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SUBJECT :

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR PROTECTION OF NATURE.

CONNECTED FILES.

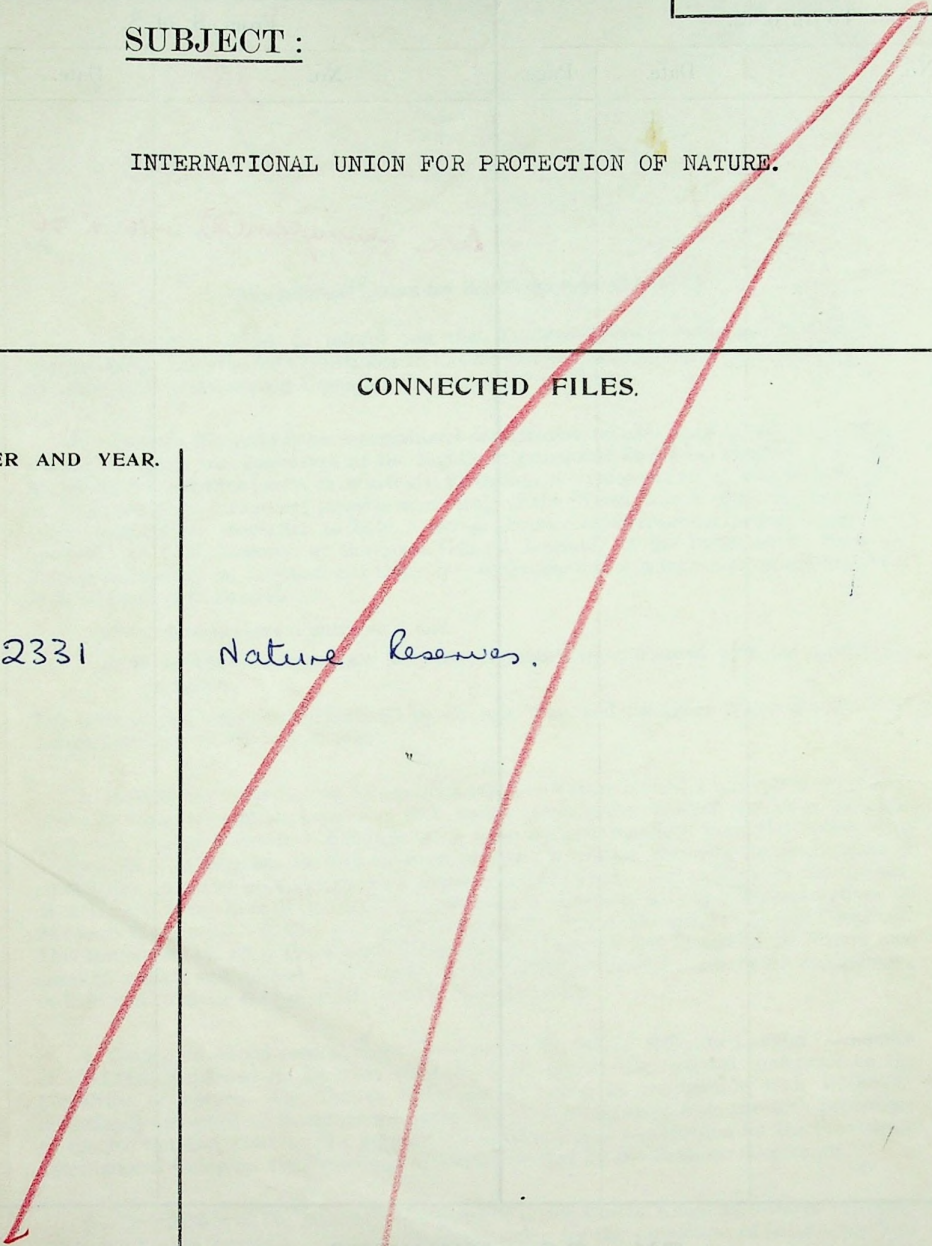
NUMBER AND YEAR.

2331

Nature Reserves.

1990

1990



DESPATCHES AND TELEGRAMS.

To S. of S.			From S. of S.		
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			<p><i>Circ Despatch</i></p> <p><i>See Telegram(2)</i></p>	<p><i>30/12/48</i></p> <p><i>10. 8. 50</i></p>	<p><i>1</i></p> <p><i>10</i></p>

EX. CO. MINUTES.

Date.	Page.	

CIRCULAR
25224/48



THE CHURCH HOUSE,
GREAT SMITH STREET,
LONDON, S.W.1.
30th December, 1948.



SIR,

International Union for the Protection of Nature

I have the honour to inform you that an international conference was held at Fontainebleau from the 30th September to the 7th October of this year to consider the establishment of an International Union for the Protection of Nature.

2. Attempts to establish an international organization for this purpose date from 1910, when the subject was considered at the Eighth International Zoological Congress. In 1913 an Advisory Committee for the International Protection of Nature was set up with headquarters at Basle but little action was possible as a result of the World War of 1914-18, and efforts made immediately thereafter to hold a non-governmental international congress did not succeed. In 1928, however, at the Sixth General Assembly of the International Union of Biological Sciences an International Office for the Protection of Nature was established with its headquarters in Brussels:—

- (a) for documentation purposes; and
- (b) to facilitate collaboration between organizations concerned with the protection of nature.

The work of this Office was dislocated by the late War, and the Office resumed activity in Amsterdam only at the end of 1946.

3. In 1946 the Swiss League for the Protection of Nature invited a number of representatives of various countries concerned with nature preservation to visit the Swiss National Park and Nature Reserves. Although they were without mandate from the bodies they represented, the delegates on that occasion passed a resolution affirming the desirability of establishing an active organization for the protection of nature. Accordingly, in the summer of 1947, the Swiss League convened a conference at Brunnen at which representatives of 24 countries attended, together with observers from the United Nations, F.A.O. and UNESCO. This conference set up a Provisional International Union for the Protection of Nature and adopted a draft constitution. It decided to ask UNESCO to call a constitutive conference in 1948 and to invite the participation of all Governments.

4. During its second session, from November to December, 1947, the General Conference of UNESCO instructed its Director General to convene an international conference on the protection of nature. The French Government, acting in conjunction with UNESCO, accordingly convened an international conference at Fontainebleau from the 30th September to the 7th October, 1948, for the purpose of adopting a final constitution for the Provisional International Union for the Protection of Nature created by the Brunnen Conference.

5. The attitude of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom towards the many proposals for the formation of an international union for the protection of nature has been somewhat reserved. In the United Kingdom itself, through the efforts of interested scientific bodies, a thorough and comprehensive programme of nature protection has been established and a new Biological Service has just been set up, with the function of co-ordinating research and advising on administrative action in Great Britain. His Majesty's Government is of the opinion that the ultimate success of international action depends on the existence of strong national organizations. Nevertheless His Majesty's Government agrees that there is much work to be done by a competent international scientific organization as a basis for well considered and practical measures capable of contributing towards a solution of the urgent problems of nature protection. On the governmental plane, moreover, His Majesty's Government considers that the protection of nature can most appropriately be handled through existing channels, including UNESCO, and also where appropriate by direct dealings between the Governments immediately concerned. Accordingly His Majesty's Government, while interested in the movement to establish an international body for the protection of nature, and while prepared to encourage its formation, decided not to send an official delegation to

Fontainebleau, but arranged for the attendance of an unofficial delegation consisting of nominees of the main scientific societies interested in the work of the proposed organization. A list of delegates from the United Kingdom forms Annex "A" to this despatch.

6. The Fontainebleau Conference decided to establish the International Union for the Protection of Nature. The text of the constitution is attached at Annex "B," and the list of governments and organizations which signed the constitution is attached at Annex "C." It was necessary to agree that Governments should be eligible for membership (Article II 1(a)) in order to enable certain Governments, such as those of Norway and Belgium, which wished to contribute, to do so. The United Kingdom will no doubt be represented under Article II 1(b) and it is proposed that this point should be taken up by the Nature Conservation Board as soon as it is appointed to operate the new Biological Service. No decision is likely for the present to be taken by His Majesty's Government in regard to the question of official representation under Article II 1(a). It is probable that the United States Government, which has expressed great interest in the Union, will also be represented through a non-governmental organization and not as a Government under II 1(a). The first President is Dr. J. Bernard of Switzerland and an initial Vice-Chairman is Mr. Henry Maurice, C.B., Secretary of the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire, who was the leader of the British delegation, and who will also be the initial representative of the United Kingdom on the Executive Board. The Secretary General of the Union is Monsieur J. Harroy, a man of outstanding ability, who has had wide practical and scientific experience in the Belgian Congo and elsewhere. He will set up his office in Brussels.

