the following speech :

"Au nom du Conseil d'Etat de la République Populaire de Pologne, au nom de son Président M. Alexandre Zawadzki ainsi qu'en mon propre

nom - je voudrais saluer chaleureusement la XII<sup>e</sup> Assemblée Générale de l'Union Internationale pour la Conservation de la Nature et de ses Ressources. Je souhaite la bienvenue à tous les participants.

La conservation de la nature a de riches traditions dans notre pays.

A la fin du 19<sup>ème</sup> siècle et au commencement du 20<sup>ème</sup>, les savants-naturalistes, les esthètes, les moralistes et les éducateurs étaient promoteurs du mouvement pour la Conservation de la Nature. Ce sont eux qui désignaient les principes idéologiques du mouvement et traçaient le plan de son activité. En ce temps-là, il s'agissait surtout de la protection et de la conservation des monuments de la nature, et cette tendance n'a rien perdu de son actualité. Par contre, elle s'est accentuée après la guerre vu la nouvelle situation résultant des destructions et par l'établissement du nouveau régime social qui subordonna notre économie nationale - auparavant impétueuse - à la gestion centrale et aux plans à grandes distances. Dans notre pays, où les monuments et les ressources furent détruits, le problème de la reconstruction de ces monuments et de ces ressources se pose avant le problème de la conservation.

Notre économie nationale planifiée est concentrée sur le relèvement de l'agriculture et de la prompte industrialisation du pays. Elle prend en considération les profits résultant de l'application des principes de la conservation de la nature dans les investissements et de l'administration des ressources naturelles du pays. Elle a conscience aussi des pertes et des conséquences négatives résultant de la non-observation de ses principes. Tout cela ouvre de vastes horizons à une coopération étroite entre le mouvement pour la conservation de la nature et ceux qui dressent les plans de l'économie nationale, en faisant, en même temps, de l'économie nationale un facteur favorisant ce mouvement. Cependant, l'approfondissement de cette coopération naturelle, profitable pour les deux parties, rencontre de sérieuses difficultés.

L'application des principes de la conservation de la nature à l'économie nationale exige toutefois ne élimination directe d'une partie importante du capital et du travail humain, du procédé de la production afin de les diriger vers la restitution de l'équilibre des conditions naturelles, troublées par les activités industrielles et agricoles. Et il s'agit de sommes énormes, de milliards. C'est pourquoi il est indispensable de trouver des réserves de capital et de travail humain afin de les destiner aux investissements et aux activités dictés par les besoins de la conservation de la nature.

L'industrie productrice de notre pays étant en état de reconstruction ne possède qu'une quantité minime de telles réserves. Elle travaille sous la pression énorme et toujours croissante des exigences en matière d'alimentation, de santé, de logement, d'éducation, de la culture et du niveau plus élevé de la vie. Par contre, ces réserves se trouvent dans l'industrie de l'armement dont l'utilité ne sert à personne et dont la participation à la destruction des biens culturels et naturels est bien connue.

Sans toucher à ces réserves, c'est-à-dire sans résoudre le problème du désarmement universel, le mouvement pour la conservation de la nature ne connaîtra que des succès superficiels insuffisants aux tâches et au rôle qui lui sont dévolus dans le développement de la civilisation moderne. Il pourra gagner de temps en temps une bataille pour l'un ou l'autre parc national, pour telle ou telle réserve, pour un épurateur d'égout d'une fabrique ou d'une autre, mais, dans la lutte pour la rationalisation durable et universelle des procédés industriels, notre gouvernement va reculer et se tenir sur la défensive.

Cette situation rapproche le mouvement pour la conservation de la Nature à l'économie nationale planifiée et l'engage à une coopération harmonieuse, qui n'avait pu avoir lieu dans les conditions politiques et économiques d'autrefois. En même temps, notre économie politique ainsi que notre mouvement pour la conservation de la nature s'unifient dans la recherche des voies menant au désarmement, au rétablissement de la confiance et à une coopération internationale toujours plus étroite, rationnelle, question de la plus grande importance.

Je vous souhaite, Mesdames et Messieurs, beaucoup de succès dans votre travail ainsi qu'un séjour agréable dans notre pays."

The President replied as follows :

"Au nom de l'Union Internationale pour la Conservation de la Nature et de ses Ressources, au nom des représentants des 30 pays et des 136 sociétés réunis à Varsovie, et en mon nom personnel, je tiens à vous assurer de l'unanimité de nos sentiments de reconnaissance pour les paroles de bienvenue par lesquelles vous venez de nous accueillir sur cette terre de Pologne.

Nous avons été particulièrement sensibles au fait que, en dépit des hautes fonctions dont vous êtes investi et qui vous absorbent, vous ayez trouvé quelques instants pour nous honorer de votre présence et pour nous apporter le témoignage de l'importance que les Hautes Autorités de votre pays attachent à la protection de la nature. Il nous plaît particulièrement de mesurer la place officielle que celle-ci occupe au sein de votre Gouvernement et à l'Académie des Sciences. Aussi est-ce pour nous une très grande satisfaction de constater qu'en Pologne la protection de la nature est incorporée à l'existence de l'Etat et, par conséquent, à celle du peuple polonais tout entier.

Si la Pologne se trouve aujourd'hui en tête des pays d'Europe en matière de conservation de la nature, elle le doit au travail sûr et opiniâtre d'une poignée de savants dont les recherches ont démontré la possibilité d'une coexistence entre la nature et la technique ainsi qu'entre une exploitation intelligente et rationnelle des ressources renouvelables et des parcs nationaux et réserves scientifiques. Que l'œuvre de ces hommes ait survécu aux tragiques événements qui ont effacé tant de vies humaines ainsi que d'innombrables témoignages des sentiments les plus profonds de l'intelligence et de la culture d'un peuple, c'est la preuve qu'elle était bâtie sur des principes solides, établis scientifiquement et correspondant à une nécessité vitale. C'est également animés par une foi inébranlable en leur mission que ces savants ont sauvé les résultats de leurs travaux dans des circonstances de difficultés exceptionnelles.

L'Union Internationale pour la Conservation de la Nature et de ses Ressources s'est honorée en s'associant deux d'entre eux : le professeur Wladyslaw Szafer, en tant que membre honoraire, et le professeur Valéry Goetel, en qualité de membre du Conseil Exécutif. C'est avec une joie particulière que je leur exprime aujourd'hui, sur le sol polonais, toute l'admiration et la reconnaissance des gouvernements membres et des organisations internationales et nationales ici présentes, L'intelligente activité qu'ils n'ont cessé de déployer en vue de propager leurs idées en matière de protection de la nature a été reconnue par la Haute Assemblée de ce pays et lui vaut d'être cité aujourd'hui en exemple devant cette assemblée internationale.

Il a suffi qu'un homme de génie décelât une source d'énergie infiniment supérieure à tout ce que l'on connaissait jusqu'alors pour que des sommes astronomiques fussent consacrées à la libérer dans l'idée que celui qui la posséderait s'assurerait la suprématie que lui conférait ainsi le pouvoir d'anéantir les autres et en oubliant que les lois de la science sont universelles et que l'intelligence n'est pas l'apanage d'une minorité.

A aucun moment l'humanité ne s'est trouvée en présence d'une situation aussi paradoxale où, d'un côté, le progrès réalisé en biologie permet de prolonger la durée de la vie de l'homme et où, de l'autre, les récentes découvertes des sciences exactes menacent d'anéantir une partie de l'humanité. Mais ce paradoxe confine à une tragique ironie lorsqu'on constate qu'au rythme actuel d'accroissement de la population du globe, cinq ans suffiraient pour combler le vide laissé par la mort de quelque deux cent millions d'êtres humains.

L'homme est la seule espèce à s'être affranchie, momentanément, des lois de la sélection naturelle et qui soit susceptible de transformer la surface du globe à son usage exclusif. Mais, quelque soit les possibilités futures d'en augmenter le rendement, cette surface demeurera, inévitablement, limitée et sa production nécessairement stabilisée à un niveau sans doute supérieur à ce qu'il est aujourd'hui, mais encore insuffisant pour nourrir la population de la terre pour autant que son indice démographique se maintienne au taux actuel. Ainsi, l'échéance n'en sera que reculée sans que le problème soit résolu. Le calcul consistant à diviser par le nombre d'habitants la somme des calories potentielles produites s'est avéré illusoire, car on sait maintenant qu'une nourriture renfermant le nombre indispensable des calories peut être complètement déficiente en protéines essentielles. Le spectacle, enfin, de populations ravagées par la famine à côté de caisses de nourriture importée mais qui ne leur est pas appropriée, démontre que la théorie si répandue de la redistribution des ressources peut aussi susciter de faux espoirs.

Plusieurs organisations internationales conscientes de la gravité du problème s'occupent d'en rechercher les solutions, mais la mission de l'Union doit consister à en mesurer les conséquences et dans ce but coordonner les efforts de tous ses membres pour y parer avant qu'il ne soit trop tard.

Aujourd'hui, bien plus encore qu'il y a douze ans lors de sa fondation, l'Union se trouve en face d'une situation qui évolue à un rythme sans cesse accéléré et qui l'oblige à délimiter clairement le champ de son activité présente et future. Celle-ci pourrait être résumée en trois mots : Education, Protection, Conservation, qui expriment, néanmoins, trois points de vues différents dont cependant les perspectives finissent par se confondre.

Les résultats encourageants obtenus en étroite collaboration avec l'Unesco en vue de préparer et de propager des leçons types pour les écoles en Afrique du nord ainsi qu'en Asie Mineure devront être adaptés et étendus à d'autres régions du globe. En luttant à l'école contre l'ignorance en matière de conservation de la nature, nous souhaitons éveiller chez les adultes de demain de l'intérêt pour l'application de nos principes.

Il serait urgent qu'une nouvelle action de ce genre soit entreprise notamment en Afrique au sud du Sahara, en Amérique du sud ainsi qu'en plusieurs régions d'Asie. Si nous voulons consacrer un effort particulier à une activité dans ces pays, son effet sera illusoire ou du moins de courte durée si une action parallèle n'est pas menée auprès de la jeunesse. D'avance, nous sommes reconnaissants de l'aide que l'UNESCO pourra nous fournir, mais pour qu'elle puisse porter tous ses fruits, il est essentiel de rencontrer auprès des états

intéressés un écho favorable à notre action ainsi que l'assurance qu'elle puisse être maintenue voire même développée.

Les deux réunions techniques de cette assemblée générale sont consacrées l'une et l'autre à des problèmes qui préoccupent surtout les pays à densité élevée de population et à l'industrialisation intense. Ce sont deux sujets souvent controversés qui mettent en relief les difficultés à trouver des solutions sans avoir recours à des recherches écologiques approfondies, seul moyen d'éviter des conflits d'intérêts dont la faune finit presque toujours par faire les frais.

L'Union salue avec satisfaction l'existence de quelques centres de recherches officiellement reconnus se rencontrant déjà dans plusieurs pays. Elle désirerait particulièrement encourager la création de tels instituts dans les pays n'en possédant pas encore, persuadée de l'importance grandissante d'un tel enseignement à tous les niveaux, mais surtout dans les écoles supérieures d'application.

Par protection, nous entendons la soustraction à toute influence humaine de régions à la surface du globe qui présentent une importance particulière au point de vue scientifique, soit par la rareté ou l'unicité de leurs flores et de leurs faunes, soit que ces régions représentent des exemples types d'associations biologiques méritant d'être sauvés à tout prix pour les générations futures et qui courent sans cela le risque de n'être conservés que par les pages illustrées d'ouvrages didactiques. Fermées au tourisme et réservées à la recherche scientifique, ces régions constitueraient un champ d'études où des générations successives de savants de tous pays, en étroite collaboration, poursuivront des travaux mettant en lumière la complexité de l'interdépendance des êtres vivants. Ces travaux permettront de découvrir des horizons nouveaux dans les sciences biologiques dont demain, certainement, l'humanité bénéficiera.

Il ne faut pas, non plus, perdre de vue qu'au taux où s'accroît la population du globe et devant l'impérieuse obligation de la nourrir, que de telles régions demeureront les seuls témoins d'une époque disparue, véritables musées vivants en même temps que laboratoires de recherches où s'étudieront les bases de l'histoire et de l'évolution des sciences naturelles. Une telle entreprise n'a des chances d'être couronnée de succès que si l'initiative surgit sur un plan international et qu'une organisation arrive à coordonner tous les efforts de ceux qui luttent dans le même but sur les plans régional ou national. Le succès de l'initiative prise par l'Union, encouragée et aidée matériellement par l'UNESCO, en concentrant l'attention mondiale sur la protection des îles Galapagos et l'urgente nécessité d'y établir une station internationale de recherches a abouti à la création de la Fondation Charles Darwin pour les Galapagos, fondation internationale, indépendante de l'Union, mais au Conseil de laquelle siègent, à titre personnel, plusieurs membres du Conseil de l'Union et, en particulier, un de ses vice-présidents, le professeur Van Straelen, qui préside le Conseil de la Fondation. L'Union est spécialement reconnaissante à l'UNESCO d'avoir reporté sur la nouvelle fondation le réel intérêt et l'aide matérielle avec lesquels elle n'a jamais cessé de soutenir ce projet.

L'impérieux besoin de prévoir le plus rapidement possible et d'assurer une protection totale d'un certain nombre de biotopes caractéristiques pour en faire le sujet d'un programme de recherches scientifiques sur le plan international, a également retenu l'attention du Conseil Exécutif de l'Union internationale des Sciences biologiques où notre Union est représentée. Il s'agit, en effet, d'établir, à la demande du Conseil international des Union scientifiques, un programme de recherches biologiques mondial qui doit être organisé sur le même modèle que l'année géophysique internationale pour une période d'au moins

trois ans. La coopération de notre Union a déjà été acquise dans l'exécution de la partie du programme qui l'intéresse directement. Ce sera encore l'occasion de souligner l'urgence d'une intervention internationale auprès des états nouveaux qui possèdent sur leurs territoires de grandes réserves totales ou des Parcs nationaux existant avant que ces états ne soient devenus indépendants, pour qu'ils les maintiennent sous leur forme actuelle avec, le cas échéant, une aide financière internationale.

Il existe, enfin, des régions du globe où l'homme n'a pas encore pu faire sentir son influence en raison des difficultés de leur accès et s'y établir. Ce sont les régions antarctiques qui sont aujourd'hui menacées par les incursions toujours plus fréquentes et même par l'établissement de l'homme avec l'apport de tout ce que comporte des expéditions de ce genre. Il est essentiel que les territoires encore vierges, occupés par les colonies de manchots et de phoques soient mis à l'abri de toute intervention humaine en vue de leur étude scientifique. Car, grâce aux moyens techniques modernes, il n'existe plus aucun obstacle réel pour créer des établissements humains permanents dans les régions polaires sud. C'est en raison de cette perspective à plus ou moins longue échéance que le Comité spécial pour les Recherches dans l'Antarctique (SCAR), auquel échoit maintenant la responsabilité des recherches commencées durant l'année géophysique internationale, cherche l'appui et les conseils de l'Union pour mener à bien cette tâche.

Dans le domaine de la conservation, celui de l'utilisation rationnelle des ressources renouvelables, le champ d'action est vaste, les problèmes nombreux et compliqués au point qu'il devient nécessaire d'établir un ordre d'urgence car il est clair que les efforts ne doivent pas être dispersés mais concentrés sur quelques problèmes réclamant une action immédiate et dont l'urgence est universellement reconnue.

Le plus important de ces problèmes qui retient en ce moment toute l'attention du Conseil Exécutif est celui de la sauvegarde de la grande faune africaine dont l'existence est menacée à la suite des changements qui se sont opérés et qui s'opèrent encore dans la structure administrative des états africains. Ces espèces représentent le dernier vestige d'une faune beaucoup plus largement répandue autrefois et qui a été isolée sur terre africaine au Quaternaire. Par son caractère archaïque, cette faune est le symbole d'un héritage de valeur scientifique universellement reconnue, un véritable trésor dont la sauvegarde incombe au monde entier et dont la disparition par la main de l'homme représenterait pour notre Union la faillite de son activité et l'inutilité de ses efforts.

Nul ne songe à priver les populations d'une source de protéines indispensables à leur bien-être, mais il faut que cesse le gaspillage éhonté qui se pratique encore et qui s'est même accru dans certaines régions devenues autonomes. L'indépendance entraîne des responsabilités, et au massacre irraisonné de la faune doit être substituée son exploitation rationnelle qui tient compte de la fécondité des individus et, partant, du rythme de remplacement tout en ménageant l'habitat.

Jugeant que ce problème mérite la priorité de nos efforts en Afrique inter-tropicale, le Conseil Exécutif de l'Union a déjà entrepris les démarches préliminaires en vue d'obtenir une collaboration étroite avec d'autres organisations internationales, notamment avec la F.A.O.. Mais nous sommes pleinement conscients que le succès d'une pareille entreprise dépendra avant tout des Africains eux-mêmes que nous aurons réussi à convaincre par des exemples concrets et les résultats démonstratifs obtenus à la suite de recherches scientifiques qui se

poursuivent depuis plusieurs années déjà en Afrique Centrale.

En nous efforçant que l'Union devienne toujours davantage un centre de coordination et de synthèse pour tous les problèmes afférents à la protection et à la conservation de la nature et en recherchant la collaboration avec d'autres organisations internationales scientifiques, culturelles et économiques chaque fois qu'une action concertée s'avèrera indispensable, nous ne devons pas négliger de nous préoccuper des conséquences de notre activité présente. Les fondateurs de l'Union comme ceux qui les ont précédés étaient animés d'une foi en une cause absolument désintéressée, inspirée par un amour profond de la nature et une horreur de toute destruction inutile de la vie. Ce même idéal, nous l'avons reçu à notre tour et avons le devoir de le transmettre à ceux qui, demain, assumeront nos responsabilités. En effet, à quoi bon sauver pour les générations futures ce que nous nous efforçons de défendre aujourd'hui, si nous négligeons de réveiller dans leur conscience le sens moral et esthétique sans lequel toute entreprise scientifique ou économique demeure stérile pour l'avenir de l'humanité.

En acceptant de tenir la Septième Assemblée Générale de l'Union en Pologne, nous étions assurés d'y rencontrer le véritable terrain international sur lequel discussions et réunions techniques se dérouleront dans une atmosphère de sincère confiance, compréhension et collaboration, si essentiel- le pour aboutir à des résultats fructueux.

En dépit de difficultés tragiques, la Pologne n'a jamais cessé de manifester sa volonté de maintenir vivante parmi sa population l'idée de protection et de conservation de la nature; je souhaite ardemment que son exemple soit une inspiration et un encouragement pour nos travaux."

#### AGENDA AND CALENDAR

Resolution No. 255 : Agenda and Calendar of the General Assembly.

The Agenda and the Calendar of the Assembly were unanimously adopted.

#### RULES OF PROCEDURE

Resolution No. 256 : Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly.

The Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly were unanimously adopted.

#### OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY

In accordance with the Rules of Procedure, Mr. J.G. Baer would exercise the duties of Chairman during the Assembly.

Resolution No. 257 : Officers of the General Assembly

Mr. S. Kulczyński (Poland) was appointed Honorary Chairman, Mr. H. M. Albright (U.S.A.), Mr. W. Bieńkowski (Poland) and Mr. A. Ghigi (Italy) were to serve as Vice-Chairmen.

NOMINATION OF THE COMMITTEES OF THE ASSEMBLY

The nominations put forward by the President were accepted by applause (see p. 19 )

Resolution No. 258 : Credentials Committee

Resolution No. 259 : Statutes Committee

Resolution No. 260 : Resolutions Committee

Resolution No. 261 : Finance Committee

Resolution No. 262 : Nominations Committee

Resolution No. 263 : Committee on Education

Resolution No. 264 : Committee on Legislation and Administration

All participants interested in this Committee were invited to attend its meetings, over which Mr. A. Kuster (Switzerland) expressed his willingness to preside.

OFFICERS OF THE TECHNICAL MEETING

Resolution No. 265 : Election of Officers of the Technical Meeting

Those whose names appear on p. 20 were unanimously elected as officers of the Technical Meeting,

NEW MEMBERS OF THE UNION

The President announced that the Government of Vietnam had adhered to the Statutes of the Union.

Resolution No. 266 : New Members of the Union

The General Assembly unanimously ratified the acceptance of the following members :

- |            |  |
|------------|--|
| BULGARIA   | - Commission pour la Protection de la Nature de l'Académie des Sciences de Bulgarie, Sofia.                  |
| GERMANY    | - Bavarian State Ministry of the Interior, Munich.<br>- Vereinigung Deutscher Gewässerschutz, Bad Godesberg. |
| LEBANON    | - American University of Beirut, Beirut.   |
| MADAGASCAR | - Fédération du Scoutisme de Madagascar, Tananarive.   |
| MALAYA     | - Malayan Nature Society, Kuala Lumpur.  |

- POLAND
- Polish Academy of Sciences
  - PAN Institute of Zoology
  - Polish Botanical Society
- SWEDEN
- Svenska Jägareförbundet, Stockholm
- THAILAND
- Association for the Conservation of Wildlife
- TURKEY
- Ministère de l'Agriculture, Direction Générale des Forêts
- U.S.A.
- The Mountaineers, Seattle
  - Defenders of Wildlife, Washington
- INTERNATIONAL
- Commission des Réserves Naturelles du Groupement Européen des Ardennes et de l'Eiffel, Bruxelles
  - International Youth Federation for the Study and Conservation of Nature, Amsterdam

The President announced that resolutions should be submitted by 12 noon on Monday, June 20th.

SECOND MEETING  
(25th session of the General Assembly)

Warsaw, Thursday, June 16th, 1960 at 11 a.m.

REPORT OF THE FINANCIAL ADVISER

After some technical announcements the President stated that the report of the Financial Adviser consisted of the accounts distributed to participants (see annex) and that the Financial Adviser wished to comment on these. The Financial Adviser, Mr. W. Burhenne (Germany) then made the following statement orally :

" As Financial Adviser during the past few years I feel obliged to point out that subscriptions come in very haltingly, sometimes, for example, a year late and sometimes not at all. If there is no surplus of money one must plan carefully. It is very difficult to keep proper budgetary accounts in such circumstances. I am sure that this is not due to lack of good will and not to carelessness alone, but also to forgetfulness. I think that as a reminder is sent out in April every year, there is very little excuse for members who fail to pay their subscriptions.

We have to thank a number of members and in particular a number of individuals for the fact that income has risen considerably during recent years. But the sum total of the funds is not nearly sufficient to cover the numerous and large tasks concerned with the conservation of nature and natural resources. We must, therefore, not only continue to follow the path taken up till now to increase the budget, but also seek new ways to raise funds. In my opinion we can in the long run achieve something only if we can interest more governments in our work. Only the States themselves can raise the means necessary in the interests of all. If we are to achieve this we need to maintain permanent contacts to a still greater extent with parliamentary and executive bodies as well as with leading personalities. We are taking a step in this direction by adopting the suggestion of appointing a permanent Committee for Legislation and Administration. I can say on the basis of long years of parliamentary experience that the results of this measure will not only be that the resolutions and recommendations worked out by the scientists will be put into practice to a still greater extent, but also that we shall be able to tap new financial resources."

Resolution No. 267 : Report of the Financial Adviser

The report did not give rise to any comments and was unanimously adopted.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The President stated that the Secretary-General's report had been circulated and that the Executive Board suggested it should be accepted as it stood.

Resolution No. 268 : Report of the Secretary-General

The report was adopted and appears in slightly shortened form as an annex to these Proceedings.

REPORTS OF THE STANDING COMMISSIONS OF I.U.C.N. (see annexes)

Ecology

The President called on Mr. E.H. Graham (U.S.A.) to present the report of the Commission on Ecology.

Resolution No. 269 : Report of the Commission on Ecology

The report did not give rise to any comments and was unanimously adopted with special thanks to the Chairman of this active committee.

National Parks

Before commenting on the report, already distributed, of the International Committee on National Parks, Mr. H.J. Coolidge (U.S.A.) suggested that the Assembly should ask the President to request the United Nations Secretariat that steps be taken to focus the attention of the Specialized Agencies on the safeguarding of endangered natural areas and their resources.

He then called attention to some points of particular interest in the report.

Resolution No. 270 : Report of the International Committee on National Parks

The report was adopted.

Survival Service

Mr. C.L. Boyle (U.K.) had no comments to make on his report but gave a résumé of the appendices, which had not been distributed but which he hoped it would be possible to publish in the Proceedings.

With regard to Appendix I, he suggested that it should be left to the discretion of his Commission to decide which animals should be added to the list.

Resolution No. 271 : Report of the Survival Service Commission

The report was adopted.

Education

As Mr. I.N. Gabrielson, the Chairman of the Commission, was unable to attend, the President asked the Secretary, Mr. J. Goudswaard (Netherlands), to report.

Resolution No. 272 : Report of the Permanent Commission on Conservation Education

The report was adopted.

REPORT OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

The President called on the Chairman of the Credentials Committee Mr. G.H. Lestel (France), and in his absence on Mr. L.W. Swift (U.S.A.) to read the report of this Committee, which was as follows :

"On the basis of the communications made available to the Committee, there are 21 countries represented here. There are delegates from 6 government members and 46 society members.

Article 17 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly provides that each member country shall have two votes, and the national society members in a country, as a whole, shall have one vote. One of the countries included in the 21 is without society membership.

Accordingly the Committee finds that 52 votes may be cast, consisting of 20 by countries (national organizations therein) and 12 by member governments."

Resolution No. 273 : Report of the Credentials Committee

The report was adopted.

The President announced that not all delegations had nominated spokesmen.

CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO WITH UNESCO AND FAO

The list of contracts had already been distributed (see annex)

Mr. A. Gille, Unesco observer, pointed out that these contracts did not include the general subvention of \$ 5,000 which Unesco accorded annually, and that the total aid from Unesco for the period under review therefore amounted to \$ 16,500.

Resolution No. 274 : Approval of Contracts entered into with Unesco

These contracts were all approved by the General Assembly. The President thanked Unesco for its help, both past and future, by means of contracts and in particular Mr. Gille for his advice.

Although there had been no contracts with F.A.O, he also expressed his thanks to this body for the publication of one of the volumes of Athens on Fisheries, which would not have been possible without its assistance.

#### STATUTES OF THE UNION

Mr. W. Burhenne (Germany) asked to make a point of order. He proposed that this item of the Agenda should be referred back to the Executive Board for further consideration, and discussed at the next session of the General Assembly. The President asked the Chairman of the Statutes Committee. Mr. A. Kuster (Switzerland) whether he would support the motion, to which Mr. Kuster replied that he raised no objection. The President pointed out that the Executive Board wished the Statutes to be approved as soon as possible. Mr. Burhenne's proposal was put to the vote by a show of hands and rejected by a large majority.

Mr. Kuster then presented the following report of the Statutes Commission :

"L'Assemblée Générale, en sa séance du 15 juin 1960, a chargé MM. Kuster, Boyd et Burhenne d'examiner diverses suggestions des membres concernant les projets d'amendements émanant du Conseil Exécutif. Le Comité s'est réuni le même jour.

Voici ses conclusions :

Les autres propositions de modification ayant été retirées, deux propositions ont été prises en considération par le Comité.

(Ces propositions sont les suivantes :

- a) qu'une majorité déterminée soit exigée du Conseil Exécutif en ce qui concerne l'acceptation provisoire des nouveaux membres ;
  - b) qu'au préalable, l'accord de la majorité des membres du pays auquel appartient le candidat et celui du Gouvernement, pour autant que ce dernier soit membre, soient acquis.)
- Il a été admis que l'acceptation provisoire de nouveaux membres par le Conseil Exécutif ne devrait pas être décidé à la majorité simple des voix mais à l'unanimité, d'autant plus qu'une majorité déterminée est exigée de l'Assemblée Générale.
- Pour éviter toutes complications lors de l'Assemblée Générale, il est estimé, en outre, qu'avant toute décision du Conseil Exécutif, les membres du pays auquel appartient le candidat devraient être informés de sa demande d'adhésion, afin de leur permettre de prendre position.

