

## XVIII

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### Modernizing the Library

WHEN peace arrived the improvements begun in the Library during the war had not been completed. The vigorous acquisition of journals and books, planned but delayed by the conflict, had to be accelerated. The campaign for a new building to house the collection and provide adequate space for librarians and readers had to be continued. Shelf-listing, the development of a classification system, cataloging, and recataloging had to be carried on until finished. The expanding, largely new staff had to be synchronized into a smoothly running, efficient organization. Publication of the *Index-Catalogue* had to be resumed. The *Current List* had to be enlarged and improved until it reached the level of a major reference periodical. Responsibility for seeing that these objectives were attained rested on three directors: Leon Lloyd Gardner, 1945–1946; Joseph Hamilton McNinch, 1946–1949; and Frank Bradway Rogers, 1949–1963.

#### LEON LLOYD GARDNER, DIRECTOR 1945–1946

As Harold Jones approached retirement in 1945 Surgeon General Norman T. Kirk picked Colonel Leon Lloyd Gardner as the next Director “because of his knowledge of books.”<sup>1</sup> Gardner had been born in China, April 28, 1894, and grown up there, with the exception of the Boxer Rebellion period when his parents had sent him to the United States.<sup>2</sup> He graduated from Pomona College and then obtained his master’s degree in zoology and doctor’s degree in medicine from University of Pennsylvania. After instructing in anatomy at Vanderbilt and practicing as a surgeon he entered the Medical Department in 1924.

Gardner graduated first in his class at Army Medical School in 1925, receiving the Hoff Medal, and first at the Medical Field Service School, receiving the Skinner Medal. He served at various forts, was stationed in the Philippines for 3 years, then returned to the United States. In 1937 he attended the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth. During World War II he served in every major theater of operations and commanded a general hospital in France.

Gardner arrived on September 10, 1945, at an unsettled time in the Library. The war was barely over and the enlarged staff was still not well organized and not functioning at high efficiency. A year before the top management had been

*Leon Lloyd Gardner, Director  
of the Library, 1945 to 1946.*



divided between the Director, as administrative head, and the Librarian, as technical head.<sup>3</sup> Gardner, the new Director (the title was soon changed temporarily to Commandant), and Wyllis Wright, the first civilian Librarian, who had been on the job only 2 months, had no precedents to guide them in their relationship although Wright had worked successfully under a similar arrangement at New York Public Library.

As the months passed by disagreements began to arise between Gardner and Wright. The reason for the differences between the two men is obscure, but the probabilities are that it lay in the split between the conservatives and reformers, the split that had opened 2 years earlier when former Director Jones began to carry out the recommendations of the survey. Wright was committed to progress. Gardner seems to have been impressed by the viewpoint of the conservatives and began to oppose some of the changes ordered by Wright. Well-liked by the staff, Wright was a rather inflexible, stiff-lipped, almost humorless New Englander cast in the mold of Calvin Coolidge, with a rigid way of doing things. It is possible that some of the friction was caused by Wright's reluctance to compromise.

In the summer of 1946 senior staff members rebelled. Wright resigned, effective June 30. At the urging of Gardner, he postponed his leaving until the end of the year. Other employees tried to meet with former Director Jones, hoping he would intercede, but Jones, out of loyalty to a fellow officer, refused an interview. Finally the chairman of the Library Staff Association and M. Ruth MacDonald persuaded him to listen to their complaints.

In the meantime John Fulton and other members of the Honorary Con-



*Joseph Hamilton McNinch, Director of the Library, 1946 to 1949.*

sultants had become aware of the disagreements between Gardner and Wright and the unrest among the employees. The threats of resignations and the tangled administrative difficulties caused Fulton to act. On December 4 he wrote to Kirk, stating that the Library was in serious difficulty and requesting a meeting of Kirk, himself, Luther Evans, and Keyes Metcalf.

Receiving the letter, Kirk asked Jones for advice. Jones recommended that Kirk relieve Gardner without delay and appoint a new Commandant. Kirk asked Jones to suggest a replacement. Jones ran his eye down the Army list and selected several, which led Kirk to remark, "you certainly have picked the best men in the Army and most of them cannot be taken off the jobs they have." Jones replied: "There has always been the danger of taking a mediocre man simply because he is available. Mediocre people are always available. What you have to do is pick a good man, even if it hurts. Here is Colonel McNinch . . . one of the best of the younger administrators I know of." Joseph Hamilton McNinch was then in charge of the group writing the medical history of the war, but Jones argued that McNinch could also manage the Library if he were assisted by a good librarian. Kirk lost no time in transferring Gardner and naming McNinch Commandant of the Library.<sup>4</sup>

Gardner then directed the Physical Standards Branch of the Surgeon General's office. He also attended Johns Hopkins' School of Public Health and Hygiene, receiving a master of public health degree in 1948. After retiring from the Army on May 31, 1949, he practiced medicine for a time in Washington and later in San Diego, California.

JOSEPH HAMILTON MCNINCH, DIRECTOR 1946-1949

Joseph Hamilton McNinch was born in Indianapolis, October 5, 1904. He

received his bachelor's and doctor's degrees from Ohio State and entered the Army in 1930. He was stationed at Army camps, taught at Army Medical School, was assistant chief of the Medical Statistics Division of the Surgeon General's office, and served in the European Theatre during the war. In 1945 the Surgeon General named him editor-in-chief of the medical history of World War II, and he retained the editorship when he was appointed Commandant (a title soon changed back to Director) on Dec. 23, 1946.<sup>5</sup>

When Colonel McNinch entered the Library he interviewed the senior staff members to learn about them and the friction within the organization. He adopted, with one exception, the report of the surveyors, published a few years before, and used it as his Bible. He left the operations of the organization in the hands of professional librarians and concentrated on administration. "Colonel McNinch was a most excellent choice for the directorship," recalled Librarian Wyllis Wright. "He was a firm, capable administrator and anxious to take the trouble to understand the workings of a library." After Wright departed at the end of 1946, McNinch appointed Scott Adams the Acting Librarian. Adams found that McNinch had insight, was judicious, had directness of purpose, and sensed the underlying problems of the institution.<sup>6</sup>

Experience eventually persuaded McNinch that the surveyors had been wrong in recommending that administration be divided between a military director and a civilian librarian:<sup>7</sup>

I decided that the assignment of two individuals to jointly operate the library had some inherent problems. It seemed to me that either we should take a well-qualified professional librarian and send him or her to medical school, or take some well-qualified physician and send him to library school. The latter course of action seemed to be more practical from a number of points of view.

The next question was, should the doctor be a member of the Army Medical Corps or a civilian physician. I saw no reason to send a medical corps officer to library school, assign him to the Library, and then transfer him away from Washington at the end of four years in accordance with an old law which prohibited regular military officers from staying in Washington for more than four years. However, one of my Army mentors, Colonel (later Major General) George Dunham, had taught me never to believe anything without looking it up. On looking up the law to which I have just referred I found that it made an exception for medical corps officers and chaplains. I immediately then recommended that the library assignment be made a career assignment. I sent a photostat copy of the law and its exceptions with a staff paper to the Secretary of the Army and we received an immediate approval. With this approval, I then recommended that the position be advertised in the Army and Air Force (Air Force Medical Service at that time was still in the Army) and that the officer selected be sent to library school.

The Surgeon General accepted all but one of McNinch's recommendations, that the new Director be given the rank of brigadier general.<sup>8</sup> A committee made the final selection and chose Major Frank Bradway Rogers, then attached to Walter Reed Hospital, as the future Director. "I did have opposition to the selection of Major Rogers on the ground that he was too young," recalled

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McNinch, "but was able to point out that the famous and eminent John Shaw Billings was in his thirties when first assigned to the Library. For some reason, most people seemed to think that he had always been the age at which time his portrait for the library was painted"<sup>9</sup>

Among the other important actions that McNinch participated in were those concerning the location of the proposed new building, the future of the *Index-Catalogue*, and the charges for microfilm. Along the way he fell in love with Eleanor Coffyn, the very able head of the reference section, and they were married.

After Rogers received his degree in library school in 1949 and was ready to assume command of the Library, McNinch departed. He then held a number of posts, among them chief surgeon, U.S. Army Far East Command, chief surgeon, U.S. Army, Europe, and commanding general, Army Medical Research and Development Command. After retiring with the rank of major general in 1962 he occupied high positions in the American Hospital Association and the Veterans Administration. He also served on the Library's Board of Regents.<sup>10</sup>

### FRANK BRADWAY ROGERS, DIRECTOR 1949–1963

Frank Bradway Rogers was born in Norwood, Ohio, December 31, 1914. Assisted by a scholarship he worked his way through Yale, graduating in 1936. He worked for 2 years at various jobs in New York, Boston, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis, and then entered Ohio State University College of Medicine where he was a member of the Reserve Officers Training Corps and where he

*Frank Bradway Rogers, Director of the Library, 1949 to 1963*



graduated in 1942. After interning at Letterman General Hospital he was called to active duty and sent to the Medical Field Service School, Carlisle Barracks, for training. He remained at Carlisle as an instructor until 1945 when he was ordered to the Philippines, and thence to Japan where he served as surgeon, 25th Infantry Division. In 1947 he returned to the United States and was assigned to Walter Reed Hospital as a resident in surgery.

One day he saw on the hospital bulletin board a notice that the Surgeon General was seeking a young officer to direct the Library. Rogers had always felt at home among books and had even hoped that he might be lucky enough to end his Army career at the Library. He was one of several applicants, was interviewed by a committee,<sup>11</sup> and received the job. He reported for duty at the Library on March 1, 1948, was given a desk in Director McNinch's office, and began to learn how the institution operated. He was sent to Columbia University School of Library Service. During school vacations he worked at the Library with McNinch. After receiving his master's degree in librarianship he returned to the Library in September 1949 and became Director on October 21, 1949, when McNinch left.<sup>12</sup>

The library degree was particularly important at that time because the organization was being modernized, and many improvements were being made. The Director needed to know why and how library operations were done. The degree gave Rogers standing within the Library group, none of whom could denigrate his ideas as not coming from a "librarian."

