

Secretary-General's Report

A. Introduction

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

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

B. Action on the Resolutions of the Seventh General Assembly

3. It is logical that a review of activities in the three years between Assemblies should begin with an account of the extent to which the Resolutions of the previous Assembly have been implemented. Taking into account the lapse of seventeen months, during which attention had to be

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

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

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

a) Stage I. Between November 1960 and March 1961, G.G. Watterson, then FAO Forestry Officer for Africa, was authorised to carry out, at FAO's expense, a preliminary tour of 16 African countries. Financial support by the Fauna Preservation Society of London and the New York Zoological Society made it possible for him to be accompanied by African observers on several sections of the tour. A detailed report was prepared and a summarised version published ("Oryx" Vol. VI No. 3, 1961). The tour's objective, which was successfully fulfilled, was to rouse general interest in the management and utilization of Africa's incomparable wildlife resources, particularly as a rational form of land-use in marginal and sub-marginal areas, in preparation for the detailed consideration of the problems involved.

b) Stage II. The Symposium on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources in Modern African States, which has come to be known as the Arusha Conference, was held from 5 to 12 September 1961, at Arusha, Tanganyika. Organised jointly by IUCN and CCTA, under the auspices of FAO and UNESCO, and with the assistance of the Tanganyika Government, the Conference was attended by 140 participants, including representatives of 21 African countries. Sixty papers were presented and these, together with a full account of the proceedings have been published by IUCN with UNESCO assistance (New Series No. 1: March 1963). The outcome of the Conference was reflected in the 'Arusha Manifesto', over the signature of J.K. Nyerere, then Prime Minister now President of Tanganyika, and two of his ministerial colleagues. The importance of this declaration can be summed up in its concluding sentence:-

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

c) Stage III. Under the joint sponsorship of FAO and IUCN, and with the help of an EPTA Contingency Fund allocation and a generous donation of \$5000 by the Charles Engelhardt Foundation (U.S.A.), Thane Riney and P.R. Hill were appointed "ASP III" Consultants at the end of

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

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

Considerable progress has been made in implementing this Resolution during the period under review, although much remains still to be done. Apart from the series of educational conferences organized by UNESCO, referred to later in this Report, and such notable national and local efforts as the educational campaigns mounted by the Natural Resources Board in Southern Rhodesia, the East African Wild Life Society and the Tanganyika National Parks, IUCN has been actively interested in two other developments. The first of these has been the establishment of the College of Wildlife Management, a medium grade training institution, at Mweka in Tanganyika, formally opened on 23 July 1963. Although the first intake of students has been drawn mainly from Tanganyika and neighbouring East African countries, the College, for which local resources have been supplemented by American, British and German aid, has accepted students from as far afield as the Cameroon Republic. A similar institution for French-speaking students, possibly based in Dahomey, has been strongly advocated in ASP III reports. Meanwhile the second specific contribution to conservation education during the period has been the preparation of a text-book designed for use in primary and secondary schools of the Soudano-Sahelian zone. In French and English editions and supported by an annotated film-strip, this work was carried out by Dr. A. Villiers and financed by a contract awarded to IUCN by UNESCO.

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

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

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

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

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

At the first Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting held in Canberra in July 1961, recommendations for protecting antarctic wildlife and preventing introduction of exotic species and avoidable disturbance, were accepted by the Governments of Australia, New Zealand, Belgium, the USSR and the United Kingdom. Due mainly to an initiative of the International Council for Bird Preservation at a Symposium on Antarctic Resources held at Paris in September, 1962, supported by the representatives of IUCN who attended, there are grounds for hoping that other countries will subscribe to these recommendations and that similar measures for the safeguarding of sub-antarctic islands will also be adopted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This matter was taken up in detail with special reference to birds at the XIIIth International Conference of the International Council for Bird Preservation, at which IUCN was represented (June 1962). The Union's Committee on Legislation and Administration has approached 125 governments with a view to obtaining full details of existing legislation. In one specific instance IUCN's Survival Service Commission, in collaboration with the Fauna Preservation Society of London, has played a leading part in the design and drafting of legislation for the control of importation of rare animals, which it is hoped will be introduced in the

United Kingdom. Useful action has also been promoted by the Commission in other parts of the world, resulting for example in the trade in Orang-utans in south-east Asia being brought under an increasing measure of control.

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

The Resolutions of the 7th General Assembly concluded with a Statement to the effect that IUCN would welcome the introduction in the United Nations General Assembly of a resolution supporting the principles of nature conservation and the practical application thereof in economic and social affairs.