Le Comité propose donc le texte suivant :

Art. II - 1.b) Les services administratifs et techniques gouvernementaux dont les candidatures ont été acceptées à l'unanimité par le Conseil Exécutif, après notification aux membres de leur pays respectif, réserve faite de la ratification à la majorité des deux tiers des voix par l'Assemblée Générale ;

- c) Les organisations, les institutions et les associations nationales ou internationales, gouvernementales ou non gouvernementales s'occupant de la Conservation de la Nature et de ses ressources dont les candidatures ont été acceptées à l'unanimité par le Conseil Exécutif, après notification aux membres de leur pays respectif, réserve faite de la ratification à la majorité des deux tiers des voix par l'Assemblée Générale. "

The text proposed by the Committee would read in English as follows :

- " Article II, 1.b) public services and government departments whose application has been accepted unanimously by the Executive Board, after the members in their respective countries have been notified, subject to ratification by the General Assembly with a majority of two thirds of the votes cast ;
- c) organizations, institutions and associations, national or international, governmental or non-governmental, concerned with the conservation of nature and natural resources, whose application has been accepted unanimously by the Executive Board, after the members in their respective countries have been notified, subject to ratification by the General Assembly with a majority of two thirds of the votes cast."

The President reported that the Executive Board accepted the addition of the words "à l'unanimité" ("unanimously") in Article II, 1b and c, but unanimously opposed the inclusion of the sentence "après notification aux membres de leur pays respectif" ("after the members in their respective countries have been notified").

Resolution No. 275 : Adoption of proposed amendments to the Statutes

The President's proposal was carried that the Assembly should vote on the statutes en bloc. The Assembly then adopted by 28 votes to 4 the proposed amendments to the Statutes with the above-mentioned addition to Article II, 1b and c of the words "à l'unanimité".

Mr. Burhenne made a statement on behalf of the German delegation which represented the Government, public services and various organizations: they approved of the amendments to the Statutes with one reservation, namely that they could not agree to the new text of Article II, 1b and c.

SEAT OF THE UNION

Lord Hurcomb (U.K) stated that on behalf of the Executive Board he had been asked to move a resolution relating to the seat of the Union. He

pointed out that this would not involve any modification of the Statutes. Until now the seat of the Union had been in Brussels, and the Union was indebted to the Belgian authorities and to the authorities of the Museum for kindly providing accommodation and other favours. Lord Hurcomb also expressed gratitude to Mr. and Mrs. Van Straelen. Nevertheless, the Executive Board was convinced that for reasons of convenience and economy it would be advantageous, after 12 years, to move elsewhere. The Board had reason to think that the Secretariat could be accommodated in Switzerland, which was a neutral country and a convenient centre, where costs would be less than in a capital like Brussels.

He asked the General Assembly to authorise the Board to make the change as soon as they considered it practicable. No date could be fixed for the time being. He added that it had also been suggested that the seat of the Union should be in the country of the President, but that he did not agree, as the two things were not logically connected. This proposal was made strictly on the grounds of convenience and economy.

Lord Hurcomb then proposed "That the Executive Board be authorized to move the seat of the Union to Switzerland at such time as they may find practicable".

Mr. J.R. de Wit, as spokesman of the Dutch member-societies, opposed such a motion and asked that this matter be adjourned until the meeting of the Assembly in Cracow.

Mr. F. Oorthuys, speaking on behalf of the Dutch Government, supported this latter proposal and asked that further details should be given in writing.

The President asked for a vote on the counter-proposal to postpone until the session in Cracow a vote on the transfer of the seat of the Union pending further written information.

Lord Hurcomb suggested not taking a vote on a point of procedure. The object of the resolution was that the General Assembly should be made aware of the proposal at the earliest possible date. That was why it had been brought up in the Assembly at the first opportunity after the Executive Board meeting. He sympathized with the feelings of delegates who wanted further details before taking a decision.

Resolution No. 276 : Postponement of decision on transfer of  
seat of the Union

The proposal to vote on the matter in Cracow was then put to the Assembly and carried by a show of hands.

The session was adjourned at 1.0 p.m.

THIRD MEETING  
(26th session of the General Assembly)

Cracow, Friday, June 24th, 1960, at 11 a.m.

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE CITY OF CRACOW

The President introduced Mr. Z. Skolicki, President of the City of Cracow, who made the following speech :

"On behalf of the National Council of Cracow, I have the honour to welcome you to this thousand-years-old city. On greeting you most heartily I wish to express our joy that you have come to this town in which the idea of nature conservation is well understood, not only by the leaders of this movement, Professor Szafer and Professor Goetel, both of whom are citizens of Cracow, but also by the general public. Therefore, you may be sure that in this town almost everybody is familiar with the conservation of nature and natural resources.

The present times, characterized by rapid technical development, do not favour the protection of what Nature has richly bestowed on us : beauty, joy of life, and all kinds of natural resources. As all over the world, conservation has become an important factor in the economic system of managing our town and the whole country. Owing to a firm attitude on the part of a number of people of good-will, numerous priceless gifts of Nature have been saved. Nevertheless, a number of problems still remain unsolved, such as the protection of water and air against pollution, of the forests against excessive exploitation, and of natural landscape against destruction.

We are seriously concerned about these matters, the more so as the last war has inflicted many a blow upon this town, too : our beautiful forests have been devastated, water supplies destroyed, and in many cases work had to be started again from the very beginning. That is why we are staunch champions of peace in the world. We need peace to restore what has been wasted, and to create new values which will make our life better and more beautiful. Our Government has launched the motto: "A hundred million trees to be planted for the thousandth anniversary of our country", and this is only a part of what we intend to do for the rehabilitation of nature in our country. We are full of enthusiasm in this action and believe that your assembly will also help us in this work.

Ladies and gentlemen, I am sure that the resolutions of your sessions will be favourably accepted by the public and willingly put into practice by the authorities of our country.

Please convey our hearty greetings to your States and your towns from Cracow, which is celebrating the 600th anniversary of its university, the Jagiellonian University, and the 10th anniversary of the establishment of its suburb, Nowa Huta, which in the course of ten years has attained a population of 100.000.

As the host of this town I wish you to enjoy your stay here and carry back with you the best possible memories."

The President, in thanking Mr. Skolicki, said how happy the Union was to meet in Cracow, one of the oldest university cities in Europe and the seat of the first institute for nature conservation in the world.

MESSAGE FROM MR. GOETEL

He then reminded the Assembly that Mr. W. Goetel, a principal organizer of the meeting, was unfortunately ill, but had nevertheless recorded from his bed a message to which the Assembly were now to listen.

In his recorded speech Mr. Goetel stated that although illness had unfortunately prevented him from taking part in the Assembly, he would like to extend the most sincere welcome to the participants attending this important international convention. Poland was very happy to be their host.

As President of the Polish Organizing Committee he was well aware of how much preliminary work had had to be done, but hoped that this had been accomplished successfully, in spite of the various obstacles which always arose on the occasion of a meeting as important as the present one. The Committee had done its best to make the participants comfortable and asked their indulgence for any mishaps or lapses it had nevertheless been unable to eliminate.

The deliberations at the various meetings and the resolutions passed by the Assembly would be a great encouragement for the protection of nature in Poland, and would confirm those working for conservation in their belief that their objective was a good one. By furthering international co-operation in the sphere of science, culture and economics the Union was contributing to the victory of conservation ideas all over the world and also encouraging harmony among all peoples of the earth.

Mr. Goetel ended his message by expressing his best wishes for the future success of all those who were engaged in the field of conservation of nature and natural resources and his hope that their work could be even further extended.

Resolution No.277 : Vote of thanks to Mr. W. Goetel

The General Assembly passed a resolution moved by the President that thanks and hopes for a rapid recovery should be expressed to Mr. Goetel.

HOMAGE TO MR. TRACY PHILIPPS

The President recalled that last year the Union had lost a true and faithful friend; someone who had given his best and the benefit of his experience to the Union's activities: Mr. Tracy Philipps. At the President's request the Assembly stood to observe a moment's silence in his memory.

PRESENTATION OF REPORTS BY THE COMMITTEES OF THE ASSEMBLY

Credentials

Mr. G.H. Lestel (France) read the revised report of the Credentials Committee as follows:

"Après la première réunion de l'Assemblée Générale, le Comité des pouvoirs a étudié les lettres de créances qui étaient parvenues au Secrétariat à ce moment. Depuis lors, plusieurs lettres de créances ont été remises par les participants et, de plus, les délégations ont désigné leurs porte-parole. Pour cette raison, le Comité s'est réuni à nouveau et a pris connaissance des derniers documents reçus.

Elle est à même de communiquer à l'Assemblée Générale les noms des délégués qui émettront les votes au cours des dernières séances:

Allemagne:	Gouvernement:	Offner - Burhenne	2 voix
	Sociétés:	Wolf - Kragh	1 "
Australie:	Sociétés:	Westermann	1 "
Autriche:	Sociétés:	Gams	1 "
Belgique:	Sociétés:	Van Straelon - Robijns	1 "
Bulgarie:	Sociétés:	Paspalev	1 "
Danemark:	Gouvernement:	Spärck - Jensen	2 "
	Sociétés:	Spärck - Jensen	1 "
Etats-Unis:	Sociétés:	Coolidge - Graham	1 "
France:	Sociétés:	Monod - Dorst	1 "
Grèce:	Sociétés:	Makris	1 "
Italie:	Sociétés:	Ghigi	1 "
Kenya:	Sociétés:	Cowie	1 "
Mali:	Sociétés:	Monod	1 "
Pays-Bas:	Gouvernement:	Oorthuys - Benthem	2 "
	Sociétés:	Gorter - de Wit	1 "

Pologne:	Sociétés:	Szafer	1	voix
Royaume-Uni:	Sociétés:	Hurcomb - Duncan	1	"
Soudan:	Gouvernement:	Medani	2	"
Suède:	Sociétés:	Curry-Lindhahl	1	"
Suisse:	Gouvernement:	Kuster	2	
	Sociétés:	Dottrens	1	"
Union Sud Africaine:	Sociétés:	Knobel - Brynard	1	"
U.R.S.S.:	Sociétés:	Shaposhnikov - Weliseev	1	"
Commission Alpine:		Burhenne	1	"
				<hr/>
				30 voix

M. A. Eichler qui, en qualité de représentant du Gouvernement vénézuélien et des sociétés vénézuéliennes, avait droit à trois voix a déjà quitté la Pologne.

En conclusion, le total des votes pouvant être pris en considération s'élève à trente."

Mr. IT. N. Söyrinki (Finland) claimed one vote for the Finnish society. The Secretary-General explained that no written credential had been received for him. On Mr. Söyrinki offering to provide his own credential, Mr. Lestel stated that the Committee was of the opinion that a letter written by a representative himself should not be considered as an official letter legally authorizing him to vote on behalf of a government or society.

Mr. R. Kalliola, government inspector for nature protection in Finland and a member of the board of the Finnish society then handed in a credential for Mr. Söyrinki signed by himself on behalf of the society. Mr. Lestel declared that in the circumstances the Credentials Committee had no objection to accepting this credential.

#### Resolution No. 278 : Report of the Credentials Committee

The report of the Credentials Committee was adopted with the addition of one vote for Finland.

#### Legislation and Administration

Mr. A. Kuster (Switzerland) presented the following report by the Committee on Legislation and Administration, in the form of a resolution:

"Whereas there is a need for more mutual contact between the Union and the personnel of governments and parliaments who are especially concerned with the conservation of nature and natural resources, and

whereas there is a need for more contact between these persons in different countries in order to promote legislation on this subject,

the Union should establish a special Committee on Legislation and Administration. The Committee should consist of a permanent Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary, who may co-opt other persons especially concerned with the subject. The primary aims of the Committee will be:

1. To collect information on laws and administrative ordinances in the field of the conservation of nature and natural resources, and
2. To establish a list of the persons in different countries who are competent in this field.

On this basis the Committee will act as a permanent centre to encourage and promote legislation and administration in the field of the conservation of nature and natural resources."

Mr. Kuster added that the activities of the Committee would not need any financial support from the Union.

Resolution No. 279 : Committee on Legislation and Administration

The Assembly accepted the resolution moved by the President that the Committee should continue its work and elected Mr. W. Burhenne (Germany) as its Chairman.

Education

Mr. E.M. Nicholson (U.K.), Chairman of the Education Committee, stated that the Committee had met three times and that an Open Meeting had been held to discuss conservation education problems in the East European countries. At the first meeting the main topics of discussion were the need for instruction of engineers, adult education in African countries, and the creation of institutes for conservation education. At the second meeting the programme of the Open Meeting was discussed, and at the third the report of the Committee was adopted as it appears in the annex. Mr. Nicholson then read this report to the Assembly and also read out the names of those proposed by the Committee as members of the Permanent Commission in Conservation Education.

Resolution No. 280 : Report of the Education Committee

The report of the Education Committee was adopted by the General Assembly with thanks to Mr. Nicholson.

PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE UNION

The President stated that in view of the copiousness of the Union's programme of work he would select only a few items for comment.

### Annual Report

It was absolutely necessary that an Annual Report should be sent to all members, especially now that General Assemblies were to be held only once in three years.

### Bulletin

The publishing of an Annual Report would also imply a change in the format and type of the Bulletin, which should be of a more comprehensive character and a more suitable medium for publicising the Union's work and ensuring close contact with all members.

### Africa

The President next mentioned as the Union's most important activity its African programme, on which he asked Mr. E.B. Worthington (U.K.) to comment. Mr. Worthington read the report of the I.U.C.N. Working Group on the African Special Project (ASP), 1960-1963 (see annex).

The President thanked Mr. Worthington and pointed out that this was the last opportunity for the Union to achieve important results in Africa.

#### Resolution No. 281 : Adoption of Report on African Special Project

The General Assembly adopted the report of the I.U.C.N. Working Group on the African Special Project.

### International Conference on National Parks

The President then called on Mr. H.J. Coolidge (U.S.A.), who made the following statement:

"The International Commission on National Parks of I.U.C.N. approved plans for an International Conference on National Parks, to be held in Seattle, Washington (U.S.A.) in 1962 in co-operation with the Century 21 Exposition.

The Conference is to be sponsored by the I.U.C.N. and, it is hoped, co-sponsored by Unesco and FAO. It is proposed that the U.S. conservation organizations should act as hosts in co-operation with appropriate U.S. government departments.

The programme of the meeting is to be planned by a Committee of the International Commission on National Parks. The proposed theme for the Conference is that National Parks are of international significance for all U.N. member countries.

The Conference will deal with common problems that concern National Parks and equivalent reserves on a world-wide basis, including education, research and administration with special emphasis on needs for international technical aid to National Parks."

The Assembly greeted this statement with applause.

Economic aspects of conservation

Continuing his comments on the Union's programme the President announced that the Executive Board had asked him to present the following declaration of policy:

"In view of the importance of nature and natural resources to the satisfaction of a great variety of human needs and desires, and the desirability of relating affairs of the Union to the work of international agencies and organizations concerned with the more practical aspects of resources management, it is intended that the Executive Board, over the years ahead, give more specific attention to the economic aspects of conservation, insofar as they relate to the responsibilities and functions of the Union."

Finally the President expressed the hope that the Union's collaboration with Unesco and FAO would continue and even be intensified.

He now wished to make a statement on some interesting news only just received. Until now the Union had never been internationally recognized as a scientific Union. He had just heard that the National Science Foundation of Washington had given a substantial grant via the Union on behalf of the Charles Darwin foundation for the Galapagos.

Resolution No. 282 : Programme of Work of the Union

There were no comments on the programme, which was adopted by the Assembly.

The session was adjourned at 1.30 p.m.

FOURTH MEETING  
(27th session of the General Assembly)

Cracow, Friday, June 24th, 1960, at 2.30 p.m.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

The President opened the session by asking Mr. A.B. Duncan (U.K.) to present the report of the ad hoc Finance Committee.

Mr. Duncan reported that the Finance Committee had examined the finances of the Union from the last General Assembly, the present position and the future prospects. The Committee had held two meetings and certain fairly clear views had emerged.

The most important feature since the last General Assembly was that there had been \$ 4,000 a year overspending of income.

The first improvement was that the accounts for 1959 were both audited and signed.

There were various small matters to be settled at the beginning :

- 1) All financial statements should be prepared in a single currency, which should always be the same, preferably dollars.
- 2) All financial statements circulated should be signed and dated and made comparable with those for the previous year.
- 3) A Sub-committee of the Executive Board should have a general oversight in day-to-day financial matters, and a statement should be prepared quarterly.

The effect of such adequate financial control would be very beneficial.

One officer should be personally responsible for finance, namely the Secretary-General.

The present position was that there had been overspending at a rate of \$ 4,000 a year. The statement ending 31st May made it clear that the balance of assets over liabilities amounted to only \$ 552. Liquid resources, less important, amounted to \$ 2,677.

The committee had been asked to frame a budget for the current year. It was difficult to do this half-way through the year, but they believed that the income would be on a similar basis to that of 1959, namely \$ 42,000 - \$ 46,000. Within this figure it was possible to conduct the essential secretariat of the Union. An adequate but not luxurious secretariat would be possible for about \$ 24,000 in professional salaries, which together with a sum for secretarial assistance would bring the total salaries up to \$ 32,000 - \$ 33,000. As salaries usually represent 75% of expenditure the total expenditure could be estimated as \$ 44,000. This would lead to a deficit on the year's working similar to that for the last two years, but the Union had not the nest-egg which it had after Edinburgh. By the end of December the liabilities of the Union would exceed the assets by \$ 2,500.

As a general point the speaker stressed that however desirable it was to embark on projects, these must not only be financed individually, but must not take money away from the central secretariat of the Union, otherwise there was no central root system on which they could rely.

Mr. Duncan said that he had painted a sombre picture of the financial state of the Union. He could only hope that those present would bear in mind when other matters were discussed that any disruption or disunity at this stage would have a fatal effect. They had spent ten days in this beautiful and hospitable country for discussions which were interesting not only for themselves but for the rest of the world. But unless they could put their house in order rapidly there was danger of bringing down the whole structure.

He had thought of finishing on a high note but "fine words buttered no parsnips". He asked everyone to ask themselves "Is my institution getting something from the Union which would hamper its work if the Union came to an end? This question must be answered in the affirmative, in which case they had a duty individually and collectively to assist their Executive Board, that its work might not founder in the years to come.

The President stated that he was extremely grateful to Mr. Duncan for his realistic report, which had brought out the need for greater financial support. For example, an Education Officer, as mentioned in the report of the Committee on Education, was quite out of the question in view of the present state of finances. He stressed that everyone on his return home should consider all possible sources of support. The matter was then thrown open for discussion.

Mr. E.M. Nicholson (U.K.) wished to draw the attention of his fellow-delegates to some of the difficulties under which the Executive Board and the staff of the Union were working, and make some suggestions as to how the Union's financial position might be strengthened.

He estimated that, including the cost of delegates travelling to and attending this conference, the cost of their professional time, and the cost of entertaining them and preparing the conference, the economic cost of maintaining the Union in 1960 would be of the order of \$ 250,000.

Only one-sixth of this sum would pass through the Union's formal budget and it was up to everyone to see that in the succeeding years when there was no conference a good share of this money which would be saved in individual travelling expenses was actually subscribed to the Union. The fact that most people present had had to secure the necessary authorization and funds for the journey from a university, research institute, government, or grant-giving body showed that the Union's work was highly valued. That implied an economic valuation of the Union's activities which ought to result in higher contributions.

The speaker suggested the following ways in which delegates could help those whose task was to raise money for the Union :

1. On their return they should not exaggerate any difficulties of the Union. Cheque-books of prospective subscribers were closed at the suggestion of dissensions in any organization.
2. They should ensure that the aims and work of the Union were better known in their countries, for example by holding meetings to report on the Warsaw Assembly.
3. Opportunities should be seized to publicise the work of the Union in the Press, at meetings of societies and in other ways and to reply to criticism or ill-informed statements.
4. Examples of successes and failures in the field of conservation should be noted and reported to the Secretariat.
5. Suitable professional staff, especially younger ones, should be enabled to give a part of their working time in national organizations to assisting Union projects in each country.
6. Help "in kind" should be given, such as documentation, exhibition material, provision of visiting facilities or the arrangement of tax-exempt statutes for donations to the Union,

Largely owing to gross inadequacy of resources the burdens placed on the President and the Secretary-General were intolerable. It was the duty of delegates to ensure their survival by each doing their full share to build up really efficient general support for the carrying on of this vital work.

Mr. A. Gille, who in the first session had already specified the help given by Unesco to the Union during the years 1959-1960, stated that the Director-General had authorized him to announce that he intended to raise the annual grant from \$ 5,000 to \$ 6,000 apart from special contracts. If the General Conference in its next session agreed, this would mean an increase of 20% over the help of the past few years. On his return to Paris he would have to present a report and he hoped to confirm that confidence in the Union had been well placed. He wished to support what the President and Mr. Nicholson had said and to urge all members to make immediate efforts to increase the financial resources which the Union would need to carry out its important programme.

The President thanked Mr. Gille and asked him to convey to the Director-General of Unesco the Assembly's deep appreciation of the

confidence he had placed in the Union.

Resolution No. 283 : Adoption of the report of the Finance Committee

There being no further discussion, the President asked that the report of the Finance Committee be adopted with special thanks to the Chairman. The report was then adopted unanimously.

BUDGET

The President then called for a vote on the budget of the Union for 1960-1963. The Executive Board recommended that a sum of \$ 44,000 should be fixed as a figure for a survival budget. He added that all the special projects were outside the budget.

Resolution No. 284 : Approval of the Budget

The recommendation of the Executive Board that the budget should be fixed at \$ 44,000 was adopted without discussion.

SEAT OF THE UNION

The President returned to the proposed transfer of the seat of the Union and called on the Netherlands delegation.

Mr. F. Oorthuys stated that the Netherlands delegation had carefully considered the Board's proposal to transfer the seat of the Union. The representatives of both the Netherlands government and of the Netherlands private organizations were of the opinion: a) that they would agree with a transfer of the seat if all possibilities had been carefully examined, that is, after all member-states had been asked what facilities they might be able to offer as regarded accommodation of the Union, and b) that such a transfer should be undertaken only provided that funds could be made available considerably to increase the activities of the Union.

Lord Hurcomb announced that before discussing the matter further and before giving a detailed reply to the statement just presented by the Netherlands delegation, he would like to put before the Assembly a slightly amended resolution as a substitute for the one moved previously. It read as follows : "That the General Assembly authorises the Executive Board to remove the seat of the Union to an appropriate centre in Switzerland if and as soon as the Board is satisfied that it is practicable and advantageous to do so". This would allow the new Executive Board once again to examine all the conditions which would affect the proposed move. Those who wished to debate the matter further should have this amended resolution in their minds.

The discussion was opened by Mr. V. Jensen (Denmark), who emphasized that a change in the seat of the Union had been considered so important that it could be changed only by a decision by the General Assembly with two-thirds of the votes cast. Although not objecting to a move on principle, he did not feel that a clear motivation for it had been given. He

had suggested earlier in the Finance Committee that all member-states should be asked whether they could accommodate the Secretariat. Moreover, if there were any radical changes in the situation making a move desirable, he felt that the Executive Board should have gathered the necessary information for the Assembly. He proposed that the Executive Board should be given another period for presenting such information, and communicating with members by letter. He felt that it was unconstitutional to ask the Assembly to take a formal decision on a proposal brought forward in the course of its deliberations and about which it was not in possession of sufficient information.

Mr. K. Curry-Lindahl, as a member of the Executive Board, said that he could assure the General Assembly that the question of moving the seat of the Union to another country had been carefully considered and thoroughly discussed. It was significant that the Board was unanimously in favour of the transfer.

Mr. H. Offner moved on behalf of the German delegation that if it were not possible to accept the Danish proposal a decision should be postponed until the next General Assembly. In the meantime the Executive Board should clarify the financial situation, Furthermore the Executive Board should demonstrate that the removal would result in better working conditions.

The President wished to draw Mr. Offner's attention to the fact that the Executive Board considered the move a matter of urgency and could not accept, in the interests of the Union, to wait three years for a decision. If his proposal were accepted it would be necessary to convene an Extraordinary General Assembly in the near future involving fresh expenses and which many of the delegates present would be unable to attend.

Mr. E.H. Graham (U.S.A.) expressed the fear that the General Assembly, which seldom had an opportunity to meet, might be under the impression that the proposal had not been made with due consideration. As this matter had been considered very carefully by the Board and a few others for about a year, he felt that the Assembly should delegate action to its representatives. It would be unfortunate if the Assembly could not permit the Executive Board in consultation with others and with the provision made in the proposed resolution to come to a decision. Without enumerating all the reasons, he assured the Assembly that he thought a transfer necessary to make a more effective organization. To delay a decision for another three years would jeopardize the future of the Union. If this Union failed there would not be another International Union for Conservation..

Mr. M. Cowie (Kenya) believed that if the headquarters of the Union could be in a country whose government had no possession or territories in Africa, it would show that the Union was really an international body and enhance its standing in Africa. He asked that this move should be made as soon as possible.

Mr. M.M. Medani (Sudan), speaking for one of the African countries represented in the Assembly, thought it wise to move the headquarters to a completely neutral country like Switzerland, and hoped that such a move might bring in more independent African countries as members.

Mr. R. Knobel (Union of South Africa) agreed with Mr. Cowie that a move to Switzerland would be to the advantage of the Union, the more so as this country enjoyed a central position.

Mr. L. Shaposhnikov (U.S.S.R.) stated that as Switzerland had a tradition of organizing different international activities, amongst others in the field of nature protection, the Russian delegation accepted the proposal of the Board to move to Switzerland.

Mr. V.E. Van Straelen (Belgium), as a member of the Executive Board since the foundation of the Union, a citizen of the country where the Union was at present established, and having some experience of African affairs, believed that the Board's decision was right and was surprised that there had been opposition raised by several delegations who no doubt were motivated by the best intentions but apparently lacked information. He supported the remarks by the delegations from Africa and the U.S.S.R..

Lord Hurcomb (U.K.) agreed with the Danish and Dutch delegations that the question of a change of seat was very important and needed a two-thirds majority, but pointed out that the articles quoted foresaw the possibility of a move. Those asking for more information should realize that a matter of this kind required delicate negotiations about which it was not possible to keep the Assembly currently informed.

Dealing with two objections which had been raised, he first replied to those who objected to a transfer unless the income of the Union could be raised, that expenses and the cost of living for the staff would not be greater than in Belgium and that there was no reason to fear that the Union would lose financial support. Secondly, as to the plea for delay, he was of the opinion that the Union could not afford to wait for another three years or more, nor was it practicable to call an Extraordinary General Meeting, As the matter had been very carefully explored during the last twelve months, with especial consideration of Rome or the Hague, he asked the Assembly to accept the fact that the Executive Board had come to a unanimous conclusion only after the most careful thought.

Neither could he agree with a further objection, namely that it would be inadvisable to let major changes in senior staff coincide with a change in the seat of the Secretariat.

He supported the points raised by Messrs. Cowie, Medani, Knobel and Shaposhnikov.

If the proposed resolution was adopted and the matter left to the discretion of the Board, any acceptable alternative could still be taken into account, but it would be unwise to defer a decision for three years or to ask all member-states what facilities they could offer. To support his point he read out the list of member-states, asking whether an offer from such a country as Cambodia or Venezuela would provide a solution. On the other hand an offer from Denmark would certainly be considered by the Board.

He asked whether it would not be wise to accept that a move should

be made to Switzerland, taking into account all the considerations, if the Board were convinced it would be advantageous. He then read out the resolution once more.

As some delegations wanted an opportunity for private consultation, the President suspended the discussion on this point. The delegations of Australia, Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands and the Alpine Commission left the Assembly.

#### FRENCH LAW ON NATIONAL PARKS

The President asked Mr. G.H. Lestel, observer of the French government, to make an important statement. Mr. Lestel addressed the Assembly in the following terms :

"Au nom du Gouvernement français, j'ai l'honneur et le plaisir de porter à la connaissance de l'Assemblée Générale que la loi-cadre, définissant d'une façon précise et complète les modalités juridiques des créations de Parcs Nationaux en France, vient d'être votée par le Parlement et sera immédiatement mise en vigueur dès sa ratification imminente par le Sénat.

La première réalisation - qui interviendra probablement avant la fin de l'année - sera constituée par le Parc National scientifique, culturel, touristique et social de la Vanoise, contigu, par-delà la frontière des Alpes, avec le Parc italien du GRAN PARADISO.

D'ores et déjà, quatre autres Parcs Nationaux sont en préparation, qui verront le jour ultérieurement :

- 1° - Parc National Pyrénéen de CAUTERETS et du VIGNEMALE, pratiquement limitrophe du Parque Nacional Español d'ORDESA ;
- 2° - Parc National Méditerranéen de l'Ile de PORT-CROS ;
- 3° - Parc National Corse de la RESTONICA et du MONT d'ORO ;
- 4° - Parc National des Cévennes dans le Massif du CARROUX. "

The President expressed satisfaction at the passing of such an important law in the country of the Union's birth.

#### NEW MEMBER

The President announced that a new application for membership had been received since the beginning of the General Assembly from Pro Natura of Milan.

