

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION
OF NATURE



PROCEEDINGS
AND PAPERS
OF THE
FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Held at Copenhagen (Denmark),
25 August to 3 September 1954

STATUTORY MEETINGS



EDITED BY THE SECRETARIAT OF
THE INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NATURE

Rue Montoyer, 42. Brussels.

1955

LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

G = Délégué gouvernemental	G = Government delegate
D = Délégué d'une organisation	D = Delegate of organization
OG = Observfiteur gouvernemental	OG = Observer of government
OD = Observateur d'une organisation	OD = Observer for organization

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OD Commission Royale des Monuments et
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OD Entente Nationale pour la Protec-
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D Touring Club de Belgique

III.

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Blixenerone-M/ller	G Danish Government
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R. Spärck	D Naturfrodmgnsraadet
J. Bo	OD Naturfredningsraadet
O. Fabricius	OD " "
O. Forchhammer	OD " "
Q.A.J/rgensen	OD " "
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F. Lauritzen	OD " "
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Vildtbiologisk Station			
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	D	National Parks Association	
	OD	National Park Service	
E.H.Graham	D	National Research Council	
U.S.Dept of Agriculture	D	North American Wildlife Foundation	
<u>Washington</u> 25 D.C.	D	Wildlife Management Institute	
	OD	Soil Conservation Service	
	OD	Soil Conservation Society	
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	D	Wildlife Management Institute	
	OD	Conservation Education Association	

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VI.

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OD Administration des Eaux et Forêts

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IX.

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OG Gouvernement de la Turquie

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D Wild Life Protection Society
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W. Burhenne	D	Commission Internationale pour la Protection des Régions Alpines
	OD	Technischegeographische Society
H.J. Coolidge	D	Standing Committee on Pacific Conservation
F. Edmond-Blanc	OD	Conseil International de la Chasse
J. Eilertsen	OD	Commission Internationale des Industries Agricoles
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R, Hoier	D	Office International pour la Protection de la Nature
A, Reventlow	D	Union Internationale de Directeurs de Jardins Zoologiques
G.G. Watterson Division of Forest PAO Viale delle Terme di Caracalla <u>Rome</u>	OD	Food and Agriculture Organization

COMITE ORGANIZATEUR DANOIS - DANISH ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Président: J. Elkjaer-Larsen

Membres:	J. Bo	T. Hvass
	B. Benzon	K. Jessen
	K. Gemzøe	C.A. Jørgensen
	K. Grage	R. Sparck
		E. Etruckmann

Secretary: F. Lauritzen

UNION INTERNATIONALE POUR LA PROTECTION DE LA NATURE
 INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NATURE

President: Ch.J.Bernard
 Vice-President: H.J.Coolidge Jr.
 Membres du Conseil Exécutif
 présents à Copenhague:
 Members of the Executive Board M.C. Bloemers
 present at Copanhamen: N. Dahlbeck
 Abbé O. Fournier
 B. Benzon

Secrétaire Général: J.-P.Harroy
 Secretary General:

Secrétaire administrative: Marguerite CARAM
 Administrative secretary:

Secrétaires: Colette Hoyois
 Claudine Ancleregg
 Marisha de Schlippé

Aides au Secrétariat: Bernadette Chastain
 Margaret Berry
 Philippe Caram

1st meeting

(12th session of the Assembly)

Wednesday, 25 August 1954 at 10.30 a.m.

The session was opened by the President, Mr. Charles J. Bernard, who at once informed the Assembly that His Excellency the Prime Minister of Denmark had accepted the Honorary Presidency of the Fourth General Assembly of the IUPN.

Mr. Bernard next asked Mr. J. Elkjar-Larsen, the Prime Minister's Principal Private Secretary, to speak and he gave an address of welcome which was warmly applauded.

The President then paid tribute to the memory of two of the Institute's friends who had passed away since the Assembly in Caracas, Dr. P. G. van Tienhoven (Netherlands), the first Honorary member of the Union, and the Vice-President of the Executive Board, Dr. G. F. Herbert-Smith (United Kingdom).

During the course of an introductory statement, the President expressed the wish to see the resources of the Union multiplied during the coming years. At this juncture, Mr. R. Snider, Vice-President of the Conservation Foundation, New York, asked permission to speak and announced that with regard to the President's wish he was delighted to hand over to the Union a cheque for two thousand five hundred dollars (\$ 2,500): this cheque, drawn on the Conservation Foundation, was a donation from the Old Dominion Foundation, an American society which wished to contribute to the expenses of the Secretariat of the IUPN,

The President expressed his gratitude to Mr. Snider, the Conservation Foundation and the Old Dominion Foundation in a short speech of thanks which was heartily acclaimed by the applause of the Assembly.

After the President's statement, the Assembly appointed the Credentials Committee consisting of Mr. R. Kalliola (Finland) and Mr. F. Lauritzen (Denmark) assisted by Madame M. Caram, Chief of the Administrative Secretariat. The Committee verified the status of the delegates, and informed the Assembly that forty three of them were entitled to vote, sixteen for Governments, twenty four for national societies and organizations, and three for international organizations.

Resolution 111: Bureau of the Assembly

In accordance with the rules of procedure, Mr. Ch. J. Bernard and Mr. J.-P. Harroy respectively fill the offices of President and Secretary General throughout the Assembly, Four Vice-presidents were elected: Messrs. B. Benzon (Denmark), H. J. Coolidge Jr. (U.S.A.), G. H. Lestel (France) and E. Max Nicholson (Great Britain).

Resolution 112: Agenda of the Assembly

The Agenda of the Fourth Assembly was approved as it stood on pages 14 and 15 of the Information Circular. Two alterations were, however, made in the text. A fifth name was added to the wording of point 8 of the 14th and 15th sessions, a supplementary member of the Council having had to be elected to replace Mr. N. Dahlbeck (Sweden) whose mandate had expired. It was then decided to convene an extraordinary meeting on Friday August 27, to broach the study of point 13 of the agenda of the 12th and 13th sessions: "The attitude of the Institution with regard to the problem of overpopulation". The report of the committee appointed in pursuance of the final decisions taken at Caracas could not, in fact, be

presented until Thursday evening, August 26, and further, it was in the interests of the Assembly to decide its own position before the departure of Mr. W. Vogt for the World Congress on Population.

Resolution 113: Calendar of the Assembly

The calendar of the Fourth General Assembly of the Union was approved as shown in the annex to the preparatory documents sent to participants. It allowed for both statutory meetings and those of a technical nature.

Resolution 114: Secretary General's Report

It was decided that this document would be commented on briefly by the Secretary General during the present session but that it would again be the subject of discussion by members of the Assembly during the 14th session which would be held in the morning of August 31.

Article 6 of the Constitution provides that the Secretary General's report must have been approved by the Executive Board before submission to the Assembly. This procedure has always meant in effect that the Council can approve, only on the eve of the opening of the Assembly, a text which the participants receive a few hours before the meeting begins. Under those conditions it was decided to support a suggestion made by the Executive Board without modification of the provisions of the above-mentioned article 6 of the Constitution, which would henceforth allow the Secretary General's report to be submitted to registered participants one month beforehand, if the Executive Board proposed amendments to the report on the eve of the opening of the Assembly, these would be embodied in a mimeographed note and distributed to each participant. In this way, this report on activities, which was an important document, could be read at leisure before the meeting by those attending.

The Secretary General then spoke for a quarter of an hour on what he considered as one of the most important aspects of the work of the Union: the subject of publications. He showed the Assembly various books edited since the Assembly in Caracas, notably those which had been printed during the last few months. He commented on the significance of each of these publications and expounded especially on the Official Report of the third International Conference for the Protection of Flora and Fauna in Africa (Bukavu, October 1953).

After the Assembly had expressed its gratification with this exhibit of so many excellent publications which were an honour to the organization,

the session was adjourned
at 12.30 p.m.

2nd Meeting

(13th session)

Wednesday, 25 August 1954 at 3.15 p.m.

The session was opened at 3.15 p.m. by the President, Mr.Ch.J. Bernard.

It was decided to postpone the discussion of the Secretary General's report until a future meeting.

The Assembly then examined the reports submitted by the members of the institution, in accordance with Article 8 of the Constitution, Mr.H.J.Coolidge, VicG-President, considered that the documentation received was somewhat meagre, and that it would be appropriate to urge all members to make an effort to submit a report to the Union on what they had done during the period of the last two years, so that its basic documentation should at least be up to date as regards the organizations which had adhered to its constitution.

Mr.M.Nicholson (Great Britain) remarked that many of the members already draw up a statutory report and it would entail a duplication of work to produce another one for the Union. In the case of "Nature Conservancy", the annual report is published on the 1st September, that is, some weeks after the usual date of the Assembly of the Union. In his opinion it would be wise to consider that the ordinary reports of members form part of the basic documentation of the Union, and that if, in addition, the Secretariat considered it necessary to have any specific information, particularly of an international character, it had only to ask the organization which would immediately obtain it.

Mr.H.Poisson (Madagascar) then described the position in his country, referring particularly to the work of the Society which he had founded and actuated for fifteen years. At the end of his speech he presented a superb collection of records on Madagascar to the Assembly as a gift from the High Commissioner to the IUPN.

Mr.C.A.Barroda (Peru) then spoke of a situation which had arisen in his country which was of equal concern to its two neighbours, Chile and Ecuador, which shared with Peru a Pacific sea-coast on the American continent. Eighteen whale-boats, maintained by German capital but flying the Panamanian flag, were scouring the eastern Pacific with a factory-boat and carrying on an uncontrolled whalo hunt. By an agreement concluded in 1952, these three countries had voluntarily agreed to limit the hunting of whale, and were complaining that this fleet had come to hunt near their coast without respect for the rules designed to arrest the diminution of the cetacean population in these territorial waters in the widest sense of the term. The President suggested that Mr.H.J.Coolidge should convoke a committee of three persons entrusted with drafting a motion for the Assembly as to what action the Union could take regarding the situation outlined by Mr. Barroda. The Secretary General recalled the existence of the International Whaling Board, without whose concurrence no poetical measure should be decided on the responsibility of the Union. Colonel C.L.Boyle (Great Britain) considered that the formation of such a committee would be useless: the whaling Board should suffice to settle the caso. Mr.Barroda did not agree with this view, explaining that the fleet in question was not legally in open conflict with the provisions laid down by the Board, but that nevertheless it hunted in a way which made a mockery of the restrictive measures of protection the throe countries had imposed upon themselves.

It was decided to accept the suggestion of the President and to ask Mr. Coolidge to appoint a Committee with two or three members instructed to report on this question at the meeting on 31st August.

Resolution 115: Finance and Budget Committee

This Committee was composed of the following:

President: M.G. Bloemers (Netherlands)
Members: Lord Hurcomb (Great Britain)
G.H.Lestel (France)
G. Swanson (U.S.A.)

Resolution 116: Programme Committee

This Committee was composed of the following:

President: Abbé Ovila Fournier (Canada)
Members: D.R.Etchécopar (France)
E. Graham (U.S.A.)
R. Heim (France)
K. Jessen (Denmark)
G. Kragh (Germany)
W. Kremp (Saar)
E.M.Nicholson (Great Britain)
E.Laurence Palmer (U.S.A.)
I. Pevalek (Yugoslavia)
R. Snider (U.S.A.)

Resolution 117: Nominations Committee

President: H.J.Coolidge Jr. (U.S.A.)
Members: J. Berry (Scotland)
G. Brouwer (Netherlands)

Resolution 118: Education Commission

Election of President as Mr.Gabrialson was not present:

Members: C.A.Barreda (Peru)
J. de Smidt (Netherlands)
Abbé O.Fournier (Canada)
J. Goudswaerd (Netherlands)
H. Makowski (Germany)
C. Marshall (Malaya)
G, Pichler (Austria)
Miss A.von Essen (Sweden)

Resolution 119: Public Information Commission

As Mr.R.W.Westwod is not present, there must be an election for

The Members of Mr.Westwood's Commission: President

N. Dahlbeck (Sweden)
R. Heim (France)
J. Santorinéos (Greece)

Other proposed members:

W.Burhenne (Germany)
Ch.Chessex (Switzerland)
H.Gorter (Netherlands)
F. Lauritzon (Denmark)
H. Plateau (Marocco)
Mrs.Porter (U.S.A.)
R, Snider (U.S.A.)

Resolution 120: Population Committee

This Committee was composed of the following:

President: E.M.Nicholson (Great Britain)
Members: M.C. Bloemers (Netherlands)
G.R.Lestel (France)
W.Vogt (U.S.A.)

and whoever M.Nicholson would like to add.

Resolution 121: Youth Camp Committee

President: Abbé O.Foumier (Canada)
Members: L.D.Bachkheti (India)
J. de Smidt (Netherlands)
H. Makowski (Germany)
S. Segal (Netherlands)
Miss A.von Essen (Sweden)
A.Gille (France and Unesco)

Resolution 122: Survival Service Committee

A discussion took place on the nomination of the members of this Committee. It had originally been intended to subdivide it into three sections: Mammals, Birds and Plants. On the intervention of Mr.J.Berlioz (France) and after being discussed by Lord Hurcomb (United Kingdom), Mr.H.JJ Coolidge (U.S.A., the Secretary General, Mr.O.Porsild (Canada), Mr.C.Jucci (Italy), Mr.A.Ghigi (Italy), Mr.R. Mayné (Belgium), Mr.N.Polunin (U.S.A.), and Mr.Roger Heim (Prance), it was finally decided to divide the Committee into two parts only: Zoology and Botany. This solution would avoid the exclusion of zoological branches worthy of interest, and also too much emphasis on the study of birds threatened with extinction, a task undertaken by CIPO in full agreement with the Union.

After this decision, the Survival Sorvice Committee was composed of the following:

President: H.J.Coolidge Jr. (U.S.A.)
Members: F.J. Appelman (Netherlands)

Z O O L O G Y

J. Berlioz (France)
Ch.Boylo (Groat Britain)
K.Curry-Lindahl (Sweden)
A. Ghigi (Italy)
K.Hagon (Norway)
R. Menzies (Great Britain)
M. Ruadhain (Ireland)
G. Swanson (U.S.A.)
G. Turbott (New Zealand)
A, Villiers (A.O.F.)
C.J. Van Oordt (Netherlands)
H. Wolf (Germany)

B O T A N Y

M. Degerol (Denraark)
H. Gams (Austria)
R. Heim (France)
T. Lasser (Venezuela)

Resolution 123: Press Officer

Mr.F.Lsuritzen (Denmark) was appointed Press Officer of the Assembly, charged of the relations with the press and the different agencies.