7. The Union will work in very close co-operation with UNESCO, which has already agreed informally to make a subvention to it for particular work. It is unlikely that major developments will take place until after the UNESCO and UNSCUOR (United Nations Scientific Conference on the Conservation and Utilization of Resources) Conferences in 1949, which are aimed to focus the problem of nature conservation in relation to international conservation measures for natural resources generally. The Union is, however, now engaged in preparing the working papers for these conferences on the strength of the conclusions and proceedings of the technical symposium on the problems of nature preservation in Europe and Africa, which was held immediately following the Fontainebleau Conference, and is prepared to undertake technical enquiries in certain countries on behalf of UNESCO, with a view to making recommendations on their needs in the matter of nature protection. It is proposed that the work of the Union should be given publicity and brought to popular notice through UNESCO, which will examine through its specialized services such questions as basic education in this particular field, and it is hoped that UNESCO may be able partially to finance the publication "Pro Natura" which was previously controlled by the Swiss League. It has been suggested that the Union shall later publish a U.I.P.N. Year Book of Nature Conservation.

8. The Nature Conservation Board in the United Kingdom and Mr. Maurice as representative on the Executive Board have been asked to keep me advised of any developments which may be of interest to the Colonial Empire and I will inform you of such developments from time to time. Meanwhile, the purpose of this despatch is merely to inform you of the present position. I would stress that the purpose of the Union is the encouragement and facilitation of co-operation between Governments and national and international organizations concerned with, and persons interested in, the protection of nature. It has been formed to promote and recommend national and international action in the prevention of the destruction of the natural resources on which we depend and live. It is not its business to promote conventions, as, for instance, that relative to the Preservation of Fauna and Flora of 1933. That is recognized to be a task primarily for individual Governments. It is thus intended to be an educative and propaganda agency.

9. I have referred above to the United Nations Scientific Conference on the Conservation and Utilization of Resources. This is to be a conference of experts for the purpose of exchanging information on techniques in this field, their economic costs and benefits and their inter-relation. In spite of every effort made by His Majesty's Government to limit the scope of the agenda, it is still a very wide one and covers far too great a field for practicable results to be likely to ensue from discussion within the time available. In these circumstances, I have not considered it necessary to trouble you with details of the Conference arrangements. Papers are being prepared here covering certain aspects of the agenda, and I will inform you if anything of interest to the Colonies emerges from the discussions.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

A. Cecil Jones

The Officer Administering
the Government of

Annex A to Circular despatch dated 30th December, 1948

U.K./U.I.P.N./3

CONFERENCE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL
UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NATURE
FONTAINEBLEAU, 1948

Provisional List of Delegates from the United Kingdom

- MR. H. G. MAURICE, C.B., ex-President, Zoological Society of London and formerly Fisheries Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, ex-President of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea.
- DR. J. RAMSBOTTOM, O.B.E., British Museum (Natural History) and Linnean Society.
- DR. G. F. HERBERT SMITH, nominated by the Society for the Promotion of Nature Reserves, and also by the Standing Committee on National Parks and the Council for the Preservation of Rural England.
- DR. F. C. FRASER, British Museum (Natural History).
- CAPTAIN KEITH CALDWELL, nominated by the Zoological Society of London and the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire.
- DR. JOHN BERRY, nominated by the Royal Zoological Society of Scotland, Scottish Ornithologists' Club, National Trust for Scotland, and Scottish Wild Life Conservation Committee.
- DR. F. FRASER DARLING, nominated by the Scottish Wild Life Conservation Committee.
- MISS PHYLLIS BARCLAY-SMITH, nominated by the International Committee for Bird Preservation and the British Ornithologists' Union.
- HON. MIRIAM ROTHSCHILD (Hon. Mrs. George Lane), nominated by the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom and the Freshwater Biological Association.

24th August, 1948.

Annex B to Circular despatch dated 30th December, 1948

U.K./U.I.P.N./4

CONFERENCE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL
UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NATURE
FONTAINEBLEAU, FRANCE

30TH SEPTEMBER-7TH OCTOBER, 1948

International Union for the Protection of Nature

CONSTITUTION

PREAMBLE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THEREFORE the governments, public services, organizations, institutions and associations concerned with these matters represented at Fontainebleau have hereby established a union known as the "International Union for the Protection of Nature," hereinafter referred to as the Union, and have agreed as follows :—

ARTICLE I

Objects

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

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

- (a) the preservation in all parts of the world of wild life and the natural environment, soils, water, forests, including the protection and preservation of areas, objects and fauna and flora having scientific, historic, or æsthetic significance by appropriate legislation such as the establishment of national parks, nature reserves and monuments and wild life refuges, with special regard to the preservation of species threatened with extinction ;
- (b) the spread of public knowledge about "Protection of Nature" ;
- (c) the promotion of an extensive programme of education in the field of the "Protection of Nature" ;
- (d) the preparation of international draft agreements and a world-wide convention for the "Protection of Nature" ;
- (e) scientific research relating to the "Protection of Nature."

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

ARTICLE II

Membership

1. The International Union for the Protection of Nature shall be composed of :—
 - (a) Governments ;
 - (b) public services concerned with the " Protection of Nature " ;
 - (c) international (inter-governmental and non-governmental) organizations, institutions and associations concerned with the " Protection of Nature " ;
 - (d) non-governmental national organizations, institutions and associations concerned with the " Protection of Nature " ;
2. Initially, the Union shall be composed of the governments, public services, organizations, institutions and associations which were duly represented at the Conference held at Fontainebleau, and shall have adhered to the present Constitution within twelve months of its adoption.
3. In addition, the following shall be admitted to the Union after the present Constitution has come into force :—
 - (a) Governments which shall notify the Secretary-General of their adhesion to the Constitution ;
 - (b) Public services, organizations, institutions and associations mentioned in Article II, 1, (b) and (c), on recommendation of the Executive Board, by decision of the General Assembly if supported by two-thirds of the votes cast.
4. The General Assembly may confer honorary membership on any association or person that has rendered or is rendering signal service in the field of the " Protection of Nature."

ARTICLE III

Organization

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

ARTICLE IV

General Assembly

A. Composition

1. The General Assembly shall consist of the delegates of members of the Union.
2. The Executive Board may invite non-member governments and non-member organizations to be represented at the General Assembly by observers without the right to vote.

B. Functions

3. The functions of the General Assembly shall be :—
 - (a) to determine the policy of the Union ;
 - (b) to make decisions upon the programmes prepared by the Executive Board ;
 - (c) to make recommendations to governments and national or international organizations concerned with the " Protection of Nature " about any matter connected with the objects of the Union, draft international agreements for submission to governments requiring support of two-thirds of the votes cast ;
 - (d) to consider the reports which will be submitted to it periodically by members as provided in Article VIII and to take such action in regard thereto as the General Assembly may decide ;
 - (e) to perform such other functions as may be conferred upon it by the present Constitution.

C. Voting

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

D. Procedure

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE V

*Executive Board**A. Composition*

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

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

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

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

B. Functions

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

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

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

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

C. Voting

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

D. Procedure

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

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

ARTICLE VI

Secretariat

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE VII

Seat

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

ARTICLE VIII

Reports by Members

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

ARTICLE IX

Finance

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

(a) an administrative budget ;

(b) an operational budget.

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE X

Relations with other Organizations

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

ARTICLE XI

By-laws

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

ARTICLE XII

Legal capacity

1. The Executive Board may take such action as it considers desirable to give the Union legal capacity in the countries in which it operates that may be necessary for the fulfilment of its objects.

2. The Union shall be represented in dealing with third parties by the President or his delegate.

ARTICLE XIII

Interpretation

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

ARTICLE XIV

Amendments

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

ARTICLE XV

Withdrawal

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

ARTICLE XVI

Languages

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

ARTICLE XVII

Coming into force

1. This Constitution shall come into force immediately.

ARTICLE XVIII

Organization of the first session of the General Assembly

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

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

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

Annex C to Circular despatch dated 30th December, 1948

CONFERENCE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL
UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NATURE
FONTAINEBLEAU, FRANCE

30TH SEPTEMBER-7TH OCTOBER, 1948

List of Governments and various Organisms who signed the Constitution.

