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The Library During the Depression

EDGAR ERSKINE HUME, LIBRARIAN 1932—1936

THE Great Depression touched the Library in several ways. As economic conditions plummeted, the Librarian was Percy Ashburn, who had been appointed in 1927, retired from the Army in 1931, and been permitted to remain. He might have kept the post for many more years had not Congress enacted legislation to reduce government expenditures and assist the economy. Among the new laws was one which cut off pay of retired officers on active duty. Ashburn tried to be exempted from the law, seeking help from Senator Frederic C. Wolcott (William Welch's nephew) and other influential persons, but he was not successful.¹ He left the Library in 1932 and was succeeded by Major Edward Erskine Hume.²

Hume was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, December 26, 1889. After attending Centre College (B.A., 1908, M.A., 1909), Johns Hopkins (M.D., 1913), University of Munich and University of Rome, he joined the Army in September 1916. At Army Medical School he ranked first in his class. Following graduation he was sent to Fort Leavenworth, brought back to Washington for a few months, and then ordered to France. He was present at the battles of Meuse-Argonne and Saint Mihiel, then went to Italy and was in the battle of Vittorio Veneto. After the war he was named American Red Cross Commissioner to Serbia and surrounding territory, and he directed the antityphus-fever campaign in the Balkan States until August 1920, when he returned to the United States.

From the autumn of 1920 to June 1922 Hume was in the I Corps Area Laboratory at Fort Banks, Massachusetts. On his own time he attended classes at Harvard and M.I.T., receiving a certificate in public health and a diploma in tropical medicine. Hume had shown skill in writing, translating, history, and biography (he had published a genealogy of the Hume family when he was 24) and for these reasons he was assigned to the Library in 1924 to replace Garrison. Before Garrison left for the Philippines he instructed Hume.³ For 2 years Hume worked in the institution, mainly assisting Albert Allemann prepare the *Index-Catalogue*. Concurrently he attended Johns Hopkins and received the degree of doctor of public health. Leaving the Library in April 1926, Hume

Edgar Erskine Hume, Librarian, 1932 to 1936.



served at Fort Benning until 1930, then instructed in the New Hampshire and Massachusetts National Guard.

When Percy Ashburn left the Librarian's post in 1932 several officers desired the job.⁴ Hume received it, and the Surgeon General could hardly have made a better choice. Hume was familiar with the routine, he spoke five languages and could translate five more, and he was at home in the scholarly, bookish atmosphere. Unfortunately, economics dictated that the Library could not advance, and Hume could only mark time.

In 1936 Hume's 4-year term as Librarian expired. He was sent to the Medical Field Service School and then to Winter General Hospital. In April 1943 he was assigned to General Eisenhower's staff in North Africa. Eisenhower appointed him chief of Allied Military Government in Italy in August 1943, and Hume eventually governed two-thirds of the country. From September 1945 to June 1947 he was chief of Military Government in the U.S. zone of Austria. Thereafter he was chief of the Reorientation Branch, Civil Affairs Division, Department of the Army; chief surgeon of the Far East Command on General MacArthur's staff; director general of medical services of the United Nations Command in Korea; and surgeon on the staff of the Supreme Commander for Allied Powers. He retired with the rank of major general in 1951.

Hume was a handsome, pleasant person with tremendous energy, the intellectual curiosity of a scholar, and seemingly no fear. At the battle of Vittorio Veneto he was wounded and received his first medal for heroism. He was wounded twice in Italy during World War II and twice in Korea. By the time

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he reached the end of his career he was the most decorated medical officer in the Army. Among his decorations were two distinguished service medals, the Legion of Merit, the Navy Bronze Star, the Air Medal, and the Soldier's Medal. He received the last for crawling into the cellar of the bombed post office in Naples and rescuing five wounded persons before the building collapsed. He was decorated by 37 countries in Europe and Latin America, was presented with honorary degrees by 10 American and several European universities, received the Gorgas Medal and the Sir Henry Wellcome Prize in 1933 while at the Library. He was an honorary colonel in the Serbian Army and an honorary citizen of two-score Italian and Austrian towns.

