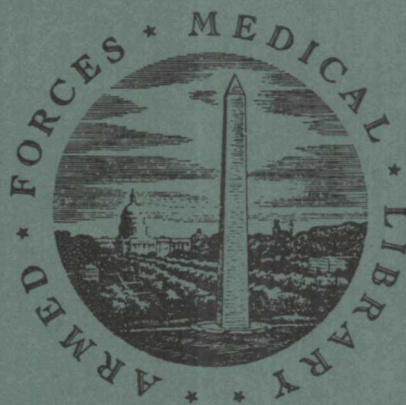


# Armed Forces Medical Library

**ANNUAL REPORT, 1956**

(1 JANUARY — 30 SEPTEMBER)



FOUNDED 1836

**WASHINGTON: 1956**

R E P O R T

of the

DIRECTOR, ARMED FORCES MEDICAL LIBRARY

to

THE SURGEON GENERAL, U. S. ARMY

30 September 1956

ARMED FORCES MEDICAL LIBRARY  
Washington 25, D. C.

MEDEL-D

30 September 1956

Major General S. B. Hays, M. C.  
The Surgeon General  
Department of the Army  
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear General Hays:

This report is dated on the last day of existence of the Armed Forces Medical Library under the management of the Army. By the terms of Public Law 941, 84th Congress, approved 3 August 1956, "all civilian personnel, equipment, library collections, other personal property, records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds ... /relating/ primarily to the functions of the Armed Forces Medical Library" are transferred to the Public Health Service for use in the administration and operation of the National Library of Medicine, effective 1 October 1956. This report is, therefore, a final report, and I take the liberty of using the first person singular in it; the main purpose of this usage is to indicate my assessment of the status of the Library and its major projects at the time of transfer. The last previous formal report rendered was that for the calendar year 1955; this present report covers briefly the events of the first nine months of the calendar year 1956, provides in several appendices the statistical data of operations for Fiscal Year 1956, and attempts to state the point reached at the time of this writing in several long-term projects.

LEGISLATION

On 13 March 1956 Senator Lister Hill and Senator John F. Kennedy submitted to the Congress S. 3430, a bill "to promote the progress of medicine and to advance the national health and welfare by creating a National Library of Medicine." The speech which Senator Hill made in introducing the bill is printed in the Congressional Record of that date; it would be difficult to point to a better resume' of the same compass anywhere, or a more stirring presentation of the importance of a national medical library to medicine as a whole.

Hearings on S. 3430 were held by the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare on 10 and 11 April, at which many distinguished persons from the various medical fields were heard. On 29 May 1956 the Senate Committee reported the bill out favorably, after amending it to provide for operation of the Library by the Public Health Service (Senate Report 2071, 84th Congress, 2d Session, 29 May 1956).

On 11 June 1956 the Senate passed S. 3430, as amended. On the same day hearings on an identical measure (H.R. 11524), introduced by Representative J. Percy Priest on 29 May, were held by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Meanwhile, on 16 May and thereafter, eleven identical alternate bills were introduced in the House, and one in the Senate. These bills in the House followed the form of the bill originally introduced in the Senate (before amendment providing for operation by the Public Health Service) with the addition of a clause which specified that the new library building would be constructed in the city of Chicago, Illinois. These bills were referred to the House Committee on Administration. Two hearings before this Committee were held, on 19 and 26 June, at which times the positions for and against the Chicago location were voiced. On 27 June the House Committee on Administration voted to take no further action on these bills.

Nevertheless, feelings on the issue of location continued to run high, and for a time it appeared that the matter was irretrievably deadlocked. All parties to the argument eventually agreed, however, to a compromise solution which would leave the decision as to location of the new building up to the Board of Regents of the National Library of Medicine. On 19 July 1956, Representative Martin Dies, for the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, submitted House Report No. 2826, reporting favorably on S. 3430, with an amendment compromising the location question as outlined above. On 23 July the bill as amended was passed by the House, and on 24 July the House version was concurred in by the Senate and sent to the President. (On 27 July, the last day on which the 84th Congress was in session, both the House and Senate passed the Second Supplemental Appropriations Bill which included an appropriation of \$350,000 for architectural plans for the new building of the National Library of Medicine.)

