

birds between Africa and other continents, and several on bird ecology. Two major contributions early in his career were on the biology of the Belgian Congo. He was editor of *Acta Vertebratica* from 1957 to 1969.

For his last 20 years he was active in the United Nations organizations FAO, UNESCO, and UNEP in Africa where he served as consultant and adviser to 35 African countries, from his office in Nairobi. During much of this time he was also adviser on environmental matters to the Swedish government.

Curry-Lindahl was an active participant in the important international organizations dealing with ornithology and conservation. He was either an officer or board member of the Inter-

national Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), International Council for Bird Preservation (ICBP), The Fauna Preservation Society, The International Waterfowl Research Bureau, World Wildlife Fund, and others.

Among the many honors Curry-Lindahl has received, recognizing his contributions in science and conservation, are those of the governments of Belgium, Sweden, Netherlands and France.

A longer obituary will appear this year in the *Bulletin of the Wildlife Society*. For a comprehensive biographical sketch that includes the titles of his books to 1986, see *Contemporary Authors* n.r.s. Vol. 19.

IN MEMORIAM: JOSEPH ARCHIBALD HAGAR, 1896–1989

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Born in Lawrence, Massachusetts, on 13 May 1896, Joseph A. Hagar ("Archie" or "Joe" to friends) died at home in Marshfield Hills on 17 December 1989. His death at the age of 93 marks the end of an era in American ornithology. Archie had known William Brewster, C. J. Maynard, Edward Howe Forbush, Arthur Cleveland Bent, and other of the early ornithologists. His career bridged the gap between the period when the gun was a primary ornithological tool and today when telescopes, cameras, and tape recorders have largely replaced collecting. Archie used all these with proficiency. World War I interrupted his Harvard undergraduate studies. In 1921 he received a B.S. degree from the Massachusetts Agricultural College (now the University of Massachusetts at Amherst). Archie was the oldest living member of the Nuttall Ornithological Club and a charter member of the Wildlife Society; he joined the AOU in 1935 and became an Elected Member in 1939. He served as Massachusetts State Ornithologist from 1938 until his retirement in 1959, interrupted by a return to his U.S. Army captaincy during World War II.

A superb ecologist and field biologist, Archie

concentrated on raptors and birds of the northeast wetlands. His published works were not numerous but are significant for their insights into avian biology as well as for literary excellence. He was consulted constantly by colleagues for his knowledge and advice. Those privileged to have seen his field notes know their precision and completeness will make them a treasure trove for future researchers on raptors, waterfowl, shorebirds, and rails. He was among the first to relate the decrease in Peregrines to eggshell thinning (and DDT) (1969. Pp. 123–131 in *Peregrine Falcon populations: their biology and decline* [Joseph J. Hickey, Ed.], Univ. Wisconsin Press). His account of Peregrine flight at the nesting cliff is a classic (1938. Pp. 43–47 in *Life histories of North American birds of prey, part 2* [A. C. Bent, Ed.], U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull. 170). His work on the Hudsonian Godwit was the first to demonstrate logically that some shorebirds are capable of flying directly from Canadian staging areas to South America, fueled by stored fat (1986, *Nesting of the Hudsonian Godwit in Living Bird* 5).

A patient and careful observer, a crack shot, an enthusiastic waterfowl gunner, a jovial field

companion with an endless repertoire of anecdotes, and a devoted family man, Archie was reticent and avoided the limelight, yet when convinced he was right, he was doggedly stubborn. His understanding of Black Duck biology (Pp. 328–342 *in* Handbook of North American birds. Vol. 3, Waterfowl [R. S. Palmer, Ed.], New Haven, Connecticut, Yale Univ. Press) and its dependance in coastal New England on mudflat invertebrates for winter feeding put him in direct conflict with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service when the Parker River Wildlife Refuge was designed to replicate interior wetlands. Time has proved him right. His last published works were contributions on the Broad-winged and Swainson's hawks (1988. Pp. 12–25, 51–53,

56–64 *in* Handbook of North American birds. Vol. 5, Diurnal raptors [R. S. Palmer, Ed.], New Haven, Connecticut, Yale Univ. Press) published when he was 92.

As Managing Trustee of the Manomet Bird Observatory during its formative period, he was a quiet but powerful influence on both staff and student interns, "a legend in his own time." Bradford Blodget, present Massachusetts State Ornithologist, spoke for all of his friends and admirers when he wrote: "Archie Hagar, a veritable mountain of knowledge and scientific integrity, has gone, and we are all the poorer for it." (1990, Joseph A. Hagar Remembered. Massachusetts Wildl. XL(2): inside front cover).