Hume was lecturer in history of medicine at Georgetown and University of Kansas. He was more interested in history and biography than any other person associated with the Library, except Garrison, and this was reflected in many of his articles and in his books, among which were *Max von Pettenkofer, Medical Work of the Knight's Hospitallers of Saint John of Jerusalem, Victories of Army Medicine*, and *Ornithologists of the United States Army Medical Corps*.⁵ Hume died of an aneurysm of the aorta January 24, 1952, shortly after retiring from the Army.⁶

THE DEPRESSION RETARDS THE LIBRARY

The effects of the Great Depression were felt in the Library when the usual appropriation of \$19,500 was reduced to \$14,300 for fiscal year 1933-34. Forced to reduce purchases, Librarian Hume decided to spend funds entirely on journals. He reasoned that books were less important and could be purchased later from second-hand dealers, whereas back issues of periodicals would be difficult to obtain. Furthermore, periodical literature was the backbone of the *Index-Catalogue*.

The devaluation of the U.S. dollar to 60 cents forced the Library to pay more for European journals, leaving less money for American. Hume explained the shortage of funds to domestic publishers and asked them to give journals to the Library. The majority did so.

Still there was not sufficient money to continue all subscriptions. Hume evaluated journals to decide which would be discontinued until economic conditions improved. Besides estimating the value of each journal to patrons, he considered the availability of the journal in other medical libraries of the area, as Welch Library in Baltimore.⁷ Hume had to cut the subscription list from 2,041 periodicals to approximately 1,600.

The following year Congress repeated the appropriation of \$14,300. Hume continued the policy of concentrating on journals. When he requested American publishers again to send journals free, some agreed but the majority refused, asking why they should donate to the Library when the government was collecting more taxes and spending large sums on Depression projects.

During these 2 years the Library purchased very few books, only 16 between July 1, 1933, and May 1, 1935. "No rare medical items have been purchased

since June 9, 1933, although the economic distress world-wide has brought many rare and desirable old medical books on the market at sacrifice prices," noted Hume in April 1935. Fortunately the Library of Congress continued to send some of its duplicate American medical books.⁸

During the Depression the Library suffered in other ways. Persons could not be hired to replace employees who retired.⁹ Salary increases were not permitted. The Government Printing Office bound fewer volumes. The *Index-Catalogue* was suspended after the final volume of series 3 appeared in 1932 and was not resumed until 1936.

The years 1933, '34 and '35 were the worst for the Library. In 1935 Congress increased the appropriation to \$15,700, only \$1,400 more but important in a low budget. The organization began to purchase books again. In 1936 Congress elevated the appropriation to \$20,660 and the 3-year depression was over for the Library, although the effects would linger for some time.

THE BEGINNING OF THE FOURTH SERIES OF THE *Index-Catalogue*

After the third series of the *Index-Catalogue* ended, Garrison and other persons concluded that it was not as useful as the first and second series for several reasons, one of which was the omission of citations printed instead in the *Quarterly Cumulative Index Medicus*. Librarian Hume therefore decided to resume the earlier practice of printing all citations, whether or not they appeared in the *QCIM*, and to include citations that had been left out of series 3.¹⁰