G = Governments

O = Various Organisms

Argentine..	..	..	..	..	..	G.	O.
Australia ..	..	..	..	..	..		O.
Austria ..	..	..	..	..	..	G.	O.
Belgium ..	..	..	..	..	..	G.	O.
Brazil ..	..	..	..	..	..	G.	O.
Canada ..	..	..	..	..	..		O.
Denmark ..	..	..	..	..	..		O.
Dominican Republic ..	..	..	..	..	..	G.	
Egypt ..	..	..	..	..	..	G.	
United States of America ..	..	..	..	..	..		O.
Great Britain ..	..	..	..	..	..		O.
Finland ..	..	..	..	..	..	G.	O.
France ..	..	..	..	..	..	G.	O.
India ..	..	..	..	..	..	G.	
Italy ..	..	..	..	..	..	G.	O.
Luxemburg ..	..	..	..	..	..	G.	O.
Norway ..	..	..	..	..	..	G.	O.
Netherlands ..	..	..	..	..	..	G.	O.
Peru ..	..	..	..	..	..		O.
Poland ..	..	..	..	..	..	G.	O.
Siam ..	..	..	..	..	..	G.	
Sweden ..	..	..	..	..	..		O.
Switzerland ..	..	..	..	..	..	G.	O.
Syria ..	..	..	..	..	..	G.	
Venezuela ..	..	..	..	..	..	G.	O.

UNESCO

ICSU (International Council of Scientific Unions).

ICBP (International Committee for Bird Preservation).

IOPN (International Office for Nature Protection).

Standing Committee on Nature Protection.

Pacific Science Association.

UIDPZ (International Union of the Directors of Zoological Parks).

IUBS (International Union of Biological Sciences).

Handwritten signature and date: 5/3/49



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C.O. Ref: 25224/51

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SAVINGRAMCIRCULAR 67/52

25th January, 1952.

FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF
NATURE (I.U.P.N.).

1. Mr. Creech-Jones' circular despatch of the 30th December, 1948, and my predecessor's circular savingram of the 10th August, 1950.

i. You will have seen from paragraph 5 of the circular despatch of the 30th December, 1948, that, while His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have taken a somewhat reserved attitude towards this organisation and are not themselves a member of it, they have been prepared to co-operate with it in such useful work as it might perform. It has been arranged that the channel of communication of the Union with His Majesty's Government shall be through the Office of the Lord President of the Council, who has the advice of the British Co-ordinating Committee for Nature Conservation, which consists of representatives of unofficial bodies, with observers from interested Government offices and from Commonwealth High Commissioner's Offices.

2. The I.U.P.N. appears now to be taking shape as a channel for the international exchange of technical information on a variety of quite important problems on which such an exchange can be valuable. Representatives from this country who attended a recent conference of the Union at The Hague, found the exchange of views distinctly useful.

3. The I.U.P.N. produces a regular summary review of nature protection throughout the world. The issue of the first volume showed that, while the French and other colonial territories had sent in reports, information about a number of important British territories was not included. I am sure you will agree that it may create an unfortunate impression if in an international work of reference information about the flora and fauna of British territories is lacking, and that the dissemination of information about game preservation in those territories is of value. I am therefore forwarding with this savingram a copy of a questionnaire on the basis of which the I.U.P.N.'s summary is prepared. In view of the very large number of such requests which I am obliged to forward to you from United Nations and other sources and the

/consequent

THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING

THE GOVERNMENT OF

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Reply at 27.

consequent heavy pressure on the staff of Secretariats, I do not feel able to suggest more than that this questionnaire should be completed if it can be done without undue effort. The information required is largely of the type which can be supplied by the Game Department or its equivalent specialists, and it is indeed desirable that the replies should be examined by some such specialists, in territories where they exist, to make sure that the ground is covered. I should be obliged if any reply you are able to send could reach me before the end of March in order that the information given may be in time for inclusion in the review to be printed next summer.

4. I have agreed to ask Colonial Governments to consider bringing their replies up to date at intervals of about two years, and I hope that you may find it possible to arrange this.

5. This savingram has not been sent to Cyprus, Northern Rhodesia, the Federation of Malaya and Singapore, about which information has already been published by the I.U.P.N. or to Aden and Gibraltar.

SECEP.

JH-21

F. H. de la Roche

PLAN OF THE REPORT

requested of each country in order to prepare a book giving a general picture of nature protection throughout the world.

- 1. GENERAL. - Brief statement of the general situation: reasons to hope for the best or fear the worst. Attitude of the authorities, of public opinion.
- 2. SOILS. - What has been done in the way of soil protection? Does special legislation exist? Does a special service exist to deal with:
 - a) protection of the soil?
 - b) soil restoration?
 What are the centres of study? Where? Publications?
- 3. WATER. - What has been done in the way of water conservation? Provisions against pollution. Control of drainage.
- 4. FLORA. - What has been done to promote the protection of plant life in relation to men and animals throughout the country under consideration? Forest legislation. Any existing legislation protecting a particular community. Any existing legislation protecting a particular plant species. Any existing legislation concerning plain, bush, or forest fires. Any existing legislation forbidding or controlling the introduction of seeds or plants of exotic species. What are the services or institutions which:
 - a) see that such laws are applied?) staff,
 - b) carry on scientific study on how) realizations,
 - best to conserve plant species) publications?
 - or communities?)
- 5. FAUNA. - What has been done to promote the protection of animal wildlife throughout the country under consideration? Legislation with regard to hunting and its corollaries, fishing, trapping with nets, etc. Any existing legislation protecting a particular species. Any existing legislation forbidding or controlling the introduction of exotic species. Any existing legislation forbidding or controlling the use of powerful modern insecticides. What are the services or institutions which:
 - a) see that these laws are applied?) staff,
 - b) carry on scientific study how) realizations,
 - best to conserve animal species) publications?
 - and communities, and in particular,)
 - species threatened with extinction?)
- 6. MINERALS. - Does any legislation exist dealing with the protection of mineral groups? For example, any regulations protecting paleontological

or or prehistoric strata?

What services or institutions are concerned with this?

7. RESERVES. - What legislation provides for the establishment in the country under consideration of areas where nature is under total or partial protection?

Are there strict nature reserves as defined by the London Convention of 1933, i.e. where human circulation is prohibited except by persons authorized to survey or study the said reserves?

Are there national parks as defined by the same convention, i.e. where visiting is organized and regulated?

Are there other types of protected areas? What kind:

Partial game reserves, partial fishery reserves?

Forest reserves, etc.?

For these different protected areas, indicate if possible the exact geographical location, the size, the date of their establishment, reference to the constitutive legislative text, its addenda and corrigenda. Also a brief description of the main protected communities and possibly maps and publications might be added.

Are there reserves or national parks in frontier areas, which raise special problems?

Who sees to the management of the various protected territories?

Who polices them?

Are they subject to any scientific study? Publications?

Who organizes touring?

8. MONUMENTS. - Subsidiary to the two preceding paragraphs, what legislative provisions ensure the protection of nature monuments, sites and landscapes?

Any existing commissions or public services that see to the application of these laws?

Realizations?

Publications?

9. ORGANISATIONS. - What organizations, leagues, etc., exist for the specific purpose of protecting nature generally?

What are:

a) their statutes, characteristics, etc.?

b) their resources?

c) their objectives?

d) their membership (numbers, average age of members, etc.)?

e) their realizations?

f) their publications?

Among these organizations are there any whose activity might lead them to become members of the Union?

Possibly give more detailed comments on the role and accomplishment of youth groups.

Role of the state in:

- a) the setting up } of such organizations.
- b) the financing }

10. EDUCATION. - What is done in the way of nature protection?

- a) children }
 - b) adults }
- in the realm of nature protection?

Do the problems of conservation appear in the teaching programmes at various school levels?
 Other accomplishments of this kind?
 Publications? Films? Radio programmes and announcements?

11. CONVENTIONS. - Has the government of the country under consideration adhered and participated actively in one or another of the international conventions dealing with any of the subjects mentioned above: protection of soil, water, flora, fauna, etc.?