#### Resolution No. 285 : New Member of the Union

The Assembly unanimously accepted Pro Natura of Milan as a member of the Union.

Italica

REPLY TO U.S.S.R.

The President then read out the following telegram which had been sent in reply to the telegram from the President of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. read out in the opening session :

"La Septième Assemblée Générale de l'Union Internationale pour la Conservation de la Nature et de ses Ressources me charge de vous transmettre ses sincères remerciements pour les voeux chaleureux que vous lui avez adressés.- Cette réunion fut une fois de plus la manifestation d'une coopération internationale en faveur des objectifs de notre organisation à laquelle l'importante délégation de votre Académie a apporté une précieuse contribution.- Espérons vivement qu'efforts conjugués de tous nos membres assureront continuité et succès de la lutte entreprise pour la défense de nos intérêts communs."

GORGE OF THE DUNAJEC

The President read a resolution arising from the previous day's excursion through the gorges of the Dunajec : (see Resolution No. 15 in annex).

Resolution No. 286 : Gorges of the Dunajec

The resolution concerning the gorges of the Dunajec was unanimously adopted,

ADDRESS BY THE MINISTER OF FORESTRY

The President called upon Mr. J. Dab-Kociol, Minister of Forestry and President of the National Council for the Protection of Nature, to address the meeting. The Minister spoke as follows :

"Having to say farewell today to the members of the Congress, I wish to express my warmest thanks on behalf of the government of the Polish People's Republic for selecting our country for the session; and for honouring us with the presence of so many eminent scientists and men active in promoting the noble ideal of nature conservation. We consider it as not only the proof of acknowledgement of our achievements but also as an encouragement for the confirmation and maintenance of our past efforts.

The ideal of nature conservation was already well appreciated before the war. Polish scientists were already successful at that time along many lines in this field; and they were among those who nurtured and supported the establishment of the International Union for Conservation of Nature. But in pre-war conditions practical effectiveness was somewhat difficult in our country. Under the Socialist system we have been able to carry out the postulates of nature conservation suggested by our eminent scientists.

It is sufficient to mention that since the end of the war several

new national parks have been established in addition to the two existing pre-war, the present number being ten. 360 reserves have gradually been established besides the three pre-war ones.

The aims of nature conservation are wide-spread and deeply impressed in our nation. Young people especially show keen interest and eagerness in promoting nature protection practices. Professor Szafer and Professor Goetel are deeply respected by the whole nation.

The plenary session is held in our country where sixteen years ago the hell of occupation was at its climax. Please forgive me for troubling the present serenity of your visits with gruesome reminiscences of the past at a time when you are giving so much of your support and scientific effort, sacrifice and disinterested attention and so much of your heart to the cause of securing the right of life for plants and animals threatened with extermination. However, we should always be aware that our utmost and common task is to safeguard mankind against the menace of destruction, and also to preserve and develop invaluable treasures accumulated by man in the course of his civilized life. Therefore, the principal task of our life should consist of the endeavour to maintain peace throughout the world and to avoid the menace of wholesale destruction.

We leave it to you to estimate with objectivity the achievements of the people of Poland in the course of these fifteen years of our existence. We shall be pleased if your appreciation is positive because we believe that the tree of friendship is the plant which demands the most careful preservation of all. Therefore we hope that you will be able to disseminate the seeds of mutual friendship in your respective countries.

On the opening day of the Congress the President of the Union expressed very beautifully that nature was indivisible. I would add that despite all the different frontiers, dissensions and animosity all mankind is indivisible. You, the members of the Union, owing to your activities concerning the indivisibility of nature will be able to contribute to the liquidation of disagreements and to the better unification of indivisible mankind all over the world and to maintain better collaboration between nations.

The Union contributes to collaboration between nations by holding its sessions in different countries of the world. It would be desirable for other international organizations to do the same. Then maybe it would be more easily realized that mankind is an indivisible whole and its individual representatives united in brotherhood.

In ending my speech I should like to say farewell to you and wish you further successes in your future continued activity in the field of nature preservation to which you have devoted your lives."

The President replied to the Minister in the following terms :

"Words are insufficient to express what we feel to you personally. You have given hours of work to our Congress and your presence among us has been a constant encouragement. You have shown that in Poland the high

authorities are very near to the problems concerned with nature conservation, and active in the field of popularization, especially among the young showing them the folly of the destruction which has been seen in this country, as if its soul could be destroyed."

SEAT OF THE UNION (continued)

As all delegations were again present, the President re-opened the discussion on the proposal to transfer the seat of the Union.

Mr. V. Jensen (Denmark), speaking on behalf of the Dutch, German and Danish delegations, declared once more that they were not in principle opposed to a move to Switzerland, but felt that they had reason to blame the Board for not giving the necessary information to the General Assembly until doing so could no longer be avoided. Even then, the only arguments which in his opinion were valid had come from outside the Board. The delegations for which he was spokesman were not sure that other factors had not been in play as well. They had not found the way in which this matter had been conducted very democratic. They wished to emphasize that the decision must be taken by a clear majority of two-thirds, but felt they should not compromise a decision which apparently met the wishes of most of those present. Therefore they could now vote for the proposal of the Board, but not without some formal criticism.

Resolution No. 287 : Transfer of the Seat of the Union

The President on behalf of the Board proposed a nominal vote on the proposal "That the General Assembly authorizes the Executive Board to remove the seat of the Union to an appropriate centre in Switzerland if and as soon as the Board is satisfied that it is practicable and advantageous to do so". The Secretary-General called the names and the vote was unanimously in favour. On behalf of the Board the President thanked the General Assembly for this mark of confidence.

Mr. A. Kuster (Switzerland) said that his country had not been responsible for the proposal to transfer the seat of the Union to Switzerland, but he declared that Switzerland would be glad to welcome the Union and thanked the Board for the confidence it had shown in his country by choosing it.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE ASSEMBLY

Mr. E.H. Graham (U.S.A.), Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, then presented the resolutions which had been distributed to participants. He pointed out that the English version was authoritative.

Resolution No. 288 : Adoption of Resolutions

Mr. Graham read out two resolutions which had not been distributed, namely Nos. 1 and 14. These were adopted.

Mr. M.M. Medani (Sudan) read out resolution No.3, which had been

proposed by his delegation. It was adopted with acclamation.

The remaining resolutions, which as the Chairman of the Committee remarked had already been approved by the Executive Board, were then adopted with the two following amendments :

In resolutions No. 4 for "Finland and the Scandinavian countries" read "Sweden, Norway and Finland";

In resolution No. 11 for "entomologists" read "scientists".

The Assembly passed a vote of thanks to Mr. Graham for his work as Chairman. The resolutions as adopted appear as an annex.

#### MEETING-PLACE FOR THE EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The President stated that the Board considered Central or Eastern Africa a suitable location for the next General Assembly, He asked Mr. M. Cowie (Kenya) to give his comments.

Mr, Cowie believed that there was a mandate from the Government of Kenya to invite the next conference to Nairobi but he wished a little more time to make sure that the invitation had the conviction and sincerity necessary to make it an absolute success. He hoped to achieve that position soon. Meanwhile he could assure members that they had the facilities and would be very honoured to have the conference in Nairobi.

Mr. M.M. Medani (Sudan) said he was happy to hear that the next Assembly was to be held in Africa and supported Mr. Cowie. It would help the African countries to know of the interest of the Union in the conservation of nature throughout the world. It would be appropriate if preliminary meetings could be held in Khartoum.

#### Resolution No. 289 : Meeting-Place for the Eighth General Assembly

The President, noting the applause which had followed Mr. Cowie's statement, expressed his extreme pleasure in stating that the Board was authorised to accept an invitation from the Government of Kenya to hold the next conference in Nairobi.

#### ELECTIONS

The President passed on to elections and asked Lord Hurcomb to take the Chair.

#### Resolution No. 290 : President of the Union

Lord Hurcomb said that his first duty as Chairman of the Nominations Committee was to propose the re-election of the President, who had given ample proof of his unremitting interest in the Union. The proposal was carried with acclamation.

Resolution No. 291 : New Members of the Executive Board

Lord Hurcomb explained that five members on the Executive Board had to be replaced and that moreover under the new Statutes four more members could be elected. He proposed, however, that full advantage should not be taken of this possibility for the time being and that only one more member should be added. The Committee nominated the following :

Boonsong L..	(Thailand)
G.P. Dementiev	(U.S.S.R.)
E. Gerstenmaier	(Germany)
S.K. Shawki	(Sudan)
C. Vander Elst	(Belgium)
E.B. Worthington	(U.K.)

These members were elected with acclamation.

Resolution No. 292 : Vice-Presidents of the Union

Lord Hurcomb announced that as Mr. Van Straelen and himself were retiring from the Board, two new Vice-Presidents should be elected. He proposed Mr. F. Bourlière (France) and Mr. P. Scott (U.K.), who were elected with applause.

Resolution No. 293 : Honorary Members

The President, taking the Chair once more, reminded the Assembly that they were empowered to elect Honorary Members. He wished to propose two men to whom the Union owed a debt of gratitude and on whose sound advice and wise counsel it had always relied, Lord Hurcomb and Mr. Van Straelen. This proposal was accepted with applause. The two newly-elected Honorary Members both thanked the President for his kind words.

Resolution No. 294 : Chairmen of the Standing Commissions

On the proposal of the President the following were elected as Chairmen of the Standing Commissions of I.U.C.N. :

Commission on Ecology	E.H. Graham (U.S.A.)
Commission on Education	L. Shaposhnikov (U.S.S.R.)
Commission on National Parks	H.J. Coolidge (U.S.A.)
Survival Service Commission	C.L. Boyle (U.K.)

The President next asked the Secretary-General to make a statement.

Mr. M.C. Bloemers said he felt that during the years 1959-1960 the Secretariat had not functioned as it should have done as the centre of the Union's activities. Whatever other circumstances may have been contributory causes, he felt very strongly that the lack of professional staff - as a result of the financial situation of the Union - had been the main factor. He had found it a considerable strain to have to work under those conditions.

and he was not prepared to continue to do so. He could not therefore accept re-election for another three years should the Assembly wish to offer it to him. However, in order to allow a reasonable time for the choice of a successor, he was willing - if it were the wish of the Assembly - to accept nomination for a short period, but only on condition of being free to retire the moment his co-operation was no longer needed.

Resolution No. 295 : Appointment of the Secretary-General

The Assembly noted with great regret the intention of the Secretary General to resign his office at an early date but desired to express their deep appreciation of his willingness to continue in office for a limited period while the Executive Board found a successor to him. On this understanding the Assembly formally approved the re-election of Mr. Bloemers as Secretary-General and authorized the Board to appoint his successor.

Mr. Coolidge then made the following statement :

"Mr. Bloemers has a long and complete familiarity With the I.U.C.N. based on many years of helping to handle its problems. I recall the time it was largely his efforts that pulled us through a financial crisis when increased contributions were required from European countries to match funds promised by the U.S. and the U.K.. The Union has been his constant care since he took over the assignment of Secretary-General. This unflagging loyalty and work have carried us through many trials and tribulations of recent years. I know that all of you here will join with me in giving him an Assembly vote of gratitude and signifying it in the usual manner by your applause."

CLOSE

The President declared that the work accomplished by the Seventh General Assembly would be recorded as having been of great value. Only international co-operation would enable the Union to attain its goal and many most highly qualified people had given freely of their advice. The General Assembly had the responsibility of promoting international understanding and friendship between all peoples, the only basis on which one might hope to build for the future. It was significant that it should be on Polish soil that such a free and understanding exchange of ideas had taken place. Words could not express the gratitude due to all their Polish friends, but the President paid special tribute to Messrs. Kulczyński, Dab-Kociol, Zaczyński and Bio kowski. He further thanked the press, radio and television, which had kept the country informed of . vents as they occurred during the congress. The television film would unfortunately be shown only in Poland. He gave heartfelt thanks for all the time and intelligence that the Polish Organizing Committee had devoted to preparing the meeting, which had been such a success.

Mrs. Walter Boyd (U.S.A.) then made the following speech of thanks to the Polish Ladies' Committee :

"The Ladies, with the delegates to the Congress of the International

Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources wish to express and have recorded in the Minutes of this Congress their deep appreciation and unbounded thanks for the extra-ordinary courtesies shown them by Mme Maria Kulczyńska and the charming and distinguished members of her committee at Warsaw and Cracow, whose warm friendliness and untiring efforts have further cemented a lasting bond between ourselves and the people of Poland."

Mr. H.J. Coolidge (U.S.A.) then made the following statement :

"We miss greatly one person who for many years has been a central pillar of the I.U.C.N. A person who more than any other has nursed the Union since its birth at Fontainebleau more than twelve years ago, the key person in the Secretariat for many years working night and day on correspondence, filmstrips, accounts, information bulletin, and a thousand other matters of concern to our fast growing International Union! Everyone knows I am speaking of Madame Caram, known to her friends as 'Gogo'.

I am sure I speak for all of you when I say we all hope for her speedy recovery from the illness that prevented her being here, and we send our very warm greetings to her along with this expression of appreciation as signified by your applause."

Mr. Coolidge then proposed a vote of thanks to all the members of the Secretariat and the interpreters who had worked so hard.

The President gave special thanks to Messrs Szafer and Goetel, who had been pioneers in Europe of conservation on a scientific basis, and to Mr. Szczesny, who had borne the brunt of all the administrative work involved.

He thanked all those who had organized the excursions, who were too numerous to mention and whose names were unknown, and especially the officials of the Ministry of Forestry.

Finally the President expressed his thanks to the participants for making the General Assembly one of such scientific importance.

The session was adjourned at 6.45 p.m.

REGLEMENT INTERIEUR DE L'ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

I. - Délégation et pouvoirs.

ARTICLE 1.

Conformément à l'article IV de la Constitution, l'Assemblée Générale se compose de délégués des membres de l'Union. Le Conseil Exécutif peut inviter les gouvernements et les organisations non-membres à se faire représenter à l'Assemblée Générale par des observateurs avec voix consultative.

ARTICLE 2.

Un membre ne peut se faire représenter à l'Assemblée Générale par plus de deux délégués. Mais il peut, en outre, envoyer à l'Assemblée autant d'observateurs avec voix consultative qu'il le désire. Aucun délégué ne peut avoir plus de quatre voix.

ARTICLE 3.

Une commission de vérification des pouvoirs est élue au début de la session. Elle comprend six membres au plus élus par l'Assemblée, sur proposition du Président. La Commission élit son président et son bureau et fait immédiatement son rapport.

II. - Bureau de l'Assemblée.

ARTICLE 4.

Le Président de l'Assemblée, qui, en vertu de l'article Y, A.1 de la Constitution, sera le Président du Conseil Exécutif et de l'Union jusqu'à l'Assemblée suivante, est élu par l'Assemblée en fin de chaque session de celle-ci.

ARTICLE 5.

En début de session, l'Assemblée Générale élit au moins deux Vice-Présidents. Le Président, dont le mandat viendra à expiration à la fin de la session conformément à l'article 4, exerce la présidence de l'Assemblée. Il en est de même pour le Secrétaire général.

ARTICLE 6.

La désignation du Secrétaire général par l'Assemblée s'effectue en fin de session.

ARTICLE 7.

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

ARTICLE 8.

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

ARTICLE 9.

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

III. - Comptes rendus des séances.

ARTICLE 10.

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

ARTICLE 11.

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

ARTICLE 12.

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

ARTICLE 13.

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

ARTICLE 14.

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

IV. - Langues

ARTICLE 15.

Conformément à l'article XVII de la Constitution, les langues officielles de l'Assemblée sont l'anglais et le français.

ARTICLE 16.

Aux séances de l'Assemblée, l'interprétation est donnée d'anglais en français et de français en anglais. Les délégués ont cependant la faculté de s'exprimer dans une autre langue, mais ils doivent assurer l'interprétation de leur intervention soit en anglais, soit en français, à leur choix. Le Secrétariat de l'Assemblée assure l'interprétation dans l'autre langue.

V. - Vote

ARTICLE 17.

Conformément à l'article IV, C, de la Constitution, chaque Etat membre a deux voix ; l'ensemble des organisations nationales d'un même pays a une voix ; chaque organisation internationale a une voix. Les décisions sont prises à la majorité simple des voix exprimées. Le vote par procuration n'est pas admis.

ARTICLE 18.

Au début de chaque session de l'Assemblée Générale, chacune des délégations désignera parmi les délégués présents un porte-parole autorisé à voter en son nom, ainsi qu'un suppléant pour le cas où la personne désignée n'assisterait pas à l'une des séances.

ARTICLE 19.

Les votes ont lieu normalement à main levée.

ARTICLE 20.

En cas de doute sur les résultats d'un vote à main levée, le Président peut faire procéder à un second vote à l'appel nominal.

ARTICLE 21.

Le vote à l'appel nominal est de droit lorsqu'il est demandé par cinq voix au moins ou ordonné par le Président.

ARTICLE 22.

Le vote par bulletins secrets peut avoir lieu lorsqu'il est demandé par cinq voix.

RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

I. - Delegations and credentials

ARTICLE 1.

In accordance with Article IV of the Constitution, the General Assembly shall be composed of delegates from members of the Union, The Executive Board may invite governments and non-member organizations to be represented at the General Assembly by observers without the right to vote,

ARTICLE 2.

A member shall not be represented at the General Assembly by more than two delegates, but, on the other hand, it may send as many observers without the right to vote as it wishes. No delegate may dispose of more than four votes.

ARTICLE 3.

A Credentials Committee shall be elected at the beginning of the session. It shall consist of not more than six members elected by the Assembly on a proposal by the President. The Committee shall elect its Chairman and its officers and shall report without delay.

II. - Bureau of the Assembly

ARTICLE 4.

The President of the Assembly who, in accordance with Article V.A.1. of the Constitution, is Chairman of the Executive Board of the Union until the following Assembly, shall be elected by the Assembly at the end of each session.

ARTICLE 5.

At the beginning of each session, the General Assembly shall elect at least two Vice-Presidents. In accordance with Article 4, the out-going President shall preside at the Assembly. The Secretary-General also shall remain in office.

ARTICLE 6.

The Secretary-General shall be appointed by the Assembly at the end of each session.

ARTICLE 7.

The President shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting of the Assembly, He shall direct the discussions, ensure observance of these rules, accord the right to speak, put questions to the vote, and announce decisions. He shall rule on points of order and shall have control of the proceedings at every meeting.

ARTICLE 8.

The Secretary-General may at any time make to the Assembly either oral or written statements concerning any question which is being considered by the Assembly.

ARTICLE 9.

It shall be the duty of the Secretariat, acting under the authority of the Secretary-General, to receive, translate, and distribute documents, reports and resolutions of the Assembly, its Commissions and Committees, to translate speeches made at the meetings ; to draft and circulate the summary records and minutes of the meetings ; to preserve the documents in the archives of the Assembly, and undertake any other work which the Assembly may require.

III. - Records of the meetings

ARTICLE 10.

Verbatim records shall be drawn up of all meetings of the Assembly, whenever the Secretariat of the Assembly deems them necessary. A summary record shall be made of the proceedings of the Assembly,

ARTICLE 11.

The summary record shall sum up the deliberations, shall reproduce the text of the propositions submitted to the Assembly and of the decisions taken, and shall record the result of the ballots.

Speakers who wish their statements to be included in the summary record shall give their full or abridged text to the Secretariat.

ARTICLE 13.

The final summary records shall bear the signatures of the President and of the Secretary-General and shall be transmitted to all the delegates to the Assembly.

ARTICLE 14.

The summary reports and the verbatim records of the meetings shall be issued in the two official languages of the Assembly. They shall be circulated by the Secretary-General to the delegates of the Conference as soon as possible after the close of the session.

IV. - Languages

ARTICLE 15.

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

ARTICLE 16.

At the meetings of the Assembly, speeches shall be interpreted from English into French and from French into English. At these meetings delegates may also speak in any other language, provided that they arrange for the interpretation of the speech into either English or French, as they may choose, the Secretariat arranging for the interpretation into the other language.

V. - Vote

ARTICLE 17.

In accordance with Article IV, C of the Constitution each member State shall have two votes ; national organizations of each country as a whole shall have one vote ; and each international organization shall have one vote. Decisions shall be made by a simple majority of the votes cast. Voting by proxy is not permitted.

ARTICLE 18.

At the beginning of each session of the General Assembly, each delegation shall designate from among the delegates present a spokesman authorized to vote on its behalf, and also a deputy in case the person designated is not in attendance at one of the meetings.

ARTICLE 19.

Voting shall normally be by a show of hands.

ARTICLE 20.

When the result of a vote by show of hands is in doubt, the President may take a second vote by roll-call.

ARTICLE 21.

A vote by roll-call shall be taken if it is requested by not less than five delegates or is decreed by the President.

ARTICLE 22.

A secret ballot shall be taken if requested by five delegates.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Up till now each of the Union's General Assemblies has marked a stage of growth, not unlike the successive metamorphoses of an insect. Once more a General Assembly is approaching and perhaps more than ever before the Union's Secretariat feels as if its carapace, providing stability and support, were splitting and leaving it in a state of vulnerable nakedness, but making room for a new metamorphosis.

At this point it may be useful to present the progress report for the past two years in the form of an analysis. What exactly is this Union, this previously unknown species, experimentally hatched out in 1948? Is it possible now after several metamorphoses to foresee what the imago will be like?

Let us first look at the genus International Union. Any international organization, which is neither invested with autonomous legislative and executive powers nor limited in its objectives merely to establishing contacts, has essentially one aim only: to provoke action by those whom human society has entrusted with effective powers, such as the government in its country, the local or specialized authority in its district or field of activity, the individual in the performance of his daily work and his civic duties.

The means which an international organization must have at its disposal to exert an influence on these others are: information (facts and ideas), material assistance (manpower or money), relations and prestige. As far as these means are available they constitute as it were the working capital of the organization and like other capital they can yield returns when wisely invested. In order to serve its aims and to give its activities the necessary scope the organization must build up this capital by its achievements, that is, lay it out in such a way that a profit can be expected in terms of heightened prestige, new contacts, new sources of information and ideas and new support.

Now this particular Union is concerned with conservation of nature and natural resources, which means making man aware of the values nature represents to him and helping him to find ways of utilizing those values without exhausting them.

The action this aim demands is partly negative. Man should be warned how far he has already gone in destroying forms of life which are, or soon might be, irretrievably lost. It should be explained to him how deeply some of his actions or techniques affect wild life and even the resources on which he depends. As regards some forms of destruction and mismanagement sufficient knowledge is already available to make such an explanation conclusive. In other cases research will be necessary to convince those impatient technicians who will not see the argument: "No-one can defend as reasonable current practices of use about whose effect we are quite ignorant" (Ecological and Chemical Pesticides, The Conservation Foundation, 1960).

In a positive sense the manifold values should be stressed which unspoiled natural areas, indigenous fauna and flora, especially rare species, represent in terms of aesthetics, science, economy and national prestige. Knowledge about nature's devices to stabilize soil and water conditions, animal and plant populations and other basic production factors should be promulgated. Scientific, technical and administrative methods of preserving and utilizing nature should be worked out and made known to those who are in a position to apply them.

In serving these ends the Union like every other organization of its kind depends on its capital of knowledge, goodwill and material resources. It must use this capital in the most effective way. It cannot be expected to embark on action asking for investments this capital would not allow for.

When the Union was set up in 1948, its only starting capital was its prestige as the first and only world organization for nature protection and the goodwill of a great number of eminent scientists and devoted champions in the field of nature protection. For long years these values proved to have little exchange value in money. By hard work the small staff, assisted by the Board, were able to augment this capital considerably, particularly in terms of relations, but the profit in money was not sufficient to allow for an increase of personnel and equipment or for investment in production or in large campaigns. The most important work was mainly done under contracts which, however, tended to push the Union's other activities into the background. During this period the financial position became increasingly precarious until in 1956 the Edinburgh Assembly had to face a situation bordering on insolvency. Fortunately at the time the Union's assets in terms of goodwill enabled the situation to be cleaned up, but the relief was only temporary as further investment proved inevitable and is necessary again to equip the Union for the task which is pressed upon it.

A short review of the Union's activities may show what it was able to achieve despite these difficulties. These activities will be grouped according to the demand they made on the Union's working capital.

#### Collecting and passing on of information

One of the essential tasks of the Union is obviously the provision of information about facts, ideas, literature, persons, organizations or institutes. In its simplest form this is done by correspondence by which the Secretariat collects and provides information; this is the least spectacular, but perhaps the most useful part of the Union's work, representing an important part of the incoming and outgoing mail. In many cases a simple request for information leads to regular correspondence, bringing in other information and proving the inspiring effect of the interest shown by the Union to an individual person or society, often able to become a driving influence..

The Bulletin is another instance of passing on incoming information.

A few examples may be given of information handed out. After (and we believe as a result of) the letters written by the President and the Secretary-General to different persons connected with the organization of the First All-India Zoological Congress and pointing out the example of other congresses, an apparently successful section of this congress was devoted to the protection of fauna.

The resolutions of the last General Assembly were sent to all governments and a number of bodies which might be interested. Several favourable reactions came in, amongst others from different African countries. The government of Tchad which asked for further advice on matters of conservation was informed of the presence in Africa of Dr. F. Fraser Darling, who at our request visited the authorities at Fort Lamy.

A short note in the Bulletin about children's bird protection weeks in Japan brought a request for further information from Brazil and recently the government of the state of Buenos Aires promulgated a decree that such a week should be organized every year in all schools.

It must, however, be understood that in almost every case the raw material needs at least some degree of processing by sifting out the information which would seem useful in the particular case and adding elements of the Union's knowledge and ideas. The very general form in which correspondents request information in connection with their problems often demands not so much the dispensing of a ready-made prescription as the writing out of a new one.

### Collecting and Processing

A second essential task is collecting information and producing it in a special form for a specific purpose. This is where specialized knowledge, a wide range of experts willing to co-operate, contacts with bodies who might be willing to finance projects, all play their part. Several activities come under this heading.

#### A. Activities mainly financed by others

These are the cases in which a contract or some other financial arrangement covers fees of experts to whom the scientific or technical work can be entrusted. However, the Secretariat still has to pave the way for the contract, find the expert, organize the project, collect information, assist the expert as necessary, edit, duplicate or publish the results, etc.. The amount of this work and the extent to which it is allowed for financially, if at all, under the arrangement differ from one case to the other.

1. Preparing a manual for teachers on conservation of natural resources (Unesco contract 1958; Prof. J.J. Symoens of Elisabethville).

2. Preparing a synopsis of the information available on forest reserves in humid tropical areas (Unesco contract 1958; Prof. C. Donis of Brussels).

3. Mission to Turkey to prepare educational material on conservation of natural resources (see list of Unesco contracts; the expert chosen was the Union's ecologist, as he was well qualified for the mission and the Union was not able to afford his whole year's salary).

4. Kit for writers and publishers of reading material for "new literates" in some Asian countries (see list of Unesco contracts; prepared by the Secretariat, especially by the education officer whom the Union could not have afforded to employ without this contract).

5. Preparing two sets of exhibition panels on the Galapagos Islands in connection with the theory of evolution (see list of Unesco contracts; plan and texts drawn up by the Secretariat, assisted by Dr. J. Dorst; Mr. G. Tendron of the Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle kindly undertook to supervise the actual production of the panels).

6. Enquiry into the role of natural history museums in ecological research, enlightening the public and furthering protection of nature (by contract with the Royal Zoological Society of Antwerp on behalf of the Commission on Natural History Museums of the International Council of Museums; a young English librarian was temporarily engaged to help to carry out this contract).

Apart from these more or less incidental projects, two methods regularly employed for collecting and processing facts and ideas must be mentioned: technical meetings and standing commissions.

7. A substantial part of the costs of each technical meeting is usually covered by the host country. Nevertheless it is quite certain that the Athens meeting and the Warsaw meeting put a heavy burden on the Secretariat in terms of work and material expenditure.

8. None of the standing commissions has as yet been endowed with independent funds to cover its current expenses. However, the Chairman of the Provisional Committee on National Parks (which it is hoped can soon be reorganized as a standing commission) has been able to find special funds for the Secretariat of the Committee, functioning in Washington. The main activities of the committee have been propagating the idea of national parks, preparing the ground for a conference on national parks to be held in Seattle in 1962, preparing the English edition of the atlas of nature reserves and organizing two missions. These missions, of which the Committee's activities report gives details, were that of Mr. Oliver Milton and Mr. Richard Estes to Burma and that of Mr. George Ruhle to Indonesia and Thailand.

#### B. Activities not financed from outside

The activities mentioned above consumed nearly all the manpower and money available within the Secretariat during the past two years.

