

IUCN PUBLICATIONS NEW SERIES

Supplementary papers  
Documents supplémentaires  
N°1

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

INTERNATIONAL UNION  
FOR  
CONSERVATION OF NATURE  
AND NATURAL RESOURCES

HUITIÈME ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE  
EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

NAIROBI - KENYA - SEPTEMBER 1963

PROCÈS-VERBAUX  
PROCEEDINGS

Publiés par l'UICN



Published by IUCN

MORGES  
SUISSE — SWITZERLAND  
1964

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

INTERNATIONAL UNION  
FOR  
CONSERVATION OF NATURE  
AND NATURAL RESOURCES

HUITIEME ASSEMBLEE GENERALE  
EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Nairobi, Kenya, September 16 - 24 Septembre 1963

PROCES-VERBAUX  
PROCEEDINGS

Publiés par l'U.I.C.N.

Published by I.U.C.N.

M O R G E S

1964

L I S T E    D E S    P A R T I C I P A N T S

L I S T    O F    P A R T I C I P A N T S

- G = Délégué d'un Etat membre : Delegate of a member State  
D = Délégué d'une organisation membre : Delegate of a member organisation  
DI = Délégué d'une organisation membre internationale : Delegate of an International member organisation  
OG = Observateur d'un Etat membre ou non-membre : Observer of a member or non-member State  
OI = Observateur d'une organisation internationale non-membre : Observer of a non-member International Organisation  
OD = Observateur d'une organisation membre ou non-membre : Observer of a member or non-member organisation  
SO = Observateur spécial participant à titre personnel : Special observer participating in a personal capacity  
M = Membre du Conseil Exécutif ou d'une Commission : Member of the Executive Board or a Commission

ARGENTINA - ARGENTINE

QUEVEDO, Casiano Victor  
Centro Nacional de  
Investigaciones Agropecuarias  
Instituto de Suelos y  
Agrotecnia  
Cervino 3101,  
Buenos Aires

AUSTRIA - AUTRICHE

GAMS, Helmut  
Botanisches Institute der  
Universität Innsbruck  
Storwartstr. 15  
Innsbruck

M Ecology Commission  
OG Gouvernement du Tyrol  
D Ligue autrichienne pour la  
Protection de la Nature  
(Oesterreichischer  
Naturschutzbund)

BECHUANAUALAND - BETCHUANALAND

BROMFISLD, P. F.  
Game Department  
Francistown

OD Game Department, Bechuanaland  
Protectorate

BELGIUME - BELGIQUE

HARROY, Jean-Paul 62, Avenue George Bergmann, <u>Bruxelles 5</u> Mrs, Harroy	M Parks Commission D Ardenne et Gaume
VAN DEN BERGH, Walter K. Palace Reine Astrid 26, <u>Antwerp</u> Mrs. Van den Bergh	D Societé Royale de Zoologie d'Anvers D Koninklijke Vereniging voor Natuuren Stedenschoon
VANDER ELST, Charles J. M. E. 32, Longue Rue de l'Hopital <u>Anvers</u>	M Executive Board G Gouvernement belge D Conseil International de la Chasse
VERSCHUREN, Jacques 61, rue Hobbema <u>Bruxelles 4</u>	M Survival Service Commission SO

GAMEROUN

FLIZOT, Pierre Inspection des Chasses Nord Cameroun <u>Garoua</u>	OD Département des Chasses du Nord Gameroun OD Office National du Tourisme pour le Nord Cameroun
--	---

CANADA

CHURCHMAN, J.W. 3019 Whitmore Avenue, <u>Regina</u> - Saskatchewan	OG The Government of Canada
COLEMAN, John E. B. Norlite Building, 150 Wellington Street, <u>Ottawa</u> - Ontario	M Parks Commission OD Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, National Parka Branch, Canada
HELMSLEY, Alan F. Parks branch Department of Lands and Forests Parliament Buildings <u>Toronto</u> - Ontario	D Department of Lands and Forests Province of Ontario
LIVINGSTON, John Allen 27 Nanton Avenue, <u>Toronto 5</u>	M Education Commission D Canadian Audubon Society OD Canadian Broadcasting Corporation

CNAD - TCHAD

KRIGA, Mahamat  
Ministère du Tourisme et des  
Eaux et Forêts  
Fort-Lamy

OG Gouvernement du Tchad

NICOL, Jacques  
Direction des Eaux, Forêts et  
Chasses  
B.P. 447,  
Fort-Lamy

OG Gouvernement du Tchad

COLOMBIA - COLOMBIE

LEHMANN, F. Carlos  
Ministerio de Agricultura,  
Bogota

OG The Government of Colombia

CONGO (Léopoldville)

MUKOKA, Patrice  
34 avenue des Flamboyants  
Léopoldville - Kalima

OG Gouvernement Central Congolais

RAHM, Urs  
Directeur Général d'IRSAC  
Bukavu  
Mrs. Rahm

SO

COSTA RICA

BUDOWSKI, Gerardo  
Instituto Interamericano de  
Ciencias Agricolas,  
Turrialba

OI Organisation of American States

CZECHOSLOVAKIA - TCHECOSLOVAQUIE

VESELY, Jaroslav  
Valdstynske - Namesti 4  
Mala Strana,  
Praha 1

M Education Commission  
D State Institute of Relics and  
Conservation of Nature

DAHOMY

ADANDE, Alexandre  
Ministère de l'Agriculture  
et de la Coopération,  
Porto-Novo

G Gouvernement du Dahomey

DAHOMÉY (contd.)

AISSI, Théophile B.P, 393 <u>Cotonou</u>	OD Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Coopération
DUBREUIL, Jacques B.P. 393 <u>Cotonou</u>	OD Département de l'Agriculture et de la Coopération

DENMARK - DANEMARK

AABERG, Henning Royal Danish Consulate P.O. Box 412, <u>Nairobi</u> - Kenya Mrs. Aaberg	G The Government of Denmark
HORSTEN, William Stockholmsgade 27, <u>Copenhagen</u> Mrs, Floraten	D Friluftsradet
JENSEN, Vagn Ministry of Education <u>Copenhagen</u>	D Danmarks Naturfredningsforening
LAURITZEN, Frede Strandboulevard 5, <u>Copenhagen O</u>	D Friluftsradet

ECUADOR - EQUATEUR

ACOSTA-SOLIS, Misael Instituto Ecuatoriano de Ciencias Naturales <u>Quito</u>	OG
--	----

ETHIOPIA - ETHIOPIE

BEALS, Edward Wesley University College P.O. Box 399, <u>Addis Ababa</u>	CD Haile Selassie I University
INGERSOL, Robert H. Department of Zoology Imperial Ethiopian College of Agriculture Box 138, <u>Dire Dawa</u>	OD Imperial Ethiopian College of Agriculture of the Haile Selassie I University

ETHIOPIA - ETHIOPIE (contd.)

KELECHA, Wolde Mikael  
Department of Forestry and  
Wildlife  
Ministry of Agriculture,  
Imperial Ethiopian Government  
P.O. Box 1232,  
Addis Ababa

OD Forestry Department

FINLAND - EINLANDE

SOYRINKI, Niilo  
Department of Botany-  
University of Oulu,  
Oula

OG The Government of Finland  
D The Finnish League for the  
Protection of Nature

FRANCE

AVERY DE LA SALLE, Mrs, M. D.  
19, avenue Franklin D. Roosevelt  
Paris 8

D Fédération française des sociétés  
de sciences naturelles

BOURLIERE, F.  
15, avenue de Tourville,  
Paris 7  
Mrs. Bourlière

M Executive Board  
OD Université de Paris

DORST. Jean  
55, rue de Buffon,  
Paris 5

M Survival Service Commission  
DI International Council for Bird  
Preservation  
OD Museum National d'Histoire  
Naturelle

EDMOND-BLANC, François  
42, boulevard Maillot,  
Neuilly-sur-Seine

DI International Council for Bird  
Preservation

GRANDJOUAN, J. O.  
P.O. Box 2271,  
Nairobi - Kenya

OG The French Government

LAMOTTE, Maxime  
116, boulevard Raspail,  
Paris 6  
Mrs. Lamotte

SO

MANGENOT, Georges  
26, Square de Clignancourt,  
Paris 18

OD Office de la Recherche  
Scientifique Outre-Mer (ORSTOM)

FRAKCE (Contd.)

MONOD, Théodore  
6, Square Port Royal,  
Paris 13  
Mrs. Monod

M Education & Parks Commissions  
D Académie des Sciences  
D Muséum National d'Histoire  
Naturelle  
D Institut français d'Afrique noire

GERMANY - ALLEMAGNE

BURHENNE, Wolfgang E.  
Koblenzerstrasse 214,  
Bonn

M Legislation Commission  
D Schutzgemeinschaft Deutsches Wild  
D Deutscher Naturschutaring  
D Vereinigung Deutscher  
Gewässerschutz  
D Deutsche Gartenbau Gesellschaft E.V.  
D Bayerisches Staatsministerium  
des Innern  
D Bund Naturschutz in Bayern  
D Deutscher Jagdschutz-Verband e.V.  
OD Internationale Technographische  
Gesellschaft  
OI World 'wildlife Fund

GRZIMEK, Bernhard  
Zoological Gardens,  
Frankfurt a.M.

D Zoological Society of 1858,  
Frankfurt a.M.  
OI World wildlife Fund

HOCHSTRASSER, Paul  
Verein Naturschutzpark e.V.  
Ballindamm 2/3,  
Hamburg 1

D Verein Naturschutzpark e.V.

KRAGH, Gert  
Landeshaus,  
Constantinstrasse 2,  
Köln - Dentz 5

SO

KOTTER, H. R.  
University of Bonn  
Nussallee 11,  
Bonn

SO

LOHMEYER, Heinrich  
Heerstrasse 110,  
532 Bad Godesberg

G The Government of the German  
Federal Republic

SCAURTE, Werner T.  
Lauenburg,  
404 Neuss/Rhine

OI World Wildlife Fund

SCHUMACHER, Eugen  
Portenlangerstrasse 1 b,  
Grünwald b/München



GERMANY - ALLEMAGNE (contd.)

SIOLI, Harald  
Hydrobiologische Anstalt der  
Max-Planck-Gesellschaft,  
August-Thienemannstrasse 2,  
Postfach 89,  
Plon (Holstein)

M Ecology Commission  
SO

SOLTMANN, Otto  
Consulate General of the  
German Federal Republic  
Nairobi - Kenya

G The Government of the German  
Federal Republic

WALTER, Heinrich  
Botanisches Institut  
7 Stuttgart-Hohenheim  
Mrs. Walter

OD Agricultural University Hohenheim

GHANA

AMOA-AWUAH, Kwaku  
Forestry Division,  
Ministry of Agriculture,  
Accra

OG Government of Ghana  
D Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry  
Division

ASIBEY, Emmanuel O. A.  
Game and Wildlife Management  
Branch  
P.O. Box 8,  
Damongo

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry  
D Division

THOMAS, John Donald  
Zoology Department,  
University of Ghana,  
Legon, Accra

Zoology Department, University  
OD of Ghana

GREECE - GRECE

SPYRATOS, Solon  
P.O. Box 2086,  
Nairobi - Kenya

D Club Alpin Hellénique

INDIA - INDE

DHARMAKUMARSINHJI,  
Kumar Shri  
Dilbahar,  
Bhavnagar,  
Gujarat

D Bombay Natural History Society



ITALY - ITALIE (contd.)

TOSCHI, Augusto  
S. Giacomo 9,  
Bologna G The Government of Italy  
D Laboratorio di Zoologia  
applicata alla Caccia

JAPAN - JAPON

IMANISHI, Kinji  
Nature Conservation Society  
of Japan D Nature Conservation Society  
of Japan  
Toranomom-Denki-Building  
15 Shiba-Nishikubo-Akefune-cho  
Minato-ku  
Tokyo

TAMURA, Tuyosi  
Nature Conservation Society  
of Japan Member of Honour  
M Parks Commission  
D Nature Conservation Society  
of Japan  
Toranomom-Denki-Building  
15 Shiba-Nishikubo-Akefune-cho D National Parks Association  
of Japan  
Minato-ku  
Tokyo

TOMIKAWA, Morimichi  
Nature Conservation Society  
of Japan D Nature Conservation Society  
of Japan  
Toranomom-Denki-Building  
15 Shiba-Nishikubo-Akefune-cho  
Minato-ku  
Tokyo

UMESAO, Tadao  
Nature Conservation Society  
of Japan D Nature Conservation Society  
of Japan  
Toranomom-Denki-Building  
15 Shiba-Nishikubo-Akefune-cho  
Minato-ku  
Tokyo

KENYA

AGNEW, A. D. Q. SO  
c/o The Royal College  
P.O. Box 30197,  
Nairobi

ALHAJ, A. G. S. OD East African Wildlife Society  
P.O. Box 1670,  
Nairobi

KENYA (contd.)

ARGYLE, M. C. P.O. Box 30037, <u>Nairobi</u>	OD Ministry of Natural Resources
BAKER, B. H. Ministry of Natural Resources P.O. Box 30027, <u>Nairobi</u>	OD Ministry of Natural Resources
BARNETT, Rev. Bro. Charles P.O. Box 314, <u>Thika</u>	OD Mangu High School, Thika
BEATON, W. G. E.A.V.R.O. P.O. <u>Kabete</u>	SO
BOGDAN, A. V. Crosslands Research Station P.O. <u>Kitale</u>	OD Department of Agriculture
BROCKLESBY, D. W. Veterinary Research Office E.A.V.R.O. P.O. Box 32, <u>Kikuyu</u>	OD East African Veterinary Research Organisation
BROWN, K. A. P.O. Box 24953, Karen, <u>Nairobi</u>	OD Royal National Parks of Kenya
BROWN, Leslie H. P.O. Box 24916, <u>Karen</u>	SO
CARCASSON, R. H. Coryndon Museum P.O. Box 658, <u>Nairobi</u>	OD Coryndon Museum
COE, Malcolm James c/o Royal College, P.O. Box 30197, <u>Nairobi</u>	OD Royal College
COWIE, M. Royal National Parks of Kenya P.O. Box 2076, <u>Nairobi</u>	M Survival Service Commission D Royal National Parks of Kenya

KENYA (contd.)

DAGG, Matthew EAAFRO P.O, Box 21, <u>Kikuyu</u>	OD	East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organisation
DAVIES, Alan c/o East African Wildlife Society <u>Nairobi</u>	D	East African Wildlife Society
DENIS, Mrs. Michaela P.O. Box 15033, <u>Nairobi</u>	OD	Armand Denis Productions Inc.
EDWARDS, John Keith Water Resources Authority Ministry of Natural Resources P.O. Box 30028, <u>Nairobi</u>	OD	Ministry of Natural Resources
GECAGA, B.M. Royal College P.O. Box 30197, <u>Nairobi</u>	OD	Honorary Vice-President of the General Assembly The Royal College
GIBSON, I. G. P.O. Box 23, <u>Machakos</u>	OD	Department of Veterinary Sciences
GLOVER, P. E. c/o Veterinarian Laboratories P.O. Kabete <u>Kabete</u>	D	East African wildlife Society
GRAHAM, A. D. Ministry of Natural Resources P.O. Box 30027, <u>Nairobi</u>	OD	Ministry of Natural Resources
GREENWAY, P. J. P.O. Box 20209, <u>Nairobi</u>	SO	
GRIMWOOD, I. R. The Game Department P.O. Box 241, <u>Nairobi</u>	D OD	Ministry of Natural Resources Game Department, Kenya

KENYA (Contd.)

GWYNNE, Michael Douglas EAAFRO P.O. Box 21, <u>Kikuyu</u>	OD	East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organisation
HARTHOORN, A. H. Dept. of Physiology and Biochemistry The Royal College, P.O. Box 30197, <u>Nairobi</u>	OD	The Royal College, Faculty of Veterinary Science
HAUPT, Denys Rae P.O. Box 30016, <u>Nairobi</u>	OD	Ministry of Health and Housing
HILTON, A. J. P.O. Box 2076, Nairobi Mrs. Hilton	OD	Royal National Parks of Kenya
HOLDEN, F. T. P.O. Box 396, <u>Nairobi</u>	OD	Royal National Parks of Kenya
HOLLOWAY, Colin W. Forestry Department, Ministry of Natural Resources P.O. Box 30027, <u>Nairobi</u>	SO	
HOMAN, Franklin Derek P.O. Box 30027, <u>Nairobi</u>	OD	Ministry of Natural Resources
IRWIN, A. c/o African Life Publications <u>Nairobi</u>	D	East African Wild Life Society
JOYCE, Vernon R. P.O. Box 30023, <u>Nairobi</u>	OD	Desert Locust Control Organisation for Eastern Africa
KEARNEY, H. W. D. P.O. Box 2076, <u>Nairobi</u> Mrs. Kearney	OD	Royal National Parks of Kenya
KETTLE, D. S. Zoology Department, Royal College P.O. Box 30197, <u>Nairobi</u>	OD	The Royal College, Nairobi

KENYA (contd.)

LEAKEY, L. S. B. Centre for Prehistory and Palaentology, P.O. Box 30239, <u>Nairobi</u>	OD	Coryndon Museum
LEDGER, Horace Philip EAAFRO P.O. Box 21, <u>Kikuyu</u>	OD	East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organisation
LIND, Dr. Edna Botany Department The Royal College, P.O. Box 30197, <u>Nairobi</u>	OD	The Royal College, Nairobi
LOUPEKINE, I. S. Geology Department The Royal College, P.O. Box 30197, <u>Nairobi</u>	OD	The Royal College, Nairobi
MANN, I. Animal Industry Section Veterinary Department P.O. Kabete, <u>Kabete</u>	SO	
MARKHAM, Sir Charles, Bart. Kuwinda <u>Langata</u>	OD	Royal National Parks of Kenya
MATHEWS, Denis Owen East Africa Tourist Travel Association Marlborough Gardens, P.O. Box 2013, <u>Nairobi</u>	SO	
MORGAN, W. T. W. Royal College, P.O. Box 30197, <u>Nairobi</u>	OD	The Royal College, Nairobi
MUGURO, Wilson M. P.O. Box 30025, <u>Nairobi</u>	OD	Ministry of Information, Broadcasting and Tourism

KENYA (contd.)

OLINDO, Perez Malande Kenya Game Department P.O. Box 241, <u>Nairobi</u>	SO
OTIENO, N. C. Royal College, P.O. Box 30197, <u>Nairobi</u>	OD East African Academy
PEBERDY, J. R. Ministry of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 30027, <u>Nairobi</u>	OD Department of Agriculture
FOLDING, J. B. Royal College, P.O. Box 30197, <u>Nairobi</u>	OD The Royal College, Nairobi
Earl of PORTSMOUTH P.O. Box 322, <u>Kitale</u>	OD E. A. Natural Resources Research Council
RISLEY, E. H. P.O. Box 20110, <u>Nairobi</u>	D East African Wildlife Society
ROBERTS, Ieuan, Langford P.O. Box 30043, <u>Nairobi</u>	OG The Government of Kenya
ROBINSON, John Brian Dudley EAAFRO P.O. Box 21, <u>Kikuyu</u>	OD East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organisation
SAGINI, Lawrence George Minister of Natural Resources P.O. Box 30027, <u>Nairobi</u>	OG Honorary Vice-President of the General Assembly
SALE, John B. c/o Royal College, P.O. Box 30197, <u>Nairobi</u>	OD The Royal College, Nairobi
SALZER, F. Managing Director of the United Touring Co. of Africa Ltd. <u>Nairobi</u>	



KENYA (contd.)

SCHENKEL, Rudolph c/o Royal College P.O. Box 30197, <u>Nairobi</u>	OD	The Royal College, Nairobi
SMART, J. B. P.O. Box 30027, <u>Nairobi</u>	OD	Ministry of Natural Resources
STEWART, D. R. M. P.O. Box 241, <u>Nairobi</u>	SO	
STRUHSAKER, Thomas T. c/o The Warden Masai Amboseli Reserve, P.O. Namanga, <u>Namanga</u>	SO	
TURNBULL, Sir Richard Central Land Board P.O. Box 30445, <u>Nairobi</u>	SO	
WALKER, Miss Jane B. E.A.V.R.O. P.O. Box 32, <u>Kikuyu</u>	OD	East African Veterinary Research Organisation
WATSON, C. F. Fisheries Department Ministry of Natural Resources P.O. Box 30027, <u>Nairobi</u>	OD	
WEEB, C. S. Coryndon Museum P.O. Box 658, <u>Nairobi</u>	SO	Ministry of Natural Resources
WHITEHEAD, P. W. J. P.O. Box 1822, <u>Nairobi</u>	SO	
WILLIAMS, John G. Coryndon Museum P.O. Box 658, <u>Nairobi</u>	OD	Coryndon Museum

KENYA (contd.)

WILKINSON, Walter  
EAAFHO  
P.O. Box 21,  
Kikuyu

OD East African Agriculture and  
Forestry Organisation

WOODLEY, F. W.  
P.O. Box 22,  
Nyeri  
Mrs. Woodley

OD Royal National Parks of Kenya

WOODRIDGE, E. I.  
Department of Veterinary  
Services  
P.O. Kabete  
Kabete

OD Department of Veterinary Services

KOREA - COREE

CHOI BYUNG SOON  
Phyongyang

D Korean Association for Protection  
of Nature

KIM EUNG SANG  
Phyongyang

D Korean Association for Protection  
of Nature

LI JOU BOK  
Phyongyang

D Korean Association for Protection  
of Nature

LI KYUNG HO  
Phyongyang

D Korean Association for Protection  
of Nature

NETHERLANDS - PAYS-BAS

BROUWER, Gerrit A.  
de Genestetlaan 32,  
Bilthoven  
Mrs. J. I. Brouwer-Pierson

D Vereniging tot Behoud van Natuur-  
monumenten in Nederland.  
D Nederlandse Vereniging tot Bescher-  
ming van Vogels

GOUDSWAARD, Johannes  
Jan van Loonslaan 20 A,  
Rotterdam 1

M Education Commission  
D Koninklijke Nederlandse Natuur-  
historische Vereniging

KUENEN, D. J.  
Zoological Laboratory  
Kaiserstraat 63  
Leiden

M Ecology Commission  
OG The Netherlands Government

MORZER-BRUYNS, M. F.  
c/o RIVON  
Soestdijkseweg 33 N,  
Bilthoven

M Ecology Commission  
OG The Netherlands Government

NETHERLANDS - PAYS-BAS (Contd.)

OORTHUYNS, F. c/o Ministry of Education, Arts and Sciences, Nieuwe Uitleg 1, <u>The Hague</u>	OG	The Netherlands Government
ROHLING, F. P. Th. Nieuwe Uitleg 1, <u>The Hague</u> Mrs. M. C. Rohling	G	The Netherlands Government
VAN DER GOES VAN NITERS, M. 49 Konijnenlaan, <u>Wassenaar</u> Mrs. Van der Goes van Naters	G	The Netherlands Government
VAN HILST, G. A. Van Brederodelaan 9, <u>Waalwijk</u>		
VAN TIENHOVEN, G. Zwarteweg 2, <u>Aerdenhout</u> Mrs. van Tienhoven	D	Stichting tot Internationale Natuurbescherming
	D	Vereniging tot Behoud van Natuurmonumenten in Nederland
	OD	Conseil Internationale de la Chasse
WESTERMANN, J. H. Alb. Perk Str. 71, <u>Hilversum</u>	M	Survival Service Commission
	D	Stichting tot Internationale Natuurbescherming
	D	Wildlife Preservation Society of Australia, Sydney

NIGERIA

PURI, G. S. Department of Botany University of Ibadan <u>Ibadan</u>	M	Ecology Commission
	OD	University of Ibadan

PHILIPPINES

DE LA CRUZ Vicente Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources, <u>Manila</u>	OG	Parks and Wildlife Office
--	----	---------------------------

POLAND - POLOGNE

GOETEL, Walery	M	Executive Board
Rynek Kleparski 5/2	OG	Polish Ministry of Forestry
<u>Cracovie</u>	D	Polska Akadeniia Nauk

RHODESIA (NORTHERN) - RHODESIE DU NORD

ATTWELL, E. I. G.	D	Ministry of Land and Natural Resources
P.O. Box 1,	OG	Northern Rhodesian Government
<u>Chilanga</u>		

CHILUKOLE, W. C.	D	Ministry of Land and Natural Resources
P.O. Box 1,	OG	Northern Rhodesian Government
<u>Chilanga</u>		

VINCENT, V.	OG	Federal Government of Rhodesia and Nyasaland
Department of Conservation and Extension		
P.O. Box 563,		
<u>Lusaka</u>		

RHODESIA (SOUTHERN) - RHODESIE DU SUD

PEREIRA, Herbert Charles	OD	Agricultural Research Council of Rhodesia and Nyasaland
Pax House,		
Union Avenue,		
<u>Salisbury</u>		

PILE, J. A.	D	Natural Resources Board
Natural Resources Board		
P.O. Box 8070,		
Causeway		
<u>Salisbury</u>		

SPICER, N. J. D.	SO	
P.O. Box 396,		
<u>Salisbury</u>		

STEWART, L. H.	OG	The Government of Rhodesia
P.O. Box 8209,		
Causeway		
<u>Salisbury</u>		

SARAWAK

HARRISSON, Tom	D	The Sarawak Museum
Sarawak Museum		
<u>Kuching</u>		

HARRISSON, Mrs. Barbara	OD	The Sarawak Museum
Sarawak Museum		
<u>Kuching</u>		

SINGAPORE - SINGAPOUR

MILTON, Oliver SO  
P.O. Box 1901,  
Singapore

SUDAN - SOUDAN

MEDANI, Mirghani Mekki M Parks Commission  
c/o Ministry of Animal G The Republic of the Sudan  
Resources, Game and Fisheries  
Khartoum

SHAWKI, M. K. M Executive Board  
c/o Forests Department G The Republic of the Sudan  
P.O. Box 658,  
Khartoum

SWEDEN - SUEDE

CURRY-LINDAHL, Kai M Executive Board  
Nordiska Museet and Skansen D Nordiska Museet and Skansen  
Stockholm D The Royal Swedish Academy of  
Sciences

ESPING, Lars-Erik M Education Commission  
Statens Naturvordsnamud D The Swedish Society for Nature  
P.O. Box 104, Conservation  
Solna 1 D Svenska Naturskyddsforeningen  
OG The Government of Sweden  
OG The Swedish Nature Conservancy  
Board

SJOGREN, Bengt G. SO  
Humlarodshus,  
Veberod

SWITZERLAND - SUISSE

DOTTRENS, Emile Pierre M Education Commission  
Museum d'Histoire Naturelle G Le Gouvernement de la  
Bastions, Confédération Helvétique  
Genève D Ligue suisse pour la Protection  
de la Nature  
DI Commission Internationale pour  
la Protection des Regions  
Alpines

MATTHEY, Robert SO  
Laboratoire de Zoologie  
Université de Lausanne,  
Palais de Rumine,  
Lausanne

SWITZERLAND - SUISSE (contd.)