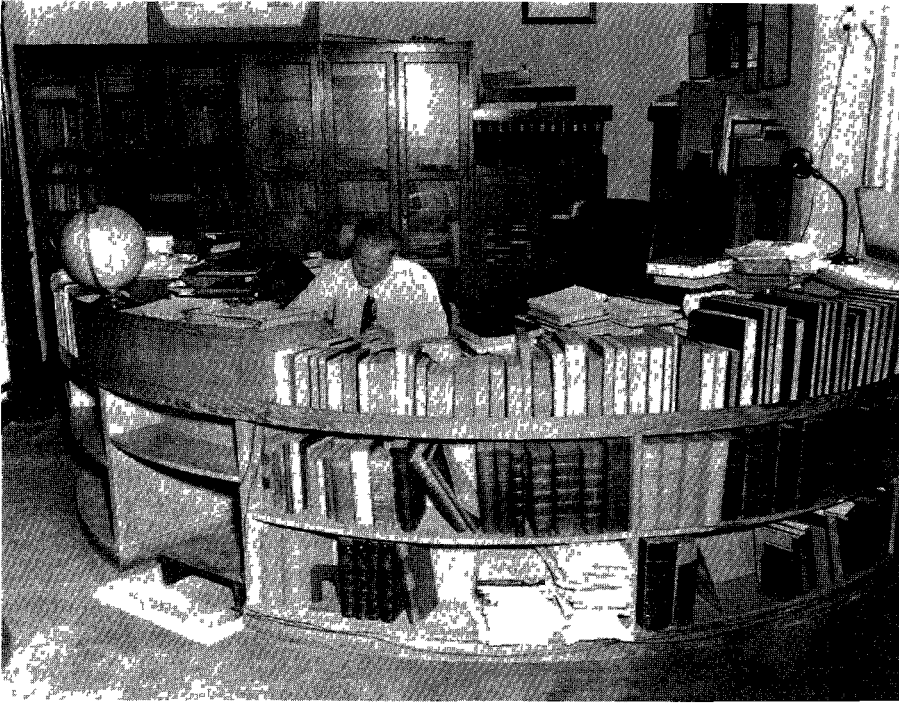
The new editor, Claudius Francis Mayer, arrived only 2 days before the previous editor, Allemann, retired in 1932 and therefore had no one to coach him. But Mayer was an extremely intelligent person—Librarian Jones considered him to be a genius—and he took up the job without difficulty. He began to think of changes that would reduce the time and cost of preparation and allow more citations per volume.

Hume asked Garrison, Morris Fishbein, and others for opinions of Mayer's proposed modifications.¹¹ They agreed that most were beneficial, and Hume ordered these to be adopted. Thereafter Arabic numerals replaced Roman, paginations were reduced, margins were narrowed, abbreviations were shortened, and other measures were taken to conserve space.¹² The fourth series was scheduled to begin in 1933, but because of the Depression no funds were available for 3 years.¹³ The publication came dangerously near to being suspended for all time. Volume 1 finally appeared in June 1936 amid favorable publicity.¹⁴ Through the remainder of the 1930's the Library published a volume each year.

PROGRESS TOWARD A NEW BUILDING

In 1930 Reed Smoot, chairman of the Public Buildings Commission, informed Secretary of War Patrick Hurley that the Library and museum would have to vacate their home as soon as possible. The old building would have to

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Claudius Francis Mayer, editor of the Index-Catalogue from 1932 to 1954, at his specially-designed semicircular desk

be torn down because it did not fit into the plans for development of the Mall and the beautification of Washington.¹⁵ But the Army could not transfer the Library and museum from the building immediately because there was no other place to house the collections. To prepare for the eventual move officers in the Surgeon General's office and the Quartermaster Corps began to draw up preliminary plans, elevations, and perspectives for a new building costing \$2,086,000.¹⁶ In the autumn of 1930 these plans were submitted to the Director of the Budget who recommended to President Hoover that Congress be asked to appropriate money for construction. The President decided that because of the large deficit in the national budget construction should be postponed until development of the Mall required removal of the old building.¹⁷

News that a new building was in the offing spread around, and in June 1931 the American Medical Association passed a resolution favoring a site on Capitol Hill, rather than Walter Reed, under the belief that Capitol Hill would be more convenient for visiting physicians coming in on the train. Surgeon General Robert Patterson objected, pointing out that the average physician of Washington was as close to Walter Reed as Capitol Hill, and that only an insignificant number of out-of-town physicians came to the library (72 in 1930) because

interlibrary loans were so easy to arrange (308 institutions borrowed 9,764 books in 1930). This was the beginning of a long tug-of-war between physicians who preferred a site on Capitol Hill and those who favored Walter Reed.¹⁸

The United States was then sinking into the long business depression of the 1930's. When Franklin Roosevelt was elected President, he persuaded Congress to appropriate a large sum to stimulate industry and employment by construction of public works. The Medical Department saw that the public works program offered an opportunity of gaining a new building, and Surgeon General Patterson asked friends to help obtain the necessary legislation. At his request the American Medical Association and other important medical societies urged Congress and the Administration to allot \$2,000,000 of the public works fund for construction of a Library and Museum Building at Army Medical Center.¹⁹