Rogers set about diagnosing the weaknesses in the institution's operations and seeing to it that they were strengthened. He rounded out the modernization of the Library's organization and methods begun in the 1940's by Jones. Under his direction the Library passed from military to civilian control, moved from the old to a new building, and mechanized the production of indexes. He kept in touch with everything going on in the Library's divisions. To his associates he was an industrious perfectionist; and Kanardy Taylor, Librarian from 1951 to 1956 said, "I don't think that anyone could have done better."<sup>13</sup>

Rogers' 14-year term bracketed a transition period in the life of the Library. When he arrived, the institution was still largely old-fashioned. When he resigned on August 31, 1963, to become librarian and professor of medical bibliography of the University of Colorado Medical Center, he left behind an up-to-date progressive organization entering the electronic era.

To compare Rogers' accomplishments with those of other directors would be a meaningless exercise because of the profound differences in the circumstances that had to be faced by the incumbents. What distinguished Rogers from almost all of his predecessors was the extraordinary range of significant library activities in which he involved himself with a resultant record of consistently high quality achievement. His accomplishments in developing the Library were recognized by his peers by the presentation to him of the Marcia C. Noyes Award, Dewey Medal, Horace Hart Award, Cyral Barnard Memorial Prize, and the Distinguished Service Medal. The Medical Library Association

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elected him president in 1962, and the American Association for the History of Medicine in 1966–68. He published a number of articles on the Library, and he compiled many of the writings of his professional ancestor into a book, *Selected Papers of John Shaw Billings*. In retirement in Denver he acted as a consultant to libraries, and he devoted considerable time to his hobby, the restoration and binding of rare books. In 1975 he was awarded an honorary doctor of science degree by the Medical College of Ohio at Toledo.<sup>14</sup>

## ACQUISITIONS

The war over, the Library set out to acquire literature published in enemy countries during the conflict, to obtain works published in the United States during the Depression, and to reestablish commercial ties with booksellers in all areas of the world.<sup>15</sup> The State Department's Intelligence, Acquisition and Dissemination Division assisted in initiating exchanges and negotiating contracts with book dealers in France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Russia, Brazil, Great Britain, Egypt, and other countries. The Inter-Departmental Committee for the Acquisition of Foreign Publications, established in July 1946 within the National Intelligence Authority at the suggestion of Luther Evans, Librarian of Congress, also assisted. The committee lasted less than a year before it was absorbed by the State Department, but during that time it sent the Library about 10,000 issues of German wartime periodicals, about 3,000 monographs, and more than 1,200 theses published in France during the occupation.

The Library of Congress organized a cooperative acquisition program in Germany to purchase wartime publications of Austria, France, Italy, Germany and other countries for more than 100 American libraries and to select captured German documents for research libraries. Scott Adams, chief of the Library's Acquisition Division, was with the LC mission in the autumn of 1946 locating German and Austrian medical publications. Several thousand books and serials were obtained for the Library.

Military Intelligence and other War Department agencies assisted by channeling German and Japanese military medical documents to the Library. Strange as it may seem, the Army Medical Library had a very incomplete collection of U.S. military medical research reports. The War Department finally put out an official circular in 1946 requesting Army, Navy and Air Force medical agencies to send a copy of every publication to the Library.

As Army hospitals closed after the war their books and journals were shipped to the Library. These provided duplicates, some of which, with the Library's other duplicates, were sent to 18 Veterans Administration libraries. Other duplicates were exchanged with American and foreign medical libraries. Literature not exchanged was offered to the American Book Center, to the American Library Association's Committee on Aid to Libraries in War Areas, and to other agencies to help rebuild libraries damaged during the war.<sup>16</sup>

The American Medical Association began to donate back issues of journals from its large accumulation. It sent these in yearly batches, starting with 25,000

issues of 1932. These journals were particularly welcome for they filled gaps that had occurred during the Depression when lack of funds had forced the Library to discontinue many subscriptions. Duplicates were made available to other libraries through the Medical Library Association Exchange.

The reestablishment of commercial ties in the book trade took some time. It was not until the Spring of 1947 that the Library received its first postwar shipment of serials and books from a firm in Berlin. After normal relations were reestablished with foreign nations, the Acquisition Division made certain that the institution would receive the most important journals of countries and areas by compiling lists of all journals published. On occasion these lists were submitted to specialists for evaluation. For instance, a jury of physicians examined a list of 1,600 Latin-American journals and judged 65 to be outstanding, 175 fairly important, several hundred of minor value, and the remainder inconsequential. The Library then had a logical priority system of selecting journals from that part of the world.

In July 1948 Joseph Groesbeck, chief of the Acquisition Division, journeyed to Japan to make arrangements with publishers and book dealers for the opening of trade channels with the Library. Previously the supply of Japanese journals and books had not been adequate although the Library had begun acquiring Japanese medical writings during Billings' time. Groesbeck also reopened and extended the Library's exchange relationships with Japanese institutions and made arrangements to provide medical schools with recent American medical literature.<sup>17</sup>

In obtaining old books the Library was limited by funds and by the difficulty in locating desirable books it did not already possess. One method of obtaining the literature was hit upon by William Jerome Wilson, a charming, witty scholar and bibliographer of considerable stature who had written many articles and collaborated with Seymour de Ricci on the *Census of Medical and Renaissance Manuscripts in the United States and Canada* before coming to the Library as chief of the History of Medicine Division in 1947.<sup>18</sup> Wilson conceived the plan of filling gaps in the collection with microfilm copies of early books. From 1950 to 1955 the New York Academy of Medicine graciously loaned 232 16th century books for microfilming. HMD halted the project in 1955 in order to concentrate on other matters, and it was never resumed.<sup>19</sup>

The History of Medicine Division also applied microfilming to produce a portable catalog of its books, which Wilson carried in a brief case on a buying trip to Europe in 1953. The catalog was made by photographing the 23,000 item checklist of the collection, cutting the film into strips and mounting the strips in transparent envelopes. The strips were read by a device consisting of a magnifying glass and flashlight. Consulting this list in each book shop he visited, Wilson found 600 volumes for purchasing out of several thousand that he examined.<sup>20</sup>

Exchanges of duplicates had taken place with other libraries since the 1870's, but the institution had never had sufficient employees to maintain the duplicates



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in an orderly arrangement, permitting easy locating and withdrawal of specific books or journals. Now the Library had the manpower to bring order out of the chaos. It sent lists of duplicates to 157 libraries in Australia, South America, Asia, Middle East and Europe to initiate piece-for-piece exchange. It sent a gift of several tons of duplicates to Japan. It drew up want lists of journals published in specific countries or geographical areas and sent them to libraries in the countries. For example, a want list distributed to French libraries brought in 2,665 serial issues. International exchange resulted in the Library's obtaining thousands of publications, only a small proportion of which was available commercially. The exchanges also served as a vehicle of good will between countries.

Exchanges and gifts (particularly journals from AMA) were of considerable importance to the Library during this period. For example in fiscal year 1950 the Library obtained 43,337 serial issues by exchange and gift out of a total received of 75,074. In fiscal year 1951 two-thirds of serial issues were acquired by exchange and gift, 94,000 pieces were sent on exchange in the U.S., 50,000 were sent on exchange to foreign libraries, and 184,000 exchange pieces were received.

Photographs of physicians and medical subjects were pursued as actively as printed materials. Ten thousand pictures of hospitals, medical objects, and persons were obtained from the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, 2,200 portraits from the Army Medical Illustration Service, and hundreds from the Navy and Air Force medical departments. Posters were acquired from the Red Cross, National Institutes of Health, and military medical agencies. Duplicate pictures came from New York Academy of Medicine and College of Physicians, Philadelphia. Individuals sent material, two unusual collections being Morris Fishbein's medical bookplates and Webb Haymaker's portraits of 618 individuals who attended the 4th International Neurological Conference, Paris, 1949. Letters, more than 10,000, sent to teachers in medical schools, members of medical organizations, directors of hospitals, and physicians soliciting portraits and pictures brought in thousands of items. In the 10-year period following the war the portrait and print collection jumped from 15,000 items to almost 60,000.<sup>21</sup>

## BINDING

The binding studio of the History of Medicine Division in Cleveland remained in the National Library Bindery Company building from September 15, 1943, until July 30, 1948, when it moved to the Allen Memorial Library, close to HMD. By then the major portion of the damaged early books had been repaired and rebound, and one by one the employees left for other jobs. By October 1952 only Jean and Elia Eschmann remained. On June 30, 1955, they completed the last binding and the restoration program, perhaps the most extensive undertaken by any medical library, was finished. The equipment was

shipped to Washington, and the Eschmanns turned to practicing their art for other patrons in Cleveland.

During the 11 years that the bindery existed the Eschmanns and their assistants carried out 10,317 operations on 9,717 volumes, restoring 4,246 of them, binding 2,012 in full leather, 2,689 in half leather, 543 in buckram, and making 827 slipcases. The total cost of salaries, supplies, and rent amounted to \$178,325. Thus the average cost of restoring a volume was \$18.35. They returned to usefulness and attractiveness volumes that had deteriorated under the ravages of time, temperature, transportation, water, dirt, insects, and careless readers. To those who remembered the shabbiness of the books in their old battered condition, their fresh, clean, neat look was almost unbelievable.<sup>22</sup>

Routine binding followed a different course from that of the special Cleveland binding. The Library was required by law to have publications bound at the Government Printing Office. It had to pay for this service, but it never received sufficient money from the Medical Department to bind the accumulations. Each year from the 1870's onward there had been a backlog of journals, pamphlets, and paperbacks; and as time passed and the collections grew, as the number of periodicals increased, and as much-used volumes began to need rebinding, the backlog became larger.

During Jones' librarianship the clerical work involved in sending items to and receiving them from the GPO was handled by a small unit called the Binding Records Section. In June 1945 Jones renamed this the Binding Section, gave it the job of readying items for binding at the GPO, and told it to do as much pamphlet-binding as it could. This was the stitching or fastening of pamphlets in commercial or homemade binders, the preparation of cut-flush type bindings, recasing, mending, repairing, and labeling. At first the section rebound only a few hundred items a year, but from 1949 onward it turned out thousands of pamphlets annually. One advantage of inhouse binding was that publications were out of circulation a much shorter period than those sent to the GPO. In 1948 at the suggestion of Helen Turnbull, head of the section, the Library designed its own endpaper for use in its bindery. This gave the publications a distinctive appearance and saved money.