NICOLA, E. C. SO  
Les Bois Chamblard  
Buchillon (Vaud)

PEEBOT, Jean-Louis SO  
Verex-Allaman (Vaud)

TANGANYIKA

EDDY, William H. Jr. D New York Zoological Society  
Tanganyika National Parks D Tanganyika National Parks  
Arusha

ESTES, Richard Despard SO  
Ngorongoro Conservation Unit  
P.O. Box 3102,  
Arusha

FOSBEOOKE, H. A. OD Ngorongoro Conservation Unit,  
Ngorongoro Conservation Unit Ministry of Lands, Forests  
P.O. Box 3102, and Wildlife, Tanganyika  
Arusha  
Mrs. Fosbrooke

KINLOCH, B. G. D Tanganyika Game Division  
Game Division  
P.O. Box 1994,  
Dar es Salaam

LAMPREY, Hugh Francis OD College of African Wildlife  
College of African Wildlife Management  
Mweka  
P.O. Box 793,  
Moshi

MAHINDA, H. S. OD Tanganyika Game Division  
Game Division  
P.O. Box 1994,  
Dar es Salaam

MENCE, Anthony J. D Game Division Tanganyika  
c/o Game Division  
P.O. Box 1994,  
Dar es Salaam

MKWAWA, Adam Sapi D Tanganyika National Parks  
P.O. Box 3134,  
Arusha

NAVEH, Z. OD Northern Research Centre,  
Northern Research Centre, Ministry of Agriculture,  
Tengeru  
Tengeru



UGANDA - OUGANDA

JACKSON, P. B. M. E.A. Freshwater Fisheries Research Organisation P.O. Box 343, <u>Jinja</u>	OD	East African Common Services Organisation
KATETE, F. X. P.O. Box 4, <u>Entebbe</u>	OD	Uganda Game Department
LAWS, Richard M. Nuffield Unit of Tropical Animal Ecology P.O. <u>Queen Elizabeth Park</u>	SO	
LEUTHOLD, Walter P.O. Box 234, <u>Fort Portal</u>	OD	Department of Zoology, Washington State University, Pullman, Washington
RUIIWEZA, G. P.O. Box 4, <u>Entebbe</u>	OD	Uganda Game Department
RWETSIBA, William W. P.O. Box 403, <u>Kampala</u>	OG	The Government of Uganda
TENER, John Simpson P.O. Box 4, <u>Entebbe</u> Mrs. N. Tener, Anne and Lorna	OD OD	Uganda Game Department Canadian Wildlife Service
TENNANT, L. D. P.O. Box 4, <u>Entebbe</u>	D	Uganda Game Department
TRIMMER, C. D. P.O. Box 3530, <u>Kampala</u>	OD	Uganda National Parks
WALUGENBE, F. M. J. Ministry of Natural Resources Kabaka's Government P.O. Box 14038, <u>Mengo</u>	SO	
WASAWO, David P. S. University College, P.O. Box 262, <u>Kampala</u>	M SO	Ecology Commission



UGANDA - OUGANDA

WEBSTER, George OD Co-operative Forests Department,  
P.O. Box 31, Ministry of Agriculture  
Entebbe

UNITED KINGDOM - ROYAUME-UNI

BOYLE, Charles Leofric M Survival Service Commission  
34 Steele's Road, DI Fauna Preservation Society  
London N.W. 3  
Mrs. A. M. V. Boyle

CLAPHAM, Arthur Roy OG The Government of the U.K.,  
8 Claremont Place D The Nature Conservancy  
Sheffield

DARLING, F. FRASER D The Conservation Foundation N.Y.  
Shefford Woodlands House  
Near Newbury, Berks

FITTER, R. S. R. OD Fauna Preservation Society  
Drifts  
Chinnor Hill,  
Oxford  
Mrs. Fitter

GIBBY, Mrs. A. N. SO  
Prebends' Gate  
Quarry Heads Lane,  
Durham City

HUXLEY, Sir Julian Member of Honour  
31 Pond Street, OD UNESCO  
London N.W. 3  
Lady Huxley

NICHOLSON, Edward Max OG The Government of the U.K.  
The Nature Conservancy D The Nature Conservancy  
19 Belgrave Square,  
London S.W. 1

OVINGTON, John Derrick M Ecology Commission  
The Nature Conservancy OG The Government of the U.K.  
Monks Wood Experimental OD The Nature Conservancy  
Station  
Abbots Ripton,  
St, Ives, Hunts.

REID, Mrs. M. E. SO  
c/o Mrs. A. M, V. Boyle  
34 Steele's Road,  
London N.W. 3

UNITED KINGDOM - ROYAUME-UNI (Contd.)

RHODES, Georgia M. SO  
Hildersham Hall,  
Cambridge

ROBERTSON, Vernon Colin OD Hunting Technical Services  
Tanglin  
Second Avenue,  
Frinton-on-Sea

SCOTT, Peter M Executive Board  
The Wildfowl Trust, OI The World Wildlife Fund  
Slimbridge, Glos. OD The Wildfowl Trust

SMITH, Anthony SO  
Daily Telegraph  
Fleet Street,  
London E.C. 4

WORTHINGTON, E. B. M Executive Board  
The Nature Conservancy OG The Government of the U.K.  
19 Belgrave Square, D The Nature Conservancy  
London S.W. 1  
Mrs, Worthington  
Miss M. Worthington

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA - ETATS-UNIS

BAISIER, René Georges SO  
17 Battery Place,  
New York 4  
Mrs, Baisier

BINNEY, George Andrew OD H. W, Oliver Foundation  
1126 Woodward Building,  
Washington 5, D.C.  
Mrs. Binney

BORELL, Adrey E. D American Society of Mammalogists  
3140 Wadsworth,  
Denver 15, Colorado  
Mrs, Borell

BROOKS, Ernest J. OD Old Dominion Foundation  
140 East 62nd Street, OD The Conservation Foundation  
New York 21

CALHOUN, John B.  
National Institute of  
Mental Health  
2N-306 Bldg. 10  
Bethesda 14 - Maryland  
Mrs, Calhoun

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA - ETATS-UNIS (Contd.)

CARE, Archie University of Florida <u>Gainesville</u> - Florida	OD OD	Caribbean Conservation Corporation University of Florida
CLAWSON, Marion 1755 Massachusetts Avenue N.W. <u>Washington 36, D.C.</u>	OD	Resources for the Future Inc.
CLEMENT, Roland C. 1130 Fifth Avenue, <u>New York 28</u>	D	National Audubon Society
COLLINS, George L. 220 Bush Street, <u>San Francisco</u>	D	The Nature Conservancy
COLLINS, Mildred H. 220 Bush Street, <u>San Francisco</u>	D	Conservation Associates
COMPTON, Lawrence V. Soil Conservation Service U.S, Department of Agriculture <u>Washington 25, D.C.</u> Mrs. Compton	D	American Ornithologists Union
COOLIDGE, Harold J. 2101 Constitution Avenue N.W. <u>Washington 25, D.C.</u>	M D D D	Executive Board Parks Commission National Academy of Sciences - National Research Council American Committee for Interna- tional Wild Life Protection American Society of Mammalogists
COOLIDGE, Dr. Katherine c/o Peter Bent Brigham Hospital 7?1 Huntington Avenue, <u>Boston 15</u>	SO	
CROWDER, Orville W. P.O. Box 1760, <u>Washington</u>		
DESHLER, W. W. Department of Geology, University of Maryland, College Park, <u>Maryland</u>	SO	

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA - ETATS-UNIS (Contd.)

DYER, Mrs, Pauline (John A.) 114 Payson Road <u>Belmont, Mass.</u>	D	The Mountaineers
EASTMAN, Whitney H. 7000 Valley View Road <u>Minneapolis 24, Minn,</u> Mrs, Eastman	D	National Audubon Society
EDEY, Maitland A. c/o Time-Life 17 avenue Matignon, <u>Paris VIII</u>		
ESTES, Mrs. Josephine E. 939 S. Walnut Street, <u>West Chester, Pa.</u>	SO	
FARQUAHR, Peter		
FERGUSON, Robert Munro 420 Lexington Avenue, <u>New York 17</u> Mrs, Ferguson	D	Boone and Crockett Club
GABRIELSON, Ira N. 709 Wire Building <u>Washington 5, D.C.</u>	D	Wildlife Management Institute
GLASS, Bryan P. Zoology Department Oklahoma State University <u>Stillwater - Oklahoma</u>	D	American Society of Mammalogists
GRAHAM, Edward H. Soil Conservation Service Plant Technology Division <u>Washington 25, D.C.</u> Mrs. Graham	M OD	Executive Board Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture
GUTERMUTH, C. R. 709 Wire Building <u>Washington 5, D.C.</u>	D	North American Wildlife Foundation
HARRISON, Gordon The Ford Foundation 477 Madison Avenue, <u>New York, N.Y.</u>	OD	The Ford Foundation

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA - ETATS-UNIS (Contd.)

HART, William J. 2.00 P Street, N.W. <u>Washington 6, D.C.</u> Mrs. Lois Hart Miss Barbara Hart	SO	
JORGENSEN, Samuel E. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife <u>Washington 25, D.C.</u> Mrs. Jorgensen	OD	U.S, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
KEITH, G. S. American Museum of Natural History Central Park West <u>New York</u> Mrs. Keith	D	American Museum of Natural History
KIMBALL, Thomas L. National Wildlife Federation 1412 Sixteenth Street N.W. <u>Washington 6, D.C.</u>	D	National Wildlife Federation
LEE, Mrs. Cazenove, 3542 Newark Street, <u>Washington 16, D.C.</u>	D	National Parks Association
LEONARD, Richard M. 220 Bush Street, <u>San Francisco 4</u>	D D D	Sierra Club Save the Redwood League The Wilderness Society
LEONARD, Mrs. Doris F. 220 Bush Street, <u>San Francisco 4</u>	D	The Nature Conservancy
LEONARD, Miss Elizabeth 220 Bush Street, <u>San Francisco 4</u>	D	Conservation Associates
LEOPOLD, Starker A. Museum of Vertebrate Zoology <u>Berkeley 4, California</u>	D	California Academy of Sciences
Mclaughlin, j. s. National Park Service Room 1445 Interior Building <u>Washington 25, D.C.</u>		

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA - ETATS-UNIS (Contd.)

McPHERSON, Mrs. Mabel E. P.O. Box 3406, <u>Portland 8, Oregon</u>	SO	
MASLAND, Frank E. Jr. <u>Carlisle - Penna</u>	SO	
MILLER, Richard G. Foresta Institute Route 1, Box 621, <u>Carson City, Nevada</u> Mrs. Maya Miller, Eric and Carson Ann Mrs. Lillian M. Miller	D	Foresta Institute for Ocean and Mountain Studies
MILNE, Lorus J. University of New Hampshire <u>Durham - New Hampshire</u> Mrs. Margery Milne	OD OD SO	University of New Hampshire Explorers Club, New York
MILTON, John The Conservation Foundation 30 East 40th Street, <u>New York 16</u>	OD	The Conservation Foundation N.Y.
MORRIS, Delyte W. Southern Illinois University <u>Carbondale, Illinois</u> Mrs. Morris Mr. Michael Alan Morris	D	Southern Illinois University
MOSSMAN, A. S. U.C.R.N. Private Bag 167 H, <u>Salisbury</u> <u>Southern Rhodesia</u>	D	The Wildlife Society
NETTING, M. Graham Carnegie Museum <u>Pittsburgh 13, Pa.</u> Mrs. Graham Netting	D OD	American Committee for International Wild Life Protection Carnegie Museum
OGLE, Miss Lucille Artists and Writers Press Inc. 850 Third Avenue <u>New York 22</u>	SO	

UNITES STATES OF AMERICA - ETATS-UNIS (Contd.)

OSBORN, Fairfield New York Zoological Society 630 Fifth Avenue, <u>New York 20</u> Mrs, Fairfield Osborn	D D	New York Zoological Society The Conservation Foundation N.Y.
PACKARD, Fred M. 24 Elizabeth Lane <u>Fairfax, Virginia</u> Mrs. Packard Jean Packard	D OD	Defenders of Wildlife Bureau of Land Management, U.S, Department of the Interior
PALMER, E. Laurence 206 Oak Hill Road <u>Ithaca, New York</u>	 D D	Member of Honour American Nature Study Society National Association of Biology Teachers
PALMER, Mrs. Katherine 206 Oak Kill Road <u>Ithaca, New York</u>	OD	Palaeontological Research Institute
PETERSON, Roger Tory Neck Road <u>Old Lyme, Connecticut</u>	DI D	International Council for Pird Preservation National Audubon Society
PETRIDES, George A. Michigan State University <u>East Lansing, Michigan</u>	D	The Wildlife Society
POPENOE, Hugh 22 McCarty Hall, University of Florida <u>Gainesville, Florida</u>	SO	
RURLE, George C. National Park Service Room 1445 Interior Building <u>Washington 25, D.C.</u>	OD	U.S. National Park Service
SCHROEDER, Charles R. P.O. Box 551, <u>San Diego 12, California</u> Mrs. M. Schroeder	DI OD	International Union of Directors of Zoological Gardens San Diego Zoological Garden
SMITH, Mrs. Lenore S. 2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W. <u>Washington D.C.</u>	SO	

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA - ETATS-UNIS (Contd.)

SWIFT, Lloyd W. 1816 Jefferson Place N.W. <u>Washington 6, D.C.</u> Hrs. Swift	SO	
TALBOT, Lee M. 2590 Cedar Street, <u>Berkeley 8</u>	SO	
TALBOT, Mrs. Lee M. 2590 Cedar Street, <u>Berkeley 8</u>	SO	
THOMAS, Harold E. 1339 Portola Road, <u>Woodside, California</u>	D	National Academy of Sciences - National Research Council
TRAIN, Judge Russell E. Tax Court of U.S. <u>Washington, D.C.</u>	OD	African Wildlife Leadership Foundation
UDALL, S. Secretary of the Interior, <u>Washington</u>		
WATERS, Robert S. 218 Franklin Street, <u>Johnstown, Pa.</u>	D	Boone and Crockett Club
WEBB, James R. 20 Wright Place, <u>Scarsdale, N.Y.</u>	D	American Nature Study Society
WHARTON, C. H. P.O, Box 153, <u>Avondale Estates, Georgia</u>	SO	
WILSON, Mrs. Adele N. Apt. 528, Virginia Ave., N.W. <u>Washington, D.C. 20037</u>	D	The Nature Conservancy
ZIM, Herbert S. P.O, Box 34, <u>Tavernier, Florida</u>	SO	
ZIM, Mrs. Sonia Bleeker P.O. Box 34, <u>Tavernier, Florida</u>	SO	



U.S.S.R. - U.R.S.S.

DEMENTIEV, Georges P. M Executive Board  
Commission pour la Protection  
de la Nature de l'Académie  
des Sciences de l'URSS  
12 Ulitza Kravtchenko,  
Moscow B. 331

SHAPOSHNIKOV, Lev M Education Commission  
Konstantinovich  
Commission pour la Protection  
de la Nature  
12 Ulitza Kravtchenko,  
Moscow B. 331

VERETSCHAGIN, Nikolay  
11 Ulitza Reshetova,  
Leningrad

VIET-NAM

NGO VAN CHI G The Government of Viet-Nam  
Conseil Supérieur  
de la Chasse  
Saison

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS - ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES

ADU, A.L. OI E.A.C.S.O.  
Office of the East African  
Common  
Services Organisation  
P.O. Box 30005,  
Nairobi- Kenya

BARCLAY-SMITH, Miss Phyllis DI International Council for Bird  
c/o British Museum (Natural Preservation  
History)  
Cromwell Road,  
London S.W. 7 - United Kingdom

BOURKE, D. O'Donnell OI CCTA/CSA  
Bureau Inter africain des  
Sols  
57, rue Guvier,  
Paris 5 - France

EVANS, A. C. DI CCTA/CSA  
c/o Scientific Council  
for Africa  
P.O. Box 30234,  
Nairobi - Kenya

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS - ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES (Contd.)

FONTAINE, Rene G. Forestry Division F.A.O. <u>Rome</u> - Italy	OI F.A.O.
GILLE, Alain UNESCO Place de Fontenoy, <u>Paris 7</u> - France	OI U.N.E.S.C.O.
KOVDA, Victor Department of Natural Sciences UNESCO Place de Fontenoy, <u>Paris 7</u> - France	OI U.N.E.S.C.O.
MACPHAIL, Ian S. 2 Caxton Street, <u>Westminster London</u> - U.K.	OI World Wildlife Fund
RINEY, Thane c/o IUCN <u>Morges</u> (Vaud) Switzerland	SO F.A.O./I.U.C.N. African Special Project
SPITZ, A. W. W. P.O. Box 5335, <u>Nairobi</u> - Kenya	OI W.H.O. - O.M.S.
VAN DEN BERGHE, L. c/o Scientific Council for Africa P.O. Box 30234, <u>Nairobi</u> - Kenya	DI CCTA/CSA
VINCENT, Jack I.C.B.P. c/o IUCN, <u>Morges</u> (Vaud) Switzerland	DI International Council for Bird Preservation
WATTERSON, Gerald G. FAO Liaison Office for Africa F.A.O. <u>Rome</u> - Italy	OI F.A.O.

---

Total Registered Participants : 305

COMITE ORGANISATEUR LOCAL - KENYA STEERING COMMITTEE

(For addresses see List of Participants under 'Kenya'  
Pour adresses voir 'Kenya' dans la Liste des participants)

F. D. Homan	Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Natural Resources (Chairman)
Lt.-Col. M. H. Cowie	Director, Royal National Parks of Kenya
Major I. R. Grimwood	Chief Game Warden, Kenya
D. O. Mathews	General Manager, East African Tourist Travel Association
F. Salzer	Managing Director, United Touring Company of Africa Ltd.
M. C. Argyle	Chief Conservator of Forests, Kenya

SECRETARIAT DE L'ASSEMBLEE - IUCN ASSEMBLY SECRETARIAT  
IUCN, Morges, Switzerland :-

Professor Jean-G. Baer	President of IUCN President de l'UICN
Sir Hugh Elliott	Acting Secretary General Secrétaire général (ff).
Noel Simon	Editor/Information Officer Charge d'Information /Edition
Mrs. Kay Williams	Administrative Officer Secrétaire administrative
Mlle. Jacqueline Mignon	Personal Assistant Assistante particulière
Miss Rachel Morton	Secretary Secrétaire

c/o Dunford, Hall and Partners,  
P.O. Box 30123,  
Nairobi, Kenya :-

Michael W. Dunford	Executive Director Directeur executif
Mlle. Corinne de Longevialle	Executive Officer Secrétaire Executive
Miss Ann Elias	Assistant Executive Officer Secrétaire Executive adjointe

Interprètes - Interpreters

Mrs. C. Dunford  
M. C. de Klemm  
Mme. S. Retailleau-Rue

BUREAU DE L'ASSEMBLEE GENERALE  
OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President - Chairman : J.-G. Baer (Switzerland), President, IUCN/UICN

Vice-Présidents d'Honneur L. G. Sagini, Minister of Natural Resources,  
Honorary Vice-Presidents : Government of Kenya

B. M. Gecaga, Chairman, Governing Council,  
Royal College, Nairobi (University of  
East Africa).

Vice-Presidents -  
Vice-Chairmen

: F. Bourlière (France) Vice-Presidents IUCN/UICN  
H. J. Coolidge (U.S.A.)  
P. M. Scott (U.K.)

Membres d'honneur  
de l'UICN  
Members of Honour of  
IUCN

: A. Ghigi (Italy)  
Sir Julian  
Huxley (U.K.)  
L. E. Palmer (U.S.A.)  
Tuyosi Tamura (Japan)

COMITES DE L'ASSEMBLEE GENERALE  
COMMITTEES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

COMITE DE VERIFICATION DES POUVOIRS - CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

President - Chairman : G. Kragh (Germany)  
M. Pavan (Italy)  
E.P. Dottrens (Switzerland)  
W. Rwetsiba (Uganda)

COMITE DES FINANCES - FINANCE COMMITTEE

President - Chairman : G. Van Tienhoven (Netherlands)  
J. Dorst (France)  
F. Lauritzen (Denmark)  
R.L. Leonard (U.S.A.)  
V.C. Robertson (U.K.)  
W.K. Van  
den Bergh (Belgium)

COMITE DES RESOLUTIONS - RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

President - Chairman : D. J. Kuenen (Netherlands)  
Membres - Members : Dusit Banijsbatana (Thailand)  
D. S. Kettle (Kenya)  
M. Kriga (Tchad)  
G. S. Puri (Nigeria)  
P. M. Scott (U.K.)  
L. W. Swift (U.S.A.)  
D. Wasawo (Uganda)

COMITE DES NOMINATIONS - NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE

President - Chairman : P. M. Scott (U.K.)  
Membres - Members : K. Curry-Lindahl (Sweden)  
I. R. Grimwood (Kenya)  
J. P. Harroy (Belgium)

BUREAU DE LA REUNION TECHNIQUE  
OFFICERS OF THE TECHNICAL MEETING

Rapporteurs-Généraux :  
Part I Sir Julian Huxley (U.K.)  
Professor Th. Monod (France)  
Part II Dr. E. H. Graham (U.S.A.)  
Professor  
F. Bourlière (France)  
Part III Mr. M. K. Shawki (Sudan)  
Mr. D. O'D Bourke (C.C.T.A./C.S.A. : B.I.S.)  
Part IV Dr. F. Fraser  
Darling (U.K.)  
Mr. A. Adande (Dahomey)

CONSEIL EXECUTIF - EXECUTIVE BOARD, IUCN/UICN

( \* indique membre présent à l'Assemblée)  
\* denotes member present at Assembly)

President - Chairman \* Jean-G. Baer (Switzerland)  
Vice-Presidents \* H. J. Coolidge (U.S.A.)  
\* F. Bourlière (France)  
\* P. M. Scott (U.K.)  
Membres - Members \* Boonsong Lekagul (Thailand)  
F. Camargo (Brazil)  
I. McT. Cowan (Canada)  
\* K. Curry-Lindahl (Sweden)  
\* G. P. Dementiev (U.S.S.R.)  
E. Gerstenmaier (Germany)  
\* W. Goetel (Poland)  
\* E. H. Graham (U.S.A.)  
R. Knobel (South Africa)

\* M. K. Shawki (Sudan)  
\* C. Vander Elst (Belgium)  
\* E.B. Worthington (U.K.)

Tresorier benevole -  
Hon. Treasurer

E. C. Nicola (Switzerland)

PRESIDENTS DES COMMISSIONS ET COMITES -  
CHAIRMEN OF IUCN'S COMMISSIONS AND COMMITTEES

Survival Service

Commission : C. L. Boyle (U.K.)  
Commission on Education : L. K. Shaposhnikov (U.S.S.R.)  
International Commission  
on National Parks : H. J. Coolidge (U.S.A.)  
Commission on Ecology : E. H. Graham (U.S.A.)  
Committee on Legislation  
and Administration : W. Burhenne (Germany)  
African Special Project  
Advisory Committee : E.B. Worthington (U.K.)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

FIRST MEETING

(28th Session of the General Assembly)

Nairobi, Monday 16 September 1963, at 0930.

The President, Mr. J.-G. Baer, invited Mr. Joseph Murumbi, Minister of State, Office of the Prime Minister of the Government of Kenya, to address the Eighth General Assembly of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.

Mr. Murumbi said :

"It is a real personal pleasure to me to have the opportunity, on behalf of the Kenya Government, to welcome all of you who are attending this General Assembly and Technical Meetings of your Union. I am only sorry that our Prime Minister, Mr. Kenyatta, is unable personally to be here to speak to you because of his deep concern for the sort of problem with which you have been grappling in the past week in your various commissions and which will be your concern for the next few days of your technical meetings here in Nairobi.

If I may speak quite personally, I would like to say that questions of nature conservation and particularly the protection of wild life are subjects on which I hold very strong views - views which I know are shared by all of you here.

This wild life, of which we are still fortunate enough to have an abundance here in East Africa, is a heritage which belongs not only to us in Kenya, but to the world at large. We would, therefore, like the more prosperous countries in Europe, America, and possibly Asia, to feel that this is something which concerns them deeply and in which they should take a personal interest. We would like to see a world party set up which could work with us and also assist us in collecting funds : these monies would be used in the first place to preserve our wild life heritage, and, in the second place, to build up the facilities which, at the moment, are not fully developed so that more people may come to Kenya each year to enjoy the fruits of this world heritage.

In the past it has been considered the epitome of bravery to be a big game hunter and to kill a lion and, indeed, many such hunters were not content with just one lion, but needlessly slaughtered five or six of these proud animals. I have about four or five hundred books on big game hunting and it is truly pathetic to go through some of these books and to read of people coming to our country and indulging in what would

appear to us to be an orgy of senseless slaughtering of our wild life. Viewed dispassionately, there would appear to be little real bravery in killing a lion, or any other big game animal, at a distance with a high-powered rifle. As many of you here today will probably have seen, it is possible to drive into our National Park here in Naitobi and meet lion, face to face, at a distance of about ten yards. where then is the bravery involved in shooting one of these animals from a great distance ? If people really wish to prove their courage then nay I recommend to them that they hunt their lion armed only with a Masai spear and shield and accompanied only by one or two Masai. A trophy earned in such a way could indeed be claimed as a mark of bravery. Incidentally it should be remembered that the Masai do not kill lieu wantonly, but only in protection of their herds.

Hunters have come here in the past from many countries and we would now like to see as many of those countries as possible joining with us and contributing something towards preserving wild life.

I am told that for many of you this is a first visit to Kenya, in some cases to Africa. Already some of you have had an opportunity of seeing at first hand some of the beauties and attractions of this country, which by nature has been so richly endowed, and I hope you will agree what I have already said about the importance of preserving this wonderful heritage of ours. Many measures have been taken over the years to safeguard our natural resources, but there is still much to be done and it is the intention of my Government to give a much higher priority to these requirements.

There is in this country a strong body of opinion that knows only too well of our obligations to care for our natural heritage for our own material, scientific, and aesthetic benefit and for the enjoyment of those who are fortunate enough to be able to travel from other parts of the world to visit this country.

I and my colleagues in the Government recognise the honour that has been bestowed on Kenya by the choice of Nairobi as the venue of your important meetings. I have studied your very comprehensive work programme and have been impressed and indeed somewhat frightened by the complexity of the problems with which you are concerned, I have no doubt that great ultimate benefits will come from your deliberations, but I feel that perhaps even more important than this will be the exchange of views that will take place in the corridors of this conference hall and on the many other occasions that will present themselves for informal discussions.

We know that there is much that we can learn from the great body of expert opinion that is represented in this gathering to-day and we would like to feel also that possibly some of you may learn something from our own experiences and endeavours in nature conservation, particularly as regards the measures that we have been able to take in the development of national parks, the prevention of soil erosion, the conservation of water resources, and the protection of wild life and forests.



On the material side I would like to refer particularly to the relationship between wild life conservation and our burgeoning tourist industry. Kenya unfortunately is not well provided with either mineral resources or fuels, such as oil or coal. This is essentially an agricultural country and most of our people are engaged in animal husbandry or cultivation. There is a need for us to diversify our economy and we are doing this by the encouragement of secondary industries and the promotion of tourism. We want visitors to come here and enjoy themselves, not only because of the immediate material benefits they bring, but also because of the greater understanding that comes from person-to-person exchanges when frontiers are crossed. The cornerstone of our tourist industry is wild life, but we are faced with the conflict of interests between the immediate needs of agricultural man and the animals with whom he shares living space.

In the past many of the African people have regarded wild animals as a threat to their lives or to their livelihood. Some still do and, indeed, in some areas protection must still be given to prevent elephant and other animals from destroying crops, but many are now beginning to appreciate that this great natural asset must, in their own interests, be preserved and protected. By a realistic system of sorting our land for different purposes I think there will be room for all, and there should be less conflict of interests. We are trying to teach our young people appreciation of wild life, the need to preserve it, and to enjoy it. We are not doing as much as we ought to in this field, but where we are falling short of maximum effort it is only because of the limits imposed upon us by the amount of money available for such work.

Our interest in nature conservation is, you see, far from being academic. My colleague, the Minister for Natural Resources, is here on the platform with us and he tells me that his Parliamentary Secretary will be attending many of your meetings. Other officers of the Government - I refer particularly to the Game Department and the Forestry Department, and our friends the National Parks - have for some time been associated with your Union and have played an active part, together with members of the East African Wild Life Society, in the preparation for and conduct of your meetings here. I hope that now, and in the future, the Government of Kenya will be even more closely and more directly concerned with the activities of the I.U.C.N. and I am pleased to be able to tell you, Mr. President, that my Government proposes to notify the Secretary General of its adherence to the constitution of the Union and so become a full member State.

I and my colleagues in the Government look forward during this week to meeting many of you in an informal capacity, first because we would like to know you better, and, secondly, because we would like to learn something from you that will assist us to undertake our duties in nature conservation more efficiently and more effectively.

On behalf of the Prime Minister and the Government of Kenya I wish you success and fulfilment in your deliberations,"

The President replied as follows :

"Mr. Minister of State,

On behalf of the member states of IUCN and of the national and international organisations represented here and on behalf of the Board of IUCN, I wish to convey to yourself and to the Government of Kenya our sincerest appreciation for the invitation to convene the 8th General Assembly in Nairobi.

