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Author: Pepperberg, Irene M.

Source: The Auk, 123(2) : 595-597

Published By: American Ornithological Society

URL: https://doi.org/10.1642/0004-8038(2006)123[595:IMDRG]2.0.CO;2

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In Memoriam

The Auk 123(2):594–595, 2006
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IN MEMORIAM: JACK DAVIES GOODALL CALLAWAY (GALLOWAY?), 1892 (1893?)–1980

François Vuilleumier

Department of Ornithology, American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West at 79th Street, New York, New York 10024, USA

Jack Davies Goodall Callaway (or Galloway?), known as Jack Goodall, a Corresponding Fellow of the AOU since 1952, died in Chile (it is not clear whether in Santiago, Zapallar, or Valparaiso) on 30 December 1980 at age 87 or 88. Goodall was one of the three pioneers of modern Chilean ornithology, the other two being Rodulfo A. Philippi Bañados (1905–1969) and Alfred W. Johnson (1894–1979). All three are buried in the cemetery of the beautiful central Chilean beach town of Zapallar. It is poignant to recall that in 1937 Philippi published a paper on the birds of Zapallar, where now all three rest in peace. The three men are so closely linked in the development of 20th-century Chilean ornithology that a memorial piece about Goodall is not complete without mentioning his two colleagues. Philippi, a rather short, thick-set, and somewhat sickly Chilean-born pediatrician, was the great-grandson of the pioneer naturalist of the same name who, with Ludwig Landbeck, ushered in the era of scientific ornithology in Chile. Johnson was a very tall, rather stoic English-born Quaker who settled in Chile as a businessman. The stocky, discreet, almost reclusive Jack Goodall was for many years Johnson's employee. Together they organized expeditions that took them from the extreme north to the far south of Chile, their goal being nothing less than "completing our knowledge of the avifauna of Chile." Jack Goodall apparently authored only one item under his name alone, a note on the nest of the Magellanic Tapaculo (*Scytalopus magellanicus*). Philippi and he described a new subspecies of Grey-headed Sierra-Finch (*Phrygilus gayi minor*), with Zapallar as the type locality. Between 1941 and 1955, accompanied by either Francisco Behn K. from Concepción (also buried in Zapallar) or by W. (Guillermo) R. Millie from Vallenar, the three colleagues published five important papers on the systematics, geographic variation, ecology, distribution, and nesting habits of Chilean birds based on their fieldwork. This extensive effort, of course, culminated in their seminal two-volume book, *Las Aves de Chile, su Conocimiento y sus Costumbres*, constantly referred to as "Goodall et al." (vol. 1, 1946; vol. 2, 1951; supplements to vols. 1 and 2, 1957 and 1964, respectively).

Jack Goodall was born in Bembridge Point (Isle of Wight?), England, in 1892 or 1893, the son of W. (William?) H. Goodall and Alma Callaway (her maiden name is uncertain). I have not been able to establish the exact year of his birth. His tombstone in Zapallar indicates it as 1892 but Manuel Marín (pers. comm.) believes it is 1893. Similarly, I could not verify the correct spelling of his last name. It is indicated as Callaway in a bibliographic entry (p. 99) in *Ornithological Books in the Library of Trinity College, Hartford* [Connecticut], *Including the Library of Ostrom Enders*, but believed to be Galloway by Marín (pers. comm.). Apparently, Jack Goodall had only one sibling, a sister, Louisita, perhaps a nickname for Louisa. The lack of details concerning Jack Goodall's life and work are in line with his secretive character. A. W. Johnson wrote that Goodall was "much too inclined to 'hide his light under a bushel'." Jack Goodall arrived in Chile from England in the early 1920s, at about age 30, to work in the nitrate mines of northern Chile. What he did in England before emigrating or, indeed, exactly what he did in Chile after he reached that country, is not clear. Perhaps

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Goodall and Johnson, both birdwatchers and oologists, were fellow workers, who joined forces to study local birds. In the 1930s, both men moved to Santiago, where Goodall worked as Johnson's assistant after the latter had set up his own business, Frio-Lux Refrigeración S.A.I., an import-export company.

