

INTERNATIONAL UNION  
FOR THE  
PROTECTION OF NATURE

ESTABLISHED AT FONTAINEBLEAU  
5 OCTOBER 1948



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## FOREWORD

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The delegates assembled at Fontainebleau do not claim to have inaugurated International Nature Protection. The idea has been in being for a long time, and I think I shall not be blamed if I mention here only the name of Paul Sarasin, the great Swiss pioneer. He was able to create in his own country a genuine movement in favour of the protection of natural resources and amenities and was the founder of the Swiss National Park. A far-sighted scientist, he soon realized the uselessness of scattered effort, and saw how urgent it was to concentrate this by achieving an international agreement to unify the various existing laws and co-ordinate the widespread national measures taken to preserve fauna and flora menaced by man's so-called civilization.

In 1913 Paul Sarasin managed to establish a diplomatic instrument signed in Bern by a certain number of States, and later gaining the adherence of more Governments.

The 1914 war seriously hampered the activities of the « Advisory Commission » thus created, and the enterprise had no active sequence.

Immediately after the war, in 1918, an effort was made to reconstitute the Commission, but other and more urgent matters claimed public attention. However, the seed was sown on favourable ground and might be expected to sprout in time.

I have only mentioned the name of Paul Sarasin, but if I were to give those of all who afterwards worked for the « idea » a volume would hardly suffice. Groups were formed in all countries of the world; they strove with all their might to defend their ideal, and worked with varying results to rescue nature's still untouched treasures from a meaningless exploitation. All of them felt that it would be impossible to achieve concrete results unless a world co-ordination of these scattered efforts were ensured.

Already in 1928 a first attempt was made in this direction, resulting in the establishment of the International Office for the Protection of Nature which is still operative to-day at Brussels.

*A first Conference was held at Brunnen (Switzerland) in 1946, and, in accordance with the intentions of its organizers, recommended that the subject should be studied and discussed again very shortly.*

*In 1947, again at Brunnen, a more important Conference was convened, the delegates being authorized this time, either officially or unofficially, to draft a text of agreement. The proceedings took place in a friendly spirit of collaboration and the Conference decided that an International Union for the Protection of Nature was urgently needed; it also suggested that this new organization, to be created in Paris in 1948, should be under the auspices of Unesco. A Provisional Union was immediately set up and the Swiss League was appointed to take charge of its administration.*

*This was our situation up to July 1947, and the task, as you may easily imagine, was no easy one. The Provisional Union and the French Committee appointed to organize the 1948 Conference met with serious technical and fundamental obstacles, the latter often being the more difficult to overcome. At last the French Government, jointly with Unesco, decided to invite the Governments of all countries to send representatives to a Conference which was to take place at Fontainebleau from September 30 to October 7, 1948, to establish the International Union for the Protection of Nature. The Provisional Union was asked to send the same invitation to all private, national or international, bodies, concerned with Nature Protection.*

*The Conference of Fontainebleau is fresh in our memories. On 5 October 1948, the IUPN was born. An immense and magnificent task lies before it. Those deserving or fortunate persons who assisted in the constitution of the Union will be the first to support it in its efforts. But others, many others, will join them, for all the signs from our XXth century tend towards the certainty that our efforts can only be crowned with success when scattered forces unite in a vast common action to defend a great ideal.*

**Dr. CH. J. BERNARD,**

**President of the International Union  
for the Protection of Nature.**

# INTERNATIONAL UNION

FOR THE

# PROTECTION OF NATURE

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The International Union for the Protection of Nature was established at Fontainebleau on October 5, 1948. The constitutive act bears the signatures of delegates of eighteen Governments, seven international organisations and one hundred and seven national organizations concerned with Nature Protection. Thirty-three countries in all were represented at the Conference.

The present pamphlet attempts to group the information in order to give a clear idea of the circumstances in which the Union was created, of the juridical instruments forged to allow its object to be attained, of its management and administration, and of the first objectives assigned to it.

## I. — SUMMARY REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE OF FONTAINEBLEAU.

(Thursday, September 30 — Thursday, October 7, 1948.)

Thanks to the initiative of the French Committee the proceedings took place in the impressive setting of the Palace of Fontainebleau. The material organization was perfect, especially considering the difficulties caused by a threefold management, that of the French Committee, the Provisional Union and Unesco. We give here the day-to-day progress of the activities of the Conference itself omitting only the meetings of the European and African Technical Symposium, the significance and results of which are summarized independently below.

*Thursday, 30 September.* — Morning Plenary Session.

Address of welcome to the delegates by Mr. M. Dirant in the name of the French Minister of National Education.

Speech by Dr. J. HUXLEY, Director-General of Unesco, defining the latter's attitude towards Nature Protection. The conservation of natural resources gives rise to a number of problems related to the three objectives of Unesco : education, science and culture. In 1947 the General Assembly had already decided to convene an international technical Conference for the Protection of Nature in the summer of 1949, immediately after the United Nations Scientific Conference on the Conservation and Utilization of Resources. Besides its interest in the enterprise for its own sake, it was also with the idea of preparing this Technical Conference, directly and indirectly, that Unesco urged the creation of an International Union for the Protection of Nature.

A Credentials Committee and a Nomination Committee were then constituted. A short interruption of the proceedings allowed the former to carry out part of its work. Twenty-one Governments were recognized as being represented by delegates with full powers. Owing to lack of time, the examination of the credentials of representatives of national and international bodies was postponed. On the motion of Mr. DUFAY (France), Dr. CH. J. BERNARD, who had so successfully presided at the Brunnen Conference, was unanimously elected President of the Fontainebleau Conference. Dr. BERNARD then took the chair and delivered an address thanking the Assembly and explaining the significance of the Conference.

*Thursday, 30 September.* — Afternoon Plenary Session.

This session was entirely devoted to settling administrative problems concerning the organization of the Conference.

The following Vice-Presidents were elected : Messrs. V. VAN STRAELEN (Belgium), H. G. MAURICE (United Kingdom), H. J. COOLIDGE (U.S.A.), A. URBAIN (France) and J. K. VAN DER HAAGEN (Netherlands).

Mr. CL. BRESSOU (France) was appointed Secretary-General of the Conference; Mr. J. BÜTTIKOFER, Assistant Secretary-General, as well as Miss E. SAM, who was specially in charge of the Technical Symposium, of which Prof. ROGER HEIM was appointed Chairman. The rest of the meeting was devoted to the adoption of the Agenda and Calendar and to the nomination of the various Committees. The Steering and Programme

Committee was composed of ten representatives of the following countries : Belgium, Brazil, France, Norway, Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States.