Three years ago in Cracow, Poland, the General Assembly agreed unanimously to launch the African Special Project which aims to save the remaining wildlife of Africa, an important natural resource, and to integrate it into the economy of modern African states. The Arusha Conference representing the second stage of this project has already made history and one of the immediate results has been the worldwide diffusion of the Arusha Manifesto drawn up by the Prime Minister of Tanganyika and his colleagues. It is therefore particularly appropriate that, as the end of the third stage of the African Special Project looms ahead, the General Assembly of IUCN has been convened in Kenya, a country which still enjoys a great variety of wildlife thanks to its National and local Parks and which together with many other African states has supported the Arusha Manifesto for which I wish to cite in extenso the closing paragraph since it is so closely linked with the policy of IUCN on this Continent : "The conservation of wildlife and wild places calls for specialist knowledge, trained manpower and money and we look to other nations to cooperate in this important task - the success or failure of which not only affects the Continent of Africa but the rest of the world as well."

It is most encouraging to find that conservation of wildlife and wild places is considered for the first time in a pan-african perspective and that the solidarity of the African Continent with the rest of the world is also recognized. Have not all the African states a common natural heritage for which they are responsible both to their own peoples and to humanity as a whole, as stated in the preamble to the African Charter for the Protection and Conservation of Nature adopted recently by the 18th Session of CCTA at Dar-es-Salaam ?

International solidarity as we interpret it must encompass but go beyond the moral attitude that looks upon the African fauna and flora for its esthetic value and the attitude of the scientist interested in preserving for future reference and research outstanding examples of wildlife and habitat. For IUCN is fully aware that international cooperation must also include the conservation of mankind and the betterment of human welfare. Man cannot be divorced from nature even though as his numbers multiplied he has shamelessly mishandled her in the mistaken belief that his higher intelligence will finally allow him to sever the remaining links so as to leave him completely free.

Within less than 200 miles from here, in between two of East Africa's most extraordinary National Parks, lies the river bed where man lived over one million years ago. In selecting for the guiding theme of the ninth Technical Meeting "The Impact of Man on the tropical Environment", IUCN has envisaged the three principal phases of the biological history of mankind that can be summarized by the words past, present and future or, as a biologist would see it : man in balance with his environment, man the destroyer of his environment and man aware of his inability to survive outside his environment.

Pre-industrial man practically never passed beyond the first stage as it is still even today among certain primitive tribes both in the Old and the New worlds. But as higher forms of culture evolved they caused more extensive and more durable encroachments upon the environment so that unwittingly man started an irreversible process that has, especially in the past, caused entire civilisations to be wiped out, when the habitat became unfit for human survival. Such man-made scars that are found in nearly all parts of the Earth will never be healed completely because of the far-reaching consequences that followed their making, but now that we have learned from comparative ecological studies how they originated, we also know in which their appearance may be prevented by wise land use and rational management of natural resources.

Modern man is the only species to have created its own habitat, adapted to its needs and, except for certain insects, the only species to have succeeded in concentrating great numbers of individuals in a very small area. But the habitat so created is artificial from an ecological standpoint and man's survival in such exceptional concentrations must obviously depend on the production of the very large amounts of food necessary for his sustenance. In fact man has acquired an entirely artificial form of ecology without always being aware that he still remains dependent on natural resources, climate, soil, water and air, even though all these factors are deeply influenced by his activities in one form or another.

Aristotle distinguished man by his higher intelligence and, subsequently, Linnaeus named him Homo sapiens. Yet intelligence is unable to evolve from within alone, when not provided with a suitable environment in which it can be exercised. It is his intelligence that enabled pre-industrial man to survive on a regional level, but as his numbers multiplied and mankind spread throughout the world acquiring different social structures, man became less dependant on his immediate environment. His capacity for adapting himself to almost every type of ecological niche enabled him to multiply beyond the rate of any other species of animal. Famine, disease and wars have taken their toll, but they have slowed down only temporarily the ever increasing population pressure. It is not yet too late to take action, nor too late to make man aware that conservation does not only imply wise land use for crop production but also the setting aside

of recreational areas of particular beauty or scientific interest for his enjoyment and education. National Parks established throughout the world have been recognized by the United Nations Organisation as of particular importance and interest, a form of recognition that was constantly apparent during the First World Conference on National Parks in Seattle last year, sponsored by IUCN and the U.S. National Parks Service together with UNESCO and FAO. It was encouraging to all to see among the sixty-two countries represented, delegates from twenty-five African states.

At the end of last year, the General Conference of UNESCO adopted a Resolution calling upon the Director General and upon the competent international organisations to give their fullest support and to provide technical assistance to the developing countries in the conservation of their natural resources, including flora and fauna. The General Conference was of the opinion in particular that to be effective, measures to preserve natural resources, flora and fauna, should be taken at the earliest possible moment simultaneously with economic development, including industrialization and urbanization.

This important Resolution calling upon all member countries to support IUCN was later endorsed by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its 17th Session in December 1962. The latter calls upon the Secretary General, the specialized agencies and other interested international and national organisations in support of the above-mentioned UNESCO resolution, to continue to give their fullest cooperation and provide technical assistance to the developing countries at their request in the conservation and restoration of their natural resources and flora and fauna.

That IUCN is specifically recognized by the foremost world organisation is a tribute to its activities, but it also implies greater responsibilities that we are willing to assume provided we are given the fullest cooperation and financial support by our members and donors. Among the latter we have to be particularly grateful to the World Wildlife Fund under the leadership of H.R.H. Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, that has enabled IUCN to undertake important tasks that would otherwise have had to be neglected.

Among international organisations recognised by the United Nations special Agencies, IUCN enjoys complete independence of all forms of political influence, and its activities are therefore directed by men chosen for their scientific standing, outstanding contributions to conservation and a willingness to cooperate regardless of other considerations.

It is therefore most regrettable that for extraneous reasons these meetings have been deprived of the presence and experience of several participants among whom is a member of the Executive Board who over the past six years has given constant and ample proof of his support to conservation on a worldwide scale. The National Parks Board of South Africa represents one of the pioneer organisations that more than any other has opened new roads

and introduced new methods that are today the scientific basis for conservation in Africa. In scientific circles any form of discrimination is contrary to the true spirit of international cooperation, especially when it applies to those who have proved through their activities that they can contribute most to the problems of conservation in the form of technical assistance to developing countries and thus help them to attain a higher standard of living.

IUCN has been recognized as technical adviser to the Committee of Experts for the Conservation of Nature and Landscape established last year by the Council of Europe. We are consulted regularly and are invited to send observers to its meetings, but we cannot become members of the Committee, because of our strictly non-political structure. We have the advantage, however, of being in the position to act as a means of contact with solutions of conservation problems adopted in countries outside the Council of Europe, thus contributing towards a broader concept of conservation throughout the whole of Europe. Moreover, IUCN's active interest in Europe has also been underlined by the Conference on Conservation and Protection of temperature Marshes and Wetlands which was held in the Camargue, France, in November last year.

In collaboration with other international Agencies, IUCN proposes to plan further projects, along the lines that have led to the success of the African Special Project, in other parts of the world. It is however undesirable to undertake too many tasks at the same time; an order of urgency will have to be established and the projects initiated on the basis that IUCN acts as catalyser, furnishes consultants and evaluates the field of research, but allows other better equipped agencies to assume the administrative and financial problems of such enterprises.

The attendance of members and friends at this General Assembly is considerably higher than could perhaps have been expected. On behalf of the Executive Board I particularly wish to extend to you our warmest greeting. The decision, taken in Warsaw, to hold a General Assembly only every three years has meant that the Secretariat has had more time to devote to other tasks of which you have been kept informed through the regular publication of the Bulletin. The members of the Board and myself are looking forward to enjoying personal contacts with you, hoping for suggestions, advice and constructive criticisms.

Je voudrais également saluer de façon toute particulière les membres et participants francophones et leur dire combien leur présence parmi nous nous est sensible. Nos consultants du Projet Spécial Africain ont visité les pays francophones où ils ont constaté avec satisfaction tous les efforts consacrés à la Protection et à la Conservation de la Nature. Je vous souhaite très sincèrement que, durant ces quelques jours que nous serons réunis ici, des contacts personnels puissent se nouer et que nous pourrions trouver ensemble des solutions aux problèmes qui nous préoccupent tous.

Mr. Minister of State, Ladies and Gentlemen, in declaring open the 8th General Assembly of IUCN, I cannot help experiencing a feeling both of pride and gratitude : pride because IUCN has successfully weathered stormy waters and can once more go ahead with a full spread of sail; and gratitude to all members, friend and donors whose aid and encouragements have enabled us to keep the ship afloat and whose advice has helped to put the helm central and so steer a straight course towards the future."

1. ELECTION OF CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

In order to permit the formal business of the Assembly to proceed in accordance with the Statutes, the President then proposed the election of a credentials committee and made four nominations for its membership.

Resolution No. 296 : Credentials Committee

The President's nominations were unanimously approved (for names see List of Committees on p.       ).

2. PRESENTATION OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REPORT

The President tabled the Report of the Secretary-General on the triennium 1960 - 1963.

3. NEW MEMBERS

The President referred with warm appreciation to the adherence to the Union of the Government of Kenya, which had been announced by Mr. J. Murumbi in his opening address to the Assembly. This made Kenya the 19th Member State of the Union, and there were good grounds for hoping that Ecuador would soon become the 20th.

The President called for the ratification of membership of 45 new member organisations, as listed in the annexe to the Secretary-General's Report, their applications having been unanimously approved by the Executive Board since the last Assembly.

Resolution No. 297 : ratification of new members

The Assembly unanimously ratified the membership of the 45 organisations as listed, under Article IV, B, vi of the Statutes.

4. OFFICIAL MESSAGES

Good wished for the success of the Assembly were expressed by Mr. V. Kovda on behalf of UNESCO and Mr. R.G. Fontaine" on behalf of FAO.

The President read telegrams conveying the good wishes of Mr. Charles J. Bernard, Honorary President of IUCN, and of Mr. G.

Paspalev, President of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. He also expressed appreciation of the special messages of greeting conveyed to the Assembly on behalf of the Audubon Societies of the Central American States, Rhode Island and Florida.

5. REPORT OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

Mr. G. Kragh, Chairman of the Committee, announced its findings. Eleven member governments were represented at the Assembly and each was entitled to exercise two votes. Four international member organisations, each entitles to one vote, were duly represented. Accredited representatives of member organisations in 30 countries had been listed by the Committee, together with the names of those who would exercise the vote to which each national group was entitled. The total of votes which could, therefore, be cast in accordance with the Statutes was fifty-six.

Resolution No. 298 : Report of the Credentials Committee

The Report was adopted.

6. FORMAL ADOPTION OF AGENDA AND PROCEDURE

The Acting Secretary-General moved the adoption of the Agenda of the Assembly as set out in the official Programme, and of the Rules of Procedure as published in the annexe to the Statutes.

Resolution No. 299 : Agenda and Rules of Procedure

The notion was adopted unanimously.

7. ELECTION OF HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE ASSEMBLY

The President proposed for election :-

The Honourable L.G. Sagini, Minister of Natural Resources of the Government of Kenya ;

Mr. B.M. Gecaga, Chairman of the Governing Council of the Royal College (University of East Africa), Nairobi.

Resolution No. 300 : Election of Honorary Vice Presidents

Mr. Sagini and Mr. Gecaga were elected with acclamation.

8. THE STATUTES OF I.U.C.N.

Mr. W. Burhenne, Chairman of the Committee on Legislation and Administration, reported that the work of bringing the Statutes into conformity with Swiss Law, as directed by the last Assembly, had been duly and properly completed. On his proposal -

Resolution No. 301 : Adjustment of Statutes to Swiss Law

The Assembly noted with approval the completion of this work.

Mr. Burhenne then referred to two amendments of the Statutes, which were proposed and of which due notice had been given (see Annexe B). Mr. H. Lohmeyer (Germany) referring to the first amendment proposed, questioned whether it should not be made clear in the text that proposals which had not been placed in the Agenda could only be considered in exceptional circumstances. Mr. Burhenne replied that the text, as drafted, should be interpreted as recognising that voting on proposals not previously circulated on the Agenda would be quite exceptional. However, it was possible that with the General Assembly meeting only at three year intervals, important proposals might arise during its discussions which it would be undesirable to defer for the next Assembly.

Resolution No. 302 : Amendments to the Statutes

The Assembly unanimously adopted the amendments as proposed.

9. ELECTION OF COMMITTEES OF THE ASSEMBLY

Nominations having been put forward from the floor of a Chairman and five members of the Finance Committee, and by the President on behalf of the Executive Board of Chairmen, and seven and three members respectively, of the Resolutions and Nominations Committees :-

Resolution No. 303 : Elections to Committees

The persons nominated were duly elected to the Finance, Resolutions and Nominations Committees (for names see List of Committees on p. )

The session was adjourned at 1230.



SECOND MEETING  
(29th Session of the General Assembly)

Nairobi, Monday 16 September 1963, at 14:15.

10. ADOPTION OF SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REPORT

In the light of the expansion of IUCN's activities and the general progress made in the field of natural resource conservation reflected in the Report, the President called upon Mr. Stewart L. Udall, Secretary of the Interior of the United States Government to address the Assembly. After referring to the role of IUCN as a market-place where men of all nations may share knowledge gained in dealing with resource problems, Mr. Udall developed the theme that the growth of a world-wide conservation movement could act as a 'gyroscopic force in world politics'. 'Resource interdependence and common management of those resources ... will enlarge the area of unified action and do much to encourage world order.'

The President thanked Mr. Udall for his important contribution (the text of which has been published in IUCN Bulletin No. 9), which was warmly applauded.

Mr. W. Burhenne then spoke on behalf of the delegation of the Federal German Republic. After conveying the greetings of Dr. Eugen Gerstenmaier, President of the German Federal Parliament and Member of the Executive Board, Mr. Burhenne emphasised the points which he considered of special importance, arising from the Report of the Union's activities in the period 1960 - 63. The Arusha Manifesto signed by President Nyerere of Tanganyika at the Conference marking Stage II of IUCN's African Special Project, and the Resolutions adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO and the United Nations General Assembly, had been particularly important steps on an African and world basis respectively, in the process of obtaining full governmental recognition and support for the conservation movement. Financial resources were one important key to further progress, being essential for the development of national parks, landscape planning, the protection of rare species, education in conservation and research into such crucial problems as the control of pesticides. Nor should it be overlooked that coordinated legal and administrative provisions, to control for example the traffic in wild animals and plants and their products, formed a most valuable adjunct of conservation. Finally, Mr. Burhenne stressed how vital it was in the interests of humanity that political tensions should never be allowed to interfere with the international ideals and purposes of conservation.

The President thanked Mr. Burhenne for his most helpful comments and requested him to convey to his Government the Assembly's warm appreciation.

Mr. M, Van der Goes van Naters (Netherlands) thought that the Report showed the considerable progress that had been made, but it was wise to remember that certain important aims still had not been achieved. These included full financial stability (as independent as possible of special grants), more contact between members and greater regularity of reports. The President thanked Mr, Van der Goes van Naters for his constructive criticisms, which were shared by the Executive Board.

Mr. Wolde Mikael Kelecha (Ethiopia) strongly supported Mr. Burhenne's remarks about the need for greater coordination internationally of legislation controlling the traffic in wild animals, skins and trophies.

There being no other speakers the President called for the adoption of the Report.

Resolution No. 304 : THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REPORT

The Report was adopted.

11. CANCELLATION OF MEMBERSHIP

Arising from the Secretary-General's Report the President drew the attention of the Assembly to the current membership list of the Union, copies of which had been tabled. It would be noted that a considerable number of organisations were three or more years in arrears with their dues and, though in some cases this might be due to change of status or cessation of activity, he proposed that the situation should now be regularised.

Resolution No. 305 : CANCELLATION OF MEMBERSHIP

It was resolved that any registered member organisation which, after due reminder, has allowed its subscription to the Union to fall more than three completed years in arrears should forthwith have its membership cancelled, and be so informed.

12. PRESENTATION OF THE JOHN C. PHILLIPS MEDAL

Mr, Harold J. Coolidge, Vice-President, on behalf of the friends of John C. Phillips 1876 - 1938 and the American Committee for International Wild Life Protection, gave an account of the life of this distinguished naturalist, explorer, author and conservationist in whose memory had been founded the John C. Phillips Memorial Medal for Distinguished Services in International Conservation. He had pleasure in entrusting the award of this medal and of the honorarium associated with it, to the Executive Board of IUCN in accordance with the wishes of the trustees (the full text of Mr. Coolidge's statement is to be published in IUCN Bulletin No. 11).

The President on behalf of the Assembly thanked Mr. Coolidge, the American Committee for International Wild. Life Protection, and all those associated with this noteworthy recognition of the international importance of services in the cause of conservation. He announced that a special Committee had decided to make the first award to -

Mr. E. M. Nicholson, C.B., Director of the British Nature Conservancy and a life-long advocate and exponent of conservation.

Mr. Nicholson was presented with the Medal amid acclamation.

13. KEYNOTE SPEECH AND INTRODUCTION TO THE 9TH TECHNICAL MEETING

The President then called upon -

Mr. A. L. Adu, Secretary-General of the East African Common Services Organisation

to deliver the keynote speech to preface the adjournment of the Assembly for the 9th Technical Meeting, which was due to occupy the next four days.

Mr. Adu was followed by Mr. E. H. Graham, Chairman of the Commission on Ecology and responsible for the design of the Technical Meeting, who introduced and explained its theme 'The Ecology of Man in the Tropical Environment'.

The speeches of Mr. Adu and Mr. Graham will be published in full in the Proceedings of the Technical Meeting (No. 4 in IUCN's technical series).

The session was adjourned at 16:30.

THIRD MEETING  
(30th Session of the General Assembly)

Nairobi, Monday 23 September 1963, at 14:30.

14. RATIFICATION OF ADDITIONAL MEMBER ORGANISATIONS

The President announced that a further application for membership, received from the Office de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique Outre-Mer (ORSTOM), had been unanimously approved by the Executive Board.

Resolution No. 306 : RATIFICATION OF MEMBERSHIP

The Assembly ratified the membership of ORSTOM.

15. OFFICIAL MESSAGES

The President informed the Assembly that Mr. L. G. Sagini, Honorary Vice-President of the Assembly, had called on him in his capacity as Minister for Natural Resources of the Kenya Government and presented a copy of his Government's pledge to conserve for posterity the natural resources of Kenya, with special reference to the wildlife, countryside and forests. The declaration, which the President then read to the Assembly, was dated 18 September 1963 and signed Jomo Kenyatta, Prime Minister, L. G. Sagini, Minister for Natural Resources and R. Achieng Oneko, Minister for Information Broadcasting and Tourism. The President's announcement was greeted with loud applause (for text of Manifesto see Annexe A).

Mr. Patrice Mukoka (Congo-Léopoldville), on behalf of his Government, wished to assure the Assembly of the continuing efforts to reorganise and maintain the National Parks and other wildlife assets of the Congo. Plans were being made to establish a Park in a representative area of the great forested region. The President, on behalf of the Assembly, warmly welcomed Mr. Mukoka's statement.

Mr. A. Ghigi (Italy), representing a member State, submitted a short statement of advances in conservation in Italy during the past two years. In addition to greater attention to natural resources and their conservation in school curricula, and the establishment of a study centre on conservation, with particular reference to birds, in the University of Bologna, coordinated legislation on National Parks and on bird protection was under active consideration and research on the conservation of the Mediterranean 'maquis' and on the snail islands off the coast had been completed or was planned. The report was NOTED with approval.

16. REPORTS OF COMMISSIONS AND COMMITTEES

The Reports having been tabled, the Chairman made brief explanatory statements in the following order :

African Special Project Advisory Committee	: Mr. E.B. Worthington
Commission on Ecology	: Mr. E.H. Graham
International Commission on National Parks	: Mr. H.J. Coolidge
Survival Service Commission	: Mr. C.L. Boyle
Commission on Education	: Mr. L. shaposhnikov
Committee on Legislation and Administration	: Mr. W. Burhenne

Resolution Wo. 307 : ADOPTION OF COMMISSION AND COMMITTEE REPORTS

The Assembly adopted the reports of the permanent Commissions and of the Committees, and expressed a vote of thanks to their Chairmen and members.

the President then proposed that in view of the development of the work of the Committee on Legislation and Administration and the increasing demand for IUCN's advice and services in this field, a permanent Commission on Legislation should be established.

Resolution No. 308 : ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMISSION ON LEGISLATION

It was resolved under the powers vested in the Assembly by Article IV, B, v), of the Statutes, to set up a permanent Commission on Legislation.

17. REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

On behalf of the Chairman Mr. G. Van Tienhoven, Mr. R. L. Leonard, Member, presented the Committee's Report as follows :

The Committee has examined the Balance Sheets for 1961 and 1962, as audited by the Union's Auditor, Fernand Guex of Lausanne, Switzerland, together with the Auditor's Report dated 22 August, 1963, and finds them satisfactory.

2. The Committee therefore recommends that the Assembly gives clearance to the Executive Board in respect of these Accounts, in accordance with Article IV B (XIV) of the Statutes,

3. The Committee has further examined the Revised Budget for the current year 1963, and finds it satisfactory. It recommends its Approval by the Assembly in accordance with the aforementioned Article of the Statutes.

4. The Committee has further examined the draft basic Budget for 1964. It notes that the deficit to-be met amounts to Fr. S. 274,141 (\$ 63,750 or £ 22,845) but that this should be reduced to Fr.S. 253,716 (\$ 59,000 or £ 21,143) by increased subscriptions and, in particular, the accession to Membership by the Government of Kenya and, it is hoped, Equador, announced at the opening Session. This amount is rather leas

than the grants and donations received from the World Wildlife Fund and other organisations which are enabling IUCN to meet its commitments during the current financial year and it is hoped that the deficit for 1964 will be similarly met.

5. The Committee recommends to the Assembly the adoption of the draft budget for 1964, and, on the understanding that during the coming triennium up to three new working units could be readily incorporated in IUCN if funds became available, further recommends that provision for a maximum normal expenditure for the Union as recommended by the Executive Board for the years 1964-1966 should be fixed at Fr.S. 650,000 (\$ 151,160 or £ 54,170).

6. The Committee points out that no formal appointment of an Honorary Treasurer was made by the Executive Board as required by Article V A (4) of the Statutes.

2.2nd September 1963

G. Van Tienhoven  
Chairman

Resolution No. 309 : FINANCE COMMITTEE'S REPORT

The Assembly accepted the Committee's recommendations and in accordance with Articles IV, B xiv), and X, 1 of the Statutes :

- a. Gave clearance of the Accounts for 1961 and 1962;
- b. Approved the Budget for 1963 and 1964;
- c. Fixed the maximum normal annual expenditure in the years 1964-1966 at Fr.S. 650,000 (\$ 151,160 or £ 54,170)

18. THE PROGRAMME OF WORK FOR IUCN 1963 - 1966

A draft programme of work, prepared and approved by the Executive Board, was tabled.

The President drew attention to the fact that the maximum annual expenditure envisaged in the programme at Fr.S. 715,000 exceeded the amount recommended by the Finance Committee and adopted in the previous resolution (No. 309 c.). This was because the Board had envisaged the expansion of IUCN's activities by establishing three, instead of two, new technical units, previously proposed to the Finance Committee, by the addition of a Parks Unit, as well as units for Education and Ecology.

If such expenditure occurred within the next triennium it could, however, be treated as 'abnormal' and therefore it was possible to recommend the adoption of the Programme as it stood. Its implementation must in the last resort depend on the success of delegates to the Assembly and other supporters of IUCN in persuading member organisations to pay their dues (of which a list, which has also been tabled, showed a considerable proportion to be in arrear or below the statutory minimum) and to pay more than the minimum

when they could afford to do so, and in enlisting new members.

Resolution Ho. 310 : PROGRAMME OF WORK FOR IUCN 1963 - 1966

The Programme was unanimously adopted (for text of Programme see Annexe C).

The session was adjourned at 16:45.

FOURTH MEETING  
(31st Session of the General Assembly)

Nairobi, Tuesday 24 September 1963, at 09:30.

19. RESOLUTIONS OF THE ASSEMBLY

Mr. D. J. Kuenen, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, presented the 40 draft resolutions, which had been tabled after due consideration by the Executive Board. He explained that a number of the resolutions submitted to the Committee by delegates had been considered more appropriate for Executive Board attention and action than for adoption by the Assembly.

Mr. Kuenen pointed out that minor verbal and typographical amendments, and the placing of the resolutions in their final logical order, could very well be undertaken in the process of editing and publication. He suggested, therefore, that delegates should direct particular attention to matters of principle and policy.

Each resolution in turn was then read to the Assembly. Amendments were proposed in respect of 17 of the resolutions and, in all cases, agreed unanimously.

Resolution No. 311 : ADOPTION OF RESOLUTIONS

Each of the forty resolutions having been approved as amended, the resolutions were unanimously adopted (for text of the Resolutions see Annexe D).

Mr. Kuenen concluded by thanking all those who had assisted in the drafting, translation and duplication of the Resolutions, with special reference to the secretaries concerned, and the President expressed on behalf of the Assembly a vote of thanks to Mr. Kuenen and the members of the Resolutions Committee.

20. ENDORSEMENT OF RESOLUTIONS OF IUCN CONFERENCES

The President proposed the formal endorsement by the Assembly of the resolutions, already published in the IUCN Bulletin and elsewhere, of the three major conferences held during the past triennium, of which IUCN had been one of the joint sponsors.

Resolution No. 312 : ENDORSEMENT OF RESOLUTIONS

The Assembly formally endorsed the resolutions and recommendations adopted by -



- a. The Symposium of the conservation of nature and natural resources in modern African States (Arusha Conference : September 1961);
- b. The First World Conference on National Parks (Seattle, 30 June to 7 July 1962);
- c. The MAR Conference on temperate wetlands (Les Saintes-Maries, Camargue : 12 - 17 November 1962).

The session was adjourned at 11:30.

FIFTH MEETING  
(32nd Session of the General Assembly)

Nairobi, Tuesday 24 September 1963, at 14:30.

21. ELECTIONS

The President asked the senior Vice-President, Mr. H. J. Coolidge, to take the Chair. The Chairman called upon the Chairman of the Nominations Committee, Mr. P. M. Scott, to make his report.

Mr. Scott stated that only one nomination for President had been received, that of Mr. F. Bourlière, Vice-President and Member of the Executive Board, the President, Mr. J.-G. Baer, having expressed the wish not to stand for a third term.

Resolution No. 313 : PRESIDENT OF THE UNION

There being no other nominations, Mr. F. Bourlière was elected with acclamation.

The new President took the Chair.

Mr. H. J. Coolidge, Mr. P. M. Scott and Mr. E. M. Nicholson then expressed the General Assembly's deep appreciation and gratitude for the devoted and invaluable services rendered to IUCN by the outgoing President during the past 6 years. The President announced that under Article V, A, 5 of the Statutes it was proposed to invite Mr. J.-G. Baer to continue as a Member of the Executive Board, as 'Immediate Past President' and outstanding expert in all the affairs of the Union. The proposal was warmly applauded, and Mr. Baer thanked the Assembly and those who had spoken for their appreciation and confidence.

Mr. Scott then announced the nominations that had been received for the six immediate vacancies on the Executive Board, and the five further vacancies which would fall due to be filled on 1st July 1964, to bring the Membership of the Board up to its full strength of 18 Members.

Resolution No. 314 : NEW MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

There being no other nominations, the following were declared duly elected with acclamation :

With immediate effect :

J. C. de M. Carvalho	(Brazil)
E. J. H. Corner	(U.K.)
L. Hoffmann	(Switzerland and France)
D. J. Kuenen	(Netherlands)
M. Pavan	(Italy)
D. Ripley	(U.S.A.)

With effect from 1st July 1964 :

R. Carrick	(Australia)
W. A. L. Fuller	(Canada)
H. E. Luther	(Finland)
T. Monod	(Senegal and France)
D. Wasawo	(Uganda)

Mr. Scott reported that there were two immediate vacancies for the office of Vice-President, following upon the election of Mr. F. Bourlière as President and his own retirement in rotation. A further vacancy would occur on 1 July 1964 with the retirement in rotation of Mr. H. J. Coolidge. Under the Statutes Vice-Presidents were required to be elected by the Assembly from among the members of the Executive Board, and three nominations had been received.

