

ularly visit his office to check his correspondence until 3 weeks before his death. Bob's "retirement" years were some of his busiest. He brought to conclusion some of his long-term data sets, particularly his research on the Willow Flycatcher, which culminated in the book *The Little Green Bird: The Nesting Ecology of the Willow Flycatcher*. Another book that occupied Bob's attention was occasioned by the centennial (1887–1987) of Aldo Leopold's birth. Although for years reticent to discuss his very personal relationship with Aldo, Bob collected his remembrances in a book entitled *Aldo Leopold: The Professor*, for which he received the Wisconsin Historical Society's Award of Merit. As both a bibliophile and wildlife art collector, Bob naturally gravitated to reviewing the increasingly popular books on the collected works of a wildlife artist or group of artists. He published 16 such reviews and was working on others at the time of his death. He was also in demand as a lecturer on wildlife art and a reviewer of exhibits, but he was loath to be called an expert, because he acknowledged that he had a critical eye for the artwork, but not the skills to produce it.

Bob never sought nor expected accolades for pursuing a profession that he felt was as much an avocation as a vocation. But his commitment to excellence is reflected in the tributes he received. In 1976, his alma mater Carroll College selected Bob as a Distinguished Alumnus and in 1989 awarded him an Honorary Doctorate degree. The Wisconsin chapter of The Wildlife

Society presented Bob with "The Wisconsin Award" in 1982 for his outstanding contribution to the wildlife profession. Ireland's National University bestowed an Honorary Doctor of Laws degree on Bob in 1988. The award of which Bob was most proud was presented to him in 1986 by the Wildlife Society—the Aldo Leopold Medal—the highest honor in the wildlife ecology profession.

Those who were associated with Bob knew of his delight in teaching and challenging students about the mysteries and wonders of their ecological surroundings, his passion for hunting Ruffed Grouse, and his strength and tenacity when it came to confronting those who disparaged ecological processes, its science, or its teachings. Bob was teacher, mentor, colleague, and friend to a remarkable number of people in the fields of ecology; his influence can be measured by those many who are proud to say that they had known him. His precept of attainment through education will be Bob's legacy through an undergraduate scholarship program established in his name in the University of Wisconsin's Wildlife Ecology Department.

Bob's only remark when accepting the Leopold Award was a heart-felt "I hope Aldo would approve." For all of us who have known Bob McCabe and have been influenced by his devotion to furthering the understanding of our natural resources and enhancing the concepts of land ethic, we can only feel that Aldo would not just have approved, he would have been extremely pleased.

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IN MEMORIAM: HERBERT W. KALE II, 1931–1995

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A love of birds, a broad engagement with their biology, and a passion for their conservation were hallmarks of Herb Kale's many contributions to ornithology. His love of birds reached back to childhood, where a bird-watching aunt and a solicitous fifth grade teacher

steered him to his life's interest. His engagements as an ornithologist were outstanding, and he studied under some of the best: he received his bachelor's degree from Rutgers University under Murray Buell and his doctorate from the University of Georgia under Eugene Odum. His



HERBERT W. KALE II, 1931–1995

(Photograph taken in 1989)

passion for conservation made him a stalwart of bird protection in Florida for three decades.

Herb's graduate research on the Marsh Wren remains a classic of the genre (*Publications of the Nuttall Ornithological Club* No. 5, 1965). During these studies he added a second compelling in-

terest, for salt marshes—particularly those along the Georgia Sea Islands—where he remained a faithful participant in Christmas counts throughout his life. He followed his graduate work by becoming a staff biologist with the Encephalitis Research Center in Tampa and the

Florida Medical Entomology Laboratory in Vero Beach, where he studied interactions between mosquito control and salt marsh birds. It is likely that this work turned his attentions more toward conservation, which he pursued with increasing vigor as the staff ornithologist and vice-president for ornithology at the Florida Audubon Society (FAS).

Throughout his life he was an active birder and field ornithologist. He was always one of the first to the site of an unusual Florida record and maintained an active network within the birding community of the state. He salvaged many a specimen now gracing museum collections across the country and published a number of important papers on his field studies, such as those on Collared Doves and Purple Martins. He edited and supervised the birds volume of the compendium on Rare and Endangered Biota of Florida and wrote with David Maehr a popular book, *Florida's Birds* (1990). He also undertook what must have been his greatest challenge, organizing and directing the Florida Breeding Bird Atlas project (1986–1991).

Herb always wanted to be a teacher, but treatments for vocal cord polyps took away much of his speaking voice. He never complained about this poor luck, but rather cherished what he could do. Although never becoming a fully fledged teaching professor as he had desired, he was in fact a superior teacher. Many a current professional ornithologist owes part of his or her career success to Herb's encouragement, counsel, support, and guidance. Like many, I first went to visit him when I was a graduate student, to talk about energetics studies. His enthusiasm for my ideas and whatever accomplishments might have flowed from them never wavered. And mine was by no means a singular experience. Several generations of young investigators have been nourished by his ministrations. His aspirations to be a teacher were fulfilled far better than he knew.

Herb's voice actually gave him a bit of an edge, in a speak-softly-but-carry-a-big-stick sort of way. He might sound meek and mild and one had to pay attention, but it was soon apparent that there was nothing meek about his message. Herb was among the most principled, honest, and ethical of people. And in righting a perceived wrong, he had no peer. He was indeed, by nature, nearly without aggression yet never ran from a fight he believed in. He

had zero tolerance for stupidity, bureaucracy, small mindedness, or self-centeredness, especially when these interfered with conservation, as they often do.