The Financial Committee was made up of twelve members chosen from the following delegations : Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, France, Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States and Venezuela.

Lastly, the Legal and Drafting Committee comprised seven persons representing the following countries : Belgium, France, Netherlands, Poland, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States.

The representing of International Associations at the Committee meetings was discussed and then approved.

The Rules of Procedure were examined at length, amended — particularly the article concerning the right to vote — and finally adopted.

*Friday and Saturday, 1 and 2 October*, were entirely devoted to Committee meetings.

As the outcome of several meetings, the Financial Committee drafted a report dealing with the first estimates of receipts and expenditure of the future Union, together with the accounts of the Swiss League for the Protection of Nature, which had incurred a number of expenses and cashed various sums as Acting Agency of the Provisional Union since the Brunnen Conference (July 1947). The Legal and Drafting Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. HERBERT SMITH (United Kingdom) was confronted with the difficult task of drafting in two days a text for the Constitution based on the original Brunnen text and the amendments suggested by Unesco, the United States Delegation and the United Kingdom Foreign Office. By Saturday evening the text was drawn up by the Committee.

On *Sunday, 3 October*, a wonderful excursion in the forest of Fontainebleau had been organized for the delegates. Brilliant sunshine and the perfect management of the Association des Naturalistes de la Vallée du Loing et de la Forêt de Fontainebleau combined to make the day a success.

*Monday, 4 October.* — Morning Plenary Meeting.

The entire meeting was devoted to discussion of the draft Constitution. Various amendments were made in the text drawn up by the Legal and Drafting Committee. One of the

important decisions of the morning was the adoption of a Preamble to the Constitution in which a very clear definition of the present-day meaning of Nature Protection was given. Several articles were discussed. Finally, at 1.45 p.m., the Constitution was adopted subject to later improvements of style in both French and English versions. Two restricted Committees were appointed to deal with the task of this final drafting which kept them busy all the afternoon and evening of Monday, 4 October, and all morning of Tuesday, October 5.

### *Signature of the Constitution.*

The Constitution was officially signed at 3 p.m. on *Tuesday, 5 October*. The authentic text is given below with the list of signatories.

*The First General Assembly of the International Union for the Protection of Nature* took place immediately afterwards. As the senior head of delegations, Mr. H. G. MAURICE acted as chairman and notified the Assembly of certain conclusions reached by a meeting of various heads of delegations present at Fontainebleau; these decisions were to be used as a basis for discussion. The Assembly then unanimously called Dr. CH. J. BERNARD to the chair. In taking it, Dr. BERNARD thanked the Assembly for the confidence again placed in him.

The seat of the Union was then discussed. After a lively exchange of opinions Brussels was chosen by 25 votes to 6 and 19 abstentions, these being considered as null. The Assembly then proceeded to the election of the Executive Board. The list of members is given on page 28 of the present pamphlet. Three Vice-Presidents were chosen from amongst them : Messrs H. J. COOLIDGE, ROGER HEIM and H. G. MAURICE.

As laid down by the Constitution, the Secretary-General was to be appointed by the General Assembly upon nomination by the Executive Board. Immediately after its election the Executive Board held a short meeting which resulted in the appointment of Mr. J.-P. HARROY (Belgium) as Secretary-General. Mr. HARROY thanked the Assembly and assured them of his devoted services.

A special motion of thanks was unanimously voted to Mr. J. BÜTTIKOFER, Secretary-General of the Swiss League for the Protection of Nature, who, after the Brunnen Conference filled the post of Secretary-General to the Provisional Union, and had contributed more than anyone else to the final creation of the Union.

*Wednesday, 6 October*, was devoted to a meeting of the Programme Committee and to the second meeting of the Executive Board. The Programme Committee, under the Chairmanship of Mr. V. VAN STRAELEN (Belgium) enumerated some of the activities to which the Union should devote its first efforts. Chief among them were :

1. The constitution and publication of a documentation giving a brief report of the present conditions of Nature Protection in each country, and principally of the means used to educate the masses in the conservation of natural resources.

2. Examination of the working value of the different laws in force.

3. Selection of a type of legislation. Translation and diffusion of this model legislation in numerous languages.

4. Action to induce the competent authorities to ensure that Nature Protection is included in the programmes of teaching establishments at all levels.

5. Production of an extensive documentation on the vanishing zoological and botanical species.

6. Production of a card index of films likely to be useful in popularizing the idea of Nature Protection.

Further, the Programme Committee suggested as a principle, later approved by the Executive Board, that the Union should organize investigations by qualified specialists in certain countries, in agreement with the Governments concerned, in order to examine the eventual transformation of the fauna, flora and top-soil under the influence of human occupation.

The Executive Board also held a long meeting during which the main lines of the administration of the Union were laid down. Lots were drawn to fix the order of retirement of the Vice-Presidents and of the members of the Executive Board. Several other propositions were held up in order to prepare for the final meeting of the General Assembly to be held the next morning.

*Thursday, 7 October. — Second meeting of the First General Assembly of the Union.*

The Assembly, wishing to show its appreciation of a life entirely devoted to the task of Nature Protection both national and international, decided to confer the first honorary membership of the Union on Mr. P. G. VAN TIENHOVEN, President of



the International Office for the Protection of Nature and of various Dutch organizations dedicated to the same ideal. Mr. VAN TIENHOVEN took his seat at the Chairman's right, thanked the Assembly for its token of appreciation and wished the Union a long and fruitful career.

The Assembly then heard and approved the conclusions of the Technical Symposium reported by its Chairman, Prof. ROGER HEIM. It also decided to accept Unesco's welcome proposal to allow the Union to collaborate closely in the preparation of the Technical Conference which the former is to convene in July 1949, immediately after the United Nations Conference on the Conservation and Utilization of Resources. In this connexion, certain commissions were constituted at once, one of which would study the problem of educating all classes on the subject of Nature Protection. Many details were also settled : the date of the next meeting of the Board (4 March, 1949), of the next Ordinary General Assembly (Brussels, last quarter of 1950), a definition of the Union's General Committee, the establishment of a Nomenclature Commission and the representation of the Union at the Pacific Science Congress.

