

will probably meet during the coming year, and the possibility of a World Conference on Abstracting is also being considered by the Libraries Section of UNESCO. The Conference felt that work on coordinating the abstracting of biological and medical sciences should go forward without waiting for the larger conferences, and that any data obtained through this Committee would be useful to the contemplated conferences and should be made available so that the members could utilize that experience.

All delegates made it clear that they could not at this stage commit their organizations to definite action, but all will report on the recommendations made to see how far it will be possible to proceed, on an experimental basis, toward effective cooperation. Practical difficulties exist, and it will be important to see if they can be overcome. It was pointed out that, since abstracting services

are being criticized for their wasteful duplication, every effort toward coordination should be made with a view to extending knowledge and not duplicating work.

World health is basic to world well-being, and the facilitation of the dissemination of ideas and information in the biological and medical sciences is vitally important to physicians and scientists who have the task of achieving it. UNESCO, working jointly and in cooperation with other organizations, can act as an important factor in breaking down the barriers which result from the isolation of ideas and information at the national level. The results achieved represented adjustments and willingness to cooperate evidenced by all participants. It is to be hoped that the Conference in Paris has laid the foundation for constructive thinking and progress in medical abstracting. The achievements which have been made will require continued interest and support.

Obituary

Hubert Lyman Clark 1870-1947

Hubert Lyman Clark, curator of Marine Invertebrates, emeritus, at the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy and associate professor of zoology, emeritus, of Harvard University, died in the Mount Auburn Hospital, Cambridge, Massachusetts, July 31, 1947, after a short illness.

Following early natural history studies dealing with butterflies, birds, and reptiles, he devoted the greater part of his life to the study of echinoderms and became one of the world's leading authorities on that group of animals.

He was born in Amherst, Massachusetts, January 9, 1870. His innate interest in natural history was stimulated by his father, William S. Clark, who was a student of the natural sciences, president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and founder of the Imperial College of Agriculture at Sapporo, Japan.

After publishing two papers on the butterflies of Amherst, the first when he was 13 years old, Hubert Lyman Clark turned his attention to birds and avidly continued these ornithological studies while at Amherst College, from which he was graduated in 1892. With the intention of making these studies his life work, he entered Johns Hopkins University as a graduate student in 1894. There, W. K. Brooks, whom Clark has characterized as "the greatest teacher I have ever known," quickly convinced the young ornithologist that there were other animals in the world besides birds. The interest in marine animals which Prof. Brooks imparted to his student was intensified during a field trip to Jamaica in 1896, when

Clark saw for the first time the brilliant colors and varied forms of tropical sea stars, sea urchins, brittle stars, and sea cucumbers. This experience firmly established the study of echinoderms as his major pursuit from that time on.

During this trip to Jamaica he contracted yellow fever and was the only one of six victims of the disease to recover. Although this attack in no way impaired his general health, it did leave him with impaired hearing which made difficult the contact with people he so enjoyed. This affliction in no way affected his friendly disposition, however, or ever caused him to doubt that he was more than usually blessed with good fortune throughout his life.

After receiving his doctorate from Johns Hopkins in 1897, he spent two years at Amherst College as instructor in biology. In 1899 he was appointed professor at Olivet College and, in the same year, married Frances Lee Snell, who, although not a trained biologist, assisted him on many of his later collecting trips and made color sketches from life of many of his discoveries as a guide for the color plates which enhance his more important publications. In 1905 he accepted the invitation of Alexander Agassiz to join the staff of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. On only two subsequent occasions was he to return to the classroom, in 1929 as acting professor at Williams College and in 1936 as acting associate professor at Stanford University. After the death of Mr. Agassiz in 1910 he was appointed curator of Echinoderms and in 1927 curator of Marine Invertebrates and associate professor of biology. He held the latter position until he

reached the retirement age in 1935 and continued as curator until August 1946. Hubert Lyman Clark's entire background and character fitted him for the teaching profession, but when deafness interfered with this calling he loved so well, he became an excellent museum curator with one of the best-arranged and richest collections of echinoderms in the world to his credit. After his retirement as curator in 1946 he accepted an offer to work on the large collections at the Allan Hancock Foundation in Los Angeles and spent the winter and spring bringing his report on this material to completion. He enjoyed his usual good health during most of this period, and not until just before his departure for Cambridge and a well-earned rest at his summer home in New Hampshire was there any indication of his final illness.