Seldom could the section plan its deliveries to the GPO in advance because it did not know how much money it would receive and when. During 4½ months in 1951 it was given so little that it could send only 193 volumes. Then suddenly it was allotted \$20,000 to be spent in the final 6 weeks before the end of the fiscal year and everyone had to work overtime to send off 3,678 volumes. Worse, in 1952 it was suddenly allotted \$96,000 for the period March through June. Temporary employees had to be hired and vacations were postponed, but still the section could spend only \$76,000. Fortunately from then on budgeting and planning became more certain. By the end of fiscal year 1952 the GPO had bound approximately 100,000 items, the Binding Section one-quarter as many.

The GPO's monopoly on binding, which had irritated every Librarian since

Billings, was finally ended by Rogers. In 1953 he asked the Department of Defense for permission to have volumes bound by commercial firms under contract, emphasizing that the Library would save money and be able to plan binding more effectively. His request, which required a waiver from the Congressional Joint Committee on Printing, was granted in the spring of 1955, effective July 1. The firm awarded the first contract proved to be unreliable, but later contractors were satisfactory.<sup>23</sup>

#### SCOPE AND COVERAGE

In 1948 McNinch invited several dentists, pharmacists, and medical specialists to examine the collections to determine whether the Library was acquiring the important publications in their fields.<sup>24</sup> The following year Rogers went further and established an internal Committee on Scope and Coverage to define the subjects to be collected and the degree of collecting within each subject.<sup>25</sup> This committee, comprised of Estelle Brodman, Scott Adams, and Joseph A. Groesbeck, using the framework of the Library of Congress classification to define the Universe of Discourse, determined the medical and nonmedical (as physics, chemistry, technology) subjects that should be collected, and it defined four degrees of coverage for the subjects: skeletal, reference, research, and exhaustive. It also recommended policies for specialized areas within the Library, as the Art Section and History of Medicine Division. It met with representatives of several other government libraries to see how the policies of these libraries would affect that of the AML, but only with the Department of Agriculture Library was there an overlap, in the area of veterinary medicine. The committee's report provided a basic policy for acquisition and was revised periodically thereafter.

A by-product of the scope and coverage study was the withdrawal of books that were judged "out of scope." Estelle Brodman looked at every book in the collection, a task that took years, and weeded out those that did not belong. Out went *Arrowsmith*, Dr. Serocold, and a number of mystery novels in which physicians figured prominently. Also disposed of were J. Bokalders, *The Latvian Economist*; Frank Brandegeer, *Address on the Life, Character, and Public Services of William McKinley*; F. H. Bowman, *The Structure of the Cotton Fibre in its Relation to Technical Applications*; William H. Brown, *The Art of Enameling on Metal*; annual reports of the Boy Scouts of America; a book on diseases of high altitudes, which turned out to be a satire on the political situation in Peru; and a book classed under "Electrotherapy," which proved to be a trouble-shooter's handbook on *Krankheiten* of lead storage batteries. Volumes withdrawn were given to the Department of Agriculture, Army, John Crerar, and other libraries, or placed in the duplicate collection.<sup>26</sup>

The Library's basic policy had been to try to acquire all publications in all languages, but the cost of processing seldom-used leaflets, broadsides, school catalogs, almanacs, hospital reports, etc., some typed, some mimeographed, caused the staff to question whether they were not acquiring and retaining too

much. Rogers organized a symposium "The Acquisition Policy of the National Library of Medicine," held April 12, 1956, in which a panel of six persons from different fields discussed the subject from the viewpoint of library technology, clinical medicine, research, history, and strategic intelligence. The symposium did not provide slick solutions but, as Estelle Brodman said, "It did give us assurance that we were proceeding along the right lines, and it provided us with important voices to combat any complaints we might have received about our decisions on scope and coverage. Politically and emotionally, therefore, it had important results."<sup>27</sup>

#### SHELF-LISTING, CLASSIFYING, CATALOGING, RECATALOGING

The Library surveyors had emphasized the necessity of recataloging and cataloging. Jones sought for a competent person to supervise the operation and finally persuaded M. Ruth MacDonald to leave her post as chief cataloger of Detroit Public Library and come to Washington. During the summer of 1945 the first shelf-listing project was completed, resulting in an inventory of 126,860 monographs.<sup>28</sup> Librarians then began to sort more than 71,000 pamphlets stored in 1,300 boxes and 215 packages in the basement. Dust had been accumulating on these containers for decades, and the workers had to wear surgical masks, rubber gloves, and smocks. Approximately 42,000 pamphlets were shelf-listed, the remainder (theses, journals, documents, and other publications) being transferred to other collections or set aside for exchange.

The shelf-list index cards were photographed on a V-mail machine, printed in long rolls, cut and trimmed. Almost 200,000 photoprint cards were alphabetized and placed in the card catalog trays, in front of the old catalog cards.

During December 1945 and January 1946 the shelf-listers again donned smocks, masks and gloves and inventoried old, stored serials. Other holdings were also inventoried. In the spring of 1946 the shelf-listing team finished the work started 2 years earlier, completing one of the initial tasks in modernizing the Library.

Before the shelf-listing was started the development of a new shelf classification for the Library was begun by a committee appointed by Jones and financed by the Rockefeller Foundation.<sup>29</sup> The group considered basing the classification on the Library of Congress schedule for medicine because this would have advantages to both institutions but concluded reluctantly that revision was not practical. Instead they decided to devise new schedules for medicine and allied sciences using the letters W and QS-QZ (the LC classification was retained for nonmedical works, as dictionaries, encyclopedias). The classification tables were compiled during 1944, '45, and '46 by Mary Louise Marshall of Tulane with advice of specialists in different fields of medicine.

While the classification was being developed, descriptive cataloging of acquisitions was done in a brief form and subject cataloging was done using the old system.<sup>30</sup> Catalogers started to apply the new classification on October 1, 1946, preparing author and subject cards for the new public catalog. The Library

began to prepare the classification for publication in 1947 and distributed copies to other libraries in 1948. An abridged form of the classification prepared by Marshall was adopted by the Veterans Administration libraries.<sup>31</sup>

After the cataloging program was well under way, it became apparent that the classification schedules were overly detailed. On instructions from McNinch, Rogers prepared a cut-down version of the W schedule and catalogers began to use his revision on November 1, 1949. This brief classification along with simpler cataloging rules allowed the catalogers to proceed much more rapidly.

After being tested for a year the revised *Army Medical Library Classification* was prepared for publication and issued in April 1951. Thereafter the classification was revised and reissued periodically, being kept up-to-date between revisions by lists of "Additions and Changes."

Recataloging books that had been in the Library started in October 1946, simultaneously with the cataloging of new arrivals. The bio-bibliographical collection was recataloged first, then reference books in the reading room, followed by monographs in the stacks. The latter project was not completed until June 1952. This was one of the largest, if not the largest, recataloging programs ever undertaken by an American library. Thereafter the recataloging of serials and other groups of publications proceeded slowly and intermittently depending upon priorities of library services and operations.<sup>32</sup>

#### COOPERATION WITH LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Cooperation between the Army Medical Library and Library of Congress in areas of mutual concern was desirable from the viewpoint of efficiency and to avoid duplication of work. In 1946 the Library of Congress agreed to print and distribute catalog cards prepared at the Army Medical Library.<sup>33</sup> Cards turned out by catalogers from October 1946 to March 1948 were published by LC in a series known as the MED series. The Library of Congress sold these cards to libraries willing to subscribe to a year's output; there were not many subscribers. The cards contained subject headings and classification notations according to both LC and AML systems, so that other libraries could follow the system they preferred. The cards were reproduced later in *A Catalogue of Books Represented by Library of Congress Printed Cards, Supplement, 1942-1947*, and in *Library of Congress Cumulative Catalog, 1948*. This cooperation between LC and AML permitted a centralized distribution of catalog cards without duplication of work.

On April 1, 1948, the Library suspended its cooperative catalog agreement with LC, because of the decision to revise the AML classification. Instead it sent mimeographed copies of its cards to LC where they were filed in the National Union Catalog and published as a supplement to the *Cumulative Catalog of Library of Congress Printed Cards* under the title *Army Medical Library Author Cards (April-December 1948)*. In 1949 LC published the cards as a supplement to its author catalog under the title *Army Medical Library*,

*Author Catalog, 1949.* In 1950, its major cataloging and recataloging difficulties overcome, the Army Medical Library resumed its cooperative agreement with Library of Congress. Main entries, added entries, and cross-references were typed on mats and sent to LC where they were printed in card sets for subscribers. At the end of each year the cards were reproduced in book form under the title *Army Medical Library Author Catalog*. The two libraries continued to issue catalog cards, annual volumes and 5-year cumulated volumes until 1965.

#### END OF THE *Index-Catalogue*

Prospective resumption of publication of the *Index-Catalogue*, suspended during part of the war, raised old arguments over the value of this bibliography. From the viewpoint of researchers and physicians in search of up-to-date information on a subject the *Index-Catalogue* was not satisfactory as a finding aid. Since it was published in a cycle of about 20 years, only about 5 percent of references in each volume were current, the remaining references being from 2 to 19 years old, or often even older. The fault was not in the indexing but in the "dictionary" arrangement that required 20 or more years for the *Catalogue* to run through the alphabet and start over.

Furthermore, the indexing process created a backlog of unpublished references. Every year the backlog grew. In 1920, after a half century of indexing, a million references had lain in the files waiting to be printed. During the 1920's and 1930's the total increased. After World War II the rate of accumulation accelerated. The number of unprinted references was expected to reach two million by 1951, three million by 1960.