Resolution No. 315 : VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNION

There being no other nominations, the following were declared duly elected with acclamation :

With immediate effect :

C. Vander Elst	(Belgium)
E. B. Worthington	(U.K.)

With effect from 1st July 1964 :

M. K. Shawki	(Sudan)
--------------	---------

The President then called on the Nominations Committee to report on the nominations received for the elections of Chairmen of IUCN's permanent Commissions under Articles IV, B, v and VI, 1, of the Statutes. Mr. Scott, as Chairman of the Committee, reported that the outgoing Chairmen of the Ecology, Education and Parks Commissions had been nominated for re-election and Mr. W. Burhenne was nominated for the chairmanship of the new Commission on Legislation. Mr. K. Curry-Lindahl, as a member of the Committee, reported that Mr. Scott has been nominated for the Chairmanship of the Survival Service Commission.

Resolution No. 316 : CHAIRMEN OF COMMISSIONS

There being no other nominations, the following were declared duly elected as Chairmen of IUCN's Commissions :

Commission on Ecology	: E.H. Graham (U.S.A.)
Commission on Education	: L. Shaposhnikov (U.S.S.R.)
International Commission on National Parks	: J.J. Coolidge (U.S.A.)
Commission on Legislation	: W. Burhenne (Germany)
Survival Service Commission	: P.M. Scott (U.K.)

On the proposal of Mr. Scott a vote of thanks to the retiring Chairman of the Survival Service Commission for his six years of outstanding devotion to the work of the Commission, in which great progress had been achieved, was carried with acclamation.

22. APPOINTMENTS

The Assembly was informed that the Executive Board was not yet in the position to nominate a Secretary-General for appointment in accordance with Article IV, B iv, and VII, 2 of the Statutes. It was recommended that Sir Hugh Elliott should be asked to continue in an acting capacity and that the Assembly should authorise the Board to make such future appointment as it deems fit.

Resolution No. 317 : SECRETARY-GENERAL

The recommendation of the Executive Board was accepted.

The re-appointment of the Bureau Fiduciaire Fernand Guex of Lausanne as the Union's Auditors under Article IV, B, xiii, of the Statutes was recommended to the Assembly,

Resolution No. 318 : APPOINTMENT OF AUDITORS

The appointment of the Bureau Fiduciaire Fernand Guex as the Union's auditors was unanimously approved.

23. VENUE OF THE NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The President called for proposals for the meeting-place of the next General Assembly.

Mr. E. P. Dottrens, on behalf of the Government of the Swiss Confederation, presented an invitation for the holding of the next (1966) Assembly in Switzerland. He detailed the many ways in which such a choice of venue would be particularly appropriate, and expressed the hope that the Assembly would empower him to take back an affirmative answer to his Government. No other proposals having been made the President thanked Mr. Dottrens most warmly for the invitation he had extended and put the matter to the vote.

Resolution No. 319 : VENUE OF THE 9TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY (1966)

The invitation of the Swiss Government was unanimously accepted.

24. CLOSURE OF THE EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. M. Cowie requested the President's permission to make a short statement on behalf of the Kenya delegates who had attended the Assembly.

Mr. Cowie said :

"As I had something to do with persuading the General Assembly at Athens and Warsaw to choose Nairobi for the 8th General Assembly, I would like to say a word of appreciation.

Firstly, referring back to the Arusha Conference in 1961, some delegates may remember that I felt compelled to level a severe indictment against the Kenya Government for its apathy and lack of effective policy in the sphere of wild life conservation. I am glad to report that there has been a marked change of attitude, and our Prime Minister Mr. Jomo Kenyatta, supported by his colleagues, has made some most encouraging and forthright statements. I believe that here in Kenya the pendulum is now swinging the other way and we are on the threshold of formulating a sound policy for the conservation of wildlife, with the added prospect of tempting more tourists to enjoy our wild life, scenery and attractive climate. For this change of heart, evidence of which has been emphasised in the profound statement made by the Kenya Government last week, I would like to pay again particular tribute to our Prime Minister and his colleagues,

Secondly on behalf of those of us who have struggled for years to preserve something of our great natural heritage, I would like to thank you and the Executive Board of the Union for agreeing to hold this Assembly in Nairobi, and particularly to thank those delegates who have taken such a keen interest in our problems and given us such good advice. We have all derived an immense amount of encouragement by the very fact that the Union has met in Nairobi, and I trust that your interest in our affairs will continue to prosper to our mutual advantage.

It has been a great pleasure to have so many eminent people in our midst, and I sincerely hope that you have enjoyed your glimpse of this beautiful country."

The President, Mr. F. Bourlière, thank-ad Mr. Cowie for his statement and he emphasised the responsibility placed upon him in succeeding to the office of President and, particularly, in following a holder of that office of such distinction as Jean Baer. Moreover he realised that the problems of conservation were widening in scope day by day, and it was more and more difficult for one man to master them. However he was convinced that anyone concerned with the conservation of nature and natural resources had something dynamic and positive to contribute to the contemporary world; which could be summarised as the better adjustment of man to his environment. It was with this end in view that the activities and policies of IUCN should be shaped in the coming three years. Its slogan should be 'a better world for better men'.

The President then thanked all who had helped to organise and ensure the success of the Assembly and, especially, the officers and staff of the Ministry of Natural Resources, Messrs. Dunford, Hall and Partners, the interpreters and the secretaries, who had so capably and willingly shouldered the complex arrangements on which success had depended. In conclusion he asked the Assembly to endorse a 41st Resolution in the following terms :

"Whereas the delegates and representatives of member states and organisations attending the 8th General Assembly and 9th Technical Meeting of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, together with their friends and guests, have enjoyed the hospitality of Kenya and its capital city, Nairobi, for many days -

And whereas each of the 300 participants thus assembled has been impressed and delighted by the richness and variety of the natural resources, flora and fauna of Kenya and its neighbours -

The 8th General Assembly of IUCN meeting at Nairobi in 1963

warmly thanks the Government of Kenya for the magnificent welcome it has extended, and for the work of its Steering Committee, assisted by so many Departments, Societies and individuals, not only in Kenya but also in Tanganyika and Uganda, in making this Assembly so memorable an occasion;

congratulates the Government of Kenya on the outstanding expression of its support for the Conservation of Natural Resources contained in the Manifesto published on 18th September 1963 over the signatures of its Prime Minister, Minister for National Resources and Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism :

and expresses its confidence that the efforts and enthusiasm of the Government of Kenya, and the many local Governments and other authorities responsible for the Parks, Reserves and places of such outstanding beauty and interest with which Kenya is so well endowed, will continue, so that the pride

and pleasure of its citizens in their heritage may be shared with the citizens of the world."

Resolution No. 320 : ADOPTION OF THE FINAL RESOLUTION  
(No. 41) OF THE 8TH GENERAL "ASSEMBLY

The resolution was adopted with acclamation.

The session was adjourned at 16:30.

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REPORT 1960 - 1963

A. Introduction

When the Seventh General Assembly of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources was adjourned at Cracow on the evening of 24 June, 1960, decisions had been taken as important as any in the previous twelve years of the Union's history, decisions on which the hopes for its future would largely depend. To implement them and open the way for the fulfilment of these hopes was an operation of considerable magnitude. That it was well-advanced within a period of nine months and brought to a successful conclusion seven months' later by the formal inauguration of IUCN's new headquarters at Morges on 18 November 1961, was only made possible by much careful planning and the combined efforts of all concerned. But special thanks are due to the President, Professor Jean-G. Baer, to Mr. E. Nicola, Benefactor and now near neighbour of I.U.C.N., to Mr. M.C. Bloemers, outgoing Secretary-General, and his successor Mr. G.G. Watterson, and to the Staff Ecologist, Mr. G. Treichel and Mlle. J. Mignon, Personal Assistant, who as members of the Brussels secretariat bore a great responsibility for ensuring continuity of the Union's activities during and after the transfer. It must be recorded with regret that the Union was deprived of the valuable help and advice on which it could so certainly have counted, by the death, on 31 August 1961, of Mme. Marguerite Caram, whose devoted services during the Union's formative years will be gratefully remembered.

2. The removal of IUCN headquarters to Switzerland has been entirely justified by the greatly increased stability which has resulted from the Union's being centred in its 'own' town yet within easy reach of cities of such international status as Geneva and Lausanne. At the current level of activities, carefully adjusted to growing but still limited resources, the headquarters building has proved adequate and there can be no question as to its general attractiveness. If, in future, many problems will have to be faced, as staff and operations expand in keeping with the steadily increasing demand for IUCN's services, there is no reason to doubt that these can be overcome through such generous support as has already made possible a considerable amount of adaptation and improvement; the grant made by the Netherlands Foundation for International Protection of Nature for the equipment of the Van Tienhoven Reading Room is but one example.

B. Action on the Resolutions of the Seventh General Assembly

3. It is logical that a review of activities in the three years between Assemblies should begin with an account of the ex-



tent to which the Resolutions of the previous Assembly have been implemented. Taking into account the lapse of seventeen months, during which attention had to be concentrated on problems of reorganization and re-staffing, without prejudice to normal services such as publication of Proceedings of the Assembly and of the Bulletin, the outcome of Resolutions calling for positive action has been generally satisfactory. It will be noted, however, that the extent of implementation has been correlated with the emphasis on African problems during the triennium, though this emphasis was in itself in line with the Resolutions of the last Assembly.

Resolution No. 1 : recommended the launching in consultation with FAO, UNESCO, CCTA and other international organizations concerned, of an African project, in three stages, to promote the application of conservation practices based on ecological knowledge.

This resolution was implemented as follows, under the general direction of IUCN's African Special Project Advisory Committee (Chairman : Dr.E.B. Worthington) :-

- a) Stage I. Between 1960 and March 1961, G.G. Watter-son, then FAO Forestry Officer for Africa, was authorised to carry out, at FAO's expense, a preliminary tour of 16 African countries. Financial support by the Fauna Preservation Society of London and the New York Zoological Society made it possible for him to be accompanied by African observers on several sections of the tour. A detailed report was prepared and a summarised version published ("Oryx" Vol. VI No. 3, 1961). The tour's objective, which was successfully fulfilled, was to rouse general interest in the management and utilization of Africa's incomparable wildlife resources, particularly as a rational form of land-use in marginal and sub-marginal areas, in preparation for the detailed consideration of the problems involved.
- b) Stage II. The Symposium on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources in Modern African States, which has come to be known as the Arusha Conference, was held from 5 to 12 September 1961, at Arusha, Tanganyika, Organised jointly by IUCN and CCTA, under the auspices of FAO and UNESCO, and with the assistance of the Tanganyika Government, the Conference was attended by 140 participants, including representatives of 21 African countries. Sixty papers were presented and these, together with a full account of the proceedings have been published by IUCN with UNESCO assistance (New Series No. 1 : March 1963), The outcome of the Conference was reflected in the 'Arusha Manifesto', over the signature of J.K. Nyerere, then Prime Minister now President of Tanganyika, and two of

his ministerial colleagues. The importance of this declaration can be summed up in its concluding sentence :-

"The conservation of wildlife and wild places calls for specialist knowledge, trained manpower and money and we look to other nations to cooperate in this important task - the success or failure of which not only affects the Continent of Africa but the rest of the world as well".

- c) Stage III. Under the joint sponsorship of FAO and IUCN, and with the help of an EPTA Contingency Fund allocation and a generous donation of \$ 5000 by the Charles Engelhardt Foundation (U.S.A.), Thane Riney and P.R. Hill were appointed "ASP III" Consultants at the end of 1961, and on 23 January 1962, began the series of tours which, to the date of this Report, has taken them to 16 African countries at the request of their Governments. The purpose of these visits has been to assist in the application of conclusions reached in the Stage II Conference, to problems and needs involved in the assessment of wildlife resources and the integration of their wise use in over-all national economic development planning. Countries visited in the three tours to date are : Senegal, Mali, Upper Volta, Dahomey, Nigeria, Tchad, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, Bechuanaland, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Ethiopia, Somalia, Sierra Leone and Congo (Brazzaville). Interim reports have been prepared in consultation with a working group of the ASP Advisory Committee and submitted through FAO to each Government,, The final report on the Project is due to be completed by the end of 1963. IUCN's principal concern in the concluding stages of the Project and no doubt for several years to come is to advise on ways and means of securing the implementation of ASP recommendations accepted by the Governments concerned.

Resolution No. 2 : welcomed the initiative of UNESCO, FAO and other organizations in promoting conservation education in Africa and hoped that this would be given greatly increased support.

Considerable progress has been made in implementing this Resolution during the period under review, although much remains still to be done, Apart from the series of educational conferences organized by UNESCO, referred to later in this Report, and such national and local efforts as the educational campaigns mounted by the Natural Resources Board in Southern Rhodesia, the East African Wild Life Society and the Tanganyika National Parks, IUCN has been actively interested in two other developments. The first of these has been the establishment of the College of Wildlife Manage-

ment, a medium grade training institution, at Mweka in Tanganyika, formally opened on 23 July 1963, Although the first intake of students has been drawn mainly from Tanganyika and neighbouring East African countries, the College, for which local resources have been supplemented by American, British and German aid, has accepted students from as far afield as Cameroun. A similar institution for French-speaking students, possibly based in Dahomey, has been strongly advocated in ASP III reports. Meanwhile the second specific contribution to conservation education during the period was the preparation of a text-book designed for use in primary and secondary schools of the Soudano-Sahelian zone. In French and English editions and supported by an annotated film-strip, this work has been carried out by Dr. A. Villiers and financed by a contract awarded to IUCN by UNESCO.

Resolution No. 3 : proposed by the Sudan delegation, this Resolution called on IUCN to place special emphasis on African problems, particularly those concerned with conservation education and the enforcement of protective legislation.

Obedience to this Resolution has been reflected in the activities of the African Special Project and developments in the educational field summarised under the heading of the two previous Resolutions.

Resolutions Nos, 4 and 5 : drew attention to the dangers to wildlife involved in unrestrained exploitation for hydroelectric purposes of rivers and lakes in Scandinavia (especially the Torne and Kalix river systems) and in Japan (especially the areas of Nikko and Yoshino-Kumano National Parks).

Copies of these resolutions were sent to the governmental and non-governmental authorities concerned, and although it is difficult to assess the effects, recent reports indicate that the hydroelectric developments both in Swedish Lapland and Japan, which had been causing concern, have been modified or postponed, and that IUCN's representations have been helpful to the Committee of Conservation of the Swedish Royal Academy of Sciences and to the Nature Conservation Society of Japan in their efforts to ensure that the interests of conservation, whether from the scientific, recreational or any other point of view, are properly observed.

Resolution No. 6 : supported action for conservation of the Antarctic fauna and flora.

At the first Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting held in Canberra in July 1961, recommendations for protecting antarctic wildlife and preventing introduction of exotic species and avoida-

ble disturbance, were accepted by the Governments of Australia, New Zealand, Belgium, the USSR and the United Kingdom. Due mainly to an initiative of the International Council for Bird Preservation at a Symposium on Antarctic Resources held at Paris in September, 1962, supported by the representatives of IUCN who attended, there are grounds for hoping that other countries will subscribe to these recommendations and that similar measures for the safeguarding of sub-antarctic islands will also be adopted.

Resolution No. 7 : recommended that further urgent attention should be given to the establishment of facilities for advanced training in conservation and wildlife management.

Through the medium of bursaries sponsored by U.N. Agencies and the activities of national organizations, of which the African Wildlife Leadership Foundation in the U.S.A. deserves special mention, considerable progress in implementing this Resolution can be recorded. Reference is also appropriate to the UNESCO-sponsored Conference on Higher Education in Africa, held at Tananarive in September 1962, and Regional Seminar on Basic Science Training in African Universities held at Rabat in December 1962. Although it only proved possible for IUCN to be directly represented at the latter, the Union's interest in ensuring that conservation and ecology are not overlooked in higher science teaching, was emphasized to the organizers. IUCN has also, through its London office, given active support to the establishment of conservation courses at Makerere College in Uganda and at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland at Salisbury. Assistance was also given in the selection of students for the annual conservation course for graduates established at University College, London.

Resolution No. 8 : called for intensification of effective measures to achieve a reasonable balance between natural resources and the rate of human increase.

Although a major 'break-through' on this most difficult problem cannot yet be reported, there have been welcome signs during the period under review of an increasing awareness of the part that can and should be played by conservation, particularly of the wildlife resource, in meeting an increasingly grave situation. It is significant that at the U.N. Conference on Science and Technology in less-developed countries held at Geneva in February 1963, the IUCN representative, Jean-P. Harroy, obtained substantial support for the formation of a sub-committee to consider the contribution that can be made by the application of science to management and utilization of renewable natural resources, although this aspect had been overlooked in the preparation of the agenda.

Resolution No. 9 : drew attention to the need, especially in rapidly developing countries, of comprehensive landscape planning and coordinated public control over changes in land use.

The objectives of this resolution have been reflected and confirmed throughout Stage III of the African Special Project. It has also been reflected in the development of Project MAR for the conservation of temperate wetlands, to which further reference is made later in this Report. Reference should also be made to the meeting of experts on metropolitan planning held in Stockholm under United Nation auspices in September 1961. IUCN was represented by A. Glikson, Vice-Chairman of the Landscape Planning Committee of the Commission on Ecology, who presented a paper on the importance of the landscape planning aspect. The Landscape Planning Committee, has, in addition, continued to develop its general programme, establishing useful liaison with the International Federation of Landscape Architects and putting in hand a major treatise on ecological aspects of landscape planning.

Resolution No. 10 : recommended the coordination of ecological research in National Parks, natural areas of holarctic forests and comparable areas in other geographical regions.

IUCN's Commission on Ecology sponsored a successful symposium on this subject, which was held at Zurich in May, 1961. This Symposium, at which 12 papers were presented by participants from Eastern and Western Europe and North America, led directly to the establishment of close liaison with the project for an International Biological Programme (1965-70) proposed by the International Union of Biological Sciences and endorsed by the International Council for Scientific Unions. A provisional Committee on Ecological Research in the IBP was set up, to function within the framework of IUCN, and the Programme can be expected to make a highly significant contribution to the implementation of the Resolution.

Resolution No. 11 : recommended that the Union should promote exchange of information between scientists working on chemical and biological control and those concerned with nature protection.

In the remarkable upsurge of interest in questions relevant to this resolution during the last three years, IUCN has made a direct contribution by the formation, under the Commission on Ecology, of a provisional Committee on the Ecological Effects of Chemical Controls, Meeting at Leiden in July 1961, this Committee, under the Chairmanship of Professor D.J. Kuenen, drew up specific courses of action for IUCN and has been endeavouring to maintain an international review of a subject which, at a national level, has received increasing but as yet uncoordinated attention. The desirability of routing information to the Committee was emphasized at the 13th meeting of the International Council for Bird Preservation meeting at New York in July 1962.

Resolution No. 12 : referred to the necessity for adequate protection of the Lowland Gorilla.

Although recent information from one part of the range of this species, Congo (Brazzaville), suggests that its numbers are being maintained, IUCN's African Special Project Advisory Committee has drawn special attention to the need for a comprehensive survey as a first step towards rational conservation measures. Further consideration is being given to the problem of staffing and financing this survey, which has a high priority among ASP recommendations.

Resolution No. 13 : recommended urgent measures to counter a threat to the habitat of the Mountain Gorilla in the Albert National Park.

Reports furnished at the request of IUCN showed that the particular situation in mind when this Resolution was adopted no longer obtained, although the species remains on IUCN's list of endangered species.

Resolution No. 14 : recommended that all governments should restrict the importation of rare animals in harmony with the export laws of the country of origin.

This matter was taken up in detail with special reference to birds at the XIIIth International Conference of the International Council for Bird Preservation, at which IUCN was represented (June 1962.). The Union's Committee on Legislation and Administration has approached 125 governments with a view to obtaining full details of existing legislation. In one specific instance IUCN's Survival Service Commission, in collaboration with the Fauna Preservation Society of London, has played a leading part in the design and drafting of legislation for the control of importation of rare animals, which it is hoped will be introduced in the United Kingdom. Useful action has also been promoted by the Commission in other parts of the world, resulting for example in the trade in Orang-utans in south-east Asia being brought under an increasing measure of control.

Resolution No. 15 : commended the Pieniny National Park of Poland and Czechoslovakia and required no further action.

The Resolutions of the 7th General Assembly concluded with a Statement to the effect that IUCN 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.

As a result of an initiative at the 12th Session of the General Conference of UNESCO, when a resolution in favour of economic development and conservation of Natural Resources, Fauna and Flora, was adopted, the United Nations General Assembly, on 18th December 1962, endorsed the UNESCO resolution and recommendations, which included action directed to assisting IUCN. It called for full cooperation with and technical assistance to developing countries at their request in the conservation and restoration of their resources and flora and fauna. This resolution specifically recognized the vital relationship between conservation of natural resources and economic development, and thus fulfils exactly IUCN's stated desire to obtain such recognition on a world-wide basis.

C. Other activities of IUCN, 1960 - 1963

4. In accordance with established policy many activities of IUCN during the period under review have been undertaken through its four permanent Commissions, their sub-committees and the other independent Committees. In the preceding review of action taken on Resolutions of the 1960 Assembly, a summary has already been given of the work supervised by the African Special Project Advisory Committee, and reference has also been made to certain of the other activities undertaken by or through Commissions and Committees in implementation of Resolutions. Further reference to these is therefore omitted from the following section of this Report.

5. Reviews by their Chairmen of the work of the four Commissions have been published from time to time in the Bulletin. Full accounts have also been published of such outstanding events as the First World Conference on National Parks (Seattle, 30 June to 7 July, 1962) and the Conference on Conservation and Management of Temperate Wetlands (Les Saintes-Maries-de-la-Mer, 12 to 17 November 1962). In the circumstances these activities can be dealt with in a summary way in the present Report, which is no reflection on their importance and notable success.

6. The Seattle Conference, in addition to enjoying the co-sponsorship of UNESCO and FAO, received generous financial and organizational assistance in the United States, in particular from the National Park Service and the Natural Resources Council which sponsored it at the national level. As a result over 260 persons were enabled to attend and a particularly satisfactory feature was the strong representation from Latin America (15 countries), Australia and New Zealand, in addition to the more familiar North American, African and European participation. The range of discussion covered the whole field of scientific, economic and cultural aspects of National Parks, and the 28 Resolutions adopted not only dealt with individual species and habitats, and the policy involved in establishing and managing National Parks and equivalent areas,

but also gave support to other organizations and efforts concerned with securing the future of such areas.

7. Among the results of the Conference two deserve special mention. At its meeting on 24 November 1962, the Executive Board approved the appointment of Professor J.-P. Harroy as a Vice-Chairman of the International Commission on National Parks, with specific responsibility for revising and reorganizing the world list of National Parks and equivalent areas. This list was originally completed under the aegis of the United Nations Economic and Social Council in 1961, as a result of an initiative taken at IUCN's General Assembly in Athens in 1958, endorsed by resolution of ECOSOC in the following years. Secondly, the same meeting of the Executive Board authorised the formation by the Commission of a Parks Planning Committee. Thanks to a generous grant of \$ 26,000 by 'Resources for the Future Inc.', the new Committee was able to secure the services of a Parks management specialist, Mr. W.J. Hart, to undertake a series of surveys designed to assist Governments in effectively establishing National Parks systems. To date these have been carried out in Turkey and Colombia..

8. In both the preliminary planning stage and in the organization of Stage II of Project MAR on the Conservation and Management of Temperate Wetlands, which consisted of a Technical Meeting held appropriately in one of the two remaining great wetlands areas of western Europe, IUCN owed a special debt to Dr. L. Hoffmann, Director of the Station Biologique of the Tour du Valat. The Conference was sponsored jointly by IUCN, the International Wildfowl Research Bureau and the International Council for Bird Preservation, as being the organizations most acutely aware of the accelerating pace at which the wetland habitat, one of outstanding biological interest and productivity, continues to be eliminated. The situation was discussed on the basis of some 50 contributions, including some valuable data on North American experience, under the following heads : reasons for conserving wetlands, criteria for defining reserve areas (with legal and administrative ways of achieving protection), management and restoration of 'natural' wetlands, and wildlife-utilisation of man-made aquatic areas.

9. One of the main tasks of the MAR Conference was, to review the first draft of an inventory of internationally important wetlands in Europe and North Africa, selected on the basis of ornithological interest and of information collected from 22 countries. The completion and publication of this inventory is the highest priority in Stage III of the Project, not yet completed, for there is no doubt that international recognition of the value of remaining wetlands (of which the Conference provisionally classified 50 in the first category of importance and 80 in the second category), is an effective agent in persuading Governments to give them due attention. Other current activities under Stage III of the Project include the preparation of educational and technical literature, several of the Conference's 13 Resolutions having pointed to the fact that one of the main problems to be overcome is the widespread lack of understanding and appreciation of the values and potentia-



lities of properly managed wetland.

10. Turning to an activity with which the Survival Service Commission has been specially connected, one of the important developments of the triennium has been the progress made; in setting up an 'Operations Intelligence Centre' at IUCN headquarters, This development was anticipated, though its form was not envisaged in detail, in the emphasis given by the Secretary-General's Report to the 1960 General Assembly to IUCN's role in collecting and classifying information and making it available on request to member states and organizations, with reasonable assurance that it is the most reliable and up to date information obtainable. The provision of this service assumed even greater importance with the advent of the World Wildlife Fund in October, 1961 : in the light of the stimulus which IUCN and its objectives have received, directly and indirectly, from the creation of the Fund, there can be no question of the priority attaching to the assessment, from the point of view of scientific and conservation values, and based on the latest detailed information received and collated from all parts of the world, of projects for which World Wildlife Fund assistance has been sought.

11. The Operations Intelligence Centre comprises three principal elements. First the Operations Room itself summarises by visual representation (maps, diagrams, graphs, indices and checklists, supported by the best photographic and other illustrative material obtainable) such topics as the status of threatened species, critical habitats, existing and projected conservation measures (with special reference to those with which the World Wildlife Fund is concerned), productivity and land use (or misuse). Secondly the 'Red Data Book' has been devised to provide more detailed biographies of all endangered species under the headings : present and former distribution (with map), status and estimated numbers, breeding rate, reasons for decline, protective measures already taken and proposed, number in zoos, breeding potential in captivity and references, Thirdly, the Library or Documentation Centre provides facilities for following up the references and checking on any additional data in current journals, not yet reflected in the Operations Room and Red Book.

12. During the period under review, the basic equipment for the Operations Room was installed and a number of displays mounted. These, although by no means yet fully comprehensive or of uniformly high standard, can be said to make an immediate and effective impact, so that the visitor to IUCN's headquarters does at least gain a clear impression of the range of interest and activity.

13. The Red Data Book has been based on the Survival Service Commission's List of Endangered Species and card index (of which the 1960 version was reproduced in appendices to the Commission's Report in the published Proceedings of the last General Assembly).

A loose-leaf format has been adopted, so that entries can be readily revised and replaced. In addition to the master copy at IUCN headquarters, some 44 copies have been issued to Board Members and others most directly concerned, thereby facilitating references on a wide regional basis. To date the Editor/Information Officer, Fr. Noel Simon, has been able to complete the first edition of the section on mammals (135 species). Data on some 40 extinct or presumed extinct mammals have also been included. Half a dozen entries have been made under Reptiles, but there are none as yet under Amphibians, Fish or Invertebrates. For Birds and Plants only interim reports have so far been possible. However, the setting up in 1962, by the Survival Service Commission, of a botanical sub-committee under the chairmanship of Sir George Taylor, should fill the gap so far as plants are concerned as soon as replies to a questionnaire which has been issued on a worldwide basis are received; while, under agreement with the International Council for Bird Preservation, the Council posted Colonel J. Vincent to IUCN headquarters (with actual effect from 17 July 1963) to undertake the compilation of the relevant data on birds.

14. With the appointment of a Librarian, Mr. A.J. Koenen, on 1 May 1963, reorganization of the Library to serve as an effective and most vital part of the Operations Intelligence Centre was put in hand. The magnitude of the task can be gauged by the fact that more than 300 periodicals alone are received by IUCN and have remained unclassified for some years, as have the volumes and reprints both from the Van Tienhoven collection and from the many generous presentations received. Many gaps have been found and will have to be filled before the library can provide an effective service for the serious student. Meanwhile the Van Tienhoven Reading Room has been rearranged on a geographical basis, with a view to a close link up with the Operations Room and the Red Book references, while new lighting and shelving installed in the basement in July 1963, will allow adequate storage of the archives and journals.

