

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NATURE

PROCEEDINGS  
AND  
R E P O R T S  
OF THE  
THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Held in CARACAS (Venezuela), 3 to 9 September 1952

at the  
Colegio de Medicos de Venezuela.

STATUTORY MEETINGS

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

42 rue Montoyer, Brussels.

1952

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NATURE



PROCEEDINGS  
AND  
R E P O R T S  
OF THE  
THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Held in CARACAS (Venezuela), 3 to 9 September 1952

at the

Colegio de Medicos de Venezuela.

STATUTORY MEETINGS

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

42 rue Montoyer, Brussels.

1952

## F O R E W O R D

In accordance with Resolution N° 55 of the Brussels Assembly, the International Union for the Protection of Nature held, at Caracas, simultaneous sessions of the statutory-General Assembly and a Technical Meeting.

The Secretariat apologizes to the members of the Union and to participants of the General Assembly for the delay in publication of this Section, which can be attributed to the inadequacy of the means at its disposal. In addition to the four statutory sessions of the Third General Assembly of the Union, the following pages include as annexes: the report of the Secretary-General, the statement of accounts, reports of special commissions, draft resolutions, resolutions of the Technical Meeting which were approved by the General Assembly, etc. The inclusion of this material will allow the reader to acquire a full view of the meeting.

It is emphasized that the enclosed texts are concerned only with the statutory General Assembly, that is, a report of the work of the first and last days of the Caracas meeting, the 3rd and 9th of September, 1952. Between these dates there were three days of technical meetings (4th, 5th and 8th September) and the memorable week-end of the excursion to the Rancho Grande National Park.

The Proceedings of the five sessions of the Technical Meeting and approximately one hundred and fifty papers submitted for the discussions will be included in a separate publication, generously financed by the Venezuelan Organizing Committee for the Caracas Assembly. This volume, in the three working languages, Spanish, French and English, will unfortunately be delayed for several months, first because the records sent from Venezuela to Brussels did not arrive until the end of December and secondly for the same reason publication of this portion was delayed - the lack of personnel.

X                    X  
                          X

The Union members to whom these proceedings are addressed will read of certain appeals to which they should not remain indifferent. More than ever at this time, when the tasks of the Union have been greatly multiplied and the financial assistance of Unesco is unfortunately to be considerably reduced, the Secretariat ought to have the support of all members of the Union in its activities. An international union worthy of the name can only function when its activities are supported by all of the organizations united under its leadership,

Among the most outstanding tasks to which the efforts of the Union are being devoted at present is the preparation of an Atlas of Nature Reserves in the World, carefully and attractively presented, with photographs and maps, which a specialized Dutch publishing house plans to issue in 1953.

All members of the IUPN who are able and anxious to contribute data and photographs to this project should contact the Secretariat as soon as possible. They will at the same time be co-operating in a task of utmost importance for the Union and in the useful distribution of detailed and up-to-date information on the achievements of their country in the establishment of reserve areas.

Another opportunity offered by the following proceedings is to be found in Assembly Resolution N° 95 concerning the Union's plan to prepare the promulgation of a universal charter for the protection of nature, to be called the "Caracas Manifest". The text drafted by the committee was submitted only for a vote of approval in principle, as time did not allow for a discussion of the particular provisions of each article. But allowance has been made for anyone who desires to suggest modifications or additions, which will be taken into account as far as possible for the final publication. The text presented at Caracas is reproduced herein, and the Union will welcome criticisms and advice.

In conclusion, this is an excellent opportunity to repeat once again that the Union's modest Bulletin, published every two months at the cost of very great effort, perseveres in its endeavour to "publish information considered to be of international importance", and the Union expects that its members will not only act as local distributors of the information Bulletin but also as its authors. The appeal which appears in each issue of the Bulletin has unfortunately failed to arouse much response. Therefore we do not hesitate to repeat here: "Whenever a difficult problem, a disturbing situation, an interesting experience, new protective legislation, or useful offers of co-operation or exchange are brought to our attention with a short and concise note, it will be distributed as soon as possible through the medium of these columns. Such help from our readers will enable us to increase the size and scope of our Bulletin, thus increasing our service to them. We might also hope to appear more frequently and in larger circulation".

The Secretariat of the I.U.P.N.

December 25, 1952

## LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

G = Délégué gouvernemental	G = Government delegate
D = Délégué d'une organisation	D = Delegate of organization
OG= Observateur gouvernemental	OG= Observer of government
OD= Observateur d'une <u>organisation</u>	OD= Observer of organization

## AFRIQUE OCCIDENTALE FRANCAISE - FRENCH WEST AFRICA

A. Villiers	D	Institut Français d'Afrique Noire
-------------	---	-----------------------------------

## ALLEMAGNE - GERMANY

W. Burhenne	OG	Deutsche Bundesrepublik
	D	Schutzgemeinschaft Deutsches Wild E.V.
F. Gessner	OG	Deutsche Bundesrepublik
	D	Deutscher Naturschutzring
H. Klose	D	Arbeitsgemeinschaft Deutscher Beauftragter für Naturschutz und Landschaftspflege
	D	Verein Naturschutzpark
H.W. Meyer-Lohse	OG	Deutsche Bundesrepublik

## ANTILLES NEERLANDAISES - NETHERLAND ANTILLES

B.M. Chumaceiro	G	Paye-Bas (Gouvernement des Antilles Néerlandaises)
J.H. Westermann	G	Pays-Bas (Gouvernement des Antilles Néerlandaises)
	D	Natuurwetenschappelijke Werkgroep Nederlandse Antillen

## ARGENTINE - ARGENTINA

S. Horovitz	OD	Instituto Nacional de Agricultura
-------------	----	-----------------------------------

## AUSTRALIE - AUSTRALIA

F. Packard	OD	National Parks Association of Queensland
J.H. Westermann	D	Wild Life Preservation Society of Australia

## AUTEICHE - AUSTRIA

V. Vareschi	D	Institut für Naturschutz
-------------	---	--------------------------

## BELGIQUE - BELGIUM

L. Colot	OG	Gouvernement
W. Robyns	G	Gouvernement
	D	Institut des Parcs Nationaux du Congo Belge
	D	Société Royale de Botanique de Belgique
	D	Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique
	OD	Commission Royale des Monuments et des Sites

## BKESIL - BRAZIL

O.M. de Oliveira Pinto	OD	Secretaria de Agricultura de Sao Paulo
------------------------	----	--

CANAPA - CANADA

O. Fournier	D	Société Canadienne d'Histoire Naturelle
	OD	Université de Montréal
H. Lloyd	D	Pan American Section of the International Committee for Bird Preservation
	D	Canadian Section of the I.C.B.P.
	OD	American Ornithologists' Union

CHILI - CHILE

C. Tanez Bravo	OG	Ministerio de Educacion
	OG	Ministerio de Agricultura
	D	Consejo Nacional de Proteccion a la Naturaleza

COLOMBIE - COLOMBIA

M. Anibal Melo	OD	Federacion Nacional de Cafeteros do Colombia
P. Beltran	OD	Sociedad de Agricultores de Columbia
R. Mejia Franco	OD	Federacion Nacional de Cafeteros de Colombia
E. Perez Arbelaez	OG	Gouvernement
	OD	Instituto Geografico de Colombia "Augustin Codazzi"
	OD	Universidad de Los Andes

COSTA RICA - COSTA RICA

L.R. Holdridge	OD	Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agricolas
J. Tossi	OD	Instituto Intaramericano de Ciencias Agricolas
	OD	Pan American Union

DANEMARK - DENMARK

A. Hansen	G	Gouvernement
-----------	---	--------------

E3PAGNE - SPAIN

C. Diaz Ungria	OD	Sociedad de Ciencias Naturales La Salle
----------------	----	---

ETATS-UNIS - UNITED STATES

R.P. Allen	D	National Audubon Society
J.R. Camp	OD	American International Association
H. Bonnett	OD	Department of Agriculture of the USA
S.F. Briggs	D	National Audubon Society

H.J. Coolidge	D	American Committee for International Wildlife Protection
	D	National Parks Association
	D	National Research Council
	D	The Conservation Foundation
	D	Standing Committee on Pacific Con- servation
J. Delacour	D	International Committee for Bird Preservation
R. Dieffenbach	OD	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
D. Dingley	D	National Audubon Society
E.W.Ellison	OD	U.S. Navy Department
F.R. Fosberg	D	Standing Committee on Pacific Conservation
	OD	U.S. Geological Survey
I.N.Gabrielson	D	National Research Council
	D	Wildlife Management Institute
S. Graham	OD	Soil Conservation Service
R. Gregg	OD	National Park Service
J. Kempton	OD	American Embassy in Caracas
J.W.Livermore	OD	Agricultural Society of America
	OD	Cooper Ornithological Club
O. Murie	D	Wilderness Society
F. Packard	D	National Parks Association
	OD	Defenders of Furbearers
L. Pohl	D	The Nature Conservancy
R.H. Pough	D	American Museum of Natural History
	OD	Garden Club of America
S. Dillon Ripley	D	New York Zoological Society
	D	International Committee for Bird Preservation (Pan American Section - U.S.Section)
A.W. Smith	OD	Congress of Industrial Organizations
	D	National Parks Association
L.W. Swift	OD	U.S. Forest Service
Ray Thomas	OD	Agricultural Society of America
W. Vogt	D	The Nature Conservancy
	OD	Planned Parenthood Federation of America
R. Westwood	D	American Nature Association
A. Wetmore	OD	Smithsonian Institution
	D	American Committee for International Wild Life Protection
J.T. Zimmer	D	American Museum of Natural History
	D	American Ornithologists'Union

FRANCE - FRANCE

J. Berlioz	D	Société Ornithologique de France
	D	Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle
R. Heim	D	Académie des Sciences
	D	Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle
	D	Société de Chimie Biologique
	D	Société de Biogéographie
	OD	Comité Supérieur de la Protection de la Nature dans les territoires d'O.Mer
	OD	Conseil National de la Protection de la Nature
	OD	Pacific Science Association

H. Humbert	D	Académie des Sciences
	D	Fédération Française des Sociétés de Sciences Naturelles
G.H. Lestel	D	Société de Biogéographie
	OD	Ministère de l'Education Nationale
	OD	Conseil National de Protection de la Nature en France
F. de Maublanc	OD	L'Electricité de France
HAITI - HAITI		
R. Ambroise	OG	Gouvernement
ITALIE - ITALY		
A. Rota	OD	Ambassade d'Italie à Caracas
JAPON - JAPAN		
K. Tanaka	D	National Parks Association
	OD	National Park Service
	OD	Resources Council, Economic Stabilization Board
MEXIQUE - MEXICO		
E. Beltran	D	Asociacion Mexicana de Proteccion a la Naturaleza
	OD	Sociedad Mexicana de Historia Natural
	OD	Escuela Normal Superior y Escuela de Ciencias Biologicas
M. Herrejon	D	A sociacion Mexicana de Proteccion a la Naturaleza
NICARAGUA - NICARAGUA		
R. Schick	OG	Gouvernement
NOUVELLE ZELANDE - NEW ZEALAND		
Ph. Barclay-Smith	D	Forest and Bird Protection Society
PAYS-BAS - NETHERLANDS		
M.C. Bloemers	G	Gouvernement (Pays-Bas et Nlle Guinée)
G.A. Brouwer	D	Vereniging tot Behoud van Natuur- monumenten in Nederland
	D	Contact Commissie voor Natuur- en Landschapsbescherming
	D	Nederlandse Commissie voor Interna- tionale Natuurbescherming
	D	Nederlandse Vereniging tot Bescherming van Vogels
	D	Voorlopige Natuurbeschermingsraad



PARAGUAY - PARAGUAY

P. Tirado-Sulsona OD The Institute of Inter-American  
Affairs  
OD Division of Agriculture and Natural  
Resources

PEROU - PERU

O. Gonzales Tafur OD Banco de Fomento Agropecuaria del  
Peru  
C. Llosa Belaunde OD Cia Administradora del Guano  
P. Venturo OD Cia Administradora del Guano

ROYAUME UNI- UNITED KINGDOM

Ph. Barclay-Smith OG Government  
D British Co-ordinating Committee for  
Nature Conservation  
D International Committee for Bird  
Preservation (British Section)

REPUBLIQUE BOMINICAINE - DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

M. Canela Lazaro OG Gouvernement

SUEDE - SWEDEN

N. Dahlbeck OG Gouvernement  
D Svenska Naturskyddsföreningen

SUISSE - SWITZERLAND

Ch.J. Bernard D Association de Propagande pour la  
Protection des Oiseaux  
D Ligue Suisse pour la Protection de  
la Nature  
D Société Romande pour l'étude et la  
protection des Oiseaux  
OD "Ala" Société suisse pour la Protec-  
tion des Oiseaux  
OD Societa Ticinese per la Conservazione  
delle Bolleze Naturali ed Artistiche  
W. Fuchss G Gouvernement  
H. Giron OG Légation de Suisse

SURINAM - SURINAM

D.C. Geyskes G Paye-Bas (Gouvernement du Surinam)

URUGUAY - URUGUAY

F. Mane-Garzon OD Museo de Historia Natural de  
Montevideo  
CA. Torres de la Llosa OD Comision Nacional Protectora de la  
Fauna Indigena

VENEZUELA - VENEZUELA

R. Alamo Ibarra	OD	Ministerio de Agricultura y Cria
E. Alcala de Armas	D	Sociedad Venezolana de Ciencias Naturales
J.M. Alcala Erminy	OD	Rotary Club de Caracas
E.A. Alcega	OD	Shell Caribbean Petroleum Company
J. Alsina	OD	Shell Caribbean Petroleum Company
F. Alvarez Sotillo	OD	Ministerio de Educacion Nacional
C. Anglade	D	Sociedad Venezolana de Ciencias Naturales
	OD	C.A. La Electricidad de Caracas
L. Aristeguieta	OD	Ministerio de Agricultura y Cria
	OD	Asociacion Venezolana para el Avance de la Ciencia
M. Arocha	OD	Décima Conferencia Interamericana
R. Avelado H.	OD	Coleccion Ornothologica Phelps
A. Ayala	OD	Instituto Nacional de Obras Sanitarias
E. de Bellard Pietri	D	Sociedad Venezolana de Ciencias Naturales
J.M. Berrizbeitia	OD	Camara Agricola de Venezuela
L. Berti	OD	Division de Malariologia, Direccion de Salud Publica, Ministerio de Sanidad y Asistencia Social
P. Blanco Gasperi	OD	Rotary Club de Caracas
L. Bonisoli	OD	Ministerio de Agricultura y Cria
J.S. Briceno Briceno	OD	Ministerio de Fomento
A.J. Buschi	OD	Universidad de los Andes
A. Bustillos	OD	Rotary Club de Caracas
A. Calatrava	OD	Instituto Agrario Nacional
J. Camero Zamora	OD	Ministerio de Agricultura y Cria
L. Carbonell	OD	Asociacion venezolana para el Avance de la Ciencia
G. Cardenas Faria	OD	Rotary Club de Caracas
J. de Las Casas	D	Sociedad Venezolana de Ciencias Naturales
J. B. Castillo	OD	Ministerio de Agricultura y Cria
M. Centeno	OD	Colegio de Ingenieros de Venezuela
M.M. Christoffel	OD	Ministerio de Agricultura y Cria
J.R. Coronel	OD	Ministerio de Agricultura y Cria
H.A. Curran	OD	Ministerio de Agricultura y Cria
A. Dehn	D	Sociedad Venezolana de Ciencias Naturales
E. Delgado	OD	Ministerio de Agricultura y Cria
L.H. Delgado Artiles	OD	Colegio de Ingenieros de Venezuela
G. Derlon	OD	Rotary Club de Caracas
C. Diaz Ungria	D	Sociedad Venezolana de Ciencias Naturales
E. Dominguez Michel-angeli	OD	Gobierno
W. Dupouy	D	Sociedad Venezolana de Ciencias Naturales

