

IN MEMORIAM: FRANCIS MOREY UHLER, 1902–1990

GEORGE JONKEL

23314 Silver Lake Road, Fountain, Florida 32438 USA

Francis Morey Uhler, 88, a Member of the AOU since 1924, an Elective Member since 1937, and a Life Member, died of cancer at his home in Bowie, Maryland, on 30 September 1990.

He graduated in biology from Gustavus Adolphus College in 1924 and that year took a position with the U.S. Biological Survey. His studies of the effect on waterfowl of baiting and use of live decoys in hunting led to the ban of these practices in 1935. From 1940 through 1985, Fran worked at the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, as one of their first wildlife biologists. He coauthored "Food of Game Ducks in the United States and Canada," published in 1939 and reprinted in 1951. He was a member of the Cosmos Club, Wilson, Cooper, and other professional organizations.

He received a Distinguished Service Award

in 1959 from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and in 1987 a similar award from the Wildlife Society. The Nature Conservancy, the Maryland—National Capital Park Commission, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service have named areas in his honor. In 1987 he received an honorary Doctorate of Science from Gustavus Adolphus College and was a major contributor to their Francis M. Uhler chair in biology.

Fran had a warm handshake and smile for visitors, and we all liked and respected him. Memorial donations may be sent to the Nature Conservancy, Arlington, Virginia, or to Gustavus Adolphus College, Saint Peter, Minnesota. A more detailed memorial will be published in the *Wildlife Society Bulletin* 19(3) (1991).

I thank Matthew C. Perry for help with this memorial.

IN MEMORIAM: KAI CURRY-LINDAHL, 1917–1990

GUSTAV A. SWANSON

1020 East 17th Street #35, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55404 USA

Kai Curry-Lindahl was an international leader in ornithology and conservation of natural resources. He joined the AOU as a Life Member in 1958, and was elected Corresponding Fellow in 1976 and Honorary Fellow in 1988.

He was born in Stockholm 10 May 1917 and died 5 December 1990. He suffered a stroke in July 1988 but had recovered enough to be engaged in writing his memoirs at the time of his death, completing the manuscripts for volumes on his work in Europe and Africa.

He married Anne Van der Voordt 3 September 1947; they have two daughters, Brigitte and Edithe, and a son, Robin. Kai's education was at Lund and Uppsala universities, where he took his Ph.D. He served as visiting professor at the

University of California, Berkeley, in 1974 and 1983, and at the University of Guelph, Ontario, in 1974 and 1978. He was a lecturer in conservation at the University of Stockholm from 1966 to 1969.

His publications include more than 600 papers in scientific journals and more than 100 books dealing in birds and other vertebrates, ecology, national parks, and conservation of natural resources. His books were published originally in Swedish, French, English and German. One book, on endangered species, was translated and published in 42 languages. Several others have appeared in translation.

His books include two 4-volume works on Scandinavian birds, several on migration of

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

KATHLEEN S. ANDERSON

Wolf Trap Hill, 22 Winter Street, Middleborough, Massachusetts 02346 USA

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