17-19

The reply sent on behalf of the Federation of Malaya is attached as a specimen of what is wanted.

HCS:

I have consulted the Registrar

This is the best I can do, I believe it to be accurate./
We have not, of course, much to say.

E. H. [unclear]

20.2.52.

S. of F.

1. GENERAL: There is a good deal of interest in wild-life in the Falklands, especially among the shepherd population. But the attitude "there's a strange bird in the garden, where's my gun?" prevails. A certain number of mammals have been introduced as rabbits and hares, and on ~~the~~ remoter islands guanacos, skunks and foxes have been placed. ~~These mammals are not yet established~~ ~~in the colonies~~. None of these have any commercial value and the experiments have aroused local interest.

such

2. SOILS; Nothing has been done in the way of legislation or by Government action to prevent soil erosion. There is a certain amount of wind erosion where extensive burning to get "new grass" has been too thorough. But the areas are so small as to be of no importance at all.

3. WATER; There is no need for legislation to conserve water or to prevent its pollution. The rainfall is adequate for the needs of the islands and there is no industry to pollute the rivers.

4. FLORA: There is no legislation controlling the destruction of ~~or importation of~~ new kinds of flora. There are a number of rare plants but the local interest in botany is so little that there is no danger from collecting. ~~Certain grasses have been introduced by the sheep-farmers and the Agricultural Department.~~ *but new importations are controlled*

5. FAUNA; Sea-lions and elephants are protected and may be killed only under licence. Protection was recently withdrawn from the sea-leopard but the fur-seals are rigorously protected. ~~The trout hatchery is naturally protected as are~~ all birds and their young with the exception of the Upland Goose and certain raptorial birds which the sheep-farmers consider inimical to their interests. ~~Local fauna can only be exported under licence. No insecticides are in use.~~ *Although it is known that a certain amount of poaching does*

The police are responsible for seeing that the various ordinances protecting wild-life are enforced. There is no department or organisation carrying out studies on animal conservation. But a recently formed Natural History Centre is interesting itself in the status of the less common species.

6. MINERALS: ~~Nothing done in this direction.~~ *[no in S/E's para. 6 as back cover]*

7. RESERVES: There are no reserves of any kind owned by the Government, but the trout hatchery and its stream and tributaries are protected. Carcass Island is a private sanctuary.

8. MONUMENTS; Nothing done in this direction.

9. ORGANISATIONS: There is no organisation for the specific purpose of protecting ~~the~~ local flora and fauna, but a Natural History Centre, with a small but well-dispersed membership, interests itself in collecting information on the wild-life of the islands. *the collection of*

10. EDUCATION: There are few schools in the islands, but in all of them the value of wild-life to the Colony is stressed and it is hoped that ~~the~~ children will realise that the ~~flora and fauna~~ ~~is~~ an asset to the Colony.

11. CONVENTIONS: No.

22

H.C.S.

21 may issue in reply to 12 pt?

H.C.S.
22/2/52

H.C.S.

Ask A.O. if he has any comments fl.

ll

22/2/52

A.O.

Acq., fl.

fls:
22/2.

H.C.S.

My comments on page 21.

In respect of 2 soil erosion. I have never seen any taking place after burning. But there is quite a lot of wind erosion taking place, which has necessitated the introduction & use of sand grass (*Harram* or *Psamma Arenaria*). There is also some gully erosion in places.

of 3. There is no need for water pollution legislation if we go on having to pump town supply out of Moody Valley Brook, which has 20 or 30 dead sheep in it.

of 4. The Plant Disease Regulations Ordinance of 1944 controls the import of plants.

of 5. I don't see that the fur seal is "rigorously protected" nothing is done to prevent them being poached. I would say their fishing is controlled by the Fishery Regulations, 1952 & not mention the Fish Hatchery Act, as it is referred to in 4.

In referring to the Turkey Buzzard & Coraicho as I presume "raptorial birds" you are entering rather controversial grounds. I myself think they feed chiefly on carrion are vulture like & not raptorial in general. Sheep dips are used in large quantities here. They are insecticides & used to kill insects.

of 6. All Minerals are conserved as they remain Crown Property.

of 7. Are not the Elephant & South Jersey Islands government property & maintained as seal Reserves?

John P. Collins

hardly "maintained" in any case.

H.O.

23/2/52.

S70. 200
at 12/2/52

Registrar will verify from records

S/K

A

I'm very glad to consider A.O.'s. minute offerings.

26/2/52

B

14.C5.

I refer to the numbered paragraphs on page 21 and the A.O.'s. comments thereon:

2. I meant the wind erosion following the burning. Gully, or water / surface, erosion is bound to exist in a climate such as ours. I think the people who drew up the questionnaire have in mind large areas of erosion - as in Tanganyika; or great tracts of degraded soil as in Tanzania. What we have here may be noticeable in certain places, but on the whole it is very small.

3. Moomy Valley is one stream. I admit it supplies some of Stanley - but on the whole there is no need for legislation to prevent water pollution.

4. I am glad to hear of the Plant Disease Reg. Ord. I had not been told of it. It still is though, the case that there is no law to prohibit the destruction of wild plants. And the rest of the paragraph remains here.

5. a) Is there so much poaching? By "vigorously protected" I meant that there are under no circumstances given to local Tulkwara Island people to molest the animals. One could add: "It is known that a certain amount of poaching is done, but as this report may be published, we don't want to advertise the fact that it is possible!"

b) I agree. This Reg. came into force - or to the public notice, after I'd written it.

c) A "raptorial bird" is any bird taking prey - including falcons, vultures, owls, etc. I did not say that these certain birds did harm. My words are "which the sheep-farmers think inimical to their interests."

Presumably I share Mr. Olmsted's view. But they are not 100% carnivorous and until an enquiry is made into their feeding habits we have no evidence pro or against them. What we do is humour the farmers.

d) Sheep suffer from ticks and, several years ago had, from face-lice. Neither of these are insects. I am sure what is meant here is the use of sprayed insecticides. Especially as they refer to "home/ind medium insecticides". Sheep dip cannot, I submit, be called this.

6. It would perhaps be better to say: "There are no known minerals, but any localities will be, by ordinance, the property of the Crown."

24

7. James Hansen tells me how his father should have been to sell the Jensen to the Govt. in Gov. attorney's trust; as sealing sanctuaries. But they are not reserves in the sense the questioner means. See Malaya's reply on 18. Concurs on the other hand is a strict measure. There is a prohibition prohibiting to touch anything.

F.H.
26.2.52.

ACS
Pl prefers an answer using p 21 as amended by S/E's latest minute.

U.S.
29/2/52.

Will someone please translate S/E's case minute - type for me pl. 193.

U.S.
⑫ inf. in draft as amended at ⑫ s.f.c., pl

ACS
Amended draft opposite to be typed in draft.
3:44

S/4

U.S.

Page ⑫ et seq.

I feel that we should not waste too much time on this as a short draft reply to present committee is submitted at cover for G.E.'s consideration

S/4

Quite sufficient.

M.C. 12/10

1. GENERAL: Birds constitute the main wildlife in the Falkland Islands and there is a good deal of local interest in them, especially among the shepherd population. A certain number of mammals have been introduced such as rabbits and hares and, on the remote islands, guanacos, skunks and foxes have been placed.

The experiments have aroused local interest though none of these mammals has any commercial value.

2. SOILS: Some wind erosion occurs, but the areas are so small as to be of little importance. No special legislation exists.

3. WATER: There is no need for legislation to conserve water or to prevent its pollution. The rainfall is adequate for the needs of the islands and there is no industry to pollute the rivers.

4. FLORA: There is no legislation controlling the destruction of flora, but new importations are controlled.

There ^{are} ~~is~~ a number of rare plants, but they are in no danger from collectors as little local interest in botany is shown.

5. FAUNA: Sea-lions and elephant-seals are protected and may only be killed under licence, though protection was recently withdrawn from the leopard-seal, ~~it is still applied to the fur-seals.~~ *- a Manxman and water bear -*

All birds and their young are protected with the exception of the Upland Goose and certain raptorial birds which the sheep farmers consider inimical to their interests.

The only fishing controls are in respect of imported trout. No insecticides, other than sheep dip, are in use.