Because of his carefully crafted color plates in *Las Aves de Chile*, Jack Goodall is perhaps best known as the illustrator of this work. This mistaken impression is reinforced by Johnson's remark that he had "been fortunate indeed to have [Goodall's] collaboration as an illustrator" (*The Birds of Chile*, 1965:13) and by the caption of a photograph in Johnson (1965:379) showing Johnson as "The Author" and Goodall (on the right) as the "Illustrator." In fact, Jack Goodall was much more than an illustrator. Indeed he was the senior author of *Las Aves de Chile*. During their joint expeditions, Goodall took copious notes on breeding habits and also collected skins, eggs, and nests. It was Goodall's personal collection (now in part belonging to Manuel Marín) that, together with collections of eggs by Johnson and skins by Philippi, constituted the basis for the species accounts in *Las Aves de Chile*. Even though many details of Goodall's life will probably remain forever lost, he was clearly a full participant in the development of ornithology in Chile from the 1920s to 1960s. Without Jack Goodall and his fruitful association with Alfredo Johnson and Rodulfo Philippi, Chilean ornithology today would be quite different. For years, Goodall drove with pride his beloved and tinny 2-horsepower Chilean-manufactured Citroën (called "citroneta"), an unlikely machine for Chile's topography. He was also proud of his Spanish, which he claimed to speak "perfectamente." His friends, however, did not wish to offend him by admitting that he still had a rather thick English accent after 40 years in Chile.

The Auk 123(2):595–597, 2006
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IN MEMORIAM: DONALD R. GRIFFIN, 1915–2003

Irene M. Pepperberg
Department of Psychology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138, USA

Donald R. Griffin, who joined the AOU in 1950 and was elected a Fellow in 1980, died at home in Lexington, Massachusetts, on 7 November 2003. Griffin is survived by two daughters, Janet Abbot and Margaret Griffin, and a son, John. His first marriage, to Ruth Castle, ended in divorce. He then married Jocelyn Crane, who predeceased him in 1998; she was an expert on Crustacea and at one time an assistant to William Beebe.

Griffin was born in Southampton, New York, on 3 August 1915. His interest in animal behavior began in a conventional manner, with his observations of wildlife as he grew up in rural New York and on visits to Cape Cod. He became actively engaged in ornithology at 15, when he persuaded his biology instructor at Andover Academy to help him obtain a bird banding license and arrange for a building to be transported into the woods to serve as a banding laboratory.

He obtained a B.A. from Harvard College in 1938, became a Junior Fellow, and for his Ph.D. in 1942 from Harvard he explored the homing abilities of birds. He simultaneously worked with Robert Galambos, trying to determine how bats navigated in the dark. At the time, his suggestion that animals might use sonar was considered outlandish. A senior colleague encouraged him by saying that he, Griffin, did not yet have a reputation to tarnish, and that this was the perfect time in his career to try something totally far-fetched. But having such an idea was just the beginning; it was Griffin's careful experimental design, which included painstaking experiments to rule out any other type of mechanism, that led

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him to confirm his hypothesis and coin the term "echolocation." Subsequently, his findings were used in the development of radar and sonar systems for human navigation.

After Harvard, Griffin taught at Cornell University (1946–1953), returned to Harvard (1953–1965), and then spent many years at Rockefeller University (1965–1986), where he helped establish the Millbrook Field Station. He was an Honorary Member of the Corporation of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute, and a member of the National Academy of Sciences, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, American Philosophical Society, Animal Behavior Society, and American Physiological Society. He studied bird navigation, honeybee communication, and marine mammal acoustic orientation. He continually tried out new ideas, technology, and techniques and was among the first to track birds in airplanes in an attempt to determine what clues the animals used for homing and in migration.

It was in 1976 that Griffin published *The Question of Animal Awareness* and embarked on a quest to explore an evolutionary continuum of intelligence and awareness. The scientific culture of the 1970s that he was challenging is difficult to appreciate today, given that contemporary literature is packed with papers on animal cognition and even a journal with that name. Current work on animal intentionality, "mind-reading," and consciousness is a reflection of his influence, and makes it easy to overlook the staunch behaviorism of the 1950s and 1960s that was still in vogue in the 1970s. Even Hulse, Fowler, and Honig's *Cognitive Processes in Animal Behavior*, published a few years earlier, mostly re-interpreted data from experiments based on standard operant procedures to suggest that animals were doing something more than blindly reacting to stimuli, but did not go any further. Little data existed to support directly Griffin's thesis that animals engaged in meaningful mental activity—primarily because researchers had been trained to ignore the so-called "anecdotes" that did not fit into the standard paradigm, which rejected anything to do with mind, desire, purpose, awareness, thinking, and consciousness. As Jim Gould remarked, more than a few of Griffin's colleagues wondered whether the grand old man was slipping into senility. At the time, I had just received my Ph.D. in chemical physics, but was retraining myself to embark on studies on animal–human communication, or "animal language," another area of research as controversial as that pursued by Griffin. As I packed to leave Harvard for a move to Indiana at the end of 1976, I remember begging my then sister-in-law to track down Griffin's book and give it to me as my holiday present. I hoped it would lend support to my hypotheses, which were also being thoroughly ridiculed.