There was no practical way of reducing the ever-growing backlog of unprinted references. The *Index-Catalogue* could not be published more frequently or in larger format because of the expense—volume 10 of the fourth series cost approximately \$175,000, or \$175 a volume for each of the 1,000 copies printed.<sup>34</sup>

Every Librarian from the time of Champe McCulloch, during whose tenure (1913–1919) the backlog reached enormous size, had puzzled over the disadvantages of the *Index-Catalogue*, begun before they were born and seemingly destined to go on forever. Finally McNinch decided to seek advice from physicians and librarians about the matter. He persuaded Surgeon General Bliss to appoint a committee "to study the indexing requirements of modern medical science and the publications of the Army Medical Library as devices to satisfy these requirements." Named the Committee of Consultants for the Study of the Indexes to Medical Literature published by the Army Medical Library, this group met 12 times, the first on September 24, 1948, the last on May 1, 1952.<sup>35</sup> General Bliss also contracted with Sanford Larkey, librarian of Welch Medical Library, to undertake research for the committee. Larkey assembled a staff and provided assistance to the committee from November 1, 1948, to September 30, 1953.<sup>36</sup> The Larkey group undertook two major studies: one, a

survey of world medical serials and the coverage of these serials by indexing and abstracting services; the other, the preparation of printed indexes by automatic punched-card equipment.

After the committee was fairly along in its task McNinch, the outgoing Director, and Rogers, the incoming Director, asked the group to concentrate on the critical state of indexing in the Library. Both McNinch and Rogers recommended that the *Index-Catalogue* be stopped when the series ended, and that a new periodic index be developed out of the *Current List*.<sup>37</sup>

The committee considered the fate of the *Catalogue* for 2 months and then agreed reluctantly that it be ended as soon as possible.<sup>38</sup> News of the impending demise of the reference work circulated among medical libraries, and a number of prominent physicians wrote to Surgeon General Bliss protesting the action.<sup>39</sup> Rogers did his best to calm the objectors, explaining the reasons for stopping the *Catalogue* and announcing that the *Current List* and other publications would take its place.<sup>40</sup>

On March 31, 1950, the routine indexing of journals for the *Index-Catalogue* ended. The staff continued to index accumulated journals and to subject-head tens of thousands of references in the Mh-Mz portion of the alphabet for the volume then under preparation.<sup>41</sup>

In 1954 the last of the Mh-Mz cards were sent to the printer. As typesetting progressed it was seen that the book would be too large if all the references were printed. Rogers recalled 7,000 cards, and the volume closed at Mn instead of Mz. The tome, issued in 1955, was the largest volume of the *Catalogue* ever produced, with more than 1,500 pages and 110,000 references. Rogers had one section, "Military Medicine," covering 938 pages with more than 30,000 references, reprinted in a separate volume.

While volume 11, Mh-Mn, was being compiled, catalogers selected from the backlog of 1.5 million unpublished references the title, author, and subject entries of monographs. Rogers first planned to publish these references in a five-volume supplement to the *Catalogue*. Later, to keep the cost down and hasten the work, he reduced the supplement to three volumes, one for titles and authors, two for subjects. This fifth series, as it was named, appeared in 1959 and 1961.<sup>42</sup> When the final pages came off the press, the 61 volumes of this massive bibliography had listed 579,566 author titles, 538,509 book and pamphlet titles, and 2,556,036 article titles. The *Index-Catalogue* ended 87 years after Billings began indexing and after it had been slaved over by four generations of conscientious editors, surely something of a record.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF THE *Current List of Medical Literature*

After the *Current List* became an official government publication in August 1945, Director Gardner and editor Ignatius McGuire decided on a number of changes.<sup>43</sup> The subject index would be published monthly instead of semi-annually, the price would be decreased from \$5 to \$3, and the *List* would be

confined to current publications and therefore not include wartime publications now arriving in large quantity.

There was no certainty that the *List*, born at the beginning of the war period and successful during abnormal times, would be judged worthwhile by readers and survive in normal times. But scientists and physicians found the little periodical so convenient and useful that its circulation jumped from 1,500 to 5,000 in 2 years, and its existence was secure.

Editor McGuire prepared *Current List* by himself. He was overwhelmed by the task, and in October 1947 he resigned and moved to California. The Acting Librarian Scott Adams recruited Mildred Kuch, who had at one time been with *Quarterly Cumulative Index Medicus*, as the new editor. She produced the *List* but because she was poor in health the monthly indexes for 1947 and '48 fell behind. She died of cancer in January 1949.

By the spring of 1949 the indexes were 11 months in arrears. At the Medical Library Association meeting in Galveston in April 1949, librarians complained to Rogers that delays in the indexes were handicapping their readers. McNinch gave first priority in the Library to bringing the indexes up-to-date. Several employees were shifted from other duties to assist with the indexes, and two numbers were prepared by outside librarians under contract.<sup>44</sup> By October 1949 the indexes were again current.

By this time McNinch, the outgoing, and Rogers, the incoming Director had decided that the *Index-Catalogue* would be replaced by other indexes, primarily a larger *Current List*. The new *List* would be issued monthly instead of weekly and contain a monthly and a cumulated index. Journals would be arranged in alphabetical order instead of being grouped by subject.

With suggestions from other libraries, 1,225 journals were chosen for inclusion. Fifty-seven percent of these were in non-English languages. Titles of articles in foreign periodicals would be given in the vernacular and in English translation. It was expected that a score or so of journals would be added each month.

On the recommendation of M. Ruth MacDonald, McNinch appointed Seymour Taine, a young cataloger, as the new editor.<sup>45</sup> Taine proved to be an excellent planner, able to foresee the details that arose in a new operation and to overcome obstacles. He was ingenious, as for example in devising (with the aid of an officer in the Prosthetics Research Laboratory at Walter Reed) a hand stamp to number citations for the *List* and in constructing an inexpensive layout board instead of purchasing an expensive commercial model. In March 1950 the nucleus of the new *List* staff moved into Tampa Hall and began to expand. Equipment was acquired. Indexing began in May and for the next 2 months the staff learned, mostly by experience, how to turn out a large monthly index periodical.

To produce the *List* the Library adopted the "shingle" method developed by Ralph Shaw at the Department of Agriculture Library. Indexers scanned articles, writing subject headings on forms provided for that purpose. These





*Slips of paper bearing citations for Current List of Medical Literature being shingled by Hertha E. Bishop.*

and the journals were passed to typists who skimmed through articles typing citations, authors' names, and subjects in precise positions on rolls of paper 5 inches wide, perforated every 3 inches for tearing into slips. Strips of these slips were filed under journal titles until the cutoff date for the publication of an issue of the *List*. At that time the slips were numbered in sequence with all slips for a given article assigned the same number; the strips were then separated into slips. The citation slips were laid on boards in numerical order and held by tape sticky on both sides so that they overlapped vertically, or were "shingled," in three columns to make a page. The pages were then photographed for photo-offset printing by a commercial firm. After the citation slips were all paged and photographed, the subject and author slips were alphabetized and then treated in the same manner. Author and subject slips were kept and interfiled with the succeeding months' slips. Twice a year accumulated author and subject slips were shingled to produce cumulated indexes.

The first number of volume 19 of the new *Current List* went to press on July 10. Production improved during the remainder of 1950, more and more

journals and articles being covered. In 1951 the Library experimented by producing one volume for the year instead of two volumes. But it took only 1 year for the staff to learn that it was not practical, and in 1952 they switched back to two volumes a year.

In February 1953 the Bureau of the Budget began to question the Library's authority to publish the *List*. Rogers did not learn of this until October, when the Adjutant General ordered the Library to suspend publication. Rogers and the Surgeon General objected strenuously, and in December the Bureau relented, agreeing to allow the *List* to continue until October 1, 1954, provided that no more than \$19,500 be spent on printing, no more than 4,100 pages be set up, and no more than 1,800 copies be distributed to government agencies or sent for exchange.

To stay within the page limit Rogers and Taine decided to switch from a three- to a four-column format, losing legibility but gaining 50 percent more references per page and volume. The February 1954 issue, already half composed in a three-column format, was torn down and remounted in four columns. To stay within the \$19,500 limit they reduced the number of copies for official use from 700 to 500, and for exchange from 1,400 to 1,000.

With the *List* on the verge of extinction Rogers bombarded his superiors with cogent reasons for continuation. Finally the Bureau of the Budget granted the Library authority to publish the index for 3 years, until 1957, and increased the limit on funds to \$28,000 annually.

#### MEDICAL SUBJECT HEADINGS

Needing a subject heading authority list for books, catalogers began a file of subject cards, making a card for each book cataloged, giving the source or authority for the subject, cross-references, and a scope note if necessary.<sup>46</sup> The Library sponsored a symposium on medical subject headings in December 1947 to open the undertaking to discussion by other medical librarians.<sup>47</sup> By 1950 the file contained 20,000 cards. The file was examined systematically while the subject indexes of the *Army Medical Library Author Catalog* were being edited in 1950 and '51.

The compilation of a list of standard subject headings for articles became necessary in 1950 when Rogers changed the format of *Current List*.<sup>48</sup> Taine, Rogers, and their associates modified the subject heading list of *Quarterly Cumulative Index Medicus* to draw up the first of several provisional lists for *CL*. Ideas for categories came from the studies of the research group assisting the Committee of Consultants on the Study of Indexes. As indexers referred to this list they revised it, adding terms to make the list more precise and assist users to locate articles. In 1954 the Library published the compilation for the use of other libraries and information specialists under the title, *Subject Heading Authority List Used by the Current List Division Armed Forces Medical Library*.

It seemed to Rogers that a single list for books and articles would be pref-

erable to separate lists. A single list would be simpler for users, save time, and be more economical for the Library. With much labor and thought on the part of Taine, Rogers, and others, one list of standard headings and subheadings was drawn up for articles and books. Subheadings had been reserved traditionally for indexing articles, but now Rogers decided to use them also in cataloging books. The work was published in 1960 as *National Library of Medicine Medical Subject Headings. Main Headings, Subheadings, and Cross References Used in the Index Medicus and the National Library of Medicine Catalog*, and revisions were issued periodically thereafter.<sup>49</sup>

## BIBLIOGRAPHIES

The *Index-Catalogue* was replaced, in part, by bibliographies on specific subjects. The first of these was compiled between April and December 1950 by librarians who sifted through myriads of unpublished *Index-Catalogue* cards and other sources to produce *The Pituitary-Adrenocortical Function: ACTH, Cortisone and Related Compounds*, a 366-page volume containing more than 3,400 references. This was followed in 1951 by *Plasma Substitutes; N<sup>15</sup> in Biological Research; Intravenous Injection of Fats and Oils for Nutritive Purposes; Lower Nephron Nephrosis; Fibrinolysin, Profibrinolysin, and Antifibrinolysin*; in 1952 by *Pathology and Physiology of Burns, 1942-1951; Psychopathology of Aging, Medical Photography and Radiography; Fat Embolism; Bibliography of Military Psychiatry; Gas Gangrene and Gas Gangrene Organisms*, and in subsequent years by many additional bibliographies.