6. MINERALS: There are no known minerals of value and consequently no legislation exists.

7. RESERVES: There are no reserves of any kind owned by the Government, but the trout hatchery and its stream and tributaries are protected. Carcass Island is a private sanctuary.

8. MONUMENTS: Nothing is done in this respect.

9. ORGANISATIONS: There is no organisation for the specific purpose of protecting local flora and fauna, but a Natural History Centre, with a small but well dispersed membership, interests itself in the collection of information on the wildlife of the islands.

10. EDUCATION: There are few schools in the Islands, but in all of them the value/

value of wildlife to the Colony, is stressed and it is hoped that the children

will realise that the flora and fauna are an asset to the Colony.

11. CONVENTIONS:

No. 1. The Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora, 1964.

No. 2. The Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Seals, 1978.

No. 3. The Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources, 1980.

No. 4. The Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Minerals, 1988.

No. 5. The Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Mammals, 1994.

No. 6. The Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Birds, 1996.

No. 7. The Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Plants, 1998.

No. 8. The Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Invertebrates, 2000.

No. 9. The Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Fish, 2002.

No. 10. The Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Reptiles and Amphibians, 2004.

No. 11. The Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Mollusks, 2006.

No. 12. The Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Crustaceans, 2008.

No. 13. The Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Nematodes, 2010.

No. 14. The Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Protozoans, 2012.

No. 15. The Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Microbes, 2014.

No. 16. The Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Viruses, 2016.

No. 17. The Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Fungi, 2018.

No. 18. The Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Algae, 2020.

No. 19. The Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Cyanobacteria, 2022.

No. 20. The Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Archaea, 2024.

F. I. ref: 0957

C. O. ref: 2522/51

27.

SAVING TELEGRAM.

From: The Officer Administering the Government of the Falkland Islands.

To: The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Date: 21st April, 1952.

No. 103. SAVING. COLONY.

12.

Your Circular Savingram No. 67/52. International Union for the Protection of Nature (I.U.P.N.).

~~25-26.~~

I enclose three copies of answers to the questionnaire forwarded under cover of your above-mentioned savingram.

GOVERNOR.

188.

31

29. j. i.

We cannot usefully comment on
this for obvious reasons ✓ I suggest
n. a. n.?

~~§~~
14/x.

32

Do you say - N.F.A

2.4.17

15/x.

la. m

16/10/56

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

COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE
DES PARCS NATIONAUX



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FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE
AND NATURAL RESOURCES

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Secretary: Fred M. PACKARD

To the Secretary of State
for Commonwealth Relations
Downing Street
London S W 1

845 PG/1

*Copy
(Solomon Islands)
Falkland Islands*

Brussels, May 4th 1964.

Sir,

We refer to the enquiry of the United Nations on national parks and equivalent reserves.

In April 1959, by its resolution 713 XXVII, the United Nations Economic and Social Council instructed the Secretary General of the United Nations Organization, with the help of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (I.U.C.N.), to establish a "list of the national parks and equivalent reserves" of the world.

During 1960, and pursuant to the Ecosoc resolution, you received a memorandum from the Secretary General of the United Nations enquiring about the national parks and equivalent reserves in your country.

Thanks to help from H.M.G., appropriate information was duly received, for the United Kingdom and most of its overseas territories.

To date, 81 governments have answered the Secretary General's questionnaire and the I.U.C.N. has made use of these answers to compile a list, followed a year later by an addendum. The master list containing data on about 52 countries was taken into consideration by Ecosoc Resolution 810 (XXXI) of the 24th April 1961 and included in the documents issued by that session of the Council. The addendum, which contained information respecting 29 other countries, was issued by I.U.C.N. itself at the request of Ecosoc, shortly before the First World Conference on National Parks held in Seattle (USA) in July 1962.

Ecosoc resolution further recommended :

Reply at 34.

1. that the documentation gathered and issued should be examined by the delegates at the Seattle Conference ;
2. that this documentation be completed and brought up to date by I.U.C.N. ;
3. that from now on I.U.C.N. be entitled to correspond directly with the governments concerned with a view to obtaining further information deemed necessary.

It is in connection with these three instructions of Ecosoc that this letter is sent to you direct from Brussels, by the Vice-Chairman of the I.U.C.N. International Commission on National Parks, who, as a result of the Seattle Conference, was made responsible for completing the lists so far issued relating to the world's "national parks and equivalent reserves".

The purpose of this work is fourfold :

- a) to fill certain gaps, as some governments have not yet answered the original questionnaire ;
- b) to incorporate information concerning any recent changes which may have occurred ;
- c) to draw up a tentative list of protected areas with the purpose of establishing comparisons to be drawn between those areas quoted in the United Nations list, and perhaps to limit the list to those "national parks and equivalent reserves" which meet certain minimum requirements of status, size, and strict enforcement of status ;
- d) to collect and collate information on all the world's national parks and equivalent reserves, including even those areas whose status may not be as strict as national parks, such as partial reserves, forest reserves, nature reserves, etc. The ultimate objective is to draw up a definitive list of all those areas which for a variety of reasons qualify as protected areas.

Enclosed herewith (Annexe 1) are the texts which were issued in list I and list II concerning various overseas territories. *not enclosed*

Attached to it is a memorandum showing how it is intended to process the data which have been sent to us by the various governments (Annexe 2).

Annexe 3 is an example of how the tentative standards defined in Annexe 2 have been applied to the territories and dependencies of your country. In order to simplify the enquiry we request of you, we subdivided annexe 3 into as many parts as we have files concerning the overseas British territories. Each of these parts is sent to you in duplicate with a separate copy of our annexe 2 and a stenciled copy of this letter.

We would be greatly obliged if, with your assistance, we could obtain the answers to the questions in annexe 3, as well as obtaining the data required to enable annexe 1 to be brought up to date. If possible, this bringing up to date would usefully concern the territories for which we have no documentation, such as the Bahamas, the Seychelles, Aden, and the Falklands, for instance. Indeed, in the case of these territories, we would appreciate being sure that there are no national parks or equivalent reserves.

At the same time, we would appreciate receiving any further relevant documentation which would allow us to start building up a complete set of records of each specially protected area mentioned in paragraph (d) above.

We wish to emphasize that no final decision has yet been taken regarding the precise method of classification to be adopted. Our annexe 2 is drawn on very general lines. However, the International Commission on National Parks had the opportunity to discuss any outstanding issues when it met in Nairobi in September 1963.

For purposes of comparisons you will also be sent several sample texts as means of showing the results obtained from other countries to illustrate how the criteria finally adopted will be applied.

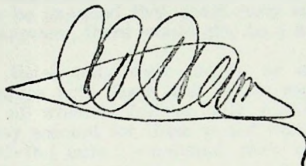
Finally, we are also instructed by the International Commission on National Parks to draw your attention to the important recommendation (n° 15) expressed last year in Seattle at the First World Conference on National Parks, which reads as follows :

" WHEREAS it is recognized that the oceans and their teeming
" life are subject to the same dangers of human interference
" and destruction as the land, that the sea and the land are
" ecologically interdependent and indivisible, that population
" pressures will cause man to turn increasingly to the sea,
" and especially to the underwater scene for recreation and
" spiritual refreshment, and that the preservation of unspoiled
" marine habitat is urgently needed for ethical and
" esthetic reasons, for the protection of rare species, and
" for the provision of undisturbed areas for scientific
" research ,

" THE FIRST WORLD CONFERENCE ON NATIONAL PARKS invites the
" Governments of all those countries having marine frontiers,
" and other appropriate agencies, to examine as a matter of
" urgency the possibility of creating marine parks and reserves
" to defend underwater areas of special significance from all
" forms of human interference, and further recommends the
" extension of existing national parks and equivalent reserves
" with shorelines, into the water to the 10 fathom depth or
" the territorial limit or some other appropriate offshore
" boundary. "

On behalf of I.U.C.N.'s International Commission on National Parks, I wish to thank you in advance for the answers which I would ask you to be kind enough to send me in Brussels if possible before August 1st 1964.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'J.P. Harry', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the left.

Jean-Paul HARRY
Vice-Chairman.

Enquiry of the United Nations
on national parks and equivalent reserves.

MEMORANDUM

After the United Nations (Reference Ecosoc - E/3436 15.2.61, revised on 27.3.62) and I.U.C.N. (Part two, 1962) issued the first two lists enumerating and describing national parks and reserves of very different types, located in 81 ⁽¹⁾ countries of the world, it was deemed advisable to continue the work, not only by expanding the existing information, but also by undertaking an initial selection and classification, with the aim of enabling a comparison to be drawn between the regions listed.

