

Hereby proclaim the establishment of a world

ECOFORUM FOR PEACE.

This international movement shall have the following objectives:

A) To rally the efforts of the global scientific community and all committed towards assuring the co-development or co-evolution of Humankind and Nature as a necessary condition for life and social progress;

B) To encourage the world ecological and related communities in their efforts to mobilize the peoples and oblige the governments of all nations—North, South, East, and West—to achieve and safeguard peace in the world and to promote appropriate development on a sound ecological basis; and

C) To mobilize our fellow research workers throughout the world to help create the trust among nations that is necessary to achieve these aims.

In this, the United Nations International Year of Peace, we cordially extend a hand to all to work with us for a peaceful, sustainable, and just, world society. For further information please contact the *Ecoforum for Peace* Secretariat, in care of:

VESELIN NEYKOV (Mr), *Editor-in-Chief*
Protection of Nature Magazine
18 Vitosha Boulevard
BG-1000 Sofia
Bulgaria.

Saudi Arabian National Commission for Wildlife Conservation and Development

The National Commission for Wildlife Conservation and Development in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was established in May 1986 with the following aims and objectives:

1. To develop a comprehensive overview of the existing knowledge on the wildlife and natural environment of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
2. To develop and implement plans and projects for the preservation of the wildlife of the Kingdom.
3. To establish priorities for wildlife protection in terms of species and sites, including the marine and terrestrial environments.
4. To devise an overall plan of possible protected areas suitable for both the immediate protection and the future reintroduction of wildlife species.
5. To devise management and regulatory proposals for those areas.
6. To conduct research and field surveys on wildlife in Saudi Arabia.

We hope that in the coming years the Commission will be able to make some significant contributions to the conservation of internationally endangered species of wildlife. It has already established a captive breeding centre for Oryx (*Oryx leucoryx*), gazelles (*Gazella* spp.), and Houbara Bustards (*Chlamydotis undulata*) for reintroduction programmes, and has adopted proposals for the establishment of wildlife sanctuaries.

The Commission is building a reference library, and is actively gathering published materials on scientific work *re* wildlife conservation and development, for which copies of reports, papers, etc., would be welcome and, likewise, inclusion in mailing lists for future publications.

SAUD AL-FAISAL, *Managing Director*
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and Development
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Canadian Heritage Rivers System

The Canadian Heritage Rivers System (CHRS) is a cooperative programme that was established in 1984 by the federal government and, to date, six provinces (Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan) and Yukon and Northwest Territories. The objectives of the CHRS are to give national recognition to the important rivers of Canada and to ensure long-term management which will conserve their natural, historical, and recreational, values for the benefit of Canadians now and in the future.

The following two tables summarize the eleven rivers, or sections of rivers, included in the System since its inception. The location of these rivers or sections of them is shown in Fig. 1. For more detailed information on the process of nominating/designating rivers or sections of rivers to the System, see *The Canadian Heritage Rivers System: Objectives, Principles, and Procedures* (Parks Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, 24 pp. English + 27 pp. French, January 1984).

The Canadian Heritage Rivers Board has been set up to review nominations and recommend to the federal Environment Minister, and to the provincial or territorial minister of the nominating government, whether or not the nominated rivers meet selection guidelines for the System, and thus should be designated as Canadian Heritage Rivers. The Board consists of one representative each of Environment Canada Parks, Indian and Northern Affairs Ca-

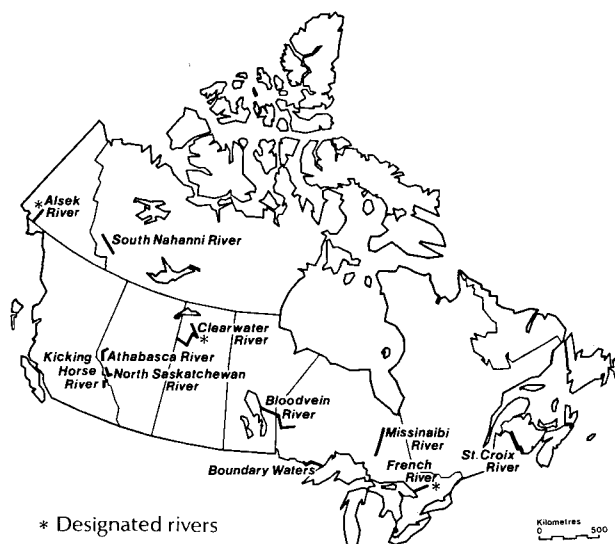


FIG. 1. Sketch-map of Canada showing rivers designated or nominated to the Canadian Heritage Rivers System as of September 1986.