On 3 August 1956 the President signed into law S. 3430, as Public Law 941, 84th Congress. Under the terms of the law, transfer of the Armed Forces Medical Library will become effective "on the first day, occurring not less than thirty days after the date of enactment of this part, which the Director of the Bureau of the Budget determines to be practicable." Meetings were called by the Bureau of the Budget, at which representatives of the Bureau, the Army, the Public Health Service and the Library were present; agreement was reached on making the transfer effective as of 1 October 1956, the beginning of the second quarter of FY 1957.

## ADVISORY GROUP

The Armed Forces Medical Library Advisory Group held its last meeting on 13 April 1956, just following the Senate hearings on S. 3430. The implications of pending legislative actions were reviewed, and the Group formulated its position on the issues. The members of the Advisory Group during the past year have been Dr. Worth B. Daniels; Captain William L. Engelman, USN; Dr. Saul Jarcho; Colonel Russell S. Leone, USAF; Miss Mary Louise Marshall; Colonel Joseph H. McNinch, USA; Dr. Austin Smith; Dr. Robert M. Stephan.

It seems to me that during the four years of its existence the Advisory Group has clearly proved its excellence as an adjunct to the Library administration. The Advisory Group has, in a sense, served as a prototype for the new Board of Regents, and its success augurs well for the Board.

## OLD BUILDING

The rehabilitation of our main building, subsequent to the departure of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, was detailed in our last report. This rehabilitative effort was completed in the spring of this year, and as a result the Library enjoys better physical quarters than it has had for several decades. The staff is now generally well provided with adequate work space. The collections are scattered over the building, making controls difficult. The lack of stack space is ominous; we have now only the equivalent of 200 standard stack sections empty, and under the tightest sort of packing this will provide for only two years' growth. If our History of Medicine Division collections were to be returned from Cleveland now, our available stack capacity would be entirely swallowed up.

In June of 1955 extensive repairs were made on the roof of the building, and for about twelve months we were free of the old recurrent problem of drenched quarters and drenched books. Some of the driving rains of this summer, however, have come through cracks in the sash of the clerestory windows of the east wing, and on several occasions we have again had puddles on the floor of our cataloging area. The west wing, where most of the books are located, has again been subject to leakage through the walls, with peeling of paint over large areas. We strive to keep this chronic problem at arm's length, but despair of conquering it.

The shifting of the collections was also completed in the spring of this year, but the dust had hardly settled before it became obvious that the growth of certain sections of the collection is outstripping our estimates. And so plans are under way for further shifts; with the strong probability -- the absolute necessity -- of having a new building within a few years, such shifts will be kept to the minimum consistent with fairly efficient servicing of the materials.

The shifting of the collections brought into a glaring light some deficiencies which previously had been only dimly seen. It is remarkable how hard it is to grasp the true scope of certain problems under circumstances of fragmentation and scattering of the basic elements of those problems. For example, the shifting of the collections brought to light the unhealthy condition of the Library's holdings on microfilm, and steps have now been taken toward remedying this. As a result of the shift also, the weeding of the old documents collection has been speeded up.

#### NEW BUILDING

At the close of last year, when it became clear that the Department of Defense was not going to budget for the construction of a new building, active work on the development of new building plans was placed in abeyance. With the passage of Public Law 941 we must again turn a major portion of our attention to this area. The Library has been fortunate to engage the services of Mr. Robert W. Severance, former librarian of Baylor University and former Deputy Director of the Army Library, to direct this effort. Mr. Severance reported for duty on our staff on 13 August 1956; he has a head start in having available to him the preliminary plans developed by Commander John A. Oley, which have been described by our building consultant, Mr. Keyes D. Metcalf, as "the best preliminary planning for a research library" building that he had ever seen.

#### PERSONNEL

Mr. Kanardy L. Taylor, who served faithfully as Assistant to the Director and as Chief Librarian of the Armed Forces Medical Library during the last six years, left the Library at the end of August to organize and direct the new library of the Transportation Center of Northwestern University in Chicago, effective 1 September 1956.