During meetings of the Committee of Consultants for the Study of the Indexes to Medical Literature, Chauncey Leake commented a number of times about the need for the publication of critical reviews of scientific and medical literature, particularly for scientists entering new areas. Scott Adams, the executive secretary of the group, agreed with Leake's reasoning. Later Adams suggested to Director Rogers and Seymour Taine that an index of reviews be started. This led Rogers and Taine to establish the *Bibliography of Medical Reviews* as a by-product of *Current List*. The first annual volume, covering 1955, appeared in March 1956.

A bibliography of a different kind, one that had been wanted for a third of a century, was a catalog of the Library's incunabula.<sup>50</sup> Fielding Garrison, Felix Neumann, Champe McCulloch, Claudius Mayer and others had hoped to do this, but for various reasons had stopped short and published lists.<sup>51</sup>

In 1944 after the History of Medicine Division had been established and Max Fisch had arrived, the idea of bibliography was revived and Fisch started to study and catalog the early printed works. Later that year Dorothy Schullian joined the division and took over the cataloging. Francis Erich Sommer of the John G. White Collection, Cleveland Public Library, was engaged as a consultant to catalog Oriental manuscripts. Sommer, a rare linguist, familiar with 81 or 94 languages, according to different authorities, worked part-time at the branch for 3 years.<sup>52</sup>

In September 1946 Fisch asked Henry Schuman, an antiquarian bookseller and publisher, if he would be interested in bringing the book out. Schuman agreed. Rising costs of printing forced Schuman later to request a subsidy, which the Honorary Consultants provided. *A Catalogue of Incunabula and Manuscripts in the Army Medical Library* by Schullian and Sommer, describing 490 incunabula, 35 early Western manuscripts, and 137 Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Singhalese, and Hebrew manuscripts, appeared in 1950.

#### PROVIDING SERVICE

The greatest increase in service to readers came about through the use of photography. During 1945 the Library obtained equipment from V-mail surplus and adapted it to produce inexpensive photoprints, 8 inches wide instead of the V-mail 5-inch width. Since these photoprints did not require a viewer, many readers preferred them to microfilm. During 1946 188,000 pages of photoprint were produced; during 1947, 246,000 pages; and during succeeding years larger quantities.<sup>53</sup>

The policy of providing free microfilm was becoming a bit expensive for a library operating on a small budget, and starting on January 1, 1947, civilian customers were charged for film. Atherton Seidell, who was largely responsible for the introduction of microfilming into the Library, tried to persuade Director McNinch to restore free film.<sup>54</sup> McNinch felt that the Library could not afford this, but he compromised with Seidell. Starting in May 1948 the Library presented users with the option of purchasing film or borrowing it for 90 days.

Microfilming proved useful in a variety of ways. Security copies were made of incunabula and of 2 million index cards for future volumes of the *Index-Catalogue*. Positive microfilm copies were made of scarce Russian journals and sold to other medical libraries at cost. Books and journals printed on poor quality, deteriorating paper were filmed for preservation. Service microfilm, from which copies could be produced, was made of frequently used journals in order to reduce wear and tear on the volumes. In conjunction with the State Department and Office of the High Commissioner for Germany, microfilm of medical literature was made for the Institut für Forderung Öffentlichen Angelegenhalten, Frankfurt/Main, Germany, to enable German scientists, students, and libraries to obtain access to medical literature destroyed in the war.

The spectre of copyright restriction, ignored during the war when the Library began to turn out multiple copies of film, now arose. The question as to whether or not the photoduplication of articles was an infringement of copyright and if so how this valuable service could be maintained was debated by librarians here and elsewhere. So many groups were involved—researchers, authors, publishers, students, librarians, professional societies—that the question could not be answered readily, and it continued to be discussed into the future.

An indication of the usefulness of film to patrons may be gained from the quantity produced in 1952, 10 years after Photoduplication Service began, when

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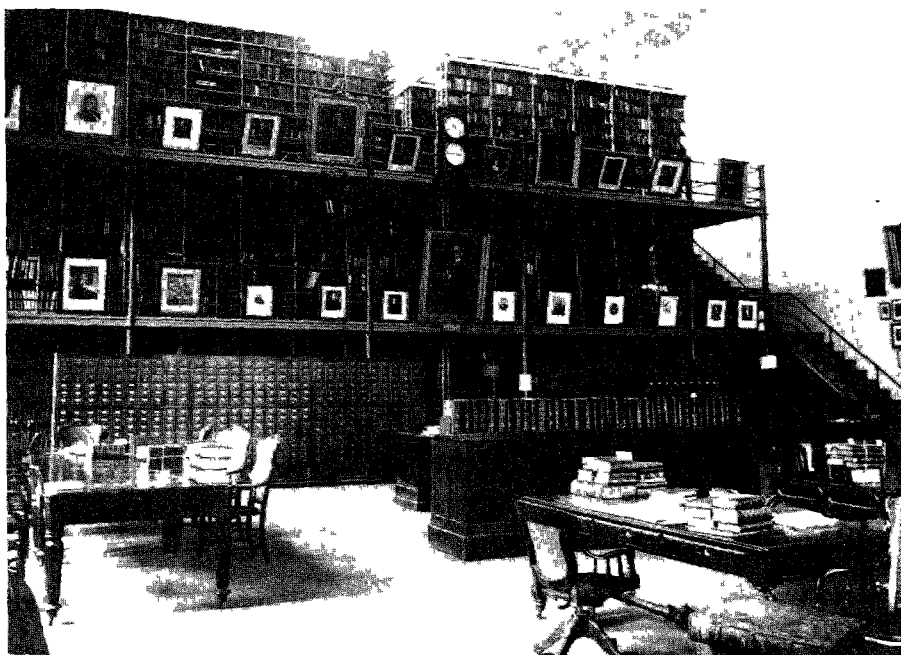
15 persons filled 88,000 orders for 1,431,600 frames of microfilm, 1,164,200 photoprints-photostats, plus other reproductions. Microfilm copying amounted to more than half the use of the Library, local reader use being second, and interlibrary loan of volumes third.

Aside from advances made in photoduplication, regular loans remained an important function. No other medical library made as many interlibrary and individual loans. Volumes were sent to all sections of the country but mainly to the mid-Atlantic and southeastern regions. The majority of loans were made to other government agencies, as the National Institutes of Health and Naval Medical Center. None were made outside of the United States, microfilm being sent instead. Photographs and portraits were also loaned. By 1955, more than 37,000 loans were being made each year.

The number of requests for information increased greatly. During the war many military and civilian scientists had learned that they could depend on the Library for rapid answers to queries and for compiling bibliographies on medical subjects. After these men returned to their peacetime pursuits, they continued to call on the Library for assistance. Back in the 1930's only a fraction of the time of two or three librarians was required to answer a few hundred questions and compile a few dozen bibliographies each year. Now several persons worked full time answering thousands of mail, telephone, and oral queries (11,453 in 1952) and compiling hundreds of bibliographies (475 in 1954) annually. About one-quarter of the questions and one-third the requests for bibliographies came from military personnel, the remainder from civilians. Questions came from every state, from Latin-America, Africa, Asia, Europe, and Australia. Because of the large size and special character of its collections, the Library was frequently the court of last resort, the only place, practically speaking, where certain information was available.

Because of the increase in the size of the staff, the Library was now able to assist other institutions on a larger scale than previously. Estelle Brodman, chief of the Reference Division, advised the National Institutes of Health on the development of its library.<sup>55</sup> M. Ruth MacDonald, chief of the Catalog Division, spent 3 months in Germany in 1952-53 by invitation of the State Department serving as consultant to the new American Memorial Library in Berlin. Rogers assisted in the survey of Department of Commerce libraries for the Secretary of Commerce and in 1954 surveyed Korean medical libraries for the Korean Ministry of Health. Kanardy Taylor consulted with the Post Office Department on its new library. Harold W. Tucker, a reserve officer, came from his position as head of the Gary, Indiana, library system to spend a year and a half at the AML and, with Estelle Brodman, make a detailed survey of the Army Medical Service field libraries. The Library also supervised two branch libraries; one, the Army Surgeon General's Reference Library, the other the Air Force Surgeon General's Library.<sup>56</sup>

The tradition of exhibits dated back to the 1870's, but heretofore they were set up only on special occasions. Now the Library emphasized them. Three



*The stack of the reading room, about 1917. On the left is the first public card catalog. On the right series 1 and 2 of the Index-Catalogue are lined up on a catalog desk.*

types were prepared, one for showing at meetings of medical and library societies, one for medical schools, and one for use in the Library. The first and second types were not successful, and they were discontinued. The frequency of exhibits within the building increased until they were being changed monthly. The latter were usually arranged by a volunteer interested in some special subject<sup>57</sup>

#### THE ASSOCIATION OF THE HONORARY CONSULTANTS TO THE ARMY MEDICAL LIBRARY

During the decade from 1945 to 1955 the Library was aided by two volunteer groups, the first of which was the Association of Honorary Consultants, organized in 1944. The association held its first postwar meeting in October 1945 at the Allen Memorial Medical Library in Cleveland. Thereafter it met every October in Washington at the Library or Walter Reed or a hotel. Between meetings the members were kept informed of events through the monthly *Army Medical Library News*, started in August 1945 by Jones.<sup>58</sup> On January 24, 1947, the members incorporated their organization in the District of Columbia as the "Association of the Honorary Consultants to the Army Medical Library."<sup>59</sup>



*A third of a century later the stack end of the reading room looked like this on an average day.*

Membership hovered between 90 and 100, the latter number being the maximum set by Jones. A few members died each year and were replaced by new members nominated by the Library Director and appointed by the Surgeon General.