H.B. Featherston	D.	Sociedad Venezolana de Ciencias Naturales
L.A. Fernandez	OD	Ministerio de Agricultura y Cria
F. Fernandez Yepes	OD	Ministerio de Agricultura y Cria
	OD	Universidad Central de Venezuela
D. Ferrer Fernandez	OD	Ministerio para Obras Publicas
L. E. Galavis	OD	Colegio de Ingenieros de Venezuela
J.R..Garcia	OD	Ministerio de Agricultura y Cria
B. Gerbella	OD	Ministerio de Agricultura y Cria
J.A. Giacopini	D	Sociedad Venezolana de Ciencias Naturales
	OD	Shell Caribbean Petroleum Company
H. Gines	OD	Colegio de Ciencias Naturales La Salle
R. Godoy Castro	OD	Ministerio de Fomento
U.R. Gomez Villarroel	OD	Ministerio de Agricultura y Cria
	OD	Instituto Agrario Nacional
J.J. Gonzalez Matheus	OD	Ministerio de Agricultura y Cria
H. Gonzalez	OD	Universidad de los Andes
	OD	Colegio de Ingenieros de Venezuela
M. Gonzalez Molina	OD	Universidad de los Andes
	OD	Colegio de Ingenieros de Venezuela
M.A. Gonzalez Vale	OD	Ministerio de Agricultura y Cria
E.M. Green	OD	Shell Caribbean Petroleum Company
C. Guinand	OD	Colegio de Ingenieros de Venezuela
J. Heilman	OD	Consejo do Bienestar rural
A. Hernandez	OD	Instituto Nacional de Obras Sanitarias
H. Hernandez Carabano	D	Sociedad Venezolana de Ciencias Naturales
	OD	Colegio de Ingenieros de Venezuela
	OD	Ministerio de Agricultura y Cria
S. Horovitz	OD	Instituto Nacional de Agricultura
W. Jaffa	OD	Asociacion Venezolana para el Avance de la Ciencia
R. de Jongh	D	Sociedad Venezolana de Ciencias Naturales
P. Kiener	OD	Universidad de los Andes
H. Lamprecht	OD	Universidad de los Andes
N. Larralde	OD	Camara Agricola de Venezuela
T. Lasser	D	Sociedad Venezolana de Ciencias Naturales
	OD	Ministerio de Agricultura y Cria
	OD	Asociacion Venezolana para el Avance de la Ciencia
R. de Leon	OD	Colegio de Ingenieros de Venezuela
C.A. Lindorf	OD	Centro excursionista "Augustin Codazzi"
	OD	Liceo "Fermin Toro"
G. Lovera	D	Sociedad Venezolana de Ciencias Naturales
G. Malaguti	OD	Instituto Nacional de Agricultura
A. Mancewicz	OD	Instituto Nacional de Obras Sanitarias
F.A. Marco Chacin	OD	Centro excursionista "Augustin Codazzi"
F. Martinez	OD	Ministerio de Educacion
B. Mazzani	OD	Instituto Nacional de Agricultura
C. Medina Sanchez	OD	Instituto Agrario Nacional
L.J. Medina	OD	Instituto Nacional de Agricultura
A. Michelangeli	OD	Colegio de Ingenieros de Venezuela
E. Mondolfi	D	Sociedad Venezolana de Ciencias Naturales
R. Munoz Tebar	OD	Coleccion Ornithologica Phelps
R. Nones	OD	Instituto de Ferrocarriles
A. Ortega	OD	Centro excursionista "Augustin Codazzi"

M. Osorio	OD	Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
G. Padilla	OD	Colegio de Ingenieros de Venezuela
J. Padron	OD	"Revista Shell"
F. Pantin	D	Sociedad Venezolana de Ciencias Naturales
S. Pérez Pérez	OD	Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
W.H.Phelps	OD	Coleccion Ornitologica Phelps
	OD	Instituto de Ciencias Naturales
	D	Sociedad Venezolana de Ciencias Naturales
	OD	Universidad Nacional de Colombia
W.H.Phelps Jr.	D	Sociedad Venezolana de Ciencias Naturales
	OD	Coleccion Ornitologica Phelps
	OD	The Wilson Ornithological Club
J.G. Pieretti	OD	Instituto Nacional de Obras Sanitarias
O. Poggioli	OD	Ministerio de Agriculture y Cria
R. Pulgar López	OD	Instituto Nacional de Obras Sanitarias
J. Racenis	OD	Universidad Central de Venezuela
G. Ramirez Villamediana	OD	Instituto Agrario Nacional
A. Righi	D	Sociedad Venezolana de Ciencias Naturales
A. Requena	OD	Federacion Medica Venezolana
J.M. Riskey	OD	Rotary Club de Caracas
L.A. Rivas	D	Sociedad Venezolana de Ciencias Naturales
R. Rivero	OD	Ministerio de Educacion Nacional
A. Rivas Larralde	OD	Ministerio de Agricultura y Cria
W. Rojas Gil	OD	Ministerio de Agricultura y Cria
C.Ruiz Martinez	OD	Ministerio de Agricultura y Cria
J. Schmidke	OD	Ministerio de Agricultura y Cria
L. Schnee	OD	Universidad Central de Venezuela
H. I.Soltero	OD	Rotary Club de Caracas
F.A. Sotillo	OD	Ministerio de Educacion
F. Tamayo	OD	Ministerio de Agricultura y Cria
E. Tejera	D	Sociedad Venezolana de Ciencias Naturales
D. Texera	OD	Universidad Central de Venezuela
H.W. Thoms	D	Sociedad Venezolana de Ciencias Naturales
R. Urbano	OD	Colsccion Ornitologica Phelps
A. Uslar Pietri	D	Sociedad Venezolana de Ciencias Naturales
	D	Comité Internacional para la Proteccion de las Aves
E. Villasmil	OD	Ministerio de Agricultura y Cria
F.A. Vilaeha	OD	International General Electric
A. de Veer	D	Sociedad Venezolana de Ciencias Naturales
E.G.Vogelsang	OD	Universidad Central de Venezuela'
L.Wannoni	OD	Colegio de Ingenieros de Venezuela
F.H. Weibezahn	OD	Ministerio de Agricultura y Cria
G.Zuloaga	D	American Geographical Society
	D	Sociedad Venezolana do Ciencias Naturales
G. Wallis	OD	Ministerio de Obras Publicas

ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES  
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Commission Internationale pour la Protection des Regions Alpines:  
International Commission for the Protection of Alpines Regions!

D  
D Charles J. Bernard  
D W. Burhenne

Commission Internationale des Industries Agricoles  
International Commission for Agricultural Industries  
OD Charles J. Bernard

Comité International pour la Protection des Oiseaux  
International Committee for Bird Preservation

D J. Delacour  
D Ph. Barclay-Smith

Inter-american Institute of Agricultural Sciences  
OD L.R. Holdridge

Office International pour la Protection de la Nature  
International Office for the Protection of Nature  
D Charles J. Bernard

Pacific Science Association  
D Roger Heim

Standing Committee on Pacific Conservation  
D H.J. Coolidge  
D F.R. Fosberg

Unesco: Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'Education la Science et la Culture  
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization  
OD Mrs. Thierry-Mieg

Union Internationale des Sciences Biologiques  
International Union of Biological Sciences  
OD R. Heim

Union panaméricaine  
Pan American Union  
CD L.R. Holdridge

Union Internationale de Directeurs de Jardins Zoologiques  
International Union of Directors of Zoological Gardens  
D J. Delacour

COMITE ORGANISATEUH YENEZUELIEN - VENEZUELAN ORGANIZIHG COMMITTEE

presidents W.H. Phelps Jr.  
Membres: E. Tejera  
T. Lasser  
M.A. Gonzalez Vale  
G.A. Lovera  
G. Zuloaga  
F. Pantin  
J. de las Casas  
E. De Bellard Pietri  
E. Mondolfi  
Secrétaire: H. Hernandez Carabano  
General

MEMBRES PRESENTS DU CONSEIL EXECUTIF DE L'UIPN

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE IUPN PRESENT

Président: Charles J. Bernard Suisse  
Vice-Présidents: Roger Heim France  
H.J.Coolidge Etats-Unis

Membres: Miss Ph.Barclay-Smith Royaume-Uni  
MM. M.C. Bloemers Pays-Bas  
H. Humbert France  
W.H.Phelps Jr. Venezuela  
W. Vogt Etats-Unis  
N. Dahlbeck Suede  
I.N. Gabrielson Président de la Commission de l'Education  
President of the Education Commission  
R.W. Westwood président de la Commission de l'Infor-  
mation au public  
President of the Commission on Public  
Information

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

BUREAU ET SECRETARIAT - GENERAL COMMITTEE AND SECRETARIAT

Présidents d'Honneur: S.E. Monsieur Pedro Jose Lara Peña,  
Honorary Presidents: Ministre de l'Agriculture du Venezuela  
S.E. Monsieur L.E. Gomez Ruiz,  
Ministre des Affaires Etrangères  
du Venezuela

Président: Charles J. Bernard (Suisse)  
Vice-Présidents: M. le Ministre de Belgique au Venezuela  
M. le Ministre du Danemark au Venezuela  
M. le Ministre des Pays-Bas au Venezuela  
M. le Ministre de Suisse au Venezuela  
M. M.A. Gonzalez Vale (Venezuela)  
M. S. Pérez Pérez (Venezuela)

Secrétaire General  
Secretary General: J.-P. Harroy (UIPN)

Secrétaire General Adjoint: H. Hernandez Carabano (Venezuela)  
Assistant Secretary General

Secrétaire Administrative  
Administrative Secretary: line Marguerite Carao (UIPN)

Service des Documents  
Documents Officer: Fred Id. Packard (Etats-Unis)

Service de Traduction  
Translation Officer: Hrs. Annette Flugger (Etats-Unis)

First Sitting (8th Meeting of the Assembly)

Wednesday, 3 September, 1952 at 10:50 a.m.

The meeting was opened by the President, Mr. Charles J. Bernard, who made a short speech of welcome.

Approval of the Proceedings of the last meeting

The Proceedings of the seventh meeting of the Assembly (23 October, 1950) were unanimously approved.

Credentials Committee

Members of this Committee were Messrs. W. Burhenne (Germany), R. Dieffenbach (U.S.A.) and F. Pantin (Venezuela). Under the chairmanship of Mr. Dieffenbach the committee verified the credentials of the delegates and announced that at the time of voting there would be twenty-three votes, eight for governments, twelve for public services and societies, and three for international organizations.

N. B. During the meeting the number was increased by the addition of new members of the Union, bringing the count to twenty-nine votes; governments, eight, international organizations, four, and public services and societies, seventeen.

Resolution 61: BUREAU OF THE ASSEMBLY

By virtue of the rules of procedure, Messrs. Charles J. Bernard and Jean-Paul Harroy will respectively fill the offices of President and Secretary-General throughout the Session. Six Vice-Presidents were elected: Their Excellencies the Ministers of Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands and Switzerland, at Caracas, and Messrs. Gonzales Vale and S. Perez Perez, respectively Forestry Director and Director of the Department of International Organizations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Venezuela.

Resolution 62: AGENDA OF THE ASSEMBLY

The agenda for the Third General Assembly was approved as it stood in the preparatory documents for this session.

Resolution 63: CALENDAR OF THE ASSEMBLY

The calendar of the Third General Assembly was adopted as shown in the annex to the Agenda for the present meeting. This covers both the statutory meetings and those of a technical nature.

Resolution 64: NEW MEMBERS OF THE UNION

On the recommendation of the Executive Board, thirty-three new members were admitted to the Union by the Assembly. These are:

- Austria:  
Institut für Naturschutz
- Belgium:  
Fondation pour Favoriser l'Etude Scientifique  
des Parcs Nationaux du Congo Belge  
Institut National pour l'Etude Agronomique du  
Congo Belge  
Ministère des Colonies de Belgique  
Muséo Rojral du Congo Belge  
Les Réserves Ornithologiques de Belgique  
Touring Club de Belgique
- Belgian Congo:  
Union Congolaise pour la Protection de la Nature
- Ceylon:  
Ceylon Game and Fauna Protection Society
- Chile:  
Consejo Nacional de Protección a la Naturaleza
- France:  
Société Nationale d'Acclimatation de France  
Société d'Histoire Naturelle de l'Aisne  
Société des Sciences Naturelles d'Autun  
Société d'Histoire Naturelle de l'Yonne  
Société Géologique de France  
Société Géologique du Nord de la France  
Société des Sciences Naturelles de Seine et Oise  
Société Zoologique de France  
Société des Sciences Naturelles de l'Ouest de la  
France
- Germany:  
Arbeitsgemeinschaft Deutscher Beauftragter für  
Natursehutz und Landschaftspflege  
Bund für Natursehutz in Bayern  
Schutzgemeinschaft Deutsches Wild E.V.
- Greece:  
Hellenic Society for the Protection of Nature
- Italy:  
Centro Appenninico
- Japan:  
National Parks Association of Japan
- Madagascar:  
Société des Amis du Parc Botanique et Zoologique  
de Tsimbazaza
- Netherlands:  
Conseil Provisoire pour la Protection de la  
Nature
- Netherlands Antilles - Curacao  
Natuurwetenschappelijke Werkgroep
- Union of South Africa:  
The Natal Parks, Game and Fish Preservation Board



United Kingdom:

Association of School Natural History Societies  
National Federation of Young Farmers' Clubs

United States of America:

The Wildlife Society

International:

Commission Internationale pour la Protection  
des Régions Alpines

The President extended a cordial welcome to all new members, and especially to those whose representatives were present at the Assembly.

Resolution 64a: CONSEQUENT TO THE PRECEDING RESOLUTION

The "Sveriges Ornithologiska Förening" (Sweden) may send a telegraphic request for membership in the IUPN shortly. In anticipation of this possibility, the Assembly conditionally admits the said Society as a member of the Union.

Resolution 65: RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR TECHNICAL MEETINGS

Upon the proposal of the Venezuelan Organizing Committee, rules of procedure for the technical meetings of the organization were formulated. The rules of procedure as drafted for the Caracas meeting were examined by the Assembly and unanimously adopted as shown in the Annex to the Agenda under reference UIPN/A.G.3/9/R.T./d.

Resolution 66: CHOICE OF PROPOSED MEMBERS OF THE BUREAU OF THE TECHNICAL MEETING

Article 2 of the rules of procedure of the preceding resolution provided that the Executive Board of the IUPN should propose candidates for election as President, Vice-Presidents, and Discussion Leader. It was announced that the proposal of the Executive Board was as follows: Mr. W. H. Phelps, Jr., President of the Venezuelan Society of Natural Sciences, as President; Messrs. C. A. Barreda (Peru) and Hugh Bennett (USA) as Vice-Presidents; and Mr. W. Vogt (USA) as Discussion Leader.

The meeting was adjourned at 12 noon.

After the meeting, the participants visited the National Pantheon of Caracas to make a floral offering at the tomb of the Liberator Simon Bolivar.

Second Sitting (9th Meeting of the Assembly)

Wednesday, 3 September, 1952, at 5:00 p.m.

The meeting was opened at 3:00 p.m. by Mr. Charles J. Bernard, President.

Resolution 67: FINANCE AID BUDGET COMMITTEE

A Finance and Budget Committee was established, charged with seeking ways to obtain more resources' for the IUPN and also to fix the administrative and working budget for the forthcoming biennial period. This group, to which the Executive Board has formulated certain recommendations (see Decisions N°s. 245, 246 and 247), was composed of the following:

Messrs. M. C. Bloemers	(Netherlands)
N. Dahlbeck	(Sweden)
R. Gregg	(U.S.A.)
G. Lestel	(France)
E. Tejera	(Venezuela)
C. Yanez Bravo	(Chile)

Resolution 68: NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE

Messrs. G. Brouwer	(Netherlands)
G. Lestel	(France)
R. Pough	(U. S. A.)

were appointed members of the' Nominations Committee charged with the preparation of proposals for the Assembly for the nomination of the President, one Vice-President, and four members of the Executive Board.

Resolution 69: PROGRAMME COMMITTEE

A programme committee was established to formulate a programme of activities, together with the Finance and Budget Committee and the Education Commission, for presentation to the Executive Board at its meeting on September 8th. Members of this Committee were:

Miss Phyllis Barclay-Smith	(United Kingdom)
Messrs. C. A. Barreda	(Venezuela)
E. Beltran	(Mexico)
O. Fournier	(Canada)
I. N. Gabrielson	(U.S.A.)
E. Graham	(U.S.A.)
W. H. Phelps, Jr.	(Venezuela)
W. Robyns	(Belgium)
L. W. Swift	(U.S.A.)
A. Villiers	(French West Africa)
W. Vogt	(U.S.A.)

Resolution 70: UNIVERSAL MANIFEST COMMITTEE

A drafting Committee for a Universal Manifest for the Protection of Nature, for possible presentation to Unesco or to the United Nations, was established as follows:

Miss	Phyllis Barclay-Smith	(United Kingdom)
Messrs.	Roger Heim	(France)
	O. Murie	(U.S.A.)
	L. Pohl	(U.S.A.)
	G. Zuloaga	(Venezuela)

Resolution 71: SURVIVAL SERVICE COMMITTEE

This Committee was placed under the Presidency of Mr. H. J. Coolidge (U.S.A.), who has encouraged its activities since its inception, and included:

Messrs.	R. P. Allen	(U.S.A.)
	J. Berlioz	(France)
	S. Dillon Ripley	(U.S.A.)
	P. R. Fosberg	(U.S.A.)
	P. Gessner	(Germany)
	R. Gregg	(U.S.A.)
	L. R. Holdridge	(Costa Rica)
	H. Humbert	(France)
	O. Murie	(U.S.A.)
	A. Villiers	(French West Africa)

Resolution 72: EDUCATION COMMISSION

Mr. Ira N. Gabrielson has presided over this Commission since 1950. Unfortunately none of the members were present at Caracas. During the Assembly Mr. Gabrielson called a Committee and submitted for consideration certain problems connected with his present endeavours. This Committee was composed of:

Mrs.	Annette Flugger	(U.S.A.)
Messrs.	E. Beltran	(Mexico)
	C. A. Barreda	(Peru)
	P. Beltran	(Colombia)
	O. Fournier	(Canada)
	L. W. Swift	(U.S.A.)
	K. Tanaka	(Japan)
	C. Yañez Bravo	(Chile)
	C. Torres de la Llosa	(Uruguay)

Resolution 73: PUBLIC INFORMATION COMMISSION

Since 1951 Mr. R. W. Westwood (U.S.A.) has presided over this Commission. Several members were present at the Caracas Assembly. These were:

Messrs. M. C. Bloemers (Netherlands)  
N. Dahlbeck (Sweden)  
Roger Heim (France)  
W. H. Phelps, Jr. (Venezuela)

as well as Mr. Richard A. Purser, Corresponding Secretary at Brussels for this Commission. To this group Mr. Westwood added:

Miss Phyllis Barclay-Smith (United Kingdom)  
Messrs. O. Fournier (Canada)  
A. Smith (U.S.A.)

