

of the Wildlife Society and the Brewster Medal of the A.O.U. in 1945. "Travels and Traditions of Waterfowl" won a second Literary Award (1956). His third book, "To Ride the Wind," was published in 1973. Al also wrote scientific papers and popular articles on waterfowl, conservation topics, and his 27 field trips to the Canadian Arctic. He prepared scripts and helped produce television programs for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, and earned their Wilderness Medal in 1970. Invitations to speak at universities involved such diverse topics as waterfowl, wilderness conservation, art and writing.

Al's unique artistic talents enabled him to illustrate his own books and several others. He first exhibited paintings in 1933 and, beginning in 1964, held twelve one-man shows. His paintings hang in many private, corporate and museum collections, including the Smithsonian in Washington and the National Museum of Natural Sciences in Ottawa. One of his paintings was presented to Queen Elizabeth in 1970. His magnificent painting of ducks over Delta Marsh is the centerpiece of the Houston living room.

In 1939, Al married Eleanor Joan Ward, the daughter of Edward Ward, manager of Bell's Delta estate. They had four children: Albert Ward Hochbaum (a Manitoba Natural Resources Officer), Peter Weller Hochbaum (who wrote and illustrated a booklet about Delta Marsh), George Sutton Hochbaum (a wildlife research biologist with the Canadian Wildlife Service), and Trudi Heal. There are eleven grandchildren.

Other special honors include a John Simon Guggenheim Fellowship (1961); the Manitoba Golden Boy Award (1962) "for making Mani-

toba a better place to live"; the Manitoba Centennial Medal of Honour (1970); the Crandall Conservation Award (1975); a Canada Council Explorations Fellowship (1975); the Aldo Leopold Wildlife Conservation Award (1980); a Special Conservation Achievement Award of the National Wildlife Federation (1986); and the Distinguished Naturalist Award (Seton medal) from the Manitoba Naturalists Society (1986). The Government of Manitoba presented him with a Professional Wildlife Conservation Award in 1987, for his significant and everlasting contribution to the public understanding and appreciation of wildlife. He was made a Member of The Order of Canada in 1979.

Al had definite opinions on almost any topic; but beneath a gruff exterior beat a heart of gold. He was incredibly kind to me as a 16-year-old lad banding ducks for Ducks Unlimited in 1944. In succeeding years he wrote unsolicited letters of praise for some of my historical articles, usually with a suggestion as to what my next project might be. In 1979 we went together on a 10-day trip to retrace the 1821 paths of John Franklin and John Richardson around Bathurst Inlet in the Canadian Arctic. Al sketched some of the campsites for the subsequent publication of Richardson's diary, "Arctic Ordeal." He was a tough but constructive critic, as when he returned my manuscript with numerous changes and the notation, "please reorganize; this is a dog's breakfast."

Few men have possessed superlative skills in three disparate areas of human endeavor—science, art and writing. Al's books are classics that have stood the test of time. They should be required reading for biologists for generations to come.

## IN MEMORIAM: JOHN DAVIS, 1916–1986

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Dr. John Davis, a Member of the A.O.U. since 1939 and a Fellow since 1958, died 1 May 1986 in Carmel, California. He was born 1 December 1916 in Woodmere, New York. John received a

bachelor's degree in American history from Yale University in 1937 and entered the University of California for graduate studies in zoology in 1939.

John's interests in birds began at Yale when, by chance, he shared a room with the late Robert Arbib. Bob introduced John to field ornithology and, soon after graduation, John decided to pursue a career in zoology. Ernst Mayr advised him to study with Alden Miller at the University of California in Berkeley, where we met him in 1939. Charles and John became close friends and made several field trips together in the United States and Mexico before and just after World War II. In 1941–1942, John and Joe T. Marshall Jr. were the ornithologists on an expedition to El Salvador led by R. A. Stirton of the Department of Paleontology at the University of California at Berkeley. Over a six-month period, Davis and Marshall collected some 1,800 specimens, mostly birds, for the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology.

John served in the United States Army during World War II. After the war he returned to Berkeley and completed the Ph.D. degree in 1950. His thesis was a study of geographic variation and distribution in the Brown Towhee complex. He then spent three years (1950–1953) as assistant professor of biology and curator of the Moore Laboratory of Zoology at Occidental College in Los Angeles. In 1953 he moved to the Hastings Natural History Reservation as research zoologist and, in 1960, he became reserve manager for the Reservation, a position he held until his retirement in 1982.

In 1982 John was appointed to the Carmel Forestry Commission. He also served as a docent at Point Lobos State Reserve and as chairman of its advisory committee. He was a member of the Sierra Club and of its Condor Task Force, the Point Reyes Bird Observatory, Monterey Peninsula Audubon Society, Friends of the Sea Otter, California Native Plant Society, and the Point Lobos Natural History Association.

He served as a member of the Council of the A.O.U., as secretary, vice president, and member of the board of directors of the Cooper Ornithological Society, as assistant and associate editor of *The Condor*, and as an advisory editor of the University of California Publications in Zoology.

John was a Guggenheim Fellow, an honorary member of the Cooper Ornithological Society, and a Fellow of the American Association for

the Advancement of Science. He received grants from the Associates in Tropical Biogeography (University of California) and the National Science Foundation for field studies in Latin America. In addition to the three American ornithological societies, Davis was a member of the A.I.B.S., Sigma Xi, American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists, American Society of Mammalogists, Ecological Society of America, and the Society for the Study of Evolution.

He wrote over 50 scientific papers and reviews, and was co-author, with Alan Baldrige, of "The Bird Year," published in 1980. John's main scientific publications fall into three categories: (1) the distribution, geographic variation, taxonomy and biology of birds partly or entirely in Latin America: spanning the years 1951–1971, these include major papers on Strickland's Woodpecker, the Rufous-collared Sparrow and the Brown Towhee complex; (2) the reproductive cycle of the House Sparrow based on research at Occidental College; and (3) the general biology of several species of passerines studied at Hastings Reservation between 1954 and 1980, including the Brown and Rufous-sided towhees, Western Flycatcher, Oregon Junco, and Golden-crowned Sparrow. In his later years at the Reservation (1967–1980), he studied local distribution, habitat preference, home range, growth, and reproduction of the Fence Lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*). John also served as consultant and mentor to graduate students and visiting scientists at the Hastings Reservation.

His first wife, Betty, died in 1981. They are survived by a daughter, Carol Ann, and a son, John Steven. John's second wife, Norma, lives in Carmel, California.

John was always a delight and a challenge to his close friends and colleagues—widely read, a great wit and punster, spritely and sensitive conversationalist, and an acute observer of the human comedy in society at large as well as in science. Those regrettably few ornithologists who knew him well gained much from his knowledge and critical insights on topics of current avian biology. Colleagues and students visiting or working at the Hastings Reservation during his tenure will remember him with warm respect and gratitude.