It is particularly regrettable that this situation prevented the Secretariat from providing the standing commissions of the Union with essential assistance.

Without any doubt the Commission on Ecology is potentially the Union's main tool for establishing a clear-cut scientific policy and carrying it out. Although the Chairman, Dr. E. Graham, took particular trouble to keep in touch with the members, and the Secretary, Dr. M.F. Mörzer-Bruijns, made an effort to proceed with several projects that the Commission decided to undertake at their meetings in Venice and Athens in 1958 and in Brussels in June 1959, it has not succeeded in making much progress during the last two years, mainly because during this period the Secretariat could not put a permanent ecologist at its service.

The same applies to the Sub-commission on Landscape Planning, some members of which met in Holland in August 1959. A questionnaire was sent to the members for the purpose of outlining a working programme.

A Sub-commission on the Ecological Aspects of Soil and Water Conservation was set up in a provisional form. Its programme and working methods will have to be discussed in Warsaw.

The Commission on Education suffered from the same trouble. The Chairman, Mr. I. Gabrielson, and the Secretary, Mr. J. Goudswaard, continued to collect documentation on the progress made in the field of conservation education, but the commission cannot be expected to achieve important results and act effectively as the Union's advisory body on educational matters unless the Union has sufficient qualified personnel to adopt a definite educational policy and provide the commission with regular assistance. An experiment should be mentioned which might be of decisive influence on the Commission's organization and functioning. Under the auspices of the Danish Government a few N.W. European members were invited to take part in a regional meeting in Copenhagen on the 2nd and 3rd of June 1960. The participants found this meeting extremely useful and it seems that regional groups within the framework of a world commission might provide a solution to the difficult problem of how to make such a commission function.

It should be emphasized once more that if some of the Union's standing commissions have not fulfilled their potentialities the main if not the sole cause is lack of secretarial and material assistance from the Secretariat.

The extremely gratifying results achieved by the Commission of the Survival Service during these two years is due not only to the energy of its Chairman, Lt.-Col. C.L. Boyle, but also to an arrangement between the Union and the Fauna Preservation Society - of which Col. Boyle is the Secretary - to the effect that both bodies should contribute £250 a year toward the expenses of hiring office premises and engaging a secretary. This investment has reaped dividends. The most important activities of the Commission have been: extensive correspondence on particular threats to rare species, undertaking a review of the list of threatened species, an enquiry into the status of the Black Rhinoceros, organizing two missions carried out by Mr. J.P. Gee, publishing the report of the first one, editing, bringing up to date and publishing Mr. Lee M. Talbot's report on his Asian mission. A special feature of this Commission is the fact that the Chairman kept in touch with its members by sending them a stencilled "Survival Service Memorandum" at irregular intervals.

A few achievements of the Secretariat itself are worth mentioning.

Unesco set up a study project on the present tendencies in the development of natural sciences. The Secretariat produced comments concerning those branches of science in which the Union is mainly interested.

Mr. Balleydier wrote an article on landscape planning which F.A.O. agreed to publish in Unasyuva.

Under the contract in connection with Unesco's general subsidy for 1959 the Union undertook to produce a paper on problems connected with dams. Mr. Balleydier produced a detailed paper on the hydrological situation in Turkey.

The Secretariat utterly failed to provide Unesco with the assistance requested for the preparation of the World Congress on Adult Education (Montreal, September 1960). Obviously the Union would be in an excellent position to stress the importance of nature protection and conservation as subject-matter for adult education, if only it had at its disposal a qualified educational officer.

The most important task the Union has ever undertaken is the processing of the United Nations enquiry into national parks and equivalent resources. At the request of the General Assembly the President suggested to the Secretary-General of the U.N.O. that establishing and keeping up to date an official list of national parks and equivalent reserves would be instrumental in encouraging the creation of national parks all over the world and that if the Economic and Social Council would ask for an enquiry to be organized in order to prepare such a list, the Union would be willing to compile draft lists from the answers received. In accordance with a decision taken by the Economic and Social Council in Mexico City in April 1959, the Secretary-General of the U.N.O. sent out a questionnaire and agreement was reached as to how the Union should co-operate. The first draft lists will be submitted to Ecosoc in Spring 1961 and several answers to the questionnaires have already reached Brussels. There is no doubt that with only the present staff the Secretariat will have great difficulties in fulfilling its side of the agreement by the required date.

#### C. Publications

The publication of the proceedings of the Athens Technical Meeting has been delayed by several setbacks, one of which is that the Secretariat was led to hope that several bodies would each contribute towards the publication costs of certain volumes, but that for a long time it was not clear whether these expectations would be realized. It is now apparent that the Union will have to bear the total cost of two volumes. All the more gratitude is due to those bodies which generously contributed towards the expenses incurred for the other volumes, i.e. the French Conseil National pour la Recherche Scientifique, F.A.O., and Unesco (as a part of its general subsidy).

Three volumes have now appeared, at least one more will follow very soon. The Proceedings of the General Assembly are available in stencilled form. The two Survival Service reports published in Oryx have been mentioned already.

### Production of new facts and ideas

Some private donations have enabled the Commission of the Survival Service to cover the material expenses of two missions which Mr. J.P. Gee offered to carry out.

One of these was a careful census of the population of the Great Indian Rhinoceros in Nepal and a study of its habitat. In an excellent report published in Oryx, Mr. Gee suggested a number of measures which seem quite feasible and which would assure the survival of this population. This report was presented to H.M. the King of Nepal, accompanied by a letter from the President drawing his Majesty's attention to its recommendations. It is hoped that action will be taken on the lines so clearly and convincingly set forth.

In 1959 and 1960 Mr. Gee made two trips to Manipur and visited under different seasonal conditions the last range of the Eldi deer. He found that the species was in no immediate danger and advised the authorities as to further steps to be taken to assure its future.

Mr. L. M. Talbot's report on his Asian mission has already been mentioned above.

An earlier original production, a lesson for primary schools on natural resources, has again been in demand by several African and Asian countries.

### Assistance with finance and organization

Unesco has continued to show interest in the International Youth Federation for the Study and Conservation of Nature, which was founded under the auspices of the Union, and enabled the Union to provide the Federation with financial assistance for two of its yearly camps (Great Britain 1959, Germany 1960).

A quite different form of assistance was given to the Danish Prime Minister's Department. As a new law is in preparation in Denmark concerning building development in the coastal areas, the Ministry wanted a group of members of parliament and other authorities to visit the Dutch, Belgian and French coastlines to study the success of town and country planning measures taken there. The Union was asked to organize this tour and obtained the cooperation of the Dutch and Belgian authorities to do so.

The Secretariat continued to follow with interest the efforts of the Commission for Nature Reserves of the "Groupement International des Ardennes et de l'Eifel". This commission is elaborating several projects for reserves extending across the frontiers of the four countries participating in this group: Belgium, Germany, France and Luxemburg. The Secretariat gave the commission assistance in the form of advice and secretarial help.

### Relations and prestige

A great deal of the time and attention of the Secretariat has been devoted to strengthening the Union's relations with other bodies.

The Secretariat has particularly appreciated the continued and invaluable co-operation which it has received from Unesco. A more regular personal contact with its different departments, however, is felt to be highly desirable. The Secretary-General should for instance be able to pay a visit to Unesco at least every two months. The Secretary-General was in Paris during the last meeting of the Executive Board of Unesco and had the opportunity of meeting several of its members who expressed sympathy with the aims of the Union.

It is very gratifying to put on record a strengthening of the contact with F.A.O. The Secretary-General paid a first visit to Rome in August 1959 and attended the greater part of the biennial Conference in November of the same year.

New contacts have been made by correspondence and in person with different governments, institutes and societies. In some cases these contacts have already led to applications for membership.

Among these contacts special mention should be made of the Council of Europe. A resolution submitted to the Consultative Assembly recommending the creation of a European Commission on Nature Protection was referred to the Cultural Commission, which in its turn consulted the Union. It is hoped that a basis for co-operation can be found which would effectively combine the influence of the Council of Europe and the Union's potentialities for providing documentation and expert advice.

Prestige, together with factual and scientific information, has been employed in cases where the Union remonstrated with authorities against abuses or pleaded the cause of conservation. Letters have been written to the Belgian Government protesting against the establishment of a military shooting range over a part of the Haute Fagnes; to the Committee for Nature Conservation of the Swedish Royal Academy of Sciences to support their action against a project for hydroelectric development of the Torne älv and Kalix älv; to the Danish Government expressing the hope that the proposed revision of the Danish law on bird protection would allow Denmark to ratify the Paris Convention; to the Government of Thailand requesting official support for the national commission on nature protection about to be created in that country; to the Secretary-General of the United Nations requesting him to intervene on behalf of the Mountain Gorilla, the habitat of which is menaced by cattle from the Ruanda that now graze in the Albert National Park (answer was received that the United Nations had no authority in this matter).

The whole arsenal of the Union's resources was mobilised on behalf of the Mount Nimba reserve in Guinea. Prospecting for iron ore was in progress in the reserve and the research station there which had for decades been an international centre had already been temporarily disbanded. To support the efforts already being made in other quarters to save the reserve, the Union in 1958 wrote to the Prime Minister of Guinea. In the course of 1959 it was informed that the Government was willing to safeguard the reserve, but that funds for wardens and the upkeep of the station would not be available before 1960, and that the African personnel, although still carrying out their duties, had not been paid since January 1st. Thanks to the generosity of two private donors, the Union was able to provide a sum of nearly \$4,000, which covered the greater part of the essential expenditure for 1959. The Government

expressed its gratitude for this support and its intention to make every possible effort to maintain the reserve. Funds could be found locally to meet the remaining expenses for 1959. Although it is not quite clear whether the funds provided by the Government for 1960 will be sufficient, there is no doubt that the Union's action has been instrumental in saving one of the most valuable scientific assets of West Africa. In the Liberian part of the Nimba region ore mining will be intensified. The Union has however been approached to advise on the execution of a long-term research programme which might be organized by the mining company.

It is hoped that the prestige of the Union as a non-political international organization might enable it to play an important part in a campaign it conceived to spread conservation ideas in tropical Africa. The first stage of this campaign would be a mission to visit this region in 1960-1961 and an inter-African meeting in 1961. For this project the Union will not only need substantial financial support, but hopes to co-operate closely with other organizations, particularly F.A.O., Unesco and C.C.T.A./C.S.A.

In this connection it is very gratifying to record that C.C.T.A. has appointed Professor Th. Monod as inter-African correspondent for Conservation of nature, responsible for ensuring liaison with other bodies in this field, such as the Union.

#### Secretariat

As the activities of the Union, as outlined above, are largely dependent on the Secretariat, its history over the past two years should be briefly reviewed.

Mr. Tracy Philipps retired from office as Secretary-General at the end of 1958. His health had already been a matter for grave concern before he left, and it was with the deepest regret that the Union learned of his death on 21st July, 1959. His high ideals, his wide knowledge of nature and human society, and his devotion to our cause enabled him to render signal services to the Union, which will be remembered with warm gratitude.

The present Secretary-General assumed office as from 1st January 1959. Although he had already been associated with the Union's work, he did not find it easy to form a clear picture of how the Secretariat should be organized, staffed and equipped to enable it to cope with what would have to be considered as the most essential work. In pursuing this first aim he was obviously handicapped not only by the constant strain under which the Secretariat is living as a consequence of being chronically understaffed, but also by other circumstances.

The most important handicap was certainly the state of health of the Assistant Secretary-General, Madame Marguerite Caram. Taken ill after the Athens meeting and not yet sufficiently recovered to assume her share of organizing the Warsaw meeting, she was able to devote to the Secretariat only a part of that inexhaustible energy and keen intellect which carried the Secretariat through long years of a struggling existence.

The post of staff ecologist was left unfilled in September 1959 when M. Roger Balleydier, who in spite of being absent for some months in 1958 and again in 1959 to carry out the Unesco missions in Egypt and Turkey, was a

very valuable asset to the Secretariat, returned to the French Forestry Service, to which the Union is grateful for having released him temporarily. His successor, Mr. George Treichel, took over his duties from 1st April 1960.

The educational officer, Miss Sheila Zinkin, who had been employed mainly on Unesco contracts, left the Secretariat in May 1959 to return to Unesco.

When the Librarian, M. H. Van Huffel, was put in charge of the library in November 1958, a considerable arrear of classifying previous publications and other work had accumulated. His efforts to remedy this state of affairs were brought to an abrupt stop in August 1959 by an illness which unfortunately dragged on into the first few months of 1960. With the aid of a young assistant he has succeeded in bringing order to the library, which is now up to date as far as periodicals are concerned and nearly so as regards other publications.

Three of the secretaries left the Union in 1959 as they stopped working for different personal reasons. One of them who had been in charge of the Union's accounts was replaced by a full-time bookkeeper. In the course of the year and after some temporary typists had been employed a secretary and two typists were engaged.

In January 1960 Miss Sylvia Galloway (already known to the Union as the President of the International Youth Federation for the Study and Conservation of Nature) was engaged to deal with correspondence, translations, and contacts with youth groups.

As the office premises were no longer suitable for the slightly extended staff, the Director of the Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, where the Secretariat is enjoying the hospitality of the Belgian Government, very kindly made arrangements to have the available space divided up more conveniently.

### Conclusion

The place this International Union should hold among other national and international organizations in the world cannot very easily be defined a priori in such detail that a clear programme of activities would ensue from the definition. In fact, however, a wide range of urgent problems are lying at the Union's doorstep, many more than are in its power to tackle. A working programme will therefore have to be established on a practical basis. In selecting the items for this programme the following three questions could be asked: For which kind of operation is the Union better placed than any other organization? Can the Union afford the investment required and what would be the return? What kind of operation is so urgent that every effort should be made to give it priority?

From each of these three angles the foremost item is collecting and classifying information. This is obviously a primary function of an organization like the Union. Some fields in which good documentation should be available are news about achievements and set-backs; names of persons and bodies active in science and practical work; new trends and achievements in science, education and information techniques and preferably also legis-

lation. A great deal of information can be acquired with no great effort, but for some types (e.g. science, education) specialized staff will be necessary. Stocking information, that is, building up a system of extensive yet easily accessible documentation will require some expenditure, but should be considered as a first priority.

This documentation is essential as a basis of almost any action to be taken, but particularly for providing information. This will be given partly by correspondence. Member societies and others should have a right to receive, either directly or by being referred to another source, any information which might be helpful for their individual needs and which lies within the Union's field of action. The Bulletin should appear regularly, at least bi-monthly if not even more frequently, and in a more condensed form. The expenses (mainly personnel expenses) needed to achieve these aims should again be considered as a high priority.

The standing commissions constitute a unique asset of the Union as tools for producing processed information. To some extent material assistance might be needed to bring them to their peak of development; in any case a sufficient staff in the Secretariat will be necessary to reap the full harvest from these bodies of qualified experts.

Technical meetings or symposia on well-chosen subjects of topical urgency can be of great utility, particularly if the results can be adequately published. In many cases it might be possible to find the necessary funds from outside the Union; it must, however, be borne in mind that a large proportion of the work, including that of finding the necessary funds, will always devolve on the Secretariat. In deciding upon the advisability of organizing such meetings at fairly frequent intervals, their undoubtedly high priority must be weighed against the Union's resources of funds and man-power.

It is possible to gain a very high return by organizing projects under contracts, concluded with other bodies either by the Union itself or through the Union as intermediary. The Union seems to be in a very good position to choose urgent projects, find organizations to provide financial support, and select experts to assist in carrying them out. It would be a regrettable waste of opportunities if the Secretariat staff and equipment could not allow for a certain amount of time to be spent on work of this kind.

There is a wide variety of more or less incidental activities which fall to the task of the Secretariat and which cannot very easily be brought under one single heading or even presented separately. They include, for instance, those which are necessary to enlist the interest of other bodies such as the United Nations Specialized Agencies in certain aspects of nature protection and the conservation of natural resources which might be integrated with their own programmes.

To sum up, it would seem that building up documentation, disseminating information, and providing the standing commissions with sufficient assistance are first priorities which would cost relatively little and render important services.

Investment of manpower and possibly some funds in work to be carried out under contract and in organizing technical meetings or symposia fairly

often can yield good returns, possibly up to a certain optimum.

A certain amount of miscellaneous work, essential although difficult to define, must be anticipated.

A limited programme along these lines would no doubt prove a good investment. To carry it out the present staff would have to be enlarged to include a small permanent staff of professional officers and sufficient secretarial and administrative help to ensure that the Secretariat functions efficiently in the two languages of the Union. No international organization, however small, can be expected to achieve tangible results unless it be equipped with this minimum of personnel.

It is hoped that the General Assembly may be willing to envisage the near future of the Union in this light. If they accept the minimum programme for the Union as outlined above, they must be prepared to cope with the material consequences of this decision.

If they should feel that any particular field of conservation urgently requires special attention - the unquestionable priority of the African problems may be alluded to - they should consider whether additional funds can be found for action to be taken.

There seems no need to point out here that more than ever problems of the greatest urgency are facing the Union and that a growing awareness of this urgency is creating a favourable climate for successful action. It must, however, be stressed that the Union cannot undertake such action with empty hands and that lack of essential support will inevitably mean a loss to the Union in terms of opportunities and to humanity in terms of some of its most valuable heirlooms.

M. C. BLOEMERS

LISTE DES CONTRATS CONCLUS AVEC L'UNESCO  
depuis la 6ème Assemblée Générale tenue à Athènes en 1958

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14.4.59	(Supplément au contrat du 31.12.57. Préparation de matériel de lecture illustré sur la conservation des ressources naturelles à l'usage des maisons officielles d'édition devant leur permettre de publier du matériel de lecture à l'intention des "new literates" en Inde, au Pakistan, à Ceylan et en Birmanie; préparation d'un guide d'introduction pour ce matériel ainsi qu'une courte bibliographie; le tout sous forme de trousse (Kits) - 20 exemplaires). Extension de ce contrat à l'Iran (7 trousse supplémentaires).	\$ 500,-
24.4.59	Envoi d'un expert en matière de conservation du sol et de l'eau en Turquie pour préparer un matériel éducatif comprenant des auxiliaires audio-visuels sur la conservation du sol et de l'eau adaptés aux problèmes locaux, aux programmes scolaires et aux méthodes éducatives de ce pays.	\$ 3.000,-
1959	Participation à l'organisation du 9ème Camp International de Jeunesse pour l'Etude et la Conservation de la Nature, Grande-Bretagne.	\$ 500,-
20.10.59	Préparation d'un matériel d'exposition sur la faune et la flore indigènes des Iles Galapagos, qui inspirèrent à Darwin certains éléments essentiels de sa théorie sur l'évolution, en deux exemplaires, l'un avec texte français et anglais, le second avec texte espagnol (le premier devant être terminé le 15.11.59, le deuxième le 15.12.59).	\$ 2.000,-
29.4.60	Participation à l'organisation du 10ème Camp International de Jeunesse pour l'Etude et la Conservation de la Nature, Allemagne.	\$ 500,-

LIST OF CONTRACTS WITH UNESCO

- since 6th General Assembly at Athens 1958 -

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- 14.4.59 (Supplement to contract of 31.12.57 to assemble literacy and illustrative material on conservation of natural resources for the use of writers and illustrators of simple reading material for new literates in India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Burma; to produce an introductory guide to this material and a short bibliography; the whole in the form of a kit in 20 copies).  
Extension of this contract to Iran (adding 7 kits).  
\$ 500,-
- 24.4.59 To send an expert on soil and water conservation to Turkey to prepare the production of educational material including audio-visual aids on soil and water conservation adapted to the local problems in this field, to the school curricula and to the educational methods in that country.  
\$ 3.000,-
- 1959 To participate in the organization of the 9th International Youth Camp for the Study and Conservation of Nature, England.  
\$ 500,-
- 29.10.59 To produce exhibition material on the scientific value of the indigenous plant and animal species of the Galapagos Islands, which suggested to Darwin certain essential elements of his theory on evolution, in two copies, one with French and English texts, one with Spanish text (the first to be delivered on 15.11.59, the second on 15.12.59).  
\$ 2.000,-
- 29.4.60 To participate in the organization of the 10th International Youth Camp for the Study and Conservation of Nature, Germany.  
\$ 500,-

COMPTES ET BILANS

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Compte des recettes et dépenses de la Commission des Parcs Nationaux	93

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Statement of receipts and expenditure of the Commission on National Parks	93

COMPTE DES RECETTES

RECETTES

	Fr.B.
Reliquat de l'exercice 1957	509.378,60
Cotisations	956.630,63
Amis de l'U.I.C.N.	53.821,99
Subventions	942.931,-
Vente de publications	19.700,70
Abonnements Bulletin	14.168,-
Droits d'auteur Elsevier	1.232,-
Boni sur vente cartes de Noël	3.729,73
Location de films	14.738,-
Intervention pour travaux effectués	34.422,05
Intérêts sur compte en banque	1.120,-

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2.551.872,70  
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BILAN AU

ACTIF

Caisse	26.899,40
Banque de Bruxelles	258.922,-
Société Générale, Paris	17.571,20
Débiteurs pour factures	9.590,35
Contrat Unesco	75.000,-
Cotisations à recevoir pour 1958	217.750,-
Frais imputés à l'exercice 1959 (composition Procès-verbaux Athènes)	270.000,-
Compte suspens	2.241,-

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877.973,95  
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ET DEPENSES POUR 1958

DEPENSES

		fr.B.
Frais d'administration		1.597.439,10
Indemnités	1.306.751,-	
Sécurité sociale	48.804,-	
Voyages et déplacements	78.534,-	
Timbres poste et transport	75.805,35	
Téléphones et télégrammes	27.613,-	
Imprimés et fournitures de bureau	44.581,-	
Assurances	3.836,-	
Divers	11.514,75	
Bibliothèque		3.677,-
Frais d'édition du Bulletin		63.654,-
Impression de publications diverses		60.767,80
Représentation et propagande		7.279,05
Assemblée Générale Edimbourg		35.550,-
Assemblée Générale Athènes		463.421,30
Perte sur cotisations à recevoir pour 1957		10.846,-
Solde créditeur		309.238,45
		<hr/>
		2.551.872,70
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31 DECEMBRE 1958

PASSIF

Créditeurs divers	419.731,50
Réserve contrat Unesco	66.082,-
Réserve Service de Sauvegarde	30.000,-
Cotisations reçues pour 1959	52.922,-
Solde créditeur	309.238,45
	<hr/>
	877.973,95
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COMPTE DES RECETTES

RECETTES

	Fr.B.
Reliquat de l'exercice 1958	309.238,45
Cotisations	1.112.646,85
Amis de l'U.I.C.N.	34.624,70
Subventions	1.099.031,60
Vente de publications	5.436,50
Intérêts sur compte en banque	2.221,-

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2.563.199,10  
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BILAN AU

ACTIF

Caisse	38.169,10
Banque de Bruxelles	249.246,-
Société Générale, Paris	13.865,50
Débiteurs pour factures	1.165,-
Débiteurs pour cotisations 1959	116.672,-
Débiteurs pour contrats et engagements:	
Société Royale de Zoologie, Anvers	23.806,30
Unesco	41.728,-
Amis de l'U.I.C.N.	10.000,-

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494.651,90  
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COMPTE DES RECETTES

RECETTES

	Fr.B.
Reliquat de l'exercice 1959	110.807,80
Cotisations	713.599,-
Cotisations récupérées pour 1958	11,264,-
Amis de l'U.I.C.N.	14.174,-
Subventions	479.812,-
Vente de publications	59.745,-
Abonnements Bulletin	1.260,-
Intervention pour travaux effectués	3.746,70
Intérêts sur compte en banque	505,-

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1.394.913,50

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BILAN AU

ACTIF

Caisse	18.550,85
Banque de Bruxelles	105.171,-
Société Générale, Paris	10.149,50
Provisions Assemblée Générale	90.770,-
Matériel et mobilier	50.510,-
Débiteurs pour factures	24.779,-
Contrat F.A.O.	60.000,-

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359.930,35

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POUR LA PERIODES 1,1. - 31.5.1960

DEPENSSS

		Pr.B.
Frais d'administration		1.090.357,75
Traitements	613.265,-	
Honoraires	153.900,-	
Sécurité sociale	63.863,-	
Indemnités de séjour	45.000,-	
Voyages et représentation	95.201,-	
Timbres	47.195,50	
Téléphones et télégrammes	10.442,-	
Fournitures de bureau	36.414,-	
Amort.sur matériel et mobilier	1.295,-	
Divers	22.999,25	
Documentation et bibliothèque	783,-	
Conseil Exécutif		15.760,-
Commissions permanentes		17.336,-
Assemblées Générales		245.339,50
Solde créditeur		26.120,25
		<hr/>
		1.394.913,50
		=====

31 MAI 1960

PASSIF

Fournisseurs		211.484,50
Créditeurs divers		39.067,-
Acomptes reçus pour publications		4.250,-
Créditeurs pour contrats : UNESCO		12.500,-
U.I.S.B.		36.561,-
Fonds à buts spéciaux : Service de Sauvegarde		29.947,60
Solde créditeur		26.120,25
		<hr/>
		359.930,35
		=====

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS

RECEIPTS

	U.S.\$
Balance carried forward 31.12.57	10,187.57
Subscriptions	19,132.61
Friends of I.U.C.N.	1,076.43
Donations	18,858.62
Sale of publications	394.01
Subscriptions Bulletin	283.36
Copyright Elsevier	24.64
Profit on sale of Christmas cards	74.59
Hiring fees of films	294.76
Gain on services rendered	688.44
Bank interest	22.40

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51,037.43  
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BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS

Cash	537.98
Banque de Bruxelles	5,178.44
Société Générale, Paris	351.42
Outstanding bills	191.80
Contract Unesco	1,500.-
Outstanding subscriptions for 1958	4,355.-
Expenses incurred for 1959 (composition Proceedings and papers Athens)	5,400.-
Suspense account	44.82

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17,559.46  
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AND, EXPENDITURE FOR 1958

		<u>EXPENDITURE</u>	U.S.\$
Administrative expenses			31,948.78
Salaries	26,135.03		
Social Security-	976.08		
Travelling expenses	1,570.68		
Stamps and transport	1,516.10		
Telephone and telegrams	552.26		
Office stationery	891.62		
Insurance	76.72		
Miscellaneous	230.29		
Library-			73.54
Bulletin			1,273.08
Various publications			1,215.35
Representation			145.58
General Assembly Edinburgh			711.-
General Assembly Athens			9,268.42
Subscriptions not received for 1957			216.92
Credit balance			6,184.76
			<hr/>
			51,037.43
			=====

AS AT DECEMBER 31st, 1958

		<u>LIABILITIES</u>	
Creditors			8,394.63
Contract Unesco			1,321.63
Survival Service			600.-
Subscriptions received for 1960			1,058.44
Credit Balance			6,184.76
			<hr/>
			17,559.46
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STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS

RECEIPTS

	U.S.\$
Balance carried forward 31.12.58	6,184.77
Subscriptions	22,252.93
Friends of I.U.C.N.	692.49
Donations	21,980.63
Sale of publications	108.73
Bank interest	44.42

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51,263.97  
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BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS

Cash	763.38
Banque de Bruxelles	4,984.92
Société Générale, Paris	277.31
Outstanding bills	23.30
Outstanding subscriptions for 1959	2,333.44
Contracts and agreements :	
Société Royale de Zoologie, Antwerp	476.13
Unesco	834.56
Friends of I.U.C.N.	200.-

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9,893.04  
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AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1959

<u>EXPENDITURE</u>		U.S.\$
Administrative expenses		40,929.33
Salaries	19,986.38	
Fees	6,977.54	
Social security	1,741.94	
Living allowance	2,880.-	
Travelling and representation	4,229.18	
Stamps	827.41	
Telephone and telegrams	513.80	
Office stationery	2,570.13	
Furnishings and fittings	295.10	
Miscellaneous	907.85	
Bulletin		745.04
Various publications		451.84
Loss on services rendered		122.74
Standing Commissions.		409.64
General Assemblies		5,890.42
Subscriptions not received for 1958		498.80
Credit balance		2,216.16
		<hr/>
		51,263.97
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AS AT DECEMBER 31st, 1959

<u>LIABILITIES</u>		
Suppliers		3,400.51
Other creditors		3,426.96
Payments received for publications		37.78
Special Funds : Survival Service		598.95
Charles Darwin Foundation		10.-
Subscriptions received for 1960		202.68
Credit balance		2,216.16
		<hr/>
		9,893.04
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STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

RECEIPTS

	U.S.\$
Balance carried forward 31.12.59	2,216.15
Subscriptions received for 1960	14,271.98
Subscriptions received for 1958	225.28
Friends of I.U.C.N.	283.48
Donations	9,596.24
Subscriptions Bulletin	25.20
Sale of publications	1,194.90
Gain on services rendered	74.93
Bank interest	10.10

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27,898.26  
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BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS

Cash	371.01
Banque de Bruxelles	2,103.42
Société Générale, Paris	202.99
Provisions General Assembly	1,815.40
Furnishings and fittings	1,010.20
Outstanding bills	495.58
Contract F.A.O.	1,200.-

-----  
7,198.60  
=====

FOR THE PERIOD 1.1.60 - 31.5.60

EXPENDITURE

		U.S.\$
Administrative expenses		21,807.15
Salaries	12,265.30	
Fees	3,078.-	
Social security	1,277.26	
Living allowance	900.-	
Travelling and representation	1,904.02	
Stamps	943.91	
Telephone and telegrams	208.84	
Office stationery	728.28	
Furnishings and fittings	25.90	
Miscellaneous	459.98	
Library and documentation	15.66	
Standing Commissions		346.72
Executive Board		315.20
General Assemblies		4,906.79
Credit balance		522.40
		<hr/>
		27,898.26
		=====

AS AT MAY 31st, 1960

LIABILITIES

Suppliers		4,229.69
Other creditors		781.34
Payments received for publications		25.-
Contracts and agreements': Unesco		250.-
I.U.B.S.		731.22
Survival Service		598.95
Credit balance		522.40
		<hr/>
		7,198.60
		=====

COMPTE DE RECETTES ET DEFENSES DE LA COMMISSION  
DES PARCS NATIONAUX

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE COMMISSION  
ON NATIONAL PARKS

<u>RECEIPTS</u>	Sep. 28, 1958 Dec. 31, 1958 U.S.\$	1959 U.S. \$	Jan. 1, 1960 June 30, 1960 U.S.\$
Balance on hand		1,627.38	7,736.57
General contributions	2,240.00	8,711.88	500.00
Indonesia and Thailand mission		1,385.00	500.00
Publication Talbot report		100.00	700.00
Miscellaneous	15.75	357.05	116.86
	2,255.75	12,181.31	9,553.43

DISBURSEMENTS

Salaries and wages	-	-	400.00
Office expenses	293.02	1,442.53	447.23
Travel	135.35	1,163.41	201.50
Indonesia and Thailand mission	-	1,032.90	1,000.00
Translation of Elsevier Atlas	-	200.002	300.000
Purchase of copies of Elsevier Atlas	-	225.50	-
Printing	-	280.80	-
Publication of the Talbot report	-	-	1,200.00
Miscellaneous	200.00	99.60	200.00
Balance on hand	1,627.38	7,736.57	5,804.69
	2,255.75	12,181.31	9,553.43

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REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON ECOLOGY

1958 - 1960

The Commission on Ecology, which was established in 1954 at the Copenhagen Assembly of the Union, functions as the Union's principal scientific advisory body. The Commission offers professional advice upon the request of the Brussels Secretariat, assists the Executive Board and Secretariat in determining the major scientific themes for the Union's Technical Meetings, recommends outstanding scientists and conservationists for participation in these important Technical Meetings, sponsors ecological projects.