Finally, the methods of financing the Union were adopted (see below) as well as the means of reimbursing the Swiss League the expenses incurred on account of the Provisional Union. At the end of the meeting votes of thanks were proposed by members of the Assembly : to the French Government responsible for the convocation and the success of the Conference; to the Municipal Authorities of Fontainebleau for their generous hospitality, to the Swiss League for the Protection of Nature, which had initiated the Conference; to the members of the Secretariat and to the interpreters for their devotion and activity.

After the meeting the delegates enjoyed a sumptuous lunch served in the unique setting of the Galerie de Diane and presided over by Mr. TONY-REVILLON, Under Secretary of State of the French Overseas Ministry. This was an admirable ending to a Conference marked throughout by the generous hospitality and good taste so typical of France.

## II. — EUROPEAN AND AFRICAN TECHNICAL SYMPOSIUM.

### a) Significance of the Symposium.

It is essential first to place this Symposium in the setting intended for it by its promoters.

Ever since the General Assembly at Mexico City, Unesco has considered the preparations for the Technical Conference — already twice mentioned above — to be convened in the United States in 1949. For this it was necessary to assemble the first collections of data on a regional scale. The Inter-American Conference on the Conservation of Renewable Natural Resources (Denver, 7-20 September 1948) could naturally furnish this information for the American continent. Further, the 7th Pacific Science Congress to be convened in New Zealand in February 1949 will prepare a similar documentation for the countries of the Pacific areas.

It was still necessary to assemble specialists to pose certain of the problems relating to the Old World. The Fontainebleau Conference, convened to establish the International Union for the Protection of Nature, provided the proper opportunity for the organization of a European and African Technical Symposium. The programme of the Symposium and Prof. ROGER HEIM's report are given below. Prof. HEIM (France) conducted the meetings with a tact and efficiency that were recognized and praised by the Assembly on several occasions.

### b) Programme of the European and African Technical Symposium.

*First Meeting.* — 1 October, 1948, 2 p.m.

Subject : Legislation and action by Governments to protect nature.

*Chairman* : Mr. ROGER HEIM.

*Speakers* : Mr. V. VAN STRAELEN (Belgium); Mr. W. G. VAN DER KLOOT (Netherlands).

*Second Meeting. — 2 October, 1948, 3.30 p.m.*

Subject : The Scientific Management of Wild Life (Economic aspects of nature protection).

Chairman : Mr. JULIAN HUXLEY.

Speakers : Mr. I. GABRIELSON (U.S.A.); Mr. W. VOGT (U.S.A.).

*Third Meeting. — 4 October, 1948, 4.30 p.m.*

Subject : Big Game Protection in Africa.

Chairman : Mr. ROGER HEIM.

Speakers : Mr. R. MALBRANT and Mr. A. URBAIN (France);  
Captain KEITH CALDWELL (U.K.).

*Fourth Meeting. — 5 October, 1948, 10 a.m.*

Subject : Definitions of National Parks and Nature Reserves.

Chairman : Mr. ROGER HEIM.

Speakers : Mr. J. G. BAER (Switzerland); Mr. Cl. BRESSOU  
(France); Mr. J. RAMSBOTTOM (U.K.).

*Fifth Meeting. — 6 October, 1948, 10 a.m.*

Subject : Fauna Conventions and International Legislation.

Chairman : Mr. ROGER HEIM.

Speakers : Mr. H. G. MAURICE (U.K.); Mr. J.-P. HARROY  
(Belgium).

*Sixth Meeting. — 6 October, 1948, 3 p.m.*

Subject : Discussion on the integration of the Unesco and  
Unsecur Conferences.

Chairman : Mr. ROGER HEIM.

Speaker : Mr. H. J. COOLIDGE (U.S.A.).

**c) Report by Mr. Roger Heim**

**Of the French Academy of Science,  
President of the European and African Technical Symposium.**

I think I can say that, in spite of great material difficulties due to the short time available for our discussions, the aims of this Technical Symposium, as previously outlined by Dr. HUXLEY, who was the moving spirit in its organization, have been substantially achieved.

The Technical Symposium held six meetings; its purpose was, firstly, to allow for the interchange of information and,

secondly, to prepare a draft agenda for the Technical Conference on the Protection of Nature, which Unesco proposes to convene between 17 and 25 June, 1949. This Technical Conference will be held in the same place and in close association with the United Nations Conference on the Conservation and Utilization of Natural Resources (Unscour), which is scheduled to take place from 30 May to 17 June 1949.

We touched, at insufficient length, on many ideas but, from all the views expressed and the arguments adduced in their support, we have extracted certain truths and proposals which you have tried to arrange in order of importance and urgency.

I believe that when we re-read the records of our discussions at leisure, we shall perceive clear currents of opinion to emerge which will be of service to the policy of our Union.

During the last four meetings, at which I had the honour of acting as Chairman, we tried to extract from the discussions and the conclusions of the speakers the points corresponding to your fundamental concerns.

I shall confine myself to communicating to you the main conclusions reached in our discussions, embodied in a few proposals based on the headings which will, so to speak, constitute our programme : Education, Legislation, Control, Science.

Some of our debates will be continued and, we hope, brought to finality, in the Committees which you have suggested and for whose constitution the Executive Board will shortly submit proposals to us.

Thus, the very interesting argument about Nomenclature and Terminology either Latin or French, which might serve as an international language in drawing up definitions and final diagnoses in this branch of work, led us to suggest to you that the membership of the previous international committee might be broadened. The Commission will be supplied with a considerable body of documentary material and will have specific proposals before it.

The following are the principal results of the discussions in the Symposium :

I. Minutes summarizing the various reports submitted during the Symposium will shortly be distributed to the delegates and others who attended the Fontainebleau Conference. In the meantime, the Symposium Committee communicates to the Conference the resolutions adopted at its sixth meeting, which have been submitted for the approval of the

Executive Board (of the IUPN). The members of the Technical Symposium have suggested :

(a) That a resolution should be adopted congratulating the Economic and Social Council on having convened the United Nations Scientific Conference on the Conservation and Utilization of Natural Resources which will make an important contribution to international peace;

(b) That the Fontainebleau Conference should recommend that the Technical Conference suggested by Unesco follow the main lines proposed in the draft agenda prepared by the Technical Symposium;

(c) That, in view of the importance and value of the work, the papers produced by the Technical Conference in 1949, should be printed after the Conference;

(d) That the Fontainebleau Conference should express its gratitude to Unesco for having arranged the Symposium;

(e) That the Fontainebleau Conference should adopt the following resolution drafted by Mr. GROS and Mr. COOLIDGE, the importance of which will be appreciated;

« Whereas one of the most effective means of ensuring the Protection of Nature is to make the world aware of the extreme seriousness of this question;

» Whereas an essential condition for success to this end is the education not only of children and their teachers, but of the public in general,

» *The Conference :*

» Request Unesco to entrust the study of this problem, as soon as possible, to its specialized services with a view to preparing, in collaboration with the Bureau of the Union, detailed recommendations for this purpose, such recommendations to be communicated to the members of Unesco and to those of the Union;

» Invites the latter members to urge these recommendations as strongly as possible upon the competent authorities (including Unesco National Commissions) and upon public opinion in their respective countries ».