Resolution 74: PRESS COMMITTEE

This Committee was established as follows:

President: Mr. R. W. Westwood (U.S.A.)  
Members: Messrs. M. C. Bloemers (Netherlands)  
I. Pohl (U.S.A.)  
W. Dupouy (Venezuela)

Resolution 75: CONTRACTS CONCLUDED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 10 OF THE CONSTITUTION

The Assembly unanimously approved the contracts which the Executive Board had concluded with Unesco, by virtue of Article 10 of the Constitution, as of 2 March, 1951, 22 December, 1951, and 2 May, 1952.

Resolution 76: NEXT TECHNICAL MEETING OF THE UNION

Confirming Decision N° 196 of the Board, the Assembly decided to accept the proposal of the Austrian authorities to have the IUPN organize a working meeting at Salzburg in 1953. The first two themes to be accepted were: "Nature in Conflict with Technics and Industry" and "Nature Protection in the Alps".

Activities reports of members, drafted in accordance with Article 8 of the Constitution, were presented to the Assembly. These documents, numbered UIPN/A.G. 3/11, were annexed to the Agenda for the Third General Assembly. They were sent from the following organizations:

Inspection Fédérale des Forêts, Chasse et Pêche de Suisse  
National Research Council  
Institut Français d'Afrique Noire  
Union for the Protection of Nature in Norway  
Touring Club of Belgium  
Société Romande pour l'Etude et la Protection des Oiseaux  
Finnish League for the Protection of Nature  
Forest and Bird Protection Society of New Zealand  
Schutzgemeinschaft Deutsches Wild E. V.  
Naturfredningsradet of Denmark  
Denmarks Naturfredningsforening

In addition, six member organizations sent copies of their annual report for the preceding period instead of drafting a special paper for the Union's Assembly.

Resolution 77: RECOMMENDATION TO THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

In accordance with the provisions of Article 4, B, 3/c, the Assembly recommended that the Italian Government adopt Conservation Measures on behalf of the great San Rossore Forest, for which Mr, G. Binelli has fought an unequal and courageous fight for several years.

Resolution 78: RESOLUTION SUBMITTED BY MR. A. L. SUNIER

Annex 1 to Document A 3/4, submitted to the Assembly, contained a draft resolution prepared by the former President of the International Union of Directors of Zoological Gardens, concerned with limiting the importation of animals belonging to species protected in countries where they live in a wild state. Several delegates, including Mr. M. C. Bloemers (Netherlands), considered it necessary, in the event the Assembly wished to make use of this text, to have it submitted for the critical study of a limited Committee. It was decided to establish this Committee as follows:

Messrs. M. C. Bloemers	(Netherlands)
J. Delacour	(U. S. A.)
C. Torres de la Llosa	(Uruguay)
A. Villiers	(French West Africa)

Resolution 79: PROPOSAL SUBMITTED BY MR. H. I. S. THIRLAWAY

Mr. H. I. S. Thirlaway of the Unesco Geophysical Team Laboratory (Quetta, Pakistan), had suggested that the Union approach Directors of Zoological and Botanical Gardens to encourage them to set aside a large corner devoted to the flora and fauna of the country in which the Garden is located. Mr. J. Delacour (U.S.A.) remarked that as far as the animals are concerned Mr. Thirlaway's recommendation should be transmitted to the International Union of Directors of Zoological Gardens. Mr. W. Robyns (Belgium) suggested that it would be worth while to send the recommendation to the Board of the International Botanical Congress which is to meet in Paris during July, 1954. Mr. Torres de la Llosa (Uruguay) requested that when the proposal of the Union's correspondent is finally edited, the Resolution should be given wide publicity. Mr. Bloemers did not believe that such publicity could be planned until after the Union had obtained the reaction of the I.U.D.Z.G. to Mr. Thirlaway's proposal.

Resolution 80: INSIGNIA OF THE UNION

It was decided that none of the proposed insignias submitted by Union members would be retained. These suggested designs would be on display during the Assembly. An attempt will be made to find a solution to this vexing problem by the time the Assembly ends (See Resolution 44, 23 October, 1950, 7th Meeting).

Resolution 81: POSSIBLE ESTABLISHMENT OF A LATIN-AMERICAN REGIONAL OFFICE

The Assembly was informed of a proposal by Mr. G. Dennler de la Tour and supported by Dr. Hugo Salomon, both of Buenos Aires, for the establishment of a Latin-American office of the Union.

The President explained the reasons why the Executive Board had decided that this suggestion should be transmitted to the Assembly without recommendation. Mr. E. Beltran (Mexico) spoke at length in support of the principle of establishing such an office, if not in accordance with Mr. Dennler de la Tour's plan. After a discussion in which those taking part were Messrs. C. A. Torres de la Llosa (Uruguay), W. H. Phelps, Jr. (Venezuela), and the Secretary-General, it was decided to submit the complete text of Mr. Dennler de la Tour's proposal to a committee composed of Messrs. E. Beltran (Mexico), C. Yañez Bravo (Chile), C. A. Torres de la Llosa (Uruguay), O. M. de Oliveira Pinto (Brazil), the President, the Secretary-General and, possibly, a member of the Board of the I.U.P.N.

The meeting was adjourned at 5:00 p.m.

3rd Sitting (10th Meeting of the Assembly)  
Tuesday, 9 September, 1952, at 10:00 a.m.

The meeting was opened at 10:00 a.m. by Mr. Charles J. Bernard, President.

APPROVAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWO PRECEDING SITTINGS

The proceedings of the 8th and 9th meetings of the Assembly (3 September, 1952) were unanimously approved.

Resolution 82: NEW MEMBERS

Following approval of the Executive Board, two new organizations were accepted for membership in the Union by the Assembly:

Jardin Botanique de l'Etat (Belgium)  
Deutscher Naturschutzring (Germany)

Resolution 83: SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REPORT FOR THE PERIOD  
1950-1952

The Secretary-General's report was presented to the Assembly by the President, with the comments of the Executive Board, as provided for in Article VI, 6 of the Constitution. The report was unanimously approved. (Annexed).

Resolution 84: FINANCES

The Assembly unanimously approved the accounts as presented by the Treasurer for the period from 1 October, 1950 to 31 August 1952, as audited by Mr. R. Durdu, Public Accountant, and as shown in the copy which was distributed. Approval was expressed for the Treasurer's financial management until 31 August, 1952.,

Resolution 85: FINANCIAL AND BUDGET COMMITTEE REPORT

This report, read to the Assembly by Mr. M. C. Bloemers (Netherlands), was unanimously approved and led to the two following resolutions.

Resolution 86: PROPOSED BUDGET FOR 1953 and 1954

The following budget was adopted:

<u>Administrative Budget:</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
Salaries and allowances .....	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000
Rentals and office maintenance (Belgian organization's contribution - estimated.....)	1,000	1,000
Office expenses (paper, furniture, stamps, telephone).....	1,000	1,000
Travel expenses.....	500	500
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$10,500	\$10,500
 <u>Operative Budget</u>		
<u>Education</u>		
Teaching Aids .....	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000
Promoting establishment of Junior Natural History and Conservation organizations (information on existing organ- izations, small grants for traveling expenses).....	750	750
Promoting Youth Camps for Conservation (information, small grants for traveling expenses).....	750	750
Radio broadcasting of information Production and distribution of visual aids	---	---
a) Preparation of a stripfilm on conservation.....	2,000	
b) Other material.....		2,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 5,500	\$ 5,500
 <u>Conservation Service</u>		
General Expenses .....	2,000	2,000
Liaison with: specialized United Nations agencies .....	1,000	1,000
International Manifest for the Protection of nature.....	-----	-----
Assembling documentation on:		
Bush fires .....	2,000	
Water Pollution.....		2,000
Publication of documentation on bush fires .....		2,000
Assembling documentation on nature reserves (nomenclature) and publication of an Atlas	1,000	
Scientific research	-----	-----
Survival Service	5,000	5,000



	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
Publication of Caracas Assembly Proceedings.....	\$ 4,000	----
Activities of the Public Information Commission	5,000	5,000
Total for both budgets	\$ <u>36,000</u>	\$ <u>33,000</u>

Anticipated Receipts

Membership Dues	4,500	5,000
Unesco subsidies hoped for	6,000	6,000
Subsidy of the Venezuelan Organizing Committee for publication of the Caracas Assembly proceedings	4,000	
Subsidy of the American Nature Association for beginning of the Public Information Commission	5,000	
Dutch contribution for Atlas publication	1,000	
	<u>\$ 20,000</u>	<u>\$ 11,000</u>
Extraordinary anticipated receipts	15,500	22,000
	<u>\$ 36,000</u>	<u>\$ 33,000</u>

Resolution 87: MEMBERSHIP DUES

Notwithstanding alterations in money values, the amount for membership fees has not varied since the Fontainebleau Conference. For psychological reasons, the Assembly, in response to the recommendations of the Financial and Programme Committees,, decided not to alter the 1948 scale as shown in the blue brochure of November, 1948, entitled "International Union for the Protection of Nature" (Page 30).

However, an addition was made to the Governmental Subscription table, to be as follows henceforth:

1. Population less than 5 million inhabitants \$ 250 a year
2. Population between 5 and 10 million inhabitants 500 a year
3. Population between 10 and 15 million inhabitants 750 a year
4. Population between 15 and 20 million " 1,250 a year
5. Population between 20 and 50 million " 2,000 a year
6. Population between 50 and 100 million " 2,500 a year
7. Population over 100 million inhabitants 3,000 a year

Resolution 88: REPORT OF THE SURVIVAL SERVICE COMMITTEE

This report was read to the Assembly by Mr. H. J. Coolidge (U.S.A.), President of the Committee. It was unanimously approved as shown in the annex to these Proceedings. The three recommendations which he presented to the Assembly were also ratified, as follows:

"It is recommended that the Union bring to the attention of the Government of Chile the desirability of further protection of the National Park of Masafuera, in the Juan Fernandez Islands, the elimination of the goats on this island, and the desirability of placing the Desventuradas Islands in the category of a strict nature reserve."

"It is recommended that the Union bring to the attention of the French Colonial Government the desirability of strong protection of the natural vegetation and animal life of the Marquesas Islands and the Island of Rapa, as recommended by the 7th Pacific Science Congress in 1949".

"It is recommended to the International Botanical Congress (Paris, 1954), and to other appropriate botanical meetings, that they schedule symposia on the problems of saving rare and vanishing plant species and their habitats,"

Resolution 89: REPORT OF THE PUBLIC INFORMATION COMMISSION

This report was presented by the Commission's President, Mr. R. W. Westwood (U.S.A.). It was unanimously approved as shown in an annex to these Proceedings, and led to the two following resolutions.

Resolution 90: ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ASSOCIATION OF "FRIENDS OF THE IUPN"

It was decided to establish a non-profit association to be called "Friends of the IUPN" with headquarters at Brussels. This organization will contain individual members and can, by applying to those who have given proof of their interest in the Union's work, supply supplementary means for it to broaden its activities.

Resolution 91: EMBLEM OF THE UNION

Under the auspices of the Public Information Commission, an international contest will be organized, with a cash prize, to select an emblem for the Union. Mr. Westwood will arrange the contest conditions with the Union Secretariat. The suggestion of Mr. G. H. Lestel (France) that if the prizewinner is a young competitor the prize would be awarded in the form of a grant for travel in connection with a nature protection project will be taken into consideration.

Resolution 92: EXPRESSION OF GRATITUDE TO THE CARACAS NEWSPAPERS

At the time of the examination of the activities of the Press Committee (See Resolution 74, 9th Meeting, 3 September, 1952) and upon the proposal of Mr. W. Vogt (U.S.A.), the Assembly decided to express its gratitude to the various Caracas newspapers which have kept up the public's attention and interest in the work of the I.U.P.N.

Resolution 93: REPORT OF THE EDUCATION COMMISSION

This report was read to the Assembly by the Commission's President, Dr. I. N. Gabrielson (U.S.A.). It was unanimously approved as shown in the annexes to these Proceedings. The resolutions included were thus ratified by the Assembly.

Resolution 94: SUBSEQUENT TO THE PRECEDING - ACTIVITIES OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

Dr. Gabrielson next read a special report, a copy of which is also included as an annex to these Proceedings, concerning the remarkable activity of the Pan American Union in educational matters in the field of conservation. The Assembly expressed its thanks to the Pan American Union for its achievements which are of great help to the I.U.P.N. now that it is beginning its activity on the American continent, and adopted the following resolution:

"The IUPN congratulates the Pan American Union for its interest and activities in conservation education, and expresses the sincere hope that it will establish a comprehensive conservation education programme throughout latin America."

Resolution 95: CARACAS MANIFEST FOR THE PROTECTION OF NATURE

The Committee established by Resolution 70 (9th Meeting, 3 September 1952) completed the draft for the manifest and presented its text to the Assembly. , Mr. Roger Heim (France) stated the intentions of this Committee. It was only a question of asking the delegates present to: approve on principle the submission of this draft either to Unesco or to the United Nations, in order to have it prepared, in collaboration with experienced international jurists, in a form which would ensure its favourable reception by a General Conference, and later ratification by Governments.

Due to lack of time it was not possible for the Assembly to discuss article by article the draft prepared by the Committee. But it is assumed that the text which has been distributed, a copy of which is annexed to these Proceedings, will be studied by all delegates, and all useful suggestions regarding it will be considered as far as possible.

Resolution 96: SUBSEQUENT TO RESOLUTION 78 - RESOLUTION PREPARED BY MR. A. I. SUNIER

The limited Committee appointed by Resolution 78 (9th Meeting, 3 September 1952) submitted a report which was read by Mr. A. Villiers (French West Africa). The report was approved and the following Resolution was adopted by the Assembly:

"It is desirable that in all countries the importation of animals belonging to species which are protected in their natural habitat should be prohibited, unless it has been definitely established that the exportation of such animals from their country of origin has been carried out under completely legal conditions. In those countries where such legislation is already enacted, it is highly desirable that it should be rigorously enforced."

Resolution 97: SUBSEQUENT TO RESOLUTION 81 - POSSIBLE ESTABLISHMENT OF A REGIONAL LATIN-AMERICAN OFFICE

Mr. E. Beltran (Mexico), who had suggested the establishment of a committee on 3 September (Resolution 81, 9th Meeting) to study the proposal of Messrs. G. Dennler de la Tour and H. Salomon, of Buenos Aires, had not found an opportunity to have a meeting of this Committee in the short time since its appointment. But several members had studied the proposal and expressed advice, which Mr. Beltran had summarized in a text he read to the Assembly. The conclusions of this note were unanimously approved and led to the following resolution:

"When a group of neighbouring countries containing members of the I.U.P.N. consider it desirable to establish temporary or permanent contacts among themselves in order to study scientific problems, it will be permissible for such a group to establish regulations for their organization and to supply their financial needs, without receiving contributions from the Union. Such groups shall have no statutory rank within the IUPN and the Secretariat of the Union shall continue to deal directly with the various countries".

Resolution 98: REPORT OF THE PROGRAMME COMMITTEE

This report was presented by the President and Secretary of this Committee: Messrs. W. Robyns (Belgium) and Ovila Fournier (Canada). The Assembly unanimously approved the report as shown annexed to these Proceedings. Favourable reception was also given to the suggestion of Mr. A. Smith (U.S.A.), requesting that the Union should continue to concern itself with the unfavourable results of military manoeuvres and establishments on natural communities (the Secretary-General reminded the delegates that this had been done, in fact, for Eastern Europe on previous occasions). Mr. Robyns requested that particular attention be given to Point 4 of his Committee's report, providing for:

Resolution 99: PUBLICATION OF AN ATLAS OF NATURE RESERVES  
IN THE WORLD

The Assembly enthusiastically approved the enterprise begun by the Secretariat, and requested that all members of the Union support it with all possible assistance, by submitting information, maps, and photographs, to make this project successful, for the result could have great importance for the organization.

Resolution 100: LOCATION OF THE NEXT GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The Assembly unanimously thanked the Danish Government and accepted its invitation to hold the Fourth General Assembly at Copenhagen during the summer of 1954, immediately following the International Botanical Congress which is to be held at Paris.

Sincere thanks were also addressed to the Bavarian Government, which had invited the Union to meet in Munich in 1954, both directly and through the Schutzgemeinschaft Deutsches Wild of that city, and to the National Parks Association of Japan which had extended a similar invitation.

Overpopulation and the Protection of Nature

Mr. E. Beltran (Mexico) submitted a draft resolution (text annexed to these Proceedings) suggesting that the IUPN should not remain indifferent to the problem of the alarming increase of the earth's human population, basic root of the present day upsetting of natural equilibrium in all parts of the world. The author of this resolution himself recommended that no decision be made regarding this delicate question without profound study.

Mr. A. Smith (U.S.A.) stated that he was convinced of the pertinence of Mr. Beltran's proposal, since the problem is of vital importance and its consequences concern directly the activities of the Union. In his "opinion it is possible to tackle the problem objectively and scientifically without incurring hostile reactions for the organization.

Mr. Hernandez Carabaño (Venezuela), believed that the solution is not to be found in an attempt to control births. Primarily there must be a greater effort to increase production of resources which Nature provides for human economy. He felt that the present technical progress is conducive to optimism.