The intention of both the U.N. and I.U.C.N. documents already issued was to give, without alteration, the information obtained from the governments in response to the questionnaire drawn up by the Secretary-General of the U.N.

In these circumstances and notwithstanding the precise terms given in the Secretary-General's memorandum (SO. 614/2) it was only to be expected that apart from certain gaps arising as a result of the improbability of always obtaining answers, there would also be a number of disparities in various sections of the lists.

Some governments, for example, listed only their largest or most exceptional areas; others described and enumerated all their reserves both large and small, regardless of the precise degree of protection accorded and irrespective of whether full or only partial protection was given.

One of the many reasons which may account for these varied replies is the difficulty of arriving at a universally acceptable definition of the term: « national park and equivalent reserve », since the meaning of the term varies from country to country.

However, the Secretary-General's memorandum SO. 614/2 set forth certain limitations in keeping with the 1933 London Convention (for Africa) and the 1940 Washington Convention (for the New World) and explaining that the list should exclude those « reservations set aside purely for the protection of a single species of wildlife or plant or for limited purposes, such as the preservation of an historical object or a forest used for commercial purposes ».

Encouraged by the information already obtained, the purpose of this memorandum is to clarify what should constitute a « national park and equivalent reserve » on the lines laid down in memorandum SO. 614/2. The intention is — pursuant to recommendations made at the Seattle Conference on National Parks, July 1962 — to establish a framework which could be amended later on, for instance at the September 1963 I.U.C.N. General Assembly in Nairobi, but which will be used on a trial basis during the next few months in order to make a preliminary selection/classification as well as enabling us to take into account the reactions of all those interested in this assessment.

BASIC PRINCIPLE

Areas which qualify for inclusion as « national parks or equivalent reserves » shall be confined to those areas which have been accorded a status enabling them to enjoy absolute legal protection against human exploitation of their natural resources and against any form of injury to the integrity of the area resulting from human activity. While exceptions may in very special circumstances be made in regard to this principle, it is emphasised that they must invariably be regarded as exceptions.

EXPLANATORY REMARKS AND COMMENTS

1. An area which has been accorded the requisite legal status does not necessarily qualify for inclusion as a « national park or equivalent reserve » (for instance if it is too small, or if its status is not adequately enforced), but it will be omitted a priori if its status does not meet both these conditions: absolute protection, exceptions being allowed only on specific grounds.

2. Forms of exploitation of natural resources which should, as a rule, be prohibited in national parks and equivalent reserves are: agricultural and pastoral activities, hunting, fishing, lumbering and mining, dam construction for the purpose of irrigation or hydro-electric power. On the other hand injury to the integrity of an area includes residential, commercial or industrial occupation, and the building of roads, railroads, aerodromes, ports, power lines, telephone lines, etc.

3. Tourism is not an economic activity requiring to be proscribed in national parks and equivalent reserves. The reverse is true in regard to national parks. It is however emphasised that areas to be classified as « equivalent reserves » may be strict natural reserves devoted to scientific research with a more highly protective status than that of national parks. In a strict natural reserve tourism is not permitted.

4. Among those exceptions which may be admitted to the rule of absolute protection are allowances which are made necessary by facilities for tourism, as this is one of the main reasons for the existence of national parks. These include the construction and maintenance of networks of roads and the more or less large areas occupied by hotels or other lodges, and consequently the cultivation of vegetables and ornamental plants, and in general, all the disturbance arising from such economic activities in the natural environment (aerodrome, railroad, power lines, telephone lines, pleasure ports, sports grounds, golf links, tennis courts, etc.).

5. A second broad category of exceptions of a comparable type also requires to be mentioned: any structures necessary for the administration of the reserve itself. They are: staff housing, offices, workshops, garages, access roads, ornamental plots, amusement centres for the staff, etc.

(1) 52 in the first list and 29 in the second.

6. A further serious exception is sport fishing. This is the maximum permissible exception to the principle against interference with the natural scene qualifying an area for inclusion on the list of « national parks and equivalent reserves ». However the latter has to be carefully controlled by qualified official staff.

7. An area where public hunting is permitted can in no circumstances qualify as a national park or equivalent reserve, except in extremely rare instances.

8. Commercial lumbering is incompatible with the status of a national park or equivalent reserve, except when it has a strictly limited incidental or highly localised application.

9. Exceptions may be justified in regard to private rights granted before the establishment of the reserve, residential rights, agricultural and pastoral activity, mining or quarrying but these rights must be confined to a small section of the area. Such rights should seldom be permanent and their redemption or termination should be anticipated during the long term.

10. Among human activities which are only apparently incompatible with the status of « absolute protection » is management i.e. « control » by the authorities of the reserve with a view to maintaining a natural equilibrium which they consider desirable. Examples are: when the number of wild animals is considered excessive; when early burning is undertaken in an intertropical national park; the creation of artificial water points. In any case these controls must be undertaken by the official personnel of the reserve. The control of wild animal populations should never be delegated to hunters. Special situations may justify exceptions, but only under strict administrative supervision.

11. All the foregoing leads to the notion of « zoning ». Owing to force of circumstances, each national park and equivalent reserve naturally falls into a series of distinct subdivisions (1). Some, seldom visited, are kept in an almost pristine state of « wild nature »; others are greatly influenced by human activities: buildings, roads, traffic, even angling, with all the effects that emanate from them: modification of the landscape, alteration of the natural vegetation, modification of the habits of the animals, some of which become shy and others abnormally familiar. In these circumstances it is impossible to characterize the status of a protected area by a single definition. It is necessary to refer to the notion of « zoning » and to give examples (2).

SUPPLEMENTARY PRINCIPLES

The above-stated basic principle « absolute protection with rare exceptions recognized as such » could then be associated with a number of supplementary considerations, so as to determine the more or less great significance of the protected area. Only two such categories will be considered in this assessment: 1) the size of the area 2) the degree of enforcement of its status. There are unquestionably many others, some of them highly significant. They will not, however, be taken into consideration as it would be unduly confusing to refer to them since adequate information is usually lacking and because bringing them in might tend to confuse the broader issues.

Some of the criteria which we do not intend using in our tentative classification nevertheless requires some comment:

a) The legal body conferring the status.

This question has given rise to much controversy. Some people assert that only those areas whose protective status was conferred by the highest central political body qualify for inclusion in the United Nations list of national parks and equivalent reserves. In a federation, a park created by the government of one of the federation's states (state park, provincial park) should thus not be included on the list. This theory is supported by the fact that the « permanence » of the protective status, that is the « difficulty to disavow it, to repeal it or to weaken it » is at its maximum only in the case of a territory protected by an act of the highest central authority.

This advice will not be followed in our classification. Indeed, it seems that because of the quality of their organisation and the strictness of their supervision, many state parks are far more worthy of inclusion on our list than a number of « national » parks and further, that the same consideration applies to certain natural reserves owned by private organisations.

In our opinion, the continued existence of a large, well protected and well administered state park, or a reserve of 3.900 ha. such as the « Veluwezoom » of the « Vereniging tot Behoud van Natuurmonumenten » in the Netherlands, is as well assured as that of a national park established by a central authority. Indeed, these achievements are typical examples of what Ecosoc had in mind when alluding to « equivalent reserves ».

b) The shape of the protected area.

A cogent consideration is the ratio of the surface to the perimeter. A circle is easier to protect than an elongated area. But this criterion is less important and difficult to apply. Its significance varies according to the object the area is designed to protect (see following paragraph).

c) The nature of the object being protected.

Obviously, if the purpose of protection is to preserve insects of especial rarity and value to science or, at the other extreme, a last community of white rhinoceroses, the size and shape of each reserve will have a fundamentally different significance. But, once again, it would be illusory to expect to find here a criterion for classification. The establishment of a reserve having a single

(1) The Garamba National Park in the Congo (Leo), for instance, is an exceptional case, as 491.000 ha are strict natural reserve, without a single inhabitant, and without any human being allowed within its boundaries, apart from patrols by rangers, and thus, there is neither exploitation nor tourism.