The most influential lobbyist may have been Harvey Cushing, who had begun borrowing books in the 1890's when he was a young surgeon and continued after he had become a teacher at Johns Hopkins and Harvard, surgeon-in-chief of Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, and finally professor of neurology at Yale's Medical School. Cushing was a bibliophile, biographer, and a leader in his specialty, neurosurgery. One of his daughters, Betsey, had married James, son of President Roosevelt. In the summer of 1933 Patterson asked Librarian Hume to request Cushing to inform the President about the need for a new Library-Museum Building. Cushing obliged by writing the following letter to Roosevelt:²⁰

The fact that one Sara Delano Roosevelt is my grandmother and another one my granddaughter, and that you by some strange fate have become my stepson or brother-in-law or whatever it may be—I was never good at genealogy—is, I suppose, the reason why people like this Major Hume think I may conceivably have some influence with you and may therefore be prevailed upon to inject myself into your Blue Eagle activities.

Most things of this sort I pretend never to have received, but this one I really feel I must hand on to you.

You of course know all about the Surgeon-General's Library, for which John S. Billings was originally responsible. It is the only great medical library in the world, and the *Index Medicus* and the *Index Catalogue* are probably more widely used throughout the world than any other medical book which has ever been published since the book of Isaiah.

I happened to be writing for this thesis which I needed and probably the only place in the world where it could be secured was in Washington. This is an indication of how the Library is continually being used by the medical profession.

The question of what to do with the Library in the future, for it will have to be moved away from the present site soon, has been a problem long agitated. The Army is very proud of it, and justly so, and though Herbert Putnam would take it with the Congressional Library, he rather thinks it is better where it is, and there is a consensus of opinion among the medical profession, the Army Medical Corps and the Medical Library that the proper place for it would be in connection with the Walter Reed Hospital, for it would be convenient to the workers there and no less convenient than it is for the general profession.

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But you mustn't believe me about this or anything else without looking into it further. And I don't know any man in the world who would be more proud to have a note from you at this juncture than William H. Welch who at eighty-four is recovering from an operation at the Johns Hopkins Hospital and can be reached there. If you should ask Miss Le Hand to drop him a note and say your step-son suggested that you write to ask him what is his opinion about where the Surgeon-General's Library ought to be moved and whether it is of any use to anyone and ought to be kept up at whatever cost, he will tell you better than anyone else the true facts, for he was close to Billings ever since its original foundation.

Perhaps as a result of this letter the President asked Herbert Putnam for his "personal judgment" of the proposal for a new building. Putnam affirmed the importance of the Library and the necessity for new housing, repeated that he did not favor consolidating the AML with Library of Congress, and that he preferred a site on Capitol Hill.²¹ Roosevelt also ordered the Director of the Budget to study the proposal to erect a building at Army Medical Center. The Director reported in favor.²² Despite these recommendations nothing could be done because public works funds had already been allotted to projects of greater importance. The Administrator of Public Works placed the proposal on a preferred list for action when additional funds would become available. The President did not forget, for in February 1934 his secretary asked Surgeon General Patterson to bring plans to the White House.²³ Roosevelt made one decision that was important in planning thereafter, that the site be Capitol Hill.²⁴

In the Spring of 1934 Patterson again asked Hume to ask Cushing to intercede with Roosevelt. Cushing suggested to Hume that the President's physician be asked to talk with the President about the building.²⁵ Cushing also wrote the following letter to the White House:²⁶

Again may I remind you, as I did a year ago, of the great opportunity if not obligation on the part of the Government to be of service to the united medical profession of the country by properly housing the Surgeon-General's Library and Museum.

The facts are briefly these:

(1) The Library and the world-renowned *Index Catalogue* which it publishes are of the utmost importance not alone to the Army Medical Officers but to the medical profession as a whole throughout the world.

(2) The present Library building is not only outworn, outgrown and unsightly, but stands in the way of the future development of the Mall.