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

C. Other activities of IUCN, 1960 - 1963

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

5. Reviews by their Chairmen of the work of the four Commissions have been published from time to time in the Bulletin. Full accounts have also been published of such outstanding events as the First World Conference on National Parks (Seattle, 30 June to 7 July, 1962) and the

Conference on Conservation and Management of Temperate Wetlands (Les Saintes-Maries-de-la-Mer, 12 to 17 November 1962). In the circumstances these activities can be dealt with in a summary way in the present Report, which is no reflection on their importance and notable success.

6. The Seattle Conference, in addition to enjoying the co-sponsorship of UNESCO and FAO, received generous financial and organizational assistance in the United States, in particular from the National Park Service and the Natural Resources Council which sponsored it at the national level. As a result no less than 300 persons were enabled to attend and a particularly satisfactory feature was the strong representation from Latin America (15 countries), Australia and New Zealand, in addition to the more familiar North American, African and European participation. The range of discussion covered the whole field of scientific, economic and cultural aspects of National Parks, and the 28 Resolutions adopted not only dealt with individual species and habitats, and the policy involved in establishing and managing National Parks and equivalent areas, but also gave support to other organizations and efforts concerned with securing the future of such areas.

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

8. In both the preliminary planning stage and in the organization of Stage II of Project MAR on the Conservation and Management of Temperate Wetlands, which consisted of a Technical Meeting held appropriately in one of the two remaining great wetland areas of western Europe, IUCN owed a special debt to Dr. L. Hoffmann, Director of the Station Biologique of the Tour du Valat. The Conference was sponsored jointly

by IUCN, the International Wildfowl Research Bureau and the International Council for Bird Preservation, as being the organizations most acutely aware of the accelerating pace at which the wetland habitat, one of outstanding biological interest and productivity, continues to be eliminated. The situation was discussed on the basis of some 50 contributions, including some valuable data on North American experience, under the following heads: reasons for conserving wetlands, criteria for defining reserve areas (with legal and administrative ways of achieving protection), management and restoration of 'natural' wetlands, and wildlife-utilisation of man-made aquatic areas.

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

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

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

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

13. The Red Data Book has been based on the Survival Service Commission's List of Endangered Species and card index (of which the 1960 version was reproduced in appendices to the Commission's Report in the published Proceedings of the last General Assembly). A loose-leaf format has been adopted, so that entries can be readily revised and replaced. In addition to the master copy at IUCN headquarters, some 44 copies have been issued to Board Members and others most directly concerned, thereby facilitating references on a wide regional basis. To date the Editor/Information Officer, N.M. Simon, has been able to complete the first edition of the section on mammals (135 species). Data on some 40 extinct or presumed extinct mammals have also been included. Half a dozen entries have been made under Reptiles, but there are none as yet under Amphibians, Fish or Invertebrates. For Birds and Plants only interim reports have so far been possible. However, the setting up in 1962, by the Survival Service Commission, of a botanical sub-committee under the chairmanship of Sir George Taylor, should fill the gap so far as plants are concerned as soon as replies to a questionnaire which has been issued on a world-wide basis are received; while, under agreement with the International Council for Bird Preservation, the Council posted Colonel J. Vincent to IUCN headquarters (with actual effect from 17 July 1963) to undertake the compilation of the relevant data on birds.

26

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

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

16. After a final issue (Nos. 3 - 6 of Vol. IX) of the old series of the Bulletin published in Brussels in the latter part of 1960, the new series, in English and French editions, was launched in August 1961, followed by a second issue in December. With the appointment of an Editor/Information Officer in 1962, and continued financial support from UNESCO, a considerable improvement in format and size was effected. Supplemented by the Annual Report for the previous year (published in January), three issues appeared during 1962. In 1963 it is expected that the target of a quarterly issue will be achieved, two numbers (6 and 7) having been published at the time of writing (August).

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

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

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

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

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

22. The Chairman of the Committee on Legislation and Administration has continued the preparatory work of collecting information. Useful coordination was effected with the legislation division of FAO and the Legal commission of CIC. The Chairman acted as an adviser to the Council of Europe's Committee of Experts on behalf of IUCN, and was able on occasion to give advice to governments, organizations and individuals on legal matters pertaining to conservation. Steps were taken during the first half of 1963, with a view to establishing the Committee on a more permanent basis with full membership, so that the analysis and application of the very large amount of material now available, can be put in hand.