In the association were members of the Committee on Medical Research of the National Research Council. There were members who had been associated with other research organizations. These persons had become conscious of the deficiencies in the Library through its inadequate response to requests for literature during the war, and when they became consultants they supported wholeheartedly the implementation of the survey report by Librarians Jones and McNinch.

Most of the deliberations went on in standing committees, of which there were five; executive, building, endowments and grants, acquisitions, and history of medicine. A temporary committee existed in 1945 to explore the possibility of starting a journal or annual for scholarly articles written by employees. The acquisitions and the history of medicine committees met periodically with appropriate Library employees for briefings. The endowment and grants committee had two goals: one, to persuade individuals, firms, and societies to



*The window end of the reading room, about 1917, photographed from the left end of the card catalog. On the left are exhibit cases. At the center left is the back of the catalog desk.*

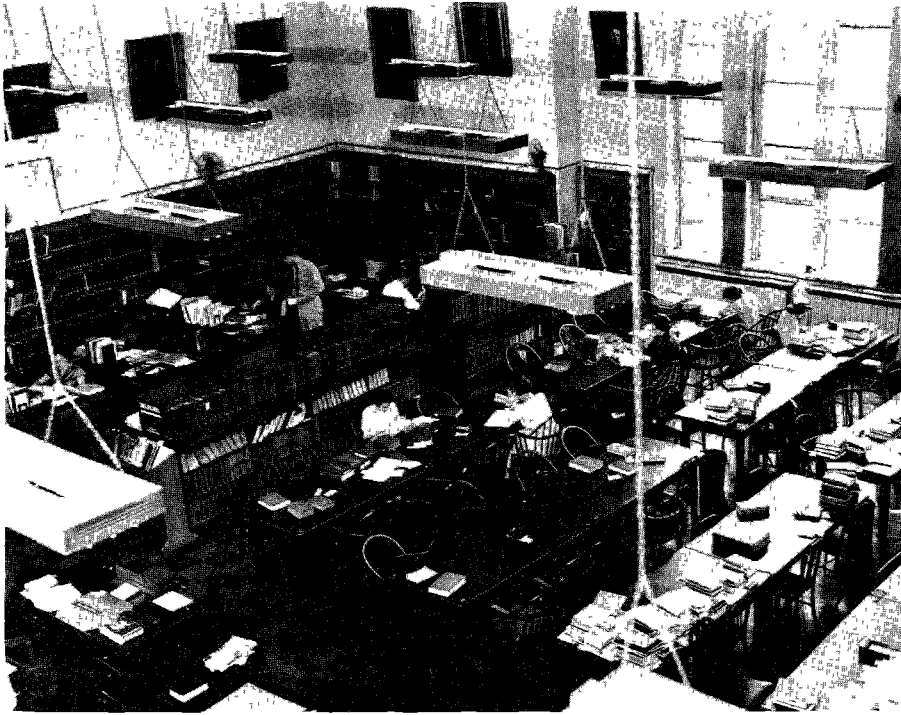
present gifts to the Library; two, to obtain money to pay the expenses of the Association of the Honorary Consultants. They succeeded in obtaining funds from a few firms (Sharp-Dohme, Ciba) and individuals (Chauncey Leake, John Fulton, among others), and one association (American Pharmaceutical Convention). The building committee kept abreast of the deliberations going on in the Army over the site and legislation for the proposed building. Some consultants, acting individually, pressed officials, legislators, and Medical Department advisors to provide funds for the building.

In the early 1950's when the Defense Department began the slow process of transmuting the Army Medical Library into the Armed Forces Medical Library, it signaled the end of the Honorary Consultants. Having been appointed by the Army Surgeon General, they could not appropriately represent a library in the charge of three Surgeons General. The executive committee of the consultants took steps to disband their group. The U.S. District Court of the District of Columbia issued a decree on December 9, 1952, dissolving the corporation.

During its 8 years of existence the Honorary Consultants assisted the Library in several ways: paying a debt of approximately \$400 owed by *Current List* in 1945 (the *List*, at that time, was still being financed by the old Friends organization); paying costs of printing the *Army Medical Library News* from November 1945 onward; publishing *Proceedings* of their meetings in pamphlets and in the *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association*; and encouraging and subsidizing publication of the important *Catalogue of Incunabula and Manu-*



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*The window end of the reading room photographed a third of a century later.*

*scripts in the Army Medical Library*, by Dorothy M. Schullian and Francis E. Sommer in 1950. They contributed in an intangible way by giving employees recognition for good work, encouraging employees to progress, and by influencing military officers, civilian officials, and legislators to upgrade the institution.

### FRIENDS OF THE ARMED FORCES MEDICAL LIBRARY

Before the consultants disbanded, Rogers planned the formation of a new volunteer organization to be called the Friends of the Armed Forces Medical Library in imitation of the Friends group that had existed from 1940 to 1945. The Friends would be open to anyone in contrast to the consultants, membership in which had been by invitation from the Surgeon General.<sup>60</sup>

Rogers made arrangements for a combined dinner-organization meeting of potential members at the Willard Hotel, October 24, 1952. Through Wilbur Davison, president of the Honorary Consultants, Rogers invited former consultants and other persons to attend. Thirty-five men and women showed up. Davison, presiding temporarily, explained the reasons for ending the consultants and beginning the Friends. Copies of a proposed constitution and bylaws,

prepared by Rogers, were discussed, modified and adopted, officers were elected, Rogers talked for a few minutes, and the Friends were in business.

Secretary Robert Stecher sent letters to librarians and physicians, inviting them to join the group. Within a few months 200 persons had become members. The organization held a business-dinner meeting once a year in Washington. The executive committee met occasionally when necessary. Members were kept informed of events through the monthly *Armed Forces Medical Library News*.

Money came into the treasury from dues (\$2 a year), gifts, and dinner meeting tickets. It was used to pay the cost of dinner meetings, postage and other administrative costs, printing the *AFML News*, and a few other expenses. The latter included \$55 to reimburse Seymour Taine for materials to build two boards used in pasting up *Current List*, thereby saving the Library approximately \$1,000 the boards would have cost from a manufacturer.

In 1956 Rogers, through chairman Benjamin Spector, sent to a number of the Friends copies of the Hill-Kennedy bill to transform the AFML into a National Library of Medicine. He also sent speeches, editorials, and other information, and asked members to use their influence with journals, newspapers, and legislators to support the bill. After the Hill-Kennedy measure became law, Rogers recommended that the Friends disband. The executive committee obtained the assent of the approximately 300 members by a mail poll. On December 10, 1956, the committee met at Welch Library, transferred \$767.35 remaining in the treasury to the Director of the AFML for whatever purpose he saw fit, and the Friends ended.

The time from 1942 to 1956 was a transition period in the life of the Library, perhaps the most momentous period since it moved out of Ford's Theatre in 1887. During these years the "ownership" of the Library passed from military to civilian control. The Library expanded from half of a building into the whole building and portions of other buildings. A new home, desired since World War I, was close to reality.

The *Index-Catalogue* was discontinued and replaced by other finding aids. Through a committee of consultants the Library began to determine systematically what, how much, in what way it should index, and in what form it should provide indexes to the public. Through a contractor it started to determine the possibility of using machines to assist in the preparation of indexes.

A new classification was devised and the publications recataloged. A new public card catalog and an annual printed author catalog were provided for readers. The scope and coverage of the Library was defined for the first time. Early publications were segregated into a History of Medicine Division. The "art" collection was revitalized. The collecting of documentary medical moving picture films was begun.

In 1956 the staff was more than six times larger than in 1942, the number

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of acquisitions more than ten times, the funds spent for publications almost four times, the amount of binding two times, circulation within the library several times, exchanges many times, and photoduplication thousands of times. At no time since the early Billings era were the changes in the Library so large and significant.

### Notes

<sup>1</sup> H W Jones, Report of an interview with the Surgeon General, Major Norman T Kirk, 7 Dec 1946 MS/C/148

<sup>2</sup> Biographical information on Gardner may be found in *Army Register*, Edgar E Hume, *Ornithologists of the United States Army Medical Corps* (1942), pp 150–160, with port , directories of the American Medical Association. Information was also provided by Johns Hopkins University.

<sup>3</sup> During Gardner's term he gained the impression that the title "Director," used in the Library since July 1944, was being restricted to chiefs of certain War Department staff divisions, and he requested the Surgeon General to change his title to "Commandant." This was done on Nov 14, 1946, by Army Regulation 40–405. The title was used for only a few months before being changed back to Director.

<sup>4</sup> Information on the disagreements between the Director and the Librarian may be found in Records of the Honorary Consultants, MS/C/148, letter, Wyllis Wright to Wyndham Miles, Feb 1, 1979, NLM, recorded autobiography of Maj Gen Joseph H McNinch, Nov 30, 1976, NLM, W Wright, Report on the progress of the survey recommendations, pp 9–10, file Survey Library MS/C/309, Scott Adams, Tape-recorded autobiography, July 18, 1979, NLM.

<sup>5</sup> McNinch felt that the title "Commandant" was not appropriate for the head of the Library and he requested the Surgeon General to change it back to Director (memo, McNinch to Surgeon General, June 2, 1947, file Directorship, MS/C/309). The Surgeon General obliged on July 3, 1947 (change 1 to Army Regulation 40–405, July 3, 1947).

The Historical Division, SGO, was transferred to the Library's Table of Organization in January 1947 but remained in the Pentagon. It was transferred to Walter Reed Hospital on Dec 1, 1951.

McNinch was designated Commandant of the AML pursuant to letter from the Adjutant's Office, Dec 23, 1946.

<sup>6</sup> Letter, Wright to Wyndham Miles, Feb 1, 1979, Scott Adams, Tape-recorded autobiography, July 18, 1979 NLM.

<sup>7</sup> Notes by McNinch, May 1979 NLM.

<sup>8</sup> Memo, McNinch to the Surgeon General sub final report on administration of the Army Medical Library, Aug 26, 1947, with attached correspondence file AML September 1947 MS/C/205.

<sup>9</sup> Notes by McNinch, May 1979 NLM.

<sup>10</sup> Biographical information on McNinch may be found in *Army Register*, *Who's Who in America*, and tape recorded autobiography, November 1976 NLM.

<sup>11</sup> Among the members of the Committee were J H McNinch, H W Jones, and Luther Evans.