15. The ultimate aim of the Operations Intelligence Centre should undoubtedly be not only to supply information, both to those able to visit the Centre in person and in response to written enquiries, but also itself to publish periodically material of special interest, or for which there is frequent demand. The development of this side of the Centre's activities depends on increased resources, but within current financial limitations, it has at least been possible to publish selected material in the IUCN Bulletin.

16. After a final issue (Nos. 3 - 6 of Vol. IX) of the old series of the Bulletin published in Brussels in the latter part of 1960, the new series, in English and French editions, was launched in August 1961, followed by a second issue in December, with the appointment of an Editor/Information Officer in 1962, and con-

tinued financial support from UNESCO, a considerable improvement in format and size was effected. Supplemented by the Annual Report for the previous year (published in January), three issues appeared during 1962. In 1963 it is expected that the target of a quarterly issue will be achieved, two members (6 and 7) having been published at the time of writing (August).

17. In addition to the Proceedings of the Seventh (Warsaw) Assembly, two volumes of Technical Papers presented at the Eighth Technical Meeting were published in 1961 :- "The Ecological Effects of Biological and Chemical Control of Undesirable Plants and Animals", edited by Professor D.J. Kuenen, and "Ecology and Management of Wild Grazing Animals in Temperate Zones", edited by Professor F. Bourlière.

18. In August 1962, a long felt need was supplied by the publication, in French and English editions, of the brochure entitled "What is IUCN?". This was made possible by grants from the Conservation Foundation and the Natural Resources Council of the U.S.A. The brochure includes details of the history, activities and organization of IUCN, An insert, which can be replaced as and when required, lists the members of the Executive Board, members of Permanent Commissions, and titles and prices of IUCN publications. In October 1962, two magnificently produced volumes entitled 'Harmories Universelles' were published by "Information et Culture", France, under the patronage of IUCN and with a preface by the President.

19. In March 1963, the Proceedings of the Arusha Conference (African Special Project Stage III) were published in a 367 - page volume with eight plates, forming the first of the new series of IUCN technical publications. The volume includes the sixty Papers presented at the Conference and a full summary of the discussions, prepared by G.G. Watterson. Finally, mention should be made of the educational text-book, referred to in the previous section of this Report, for conservation education in Soudano-Sahelian zone schools, prepared by A. Villiers, entitled "La Nature est notre Mère" and like its predecessor, "La Terre est notre Capital", published in 1960, for use in Turkey and other near-east countries, this publication was made under a contract awarded to IUCN by UNESCO.

20. Before concluding this section of the Report, a number of miscellaneous activities must be put on record. The Commission of Education in March 1962 completed work on an outline "Programme for a Course of Studies on Conservation of Nature", which was published as an insert to Bulletin (New Series) No. 3. The first of what, it is hoped, will be a series of Reviews of Conservation literature for schools, was completed in May 1963, and thanks to assistance from UNESCO should be ready for issue later in the year. The Commission's "N.W. Europe" section has continued to be active, with meetings in 1961 and 1962, and was able to give support and encouragement to the valuable British publication (1963) entitled "Science out of doors",

21. The Survival Service Commission's Chairman, Colonel C.L. Boyle, in his capacity as Secretary of the Fauna Preservation Society of London took a leading part in the organization of "Operation Oryx", which was aimed at securing the survival of the nearly extinct Arabian oryx by establishing a breeding nucleus in captivity. The final outcome of this venture cannot be known for some years, but a small group of breeding animals has been successfully established in Arizona.

22. The Chairman of the Committee on Legislation and Administration Mr. W. Burhenne, has continued the preparatory work of collecting information. Useful coordination was effected with the legislation division of FAO and the Legal commission of CIC. The Chairman acted as an adviser to the Council of Europe's Committee of Experts on behalf of IUCN, and was able on occasion to give advice to governments, organizations and individuals on legal matters pertaining to conservation. Steps were taken during the first half of 1963, with a view to establishing the Committee on a more permanent basis with full membership, so that the analysis and application of the very large amount of material not available, can be put in hand.

D. Membership

23. During the period under review five new member states, as listed below, signified their adherence to IUCN, bringing the total number of member states to 18 :-

République Malgache  
Dahomey  
Cote d'Ivoire  
Federation of Malaya  
Italy

24. Organizations whose applications for membership have been accepted unanimously by the Executive Board pending ratification by the General Assembly number 45, and are distributed as follows :

A. Government Departments - eleven

Brazil (1) , Haiti (1) , Italy (1) , Kenya (1) , the Rhodesias (5) , Tanganyika (1) , Uganda (1) .

B. Non-governmental organizations - thirty-two

Angola (1) , Australia (1) , Bahamas (1) , Denmark (1) , France (1) , German Federal Republic (1) , Kenya (1) ,

Netherlands (2), New Zealand (1), North Korea (1), Spain (1), Sweden (1), Switzerland (2), United Kingdom (2), U.S.A. (9), USSR (1), Yugoslavia (1), Israel (1), Italy (1), Northern Rhodesia (1), Sarawak (1).

C. International organizations (affiliates) :

Fauna Preservation Society of London  
International Society for the Protection of Animals

There were three withdrawals of membership during the period - all for technical reasons concerned with change of status,

25. No special effort has yet been possible to attract the support of individuals, whether as Life Members, Benefactors or Friends of IUCN. In May 1962, however, the rates applying to such membership were put on a more realistic basis, and there has been a small but steady flow of applications, bringing the total number of regular contributors to approximately 150 (including 25 Benefactors), and the individual Life Membership list to 16.

E. Organization

26. As indicated in the Introduction, the considerable task of removing IUCN headquarters from Brussels to Morges occupied the second half of 1960 and most of the first quarter of 1961. Mr. M.C. Bloemers was able to continue as Secretary-General till 1 December 1960, and so do much to assist in winding up Brussels affairs and effecting the first stage of the transfer. By courtesy of the Director-General and Deputy Director-General of FAO, Mr. G.G. Watterson, formerly FAO representative on the IUCN Executive Board, and with wide African experience recently as FAO's Forestry Officer for Africa posted to Ghana, was appointed Secretary-General, on 18 months' secondment with effect from 1 March 1961. Meanwhile, he had also been entrusted with carrying out the initial survey under Stage I of the African Special Project. During an interval in his tours he was, therefore, able to attend a special meeting of the new Executive Board held at Lausanne on 1st January 1961, together with the Staff Ecologist, Mr. G. Treichel who had transferred to Switzerland with two members of the Secretariat. By 27 April 1961, when the first full meeting of the Executive Board to be held at Morges took place, new headquarters had been found and rented, and the resumption and reorganization of the Union's normal business could begin.

27. Only one further change in the organization took place during 1961, in the appointment with effect from 7 December of Sir Hugh Elliott as a liaison officer, posted to London, where an office was kindly provided by the Nature Conservancy, the principal

member organization of IUCN in the United Kingdom. The purpose of the appointment was to facilitate liaison with persons active in the conservation field in countries, particularly of the Commonwealth, having frequent contacts with London and with the governmental and other organizations concerned with such activities. The cost of this addition to the Secretariat staff has been met entirely by a grant from the World Wildlife Fund (British National Appeal).

28. In the first quarter of 1962, the much improved financial position permitted the strengthening of the Secretariat by the appointment of an Editor/Information Officer, Mr. Noel Simon, and an Administrative Officer, Mrs. K. Williams, whose duties include responsibility for the management of IUCN's Accounts, Staff and Membership matters. These gains were, however, off-set by the departure with effect from 1 May of the Staff Ecologist, Mr. G. Treichel, on resignation after over two years' valuable service with the Union, made possible by the courtesy of the New York Zoological Society.

29. On 31 August 1962, at the termination of his period of secondment, Mr. G.G. Watterson returned to FAO, after rendering IUCN signal service in seeing it successfully through one of the most difficult periods of reorganization and adjustment in its history, and laying the foundations for a greatly increased range of activity and service in the interests of international conservation. On 1 December 1962, Sir Hugh Elliott was appointed acting Secretary-General while continuing his substantive duties as liaison officer in London. On 1 May 1963, Mr. A.J. Koenen was appointed as Librarian, bringing the effective strength of the secretariat, inclusive of clerical staff and the London office, to ten.

#### F. Financial situation

30. In view of the fact that the audited Accounts and Balance sheets for 1961 and 1962, together with the Budget for 1963, will be presented to the Assembly for approval, and that summaries of the Accounts have been published with the relevant Annual Reports, it is only necessary here to outline the general trend over the past three years and draw attention to points of particular interest.

31. It should be no matter of surprise that the inevitable disruption caused by the transfer of headquarters, together with the actual expenditure involved, should for a time have caused

some financial difficulty. It is a measure of increased stability and support which IUCN now enjoys, that the deficit accumulated during the period of reorganization, amounting to Fr.S. 64.452. (\$15,000 or £5,350), was made good within two years, without curtailing activities, and that at the end of the period under review it can be justly claimed that the Union is in a considerably stronger financial position than at any time in its history.

32. The greatest single factor in this satisfactory turn of events has undoubtedly been the establishment of the World Wildlife Fund and the very substantial grants made to IUCN by the Funds' Trustees, both in consideration of services directly rendered and in recognition of IUCN's role, actual and potential, in encouraging and coordination the conservation effort in all parts of the world. In 1962, grants so received amounted to Fr.S. 173,818 (\$40.420 or £14,485), inclusive of the Fr.S. 39,870 (\$9,270 or £3,320) allocated by the British National Appeal for IUCN's London liaison office. This represented approximately 37% of IUCN's revenue for the year (excluding funds received in advance in respect of 1963). The budget for 1963 envisages grants totalling Fr.S. 255,000 (\$59,300 or £21,250) including the maintenance for a further year of the London liaison office by the British National Appeal, and a special allocation of \$10,000 by the American National Appeal, under a contract based on the supply of Red Book data.

33. Although the great improvement in IUCN's financial position is thus so largely attributable to the World wildlife Fund and, in view of the many other pressing calls on the Fund's resources, should not be allowed to create any feeling of complacency, it is worth calling attention to the steady if unspectacular progress made in building up support from other sources. This can perhaps be most easily appreciated by the following table (expressed for brevity's sake in U.S. dollars), comparing the two years 1958 and 1959, with the two years 1961 and 1962 :

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
Subscriptions :	19,132	22,252	27,810	29,405
Subventions and Donations :	<u>18,858</u>	<u>21,980</u>	<u>28,201</u>	<u>34,027</u>
Total :	\$37,990	44,232	56,011	63,432

34. On the expenditure side, reference has already been made to the amortisation of the deficit carried forward from 1960, and, as might be expected, the running cost of the new headquarters, together with that involved in building up the secretariat staff from three at the beginning of 1961 to the present level of ten, has accounted for the greater part of the remaining disbursements.

It is satisfactory to note, however, that it has been possible to raise the level of 'productive' expenditure on publications from Fr.S. 13,32.5 (\$3,098 or £1,110) in 1961, to Fr.S. 27,906 (\$6,490 or £2,325) in 1962, and a similar estimated amount in 1963, as well as making substantial contributions to the over-all costs of the African Special Project, Project MAE, the Operations Intelligence Centre (including the Red Data Book and Library) and the General Assembly.

#### G. Relations with other Organizations

35. Previous sections of this Report have made frequent reference to some of the national and international organizations with which IUCN has collaborated during the period under review. The high importance of this aspect of the Union's activities makes it desirable, at the risk of some repetition, to summarize the principal contacts which have been made, maintained, or reflected in joint action, with well over a dozen international bodies, and many more at the regional and national level.

36. By a decision of the 60th Session of its Executive Council at the end of 1961, UNESCO promoted IUCN to a consultative status in Category 'B', which provides for a full interchange of consultation and information. UNESCO's regular subvention to the Union of \$6,000 has been of great value in supporting the publication of the Bulletin and the organization of conferences. Additional grants were made to assist participation in the Arusha Conference (ASP III) and the publication of its proceedings, and, under contract, for the preparation of the two text-books for the Near-East and Soudano-Sahelian areas. UNESCO has been represented by Mr. A. Gille at all meetings of the Executive Board and at conferences sponsored by IUCN (often jointly with UNESCO). Conversely IUCN has been invited to be represented at a number of conferences organized by UNESCO and where, as in the case of the Conference on the Development of Higher Education in Africa held at Tananarive in September 1962, this has not proved practicable Mr. Gille kindly undertook to watch over IUCN's interests. Finally mention should again be made of the Resolution in support of conservation of natural resources, fauna and flora, in the context of economic development, adopted at the 12th Session of the General Conference of UNESCO on 12 December 1962, which led directly to similar recommendations by the General Assembly of the United Nations, thus so satisfactorily fulfilling the hopes expressed at the last IUCN General Assembly.

37. Joint sponsorship with FAO of conferences and other activities has been a marked feature of the triennium, with particular reference to the African Special Project. The debt which



this Project has owed to FAO at all stages has been indicated in previous sections of the Report. Reference has also been made to the assistance rendered by FAO by the secondment of Mr. G.G. Watterson, to be Secretary-General of IUCN at a most critical period of its history. FAO has been represented at all meetings of the Executive Board and at several Conferences, by Mr. R.G. Fontaine. A visit was paid to FAO headquarters by the President, accompanied by the Chairman of IUCN's Commission on Ecology, in January 1963, in order to discuss ways of strengthening the valuable cooperation between IUCN and FAO in ensuring that vital biological and conservation factors are always kept in view when planning the development of natural resources.

38. Only a brief further reference is necessary to the work done in collaboration with the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in completing, in 1961, a Register of the World's National Parks and Equivalent Reserves. Under the U.N. head it is also very satisfactory to record that during 1963, useful preliminary contact was made by the President with the World Health Organization (WHO), the potentialities of cooperation in fields of common interest having become increasingly clear, especially during the course of the MAR Conference.

39. The traditionally close relations with the International Council for Bird Preservation (ICBP) were maintained and strengthened during the triennium., and demonstrated in the representation of IUCN at the 13th World Conference of ICBP held in New York in June 1962, collaboration in the organization of the MAR Conference, exchange of information and publicity, and the appointment to IUCN headquarters of Colonel J. Vincent as ICBP's representative to undertake the bird sections of the Red Data Book. The International Wildfowl Research Bureau (IWRB) has also collaborated in the MAR project.

40. The interdependence of IUCN and the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), particularly in the development of the Operations Intelligence Centre, the assessment and implementation of conservation projects, and above all financially, has been described in previous sections of this Report. The establishment of IUCN's liaison office in London with the help of WWF (British National Appeal) - the first of the National Appeals to be launched, in October 1961 -, greatly facilitated contact with the headquarters of that Appeal, which also includes the office of the International Campaigns Adviser. This was followed in 1962, by the provision of offices in IUCN's headquarters at Morges for the Secretary-General of the Fund, Dr. F. Vollmar, which, among many other benefits to both organizations, allowed a procedure to be established whereby meetings of the international Trustees of the Fund are held immediately after those of IUCN's Executive Board. This in turn has led in 1963) to the setting up of a joint Coordinating Committee,

consisting of the Presidents and other senior representatives of UICN, WWF and ICBP, for the purpose of improving coordination of policy and planning.

41. Through its Commission on Ecology and the representation by the President on its governing body, IUCN has kept in touch with the International Union of Biological Sciences (IUBS), with special reference to the planning of an International Biological Programme 1965-1970 (IBP), proposals for which have also received endorsement by the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU). IUCN headquarters was in fact able to provide a convenient venue for the first major planning session of IBP in May 1962, and discussion of the part to be played by IUCN in the Programme is one of the most important topics for discussion at the General Assembly.

42, As already mentioned under the head of Membership, the Fauna Preservation Society of London (FPS) was accorded the status of an international affiliate of IUCN, in view of its worldwide interests and activities. Through the Survival Service Commission and its Chairman, who was also Secretary of FPS throughout the period under review, close consultative relations were maintained, and the FPS in addition to carrying part of the cost of the Survival Service Commission's office, made a number of direct contributions, in particular to ASP by publishing the results of Stage I in its journal and by providing a number of fellowships for the Stage II Conference.

43. Through Mr. C. Vander Elst, member of the Executive Board and Chairman of the Section on Tropical Game of the International Hunting Council (CIC), relations with that organization were further developed to reflect the growing realisation that the interests of the hunter and conservationist are by no means necessarily conflicting. Hopes of establishing an educational secretary at IUCN headquarters and so among other objectives, of developing the relationship between IUCN and the International Youth Federation for the Study and Conservation of Nature (IYF), continued to be frustrated by lack of the necessary financial resources.

44. Useful contacts have been established, by exchange of information and in some instances the representation of IUCN at conferences and discussions on subjects of common concern, with the International Union of Official Travel Organizations (IUOTO), the International Union of Forestry Research Organizations (IUFRO), the International Society for the Protection of Animals (ISPA), and the International Union of Directors of Zoological Gardens (IUDZG).

45. At the regional level, the triennium, with its emphasis on African problems, was marked by very close collaboration with the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa and the Scientific Council for Africa (CCTA/CSA), particularly in the planning and organization of Stage II of the African Special Project, the Arusha Conference, to the success of which the responsibilities undertaken by CCTA made a most vital contribution, CCTA/CSA has been represented on the ASP Advisory Committee, and therefore able to continue its helpful support of the Project.

46. At the meeting of the Executive Board in November 1962, a draft working agreement was approved between IUCN and the Council of Europe, with particular reference to the Committee of Exports set up by the Council, of which Professor J.-P. Harroy, former Secretary-General of IUCN and now vice-chairman of the International Commission on National Parks, was subsequently appointed Chairman. This working Agreement was endorsed by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe in 1963, and affords a most satisfactory basis for furthering the objectives of conservation in Western Europe, without prejudice to IUCN's independent status and world-wide interests.

47. IUCN has continued to enjoy the support, through financial contributions, and the exchange of information and services, of numerous national bodies, particularly in the U.S.A. and many of them listed among the Member Organizations. Apart from those whose contributions whether general or for particular projects have been mentioned elsewhere in this Report, acknowledgement is specially due to the Old Dominion Foundation, the National Audubon Society, the American Conservation Association, the American Committee for International Wildlife Protection, the William C. Whitney Foundation, the Henry W. Oliver Foundation, the Foresta Institute, the Wildlife Management Institute, the National Association of Biology Teachers (U.S.A.), l'Académie des Sciences de l'Institut de France, the Deutsche Afrika Gesellschaft, the Polish Bureau for Conservation of Nature, the Commission pour la Protection de la Nature de l'Académie des Sciences (U.S.S.R.), the East African Wild Life Society and the Governments of Sweden and Switzerland.

48. Finally, it should be recorded that IUCN was represented at a number of other meetings not referred to in previous sections of this Report, including the First International Conference on Wildlife Diseases (June 1962), the Commonwealth Forestry Conference (June 1962), the 15th International Limnological Congress (August 1962), the U.N. Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of Less Developed Areas (February 1963), the World Food Congress (June 1963) and the 16th International Congress of Zoology (August 1963).

## H. Conclusion

49. It is hoped that this Report adequately reflects the very considerable progress made by IUCN during the last three years, not only in achieving stability but also, and in consequence, towards fulfilling its responsibilities in the field of conservation, which may be summarised as encouragement, information and coordination. At its meeting on 12 May 1962, the Executive Board drew up a Statement of Policy and, as this clearly sets out the aims and purposes which have formed the basis of IUCN's activities, it is fitting that it should conclude this Report :

### IUCN's Policy

IUCN aims to promote international cooperation in applying ecological principles and concepts to the conservation and management of nature and natural resources and in preserving from disappearance all kinds of animals and plants, their habitats and other natural features of land and landscape.

The basic purposes of IUCN are twofold :

1. To preserve animal and plant species and their habitats for their various values, which may be :

Ethical - man's inherent responsibility to disturb nature as little as possible and to hand it down unspoiled;

Aesthetic - for inspiration, enjoyment and spiritual repose;

Scientific - for basic investigation of nature and for studies of undisturbed areas to serve as checks or yardsticks against the study of comparable areas disturbed by man;

Educational - to create wider horizons of interest in the various values of nature and natural resources, and to encourage a more enlightened attitude to their conservation;

Recreational - for relief from the stress and strain of civilized living;

Economic - for material benefits derived from plant and animal products and financial return from tourism, etc.

2. To use biological knowledge in the conservation and management of all land resources - soil, water, air and living things dependent upon them. This involves an understanding of :

Ecological principles - succession, food chains, the web of inter-relationship, and the dynamics of natural processes;

Land capability - classification of land to provide guides for determining the most intensive use within which a parcel of land or area of water may be used without deterioration of its natural qualities;

Biological productivity - measures of the potentiality of land or water areas for sustaining an adapted ecosystem or complex of plant and animal life, including man.

To fulfil the objectives stated in its Statutes IUCN must concern itself deeply with the conservation of wildlife and wildlife habitat, but not solely with this objective. While it is not IUCN's intention to become deeply involved with the direct economic aspects of forest, soil and water conservation, misuse of these resources can adversely affect both aquatic and terrestrial species and their habitats and so become a part of the Union's concern. Also of high importance to the Union is the use of biological principles in the management of those natural resources which yield commodity products such as agricultural crops, timber and livestock.

The conservation of nature and natural resources is for the long term benefit of man. We hold in trust the living treasure of the earth.

NEW MEMBER ORGANISATIONS

List of new Member Organisations whose applications for Membership have been unanimously accepted by the Executive Board since the last General Assembly (Poland 1960) and the ratification of whose membership is requested of the General Assembly under Article II 1 (b) and Article IV B (vi) of the Statutes.

1. Agrupacion Espanola de Amigos de la Natureza, SPAIN
2. American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums, U.S.A.
3. American Nature Study Society, U.S.A.
4. Atlantica Foundation, S. RHODESIA
5. Azienda di Stato per le Foreste, ITALY
6. Bahamas National Trust, BAHAMAS
7. Committee for the Preservation of the Tule Elk, U.S.A.
8. Conservation Associates, U.S.A.
9. Departamento de Engenharia e Mecanica, BRAZIL
10. Department of National Parks, S. RHODESIA
11. Department of Wild Life Conservation, S. RHODESIA
12. Deutsche Gartenbau Gesellschaft, GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC
13. East Africa Wild Life Society, E. AFRICA
14. Fauna Preservation Society, INTERNATIONAL (U.K.)
15. Field Studies Council, (U.K.)
16. Foresta Institute for Ocean and Mountain Studies, U.S.A.
17. Friluftsradet, DENMARK
18. Game Division, Ministry of Lands, Forests & Wildlife, TANGANYIKA
19. Game Department, UGANDA
20. Garden Club of America, U.S.A.
21. Grand Conseil Technique des Ressources Nationales, HAITI
22. Information et Culture, Office International de Diffusion, FRANCE
23. Instituto de Investigacao Cientifica, ANGOLA
24. International Society for the Protection of Animals,  
INTERNATIONAL (U.K.)
25. Koninlijk Zoologisch Genootschap, NETHERLANDS
26. Korean Association for Protection of Nature, D.P.R.K.
27. Kosciusko State Park Trust, AUSTRALIA
28. Ministry of Agriculture, S. RHODESIA
29. Ministry of Land and Natural Resources, N. RHODESIA
30. Ministry of Natural Resources, KENYA
31. National Association of Biology Teachers, U.S.A.
32. Nature Conservation Council, NEW ZEALAND
33. Natural Resources Board, S. RHODESIA
34. Pro Natura, ITALY
35. Royal Society for Protection of Birds, U.K.
36. Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, SWEDEN
37. Sarawak Museum, SARAWAK
38. Save-the-Redwoods League, U.S.A.
39. Section des Conservateurs de la Nature, Association des  
Conservateurs des Monuments Historiques, YUGOSLAVIA
40. Society for the Protection of Nature, ISRAEL
41. Schweizerische Naturforschende Gesellschaft, SWITZERLAND
42. Schweizerische Stiftung für Alpina Forschungen, SWITZERLAND
43. Soci t  de la Protection de la Nature, U.S.S.R.
44. Stichting het Nationale Park de Hoge Veluwe, NETHERLANDS
45. Wild Life Conservation Society, N. RHODESIA

40. Society for the Protection of Nature, ISRAEL
41. Schweizerische Naturforschende Gesellschaft, SWITZERLAND
42. Schweizerische Stiftung für Alpina F'orschungen, SWITZERLAND
43. Soci  t   de la Protection do la Mature, U.S.S.R.
44. Stichting het Nationale Park de Eoge Veluwe, NETHERLANDS.
45. Wild Life Conservation Society, N. RHODESIA

BUREAU FIDUCIAIRE F E R N A N D G U E X

Union Internationale  
pour la Conservation de la Nature et de ses Ressources  
U.I.C.N.

M o r g e s

Monsieur le President et Messieurs,

Je vous confirme que j'ai procédé en temps utile à la vérification des Comptes de votre institution des années 1961 et 1962.

Les contrôles et nombreux sondages effectués à l'appui des pièces justificatives consultées me pe rmettent de déclarer que les Comptes desdites années sont exacts.

Les Bilans et les Comptes de Pertes et Profits des années 1961 et 1962, qui ont été soumis à votre approbcition, sont conformes aux livres.

Veuillez croire, Monsieur le Président et Messieurs, à l'assurance de mes sentiments très distingués.