Since the 1958 General Assembly in Athens, the Commission has worked principally on the following activities. The Committee on the Ecological Aspects of Soil and Water Conservation, under the Chairmanship of Professor O.M. McConkey, Canada, has undertaken the preparation of a separate report in the form of a series of papers on the status of soil conservation throughout the world. Under the Chairmanship of Dr. R.J. Benthem of the Netherlands, the Committee on Landscape planning has begun a survey of landscape conditions in various parts of the world through circulation of questionnaires to its members. The themes for the Warsaw Technical Meeting were determined at the Fourth Meeting of the Ecological Commission in June 1959 at Brussels, and a replacement was secured for the post of Staff Ecologist, who serves as the scientific officer at the Brussels Secretariat. Mr. Roger Balleydier, who filled this post with distinction from 1957 until late 1959, resigned to accept a permanent career appointment with the Department of Forest and Waters in his native France. He has been succeeded by George Treichel who studied ecology, wildlife management and geography at the University of California, and who was affiliated with the African field programme of the New York Zoological Society and The Conservation Foundation. Members of the Commission have also continued or completed a number of research projects initiated in earlier years, i.e., the list of ecological institutions and chairs of ecology; the use of aerial photographs in ecological research; the ecological significance of shelter belts and hedges on agricultural land; as well as others.

As part of the Union's long-term programme, it is the particular desire of Chairman Edward H. Graham and the Ecology Commission members to help obtain application of ecological knowledge in technical assistance and resource development programmes throughout the world. To assist in reaching this highly desirable goal, the Commission is considering the production of a comprehensive report in the form of a carefully evaluated compilation of examples of how ecological knowledge has contributed to, or how the lack of such knowledge has jeopardized, the success of resource development programmes already completed in representative regions of the world. The Commission is exploring ways and means of implementing this objective.

REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS

October 1958 to June 1960

At the final session of the Sixth General Assembly of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, in the ancient amphitheatre at Delphi, Greece, an International Committee on National Parks was established to strengthen international cooperation in matters relating to national parks and equivalent reserves throughout the world. The following five objectives were laid down by the Union's Executive Board for the guidance of this Committee :

The Committee shall assist the Board and the Secretariat of the International Union to further the development of international cooperation in the field of national parks and equivalent reserves, and to provide advisory and technical assistance to governments and appropriate organizations, when requested.

The Committee shall assist the Secretariat to serve as an information centre for the collection and dissemination of data based on the experience gained by all countries relating to national parks and equivalent reserves.

The Committee shall encourage publication of the International Union's "Atlas" (Derniers Refuges, Elsevier) in other languages.

The Committee shall assist the Secretariat in the furthering of scientific research, especially ecological studies, in national parks and reserves on the basis of international and regional cooperation, and shall maintain (a) a central list of ecological, wildlife and other scientific projects that are or have been undertaken relating to national parks and equivalent reserves, and (b) a roster of experts who might be available on request to governments or appropriate organizations for advisory and technical services.

The Committee shall, upon request, facilitate visits of scientific, technical, administrative and training personnel between national parks and reserves of various countries.

The Sixth General Assembly also adopted two resolutions relating to national parks. The first recommended that the President of the Union address a letter to the Secretary-General of the United Nations requesting him to establish a list of national parks and equivalent reserves, together with recommendations for maintaining this list on a current basis and for its distribution. In this way the prestige of the United Nations would be focused on the vital importance of safeguarding endangered natural areas and their resources, with the cooperation of UNESCO, FAO, and the other specialized agencies of the United Nations. In President Baer's letter to Secretary-General Hammarskjöld in October 1958, the services of the Union were offered to assist, upon request

in the preparation and maintenance of the proposed list.

In keeping with this resolution, the United States Government requested that this subject be placed on the agenda of the Twenty-seventh Session of the United Nations Economic and Social Council at Mexico City in April 1959. The Governments of France, Mexico, Pakistan, Sudan, United Kingdom, United States of America, and Venezuela co-sponsored the resolution. Mr. Harold J. Coolidge, Chairman, and Mr. Fred M. Packard, Acting Secretary, of the International Committee on National Parks attended the Mexico City meeting as observers. Following an extensive discussion of the subject of national parks and the establishment of the list, which included eloquent statements of support of the national park concept on the part of delegates from many nations, and of recognition of the important work being carried out by the International Union in conserving natural resources, the following resolution was unanimously adopted :

The Economic and Social Council.

Noting that national parks and equivalent reserves have been established in most countries which are Members of the United Nations or the specialized agencies, and that they contribute to the inspiration, culture and welfare of mankind,

Believing that these national parks are valuable for economic and scientific reasons and also as areas for the future preservation of fauna and flora and geologic structures in their natural state,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to establish, in co-operation with UNESCO, FAO, and other interested specialized agencies, a list of national parks and equivalent reserves, with a brief description of each, for consideration by the Council at its twenty-ninth session, together with his recommendations for maintaining and developing the list on a current basis and for its distribution.
2. Invites States Members of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies to transmit to the Secretary-General a description of the areas they desire to have internationally registered as national parks or equivalent reserves; and
3. Furthermore invites the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources and other interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status to assist the Secretary-General, upon his request, in the preparation of the proposed list.

A second resolution adopted at Delphi, which was originally proposed by Dr. Tamura of Japan, recommended the convening of a conference on national parks at an appropriate time and place within three years. The International Committee on National Parks has explored the possibility of holding such a conference in association with the Century 21 Exposition in Seattle, Washington, U.S.A., in 1962, and has been assured of full co-operation and generous facilities. Mr. Coolidge and Mr. Packard met with a representative group of conservationists that constituted a Committee on Arrangements in Seattle

in November 1959, and tentative plans for the conference were outlined, pending appropriate sponsorship by U.S. Government Agencies and international organizations such as UNESCO, FAO and IUCN, The co-operation of private conservation organizations and Century 21 Exposition was assured.

In furtherance of the Committee's third objective, arrangements have been made to have the French text of the Union's Atlas Derniers Refuges translated into English, and to have the sections dealing with the English-speaking countries expanded. Negotiations are now under way with interested United States publishers, and it is hoped these will be concluded in the near future.

The Committee has been concerned with two field projects relating to national parks that are of interest to the Union. The first is the Burma Wild Life Survey being carried out by Mr. Oliver Milton and Mr. Richard Estes to assist in strengthening the establishment of national parks and reserves in appropriate areas by the Government of Burma. This two-year study is being financed by private funds from United States sources.

The second is a mission being carried out by Dr. George Ruhle, who is on leave of absence from the U.S. National Park Service with which he has been associated for thirty years. At the invitation of the Indonesian Government, Dr. Ruhle spent four months in Indonesia assisting with educational matters relating to their national parks and reserves. He is spending six months in Thailand assisting with the establishment of national parks there and advising the government on conservation matters. Dr. Ruhle contributed his services for this work, and funds to cover his field and travel expenses were raised by the Committee from private sources in the United States.

The Committee expects that the coming year will mark increased activity in the implementation of its fifth objective, the interchange of visits of scientific, technical, administrative and training personnel among national parks and reserves of various countries. In 1959 the Chairman and Secretary served as hosts to a number of conservationists visiting the United States, among them Professor H. Gams of Austria, Mr. R.H. Smithers of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. Noel Simon of Kenya, Dr. Lekagul Boonsong of Thailand, Dr. F. Fraser Darling of Great Britain, Professor S. Inal and Mr. Erder of Turkey. Mr. Erder, a member of the Turkish Forest Service, was invited to attend the session of the Ranger Training School conducted by the U.S. National Park Service at Yosemite National Park, California.

The work of the Committee has been carried out by the Chairman and the Secretary working together in Washington, and has involved the raising of a special fund from private donors to finance office expenses, secretarial help and essential travel, as well as the publication of pamphlets. In June 1959, Mr. Packard was invited to attend the 50th Anniversary meeting of the Verein Naturchutzpark e.V. at Munich, Germany. This gave him an opportunity to discuss with the Executive Board of the IUCN at Brussels various matters relating to the wording of the communication being sent out by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to member countries.

The immediate problems which will have to be faced by the newly emerging African nations with regard to safeguarding the heritage of national parks and reserves is a matter of grave concern, particularly in the Belgian Congo, Tanganyika, and in the French Territories. It is hoped that the Committee can

be helpful in developing ways and means of assisting with the solution of this urgent problem for the benefit of the health and welfare of the countries concerned, as well as for future generations.

The increasing interest that is being taken by the United Nations and its specialized agencies in matters relating to national parks and equivalent reserves is encouraging, and leads the Committee to hope that funds might become available to assist conservation from some of the international technical assistance programmes under the United Nations.

Harold J. Coolidge

REPORT OF THE SURVIVAL SERVICE COMMISSION

September 1958 to May 1960

ADMINISTRATION

During the General Assembly at Athens in September 1958, I was nominated chairman of the Survival Service Commission. My predecessor, Dr. Harold Coolidge, had been appointed chairman of the National Parks Commission, then newly formed. I made it clear that I could only accept the appointment because the work dovetailed so easily with that of the Fauna Preservation Society, of which I was secretary. On my return to London, the Council of that Society agreed immediately that the Society should undertake this extra work.

Knowing the identity of purpose shared by the Commission and the Society, I thought at first that I should be able to include the Commission's work within my one office and without any further clerical help. But the concentration of the Commission upon actual animals, upon species, opened up new channels of work which I had not previously had the opportunity to attempt, and it was soon obvious that the secretarial work of both the Society and the Commission could not be done effectively by the Society's one assistant. Added to this, the Society's office was too small to accommodate another person.

The Fauna Preservation Society therefore rented a room in a private house as an office and engaged Mrs. L.E. Smith as a part-time assistant. She was to devote herself partly to the Survival Service and partly to the work of the Fauna Preservation Society.

The cost of Mrs. Smith's salary, the rent of the office, and all other office expenses, including postage, estimated altogether at £ 500 a year, was borne by the Society, but the Union granted £ 250 yearly to the Society for undertaking the Commission's work.

The above arrangement was in force from September 1959 to January 1960, when Mrs. Smith resigned and left London. On 4th March Miss A. Daubercies, L.ès L., was engaged in Mrs. Smith's place, and remains in the Society's employment.

OFFICE WORK

1. Card Index - information has been obtained upon all animals on the list of Endangered Species, and upon some other rare species. This information has been condensed and entered by species on a card index. It is given at Appendix I.
2. Maps have been made to show the present distribution of Endangered Species, and of some other rare species. Two of these will be exhibited at Warsaw.

3. Black Rhinoceros Survey - reports having reached the Commission of the growing scarcity of the Black Rhinoceros, a "survey" was made by correspondence throughout Africa, to discover its status and prospects. The results of this survey are given at Appendix III, and on a map which will be exhibited at the General Assembly at Warsaw.

Marsupials - during the inquiry into the status of Endangered Species, a report on marsupials was received from Mr. F.N.Ratcliffe, Officer in-Charge of the Wildlife Survey Section, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization. It is given at Appendix II.

5. Survival Service Memoranda were sent periodically to all members of the Commission.

#### FIELD WORK

In April 1959, Mr. E.P. Gee carried out a survey into the position of the Great Indian Rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros unicornis*) in Nepal. The results of this survey were reported in "Oryx", the journal of the Fauna Preservation Society, Vol.V. No.2.

From October to November, 1959) and in March, 1960, Mr. E.P. Gee visited Manipur to investigate the position of the Brow-antlered Deer (*Cervus eldi eldi*). Mr. Gee has sent the Commission a preliminary report. His full report .. is awaited and is expected on 6th July 1960.

#### PUBLICITY

The work of the Commission, together with that of the Fauna Preservation Society, has been described in many lectures. In particular, the lecture at the Annual General Meeting of the Society was devoted entirely to the work of the Survival Service.

Mr. John Hillaby, the Fauna Preservation Society's publicity officer, has often referred in the press to the Commission's work.

#### PUBLICATIONS

	<u>Price</u>
Report on a survey of the Rhinoceros Area of Nepal March and April 1959 by E.P. Gee, M.A., C.M.Z.S. This will be shown at Warsaw.	5s.
A Look at Threatened Species by Lee M. Talbot, "Staff, Ecologist, IUCN, 1954-56	10s.

This will be shown at Warsaw, together with its original illustrations by Mr. Gene Christman.

C.L. BOYLE

23rd May, 1960

APPENDIX I

REPORT ON THE STATUS AND PROSPECTS OF ANIMALS  
ON THE LIST OF ENDANGERED SPECIES AT SEPTEMBER 1958  
AND ON CERTAIN OTHER MAMMALS

(Extracted from the Survival Service Commission's card index, May 1960)

(A)

Animals on the list of Endangered Species at September, 1958:

1. Thylacine or Tasmanian Wolf (Thylacinus cynocephalus)
- 2-10. Other unspecified species of Australian marsupials. \*
11. Bactrian Camel (Camelus bactrianus ferus)
12. European Bison or Wisent (Bison bonasus)
13. Tamarau or Philippine Buffalo (Bubalus mindorensis)
14. Arabian Oryx (Oryx leucoryx)
15. Giant Sable Antelope (Hippotragus niger variani)
16. Cretan Wild Goat (Capra hircus aegagrus)
17. Markhor (Capra falconeri)
18. Angolan Giraffe (Giraffa camelopardalis angolensis)
19. Bawean Deer (Cervus kuhli)
20. Florida Key Deer (Odocoileus virginianus claviua)
21. Great Indian Rhinoceros (Rhinoceros unicornis)
22. Javan Rhinoceros (Rhinoceros sondaicus)
23. Sumatran Rhinoceros (Didermocerus sumatrensis)
24. Nubian Wild Ass (Asinus asinus africanus)
25. Persian Wild Ass (Equus hemionus onager)
26. Przewalski's Horse (Equus przewalski)
27. Chinchilla, all species (Chinchilla Sp.)
28. Asiatic Lion (Panthera leo persica)
29. Black-footed Ferret (Mustela nigripes)
30. Guadalupe Fur Seal (Arctocephalus philippi townsendi)
31. Caribbean Monk Seal (Monachus tropicalis)
32. Hawaiian Monk Seal (Monachus schauinslandi)
33. Cuban Solenodon (Solenodon cubanus)
34. Hispaniolan Solenodon (Solenodon paradoxus)

\* Nine species now to be added. See page 102.

DATE		WORLD POPULATION
	1. <u>THYLACINE</u> or Tasmanian Wolf ( <i>Thylacinus cynocephalus</i> )	
	Locality - Tasmania	Not
1960	The Animals and Birds Protection Board of Tasmania is doing everything in its power to leave the thylacine undisturbed. It is quite confident that the animal still exists in the more remote parts of Tasmania. 2 animals believed to be living near North-West coast. Miss Cox, and other representatives of the Animals and Birds Protection Board, obtained a plaster cast of footprints of the thylacine in a remote area of the North-East coast. Cox, H.A., letters to S.S.C., 22 Feb. and 14 Mar. 60	known- very small
	Other species of <u>AUSTRALIAN MARSUPIALS</u> See full report by J.H. Calaby and F.N. Ratcliffe on "Australia's Threatened Mammals", Appendix II.	
	It is considered that the following should be added to the list of Endangered Species, vide Survival Service Memorandum, no.3.	
	2. RED-TAILED PHASCOGALE ( <i>Phascogale calura</i> )	
	3. EASTERN JERBOA-MARSUPIAL ( <i>Antechinomys laniger</i> )	
	4. SOUTHERN PLANIGALE ( <i>Planigale tenuirostris</i> )	
	5. WESTERN RINGTAIL ( <i>Pseudocheirus occidentalis</i> )	
	6. HAIRY-NOSED WOMBAT ( <i>Lasiorhinus latifrons</i> )	
	7. ISLAND WOMBAT ( <i>Phascolomis u. ursinus</i> )	
	8. BRUSH-TAILED RAT-KANGAROO ( <i>Bettongia penicillata</i> )	
	9. POTOROO ( <i>Potorous t. tridactylus</i> )	
1960	10. BROAD-TOOTHED RAT ( <i>Mastacomys fuscus</i> )	
	11. <u>BACTRIAN CAMEL</u> ( <i>Camelus bactrianus ferus</i> )	
	Locality - Mongolia and China	I.ncreasing
	Northern limit is the Mongolian Gobi. The camel inhabits 2 separate areas; one is 80,000-90,000 sq. km.; the other, further south, in China, between the lakes Bagrash-Kul and Lob-nor, is 30,000 sq. km.	
1956	A Mongolian cinematographic expedition photographed a group of 21 camels. The present wild form has mixed with runaway domesticated camels. Hunting is forbidden in Mongolia and in China. Project under consideration for creating a reserve. Bannikov, A.G., Mammalia, vol.22, no.1, p.156, 1958.	
1960	A considerable increase of the Gobi wild camels is reported. Tsevegmid,D., letter to Hon. Ivor Montagu, 16 Apr. 60.	

DATS		WORLD POPULATION
	12. <u>EUROPEAN BISON</u> (Bison bonasua)	
	Locality - Extinct as a wild animal Wild in Lithuania until about 1921; wild in the Caucasus until 1925.	300
1921	When Bison bonasus bonasus (the Lithuanian bison) became extinct in Biaalowieza there were some 45 specimens in zoological gardens and parks. The bison was later re-established in the Bielowieza forest.	
1957	About 250 altogether in Bialowieza and other breeding centres. Zabinski, J., "Oryx" IV, p. 187, 1957.	
1959	Present population can be estimated at about 300. Appelman, F.J. Mededelingen no. 18, Aug. 1959.  To be considered for removal from the list of Endangered species; see Père David's Deer, no.9 in part (B) of this appendix, page 114.	
	13. <u>TAMARAU</u> or Philippine Buffalo (Bubalus mindorensis)	
	Locality - Mindoro Island, Philippines.	Not known
1937	Reported to be decreasing (Philippine Bureau of Science) but no statistics available. Poaching for food, and settlement of a large part of its former range are the two main causes of depletion. Since 1936 both male and female have been completely protected. Harper, F., Extinct and Vanishing Mammals of the Old World, p. 549, 1945.  Dr. Quisumbing, Director of the National Museum, Manila, has been asked for information (Nov. 59 and Mar. 60).	
	14. <u>ARABIAN ORYX</u> (Oryx leucoryx)	
	Locality - Saudi Arabia (extreme South -Rub al Khali)	Not known
1957	"No evidence of any inclination on the part of the Saudi Arabian government to protect these animals." Talbot suggests transfer some to a safer habitat. Talbot, L., "Oryx" V 4, p.90, 1960.  This Oryx is being exterminated by hunting from motor cars.	
	15. <u>GIANT SABLE ANTELOPE</u> (Hippotragus niger variani)	
	Locality - Angola (between rivers Quanza and Luando)	650
	"Luando", a reserve in central Angola was formed especially to protect this antelope. Newton da Silva, S., "Oryx" I, p. 344, 1950-52.	
1959	The Institute of Scientific Investigation of Angola is responsible for the protection of the Giant Sable. Number	

DATE	WORLD POPULATION
	<p>in Luando reserve estimated as 500. Also found recently at Cangandala, to the north of Luando (100-120). Newton da Silva, S., letter to S.S.C., 8 Nov. 59.</p>
1960	<p>Institute of Scientific Investigation of Angola reported several herds totalling 150 sable in the area south of Mulundo reserve. The Institute is continuing its study of the animal and its habitat to ensure their preservation. Cannas Martins, V., letter to S.S.C., 4 Feb. 60.</p>
	<p>16. <u>CRETAN WILD GOAT</u> ( <i>Capra hircus aegagrus</i>)</p>
	<p>Locality - Crete (in the White Mountains) <span style="float: right;">700 maximum</span></p>
1952	<p>Mr. Hugh Farmar visited Crete to suggest ways of protecting the wild goat. Farmar, H., "Oryx" I, p. 327-337, 1950-52.</p>
1953	<p>Two wardens appointed, but for 2 months only. About 25 goats killed.</p>
1954	<p>Wardens re-appointed, for 8 months, until the end of the financial year, i.e. until the best time for hunting. Government of Crete decided, instead of naming further guards, to keep a few animals in semi-captivity on small islets (difference of habitat - from 2,000 m. down to sea level). Hellenic Society for Nature Protection sent circular to local governors, priests, and police, exhorting all to join in an effort to protect the goat.</p>
1956	<p>Crusade launched after meeting of all heads of departments. Help from the Press.</p>
1957	<p>Commission visited several villages and got the inhabitants to promise to make protection of the goat a point of honour. Protocol signed by representatives of important families at Aghia Roumeli.</p>
1958	<p>School teachers stress importance of protection. Prizes offered by M. Yannakopoulos to pupils who write the best compositions on goat protection. Extracts from Annual reports of Hellenic Society for the Protection of Nature,</p>
1960	<p>M. Santorinéos recommends that the Cretan goat should remain on the Endangered Species list. Santorinéos, J., letter to S.S.C., 20 Feb. 60.</p>
	<p>17. <u>MARKHOR</u> (<i>Capra falconeri</i>) - all races.</p>
	<p>Locality - mountainous borders between Pakistan, Afghanistan and Russia. Kashmir. <span style="float: right;">Probably decreasing</span></p>
1959	<p>No population census has been made and no certain facts regarding the status of the Markhor can be given. Information from sportsmen, naturalists and others indicates that the Markhor has considerably decreased in numbers, due</p>

DATE		WORLD POPULATION
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to indiscriminate shooting, and all the races are consequently threatened with extinction.

Ranjha, A.R., (Zoological Survey Department, Government of Pakistan) letter to S.S.C., 2k Mar. 59.

18. ANGOLAN GIRAFFE (*Giraffa camelopardalis angolensis*)

	Locality - Angola, and South West Africa from lat. 20° S northwards.	More than 3,000
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1959	Numbers in South West Africa 3,000 possibly more. Not in danger of extermination. Should be removed from Endangered Species list. Bigalke, R., letters to S.S.C., 7 Feb. and 4 Mar. 59.	
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19. BAWEAN DEER (*Cervus kuhli*)

	Locality - Island of Bawean (north of Java)	Not known
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1953	"It may be doubted whether this rare deer, only known from the small island of Bawean, still exists. It is a very long time since critical observers saw this animal". Hoogerwerf, A., "Oryx" II, p.226, 1953.	
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1959	Mr. Hoogerwerf later visited Bawean. The deer was not especially rare; it lives by preference in steep, wooded hills, where men and even dogs cannot penetrate without much difficulty. Bawean people as a rule are not hunters. This deer is not protected. Does not recommend approaching Indonesian government to have the Bawean deer protected, since it is unlikely that any regulation could be enforced in so remote a place. Hoogerwerf, A., letter to S.S.C., 21 Dec. 59.	
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20. FLORIDA KEY DEER (*Odocoileus virginianus clavium*)

	Locality - Florida Keys, U.S.A.	200
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1959	Protected. Population slowly building up. Danger from development. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, letter to S.S.C., 24.Sep.59	
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21. GREAT INDIAN RHINOCEROS (*Rhinoceros unicornis*)

	Locality - N.E. India and Nepal	700
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1958	India - in reserves in Assam (Kaziranga - 350) and Bengal (Jaldapara - 40). Total in India - 400. Carefully protected by Indian Government. Gee, E.P., "Oryx" IV, p. 354, 1958.	
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1959	Nepal - 300 in Rapti valley, including Mahendra National Park. Existence threatened by agricultural development. Government of Nepal is aware of the necessity to preserve this rhinoceros. Gee, E.P., "Oryx" V 2, p.60, 1959.	
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DATE		WORLD POPULATION
	22. <u>JAVAN RHINOCEROS</u> ( <i>Rhinoceros sondaicus</i> )	
	Locality - Java (Udjung Kulon reserve) Probably some still on mainland of S.E. Asia	Perhaps 50
195?	Udjung Kulon, Java - two to four dozen animals; in this population only one or two young are known to exist. Carefully protected by Nature and Wildlife Management authorities of the Indonesian Government. Talbot, L. "Oryx" V 4, p.51, 1960.  The future of this species depends upon the Indonesian Government.	
	23. <u>SUMATRAN RHINOCEROS</u> ( <i>Didermocerus sumatrensis</i> )	
	Locality - Sumatra, Borneo, mainland of S.E. Asia.	Not known
1957	Sumatra - in at least 5 widely separated areas on the island : very rare. Indonesian game laws are only effective in Java. Borneo - very few. Burma - between 35 and 46; widely dispersed - reported from Putao in extreme north to Victoria Point in south. Completely protected under Section 6 of Wild Life Act, but constantly hunted. Thailand - none definitely known. Talbot, L., "Oryx" V 4 p.18-26, 1960.	
1958	Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam - 36 animals in isolated areas; decreasing. Boonsong, L., letter to S.S.C.	
1960	Vietnam - very rare; protected, but hunted by Burman and Laotian poachers. Live singly in deep forests on frontiers of Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam. Nguyen-van-Hiep, Letter to S.S.C, 17 Mar. 60.	
1959-60	Malaya - a few in South Eastern Malaya, in Johore and S.E. Pahang. Hislop, J.A., letter to S.S.C, 15 Mar. 60.	
	24. <u>NUBIAN WILD ASS</u> ( <i>Asinus asinua africanus</i> )	
	Locality - Sudan (two areas - 1. North-East Sudan, 2. within the great bend of the Nile north of Khartoum)	Not known
1954	Very rare in Red Sea hills south of Suakin and Eritrean border as far south as Atbara river. Mackenzie, P.Z., Catalogue of Wild Mammals of the Sudan. p. 20, 1954.	
1957	"There is considerable doubt whether the animals now considered 'wild asses' in Sudan are truly wild or merely 'feral'." Not hunted as food by the Arabs, who consider all wild asses their property. Talbot, L., "Oryx" V 4, p.116, 1960.	

