

are in demand, the skin and antlers for tourist trinkets, the canines for tie pins in Germany, and the venison, which has doubled its price in the last two years, for food. The overheads for cropping deer are smaller than those for herding sheep.

There is therefore an incentive to crop red deer. Alongside cropping schemes there must be research that guides management and already the Nature Conservancy and universities are contributing useful work. It may be that by having a cash as well as a sporting value the red deer population of the Scottish Highlands will be safeguarded more efficiently than by laws alone which rarely take changing land use into account.

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## Half-a-Million Pounds for Conservation

How does the World Wildlife Fund spend its money? In 1970–71 £551,324 was spent on over 100 projects, and the bulk of the 300-page *World Wildlife Yearbook*, edited by Peter Jackson, the Fund's Information Officer, is devoted to accounts of rather more than half of them. And a wonderful variety it is: fact-finding surveys such as those of Dr Hubert Hendricks on the man-eater tiger problem in the Sunderbans in Bangladesh, Dr Hans Klingel on the status of the Somali wild ass, and the report on the brown bear in Italy's Abruzzo National Park, to which FPS contributed; reports on scientific research, such as those on the wolf in Alaska, the Javan rhino in Indonesia, the walia ibex in Ethiopia; accounts of practical work such as that on the totoaba, a highly endangered endemic fish in the Gulf of California, and captive breeding projects, including the Arabian oryx at Phoenix and giant tortoises in the Galapagos; large gifts of equipment such as the helicopter to Zambia for anti-poaching work, thanks to David Shepherd; and, perhaps less exciting but quite essential, the funding given to meetings of experts, such as the Turtle and other IUCN Groups and of organisations, including the International Council for Bird Preservation, the International Youth Federation and IUCN itself.

This was the year of WWF's 10th anniversary—there is an account of the celebrations—and the Director General, Fritz Vollmar, could justifiably claim it was WWF's 'most successful year so far.' The story that is summarised here makes one wonder what would have happened to the world's wildlife if a group of far-sighted people had not got together and launched the Fund whose contribution to and importance for wildlife conservation increase with every year.

### Correction

Ian Strange asks as to correct a wrong figure in his article *Wildlife in the Falklands* in the January 1972 issue. On page 253, in the first paragraph below the heading 'Penguin Harvest', line 5 should read: 'payment of five shillings per 1000 eggs . . .' (not per 100).