Fernand G u e x  
Expert-comptable

Lausanne, le 22 août 1963



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

M O R G E S

pertes et profits au 31 décembre 1 9 6 1

	<u>Sommes en Frs</u>		<u>Sommes en US\$</u>	
	<u>Doit</u>	<u>Avoir</u>	<u>Doit</u>	<u>Avoir</u>
3002 Cotisations 1961 et antérieures		Frs 119'584.87		US\$ 27'810.43
3101 Dons divers		" 95'468.45		" 22'201.96
3102 Subside de l'UNESCO		" 25'800.00		" 6.000.00
330 Abonnements aux bulletins		" 2'995.76		" 696.68
3301 Publictions		" 1'519.78		" 353.43
340 Intérêts		" 155.75		" 36.22
		<u>Frs 245'524.61</u>		<u>US\$ 57'098.72</u>
400 Appointements	Frs 93'715.45		US\$ 21'794.29	
4101 A.V.S. /A.I. A.P.G. (Charges sociales)	" 4'803.75		" 1'117.15	
4102 Assurances maladie et accidents	" 1'445.38		" 336.13	
4103 Charges sociales diverses	" 29'939.36		" 6'962.64	
500 Layer	" 13'000.--		" 3'023.26	
501 Chauffages	" 612.55		" 142.45	
502 Electricité	" 9.--		" 2.09	
510 Telephones - Télégrammes	" 2'861.85		" 665.55	
511 Affranchissements	" 4'087.80		" 950.65	
532 Frais de bureau	" 6'391.40		" 1'486.37	
5121 Abonnements de journaux	" 31.90		" 7.42	
513 Entretien de l'immeuble	" 1'981.40		" 460.79	
520 Dénénagements	" 9'373.10		" 2'179.79	
522 Garde-meubles	" 856.35		" 199.15	
530 Frais de banque	" 52.10		" 12.12	
540 Frais divers	" 54.10		" 12.58	
550 Frais de voyage et representation	" 14'654.50		" 3'408.03	
5501 Indemnités pour transfert du personnel	" 5'354.60		" 1'245.25	
5601 Frais de gestion du Conseil	" 542.75		" 126.22	
5603 Frais de gestion divers	" 836.35		" 194.50	
5701 Publications : bulletins	" 7'427.45		" 1'727.31	
	<u>C/F 198'031.14</u>	<u>245'524.61</u>	<u>46'053.74</u>	<u>57'098.72</u>

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

M O R G E S

Pertes et profits au 31 décembre 1 9 6 1

<u>REPORT:</u>	<u>DEFENSES</u>		<u>Sommes en Frs</u>		<u>Sommes en US\$</u>	
			<u>Doit</u>	<u>Avoir</u>	<u>Doit</u>	<u>Avoir</u>
		B/F	Frs	Frs	US\$	US\$
	Publications diverses		198'031.14	245'524.61	46'053.74	57'098.72
5703			" 5'898.80	"	" 1'371.81	
810	Frais divers		" 89.30		" 20.76	
8101	Amortissement de la créance du Secrétariat de Bruxelles (voir feuille annexe)		" 44'883.15		" 10'437.94	
900	Portas et profits: perte au 31 décembre 1961			" 3'377.78		" 785.53
			<u>Frs 248'902.39</u>	<u>Frs 248'902.39</u>	<u>US\$ 57'884.25</u>	<u>US\$ 57'884.25</u>
			=====	=====	=====	=====

Vu et approuvé  
Fernand Guex

|  
∞  
|

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

B R U X E L L E S

Bilan au 31 décembre 1 9 6 1

	<u>Actif</u> <u>Frs</u>	<u>Passif</u> <u>Frs</u>	<u>Actif</u> <u>US\$</u>	<u>Passif</u> <u>US\$</u>
100 Caisse	35.55		8.26	
1202 Banque de Bruxelles	1'838.99		427.67	
2003 Empurunts divers		20'297.--		4'720.23
2004 F.I. Jeunesse Publications		3'059.44		711.49
2010 Commissions UICN		3'391.10		788.63
2007 Publications Varsovie		4'189.50		974.30
2008 African Special Project		16'587.64		3'857.59
2011 Avances UICN Morges		44'883.15		10'437.94
900 Pertes et profits : Frs 87'781.47 report perte				
+ perte 31.3/31.12.61 " 2'751.82	<u>90'533.29</u>		<u>21'054.25</u>	
	92'407.83	92'407.83	21'490.18	21'490.18
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Pertes et profits au 31 décembre 1 9 6 1

	<u>Doit</u>	<u>Avoir</u>	<u>Doit</u>	<u>Avoir</u>
900 Solde à nouveau	87'781.47		20'414.29	
35C Recettes diverses		941.03		218.84
810 Frais divers			858.80	
900 Solde pour balance: report perte Frs 87'781.47				20'414.29
+ perte 31.3/31.12.61 " 2'751.82	<u>91'474.32</u>	<u>90'533.29</u>	<u>21'273.09</u>	<u>639.96</u>
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Cours du US\$ = 1 US\$ = Frs 4.30

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

M O R G E S

Bilan au 31 décembre 1 9 6 1

	<u>Sommes en Frs</u>		<u>Sommes en US\$</u>	
	<u>Actif</u>	<u>Passif</u>	<u>Actif</u>	<u>Passif</u>
<u>ACTIF</u>				
110 Chèques postaux	Frs 12'171.83		US\$ 2'830.65	
1.5.01 Union de Banques Suisses Vevey	" 114'609.30		" 26'653.32	
1303 Secrétariat de Bruxelles	" 44'883.15		" 10'437.94	
140 Mobilier - Installations	" 7'704.10		" 1'791.65	
 <u>PASSIF</u>				
2101 Fonds de réserve pour impôts à payer		Frs 14'000.--		US\$ 3'255.81
2102 Fonds de réserve pour frais non-réclames African Project (ASFI)		" 2'500.--		" 581.39
2103 Fonds de reserve African Special Project		" 39'708.66		" 9'234.57
2104 Fonds de reserve don fondation Pays-Bas pour Equipement Reading-Room		" 4'000.--		" 930.23
2105 Fonds de reserve don fondation Pays-Bas (Marismas)		" 62'270.--		" 14'481.40
2106 Fonds de réserve pour projet Commission d'Education		" 1'725.50		" 401.28
2107 Solde dû par le Secretariat de Bruxelles		" 44'883.15		" 10'437.94
2901 Frais à payer		" 11'717.60		" 2'725.02
2902 Ootisations 1962 encaissées d'avance		" 1'941.25		451.45
900 <u>Pertes et profits</u> : perte au 31 décembre 1961	" 3'377.78		" 785.53	
	<u>Frs 182'746.16</u>	<u>Frs 182'746.16</u>	<u>US\$ 42'499.09</u>	<u>US\$ 42'499.09</u>
	=====	====	====	=====

Cours du US\$ : 1 US\$ = Frs 4.30

Vu et approuvé  
Fernand Guex

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

M O R G E S

Compte de Pertes et Profits au 31 décembre 1 9 6 2

		<u>DOIT</u>	<u>Fr. suisses</u>	<u>AVOIR</u>
		3'377.78		
2101 Perte au 31 décembre 1961 reportée				
Fonds de réserve pour impôts à payer au 31.12.1961	Fr 14'000.--			
Impôts payés en 1962	./. 5'648.70			
Solde	Fr 8'351.30			8'351.30
	=====			
2901 Frais à payer Solde au 31.12.1961	Fr 11'717.60			
Frais payés en 1962	./. " 11'527.10			
Solde	Fr 190.50			190.50
	=====			
3101 Donc reçu en 1962	Fr 27'247.50			
transfert à Special Project ASP	Fr 21'550.--			
transfert à Grant Zoologische Ges.	" 5'397.50			.-.
transfert à Reserve Kenya Distr. Maps	" 300.--			
Solde	" 27'247.50			127'442.84
3003 Cotisations 1962 et cotisations antérieures				
3102 Subside de l'Unesco	Fr 25'920.--			
transfert à Fonds de réserve Unesco Subs. Arusha	./. " 4'320.--			21'600.--
Solde	Fr 21'600.--			91'653.72
3103 Contribution U.S.A. Générale	=====			
3104 Contribution W.W.F.	Fr.133'948.75			
transfert à Fonds de réserve pour assemblée generale	./. " 30'000.--			
Solde	Fr 103'948.75			103'948.75
	=====			
3105 W.W.F. part des dépenses du bureau				4'960.--
3201 Contrat Unesco	Fr 10'783.40			
./. attribution Fonds réserve Arusha-Syæposium	./. " 4'307.40			
./. attribution Fonds réserve Contrat N.S.1599/62	./. " 5'616.--			
Solde	Fr 860.--			860.--
3108 Unesco - Contrat Nr. N.S. 1437/61				7'763.19
330 Abonnements aux bulletins	=====			2'947.--
3301 Publications				667.85
340 Intérêts				370'385.15
		C/F	3'377.78	

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

M O R G E S

Compte de Pertes et Profits au 31 décembre 1962

			<u>DOIT</u>	<u>Fr. suisses</u>	<u>AVOIR</u>
	Report				
		B/F	3'377.78		370'385.15
740	Reading Room: Dépenses 1962	Fr 8'288.40			
2104	Reading Room: ./ Réserve au 31.12.1961	Fr 4'000.--			
	Don Dutch Govt. en 1962	<u>" 1'458.08</u>			
		<u>Fr 5'458.08</u>			
		Fr 2'830.32	2'830.32		
400	Salaires		158'524.51		
4001	Appointements		1'238.40		
4002	Installation et transfert du personnel		34'925.75		
4003	Rémunération des auxiliaires		2'634.30		
4101	Charges Sociales (AVS/AI/AFG)		5'893.28		
4102	Caisse maladie		680.75		
4103	Charges sociales diverses		7'894.15		
4104	Pension Scheme		18'254.60		
500	Loyer		16'500.--		
501	Chauffage		2'809.30		
502	Electricité		1'129.75		
510	Téléphones - Télégrammes		4'128.55		
511	Affranchissements		7'187.50		
512	Trais de bureau		9'864.75		
513	Entretien de l'immeuble		4'416.40		
521/					
22	Indemnités de subsistence		1'194.75		
530	Frais de banque		297.20		
540	Charges administratives diverses		868.--		
5601	FrecutiveBoard		677.55		
5602	Frais de Gestion (Commissions permanentes)		1'393.23		
5603	Frais de représentation divers		4'870.92		
5701	Bulletins		16'168.70		
5702	Frais de publications		3'344.25		
		C/F	<u>311'104.69</u>		370'385.15

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

M O R G E S

Compte de Pertes et Profits au 31 décembre 1 9 6 2

	<u>DOIT</u>	<u>Fr. suisses</u>	<u>AVOIR</u>
Report	311'104.69		370'385.15
5703 Publications diverses	775.65		
5704 Publicstions various	10'962.30		
710 Project MAS	13'298.25		
760 Operation Intelligence Centre	7'038.70		
7601 Red Data Book	2'407.50		
8101 Charges prior Bruxelles	11'126.95		
Remboursement s/Contrat Unesco	3'045.20		
Àmortissement s/Mobilier	4'230.85		
Excédent des recettes en 1962		Fr 9'771.84	
./. perte reportée au 31.12.1961		./." 3'377.78	
	6'394.06		
	Fr. 370'385.15		370'385.15
	=====		=====

Lausanne, le 11 avril 1963/la

Vu et approuvé  
Fernand Guex

U2UNION INTERNATIONALE POUR LA CONSERVATION  
DE LA NATURE ET DE SES RESSOURCES

M O R G E S

BILAN au 31 décembre 1 9 6 2

		<u>Actif</u>	<u>Fr suisses</u>	<u>Passif</u>
100 Caisse		1'133.47		
110 Chèques postaux		2'433.32		
1201 Union de Banques Suisses		172'195.35		
1303 Secrétariat Bruxelles Solde		56'010.10		
140 Mcbilior-Installstions	Fr 10'230.85			
./. amortissement ./.	<u>Fr 4'230.85</u>			
Solde	Fr 6'000.--			
		6'000.--		
Fonds de réserve ASP:				
Solce au 31.12.61	Fr 2'500.-- + Fr 39'708.66 =	Fr 42'208.66		
+attribution en 1962		" 21'550.--		
		<u>Fr 63'758.66</u>		
./. dépenses en 1962		" 24'757.36		
Solde		<u>Fr 39'001.30</u>		39'001.30
		=====		
Fonds de réserve Commission d'education				1'725.50
Fonds de réserve pour assemblée générale				30'000.--
Fonds de réserve Grant Zoologische Ges. toward 1963: attribution en 1962				5'397.50
Reçu d'avance:W.W.F. 1963		Fr 43'125.--		
American Conservation Association - Don 1963		" 21'562.50		
Cotisations 1963		<u>" 2'055.68</u>		
		<u>Fr 66'743.18</u>		66'743.18
		=====		
2107 Secrétariat Bruxelles: Solde				56'010.10
2105 Fonds de réserve Marismas au 31.12.1961		Fr 62'270.--		
./. remboursement en 1962	./. "	<u>62'270.--</u>		
Fonds de réserve Contrat Unesco N.S. 1599/62				.-.
Fonds de réserve Unesco Arusha Symposium				5'616.--
Fonds de réserve Unesco Subvention-Arusha				4'307.40
Fonds de réserve Kenya Distribution Maps				4'320.--
Fonds de réserve pour Frais à payer				300.--
Excédent des recettes en 1962	Fr 9'771.84			17'957.20
./. perte reportée au 31.12.1961	<u>Fr 3'377.78</u>			<u>6'394.06</u>
		Fr 237'772.24	Fr	237'772.24
		=====		=====

Lausanne, le 11 avril 1963/la

Vu et approuvé - Fernand Guex



INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION  
OF NATUR3 AND NATURAL RESOURCES

M O R G E S

REVISED BUDGET, 1963 - as approved by Executive Board, May 1963

Code	<u>Receipts</u>	Fr.S.	Fr.S.
3003	Fees	101'900.--	
330	Subscription to Bulletin and Friends	7'450.--	
3301	Sale of publications	3'650.--	
3102	UNESCO subvention	25'900.--	
	Grants U.S.A.	49'850.--	
3103	(W.W.F. Subsidy U.S.A.)	43'000.--	
31C4	(W.W.F. Subsidy	172'000.--	
	Special Grant - Zoologische Gesellschaft - Frankfurt	10'799.--	
	Reserve General Assembly, held over from 1962	30'000.--	
	Reserve Kenya Distribution Map, held over from 1962	300.--	
3105	W.W.F. Share of office expenses	6'300.--	
	<u>Expenditure</u>		
400	Salaries and allowances (including Secretary-General's salary 1.10.63 to 31.12.63)		151'920.--
4005/	Sir Hugh Elliott, salary, subsistence allowance, travelling		
4007	between London and Morges		13'937.--
4006	Monsieur Harroy, International Commission on National Parks		29'875.--
4001	Miscellaneous expenses - appointments		1'500.--
4002	Installation and removals - staff		6'000.--
4003	Temporary assistance		4'000.--
4101	AVS/AT/APG		6'100.--
4102	Health insurance		900.--
4104	Pension scheme		24'000.--
500	Rent		15'000.--
501	Hesting		4'000.--
502	Light, gas, water		2'000.--
510	Telephones and telegrams		4'000.--
511	Postage		10'000.--
		<u>451'149.--</u>	<u>273'232.--</u>

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION  
OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

M O R G E S

REVISED BUDGET, 1963 - as approved by Executive Board, May 1963

	Fr.S.	Fr.S.
Carried forward	451'149.--	273'232.--
512 General office expenses		12'000.--
513/ Upkeep of office, building, grounds		5'000.--
514		
521/ Travelling on duty		2'500.--
522		
530 Bank and Postcheque charges		300.--
540 Various administrative charges		2'000.--
5601 Executive Board		1'000.--
5602 Permanent Commissions (including Survival Service Commission balance 1961, 1962 and 1963)		10'560.--
5604 General Assembly		60'000.--
5701 Bulletins		17'000.--
5703 Purchase of publications, periodicals, films etc.		4'000.--
5704 IUCN Publications - statutes		5'000.--
740 Van Tienhoven Library		9'100.--
760 Operations Intelligence Centre )		
761 Red Data Book )		9'300.--
770 Purchase of equipment		13'350.--
8101 Repayments - Brussels Secretariat		15'000.--
Installation - telephone exchange		4'800.--
780 Kenya Distribution Maps		1'403.--
RESERVE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ETC.		5'604.--
	<u>451'149.--</u>	<u>451'149.--</u>
	=====	=====

DRAFT BUDGET OF IUCN FOR 1 9 6 4

<u>Code</u>	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Fr.S.</u>	<u>Fr.S.</u>
3003	Membership fees	120'000	
330	Friends, subscriptions to Bulletin	7'500	
3301	Sale of Publications	3'500	
3102	UNESCO subvention	25'900	
3103	Special grants	59'141	
3104	W.W.F. Subsidy	215.000	
3105	W.W.F. share of office expenses	6'300	
	ICBP share of office expenses		
	<u>Expenditure</u>		
400	Salaries and allowances		256'752
4001	Miscellaneous expenses - appointments		1'000
4002	Installation and repatriation		12'000
4103	Temporary assistance		4'000
4101	AVS/AI/APG		8'790
4102	Health Insurance		1'380
4104	Tension Scheme		33'459
500	Rent		15'000
501	Heating		4'000
502	Electricity, water, gas		2'000
510	Telephones and telegrams		7'000
511	Postage		10'000
512	General office expenses		14'000
513/			
514	Upkeep of office building and grounds		6'000
521/			
522	Travelling on duty and subsistence allowance		4'000
530	Charges, Bank and Postcheck		300
540	Various administration charges		2'000
5601	Executive Board		1'000
5602	Permanent Commissions		5'000
5701	Bulletins		15'000
5704	Statutes		3'000
		<u>437'341</u>	<u>405'681</u>

DRAFT BUDGET OF IUCN FOR 1 9 6 4

	<u>Fr.S.</u>	<u>Fr.S.</u>
Carried forward	437'341	405'681
760/1 Intelligence		
(1) Operations Room and Red Book		5'000
Centre		
(2) Purchase of publications		6'000
(3) Equipment of Van Tienhoven Library		2'000
770 Purchase of equipment		3'500
IUDZG/FPS/IUCN Symposium		5'160
Contingencies		<u>10'000</u>
	<u>437'341</u>	<u>437'341</u>
	=====	=====

REPORT ON THE AFRICAN SPECIAL PROJECT

1 9 6 0 - 1 9 6 3

The African Special Project was conceived at Warsaw in 1960, by a working-group which included representatives of IUCN, UNESCO, FAO and CCTA. The purpose of the project was to study the conservation situation in all the middle part of Africa, between the Sahara and the Kalahari, to promote interest in all aspects of conservation of nature and natural resources, and to advise those countries which asked for advice, on specific problems, such as the establishment and management of National Parks.

The programme of the African Special Project was planned to be in three stages :

Stage I : A rapid reconnaissance by one experienced man, accompanied when possible by local specialists;

Stage II : A conference in Africa to promote wide interest in conservation and to study the technical problems involved;

Stage III : A follow-up operation in which specialists would visit and prepare reports on those countries which asked for more detailed advice on the solution of technical conservation problems in the setting of the particular country concerned.

Three years ago this seemed an ambitious programme, perhaps beyond IUCN's resources, but thanks to generous assistance and co-operation from many directions, I am glad to report that soon after the end of this year, 1963, the programme will have been carried out in full. Stage I was indeed put into operation with little delay, thanks to the assistance of FAG which loaned the services of Mr. Gerald Watterson and provided his travel costs. His reports, published in shortened form in 'Oryx', created wide interest and set the stage for Stage II, the Arusha Conference of September 1961, organised by IUCN and CCTA, with the sponsorship of FAO and UNESCO. The proceedings of the Arusha Conference have of course been published in an impressive volume and referred to extensively in the IUCN Bulletin, so need not be detailed in this brief report.

For Stage III, FAO again stepped into the breach by appointing two specialists, nominated by IUCN's special Advisory Committee for the Project, for a period of two years and providing the greater part of the finance required, including the whole of their very considerable travelling costs. The two specialist were Thane Riney and Peter Hill who by the end of this year, will have visited one short of a score of African countries, to assess their conservation situation and give any detailed technical advice which will assist the governments concerned. The reports they have prepared, of which some 14 have at the time of writing gone forward through FAO to the Governments concerned, will be revised and reproduced, together with a number of technical appendices, in the final report of the project which it is hoped will be available in 1964.

Meanwhile a number of ASP territorial recommendations have already been put into operation, for example through the technical aid to particular countries provided by FAO and UHESCO, the aid of several private contributions and ancillary activities such as the investigation by Dr. W. J. Eggeling of the management plan of the Ngorongoro Conservation Area.

During the three years, therefore, the African Special Project has been highly active and productive, under the general advice and direction of the ASP Advisory Committee. This Committee had a fairly large membership of which a small working-group met five times in all during the period under review. The Committee will remain in being until the final report of Stage III of the Project is published. The report will be sent to all members of the Committee, which will then be wound up; its task completed.

Looking to the future, it is a source of satisfaction that FAO, having been a prime mover in sources of finance and administration of the project, fully intends to take further action in the field of African conservation and to make a continuing contribution to the effective implementation of ASP recommendations. In addition UNESCO will doubtless pursue some of the problems looked at by ASP, during its conference on the organisation and staffing of research in Africa, relevant to the study, conservation and utilisation of natural resources; due to be held in Nigeria in 1964. I understand also that recommendations made to the Special Fund of the United Nations envisage the development of a number of proposals, which have emerged during the work of ASP, by increased technical assistance. We, therefore, have good reason to hope that although the African Special Project, as such, will shortly come to an end, it may well be succeeded by something bigger, which it has helped to bring about.

September 1963

E. B. Worthington  
Chairman African Special Project

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON ECOLOGY

1 9 6 0 - 1 9 6 3

Meetings since Warsaw :      May      1961      Zurich  
   May      1962      Morges  
   Sept.    1963      Nairobi

Sponsored or co-sponsored symposia :

1961    Standardization of methods in ecological research  
         as a part of the IBP :    Zurich

1962    Conservation and Management of Marshlands :    Les  
         Saintes Maries-de-la-Mer

1963    Biological Productivity at Heterotrophic levels :  
         IZC Washington, D.C.

Special activities :

1.      Co-operated with International Commission on National  
         Parks to implement National Parks Conference, Resolution  
         Ho. 12 on developing a guide to park systems planning.
2.      Established liaison with the new section on Ecology of  
         IUBS.
3.      An ad hoc committee attended the International  
         Limnological Congress and developed an initial list  
         of aquatic areas (Luther, Worthington, Engelhardt)  
         of the world needing protection.
4.      Developed the programme for the technical sessions of  
         the present Assembly.
5.      Completed a list of ecological institutions of the world,  
         in progress since 1955, to be referred to IUBS for  
         publication at its General Assembly 1964 (Morzer-Bruijns)
6.      Completed arrangements for publication of a practical  
         "Conservation Handbook" for Europe, to be published  
         first in German (Engelhardt).

Committee activities :

1.      Ecological aspects of landscape planning (Bentham)
  - a)    established liaison with IFLA - FAO
  - b)    worked closely with IUCN Commission on National  
         Parks and park systems planning unit
  - c)    preparing a list of landscape planning institutes
  - d)    preparing a leaflet on ecological treatment of  
         landscapes.

2. Ecological Effects of Chemical Control (Kuenen)
  - a) established liaison with WHO, FAO, UNESCO.
  - b) undertaking compilation of a comprehensive list of institutions and individuals concerned with pesticides
  - c) preparing a reference card index of literature on side effects of pesticides on plant and animal life in collaboration with the Nature Conservancy-
  - d) prepared a position paper for IUCN with respect to pesticides
  - e) outlined a specific programme of work.
  
3. Ecological Research in the IBP (Ellenberg)
  - a) preliminary plan of comparative studies of ecosystem productivity to be carried on throughout the world under standardized research methods.  
  
This was so effective that the Committee was subsequently invited to form the nucleus of the IBP working group on Budgets of Production, with Ellenberg as Chairman.
  
4. Ecological aspects of soil and water conservation (Dowries)
  - a) change of Chairman
  - b) reconstituted membership. The Commission has re-emphasized the urgent need for this Committee to be activated, especially in view of requests from under-developed nations for ecological thinking in land and water development programmes.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE IUCN EXECUTIVE BOARD following upon the Nairobi Meetings of the Commission.

1. That IUCN include in its comprehensive programme of activities more specific attention to the rate of growth of human populations in relation to the natural resources available to support them.
2. That the IUCN Commission on Ecology sponsor one or two scientific symposia on subjects germane to the Union prior to the convening of the next General Assembly.
3. That the Union consider the invitation of the Polish Academy of Sciences to launch a new international quarterly journal of ecological theory, and that details be worked out with Professor Petruszewicz, who presented the proposal to the Commission.



4. That the Union accept the proposal made to the Commission, by Professor Harroy, that the Union stand prepared to furnish ecologists or teams of ecologists to the Council of Europe to prepare field reports from time to time on the ecological aspects of proposed land and water development schemes.
5. That the Union include, as a part of its programme of work for 1963-1966, assistance to the Conservation sub-committee of IBP (chaired by E.M. Nicholson), and that, in order to give adequate emphasis to this activity, an IUCN Committee be appointed to develop a precise plan of work and to assure development of this activity as a major IUCN effort during the coming tri-ennium (see also Annex D),
6. That, in order to cope with the constantly increasing demands being made upon the Union's Commission on Ecology, that the now vacant position of Staff Ecologist, who serves also as Secretary to the Commission, be filled as soon as possible.

September 16, 1963.

Edward H. Graham  
Chairman

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON EDUCATION

1 9 6 0 - 1 9 6 3

I consider it my great honour and pleasant duty to make you a report on the activity of the IUCN Permanent Commission on Education within the period beginning since 1960 and to draw in brief a picture of the tasks facing the work of the Commission in future.

I should like to note that our time is characteristic of the fact that in many countries and especially in Africa, Asia and Latin-America people display ever growing interest in learning the methods and means for spreading conservation education and popularization of its ideas; they are striving to study nature. This aspiration has been revealed in particular at the Symposium held in Arusha in 1961, which was dedicated to the problems of conservation of nature and natural resources in Modern African States. This conference testified to the fact that the goals of our world movement for conservation and wise use of natural resources may be achieved only provided the maximum development of conservation education at all educational establishments, adequate training of specialists in this field, and popularization of conservation is noble ideas among broad section of population.

It should be emphasized that it is not only specialists in the field of nature conservation who understand the great significance of conservation education which our movement seeks to effect, but also statesmen and politicians of all countries. In this connection one can hardly overestimate the significance of the resolutions of the XIIth Session of the UNESCO General Conference "Economic Development and Conservation of Nature, Flora and Fauna" and the XVIIth Session of the UNO General Assembly "Economic Development and Conservation of Nature", adopted on the initiative of the delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic. These resolutions, as well as the recommendations of UNESCO "Concerning the Safeguarding of the Beauty and Character of Landscape and Sites" constitute an appeal to all countries to organise on as broad a basis as possible the campaign for popularizing the ideas of nature conservation and conservation education through all available media such as radio, T.V. and press.

The IUCN Commission on Education believes that such ideas, as endorsed by UNO and UNESCO, should form the basis of its activities.

In carrying out the decisions and recommendations of the VIIth General Assembly of IUCN, the Commission, in close contact with the Secretariat of the Union, under the direct leadership and with the help of the Executive Board and our dear President Professor Jean Baer, with the assistance of the UNESCO Secretariat, Mr. Gille in particular, has developed its activities to spread popular conservation education in the world, as a major aim of IUCN. It has tried to summarise and coordinate experience obtained in conservation of nature in many different countries.

The Commission attached great importance to working out such co-ordinating effort on the part of its members at meetings and conferences. In this respect I should like to refer to the conferences of

the North-Western European Regional Grouping of our Commission held in London (1961) and in the Hague (1962). The Hague Conference presented an opportunity for holding a meeting of the IUCN Commission on Education. The Meeting approved the programme of action for the future which was submitted to it.

Carrying out the resolutions of the VIIth General Assembly on the importance of introducing and spreading the study of "Conservation and Wise Use of Natural Resources" into the curricula of higher schools, the Commission already in 1961 worked out and submitted for consideration by the IUCN Executive Board a General Programme for a Course of Studies on "Conservation of Nature", as a basis for lectures on this subject at higher schools of different types. The Programme was approved by the Board and published in the Bulletin of the Union of April/June, 1962.

Taking into consideration the great interest displayed throughout the world with respect to the organization of conservation education and the popularization of its ideas in more countries, the Commission decided to prepare and publish a series of reviews and abstracts of the main world literature on the problems of conservation and wise use of natural resources. With the approval of the IUCN Executive Board, the Commission appealed to 250 national organizations and individual scientists concerned with the problems of nature conservation, asking them to send the Commission all available literature on conservation education and popularization of nature conservation ideas. This appeal found a warm response in many countries. The Commission received valuable publications (monographs, booklets, journals, etc.), in which together with matter having direct reference to the problems of conservation education, one can find advice and guidance in how to preserve and make wise use of natural resources, information on research in the field of nature conservation and on the work carried out in the reserves and national parks, etc.

When this literature had been studied the Commission prepared for publication the first collection of reviews of world literature on conservation education. This Collection distributed among all the participants of the present General Assembly contains short reviews of text-books and teachers' aids. The Collection is published this year by UNESCO in the English and French languages. The Commission's programme envisages the preparation of further issues in this series of reviews.

To follow the recommendations expressed in the resolutions of the Tilth IUCN General Assembly on the necessity "... to intensify support for education, and especially for adult education, in Africa on conservation and related subjects", and with a view to rendering the maximum assistance to the specialists of the African continent, the Commission worked out a plan for a workshop on Conservation Education for the specialists in African countries. The plan was approved at the Meeting of the Commission in the Hague and by the Union's Executive Board,

By the decision of the Executive Board this special Workshop on Conservation Education has been held here in Nairobi on September 12-13 for specialists of African countries. The Workshop was attended by more than 80 participants from 35 countries. The Programme of the Workshop was also distributed to all the participants of the General Assembly.

It is hoped that the documentation of the Workshop will be published in the form of a "Guide to Conservation Education and Popularization of Nature Conservation Concepts". It is very important that this hand-book should be published in the English, French, Russian, German and Spanish languages, which will make it available for a broad section of readers throughout the world.

Taking into account the experience of the first Workshop the Commission is planning to hold in 1965 a second Workshop for specialists of the countries of Asia.

