

a wonderful perspective on the importance of things. Despite his lifelong commitment to research, he never regarded his work as something so imbued with ego that he would engage in bitter fights over the veracity of his or of someone else's findings. Nothing was too serious to have fun poked at it. He enjoyed writing limericks, and a biologically slanted series of these was once put on display at the Smithsonian. One makes note of the wax-eating propensities of honeyguides:

There once was a bird in Nigeria
Whose chatter grew weary and wearier
Its demeanor grew lax
As it gobbled up wax,
Which it stuffed in its little interior.

As a perspective on the length of time he was associated with museums, Herbert enjoyed telling about his conditions when the Smithsonian offered him a position in the 1920's. He requested that the institution purchase its first typewriter, which would be for his use, and that he be free to hire the Smithsonian's first female secretary if she turned out to be the best candidate. Both conditions, especially the idea of working in the same room with a woman, made the older Smithsonian scientists uncomfortable.

Herbert met his wife, the former Karen Juul Vejlo of Denmark, when she visited in Washington during 1936-1937 in her capacity as an agricultural economist. They were married in 1937. Mrs. Friedmann continues to reside at their home in Laguna Hills, California. Their daughter, Karen, has developed a career in art history.

Herbert's health had been failing in recent years. He survived a serious illness in 1982 "much to his own surprise and that of the doctors." But he suffered a stroke in early May 1987 and died on 14 May. He was in good spirits, and his mind remained sharp until the end. He still had projects in the works. He is survived by his wife, daughter, and brother.

Upon his death, his wife found a large collection of notes on significant records of cowbird parasitism that he had accumulated since his 1985 compilation. A month after his death, a large group of Herbert's friends and family gathered to reminisce at the Museum of Natural History in Los Angeles. While there was sadness at Herbert's passing, there was also celebration of the long and extraordinarily productive life that he led.

We thank Lloyd Kiff and Paul Mason for their comments and especially Karen Friedmann for her valuable assistance and insights.

IN MEMORIAM: FRANÇOIS HAVERSCHMIDT, 1906-1987

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With the passing of Mr. Justice Haverschmidt on 28 April 1987, The Netherlands lost one of its foremost ornithologists. Born into a judge's family in Utrecht, he grew up, studied law, and became clerk of the court in that city. He moved later to the courts of Haarlem, Heerlen, and Leeuwarden. Until he was 40, he worked mainly on Dutch birds, with a preference for meadow birds, particularly the Stork. Early in 1946 he was appointed as a Judge in Suriname, where he rose to be Chief Justice and Acting Governor.

His main motive for accepting the judgeship of Suriname was the fact that the avifauna of that country was then extremely poorly known.

A large series of publications dealing with the avifauna of Suriname culminated in his "Birds of Suriname," published in 1968, the year he retired to Ommen, The Netherlands. He continued to visit Suriname until 1981.

In an amazingly productive life, Haverschmidt wrote about 350 ornithological papers, which were published mainly in American, Dutch, German, and English journals. He produced six books.

Haverschmidt was also active in the field of conservation. In Suriname, he was chair of the committee to advise the government on hunting and conservation matters. The first nature

reserves, the proposals and legislation for which he had prepared himself, became law under his signature as Acting Governor. He also established and chaired the Suriname section of the International Committee for Bird Preservation.

Haverschmidt was of a retiring disposition. He preferred to spend his spare time in the field. He became a Corresponding Member of the American Ornithologists' Union (1950; he had been Member since 1929), of the Deutsche Ornithologen-Gesellschaft (1964), and of the British Ornithologists' Union (1967). He was

appointed an honorary staff member of the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie (1973), was awarded the Gouden Lepelaar of the Nederlandse Vereniging tot Bescherming van Vogels (1982), and was made an honorary member of the Nederlandse Ornithologische Unie (1986).

For his professional work the honors of Officier in de Orde van Oranje-Nassau and Ridder in de Orde van de Nederlandse Leeuw were conferred on him.

A full biography, with a complete list of his publications, will appear in *Ardea*.

IN MEMORIAM: ROBERT S. ARBIB JR., 1915-1987

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Robert S. Arbib Jr., a Member of the A.O.U. since 1947 and an Elective Member since 1955, died on 20 July 1987 at age 72. Bob was born at Gloversville, New York, on 17 March 1915, and obtained his B.S. in Biology from Yale University in 1937. Ornithology became his avocation. Apart from 5 years of wartime service in the U.S. Army, he worked in the creative aspect of commercial advertising from 1939 through 1968.

Bob founded and was first editor (for 9 years) of the *Linnaean News-letter*. He served as president of the Federation of New York State Bird Clubs and of the Linnaean Society of New York. He helped organize and was first secretary of the Hawk Migration Association of North America. He contributed the article on Double-crested Cormorant for Palmer's "Handbook of North American Birds." "The Lord's Woods,"

which told of his childhood interest in birds, won the Burroughs Medal in 1972. He co-authored "Enjoying Birds around New York City" with Sewall Pettingill and Sally Spofford and "The Hungry Bird Book" with Tony Soper. At his death he was chair of the steering committee for the "Breeding Bird Atlas of New York State."

Bob retired early from advertising and soon accepted a full-time position as editor of *American Birds* (1970-1983). He expanded the coverage, introduced new features, raised the standards, and greatly increased the circulation. Another Arbib innovation was the "Blue List" of declining species, published regularly since 1972.

For Susan Roney Drennan's longer memorial, see *American Birds* 41: 357, Fall 1987.