Mr. N. Dahlbeck (Sweden) shared the views of Mr. Smith, and stated that the severity of the situation is incontrovertible. If unfavourable opinions resulting from a hastily formed decision are to be avoided, the Assembly might postpone taking a stand at this time and assign the question to the agenda for the 1954 Assembly. In response to Mr. Hernandez

Carabaño, Mr. W. Vogt (U.S.A.) admitted that technical efficiency has increased, but he is convinced that it has not kept pace with the world population increase. He suggested that the discussion be continued in the afternoon session.

Mr. Hernandez Carabano was not in favour of a postponement, and was supported by other delegates. Mr, P. Packard (U.S.A.) expressed astonishment that Mr. Beltran's proposed resolution should have caused anxiety and even objections. In his opinion the resolution was drawn up in perfectly measured and careful terms. It recommends that the problem, whose existence and importance no-one can deny, should be the objective of study, particularly by the W.H.O. What would the Assembly have to fear, he asked, in following Mr. Beltran's recommendation?

Mr. M. C. Bloemers (Netherlands) was also of the opinion that the situation should be considered without delay. He suggested that the proposed text should be toned down in order that it might be more acceptable.

Mr. W. "Vogt supported this proposal.

Mr. A. Smith was insistant that an immediate vote be passed. Mr. Hernandez Carabaño stated that he would like to have the United Nations spontaneously take up the problem, without the Union's making its position public at this time.

Since the time had arrived for the Assembly members to leave for the "Casa Amarilla" where they had been kindly invited by His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Venezuela, the President recommended that the meeting be interrupted.

There were several protestations, but a non-statutory vote of those in attendance was taken, and by thirty-six votes to fifteen it was agreed to defer the discussion and

the meeting was adjourned at 12:40 p.m.

Fourth Sitting (11th Meeting of the Assembly)

Tuesday, 9 September, 1952 at 3:30 P.m.

The meeting was opened at 3:30 p.m. by Mr. Charles J. Bernard, President.

Continuation of the morning discussion: Overpopulation and the protection of nature

Mr. Roger Heim (France) was the first speaker. He stressed the importance of the subject brought, up for discussion by Mr. Beltran's proposal, and especially the necessity for the Union to act cautiously and thus not miss the opportunity to play a useful role in this field, as hasty action might jeopardize the essential objectives. It was impossible, without preparation and when time was pressing, to search successfully then and there for an attitude which it would be both effective and prudent for the Union to take. It would be much better to place the question on the agenda for a subsequent meeting.

Mr. C. Torres de la Llosa (Uruguay) wanted to restore the discussion to its basis and did not share the same views as most of the morning speakers. The problem involves science and religion. The world belongs to everybody. He did not believe that the I.U.P.N. should take the position as recommended by Mr. Beltran.

Mr. William Vogt (U.S.A.) did not agree. But he shared Mr. Heim's opinion that the discussion had not been sufficiently prepared, and that there was no opportunity, due to lack of time, to develop it as it required. Therefore he recommended closing the debate and organizing a committee to prepare a project which would allow the IUPN to take a reasonable position on the problem in 1954.

The President was pleased to accept Mr. Vogt's proposal and to support it.

Mr. C. Yañez Bravo (Chile) deplored the suggestion of postponing a discussion and a vote. He believed that this would be dodging a responsibility, for which he cited various examples in latin America. His approach even surpassed the plan described in Mr. Beltran's proposal. He called to mind the disinherited classes which are the victims of the present situation, and spoke of the social and political problems, both serious and urgent, which it causes. He asked in the name of democracy that the question be referred to the United Nations without further delay.

The President considered it dangerous for the organization to embark on this route without preparation, especially since specialized agencies of the United Nations, WHO and FAO, are already concentrating on the problem.

Mr. Beltran declared that in regard to a method of procedure, the situation would be completely clarified if he would withdraw his original proposal, thus allowing the Assembly to consider only Mr. Vogt's recommendation. The President approved of this view and Mr. Beltran then withdrew his proposal.

Before voting on the motion by Mr. Vogt, Mr. Hernandez Carabaño stated that he would nevertheless like to have the discussion completed.

Mr. W. Robyns (Belgium) was of the opinion that the problem formed a whole difficult to divide into headings, some of which the IUPN could deal with and others which were outside of its competence. He asked that it be recorded in the Proceedings that in the event of a vote he would abstain.

Mr. Hernandez Carabaño repeated his request to have the discussion continued, Mr. Beltran suggested that a vote be taken first on that point. The President agreed and called for a vote.

The Secretary-General first carefully established the number and identity of those eligible to vote in accordance with the provisions of Article IV, C, 4 of the Constitution. Twenty-nine votes were counted.

Mr. Hernandez Carabaño's request to have the discussion continued regarding the import of Mr. Vogt's proposal lost by twenty-nine out of twenty-nine votes.

Next Mr. Vogt's proposal to organize a committee to determine at the Copenhagen Assembly what position the IUPN should take in regard to the problem of overpopulation was adopted by twenty-two out of twenty-nine votes, with seven abstentions.

Resolution 101: RESOLUTION PRESENTED BY. MR. W. VOGT

The following, resolution was adopted:

"The Mexican Association for the Protection of Nature (affiliated with the IUPN) has reported the recent establishment in Mexico of the Mexican Institute of Renewable Natural Resources, as a non-governmental organization that will concern itself with the study of conservation problems in the broadest sense, as well as how to develop a programme of conservation, education and publicity, with its original capital derived from the Charles Lathrop Pack Forestry Foundation and various Mexican organizations,

The IUPN considers this a praiseworthy effort on the part of one of its affiliates, as well as the international collaboration for the establishment and support of the Institute and



Resolves: The IUPN regards with sympathy the creation of the Mexican Institute of Renewable Natural Resources and wishes it success in its important labours, at the same time seeing with satisfaction the international cooperation in these measures and the private support given them."

Resolution 102: HONORARY MEMBER

Dr. Hugh Bennett, the first Director of the United States Soil Conservation Service, and presently a Special Assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture, was named an Honorary Member of the IUPN by acclamation, in accordance with the provisions of Article II, 4 of the Constitution.

Resolution 105: PRESIDENT OF THE UNION

In the name of the Nominations Committee, Mr. R. Pough (U.S.A.) explained to the Assembly, which approved, that in principle the President of the organization should not retain his post for more than two consecutive biennial periods. However, Mr. Charles J. Bernard, who has served for four years as President, is entitled to special recognition by the Assembly since he was the Pounding President, and it was suggested that he be renominated as President for a new two-year term.

By acclamation the Assembly re-elected Mr. Charles J. Bernard as President for the 1952-54 period. Mr. Bernard expressed his thanks for this mark of friendship and esteem, and announced that in 1954 he would not accept further re-election; that this term would be his last.

Resolution 104: NOMINATION FOR A VICE-PRESIDENT

On the proposal of the Nominations Committee, the Assembly, by acclamation, elected Mr. W. H. Phelps, Jr. (Venezuela) as Vice-President, vice Mr. Roger Heim (France), whose term of office was concluded. Sincere thanks were expressed to Mr. Heim for the exceptional devotion he has shown to the Union.

Resolution 105: NEW MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Five replacements were required for the Executive Board due to completion of terms for five members who were not eligible for re-election. These were, Messrs. Roger Heim (France, Vice-President), H. Humbert (France), V. Van Straelen (Belgium), R. Videsott (Italy), and W. Vogt (U.S.A.). (N.B.: Mr. W. H. Phelps, Jr., who was elected to a Vice-Presidency, was already a member of the Executive Board).

As proposed by the Nominations Committee, the Assembly appointed the following five members to the Board: Messrs. E. Beltran (Mexico), B. Benzon (Denmark), O. Fournier (Canada), I. N. Gabrielson (U.S.A.), and Th. Monod (France).

The Assembly expressed its sincere thanks to Messrs. Humbert, Van Straelen, Videsott and Vogt.

Resolution 106: NOMINATION OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

As proposed by the Executive Board, the Assembly unanimously renamed Mr. J-P. Harroy as Secretary-General.

Resolution 107: EXPRESSION OF THANKS TO THE CHIEF OF THE

The Assembly expressed its thanks by applause to Mme Marguerite Caram, Chief of the Administrative Secretariat.

Resolution 108: RESOLUTIONS OF THE TECHNICAL MEETING

The Assembly adopted the twenty-three resolutions submitted by the Technical Meeting.

Resolution 109: MOTION OF THANKS

The Assembly expressed its warmest thanks to the Government of Venezuela for the invitation which it had addressed to the Union and for the particularly generous and cordial manner with which the participants had been received at Caracas. The Venezuelan Government was assured of lasting gratitude by the entire organization.

Resolution 110: MOTION OF THANKS

By its applause the Assembly expressed its deep gratitude to the members of the Organizing Committee who, by their activities and devotion before and during the sessions, by their diligence and courtesy during the meetings, made this Assembly possible and particularly agreeable for all concerned. A special motion of gratitude was passed for the President of the Organizing Committee, Mr. W. H. Phelps, Jr., who devoted the best part of his time and effort for several months to insure that this Assembly would be the success it obviously was. Gratitude was also expressed to Dr. H. Hernandez Carabaño, Secretary of the Organizing Committee and Assistant Secretary-General of the Technical Meeting, who proved his fine talents for organization before the meeting and who, all during the session, showed amazing obligingness, activity and kindness to all. Mr. Phelps stated that a great part of the thanks addressed to him and to Dr. Hernandez Carabaño should be shared by their colleagues on the Organizing Committee: Messrs. E. Tejera, M. A. Gonzales Vale, G. Angel Lovera, G. Zuloaga, F. Pantin, J. de las Casas, T. Lasser, E. de Bellard Pietri, and E. Mondolfi. The Assembly expressed its special thanks to the Womens' Committee, which, under the guidance of Mrs. W. H. Phelps, Jr. were ingenious in seeing that those wives who accompanied their husbands to Caracas would never forget the enjoyable days they spent there. The meeting was adjourned at 5:00 p.m.

REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE IUPN FOR 1951 - 1952

prepared by the Secretary-General for the third session of the Union's General Assembly in accordance with the provisions of Article VI of the Constitution.

I. ORGANIZATION

a) Members:

In accordance with Article II of the Constitution, the -Union is composed of:

- 1) Governments
- 2) Public services
- 3) International organizations, institutions and associations.
- 4) Non-governmental national organizations, institutions and associations.

At the time of the 1950 Assembly, four governments had announced their adherence to the Constitution. They are, in chronological order, the Governments of:

Switzerland  
Grand Duchy of Luxemburg  
Netherlands  
Belgium

Since then, the Government of Denmark has become the fifth Government to honour the Union by becoming a member.

Moreover, a large number of approaches have been made in an endeavour to obtain new governmental ratifications, now that the Union has reached a point where it can show concrete accomplishments. It seems probable that several of these approaches will reach a favourable result. Generally speaking, the reception which has been given to these soundings, both in official circles approached directly and amongst national organizations, members of the Union whose help and advice was sought, has proved to be extremely encouraging. It is to be hoped that at the time of the Caracas Assembly one or another governmental observer may bring us the news that his Government has decided to join the Union.

To the seventy-two founding members of the IUPN, fifty-one new members+ were added in 1950 by the Assembly in accordance with Article II of the Constitution. Since then, twenty-six organizations, services or institutions have been admitted temporarily as members of the Union by the Executive Board, pending ratification by the Assembly. Recently, four organizations have solicited membership, subject to the decision of the General Assembly.

If all applications which have been submitted are accepted, at the time of the Third General Assembly the Union will have a total of one hundred and fifty-seven members.

+Counting the members of the British Co-ordinating Committee and of the Fédération Française des Sociétés de Sciences Naturelles.

The Union can only ask those who support its efforts to help reinforce the ranks of its members by bringing new adherents to our organization.

b) Executive Board:

The Constitution provides that the Executive Board shall meet at least once a year in ordinary session. The new Executive Board constituted by the Brussels Assembly has met four times since, and the Bureau has met a fifth time on the authorization of the Board, on the following dates:

Spa and Brussels	21 and 23 October 1950	(2 meetings)
Paris	30 April and 1 May 1951	(3 meetings)
The Hague	20 and 21 September 1951	(2 meetings)
Paris (Bureau meeting)	27 March 1952	(2 meetings)
Caracas	2 September 1952	(2 meetings)

In the course of these eleven meetings of the Board and the Bureau, more than one hundred decisions were taken in accordance with Article V of the Constitution.

c) Commissions:

Of the three commissions established at Fontainebleau and in theory maintained in activity by the Board: 1) Education, 2) Nomenclature, 3) Publications - only the Education Commission has had a real existence. It was re-organized at the Brussels Assembly and placed under the Presidency of Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson, President of the Wildlife Management Institute of Washington.

This Commission is composed of the following members, and their activity is described further on in this report.:

President:	Ira N. Gabrielson	(U.S.A.)
Members:	J. G. Baer	(Switzerland)
	G. Brewer	(U.S.A.)
	F. Darling	(United Kingdom)
	J-J. Deheyn	(Belgian Congo)
	J. Goudswaard	(Netherlands)
	M. Mikulski	(Poland)
	T. G. Nel	(Union of South Africa)
	J. Yepes	(Argentina) .

The Nomenclature Commission, since its discussions at Brussels (see Reports of the Assembly, pages 35 and 36), has not been active. The Secretariat has drawn up a first plan of action, and its limited but precise objectives will be seen by participants of the Assembly in a document which is distributed at Caracas.

As to the Publication Commission, the rare occasions which the organization has to publish anything other than the proceedings of meetings has left this commission with no objective. The single original publication of the Union: "The Position of Nature Protection Throughout the World in 1950", was ordered by the General Assembly itself during its deliberations in Brussels (pp. 36 and 37 of the Proceedings).

A fourth Commission was created in 1951, corresponding in the New World to the "Propaganda Committee" which was the objective of Resolution 47 of the Assembly (7th Session, 23 October, 1950) This "Public Information Commission" owes its existence to the generosity of the American Nature Association. The achievements of this Commission will be described further on in this report. Its composition is as follows:

President: Mr. Richard W. Westwood, President of the  
American Nature  
Association

Members: Messrs. R. W. Burton (1) India  
Nils Dahlbeck Sweden  
J-J. Deheyn Belgian Congo  
Roger Heim France  
G. F. Herbert Smith United Kingdom  
Kees Meijers Netherlands  
W. H. Phelps, Jr. Venezuela  
Jacques Santorinéos Greece

Correspondent assigned to Brussels: Mr. Richard A. Purser

The Union owes its deepest gratitude to Mr. Richard Westwood and the American Nature Association.

(1) Col. R. W. Burton will be replaced on this Commission by His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore.

#### d) Secretariat

In accordance with Article VI of the Constitution, the members of the Secretariat have been chosen on as wide a geographical basis as possible. Madame Marguerite Caram, Chief of the Administrative Secretariat since the founding of the Union, has continued to carry out the delicate and involved duties of the Secretariat during the biennial period 1950-1952. All those who have had any contact whatsoever with the organization know how much the Union owes to the unexcelled devotion, the intelligence, the encyclopedic memory and the extraordinary working ability of Madame Caram.

Of the several assistants who have worked with Madame Caram three are presently employed. Miss Susannah Coolidge, American, was unfortunately obliged to give up her valuable services to the Union in November, 1950. Mlle. Claudine Dejaiffe, of French origin, joined the Union on May 24th, 1949, and continues her excellent and devoted service to the organization. Miss Nancy Thacher, also an American, competently handled the English language work of the Union from October, 1950 until November, 1951. Mlle. Nicole Garnir, Belgian, another valuable addition to our secretarial staff, joined us at the time of the Brussels Assembly and is still with us. For the English correspondence, Miss Thacher has been replaced part time by Mr. Richard Purser, American, who is in addition the loyal Brussels correspondent for the Public Information Commission.

M. Pierre Aptekers, librarian-typist, was engaged in February, 1949 by the Union and put at the disposal of the International Office for the Protection of Nature, where he continues his useful work for that office. The accounts of the Union have been carefully and competently kept since Fontainebleau by M, G. de Vleeschauwer, accountant of the "Ponds National de la Recherche Scientifique" and of the "Fondation Universitaire de Belgique". The report of M. R. Durdu, chartered accountant, pays tribute to the quality of M. de Vleeschauwer's work (cf. enclosed).

The mail of the Union is dealt with through the part-time services of M. G. Labarre, of the personnel of the "Institut pour la Recherche Scientifique en Afrique Centrale".

## II. FINANCE

Attached in appendix:

a) Balance Sheet and Income and Expenditure Account of the Union as at 31 December 1951 (these documents are reproduced in the letter of M. R. Durdu, chartered accountant).

b) Balance Sheet and Income and Expenditure Account of the Union as at 31 July 1952.

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

Of these figures it should be borne in mind:

1°) That the membership fees for the period under review, 1950-1952, amounted to 446,601.50 Belgian francs.

Among these, the Governmental membership fees were:

Belgium:	50,000.00	Belgian francs
Denmark:	11,434.29	
Grand Duchy of Luxemburg:	15,338.00	
Netherlands.	74,967.24	
Switzerland	22,763.65	

---

174,503.18 Belgian francs

N.B.: Denmark's membership fee (11,409.00 was paid at the beginning of August, 1952, for the period 1952, and is not included in the above figures.