The problem of recruitment of personnel, both in Cleveland and in Washington, is enormous. As an example the case of a vacant cataloging position in Cleveland may be cited. Over a period of nine months the Chief of the History of Medicine Division wrote 220 letters of inquiry and follow-up before a suitable candidate was found. For the first time in a year, during the first week of July the History of Medicine Division staff was at its full strength of 10. Then on 6 July their microphotographer position became vacant; on 27 July their typist position became vacant. Both of these positions had been occupied for less than a year. There are presently no prospects for filling these positions quickly.

It is in the professional area (comprising about 40% of our staff) that the recruitment problem is most pressing. In the non-professional

area our problem is slightly different, being one of retaining personnel after the training period is completed. Among our non-professionals, generally speaking our lower-paid employees, the ladder of promotion is often vague or non-existent, and in any case the ladder is short and with few rungs.

#### FISCAL OPERATIONS

The Library has been plagued for years with a vexing and complex fiscal set-up under which funds were supplied from multiple sources, and under which the Director of the Library had direct control of only 12% of the total. During the last two years the situation has gradually been improved, and the greatest forward step became effective on 1 July 1956, after nine months of study by representatives of the Comptroller of the Office of The Surgeon General and representatives of the Library. This involved the integration of the Library into the Army Management Program, under which the Library is consumer-funded in almost all respects, and under which the Director is given control over almost all of the funds which the Library uses. In connection with this program the Library was satellited on the Finance and Accounts Officer, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, who performs all accounting, disbursing, and record-keeping functions. While the distance of the Finance and Accounts Office from the Library has imposed some handicap, the overall system undoubtedly provides a vast improvement in this segment of the Library's operations.

There is one fiscal operation, however, which has resisted all efforts at satisfactory solution. (This was covered in last year's report under the heading Order System, p. 20, q.v.) For some years the Library had been using a book purchase procedure which was administratively simple and completely satisfactory for our internal needs; it was brought to our attention, however, that the procedure was inadequate because of delay in the procedural cycle in obligating funds. For a long time, and for the last two years particularly, we have worked toward a more adequate system. Effective 1 October 1955, we put into effect a new obligating and procurement procedure for books which, while achieving legality, has proved to be cumbersome and vexing to administer. These administrative problems can no doubt be solved, given time. But the change-over from the old system to the new also entailed the conversion of orders placed in the latter part of 1955 but received after the new system went into effect. After the fact, we have learned that this operation amounted to a technical violation of certain statutes, and we have been criticised for it. Nevertheless, I do not know how, otherwise, we might have terminated our old irregular procedures cleanly, in order to go over to the new system.

#### BUILDING THE COLLECTION

It is good to turn for a moment to an area in which the books are not ruled as ledgers. The Library continues its efforts to expand

and improve its historical collections. During 1956 we have obtained eleven new editions of Hippocrates, including one (Liber de salubri diæta. Paris, Gérard Morrhy, 1531) which was unknown to Littré; this makes a total of 63 new editions acquired since our want list was first circulated in May 1954. Other important works acquired by the Library this year include:

Serapion the Elder. Practica. Lyons, 1525.

Oribasius. Opera. Basle, 1557.

Champier. Cribratio medicamentorum. Lyons, 1534.

and two tracts in Dutch by Paracelsus, printed in Antwerp in 1553 and 1557.

The preoccupation with problems of scope and coverage of the collection has continued, as it always must if this Library is to remain to the front. As an expression of this preoccupation, the Library sponsored on 12 April 1956 a symposium on "The Acquisitions Policy of the National Medical Library." Some 140 people, including a substantial portion of the Library's professional staff, attended this symposium. A panel of experts -- Mr. Verner W. Clapp, Dr. Benjamin Manchester, Dr. Homer W. Smith, Dr. Richard H. Shryock, Mr. Frederick G. Kilgour, Dr. Arthur E. Bestor, Jr., and Mr. Keyes D. Metcalf -- considered the problem from the points of view of library technology, clinical medicine, medical research, medical history, strategic intelligence, and general historiography. The papers are being edited and plans are now being made for publication in a limited edition.