II. The Technical Symposium suggests that the following items be included in the agenda for the forthcoming Unesco Technical Conference :

1. Education of the general public in all countries in the protection of natural resources, public information and schooling at all levels.

2. Preparation of a World Convention to serve as a basis for future international cooperation in the field of the « Protection of Nature », and to assist in the development of national legislation by the countries participating in it.

3. Threatened and vanishing species of flora and fauna. in need of immediate protective measures.

4. The role of a central international office entrusted with co-ordinating activities, and with serving as the center of information, in the field of the « Protection of Nature ».

5. The problem of the gradual disappearance of the herds of big game in certain parts of Africa and India.

6. International co-operation in scientific research in the field of the « Protection of Nature », particularly in connexion with ecological research in various branches of the exact and natural sciences.

III. In addition, the members of the Technical Symposium have proposed to the Executive Board of the IUPN that the International Union should appoint five specialized committees which would give technical assistance to the Unesco Secretariat in carrying out the programme of the Unesco Conference to be held in June 1949. These committees will consider respectively, problems concerning :

1. The African region;
2. The European region;
3. Conservation education;
4. Nomenclature;
5. General co-ordination with Unesco.

Furthermore, the Executive Board proposes that certain important conclusions presented by speakers at the Symposium's request should not immediately be submitted for your approval but should be further considered by the committees, which we hope will soon begin their work. These recommendations require study, in which some of you would wish to take part, and which we were unable, owing to our very full time-table, to undertake with sufficient thoroughness.

Gentlemen, you will find, in the records of this Conference, details of the discussions which took place at the meetings of the Symposium. They will show you, in particular, one

fundamental object, on which we are all agreed, but which constitutes, so to speak, the dramatic aspect of your mission. You must draw up a constructive and progressive programme which will make it possible gradually to utilize our experience and its results as they develop. But we also have to move quickly, for we are running a race with mankind as a whole and, if we are slow in taking vital decisions, we may finally lose the battle.

### **III. — TEXT OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NATURE.**

#### **PREAMBLE.**

WHEREAS the term « Protection of Nature » may be defined as the preservation of the entire world biotic community, or man's natural environment, which includes the earth's renewable natural resources of which it is composed, and on which rests the foundation of human civilization;

WHEREAS natural beauty is one of the higher common denominators of spiritual life;

WHEREAS civilization has achieved its present high development by finding ever more effective means for exploiting these resources, and moreover, soils, water, forests, wild life and wilderness areas are of vital importance for economic, social, educational and cultural reasons;

WHEREAS the time has come when human standards of living are being depressed because natural resources are becoming inadequate for their maintenance;

WHEREAS this trend may be reversed if people are awakened in time to a full realization of their dependence upon exhaustible natural resources and recognize the need for their protection and restoration as well as for their wise and informed administration in order that the future peace, progress and prosperity of mankind may be assured;

WHEREAS « Protection of Nature » is a matter of vital concern to all nations, and the furthering of it is primary concern of no single effective international agency;

WHEREAS it would be of assistance to various governments, the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies and other interested organizations, if an effective international agency were established for the « Protection of Nature »;

THEREFORE the governments, public services, organizations, institutions and associations concerned with these matters represented at

Fontainebleau have hereby established a union known as the « International Union for the Protection of Nature », hereinafter referred to as the Union, and have agreed as follows :

## ARTICLE I.

### Objects.

1. The Union shall encourage and facilitate co-operation between governments and national and international organizations concerned with, and persons interested in, the « Protection of Nature ».

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

(a) The preservation in all parts of the world of wild life and the natural environment, soils, water, forests, including the protection and preservation of areas, objects and fauna and flora having scientific, historic, or aesthetic significance by appropriate legislation such as the establishment of national parks, nature reserves and monuments and wild life refuges, with special regard to the preservation of species threatened with extinction;

(b) The spread of public knowledge about « Protection of Nature »;

(c) The promotion of an extensive programme of education in the field of the « Protection of Nature »;

(d) The preparation of international draft agreements and a world-wide convention for the « Protection of Nature »;

(e) Scientific research relating to the « Protection of Nature ».

3. The Union shall collect, analyse, interpret and disseminate information about the « Protection of Nature ». It shall distribute to governments and national and international organizations, documents, legislative texts, scientific studies and other information concerning the « Protection of Nature ».

## ARTICLE II.

### Membership.

1. The International Union for the Protection of Nature shall be composed of :

(a) Governments;

(b) Public services concerned with the « Protection of Nature »;

(c) International (inter-governmental and non-governmental) organizations, institutions and associations concerned with the « Protection of Nature »;

(d) Non-governmental national organizations, institutions and associations concerned with the « Protection of Nature »;

2. Initially the Union shall be composed of the governments, public services, organizations, institutions and associations which were duly represented at the Conference held at Fontainebleau, and shall have adhered to the present Constitution within twelve months of its adoption.



3. In addition the following shall be admitted to the Union after the present Constitution has come into force :

(a) Governments which shall notify the Secretary-General of their adhesion to the Constitution;

(b) Public services, organizations, institutions and associations mentioned in Article II, 1, b, c and d, on recommendation of the Executive Board, by decision of the General Assembly if supported by two-thirds of the votes cast.

4. The General Assembly may confer honorary membership on any association or person that has rendered or is rendering signal service in the field of the « Protection of Nature ».

### ARTICLE III.

#### Organization.

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

### ARTICLE IV.

#### General Assembly.

##### A. — *Composition.*

1. The General Assembly shall consist of the delegates of members of the Union.

2. The Executive Board may invite non-member governments and non-member organizations to be represented at the General Assembly by observers without the right to vote.