Resolution 124: New Members of IUPN

Pursuant to Article II of the Constitution, the Assembly voted unanimously the quality of member of the Union to the following societies:

Africa -	Kenya:	Royal National Parks of Kenya
America -	Canada:	Ontario Department of Lands and Forests
	Cuba:	Sociedad Cubana para la Proteccion y la Conservacion de la Naturaleza
	Ecuador:	Comite Ecuatoriano de Proteccion a la Naturaleza y Conservacion de los Recursos Naturales
	Peru:	Banco de Fomento Agropocuario del Peru Compania Administradora del Guano
Asia -	Burma:	Forest Department of Burma
	India:	Indian Board for Wildlife (in place of the Forestry Department of India)
	Indonesia:	Botanical Garden of Bogor
	Turkey:	Société Turque de Biologie
Europa -	Greece:	Touring Club Hellénique
	Italy:	Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche
	Sweden:	Samfundet för Hembijdsvard Nordiska Museet et Skansen (Section of Natural Sciences)
Oceania-	Australia:	Fisheries Department of Western Australia
	Fiji :	Fiji Society

Resolution 125: Contracts concluded with Unesco

The Assembly approved the three contracts concluded with Unesco on August 4,1953, April 9,1954 and May 14,1954. By means of a subsidy of 1,000 dollars the first had resulted in the production of the film strip shown to the Assembly.

The second for 300 dollars was entrusted to the Union for the preparation of some of the material for the travelling scientific exhibition intended for Indonesia "Mankind and Wild Animals".

The third, amounting to 55.000,- Belgian Francs (1,100 \$) was to cover the cost of printing the Addendum to the volume "The Position of Nature Protection throughout the World in 1950".

Resolution 126: Emblem of the Union

At the suggestion of the Executive Board, the Assembly adopted the emblem chosen by the international jury which met on January 18, 1954 in Paris, under the Presidency of the Japanese artist Foujita.

Resolution 127: The application or implementation of the resolutions of the technical meetings

Mr.W. Burhenne (Germany) had tabled a motion with a view to improving the application of the resolutions of the Assembly and of the technical meetings of the institution. A sub-committee of three members was entrusted with the study of the possibility of reconciling the suggestions of Mr.Burhenne with the opinions and criticisms of the Executive Board on this subject. This sub-committee was composed of Mr.M.C.Bloemers (Netherlands) W.Burhenne (Germany), E.M.Nicholson (Great Britain).

The session was adjourned at 6.30 p.m.

3rd meeting

(14th session)

Friday, August 27, 1954 at 4.30 p.m.

The session was opened at 4.30 by the President, Mr. Charles J. Bernard.

Mr. Alain Gille, Observer from Unesco, spoke first and stated that his presence at the General Assembly could be considered as a mark of the sympathy and esteem towards the Union on the part of the Institution which had played such a direct role in its creation. He would convey the opinions of the Union to the Director General of Unesco, and he would also tell him of the interest of this conference which he had been able to attend. He again thanked the Union for having chosen him to serve in the capacity of Rapporteur of Subject III of the technical meeting. He then referred to various passages in the Secretary General's report to emphasize the close co-operation between the Union and Unesco, although circumstances had not permitted the latter to continue to finance the Union's work as in the beginning. He enumerated various projects which had been carried out by the Union with financial help from Unesco: the film strip, the travelling exhibition in Indonesia, the key document, travel allowances for attendance at Youth camps, and the edition of the Addendum to the volume "The Position of Nature Protection throughout the world in 1950".

Mr. Gille recalled that Unesco had sent an observer to the International Conference for the Protection of Fauna and Flora in Africa, and had organized a discussion on Nature Protection in the Middle East. It had also provided a grant for a young agronomist from Guatemala to specialize in the field of conservation of natural resources by a term of study in Porto Rico.

In view of the interest Unesco had in the work of the IUPN he hoped that their collaboration would become continually closer and he concluded by wishing the greatest success to the Fourth General Assembly of the Union.

After the President had thanked Mr. Gille and, through him, the Director General of Unesco, and after Lt. Col. C. L. Boyle (Great Britain) had obtained more precise information on the significance of the discussion in Beirut in relation to the work of the Union, Mr. G. G. Watterson, Observer from the FAO made the following declaration:

Scientists and naturalists were the first to notice the effects of destruction of Nature. But the scientific concept of protection has now developed into a problem of wide political and social significance. It is not just a sentimental desire and an idealistic notion to preserve rare animals and plants in national parks. It is, and must be, a practical realization that man, despite his ever-growing tendency to seek his living in urban area is completely dependent on natural resources for his existence. Also that these resources are by no means inexhaustible and are being threatened by urban and industrial expansion, the ever-growing world population and the consequent increasing demands it makes upon them.

A similar tendency and wider understanding have developed in those responsible for the utilization of natural resources. The forester, for instance, now no longer considers the forest only as a form of vegetation capable of yielding timber. He now takes into account its essentially protective role, its increasing value in the recreational facilities it affords, its association with wild life and with grazing of domestic animals.

Plants and wild life are essential to human welfare. But they are produced by - and are dependent upon - balanced natural conditions easily affected by man. Protection, as interpreted by this International Union, and utilization, as understood by FAO, have both evolved and converged toward a broader meaning of conservation - the use of natural resources in such a way as to ensure their continuous and, where possible, improved usefulness to man.

The need for conservation was obvious in densely populated areas where the necessity of careful and intensive use of the limited resources remaining had long been realized. But conservation is also urgent where the impact of western civilization, with its emphasis on economic factors, often to the detriment of the balance of nature, has now suddenly come with full force to the vast, sparsely inhabited regions of the world.

the need for arousing awareness of the consequences of wasteful and reckless exploitation of natural resources is therefore general and of vital importance everywhere. FAO, as an organization whose primary concern is to ensure an equitable, adequate and continuous supply of the basic needs of life to everyone, fully appreciates that it can do little unless public opinion is aroused to complete awareness of the consequences of its actions. Our technical divisions - Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry - are all working toward this objective.

The International Union, and Specialized Agencies of the United Nations can, at conference level, draw the attention of Governments to the need for wise legislation and sponsorship of conservation measures. Research also must be carried out on a world-wide international scale, for nature takes no account of political frontiers.

But the arousing of mass opinion cannot be achieved at this high international level. the only final satisfactory solution lies in the conscience of the individual; and education alone can arouse in each man and woman, each boy and girl, an awareness of the danger of wastefulness to the existence of future generations. Moreover, educative projects must necessarily correspond to local conditions and to the degree of evolution of the local population, if they are to answer to local needs and temperament. They must appeal both to the adult opinion-forming people of to-day, and to-day's children, who are the opinion-forming people of tomorrow. And this can be achieved at essentially local levels through the countless national, provincial, urban, village and private organizations with which the International Union works in close collaboration.

The President thanked Mr. Watterson warmly, and asked him to convey the appreciation of the Assembly to the Director General of the FAG, If the consultative status requested by the Union were granted during the coming months the Secretariat would strengthen its contacts with the conservation branch of the Forestry Division of the Food and Agricultural Organization,

the President then asked Mr. E. M. Nicholson (Great Britain) to be good enough to make a statement to the Assembly summarizing the discussions and outlining the conclusions of the Committee appointed according to the wish expressed at Caracas during the course of the 2nd meeting of the Assembly (September 9, 1952). It would be remembered that this Committee had been formed at the suggestion of Mr. W. Vogt with a view to investigating, at the session in Copenhagen, how the IUPN should and could define its position with regard to the problem of overpopulation.

Mr. Nicholson began by recalling the composition of the Committee of which he had had the honour to be President, He then made a brilliant speech amplifying the preamble of the report drawn up at the end of the committee's meeting, the text of which is as follows:

- 1.- At the third General Assembly of the IUPN held at Caracas, Venezuela, (10th and 11th sessions, Thursday September 9, 1952), a draft resolution was submitted by Mr. Eriquo Boltran (Mexico) suggesting that the IUPN could not remain indifferent to the problem of the alarming growth of human population, the basis of the disturbance of natural balance testified to in all parts of the world. At the end of the discussion Mr. Boltran agreed to withdraw his motion in favour of the proposal made by Mr. Vogt (U.S.A.) that a Committee should be appointed which would be instructed to define the position of the IUPN with regard to the problem of overpopulation at the meeting in Copenhagen. This proposal was adopted by 22 votes out of 29 with 7 abstentions.
- 2.- On January 6, 1953 (29th session, resolution 302), the Executive Board of the IUPN decided to ask one of its members, Mr. M. C. Bloemers (Netherlands) to make certain proposals with regard to the implementation of this resolution. At the time it seemed that any future study of this question should be subject to the decision of the United Nations to call a world conference on population in September 1954 (immediately after the 4th General Assembly of the IUPN at Copenhagen). This measure would understandably affect all the technical organizations concerned, including the United Nations, the World Health Organization and the FAO. From the discussions which had taken place with the sponsors of the conference, it appeared that the documentation and debates would amply cover the numerous technical and specialized aspects of the question.

At this point Mr. Nicholson set forth a series of concrete recommendations to the Assembly in the name of the Committee he had presided which were the subject of Item 4 of his committee's report. Because all these various proposals will be finally accepted without modification the wording is not given, as it will appear in extenso hereafter in the form of resolution n°138 of the Assembly.

Mr.H.J.Coolidge, Vice-President, heartily congratulated Mr.Nichelson and all the members of his committee and expressed warm thanks for the tactful and adopt manner in which they had handled this difficult question.

Mr.M. Ruadhain (Ireland) said ho would like one of these proposals to be waived. In reply, Mr.Nicholson justified the attitude of his committee. In the course of an exchange of views various speakers, including Abbe Ovila Fournier (Canada) approved the discreet and diplomatic attitude rccommanded by the Committee.

Mr. Ruadhain insisted he would like to BOG the present text modified, and there being some risk of a prolonged discussion the President asked the Assembly if they wanted it put to the vote. As Mr.Ruadhain was alone in his opinion and represented a country of which neither the government nor any national organization had adhared to the Constitution of the Union, therefore having only the status of an observer without the right to vote, it was decided not to resort to this procedure but to consider that the following resolution was adopted unanimously by the Fourth General Assembly Of the IUPN:

Resolution 128: Overpopulation and Nature Protection

On the motion of the ad hoc Committee,, the Assembly decided to sand the following message immediately to the President of the World Congress on Population:

"The IUPN meeting in General Assembly at Copenhagen has taken note of the programme of discussions which are about to be held at the world population Congress in Rone.

The IUPN being vitally concerned with the conservation for the benefit of future generations of the capital constituted by the natural resources, and consequently in the reasonable use of these resources, cannot remain indifferent to the rapid growth of human population. The increase of world food production hardly matches, if indeed it can continue to match, the increase of world population. Often, in spite of the efforts of experts, it achieves this only at the cost of an impoverishment of soil and water resources and a destruction of forests or of animal and plant communities and lastly of erosion affecting large regions of the earth.

IUPN, therefore, sends to the World Population Congress, its best wishes for success, and urgently requests the participants of the World Population Congress, in their deliberations and conclusions to lose no opportunity of bringing to the notice of the responsible authorities the urgency of research and of action to deal with the closely connected problems of human population and of the natural resources available for its support.

Resolution 129: Overpopulation and Nature Protection (continued)

It was decided to communicate the text of resolution 128 to the press. In addition the Executive Board was requested to keep in touch with the situation, and to draw public attention to the interest which the IUPN attached to the solution of this grave problem, should the occasion arise. 'No declaration made in the name of the IUPN could go beyond the position taken up in the attached text unless it had been authorized by another General Assembly.

Resolution 130: Overpopulation and Nature Protection (continued)

The Council was asked to assemble and publish a register relating to this question, if necessary forming a study group or a competent committee of investigation instructed to report on the matter with as little delay as possible.

Resolution 131: Overpopulation and Nature Protection (continued)

The Council was asked to prepare one or two projects suitable for research and to include them in the programme of future study under the auspices of the IUPN.

After the President had again thanked Mr. Nicholson and his Committee on behalf of the Assembly, a last resolution was again unanimously adopted:

Resolution 132: Water pollution

Engrossed with the question of water pollution in all its forms the Fourth General Assembly of the International Union for the Protection of Nature notes with interest the results of the International Conference on the Pollution of the Sea by Fuel Oil, which took place in London from April 26 to May 12, 1954;

In this respect sharing the opinion of the International Committee for Bird Preservation, it considers that the agreement proposed by the London Conference presents an important step forward in the solution of the problem;

The IUPN urges not only its own government members, but all governments to whom this agreement may be of interest, to sign or ratify it, accepting the additional resolutions set forth in the final chapter.

The Fourth General Assembly of the International Union for the Protection of Nature expressed its gratitude to the British Government for the service it has rendered to the cause of Nature Protection by convening the helpful Conference referred to above.

The session was adjourned at 6.45 p.m

4th meeting

(15th session)

Tuesday, 31 August, 1954 at 9.30 a.m.

The session was opened by the President, Mr. Charles J. Bernard, at 9.30 a.m.

Consideration of the Secretary-General's Report

Anyone present who had an observation to make or a question to ask on the subject of the Secretary General's report for 1952-1954, presented to the Assembly by the Executive Board, was invited to speak.

Mr. M. C. Bloemers (Netherlands) spoke in his capacity of a member of the Executive Board. He made certain general observations on the functions the Board should perform in connection with the institution's current work. He also thanked the Secretariat for its work, and Belgium for the most generous hospitality given to the institution by various organizations in the country, especially the Institute for Scientific Research in Central Africa.

Resolution 133: report 1952-1954

the report of the past two years' work was approved unanimously, as presented to the General Assembly by the Executive Board.

Motion of Deutscher Naturschutzring

In view of the current discussion it was decided to postpone until the afternoon the debate on the motion of Dr. H. Krieg, n°12 of the agenda.

Enforcement of resolutions of the Assembly and of the technical meetings.

Mr. W. Burhenne had tabled a motion designed to make more effective the action taken on the resolutions of the Assembly and of the technical meeting: of the Union. This provided for the constitution of a committee whose special task would be to take the necessary steps to put these decisions into effect, outside the Executive Board if the occasion should arise. This motion was not considered acceptable, as the Union's Constitution did not allow either the Board or the Secretariat to delegate their executive powers to independent machinery, especially when it was a question of such important matters as those envisaged by the resolutions of the Assembly and of the technical meetings.

The Secretary General explained the conclusions arrived at on this point by the Executive Board:

1) the need of a co-ordinated procedure to assure the effective execution of the resolutions in question;

2) the impossibility of entrusting a separate committee with this mission;

3) the possibility instead of nominating a person or a group of persons, at least in certain countries, whom the Board could ask to prepare, and on occasion to take in its name, active measures relating to the resolutions of the Assembly or the Technical Meetings.

Mr. Max Nicholson then explained why he considered it indispensable that the Union should devote the necessary time and effort to put into effect the decisions taken during the course of its regular assemblies. He would like the Board to report periodically to the Assembly on the progress made in each of the fields covered by the resolutions. Thus the Board would be moved to follow closely the development of each situation and similarly would be urged to take the necessary action whenever lack of progress was apparent. While recognizing that IUPN had a different structure from that of the CIPO, which had a national committee in each country, Mr. Nicholson could not help remembering the time which was devoted at Scans, at the last meeting of the CIPO, listening to the report presented by each of the national committee representatives on the progress made in their country in relation to the recommendations of the council since its last meeting.

After further discussion the following resolution was adopted:

Resolution 134: Enforcement of resolutions of the Assembly and of the technical meetings

The Assembly, taking note of the motion tabled by Mr. W. Burhenne, requests the Executive Board to investigate as soon as possible the required form of a body which, in various countries and in collaboration with organizations of persons, would be able more easily to put into effect the resolutions of particular interest to that country.