Griffin's book stirred up an amazing controversy and considerable backlash against his arguments that humans could not be the only conscious creatures, but when his target article for *Brain and Behavioral Sciences* appeared two years later, support had begun to grow, particularly among those, like me, whose studies of animals' capacities were threatening to take down another sacred bastion of human uniqueness, that of language. I met Griffin a few years later, at a small conference devoted to these topics, and our conversation reflected Griffin's typical modesty and curiosity. After his talk, I approached him to tell him how interesting I found it and to send regards from a Rockefeller graduate who was generously lending me some lab space, as I had no position at the time other than that of "faculty wife." Griffin dismissed my chatter, stared me down, and asked, "And what do YOU do?" When I told him about my then heretical work on training parrots to communicate with humans in English, he immediately made sure that I was invited to the reception that evening so that he could find out more about my work and introduce me to the other speakers.

Griffin tirelessly pursued his goal, published a revision of the 1976 book, and used his influence as head of the Harry Frank Guggenheim Foundation in the early 1980s to divert funds to keep studies such as mine and Cheney and Seyfarth's work on monkey cognition afloat when cutbacks at the National Science Foundation made funding such edgy studies even more difficult. He published *Animal Thinking* in 1984 and *Animal Minds* in 1992, and coined the term *cognitive ethology*. By that time, Griffin had become a mentor to a number of younger colleagues, including me, and was challenging me to use my knowledge to move into the field of animal consciousness. As an untenured professor, I felt I was in deep enough water without taking on consciousness studies, and his example was actually downright scary.

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He was, at the time, being called all sorts of unpleasant names by his detractors, and I remember asking him why he continued to push so hard. He gave me two reasons. First, he said that being at the end of one's career was not so different from being at the beginning—that he already had a solid reputation and didn't care what happened next. Second, he felt that if he situated himself at the furthest extreme, he could pull colleagues at least to the middle, whereas if he started in the middle, he would be unlikely to budge them much at all.

After his retirement from Rockefeller, he returned to Harvard to teach a seminar and pursue further research on communication in bats, bees, and the social life of beavers. He lectured nationally and internationally about animal consciousness. After I returned to Cambridge in 1999, we periodically got together for dinners and heated discussions about experiments that could be used to uncover animal abilities. He forced me to be rigorous in my experimental designs, and I would punch holes in those he proposed. Both of us were left energized and, even if in disagreement, far better off for the intellectual workout.

Don's final book, a revision of *Animal Minds*, called *Animal Minds: Beyond Cognition to Consciousness*, and his final paper, "New Evidence of Animal Consciousness" (*Animal Cognition*, January 2004, with Gayle Speck) were able to take advantage of magnetic resonance imaging studies to demonstrate neural bases for mental constructs such as cognitive maps, not only in humans but also in other animals, thus lending support to his theories. One would think that such evidence would silence his critics, but some interpreted the parallels between animals and humans as supporting the view that such cognitive processing was not a conscious phenomenon, but rather one that was innate, inborn, and performed unconsciously.

After Griffin's passing, the debate has continued to rage. His colleagues would agree that "controversial" is a fitting description of Griffin, who would heartily concur. He was always at the forefront of biology; some would say often ahead of the curve. We who admired his vigor in scientific debate and his endless curiosity miss him greatly, and even those whose ire he raised likely miss the intellectual challenge he gave them. Up to the very end, Griffin was ever the scientist: the last time we spoke, a few days before his death, he again brushed aside any queries concerning himself, wanting to know, "And what are YOU doing?"