##### B. — *Functions.*

3. The functions of the General Assembly shall be :

(a) To determine the policy of the Union;

(b) To make decisions upon the programmes prepared by the Executive Board;

(c) To make recommendations to governments and national or international organizations concerned with the « Protection of Nature » about any matter connected with the objects of the Union, draft international agreements for submission to governments requiring support of two-thirds of the votes cast;

(d) To consider the reports which will be submitted to it periodically by members as provided in Article VIII and to take such action in regard thereto as the General Assembly may decide;

(e) To perform such other functions as may be conferred upon it by the present Constitution.

##### C. — *Voting.*

4. Each member government shall have two votes; national organizations of each country as a whole one vote; and each international organization one vote. Decisions shall be made by a simple majority of the votes cast, except when otherwise required by the present Constitution. Voting by proxy is not permitted.

D. — *Procedure.*

5. The General Assembly shall meet every second year in ordinary session, and at each session the location of the next session shall be determined by it.

6. At each session the General Assembly shall elect its President and other officers.

7. The General Assembly shall, and, when it is not in session, the Executive Board shall be empowered to, appoint special committees and such other subordinate bodies as may be necessary for achieving its objects.

8. The General Assembly shall make its own by-laws.

ARTICLE V.

**Executive Board.**

A. — *Composition.*

1. The Executive Board shall consist of the President of the General Assembly and not fewer than eight and not more than fourteen members elected by the General Assembly from among the delegates of members of the Union. The President of the General Assembly shall be Chairman of the Executive Board, at least two of whose members shall be elected as Vice-Chairmen by the General Assembly.

2. In electing members of the Executive Board the General Assembly shall endeavour to include persons competent in matters concerning the « Protection of Nature », in natural sciences, education and the diffusion of ideas. There shall not be more than two from any member country in view of the need for a balanced geographical distribution.

3. The members of the Executive Board shall normally be elected for a term expiring at the end of the third ordinary session of the General Assembly following their election, one-third of the members of the Executive Board retiring at the end of each ordinary session. Retiring members shall not be eligible for immediate re-election. At the election of the first Executive Board the order of retirement of its members shall be determined by lot.

4. The Board is authorized to invite experts for special purposes.

B. — *Functions.*

5. The Executive Board shall prepare the agenda and programme of work for the General Assembly and shall be responsible for the execution of the programme adopted by the Assembly.

6. The Chairman of the Executive Board shall submit to the General Assembly the Secretary-General's report as provided for in Article VI, 6.

7. The members of the Executive Board shall exercise the powers delegated to them by the General Assembly on behalf of the Assembly as a whole and not as representatives of their respective countries.

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

C. — *Voting.*

9. Decisions of the Executive Board shall be made by a simple majority of the votes cast. In the event of an equal vote the Chairman shall have the deciding vote.

D. — *Procedure.*

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

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

ARTICLE VI.

**Secretariat.**

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

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

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

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

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

6. The Secretary-General of the Union shall prepare for presentation to each session of the General Assembly a report on the work of the Union since the last session of the General Assembly. The report shall be submitted by the Secretary-General to the Executive Board, and shall be presented to the General Assembly by the Chairman of the Executive Board with such comments as the Executive Board may decide to make.

ARTICLE VII.

**Seat.**

1. The seat of the Union shall be as determined by the General Assembly at its first session and may be changed if so decided by two-thirds of votes cast.

ARTICLE VIII.

**Reports by Members.**

1. The members of the Union shall be asked to report every two years upon their activities and progress in the field of the « Protection of Nature » according to the form suggested by the Secretary-General.

ARTICLE IX.

**Finance.**

1. The budget of the Union shall be divided into :

- (a) An administrative budget;
- (b) An operational budget.

2. The General Assembly shall determine the maximum administrative expenditure which may normally be incurred by the Union during the ensuing two years' period on the basis of estimates submitted by the Secretary-General and recommended by the Executive Board.

3. The Executive Board shall have authority to approve the annual administrative expenditure of the Union within the limits determined by the General Assembly.

4. The Executive Board shall have power to frame the operational budget, and shall allocate to the items therein for expenditure such funds as may be available.

5. The Secretary-General shall have power to accept donations and subventions to the Union.

ARTICLE X.

**Relations with other organizations.**

1. The Executive Board may, in the name of the Union, conclude agreements with other organizations, whether national or international, governmental or non-governmental. These agreements, which can become effective immediately, shall be submitted for approval to the next session of the General Assembly. In particular, the Executive Board shall determine the relations of the Union with the United Nations, Unesco, as well as other Specialized Agencies of the United Nations particularly interested in the activities of the Union. Recommendations and draft conventions adopted by the General Assembly in accordance with Article IV, B, 3, c shall be communicated to Unesco and to other interested Specialized Agencies which may be requested to transmit them to governments, institutions and organizations which are not members of the Union.

ARTICLE XI.

**By-laws.**

1. The General Assembly may, on the recommendation of the Executive Board, make such by-laws as it may consider necessary to implement the terms of this Constitution, provided that they be approved by two-thirds of the votes cast.

ARTICLE XII.

**Legal capacity.**

1. The Executive Board may take such action as it considers desirable to give the Union legal capacity in the countries in which it operates that may be necessary for the fulfilment of its objects.
2. The Union shall be represented in dealing with third parties by the President or his delegate.

ARTICLE XIII.

**Interpretation.**

1. Any question or dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the present Constitution which is not settled by negotiation or by the General Assembly shall be referred for decision to an appropriate arbitrator. The decision of the arbitrator shall be binding on all members of the Union.

ARTICLE XIV.

**Amendments.**

1. Any proposals for amendments to this Constitution shall be communicated by the Secretary-General to members of the Union at least six months in advance of their consideration by the General Assembly. Amendments shall become effective upon receiving the approval of the General Assembly by two-thirds of the votes cast.

ARTICLE XV.

**Withdrawal.**

1. Any member may withdraw from the Union upon giving one year's notice to the Secretary-General. The Secretary-General shall communicate such notice to all other members.

ARTICLE XVI.

**Languages.**

1. The official languages of the Union shall be English and French.

ARTICLE XVII.

**Coming into force.**

1. This Constitution shall come into force immediately.

ARTICLE XVIII.

**Organization of the first session of the General Assembly.**

1. All delegates who have signed this Constitution, even though their signing may require definitive approval, shall be entitled to vote under the terms of the present Constitution at the first session of the General Assembly.

Done in a single copy at Fontainebleau on the fifth of October, 1948.