Association of Friends of the IUPN

the solution of this problem was postponed until examination of the report of the Commission on Public Information.

Report of the Programme Committee:

The President of this Committee, Abbé Ovila Fournier (Canada), read its report, of which the text is reproduced as an annex, with the addition of two modifications adopted after discussion.

the debate on Abbé Fournier's report was concentrated principally on the following points:

Item 2: Production of new film strips. Helpful comments by Messrs. E. L. Palmer (U.S.A.), M. C. Bloemers (Netherlands) and Lt. Col. C. Boyle (Great Britain).

Item 5: Mr. M. C. Bloemers (Netherlands) emphasized the need to co-ordinate the proposals of the Programme Committee and those of the Commission on Public Information.

Item 10: Messrs. H. Gams (Austria) and W. Wosthoff (Netherlands) recommended the inclusion in the proposed catalogue of organizations dealing with nature protection of the names of those dealing with ecology.

Item 11: On the motion of Lt. Col. Boy (Great Britain) it was decided to give special priority to this item.

Resolution 135: Work Programme for 1954-1956

The Assombly invested the Executive Board and the Secretariat with the necessary powers to implement, within the scope and means of the organization, the 18 items enumerated in the report of the Programme Committee, as well as all the definite projects sot forth in the reports of the other committees of the Assembly: Education, Survival Service, Public Information.

Resolution 136: Projects for submission to Unesco

On the motion of the Programme Committee the following throe projects wore decided on and Unesco will be requested to consider financing their eventual realisation:

1) Hydroelectricity and nature protection

To assemble a reference library as complete as possible on the subject, and request a naturalist, with its help, to prepare a practical work for the use of engineers, dam builders and their governments. The author should not fail to consult competent persons in this field in various countries.

Estimatod Budgot: Reference Library	\$ 6,000
Preparation and edition	\$ 6,000
	<hr/>
	\$ 12,000 =
	600.000,-Bolgian francs

2) Ecology

To prepare an ecological study, in conjunction with Unesco and the consultative committee for the study of arid zones, in an intertropical island or in a limited region of the arid zone. This work could serve as a model for other similar regions.

Estimate: \$ 10,000

3) Education on the subject of nature protection

To amplify in one volume the lessons on nature protection pre-viously published, and to add to it a chapter on the evil effects of the useof anti-parasitic substances.

Edition in five languages \$ 6,000

After a final exchange of views on the subject of these throe projects, and particularly after a discussion on the problem of the use of peat in steam generating stations, the Assembly completed its morning's work with a warm expression of thanks to the Prcgramme Committee and its President.

With the exception of Item 11, to which the first importance had boon attached, it was loft to the Board to determine priority among the other projects.

The session was adjourned at 1 p.m.

5th Meeting

(16th session)

Tuesday, 31 August, 1954 at 3 p.m.

the session was opened by the President, Mr. Charles J. Bernard.

Constitution of a Commission on Ecology

With Mr. H. Gams as President, a Committee met during the Assembly which had stimulated an interesting exchange of opinion between the six ecologists present at Copenhagen, and had also compiled a report with a view to the constitution of a permanent Commission on Ecology of the IUPN. This report is reproduced as an annex. Those present were invited to discuss it, and Messrs. H. Gams, E. M. Nicholson, U. J. Coolidge, C. Marshall, J. Westhoff, A. Villiers, A. Gillo, F. M. Uörzer Bruijns and E. Graham all spoke. On the one hand this discussion concerned the subjects and the problems which the Commission should investigate and the definition of certain terms used in the statement, and on the other hand, dealt with the composition and functions of the Commission in question. It was particularly recommended to add to the nine names proposed in the report three others representing a British ecologist, an Asiatic Geologist and one conversant with the problems of Africa,

Resolution 137: Constitution of a Commission on Ecology

A Commission on Ecology has been formed. It will examine especially the relationship between the scientific knowledge of the country and the programme of land distribution, exchange information, encourage basic ecological research affecting the protection of the country, and undertake any other work contributing to the understanding and application of ecology to positive programmes of land distribution and nature protection.

This commission will be composed of twelve members, a President and a Secretary. One-third of the members, that is, four persons, shall be re-elected or replaced every two years, at the time of the General Assembly, by the Executive Board of the IUPN after consulting the President and the Secretary of the Commission. The President and the Secretary will be re-elected every four years by the Executive Board of the IUPN after consulting the members of the Committee. The President and the Secretary shall not be re-elected or replaced at the same time.

To begin with, the Commission will be composed of:

President: J. BERRY (Great Britain)

Secretary: M. F. MORZEB BRUIJNS (Netherlands)

Members: N. D. BACHKHETI (India) J. LEBRUN (Belgium)
T. W. BÖCHER (Denmark) J. LHOSTE (France)
W. ENGELHARDT (Germany) W. LUDI (Switzerland)
K. FAEGRI (Norway) A. MARCELLE del MAYNO (Italy)
H. GAMS (Austria) J. D. OVERTON (Great Britain)
E. H. GRAHAM (U.S.A.) W. WESTHOFF (Netherlands)

Report of the Commission on Public Information

Mr.M.C.Bloemers, President of this Commission at Copenhagen, began by expressing the Assembly's appreciation of the President at the head of this group, Mr.W.Westwood from Washington, whose absence at the Assembly was deeply regretted. Mr.Bloemers then read the report of his Commission, the text, of which is given in an annex to those minutes. He recalled that all the resolutions of the session of the technical meeting concerning subject III 'Various ways and means of publicity in the service of nature protection' had been resumed in the Commission's conclusions. the report was then open to discussion, and adopted. the following speakers took part: Miss B.Willard (U.S.A.), Mr.A.Gille (Unesco) Mr.M.Nicholson (Great Britain) and Mr.M.C.Bloemers (Netherlands).

Resolution 139: Public Information

the various motions of the Commission on Public Information concerning particularly the classification "Friends of the IUPN" and the different suggestions made by the technical meeting, within the framework of subject III, were unanimously adopted.

Report of the Youth Committee

the report of this committee, President Abbé O.Fournier (Canada), was presented by N.D.Bachkheti (India), and was subject of a discussion between Miss B.Willard and Mr.A.Gillo. During this exchange of views, Mr.Bachkheti thanked Unesco for enabling him to attend various youth camps in Holland, Germany and Sweden and at the same time the General Assembly of the IUPN by the grant of a travel allowance.

the Secretary General drew attention to the last paragraph of the committee's report, providing for the creation, outside the Union and without its intervention, of a committee to investigate the possibility of the foundation of an international federation of youth organizations for the study of nature protection. As this federation, according to the plan, would have to be brought into being with financial help from Unesco, under the auspices of the IUPN, it should be emphasized that the fact that the preparatory committee would be created without the Union's intervention, did not imply that the Union should be left in ignorance of the preliminary talks leading to the founding of a federation which it would have to sponsor.

After further remarks by Mr.H.J.Coolidge, Mr.R.Tait (Australia) and Mr.M.C.Bloemers, the following resolution was adopted unanimously:

Resolution 140: Youth camps for nature protection

the Assembly adopted the five recommendations of the Committee on Youth camps. the report, slightly altered during discussion, is attached as an annex.

Report of the Commission on Education

An initial tribute was paid to Mr.I.N.Gabrielson of Washington for his work as President of this Commission. the Assembly unanimously regretted that Mr.Gabrielson could not be present.

the report of the Commission on Education was then read. This, report was explained by Mr.B.L.Palmer (U.S.A.) who had agreed to direct the work in the absence of Mr.Gabrielson. Various remarks interrupted the reading of this report. Mr.Colin Marshall (Malaya) emphasized the exceptional experience acquired in matters of education in the field of conservation by Mr.E.L.Palmer, and hoped that as many as possible organizations and teachers could benefit from this experience.

the Assembly took this opportunity to thank Mr.Palmer again, not only for his activity during the Assembly, but particularly for the work which he had been good enough to do for the Union's benefit in drawing up the excellent "Guide to Conservation" edited by the Union with financial co-operation from Unesco.

Resolution 141: Education

the report of the Commission on Education was approved unanimously. the Executive Board would consider the possibility of putting into effect the various conclusions and suggestions in the report annexed hereto.

Report of the Committee on the Survival Service

This report was presented by the President of the Committee, Mr.H.J.Coolidge Jr. A copy is attached.

The first six items were approved without discussion. Item 7 was altered following comments by Mr.J.Santorinéos (Greece). Mr.Santorinees expressed his thanks for the interest evinced by specialists from several countries regarding the situation of the wild goat in Crete. He thanked Mr.H.Farmer (Great Britain) (Mr.Farmer was not present at the meeting) who had been to Crete to study the situation of this interesting animal, and had made certain suggestions for the improvement of its conditions. A note on this same question, drawn up by the Schutzgemeinschaft Deutsches Wild of Munich (Germany) had been presented during the course of the Assembly. Mr.Santorinéos also thanked this Society for the concern they showed in this question, but said he was not entirely in agreement with the conclusions of its report. As the text of this report had not been received by the Secretariat in time for submission to Mr.Santorineos and his compatriots, and as it had been impossible to translate and distribute it to all those present at the Assembly, it had been thought better not to discuss the matter.

Motions of thanks and congratulations were voted to Mr.J.J.Petter for the good work he had done for the Secretariat of the Survival Service since the Assembly at Caracas, and also to the National Museum of Natural History in Paris which had provided Mr.Petter with such excellent working conditions. Gratitude was also expressed to the directors of the VIIIth International Botanical Congress, of which the "Nature Protection Section" had especially concerned itself with the problem of plant species threatened with extinction; and to various people present in Copenhagen, notably Mr.H.Gams and Mr,H.C.Porter,

Amid applause a special vote of thanks was given to the President of the Committee of the Survival Service, Mr.H.J.Coolidge, and to the American Committee for International Wildlife Preservation, which had supported this Service financially since, its foundation.

Resolution 142: Survival Service

The annexed report of the Committee on the Survival Service was unanimously approved.

Resolution 143: Wishes expressed by the technical meeting

the Assembly again took note of the wishes expressed by the participants in the technical meeting on subjects I (Artie Fauna) and II (insecticides). N.B. The recommendations relating to subject III (Publicity) had already been approved with the conclusions of the report of the Commission on Public Information.

Resolution 144: Preservation of Rural areas in densely populated countries

the technical meeting called by the Union in the Hague in 1951 had studied methods of preservation of rural areas in densely populated countries. It had recognized the need to place in reserve natural regions which were essential for the advancement of natural sciences because of their biological value, but which unfortunately were being progressively devastated by human activity.

Considering that this activity is eradicating the last traces of these regions in an ever-increasing manner,

The Assembly, recommends all the organizations concerned with nature protection, as well as a natural science societies in densely populated countries, actively to concern themselves with the preservation of these areas communicating most frequently with very restricted regions.

It also recommends governments and qualified organizations in all the countries to which the foregoing considerations apply, to seek means for the purchase of these areas, the only way which can ensure the conservation of the biocenoses represented therein.

Resolution 145: Motion of Mr. Colin Marshall

On the motion of Mr. Colin Marshall (Malaya) the Assembly made the following declaration:

Whereas, in order to ensure the optimum use of natural resources by man living in harmony with his environments, it is essential that the rules and public of every nation shall appreciate the necessity for obtaining and following advice of biological scientific official boards and unofficial associations, both of which have at present for too little status. This is especially true in the Asia-Pacific regions where live nearly two-thirds of mankind, and those leaders are at present preoccupied with political and self governmental problems.

Whereas, the Eighth Pacific Science Congress, Manila 1953, passed a resolution that: "This Congress recommends that each of the Governments of Asia and the Pacific set up an independent natural resources board of scientifically qualified persons".

Whereas, the F.A.O. Asia-Pacific Forestry Commission, Singapore 1952, unanimously recommended that:

- 1) Member governments consider the advisability of arranging for instruction to be given to all students in schools, universities and teacher training colleges on the necessity of orderly long-term development and conservation of the nations' natural resources, including forests.
- 2) Member governments take steps to create, in both productive and protective forests, National Forest Parks which can serve as centres of recreation and tourism, and help to instil an appreciation of the objects of forestry, of the practical productive work in timber producing and timber growing areas, and of the value of forest conservation, in the minds of the general public.
- 3) The attention of Unesco be drawn to the need for education in planned long-term development of the renewable natural resources of soil, water, forests, and wildlife, and in the careful use of non-renewable mineral resources.
- 4) F.A.O. initiate a co-ordinated service of visiting lecturers, of posters and other simple information material for reproduction in all languages, to spread the aims and ideals of sustained yield development of forests and other natural resources amongst the peoples of Asia and the Pacific.

It is recommended that, the secretary General of the IUPN should write to all Asia-Pacific governments quoting and supporting these two resolutions and offer the assistance of the IUPN to such boards as are formed, to the working-party and to any learned scientific societies in the countries. At the same time the letter should stress the Union's short term objective of preventing the obliteration of threatened species, and its long term aim of ensuring that man, shall not destroy, but shall develop regeneratively all natural resources in order to raise the standard of living, both materially and aesthetically for himself and for future generations.

The Institution's accounts

On the motion of the President of the Finance Committee, the Assembly unanimously approved the statements presented to it by the treasurer for the period "1st September 1952-31st July 1954", on which the Chief Accountant, Mr.R.Durdu, had pronounced a favourable judgement in a report which had been distributed. Clearance was thus given to the treasurer for his administration of the accounts up to 31st July 1954.

Resolution 146: Report of the Budget Committee

Proposed budget for 1955 and 1956

Anticipated expenditure

Administrative budget:

Salaries and allowances	500.000,-	500.000,-	10.000	10.000
One ecologist and the publicity officer to be added to the staff	225.000,-	225.000,-	4.500	4.500
Rentals and office maintenance	50.000,-	50.000,-	1.000	1.000
Office expenses	50.000,-	50.000,-	1.000	1.000
vol expenses	50.000,-	50.000,-	1.000	1.000
al	875.000,-	875.000,-	17.500	17.500

Operative budget (see commentary)

Anticipated receipts

Membership dues	500.000,-	500.000,-	10.000	10.000
Sale of publications	25.000,-	25.000,-	500	500
Extraordinary anticipated receipts for general expenses	300.000,-	300.000,-	6.000	6.000
Balance required	50.000,-	50.000,-	1.000	1.000
Total	875.000,-	875.000,-	17.500	17.500

Resolution 147: Official languages of the Union

the General Assembly, having examined the proposal of Dr.H.Krieg, n°12 of the agenda, for the adoption of German as the third official language of the Union, and having taken note of the Board's opinion on this subject, declares that:

a) the question of interpretation during sessions into any language other than the two official languages of the Union is determined by Article 17 of the rules of procedure. Nevertheless it is the duty of the President to ensure that the application of these provisions does not obstruct the normal progress of the proceedings.

b) It is agreed that at each meeting appropriate measures should be taken with a view to the installation of equipment for simultaneous interpretation, at the cost of the body requesting it, which would permit translation into a language other than the two official languages of the Union.

c) the IUPN will have translations made of its publications, including eventually the Information Bulletin, into any language other than the two official languages of the Union, at the cost of the bodies making the request.