Herewith is a recapitulation of payments by countries, not including governmental contributions or special grants:

Australia.....	2,083.30	Belgian francs
Austria.....	1,984.00	" "
Belgium.....	53,133 00	" "
Canada.....	1,164.00	" "
Denmark.....	9,570.12	" "
Finland.....	2,500.00	" "
France.....	7,527.00	" plus 141,000 Fr.frs.
Germany.....	7,487.75	" francs
Greece.....	6,001.00	" "

Italy.....	11,087.20	Belgian francs	
India.....	1,020.00	"	"
Luxemburg.....	7,500.00	"	"
Mexico.....	2,401.00	"	"
Netherlands.....	9,862.55	"	"
New Zealand.....	4,974.46	"	"
Norway.....	4,972.50	"	"
Poland.....	2,496.00	"	"
Sweden.....	7,493.20	"	"
Switzerland.....	8,382.60	"	"
Union of South Africa.....	12,164.46	"	"
United Kingdom.....	27,661.00	"	"
United States.....	68,166.38	"	"
Venezuela.....	4,966.80	"	"
International.....	7,500.00	"	"

Total Belgian francs 272,098.32 plus 141,000 French frs.

2°) That during the same period, special contributions amounted to 503,278.77 Belgian francs, divided as follows:

<u>Austria:</u>	Austrian Bundesministerium	4,783.77	4,783.77
<u>Belgium:</u>	Comité Spécial du Katanga	50,000.00	
	Fondation pour Favoriser l'Etude Scientifique des Parcs Nationaux du Congo Beige		50,000.00 100,000.00
<u>France:</u>	Académie des Sciences. Institut de France.	198,807.00	
	Société des Amis du Parc Botanique de Madagascar	150.00	198,957.00
<u>United Kingdom:</u>	British Museum	8,970.00	8,970.00
<u>United States:</u>	American Committee for International Wildlife Protection	110,457.80	
	National Parks Service	4,998.50	
	National Wildlife Fed.	25,106.35	
	New York Zoological Soc.	25,105.35	
	Wild Life Management Inst.	24,900.00	190,568.00
	Totals:	503,278.77	503,278.77

3°) That during the past biennial period, accomplishment of the special tasks of the Union has been made possible by the generosity of Unesco, which has made contracts with the Union, detailed as follows:

Contract of 2 March 1951	\$ 6,000.00
Lessons for schools	
Card-index film file	

Contract of 19 December 1951	300,000.00	Belgian francs
Exhibit stands		
Universal document		
New lessons for schools		
Contract of 2 May 1952	300,000.00	Belgian francs
Conservation Service		
Handbook on Conservation		

4°) That as in the past, the general office and travelling expenses have been kept at the lowest possible minimum; only the mailing costs have reached a higher figure as a result of heavily increased mailing: 34,087.50 francs in 1951 and 42,008.70 in 1952 (7 months), while only 7,436.55 (1951) and 7,701.75 francs (1952) were spent for general secretarial expenses, exclusive of salaries. However, from the postal expenses for 1952 the amount for airmailing in connection with the Caracas Assembly is deductible, since the Venezuelan Organizing Committee has generously offered to reimburse the Union for these charges. Thus the total postage expenses will be reduced from 42,008.70 francs by about one third.

### III. ACHIEVEMENTS

During the second biennial period in the life of the Union, the general objectives of the Secretariat were somewhat modified as a result of the directives given to the Assembly at Brussels. The emphasis was placed most insistently on the field of education, inasmuch as Unesco had indicated that it was particularly disposed to underwrite such enterprises. As a result the Union was obliged to defer projected studies of an ecological nature (Groundnut Scheme, Bush Fires) which had been scheduled in 1949 in the hope of interesting governments in the Union's work. It was also obvious that such studies would exceed the present abilities of the Union and might also cause conflicts with the objectives of such United Nations agencies as the F.A.O.

A recapitulation of the achievements of the period under review is herewith presented, as succinctly as possible. The summary takes up the directives of Article I of the Constitution, paragraph by paragraph:

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

The principal achievement of the Union under this heading was the establishment of an International Commission for the Protection of Nature in the Alps, with Mr. Charles J. Bernard, President of the Union, as President, and Mr. Wolfgang Burhenne, Secretary-General of the Schutzgemeinschaft Deutsches Wild, of Munich, as Secretary. The first initiative of the Union in this matter was taken as a result of a suggestion by the Italian member of the Executive Board, Professor Renzo Videsott. Credit should be given to the above-mentioned Munich Society and to the Bund für Naturschutz in Bavaria, which organized a "Tagung" in Rottach in May, 1952, where the Commission was created. Mr. Bernard took a leading



part in the catalyzing action of the Union on this occasion. He made three trips to Germany in 1951 and 1952 to represent the Union at the important preliminary meetings, and took advantage of several visits to Italy and France to instigate the project. The efficiency of his intervention was demonstrated by the unanimity of his election as President of the Commission, which is now in an active status.

The Union has been occupied with facilitating international co-operation in the following cases:

a) Frontier problems between Belgium and The Netherlands: the Kalmthout Dunes, protection of St. Pierre Mountain, mouth of the Zwin.

b) Mission of the British biologist, Mr. Hugh Farmer, to study the problem of the preservation of the last nucleus of wild goats on the Island of Crete; with the assistance of the Hellenic Society for the Protection of Nature promised to Mr. Farmer following intervention by the Union.

c) Mission of the American biologist, Mr. Charles Wharton, charged by the Coolidge Foundation to survey the survival status of the Kouprey (Novibos sauveli) in Indo-China.

d) Protection of birds on Lake Constance (Baden, Switzerland).

e) Decision by the Société d'Acclimatation de France to give an international character to its Conseil Supérieur des Réserves, following an approach by the Union in view of reinforcing the status of the Camargue Reserve.

f) Steps taken in agreement with the International Committee for Bird Preservation to obtain protection for a valuable biotope on the banks of Lake Manyas (Turkey) with the financial assistance of the American Committee for International Wild Life Protection.

g) Various correspondence with British and French authorities in view of reinforcing the protection of large African anthropoids by a stricter surveillance over the exportation of animals.

Under the heading of international co-operation reference must be made to the International Conferences in which the IUPN has been invited to participate: the meeting of the A.A.A.S. at Cleveland (1950), meetings of the B.A.A.S. at Edinburgh (1951) and at Belfast (1952), conference of the A.F.A.S. at Tunis (1950), conference of the A.C.F.A.S. at Quebec (1952), assembly of the C.I.P.O. at Upsala (1950). At all these conferences the IUPN has been officially represented by a special delegate, usually a member of the Executive Board.

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

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

At the risk of displeasing certain friends of the Union, the Executive Board, or, in its place, the Bureau, has never swerved from the prudent policy installed in the first months of the Union's existence. Interventions, particularly governmental ones, are never undertaken without serious study, with as much cross-checking as possible of all the elements contained in the files of the organization or known to the person who suggests such intervention by the Union. The reason for this is that all would be lost by a badly advised approach which might bring a negative response from a State, pointing out pertinent factors unknown to the Union. Herewith are some examples of steps effected during the period 1950-1952:

Approaches to Governments:

General: Official transmission of the conclusions of the Technical Meeting at The Hague (20-22 September, 1951) to the governments of sixty-five countries, in accordance with Resolution III (See p. 45 of the Proceedings and Reports).

Austria: Safeguarding of the Krimml Waterfall. Resolution of The Hague Technical Meeting in 1951.

Indonesia: letter to President Soekarno regarding regulation of the extermination campaigns against the Sumatra elephants

Nepal: Reinforcement of protection for the Rhinoceros, threatened by sportsmen-hunters.

Belgium: Steps in view of establishing an official set-up similar to the "Nature Conservancy" in Great Britain.

Assistance in the campaign undertaken for the suppression of bird-netting (la tenderie).

Germany: Successful conclusion of the efforts to protect the threatened areas in the Teutoburgerwald.

Steps taken on behalf of the Island of Helgoland.

Italy: Mission assigned to President Charles J. Bernard to prepare activity on behalf of the area of San Rossore, North of Pisa.

Turkey: Correspondence on the subject of the conservation of the site of Lake Mugla, which is threatened by economic developments. This threat is temporarily deferred thanks to the combined activities of several Turkish biologists.

Approaches to international organizations:

Participation by the Union in meetings of the Advisory Committee on Arid Zones created by Unesco. Presentation of a project jointly sponsored by the Union and the International Union of Biological Sciences aimed at obtaining permanent credit for the Institut Français d'Afrique Noire to achieve an ecological study of the Dynamics of vegetation communities in the Western Sahara,

Endeavours of the Union to participate in the meetings of the United Nations Economic and Social Council devoted to a study of the problems of technical assistance for under-developed areas. Mr. J. Vellard, Peruvian member of the Executive Board, having agreed to pay his own expenses from Lima to Santiago, Chile, to defend the Union's point of view at a meeting of this type, the Union was awarded a consultative status by ECOSOC. Unfortunately a change in the agenda made his journey useless.

Numerous contacts, of which several have promised their collaboration - with technical assistance posts distributed throughout the world by Unesco. Some of those with whom our contacts have been most fruitful and encouraging are:

- Unesco Technical Assistance Mission in Libya (Tripoli)
- Unesco Technical Assistance Mission in Peru (Lima).
- Unesco Technical Assistance Mission in Lebanon (Beirut).
- Unesco Technical Assistance Mission in Brazil (Rio de Janeiro).
- Unesco Technical Assistance Geophysical Team (Quetta, Pakistan).
- Science Co-operation Centre for the Middle East (Cairo, Egypt).

Collaboration begun with the F.A.O. on the subject of a study of vegetable species threatened with extinction.

Approach to the International Whaling Commission to inform this international organization of the interest and anxiety with which the Union follows the progress of its efforts.

Joint action with the International Hunting Council, particularly with regard to the protection of African anthropoids. The Union was given a particularly sincere welcome to the sessions of the Committee at The Hague in May, 1951.

Approaches to national groups and individuals.

Role played in the creation, at Brussels, of a Belgian Entente for the Protection of Nature, grouping, under the aegis of the Union, all Belgian groups concerned with conservation.

Efforts of the Union President, Mr. C. J. Bernard, to improve co-operation between the various Italian groups interested in nature protection.

Extraordinary fruitful contacts made in Japan by Mr. Harold J. Coolidge, Vice-President of the Union, which have strengthened the lines between the Far East and the IUPN, instigating the presence of a Japanese Government observer at Caracas.

Congratulations were conveyed to Mr. F. D. A. Lötter, the second South African to make a generous gift which will enhance the survival chances of the Mountain Zebra.

b) The spread of knowledge already available on the art and science of nature protection.

This enormous task could be approached only in a limited way because of the Union's lack of materials. However, the following publications of the Union, 'containing important collections of scientific data which have already been of service to more than one author, can be considered as a substantial contribution to the spread of ideas as mentioned above:

- 1949: Preparatory Documents of the International Technical Conference on the Protection of Nature (Lake Success) (102 pp.)
- 1950: Proceedings and Papers of the International Technical Conference on the Protection of Nature (Lake Success) (583 pp.)
- 1951: The Position of Nature Protection throughout the World in 1950 (538 pp.)
- 1952: Proceedings and Papers of the Technical Meeting at The Hague (105 PP.)

It is hoped that the proceedings of the Caracas Assembly will soon be added to this already impressive group. The opportunity is taken here to express the Union's gratitude to those whose financial contributions have made publication of these volumes possible: first, Unesco, for und3rwriting the expenses of the first three publications; and the Dutch organizing committee and its exceptional director, Mr, M. C. Bloemers, who subsidized the printing of the Proceedings of the Technical Meeting in the two languages of the Union. At the same time the sincere thanks of the Union are expressed to the Comité Spécial du Katanga et à la Fondation pour favoriser l'Etude Scientifique des Parcs Nationaux du Congo Belgo, whose generosity allowed the publicoation of the Proceedings of the Second General Assembly following the sessions at Brussels in 1950.

With reference to the volume "The Position of Nature Protection throughout the World in 1950", the preface to this work pointed out some of the regrettable gaps in this basic documentation. Since its appearance endeavours have been made by the Union to accumulate additional reports for a planned addendum. As of this date the Secretariat has assembled reports from twenty-nine new areas, of which the major portion are members of the British Commonwealth.

In addition, plans for the publication of an Atlas of Nature Reserves in the World are in progress, and have resulted in an agreement between the Bureau of the Union and one of the most important publishing houses in Europe. A quarto volume of several hundred pages of maps, photographs, articles of synthesis and documentation data will make this one of the most complete works on the subject. The IUPN will be very closely associated in this publication as it will furnish all the material and will have control of the production.

A project has been conceived but not yet put in execution, and perhaps the Assembly would like to offer suggestions regarding this to the Secretariat: In accordance with a comprehensive plan, about one dozen articles on subjects concerned with the protection of nature will be requested from writers whose reputation is international; and the collected articles can be distributed in the international press with the help of members of the Union.

Finally, the Bureau officers and in particular the Secretary-General, have drawn up numerous articles on nature protection which have been published in reviews, anthologies, assembly proceedings, etc., each of which have contributed to the spread of knowledge and ideas in the field of nature protection.

c) The promotion of an important educational programme in the field of nature protection.

This activity is for the most part handled by the Brussels Secretariat, but it is completely subject to the directives of the Commission whose President is Dr, Ira N. Gabrielson, of Washington.

The President of the Education Commission is bringing to Caracas material for a "Handbook on Conservation", a practical guide of a general nature, the publication of which is assured to the Secretariat thanks to a credit assigned by Unesco for this purpose. This manual has been entirely prepared in Washington by Dr. Gabrielson and his associates, in particular Mr. Laurence Palmer. This is one of the most important achievements of the IUPN to be completed outside of the headquarters of the Secretariat. The Assembly can examine the draft of this project and, if necessary, offer suggestions for its final form.

The school programme, discussed by the Assembly at Brussels, has also been amplified, thanks to the far-sighted generosity of Unesco. A lesson has been published and distributed with a leaflet in the following countries, with financial contributions by the Union under the terms of its Unesco contract: Italy, Greece, Mexico, Cameroun, French West Africa, Argentina, and Ecuador. The texts for these lessons are on view at the Assembly headquarters at Caracas, and copies of them can be obtained. Other countries which will probably take advantage of similar assistance are: Turkey, Madagascar, France, Belgian Congo and Peru. Still others have undertaken the distribution of the same type of lessons without requiring financial assistance from the Union: Belgium, Canada, Austria, the Trentino and Upper Adige Region and the Aosta Valley of Italy, and Indonesia. Finally, discussions are being held regarding similar projects, with the assistance of the IUPN, in other areas, such as Thailand, Lybia, Gold Coast, etc.

Unesco has expressed the desire to see this activity continued for adults as well as for school-children. As a result a "universal document" has been prepared which will eventually be published in more than four languages; the English, French and Spanish versions will be on exhibit in Caracas. Once again the Union has been aided in bringing a project to a final stage by Mrs. Jean Thierry-Mieg, formerly Miss Eleen Sam, of Unesco, who

continues her admirable tactfulness in assuring liason between the Union and Unesco House. This universal document will appear under the patronage of Unesco, and will be distributed in many different ways, by youth organizations, in circles reached by representatives of the scientific co-operation offices of Unesco, etc. Members of the Union will also be able to take part in the general distribution of this document.

Still with an educational objective and still with the aid of Unesco, the Union has prepared three series of five exhibit panels, each containing two photographs. A set of these panels will be on exhibit at Caracas, which makes further comment here unnecessary. Pamphlets containing all information regarding the material have been published in the two languages of the Union and can be obtained from the Assembly Secretariat. Mr. I. E. Gabrielson was very instrumental in completing the preparations for this documentation. Special wrappings will allow these panels to be sent long distances, and it is hoped that the members of the Union will assist in seeing that this educational material is used.

A project now being planned is the preparation of a strip-film dedicated to nature protection world-wide in scope. An example of this type of film is presented as a model, and the folder which accompanies it can serve as yet another opportunity for a propaganda text. Much photographic documentation for this film has been forwarded to the Secretariat by Mr. Ira N. Gabrielson and his Education Commission.

Other projects still in a planning stage, to be handled either by the Commission or the Secretariat, can be cited: posters for youth hostels; an approach to governments in an attempt to increase the use of slogans on nature protection for postal cancelling stamps (an example will be shown at Caracas - other texts are being prepared by the Commission); collaboration with Science Clubs, thanks to a grant from Unesco, particularly to aid distribution of the universal document; actions endeavouring to encourage other universities in the world to establish courses in nature protection; various propaganda techniques such as blotters and note-book covers for school-children, pictures on chocolate-bar wrappers, etc.

Finally, a very recent achievement which appears to have been highly successful was the Nature Study Camp organized by the Scientific Club of Liege from July 28th to August 13th at Houyet-sur-Lesse (Belgium). This Scientific Club, established under the patronage of Unesco and of the Belgian National Commission, arranged for a study camp where teams of participants under the leadership of university naturalists (most often of assistants from the University of Liege) could make observations and experiments of an ecological nature on the spot. The Union made contacts with its European members to determine their interest in this plan, with the result that an international character was given to the Camp, which had originally been designed only for young Belgians. A financial contribution from Unesco, and later from a Belgian patron had been hoped for. In the end the cost (contributions to travel expenses for non-Belgian participants), was borne by the Union's treasury. But the results were

exceptionally felicitous. Eighteen young delegates participated, representing ten European countries: Austria, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and Yugoslavia. The delegates either brought the benefits of their valuable experiences to their comrades, or came to be informed and to find new ideas for the establishment of similar youth movements in their own country. Evening discussions were held in which the guests of the I.U.P.N. took part with great interest. The Secretary-General of the Union made several visits to the Camp, and directed an evening discussion on the general theme of nature protection., All the members of the Secretariat also made at least one trip to Houyet. The various views contributed by the visiting foreign delegates resulted in some excellent and vivid discussions. Photographs of the Camp will be shown at the Caracas Assembly headquarters, as well as comments and opinions written by those participants who were the Union's guests. This achievement can truly be considered as an outstanding success for the Union's activities, for during the two weeks of the communal life of the tent city the contacts between the young friends of nature of various nationalities were forged in the most friendly, understanding and constructive manner possible.

d) The preparation of international draft agreements and a world-wide convention for the protection of nature:

In accordance with the provisions of Resolution No. 19 formulated at Lake Success, the Union has endeavoured to convene a meeting of the co-signers of the London Convention of 1933 as well as of the signatories of the Washington Convention of 1940.

