

No. 8948, Kinabalu, alt. 2800-3000 m., on ultrabasic soil 17.VII.1963; no. 8949, Kinabalu 2800-3000 m., 17.VII.1963.

*Sphagnum cuspidatum* C. MÜLL. in *Linnaea* 38 (1874) 156.

Reported by DIXON (1935) from Kamborangah as new to Borneo. Distribution: India, Thailand, Malaya, Borneo, Celebes, Philippines.

No. 8950, Kinabalu, alt. 2000 m., on ultrabasic soil, 16.VII.1963.

#### LITERATURE

ANDREWS, A.L., 1951: Studies in the WARNSTORF *Sphagnum Herbarium* VI.—*The Bryologist* 54, 2: 83-91.

DIXON, H.N., 1935: On the moss flora of Borneo.—*Journ. Linn. Soc. Bot.* 50: 57-140.

HANSEN, B., 1961: *Sphagnaceae* in "Studies in the Flora of Thailand".—*Dansk Botanisk Arkiv* 20, 1: 89-108.

JOHNSON, A., 1959: The genus *Sphagnum* in Malaysia.—*The Gardens Bulletin* 17, 2: 312-324.

*Bertel Hansen*

*Botanical Museum of the University in Copenhagen*

*February 5, 1965*

#### IV. THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CONSERVATION

of

**Nature and Natural Resources in Tropical South East Asia**  
**Bangkok, 29th November-5th December 1965**

The Government of Thailand through its National Research Council together with the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) sponsored the First International Conference on Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources in Tropical South East Asia in Bangkok during 29th November—5th December 1965.

Eighty-eight delegates representing 19 countries participated in this conference, and after lively discussions 34 resolutions were drawn

up for further transactions. Post conference tours are jointly arranged by the Tourist Organization of Thailand, the National Research Council, and the Royal Forest Department to the Khao Yai National Park, Lopburi, and Chiangmai. The Governors of Lopburi and Chiangmai kindly gave warmly welcoming receptions to their cities.

The Siam Society was represented by Mr. KRAISRI NIMMANHEMIND, Member of the Council, who gave an interesting lecture on the Mawbri accompanying by films at the Forest Rest House, Doi Suthep, Chiangmai.

The Opening Plenary Session of the Conference was on 29th November 1965 at the Convocational Hall of the Kasetsart University. H.H. **Prince Vanvaithayakorn Krommuen Narathip Phongraphand** read the messages of the Prime Minister, Field Marshal **Thanom Kittikachorn** which are herewith appended *in toto*:

#### **Declaration of the Government of Thailand**

Natural resources are essential to any nation's survival; they are a necessary foundation to economic and social development; and they are a heritage beyond value for the future.

Thailand is proud of her rich natural resources, her mountains with their rich forest cover, the watersheds so essential for all life; her fertile lands; her wildlife and the beautiful lands in which they live.

The Government of Thailand, fully appreciating the vital importance of these natural resources, pledges itself to their conservation to secure a better life for its people, their children, and their children's grandchildren.

However, conservation requires specialists, training, and facilities that may not be available within Thailand at the present time. Since conservation is of international concern, we strongly hope that other nations and the international agencies will cooperate with and assist us in honouring this solemn pledge.

FIELD MARSHAL THANOM KITTIKACHORN,  
Prime Minister

**Text of Address**

by

H.E. FIELD MARSHAL THANOM KITTIKACHORN,  
Prime Minister

**Mr. Chairman, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen :**

It gives me very great pleasure to welcome our distinguished visitors, the participants of this Conference, the first international Conference on conservation of Nature and Natural Resources in Tropical South East Asia.

The natural resources of a nation are vital to its survival and development. Natural resources provide both the foundation upon which man can build a nation; and the essential building blocks with which man can develop it.

Conservation is the wise use of these resources, to obtain for man the maximum balanced yield of their values now and through the future.

Conservation of natural resources is a duty and obligation of every government; equally, it is the duty and obligation of a people to support their government in its conservation work.