Mr. Sigamund, in the name of the German delegation, then read a statement as follows:

- 1) We consider the proposals of the Executive Board in their present form, including also the technical meetings, as the first stop towards the ultimate realization of the wishes expressed by the German Naturschutzring.
- 2) On our part we will try to obtain the technical assistance and finance required for the achievement of our aim.
- 3) The German delegation would like to affirm that it desires to contribute effectively to the cause of nature protection throughout the world.

Mr.Sigmund's statement was welcomed by the Assembly and was seconded successively by throe speakers, Mr.G.Pichler (Austria) in the name of the Austrian Government; Madame A. Piskernik representing the Yugoslav societies, and Mr.Sivertsen in the name of the Finnish organizations.

Resolution 148: Caracas manifesto

Some complimentary remarks on the Secretary General's report were then made, particularly by the Belgian National Commission of Unesco concerning the present situation with regard to the text of the World Manifesto for Nature Protection as decreed at Caracas by resolution n°95. If certain alterations in substance or in form seemed necessary to obtain official support, the Executive Board would be qualified to decide on those.

Resolution 149: Next Assembly of the Union

Amidst applause, the Assembly thanked the British Government for the invitation conveyed by Lord Hurcomb, which they accepted, to hold its Fifth General Assembly in Edinburgh during the month of Juno 1956. The first detailed arrangements for the technical meeting in conjunction with the assembly were settled according to the proposals made by Lord Hurcomb.

Resolution 150: Seventh Technical Meeting of the Union

The unanimous thanks of the Assembly wore given to the Greek authorities for the invitation to hold a technical meeting in Athens and in Delphi during the summer of 1957.

Mr.J.Mantorinéos was delighted with this acceptance and made several comments about the initial arrangements already made by those of his countrymen responsible for the invitation.

Resolution 151: Vote of thanks

the Assembly expressed its warmest thanks to the Danish Government for its hospitality to the Union and for the particularly generous and cordial manner in which it had welcomed participants to Copenhagen. It could be sure of the enduring gratitude of the whole organization.

Resolution 152: Vote of thanks

The Assembly expressed its thanks to the members of the Organizing Committee who, by their devoted work before and during the conference, and by their diligence and courtesy throughout, had made the

meeting possible and particularly agreeable for everyone. A special vote of thanks was given to Professor R. Sparck and to Mr.F.Lauritzen who, for many months, had not spared themselves to ensure its complete success.

The Assembly also thanked the Ladies' Committee, the Danish Secretariat, the Chairmen of the technical, meetings and the presidents and members of the commissions of the assembly; the observers from Unesco and the FAO, the Secretariat of the Union and especially Mme M.Caram; the excellent interpreter Mr.Lyntall-Smith and the President and members of the Executive Board for their unceasing activity since the conference in Caracas and during the present meeting in Copenhagen.

At this point, Mr,Charles J.Bernard relinquished the Presidency, which was handed over to Mr.H.J.Coolidge Jr., the outgoing Vice-President and President of the Nominations Committee. Mr.Coolidge made a statement to the Assembly, as a result of which the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolution 153: Honorary Presidents

The rank of Honorary President (Emeritus President) was conferred on the outgoing President Mr.Charles J.Bernard, in recognition of the distinguished services he had rendered continuously to the organization since its constitution at Fontainebleau in 1948, and this was loudly applauded.

Resolution 154: Honorary member

Professor A.Ghigi, former Dean of the University of Bologna, President of the Commission on Nature Protection at the Higher Research Council in Italy, was acclaimed Honorary Member of the Union, in accordance with the provisions of Article 114 of the Constitution.

Resolution 155: President of the Union

On the proposal of the Nominations Committee, the Assembly elected Professor Roger Heim, Director of the National Museum of Natural History (Paris) as President of the Union for the period 1954-1956. Mr.Heim expressed his thanks for this mark of confidence and esteem.

Resolution 156: New members of the Executive Board

Four outgoing members of the Executive Board not eligible for reelection, namely Mr.H.J.Coolidge Jr., Vice-President (U.S.A.), Mr.W.Goetel (Poland), Mr.V.Vellard (Peru) and Mr.N.Dahlbock (Sweden) had to be replaced. On the proposal of the Nominations Committee the Assembly appointed the following five persons: Mr.J.G.Baer (Switzerland), Mr.H.Gams (Austria), Lord Hurcomb,G.C.B., K.B.E. (Great Britain), Mr.V.Van Straelen (Belgium) and Mr.R.Westwood (U.S.A.) . Lord Hurcomb accepted this appointment and expressed the hope that it would only be effective for two years. A vote of thanks was then given by the Assembly to Mr.Dahlbeck} Mr.Goetel and Mr.Vellajd.

Resolution 157: Nomination of two Vice-Presidents

On the proposal of the Nominations Committee, the Assembly elected Mr.M.C.Bloomers (Netherlands) and Lord Hurcomb,G.C.B.,K.B.E. (Groat Britain) as Vice-Presidents of the Union in place of Mr.H.J.Coolidge Jr. and Dr.G.F.Herbert-Smith. A vote of thanks was accorded to MroH.J.Coolidge for his exceptional and unceasing devotion to the Union.

Resolution 158: Nomination of the Secretary General

On the proposal of the Executive Board, the Assembly unani-
mously reappointed Mr.J.-P.Harroy as Secretary General.

Resolution 159: Thanks to the Chief of the Administrative Secretariat

the Assembly expressed its gratitude to lino M.Caram, Chief of the Administrative Secretariat with applause.

Mr.H.J.Coolidge then relinquished the Presidency which was taken by Mr. Roger Heim, the organization's new President. After Mr.M. Gemzoo (Denmark)had proffered his excuses for the absence of the President of Naturfredningsforening, Mr.Heim made a speech in which he again expressed the gratitude of the organization to Mr.Charles J.Bernard, and laid down some principles according to which he considered the work of the Union should be developed in the coming years.

After a souvenir had boon presented to Mr.Bernard in the name of the Executive Board and he had described his feelings in accepting this mark of appreciation,

the session was adjourned at 6.45 P.m.

Report of Activity for the years 1952-1954

Prepared by the Secretary General in accordance with the provisions of Article VI of the Constitution, for the Fourth General Assembly of the Union

I Preamble

It is perhaps hardly for the Secretary General of an organization to say that the work undertaken by it is satisfactory, but who else could be better qualified to judge or to speak of this work?

In the case of the Union the present situation is extremely encouraging and has been especially so in the last few months. The volume of mail is increasing, and the name of the I.U.P.N. is quoted more and more often in various publications and in the press. The Union's opinion and advice is sought by international meetings of biologists and conservation specialists and in many other cases. The Secretariat is literally swamped with work, which is always a sign that the life of an organization is sound. The Union may owe this progress to the fact that, since 1948, people have become more receptive to ideas of Nature Protection, but it is surely also due to the Union's existence and action that these ideas have progressed. If one is not careful, success may become self-destructive for the Union. It may create a general impression that it is a powerful international organization and positive action may be expected from it in all countries, representation requested at numerous international gatherings, as well as coordination with the United Nations and their specialized agencies. But such action would be out of proportion with the means at our disposal.

Several appeals have been sent out in order to increase the Union's funds. They met with some response, but during the years 1952-1954 such assistance coincided with a decision from Unesco to cease the financial help which had been granted to the Union until then. Consequently now, in August 1954, the Secretariat of I.U.P.N. is smaller than it was two years ago, while the work is considerably greater.

The possible consequences of this situation were considered by the Executive Board, and in January 1953 the Secretariat was instructed accordingly. Information regarding the Union's activities should have been forwarded to the members of the Executive Board

more regularly, as one of its members had remarked during the meeting last January in Brussels. But this has been extremely difficult to do as the staff is overworked and moreover is not-able to undertake the task of preparing and translating into English all the documents which ought to have been forwarded. The Board has met every six months and on each occasion has been informed of the most important events. On the other hand, personal contacts were frequent between the Secretary General and some members of the Board, and these have facilitated the necessary liaison between the Directors and the Executive bodies of the Union.

Another consequence of the inadequacy of the means of the Union is that some of the work on the programme has had to be deliberately abandoned. The Board approved this policy and members of the Union are asked to bear this in mind when they read the present statement.

I.U.P.N.'s principal task is to establish contacts between national organizations with the same objectives and persons concerned with the same problems. This is why the main work of the Secretariat has been to answer the mail and help in providing advice and information. This is also why the Union thought it necessary to organize a technical meeting every year, although this entails increased work and expenditure. The Board considered that, after the first seven meetings: Fontainebleau (1948),^x Lake Success (1949), Brussels (1950), The Hague (1951), Caracas (1952), Salzburg (1953) and Copenhagen (1954), no other meeting should be held for one year, between the Fourth and Fifth General Assemblies. It may, however, be possible to arrange to bring together some ten specialists who would discuss a restricted problem.

The preparation and editing of publications has also been one of the tasks of the Secretariat. Six new volumes, with a total of about 1,670 pages, are presented to the 1954 Assembly (see list below). Three other publications have been issued since Caracas, as well as the Bulletin, which has appeared six times a year. The publication of the Bulletin in two languages was a difficult achievement, as well as an expense not easy to meet.

Publication involves a long search for documentation which has not always been easy. For that reason the Union has financed the work of the Survival Service (J.-J. Petter)

x The Symposium on Europe and Africa was prepared before the establishment of the Union, but the proceedings were arranged and published by the Secretariat of I.U.P.N.

and part of the work of the Conservation Service, which is carried out at the International Office for the Protection of Nature, an independent organization connected with the Union, which is managed by the Secretary General of I.U.P.N. and run by Melle Renée Houba.

The above-mentioned tasks may be enough to justify the existence of the Union. But it would mean giving up direct approaches in favour of nature protection to governments and the public, and such educational work is too important to be neglected. The Executive Board suggested that the Secretariat should carry out as much as possible in this field, but without taking on too many charges. The list of what has been done appears below. Direct approaches to governments and international organizations were also made in cases where local problems were concerned, or in order to implement conclusions or resolutions of Technical Meetings.

The work achieved is disappointing when one considers the task that should have been accomplished. The implementation of the conclusions of the Survival Service, which were restricted to mammals, has not yet been completely carried out. The letters which were sent to the authorities concerned were politely acknowledged but very little action was taken, if any. This was the cause of the Union's first failure, when the American Society of Mammalogists resigned from membership of the Union on the grounds that I.U.P.N. had not brought about sufficient results in the field of conservation of mammals.

The implementation of the resolutions of the Technical Meetings is still more of a disappointment. Instructions were given to the Union at The Hague concerning land management, at Caracas about hydroelectricity, fauna of semi-arid regions and bush fires, but lack of time has made it impossible for all these instructions to be carried out. Most of the time, the letters written by the Union are officially acknowledged with a polite note to the effect that the letter would be 'forwarded to the competent departments'. As to the conclusions of the Salzburg meeting, the proceedings of which have just been issued, they have not yet been forwarded. Several people or members are disappointed with these results and this item has been listed on the agenda of the Executive Board and of the Assembly (item 16): Mr W. Burhenne, of the Schutzgemeinschaft Deutsches Wild, presented a proposal in order to remedy the situation (annex attached). We should welcome all other instructions or advice, but we hope they will not only concern further tasks to be undertaken by the Secretariat.

The conclusions of this preamble are more or less the same as those of the report 1948-1953, which was forwarded to members of the Union^x at the beginning of 1954. Additional information is as follows:

II Organization

Members

- a) 1) Governments: membership at the time of the
General Assembly of 1952
- Switzerland
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
Netherlands
Belgium
Denmark
- membership notified since
- Principality of Monaco
The Saar
- membership officially announced
but not notified
- Venezuela
- 2) Other members:
- at the time of the Caracas General
Assembly: 166
- applications for membership
since then: 27
- b) Executive Board
- After Caracas:
- President: Charles J. BERNARD (Switzerland)
- Vice-Presidents: H.J. COOLIDGE Jr. (U.S.A.)
W.H. PHELPS (Venezuela)
G.H. HERBERT-SMITH (United Kingdom)

^x

Members: Miss I.Ph. BARCLAY-SMITH (United Kingdom)
E. BELTRAN (Mexico) B. BENZON (Denmark)
M.C. BLOEMERS (Netherlands) N. DAHLEECK (Sweden)
R.A. FALLA (New Zealand) Abbé O. FOURNIER (Canada)
I.N. GABRIELSON (U.S.A.) W.GOETEL (Poland)
Th. MONOD (France) J. YELLARD (Peru)

Secretary-General: J.-P. HARROY (Belgium)

On April 20, 1953, the Board lost its British Vice-President, Dr G.H. HERBERT-SMITH, a devoted friend of the Union since the time of its establishment. Shortly afterwards, Dr. P.G. VAN TIENHOVEN died at Amsterdam on May 5, 1953. He was regretted by the Union and by all nature protectors. First member of honour of the Union, he was also the founder President of the International Office for the Protection of Nature.

The Board held fourteen meetings between the third and fourth General Assemblies:

8th Session	Caracas	September 1952	one meeting
9th Session	Brussels	6 and 7 January 1953	four meetings (23rd-26th)
10th Session	Salzburg and Zell am See	14, 15, 18 and 19 September 1953	four meetings (27th-30th)
11th Session	Brussels	14 and 15 January 1954	three meetings (31st-33rd)
12th Session	Copenhagen	23 August 1954	two meetings (34th and 35th)

c) Commissions

The reports of the Presidents of the Education Commission and the Commission on Public Information, respectively Mr I.N. Gabrielson and Mr R.W. Westwood (Washington) are among the papers distributed to participants (numbered UIPN/A.G.4/4/R.T./III/1 and UIPN/A.G.4/4/R.T.5/III/2). The other commissions: Nomenclature and publications were not active during the period under review.

d) The Secretariat

Madame Caram continued her work as head of the administrative secretariat. Melle Cl. Dejaiffe has recently become Madame B. Anderegg, and she continues the active and devoted work for the Union which she has done for over five years. Mr R. Purser and Melle N. Garnir have ceased their collaboration, the first for financial reasons and the second because of health. For several months they were replaced by Melle E. Van Straelen, then by Miss M. de Schlippe, who is still active at the Secretariat and who is in charge especially of the English secretarial work. For the last four months they have been assisted by Mme F. Hoyois, of French nationality, Dr. on Droit, Licenciée ès lettres The

appointments for the Secretariat have always been made on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

At the same time, the Union has continued to finance the coll Duration of a librarian-typist, appointed by the Office, M.M. Monseur, as .P. Aptekers had to interrupt his work begun in February 1949, for national service. M.G. de Vleeschauwer, accountant at the Fonds National de la Recherche Scientifique, is still in charge of the Union's accounts. Mailing, packing and so on has been a part-time job in charge of M.G, Labarre, and now M. A. Coppens., of the staff of the Institut pour la Recherche Scientifique en Afrique Centrale.

III Resources

Annexed to this report:

a) Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Union as at 31 December 1953 (these documents are reproduced in the letter of M.R. Durdu, chartered accountant)

b) Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Union as at 31 July 1954.

c) Copy of the report of the chartered accountant who audited and approved the accounts.

These figures state:

1) that for the years 1952-1954 (1/8/52-1/8/54) membership fees amounted to 614,049,38 Belgian francs.