The Committee for Technical Co-ordination in Africa (CCTA) has decided to call a conference at Leopoldville (Belgian Congo) in August, 1953, to bring together delegates from the various States which signed the 1933 London Convention. The Union has offered its services to the British Government, the Government of the Belgian Congo, to the CCTA and the OSA (African Scientific Council) in order that the IUPN might participate in the organization of these sessions, particularly if they should include a technical meeting, accessory to the General Assemblies of an administrative and policy-making character. On the other hand, the suggestion was made to the Venezuelan Government that representatives of the co-signers of the 1940 Western Hemisphere Convention be assembled at the same time of the General Assembly of the IUPN at Caracas, but the results were negative, despite efforts to accomplish this plan.

As to the drafting of a World Convention for the Protection of Nature, the Union has chosen to substitute a World Charter, inspired by the Universal Declaration on the Rights of Man. Contact has been made with the judicial service of Unesco regarding the eventual presentation of the text of such a declaration to the United Nations General Assembly. A preliminary plan was drafted by the Secretariat, and amended both in French and in English by the French and British Vice-Presidents of the Union, Messrs. Roger Heim and G. F. Herbert Smith. These modified texts will be submitted to the Executive Board in session at Caracas, and can be presented to the Assembly if it is considered desirable,

e) Scientific research relating to the "protection of nature":

One of the most important activities of a scientific nature is the work of the Union's Survival Service, directed during the 1950-52 period by Mr. J-M. Vrydagh. The preparation of monographs for each of the fourteen mammals listed at Lake Success has been completed, following an inventory of the library and dissemination throughout the world of questionnaires prepared by the Brussels Assembly of 1950. Mr. Vrydagh will submit a separate report on the activities of his service.

Another method of increasing knowledge in nature protection which is within the scope of the IUPN, despite its modest means, is the organization of technical meetings, including the collecting of reports and the direction of discussions. The Brussels Assembly made explicit directives in this regard which were followed precisely. Point "g" of Resolution N° 46 was achieved by the convocation of a technical meeting at The Hague on September 20, 21 and 22, 1952, which was a complete success, thanks principally to the devoted efforts of Mr. M. C. Bloemers, Dutch member of the Executive Board. At this meeting, which was presided over by Mr. M. van der Goes van Naters, two principal themes were discussed: "Rural landscape as a habitat for flora and fauna in densely populated countries" and "Management of nature reserves". To learn more of this extremely fruitful exchange of views see the Proceedings and Papers which were published by the Organizing Committee in co-operation with the Union Secretariat. The preparations for these sessions and the editing of the Proceedings took up a major portion of the Secretariat's time for several months.

Likewise, in the months preceding this General Assembly, a great deal of work was required to obtain approximately one hundred reports and to translate and stencil them for distribution and discussion at Caracas. The Secretariat, despite its efficiency, would have been unable to accomplish this enormous task without the exceptionally systematic and able assistance of Mrs. Annette Flugger, Conservation Specialist of the Pan American Union, and Mr. Fred Packard, Executive Secretary of the National Parks Association, whose co-operation was made possible by a financial grant made by the Venezuelan Organizing Committee.

In the field of ecological research, it was stated at the beginning of this chapter that the Union was, unfortunately, obliged to defer its support of important study projects such as the effects of the Groundnut Scheme or the problem of bush fires. However, the Union has instigated the IFAN-Unesco Arid Zone project mentioned above, as well as the project for an inquiry on the present status of water resources in Belgium, a programme which scientific foundations of Belgium plan to finance from now on. In Mexico the Union gave its moral support (Unfortunately this was all that could be done) to the plans of Dr. Enrique Beltran for a study of the existing conditions of wildlife along the great international highway which crosses Mexico from Ciudad Juarez, at the United States frontier, up to Ciudad Cauhutemoc, bordering on Guatemala. The Bureau considers it necessary that the Union should systematically accentuate its activities in



scientific matters in such a manner as to merit being ranked among international scientific organizations. The IUPN could, for example, apply itself to sponsoring the drawing up of a treatise based on the protection of nature written by several different authors. In order to sponsor work on a national basis, the Union could also arrange for an official study in each country, either by the national committee for the protection of nature, if such exists, or by one or several members of a particular organization established for this purpose, on a theme of general interest which could later become the topic for an international symposium. One proposal has already been put forth; a study of the effects of the chemical pollution of water on fauna and flora.

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

For this important part of its functions, the Union utilizes the co-operation of the International Office for the Protection of Nature. This organisation, established in 1928, is at present located in Brussels, not far from the offices of the Union. The Secretary-General of the Union is also Director of the Office, thus assuring a complete co-ordination of the activities of the "two sister organizations.

Until the beginning of 1952 the Office was in charge of Colonel R. Hoier, formerly conservator of the Parc National Albert (Kivu, Belgian Congo). Unfortunately Colonel Hoier, who is well known to all friends of nature, was obliged to return to Denmark and sever his connections with the OIPN. He has been replaced by Mlle Renée Houba, who took up her duties on April 1, 1952. She is assisted by M. Pierre Aptekers, a librarian employed by the Union.

Mlle Houba's arrival coincided with a reorganization of the Office. In the future the Office will collect information for more specific objectives than in the past. For example, it is contemplated that a monograph type of publication should be broadcast next, for which the material could be gathered by the Office in a methodical and pro-meditated manner. One of the first tasks of Mlle Houba was to compile documentation, as complete as possible, on reserve areas in the world. It was obvious that the book "The Position of Nature Protection throughout the World in 1950" would furnish the most up-to-date information for this survey. Further data was obtained from the Office files. Numerous gaps were filled in by correspondence with informed personnel in various countries. It is planned to publish a list in the near future, giving details of each protected area as to type, size, date of establishment, etc.

It was considered expedient to couple this research with an attempt to clarify the problem of nomenclature. Since the Commission established to study this question was dormant, the Union's Secretary General was appointed to begin an endeavour to solve the problem. In line with his note which had been presented to the Brussels Assembly, he based his proposal for the project on the classification of Professor E. Bourdelle. Mlle Houba was asked to send each country in the world a list of the reserves as noted in the files of the Office, requesting indication as to how these areas should be ranked according to Professor Bourdelle's classification. This attempt at a classification will be sent to such individuals of countries as would be able to challenge the compiled information and to correct the attributions, leading to a document which would merit publication. A summary of Mlle Houba's introductory work will be given to those delegates at Caracas who request same.

In addition it should be noted that Mlle Houba's enterprise coincides happily with preparations for an Atlas of nature reserves in the world and for an exhibit scheduled to be held at Hamburg in the Spring of 1953 at which the Union may be able to obtain further information.

Also with the financial assistance of Unesco, the Secretariat has established a card-index file of films designed to popularize the essential principles of the protection and conservation of nature. The decision was made to select only those films which put the accent on the man-made threats to nature in the 20th Century, and on the measures taken to combat these dangers.

Following an appeal to the members of the Union, with somewhat disappointing results, a direct action was undertaken for our several categories of correspondents in various fields:

- a) Those persons known to have knowledge of didactic film material.
- b) Authors of the reports which appeared in the volume "The Position of Nature Protection throughout the World in 1950" who had cited film productions in reply to the question asked in the plan of the report.
- c) Educational services and government documentary offices (particularly in the embassies in Brussels).
- d) A volume published in 1949 at the time of the United Nations Scientific Conference for the Conservation and Utilization of Natural Resources (Unsccur), entitled "An International Index of Films on the Conservation and Utilization of Resources".
- e) Companies which produce and distribute commercial films (with the hope, so far in vain, unfortunately, that certain films could be donated to the Union).

The file presently consists of over 300 references, representing more than a dozen countries. However, new information continues to arrive at the Union's headquarters, often containing addresses where further information can be obtained.

Each file card contains the necessary indications to identify and describe the film: name, country of origin, size, length, cinematographic characteristics: silent or sound (language); black and white or in colour. And, wherever possible, a brief resume.

The documentation thus assembled is exploited in several ways. The best utilization results from the greatest publicity given to the existence of the file. This is why each number of the Union's information Bulletin gives a reference to certain films designed to increase the popularization of principals essential to the protection and conservation of nature. Each time the reference mentions the existence of a card-index file.

In addition three new organizations have been formed in the period 1950-52 which either totally or in part contribute to increase the Union's ability to: "collect, analyse, interpret and disseminate information about the protection of nature".

In chronological order the first is the "Public Information Commission" established by a decision of the Executive Board on September 20th, 1951. It is directed with admirable devotion, activity and competence by Mr. Richard W. Westwood, President of the American Nature Association, and its labour is financed by an exceedingly generous grant made by the above-mentioned Association, amounting to \$5,000 covering a period of two years. A portion of this amount covers the expenses of publishing and distributing folders and the News Sheet, an example of which Mr. Westwood will make available to participants at the Caracas Assembly. The remainder of the funds pay a part of the salary of Mr. Richard A. Purser for that portion of his time spent in collecting information for press releases to be sent to the Public Information Commission headquarters in Washington, which he obtains from written or printed information arriving either at the Union or the IOPN. This propaganda campaign on behalf of nature protection and the IUPN was launched during the second quarter of 1952, and it is probable that even now Mr. Westwood will be able to report to the Assembly - which should, in gratitude, invite him to do so - on the first results obtained or observed.

The second enterprise, which each of the readers of this report has been able to evaluate, is the information Bulletin which the Union has issued regularly every two months since January, 1952. It is of simple format, reflecting the modest means available, in personnel and publication ability. The Bulletin appears in four pages, containing an editorial of principles, two pages of facts presented as concretely and vividly as possible, and a page for the exchange of news and contacts between the Union and its members and friends. Even this brevity has its advantages, as several readers have notified the Secretariat that their modern tempo allows them just time enough to read all of a four-page information sheet, whereas they would no doubt only glance at a lengthy Bulletin. It is

also particularly fitted to the potentialities of its authors, especially since the burden of preparation for the regular bi-monthly edition of the Bulletin is carried almost single-handed by Mme M. Caram. One very encouraging factor is that several members of the Union have considered the Bulletin's material of sufficient interest to the readers of their own publications to reproduce extracts in their own journals. Particular mention should be made of the Société de Botanique et de Zoologie Congolaises, which prints generous quotations from each issue of the Bulletin in their remarkable publication "Zooléo", under the flattering title "Voice of the IUPN".

The third initiative includes certain projects previously referred to: the Survival Service, various activities of the Office, and publication of the Bulletin. In agreement with Unesco it was decided to establish a "Conservation Service", and the Unesco contract outlines the following objectives: "The Conservation Service shall be charged with assuring constant liaison between members of the Union and organizations or individuals concerned with the protection and conservation of nature and resources in general, with the press, the public, and various sources of documentation on the several aspects of these problems, social, scientific, etc."

The Caracas Assembly may possibly point out certain tasks of a scientific nature, already described above, which the Conservation Service could put into effect for the last quarter of 1952.

/s/ Jean-Paul HARROY

Brussels, August 1952

ANNEXE A AU RAPPORT SUR L'ACTIVITE 1950-1952 DE L'UIPN PREPARE  
PAR LE SECRETAIRE GENERAL  
Situation au 31 juillet 1952

<u>ACTIF</u>	Prs. Bolges
Banque de Bruxelles, notre compte courant .....	352.820,59
Société Générale de Paris - notre compte ff. 76.039,-.	10.024,89
Caisse.....	17.225,45
Comptes débiteurs divers .....	12.695,25
	<hr/>
	392.766,18
	= = = = =

<u>PASSIF</u>	
Compte de provisions diverses .....	372.274,30
Ecoles .....	105.562,40
Passe-partout .....	77.000,-
Panneaux exposition.....	10.400,-
Conservation Service .....	69.208,90
Action grand public (Handbook conservation)..	110.103,-
Comptes créditeurs divers .....	18.486,25
Solde créditeur .....	2.005,63
	<hr/>
	392.766,18
	= = = = =

COMPTE DE PROFITS ET PERTES AU 31 JUILLET 1952

<u>DEBIT</u>	
Publications et rapports .....	11.962,75
Transfert au "compte de provisions diverses.....	370.000,-
Passe-partout.....	80.000,-
Panneaux d'exposition...	40.000,-
Conservation Service....	100.000,-
Action grand public (Handbook. conservation)	150.000,-
Frais d'administration. ....	399.966,85
Honoraires et indemnités.....	322.355,-
Sécurité Sociale .....	4.140,-
Frais de voyages et déplacem.	17.607,50
Timbres poste et fiscaux. . .	42.008,70
Imprimés et fourn, bureau..	7.301,75
Frais de traduction .....	400,-
Dépenses diverses .....	6.153,90
Solde créditeur .....	2.005,63
	<hr/>
	783.935,23
	=====

<u>CREDIT</u>	
Reliquat de l'exercice 1951.....	50.719,01
Subventions reçues .....	500.000,-
Cotisations .....	210.049,17
Vente de publications .....	13.117,05
Recettes imprévus .....	10.050,-
	<hr/>
	783.935,23
	=====

ANNEXE B AU RAPPORT SUR L'ACTIVITE 1950-1952 DE L'UIPN  
PREPARE PAR LE SECRETAIRE GENERAL

Robert DURDU  
Expert-Comptable  
Rue de l'Etang  
La Hulpe - Belgique

Bruxelles, le 10 août 1952

Monsieur le Président,

En exécution de la mission qui nous a été confiée, nous avons procédé au contrôle de la comptabilité de l'Union Internationale pour la Protection de la Nature depuis l'Assemblée Générale de Bruxelles du mois d'octobre 1950 jusqu'au 10 août 1952.

Nous avons pu constater que les opérations effectuées, appuyées de pièces justificatives, ont été correctement enregistrées et que les livres comptables sont parfaitement tenus.

Nous avons également vérifié le bilan au 31 décembre 1951, bilan qui se présente comme suit:

ACTIF

Banque de Bruxelles, notre compte courant.....	394.261,97
Société Générale de Paris, notre compte Ff 23.932,-	3.158,44
Caisse .....	38.298,60
Comptes débiteurs divers .....	10.000,-
	<hr/>
	445.719,01
	=====

PASSIF

Compte de Provisions diverses.....	385.000,-
Provision Volume "Etat de la Protection de la Nature dans le Monde en 1950".....	175.000,-
Provision brochures Italie.....	60.000,-
Provision Education Ecoles.....	150.000,-
Comptes créditeurs divers.....	10,000,-
Solde créditeur .....	50.719,01
	<hr/>
	445.719,01
	=====

Monsieur le Président de l'Union  
Internationale pour la Protection  
de la Nature,  
42, rue Montoyer  
Bruxelles

.../...

COMPTE DE PROFITS ET PERTES AU 31 DECEMBRE 1951

DEBIT

Publications et Rapports.....	40.137,15
Education Ecoles.....	50.193,75
Provision pour Education Ecoles.....	150.000,-
<u>Frais Généraux.....</u>	<u>600.309,19</u>
Honoraires et indemnités.....	524.127,50
Frais de voyages et déplacements.....	32.164,10
Timbres poste et fiscaux.....	34.087,50
Imprimeries, fournitures de bureau....	6.998,40
Téléphones et télégrammes.....	317,15
Frais de traduction.....	121,-
Dépenses diverses.....	2.493,54
Soldo créditeur.....	50.719,01
	<hr/>
	891.359,10
	=====

CREDIT

Reliquat de l'exercice 1950.....	35.596,91
Subventions reçues (Unesco).....	300.000,-
Ocotisations et dons.....	544.947,54
Intérêts sur compte en banque.....	2.198,-
Recettes imprévues.....	8.616,65
	<hr/>
	891.359,10
	=====

Le bilan est en complet accord avec la comptabilité et reflète exactement la situation de l'organisme au 31 décembre 1951.

Veillez agréer, Monsieur le Président, l'expression de nos sentiments les plus distingués.

Le Commissaire aux Comptes,

(s) Robert DURDU  
Expert-Comptable

P.S. A la demande de M. Jean-Paul Harroy, Secrétaire Général, nous avons contrôlé, au moyen des extraits et des pièces probantes, les écritures enregistrées en comptabilité du 1er janvier au 31 juillet 1952, ainsi que la Balance de Vérification à cette dernière date.

Tout est parfaitement en ordre et les livres continuent à être tenus avec ordre et méthode. Ci-joint l'extrait au 31 juillet 1952.