Thailand is rich in natural resources. We have great mountain ranges; tall forests; fertile soils; abundant waters supplied by the forested mountain watersheds that catch the rain and supply it to the lands below; fish in the sea and in our fresh waters; beautiful wildbirds and animals, and lovely natural scenery. Thailand is proud of her natural resources. However, the very richness of Thailand's natural resources actually provides one of the obstacles to their proper conservation. Because of our richness, there is a belief that our natural resources are inexhaustible, and that our problem is not conservation of them but finding ways of more rapid exploitation of them. This attitude is natural in as rich a land as this.

This richness, however, is the product of a natural balance between the climate, the soils, and the flora and fauna. It is a delicate balance easily upset. If we respect the balance and apply the principles of conservation, our people can receive the benefits of these resources

now and in the future. If we mis-use these resources, we can lose them now and in the future.

South East Asia does not have the well-known and spectacular examples of resources wasted by man's mis-use such as are provided by parts of the Sahara Desert in Africa, deserts of the Middle East, and the Dust Bowl of America. However, if one looks around in South East Asia there are large and increasing numbers of examples to be seen where mis-use of the land and its resources has resulted in loss of forests, loss of the vegetation cover, erosion of the soil, loss of the watersheds with resultant floods in the wet season and droughts in the dry; and loss of wildlife, scenery, and other resources, all of which result in a direct and long term loss to man. This is a loss no nation should tolerate, and one no nation can afford, particularly in view of the increasing demands upon natural resources made by the increasing human population, their increasing standards of living, and the requirements for social and economic development.

In nature and natural resources, as in so many other fields, there are South East Asian problems and situations which require South East Asian approaches and answers. There have been international conferences on nature and natural resources in Africa, Europe, and the Americas. The Government of Thailand is particularly pleased to serve as host to the first such international conference to consider conservation of nature and natural resources in tropical South East Asia.

In addition to the host-sponsorship of the Government of Thailand, through its National Research Council, this conference is sponsored by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. This sponsorship is symbolic of the approach to conservation that has been found most fruitful and successful cooperation between nations' governments and the international agencies and specialists. It is hoped that this sponsorship augurs well for future cooperation on conservation that may grow out of this conference. This cooperation is extremely important in South East Asia, since

conservation requires specialist training and assistance that often is not available within this region.

We hope that this conference marks a turning point in tropical South East Asia: first, in the awareness of conservation needs; and second, in the realization of sound conservation action both at national and international level.

Therefore, it is both with pleasure, and with high hopes, that I now declare this conference opened.

*E.B. & T.S.*

#### V. FLORA OF THAILAND PROJECT

The result of the Thai-Danish Botanical Studies was very impressive and led to the project on the Flora of Thailand, an Editorial Board of 6 persons was temporarily formed up and the first meeting was held at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Richmond, Surrey in May 1965, participated by Mr. B.L. BURT, Royal Botanic Gardens Edinburgh, Scotland; Mr. L.L. FORMAN, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew; Mr. J. VIDAL, Centre of National Research Council, Paris, France; Prof. KAI LARSEN, Botanical Institute, Aarhus, Denmark; Mr. BERTEL HANSEN, Botanical Museum of the University of Copenhagen, Denmark; and Mr. TEM SMITINAND, Forest Herbarium, Royal Forest Department, Bangkok. The omission of certain world famous botanical institutions is the short-coming of this meeting, but nevertheless, the meeting has drawn its attention and supportment.

The Flora of Thailand will have the schematic appearance as the *Flora of Tropical West Africa*, i.e. elaborately indented keys to Genera and Species; short description of families, genera, and species; illustration in line drawings at a maximum of one figure per 5 pages; publishing in Bangkok financed by either Thai or Danish capitals. As in the *Flora Malesiana* the publication will be issued as per available material.

Contributors are therefore kindly invited, and detail information can be supplied by any member of the Editorial Board. Any in-