The Commission faces tasks of great importance both in scope and content. The successful realization of these tasks is connected with and will require a lot of effort. In our opinion these tasks may be presented in general outline as follows :

- stimulating by all means the development of conservation education and popularization of conservation ideas, by generalising and spreading the experience of many countries attained in this field. The preparation and publication of the review collections of world literature on the problems of conservation and wise use of natural resources, which the Commission proposes to issue in 1963-1966 with the help of UNESCO will be of great use to this purpose.
- rendering every possible assistance by means of information and materials to conservation organizations of Africa, Asia and Latin America. In this connection the Commission proposes to discuss the question of creating its regional grouping in the said regions of the world as well as to publish the lectures and other materials derived from the Workshop for specialists of African countries,
- developing current contracts and regular meetings of the members of the Commission with the view to working out co-ordinated decisions on a universal basis.
- taking on to the staff of the IUCN Secretariat a full time officer who, being concerned with conservation education problems, will be of great actual help to the whole cause of conservation education. In this way new opportunities could be found to help the Executive Board of the Union to spread conservation education and popularize nature conservation ideas.

In conclusion I should like to express my hope that the activity of our Commission will enjoy as in the past the support and understanding on the part of the Executive Board of the Union and its Secretariat, the IUCN Permanent Commissions, UNESCO, and the conservation organizations of different countries.

Permit me to assure you that the Commission will do its best to contribute to the noble cause of conservation of nature all over the world, and to the struggle for peaceful life for all the people inhabiting our wonderful planet.

September 1963

L. K. Shaposhnikov  
Chairman, IUCN  
Commission on Education

REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION  
ON NATIONAL PARKS

1 9 6 0 - 1 9 6 3

This Commission which serves the IUCN Executive Board in an advisory capacity, assembles authoritative information on parks and reserves, offers technical assistance to countries upon request, and raises funds for its own activities. These have over the years included surveys of parks and wildlife by Oliver Milton and Richard Estes in Burma, similar work by Milton in Malaya, assistance in conservation education matters by George Ruhle in Indonesia and Thailand. Plans are now being developed for an eighteen month survey of parks and wildlife in six Southeast Asia countries by Dr. and Mrs. Lee Talbot, which will begin in November of 1963.

The primary activity of the Commission since the last Assembly has been in implementing the resolution of the Athens Assembly concerning an international conference on national parks. By invitation of the IUCN, and co-sponsorship of UNESCO, FAO, U.S. National Park Service and the Natural Resources Council of America, the First World Conference on National Parks was held in Seattle, Washington, U.S.A. from 30 June to 7 July 1962. The Conference also had the cooperation of the Seattle World's Fair where the opening session was held on 2 July. 144 delegates and observers from 63 countries, including 19 African, 15 Latin American, and 12 Asian, attended, as well as 121 delegates and observers from the United States.

The Conference programme included five sessions which dealt with purposes, principles and policies of national parks; Scientific, economic and cultural values of national parks and equivalent reserves; Optimum use of national parks and equivalent reserves; Administration of national parks and equivalent reserves; and International coordination of national park and reserve programmes. Papers were presented in each of these sessions by a panel of experts. Time was allowed for discussion of the papers between the panelists and vice-chairmen of each session, as well as for open forum discussion by delegates from the floor. Simultaneous interpretation in Spanish and French permitted all delegates to enter into the discussions.

The whole subject of parks and reserves was raised to a high level of international consideration, and the concern that many of the countries have for the conservation of these areas was indicated in the recommendations adopted by the Conference. Some of these are already being acted upon by governments. Opportunities for helping newly developing countries with technical assistance, and in their planning for parks are now opening up.

Following the Seattle meeting many foreign delegates visited

the Olympic, Yellowstone, and Grand Teton National Parks. Members of the National Park Service staff acted as hosts for the group, showing them the practical application of subjects discussed at the Conference.

Mr. Alexander Adams, former President of the Nature Conservancy, has edited the material for the proceedings volume, which will be published by the U.S. National Park Service. It is hoped that this will be available before the end of 1963. Discussions are also being held with UNESCO about that organisation publishing the French and Spanish version,

A number of recommendations from the Conference have had action taken on them. An important one called for the establishment of a Committee on Park System Planning, and this committee has been appointed, a grant received from Resources For The Future for its work, and William J. Hart, a specialist in this field, has been employed to study the feasibility of establishing an international service for park system planning. Brief surveys have already been made in Turkey, Colombia, Costa Rica, and additional ones are planned for Africa and Korea. A review and evaluation of Mr. Hart's findings and recommendations will be made at the time of the Nairobi Assembly, and it is hoped that a plan can be developed to make this activity a permanent form of international technical aid.

Since the first of the year (1963) the Commission has been fortunate in having Jean-Paul Harroy serve as Vice-Chairman and his help on follow-up activities on the recommendations of the First World Conference on National Parks, as well as the U.N. World List of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves. Mr. Harroy has been verifying and re-checking the information in this List with a view to classifying the areas in comparable categories and determining the extent of the enforcement of the laws for their protection. He has also been working closely with the Council of Europe, as well as other international organisations concerned with park matters.

The Commission has continued to maintain a small office at 2000 P Street, N.W. in Washington, D.C. under the direction of its Secretary, Fred M. Packard. It was here that the information, which had been gathered by the United Nations Secretariat for the World List was compiled. The List, which is in very preliminary form, was brought out in two parts with appropriate cooperation from UNESCO and FAO, and was the principal reference document for the First World Conference on National Parks. Another important report that has been issued by the Commission is that on the Southern Tip of the Nicoya Peninsula in Costa Rica, which was prepared by Waldemar Albertin on a survey made by a group from the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences in Turrialba, Costa Rica. The report contains a wide range of useful information that will be helpful to the organisations that are considering raising funds to help save some of this virgin area for a permanent park or reserve.

Dr. Enrique Beltran and Dr. F. C. Lehmann, members of the

Commission, have been concerned with follow-up activities from the Parks Conference on matters relating to their area. Dr. Maria Buchinger has also worked closely with the Commission on these too.

The Commission was invited to participate in the Workshop on Conservation Education for Specialists of African Countries at the Nairobi Assembly, and a paper was prepared on the International Significance of National Parks in Conservation Education. This paper is in three parts with the Chairman covering general aspects, the Vice-Chairman covering the World List of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves, and William J. Hart on planning park systems.

The Commission has also worked closely with the Ecology Commission and the Survival Service Commission, and is developing plans for participation in certain aspects of the International Biological Programme, These will be discussed at the Nairobi Assembly.

In conclusion, it is evident from the success of the First World Conference on National Parks that there is an increasing recognition of the need for technical aid in the field of national parks and equivalent reserves. This was demonstrated by the splendid resolution adopted by the UNESCO General Assembly and later by the U.N. General Assembly on the subject of conservation and economic planning. With the help of this resolution, along with those adopted by the Arusha Conference and the Seattle Conference, an awakening is taking place with regard to taking action to strengthen parks and reserves and saving endangered species, particularly in many of the newly developing countries of Africa and Asia.

Our Commission has the task of helping to carry out the U.N. Resolution and implementing the results of the Seattle Conference in every possible way. This can only be done with the active assistance of governments, as well as international agencies such as FAO and UNESCO.

20 August 1963

Harold J. Coolidge  
Chairman



REPORT ON THE SURVIVAL SERVICE COMMISSION'S MEETINGS  
HELD DURING THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, SEPTEMBER 1963

1. The future of the Survival Service Commission.

The Chairman's paper on this subject dated 26th June, 1963 was discussed at meetings of the Commission. It was agreed:

- i) that the Commission itself should be small in membership
- ii) that its membership should be based on groups of the Animal and Vegetable kingdoms and not geography.

2. The Classification of Endangered Forms.

The following new classification was agreed to:

Categories will contain species or subspecies of animals and plants which can reasonably be said to be in danger of extinction.

Each species or subspecies will be placed in one of the following categories:

- i) Very rare and believed to be decreasing in numbers.
- ii) Very rare but believed to be stable or increasing.
- iii) Less rare but believed to be threatened - requires watching.
- iv) Status inadequately known - survey required or data sought.

Symbols:-

- A. Full species
- B. Subspecies
- M. Under active management in a national park or other reserves;
- P. Legally protected, at least in some part of its range.
- R. Included because of its restricted range.
- S. Secrecy still desirable.
- \* Steps towards better conservation required when possible.
- \*\* Steps towards better conservation required rather urgently.
- \*\*\* Steps towards conservation required very urgently.

3. The Need for International Control of the trade in wild animals.

After a paper consisting of letters from Mr. P. I? Hill and after Dr. Boonsong Lekagul and Major R. Grimwood had given an account of the situation in Thailand and Kenya respectively, the Commission agreed that all capture and trade in wild animals ought to be controlled by Governments, that is to say by legislation.

4. Legislation to Control the Importing of Endangered Species:  
Implementation of a resolution No. 14 of IUCN Poland 1960.

The Commission discussed a draft bill to restrict the importation of rare animals which had been prepared in the United Kingdom and which had been considered by the Government Departments concerned.

The Commission agreed that the task of introducing legislation to control the importing of endangered species would be made easier if countries wishing to control the export of their rare animals would request importing countries to introduce corresponding legislation. Useful material of this sort had been given by Dr. Boonsong in a memorandum (which was considered by the Commission) entitled " On the Exportation of Rare Animals from South East Asian countries".

The Commission noted that Natal was the only country which had fully implemented the 1960 Resolution. In Natal game department inspectors had been appointed in the larger towns to assist customs and other authorities in the difficult matter of identification and in other ways. Dr. Boonsong suggested that IUCN should draw up for all countries, a list with illustrations of animals whose importation should be controlled.

The Commission agreed that all legislation on importation of rare animals should be kept under review perhaps by the IUCN Committee on Legislation, and also that approaches to Governments on the subject should be made at a very high level.

#### Skins and Other "Trophies"

The Commission discussed the traffic in skins and other trophies especially the increase in the demand for leopard skins and for feathers of Birds of Paradise. Major Grimwood was asked to prepare a resolution on the subject of leopard skins and in conjunction with Mr. Fitter to make a statement to the press. Mr. Fitter suggested that the Union should join with the Audubon Society in promoting of opposition to the wearing of such apparel.

#### 5. Co-operation with Zoological Gardens.

The Resolution by the American Association of Proprietors of Zoological Gardens and Aquarists, of a black list of animals which no good zoo would obtain from the wild for exhibition was discussed. Mr. Scott considered it important that some rare animals should be exhibited to encourage the interest in preserving them. He suggested that a quota system should be operated in accordance with recommendations to be made by the Commission, and that Unions of Zoo Directors should co-operate in deciding how the available animals should be distributed.

Mr. C. H. Wharton of the G. A. State College submitted a paper to show that present attempts to establish breeding groups of endangered animals in captivity were haphazard, and that zoo facilities were inadequate for the purpose, and that there was no

place where certain animals could be observed under free conditions, He proposed that a series of Survival Service International Field Laboratories should be established under certain "conditions and controls."

6. Translocation of Endangered Species.

After Colonel Vincent had described the position of the Square-lipped Rhinoceros in Zululand, where there was now a surplus population of some 400 rhinoceros, consideration was given to the question of setting up principles for the disposal of surplus animals of endangered species which might occur in some places, Although no such guide to policy was reached, it was agreed that the Commission should have so just a reputation that it would always be asked for advice when movements of endangered animals were contemplated.

7. Report of the International Council for the Preservation of Birds.

Colonel Vincent pointed out the need not only for a wide circle of correspondents but also for population surveys in some remote areas. The ICBP had 56 national sections, well able to give information on most species.

The Commission agreed that the circulation of information through the Red Book should be at the discretion of IUCN headquarters. It should be as wide as was financially feasible. A slightly wider circulation - to all the ICBP national sections - might be given to the pages dealing with birds.

8. Preservation of the Orang-Utan.

Major T. Harrisson, Mrs. Harrisson and Mr. Oliver Milton gave absorbingly interesting accounts, illustrated with maps and photographs, of the different aspects of the Orang-Utan situation in Borneo and Sumatra. Special reference was made to the illegal traffic in orang-utans to Singapore and thence to Europe and America. This had reduced the orang-utan to the level of one of the world's most endangered species. Attention was called to the two orang-utan projects sponsored by IUCN with the support of the World Wildlife Fund, and being carried out in Borneo and Sumatra by Mrs, Harrisson and Mr. Milton respectively.

The Commission agreed:

- i) That no steps should be taken to try to purchase the 50 or more orang-utans now held by dealers in Singapore. The Customs authorities in Singapore had refused export permits for these animals, because no import licences could be produced and the importation of the orang-utans could only have been illegal.
- ii) That an appeal should be made to the Indonesian Government to establish a protected area for the orang-utan in Sumatra.

9. Preservation of Asiatic Rhinoceroses.

Great Indian Rhinoceros.

The Chairman introduced Colonel Shah, attache to the Nepalese Embassy in the United Kingdom and then gave a description of the situation of the Great Indian Rhinoceros in Nepal and India. He drew attention to the work of Mr. E. P. Gee, whose survey of the wild life resources of Nepal was published in the current number of "Oryx" and gave Colonel Shah reprints of that report, requesting that the attention should be drawn to it of H. M. the King of Nepal.

Sumatra Rhinoceros. A suggestion from Mr. Hudley, a forest officer and the game warden of Burma, for the grouping in three areas of the remaining 30 or so rhinoceroses in Burma, was considered. It was agreed that no steps should be taken to further this project until more information had been received.

Java Rhinoceros. The status of this rhinoceros in its only known remaining home, the Ujung Kulon Reserve in Java, was believed to be satisfactory.

10. The Preservation of Rhinoceroses Generally and the Trade in Rhinoceros Products.

The Commission agreed that the letter drafted by the Chairman for possible despatch by IUCN to all countries, recommending that the trade in rhinoceros horn should be stopped, should not be sent. The chief game wardens of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda thought that any prohibition of legal sales of rhino in the mainland countries in East Africa would have a deleterious effect on the rhinoceros population, by providing an added incentive to poaching, unless the prohibition was extended to Zanzibar, where an open market existed, to which illegal horn can be smuggled by canoe.

The Commission agreed:-

- i) That any suggestion that artificial, or fake rhinoceros horn should be produced for sale should be rejected. Major T. Harrison pointed out that Chinese merchants were fully able to recognise every type of rhinoceros horn and also its substitutes. Moreover there were already substitutes on the market, ground pangolin scales and sambar horn for instance. The Chairman pointed to the inconsistency of producing fake rhinoceros horn and, at the same time, trying to educate people upon its uselessness.
- ii) That IUCN should first seek satisfactorily scientific proof that there was no medicinal value in the use of rhinoceros horn, and then ask the World Health Organisation

to distribute the information through its well-established channels.

11. Ultimate Responsibility for the Preservation of African Species.

The plan suggested by Mr. Simon to allot ultimate responsibility to individual African countries for the preservation of individual species was discussed. An objection was put forward that countries not selected for ultimate responsibility might neglect preservation of the species concerned. The Commission agreed to support the scheme provided it was restricted, at least at first, to species on the endangered list or which had a limited distribution.

12. Preservation of Rare Plants.

On the advice of Prof. T. Monod and Dr. M. D. Gwynne and in the light of the fact that as yet there had been no opportunity for the Botanical Committee to meet, the Commission agreed:-

- i) That the Rare Plants Committee should be concerned rather with the preservation of species than with that of habitats. It recognised the importance of habitats but regarded these as being within the province of the Ecological Commission.
- ii) That the questionnaire distributed by the Chairman, Sir George Taylor, was excellent, but that it should make clear:-
  - a) That many of the questions asked could not be answered with respect to many species.
  - b) That a separate form should be prepared for each endangered species.

The Commission agreed that the existence of the Committee should be brought before the next Botanical Congress - Edinburgh 1964.

13. Marine Turtles.

- i) Hawksbill. Dr. Archie Carr spoke of the extremely serious position of the Hawksbill turtle which was now threatened by a Japanese industry to utilize its shell, and by the use of its plastron as a substitute for Green Turtle soup.
- ii) Green. Dr. Carr spoke of the praiseworthy steps taken by Costa Rica in setting aside sanctuaries on certain beaches used by breeding turtles. The Green Turtle was now threatened by the discovery that excellent soup could be made from only five pounds weight of the turtle, leaving the rest to rot on the beach. Formerly the weight of the turtle had made transportation difficult.
- iii) American Ridley. Dr. Carr thought that only 40,000 of this

species existed, all of which bred on a remote beach in Mexico, If the present Mexican project to establish a market in Europe succeeded and transport from the breeding beach were established, the American Ridley was likely to be exterminated.

14. The Blue Whale.

Dr. Curry-Lindahl put before the Committee a most disturbing confidential report on the prospects of the survival of the Blue Whale, giving it only 5 to 10 years of survival, Mr. Watterson described FAO's principle of sustained productivity, and said that the International Whaling Commission's three consultant scientists had recommended a complete ban on the killing of Blue Whales. This had been accepted by the countries belonging to the Whaling Commission but without any date for its implementation.

19 September, 1963.

C. L. Boyle,  
Chairman,  
Survival Service  
Commission

Report of the Committee on Legislation and Administration

The Committee met on the 17th September 1963 during the 8th General Assembly of IUCN.

(1) The Committee took note of the Chairman's report for the last three years and resolved to submit it to the General Assembly as an annexe to this report; it is therefore, appended hereto.

(2) The Committee discussed at considerable length the problems concerning better protection of rare species. It was the view of most who were present that an effective convention on the protection of rare species was both possible and desirable. The draft of a resolution was submitted to the Resolution Committee, in support of such a convention.

(3) The first Provisional List of Laws, Regulations and Decrees concerning World-wide Conservation of Natural Resources was considered to be an essential "tool" for the work of the Committee. A draft of a resolution was submitted to the Resolution Committee, making proposals and recommendations for the best method of abstracting such information and disseminating it to all parties concerned.

(4) The Committee approved the contacts made by the Chairman with the appropriate officers of FAO, Council of Europe and CIC etc. The Committee expressed the view that close liaison of this kind is necessary at all times in order to avoid duplication of effort on the one hand and to increase effectiveness on the other. The Committee considered it important that a representative be appointed from each interested organisation who would act as its coordinator on all matters concerning legislation.

(5) In regard to the membership of the Committee the following conclusions were reached :-

(a) The work of the Committee is of paramount importance and has now reached a stage where it is too much for one person to handle. The Committee hoped that it would be possible in the not too distant future that some of this burden of work can be undertaken on a full time basis by some suitable person such as a young lawyer, specifically appointed for the purpose.

(b) Until such time as this appointment can be made, it was thought that the best solution would be to implement the suggestions made at the last General Assembly, and appoint a chairman, vice-chairman, secretary and a small number of members, with the right to co-opt others who are willing to give their time and experience.

(c) A number of nominations of potential members of the Committee had been received, but it was considered that the final selection should be carried out by the Chairman in consultation with the Executive Board, It was felt that most of the members should be drawn from those with knowledge and experience of legislation and administration. It would also be highly desirable to have a few members with scientific and practical knowledge of conservation problems.

Nairobi, 18 September 1963

W. Burhenne  
Chairman, Committee  
on Legislation and  
Administration

Annexe to the Chairman's Report of the Committee on Legislation and  
Administration

On the occasion of IUCN's 7th General Assembly at Cracow on the 24th June 1960, a resolution was passed to form a committee on Legislation and Administration. In accordance with this resolution the Committee would consist of a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary and Members duly appointed.

The first task of the Committee was to make a collection of Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources Laws, Rules and Regulations, to form the basis of a permanent documentation centre in this field.

Immediately after the 7th General Assembly, a circular was addressed to all Member Governments of the United Nations requesting them to supply copies of existing laws, rules and regulations relating to conservation. After a number of reminders documentation has been received from 65 Governments, correspondence exists with a further 17 Governments and 25 Governments have not yet replied. The above does not include the documentation held by the Council of Europe and replies to special enquiries. Additional items are still being regularly received.

At the suggestion of IUCN's Executive Board a circular was addressed to all Governments in the spring of 1963, requesting information concerning the regulation of import, export and transit of endangered species of Fauna and Flora. Experience has shown that the strongest measures will prove ineffective, unless ALL Governments come to an agreement.



Assistance was given to the Council of Europe in drafting a Convention which deals with the protection of animals.

All the documents received have been filed under the various Governments and receipt recorded on index cards. The first draft of a paper listing all laws, rules and regulations known to us is now being distributed to the various governments who have been requested to correct, add or amend as required.

A first review of the task of analysing the material has shown that a synoptic register will not be possible, as the origin and structure of the various laws have too many variations. In consultation with the Legislation Research Branch of FAO, it was decided to prepare a loose-leaf register. It should then be possible to publish at a later date an alphabetical key with a synoptic index giving references to the paragraphs in the legislation of the various countries.

Preparation of this register would, however, require the assistance of persons with the necessary language qualifications or possibly the translation of all the laws into one of the official languages of IUCN. Unfortunately the scope of every IUCN Commission is limited by the fact that all its work has to be carried out on a voluntary basis. The Secretary-General of IUCN has, however, sent a circular to all member states and member organisations asking for nomination of additional persons with legal and administrative experience who could be appointed as Committee members. A first list of names has already been compiled.

As mentioned above, the Committee made contact with FAO's Legislation Research Branch and in addition is in contact with the legal committee of the Conseil International de la Chasse. The Committee of Experts of the Council of Europe has also made some use of the data collected by the committee. The Committee of Experts in Consultation with the Chairman of IUCN's Committee on Legislation and Administration who visited Strasbourg several times for the purpose, sent a questionnaire to the 16 member states of the Council of Europe, to explore a basis for possible co-ordination of their Conservation legislation.

In a number of cases it has been possible to give advice to Governments, organisations and individuals. Proposals for Conservation legislation from one government were considered, the territory visited on several occasions and amendments to existing legislation suggested.

The Chairman of the Committee has also assisted with the work of revising the IUCN statutes in conformity with Swiss Law; and drafting some additional amendments. An edition of the Statutes in five languages is in preparation.

The activities of the Committee could be greatly increased if it were possible to share its various tasks among members with the necessary experience. For the time being, although some progress has been made, the work of the Committee is still in the beginning stage.

Bonn, August 1st, 1963

W. Burhenne,  
Chairman, Committee  
on Legislation and  
Administration

ANNEXE A

DECLARATION OF THE  
GOVERNMENT OF KENYA

Conveyed to the President of IUCN and announced by  
him to the General Assembly at its 30th Session on  
23 September 1963

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL  
RESOURCES

The natural resources of this country— its wildlife  
which offers such an attraction to visitors from all  
over world, the beautiful places in which these animals  
live, the mighty forests which guard the water catchment  
areas so vital to the survival of man and beast— are a  
priceless heritage for the future.

The Government of Kenya, fully realising the value  
of its natural resources, pledges itself to conserve  
them for posterity with all the means at its disposal.

We are confident of the co-operation of the other  
Governments of East Africa in this important task but,  
at present, we are unable, unaided, to provide the  
specialist staff and money which are necessary. We  
therefore invite other nations, and lovers of nature  
throughout the world, to assist us in honouring this  
solemn pledge.

JOMO KENYATTA;  
Prime Minister.

L. G. SAGINI,  
Minister for Natural Resources.

R. ACHIENG ONEKO,  
Minister for Information  
Broadcasting and Tourism

NAIROBI, 18th September, 1963

ANNEXE B

AMENDMENTS TO THE STATUTES OF IUCN

Approved by the General Assembly at its 28th Session  
on 16 September 1963

(a) ARTICLE IV C. - Add the following paragraphs :

If a decision is made when less than half the potential votes are cast, or is made upon a proposal which has not been placed on the agenda, such decision shall, at the request of not less than one-fifth of the members, submitted within three months of the receipt of the minutes recording such decision, be suspended pending confirmation by resolution circulated to all members or pending the next General Assembly, whichever is requested.

Decisions may be made by a resolution circulated to all members, which receives the support of a majority of not less than two-thirds, provided that, if so requested by not less than one-fifth of the members, the resolution shall be deferred for discussion by the Assembly.

(b) ARTICLE V A., Sub-section 3, Substitute the following

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

ANNEXE C

PROGRAMME FOR IUCN 1963-1966

Approved by the General Assembly at its 30th Session  
on 23 September 1963

The Programme of Work of IUCN recommended by the Executive Board to the General Assembly for adoption, under Article IV, B, viii, of the Statutes, falls into two parts :

A. The Programme which can be carried out on the draft Basic Budget for 1964, which has been tabled together with the Auditor's Report and Financial Statements for 1961/2 and the Revised Budget for 1963. This envisages financial assistance to the Union from WWF and other grant-giving organizations at the same level as has been given in 1962 and 1963, namely about 250,000 Fr.S. (\$ 58,000 or £ 20,800).

B. The additional Programme, which it is felt should be within IUCN's capacity to carry out if sufficient funds can be attracted, This is reflected in the Expanded Budget attached to this Paper, on the basis of which the maximum annual expenditure which the Board recommends to the Assembly for approval under Article X 1 of the Statutes is 715,000 Fr.S. (\$ 166,300 or £ 59,600).

A. Basic Programme

1. Expansion and improvement of IUCN's Intelligence Centre, comprised of the Operations Room, Library, and the data and records from which the Survival Service Commission's Red Book is compiled.
2. Coordination of 'follow up' activities of African Special Project, including advice to Governments and organizations on the implementation of its recommendations.
3. Organization by Survival Service Commission of a joint symposium in first half of 1964, agreed in principle with International Union of Directors of Zoological Gardens (IUD3G) and other interested bodies, on control of export and import of rare or endangered species. UNESCO contribution towards expenses already assured.
4. Apart from general cooperation with the International Biological Programme (IBP) especially through the Commission on Ecology and the International Commission on National Parks, the Ecology Commission envisages that one of the two scientific symposia it will sponsor during the triennium will be specially devoted to IBP

planning (for account of special meeting held to discuss the IUCN relationship to IBP, see Annexe D).

5. It is proposed that Dr. H.J. Coolidge, Chairman of the International Commission on National Parks and Vice President should immediately discuss with FAO the establishment of a South East Asia Project (SEAP) on similar lines to the African Special Project, of which the first stage will be a tour of countries of the region by Mr. Lee Talbot, and the second stage may be a conference, followed by the provision of further expert assistance by FAO in 1965/66. It may also be possible to initiate a Latin America Project (LAP) during the period.
6. The Parks Commission has obtained the authority of the Executive Board to continue during 1964 the activities of its Park Systems Planning Unit under Mr, W.J. Hart, and to complete the preparation of a revised list of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves being undertaken by its Vice Chairman, Professor J.-P. Harroy. Publications due to be completed during the period include the Proceedings of Seattle (National Parks) and MAR (Wetlands) Conferences.
7. The Education Commission plans the publication of the Papers presented at its Nairobi Workshop with a summary of the discussions, and the preparation of a Workshop on Conservation at University level for the 1966 Assembly, The possibility of a symposium in Asia will also be examined and ordinary meetings of the Commission are scheduled for Oslo in 1964 and Moscow in 1965. A number of publications are under consideration but will depend on additional finance and the establishment of an education unit at IUCN headquarters. They therefore properly belong to Part B of this programme and will also be linked with the further assistance and cooperation of UNESCO, which is confidently anticipated.
8. The Survival Service Commission's programme of reorganization has received the approval of the Executive Board. Membership will be expanded to cover on a scientific basis the full field of interest of the Commission and will be supported as before by Committees of Corresponding Members. One special Committee, under the Chairmanship of Professor Zabin-ski of Warsaw will take up the work formerly entrusted to the International Association for Conservation of Bison. An Executive Committee or Action Group of the Committee will meet at IUCN headquarters (where it is hoped the Secretary of the Commission will be stationed) at least four times a year, to initiate action on immediately endangered (Red Book) species. A world conference on animals and plants threatened with extinction is planned for 1965.

9. Following upon the approval by the Assembly of a permanent Commission on legislation, the Commission hopes to obtain the services of a qualified lawyer to analyse the material assembled by the former Committee and provide assistance to all Governments and organizations requiring guidance on the planning and preparation of conservation Legislation.

B. Expanded Programme

(depending on additional funds)

1. Establishment of an Education Unit at IUCN headquarters with full provision for the preparation and compilation of a study file of resource-education programmes, advisory booklets on the implementation of such programmes and of Resource Teaching, reference lists of Conservation Education films and other material, and liaison visits to international and other organizations concerned with these matters and to countries requesting on-the-spot planning assistance.
2. Establishment at IUCN headquarters of the Secretary of the Ecology Commission, in charge of an additional Technical Unit having special reference to IBP.
3. Establishment at IUCN headquarters of a technical unit serving the International Commission on National Parks.