(3) In 1922 by Act of Congress a proper site for the future Library was purchased in the vicinity of the Army Medical Center and the architects' plans and specifications for a building estimated to cost *ca.* \$2,000,000 were completed. Work can be started so soon as funds are available and competitive bids for construction made.

(4) A year ago, if I understand correctly, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget reported favourably on the matter which was turned over to the Director of Public Works who saw the merits of the proposition. Inasmuch as no money was then available, he stated that the project would be put on a preferred list should further funds become allocatable for public works.

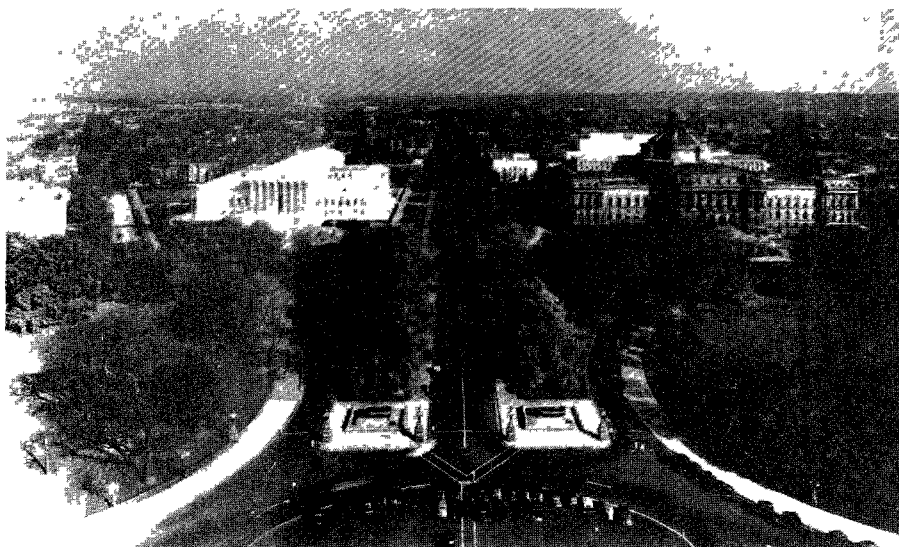
(5) In view of the probability that through Congressional action a generous

sum for public works is likely to be put in your hands, this would seem to be a proper time to recall to the attention of the Director of Public Works the desirability and importance of this particular project

Roosevelt directed his assistants to look into the matter, and several days later he replied.²⁷

I have your letter of April 25 reminding me, as you did a year ago, that the Government can be of service to the united medical profession by properly housing the Surgeon General's Library and Museum. I agree that the facts as they are subdivided in your letter undoubtedly are well taken and that this Library and Museum could be considered as strictly utilitarian. The question naturally arises, however, as to the wisdom of asking for \$2,000,000 for an expenditure of this kind at this time. If surplus monies were available, I would have no hesitancy in endorsing the request. Insofar as plans and specifications are concerned, I find none has been prepared. The estimated cost of \$2,000,000 is more or less tentative and the plans have never exceeded the sketch stage. The project could be placed on a preferred list should surplus monies become available for work of this kind. However, as matters stand today relative to the building program for the District of Columbia, it does not appear that we could include it in the present-day comprehensive plan.

The President attached to this typed letter a hand-written note "H C The above is the "official" answer—all the same I am going to try to get that building started next year! F.D R "



A likeness of the proposed Library-Museum building was optimistically inserted into this photo taken from the Capitol. The Supreme Court now occupies the site suggested for the Library-Museum, across the street from the Library of Congress.

The Library remained on the list of public works, but other buildings were decided to be of greater importance. Roosevelt explained this to Cushing in August 1934:²⁸

The situation in regard to the building for the Surgeon General's Library is this. We are all tremendously keen about a new building for it. However, out of Public Works funds we must keep the District of Columbia somewhere within a reasonable ratio of expenditures compared with population, remembering that these Public Works appropriations are primarily to relieve unemployment. We have to consider the most pressing needs first and, therefore, have allocated this year enough money for a) One new building to take care of actual Government workers; b) A new sewage disposal plant, very much needed, as my nose on River trips testifies; c) A T. B. sanitarium to meet a serious T. B. situation; d) a stack room to take care of important current documents.