DATE		WORLD POPULATION
	<p><u>Note</u> - it is suggested that the Endangered Species list should read AFRICAN WILD ASS (<i>Asinus asinus</i>) and should include all sub-species.</p> <p>The following information has been received from Ethiopia and from Somalia on <u>Asinus asinus somaliensis</u> :</p> <p>Locality - Ethiopia (in the Danakil near French Somaliland and in the Ogaden) 1,000</p>	
1960	<p>Rather abundant in the Danakil. Numbers at least 1,000; probably increasing. Legally protected. Frequently seen in fairly large herds (20-50) along the Dessie-Asab road. Prospects good, as they are only hunted by Danakils and are well able to protect themselves because of the ruggedness of their environment.</p> <p>Shatto, T., letter to S.S.C., 29 Apr. 60.</p>	
1960	<p>No definite records of the presence of this ass in Somalia. It would seem from accounts of certain shepherds that a few come from the Ogaden to the valley of R. Nogal in search of pasture when it is lacking in their normal habitat.</p> <p>The Minister, Ministry of Agriculture, letter to S.S.C., 27 Apr. 60.</p>	
	<p>25. <u>PERSIAN WILD ASS</u> (<i>Equus hemionus onager</i>)</p> <p>Locality - N.E. Persia, N.W. Afghanistan, RussianTurkestan. Not known</p>	
1939	<p>Tracks of herds seen in the Great Salt Desert. Legendre, S.J., Iran Nat. Hist. vol.44, no.4, p. 234-241. Quoted by Harper, F., Extinct and Vanishing Mammals of the Old World, p. 362, 1945.</p>	
1957	<p>Extinct in Iraq.</p> <p>Talbot, L; "Oryx" V 4, p.130, 1960.</p>	
	<p>26. <u>PRZEWALSKI'S HORSE</u> (<i>Equus przewalski</i>)</p> <p>Locality - Dzungaria (on northern border of Sin-kiang and south-western border of Outer Mongolia). Found mostly in China in the summer, and in Mongolia in the winter.</p> <p>The centre of their habitat lies between Long. 89-94° and Lat. 44°30' - 45°30', near the mountain ranges of Baitag-Bogdo and Tahiin-Shara-Nur. Their territory occupies 20,000 sq. Km. and is at an altitude of 1,000-11,400m.</p>	About 40 wild
1955	<p>Prof. D. Tzevegmid saw a group of these horses near the Tahiin-Shara-Nur range, after searching for several days.</p>	
1958	<p>Hunting is forbidden in Mongolia and in China, Projects to create special reserves are under consideration.</p> <p>20 horses in Czechoslovakia, and 2 in a Mongolian stud farm. Bannikov, A.G., Mammalia, vol.22, p.153, 1958.</p>	

DATE		WORLD POPULATION
1959	A symposium on the preservation of Przewalski's Horse which was held at Prague gave the task of keeping up the stud book of horses born in captivity to the Prague Zoological Gardens. It recommended that when sufficient horses had been so bred the USSR Academy of Sciences should be asked to establish a special reserve into which they could be introduced, and also that an international expedition should be sent to ascertain the horse's status in the wild. I.U.C.N. Warsaw papers. Annexe 10.	
1959	58 in captivity (24 male, 34 female) on 1 Jan. 59. Volf, J., Mammalia, vol.23, no.3, p.381, 1959.	
27. <u>CHINCHILLA</u> (Chinchilla Sp.) - all species.		
Locality - The Andes, Bolivia, Peru, Chile, Argentina. Widely domesticated.		Not known
1960	Number of species unknown. Considered extinct in Peru, probably in Chile also. Found in Bolivia (Sajama) and northern Argentina. Dorst, J., verbal to S.S.C., 5 Apr. 60.  Dr. H. de Irmay, Forestry Adviser, Bolivia, has been asked for information (Feb. and Mar. 60)	
28. <u>ASIATIC LION</u> (Panthers leo persica)		
Locality - Gir forest in Bombay state, India.		290
1950	Census by M.A. Wynter-Blyth: 219 to 227 lions. "Oryx" I, p.101, 1950.	
1955	Census by M.A. Wynter-Blyth : 290 lions.	
1957	In December, 1957, a lion and 2 lionesses were captured in Gir forest and released in Chandraprabba Sanctuary in Chakia forest, Uttar Pradesh. Early in 1958 the elder lioness was seen with a cub. In July, 1958, the 4 lions were reported to have left the sanctuary for the surrounding forests. Gee, E.P., "Oryx" IV, p.355, 1958.	
1957	Recommends an ecological study of Gir forest and its lions. Proposal for such a study approved by IUCN and the Indian Board for Wild Life in 1956, but not yet implemented. Talbot, L;; "Oryx" V 4, p.82, 1960.	
29. <u>BLACK-FOOTED FERRET</u> (Mustela nigripes)		
Locality - U.S.A. (South Dakota, Montana, Nebraska, Colorado). Not		known
1946-53	A total of 50 to 70 Black-footed ferrets were reported from 42 localities, mostly in South Dakota, Montana, Nebraska and Colorado. About one-third of the animals seen were found dead or were destroyed. Wind Cave and Theodore Roosevelt national parks suggested as sanctuaries.	

DATE		WORLD POPULATION
1954	<p>March, 1954 - arrangements were made between the Fish and Wild Life Service and the National Park Service whereby the former will release in the parks these ferrets that can be live-trapped from areas scheduled for rodent-control operations. (This ferret lives only in marmot colonies).</p> <p>Cahalane, V.H., Status of the Black-footed Ferret, Journal of Mammalogy, vol. 35, p.424, 1954.</p>	
1955	2 ferrets seen in South Dakota in September, 1955.	
1959	<p>No further information.</p> <p>Coolidge, H.J., letter to S.S.C, 6 Nov. 59.</p>	
30. <u>GUADALUPE FUR SEAL</u> ( <i>Arctocephalus philippi townsendi</i> )		
	Locality - Guadalupe Island. Sporadically to South California.	200 to 500
1957	Breeding only on Guadalupe Island, Scheffer (1955) and reports by Hubbs (1956) in Scheffer, V.B., Sea Lions and Walruses, p.81, 1958.	
31. <u>CARIBBEAN MONK SEAL</u> ( <i>Monachus tropicalis</i> )		
	Locality - shores and islands of the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico, including Central America but probably not South America.	Nearly extinct
1949	2 seen near Jamaica (King, 1956).	
1952	Known to occur in Jamaican waters (Palmer, 1954) Scheffer, V.B., Seals, Sea Lions and Walruses, p.114, 1958.	
32. <u>HAWAIIAN MONK SEAL</u> ( <i>Monachus schauinslandi</i> )		
	Locality - Hawaiian Islands (mainly the north-western islands)	1,013 minimum
1955	<p>"While the entire population numbers only about 1,000 to 1,500 it has been since 1909 under nominal protection of the United States and is in no immediate danger".</p> <p>Scheffer, V.B., Seals, Sea Lions and Walruses, p.114-5, 1958.</p>	
1956-7	<p>Minimum population of 1,013.</p> <p>Kenyon, K.W., and Rice, D.W., Life History of the Hawaiian Monk Seal, Pacific Science, July 1959.</p>	
33. <u>CUBAN SOLENODON</u> ( <i>Solenodon cubanus</i> )		
	Locality - Cuba.	Possibly extinct
1901	<p>One captured alive in the mountains of Eastern Cuba. No later record. Has possibly been exterminated by introduction and spread of the mongoose in Cuba.</p> <p>Allen, G.M., Extinct and Vanishing Mammals of the Western Hemisphere, p.13-14, 1942.</p>	

DATE		WORLD POPULATION
1959	No recent information. Coolidge, H.J., letter to S.S.C., 6 Feb.59.	
34. <u>HISPANIOLAN SOLENODON</u> (Solenodon paradoxus)		
Locality - Hispaniola (Haiti and Dominican Republic)		Not known
1942	"In no immediate danger of extinction, but is still present in areas of stony forest in north-eastern Dominican repu- blic. If, however, such areas are extensively encroached upon through clearing and cultivation, it will no doubt be reduced in numbers". Allen, G.M., Extinct and Vanishing Mammals of the Western Hemisphere, p.12, 194 .	

(B)

Other mammals suggested for consideration by the Survival Service  
Commission, June 1960.

1. Pigmy hippopotamus (Choeropsi3 liberiensis)
2. Addax (Addax nasomaculatus)
3. Dibatag (Ammodorcas clarkei)
4. Takin (Budorcas taxicolor)
5. Thamin (Cervus eldi)
6. Kouprey (Bos sauveli)
7. Kashmir Stag (Cervus elaphus hanglu)
8. Mesopotamian Fallow Deer (Dama mesopotamica)
9. Père David's Deer (Elaphurus davidianus)
10. Musk Deer (Moschus moschiferus)
11. Black Rhinoceros (Diceros bicornis)
12. White Rhinoceros (Ceratotherium simum)
13. Syrian Wild Ass (Equus hemionus hemippus)
14. Ceylon Elephant (Elephas maximus ceylanicus)
15. Fossa (Cryptoprocta ferox)
16. European Wild Cat (Felis sylvestris)
17. Spanish Lynx (Felis lynx)
18. Cheetah (Acinonyx jubatus)
19. Giant Panda (Ailuropoda melanlettca)
20. Mediterranean Monk Seal (Monachus monachus)
21. Long-tailed Bat (Chalinobus tuberculatus)
22. Short-tailed Bat (Mystacina tuberculata)
23. Primates of the family Lemuridae
24. Primates of the family Indridae
25. Aye-Aye (Daubentonia madagascariensis)
26. Orang-utan (Pongo pygmaeus)
27. Mountain Gofilla (Gorilla gorilla beringei)

DATE		WORLD POPULATION
	1. <u>PIGMY HIPPOPOTAMUS</u> ( <i>Choeropsis liberiensis</i> )	
	Locality - W. coast of Africa from Sierra Leone to Nigeria	Not known
1933	Accorded complete protection (Class A) by the London Convention for the Protection of African Fauna and Flora.	
1960	"This species never was numerous. Its habitat is small. Political circumstances endanger its survival. One or two dozens in captivity". Appelman, F.J., letter to S.S.C., 8 Feb. 60.	
	2. <u>ADDAX</u> ( <i>Addax nasomaculatus</i> )	
	Locality - Sahara - from Senegambia and Algeria, east to Sudan.	Not known
1934	Lavauden drew attention to precarious status of Addax in south of Sahara.	
1958	Still numerous but actively hunted. Destruction on the increase owing to opening up of area. Monod, Th., Memorandum to H.J. Coolidge, Nov. 58.	
1960	Among the most endangered of all antelopes at present. Recent reports from north of Tchad show considerable reduction in numbers. It is the same in the north of the Sahara, and especially at Tassili des Ajjers; a report to IUCN from M.Marc Laferrère told of thoughtless destruction in this region. Propaganda is needed; legislation would not be much help. Dorst, J., letter to S.S.C., 21 May 60.	
	3. <u>DIBATAG</u> ( <i>Ammodorcas clarkei</i> )	
	Locality - Somaliland, Italian and British. Eastern Ethiopia.	1,500 to 2,500
1933	Placed in Class B by the London Convention 1933 (not to be killed or captured except under special licence).	
1959	Several thousand in Somalia. Though legal hunting is rigorously controlled, little can be done to prevent poaching which is common. 3 males captured for breeding at Pretoria Zoo : negotiations in progress for purchase of females : so far no zoo has succeeded in keeping Dibatag alive for any length of time. Meester, J., African Wild Life, vol. 13, no. 4, Dec. 1959.	
1960	Seriously threatened in British and Italian Somaliland. Habitat appears similar in northern part of Kenya, but it would be very expensive to move some Dibatag there. Suggests more protection for Dibatag by Somaliland administrations. Cowie, M., letter to S.S.C., 10 Feb. 60.	
1960	Numbers estimated at 1,500 - 2,500. Status considered static. "A" type licence, accorded to any one hunter once	

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a year only, required to hunt the Dibatag. Benefits from the protection of a "Partial reserve". No risk of extermination as its territory is far from centres of population. The Minister, Ministry of Agriculture, Italian Somaliland, letter to S.S.C., 28 Mar. 60.

1960 In Ethiopia - "definitely increasing. No attempt to estimate numbers, but they are seen, in small groups, by almost every traveller in the Ogaden. Six shot in the past two years. Legally protected. Prospects are for this species to exist indefinitely".  
Shatto, T., letter to S.S.C., 29 Apr. 60.

4. TAKIN (*Budorcas taxicolor*)

Locality - Mishmi, Bhutan, and possibly Northern Burma : states of Szechuan and Shensi and probably into Southern Kansu, China. (Ellerman and Morrison-Scott).

Suggested by Dr. F.J. Appelman for consideration by the S.S.C. in letter of 8 Feb. 60.

5. THAMIN or Eld's Deer (*Cervus eldi*)

Locality - India (valley of Manipur). Burma.

2,500 to  
3,000

(a) Manipur Thamin or Brow-antlered deer of Manipur  
(*Cervus eldi eldi*)

1934 Official protection given.

1951 Considered extinct.

1952-8 Rediscovered in its reedy and marshy haunts near Logtak Lake.

1954 A sanctuary of 20 square miles called Keibul Lamjao was constituted for it. Now reported to be on the increase. Gee, E.P., "Oryx" IV, p.356, 1958.

1960 Numbers about 100.

Gee, E.P., letter to Raj Kumar Sahib, 31 Mar.60.

(b) Thamin (*Cervus eldi thamin*)

1957 Considered to be increasing. Estimated at 2,500 to 3,000. Completely protected. Removed from Endangered Species list in 1956.

Talbot, L., "Oryx" V 4, p. 106, 1960.

6. KOUPREY or Cambodian Forest Ox (*Bos sauveli*)

Locality - Cambodia.

About  
1,000

The Indo-Chinese Forest Ox, or Kouprey.  
Coolidge, H.J., Mem.Mus.Comp.Zool.vol.54,no.6,p.417-531.

Suggested by Dr.F.J. Appelman for consideration by the

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S.S.C. in letter of 8 Feb. 60.	
7. <u>KASHMIR STAG</u> or Hangul ( <i>Cervus elaphus hanglu</i> )	
Locality - Kashmir (Dachigam Sanctuary, 86 m.sq. at an altitude of 6,500 ft., and other parts of Kashmir).	About 500
Before	
1947	Considered the property of the Maharajah of Kashmir; numbers 2,000; protected in their winter, summer and migratory ranges.
1947-52	Numbers declined; disturbed political conditions; 325 deer.
1957	300 in Dachigam Sanctuary and 100 elsewhere.
1957-8	A census carried out; 325 in Lower Dachigam Sanctuary 218 elsewhere in the valley and a few more in higher areas where they could not be counted.
Gee, E.P., "Oryx" IV, p. 353, 1958.	
Poaching common; villagers and herdsmen have guns for "crop protection" and venison fetches high prices. Game department of Kashmir has not sufficient personnel, and most of the patrol men are unarmed. Presence of large numbers of soldiers in the area is a continual threat to the stag and other wild life. Indian Board for Wild Life recommended that the stag be placed on the completely protected list in 1955, Talbot, L., "Oryx" V 4, p. 103, 1960.	
Recommends for immediate inclusion on the Endangered Spscies list. Gee, E.P., letter to S.S.C., 22 Dec. 58.	
8. <u>MESOPOTAMIAN FALLOW DEER</u> ( <i>Dama mesopotarnica</i> )	
Locality - Persia and adjacent parts of Iraq. 20 to 30	
1957	A small population survive in a thinly populated area where the Shirwan river crosses the Persian border, Talbot, L., "Oryx" V 4, p.130, 1960.
1958	Probably no more than 20 - 30 living in freedom : 2 or 3 in captivity. (Jahrbuch des Georg von Opel Freigehege für Tierforschung) quoted by Appelman, F.J., in letter to S.S.C., 8 Feb. 60.
9. <u>PERE DAVID'S DEER</u> ( <i>Elaphurus davidianus</i> )	
Extinct as a wild animal Recommended for inclusion in list of Endangered Species if the European Bison is retained. The two animals are in the same position. Appelman, F.J., letter to S.S.C., 8 Feb. 60.	

10. MUSK DEER (*Moschus moschiferus*)  
Locality- USSR, Mongolia, Manchuria, Korea, Tibet, China Kashmir eastwards to Nepal and Sikkim Not known
- 1956 Still fairly plentiful in the Mishmi hills (Assam) but rarer westwards towards Bhutan.  
Killed by tribal people for their meat and skins as well as for their pods. Mainly the inaccessibility of their terrain which saves them from extermination. Best hope for the musk deer seems to lie in the perfection of artificial substitutes which already to some extent take the place of natural musks.  
"Oryx" III, p. 167, 1956.
11. BLACK RHINOCEROS (*Diceros bicornis*)  
See Appendix III, Black Rhinoceros Survey, 1959-60 11,000 to 13,000
12. WHITE RHINOCEROS (*Ceratotherium simum*)  
Locality - Union of South Africa, Belgian Congo, Uganda, Sudan. 1,600
- (a) *Ceratotherium simum simum*
- 1959 597 counted in South Africa - Umfolozi Game Reserve 331  
(Natal) Areas close to Umfolozi 236  
Hluhluwe Game Reserve 30
- This count included 86 calves.  
Numbers are increasing; effective legislation for protection and conservation staff adequate.  
Vincent, J., letter to S.S.C., 5 Oct. 59.
- (b) *Ceratotherium simum cottoni*.
- 1954 Distribution in Sudan - scarce west bank of river Nile in Equatoria and Bahr El Ghazal provinces.  
Mackenzie, P.Z., Catalogue of Wild Mammals of the Sudan, p.20, 1954
- 1959 Numbers in Belgian Congo - 1,000 at maximum.  
Complete legal protection; well watched within the National Park of la Garamba. Some poaching on the Sudan frontier. National Park of la Garamba could assure the maintenance of the sub-species provided protection is continued when the change-over in government takes place. Verschuren J. 10 Oct. 59
13. SYRIAN WILD ASS (*Equus hemionus hemippus*)  
Locality - Syria, Iraq (if still existing) Probably extinct
- 1955 "The one area where such an animal might still exist lies just north of the Syrian-Turkish border midway

between Aleppo and Mosul".  
Talbot, L., "Oryx" V 4, p.92, 1960.

14. CEYLON ELEPHANT (*Elephas maximus ceylanicus*)

Locality - Ceylon 1,700

- 1958 "Extinction may well take place in far short of 30 years".  
300 elephants killed in defence of crops in the past 7  
years.  
Morgan-Davies, A.M., "Oryx" IV, p. 364, 1958.

A field survey is being carried out by the Wildlife  
Protection Society of Ceylon. A preliminary report was  
issued in 1959.

- 1959 "Biggest danger is uncontrolled development not based upon  
scientific needs of the land". Yala Reserves provide a  
viable unit to include whole of periodic cycle of move-  
ments of all species, except the elephant".  
Norris, C.E., Preliminary report on the Ceylon Elephant  
Field Survey, 1959.

15. FOSSA (*Cryptoprocta ferox*)

Locality - Madagascar Not  
Suggested by Dr. F.J. Appelman for consideration by the known

16. EUROPEAN WILD CAT (*Felis sylvestris*)

Locality - Europe and Asia Minor. Not  
Suggested by Mr. Edmond-Blanc for consideration by the known

17. SPANISH LYNX (*Felis lynx pardina*)

- 1960 Reported as being endangered by reclamation of the Marismas. Not  
Appelman, F.J., letter to S.S.C., 8 Feb. 60. known

18. CHEETAH (*Acinonyx jubatus*)

Locality - becoming rare in Africa; almost exterminated  
in Asia. Not  
known

- 1951 India - 3 shot in one night. One subsequent sighting of a  
pair in Hyderabad.  
Talbot, L. "Oryx" V 4, p.99, 1960.

Saudi Arabia - extremely rare.

- 1950 1 seen and 2 killed  
1951 1 shot near Turaif, on the trans-Arabian pipeline,  
roughly 170 miles east of the Dead Sea.  
1952 1 killed in northern Great Nefud.  
Talbot, L., "Oryx" V 4, p. 133, 1960

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19.	<u>GIANT PANDA</u> ( <i>Ailuropoda melanoleuca</i> )	
	Locality - State of Szechuan, in China.	Not known
	Suggested by Dr. F.J. Appelman for consideration by the S.S.C.	
20.	<u>MEDITERRANEAN MONK SEAL</u> ( <i>Monachus monachus</i> )	
	Locality - Adriatic : coasts and islands of Mediterranean and southward to Cap Blanc, Spanish West Africa, to (21°N) with Canary Islands and other off-shore islands.	1,000 5,000
1958	Thinly scattered. Numbers 1,000 to 5 000, probably decreasing. King (1956) and Bobrinskoi (1944), quoted by Scheffer, V.B., Seals, Sea Lions and Walruses, p. 113, 1958.	
1960	Still quite common along dry coast of Mauritania. Western Mediterranean- rare throughout, has disappeared from a large part of its habitat. Perhaps a few left along Spanish coast, none along south coast of France, quite numerous in Corsica. Still found in Adriatic and Eastern Mediterranean, but no numbers can be given. Bulgaria (1951) - two colonies of about 12 seals - at Cap Kaliakra, to N. of Stalin(= Varna), and near Cap Zeitin - Burun, S. of Sosopol. None left along coast of USSR. Possibly some left along coast of Turkey. Status has become very precarious in greater part of its habitat. Everywhere it is maltreated. Dorst, J., letter to S.S.C., 21 May 60.	
21.	<u>LONG-TAILED BAT</u> ( <i>Chalinobus tuberculatus</i> )	
	Locality - New Zealand, North and South Islands.	Not known
1960	Rare though present in scattered but well-established populations. There is no evidence as to how abundant the bat was originally. It does seem that it is now established mainly in forested districts and this suggests that the destruction of forests through settlement caused a reduction in numbers. There have been some records from settled districts, or at least rough farmland, so that there is some possibility that the bat will accept settlement. Turbott, E.G., quoted by Ratcliffe, F.N., in letter to S.S.C., 11 Jan. 60.	
22.	<u>SHORT-TAILED BAT</u> ( <i>Mystacina tuberculata</i> ).	
	Locality - New Zealand, North and South Islands.	Not known
1960	This indigenous mammal is the sole representative of its sub-family.	

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Same comments on habitat as for Long-tailed Bat above.  
Does not appear to form large colonies.  
Turbott, E.G., quoted by Ratcliffe, F.N., in letter to  
S.S.C., 11 Jan. 60.

23. Primates of the family LEMURIDAE.

and

2k, Primates of the family INDRIDAE.

Locality - Madagascar.

1957 Status investigated by J.J. Petter.

Almost all the fauna of Madagascar is inextricably connected with the existence of the forests and the same sombre future awaits both.

All species of Lemurs are not equally threatened, but some will disappear very soon.

Petter, J.J., and Petter-Rousseaux, A., Les Lémuriens malgaches et leur protection, La Terre et la Vie, p.61,1958.

1960 A forest reserve has been made in the Tamatave district. Service of Water and Forests, together with the Institute for Scientific Research of Madagascar, have tried through lectures and publicity to interest the leaders of the new republic in the conservation of their patrimony. The Institute for Scientific Research of Madagascar, in collaboration with the government of Madagascar, will in future be responsible for maintaining these protective measures.  
Petter, J.J., Memorandum to S.S.C., 21 May 60.

25. AYE-AYE (*Daubentonia madagascariensis*)

Locality - Madagascar (East coast forest zone between Antalha and Mananjary; West coast zone between Ambilobe and Analalava). Not known

1957 A few seen in what remains of E. coastal forest (near Mahambo, between Tamatave and Fenerive). Formerly were often seen in the village of Mahambo and caused damage to coconuts; they made their nests in mango trees or coconut palms near the village. For 10 years now none have been seen in the village, but no one hunts them. This is explained by the fact that the forest is now cut off from the village by a large cleared space.  
In Mananana region Aye-Aye is taboo, and therefore un-touchable. In Maroantsetra region it is a sign of bad luck; when it appears in a village it must be killed to cancel the bad luck.  
Recommends establishment of a small reserve near village of Mahambo (other nocturnal lemurs found there - *Cheirogaleus major*, *Microcebus murinus* and *Avahi laniger*)  
Petter J.J., and Petter-Rousseaux, A., L'Etude du Aye-Aye.

DATE		WORLD POPULATION
1958	Forest area where Petter found and photographed the Aye-Aye has been classed as a forest reserve, but he judges this insufficient. Petter, J.J., letter to S.S.C., 28 Nov. 59.	
26. <u>ORANG-UTAN</u> ( <i>Pongo pygmaeus</i> )		
Locality - Borneo and Sumatra		Not known
1946 to 1950	Great numbers smuggled to Singapore and other places during this period. No reason to suppose that the orang is rarer than before the war; nevertheless it should be kept under close observation. Protected. Hoogerwerf, A. "Oryx" II, p.223, 1953-4.	
Large numbers exported from Indonesian territory, present situation enables people in British territory to export orang without offence if they can swear that it came from over the border. Normal practice is to catch the young by killing the mother. Threat caused by American and European demands for zoos and circuses. Harrisson, T., "Oryx" II, p.134, 1955-6.		
Protected under Indonesian Law; no orang can be exported legally without a permit, but illegal traffic serious. IUCN asked the FPS to see whether illegal traffic through Singapore could be stopped. Position was that the import of oranges into Singapore without a permit was banned, but there was no such prohibition on export. As a result, permits to export oranges no longer given unless evidence is produced of official permission for each orang's export from its country of origin. Prices dropped enormously. Dr.F.J. Appelman writes that there are many other ports through which the trade in orang-utans will continue. "Oryx" III, p.167-8, 1955-6.		
1959	Orang in <u>North Borneo</u> in no danger of extinction. Count would be impossible. Will reoccupy and subsequently thrive in the secondary growth after logging. Given full protection. Poaching minimal. Has practically vanished in Sarawak. Recommend that a wildlife reserve should be established in Sandakan area for oranges, gibbons and proboscis monkeys. Stott,K. and Jackson Selsor, C., The Orang-utan in North Borneo.	
27. <u>MOUNTAIN GORILLA</u> ( <i>Gorilla gorilla beringei</i> )		
Locality - Belgian Congo and Uganda. 5 habitats, entirely separate - Mt. Tshiaberumi, Mt. Kamuzi, Maniema forest, Birunga volcanoes, Kayonza forest in Uganda. Largest concentration in Birunga volcanoes in Hagenia forest between 2,800 and 3,500 m. altitude.		

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1925	King Albert created the Parc National Albert.
1929	A new decree included whole district of Birunga volcanoes, ensuring a protective belt to gorilla's habitat.
1930	<u>Uganda</u> - gorilla sanctuary of 18sq.m. on N. slopes of Birunga volcanoes formed, but no full protection of habitat, as in P.N.A. ever given.
1933	<u>Gorilla</u> c'lass"A" animal under London Convention.
1950	<u>Uganda</u> - Birunga forest reserve reduced to 9 sq.miles. Gorilla remained fully protected, but habitat the controlling factor.
1956	Blower estimates world population as 1,000 to 1,500. Blower, J., "Oryx" III, p.290, 1956.
1957	Uganda - National parks in Kayonza forest and Birunga forest recommended, "Oryx" IV, p.247-249, 1957-8.
1959	<u>Belgian Congo</u> - Ruanda - shortage of grazing led to human incursions into P.N.A. An excision of 17,500 acres from P.N.A. for grazing failed to stop incursions. Authorities passive for political considerations. Habitat still adequate if it remains inviolate. More than 350 gorillas in P.N.A. Schaller, G.B.C., Conservation of the Gorilla in the Birunga volcanoes.
1960	International attention drawn to violation of habitat. Van Straelen, V., Letter to S.S.C., 18 Feb. 60.

APPENDIX II

AUSTRALIA'S THREATENED MAMMALS

by

J.H. Calaby and F.N. Ratcliffe

(Wildlife Section, Commonwealth Scientific and  
Industrial Research Organization)

The following notes were prepared as a result of a request by the Survival Service Commission of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature for up-to-date information on the threatened mammals of Australia. It is emphasized that this report is of an interim nature only, and it is hoped that it will be followed up by an enlarged documented account in the near future.