The present document shall be deposited in the Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the French Government.

In confirmation whereof, the delegates of Governments and Organizations mentioned below, having been invited to the Conference and taking part in its deliberations, have duly signed this document with reservation regarding final approval.

#### GOVERNMENTS.

Argentina.	Luxemburg.
Austria.	Netherlands.
Belgium.	Norway.
Brazil.	Panama.
Dominican Republic.	Poland.
Egypt.	Siam.
France.	Switzerland.
India.	Syria.
Italy.	Venezuela.

#### VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS.

##### Argentina.

Université de Buenos-Aires.  
Agrupacion Zoologica Americanista de Relaciones y Arbitrajes.  
Cruzada Escolar Argentina pro Paz Mundial.

##### Australia.

Wild Life Preservation Society of Australia.

##### Austria.

Biologische Station, Lunz am See.  
Botanisches Institut der Universität (Innsbruck).  
Oesterreichischer Naturschutzbund.  
Tiroler Bergwacht.

##### Belgium.

Académie Royale de Belgique.  
Ardenne et Gaume.  
Association pour la Défense de l'Ourthe.  
Commission pour la Protection de la Nature de Liège.  
Commission Royale des Monuments et des Sites.  
Institut des Parcs Nationaux du Congo Belge.  
Institut pour la Recherche Scientifique en Afrique Centrale.  
Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles.  
Les Amis de la Fagne.  
Les Naturalistes Belges.  
Ligue Belge pour la Protection des Oiseaux.  
Ligue des Amis de la Forêt de Soignes.  
Station Scientifique des Hautes Fagnes.  
Touring Club de Belgique.  
Université de Liège.

##### Brazil.

Conseil pour la Protection de la Faune Sud-Américaine.

**Canada.**

Service de Biogéographie de l'Université de Montréal.  
Société Canadienne d'Histoire Naturelle.

**Denmark.**

Naturfredningraadet.  
Danmarks Naturfredningsforening.

**Finland.**

Finnish League for the Protection of Nature.

**France.**

Académie des Sciences.  
Académie d'Agriculture.  
Association des Naturalistes de la Vallée du Loing.  
Club Alpin Français.  
Fédération Française des Sociétés de Sciences Naturelles.  
Institut Français d'Afrique Noire.  
Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle.  
Société Botanique de France.  
Société Géologique de France.  
Société Mycologique de France.  
Touring Club de France.  
Société de Biogéographie.  
Société Nationale d'Acclimatation.  
Société des Amis de la Forêt de Fontainebleau.  
Société des Sciences Naturelles du Maroc.  
Société Préhistorique de France.

**Italy.**

« Amici del Paesaggio ».  
Movimento Italiano Protezione della Natura.  
Parco Nazionale del Gran Paradiso.  
Associazione Nazionale per i Paesaggi ed i Monumenti Pittoreschi  
d'Italia.

**Luxemburg.**

Commission des Sites et Monuments Nationaux.  
Ligue Luxembourgeoise pour la Protection des Oiseaux.  
Musée d'Histoire Naturelle.

**Netherlands.**

Contact-Commissie voor Natuur- en Landschapsbescherming.  
Nederlandsche Vereniging tot Bescherming van Vogels.  
Nederlandse Jeugdbond voor Natuurstudie.  
Nederlandsch Indische Vereniging tot Natuurbescherming.  
Vereniging tot Behoud van Natuurmonumenten in Nederland.

**Norway.**

Landsforbundet for Naturfredning i Norge.

**Peru.**

Comité National de la Protection de la Nature.  
Musée d'Histoire Naturelle de Lima.

**Poland.**

Copernicus Society of Naturalists.  
Forestry Association.  
League for the Protection of Nature.  
Polish Geological Society.  
Polish Tatra Society.  
Polish Zoological Society.

**Sweden.**

Svenska Naturskyddsföreningen.

**Switzerland.**

Association de Propagande pour la Protection des Oiseaux..  
Club Alpin Suisse.  
Ligue Suisse pour la Protection de la Nature.  
Société Helvétique des Sciences Naturelles.  
Société Romande pour l'Étude et la Protection des Oiseaux.  
Verband zum Schutze des Landschaftsbildes am Zürichsee.

**United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.**

British Museum (Natural History).  
British Ornithologists' Union.  
Council for the Preservation of Rural England.  
Fresh Water Biological Association  
Linnean Society.  
Marine Biological Association.  
National Trust for England.  
National Trust Nature Reserves Committee.  
National Trust for Scotland.  
Royal Society of Edinburgh.  
Royal Entomological Society.  
Royal Zoological Society of Scotland.  
Scottish Marine Biological Association.  
Scottish Ornithologists' Club.  
Scottish Wild Life Conservation Committee.  
Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire.  
Society for the Promotion of Nature Reserves.  
Standing Committee on National Parks.  
Zoological Society of London.

**United States of America.**

American Geographical Society.  
Conservation Foundation.  
American Nature Association.  
Boone and Crockett Club.  
Izaak Walton League of America.  
American Ornithologists' Union.  
National Audubon Society.  
National Wild Life Federation.  
National Research Council.  
New-York Zoological Society.



American Committee for International Wild Life Protection.  
Smithsonian Institution.  
Wild Life Management Institute.  
Wilderness Society.  
National Parks Association.

**Venezuela.**

Société Vénézuélienne des Sciences Naturelles.

**International Organizations.**

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization  
(UNESCO).  
International Council of Scientific Unions.  
International Committee for Bird Preservation.  
International Office for the Protection of Nature.  
International Union of Biological Sciences.  
Standing Committee on Nature Protection, Pacific Science Association.  
Union Internationale des Directeurs de Parcs Zoologiques.

**IV. — LIST OF DELEGATES PRESENT  
AT THE FONTAINEBLEAU CONFERENCE.**

*Argentina :*

Messrs. J. YEPES.  
J. V. YEPES.

*Australia :*

Messrs. G. F. HERBERT SMITH.  
J. H. WESTERMANN.

*Austria :*

Messrs. O. GRIMUS VON GRIMBURG.  
H. GAMS.  
G. PICHLER.  
H. RINTERSBACHER.

*Belgium :*

Messrs. V. VAN STRAELEN.  
G. BLANJEAN.  
R. BOUILLENNE.  
Mrs. M. BOUILLENNE-WALRAND.  
Messrs. A. COLLART.  
P. DEUSE.  
H. DE SAEGER.  
P. DUCHAINE.  
A. FREYENS.  
L. GAVAGE.  
J.-P. HARROY.  
E. LEGRAND.  
Marquise DE PIERRE.  
Messrs. P. TOURNAY.  
J.-M. VRYDAGH.