Derechef  
R. Durdu.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SURVIVAL SERVICE

The Committee on the Survival Service was established with three panels or subcommittees, one on mammals, one on birds, and one on plants. Their reports were presented to the committee as a whole and with minor changes, additions, and suggestions were accepted and are submitted, as follows, to the Executive Committee for approval and transmittal to the Plenary Session of the Assembly:

A. MAMMALS

It is recommended that:

1. Mr. J-M. Vrydagh be commended for the work he has accomplished.
2. The Union be asked to carry out the action that Mr. Vrydagh has recommended on each of the Lake Success animal species.
3. The Survival Service set up a "provisional list" of threatened mammals on which we do not have sufficient knowledge and that additional information be collected concerning them; that the list of Australian marsupials sent by Mr. L. Glauert be placed on the "provisional list" pending receipt of further information about each species listed.
4. The following additional mammals be placed on the Lake Success list of vanishing mammals:
  - Sumatran rhinoceros
  - Arabian oryx (*oryx beatrix*)
  - Syrian wild ass
  - Nubian wild ass
  - Angolan giraffe
  - Florida key deer
  - Cretan wild goat
  - Solenodon (all species)
  - Hawaiian monk seal
  - Black-footed ferret
5. The American Museum of Natural History be encouraged to carry-out an expedition to determine the status of the Solenodon and the Caribbean monk seal.
6. The Union be requested to publish a summary of the findings of the Survival Service with regard to the mammal species listed at Lake Success.
7. The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the U. S. National Park Service be requested to investigate the present status of the black-footed ferret (*Mustela nigripes*) and to provide the Union with a report on it.

B. BIRDS

It is recommended that the International Committee for Bird Preservation be invited to gather information and make recommendations for action by the Union on the birds on the Lake Success list, to suggest any further additions to the list, and to keep the Survival Service informed on the progress of their collection of information on vanishing birds.



At the Technical meeting of CIPO (Caracas, September 8) it was resolved that the bird species listed in this annex and found in the Western Hemisphere be added to the list of threatened bird species as proposed at the technical reunion in 1949. Your committee recommends that these 25 birds be placed on a "provisional list" with a view to a later determination of which ones should be added to the Lake Success list.

### C. PLANTS

It seems clear that the Survival Service can perform an important function in bringing about efforts to save rare species of plants from extinction. It is clear also that the sooner it directs its attention to threatened plants, the greater will be the chances of saving some of them.

From the nature of the problems and the state of existing information on them, the procedure used in working up the data on mammals 'will not be entirely appropriate for plants. It is considered that descriptive information concerning the plants is of secondary importance, as it may usually be secured from any good descriptive flora of the region concerned or from a monograph of the genus.

Emphasis must be placed on the reasons for the decline of the species, the ecological processes involved, and a careful description of the plant communities in which they live. If possible, information on the successional status of these communities should be secured and the "ecological positions" of the species determined, i.e., their relative places in the successions which their communities are undergoing.

It would be well to prepare a form indicating the kinds of information needed about each species.. This should include, at least, the original range of the species, its present exact geographical distribution, its present abundance, a careful description of the plant community in which it grows, the extent of the present, and if possible the past distribution of this community, the condition of this community, i.e. healthy, disturbed, decadent, etc., apparent reasons for the decline of the species, economic and other human factors involved, suggestions for proper intervention to save the species and its normal habitat, i.e. the community in which it lives, and what measures have already been taken, if any.

It is suggested that such information, with any additional available, be requested from all interested naturalists concerning those disappearing species with which they are familiar.

It is further suggested that a file be maintained containing all available information on the species that are considered rare or threatened. This should not be a limited list, but a file on all known such species. From this information it may be determined which species are really in a precarious position. These might, if desirable, be placed on an official list, but the size of this list should be determined by the number of species on which sufficient data are available to show that they are seriously threatened.

Then it is clear that the Survival Service should bring to the attention of the Union such cases as need intervention, with suggestions as to how this should be effected and what measures might be taken to save the species concerned.

It should be emphasized again that the most important part of this information is that on the plant communities in which these species live. It is clear that no species is likely to persist long after the habitat in which it lives is destroyed or seriously altered.

It is also obvious that these plant communities probably contain many other rare species, both of plants and animals, that are not the original ones mentioned, but which will also be preserved if the habitat in which they live is saved.

By this method an important mass of ecological information will be accumulated which could result in the establishment of some general principles concerning the ecology and preservation of rare plants.

It is suggested that the Union recommend to the various governments, especially those of tropical countries, the great importance of locating and determining the areal extent, through ecological surveys, of the individual plant associations which comprise the vegetation of their national territories, with the special aim of saving endemic species threatened with extinction. By this method it may be determined which of these associations, because of their restricted area or geographic location, are in most immediate danger of destruction or drastic modification, that appropriate steps may be taken to preserve adequate extensions of these associations.

In the cases of primitive complexes of vegetation now more or less degraded, it is recommended that strict nature reserves be created for them, or protected sites of a size to be determined, to achieve their preservation.

Finally, in cases where such placing in a reserve is no longer possible or is too difficult, the survival of a species could be assured, in certain cases, and should be recommended, by distribution of seeds to botanical gardens, city parks, forestry services, and private gardeners (mention can be made of the cases of Ginkgo, Metasequoia, Franklinia, etc.). Such species could be placed on the list of plants deserving protection. Endemic plant species in Madagascar which need immediate attention have been attached to this report made by the eminent French botanist Dr. H. Humbert.

THREATENED PLAIT SPECIES IN WEED OF IMMEDIATE PROTECTION

A. MADAGASCAR

Borassus sambiranensis Jum. and Perr: Endemic in a very small "area in the Northwest belonging to alluvium lands presently open to agriculture. Its seeds should be sown in accordance with the above paragraph. A very ornamental plant.

Borassus madagascariensis Jum. and Perr: Endemic in the West, Same observations.

Adansonia Crandidieri Baill: Same case. This magnificent baobab of great economic interest is found in a small area in the West; Its seed furnishes a vegetable butter of high nourishment and commercial value. The tree is easily grown by sowing.

Adansonia sambiranensis Jum. and Perr: Same case as the Borassus.

Alluaudia adscendens Baill: The largest and most beautiful representative of the endemic family of Didieracidae. In a small area in the Southern bush which is rapidly disappearing. Could be protected in a bush reserve adequately chosen (in the eastern part of the Southern region).

B. SOUTH AFRICA

Numerous species of great scientific interest in various types of xerophile bush and which are not protected in their natural environment. Particularly, various Euoeptharctos and other Cycadaceae (vicinity of Grahamstown), Oldenburgia arbuscula (same region), etc.

PROVISIONAL LIST OF THREATENED BIRD SPECIES

A resolution proposed at the Technical Session on September 8 of the International Committee for Bird Preservation at the Third General Assembly of the IUPN resolved that the following bird species found in the Western Hemisphere be added to the list of threatened bird species as prepared at the Lake Success Technical Reunion in 1949:

Rhynchotus rufescens: Tinamon  
Pterodroma cahow: Bermuda Petrel  
Pterodroma basitata: Black-capped Petrel  
Pheonicopterus ruber: Flamingo  
Chondrohierax wilsonii: Cuban Hook-billed Kite  
Accipitu striatus venator: Sharp-shinned Hawk  
Crax rubra grisconi: Grisconis Guan  
Penelope albipennis: Guan  
Agriocharis ocillata: Ocellated Turkey  
Columba loucocephala: White-headed Pigeon  
Columba inornata wetmorei: Blue Pigeon  
Columba inornata exigua: Jamaica Blue Pigeon  
Amazona vittata vittata: Puerto Rican Parrot  
Otus nudipes newtoni: Virgin Islands Screech Owl  
Asio flammens portoricensis: Short-eared Owl  
Pharomachrus mocinno mocinno: Quetzal  
Pharomachrus mocinno costaricensis: Costa Rican Quetzal  
Campephilus principalis bairdii: Cuban ivory-billed Woodpecker  
Cinclocerthia ruficauda gutturalis: Trembler  
Ramphocinclus brachyurus sanctae-luciae: White-breasted Thrasher  
Ramphocinclus brachyurus brachyurus: St. Vincent Thrasher  
Cichlherminia l'herminieri l'herminieri: Forest Thrasher  
Leucopeza semperi: Semperi Warbler  
Spinus cucullatus: Red Siskin  
Cacicus chrysopterus: Boyero, Cassique  
Amblycercus solitarius: Boyero

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC INFORMATION COMMISSION

The activity of the Public Information Commission actually began about September 1, 1951, with the assignment of Mr. Richard Purser to the Brussels Office to function there, in part, as liaison representative between the Secretariat and the Commission. For personal reasons active work on the part of the President of the Commission was delayed until the start of the year 1952. In the meantime, however, plans were laid for actual production of material. A grant of \$ 5,000 from the American Nature Association implemented the work, and a second grant of \$ 5,000 has just been made for financing the second year. Also Mr. Ralph Wentworth, New York Public Relations specialist, obtained a sum of \$ 2,500 from the Lakeland Foundation for the calendar year 1952. This enabled retention of Mr. Wentworth as adviser and made possible the use of his mailing list of newspapers, magazines, radio commentators, leading conservationists, members of Congress and others.

The Commission has thus far prepared and published a concise folder entitled "What is the International Union for the Protection of Nature?" and a news sheet. Both of these have been mailed to the aforementioned lists and the entire membership of the Outdoor Writers Association of America, and copies have been supplied in numbers to numerous individuals. A clipping service will, in due course, indicate the extent to which the news sheet material has been used by press and magazines.

The basic objective of the Commission is to inform the public generally and conservationists in particular, of the existence of the Union and its objectives; to acquaint the public with the world-wide problems related to the protection of nature; to establish a basis of public appreciation of the Union, to the end that it may enjoy wider tangible support both in point of influence and financial encouragement.

There have been certain problems, and these still exist. Most serious is the establishment of a reasonably steady flow of information from all parts of the world by way of the Secretariat and to the Commission. To obtain this every member organization is, in effect, a member of the Commission and a correspondent thereof. Achieving a recognition of this fact has yet to be fully accomplished, and the intervention of the Secretariat is urged to emphasize the importance of channelling all possible information rapidly and continually to Brussels.

While the material thus far issued has been directed primarily to North America and prepared according to techniques of public relations used there, much of the material is adaptable to publicity uses elsewhere. Members of the Commission and others are urged to take advantage of all outlets in their countries in using such of the material as is appropriate.

It is the feeling of the Commission that the initiative of our liaison with Unesco has not yet been as well established as it should be, particularly in view of the excellent Unesco publicity outlets. This is a weakness that should be remedied through the Brussels office.

It is the plan of the Commission soon to issue another news sheet based on the deliberations and discussions of the Caracas meeting. The many papers submitted for this meeting afford a rich source of material that otherwise may be buried in mimeographed form in personal files or in the limitedly circulated proceedings presumably to be published later.

The Commission earnestly urges all members of the Union to criticize and suggest with regard to the Commission's work. It is important that the effort exercised be extended in a way to be most fruitful and to use the funds available and the expert knowledge to the best advantage.

The Public Information Commission proposes two resolutions for the approval of the General Assembly. The first concerns the establishment of an organization to be known as Friends of the IUPN, which shall have minimum annual membership dues and provision for larger contributions, dues and contributions to be acknowledged by a suitable certificate of membership in Friends of the IUPN. The second proposes the establishment of an international contest for the selection of an insignia for the IUPN, with an amount of \$ 250 offered as a prize for the successful insignia, such amount to be supplied by the Public Information Commission. (Both resolutions were adopted by the General Assembly).

---

#### REPORT OF THE EDUCATION COMMISSION

The International Union for the Protection of Nature believes that publication of education material by the various countries is of extreme importance, and strongly recommends that the production of this type of material be increased in those nations that have already begun work along this line, and that it be undertaken immediately by other countries. It is highly desirable that the widest possible distribution of such documents be achieved either directly or through the IUPN.

Because there is urgent need for uniform basic literature for use in conservation education throughout the nations of the Western Hemisphere, the IUPN recommends to the Pan American Union that it prepare, through its Conservation Section, appropriate kits of conservation materials and visual aids, which may be adapted by the teachers in the several countries for direct use in schools.

The Third General Assembly' of the International Union for the Protection of Nature reaffirms the recommendation, adopted as Resolution Number 6 of the International Technical Conference for the Protection of Nature, that the teaching of the principles of

nature protection and conservation be incorporated into the curricula of primary and secondary schools, and of universities and technical colleges, and further recommends that Departments of the Conservation of Natural Resources be established in the respective universities and other centers of higher learning in the several countries.

#### Nature Protection and Conservation in Latin America

It is inherent in the purpose and objectives of the IUPN that nature protection and conservation are not only local, state and national in scope and concern, but international as well. Wherever nations learn to work together in achieving purposes related to those of the Union, they contribute to the advancement of our common conservation objectives. This is true whether the aim be research and investigation which help us better to understand ecological conditions and natural laws with which we live and work, whether it be education and instruction of people young and old to relieve a fuller appreciation of nature and resources, or whether it be assistance and cooperation in scientific, technical or applied conservation and nature protection activities.

Because The IUPN has this year for the first time convened in the New World, where nature protection and resource management are of the utmost concern, the Union wishes to note the work of the Pan American Union in its conservation programme and activities. Particularly in respect to conservation education throughout the many Latin American countries, the Pan American Union serves well as a corollary organization in its efforts to promote nature protection and a more effective understanding of conservation conditions and problems.

Therefore the International Union for the Protection of Nature congratulates the Pan American Union for its interest and activities in conservation education, and expresses the sincere hope that it will establish a comprehensive conservation education programme throughout Latin America.

---

DRAFT FOR A WORLD MANIFESTO ON THE PROTECTION OF NATURE

Whereas, the source of essential commodities, food in particular, which the human race requires, has always been and still is supplied by Nature itself, and

Whereas, man, who takes advantage of these natural resources must strive toward conserving them now and for the benefit of future generations, and

Whereas therefore it is the duty of man to manage these resources without waste, and to defend this heritage against abuse and for the benefit of all mankind, and

Whereas the economic needs of man are daily becoming greater, as a consequence of material improvement and because human population is increasing at an ever faster rate all over the world, and

Whereas it has become necessary to satisfy human needs in applying a policy of conservation and in making a sound use of natural resources, and whereas this is essential to harmonious development of human society and to the preservation of peace, and

Whereas the too frequent destruction by man of so many natural groups, living species, and habitats representing normal refuges, is not only having disastrous consequences on the general economy but also most unfortunate results on cultural and social life, and

Whereas every individual, whoever and wherever he may be, himself bears the responsibility of safeguarding this heritage for the benefit of future generations,

The General Assembly solemnly declares as follows:

Article 1: Considering that natural groups of living beings represent the common heritage of all men, at the present time and in the future as well, the various governments are responsible for their conservation in the interest of the present society and of future generations, against exploitation by private interests. The extinction of any living species should be considered as just as serious a crime against the human race as would the destruction of artistic and other treasures left to us by our ancestors.

Article 2: The extinction of a living species which we owe to Nature and to past ages is an irreparable loss to mankind, and the importance of its consequences can never be evaluated from either the scientific or economic point of view. Therefore no-one may look with indifference at the existing threat against many living animal and plant species. All appropriate measures must be taken in order to save these species from extinction, preferably through the establishment of natural sanctuaries, parks and reserves, where their normal living conditions are preserved with the help of adequate regulations, and in order to spread public education which would help to attain these goals.



Article 3: Extermination campaigns directed against groups of plants and animals alleged to be harmful, such as game animals suspected of being carriers of disease of domestic animals, predators, plant shelters accused of harbouring pests to man and to agriculture, may be tolerated only if the disappearance of such groups or elements does not inflict serious damage on humanity due to the destruction of the natural equilibrium.

Article 4: When man draws on renewable natural resources, he should take reasonable care to avoid undue depreciation of such valuable assets, whether this depreciation is definite or will make itself felt for a long period of time. This recommendation applies chiefly to agriculture, animal husbandry, forest exploitation, hunting and fishing. It is highly desirable that countries with long experience and with adequate legislation in this respect make such available to other, less favoured areas which face similar problems.

Article 5: Considering that the introduction of exotic species often proves to be dangerous to the preservation of natural balances, it is important that regulations and limitations be set up concerning the importation of animals and plants which may compete with the native fauna and flora.

Article 6: Considering that increasing industrial activity results in changes of environment through the constant levy on resources and through the pollution of air and water, it is necessary for governments to improve regulations, and to enforce such measures for the benefit of society.

Article 7: Considering that Nature must be effectively protected<sup>7</sup> that this protection must be carefully organized, that the utilization of resources must be on a sound basis, and that the aims to be achieved represent a task of tremendous magnitude, it is extremely desirable that:

Through conclusion of agreements, through frequent meetings of experts, and through the creation of special agencies and even of permanent international laboratories, harmonious international cooperation shall be fostered, for this is the essential for the future of mankind.

---

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON REGIONAL OFFICES

Organization of Regional Offices of the IUPN

In connection with the proposal to the General Assembly, on the establishment of Regional Offices of the IUPN, the appointed committee has reached the following conclusions:

- 1) It is believed desirable, in principle, that there should be a regional organization as a means of permitting the various countries affiliated with the Union to study common problems that are of fundamental interest for them, but that it would not justify consideration and discussion on a global scale, commensurate with the goals of the Union.
- 2) At the same time it is believed that, considering the youth of the IUPN and the reduced state of its finances, any attempt to organize such regional offices with a permanent Secretariat, and the necessity to have them share in the contributions to the Union, would tend to weaken it.
- 3) Giving due consideration to the foregoing conclusions, it is considered that we may recommend, when it seems necessary, the organization of regional groups, either permanent or temporary, when the various countries of a given zone consider it desirable, and can underwrite the costs of such offices with their own funds. Such groups will have, fundamentally, a technical character.