These projects all put together exceed what should be the District's quota by about 100%. Therefore, with much reluctance, I have to put the Surgeon General's Library building over to another year. . . .

At this time a large annex for the Library of Congress was being constructed on Capitol Hill. This annex had much free space into which the Library of Congress would expand in later years. The idea arose that half of one floor of the annex could be used to house the Army Medical Library, the latter being either united with the Congressional library or kept separate and administered by the Medical Department. Cushing learned of this idea from Herbert Putnam at lunch in Washington in January 1935, and he undoubtedly alarmed the Medical Department when he told Fielding Garrison of Putnam's views:²⁹

I learned to my surprise that Mr. Putnam had appeared to change his mind about an association between the Congressional Library and the Surgeon-General's Library and that he felt that one of the floors in the huge new annex might be a very suitable place for it. He felt that the books would be much more available and accessible there to the many people who use the Library than if it were moved out in connexion with the Walter Reed Hospital.

I am handing this on to you to ask what you personally would think about it. It might be just at this juncture a great opportunity to get the books all gone over and repaired, and since Mr. Putnam apparently has no difficulty in getting all the money he needs from Congress for his purposes it might be a wise move.

I also saw Senator Fess there and he seems to be very much disturbed about the present condition and future status of the Surgeon-General's Library, and perhaps this might be a good time to have the matter reviewed.

But before going into it any further, I would like to get your personal slant on the matter. The Surgeon-General persuaded me now almost two years ago to intercede with the President who in a personal note promised me that he would take the matter in hand and would do what he could. I do not like to pursue him further in regard to it without knowing just how the Medical Corps might feel in regard to going under the wing of the Congressional Library.

The uniting of the medical library with Library of Congress was an old idea but apparently new to Cushing.³⁰ Surgeon General Patterson and Garrison told him their reasons for preferring to keep the Library independent and locating it at Army Medical Center,³¹ but Cushing felt strongly that the Library would benefit if it were connected with LC, as he informed Garrison:³²

I agree absolutely with you that wherever the Library should be moved, it still ought to remain as the Surgeon-General's Library and be under a librarian appointed by the Army just as it is now. At the same time, I can't help feeling that at present the Library is neglected and forgotten and that on the other hand the Congressional Library under Mr. Putnam's leadership gets all the money it needs without difficulty, and it is rather too bad not to have the S. G. O. Library profit by this.

Cushing did not push the union of the two libraries, but he liked the idea of housing the medical library in the annex. He suggested this to the President, who replied:³³

I am delighted to know of that new suggestion in regard to the Army Medical Library. We might even add another story to the new Annex and architect it to look like a pillbox.

Franklin Delano, uncle of President Roosevelt and chairman of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, had also heard about the idea and he favored it. Possibly he viewed it as a quick means of emptying the old building for demolition. He urged Patterson strongly to accept the alternative. Patterson compromised a bit by promising to send medical incunabula from AML to Library of Congress, but he would not give up the Library.³⁴

While fears of a forced merger with or housing in the Library of Congress continued, the Army Medical Library approached the 100th anniversary of its birth, set arbitrarily by Hume as 1936. Cushing seized the approaching Centenary Celebration as an excuse to remind the President about the need for a new building. He wrote:³⁵

I am informed by the Surgeon-General that preparations are on foot to celebrate the centenary of the founding of the Surgeon-General's Library sometime in November. He has asked me to deliver an address on the occasion, but my brain being not much better than my legs these days, I felt obliged to decline, and suggested that some distinguished foreign medicos be invited to come and take part in the ceremonies.

This recalls to me that two years ago the present urgent needs of the Library were brought to your attention and the desirability of moving it from its present site to that long allocated for the purpose near the Walter Reed Hospital. You kindly replied, explaining why it was impossible to allocate funds at the time, but enclosed a pencilled note to the effect that you would bear it in mind and strike when the circumstances were more favourable.