It seems clear that during the past year there has been a marked improvement in the area of intellectual cooperation between Russia and the West, and this has stimulated the Library to increased procurement activity vis-à-vis the Soviet bloc. The Library has recently resumed a promising exchange relationship with the State Central Medical Library in Moscow, a relationship which had been dormant since 1947. Monographs and serials of more than routine interest reach the Library with more regularity and promptness than was the case a year ago. The flow of materials from the satellite countries is also improving. Areas such as Albania, Bulgaria, and Romania are still only marginally covered, but elsewhere, as from Poland and Czechoslovakia, the receipts are good. In the case of Communist China several hundred medical publications have been received during the first six months of 1956.

#### PUBLICATIONS

Armed Forces Medical Library Catalog. The 1950-1954 cumulated edition of the Catalog, published at the end of November 1955, has elicited appreciative and complimentary reviews and descriptions in various medical and library publications. The 1955 AFML Catalog, the largest annual volume to date, contains approximately 80,000 author and subject entries; it was forwarded to the publisher on 17 April 1956 and was scheduled for publication on 22 June but a series of mishaps delayed its appearance until 13 August. Entries for the 1956 Catalog are being prepared daily as a regular part of the current work.



Current List of Medical Literature. Since July 1950, when the new Current List was established, the publication has gained greater acceptance every year. Subscriptions have risen steadily from 1,198 in 1950 to 2,551 in 1956. In that six-year period over 600,000 items have been published, making it the largest service in the field. Effective July 1956 permission has been granted by the Bureau of the Budget to raise the limitation on the number of pages which may be printed from 4,100 to 5,000 per year. This action will enable us to eliminate the existing publication backlog and prevent its recurrence; the additional pages will not be sufficient, however, to effect major improvements in legibility, which is dependent upon the extent of photographic reduction of the copy.

Bibliography of Medical Reviews. In an attempt to provide a more effective aid in the bibliographic control of the review literature of medicine, the Library has published Bibliography of Medical Reviews, containing references to more than 1,000 review articles appearing in the literature during 1955, and arranged directly under subject headings. Fifteen hundred copies of the publication were delivered in July 1956, and the supply is now almost exhausted. The response to this publication has been enthusiastic, and we intend to bring out a similar publication to cover the current year.

Bibliography of Cancer Chemotherapy. The longest and most complicated comprehensive special-subject bibliography ever undertaken by the Library was completed at the end of July 1956, after almost two years of effort (six man years). Cancer Chemotherapy: a Bibliography of Agents is noteworthy because of its size and difficulty of preparation, and because it was financially underwritten jointly by the Library and by the National Advisory Cancer Committee of the National Cancer Institute; it will appear as a supplement to Cancer Research and is expected to be ready for distribution later this fall. The bibliography consists of 3,700 items; to gather these, more than twice this number of references had to be collected and examined.

Classification. The first edition of the Library's Classification, printed in 1951, is out of print. Preparatory work for a second edition was begun in January 1956, and by March the revision of the schedules was completed. The revision of the index and introductory material was finished in April, and on 29 May the complete manuscript, ready for photo-offset reproduction, was forwarded to the Publication Branch, Office of The Surgeon General, with a tentative publication date of August. When it was learned that the publication date would be advanced to the end of September, and when simultaneously the National Library of Medicine Act was passed, it was decided that a new title page, reading National Library of Medicine Classification should be substituted. The first edition published in 1951 appeared under the title Army Medical Library Classification just prior to the change in designation to Armed Forces Medical Library, and for four years we referred to our Classification under a title different from

the name of the institution. It was considered best to obviate the recurrence of this situation, even if from a legal viewpoint our action might be considered premature, by a few days.