Fees from Governments were:

Belgium	25,000, -	(1953)
Belgian Congo	37,513, -	(1952, 1953, 1954)
Denmark	34,046, -	(1952, 1953, 1954)
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg	10,000, -	(1953 and 1954)
Principality of Monaco	37,334, -	(1952, 1953, 1954)
Netherlands	112,409, -	(1952,,1953,,1954)
Switzerland	11,383, -	(1953)
	<hr/>	
	267,685, -	
	<hr/>	

Fees from various countries (governments and special contributions not included):

Australia	2,106, -	Belgian francs
Austria	2,000, -	
Belgium	41,324, -	
Belgian Congo	5,000, -	

Canada	7,561, -	Belgian francs
Ceylon	3,770, -	
Chile	2,500, -	
Denmark	12,289, -	
Dutch Antilles	3,675, -	
Finland	5,000, -	
France	126,000, -	French francs
French West Africa	36,000, -	French francs
Germany	27,463, -	Belgian francs
Greece	2,500, -	
India	9,949, -	
Italy	14,761, -	
Japan	4,966, -	
Kenya	3,473, -	
Luxembourg	5,000, -	
Madagascar	1,990, -	
Mexico	4,783,30	
Morocco	35,500, -	French francs
New Zealand	4,964,-	Belgian francs
Norway	2,476,-	
Netherlands	5,728,50	
Peru	3,925,70	
Poland	2,898, -	
Sweden	7,491,-	
Switzerland	13,873,-	
United Kingdom	24,790,-	
United States of America	85,428,-	
Union of South Africa	14,267,20	
Venezuela	7,460,-	
International	2,491,-	
	333,042,78	Belgian francs +
		197,500 French francs

2) during the same period special contributions amounted to:
860,800,- Belgian francs

Details of these figures:

<u>Austria:</u>	Austrian Bundesministerium	9,586,-	
<u>Belgium:</u>	Fondation pour Favoriser l'Etude Scientifique des Parcs Nationaux du Congo Beige (trip to Bukavu of the Secretary General)	50,000,-	
	MiniStère des Colonies (publication of the Proceedings of Bukavu)	29,000,-	79,000,-
<u>France:</u>	Académie des Sciences (three years)	298,490,-	298,490,-

<u>United Kingdom:</u>	British Museum (Natural History)	8,970,-	8,970,-
<u>United States of America:</u>	American Committee for International Wild Life Protection	125,000,-	
	Conservation Foundation	25,105,-	
	New York Zoological Society	25,105,-	
	Wildlife Management Institute	99,997,-	275,207,-
<u>Netherlands:</u>	Stichting tot International Natuurbescherming (for the Bulletin)	13,166,-	
	Donation P.G. van Tienhoven	26,382,-	39,548,-
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		710,801,-	710,801,-

3) notwithstanding the decision of the General Assembly of Unesco various small contracts were passed and sums, still due from the preceding years, were received by IUPN. Details are:

Remainder of the contract 1951:	99,999,-
Contract, 14 August 1953:	
film strip (50,000,-)	10,000,-
Contract, 9 April 1954:	
Djakarta exhibition	15,000,-
Contract, 14 May 1954:	
Addendum (55,000,-)	25,000,-
	<hr/>
	149,999,-

4) that the total of receipts for the past years amount to:

614,049,38	membership fees
710,801,-	contributions and donations
149,999,-	Unesco contracts
<hr/>	
1,7474,849,-	

5) that, as was the case in the past, office expenses as well as travelling expenses were reduced as much as possible. For 1953, for instances, stationery, telephones and telegrams have amounted to only 8,237,- Belgian francs, but postage amounted to 34,565,15 Belgian francs. As for travelling expenses in connection with the preparation of meetings, these amounted to 75,402,- Belgian francs. 48,920,- francs were spent for the Salzburg meeting, including about \$200 for interpretation. An equivalent sum will also be spent in 1954, but the 30,377,30 Belgian francs for travelling expenses as at 31 July 1954 already include an amount of 13,375,- francs for the interpreter at Copenhagen.

The establishment of the 'Friends of I.U.P.N.', which is much more difficult to effect on a juridical and material plane than was apparent at first sight, might prove a great help to the financial situation of the Union. It is hoped that the General Assembly and the Executive Board will approve the final details of this organization.

III Achievements - classified according to the sub-divisions of Article I of the Constitution

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.

Action has been taken as usual. The National Commission for the Protection of Alpine Regions established through the Union's initiative, has worked with regularity.

The I.U.P.N. was asked to contribute to the Symposium organized in Beirut in June 1954, by the Unesco Science Cooperation Office in Cairo. The exhibition panels and publications of the Union were shown on this occasion. M. J. SantorinéoS, Athens, official delegate of I.U.P.N., was made a Vice-chairman and two regular correspondents of the Union also participated in the meeting - Lt.-Col. C.L. Boyle (London) and Dr Ed. Graham (Washington). M. Ph. Guinier (Paris) responded to an announcement made in the Bulletin by sending a report to the meeting and M. J.-J. Petter, of the Survival Service, prepared notes on animals threatened with extinction in the Middle East: the Syrian Wild Ass, the Nubian Wild Ass and the Oryx. Documents from the Union were also distributed.

I.U.P.N. also played an important part in the convocation (Resolution n° 19 of Lake Success). the preparation (preliminary meeting at Brussels, December 1952) and the editing of the Proceedings of the Third International Conference for the Protection of the Fauna and Flora, of Africa, Bukavu, October 1953. (See below).

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

a) "The preservation in all parts of the world of wildlife 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 wildlife refuges, with special regard to the preservation of species threatened with extinction."

Following its usual policy, the Union did not approach any government before making serious enquiries by writing to and seeking the advice of correspondents in order to avoid possible faux pas. This caution was sometimes criticized as in the case of the destruction of Quelea in French Africa. It was deemed wiser to recommend ecological research, and the avoidance of useless cruelty, but not to insist that control operations be given up, as they were carried out in the interest of human populations. The multiplication of Quelea was a distinct threat to the rice and millet fields.

Amongst the approaches made by the Union are the following:

Japan: National Park Shikotsu-Doya, Hokkaido.
Project of a dam in the "Hokei-kyo" gorge

Germany: Project of a dam in the Wutach area.
Problem of the Rhine Canal

Italy: Circeo National Park. The Forest of San
Rossore

Chile: Masafuera National Park, in the Juan
Fernandez Islands, protection of the
Desventuradas Islands

French
Union: Marquesas Islands. Rapa Island

Venezuela: Establishment of a national park
in the semi-arid area of the Agua Larga
district in the State of Falcon.

More approaches were made concerning the particular species studied by the Survival Service, also regarding the resolutions of the Caracas Technical Meeting (hydro-electricity, fauna of semi-arid areas). One of the most spectacular achievements is the Symposium held at Ambuklao, Philippines, after the Eighth Pacific Science Congress, November 1953. The initiative was taken by the Vice-President of the Union, Mr H.J. Coolidge (U.S.A.) with the help of the former Vice-President, Professor Roger Heim (France) and two members of the Board, Mr R. Falla (New Zealand) and M. Th. Monod (France). The discussions were presided by a Member of Honour of I.U.P.N., Dr. Julian Huxley (Great Britain). A group of twenty scientists proceeded by air to the site of the Ambuklao dam and examined the surrounding natural formations. The Ambuklao Symposium, which was held in accordance with Resolutions 1,2,3 and 4. of the Caracas Meeting, resulted in two Resolutions passed by the Pacific Science Congress. The Union has edited a small booklet giving an account of the meeting and of the Resolutions adopted.

Approaches to international organizations

Efforts were made to keep as close contact as possible with the United Nations and their specialized agencies, although ' such contacts cannot be very effective when they are established by persons other than members of the Committee or the Secretariat. It was necessary at the beginning of 1954 to send a written appeal to Ecosoc in order not to lose the Consultative Status with this agency. At the last meeting of EcoSoc, which had just taken place at Geneva, an important statement was made by the Chairman of the Belgian delegation, Professor H. Janne, suggesting that the idea of conservation be introduced in the planning of programmes to be financed by the special fund under consideration, in order to promote the economic progress of under-developed countries.

More frequent contacts, although perhaps not entirely successful, were carried out with several divisions of Unesco. It was not possible, for instance, to make sufficient headway with the technical assistance department. On the other hand, special consultative status has been requested from FAO, according to instructions from the Executive Board. Collaboration with FAO should be important in order to introduce the idea of conservation in the planning and execution of the programmes of this agency. Valuable contacts were made twice in this respect: one in October 1952 at Quebec and the second time in May 1954 in Brussels, between the Chief of the Forestry Division of the FAO, M.M. Leloup, and the Secretary-General of the Union.

Other contacts were kept up with various international organizations: the International Committee for Bird Preservation, and the Secretary-General was present in May 1954 at the General Assembly of this body, at Scans, Engadine, Switzerland; with the International Union of the Directors of Zoological Gardens, whose collaboration was requested in order to implement several resolutions passed at Caracas; with the Caribbean Commission, which was also concerned with Resolutions 14 to 17 of the Technical Meeting of 1952; with the International Hunting Council, of which the Secretary-General of the Union was made a member at the beginning of 1954. Also in the same connection, approaches were made to several Zoological Gardens throughout the world to implement Resolution 79 of the General Assembly' (9th meeting, 3 September 1952).

b) "The spread of public knowledge about protection of nature". The Union's constitution makes a distinction, and we shall try to do the same, between the spread of knowledge and the dissemination of information about the protection of nature. This distinction is not always easy to make and several of the Union's publications combine the two.

Below is a list of the six publications, which have not yet been distributed and which the Secretariat is presenting at the General Assembly in Copenhagen as its most recent achievement:

- i) The Addendum to the Position of Nature Protection throughout the World in 1950, Brussels 1954, 151 pages, 33 monographs, mostly in English, preparation financed by the Wild Life Management Institute in Washington, publication made possible through the help of Unesco.
- ii) Proceedings and Papers of the Technical Meeting of Caracas, Brussels, 1954, 570 pages. The editing was very difficult as it had to be done partly in Spanish and this caused an unusual delay in the issue of this publication. The printing expenses were covered by the Venezuelan Organizing Committee of the 1952 meeting,
- iii) Proceedings and Papers of the Salzburg Technical Meeting. Published in Salzburg, Easter 1954, 258 pages, 8 illustrations, in three languages - French, English and German. The costs were borne by the Austrian Amt der Salzburger Landesregierung (Naturschutzreferat). Preparation and correction of proofs done by the Secretariat of the Union.
- iv) Proceedings of the Third International Conference for the Protection of the Fauna and Flora of Africa, Brussels 1954, 571 pages. Published by the Ministère des Colonies of Belgium, organizers of the Conference, in collaboration with the C.C.T.A. But it is possible to include this work in the publications of the Union, as acknowledged on the first page of the book. The greater part of the text (proceedings, documentation in the last 200 pages), and all the translations as well as the correction of proofs having been done entirely by the Secretary-General, who was Rapporteur General of the Conference, and by Madame Caram.
- v) "Les Fossiles de Demain", first volume of the I.U.P.N. Series - Pro Natura, published by the Société d'Édition d'Enseignement Supérieur (SEDES), 5 Place de la Sorbonne, Paris, at their own expense. The publishers are also in charge of the distribution of the work. Members of I.U.P.N. will be able to obtain a copy at reduced cost, and the Union will buy 100 at cost price. "Les Fossiles de Demain", a book of about a hundred pages, contains 13 monographs in French prepared by the Survival Service

(M. J.M. Vryjdagh with the help of Madame Caram) about mammals threatened with extinction, listed in Resolution 16 of Lake Success. The illustrations were provided by the Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles of Belgium.

- vi) The Ambuklao Symposium - Hydroelectricity and Protection of Nature, Brussels 1954. A pamphlet of about 20 pages with one page of illustrations, which gives an account of the results of this important initiative.

Other publications issued during 1952-1954

- i) Proceedings and Reports of the Third General Assembly, held in Caracas; Brussels 1952, 67 pages
- ii) Same publication, English version, 72 pages
- iii) A Guide to Conservation, by Laurence E. Palmer, Brussels 1953, 66 pages, 13 illustrations, published with the financial assistance of Unesco in collaboration with the Wildlife Management Institute, the National Wildlife Federation and the American Nature Association, all three of Washington.
- iv) Pamphlet for distribution entitled "What is Nature Protection?" - in French, English, German, Spanish, and Greek.
- v) As a reminder: the bi-monthly Information Bulletin which contains a regular feature entitled 'Increasing our Knowledge'.

In preparation

- i) "Atlas of Nature Reserves in the World"; the contract is signed, the documentation collected. The responsibility of the work is shared by four people: M. Roger Heim who is responsible for the general part - articles on various aspects of conservation in reserves;- the Secretary-General of I.U.P.N. for the monographs of the second chapter - the situation in various countries in the world; Melle R. Houba for the index and the attempt at classification according to the nomenclature proposed by E. Bourdelle, and Madame M. Caram for the collection of data, illustrations, the preparation of maps, the general presentation, references and the correction of proofs.

- ii) "Hydro-Electricity and Nature Protection", to be published in 'I.U.P.N, Series', (Constans, Paris). Coordinated presentation by Lord Hurcomb, G.C.B., K.B.E., of London, of the papers submitted at the Technical Meeting at Caracas. Some of these papers could not be printed in the "Proceedings and Fapars" edited by the Secretariat (see n° ii of the above list),
- iii) "Preservation of fauna in semi-arid areas": same type of publication, presented by M,A.,Villiers (Dakar) on the basis of reports made at Caracas, also to be issued in the 'I.U.P.N. Series' (Constans, Paris).

+ + +

In connection with this sane item of the Constitution 'Spread of Knowledge', let us. quote the decision of the Executive Board (N°339, 27th meeting, 14 September 1953), to contribute financially, if necessary, to the publication, in collaboration with the International Committee for Bird Preservation, of an ecological study of the Camargue reserve prepared by a scientist known to Mr Nicholson, Director-General of the Nature Conservancy in the United Kingdom. It is hoped to stress the interest other countries feel for this remarkable French biotope, famous for the numerous species of migratory birds that nest there.

And lastly, as was the case in preceding years, members of the Board., and particularly the Secretary-General, have prepared various articles on nature protection, which were published in magazines, proceedings of meetings etc., and have thus contributed to the spread of knowledge on nature protection matters.

c) "The. promotion of an extensive programme of nature protection in the field of education." See report of the Chairman of the Commission on Education, Mr I.N. Gabrielson (Washington). A short list of the main achievements concerning this paragraph of article 1 of the Constitution is given below:

1) "A Guide to Conservation", in English, an excellent text by Mr L.E. Palmer, Professor at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, This is the best and most important contribution to the work of I.U.P.N. achieved by someone not belonging to the Board or the Secretariat of I.U.P.N. Several copies of this book were distributed, A great number have been sent to India at the request of Unesco Science Cooperation Office, andthe Indian Government. Plans for an adaptation and translation of the volume by Abbé Ovila Fournier (Montreal), M.J. Guilloteau (Paris), M. E. Beltran (Mexico), M.A. de Vos (Toronto); the latter will prepare a version for East Asia.