D. Membership

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

République Malgache
Dahomey
Côte d'Ivoire
Federation of Malaya
Italy

24. Organizations whose applications for membership have been accepted unanimously by the Executive Board pending ratification by the General Assembly number 44, and are distributed as follows :

A. Government Departments - eleven

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

B. Non-governmental organizations - thirty-one

Angola (1), Bahamas (1), Denmark (1), France (1), German Federal Republic (1), Kenya (1), Netherlands (2), New Zealand (1), North Korea (1), Spain (1), Sweden (1), Switzerland (2), United Kingdom (2), U.S.A. (9), USSR (1), Yugoslavia (1), Israel (1), Italy (1), Northern Rhodesia (1), Sarawak (1).

C. International organizations (affiliates) :

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

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

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

E. Organization

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

27. Only one further change in the organization took place during 1961, in the appointment with effect from 7 December of Sir Hugh Elliott as a liaison officer, posted to London, where an office was kindly provided by the Nature Conservancy, the principal member organization of IUCN in the United Kingdom. The purpose of the appointment was to facilitate liaison with persons active in the conservation field in countries, particularly of the Commonwealth, having frequent contacts with London and with the governmental and other organizations concerned with such activities. The cost of this addition to the Secretariat staff has been met entirely by a grant from the World Wildlife Fund (British National Appeal).

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

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

F. Financial situation

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

30. It should be no matter of surprise that the inevitable disruption caused by the transfer of headquarters, together with the actual expenditure involved, should for a time have caused some financial difficulty. It is a measure of increased stability and support which IUCN now enjoys, that the deficit accumulated during the period of reorganization, amounting to Fr.S. 64,452 (\$15,000 or £5,350), was made good within two years without curtailing activities and that at the end of the period under review it can be justly claimed that the Union is in a considerably stronger financial position than at any time in its history.

31. The greatest single factor in this satisfactory turn of events has undoubtedly been the establishment of the World Wildlife Fund and the very substantial grants made to IUCN by the Funds' Trustees, both in consideration of services directly rendered and in recognition of IUCN's role, actual and potential, in encouraging and coordinating the conservation effort in all parts of the world. In 1962, grants so received amounted to Fr.S. 173,818 (\$40,420 or £14,485), inclusive of the Fr.S. 39,870 (\$9,270 or £3,320) allocated by the British National Appeal for IUCN's London liaison office. This represented approximately 37% of IUCN's revenue for the year (excluding funds received in advance in respect of 1963). The budget for 1963 envisages grants totalling Fr.S. 255,000 (\$59,300 or £21,250) including the maintenance for a further year of the London liaison office by the British National Appeal, and a special allocation of \$10,000 by the American National Appeal, under a contract based on the supply of Red Book data.

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

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

33. On the expenditure side, reference has already been made to the amortisation of the deficit carried forward from 1960, and, as might be expected, the running cost of the new headquarters, together with that involved in building up the secretariat staff from three at the beginning of 1961 to the present level of ten, has accounted for the greater part of the remaining disbursements. It is satisfactory to note, however, that it has been possible to raise the level of 'productive' expenditure on publications from Fr.S. 13,325 (\$3,098 or £1,110) in 1961, to Fr.S. 27,906 (\$6,490 or £2,325) in 1962, and a similar estimated amount in 1963, as well as making substantial contributions to the over-all costs of the African Special Project, Project MAR, the Operations Intelligence Centre (including the Red Data Book and Library) and the General Assembly.

G. Relations with other Organizations

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

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

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

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

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

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

40. Through its Commission on Ecology and the representation by the President on its governing body, IUCN has kept in touch with the International Union of Biological Sciences (IUBS), with special reference to the planning of an International Biological Programme 1965-1970 (IBP), proposals for which have also received endorsement by the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU). IUCN headquarters

was in fact able to provide a convenient venue for the first major planning session of IBP in May 1962, and discussion of the part to be played by IUCN in the Programme is one of the most important topics for discussion at the 1963 General Assembly.

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

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

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

44. At the regional level, the triennium, with its emphasis on African problems, was marked by very close collaboration with the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa and the Scientific Council for Africa (CCTA/CSA), particularly in the planning and

organization of Stage II of the African Special Project, the Arusha Conference, to the success of which the responsibilities undertaken by CCTA made a most vital contribution. CCTA/CSA has been represented on the ASP Advisory Committee, and therefore able to continue its helpful support of the Project.

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

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

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

H. Conclusion

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

Statement of IUCN's Policy

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

The basic purposes of IUCN are twofold :

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

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

Aesthetic - for inspiration, enjoyment and spiritual repose;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANNEXE

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

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