<sup>12</sup> Rogers was a major when he entered on duty at the Library, and reached the rank of colonel. He resigned, effective July 31, 1960, and on Aug 1 became a member of the Public Health Service with rank of medical director.

<sup>13</sup> Tape-recorded autobiography of Kanardy Taylor NLM.

Kanardy Leslie Taylor, born in Peoria, Ill, 1910, attended Eureka College, University of Illinois Library School and University of Chicago Graduate Library School. From 1934 he rose through successive positions of responsibility in Illinois State and John Crerar libraries and came to AML as assistant to the Director, Oct 1, 1950. His title was changed to Librarian in 1951. After leaving AML in 1956 he was with the Northwestern, Air University, and DHEW libraries, retiring from the latter as Department Librarian in 1973. He was an officer in several professional societies, and wrote a number of articles and chapters on library matters. See biographical data in Manuscript Collection and tape-recorded autobiography of Taylor.

<sup>14</sup> Biographical information may be found in tape-recorded autobiography of Rogers, 1977 NLM.

<sup>15</sup> Information on acquisitions may be found in annual reports of the Library, *Army Medical Library News*, files IDC on Acquisition of Foreign Publications, Acquisition Division F Y Activities, Acquisition Division Procurement, Disposition of Publications, MS/C/301, S Adams, "Sources of Acquisitions," *Bull Med Lib Assoc* 36 178–83 (1948), S Lazerow, "The

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National Medical Library Acquisition Program," *Bull Med Lib Assoc* 42 427-53 (1954), records Hon Consultants, MS/C/148 Scott Adams, Tape-recorded autobiography July 1979 NLM

<sup>16</sup> Letter, Surg Gen N Kirk to Eileen Cunningham, Feb 14, 1946 file Other Medical Libraries MS/C/309

<sup>17</sup> Letter, McNinch to Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, sub Army Medical Library Mission to Japan, Mar 3, 1948, file Activities of AML MS/C/309

<sup>18</sup> Wilson, 1884-1963, attended Western Reserve (A B ), Northwestern (A M ), Garrett Biblical Inst (S T B ), and Harvard (S T M , Ph D ) He taught Greek at Iowa Wesleyan, Greek and Latin at College of the Pacific, English at East Washington College of Education From 1927 to 1929 he studied Greek manuscripts in Europe At Library of Congress, 1929-1941, he directed the compilation of *Catalog of Latin Vernacular and Alchemical Manuscripts in the United States and Canada*, supervised the *Annotated Bibliography of American History*, and collaborated with de Ricci During World War II he was a historian in the Office of Price Administration He was chief of HMD from June 13, 1947, to Aug 31, 1954 For an obituary see *Library of Congress Information Bulletin*, 22 no 42, 565-6, Oct 21, 1963 Appreciative remarks about Wilson and a characterization of him by F B Rogers, Director of the Library, are in taped autobiography of Rogers NLM

An Army officer who made the annual inspection of the History of Medicine Division in 1950 recommended that all volumes published before 1925 be microfilmed, the microfilm be retained by the Library, and the original volumes sold "since, reportedly, the subject matter held thereby has found little practical use by Department of the Army personnel" Wilson suggested humorously that by the same reasoning the United States could sell for fabulous sums the originals of the Declaration of Independence and Constitution See report of the U S Army Inspector General, 1950 NLM

<sup>19</sup> File HMD Fiscal Year Activities, MS/C/309, annual reports of the Library, Wilson, "Historical Libraries, New Style," *College Research Libraries*, 54-68 (1950), "A Plan for a Comprehensive Medico-Historical Library," *Lib Quart* 21 248-65 (1951), "Plans for Collecting 16th Century Sources," *Bull Med Lib Assoc* 39 110-7 (1951)

<sup>20</sup> Wilson, "The Bookbuyer and the Catalog of Holdings," *Bull Med Lib Assoc* 42 10-14 (1954), "Bookbuying with a Portable Catalog,"

*Armed Forces Med Lib News* 8 1-4 (Aug 1953), annual reports of the Library

<sup>21</sup> Information on the prints and portraits collection may be found in annual reports of the Library, *Army Medical Library News*, records in the collection, Helen H Campbell, "The Picture Collection in the Army Medical Library," *Bull Med Lib Assoc* 37 52-8 (1949), M R MacDonald, "Cataloging at the Armed Forces Medical Library, 1945-1952," *J Cataloging Classification* 9 69-75 (1953)

<sup>22</sup> For information on the bindery during this period see annual reports of the Library particularly 1955, pp 44-49, *Proceedings of the Honorary Consultants, Army Medical Library News*, file HMD F Y Activities MS/C/309

<sup>23</sup> For binding during the postwar period see M R MacDonald, "Cataloging at the Armed Forces Medical Library, 1945-1952," *J Cataloging Classification* 9 58-78 (1953), annual reports of the Library, *Army Medical Library News* Catalog Div F Y act , MS/C/309

<sup>24</sup> Information on scope and coverage may be found in Army Medical Library, Policy on Scope and Coverage, (processed), 1951, and subsequent published editions, copies in Archival Coll , J Groesbeck, "Some Problems of Scope and Coverage," *Bull Med Lib Assoc* 38 97-101 (1950), Acquisition Policy of the National Library of Medicine, proceedings of a symposium held 12 April 1956, (processed) 1957, copy in Archival Coll , file, Acquisition Division F Y Activities, MS/C/309, S Lazerow, "The National Medical Library Acquisition Program," *Bull Med Lib Assoc* 42 447-53 (1954), S Adams, "Weeding as an Art," *Bull Med Lib Assoc* 42 30-1 (1954)

<sup>25</sup> Memo, Rogers to Brodman, et al , Nov 17, 1947, establishing a Committee on Scope copy in Report of Comm , Oct 20, 1950, in Arch Coll

<sup>26</sup> Titles of books withdrawn from the collections may be found in a series of drawers labeled "Withdrawal file" in the public card catalog Unfortunately in the 1950's some volumes on science were withdrawn from the main collection without consultation with the History of Medicine Division, then located temporarily in Cleveland HMD wishes those volumes were still in the Library

<sup>27</sup> Letter, E Brodman to W Miles, Mar 6, 1979 NLM

<sup>28</sup> Information on shelf-listing may be found in file Catalog Div F Y Activities, and other files in MS/C/309, M R MacDonald, "Cataloging at the Armed Forces Medical Library, 1945-1952," *J Cataloging Classification* 9 58-78 (1953)

<sup>29</sup> On the committee at various times were

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Keyes Metcalf, Andrew Osborn, Janet Doe, Mary Louise Marshall, Francis R St John, Helen Norris, Herman Henkle, David Haykin, Wyllis Wright, M Ruth MacDonald, and M Irene Jones

Information on the development of the classification may be found in annual report of Library activities for 1945, p 44-45, file Consolidated FY Activities and other files in MS/C/309 preface to Army Medical Library Classification, hectograph edition, 1946 preface to Classification, preliminary edition, 1948 M R MacDonald, "Cataloging at the Armed Forces Medical Library, 1945-1952," *J Cataloging Classification* 9 58-78 (1953), E R Hasting, "Use of Serial Shelving Numbers in the National Library of Medicine," *Lib Resources Tech Services* 3 62-63 (1959), M F Tauber, Report on the recataloging program of the Army Medical Library, June 1949, MS/C/186, M Irene Jones, "The Army Medical Library Classification," *Proceedings Fourth Annual Meeting of the Association of Honorary Consultants*, 1947, pp 45-47

A copy of the classification in each stage of development, and a copy of each published edition, is in the Archival Collection

<sup>30</sup> Information on cataloging may be found in M F Tauber, Report on the recataloging program of the Army Medical Library, June 1949, MS/C/186, file Catalog Division F Y Activities, MS/C/309, F B Rogers, "Cataloging and Classification at the Army Medical Library," *Bull Med Lib Assoc* 39 28-33 (1951), M R MacDonald, "Cataloging at the Armed Forces Medical Library, 1945-1952," *J Cataloging Classification* 9 58-78 (1953), *Army Medical Library News*

<sup>31</sup> The Army Medical Library Classification an Informational Outline (Distributed by Special Service, Library Service, VA, Mar 1947) 15 p Copy in Archival Collection

<sup>32</sup> The progress of recataloging may be followed by reference to annual reports of the Library, 1950's and 1960's

<sup>33</sup> Information on the cooperation between AML and LC may be found in introduction to *Armed Forces Medical Library Catalog, 1950-54*, vol 1, Authors, *Army Medical Library News*, M R MacDonald, "The Army Medical Library Author Catalog, 1950," *Bull Med Lib Assoc* 39 102-4 (1950), F B Rogers, "Cataloging and Classification at the Army Medical Library," *Bull Med Lib Assoc* 39 28-33 (1951)

<sup>34</sup> The Superintendent of Documents sold volumes for \$4.25. Therefore the government subsidized each volume by \$1.70

<sup>35</sup> Surg Gen Bliss appointed this committee on July 7, 1948

The minutes of the committee with related documents and a photo of the members is in the Archival Collection, NLM

Members of the committee at various times were Lewis H Weed (first chairman), Chauncey Leake (chairman), John Fulton, Sanford Larkey, William S Middleton, Ebbe C Hoff, Eugene W Scott, Mortimer Taube, Ralph Shaw, Janet Doe, Basil G Bibby, Verner W Clapp, Morris Fishbein, David E Price, Austin Smith, Joseph McNinch, Frank B Rogers

<sup>36</sup> The original contract, with extensions ran from Nov 1, 1948, to Jan 31, 1951. The second contract ran from Feb 1, 1951, thru Sept 30, 1953. Reports of the work done under contract by the Larkey group are in the Archival Collection

Members of the research group were Sanford Larkey, Wilamina A Himwich, Eugene E Garfield, Helen G Field, John M Whittock, Jr

The research group assisting the Committee of Consultants on the Study of Indexes experimented with the production of subject heading lists using sorters, collators, and other business machines with punched cards. The group developed the idea of sorting headings into categories. The ability to manipulate cards and make lists of various categories for study turned out to be a fruitful way of producing a subject heading authority list. The method was used later to produce the categories in *Index Medicus*. In the estimation of Frank B Rogers, the Director at that time, this was the most important contribution of the group (Frank Rogers Tape-recorded comments on Index Committee May 24, 1979)