The only recent review of the endangered Australian mammals is that contained in Harper's "Extinct and vanishing mammals of the old world". This cannot be accepted as reliable, however, as many of the mammals listed are not at present in danger. The species which should be deleted from Harper's endangered list are : -

Brush-tailed phascogale	<u>Phascogale tapoatafa</u> (Meyer)
Pouched mouse	<u>Sminthopsis m. murina</u> (Waterhouse) <u>Sminthopsis m. fuliginosa</u> (Gould)
Tiger cat	<u>Dasyurus m. maculatus</u> (Kerr)
Tasmanian devil	<u>Sarcophilus harrisii</u> (Boitard)
Banded anteater	<u>Myrmecobius f. fasciatus</u> Waterhouse
Gunn's bandicoot	<u>Perameles gunnii</u> Gray
Honey mouse	<u>Tarsipes spenserae</u> Gray
Koala	<u>Phascolarctos cinereus</u> (Goldfuss)
Red-necked pademelon	<u>Thylogale thetis</u> (Lesson)
Tasmanian wallaby	<u>T. billardieri</u> (Desmarest)
Dama wallaby	<u>Protemnodon eugenii</u> Desmarest
Parry's wallaby	<u>P. parryi</u> (Bennett)
Western brush wallaby	<u>P. irma</u> (Jourdan)

The koala is definitely on the increase at the present time : it has been saved by a keen public interest and, in Victoria, by an active management programme.

The geographical ranges of practically all Australian mammals (including some listed above) have shrunk, sometimes drastically, since European occupation. This was only to be expected, however, and in a great many cases

the shrinkage was inevitable. It should also be borne in mind that the decline in the Australian mammal fauna cannot be attributed solely to human interference, agricultural and pastoral development and the introduction of eutherian competitors and predators. There is evidence that some mammals were on the way out due to long-term environmental change before Europeans occupied this country. Potorous gilberti (Gould) P. platyops (Gould) and Mastacomys fuscus Thomas are examples.

The compilation of a full list of Australian mammals which are in danger of extermination presents a very difficult problem. In the first place, in many cases there is no general agreement on the taxonomic limits of the various forms or on their nomenclature. Revisions of practically all groups are long overdue. Secondly, there are many species restricted to remote country which are known only from odd specimens. Their status cannot even be guessed at. Careful exploration of remote areas would no doubt bring light hitherto unknown forms; and we know of recently collected specimens of undescribed forms, including full species. Another point is that some small members of the inland fauna suffer extraordinary fluctuations in numbers. In some years they are extremely abundant and in others scarcely a specimen can be found. Examples are Dasyercus cristicauda (Kreffft), Sminthopsis crassicaudata (Gould) Pseudomys minnieTroughton, and Rattus villosissimus (Waite).

The need for more and better faunal surveys is now well recognized in interested quarters. Outside of south-eastern and south-western Australia and Tasmania, there is very little precise information on the distribution and relative abundance of the mammals; and with a few exceptions, information on the habits and biology of Australian mammals is sadly lacking. In our present state of knowledge, and bearing the above points in mind, the following list of endangered species is probably the best that can be drawn up.

#### MARSUPIALS

- Western yellow-footed marsupial-mouse Antechinus flavipes leucogaster (Gray). (This South-western race is probably extinct. The eastern States races are not in danger).
- Southern planigale Planigale tenuirostris Troughton
- Little planigale P. subtilissima (Lonnberg)
- Red-tailed phascogale Phascogale calura Gould
- Long-tailed marsupial-mouse Sminthopsis longicaudata Spencer  
(Known from two recorded specimens)
- Eastern jerboa-marsupial Antechinomys laniger (Gould)
- Eastern native cat Dasyurus quoll (Zimmermann)  
(Common and in no danger in Tasmania, but reduced to remnant pockets on mainland).
- Western native cat D.g. geoffroyi Gould (Possibly extinct. The south-western race D.g. fortis Thomas is holding its own well.)
- Tasmanian tiger Thylacinus cynocephalus (Harris)

- Eastern banded anteater            Myrmecobius fasciatus rufus Wood Jones  
(The south-western nominate race is holding its own well)
- Eastern barred bandicoot            Perameles fasciata Gray (Long extinct  
in N.S.W.. but there are said to be surviving colonies in Victoria).
- Western barred bandicoots            Perameles b. bougainvillei Quoy & Gaimard  
P.b. notina Thomas.  
(P.b. myosura Wagner appears to be extinct).
- Rabbit-bandicoot                    Thylacotnys lagotis Reid (All races.  
Some races are apparently extinct).
- Lesser rabbit-bandicoot            T. leucura (Thomas)
- Pig-footed bandicoot                Chaeropus ecaudatus (Ogilby)
- Cape York bandicoot                Echymipera rufescens australie Tate  
(Described in 1948 from a single specimen which represents the  
only occurrence of this typically New Guinea genus in Australia).
- Western ringtail                    Pseudocheirus occidentalis Thomas
- Scaly-tailed possum                Wyulda squamicaudata Alexander  
(Known from 3 adult specimens and one pouch young).
- Grey cuscus                         Phalanger orientalis peninsulae Tate  
(Doubtfully included. May not be rare but described as recently  
as 1945, and restricted to Cape York Peninsula).
- Island wombat                      Phascolomis u. ursinus (Shaw)
- Hairy-nosed wombat                Lasiorhinus latifrons (Owen)
- Musk rat-kangaroo                 Hypsiprymnodon moschatus Ramsay  
(This species is doubtfully included. It has always had  
a fairly limited geographical range but apparently persists  
well there).
- Brush-tailed rat-kangaroo           Bettongia penicillata Gray. All races.
- Lesueur's rat-kangaroo             B. lesueuri (Quoy & Gaimard) All races.
- Tasmanian rat-kangaroo             B. cuniculus (Ogilby)
- Rufous rat-kangaroo                Aepyprymnus rufescens (Gray)  
(This species has disappeared from most of its range  
but may persist well in Queensland).
- Plain rat-kangaroo                 Caloprymnus campestris (Gould)
- Potoroo                              Potorous t. tridactylus (Kerr)  
(The Tasmanian race P. t. apicalis (Gould; is common  
and not in danger).
- Banded hare-wallaby                Lagostrophus fasciatus (Peron &  
Lesueur)
- Western hare-wallaby               Lagorhastes hirsutus Gould
- Yellow-footed rock-wallaby        Petrogale xanththopas Gray



CHIRPPPTERA and MONOTREMATA

We know that most species of bats are definitely not in danger, and it is impossible to cite any that are: but little is known about some of the tropical forms. No Australian monotremes are in danger.

To complete the survey here is a list of full species of marsupials which are certainly, or almost certainly, extinct:

Antechinus apicalis (Gray)

Gymnobelideus leadbeateri McCoy

Bettongia gaimardi (Desmarest) (This is possibly only subspecifically distinct from penicillata, but there are probably not enough gaimardi specimens in existence to prove it.)

Potorous platyops (Gould)

P. gilberti (Gould)

Lagorchestes leporides (Gould)

Protomnodon grayi (Waterhouse)

In compiling the list of endangered species, some inland and northern forms of marsupials present a problem as nothing is known of their present status beyond the fact that they are still in existence. Examples are Lagorchestes conspicillatus Gould and its subspecies, Onychogalea unguifer (Gould), etc. It is conceivable that they are still widely distributed in satisfactory numbers.

Other species that are difficult to classify from the Survival Service viewpoint are those which are still abundant and thriving on islands, but which are reduced to remnants or are extinct on the mainland. An example is the quokka, Setonix brachyurus (Quoy & Gaimard), which is abundant on two islands of Western Australia, the largest of which has an area of 4,700 acres, but is reduced to a few remnant colonies on the mainland. Perhaps this species should be considered in danger. Some forms have always been restricted to islands or groups of islands of limited area.

Another species that we found difficult to classify is the hairy-nosed wombat, Lasiorhinus latifrons (Owen). Within historical times this species has existed from the Western Australian border in a broad but apparently discontinuous arc through inland South Australia, New South Wales, up to inland central Queensland. Today it occurs only in South Australia - on the Nullarbor Plain around the head of the Great Australian Bight, and in a few other isolated areas over to the Murray River. This is only a remnant of its former distribution; yet it hangs on tenaciously in these areas in spite of persecution. Over much of its present range it is unprotected because of the damage it does to dingo-proof fences.

The preparation of the Australian contribution to the formal "Endangered Species List" (comprising endangered species which "could probably be saved from extermination if a special effort were made on their behalf") is an even more difficult task than compiling the complete list of endangered forms, given above. If one deletes from the full list the species occurring in remote and unsettled, or virtually unsettled, country, and others whose

range and status are inadequately known, we are left with the following eleven forms, the natural habitat of all of which is in country long settled and well known, and all of which are known to have surviving colonies in such country :

Phascogale calura

Antechinomys laniger

Planigale tenuirostris

Dasyurus quoll (on mainland but not Tasmania)

Thylacinus cynocephalus

Pseudocheirus occidentalis

Lasiorhinus latifrons

Phascolomis u. ursinus

Bettongia penicillata

Potorous t. tridactylus

Mastacomys fuscus

With the exception of the Thylacine and the two wombats, all the species on this list are small, nocturnal, and usually rather cryptic forms. As such they are virtually immune from direct human interference and persecution, though their security could be affected by the reduction of favourable habitat due to changed or intensified land use. As they are seldom seen, they do not excite the protective interest of the general public as do birds and marsupials like the kangaroo and the koala; and in practice the only hope of being able to assist their survival would be to try and ensure that some of the habitat in which they still occurred was included in reserves or national parks established or maintained primarily for other purposes.

Although this report may appear to present a rather grim outlook, it should be emphasized that there is another and more encouraging side to the picture. The Fauna Authorities in the various Australian States are continually endeavouring to obtain more wildlife reserves, and every year sees new reserves and sanctuaries gazetted. Also in recent years interest in conservation has stepped up enormously, and more and more professional biologists have become actively interested in the native fauna. In this connection, the recent establishment of the Australian Mammal Society, which aims to encourage research on and the conservation of native mammals, should prove quite a significant event. Because of these developments, the much-needed information from biological and ecological studies and fauna surveys, on which a sound conservation policy could be based, is likely to accumulate at an accelerated rate.

APPENDIX III

BLACK RHINOCEROS SURVEY 1959 to 1960

edited by A. Daubercies

(Assistant to the Chairman, Survival Service Commission)

At the request of the Kenya Wild Life Society, Mr. Mervyn Cowie, Director of the Royal National Parks of Kenya, wrote to the chairman of the Survival Service Commission suggesting that he should obtain information on the status of the Black Rhinoceros (Diceros bicornis) from all the territories in Africa in which it still survives. The results of this inquiry could then be analysed by members of the Commission at Warsaw who would decide whether there was a case for seeking added protection for this rhinoceros through I.U.C.N.

We are very grateful to the following correspondents for their help :

R. Bigalke, Director, National Zoological Gardens of South Africa.  
P.F. Bromfield, Game Control Officer, Bechuanaland.  
A.C. Brooks, Biologist, Uganda.  
A.R. Chadwick, Game Warden, Nigeria.  
M. Cowie, Director, Royal National Parks of Kenya.  
L.H. Cramer, Ethiopia.  
J. Dorst, Sous-directeur, Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris.  
A. Ghigi, Presidente, Commissione per la Protezione della Natura, Italy.  
P.E. Glover, Chief Zoologist, Ministry of Agriculture, Kenya.  
J. Haezaert, Conservator, Parc National de la Kagera, Ruanda.  
E.G. Kinloch, Game Warden, Uganda.  
J.P. Martinho, Medico-Veterinario, Mozambique.  
M.M. Medani, Ministry of Animal Resources, Sudan.  
Il Ministro, Ministero dell' Agricoltura e Zootecnia, Somalia.  
J. Petter, Assistant, Ecologie et Protection de la Nature, France.  
A. Reeders, for Game Officer, Southern Rhodesia.  
T. Shatto, Chief Advisor to Wildlife Department, Ethiopia.  
J. Sidney, Research worker, Colonial Office.  
S. Newton da Silva, Angola.  
F.E. Stafford, Ethiopia.  
K. Thomas, Game Warden, Tanganyika..  
G.B. Treadwell, National Secretary, The Wild Life Protection Society of  
A.R. Tribe, Forest Office, Nyasaland. South Africa.  
J.A. Valverde, Colaborador del Consejo Superior de Investigaciones  
Cientificas, Almería, Spain.  
J. Verschuren, Chargé de Mission, Parc National Albert.  
J. Vincent, Director of Wild Life Conservation, Natal.  
J.M. Watson, Director, Department of Agriculture, Suva-Fiji (formerly  
of British Somaliland).

Information was requested under these headings :

- Distribution.
- 2. Status.
- 3. Approximate numbers.
- 4. Legal protection given.
- 5. Comments : prospects for the species.

SUMMARIES OF INFORMATION RECEIVED

Summary of numbers and status

<u>Country</u>	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Date of estimate</u>	Status in 1960	
CAMEROONS	250	300	1958	not known	
FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA	500	1000	1958	not known	
SUDAN	200	300	1953	increasing	X
ETHIOPIA	no figure	100	1960	decreasing rapidly	*
	100	1000	1960	static or increasing	*
SOMALIA	50	50	1960	decreasing slightly	
KENYA	2560	2560	1960	decreasing	
UGANDA	525	525	1960	static	
TANGANYIKA	3000	4000	1960	decreasing	
BELGIAN CONGO	6 (Ruanda)	6+ 0	1959	endangered	
N. RHODESIA	1000	1000	1958	decreasing	
S. RHODESIA	1500	1500	1959	static	
MOZAMBIQUE	500	500	1959	endangered	
ANGOLA	150	200	1960	increasing	C
S.W. AFRICA	280	280	1958	increasing	
BECHUANALAND	no figure	20	1958	endangered	
UNION of S. AFRICA	<u>312</u>	<u>312</u>	1959	increasing slightly	
	<u>10833</u>	<u>13553</u>			

X Miss J. Sidney, who has been investigating the game situation in Africa since 1900 obtained these numbers for Sudan from Col. A. Forbes

late Game Warden, Sudan. The present Game Preservation staff consider that the species is increasing, though no counts have been made.

- \* Further enquiries are being undertaken to try to reconcile these conflicting views.
- o Possibly a few in Upemba and Katanga.
- C Angola numbers are for the Moçamedes district. The only other part of Angola where any considerable number of rhinoceroses have been reported is the extreme South East. No figures have yet been received.

Summary of protective legislation :

SUDAN	Schedule 1 protected animal. Special permit for kill or capture given only for important scientific or essential administrative purposes. Maximum penalty - fine of £200 or 2 years' imprisonment, or both.
ETHIOPIA	Completely protected by law. Little enforcement.
SOMALIA	Protected by law in complete reserve of Bubasci. Bubasci is to become a National Park. Hunted illegally.
KENYA	Fully protected in all National Parks and Reserves. 100 to 130 killed annually on shooting licences. 250 killed annually unlawfully.. 100 killed in alleged self-defence and for other reasons.
UGANDA	May only be hunted under a special licence ; these have been suspended during the last 7 years.
TANGANYIKA	Completely protected for a period of 5 years with effect from 15 May, 1959, after which the situation will be reviewed. Poaching prevalent
BELGIAN CONGO	Protected in the Kagera National Park, Ruanda,
NORTHERN RHODESIA	Hunting totally prohibited,
SOUTHERN RHODESIA	Classed as Royal Game under Game and Fish Preservation Act, Chapter 187. This protection will continue to be given under provisions of the new Wild Life Conservation Act, 1960.
MOZAMBIQUE	An old law prohibits the killing of Rhinoceros in any part of the territory, whether within or outside game reserves. Poaching reported.

ANGOLA Fully protected in National Park of Porto Alexandre. Elsewhere may be shot on licence - 1 per hunter, price £125.

S.W. AFRICA Classified as Protected Game. May only be hunted on a special permit, normally granted when crops or grazing are endangered. The horn must be given up at the nearest police station.

BECHUANALAND Protected Game.

UNION OF S. AFRICA Effective protective legislation. Hardly any poaching. Maximum penalty for poaching is .2500, or 2 years' imprisonment, or both.

Summary of comments :

SUDAN Inhabits Eastern side of Nile in S. Sudan where population is thin, also E. of Mongalla up to the Lafon Hills which is an uninhabited area.

SOMALIA Not a good environment for the Black Rhinoceros.

BRITISH SOMALILAND No chances of re-establishing itself because of extensive grazing by nomadic tribes.

KENYA Estimated number killed annually represents 20% of total population, whereas normal annual increase is 5% to 8%. Rhino are slow breeders. Tsavo Park East - if poaching can be controlled in Park, and given normal rains for the next 10 years, population should increase to what it was 10 years ago. Marsabit Reserve - intensive grazing schemes practised in Samburu land - rhino will suffer. Price of horn has risen to 100/- per pound. Future depends on how soon a suitable immobilising drug can be found, and when found, on the availability of money with which to move captured rhino to "safe areas".

UGANDA Only a matter of time before the rhino survives only in Murchison Falls National Park, West Acholi/East Madi Elephant Sanctuary, and Kidepo game reserve. Great demand for the horn from India and the Far East. At auctions at Dar es Salaam and Mombasa prices have reached over 100/- a lb. Brooks suggests that governments of countries where demand for rhino horn is high should place an embargo or high tariff on imported horn.

TANGANYIKA Horn fetching 90/- a lb. at Government auctions, less on the black market.

- MOZAMBIQUE The Nature Preservation Society is proposing to the government to establish two new reserves to give further protection to this species.
- ANGOLA Numbers may be expected to increase in the National Park of Porto Alexandre which is carefully patrolled. Newton da Silva will approach the Legislative Council with a view to imposing an annual limit to the number killed, if the influx of tourists on safari increases.
- BECHUANALAND To be moved into the Protectorate's new Game reserve if possible.
- UNION OF S. Only danger if temporary absence of control.  
AFRICA

NOTES

According to Mr. A.R. Chadwick, there may be 1 Black Rhinoceros left in Sierra Leone ! None is recorded in Spanish Guinea (Valverde), and they are considered to be at the point of extinction in Nigeria (Taylor). In French West Africa the Black Rhinoceros disappeared shortly before the arrival of Europeans (Biancou). In British Somaliland the last one was shot over 30 years ago (Watson).

The situation in the Cameroons and French Equatorial Africa at present is not known since the scientific staff attached to the parks left with the French administration. Each new African state has its own game department.

Full reports have been received from the Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Belgian Congo, Southern Rhodesia, Mozambique, Angola, South West Africa, Bechuanaland, and the Union of South Africa, The information for Northern Rhodesia and the French African territories is taken from Mammalia, vol.22, no.3, 1958.

APPENDIX IV

REPORT BY THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR BIRD PRESERVATION

ON BIRDS IN DANGER OF EXTINCTION

to

Survival Service Commission of the International Union for  
Conservation of Nature

SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, WARSAW 1960

At the Sixth General Assembly held in Athens in September 1958, The International Council for Bird Preservation reported on the status of four species of birds which were placed on the partial list of examples of vanishing species. This list was drawn up at the International Technical Conference on the Protection of Nature of UNESCO held at Lake Success in 1949.

In addition, the status of one other form was reported - Steller's Albatross.

Present status of these species is as follows :

1. Arabian Ostrich (*Struthio camelus syriacus*) - This bird has not been seen since 1941 and is perhaps extinct. However, no determined search has been made to verify its status.
2. Hawaiian Goose (*Nesochen sandvicensis*) - The captive breeding programme of this species has been highly successful and there is little doubt that the species can be continued in captivity. The wild bird population in Hawaii is estimated at 35, which is considerably exceeded by the captive population of about 135. It is still planned to reestablish this bird in suitable areas of its original habitat.
3. New Caledonian Kagou (*Rhinochetus jubatus*) - No change in status.
4. Indian Pink-Headed Duck (*Rhodonessa caryophyllacea*) - The rarity of this species has been well published in India. No sighting has been reported since 1935 at the latest. No change in status since 1958.
5. Australian Ground Parakeet (*Pezoporus wallicus*) - A new law dated 1 January 1960 now prohibits exportation of specimens except for scientific purposes - a step in the right direction. No known change since 1958.
6. Laysan Duck (*Anas laysanensis*) - Well protected and apparently as numerous as possible in such a restricted habitat. In 1958

there were over 500 birds on Laysan Island, as well as 30 in captivity. In 1959, nine young were reared in captivity.

7. Marianas Mallard (*Anas oustaleti*) - It has been suggested that this bird may be an unstable hybrid (*A. platyrhynchos* x *A. superciliosa*) and perhaps should be removed from the list. This matter will receive the attention of the International Council for Bird Preservation.
8. Cuban Ivory-billed Woodpecker (*Campephilus principalis bairdii*) - No recent information has been received regarding the status of this bird. Its restricted mountain habitat is in an area which was the main headquarters of the revolutionary army in Cuba and it is possible that the population was further reduced.
9. Bermuda Petrel (*Pterodroma cahow*) - This population, even though small and restricted, is in no immediate danger. The known two to three breeding pairs are well protected.
10. Marianas Megapode (*Megapodius laperouse*) - No known change since 1958.
11. California Condor (*Gymnogyps californianus*) - It is estimated, February 1960, that some 60 to 65 individuals exist. Ten individuals were seen feeding during the first week in January 1960. They appear to be as well protected as possible.
12. Eskimo Curlew (*Numenius borealis*) - This bird was possibly sighted on Galveston Island, Texas, in the spring of 1959 by members of the Texas Ornithological Society. A single bird which was identified as an Eskimo Curlew was seen on five separate occasions during March and April in company with Whimbrels and Golden Plovers. One observation was made from 60 feet. This is the first reported probable sighting since April 29, 1945, in the same location.
13. North American Whooping Crane (*Grus americana*) - In the fall of 1959, thirty-three birds reached Texas from Canada. There were however, only two young birds as compared to nine in the previous year. There are two adults and three juveniles in the New Orleans Zoo and one adult in the San Antonio Zoo. None were bred in captivity in 1959. There are now 39 birds, the highest record since 1938.
14. Steller's Albatross (*Diomedea albatrus*) - A report from the Torishima Meteorological Station on the 1958-1959 breeding season stated that the small nucleus of birds has prospered steadily and that during the season, 18 chicks were hatched. Including these chicks, there are now more than 50 birds on the island.

Suggested for consideration :

Philippine Golden-backed Hanging Parakeet (*Loriculus philippensis*)

The populations of the Philippine Islands of Cebu (*L.p. chrysonotus*) and Siquijor (*L.p. siquijorensis*) have not been found recently although

searches have been made for them. Last birds known alive - London Zoo in 1943.

Merck, G., letter to S.S.C., 2 Mar. 60.

Great Indian Bustard (*Choriotis nigriceps*)

Numbers at a dangerously low level. Diminishing rapidly in recent years.

Gee, E.P., letter to S.S.C., 22 Dec. 58.

White-winged Wood Duck (*Asarcornis scutulatas*)

Becoming rare in Assam.

Gee, E.P., letter to S.S.C., 22 Dec.58.

REPORT OF THE PERMANENT COMMISSION

ON CONSERVATION EDUCATION

1958 - 1960

The Secretary of the Education Commission regrets to report that the inquiry into the status of conservation education throughout the world is not yet completed. It is not easy to get back the answers to the questionnaire, especially from those who failed to report at the first demand. When there is sufficient material available the Commission will publish an addendum to the first published results of the inquiry.

The Commission has had no opportunity of meeting during the period. There was contact only by correspondence. Several members of the Education Commission met each other at the regional conference for the North-Western Countries held in Copenhagen in April 1960. The subjects for discussion at this Conference, presided by Prof. W.H. Pearsall, were :

- a. an up-to-date and precise definition of the concept of nature conservation in countries with advanced industrialisation with a comparatively dense population, and at a comparatively high cultural and social level.
- b. a summary of the statue of the above-mentioned problem in public education at all types of schools and colleges, universities and technical high schools.
- c. where and how will it be necessary or convenient - at the stage of education concerned - to introduce or develop propaganda and instructions.

The Secretary-General of I.U.C.N., Mr. M.C. Bloemers, attended this conference, which was very successful. In the working programme of the Education Commission for the next period it is suggested that regional meetings should be held regularly. The work of the whole commission can then be divided into regional sections, each with its own secretary. The sections can try to meet once a year if possible. The secretaries of the sections are members of the Union's Permanent Commission on Conservation Education. The commission as a whole only meets during the assemblies of the Union.

Then we have in the regional sections groups of countries each with their own understanding of the concept of Nature Conservation, and each with their best way of solving their problems. The test of the Copenhagen Conference has been successful.

The Chairman of the Commission, Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson, is overloaded with work and asks to be relieved of the chairmanship of the Education

Commission. Dr. Gabrielson has always had a good personal contact with leading conservationists in several countries and helps as much as possible by sending literature and material to be used for educational purposes.

It is hoped that the working sphere of the Commission can be enlarged by better working methods in the several sections.

J. Goudswaard, Secretary

REPORT OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

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1. The Education Committee has reviewed the work already done or in progress by the Permanent Commission and has considered in broad terms what should be the scope and main objectives of the work of I.U.C.N. in this field.
2. The Committee has noted that "conservation education" may be understood in quite different senses, at one extreme as a synonym for propaganda and at the other as a process of mental training in which conservation can play a part only in so far as it forms the most suitable subject matter for the task. Some "conservation education" consists of conveying information and seeking to influence attitudes. Another concept is to seek to teach the earth and life sciences largely in terms of examples drawn from the conservation field. Another is to teach biology, geography and other sciences in a balanced manner, bringing in conservation as often as legitimately possible. We consider that a clear distinction should be made by the Union between education and propaganda whose importance is complementary. Many countries are now reviewing and recasting their educational systems, and if conservation education is not fundamentally integrated in the basic principles of education its future must be precarious.
3. Education also deals with many different levels of age, intelligence and specialized interests. Conservation problems arise in different forms at different school ages, from say 5 to 18 years and also for undergraduate and graduate students, post-graduate specialists, professional trainees and adult groups. It is difficult to envisage an effort which will be equally effective over so wide a range. Priorities should be considered by the Permanent Commission. For example, it has been proposed to us that in such emergency conditions as exist in Africa at the present day, over-riding priority should be given to adult education, and especially to the instruction of such key personnel as trainers of teachers, lecturers in graduate schools and ecologists or land use advisers for development project teams. Another example is the urgent problem of securing a satisfactory place for outdoor field experience in the teaching of biology and the earth sciences.
4. We mention such problems only to call attention to the need for the policy of I.U.C.N. to be thoroughly thought out in relation to educational principles, requirements and priorities. Even if the Union's interventions must necessarily be opportunist, they should make sense in relation to fundamentals of education as well as of conservation.
5. It has become increasingly evident that the practical evolution of international co-operation in this field must be through the exchange of experience and ideas between manageable regional groupings of countries with similar cultural and conservation problems. A most

successful step on these lines was made at the Copenhagen Conference in April 1960, under the Chairmanship of Professor Pearsall, attended by the Secretary-General and by representatives from Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Norway and the Netherlands.

6. On the basis of this experience we recommend that groupings should be developed as shown hereafter. We understand that Eastern Europe and North America have already in existence centres suitable for such purposes based on the Soviet Union and the United States respectively, and that a second Western European grouping could be started without difficulty, Great urgency attaches to initiating such a grouping for Africa South of the Sahara, and we hope that provision for this will be included in the African project proposed by the Union. With this exception, we do not envisage that these groupings would involve any particular financial burden on the Union's budget. But they would undoubtedly render urgent the appointment at headquarters of an officer able to render the same type of professional services as is given by the staff ecologist to the Commission on Ecology.

Having in mind this scheme of regional devolution, we consider that the Permanent Commission should be reconstructed as a small authoritative coordinating body consisting of a President, Vice-President, Secretary and some three or four additional members. The Secretaries of the regional groupings would be invited to participate as associate members. It was proposed at the Athens Assembly that there should be a representative of the International Youth Federation for the Study and Conservation of Nature, and we report in favour of this course, with the recommendation that the Permanent Commission should work out in consultation with the I.Y.F. the precise means by which this objective can be achieved.

Our task as a temporary committee for the duration of the VIIth General Assembly has been vast, and we are very conscious of having been unable to go as deeply as we would have liked into the subject. We hope however that our report may be helpful as a guide to the newly reconstructed Permanent Commission, and that they will work out a programme of action worthy of the vital importance and high urgency of IUCN's mission in the field of education for conservation.