Index-Catalogue. Copies of the long-awaited Volume XI, Fourth Series, Index-Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon General's Office, were received from the printer in January 1956. This is the 58th volume of the series begun in 1880 (the last previous volume had appeared in 1948); it is also the last regular volume which will be printed, as explained in extenso in the preface to the work. A major portion of the volume (938 p.) is taken up by a massive subject bibliography of materials relating to military medicine; in retrospect, it seems peculiarly appropriate that the Index-Catalogue, bowing out in this particular year, should publish this final salute to its sponsors of three-quarters of a century. Now that Volume XI is out of the way, we have turned serious attention to the matter of bringing out the Supplementary Series, which would close out the subject and author record of books received in the Library to 1950. As one of the attached statistical appendices shows, out of the almost two million cards remaining in the backlog, some 11% have been selected for publication; the index cards for the old journal articles will be left behind. Publication of the Supplementary Series may require four or five volumes, and may be expected to require five or six years' time. When they are in being, the five series of the Index-Catalogue will cover the record to 1950, thereafter being supplanted by the annual Catalog (with quinquennial cumulations) and the monthly Current List (with semi-annual cumulations of the indices).

#### RECATALOGING

In 1944, following a survey of the Library, it was recommended that the entire collection be recataloged. In October 1946 the Catalog Division was activated and the recataloging program got under way. In the ten-year period since that time 100,000 books and 16,000 serial titles currently acquired have been cataloged; in addition, 70,000 books and 5,000 serial titles from the pre-1946 collection have been recataloged, for a grand total of 191,000 cataloged titles. On the basis of estimates of the total number of titles in the collection it would appear that some 35,000 books (after screening for withdrawal) and 18,500 serial titles remain to be recataloged. If current staff levels and current production rates can be maintained, it is estimated that the recataloging of books can be completed by the end of FY 1960, and the recataloging of serials can be completed by the end of FY 1965. This estimate does not include old theses, which will be amply provided for in the Supplementary Series of the Index-Catalogue, nor certain boxed pamphlet material of a marginal character which will be worked on as a separate project at a later date, nor the cataloging of historical works (pre-1801) which have been treated as a separate area.

## TWENTY-YEAR RETROSPECT

Twenty years ago the Army Medical Library celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of its founding. That all was not well with the Library is shown in a report submitted just ten weeks prior to the centennial celebration by the Librarian to The Surgeon General. The following language is typical of the tenor of the report:

"General condition of the plant ... this is deplorable ... frightfully dirty, ragged, unkempt, and disorderly ... The place lacks proper toilets and lavatories ... It is badly lighted ... There is literally not an inch of room for expansion anywhere in the entire building except a dirty old coal hole in the cellar which is simply unspeakable. Everywhere books and magazines are piled high, and how anybody knows where things are, or how anybody can get at anything if they want it, is beyond me ... Everywhere you go, every dark cubby-hole that is opened up in the basement, shows stacks and stacks of books and periodicals rising to the ceiling, the shelves groaning and bent under the weight, and really the confusion is indescribable ... The system of accessioning ... is archaic ... Yesterday I saw stacks of foreign language magazines all piled up and tied together in bundles which have been in the Library for thirty years without having been gone over and properly listed. The lack of space is an absolutely pressing immediate thing, which will not only not wait, but is a condition that has already existed far too long ... The Library is badly under-staffed and many of the employees here are working under forced draft which results in ... breakdowns ... I can never understand that it is necessary for an institution like this one to fall to pieces of dry rot for lack of a little elbow grease and imagination ... I want to be proud of this Institution, whether it is in a new building or an old one, and as it stands today I do not like too many visitors to see it."

This is a terrible indictment. Fortunately, elbow grease and imagination were not lacking.

The Annual Report of The Surgeon General of the Army for FY 1936 states: "The need for an adequate new building /for the Library/ ... is great, for the present building, now half a century old, is becoming more and more dilapidated and there is great difficulty in housing the new material" (p. 199).

The years between have been years of struggle. During the war Colonel Harold W. Jones and Captain Francis R. St. John undertook vast rehabilitation programs. In 1944 a Committee of the American Library Association, financed by the Rockefeller Foundation, and consisting of Keyes D. Metcalf, Janet Doe, Thomas P. Fleming, Mary Louise Marshall, L. Quincy Mumford, and Andrew D. Osborn, published their The National Medical Library: Report of a Survey of the Army Medical Library.