*Bolivia :*

Mr. JORGE ORTIZ LINDRES.

*Brazil :*

Mr. CANDIDO DE MELLO LEITAO.

*Canada :*

Mr. l'Abbé OVILA FOURNIER.

*Denmark :*

Mr. R. SPAERCK.

*Dominican Republic :*

Mr. M. CANELA-LAZARO.

*Egypt :*

Mr. HASSAN DIWANY.

*Finland :*

Mr. REINO KALLIOLA.

*France :*

Mr. M. DUFAY.  
Miss ALIMEN.  
Messrs. AURÉJAC.  
CL. BRESSOU.  
J. BAUDET.  
R. BENOIST.  
BOURGOIN.  
Y. BRUNSWICK.  
CASTAGNOU.  
M. CAULLERY.  
R. COMBES.

Messrs. J. CÉLÉRIER.  
P. CHOUARD.  
P. DOIGNON.  
R. D. ETCHOCOPAR.  
L. FEUNTEUN.  
H. FLON.  
GUILLOT.  
PH. GUINIER.  
ROGER HEIM.  
A. IABLOKOFF.  
CL. JACQUIOT.  
LAMARLE.  
LENFANT.  
G. H. B. LESTEL.  
C. MERCIÉ.  
ROBERT MICHEL.  
OUDIN.  
A. PADOUX.  
RÉMOVILLE.  
A. RIVÉ.  
A. URBAIN.  
P. VAYSSIÈRE.  
M. DU VIGNAUX.

*Greece :*

Mr. H. PAPATHEODOROU.

*India :*

Mr. H. J. BHABHA.

*Iran :*

Messrs. G. A. RAADI.  
TAGHI GARAGOZLOU.

*Italy :*

Mr. M. DE TOMASSO.  
Miss A. PRUNER.  
Messrs. P. VIDESOTT.  
R. VIDESOTT.

*Luxemburg :*

Messrs. F. L. LEFORT.  
M. HEUERTZ.

*Mexico :*

Messrs. E. GONZALEZ ROA.  
M. ROBERT.

*Monaco :*

Mr. D'AILLIÈRES.

*Nicaragua :*

Mr. A. ARGUELLO CERVANTES.

*Norway :*

Mr. F. ISACHSEN.

*New Zealand :*

Mr. G. F. HERBERT SMITH.

*Netherlands :*

Messrs. J. K. VAN DER HAAGEN.  
G. A. BROUWER.  
K. W. DAMMERMAN.  
J. GOUDSWAARD.  
A. HOOGERWERF.  
W. G. VAN DER KLOOT.  
PH. D. VAN PALLANDT VAN  
EERDE.  
F. K. M. STEUP.  
P. G. VAN TIENHOVEN.

*Panama :*

Mr. A. BOYD.

*Peru :*

Mr. J. VELLARD.

*Poland :*

Messrs. K. SEMBRAT.  
W. BRZEZINSKI.  
W. GOETEL.  
S. JAROSZ.

*Slam :*

Mr. S. PALASTHIRA.

*Sweden :*

Mr. NILS DAHLBECK.

*Switzerland :*

Messrs. A. NADIG.  
J. G. BAER.  
CH. J. BERNARD.  
J. BÜTTIKOFER.  
C. IRLET.  
G. PERRIN.  
M. ZWEZ.

*Syria :*

Mr. A. GENNAOUI.

*United Kingdom of Great  
Britain and Northern Ire-  
land :*

Mr. H. G. MAURICE.  
Miss P. BARCLAY-SMITH.  
Messrs. J. BERRY.  
KEITH CALDWELL.  
F. C. FRASER.  
F. FRASER DARLING.  
G. F. HERBERT SMITH.  
J. HAMBOTTOM.  
Hon. MIRIAM ROTHSHILD.

*United States of America:*

Messrs. I. N. GABRIELSON.  
G. E. BREWER Jr.  
H. J. COOLIDGE Jr.  
W. H. PHELPS Jr.  
W. VOGT.

*Venezuela :*

Mr. W. H. PHELPS Jr.

*International Organizations :*

United Nations . . . . .	Messrs. L. GROS.
UNESCO . . . . .	P. AUGER. C. EUSTATHIADES. J. MUSSARD. J. B. REID. Miss ELEN SAM.
Pan American Union . . . . .	Messrs. W. VOGT.
International Committee for Bird Preservation . . . . .	B. BENZON. Miss P. BARCLAY-SMITH.
International Council of Scientific Unions. International Union of Biological Sciences . . . . .	Messrs. P. VAYSSIÈRE. P. VAYSSIÈRE.
International Office for the Protection of Nature . . . . .	P. G. VAN TIENHOVEN. V. VAN STRAELEN.
Standing Committee on Nature Protection, Pacific Science Association . . . . .	H. J. COOLIDGE Jr.
Union Internationale des Directeurs de Parcs Zoologiques . . . . .	A. URBAIN.

**V. — FIRST EXECUTIVE BOARD  
OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION  
FOR THE PROTECTION OF NATURE.**

*President :*

Dr. CHARLES J. BERNARD,  
Route de Frontenex, 51,  
Genève (Suisse).

*Vice-Presidents :*

Mr. HAROLD J. COOLIDGE Jr.,  
National Research Council,  
Washington D.C. (U.S.A.).

Mr. ROGER HEIM,  
Professeur au Muséum National  
d'Histoire Naturelle,  
Laboratoire de Cryptogamie,  
13, rue de Buffon,  
Paris V\* (France).

Mr. HENRY G. MAURICE,  
Zoological Society,  
Regent's Park,  
London N.W.1 (G.-B.).

*Members :*

Mr. BÖJE BENZON,  
International Committee  
for Bird Preservation,  
Halmtorvet, 29,  
Copenhagen (Denmark).

Dr. NILS DAHLBECK,  
Svenska Naturskyddsforeningen,  
Samuelgatan, 3,  
Stockholm (Sweden).

Dr. WALERY GOETEL,  
Recteur  
de l'École Supérieure des Mines,  
Al. Mickiewicza, 30,  
Cracovie (Pologne).

Dr. JEHAN VELLARD,  
Director  
del Museo de Historia Natural  
Javier Prado,  
Avenida Arenales Cuadra, 12,  
Lima (Pérou).