(2) Application of this zoning principle to other areas will involve the necessity of calculating the percentage of the area which is disturbed within certain specifications, as for example: within a two mile limit of either side of the roads, within a three mile limit around camp sites, within a half mile limit of either side of trails, etc. By this token it is possible to calculate the percentage of the Yellowstone National Park which qualifies as a strict natural reserve. The remainder, where residents, filming and angling are permitted but where hunting, cultivation and lumbering are forbidden, qualifies as national park.

or dominant objective is extremely unusual. Examples are: Udjong-Kulon in Java (*Rhinoceros sondaicus*), the first Albert National Park in 1925 (to make the world safe for gorillas), or the Mountain Zebra National Park in the Cape Province.

If the rarity and scientific value of the object being protected were used in assessing the relative importance of different areas, the Kaziranga Wildlife Sanctuary of Assam (*Rhinoceros unicornis*) would be awarded a far more appreciative diploma than the Grand Canyon National Park in the United States. However, here again it is practically impossible to make use of this criterion except in an entirely subjective manner.

d) **The frequency of « exceptions » to the status of general protection allowed in the reserve.**

Some people have contemplated classifying protected areas according to the quantitative and qualitative importance of the exceptions admitted to the basic status of absolute protection. Here are some criteria proposed in the spirit of this principle :

- i) percentage of private land remaining in the area;
- ii) the « zoning » aspect (many or few sections not visited and disturbed);
- iii) the number of residents and/or domestic livestock permitted in the reserve;
- iv) the extent to which sport fishing is permitted, etc.

In practice it seems preferable to use these suggestions only as « eliminatory criteria ». At one time ⁽¹⁾ consideration was given to this classification of an area according to « surface area » : « large » national parks (over 100.000 ha), « middle sized » national parks (from 1.000 to 100.000 ha) and « small » national parks (under 1.000 ha), the last named deserving mention only for very special reasons. All things considered, the « surface area » criterion appears to be taken into account only as an eliminating factor : unless for a special reason, adequately justified, no national park or reserve under 2.000 ha shall be included on the list. This leads us to propose that the factors « percentage of private land » and « zoning » should be used only to exclude an area from the list, and not to enter into any system of gradation according to the eventual first-rate or second-rate aspect of « zoning ».

COMMENT

It may happen that a measure of protection which does not aim at preserving natural species or associations also protects natural species or associations. In this way, it would be possible to list among the national parks and equivalent reserves of the world an area protected for its historic monuments (Angkor Park, in its 7.000 ha of Cambodian forest), or its archaeological sites (Bandelier National Monument, New Mexico, USA, in its 11.000 ha of valleys covered with xerophytic vegetation, riddled with caves showing traces of a troglodyte occupation by Pueblo Indians), but of course interesting biotopes should also be protected as a result of this measure.

THE CRITERION OF SIZE

A priori, it seems logical to utilize the « size » criterion. Otherwise, tiny pieces of land with a banal vegetation and fauna could claim inclusion in this « select list », provided that cultivation, stock-farming, hunting, angling, etc., are entirely prohibited.

The following conclusion could thus be drawn : a national park or equivalent reserve below a certain minimum size which, in other respects is considered to have a status sufficiently strict to warrant such a title, will not figure in the final list unless and notwithstanding its small size, it was deemed advisable to include it, for an especial reason, briefly stated in the list itself.

What should be regarded as the minimum size below which reserves would be listed only for exceptional and stated reasons? It might be correlated to the population density of the country. Indeed, to ensure the protection of 500 ha in a country as overpopulated as the Netherlands is more significant and more praiseworthy than to preserve 5.000 ha in a sparsely inhabited region ⁽²⁾.

We make the following proposals :

If the population is less than 50 inhabitants to the square kilometre : 2.000 ha minimum.

If the population is more than 50 inhabitants to the square kilometre : 500 ha minimum.

(These proposals will be re-examined at a later date.)

N.B. — It has also been suggested that a smaller minimum surface area would be required for a natural reserve with a very strict status than for a national park. For instance, in a sparsely inhabited country, a national park would be listed only when it exceeded 2.000 ha in size, and a strict natural reserve when more than 500 ha. It seems desirable not to complicate the system still further. In order to recognise the merits of certain strict natural reserves it was therefore decided to exercise the possibility of including some which are below the stipulated minimum surface area, provided the reasons for doing so were stated.

THE CRITERION OF EFFECTIVENESS

Though necessary, the application of this consideration requires the greatest tact.

It is well known that the wish to gain prestige either at international meetings or before world opinion has sometimes led governments to issue impressive legal statements stipulating very strict regimes of protection in favour of areas where these proclamations are locally ignored or, at least, have been completely disregarded. The eradication of poaching or pastoral nomadism is much more difficult, expensive, sometimes even dangerous, than writing and signing proclamations prohibiting hunting or the entry of domestic livestock.

⁽¹⁾ Cf. memorandum presented in Seattle by Th. Monod and J.-P. Harroy.

⁽²⁾ Here too, interpretation in accordance with the zoning principal may sometimes be advisable : a national park near Adelaide is not comparable with a reserve of the same type and size located in the heart of Queensland.

It thus appears necessary to decide upon one or more *objective* criteria with a view to checking whether the promulgated status is actually applied or, at least, if a sincere and meritorious attempt has been made to do so.

The choice of these criteria will not be easy and their application even less so. But, in order to avoid debasing the United Nations list and lessening the incentive factor inherent in it, it will sometimes be necessary to make difficult decisions: for example a national park of 200.000 ha with not a single person working full time in its administration and supervision, or which has been allotted an absurdly low annual subvention shall not qualify for inclusion on the list.

These objective criteria are difficult to select. And those who will have to apply them — if possible collegially — should have the opportunity of interpreting them within very broad limits. For the sake of argument, let us take the following example: it is obvious that one forester assisted by several score of forest rangers can perfectly well insure the supervision of a vast natural reserve, even if none of them devotes his full time to it. It might then be possible to estimate that such and such a team is equivalent to as many full time rangers, in order to apply the objective criterion strictly.

After much deliberation, it seems that two criteria should be used to obtain a correct indication of the effort devoted to enforce the protective status of a reserve: on the one hand, the number of staff, on the other the cost of the annual maintenance in terms relative to the size of the area.

It is necessary to reiterate that these data may frequently require to be loosely interpreted. For example, the fact that the personnel of another public service devote part of their time to supervising the area might be disregarded in estimating the full time staff or the amount of money actually spent on the management of the area. Another example: even if an area is granted a large subvention for its management, this amount might be used only for tourist facilities (roads, picnic areas, camp sites, etc.) and none of it used to insure the protection of fauna and flora.

Again, figures will be proposed arbitrarily and a gradation will be suggested according to the population density and as far as possible to the economic level of the country.

If the population is less than 50 inhabitants to the square kilometre:

minimum 1 person working full time at the management and supervision of 10.000 ha;
minimum 50 \$ USA spent annually for the management and supervision of 1.000 ha.

If the population is more than 50 inhabitants to the square kilometre:

minimum 1 person working full time at the management and supervision of 4.000 ha;
minimum 100 \$ USA spent annually for the management and supervision of 500 ha.

Other proposal:

if less than 5.000 ha a minimum of \$ 5.000 per year;

between 5.000 ha and 100.000 ha a minimum of \$ 200 per 1.000 ha per year;

if over 100.000 ha a minimum of \$ 100 per 1.000 ha per year;

(and no variation according to the density of the population).

NOMENCLATURE

Here we should give a *brief table*.

A national park = 3 criteria + tourism + central government.

An equivalent reserve =

a) strict natural reserve, alias N.P. minus tourism;

b) reserves not created by the central government: State Park, areas owned by private organisations, etc.

It is now necessary for us to give a brief definition of a national park and equivalent reserve according to the system adopted by the I.U.C.N. International Commission on National Parks, based on the definitions set forth in international treaties.

PROPOSAL

National Park is an area which:

- i) has been established by the central legislative authority;
- ii) conforms with the three criteria already mentioned — i.e. adequate protection, minimum size and effective enforcement of status;
- iii) is available for tourism.

Equivalent Reserve: other areas which conform to the three criteria.

a) where tourism is not permitted — a strict natural reserve;

b) when not established by the central legislative authority e.g. State park, Cantonal park, private organisations such as the United States Nature Conservancy, etc.

The undermentioned factors must be clearly understood with regard to the foregoing definitions:

1. They are used, at any rate for the time being, solely for purposes connected with the immediate work in hand i.e. compiling a list.