(Annexe C Continued)

ANNEXE : DRAFT ANNUAL EXPANSION BUDGET FOR IUCN

Estimated assured annual revenue from subscription etc.	S. Frs. 185,000	\$ 43,000
--	--------------------	--------------

Expenditure

Salaries, allowances, insurances, pensions, etc.	467,250	108,680
Appointments, installations, repatriation	25,000	5,815
Temporary clerical assistance	8,000	1,860
Rent	15,000	3,490
Heating, electricity, water, gas	7,500	1,745
Telephone and telegrams	9,250	2,150
Postage	17,500	4,070
General office expenses	24,500	5,700
Upkeep of buildings and grounds	6,000	1,395
Travelling and subsistence on duty	24,000	5,580
Bank and administrative charges	2,500	580
Executive Board and Commissions	10,000	2,325
Bulletins	15,000	3,490
Other publications	28,500	6,630
Intelligence Centre (incl. library and Red Book)	16,000	3,720
Purchase of equipment	5,000	1,160
Symposia and conferences	24,000	5,580
Contingencies	10,000	2,325
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total :	715,000	166,290
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Less direct revenue	185,000	43,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	530,000	123,290

Source of Funds

At the present level of assistance received by the Union from the World Wildlife Fund and other grant-giving organizations, it can be expected that 270,000 Fr.S. (\$ 62,800) will be found to meet the target of 530,000 Fr.S. (\$ 123,290).

It follows that the "new" or additional funds required to carry out the full expanded programme would be 260,000 Fr.S. (\$ 60,490).



ANNEXE D

IUCN AND THE

INTERNATIONAL BIOLOGICAL PROGRAMME

A special meeting was held in the City Hall, Nairobi, on 18th September, 1963, to enable participants in the 8th General Assembly and 9th Technical Meeting of the IUCN to learn the present state of preparations for the IBP. Mr. E.M. Nicholson (U.K.) was in the Chair, and there was an attendance of around 80 drawn from a large number of countries. Copies of Professor Waddington's account of the IBP - "Mobilising the World's Biologists to Enlarge our Resources" printed in the "New Scientist" Volume 18, Pages 248-250 May 1963, were distributed.

After introductory remarks from the Chair, Dr. E.H. Graham U.S.A. explained the proposals for an 8th Sub-Commission to be added, to cover applied aspects of the IBP, and to assist co-ordination in terms of the utilisation of results. Dr. Graham also explained the steps now being taken to create a U.S. National Committee for IBP. Dr. E.B. Worthington (U.K.) described the action taken by the Royal Society and the methods of work initiated by the British National Committee, which had already created technical working groups on the various aspects. It was explained that Poland had created the first national committee for IBP, and Canada the second.

Dr. H. Sioli (Germany) a member of the Sub-Commission on freshwater ecology described its plans, procedures, and time-table, in some detail, and in view of the greater complexity and sub-division of the terrestrial ecological programme, this was taken as illustrating the approach on land also. Dr. J.D. Ovington (U.K.), in the absence of Dr. Ellenberg, explained the programme of his Sub-Commission, which was shortly to meet with a number of consultants in Brussels.

Brief reference only was made to Professor Florkin's Sub-Commission, no member of which was present.

Mr. Nicholson, in view of the full discussions which had already been held in the IUCN Commissions on Ecology and on National Parks, reported only briefly on the work of the Conservation Sub-Commission, and on the composition of the Planning Commission, paying tribute to the important part played by Professor Baer, President of IUCN, in the launching of the preparatory stage of the IBP and in assuring IUCN's role in it.

Dr. Kovda (UNESCO) then explained the great expansion of his organisation's work in Natural Science, and gave figures showing that over \$ 700,000 was now planned to be spent by UNESCO on biology in 1965. This was a very large increase on the current level, but only a token \$ 20,000 was for IBP, and even this was based on an internal draft concerning its objects, since no firm programme, or application, had been received in time for the budget, Dr. Kovda stressed the absolute necessity for a precise programme to be drawn up before member governments could be requested to authorise substantial provision for IBP : without such supporting documentation UNESCO, however sympathetic, was powerless to give aid.

The following points were generally agreed :

- (1) IBP represents an immense opportunity for ecologists and conservationists which it is essential not to miss : active and practical effort is therefore essential on the part of all ecologists.
- (2) It is important to assure all those concerned with authorising approval and resources, that the programme is being worked out with scientific precision, and with full regard to its practicability, and to the general adoption of standards and terminology adequate to ensure world-wide comparability of results, especially as regards biological productivity and ecosystems.
- (3) Only if the above two conditions are fulfilled is it realistic to expect that the necessary large funds will be forthcoming to carry out the IBP. Meanwhile, the great increase in the UNESCO budget for biology was warmly welcomed as a most helpful act.
- (4) Representations should be made to ICSU regarding the great urgency of assuring adequate funds for the remainder of the preparatory period.

London,  
27th September, 1963

E.M. Nicholson

ANNEXE E

RESOLUTIONS OF THE EIGHTH  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF IUCN

A. RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO  
INTERNATIONAL ACTION

1. Resolution on Governmental representation

Recalling the resolution 2.213 adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO at its 12th session and resolution 1931 (xvii) adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its 17th session concerning economic development and conservation of natural resources, flora and fauna, noting that of the 66 nations represented in the Union the Governments of only 19 are members; the 8th General Assembly of IUCN meeting at Nairobi in 1963 invites all Governments to participate actively in the conservation of the World's Natural Resources.

2. Resolution on the International Biological Programme

In the light of reports on the current preparations for an International Biological Programme, the 8th General Assembly of IUCN meeting at Nairobi in 1963 notes with approval the role proposed for the Union in the Programme and the financial support planned for it by UNESCO, expresses satisfaction at the progress already made by the sub-commission on conservation and resolves to give all practicable support to the further development of the International Biological Programme in the ecological study and conservation of natural and semi-natural areas.

3. Resolution on the African Charter for Protection and Conservation of Nature

Having taken note of the African Charter for the Protection and Conservation of Nature agreed by the representatives of African States assembled at Dar es Salaam for the 18th Session of CCTA in February 1963 and believing this declaration of principles to constitute an important step in the development, throughout Africa, of full public awareness of the importance of the problems involved, the 8th General Assembly of IUCN meeting at Nairobi in 1963 fully endorses the African Charter which bears such clear witness to the growing awareness of the legitimate demands of nature conservation.

4. Resolution on conservation laws

Whereas the effect of an environment on the quality and direction of evolution of culture is parallel to the effect of fertility of land on the welfare of a nation and whereas the quality of such values in turn largely depends upon how man can judge and translate into conventional terms of laws and regulations the moral rightness and cultural worth of a scientifically based attitude to natural renewable resources, noting that the numerous and diverse laws on the conservation of nature and natural resources are now being collected by the Committee on Legislation and Administration, established by the 7th General Assembly of IUCN at Warsaw in 1960, the 8th General Assembly of IUCN meeting at

Nairobi in 1963 respectfully requests the active cooperation of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) in compiling and publishing in leaflet form and on a continuing basis the information collected in a summarised and standard form to be agreed between FAO and IUCN.

5. Resolution on illegal traffic in wildlife species

Whereas many rare and vanishing species of wildlife are threatened with early extinction through illegal export from their native land and whereas such illegal export would be much less frequent if import into other countries were prohibited; recalling resolution 2,213 adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO at its 12th session and resolution 1931 (xvii) adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its 17th session concerning economic development and conservation of natural resources, flora and fauna, the 8th General Assembly of IUCN meeting at Nairobi in 1963 recommends that the practical and political problems involved in illegal export be studied and that an international convention on regulations of export, transit and import of rare or threatened wildlife species or their skins and trophies be drafted and submitted for the approval of governments by the appropriate international organisations possibly on the occasion of a world-wide conference convened for that purpose.

B. RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO  
PUBLIC RELATIONS AND EDUCATION

6. Resolution on public relations

The 8th General Assembly of IUCN meeting at Nairobi in 1963, noting the high educational value of national parks and equivalent reserves invites the Executive Board to study the means of promoting visits to such parks by those educators charged with arousing and orientating public opinion.

7. Resolution on education

Noting the importance of education, notably in Developing Countries, for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, and drawing attention to Resolution 2.213 adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO at its 12th session on Economic Development and Conservation of Natural Resources, the 8th General Assembly of IUCN meeting at Nairobi in 1963 requests UNESCO, in cooperation with IUCN, to promote action designed to introduce more field studies, ecology and conservation into education systems by

- a. Framing an appropriate curriculum for Formal Education, to be centred, at the outset, on Nature Study leading on to the Earth and Life Sciences; notably general and human ecology and their application in conservation and physical health.

- b. Devising appropriate courses of study, sponsoring suitable text books at all educational levels and organising workshops in different regions, to discuss and perfect appropriate teaching and study methods.
- c. Continuing Adult Education, based on the ideas and principles of conserving Nature and Natural Resources.

8. Resolution on Wildlife College for French-speaking Africa

Whereas the need for training Game Department and National Parks Services personnel in the developing nations is widely recognised, whereas such training facilities have been established in East Africa at the College of African Wild Life Management for English-speaking countries and whereas such training facilities are not yet available to the French-speaking areas of tropical Africa, the 8th General Assembly of IUCN meeting at Nairobi in 1963 recommends that a College for African Wild Life Management be established to cater for French-speaking peoples, and urges governments, regional and private organisations to assist in attaining this objective without delay.

C. RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO  
DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT

9. Resolution on need for ecology in development

Whereas present world conditions are producing unprecedented pressures to develop natural resources throughout the world, whereas preliminary land-use surveys are too often concerned with a single resource or a limited group of resources with emphasis on early financial returns, whereas such surveys frequently ignore the value of uniquely adapted wild flora and fauna to the economic growth of the countries involved and recalling that Recommendations Nos. 13 and 14 of the First World Conference on National Parks at Seattle in 1962 stressed the need to incorporate conservation principles in aid and development programmes and to include ecological specialists in teams planning such programmes, the 8th General Assembly of IUCN meeting at Nairobi in 1963 urgently requests international, national and bilateral agencies supplying financial or technical aid to ensure that their responsibilities with regard to ecology and conservation are fulfilled.

10. Resolution on population increase

Whereas various countries throughout the world, as well as several international scientific organisations have recently expressed concern about the rate of human population increase in relation to the natural resources available to support them, the 8th General Assembly of IUCN meeting at Nairobi in 1963 recommends that IUCN provide in its comprehensive programme of activities, more specific attention to the numbers of people and the rate of population increase as part

of total ecological situations or ecosystems and as an important element in comprehensive land use and economic development plans and programmes.

11. Resolution on savanna

Whereas the ecology of tropical savanna lands, and especially the potential of tropical soils, vegetation and related resources as contributing to human welfare is relatively undetermined and whereas there is evidence from Africa that the tropical savanna may be an environment of extremely high biological productivity; having heard the communication of the representatives of UNESCO on the part of the planned budget and the current activities for 1965/66 of that organisation concerning the biological sciences, and in particular the ecological studies on the conservation of natural resources, the 8th General Assembly of IUCN meeting at Nairobi in 1963 notes with great satisfaction the plans of the Director General of UNESCO for greater participation in the named fields, hopes that the competent organs of UNESCO, in view of the great importance that ecological studies and conservation are for the developing nations, in particular in tropical regions, will intensify activity of the organisation in this field and will be able to increase the amount of money available for this purpose, recommends that IUCN, through the Commission on Ecology assist UNESCO and other appropriate organisations so that they may plan the early scientific study of savanna in the tropical and in particular the neo-tropical regions in order to develop projects for a more effective permanent utilisation of such lands and thus to enhance the standard of living of residents there.

12. Resolution on limitation of use of pesticides in National Parks

Whereas national parks and equivalent reserves offer one of the best opportunities for the continuation of natural evolution and the fluctuation and possible succession of species on a natural basis and whereas it was recognised by the First World Conference on National Parks at Seattle that strict Nature Reserves are indispensable for ecological research, and that national parks and equivalent reserves provide an excellent opportunity for preservation of land in its natural condition for such scientific values, thus serving as standards for comparison with other areas whose natural ecology has been altered, the 8th General Assembly of IUCN meeting at Nairobi in 1963 recommends that the ecosystem of national parks and equivalent reserves be disturbed as little as possible in the maintenance of such areas, and that any chemical control of insects or plant life, which may cause such disturbance, should not be permitted in national parks or equivalent reserves except in cases where the National Park Authority may agree after careful ecological examination that a pest species would, if not so controlled, threaten areas outside the park or reserve.

13. Resolution on translocation

Whereas there is an increasing tendency to move rare animals to new areas and habitats where their safety is thought to be assured and whereas competent advice on the ecological suitability of the new destination or indeed the wisdom of the project itself has not always been obtained, the 8th General Assembly of IUCN meeting at Nairobi in 1963 recommends that IUCN should be consulted whenever the translocation of an endangered species or subspecies from one country to another is being considered.

D. RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO  
CONSERVATION OF HABITATS AND OF AREAS  
OF SPECIAL IMPORTANCE FOR WILDLIFE

14. Resolution on the Equator National Park in ECUADOR

Having noted with appreciation the forward looking attitude towards conservation of nature of the Government of Ecuador, so well illustrated by its support of the activities of the Charles Darwin Foundation for the Galapagos Islands, the 8th General Assembly of IUCN meeting at Nairobi in 1963 welcomes the proposal for a preliminary survey of conservation potentialities of the mainland of Ecuador, to be sponsored by the Union in collaboration with the International Biological Programme and the World Wildlife Fund welcomes the particular proposal to examine the possibilities of a National Park consisting of a belt of land on either side of the Equator stretching across Ecuador from the Pacific to the Amazon Basin and requests the Government of Ecuador to give such assistance as it can to these surveys, which are designed to make scientific and technical assessments available for the long term benefit of the people of Ecuador.

15. Resolution on INDONESIA Reserves

Whereas the great importance of the Gunung Löserand Langkat reserves as most valuable for the survival of the Sumatran Rhinoceros and Orang utan is universally recognised, the 8th General Assembly of IUCN meeting at Nairobi in 1963 urges the Indonesian Government to issue a central government decree strengthening the laws relevant to the protection of these vital areas, and according them the status of a national park.

16. Resolution on the Abruzzi National Park in ITALY

Whereas the Abruzzi National Park which includes large mammal species of worldwide interest such as the brown bear and the chamois as well as forests and landscape of exceptional beauty is threatened by new human intervention such as building, felling of trees, etc., the 8th General Assembly of IUCN meeting at Nairobi in 1963 strongly urges the Italian Government, a state member of IUCN, to prohibit any development project which may threaten or destroy the beauty and natural riches of the Park which was created for the benefit of the future generations of the Italian people.

17. Resolution on the Gran Paradiso National Park in ITALY

Noting that the valley of the Nivolet, nucleus of the National Park of the Gran Paradiso (Italy) is increasingly menaced by projects for construction of a series of dams, considering that a National Park, constituted by law, must be respected under all circumstances, believing that maintenance of this principle is particularly essential for a Park of international reputation such as the Gran Paradiso, which is a refuge for the Ibex and habitat of a high-mountain fauna and flora of exceptional value, the 8th General Assembly of IUCN meeting at Nairobi in 1963 urges the Government of Italy, a state member of IUCN, not to permit a violation of this unique and famous area.

18. Resolution on National Parks in JORDAN

Having learned with satisfaction of the recommendations for National Parks and for the furtherance of conservation in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan recently submitted to the Government of that country by the British Jordan Expedition 1963, the 8th General Assembly of IUCN meeting at Nairobi in 1963 expresses appreciation of the approval and support for these recommendations indicated by the Government of Jordan and requests all concerned to assist in the early realisation of these measures and in particular the creation of National Parks at Azraq, Rum and in the Rift Valley around Petra.

19. Resolution on KENYA Marine National Park

The 8th General Assembly of IUCN meeting at Nairobi in 1963 commends the intention of the Government of Kenya to create a marine national park to the north of Mombasa, in the spirit of Recommendation No. 15 of the First World Conference on National Parks (Seattle, Washington 1962) and recommends that the project should be carried out with the least possible delay.

20. Resolution on dam on Hluhluwe River in NATAL

Whereas the construction of the dam on the Hluhluwe River in Zululand is likely to result in some undesirable changes to the environment both in the Hluhluwe Game Reserve and the St. Lucia Lake Reserve with its delicately balanced estuarine fauna, its magnificent bird breeding colonies, its great scientific interest and its tourist potential, the 8th General Assembly of IUCN meeting at Nairobi in 1963 urges the Government of the Republic of South Africa to undertake a comprehensive ecological survey before irrevocable changes in these regions are allowed to take place.

21. Resolution on SABAH (North Borneo) Sanctuaries

Noting with approval efforts taken in Sabah (North Borneo) to preserve the Orang utan and the Sumatran Rhinoceros, the 8th General Assembly of IUCN meeting at Nairobi in 1963 appeals to the Government of Sabah (North Borneo) to accelerate the formation of habitat



sanctuaries by law and to accord them the status of national parks.

22. Resolution on Mount Loma in SIERRA LEONE

Whereas Mount Loma, in Sierra Leone, contains a unique flora and an abundant fauna and whereas the mountain massif constitutes a refuge for wildlife, a reservoir for the production of seeds of trees of great economic value and a great tourist attraction; the 8th General Assembly of IUCN meeting at Nairobi in 1963 congratulates the Government of Sierra Leone for having classed this region as a Forest Reserve and hopes that the Reserve will as soon as possible be classified with the status of an integral nature reserve or a National Park.

23. Resolution on Chimpanzee Reserve in TANGANYIKA

Whereas the ethological researches now being conducted in the Gombe Stream Chimpanzee Reserve, Tanganyika (which lies along the eastern shore of Lake Tanganyika fifteen miles north of Kigoma) are closely connected with the study of human psychology and for this and other reasons are of the highest importance to science and whereas the area is unique in the African continent as the only place where Chimpanzee are found in a part-forest part-grassland habitat, the 8th General Assembly of IUCN meeting at Nairobi in 1963 urgently recommends to the Government of Tanganyika that the Reserve be accorded the security and careful conservation associated with the status of a Strict Nature Reserve, with access strictly controlled.

E. RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO  
CONSERVATION OF PARTICULAR SPECIES

24.

Resolution on a World Conference on the survival of animals and plants threatened with extinction

Whereas many animal and plant species and sub-species are at present threatened with extinction, the 8th General Assembly of IUCN meeting at Nairobi in 1963 recommends that IUCN through its Survival Service Commission in collaboration with the World Wildlife Fund, the International Council for Bird Preservation, the Fauna Preservation Society, the International Union of Directors of Zoological Gardens, Directors of Botanical Gardens and other appropriate organisations, should call for a conference in 1965, to review the status of such animals and plants and to consider the general and particular steps to be taken to save them from extinction and to prevent other species and sub-species from becoming so threatened.

25. Resolution on capture and transport of primates

Whereas the demand for living primates for medical research and the manufacture of vaccines is already great and likely to increase and whereas the catching and transport of these animals in bulk often leads to unnecessarily high mortality, waste and cruelty, the 8th

General Assembly of IUCN meeting at Nairobi in 1963 requests the Executive Board to examine the possibility of convening a symposium at which representatives of Medical Research Authorities, the World Health Organisation, the Primate Committee of IUBS and the International Union of Directors of Zoological Gardens could confer with the Union's Survival Service Commission on measures to reduce this waste.

26. Resolution on the Lowland Gorilla

Whereas the habitat of the Lowland Gorilla is limited to certain districts of Cameroon, Gaboon, Central African Republic, Congo (Brazzaville) and Congo (Léopoldville), the 8th General Assembly of IUCN meeting at Nairobi in 1963 strongly recommends that each country take the necessary measures as soon as possible to afford this species absolute protection in at least one national park or strict nature reserve of sufficient size.

27. Resolution on Orang Utan

Whereas it has been established that the magnitude of the illegal trade in Orang utans captured in Borneo and Sumatra and exported mainly through Singapore, will result in the extinction of the Orang utan within a few years, unless steps are immediately taken to effect better control and conservation and whereas the Survival Service Commission has recommended that IUCN should convene a meeting on the subject of the Orang utan within a minimum delay co-sponsored by the UNESCO Regional Group of SEASCO, the World Wildlife Fund, the International Union of Directors of Zoological Gardens and the Orang utan Research Unit to which the Government of Malaysia should be invited to send representatives, the 8th General Assembly of IUCN meeting at Nairobi in 1963 requests the Executive Board to convene a two-day meeting of representatives of Indonesia and Malaysia (North Borneo, Sarawak, Malaya and Singapore) at the earliest possible time to decide upon action to curb the illegal trade in Orang utans and to strengthen measures which will assure the future protection of these animals in their natural habitat, through legislation, parks and reserves in Indonesia and Malaysia; and also their protection in captivity. Further that the UNESCO Regional Group of SEASCO, the World Wildlife Fund, the International Union of Directors of Zoological Gardens and the Orang utan Research Unit be invited to co-sponsor this meeting and to send representatives.

28. Resolution on spotted cats

Whereas the present fashion in wearing apparel made from the skins of jaguars, leopards, serval cats, cheetahs and other spotted cats is a threat to the continued existence of these kinds of animals, the 8th General Assembly of IUCN meeting at Nairobi in 1963 calls upon all governments to introduce immediate control to restrict the export and import of the skins of these animals in either processed or unprocessed forms.

29. Resolution on Marine JTurtles

Whereas the marine turtles of the world are seriously threatened with extermination because of the growing use of calipee (cartilage of the belly shell) by the soup industry, aggravated in the case of the Hawksbill (Eretmochelys imbricata) by the new demand for its shell (tortoise shell) and whereas they cannot be saved by the action of one or a few countries alone because of their wide pan-tropical range, the 8th General Assembly of IUCN meeting at Nairobi in 1963 urges all Governments concerned to take note of the danger to all turtles and to initiate and give assistance to projects for ecological research and survey on which conservation measures can be based.

30. Resolution on the conservation of the Green Turtle

Whereas the exploitation of the single remaining West Caribbean nesting ground of the Atlantic Green Turtle (Chelonia mydas) at Tortuguero in Costa Rica has been prohibited; the 8th General Assembly of IUCN meeting at Nairobi in 1963 expresses its appreciation of the timely action of the Government of the Republic of Costa Rica in taking this action and further expresses the hope that all steps will be taken in the future to safeguard the precarious stocks of this species, wherever they are found.

31. Resolution on Birds of Paradise

Whereas the increasing growth of the trade in the skins and plumage of Bird's of Paradise in spite of legal protection is a threat to the survival of these birds, the 8th General Assembly of IUCN meeting at Nairobi in 1963 urges the Governments of Indonesia and Malaysia to implement the legislation relevant to these protected birds.

32. Resolution on the Blue Whale

Whereas the depletion of the stocks of Blue Whales (Balaenoptera musculus) as a result of excessive exploitation by the whaling industry is now generally acknowledged, whereas the Committee of Three Scientists appointed by the International Whaling Commission in 1960 recommended the complete protection of the Blue Whale and whereas in spite of this recommendation the Commission at its meeting in London in 1963, permitted the continued capture of Blue Whales in the area 40° - 55° South Latitude and 0° - 80° East Longitude, the 8th General Assembly of IUCN meeting at Nairobi in 1963 recommends that complete protection of the Blue Whale for a period of not less than 10 years should be introduced by the Commission with immediate effect to avert the danger of the extinction of the species and to allow the stocks to recover, so that a system of maximum sustainable yield can be established in the future and urges all Governments involved in the whaling industry to observe such protection.

33. Resolution on Red Colobus Monkey and Suni in ZANZIBAR

Whereas the forms of Red Colobus Monkey and of Suni or Livingstone's Antelope found on Zanzibar Island are unique and have for some time been considered Rare animals, on account of the restricted nature of the natural habitat remaining available to them, whereas the reduction of this habitat now causes them to be regarded as endangered animals and whereas the eyes of the world are increasingly turned with concern towards the future of any animals listed as an endangered form by International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, the 8th General Assembly of IUCN meeting at Nairobi in 1963 calls upon the Zanzibar Government to take all possible steps to safeguard the relict patches of indigenous vegetation favoured by the Red Colobus Monkey and Livingstone's Antelope and further urges the Government to take those other precautions which will ensure the survival and future of these two unique forms which remain in Zanzibar.

F. RESOLUTIONS EXPRESSING THE  
COMMENDATION, CONGRATULATION OR  
34. THANKS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Resolution on CONGO (Léopoldville)

Having heard the report made by members of the Executive Board and the International Commission on National Parks, the 8th General Assembly of IUCN meeting at Nairobi in 1963 notes with satisfaction that the maintenance in its integrity of the Albert National Park is a major consideration of the Congo Government and extends congratulations on this account.

35. Resolution on the Ujungkulon Reserve in INDONESIA

The 8th General Assembly of IUCN meeting at Nairobi in 1963 commends the Government of Indonesia for the measures which it has carried out and the efforts it is making to maintain the protection of the natural habitat of the Ujungkulon Reserve and of all its botanical and zoological species.

36. Resolution of the Mt Elgon National Park in KENYA

The 8th General Assembly of IUCN meeting at Nairobi in 1963 commends the proposal for a national park to be established by the Kenya Government on Mt Elgon, to protect the unique botanical, fauna] and scenic values of the upper slopes, including the important stand of Podocarpus trees on the eastern side.

37. Resolution on North and South Luangwa Game Reserve  
in NORTHERN RHODESIA

The 8th General Assembly of IUCN meeting at Nairobi in 1963 commends the establishment of a National Park by the Government of Northern Rhodesia which will include the existing North and South Luangwa Game Reserves and all or part of the corridor between them.

38. Resolution on RWANDA

Considering the text of Resolution No. 20 adopted at Seattle by the First World Conference on National Parks which expressed the hope that the Kagera National Park and the volcanoes of the Albert National Park may keep their status and that the Governments of Congo and Rwanda will cooperate in the administration of their respective portions of the Albert National Park, the 8th General Assembly of IUCN meeting at Nairobi in 1963 notes with satisfaction that despite the heavy population pressure in Rwanda, the maintenance in their integrity of these two natural riches, one of which forms the extreme western limit in central Africa of the habitat of the Impala, the Roan Antelope, the Zebra, the Cape Eland (Patterson's) and one of the principal strongholds of the wild dog, is a major consideration of the Rwanda Government and extends congratulations on this account.

39. Resolution on SUDAN Marine National Park

The 8th General Assembly of IUCN meeting at Nairobi in 1963 commends the proposal of the Government of the Sudan to create a marine national park on the shores of the Red Sea in the spirit of Recommendation No. 15 of the Seattle Conference.

40. Resolution on new National Parks in TANGANYIKA

The 8th General Assembly of IUCN meeting at Nairobi in 1963 commends the proposal that national parks be established by the Government of Tanganyika on the upper slopes of Mount Kilimanjaro, in the Selous and Doma-Mikumi areas, and in the Ruaha area.

Adopted by the General Assembly on  
24 September 1963

T A B L E   O F   C O N T E N T S

	<u>Page</u>
List of participants :	1
Committees of the Assembly :	33
Proceedings of the General Assembly :	37
Reports submitted to the General Assembly : -	
Secretary-General's Report 1960 - 63 :	62
Statement of IUCN Policy :	82
List of new Member Organisations :	84
Auditor's Report :	86
Certified Balance-Sheet and Accounts 1961 :	87
Certified Balance-Sheet and Accounts 1962 :	91
Revised Budget for 1963 :	95
Draft Budget for 1964 :	97
Report on African Special Project :	99
Report of the Commission on Ecology :	101
Report of the Commission on Education :	104
Report of the International Commission on National Parks :	108
Report on the Survival Service Commission's meetings at Nairabi :	111
Report of the Committee on Legislation and Administration :	117
 Annexes :	
A. Declaration by Government of Kenya dated 18 September 1963 :	121
B. Amendments to the Statutes approved 16 September :	122
C. Programme for IUCN, 1963 - 1966, approved 23 September :	123
D. IUCN and the International Biological Programme (IBP) meeting of 18 September	127
Resolutions of the Eighth General Assembly adopted 24 September :	129