We can see now that this was the great turning point; ever since, the Library has striven to bring about "what the Surveyors would like to see." In August 1947 Colonel Joseph H. McNinch submitted his "Final Report on the Administration of the Army Medical Library." In October 1948 the Committee on Medical and Hospital Services of the Armed Forces (Hawley Board) submitted its "Report to the Secretary of Defense on the Army Medical Library." In May 1951 a committee of the National Research Council, under the chairmanship of Dr. George W. Corner, submitted its report on the Army Medical Library to the Secretary of Defense. In May 1952 the Library was redesignated the Armed Forces Medical Library, with management authority vested in the Secretary of the Army and delegated to The Surgeon General of the Army. During 1954 the Task Force on Federal Medical Services of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government (Hoover Commission) considered the Library problem, and issued its report in February 1955 recommending the creation of a National Library of Medicine and the transfer of the Armed Forces Medical Library thereto. During these years the Honorary Consultants to the Army Medical Library, and later the Friends of the Armed Forces Medical Library, and a host of devoted persons in their individual capacities, assisted the forward movement of the Library in many helpful ways.

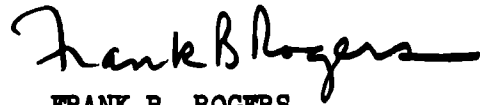
Comparing the situation today with that of twenty years ago, it can be shown that the Library now has a staff seven times larger, a book budget almost four times as large, an annual acquisitions rate three and a half times larger, a bookbinding program seven times larger, and a circulation rate twelve times larger. Today the building is neat and orderly, even if the stacks are bulging at the seams.

And now the National Library of Medicine is in being. If this particular solution, in all its details, was not exactly the same as envisioned in the earlier years, it is fair to state that the objectives sought throughout the years have been achieved in major part. In the most elemental terms, there is now the fact that at long last the Library has a statutory base for its operations, and specific legislative approval of its aims, with the promise of adequate housing in the offing. Those of us here at the Library realize better than most, I think, how much passage of the National Library of Medicine Act was dependent upon, and enmeshed in, all the earlier strivings, and how great was the reservoir of good will toward the Library, built up over many decades, which could be drawn upon during the climactic effort.

During the latter part of the nineteenth century this Library was known everywhere as the greatest medical library in the world. As the second half of the twentieth century began, the Library has regained that status. I believe that the Army has a right to be proud of this achievement.

I believe that to the Army, and to the men of the Army, and most especially to John Shaw Billings, will always redound the credit for the development of this institution, under whatever name and under whatever auspices it may be operated. And I believe that the Army can take satisfaction from the fact that it is turning over to the Public Health Service, and to the Board of Regents of the National Library of Medicine, on which it will be represented, a Library which is a going concern, and which has a great destiny before it.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Frank B. Rogers". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the typed name.

FRANK B. ROGERS  
Lt Col, MC  
Director

## A P P E N D I C E S

Statistics in these appendices  
cover the fiscal year ending  
30 June 1956 unless otherwise  
noted.

ACQUISITION ACTIVITIES

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>
<b>SEARCHING</b>			
Prospects considered for acquisition, not in Library	15,967	19,656	15,743
Prospects considered for acquisition, Library has	<u>12,124</u>	<u>14,114</u>	<u>13,611</u>
Total	28,091	33,770	29,354
<hr/>			
<b>ORDERS</b>			
Purchase Orders written	1,144	1,293	1,786
<b>SERIAL RECORD</b>			
New titles added	1,687	1,182	1,130
Titles received on <u>Current List</u> exchange (as of 30 June 1956)	973	967	966
<b>PUBLICATIONS ADDED</b>			
Serial pieces	76,645	77,089	69,367
Other	11,486	12,149*	9,420
<b>DUPLICATE EXCHANGE</b>			
Shipments made	949	1,012	1,024
Shipments received	261	184	313
Pieces shipped	179,204	98,488	158,263
Pieces received	107,635	72,996	101,842
<b>OBLIGATIONS FOR PUBLICATIONS</b>			
[Includes for rare books	9,843	9,379	5,232]