The Auk 123(2):597–598, 2006
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IN MEMORIAM: JAMES L. GULLEDGE, 1932–2001

Walter J. Bock

Department of Biological Sciences, Columbia University, 1212 Amsterdam Avenue, Mail Box 2431, New York, New York 10027, USA

James L. Gulledge was born on 2 October 1932 in rural Moncks Corner, South Carolina, immediately northwest of Charleston. Jim was raised on a farm, where he acquired the charm, manners, and easy way with people that were so important to his future career. He died on 5 June 2001 in a hospice in Ithaca, New York, after a long illness.

After three years at the University of North Carolina (1950–1953), he enlisted in the U.S. Air Force (1954–1956). Assigned to the Philippines, he spent his off-time observing birds. After completing college at Syracuse University in 1964, Jim obtained his M.S. in 1969 at California State University at San Francisco, working with Robert Bowman who was a major influence on his future career. Here, Jim developed his interest in avian systematics, avian sounds, and the Mimidae. He learned computer programming and analysis at an early stage in

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the development of this indispensable tool of modern life. He continued his graduate studies with Wesley M. (Bud) Lanyon at the American Museum of Natural History–City University of New York and obtained his Ph.D. in 1974 with a dissertation entitled *A study of the phonetic and phylogenetic relationships among the mockingbirds, thrashers and their allies.*

In 1974, Jim became director of the Library of Natural Sounds in the Laboratory of Ornithology at Cornell University. At the time, it contained about 15,000 tapes, which were mainly the original collection of A. A. Allen and P. P. Kellogg. The collection had been ignored for about 10 years, and Jim set to work curating and enlarging the collection. He modernized storage conditions, developed a computer-based curatorial and inventory system, and established proper facilities for reproducing and listening to the tapes, basically making the collection available for study. He also developed an extensive data sheet to be filled in and filed with each recording, thereby greatly increasing the scientific value of the recordings. Jim successfully obtained two large National Science Foundation grants for collection improvement that allowed him to obtain the necessary curatorial equipment for duplicating and preserving the original tapes, proper storage cases, and salaries for technicians.

In addition, Jim trained and sometimes equipped a large network of contributors, largely amateur ornithologists. This enabled him to add the calls and sounds of species from all over the world. He urged workers such as Paul A. Schwartz, W. W. H. (Bill) Gunn, Ted Parker, B. N. Veprintsev, and Irby Davis, all with large private collections, to deposit their original tapes or copies of them in the collection. As a result, Library of Natural Sounds probably has samples of the calls and songs of more avian species than any other collection.

The magnitude of work facing Jim at the sound collection demanded all his time, and he did not publish his dissertation or undertake further scientific research. His publications were restricted to those dealing with sound recording, preserving, and curating such collections. Jim spent his career at the Laboratory of Natural Sounds developing these methods with great success. During his tenure at the Laboratory of Ornithology, the Sound Collection blossomed and grew into the largest such collection in North America and, perhaps, the world. At the time of his retirement in 1987, the collection had increased to nearly 140,000 specimens and was well curated and readily accessible. All this was accomplished because of Jim's southern charm; his ability to work with a diversity of people; his training in systematics, bird songs, and computers; and, most importantly, his devotion to the collection. Because his contract was not going to be renewed in 1987, apparently because of objections to his lifestyle, Jim took early retirement rather than fight this decision, which would only have harmed the collection. After he left, the policies and methods used in the collections remained those established by Jim during his tenure as director.

Subsequently, Jim supplemented his pension by working as a real estate agent and running a most pleasant bed-and-breakfast establishment on the Trumansburg Road west of Cayuga Lake, which was enjoyed by a number of ornithologists. More importantly, he served for many years as editor and computer expert for a monthly, annotated letter that dealt with all aspects of work associated with HIV–AIDS.

Never abandoning his ornithological connections, he maintained his interests in the Sound Library and made recordings of some of the unusual West Indian mimids. He also served for several years on an AOU committee in the early planning stages of Ornithological World Literature (OWL). In fitting tribute to all his efforts in developing the Sound Library as a world-class collection, Jim was elected a Fellow at the 1999 AOU meeting in Ithaca, which he treasured. Unfortunately, this was the last meeting that he was able to attend, largely because of the onset of a long terminal illness, aggravated by an operation and later radiation treatment for a deep skin cancer on his face.

During his career, Jim interacted with a great many professional and amateur ornithologists, who remember him with fondness as a delightful colleague and as a central person in the field of avian sound collections. With the construction of the new facilities at the Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology, one of the sound recording rooms was named for Jim in recognition of his contributions to the sound collection.

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