#### REGIONAL GROUPINGS TO BE ESTABLISHED

(Provisional Recommendations to the Permanent Commission)

- I. North America
- II. South America
- III. Western Europe a) Denmark, Finland, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden  
Western Europe b) Austria, Belgium, France, Luxemburg, Switzerland and Western Germany
- IV. Eastern Europe
- V. Mediterranean Area - Greece, Italy, North Africa and Spain
- VI. Central and South Africa
- VII. Middle East
- VIII. Far East

AFRICAN SPECIAL PROJECT (ASP), 1960-1963

REPORT OF THE IUCN WORKING GROUP

The group proposes that IUCN should launch a project in Tropical Africa in close cooperation with other international and national organizations concerned, in particular with FAO, UNESCO, CCTA, CSA, and with the Governments of countries south of the Sahara. The special purpose of the project would be to inform and influence public opinion, through its leaders and responsible persons in the governments, that the application of conservation practices, based on ecological knowledge, is in the best interests of all African countries. In addition, assistance will be given in the exchange of scientific and technical information derived from or of value to the African states. Conservation in this sense applies to water, soils, vegetation, and wildlife, although special attention will be given initially to the large mammals which provide an important natural resource, but which are seriously endangered in many areas. This project will be focused primarily on the wild habitats, including national parks, faunal reserves, nature reserves, and also other areas of wild land which, under management, are capable of producing crops of animal protein and other wild products on a sustained yield basis.

The project was discussed at the Eighth Technical Meeting of the IUCN held in June 1960 at Warsaw and Cracow, at a joint meeting of the Executive Board and Ecological Commission of the IUCN, and by a working group composed of specialists on African conservation problems together with the representatives of FAO, UNESCO and CCTA. At these discussions the outlines of a programme for 1960-63 were suggested as detailed in the following notes. It must be clearly understood that all references to the part suggested to be taken by the international organizations concerned are submitted to these bodies for their consideration.

THE PROJECT IS CONCEIVED IN THREE STAGES

STAGE I LATE 1960-EARLY 1961 --- A small group of African persons will be organized under the leadership of Mr. G.G. Watterson, of the FAO Africa Regional Office, to discuss the principles and practices of conservation with the leaders of African opinion. One or two of the groups may travel through parts of Africa with Mr. Watterson; others may be appointed as agents in particular countries or areas.

It is understood that the part-time services of Mr. G.G. Watterson and his expenses will be provided by FAO. For the African members participating in this mission a fund of \$ 3,000 - \$ 4,000 may be required but the source of such a fund has yet to be arranged.

Stage I, which will be limited in area roughly to the countries of Africa between the tropics, is intended to pave the way for :

STAGE II - SEPTEMBER, 1961 --- A Conference on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources in modern African States to be arranged in Africa. It is suggested that this conference should be in two parts :

Part I - Technical discussions - limited in scope to nature and natural resources in the wild lands of Tropical Africa. This would take approximately three days and be attended by specialist workers mainly from Africa and technical representatives of the countries.

Part II - Administrative and political implications. For this section the scope would be widened to the application of conservation principles to land which has been brought into production, e.g. for forestry and agriculture, as well as to lands where nature is still dominant. In addition to the members attending Part I, it would include leading African personages nominated by the African Governments or specially invited to attend. These personages would be invited also to attend Part I if they so wish. Part II would last three or four days, of which two days would be devoted to a field excursion.

The venue suggested is Uganda at Makerere College (with which informal contacts have been established with this in mind). The excursion would probably be to Queen Elizabeth Park on the western Uganda border,

(Note : CCTA at its 15th Session in February 1960, at Tananarive, Madagascar, agreed in principle to include a meeting on Conservation of African Nature in its programme for 1961).

A suggested list of headings suitable for discussion at this conference has been prepared. The Agenda would be determined by CCTA in consultation with FAO and UNESCO at its annual meeting in February 1961 after (a) consideration of the suggested list of headings by CSA at its meeting in September 1960 at Cape Town; and (b) results of the African regional Conference of FAO in November 1960 are available,

(Note : By then UNESCO expects to have a report from Sir Julian Huxley, after his tour of East and Central Africa in August-September 1960.)

In addition to the work of Stage I, two other activities will be commenced in 1960 preparatory to the proposed conference, namely preparation of (i) a list of scientific studies of wild lands now being undertaken in Africa; (ii) a bibliography of recent reports and technical literature on the subjects at issue. This will be undertaken by the Staff Ecologist of IUCN, in close consultation with Dr. Bourlière (Paris).

STAGE III - 1961-1962 --- A whole time staff unit will be appointed if possible before mid-1961, consisting of an experienced ecologist and an educational specialist supported by one or two secretarial assistants. This unit will be attached to the headquarters Secretariat of IUCN (IUCN headquarters are expected to be transferred to Switzerland by the end of 1960), and will work in Africa for part of each year. The special purpose will be to put into operation recommendations which are expected to emerge from the Conference (Stage II) in extending international assistance in conservation practice and conservation education in Africa. The work of this unit would be closely integrated with the programmes in Africa of FAO, UNESCO and CCTA.

Stage III is estimated to cost about \$ 29,000 in its first year (salaries, travelling, documentation and administration). The source of funds has not yet been arranged for this urgent programme.

AFRICAN ADVISORY COMMITTEE

For the period until its next General Assembly in 1963 (which is tentatively scheduled for Africa) the working group recommends that IUCN set up a permanent Advisory Committee for this AFRICAN SPECIAL PROJECT, with provisional membership as follows :

E.B. Worthington, London (Chairman)  
L. Beadle, Rampala  
F. Bourlière, Paris  
F. Fraser Darling, New York  
M. Medani, Khartoum  
T. Monod, Dakar  
T. Riney, Salisbury  
G. Treichel (Secretary)

R. Fontaine (FAO Observer)  
F. Fournier (CCTA Observer)  
A. Gille (UNESCO Observer)

This Committee should report to the IUCN Executive Board via the IUCN Commission on Ecology (Chairman : E.H. Graham) whenever scientific questions are involved.

E.B. Worthington  
Chairman of IUCN African Working Group  
June 1960

George Treichel  
Staff Ecologist  
IUCN

AMENDEMENTS AUX STATUTS DE L'UNION

(tels qu'ils furent adoptés par la 25e session de l'Assemblée Générale à Varsovie le jeudi 16 juin)

A. FREQUENCE DES SESSIONS ORDINAIRES DE L'ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

Dans l'article IV,B,i), aux mots "deux ans" seront substitués les mots:  
"trois ans".

Dans l'article IV,D,1, aux mots "deux ans" seront substitués les mots :  
"trois ands".

L'article V,A,3 sera amendé comme suit: "Les membres du Conseil Exécutif seront élus soit pour six ans, soit pour trois ans, de telle manière que, dans la mesure du possible, à chaque session ordinaire de l'Assemblée Générale la moitié des membres aient terminé leurs mandats. A l'exception du Président, les membres sortants ne seront pas immédiatement rééligibles".

Dans l'article VI,1, aux mots "deux ans" seront substitués les mots:  
"trois ans".

Dans l'article VII,2, aux mots "deux ans" seront substitués les mots :  
"trois ans".

Dans l'article XI,1, aux mots "deux années" seront substitués les mots:  
"trois années".

B. NOMBRE DE MEMBRES DU CONSEIL EXECUTIF

Dans l'article V,A,1, aux mots "huit à quatorze" seront substitués les mots:  
"douze à dix-huit".

C. CONSEILLER FINANCIER

Dans l'article III, aux mots "un Conseil Exécutif, un Secrétariat et un Conseiller Financier" seront substitués les mots: "un Conseil Exécutif et un Secrétariat".

Dans l'article IV,B, le paragraphe iv) sera annulé; les paragraphes v) - xiii) deviendront les paragraphes iv) - xii).

L'article X sera annulé.

Dans l'article XI,1, aux mots "Conseiller Financier" seront substitués les mots "Conseil Exécutif"; 2, aux mots "Conseiller Financier" seront substitués les mots: "Secrétaire Général".

D. MEMBRES

Dans l'article 11,1, sous b) et sous c) au passage "sur préavis....des voix" seront substitués les mots suivants: "dont les candidatures ont été acceptées à l'unanimité par le Conseil Exécutif sous réserve de ratification par l'Assemblée Générale à la majorité des deux tiers des voix".

L'article XVI sera incorporé à l'article II comme paragraphe 3.

E. RAPPORT ANNUEL

Dans l'article VII, le paragraphe 6 deviendra le paragraphe 7 et un nouveau paragraphe 6 sera intercalé: "Le Secrétaire général soumettra chaque année à la première session ordinaire du Conseil Exécutif un rapport concernant les travaux réalisés par l'Union pendant l'année précédente ainsi qu'un compte de recettes et dépenses et un bilan = de fin d'année. Après avoir été approuvé par le Conseil Exécutif, ce rapport sera communiqué aux membres et publié de la façon que le Conseil Exécutif jugera utile".

F. UNIFICATION DANS L'EMPLOI DE CERTAINS TERMES DANS LES ARTICLES IV, V, VI, et VII.

Dans l'article IV,B, i) et vi), au mot "nomme" sera substitué le mot : "élit"; ii) et iii) au mot "désigne" sera substitué le mot: "élit". Dans l'article VI,1, au mot "nommés" sera substitué le mot "élus",

G. ORDRE DE CERTAINS ARTICLES

Les articles XI, XII et XIII seront respectivement numérotés X, XI et XII. Les articles XIV, XV et XVII seront respectivement numérotés XV, XIV et XIII.

AMENDMENTS TO THE STATUTES OF THE UNION

(As adopted by the 25th session of the General Assembly in  
Warsaw on Thursday, June 16th)

A. FREQUENCY OF ORDINARY SESSIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

In article IV,B, i) for the words "two years" substitute: "three years".

In article IV,D, 1, for the words "every second year" substitute:  
"every third year".

In article V,A, 3, the first sentence will be amended as follows :

"The members of the Executive Board shall be elected either for  
six years, or for three years, in such a way that as far as pos-  
sible at the end of each ordinary session of the General Assembly  
one half of the members will have to retire".

In article VI, 1, for the words "two years" substitute: "three years".

In article VII,2, for the words "two years" substitute: "three years".

In article XI, 1, for the words "two years" substitute; "three years".

B. NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

In article V,A, 1, for the words "eight to fourteen" substitute: "twelve  
to eighteen".

C. FINANCIAL ADVISER

In article III, for the words "an Executive Board, a Secretariat and a  
Financial Adviser" substitute: "an Executive Board and a Secretariat".

In article IV,B, delete paragraph iv); paragraphs v) - xiii) will become  
iv) - xii).

Article X will be deleted.

In article XI, 1, for the words "Financial Adviser" substitute: "Executive  
Board"; 2, for the words "Financial Adviser" substitute: "Secretary  
General".

D. MEMBERSHIP

In article II,1, under b) and under c) for the words "on the recommendation  
...votes cast" substitute: "whose application has been accepted unani-  
mously by the Executive Board, subject to ratification by the General  
Assembly with a majority of two thirds of the votes cast".

Article XVI shall be added to article II as paragraph 3.

E. ANNUAL REPORT

In article VII paragraph 6 shall become paragraph 7 and a new paragraph 6 will be inserted reading as follows: "The Secretary-General shall submit to the first ordinary session of the Executive Board each year a report on the activities of the Union during the prededing year, together with an account of the receipts and expenses and a balance sheet as at the end of the year. When approved by the Executive Board, this report will be sent to the members and published in the way the Executive Board deems fit".

F. UNIFORMITY IN THE USE OF SOME TERMS IN ARTICLES IV, V, VI and VII

In article IV, B, i),ii),iii) and vi), for the word "nominate" substitute:  
"elect".

In article IV, B, v), for the word "nominate" substitute: "appoint".

In article VI, 1, for the word "nominated" substitute: "elected".

G. ORDER OF ARTICLES

Articles XI, XII, XIII shall be numbered X, XI, XII respectively

Articles XIV, XV, XVII shall be numbered XV, XIV, XIII respectively.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTEES PAR L'ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

1. La Septième Assemblée Générale

-décide qu'une liaison doit être établie avec d'autres organismes internationaux intéressés, notamment la F.A.O., l'UNESCO et la CCTA, afin de lancer un projet africain dans un proche avenir. Ce projet aurait pour but d'informer l'opinion publique et de la convaincre par l'intermédiaire de ses dirigeants et des personnalités gouvernementales responsables, que l'application de mesures de conservation, basées sur des connaissances écologiques, servirait au mieux les intérêts de tous les pays africains.

Le programme devrait comprendre : a) un travail préparatoire comportant l'envoi d'une mission devant débiter dans le plus bref délai ; b) une conférence en Afrique au cours de l'année 1961 ; c) un organisme chargé d'assurer l'exécution des décisions de cette conférence.

2. La Septième Assemblée Générale

- considérant les changements extrêmement rapides qui menacent l'avenir de la faune et de la flore sauvages et des habitats naturels en Afrique ;
- accueille avec grande satisfaction les initiatives prises par l'UNESCO, la F.A.O. et autres autorités en vue d'intensifier leur soutien dans le domaine de l'éducation en Afrique, et particulièrement de celle des adultes, en matière de conservation et des problèmes qui s'y rapportent;
- et émet le voeu que des moyens plus importants soient mis en oeuvre avant que des dommages irréparables n'aient été infligés aux paysages, sol, faune, flore et autres ressources naturelles de l'Afrique.

(Présentée par la Délégation de la République du Soudan)

3. La Septième Assemblée Générale

- en raison de l'évolution de l'Afrique et des nombreux et rapides développements qui s'y produisent dans les domaines social, économique, politique et autres ;
- décide que, dans un proche avenir, l'Union accorde une attention particulière aux problèmes africains se rapportant à ses objectifs et, notamment, à la préparation de matériel éducatif. L'organisation de campagnes visant à stimuler la conservation de la faune et des forêts en assurant l'application des règlements en faveur de la protection de la nature par les organisations gouvernementales et non gouvernementales compétentes devra également être prise en considération.

4. La Septième Assemblée Générale

- à la suite de la correspondance échangée entre l'Union et l'Académie Royale des Sciences de Suède,

- souhaite que l'Union encourage tous les efforts entrepris en vue de satisfaire aux besoins en énergie de la Suède, de la Norvège et de la Finlande tout en évitant l'exploitation illimitée de tous leurs lacs et rivières. Il s'agit, notamment, des bassins des rivières Torne et Kalix qui, dans leur état actuel, presque intact, représentent, aux points de vue scientifique, pédagogique, touristique et esthétique, une valeur inestimable pour les générations présentes et futures, non seulement pour les Scandinaves mais aussi pour les hommes de sciences et les visiteurs du monde entier.

#### 5. La Septième Assemblée Générale

- note avec satisfaction le fait que les représentations faites par l'Union en 1952 ont contribué à résoudre d'une manière satisfaisante les problèmes concernant le Parc National de Daisetsusan et le Parc National de Chubusangaku ;
- en conséquence, décide que l'Union attire l'attention des autorités compétentes du Japon sur la nécessité de protéger les landes de Ozo-ga-hara dans le Parc National Nikko, ainsi que la rivière Kumano et son affluent, la rivière Kitayama. Ces deux rivières constituent un site d'une beauté exceptionnelle reliant la chaîne de montagnes à la côte dans le Parc National de Yoshino-Kumano et sont, l'une et l'autre, menacées par des projets hydro-électriques.

#### 6. La Septième Assemblée Générale

- appuie vivement la résolution présentée par le Conseil International pour la Protection des Oiseaux - Tokio, 1960 - exprimant le voeu que le Traité International Antarctique déjà proposé comprenne des mesures appropriées dans le but d'assurer la conservation de la faune et demande instamment que des zones de protection inviolables soient réservées à cette faune polaire unique et à ses habitats naturels ;
- de plus, elle appuie la recommandation faite par le Symposium Antarctique du Conseil International des Unions Scientifiques - Buenos Aires, 1954 - selon laquelle le Comité Spécial pour les Recherches Antarctiques (SCAR) serait invité à préparer des règlements normalisés en faveur de la protection de la faune et de la flore antarctiques et de leur milieu et que les Etats membres seraient incités à en assurer la stricte application.

#### 7. La Septième Assemblée Générale

- note avec satisfaction les mesures prises récemment dans certains pays afin de faire face à la nécessité urgente d'assurer un enseignement supérieur dans le domaine de la conservation et de la gestion des ressources naturelles, notamment par la création de chaires universitaires, de cours pour étudiants avancés et d'instituts ou autres cours d'enseignement supérieur,
- et invite toutes les autorités intéressées à combler par priorité les graves et nombreuses lacunes qui subsistent dans ce domaine et à y remédier sans délai en instituant un plus grand nombre de cours d'enseignement supérieur et en renforçant l'aide matérielle consacrée à cette nécessité vitale.

#### 8. La Septième Assemblée Générale

- considérant que la Huitième Réunion Technique de l'Union en examinant à Varsovie en juin 1960 l'influence de l'homme et du développement technologique moderne sur la nature et les ressources naturelles a demandé que l'Union attire l'attention, une fois de plus et avec insistance, sur les conséquences graves qui découleront fatalement de l'accroissement prodigieux du nombre d'êtres humains ;
- constatant que l'expérience a montré le bien-fondé du message suivant envoyé par l'Union au Congrès Mondial de la Population tenu à Rome en

"En effet, l'accroissement de la production mondiale des denrées alimentaires suit avec peine, ou ne pourra que suivre difficilement, si elle y parvient, l'augmentation démographique de la planète et souvent, malgré les efforts des techniciens, elle le fait au prix d'un appauvrissement des sols ou des eaux, de destructions de forêts ou de groupements d'espèces sauvages et, finalement, d'une érosion s'étendant à d'immenses régions du globe."

- constatant, en outre, que, depuis 1954, la population mondiale s'est accrue de 250 millions d'individus ;
- manifeste la profonde inquiétude que lui inspire cette situation et insiste auprès des autorités internationales et nationales compétentes afin qu'elles intensifient leurs programmes de recherche et d'action. De tels programmes devraient pouvoir s'appuyer sur les compétences et connaissances requises pour que puissent être prises des mesures acceptables et efficaces visant à établir un équilibre rationnel entre les ressources naturelles et le taux d'accroissement de la population humaine.

#### 9. La Septième Assemblée Générale

- manifeste le souci que lui cause l'absence persistante, dans un certain nombre de pays, de mesures officielles assurant l'accomplissement du devoir des peuples de sauvegarder la terre ;
- et, en conséquence, recommande que dans tous les pays, notamment ceux en voie de développement, des mesures en faveur d'une planification des paysages et d'un contrôle coordonné des modifications intervenant dans l'usage des terres soient maintenues et reconnues comme élément essentiel d'une saine administration.

#### 10. La Septième Assemblée Générale

- décide que l'Union recommande que des recherches écologiques soient entreprises dans les Parcs Nationaux et dans d'autres régions naturelles des forêts holarctiques afin d'obtenir une meilleure compréhension des rapports existant entre le climat, le sol, la végétation et la faune de tels milieux, une coordination étroite devant être établie entre les méthodes à appliquer au cours de ces recherches dans les différentes zones choisies pour ces études. Des études semblables devraient également être entreprise dans d'autres régions.

11. La Septième Assemblée Générale

- exprime le voeu que l'Union stimule l'échange de connaissances entre, d'une part, les scientifiques s'occupant de la lutte chimique et biologique et, d'autre part, ceux qui s'intéressent à la protection de la nature, ceci afin de favoriser l'application pratique du résultat des observations et des recherches.

12. La Septième Assemblée Générale

- constatant que le Gorille de montagne est effectivement protégé depuis 31 ans déjà dans le Parc National Albert, dans le Congo oriental, et qu'aucune mesure semblable n'a été prise pour la protection du Gorille de plaine,
- insiste auprès des Gouvernements africains dont les territoires abritent le Gorille de plaine afin qu'ils établissent sans délai des parcs nationaux inviolables ou des réserves intégrales en vue d'assurer une protection permanente de ces gorilles.

13. La Septième Assemblée Générale

- recommande que des mesures immédiates soient prises pour rétablir dans le Parc National Albert la protection totale de l'habitat du Gorille de montagne, habitat actuellement gravement menacé par les incursions de troupeaux de bétail en provenance du Ruanda et des régions voisines.

14. La Septième Assemblée Générale

- considérant que l'existence de certains animaux rares est directement menacée par l'exportation illégale de leur pays d'origine, suivie de leur importation légale dans d'autres pays,
- approuve chaleureusement les mesures prises par certains pays qui ont soumis à restriction l'importation de tels animaux,
- et décide que l'U.I.C.N. devrait demander instamment à tous les gouvernements qui n'ont pas encore établi de telles restrictions à l'importation, en harmonie avec les lois d'exportation des pays d'origine, de les établir au plus tôt et d'aider ainsi ces pays à protéger les animaux en voie d'extermination.

15. Profondément impressionnés par les magnifiques Gorges du Dunajec dans le Parc National de Pieniny, les participants de la Septième Assemblée Générale sont convaincus que ces gorges constituent une des plus grandes curiosités botaniques et naturelles de l'Europe. S'étendant des deux côtés des gorges, ce Parc National limitrophe, fruit des efforts de la Pologne et de la Tchécoslovaquie, est devenu l'exemple typique d'une collaboration internationale et peut être considéré comme modèle pour tous les travaux semblables. La valeur scientifique et touristique du Parc National limitrophe de Pieniny, dans lequel sont préservées les beautés incomparables de cette chaîne de montagnes mérite d'être popularisée dans le monde entier.

L'Assemblée exprime sa reconnaissance à tous ceux qui ont oeuvré avec persévérance pour assurer la protection de la nature en Pologne et en Tchécoslovaquie. Elle émet le voeu que ce Parc conserve son intégrité pour les générations futures.

#### Déclaration

La Septième Assemblée Générale de l'Union Internationale pour la Conservation de la Nature et de ses Ressources accueillerait avec une profonde satisfaction la présentation devant l'Assemblée Générale des Nations Unies d'une résolution en faveur des principes de la conservation de la nature et de leur application pratique dans les domaines économique et social.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1. The Seventh General Assembly

- resolves that consultation should be held with other international organizations concerned, in particular with F.A.O., UNESCO and C.C.T.A., in order to launch an African project in the early future. This project would be designed to inform and influence public opinion, through its leaders and responsible persons in the Governments, that the applications of conservation practices, based on ecological knowledge, is in the best interests of all African countries.

The programme of operation should include a) preparatory work including a field mission to be commenced as soon as possible ; b) a conference in Africa during 1961 ; c) an organization for following up the decisions of that Conference.

2. The Seventh General Assembly,

- in view of the extremely rapid changes threatening the future of wild life and of natural habitats in Africa,
- welcomes the initiatives of UNESCO and F.A.O. and other authorities in intensifying support for education, and especially for adult education, in Africa on conservation and related subjects,
- and expresses the hope that greatly increased support will be found for such purposes before irreparable harm has been done to the African landscape, soil, fauna, flora and other natural resources.

(Proposed by the Delegation of the Republic of the Sudan)

3. The Seventh General Assembly,

- in view of the emergence of Africa and the many rapid social, economic, political and other developments taking place in this continent,
- resolves that the Union give special attention during the immediate future to African problems, including educational materials and campaigns to promote the conservation of animals and forests and to secure the enforcement of rules for protection of wildlife by appropriate governmental and non-governmental organizations.

4. The Seventh General Assembly,

- following correspondence between the Union and the Royal Academy of Sciences of Sweden,
- resolves that the Union encourage every effort to satisfy the demand for energy in Sweden, Norway and Finland without unrestrained exploitation of their rivers and lakes, especially the Torne and Kalix River systems, which in their present nearly natural state are of such high scientific, educational, recreational and scenic value to this and future generations, not only to Scandinavians but also to scientists and other visitors from all over the world.

5. The Seventh General Assembly

- notes with satisfaction that representations made by the Union in 1952 have assisted in the satisfactory resolution of problems concerning the Daisetsusan National Park, and the Chubusangaku National Park,
- and therefore resolves that the Union invite the attention of appropriate authorities in Japan to the desirability of protecting the Oze-ga-hara Moor in Nikko National Park and also the Kumano River and its tributary, the Kitayama River, which provide an outstanding scenic connection between the mountain ranges and the seacoast in the Yoshino-Kumano National Park and are both endangered by the proposed hydroelectric schemes.

6. The Seventh General Assembly

- strongly supports the resolution proposed by the International Council for Bird Preservation (Tokyo, 1960) that the proposed Antarctic International Treaty include appropriate measures designed to maintain the fauna, and urges the setting aside of inviolable areas for the conservation of this unique polar fauna and its natural environment ;
- in addition, supports the action recommended by the Antarctic Symposium of the International Council of Scientific Unions (Buenos Aires, 1954) that the Special Committee for Antarctic Research be invited to prepare standard regulations which will provide for the protection of the Antarctic fauna and flora and their habitat, and that member nations be encouraged to ensure their enforcement.

7. The Seventh General Assembly

- notes with satisfaction the steps which have lately been taken in a few countries to meet the urgent need for provision of advanced training in conservation and natural resources management, especially by the setting up of University Chairs, courses of post-graduate instruction and institutes or other courses of higher studies ;
- invites all authorities concerned to review as a matter of urgency the many extensive gaps which remain to be filled in different parts of this field, and to take early action to secure adequate facilities through the institution of more courses of advanced training and the provision of expanded support for this vital requirement.

8. - Whereas the Eighth Technical Meeting of the Union in reviewing at Warsaw in June 1960 the impact of man and modern technological development on nature and natural resources has urged the Union once more to call attention most urgently to the grave consequences which must result from the immensely increased number of human beings ;
- whereas experience has demonstrated the truth of the Union's message to the World Population Congress in Rome, 1954, that

"The increase of world food production hardly matches, if indeed it can continue to match, the increase of world population. Often, in spite of the efforts of experts, it achieves this only at the cost of an impoverishment of soil and water resources and a destruction of forests or of animal and plant communities and lastly of erosion affecting large regions of the earth." ;

- whereas since 1954 the population of the world has increased by 250 million persons ;;

the Seventh General Assembly

- accordingly expresses its deep concern over this matter and urges competent international and national authorities to intensify their programmes of research and of action. Such programmes should be supported by sufficient skill and knowledge to ensure acceptable and effective measures for achieving a reasonable balance between natural resources and the rate of human increase.

9. The Seventh General Assembly

- expresses concern at the continuing absence in a number of countries of official provision for fulfilling the duty of trusteeship to safeguard the future of the land,
- and, accordingly recommends that in all countries, especially rapidly developing countries, measures for comprehensive landscape planning and co-ordinated public control over changes in land use should be recognized and maintained as an essential feature of good government.

10. The Seventh General Assembly

- resolves that the Union recommend that ecological research be undertaken in National Parks and other natural areas of holarctic forests in order to obtain a better understanding of the interrelationships of the climate, soil, vegetation and fauna of such habitats, the methods for such research to be closely co-ordinated between the areas chosen for study. Comparable studies could well be undertaken in other geographical areas.

11. The Seventh General Assembly

- urges that the Union shall promote the exchange of knowledge between scientists working on chemical and biological control and those concerned with nature protection in order to promote the practical application of the results of observations and research.

12. The Seventh General Assembly,

- considering that the Mountain Gorilla has been effectively protected for the past 31 years in the Albert National Park in the Eastern Congo, and that no similar provision has yet been made for the protection of the Lowland Gorilla,
- urges African governments whose territories include the range of the Lowland Gorilla to establish inviolable national parks or integral reserves without delay, to assure permanent protection of these gorillas.

13. The Seventh General Assembly

- recommends that urgent measures be taken to restore in the Albert National Park the total protection of the mountain Gorilla habitat at present gravely threatened by the incursion of cattle herds from Ruanda and adjoining areas.

14. The Seventh General Assembly

- believing- that a major threat to the existence of some rare animals is their illegal exportation from the country of origin, followed by their legal importation into other countries ;
- warmly approves the action of those countries which have restricted the importation of such animals ;
- now resolves that the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources should urge all governments who do not yet restrict the importation of rare animals in harmony with the export laws of the countries of origin, to do so. now and thereby support the efforts of those countries to preserve animals in danger of extermination.

15. Deeply moved by the splendour of the Dunajec Gorges in the Pieniny National Park, the participants of the Seventh General Assembly are convinced that these Gorges represent one of the greatest botanical and natural sights in Europe. This limitrophe National Park stretching along both sides of the Gorges, which is the culmination of efforts by Poland and Czechoslovakia, has become the typical example of international collaboration and may be taken as a model for all similar endeavours. The scientific and touristic value of the limitrophe National Park of Pieniny where the incomparable beauties of this mountain range are preserved, deserves to be popularized all over the world.

The Assembly expresses its gratitude to all those who have laboured persistently to assure the protection of nature in Poland and Czechoslovakia. It recommends that this Park be preserved in its entirety for future generations.

Statement

The Seventh General Assembly of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources would welcome the introduction in the United Nations General Assembly of a resolution supporting the principles of nature conservation and the practical application thereof in economic and social affairs.

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