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IN MEMORIAM: NORMAN FREDRICK SLOAN, 1934–1989

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Norman Fredrick Sloan was born on 11 November 1934 at Hillsdale, Michigan. On 14 February 1986, Norm suffered a massive stroke which left him totally incapacitated. He died 30 August 1989.

Following an undergraduate degree in Forestry from Michigan Technological University in 1957, Norm worked for the Bureau of Land Management in Oregon, and then for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in Minnesota. He earned M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in entomology and wildlife management from the University of Wisconsin, then joined the faculty at Michigan Tech, where he taught until 1986. His fields of teaching and research included wildlife management, recreation, entomology, ornithology, plant propagation, and biological control systems.

Norm was instrumental in beginning the graduate program in forestry at Michigan Tech and served as major professor for numerous students, several of whom worked with birds. He often brought students to meetings with him, and it was obvious that they held Norm in high esteem.

Much of Norm's research focussed on White Pelicans, but he was an opportunist and innovator, publishing several papers and notes describing field techniques and aspects of avian behavioral ecology.

Norm was one of those rare professionals who fostered strong ties with amateur ornithologists, especially through his long association with the Inland Bird Banding Association. He edited *Inland Bird Banding News* (1971–1978), served as IBBA's editor for *North American Bird Bander* (1984–1986), and served on IBBA's Board of Directors. In 1984 he became an Elective Member of the AOU.

Norm was a skilled taxidermist, horticulturist, and wildlife rehabilitator. He was renowned among his colleagues for his campfire cookery. Norm is survived by his wife Martha, daughter Elizabeth, and son Graham. The Norman F. Sloan Fund has been set up at Michigan Technological University to reward outstanding students in the School of Forestry and Wood Products.

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IN MEMORIAM: JAMES T. TANNER, 1914–1991

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James Taylor Tanner, a member of the AOU since 1933 and Elective Member since 1947, was born in Homer, New York, on 6 March 1914 and died in Knoxville, Tennessee, on 21 January 1991. He attended Cornell University and did graduate study under Arthur A. Allen. His master's thesis was on "Sound Recording for a Natural History Museum." His Ph.D. dissertation was "Life History and Ecology of the Ivory-

billed Woodpecker," based on 21 months of field studies in the great Singer tract in northeastern Louisiana, the last refuge for this nearly extinct species. This was published as the National Audubon Society's Research Report No. 1 in 1942 and, subsequently, in book form by Dover. Many years later Tanner similarly visited almost inaccessible areas in northern Mexico, but failed to find the Imperial Woodpecker.

Tanner taught at East Tennessee State University from 1940, before serving in the Navy during World War II, reaching the rank of Lieutenant-Commander. From 1947 until retirement in 1979, he was at the University of Tennessee. He founded the ecology program there and directed more than 50 theses and dissertations in cooperation with seven university departments and the ecology section of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

From 1940, Jim was a valued member of the Tennessee Ornithological Society, serving as editor of the *Migrant* (1947–1955), as state president (1971–1973), and as Curator (from 1974). He was one of the first recipients of the Society's

Distinguished Service Award. He did extensive field work involving cooperative projects within the Knoxville Chapter, the state Atlas, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Tanner also was in charge of grants to graduate students in the Great Smoky Mountain Conservation Association. He published over 50 articles in refereed journals and *Audubon Magazine*. His *Guide to the Study of Animal Populations* was published by the University of Tennessee Press.

James Tanner is survived by a son, two daughters, and his wife of almost 50 years, Nancy Burnham Sheedy Tanner. They were a truly blessed and well-loved couple.

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IN MEMORIAM: HERMANN RAHN, 1912–1990

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Hermann Rahn, Distinguished Professor of Physiology at the State University of New York (SUNY) at Buffalo and an Elective Member of the AOU since 1982, died on 23 June 1990. With his death, the scientific community lost one of the most eminent comparative physiologists of this century, and the ornithological community lost the recognized leader in the field of respiratory physiology of avian eggs.

Hermann was born at East Lansing, Michigan on 5 July 1912. He received an A.B. degree from Cornell in 1933, where he was influenced by A. A. Allen, P. P. Kellogg, O. S. Pettingill, Jr., G. M. Sutton and J. T. Emlen. He received his Ph.D. degree from the University of Rochester in 1938. After a fellowship at Harvard and a short academic tenure at the University of Wyoming, he returned to the University of Rochester and rose to the rank of Associate Professor and Vice-Chairman. In 1956 he was appointed Chairman of the Department of Physiology at SUNY Buffalo. Hermann officially retired from SUNY Buffalo in 1985, but continued to work in his laboratory full time and was revising manuscripts less than two days before his death.

During his career Hermann authored over 225 publications, received five honorary degrees, and was elected to the National Academy of Sciences. He was best known for his work in respiratory physiology. He received the American Lung Association's prestigious Trudeau Medal, the U.S. Air Force's Meritorious Civilian Service Award (the highest award given to a civilian), and the Undersea Medical Society's top honor, the Benke Award. He is best known to ornithologists for his work on avian eggs, particularly in the formulation of a series of allometric equations to describe the interrelationships of bird size, egg size, incubation period, shell structure, and energy and water use. In 1977 he was a co-recipient with A. Ar of the Cooper Ornithological Society's Harry R. Painton Award. In 1981, along with C. V. Paganelli and A. Ar, he received the AOU's Elliott Coues Award.

Since the beginning of his fascination with avian egg physiology in the early 1970s, Hermann influenced or trained essentially every person in the field. He had all the reprints from his laboratory bound into two volumes, copies