

I knew Tom for 25 years and respected him greatly for his love of birds, birders, his church, and his family. He was incredibly energetic, always supportive, and a positive influence on all who knew him. Tom's life and contributions to ornithology, and his legacy for birders of future generations, can be summed up in his own words, which appear in the preface to the second edition of *Alabama Birds*: "... I think

[love] can be summed up as a concern for the welfare of another. All my life I have loved birds, and I want others, especially Alabamians, to love them as well. Knowledge, it seems, is the first step in this love, and after it comes service. . . . As we all learn to know, love, and appreciate these wild, winged creatures, we will also develop the desire to preserve them and their habitats for all generations to come."

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IN MEMORIAM: IRVEN O. BUSS, 1908–1993

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Irven O. Buss, a member of AOU since 1939 and an Elective Member since 1954, was born at Menomonie, Wisconsin, 24 February 1908, and died in Pullman, Washington, 14 April 1993. He obtained a B.S. degree in vocational education from Stout Institute (now University of Wisconsin, Stout) in 1933 and taught high school in Minnesota from 1933 to 1937. He then began graduate work at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, where he studied Upland Sandpipers for an M.S. in wildlife management (1939), and Ring-necked Pheasants for a Ph.D. jointly in zoology and wildlife management (1942) under Aldo Leopold. He started as a game biologist for the Wisconsin Conservation Department (now Department of Natural Resources) in 1940 and became Chief of Wildlife Research in 1945. From 1948 to 1973, he was professor of wildlife biology in the Department of Zoology at Washington State University in Pullman.

His research was about equally divided between birds and mammals, and focused mostly but not exclusively on game species. Early avian papers were on the nesting biology of the Upland Sandpipers, pheasant management, management for Cliff Swallows, and the use of radar in bird detection. Subsequent work resulted in

21 additional papers on population structure, seasonal movements, food habits, effects of weather, and especially the reproductive physiology of various upland game species, 7 papers on similar topics in waterfowl, and 10 others on an array of other bird species and topics. Notable were a monograph on Wisconsin pheasant populations and another titled *A Half Century of Change in Bird Populations of the Lower Chippewa River, Wisconsin*, the latter published in 1955. However, Irv will probably be remembered most for his work on the African elephant, begun in 1958 as a Fulbright Senior Scholar, focusing on management, reproductive anatomy, and physiology. These efforts aided the Uganda government in improving management practices and resulted in over 30 substantive papers and his 1990 book, *Elephant Life*.

Graduate education under Irv included both a strong conservation perspective and an emphasis on basic biology, which he considered essential for proper management. Thirty-six master's and 13 doctoral students completed degrees under his direction; included were Robert G. Anthony, David A. Boag, Oscar W. Johnson, Paul A. Johnsgard, Charles F. Yocum, and Fred C. Zwickel.