2. They are not intended to anticipate any decision that may eventually be reached concerning the international standardisation of nomenclature for protected regions.

3. They do not, a priori, establish any precedence as between those categories of protected areas that have already been mentioned and any other protected areas that have been omitted: neither do they prejudice the relative positions of those areas conforming to the already stated definitions of national parks and strict natural reserves whose names do not correspond to our definitions.

Example: the Garamba National Park in Congo (Léopoldville), already mentioned, which is called a national park but has all the characteristics of a strict natural reserve.

12th August,

64.

Sir,

33A. I have the honour to refer to your enquiry of the 4th May, 1964, concerning national parks and reserves in the Falkland Islands, addressed to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, for Commonwealth Relations in the United Kingdom.

2. The need for the protection of the wild life and flora of these Islands is fully recognised, and the Falkland Islands Legislative Council has recently approved an Ordinance for the establishment of Nature Reserves. Copies of this Ordinance are attached.
in 2331

3. The Legislature also has before it a new Bill for the Protection of Wild Birds and Animals, which, I expect to be approved without dissent. Copies of this draft Bill are also enclosed.
39A in 1099

4. The first two areas to be set aside as Nature Reserves are Cochon and Kidney Islands which both lie off the north east coast of the East Falkland. Other areas and islands will also be set aside during the next twelve months.

5. Kidney Island is about 45 acres in extent, and is particularly noteworthy for its seals, penguins, and small bird life. It is completely protected, and visitors are only allowed to land there by permit. A launch is available for tourists, conservationists and scientists. Though small it is unique, and qualifies as a National Park.

6. Cochon Island is a strict natural reserve, without tourism, and is about 40 acres in extent.

7. The formal orders creating these two reserves will be signed in October.

8. If there is any other information which you may require I am at your service.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. H. Thompson

OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE
GOVERNMENT

Mrs. Jean-Paul Harroy,
Vice Chairman,
International Union for Conservation of
Nature and Natural Resources,
31, Rue Vautier,
Brussels,
BELGIUM.

F. I. ref: 0997
SETEC. ref: RE 266/211/01

35

SAVING TELEGRAM.

From: The Officer Administering the Government of the Falkland Islands.

To: The Secretary for Technical Co-operation.

Date: 12th August, 1964.

No. 422 SAVING. COLONY

33
Your Savingram of the 17th of June, 1964.

Enquiry of the United Nations on National Parks and
Equivalent Reserves.

34
Enclosed herewith is a copy of my reply to Msr. Jean-Paul
Harroy in Belgium.

OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE
GOVERNMENT

FA/TE

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15562

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

COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE
DES PARCS NATIONAUX



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Secretary: Fred M. PACKARD

The Officer administering the
Government
Colonial Secretary's Office
Stanley

1485 PF/5

Brussels, December 9th 1964

6/6. 29. 1. 65.

Sir,

34.
Let me express my heartfelt thanks for your letter
N° 0997 of August 12th and for its important and interesting
annexes, and my deep satisfaction and admiration for the
remarkable protection measures already prevailing or which
are going to prevail in Falkland Islands.

36/A
Enclosed you will find in duplicate the note which
will be submitted to the United Nations for its revised world
list of national parks and equivalent reserves. This text has
been drawn up thanks to the excellent documentation you
were kind enough to send me.

May I ask you to examine it and send me your
criticisms ? Your corrections and additions would be most
precious, especially in chapter IV, as we could not find
any description of Kidney and Cochon Nature Reserves. May I
take the liberty of asking you some information with regard to

- a) the geographical aspect and main vegetation;
- b) the main animal species
- c) eventually, a rare or threatened species which,
thanks to the sanctuary, is now effectively protected.

Reply at 38.

It must be pointed out that this text is to be submitted to the United Nations in French. This is only a rough translation made here to enable your examining its substance.

Let me express my heartfelt thanks for your comments which I would appreciate receiving within a fairly short delay, as time is drawing near for my list to be submitted to the Secretary General of the United Nations.

Sincerely yours



Jean-Paul HARROY
Vice-Chairman of I.C.N.P.

INTERNATIONAL
ASSOCIATION
OF
JURISTS
AND
LAWYERS

40 bis - FALKLANDS -

I Qualify for inclusion on the list : two areas

- 1. Kidney Island Nature Reserve
- 2. Cochon Island Nature Reserve

II Application of the criteria.

a) status : both are uninhabited and uncontrolled entrance is forbidden; tourism is only allowed in Kidney by permit; Cochon is de facto a strict natural reserve;

b) superficiality : much less than the criterion as they respectively have only 18 and 16 ha, but they were maintained on the list due to the importance of the protected species;

c) and d) staff and budget : management and supervision ensured by public services. Numbers are not yet in our possession

III General information.

Administration : see "ordinance to make provision for the Establishment and control of Nature Reserves".

Date of creation : Kidney : 1964
Cochon : 1964

Tourism : access to Kidney by the sea : "A launch is available for tourists, conservationists and scientists".

Cochon is a strict natural reserve without tourists

Land status : State lands

IV Brief description of the protected areas.

1. Kidney Island Nature Reserve.

altitude : -

a) -

b) Seal, penguin, birds.

c) -

2. Cochon Island Nature Reserve.

altitude : -

a) -

b) -

c) -

V Are exclude from the list :

There are a number of projects of new applications of Ordinance n°8, 1964.

"Other areas and islands will also be set aside during the next twelve months " (letter of August 12th, 1964)

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF WILD LIFE RESERVES



KIDNEY ISLAND

Geographical location

Position is approximately 51-34 Lat, 57-44 Long. East Falklands. The island lies close to the East Falkland mainland, and is approximately seven miles from Port Stanley the capital.

Description

An island of irregular shape approximately 73 acres in size. Much of the shore line is composed of steep rock faces rising to a height of fifty feet, broken only by a small area of sand and rock beach.

Vegetation on the island is very largely composed of tussock grass (Poa flabellata), the tussock bases mostly being from 3 to 4 feet, with a crown of long narrow leaves which rises for another 3 to 4 feet. Wild celery (Apium graveolens) is also fairly abundant. A dense belt of Durvillea antarctica grows in those rocky areas around low water mark, and Macrocyctis pyrifera in the deeper water offshore.

Bird and animal life

Two species of seal are to be found on the island, Falkland Island Sea Lion (Otaria byronia) and the Southern Elephant seal (Mirounga leonina), no other species of mammal are known to exist on the island.

The island supports a large number of different breeding birds, 27 species having been recorded as breeding there. Species of special interest may include:- Sooty shearwater (Puffinus griseus) White chinned petrel (Procellaria aequinoctillis) Grey-backed storm petrel (Garrodia nereis chubbi) Tussock bird (Cinclodes antarcticus) Cobb's Wren (Troglodytes musculus cobbii) King shag (Phalacrocorax albivent) and the Rock-hopper penguin (Eudyptes crestatus)

Uncommon species

A very small number of Macaroni penguin are recorded breeding on the island (Eudyptes chrysolophus) and one pair of Great shearwaters (Procellaria gravis), recorded recently.

COUCHON ISLAND

Geographical location

Position is approximately 1 mile NW of Kidney Island, lying $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from the East Falkland mainland, and approximately 8 miles from Port Stanley.

cont/

Description

An island of approximately 30 acres, long and narrow in shape. The shore line is composed entirely of smooth rock faces to the seaward side and broken cliff on the remainder which average fifty to sixty feet in height, with one point rising to a maximum of 101 feet.

Vegetation on the island is largely composed of tussock grass (Poa flabellata) which covers the narrow interior and very small sections of the broken cliff area. The rocky shores as with the sister island of Kidney are typical of exposed Magellanic coasts with the belt of Durvillea antarctica and larger areas of Macrocystis pyrifera.

Bird and animal life

Only one species of seal, the Falkland Island Sea Lion (Otaria) is to be found on the island, no other mammals are present.

Bird life is similar to that of Kidney Island. Larger numbers of Rock-hopper penguin (Eudyptes crestatus) and King shag (Phalacrocorax albivent) are found breeding on Couchon than on Kidney, but other species are in smaller numbers.

No records have been made of any uncommon species breeding on Couchon Island.

I. J. Strange,
Port Stanley.

January 1965