2) Preparation of the film strip with lecture notes, according to a contract concluded with Unesco. The film and the French version of the notes will be presented at Copenhagen. The preparation of the film and the text were done by Madame Caram. It may be possible to publish later an illustrated pamphlet presenting the same pictures that appear in the film, with somewhat longer texts.

3) Preparation of material for part of a travelling exhibition in Indonesia. Subjects chosen:

- (i) the history of zoological gardens
- (ii) the zoological gardens of the world
- (iii) the technique of keeping animals
- (iv) zoo advertisement
- (v) literature on zoological gardens
- (vi) literature on animals
- (vii) the animal in art
- (viii) films on animals
- (ix) the nature parks of the world for the preservation of animals
- (x) other material in connection with the subject

A contract for \$300 was contributed towards this work of the Union.

4) Preparation of material for exhibition at Düsseldorf, October 1954 at the Internationale Ausstellung Jagd und Sportfischerei,

5) Use of the exhibition panels presented at Caracas: Hamburg, Geneva, Beirut, Djarkarat, Düsseldorf, etc.

6) Continuation of action on "lessons for schools": Ecuador, France (version prepared by M.J. Guilloteau), Madagascar (radio), Greece (Journal d'Instituteurs), Laos (at the request of Princess Souvannah Phouma, Ministry of Education), Italy (repeated use of the 1951 Lesson by tge Comitato per la Difesa del Albero of Genoa). N o t e: Unesco no longer finances this work.

7) Wide distribution, often with the help of Science Cooperation Offices of Unesco,, of the general document "What is Nature Protection".

8) Annual arrangement of the International Youth Camp for the Study and Protection of Nature, the first of which took place in Belgium, in the summer of 1952, at Houyet sur Lesse (Liege), on the initiative of the Club Scientifique de Liège and of I.U.P.N. In 1953, Miss Anna von Essen of the Sveriges Fältbiologiska Ungdomsförening organized a camp in Sweden at Hasselfors. It met with complete success. In 1954,

the project was taken up by the Nederlandse Jeugdbond voor Natuurstudie, in the Isle of Terschelling, North Netherlands. The next camp is planned for 1955 in Germany. The Union regretted that owing to shortage of funds, it could not contribute financially to the Hasselfors and Terschelling camps, as it did at Houyet. But we obtained from Unesco two travelling scholarships to enable two young men, one Canadian and one Indian, to go to Terschelling. The Canadian nominee was unable to come. Administrative details made it impossible for the Indian scholar to arrive in time for the Terschelling camp but he spent July and August 1954 visiting the Nederlandse Jeugdbond voor Natuurstudie at Amsterdam, the Secretariat of the Union at Brussels, the Deutsche Jugendgruppe für Naturbeobachtung in the Fehmarn Islands in Germany, the Sveriges Fältbiologiska Ungdomsförning, near Abisko in the North of Sweden, the Svenska Naturskyddsförening at Stockholm, and lastly the Naturfredningsrådet at Copenhagen, before he attended the General Assembly of I.U.P.N. as a delegate of the Indian Fauna Board and the Forestry Department of India.

9) Discussion at Copenhagen of Item 3 of the Technical Meeting: various ways and means of publicity for the Protection of Nature. Collection of material from members of I.U.P.N. to be exhibited at Copenhagen.

10) Financial contribution (\$200) at the time of the Salzburg meeting towards the distribution of an excellent educational magazine prepared and published by the Institut für Naturschutz of Vienna.

11) Correspondence in order to repeat in other countries the excellent initiative of the Creole Petroleum Corporation, which in 1954, published and distributed freely in Venezuelan schools a book by Mrs Kathleen Deery de Phelps, wife of the Vice-president of the Union, under the title "Cien de las mas conocidas aves venezolanas" (the book is admirably illustrated by Mrs Phelps).

12) Launching of a "Bank of articles".

13) An international contest to select an emblem for I.U.P.N., in order to make the existence of the Union known. A prize of \$250 was given for the contest by the Commission on Public Information, which is presided over by Mr R.W. Westwood (Washington), The Chairman of the Jury was the artist Foujita, and it was composed of Miss Darthea Speyer, Assistant Cultural Officer of the United States Embassy in Paris; Mr M.C. Bloemers, Head of the Section for Nature Protection of the Ministry of Education, Arts and Sciences of the Netherlands and member of the Executive Board of the Union; M. Alfredo de Canas, Artist and Publicist of Montevideo; M. G.H. Rivière, Curator of the Musée des Arts et Traditions Populaires in Paris; and M. Dorival,

Assistant-Director of the museum of Modern Art in Paris. Madame Caram represented the Secretariat of the Union, The Jury met on 18 January 1954. 171 designs were examined and the contest was won by Mr P. Leijenaar, artist and publicist at Naarden (Netherlands). The emblem is now used on the writing paper and appears on all publications of the Union.

14) Part played by the Information Bulletin in the educational programme, either directly or by the frequent reproduction of articles in various periodicals of different countries. The Bulletin has met with response and letters of appreciation reach the Secretariat almost daily. The circulation has been increased according to demand. Moreover an agreement has been made with the Nature Conservancy in the United States, who buy 2,000 copies of the English Version of every issue and distribute it to their members. It might be interesting to consider for the future, editions other than the French and English ones, which could be prepared and distributed locally, for example in German, Spanish or Arabic.

d) Preparation of international draft agreements and a world-wide convention for the "Protection of Nature". In accordance with Resolution 19 of Lake Success (1949), the I.U.P.N. tried to initiate a meeting of the co-signatories of the London Convention of 1933 and of the Washington Convention of 1940.

The efforts made to call a Pan-American gathering were fruitless, but the Commission for Technical Cooperation South of the Sahara (C.C.T.A.) and the Belgian Government convoked at Bukavu, Belgian Congo, from 26-31 October 1953, the Third International Conference for the Protection of Fauna and Flora in Africa. As seen above, the Secretariat of I.U.P.N, contributed to the edition of the Proceedings of this meeting and the Secretary-General was elected Rapporteur General of the Conference. His trip was financed by the Fondation pour Favoriser l'Etude Scientifique des Parcs Nationaux du Congo Beige. The Union was frequently mentioned during the meeting, the conclusions, of which contributed greatly to the objectives of I.U.P.N.. It is important to underline the fundamental Recommendation No 9 (original French) which appears at the end of the conclusions in order to be given a particularly solemn significance. Here is the text of the recommendation:

"The Conference:

1. realizing the incontestably effective results of the policy of protection of the fauna and flora in Africa, defined by the London Convention of 1933;

2. considering that the Contracting Governments should carry out and intensify the application of this policy;
3. considering that the protection of nature in Africa involves much more than the protection of fauna and flora by the means defined in the 1933 Convention
4. considering in other words that the vital problem of protecting the human environment in Africa cannot be solved solely by the creation of nature reserves and the protection of certain species, rare or threatened with extinction,

recommends that Governments, proceeding along the lines indicated in Article 7 (§ 5, 6 and 7) of the Convention of 1933, should in addition to detailed revision of the 1933 Convention as recommended in other resolutions, consider the preparation of another Convention which would establish the broader elements of a general policy of nature conservation in Africa, drawing inspiration from the recommendations put forward by the technical conferences concerning the protection of soil, vegetation cover, water resources, etc., with the object of ensuring the conservation of natural vegetation cover, soil, water and natural resources, primarily in the interest of the populations of Africa."

On the occasion of the International Soil Science Congress and the African Soil Congress organized by the C.C.T.A. which will take place at Léopoldville, Belgian Congo, almost at the same time as the Fourth General Assembly of I.U.P.N., the C.C.T.A. has been requested to make use of these two meetings to strengthen the measures already existing on an international scale, aiming at the protection of African soils. If the need is felt, a convention or regulations connected with a general agreement on technical cooperation could be drafted.

Moreover, since the General Assembly of 1952, I.U.P.N. has requested Unesco to obtain the adherence of governments to the Caracas Manifesto for Nature Protection. The Executive Board of Unesco took the following decision in 1953: "M. Auger observed that the text which was forwarded to the Director General was of a purely idealistic character. No practical measure was proposed. He believed, and it was also the opinion of the Legal Adviser, that it could not be forwarded to Member countries. In his opinion, it would be better to let the International Union for the Protection of Nature know that the ideas expressed in that draft Manifesto have been approved by the Director General and by the Executive Board. The Union will be requested at the time of its next General Assembly in 1954, to prepare a more concrete text giving indications as to the measures which should be taken. Unesco could then forward this new text to the Member states.

After a brief discussion, it was decided that the methods suggested by M. Auger would be followed up. If the General Assembly of the Union did not prepare a more concrete text, the present draft Manifesto would be forwarded, according to a suggestion from M. Piaget, to the National Commissions of Unesco drawing their attention to the interesting ideas formulated in this text and to the opportunity of their implementation on a practical basis."

Since then the Belgian National Commission of Unesco has been notified of the matter. The Jurists of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Education in Belgium will attempt to give the Caracas Manifesto the required legal form and thus enable the Belgian delegation to submit it for the agreement of the next General Conference of Unesco at Montevideo.

The I.U.P.N. was represented at the International Conference held in London on 27 October 1953, organized by the Coordinating Advisory Committee on Oil Pollution of the Sea, to study the means of controlling the oil pollution of the sea. Mr M.C. Bloemers, Dutch member of the Executive Board of the Union, had agreed to be the Union observer at this meeting.

e) Scientific research relating to the "Protection of Nature"

Achievements have been very inadequate in this field, where so much could have been done and where the limited means of the Union have been even more of a handicap than in other oases.

Work in the field of scientific research is almost non-existent unless one mentions the bibliographical research and studies made by the Survival Service on mammals threatened with extinction. A report by M. J.-J. Petter, of Paris, who since April 1953 has replaced M. J.LI. Vrydagh, who has gone to Africa, appears as an annex. The work specially concerned the mammals listed at Caracas, the editing of the book "Les Fossiles de Demain", as well as a survey of other species which seemed worthy of interest. Note: The Survival Service has boon, from the start, financed by the American Committee for International Wild Life Protection which also made a grant in 1953 to the International Committee for Bird Preservation, for the preparation of monographs concerning the birds listed in Resolution 16 of Lake Success. As to plant species, no work has yet been started by the Survival Service because of shortage of funds. The Protection of Nature Section of the 8th International Botanical Congress which has just met in Paris, was concerned about the matter. It is deemed desirable that I.U.P.N. should also be interested in vanishing plant species.

In this connection it is useful to quote Resolution 9 of the Bukavu Conference:

"The Conference, considering that certain species of plants that are of very local occurrence and rapidly disappearing can no longer be protected because of the extension of cultivation and of urban development, etc., proposes that they should be cultivated in botanical gardens, agricultural or forestry stations, or in public parks."

And let us also quote as indirectly connected with the question of scientific research!

- 1) On the request of I.U.P.N., jointly with the International Union of Biological Sciences, Unesco (Consultative Committee on Arid Zones Research) made a grant of \$3,000 to the Institut Français d'Afrique Noire, in order to undertake a study of plant ecology of the pre-desert region of Atar.
- 2) Preparation and publication of the Proceedings and Papers of the Technical Meeting at Salzburg.
- 3) Preparation of a Symposium to be held in Copenhagen, which will enable ecologists present at the Fourth General Assembly of the Union, to compare their points of view on various matters - mainly on a proposal submitted by M. M. Marcello and M. C. Jucci (Italy).
- 4) Small contribution by the Union to the preparation of the Nature Protection Section of the 8th Botanical Congress. The fact that there was such a section at the Congress is due to a step taken by Professor Roger Heim, former Vice-president and still active advisor of the Union. The work of this Section organized by M.R. Schnell of the University of Caen, and presided over by Dr J. Ramsbottom (London) was extremely successful and encouraging. At the opening of the meeting the Secretary-General of the Union was asked to make a statement on the position of Nature Protection throughout the World in 1954. It is highly desirable, considering the results of this experiment, that the Union should try to convince all other scientific meetings, such as the Zoological or Entomological meetings to include Nature Protection in their discussions.^x
- 5) Continuation of the attempt to stimulate a general survey of

^x This remark does not concern the Ornithological Congress which always coincides with the Session of the International Committee for Bird Preservation.

the water problem in Belgium, to be directed by a geographer with, the participation of a geologist, a hydrologist, a pedologist, a botanist and a zoologist. The approach to the Ponds National de la Recherche Scientifique failed.

6) Assistance given to Professor V.P. Schulz of the Natuurwetenschappelijke Studiekring voor Suriname in the Dutch Antilles (Utrecht, Netherlands), who is entrusted by the Government of Surinam with a preliminary study of the effects on natural communities of the projected construction of the hydroelectric works on the Surinam River. As a consequence of this project several hectares of Equatorial rain-forest would be put under water. I.U.P.N. is happy to record that the Government of the Dutch Guianas has decided to make a survey, very much in accordance with Resolutions 1-4 of the Caracas meeting.

7) A mission of information and study which M. Jacques Tripiier, commissioned by the Paris Natural History Museum, has consented to undertake for the Union in the Pacific.

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

As was done in the past, this important part of the activities of the Union was carried out by the International Office for the Protection of Nature. Under the direction of Melle Renée Houba, with the help of M. Marcel Monsour, the Office continued to answer all requests for information addressed to the Conservation Service of the Union and to index all information contained in the library of the I.U.P.N. and the Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles of Belgium. ,.

A closer collaboration has been established between the members of the staff of the Union and the Office. Melle Houba and M. Monseur frequently come to the Union to help the Secretariat, and this participation in the work of the Union has helped them to gather further information from the rue Montoyer files.

The Office has done considerable work with a view to the preparation of the Atlas of Nature Reserves in the World. Melle Houba has also compiled data on Insecticides for the Copenhagen Technical Meeting, based on numerous documents found at the Office. This paper has been stencilled and distributed to all participants at the meeting.

Apart from this work of O.I.P.N., the Secretariat of the Union has also contributed to the distribution of information. We shall quote once again the Information Bulletin, which reaches an increasing number of readers, and mention the success of this publication, and the help brought by the Nature Conservancy (U.S.A.) and the Magazine Zooléo, published by the Société de Botanique et de Zoologie Congolaises, which in every issue prints a special item called "La Voix de l'U.I.P.N.", reproducing the whole of the Bulletin.

Between 1952 and 1954, the Secretariat has also carried out a heavy task in relation to the compilation of up-to-date documentation on the position of Nature Protection in Africa at the time of the Bukavu Conference, October 1953. In December 1952, a preparatory meeting was held at Brussels, and instructed the Union to send out a questionnaire in order to obtain information on the work achieved since the 1933 Convention in the various African territories. This questionnaire was prepared by the Secretariat of I.U.P.N. and distributed by the C.C.T.A. The answers were collated and published in a provisional volume which was presented at Bukavu and which bore the name of the Union. Further information was added and these answers figure on pages 391 to 571 of the Proceedings of the Conference. For the first time, complete and reliable documentation has been collected with regard to a whole continent.