Could you possibly find the ways and means now, there would be abundant reason to celebrate this 100th anniversary of the Library's foundation, either by starting the evacuation for the new building or even possibly actually laying its cornerstone. The occasion would be doubly worth celebrating should it more or less coincide with the beginning of your second term of office, about which I haven't the slightest manner of doubt.

Roosevelt replied:³⁶

I wish I were the dictator you assume me to be! I most assuredly do want to get the proper housing for the Surgeon-General's Library started but it must be a monumental building and cannot be done out of Work Relief funds: there-

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fore, it will require an Act of Congress. We have had such demands for office space these two years that all special buildings of this type have been deferred. I hope much, however, that the next Congress, either at the first or second session, will authorize it.

Perhaps I could say as much as this at least when the Centenary takes place in November.

The President was kept aware of the Centenary of the Library and when the actual time arrived he invited Sir Humphry Davy Rolleston, the principal speaker, to the White House for a chat.

Notes

¹ Letters: Welch to Garrison, July 30, 1932, Garrison to Welch, July 31. JH

² During the period between the departure of Ashburn and the arrival of Hume, Maj. P. E. McNabb, curator of the museum, was Acting Librarian.

³ Garrison and Hume became friends. Garrison characterized Hume as "a gentleman, who was very kind to my aged mother before her death, and that I shall never forget saecula saeculorum", letter, Garrison to Welch, July 31, 1932. JH

⁴ Letter: Garrison to Welch, July 31, 1932. JH

⁵ A complete bibliography of Hume's articles, translations, book reviews, and books is in MS/B/181.

⁶ References to many sketches of Hume are in the bibliography of his writings in MS/B/181. An Army information release is in MS/C/44. Obituaries are in *Military Surgeon* 110:244 (1952), *JAMA* 148:485 (Feb. 9, 1952), *Ann. Int. Med.* 36:1154-5 (1952), *New York Times*, Jan. 25, 1952.

⁷ Letter, Hume to Garrison, Feb. 19, 1934. MS/C/152.

⁸ For the effect of the Depression on the purchase of journals and books see annual reports of the Surgeon General, 1934, 1935, 1936 memo, Hume to General Patterson, Dec. 10, 1934 in file: Historical Information, MS/C/309, memo, Hume to Colonel T. J. Flynn, Apr. 29, 1933, in file, Cost Estimates, MS/C/309.

⁹ The entire Library staff consisted of 29 persons in 1934:

1 Librarian, a medical officer	
1 chief librarian	\$5,600 yr
1 librarian	3,900 yr
2 junior librarians	2,050 yr each
1 principal library assistant	2,500 yr
2 library assistants	1,830 yr each
5 junior library assistants	1,695 yr each
6 under library assistants	1,460 yr each

1 principal clerk	2,300 yr
1 senior translator	2,000 yr
1 clerk stenographer	1,850 yr
2 junior clerk typists	1,680 yr each
1 junior typist	1,560 yr
2 messengers	1,320 yr each
2 junior laborers	1,140 yr each
Total salaries	\$58,215

¹⁰ *Annual Report of the Surgeon General* 1936, pp. 198-9. *Index-Catalogue* 4S, 1, 1936, p. iv, vi.

¹¹ Letters, Fishbein to Hume, Feb. 27, 1933, Hume to Fishbein, Mar. 7, 1933. MS/C/156. Letter, Garrison to Hume, Mar. 24, 1932. MS/C/166.

¹² Changes are listed in *Index-Catalogue* 4S, 1, 1936, p. v. Later modifications in policy and format are mentioned in *Annual Report of the Surgeon General*, 1941, p. 250.

¹³ The Library had the text of the first volume of the fourth series of the *Index-Catalogue* ready for the GPO, but under the Economy Acts of 1933 the sum of \$43,000 for printing reverted to the Treasury because the job could not be completed by June 30, 1933.

Annual Report of the Surgeon General, 1934, p. 183, 1935, pp. 178-9. *Index-Catalogue* 4S, 1, 1936, p. vi.

¹⁴ For example, *Time*, June 22, 1936, carried two columns with a portrait of Hume; clippings in MS/B/120.