In consequence, adoption of the following resolution is recommended:

"When a group of neighbouring countries, members of the IUPN, consider it desirable to establish among themselves contacts, temporary or permanent, for the study of specific problems, such a group may take this action, determining the rules that shall govern its organization and contributing whatever is necessary to the financing of the same, without receiving any financial support from the Union. These Offices or groups shall not have a statutory character in the organization of the IUPN, and the Secretariat of the latter shall continue dealing directly with the various nations'."

---

REPORT OF THE PROGRAMME COMMITTEE

The Programme Committee report is divided into sections, and each item is accompanied by a priority (A or B) title.

I. ACTIVITIES ALREADY IN PROGRESS

- 1) Pressure on governments to be maintained and made more effective (Priority A)

- 2) Conservation Handbook (Priority A)
- 3) Conservation Service to be maintained and properly organized (Priority A.)
- 4) Publication of an Atlas of Nature Reserves of the World, showing the real situation of the protection of nature in each country as to personnel, ownership, budget, activities etc. (Priority B)
- 5) Addenda and corrigenda to the report on "The position of Nature Protection throughout the World in 1950" (Priority B)
- 6) Organize international conservation camps by supplying basic information and programmes in every country desiring to participate (Priority B)

## II. NEW ACTIVITIES

- 1) Set up an editorial board responsible for major publications prepared in the name of the IUPN (A)
  - 2) The IUPN must stand ready to provide, at the request of the United Nations or individual governments, geographers, ecologists, etc. to help in the management of natural resources such as hydro-electric projects and others in which the protection of nature is concerned. (A)
  - 3) Promote, through the Conservation Service, the preparation and circulation of a filmstrip showing the global character of conservation problems (A)
  - 4) Gather information from principal natural history and conservation organizations in different countries to promote the establishment of similar organizations in countries without them (A)
  - 5) Organize circulation of visual aids on the protection of nature. The Committee would like exhibits to be far better than those exhibited at the Assembly (B)
  - 6) Promote research work on basic problems involved in bush fires and, through the Conservation Service, centralize information received (A)
  - 7) Stimulate the spread of information on conservation problems through government-owned and private radio and television concerns (B)
-

RESOLUTION PRESENTED BY ME. E. BELTRAN

Whereas human populations are increasing at a rate that, up to the present, has exceeded the rate of increased production of food, forest products, water supplies, clothing and other factors dependent on natural wealth such as education and scientific research and

Whereas much of the increase of production has, contrary to sound conservation practices, been achieved at the expense of such natural resources as soil fertility, healthy forests and grasslands, and stabilized watersheds and.

Whereas because of cultural lags it is certain that several decades must pass before sound land-use practices will be achieved, in many parts of the world, especially where burgeoning populations are making increasing demands on the ecological complex indispensable to human survival at a high living standard,

Therefore be it resolved that the IUPN, in its Third General Assembly in Caracas, requests the United Nations and associated organizations such as the World Health Organization to study the possibility of accelerating the reduction in birth rates such as characterize all countries with high living standards, in order to achieve as soon as possible the balance between human demands and long range resource potentialities, such as every ecologist knows is indispensable if a species dependent on resources is to flourish.

---

RESOLUTIONS OF THE TECHNICAL MEETING

(Text approved by the Assembly)

Section I - HYDROELECTRICITY AND THE PROTECTION OF NATURE

Resolution 1: The Third General Assembly of the International Union for the Protection of Nature, meeting at Caracas on September 9th, 1952, draws the attention of the Governments concerned to the danger which threatens National Parks and strict nature reserves, as defined by the Conventions of London (1933) and Washington (1940).

As a result of public works, and particularly hydro-electric dams which are capable of seriously altering the integrity of these reserve areas, the Assembly considers itself authorized to remind the Governments of countries concerned that they are pledged to guarantee not only the safekeeping but the inviolability of the areas they have taken the initiative to delimit and to protect.

Resolution 2: The Assembly requests that organizations, either governmental or private, which are charged with the construction of public works - particularly those designed to utilize hydro-electric energy - plan either to follow or to instigate research or inquiries for the purpose of specifying the repercussions on the natural equilibrium and on flora and fauna which are caused by

such works, and to contribute to such research their financial, technical and moral assistance.

It is requested that the Union shall furnish the necessary directives to ensure that the result of such enterprises will be satisfactory to all concerned.

Resolution 3: Whereas the construction of dams for hydroelectric or other projects is often achieved without appropriate scientific study of the effects of such works on other natural resources, and

Whereas it is generally recognized that the management of one natural resource of any kind often seriously affects other resources of equal or superior value,

Therefore the Assembly recommends : That the International Union for the Protection of Nature should make an insistent appeal that for all new proposed construction careful studies of all the resources should be made - if they do not already exist - before any plans for the construction or execution of such an enterprise shall be decided.

Resolution 4: The Assembly expresses the hope that all countries undertaking large scale public works capable of compromising the natural balance should establish a consulting commission, if such does not already exist, composed of experts, particularly pedologists, ecologists, systematians, phyto-sociologists, and hydrologists, provided such experts are not personally interested in the achievement of such works. In those countries where such commissions exist, they should be consulted regularly.

Section II - Preservation of wild fauna in semiarid regions, with particular attention to specific examples in Central and South America

Resolution 5: Because of pressures brought to bear on the fauna of semiarid regions, the establishment of reserves, national parks and refuges, properly supervised and designed not only to protect species but also to re-stock neighbouring areas, is recommended.

In connection with this resolution we call attention to the importance of the project of the Botanical Institute of the Venezuelan Ministry of Agriculture and Stock-breeding, for the establishment of a National Park in the semiarid region of the district of Agua Larga, in the State of Falcon, which includes the limestone formations of Maria-Diaz-Araria and Taparay.

Resolution 6: It is also recommended that necessary steps be taken to organize the labour of the region's inhabitants, to reduce as much as possible the pressure caused by man to the wild life and to restore vegetation, particularly the edible xerophytes, and to protect existing water points or create new ones.

Resolution 7: To regulate hunting in such a way that it will not be the cause of the extermination or of an alarming diminution of the existing local fauna,

And as the keystone of these resolutions:

Resolution 8\*: To transmit them to Unesco, which has already established its own Committee charged with solving these same problems, emphasizing the interest and sympathy of the IUPN for this type of activity.

Section III/A: Consideration of the apparent conflict between the requirements of agriculture and of conservation over the problem raised by the use of fire.

Resolution 9: It is recommended that the Governments of the countries concerned should, as a temporary measure, until a definite solution is found for the economic and social problem caused by primitive semi-nomadic agriculture and routine extensive stock-breeding, study the means of adapting rational methods permitting the subsistence of those whose living is gained by such exploitations without obliging them to resort to the fatal practice of burning.

Resolution 10: It is recommended that the Governments of the countries concerned include in their agricultural educational programmes demonstrations of the damage caused by fires, as well as illustrations of agronomical methods by which burning can be eliminated.

Resolution 11: It is recommended to the Governments of the countries concerned that the fundamental principles of these recommendations be incorporated in the legislation of each country concerning the conservation of renewable natural resources, in accordance with the characteristics and conditions of the problems in each country.

Resolution 12: It is recommended that the International Union for the Protection of Nature should establish a permanent Commission composed of specialists in all the scientific departments concerned, charged with co-ordinating research in various countries and in disseminating the results obtained.

Resolution 15: It is recommended that the International Union for the, Protection of Nature should include the subject of bush fires on the programme for its next technical meeting.

Section III/B: Preservation of Zoological or Botanical species endemic in small islands, particularly in the Caribbean Sea.

Resolution 14: The IUPN is invited to contact the Pan American Union at Washington and the Caribbean Commission at Trinidad in order to ascertain whether these institutions would jointly undertake an examination of the possibilities leading to an agreement

which would allow activities in the field of nature protection to be co-ordinated throughout the Western Hemisphere.

Resolution 15: It is recommended that the IUPN should ask the Caribbean Commission to offer its good services in attempting to establish a uniform basic legislation relative to nature protection and the creation of reserve areas in the territories within its jurisdiction. Such legislation should be particularly directed at limiting the slaughter or capture of birds and mammals. Moreover, it could serve to insist on the extreme urgency of the necessity for establishing nature reserves.

Resolution 16: It is requested that the Union should directly instigate throughout the Caribbean area the setting up of local and regional organizations which could either establish or follow programmes for making inventories and studies for the protection of natural associations of flora and fauna.

Resolution 17: Those areas listed by R. A. Howard in his report, IUPN/A.G.3/9/R.T./III/B/101, where vegetation is particularly threatened, should be called to the attention of the Governments concerned, with the suggestion that appropriate measures be taken to assure their preservation.

Resolution 18: The threatened bird species listed by S. Dillon Ripley in his report IUPN/A.G.3/9/R.T./HI/B/103 will be called to the attention of the Survival Service of the IUPN. The Union will request that appropriate measures be taken by CIPO to ensure the protection of these species.

Resolution 19: It is requested that the IUPN should recommend to the Venezuelan Government that steps be taken for the immediate protection of the endemic mammal fauna of the Isle of Marguerite through the preservation of their habitats and the suppression or the regulating of hunting.

Section III/C: Endeavour to raise rare animals in semicaptivity outside" of their natural habitats.

Resolution 20: The Assembly recommends that the International Union for the Protection of Nature be in favour of the principle of raising wild species in captivity or semicaptivity; especially if such animals appear or will appear on the list drafted by the Union's Survival Service. Moreover, it is suggested that the Union call the attention of Governments concerned, by means of its members, to those experts whose technical background qualifies them to give assistance and advice to this enterprise.

Resolution 21: It is recommended that the Union Française should approach the Government of Cambodia asking that necessary measures be taken to ensure the preservation of the Kouprey (Novibos sauveli) in its natural habitat and in establishing an adequate reserve and in placing the animal on the list of strictly protected animals - except for scientific permits.

Note: The following resolutions were presented by the delegation from the United States of America, and were accepted by the Assembly:

Resolution 22: Cooperation for Nature Protection and Conservation

In our highly complex, mechanical and hurried civilization it seems at times most simple to solve problems by decree, authority, and direction. Such an attitude is even expressed in matters of conservation; and we sometimes feel the pressure of the technician or administrator as an infallible judge. But conservation, whether of soil, water, forests, grasslands, or wildlife, 'is most often accomplished by those who live upon the land and look to the land for sustenance and profit. To be permanent and successful, conservation measures applied to the land must be acceptable to land owners and operators, whether they are small farmers, private corporations, or governmental agencies. Conservation is no single thing -- it is high dams to provide power for cities, it is malaria control that permits people to move to less erosive land, it is government parks for esthetic appreciation, it is timber management by great private companies, it is contour cultivation by a farmer on the slope of a tiny field, it is scientific research as an indispensable basis for nature protection and conservation.

Experience teaches us that effective and widespread nature protection and conservation require coordinated effort by many individuals, groups, and agencies -- private and public, urban and rural, agrarian and industrial. To achieve this there must be understanding, and when there is understanding there can be action -- action of people and groups working together to conserve and improve the natural resources upon which individual living standards and the welfare of groups ultimately depend. There must, in short, be cooperation between people for common objectives, and they must work together with a clear and honest understanding.

Therefore the IUPN wishes to encourage closer cooperation among the people of a community or natural area, between groups where conflicts develop, and between private and public interests, in arriving at a fuller understanding of nature protection and conservation problems, and it wishes to express the conviction that people working together provide the most powerful and effective force for achieving that conservation and utilization of resources which can fulfill man's present needs and attain long-term conservation objectives.

Resolution 23: Nature Protection Through Land Treatment

All factors of the environment -- soil, water, and the dependent living things, including man -- are intimately related in nature and compose an intricate ecological complex in which the action of a single factor intimately affects the action of others. Immutable natural laws impose interactions in an environment changed by man as surely as they do in undisturbed areas, however much such



action may seem to be masked by the works of man. If the activities of man, ever more forceful and widespread, are to harmonize with the laws of nature, we must recognize that all phases of nature protection and conservation, like environmental factors themselves, must be integrated and coordinated on a natural basis.

Recognizing that man and nature are inseparable, experience indicates that the most reasonable unit for accomplishing conservation is a natural area such as a small watershed or other ecological unit where the people living within its limits can feel a relationship to it. Thus natural areas and related human groups combine to form units for conservation and treatment of the land by the people themselves, as in soil conservation districts of the United States. Land treatment to protect the land while using it for productive purposes includes soil conservation, water control and manipulation, forest, range, and wildlife management, and provision for recreation, wilderness and park areas. These and other desirable elements of a complete conservation program can be effectively undertaken by and for the people who live in a natural area. The people may need technical and other guidance and assistance from both public and private sources; and they may wish to relate their activities with those of other groups in comprehensive resource management of large basins or regions, but the basis for combining the works of man with the laws of nature seems reasonable to rest with ecological units where there is a community of human needs.

Therefore the IUPN wishes to encourage attention to natural areas as the basic unit for conservation, improvement, and utilization of our natural resources, with the conviction that such an approach is ecologically sound; and that it offers a democratic means of accomplishing practical programs of nature protection and conservation.

---

SIDELIGHTS OF AN ASSEMBLY

Caracas, a dream for so long, a reality for so short a time, is now but a happy remembrance, and it is a pleasant task to recollect, putting together one's impressions of the event. Impressions warm and colourful. Amber-coloured Maiquetia watchfully guarded over by black-silhouetted vultures in a dazzling blue sky. The burning heat of the coast slowly replaced by the cool dark green of the bordering hills where luxuriant vegetation seems to rejoice in the fact that the wise authorities have safeguarded it against its mortal enemy, the goat. Then the friendly warmth of everyone's reception, Bill and Kathy Phelps' welcome, that of the Press, and of all the Venezuelans we had the privilege of meeting and who made us feel immediately at home. We had been promised "Eternal Spring", and it had come true.

The Venezuelan Organizing Committee which, to us in Brussels, had meant nothing more than an anonymous letterhead, had also become a reality, fascinatingly alive. Each of its members gave all of his time and energy to the task, cooperating in the most varied and unexpected jobs, typing and translating with the Secretariat when necessary.

Strange is the world of remembrance; once the door is open, souvenirs gather in crowds and it becomes impossible to mention them all. The sumptuous receptions - both official and informal - were equalled only by the cordial atmosphere which prevailed throughout them, whether it was the midday reception at the Casa Amarilla, the luncheon party in Mr. and Mrs. Phelps' wonderful garden, the fairy-like scenery viewed from the American Ambassador's terrace which dominates the glittering town of Caracas and its circle of impressive mountains, the final banquet generously offered by the Sociedad Venezolana de Ciencias Naturales, or any of the many other equally brilliant gatherings.

It is also impossible to recall each one of the numerous contributions to the success of the Assembly; the premises of the Colegio de Medicos put at our disposal, the personnel and equipment of the Servicio Forestal, the magnificent reproductions of paintings of local flowers from the Shell Corporation, a series of the remarkable "True Life Adventures" films by the kindness of Walt Disney. And it is just as difficult to express our admiration for the perfect organization of the ladies' group, supervised by Mrs. Phelps Jr., and our appreciation of their charming welcome. Impossible either not to mention the assistance of the Worth American Organizing Committee, presided over by Mr. Harold J. Coolidge, as well as the indispensable and good-humoured help of Mrs. Annette Flugger and Mr. Fred Packard.

And then the magic of Rancho Grande. To all those who caught their first glimpse of the tropical forest it will remain an unforgettable foretaste of what a deeper incursion into Venezuela's mysterious and still untouched domain of wild life would have been like. Lucky are the cautious Venezuelans who, after inheriting such a patrimony, will see that it is transmitted whole to future generations.

After leaving Caracas and visiting the "Agustin Codazzi" National Park, impressions succeed each other like pictures on a screen; exotic fruit attractively exhibited along the road, abnormally large grasshoppers, glistening and fast-racing butterflies, in fact they were much faster than the quickest entomologist, oddly shaped birds' nests hanging from branches over our heads, slim trunks and heavy ones decorated with strangely fascinating epiphytes: garland moss, giant fern, orchids or phyllodendrons. But almost as unforgettable was the traditional local meal, cooked in the open, with the picturesque sight of strong arms carrying whole joints of meat, the queso de mano; and that evening the formal banquet at Maracay as an amusing contrast to the midday country feast, followed the next morning by the delicious desayuno Creole. The climb down to the coast was just as unforgettable, as was the Museum so admirably set up within the National Park and the urge, difficult to resist, to settle down and discover the bird and plant life exhibited, in its natural environment.

And the Caribbean Sea, magic word which had fed our dreams for so long, enchanting us with the eternal blue of its shores.....

Marguerite Caram

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Foreward	
List of Participants . . . . .	1
First Sitting of the General Assembly (8th Meeting)	11
Second Sitting of the General Assembly (9th " )	14
Third Sitting of the General Assembly (10th " )	19
Fourth Sitting of the General Assembly (11th " )	27
Secretary-General's Report on Activities of the IUPN for 1950-1952. . . . .	31
Report of the Survival Service Committee. . . . .	52
Report of the Public Information Commission . . . . .	57
Report of the Education Commission . . . . .	58
Draft for a World Manifesto on the Protection of Nature. . . . .	60
Report of the Committee on Regional Offices . . . . .	62
Report of the Programme Committee . . . . .	62
Resolution presented by Mr. E. Beltran . . . . .	64
Resolutions of the Technical Meeting: Theme I . . . . .	64
" II . . . . .	65
" III/A . . . . .	66
" III/B . . . . .	66
" III/C . . . . .	67
Sidelights of an Assembly. . . . .	70
Table of Contents. . . . .	72

---