His conservation engagements were legion and legendary. Wildlife benefitted from his interventions in hundreds of projects, proposals, and schemes. Habitats and their bird communities across Florida owe their well-being to his work. But he never got over the disappointment of failing to convince responsible parties to protect the Dusky Seaside Sparrow, a fight he saw to the bitter end of the last survivor, as chronicled in Mark Jerome Walter's *A Shadow and a Song*.

In the ornithological societies, Herb Kale was a persistent participant and tireless worker. A member of the AOU since 1956, he was elevated to Elective Member in 1970 and to Fellow in 1986. For over a decade (1971–1984), he did yeoman service as an associate editor of *The Auk* for recent literature. He was a founding member and president (1975–1977) of the Florida Ornithological Society (FOS). During the next two decades he missed few of the twice-yearly meetings and birding excursions. He also established the FAS/FOS Newsletter, which he edited for 14 years. He was a founder, supporter, and long-term officer in the Colonial Waterbird Society. As editor of *Colonial Waterbirds* (1980–84), he guided its development from a proceedings to a refereed journal. He also served the Colonial Waterbird Society on numerous committee assignments, as a member of Council (1977–70, 1991–95), vice-president (1988–89), and president (1990–91). He was a member, since the 1950s, of the Cooper Ornithological Society and the Wilson Ornithological Society and representative of the Colonial Waterbird Society and the Florida Audubon Society to the United States section of the International Council for Bird Preservation.

However, these many professional accomplishments are not what are first recalled in thinking about Herb, but rather his qualities as a person: his loyalty to people, his unrestrained generosity, his playfulness, his unselfconsciousness, his incredible sense of right and wrong, and his complete integrity. These characteristics are what made him special. As were his taste in clothing, his abilities in creating jellies, his too-full agenda, and his inability to do anything on time. Taking this well-appre-

ciated character trait as his text, his FAS colleague Peter Pritchard recently captured precisely what his friends felt at his passing. It was thought by all who knew him, said Peter, that Herb would be late to his own funeral, but sadly he was early. Herb passed away after a long day

spent in his beloved salt marsh studying marsh birds. His passing was far too early but, as always, in his own style.

I appreciate the help of Stuart Houston, Fred Lohrer, Bill Praty, Peter Pritchard, and Glen Woolfenden in preparing this memorial.

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IN MEMORIAM: ROBERT EARL STEWART, SR., 1913–1993

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Robert Earl Stewart, Sr., our colleague, close friend, and mentor, was born on 16 April 1913 in Kansas City, Missouri. He graduated from high school in Grimes, Iowa, received his B.S. in Biology from the University of Iowa in 1936, and his M.S. in Zoology from the University of Michigan in 1937. His post-graduate work on the life history of the Common Yellowthroat was published in the *Wilson Bulletin* in 1953. Bob joined the AOU in 1938, was made an Elective Member in 1949, and a Fellow in 1974. During World War II, he served with the U.S. Navy Medical Corps in the Pacific Theater.

Bob's entire professional career was as a wildlife research biologist with the federal government. He began in 1938 with the Bureau of Biological Survey, which later became the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. From 1940 to 1960 he was head of ornithological research at the Patuxent Research Refuge in Laurel, Maryland, where he compiled an intensive inventory of birds and plants on the 2,650-acre reserve (*American Midland Naturalist* 1947, 1952). With C. S. Robbins, he published the definitive book, *Birds of Maryland and the District of Columbia* in 1958. One of Bob's major projects was a 5-year landmark study, *Waterfowl Populations in the Upper Chesapeake Region* (1962). This was the most important study ever made of Chesapeake Bay waterfowl. Among his many other publications were those on ecology of the Tundra Swan, Ruffed Grouse, and Red-shouldered Hawk; migration of the Canvasback; breeding of the

Clapper Rail; racial composition of migrant Sandhill Cranes; and description of a new race of the Swamp Sparrow.

Most of Bob's work in the early years was in Maryland and adjacent states, but in 1955 he joined Robert P. Allen of the National Audubon Society in a search for the nesting ground of the Whooping Crane in Wood Buffalo Park. In 1949, he and colleague John Aldrich conducted a study of repopulation after removal of most of the adult passerines in a spruce-fir forest in northern Maine during the breeding season (*Auk* 68:471–482). This has become a classic reference in avian field experimentation.

We think of Bob as one of the last of the old-time, well-rounded naturalists—an expert in field identification, habitat relations, and food habits of birds, as well as taxonomy and ecology of plants, butterflies, reptiles, and amphibians. He started a card catalog of food habits of Patuxent birds, a nest record file that predated all other North American nest record programs, and a bird banding program at Patuxent. He endeavored to prepare a voucher specimen of each Patuxent and Maryland avian species not already included in the Ira Gabrielson collection. With Neil Hotchkiss and others he drafted a detailed vegetation map of the 2,650 Patuxent acres, on which he superimposed the breeding and winter distributions of bird populations. He initiated in 1948 (and edited through 1951) the Audubon Winter Bird Population Study, which is now published annually in the *Journal*