Before we close this chapter and this report, it is essential to mention the exhibition material prepared by the Union for Indonesia, Düsseldorf, etc.; the Hews Sheets of the Commission on Public Information (see report by Mr R. W. Westwood), and the regular use of the film index established in 1951 with financial help from Unesco. In fact, at the risk of being accused of repetition, mention should be made in this chapter of numerous other activities of the Union, which have been described above and which in some way contributed to the dissemination of information related to Nature Protection.

(signed) Jean-Paul HARROY

Brussels, August 1954

REPORT

on the work of Mr.J.J. Petter

Survival Service

Last year the I.U.P.N. entrusted us with the task of collecting the most recent data and information regarding some particularly threatened species of Mammals, a list of which was drawn up by the Survival Service Committee at Caracas.

We devoted ourselves to going through the works of reference concerning these animals systematically, and we sent questionnaires about them to all the people and institutes likely to supply us with up-to-date information whose addresses we were able to obtain.

As a result of these enquiries a series of monographs was produced regarding the Sumatran Rhinoceros, the Arabian Oryx, the Equus hemippus of Syria, the Nubian Wild Ass, the Angolan Giraffe, the Keydeer of Florida, the Black-footed Ferret and the Monk Seal of Hawaii.

So far we have only been able to obtain a vory little information about the Arabian Oryx and the Syrian and Nubian Wild Ass and as we had great difficulty in finding any correspondent or organization in their country of origin able to help us, questionnaires and short monographs regarding these three animals were sent to the Synposiun on Nature Protection which was held at Beirut, 3rd to 9th June last, a step which we hope will produce some good results.

In addition to this line of enquiry we have tried, always by means of questionnaires, to obtain supplementary information on a subspecies of the Solenodon of Cuba which was on the list made up before Lake Success, of which the existing articles have not as yet been adequately defined and for which it was also very difficult for us to find correspondents.

In addition we have added three other studies to these investigations: first, the White Bear, whose growing scarcity in various places has been notified to the I.U.P.N., second, the Hooded Seal, and the third, the Tamarau of Mindoro, about whose threatened extinction a warning was given at the 8th Pacific Congress last November.

Finally we made a study of nineteen kind of Australian Marsupials that seemed likely to disappear. They belonged respectively to the following species - Dasyuridae, Peromelidae, Phalangeridae and Macropodidae, the main background data being given us by Professor M.L. Glauert.

One consequence of our work should be the adoption by certain countries of urgent measures to counteract the growing scarcity of their most threatened species.

With regard to some of the animals we investigated, our studies were sufficiently advanced to enable us to propose certain solutions, but we think that during this Assembly we can take advantage of discussions with persons from interested countries to criticize these solutions and examine them in more detail before passing to the more active phase of direct intervention with Governments or local organizations.

There are immense difficulties in the protection of the Rhinoceros of Sumatra, as well as other Asian Rhinoceros. So long as superstitions concerning the magic virtues of Rhinoceros hide endure they are threatened with extermination in Asia. It is impossible to destroy these beliefs in the immediate future, and the enormous value of the Rhinoceros horn is an incentive to native hunters to risk the penalties of the law, however severe. Thanks to the availability of improved weapons, their work is relatively easy, and it is simple to conceal because of the few people needed to take away the bodies.

It appears that this species has the greatest chance of survival in Burma and Malaya, and that the only really effective method would be to improve one or two of the already existing reserves in these countries..

These could be modelled on the Oedjong-Koelon National Park in Java, which was created for the preservation of the Sonda Rhinoceros, and described by Mr Hoek in a detailed note referred to in the enquiry on this animal.

The general rules of protection already in force should not be abandoned but, on the contrary, widened and made more severe. They can assist the survival of particularly wild animals living in the most sparsely populated areas and they are also a second safety measure for the animals in reserves.

The Shwe-U-Daung Reserve in Burma, comprising 126 square miles and situated near the town of Mogok, about 150 kilometres to the north-east of Mandalay, seems from all points of view to be the most interesting reserve in this country by reason of its beauty and wealth of fauna. It apparently contains only one

or two specimens of Rhinoceros, but it could be replenished and more strictly supervised (three Rhinoceros out of five have recently been killed in this reserve, only one with official permission).

In addition some zoological establishment could be asked to capture and keep a few of these animals in order to preserve the species in case of accidental destruction or occupation of the reserve, as was the case of two reserves in Burma in 1948.

At all events an effort must be made to do something more than reinforce the existing laws, otherwise very soon this species of Rhinoceros will have completely disappeared.

Identical measure's could be adopted with regard to the Arabian Oryx, the Equus hemippus of Syria and the Nubian Wild Ass, as these three animals all belong to the arid zones.

The classification and even the existence of these animals is not certain, and it is probably too late to protect the last specimens in their own surroundings.

The creation of a semi-arid reserve must be considered, and this should be large enough to hold all the remaining examples of these species which could be found.

The site and planning of this reserve, as well as the method of pursuit and capture of these animals, have still to be determined.

In spite of all the inconveniences that it entails this would make it possible to save these species which are doomed to extinction in the present state of affairs. Such a reserve would also have the advantage of being able eventually to shelter other threatened animals living in a similar environment.

The protection of the Angolan Giraffe demands the creation of at least one reserve in the district of Cunene-Otchinjau in the south-west of Angola, and of one or more reserves in the Cassinga-Cafina district further to the east. These regions are still very wild and unexplored, especially the second, and there seems to be nothing against the creation of such reserves, the local authorities being rather favourably disposed towards nature protection.

The Keydeer actually seems to have been preserved in the United States thanks to the efforts of the Pish and

Wildlife Service, and the number of deer in the protected islands is increasing.

Several islands, the natural habitat of this sub-species, have been leased to the Fish and Wildlife Service and all forms of hunting there are now prohibited.

But the future of this work of protection is unfortunately not yet assured. One cannot assert that the Keydeer has been saved so long as the area is held on lease. This will only be assured when it has been bought by the Government and transformed into a nature reserve.

The existence of the Black-footed Ferret is closely connected with that of the Prairie Dog in the burrows where it lives. Apparently it is in the west of South Dakota that the Ferret is most abundant although even there it is rare. It is also very rare in Wyoming, Colorado, Montana, and Nebraska, the only states in the United States where it is still observed.

The protection of these animals demands the creation of reserves where colonies of Prairie Dogs could be protected from efforts to extend cultivation.

The protection of the Monk Seal of Hawaii poses a difficult problem. Only the existence of and respect for laws permits the relative protection of a marine animal. No exact reserve where a little herd of animals can breed and be protected can be established in the sea.

The boundaries of such a zone of protection are not clear, and foreign hunters can put an end to the existence of these last surviving specimens. It is possible that this has been the fate of some of the last of this rare species, although we cannot yet tell without obtaining recent information.

If some survivors can still be found perhaps the only way left to preserve the species would be by breeding them in captivity under the best possible conditions.

The position of the White Bear does not seem to be too alarming yet; that of the Hooded Seal is more serious and some kind of international agreement is essential for its protection.

Only by prohibiting all forms of hunting from now on would it be possible to arrest the alarming decrease in the number of these animals.

So far we have too little up-to-date information to propose specific measures for the Tamarau.

Special steps can be taken for each kind of the Marsupials that we studied -except for those which it is too late to save,- in the way of laws, stricter supervision of existing reserves, the extermination of their natural enemies, etc.

But in numerous cases these measures do not appear to be sufficient to ensure the positive survival of several species, and an extension of the methods which have already been employed in the east of the Continent ought to be considered. Numerous islands all round Australia offer conditions good enough to house and feed the most threatened species. Each one of these islands could be used as a reserve for one or two kinds. Supervision would be easy and provision for local propaganda in favour of these species would be made.

REPORT OF THE PROGRAMME COMMITTEE

Introduction: The members of our Committee wish to express their appreciation of the large amount of work already done by the Union and the admirable devotion of its Secretariat.

The Committee has carefully studied suggestions from many sides and is submitting -a large number of proposals for your consideration. It would be out of the question to expect that they could all be realized within the coming two years, especially in view of the limited resources of the IUPN. Unless, as in Anderson's tale of "The Little Clause", our Secretariat receives "bushels of money" in the near future, only a few of the suggestions submitted will be carried out.

Abbé O. Fournier
President of the Committee

Programme of the Union

- 1) Preparation of an illustrated booklet with more complete commentary to accompany the film strip on nature protection. 25 to 32 pages.
Cost: 800 \$ = 40,000 belgian francs.
- 2) Preparation and editing of new filmstrips on various aspects of nature protection. Four are suggested at a cost of \$ 750 each, totaling \$ 3,000 or 150,000 belgian francs.
- 3) With regard to exhibitions on nature protection, the committee feels that a technical plan for exhibiting must be made, eventually with funds secured from outside sources.
- 4) We urge the Secretariat (or the Commission on Ecology) to study means for for the rehabilitayion of areas biologically devastated through military action, poor farming, etc.
- 5) We urge the increased use by the IUPN of visual aids in teaching nature protection, provided the funds are available.
- 6) We give full support to the project of forming a Commission on Ecology
- 7) Project to organize distribution of existing films on nature protection if funds are available for this purpose.
- 8) Organize a permanent body dealing with international camps in nature protection.
- 9) It is urgent to organize the preservation of landscape, in order to educate the people on the relation population-landscape, not only by large posters, but precisely by the example and the action of scientific organizations close to a menaced landscape.
- 10) Compile a list of organizations dealing with nature protection, with a star by the names of IUPN members.

- 11) To prepare and edit a brochure containing all the resolutions adopted during the meetings since 1948 and indicate which of them have now been implemented.
- 12) Prepare, if possible, a report on the programmes and activities of bodies other than those directly connected with the Union, but which are concerned with nature protection in various spheres.
- 13) To compile a general bibliography on nature protection and a list of films dealing with that subject.
- 14) To get competent educationalists to compile brochures on the teaching of nature protection for use by primary and secondary school teachers.
- 15) To ask that all international scientific congresses concerned with biology and soil sciences should have a section devoted to the protection of nature.
- 16) To promote or encourage regional meetings connected with the Union's activities such as those that recently took place at Baguio (Philippines) and at Beirut (Lebanon).
- 17) We ask the Ecological Commission to draw up research plans connected with nature protection and hope that national bodies will undertake the execution of some of these projects.
- 18) Finally we suggest that the Secretariat keeps a list of the main schemes developed in regions throughout the world and in due course makes a note of the repercussions observed on the natural associations following their execution.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON ECOLOGY

I.- Whereas, the Unesco sponsored International Technical Conference on the Protection of Nature, convened at Lake Success, August 22-29, 1949, in its resolution n°1, recommended ecological studies with special reference to human factors in the situation, and

Whereas, the IUPN Technical Meeting hold at The Hague, September 20-22, 1951, in its resolutions on "rural landscape as a habitat' factor for flora and fauna in donsolly populated countries", recommended scientific study of landscape as it is increasingly affected by nan through such influences as hydroelectric schemes, water pollution, water diversions etc.,

Be it resolved, that the IUPN establish a Commission on Ecology

2.- Comments on the launching of a Commission on Ecology:

the Commission should be comparable to the other existent Commissions of IUPN to provide a permanent international body of qualified ecologists to give special attention to the relationship between scientific knowledge of landscapes and programmes of land managements including exchange of information, encouragement of fundamental ecological research of value in landscape preservation, and other activities contributing to the understanding and application of ecology to practical programmes of land management and nature protection.

3.- Commission Membership:

It is recommended that the Commission consists of nine members, plus the President and Secretary, and

That one-third of the members of the Commission (three members) be reappointed or replaced each two years, at the mooting of the General Assembly, by the Executive Board of IUPN, after consultation with the President and the Secretary of the Commission, and

That the President and the Secretary of the Commission be reappointed or replaced ovary four years by the Executive Board of IUPN, after consultation with the Commission members. The President and the Secretary should not be reappointed or replaced at the same time.

4.- Project on composition:

President: J.Berry (Groat Britain)

Secretary: M.F.Mörzer Bruijns (Netherlands)

Members: N.D. Bachkheti (India) T.W. Bocher (Germany)
 W. Engelhardt (Germany)
 K. Faegri (Norway)
 H. Gams (Austria)
 E. Graham U.S.A.)
 J. Lebrun Belgium)
 J. Lhoste France)
 W. Lüdi (Switzerland)
 A. Marcello (Italy)
 J.D.Ovington (Great Britain)
 V. Westhoff (Netherlands).

Original in English

REPORT OF THE YOUTH CAMP COMMITTEE

After deliberations, the Committee recommends as follows:

- 1.- That the IUPN may ask its members to list and collect information regarding the various youth organizations working for the study and protection of nature in their countries and, if there are none in some countries, recommend establishment of such organizations.
- 2.- That in order to achieve closer and more fruitful contact, in matters of study and protection of nature, international youth camps should be organized annually, under the sponsorship of the IUPN, to ensure their continuity and basic uniformity. The international youth camps organized in 1950, 1952, 1953 and 1954 in various countries have clearly shown their great value in the education of youth, which is a preliminary condition to any lasting achievements in the field of conservation; this fact has also been stressed by the IUPN, vide Item III of the programme of the technical meetings of the 1954 General Assembly.
 - 3a) That as the international youth camps are very expensive for the host organizations which generally have meagre funds, the IUPN may help in getting financial aid to the host organization annually.
 - 3b) That the IUPN may kindly request Unesco for travel grants annually to enable representatives of organizations from other countries especially distant ones to participate in the international youth camps.
- 4.- The Committee feels that for proper co-ordination between various youth organizations it is essential to establish an International Youth Federation for Study and Protection of Nature under the auspices of the IUPN. the Committee members agree to establish with the approval of the Assembly, an ad hoc committee to investigate the possibilities for such a federation.

The Committee on the Survival Service carried out its work in two sub-committees, one dealing with animal species, the other dealing with plant species.

Report of the sub-committee on animal species:

1.- the sub-committee expresses appreciation to Mr. J. J. Potter for his excellent work for the Survival Service and to the Paris Museum whose co-operation was a great help to this committee.

2.- Marino resources:

Whereas marine research such as that carried out by the Danish Galathea expedition, contributes both to our knowledge of oceanography, especially marine biology, and supplies information on the status of marine species threatened by commercial exploitation, and whereas the expedition type of marine research also aids world conservation by increasing our knowledge of little known island species, it is resolved that the IUPN affirm its interest in the continued scientific exploration of the marine resources of the world.

3.- Whales:

Whereas the Peruvian delegate has called to the attention of the IUPN a threat to the principles of the International Whaling Convention in the waters off the coast of Ecuador, Peru and Chile, it is resolved that the IUPN support the principles established by the International Whaling Convention, and strongly opposes their violation by anyone engaged in commercial whaling.

4.- Birds:

The Committee expressed desire that CIPD should prepare a report on the present status of bird species set forth at Lake Success and Caracas, and proposed the following two resolutions:

Whereas the New Zealand Government, upon the discovery of a remnant population of Netornis, acted promptly to protect these interesting birds by establishing a reserve and initiating an ecological investigation, it is resolved that the IUPN in its Fourth General Assembly in Copenhagen, congratulates and commends the Government of New Zealand for its prompt and effective action which has provided such an inspiring example for other nations.

