

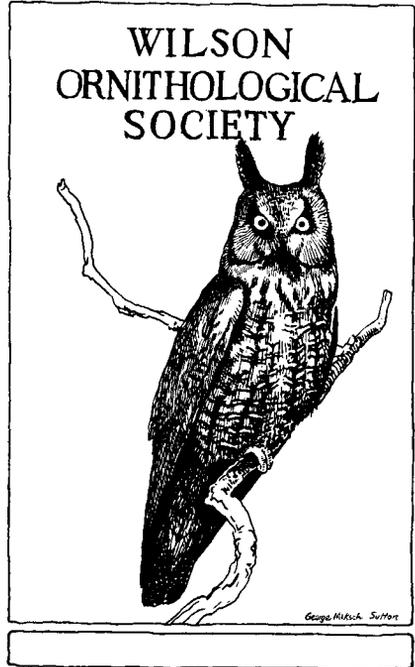
## THE JOSSELYN VAN TYNE MEMORIAL LIBRARY

### Books: List B-4

Important gaps among earlier works, in the holdings of the Josselyn Van Tyne Memorial Library, continue to be filled; and recent works are constantly being added. The following titles are of books added since publication of List B-3, in September, 1956 (*Wilson Bulletin*, 68:267-268).

Those wishing reprints of this and the earlier book lists should contact the Josselyn Van Tyne Memorial Library (Wilson Ornithological Society), Museum of Zoology, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

- Acworth, Bernard, *Bird and Butterfly Mysteries*. 1956.
- Allen, Robert Porter, *On the Trail of Vanishing Birds*. 1957.
- American Ornithologists' Union, *Check-list of North American Birds*. 5th ed. 1957.
- Ammann, G. A., *The Prairie Grouse of Michigan*. 1957.
- Bailey, Alfred M., *Birds of Midway and Laysan Islands*. 1956.
- Belcher, Charles Frederic, *The Birds of Nyasaland*. 1930.
- Bell, Alan, *Some Common Australian Birds*. 1956.
- Bouet, Georges, *Oiseaux de L'Afrique Tropicale*. (Pt. 1) 1955.
- Cain, A. J., *Animal Species and Their Evolution*. 1954.
- Chapin, James, *The Birds of the Belgian Congo*. 4 vols. 1932-54.
- Colbert, Edwin H., *Evolution of the Vertebrates. A History of the Backboned Animals Through Time*. 1955.
- Cruikshank, Helen G., *John & William Bartram's America*. 1957.
- Darlington, P. J., Jr., *Zoogeography: The Geographical Distribution of Animals*. 1957.
- Darwin, Charles, *The Voyage of the Beagle* (reprint) 1945.



- Geroudet, Paul, *La Vie des Oiseaux*. Vol. 6. 1957.
- Good, A. -I., *The Birds of French Cameroon*. (Pts. 1 & 2) 1952.
- Green, Roland, *Wing Tips. The Identification of Birds in Flight*. 1947.
- , *How I Draw Birds*. 1951.
- Griscom, Ludlow, *et al.*, *The Warblers of North America*. 1957.
- Hørring, R., *Birds of the Fifth Thule Expedition*. 1937.
- Howells, Victor, *A Naturalist in Palestine*. 1957.
- Kiyosu, Yukiyasu, *Ecological Book of Japanese Birds*. 1957.
- Kobayashi, Keisuke, *Birds of Japan in Natural Colors*. 1956.
- La Touche, J. D. D., *A Handbook of the Birds of Eastern China*. 2 vols. 1925-34.

- Malbrant, René, Faune du Centre Africain Français (Mammifères et Oiseaux). 2nd ed. 1952.
- and Alain Maclatchy, Faune de L'Equateur Africain Français. Vol. 1. Oiseaux. 1949.
- Mitchell, Margaret, Observations on the Birds of Southeastern Brazil. 1957.
- Monkman, Noel, From Queensland to the Great Barrier Reef. A Naturalist's Adventures in Australia. 1958.
- Oakes, Clifford, The Birds of Lancashire. 1953.
- Peterson, Roger Tory, The Bird Watcher's Anthology. 1957.
- Phelps, W. H., and W. H. Phelps, Jr., Lista de las Aves de Venezuela. No Passeriformes. Vol. 2, Pt. 1. 1958.
- Pough, Richard H., Audubon Western Bird Guide. 1957.
- Priest, Cecil E., A Guide to the Birds of Southern Rhodesia and a Record of Their Nesting Habits. 1929.
- Reichenow, Anton, Vogelbilder aus Fernen Zonen, Papageien. (rev. ed.) 1955.
- Ronsil, René, L'Art Français dans le Livre D'Oiseaux. 1957.
- Sociedad de Ciencias Naturales La Salle, La Región de Perijá y Sus Habitantes. 1953.
- Ticehurst, Claud B., A Systematic Review of the Genus Phylloscopus (Willow-warblers or Leaf-warblers). 1938.
- Wellman, Paul I., Portage Bay. 1957.
- Worden, Alastair N., Functional Anatomy of Birds. 1956.

## THE ORNITHOLOGIST'S RESPONSIBILITY TO THE FUTURE

### *A Contribution from the Wilson Ornithological Society Conservation Committee*

An effort to anticipate and prepare for the future seems desirable, because our generation bears a responsibility for passing on to the next a potential for continued well-being, particularly in the area of bird conservation. Any estimate of the future must be based on projections of past experience and cannot possibly be much more than an assessment of relative probabilities. Such estimates, however, provide the only reasonable basis for long-range planning and have become standard practice in the world of business and government. Inasmuch as we must attempt to ensure the protection of birds and the well-being of man, there appears to be little merit in a policy of deliberate conservatism in our estimate of the future.

The trend in growth of the human population constitutes the key element in long-range planning. Continued rapid growth of our population in the United States appears to be accepted generally by demographers. The possibility of acceptance of population control seems remote. The human birth rate tends to reflect the nation's economic status, and it is certain that government will do everything within its power to maintain prosperity. A major atomic war appears to be the only event which might check the current explosive trend in numbers of people in the foreseeable future.

Projections of the total United States population, based on high fertility and low mortality assumptions characteristic of the period since the end of World War II, have been estimated to be: 202,910,000 in 1965; 237,580,000 in 1975; 342,673,000 in 2000; and 501,825,000 in 2050 (Greville, 1957:27). Luck (1957:903) considered a population of 600 million by 2050 almost inevitable. In the event that these estimates seem excessive, we may be reminded that as recently as 1941 a study of recreational needs anticipated a population of only 158 million by about 1980 (U.S. Natl. Park Serv., 1941:5).