

rise. It might be strengthened if Tanzania could be persuaded to join in another international park with the very similar stretch of country on the east side of the Kagera River, which forms Akagera's eastern boundary.

### Conclusions

What conclusions can be drawn from a comparison of the parks of these two small but diverse countries? Perhaps the most important is that wildlife will only survive if people sufficiently want it to. And even then there is a danger that if too many people want to enjoy any particular group of wildlife, they may end by destroying what they want to preserve. In countries where the citizens are too poor or too preoccupied with the earlier stages of advancement towards a level of well-being that can afford the luxury of culture, the outside world must step in with help of some sort if the wildlife is to survive.

### FPS Overseas Tours

Both Rwanda and Ceylon are included in FPS tours in the next year. The first, in July 1974, will combine Rwanda with Zaïre (formerly Congo), where the attractions include mountain gorillas; the second, in February 1975, will start in Sri Lanka, visiting both Yala and Wilpattu National Parks, and finish in South India.

### Wildlife Photography: a Field Guide, by Eric Hosking and John Gooders. Hutchinson, £2.95.

The superb pictures from the camera of Eric Hosking have over many years created interest, knowledge and delight in our wildlife. In recent years John Gooders has stimulated this interest by showing us the work of the world's top wildlife cameramen through the pages of such magazines as *Birds of the World*. It was perhaps inevitable that a field guide should appear to cover this increasingly practised art; who better qualified to produce it than Hosking and Gooders? For beginners this book will become their bible, but the expert too can always pick up a useful hint from Hosking's experience.

The opening chapter, dealing with cameras and equipment, will assist the beginner to decide how best to spend his money. It is perhaps to be expected that most of this advice is aimed toward the still photographer rather than to ciné, but the film-maker will find much to help in other ways. Throughout, the emphasis on care at all times toward the subject is heavily stressed, and a splendid chapter on ethics will perhaps set the guidelines, or at least give room for thought. The need to obtain permits to photograph certain birds is brought to our attention, but unfortunately the list is incomplete, and it would be wise to obtain a new list before attempting photography. The general information covers all aspects, including hides or the use of sets, how to cope on safari or at the zoo, and is all very sound. To give the book a fresh approach a new set of pictures appear, many taken by Hosking himself; it is a shame therefore that those in black and white should be so poorly reproduced.

One of my own very first books on natural history was Eric Hosking's *The Art of Bird Photography*. It has given me many years of good advice and I am sure this new field guide will do the same for those just starting out in wildlife photography.

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