¹⁵ Letter, Smoot to Secretary of War, Jan. 25, 1930, file, Location of New Building. MS/C/309.

¹⁶ Documents in file, new Building Construction. MS/C/309.

¹⁷ Memo, Army Medical Library, by C. F. Mayer, Jan. 17, 1935. MS/C/309.

¹⁸ Letter, Patterson to E. S. Judd, president AMA, Oct. 10, 1931, file, Location of New Building. MS/C/309.

Thomas Cullen of Johns Hopkins was a leader in urging physicians to support the campaign for

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a new library building. He favored a site in the center of Washington rather than at Walter Reed. Cullen compiled a large scrapbook of letters and clippings relating to his activities, 1931-1943. A copy of this scrapbook is in NLM.

¹⁹ Letters, Patterson to presidents of the AMA, APHA, and other organizations, May 1933 file, New Building Misc Corr MS/C/309

²⁰ Copy of letter, Cushing to Roosevelt, Aug 21, 1933 MS/C/183

²¹ Copy of letter, Putnam to the Secretary of the President, Nov 20, 1933, accompanied by copy of Putnam's report to the President file, Transfer of AML MS/C/309

²² Memo, F W Lowery, asst dir BOB, for Mr Douglas, Nov 10, 1933, memo, dir BOB to the President, Nov 14 1933, file, Transfer of AML MS/C/309

²³ 2nd Ind to letter, to the Quartermaster General from Surgeon General Patterson, Feb 24, 1934, file, New Building Construction MS/C/309

²⁴ "The President's attitude in opposition to the Army Medical Center was well known to me", Surgeon General Charles Reynolds in letter to Col Leon Gardner, Mar 15, 1946, copy attached to speech, "The Army Medical Library" file, Historical Info MS/C/309

²⁵ Letter, Cushing to Hume, May 5 1934 MS/C/183

²⁶ Letter, Cushing to Roosevelt, Apr 25, 1934 MS/C/183

²⁷ Letter, Roosevelt to Cushing, May 9, 1934, quoted in John Fulton *Harvey Cushing, a Biography* (1946) p 664

²⁸ Letter, Roosevelt to Cushing, Aug 25, 1934, quoted in Fulton, *Harvey Cushing*, p 664-5

²⁹ Letter, Cushing to Garrison, Jan 3, 1935 MS/C/183

³⁰ The idea of uniting the Library with some other agency had been suggested several times before this. In 1921 a scholar named Arthur MacDonald advocated consolidating 33 agencies, including the Surgeon General's Library and Library of Congress, in the Smithsonian Institution (*Congressional Record*, Oct 26, 1921). In 1933 MacDonald recommended placing the Library under jurisdiction of LC because LC was open in the evenings, librarians rather than Army officers would be in charge, rare books would receive better treatment and be more available, economy would result, and other reasons. At this time MacDonald persuaded four Congressmen who were also physicians to sign a petition to the President to unite the two libraries. The Surgeon General had to busy himself writing letters to rebut MacDonald's arguments (see file, Transfer of AML MS/C/309)

³¹ Letters, Garrison to Cushing, Jan 7, 1935, copy in MS/C/183. Patterson to Cushing, Jan 8 MS/C/183

³² Letter, Cushing to Garrison, Jan 10, 1925 MS/C/183

³³ Letter, Roosevelt to Cushing, quoted in Fulton, *Harvey Cushing*, p 665

³⁴ Letters, Patterson to Admiral Cary Grayson, Jan 22, 1935, Patterson to Delano, Feb 18, May 14 file, New Building Construction MS/C/309. Patterson to Walter Bierring, pres AMA, May 8, 1935 file, New Building Misc Corr, MS/C/309. Cushing to Delano, Feb 25, 1935 MS/C/183

³⁵ Portions of letter, Cushing to Roosevelt, Aug 21, 1936, quoted in Fulton, *Harvey Cushing*, p 665

³⁶ Letter, Roosevelt to Cushing, Aug 25, 1936, quoted in Fulton, *Harvey Cushing*, p 666