TABLE I

Designated Rivers

River	Province (Park)	Designation Date	Length of Section
French River	Ontario (French River P.P.)	Feb. 1986	110 km
Alsek River	Yukon (Kluane N.P. Reserve)	Feb. 1986	90 km
Clearwater River	Saskatchewan (Clearwater P.P.)	June 1986	187 km
		TOTAL	387 km

TABLE II

Nominated Rivers

River	Province (Park)	Nomination Date	Length of Section
Athabasca River	Alberta (Jasper N.P.)	Jan. 1984	168 km
South Nahanni River	N.W.T. (Nahanni N.P. Reserve)	Jan. 1984	332 km
Bloodvein River*	Manitoba (Atikaki P.P.)	June 1984	200 km
Bloodvein River*	Ontario (Woodland Caribou P.P.)	June 1986	106 km
St Croix River	New Brunswick	June 1984	185 km
North Saskatchewan River	Alberta (Banff N.P.)	June 1984	49 km
Missinaibi	Ontario (Woodland Caribou P.P.)	June 1985	426 km
Kicking Horse River	British Columbia (Yoho N.P.)	Feb. 1986	67 km
Boundary Waters	Ontario (Quetico P.P.)	June 1986	250 km
		TOTAL	1,783 km

* Both sections of the Bloodvein River, in Manitoba and Ontario, have been nominated—hence the impression in some quarters that 12 rivers are already involved.

NOTE: N.P. denotes National Park.
P.P. denotes Provincial Park.

nada, and the six provincial and two territorial governments participating in the CHRS.

The Canadian Heritage Rivers Board has met six times since the inception of the System. The annual summer meeting is held, on a rotating basis, in the province of the Board Chairman for that particular year. The 1986 Board Chairman is Mr Alan Appleby, Saskatchewan's Director of Parks. The next Board meeting is tentatively scheduled for January 1987 in Ottawa, at which time further nominations and designations are expected.

Environment Canada-Parks provides approximately \$200,000 per year for:

- A secretariat to provide administrative support to the Canadian Heritage Rivers Board;
- Public information programmes at national and international levels; and
- Assistance to provincial and territorial agencies for studies leading to the nomination or designation of rivers.

Each government is responsible for all costs associated with the development and management of designated Canadian Heritage Rivers within its jurisdiction.

Since 1979, Environment Canada-Parks has provided financial and technical assistance for 20 studies and plans. In 1986-87, Environment Canada-Parks will be contributing (on a 50-50 cost-shared basis) up to \$120,000 for three types of studies.

- Systems studies:* Comparative studies of a number of rivers in a province or territory which will identify those rivers meriting consideration for possible nomination to the CHRS. Systems studies are being undertaken this year for rivers in the Yukon Territory, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia.
- Background studies:* Detailed assessments of the potential of rivers to meet CHRS guidelines. They were com-

pleted for the Churchill River in Saskatchewan, the Seal River in Manitoba, and the Bloodvein and Missinaibi Rivers in Ontario, in 1985-86. The responsible provincial governments are currently considering the findings of those studies.

- Management planning studies:* These are defined as plans, or studies leading to plans, which are suitable to be lodged with the Board to allow for† the designation of rivers. The management plan establishes the boundaries of the river management area which is to be included in the CHRS, and sets out the policies and practices to be followed to ensure that its development, management, and use, are consistent with the objectives of the System. Management planning studies for the St Croix River in New Brunswick, and for the Bloodvein River, the Boundary Waters, and the Missinaibi River, in Ontario, are now under way. Management plans for rivers in national parks are also at various stages of completion. A management plan for the Clearwater River, Saskatchewan, was completed in April 1986.

Comments, suggestions, or requests for information, about the Canadian Heritage Rivers System, should be addressed to the undersigned:

MICHAEL W. PORTER, *Secretary*
Canadian Heritage Rivers System
c/o Environment Canada-Parks
Ottawa
Ontario K1A 1G2
Canada.

† In answer to our query concerning this, Donald Gibson, Assistant Secretary, replied (*in litt.*): 'Once a management planning study is lodged with the Board a river can be designated. The lodging of management plans with the Board therefore 'allows for' or results in the river's designation to the system.'—Ed.