His well-developed wanderlust and his belief in supplementing the study of preserved material with observations on living animals made him ever ready to journey to any region that promised good collecting. A lover of all sports, he considered collecting the greatest of them all. In addition to collecting extensively on both coasts of the United States, he visited Jamaica five times, Bermuda twice, Tobago, the west coasts of Central and South America, and the Galapagos Islands, Australia three times, and China and Japan. His trips to Australia in 1913, 1929, and 1932, during which he collected along most sections of the coast of that continent, furnished him with the material for his important studies on the echinoderm fauna of Australia.

His publications, in addition to the earliest ones on butterflies alluded to above, included more than 20 on the distribution, variation, anatomy, and pterylography of birds. Even as late as 1945 he published a paper on the feather tracts of certain Australian birds and renewed his plea for greater recognition of this branch of ornithology. While he was at Olivet College he became interested in the reptiles and amphibians of Michigan and published six papers on these studies. More than 100 publications on echinoderms, many of them of a monographic nature, serve as his monument to individual research in an era when an able scientist, unhampered by extensive administrative duties, could let his conscience be his guide. These volumes cover material from most of the outstanding museums and expeditions of the world and reach a fitting climax in his monographs on the Australian fauna. In addition to these technical publications, several of a general biological nature and several more covering his sociological and philosophical outlook have appeared.

In 1927 he was awarded an honorary degree of doctor of science from Olivet College and in the spring of 1947, a few weeks before his death, he received the Clarke Memorial Medal for his service to Australian science.

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NEWS and Notes

This year, for the first time in its history, the Association has been able to print and mail its General Program to those who registered well in advance of its annual meeting. More than 1,500 copies of the Program of the Chicago Meeting a book of 340 pages listing more than 2,000 papers, were mailed from the Washington office during the first week in December. All applications accompanied by registration fees received after December 15 are being held and placed on file at the Information Booth in the Stevens Hotel, where they may be obtained for registering during the meeting.

A major problem in the preparing the General Program is to obtain complete copies of all the individual programs of the 67 sections and societies in time to permit editorial revision and printing at least three weeks in advance of the meeting. It is desirable that the programs be mailed early in December to avoid delays in handling mail that result from the heavy Christmas volume.

Advance distribution of the Program makes it possible for the registrant to plan the most economical use of his time during the convention. It is also a help to those who, until they have some knowledge of the papers to be presented, are uncertain whether they will attend the meeting. Moreover, early publication frees administrative personnel so that they may turn their attention to the many other local arrangements which must be completed during the two weeks immediately preceding the meeting. For example, the final weeks are critical in completing public-feature arrangements, particularly radio broadcasts based largely on selections

from the General Program by specialty directors of national networks and local radio stations. Times for network programs are scheduled several months in advance, but the panels of speakers are often drawn up two weeks, or less, in advance of the meeting.

In order to ensure that the General Program shall be off the press according to schedule, it is necessary to set the deadline for the receipt of program copy 4-6 weeks in advance of the publication date. If the secretaries are to meet the Association's deadline, they must undertake to organize their own programs several weeks earlier. Although the secretaries of most societies are able to meet the deadline, actual printing of the General Program is delayed until the last minute to obtain programs of late-reporting secretaries. Then commences a headlong rush to meet the publication date.

Early this year a general announcement was sent to the secretaries of the sections and societies, giving the schedule of deadlines to be followed in preparing