Whereas it has come to the attention of the IUPN that the Canadian Government, upon the discovery in 1954, of a few whooping cranes upon what appeared to be their brooding grounds is taking adequate measures for their protection, it is resolved that the IUPN at its Fourth General Assembly in Copenhagen, commend the Canadian Government for its interest and prompt action toward the preservation of this rare and interesting species.

5.- Ecology:

Whereas national parks and reserves have been established by many governments for the preservation of habitat areas, it is resolved that Geological research be carried out within these national parks and reserves provided that such research does not effect the natural balance of the species concerned.

6.- Sardinian Reserve:

Whereas the fauna of Sardinia consists almost entirely of endemic forms of all kinds and whereas the deer (Dama dama) of Sardinia is endemic and has become very rare it is resolved that there be strict protection against all importation of wild species into Sardinia, even from continental Italy, and that the deer be protected by creation of reserves in its natural habitat, in order to assure its existence.

7.- Actions of the Survival Service:

the Committee approved the French edition of "Los Fossiles de Domain" and approved the plan of publishing an English edition before the next General Assembly, deleting the numbat (Myrmecobius fasciatus fasciatus) which has proven more numerous in Australia than was expected and the Bupal Hartebeest (Alcelaphus buselaphus buselaphus) which is thought now to be extinct, and adding the Sumatran two horned rhinoceros (Rhinoceros sumatrensis) the Angolian Giraffe (Giraffa cameleopardalis angolensis) Hawaiian Monk seal (Monachus schauinslandi) and the Arabian Oryx (Oryx leucoryx), Syrian Wild Ass (Equus hemionus) and the Nubian Wild Ass (Equus asinus africanus) from the Caracas list.

Also the following action was taken on the rare species:

a) from the Lake Success list: Asiatic Lion (Panthera leo persica) it was decided to address the following resolution to the Indian Board for Wildlife: "the IUPN has noted with great appreciation the attention which has been given to the Asiatic Lion. It hopes that the Indian government will give favourable consideration to the proposal of the Indian Board for Wildlife, that the Lion should be still further protected by the establishment of a national park in the Forest of Gir in Saurashtra".

b) from the Caracas list: Sumatran two horned rhinoceros (Rhinoceros sumatrensis) it was decided to prepare a note to the Burma and Sumatra reserves on the preservation and protection of this species.

Angolan Giraffe (Giraffa cameleopardalis angolensis); It was decided that Mr. Villiers Mr. J. J. Petter should draft a note to the Portuguese government, urging them to set up reserves to protect this animal.

Syrian and Nubian wild asses: (Equus hemionus and Equus asinus africanus) It was decided to try to stimulate interest in the finding out if and where these exist.

Arabian Oryx (Oryx leucoryx): It was decided that the following resolution be sent to foreign oil companies in Arabia by the Secretariat.

Whereas the IUPN has been informed that the most beautiful and rare Arabian Oryx Antelope (Oryx leucoryx) is in great danger of extinction owing to its having been and still being hunted from motor cars, and

Whereas it seems unadvisable and most regrettable to impoverish the already extremely poor desert fauna and,

Whereas recently much attention has been and is given to the study of arid areas and desert fauna,

The IUPN recommends the preservation of this animal to the governments involved as well as to societies and private persons who might be interested and in a position to deal with this matter.

Report of the sub-committee on giant species:

This sub-committee of the Survival Service examined the resolution made in Paris in July 1954, by the VIII International Botanical Congress (Section on Nature Protection) and approves them completely.

It recommends that the General Assembly sustain those resolutions.

The botanical sub-committee of the Survival Service adopted the classes of species used for animals, i.e.

Class A - Vanishing species,

Class B - Threatened species

Class C - Species which need local protection to preserve representatives in certain areas, and adopted an additional class:

Class D - Species restored through reforestation or management.

It was the feeling of the group that at present no species exist in class A or B and that most of the present problems are local in nature (class C). The necessity of conserving and classifying ecological biotopes was also very important, perhaps in the case of plants, more important than protecting single species.

It is recommended that to all appropriate governments that small habitat areas of endemic flora and fauna be established as parks or reserves on or close to the tops of mountains in the Guiana highlands. The matters relating to arctic fauna are covered in the report of the technical meetings, which dealt with this subject.

REPORT OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

The Committee met two times and discussed largely the problems. There was a third informal meeting of some members. A Chairman of the Committee was elected, Dr.E.Laurence Palmer and Mr.Goudswaard was nominated as Secretary.

The Committee has not made special resolutions. We draw your attention to the resolutions of the 3rd Technical Meeting and to look conscientiously on the several recommendations in the text of this report.

PREAMBLE:

1. We favour an aggressive policy in the protection of nature directed towards developing wide spread habitual behaviour which will result in the improvement of the habitats of wild plants and animals and an intelligent use of organic and inorganic resources, of historic sites and records and of the productive capacity of human beings. This recognizes the value of sentimental aspects but considers the protection of nature as of even greater significance as it affects the economy, health and sustained happiness of human beings acting on the basis of the best personal and social conscience. We favour helpful programmes in preference to regulative programmes where such alternative is possible.

2. We recognize that this programme may well be implemented by support through the IUPN of the following recommendations.

a) Where possible, we favour the strengthening of existing local organizations already doing a satisfactory piece of work in nature protection in preference to the creation of rival organizations. We do favour the establishment and support of new organizations in areas now not engaged in effective nature protection work. We recognize an obligation to help in the establishment of nature protection programme where such support is sought by representative groups.

b) Based on the fact that participation in the support of a project may well be one of the strongest educational influences we favour the solicitation of support of programmes in nature protection by the IUPN and its affiliates from commercial organizations whose interests are closely identified with natural resources reserving the right to pass judgment on the appropriateness of support and its ultimate effect on the protection of nature.

It is desirable for everyone who is interested in problems on nature protection through education and public information to study the excellent reports from various countries, in particular Australia, Mexico, Morocco, Denmark, Holland, are recommended for consideration. A very good summary can be found in Mrs.Caram's statement.

We recommend the strengthening of the services of the IUPN by establishing a clearing house in Brussels for many educational devices, with distribution depots in Brussels, under Dr. Gabrielson in America and under Unesco representative in Java for the Asia Pacific area.

Among these particularly, we recommend the expansion of the staff of IUPN sufficiently to provide suitable services through film strips (as recommended in the technical meeting), movies, radio programmes and tape recordings. Further we recommend the encouragement of the use of many existing publications and the preparation of new ones. These publications should however be selected for use in such varied fields as elementary school programmes, secondary school programmes, college programmes and in teacher training. We favour the expansion of IUPN Bulletins likewise the Guide to Conservation in part along the lines developed by the National Wildlife Federation and in its "Let's do something series". We favour stimulating governments to advance the philosophy and programme here outlined.

Further, we recommend special considerations for programmes designed to serve outside the framework of schools. Specifically here we recommend help to scout programmes through the encouragement of nature protection activities at international, national and local levels, where mass education is possible, particularly through jamborees.

We recognize the needs for strengthening the assistance available for camp and youth programmes. We believe in the encouragement of leadership training through work shops, where the experiences of various leaders may be brought together to form an effective philosophy.

We favour national and other surveys which will provide facts that may be useful in carrying on this philosophy. In this connection, we approve the proposal of the Conservation Foundation to carry on such a survey in America, recognizing it as a continuation of the work that has been done by the American Nature Association and the American Association of school administrators.

We favour the development and preparation of suitable bibliographies on conservation, where they may be helpful, and recommend that the IUPN staff may be able to do this work.

We recommend the encouragement of the establishment of museums and exhibitions, which may serve varied groups in the fields of nature protection.

We consider that in an increasingly urban civilization, it is essential that education on nature protection must be given for use in cities and country and in a form suitable for legislators and the population both young and old.

Resolution: The General Assembly has taken acknowledgement of the report of the Education Committee and referred this report to the Executive Board to investigate all the possibilities and if possible to suggest all measures discussed in it.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION

The Committee agrees that the "Friends of IUPN" should be incorporated in the Union itself, and comprise three categories bearing the following names.

1. Friends = minimum annual contribution \$ 2
2. Donators = minimum annual contribution \$ 10
3. Benefactors = minimum life contribution \$ 100

The following advantages can be granted to these three categories:

1. Subscription to the Union's Bulletin
2. Subscription to the Union's Bulletin
25 % reduction on all publication (only on one book of each edition)
3. In the addition to the advantages given to the second category, the right to be invited to technical meetings of the Union.

The names of benefactors will be published in the Bulletin.

The Executive Board will decide whether it is possible for children's groups to be registered as donators.

After discussion of the resolution prepared by the Technical Meeting concerning Item III, the Commission made certain suggestions which were incorporated in the text of these resolutions.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE FIFTH TECHNICAL MEETING
OF I.U.P.N. AND APPROVED BY THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Item I: Protection of Arctic Fauna

Resolution n° 1: The technical meeting recommends that a standing Committee be appointed to consider the status and the preservation of Arctic Fauna. The following persons will be designated if willing to serve:

Chairman: Prof.R. Spärck (Denmark)

Members: K. Curry-Lindahl (Sweden)
J. Dunbar (Canada)
W.A. Elknis (U.S.A.)
I. Sivertsen (Norway)
M. Siivonen (Finland)

Secretary: Chr.Vibe (Denmark)

Resolution n°2: The technical meeting recommends that the following resolution be sent to the governments concerned:

"The International Union for the Protection of Nature at its meeting in Copenhagen, received reports of severe reduction in numbers of many arctic and high boreal animals. The Union respectfully suggests to the Swedish and Norwegian Governments that they should consider whether better protection could not advantageously be given to the lynx (Lynx lynx), the brown bear (Ursus arctos), and the gyr-falcon (Falco rusticolus); also whether some protection might be afforded the wolverine (Gulo gulo), even if only by the removal of the bounty, at present given for its destruction. The same resolution should be addressed to the Finnish Government, excluding, however, the gyr-falcon which is already protected in Finland.

Resolution n° 3: The technical meeting considered the protection of arctic marine mammals including walrus, seals and polar bears. As the preservation of these animals is a matter of economic and scientific concern and as, owing to the animals habits, the question is essentially an international one, the participants of the meeting suggest that countries concerned should consider co-operation with a view to preparing an international convention for the preservation of marine mammals of the arctic.

Item II: EFFECTS OF MODERN INSECTICIDES ON MAMMALS, BIRDS AND INSECTS

The technical meeting proposes the adoption of the following resolutions in addition to those voted at Lake Success in 1949:

Resolution n°1: Whereas we must find ways of avoiding the destruction of beneficial and harmless plants and animals caused by the use of various chemical control products, the meeting recommends that:

a) the most specific product shall be used and it shall be applied by the method which will produce the least hazard to other wild life;

b) the quality and quantity of the product used shall be in strict accordance with recommendations put forward by official scientific bodies;

c) if wide-scale applications appear to be necessary, possible effects be fully studied, as regards local conditions, by a qualified biologist and all desirable measures be strictly implemented;

d) if there are effective biological or sanitary controls or cultural practices which are less dangerous than the proposed chemical treatment, these should be given preference.

Resolution n°2: Whereas information on control chemicals already in use is inadequate to prevent complex and noxious effects, and whereas new chemicals are being developed continually upon which information is completely lacking, now therefore be it resolved that:

a) the IUPN urges that the manufacturers and distributors of the chemicals as well as governments and private scientific institutions, be encouraged to conduct such research as is necessary to prevent damage to beneficial and harmless organisms;

b) each government should set up a committee to collect and correlate information on the effects of chemical control products on all wild life, this information to be freely exchanged and circulated through the medium of IUPN;

c) that approaches be made to official bodies and to industrialists requesting them to publish folders, posters, pamphlets, printed notices on wrappers, in order to call the attention of users to the dangers of an inconsiderate use of chemical control products.

And last,

the meeting recommends, that IUPN consider the preparation and distribution of a popular pamphlet concerning the dangers to fauna and flora caused by the misuse of chemical application.

Item III: METHODS AND MEANS OF PUBLICITY FOR NATURE PROTECTION

1.- The technical meeting called at Copenhagen, August 25 to September 3, 1954, considers that one of the most important tasks of IUPN is to collect information and distribute it, that the collection of such information is being carried out in a satisfactory manner, but that emphasis should be put on distribution.

Therefore recommends:

a) that a Press Service should be established at IUPN's headquarters in Brussels, that would stencil all worthwhile and reliable information as soon as it is received at the Secretariat.

b) that this information should be sent out to Press agents designated by IUPN in as many countries as practicable who would assume the task of sending it out to the press, radio stations etc. The Press agents should be connected with organizations concerned with nature protection.

c) that these agents should also be asked to distribute the resolutions passed at IUPN's meetings to the Press, as well as to specialized magazines according to the subject, for instance to engineers' publications when hydro-electric projects are concerned, or to teachers' magazines in the case of educational problems, etc.

d) that these agents should forward to IUPN all pertinent and interesting information available in their country.

e) that people wishing to use articles, illustrations or plates from other countries can apply directly to the IUPN agents without payment of fees.

2. The technical meeting, conscious of the fact that radio broadcasts are a powerful means of calling the attention of the public to the necessity of nature protection and the conservation of natural resources,

recommends that the Executive Board, the members of the Union and all bodies concerned should use the radio as a mean of dissemination and suggests amongst other methods:

1) that short programmes lasting two to five minutes should be sent to broadcasting stations, either as a text or, if possible, the tape recordings to be read during intermissions, if they cannot be used otherwise;

2) that the "Ask a question panels" methods and other similar programmes should be used in order to disseminate the objectives of nature protection and conservation of natural resources.

3. The technical meeting, conscious of the efficacy of films as a means of dissemination of nature protection and conservation of natural resources ideas, considering the work done by the Union following a contract passed with Unesco, aimed at the collection of documentation on films concerning the above mentioned subjects, recommends that the Executive Board of IUPN:

a) attempts to prepare and publish a catalogue of films which could be distributed to various interested bodies. Regular supplements to this catalogue should also be issued and distributed.

b) studies the possibility of facilitating the loan and circulation of these films throughout the world.

c) arranges if practicable to have a stock of films, either at the headquarters of IUPN or on one or several continents.

d) attempts to obtain assistance of experts in cinematography in order to improve, if so requested, the presentation of films already prepared.

e) attempts the publication of running comments for silent films and statements to introduce sound films prepared in various languages.

f) encourages producers to incorporate the notion of nature protection in popular films shown to the public.

4. The technical meeting conscious of the efficacy of visual aids when teaching adults or children the notion of nature protection and conservation of resources, if such methods are based on sound scientific data and if they are prepared in a simple and comprehensive manner,

expresses the hope that the Executive Board of IUPN shall consider the preparation of several copies of a standard exhibit to be lent to all organizations concerned,

recommends that all members of IUPN and other organizations interested in the dissemination of similar ideas as well as governments should contribute:

a) to the organization of nature protection exhibitions on a national, regional and local scale;

b) to the establishment of nature protection and conservation of natural resources sections in the existing museums of natural history;

c) to the establishment of small educational museums where items of local interest would be exhibited and demonstrations given of the interdependence of natural elements and nature protection. This should be especially considered in areas of easy access to tourists and children;

d) to the publication and distribution of a guide on the best methods of preparing exhibits on nature protection;

e) to the launching of an itinerant international exhibition on nature protection.

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