<sup>37</sup> Memo, McNinch to committee chairman, Oct 20, 1949, in *minutes Indexing Committee* p 121-123. Rogers statement in minutes, p 124-139

Information on the production of the *Index-Catalogue* during this period may be found in files including Index-Catalogue Div F Y Activities, in MS/C/309, annual reports of the Library

<sup>38</sup> Minutes, pp 217-220, 229-232

<sup>39</sup> Excerpts from these letters are in minutes, pp 257-264

<sup>40</sup> See, for example F B Rogers, Scott Adams, "The Army Medical Library's Publication Program," *Texas Rpts Biol Med* 8 271-300 (1950)

<sup>41</sup> Claudius Mayer, editor of the *Catalogue* from vol 10, 3 series, 1932, up to this time, left the Library on Sept 10, 1954. His arguments for the continued publication of *Index-Catalogue* are in MS/C/42

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<sup>42</sup> The printing of series 5 is discussed in annual reports of the Library, 1960, 1961

<sup>43</sup> Editors of the *List* were Ignatius McGuire, who had been head indexer for *Index-Catalogue*, August 1945 until his resignation from the Library, Oct 31, 1947, Mildred Kuch, a librarian of long experience who came from the Department of Commerce, from November 1947 until her death on Jan 7, 1949, Seymout Taine, acting editor, August–October 1950, editor October 1950 to 1959

Information on the *List* may be found in annual reports of the Library, records Hon Consultants, records Advisory Group, *Current List*, covers, files in MS/C/309, minutes of the Committee to Study the Indexing Requirements of the Army Medical Library, S I Taine, "New Program for Indexing at the National Library of Medicine," *Bull Med Lib Assoc* 47 117–123 (1959) F B Rogers, S Adams, "The Army Medical Library's Publication Program," *Texas Rpts Biol Med* 8 271–300 (1950)

<sup>44</sup> Helen Bayne, New York University Bellevue Medical School, and Mary Louise Marshall, Tulane University Medical School, compiled the May, June 1948 indexes

<sup>45</sup> Seymour Irving Taine, A B , B S , began his library career at University of California, Berkeley after serving in the Army during World War II He came to NLM in 1949, edited *Current List*, *Bibliography of Medical Reviews*, and *Index Medicus*, and occupied several responsible positions In 1964 he went to NSF, then to WHO, NASA, NIH, NLM, and finally in 1973 to WHO as chief librarian and chief, Office of Library and Health Literature Services He wrote many articles and in 1962 received the Ida and George Ehot Prize

<sup>46</sup> Information on the Authority List may be found in S Taine, "Notes on the Subject Approach to Medical Periodical Literature," *Bull Med Lib Assoc* 39 118–21 (1951), F B Rogers, "Report from the Army Medical Library," same, 290–4, S Taine, "The Subject Heading Authority List of the Current List of Medical Literature," same, 41, 41–3 (1953), M R Macdonald, "Cataloging at the Armed Forces Medical Library, 1945–1952," *J Cataloging Classification* 9 58–78 (1953), Minutes of symposium on medical subject headings, in file Activities of AML, MS/C/309, file Catalog Div FY Activities, MS/C/309 minutes of Committee of Consultants for the Study of Indexes to Medical Literature, records AFML Advisory Group, Frank B Rogers, Tape-recorded comments on Index Committee, Welch Medical Library Research May 24, 1979 NLM

<sup>47</sup> Articles by Sanford Larkey, David Hay-

kin, Janet Doe, Claudius Mayer, and Estelle Brodman, *Bull Med Lib Assoc* 36 69–107 (1948)

<sup>48</sup> For the change in *Current List* see later in this chapter

<sup>49</sup> Preface to *National Library of Medicine Medical Subject Headings* (1960)

<sup>50</sup> Information on incunabula may be found in records Hon Consultants, correspondence of F H Garrison, MS/C/166, files including Incunabula Catalogue, HMD FY Activities, in MS/C/309, correspondence of Osler, Klebs, Schulhan, Schuman, Fulton and others, 1915–1958, at NLM

<sup>51</sup> *Ann Med Hist* 1 301–15 (1917), *Bull N Y Acad Med* 6 365–453 (1930), *Index-Catalogue* 3 s , 10, pp 1415–36, (1932)

<sup>52</sup> Sommer was born in Germany in 1890 He was precocious with languages, inventing an "Indian" play language when he was a boy He learned Persian while he was an adolescent and picked up Sanskrit and Swedish during school vacations An import-export firm in Antwerp, consulates in Russia, and the Red Cross utilized his linguistic talents In 1922 he and his wife came to the United States, and in 1926 he found his true home in the John G White Collection, Cleveland Public Library, where he remained until 1965 One account credited him with knowing 94 languages Another with speaking 14 fluently, reading 22 easily, and having a working knowledge of 45 others He wrote an occasional article or note, and several pamphlets on the learning of Russian, Arabic, German, and Chinese Sommer died Dec 6, 1978 See clippings, other documents, and obituary in *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, Dec 9, 1978, in NLM

<sup>53</sup> Information on service may be found in annual reports of the Library, *Army Medical Library News*, *Army Medical Library Bulletin*, files on Exhibits, Translation, Reference Service, Photoduplication Service, and other topics in MS/C/309, records Hon Consultants, records Advisory Group, Eleanor Coffyn, "Medicine's 'Information Please!'," *Proceedings Fourth Annual Meeting of the Honorary Consultants* 1947, pp 39–44

<sup>54</sup> When McNinch arrived at the Library to assume the post of Librarian in January 1947, his first visitor was Seidell campaigning for free film Later, Seidell tried to persuade the AFML Advisory Group to sanction free film see Seidell's Memorandum on the Role of Microfilm Copying in the Armed Forces Medical Library [1952], in Proc U S A F M L Advisory Group

<sup>55</sup> Brodman, Survey of National Institutes of Health Library, Bethesda, Md (processed), 1951

Estelle Brodman, born in New York, June 1, 1914, received her B A degree from Cornell,

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B S , M S , and Ph D from Columbia, and honorary D Sc from Illinois She began her library career at Cornell and then moved to Columbia, where she was an instructor of Frank B Rogers, at whose invitation she left New York and came to the National Library of Medicine as head of the Reference Division From 1960 to 1961 she was also associate director for extramural planning Brodman left NLM to become librarian and professor of medical history at Washington University School of Medicine in 1961 She also taught at Catholic University, Keio University in Tokyo, and University of Missouri She has served on several commissions, held office in societies, been president of the Medical Library Association, and was a member of the President's National Advisory Commission on Libraries She has written two books, many articles, and received the Marcia C Noyes Award for Distinguished Librarianship and the Murray Gottlieb Award for Medical History A curriculum vitae, other biographical information, and a tape recorded interview with Brodman are in HMD

<sup>56</sup> The Army Surgeon General's Reference Library was set up during World War II Estelle Brodman described it thus "It was staffed by an old lady who had been mailroom clerk when she was put in charge of the collection (which was housed in whatever building the Surgeon-General's office was placed at the time) consequently the catalog was of an individualistic nature, to say the least, the collection was haphazard and unbalanced, the systems for circulation or fiscal accounting of the most primitive nature The Library was placed under the Army Medical Library [in the spring of 1947] a year or two before I came to Washington and until the old lady retired (about 1950 or so) was only handled by weekly visits from the Chief of the Reference Division or someone designated by her as liaison, and by sending over duplicates of some medical books received at the main AML When the old 'librarian' retired a regular librarian from the AML was assigned to the SGO Library and a real reorganization took place The scope of the collection was changed to fit the needs of the officers at the SGO, books were purchased without regard to the main AML collection but cataloged by the Catalog Division at NLM Gradually, especially under Mary Alice Jackson, a very nice, small medical library which gave good service amid comfortable surroundings evolved When AML became the NLM, control of that library was, of course returned

to the Army" (letter, Brodman to W Miles, April 12, 1979 NLM)

The Air Force Surgeon General's Library was started and a librarian, Jacqueline L Chambers, supplied by the AML in June 1950 This branch library was housed in the Pentagon It was transferred from the Library to the Air Force on July 1, 1953

<sup>57</sup> Annual reports of the Library contain lists of the exhibits Programs of some exhibits are in the Archival Collection

<sup>58</sup> This publication was first titled the *Army Medical Library Newsletter* and was mimeographed on cheap, poor quality paper In November 1945 the title was changed to *Army Medical Library News* and was printed on better paper

<sup>59</sup> Correspondence, minutes of meetings, legal documents, and other records of the consultants are in MS/C/148 Information is also in the *AML News*, 1945-1952, and in the annual *Proceedings* of the association Several of the proceedings were published in *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association*, two were published as pamphlets, and one was issued as a typescript Articles by staff members and much information about the Library is tucked away in the proceedings Complete bound volumes of the *News* and *Proceedings* are in the Archival Collection

Officers of the consultants were president, John Fulton, 1944-46, Chauncey Leak, 1947-49, Wilbur Davison, 1950-52, vice president, Leake, 1944-46, Davison, 1946-49, Henry Viets 1950-52, secretary/treasurer, Harold Jones, 1944-47, treasurer, Jones, 1948-49, Robert Stecher, 1950-52, secretary, Joseph McNinch, 1948-49, Thomas Keyes, 1950-52, executive committee, Clyde Cummer, Wilbur Davison, Morris Fishbein, Viets, Stecher, George Lull, Reginald Fitz, at various times Lists of members are in the *Proceedings* for 1944, 1945, 1948, 1949

<sup>60</sup> Information on the Friends may be found in records of the organization, MS/C/158, and in the *Armed Forces Medical Library News*, financed by the Friends

Officers of the Friends were chairman pro tem, Wilbur Davison, 1952, chairman, Henry Viets, 1952-54, Benjamin Spector, 1954-56, secretary/treasurer, Robert Stecher, 1952-54, Mrs Breed Robinson, 1954-56, executive committee, Edward Cushing, E B Krumbhaar, Atherton Seidell, 1952-54, Sanford Larkey, Tom Jones, Henry Viets, 1954-56