Mr. HENRI HUMBERT,  
Professeur au Muséum National  
d'Histoire Naturelle,  
57, rue Cuvier,  
Paris 7<sup>e</sup> (France).

Prof. RENZO VIDESOTT,  
Parco Nazionale del Gran Paradiso,  
Corso Svizzera, 19,  
Torino (Italia).

Mr. VICTOR VAN STRAELEN,  
Président  
de l'Institut des Parcs Nationaux  
du Congo Belge,  
21, rue Montoyer,  
Bruxelles (Belgique).

Dr. WILLIAM VOGT,  
Chief, Conservation Section  
Pan-American Union,  
Washington D.C. (U.S.A.).

Dr. J. K. VAN DER HAAGEN,  
Ministerie van Onderwijs, Kunsten  
en Wetenschappen,  
's-Gravenhage (Nederland).

Dr. JOSE YEPES,  
Professeur  
à l'Université de Buenos-Aires,  
Av. Directorio, 2980,  
Buenos-Aires (Argentine).

*Secretary-General :*

Mr. JEAN-PAUL HARROY,  
Secrétaire Général de l'Institut pour la Recherche Scientifique  
en Afrique Centrale,  
42, rue Montoyer,  
Bruxelles (Belgique).

## VI. — FINANCING OF THE UNION.

This was one of the most difficult and delicate problems which the Fontainebleau Conference had to face: Two equally pressing necessities led them to an obvious deadlock. On the one hand, it was essential to vote an immediate budget for the years 1948-1949, so that the Union could begin working. On the other hand, it was impossible to estimate the receipts, both because the number of members paying contributions to the Union was unknown and because none of the delegates present could or would pledge his government or organization to pay a contribution which had not been previously fixed. After a long discussion the following solution was offered :

According to Article IX of the Constitution, the budget is divided into an operative and an administrative one.

The administrative budget is fixed by the Assembly. In principle the maximum is settled conservatively, thus ensuring that the administration of the Union shall not be hampered by insufficiency of resources.

The operative budget on the contrary cannot and should not be fixed beforehand. Its figure is determined by the sum of subscription rates after deducting the expenditure of the administrative budget. As they are informed of the sum thus put at their disposal, the Executive Board (Art. IX, 4) will be able to decide periodically on the allotment of credits in the best interests of the institution : publications, investigations, etc.

There remains the question naturally put by every government or institution asked to join the Union : « What will be my membership fee ? ».

The answer is simple : each member is free to fix his own subscription. The Union relies on the goodwill of those who have created it.

Suggestions were put forward by the Financial Committee, for it was necessary to indicate a subscription rate both to give the participants an approximate idea of the share expected of them and also to form a more or less accurate estimate of receipts.

These suggestions, first stated in Swiss francs, are given here converted into United States currency (in round numbers) as desired by the General Assembly in the course of its last meeting.

A. — Governments (gradation estimated according to the population of the country) :	
1. Population less than 5 million inhabitants	\$ 250 a year
2. Population between 5 and 10 million inhabitants .. .. .	\$ 500 a year
3. Population between 10 and 15 million inhabitants ... .. .	\$ 750 a year
4. Population between 15 and 20 million inhabitants ... .. .	\$ 1.250 a year
5. Population over 20 million inhabitants ...	\$ 2.000 a year
B. — Public services ... .. . \$ 50 a year	
C. — International (intergovernmental and non-governmental) organizations, institutions and association ... .. . \$ 50 a year	
D. — Non-governmental national organizations, institutions and associations ... .. . \$ 50 a year	

We repeat that the above figures are not meant to be binding either to the Union or to its members. The Union, indeed,

hopes that those whose resources permit will be generous enough to contribute much more than the share assigned to them by the Financial Committee. But, on the other hand, it is expected that some members' contributions will have to remain below the figures quoted, either because their country has suffered from the war or because their existing commitments make heavy demands on their budget. That need be no obstacle. The manner of giving is worth more than the amount contributed. A draft for a few dollars with a letter of encouragement will be welcomed with gratitude if it comes from an association limited in its resources but heartily devoted to the work of the Union.

#### **VII. — GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION.**

Address of the Union : 42, Rue Montoyer, Brussels, Belgium.  
Telephone : n° 12.81.33.

Bank : Banque de Bruxelles, Agence du Luxembourg, 22, Rue d'Arlon, Brussels. On account n° 276, Jean-Paul Harroy, International Union for the Protection of Nature.

*N. B.* — The drafting of the Constitution does not enable the Union to be legally incorporated in Belgium by Royal Decree. A legislative act will be necessary and steps have already been taken for its preparation and promulgation. In the meantime, the Secretariat has no authority to cash a cheque or a transfer of funds made out solely to the name of the Union. The same applies to a registered letter addressed to « I.U.P.N., 42, Rue Montoyer ». It will not be delivered by the Post Office, as for the time being no one is entitled to act as authorized agent for the Union. Members are therefore requested to address all their registered correspondence as well as all cheques, transfers, etc., to Mr. Jean-Paul Harroy, Secretary-General, I.U.P.N.

#### **VIII. — FIRST OBJECTIVES OF THE UNION.**

A Secretariat has been organized and is working. Its first task has been to draft the present pamphlet, and to make contact with the participants of the Fontainebleau Conference, then with other governments or associations likely to join the Union.

Another immediate task, also an urgent one, was the conclusion of an agreement with Unesco to determine the share of each one of the two International Organizations in the preparation of the Technical Conference of July 1949, the final form of which is left to be decided by the General Assembly of Unesco at Beyruth. Less than one month after the constitution of the Union — to be precise, on November 4, 1949 — an agreement was signed in Paris leaving to Unesco the administrative preparation of the 1949 Conference and assigning the scientific side of it to the Union. The Union especially undertook to prepare and publish a booklet of about a hundred pages giving all the technical information (in particular the conclusions of the Fontainebleau Symposium and of the Denver Conference, as well as particulars of the Pacific Science Congress) necessary for briefing the participants in the forthcoming Conference. The Union also undertook to collect and coordinate, in view of this Conference, about thirty Reports of discussions and one hundred of documentation. The specialized Commissions set up at Fontainebleau will soon be requested to collaborate in these various tasks. Thus it may be hoped that following upon the Conference of 1949 the International Union for the Protection of Nature will be able to establish its position of authority from the very first year of its existence.

Brussels, November 1948.

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