\*Corrected figure  
 \*\*30 June 1956 figure

GROWTH OF COLLECTIONS

	CURRENT YEAR			COLLECTION TOTALS	
	Added	With- drawn	Net Gain	On Hand 30 June 55	On Hand 30 June 56
<b>BOOK MATERIAL</b>					
1. Bound Monographs					
a. HMD	343	16	327	31,399	31,726
b. 1801-1913	3,664	5,268	-1,604	103,087	101,483
c. 1914-	<u>9,412</u>	<u>1,253</u>	<u>8,159</u>	<u>110,952</u>	<u>119,111</u>
Subtotal (1)	13,419	6,537	6,882	245,438	252,320
2. Bound Serials	<u>6,955</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6,955</u>	<u>217,036</u>	<u>223,991</u>
Total Bound Vols. (1-2)	20,374	6,537	13,837	462,474	476,311
3. Theses	1,671	0	1,671	272,526	274,197
4. Pamphlets	<u>2,052</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2,052</u>	<u>153,518</u>	<u>155,570</u>
Subtotal (3-4)	<u>3,723</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3,723</u>	<u>426,044</u>	<u>429,767</u>
<b>TOTAL BOOK MATERIAL</b>	<b>24,097</b>	<b>6,537</b>	<b>17,560</b>	<b>888,518</b>	<b>906,078</b>
<b>NON-BOOK MATERIAL</b>					
1. Microfilms	183	0	183	1,944	2,127
2. Portraits & Pictures	<u>2,417</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2,417</u>	<u>55,911</u>	<u>58,328</u>
<b>TOTAL NON-BOOK MATERIAL</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>57,855</b>	<b>60,455</b>
<b>BOUND VOLUME EQUIVALENTS*</b>				<b>15,258</b>	<b>15,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>26,697</b>	<b>6,537</b>	<b>20,160</b>	<b>961,631</b>	<b>981,533</b>

\*Material in pipeline



CATALOGING STATISTICS

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>
<b>PRELIMINARY CATALOGING</b>			
New titles	15,127	13,696	13,309
Recataloged titles	<u>9,979</u>	<u>6,697</u>	<u>7,512</u>
TOTAL	25,106	20,393	20,821
<hr/>			
<b>COMPLETED CATALOGING</b>			
New titles	15,400	13,169	11,773
Recataloged titles	<u>9,274</u>	<u>6,277</u>	<u>8,068</u>
TOTAL	24,674	19,446	19,841
<hr/>			
Volumes reclassified and/or transferred	530	2,258	4,083
Catalog cards made, revised and distributed	290,192	293,482	453,504
Catalog cards filed	177,138	163,255	182,771
Volumes shelved	31,407	19,494	24,220
Volumes withdrawn	4,902	2,368	3,973
<hr/>			
<b>WORK IN PROCESS (Pieces)*</b>			
Awaiting preliminary cataloging	56	38	50
Awaiting cataloging	<u>11,175</u>	<u>9,116</u>	<u>5,175</u>
Subtotal	11,231	9,154	5,225
Cataloged, awaiting revision	<u>375</u>	<u>750</u>	<u>1,423</u>
TOTAL	11,606	9,904	6,648
<hr/>			

\*Estimate 75 pieces per shelf

### BINDING STATISTICS

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>
Volumes sent to binder	8,898	10,549	9,221 <sup>(1)</sup>
Volumes returned from binder and processed	19,495	9,621	9,227 <sup>(2)</sup>
Volumes bound at AFML	3,704	3,355	3,479
Volumes repaired at AFML	4,114	4,045	3,948
Volumes and pieces lettered	43,304	63,057	38,824
Pictures mounted	228	90	973

### ART SECTION STATISTICS

Pictures added	1,818	928	2,417
Pictures cataloged/indexed	6,320	4,286	2,972
Reference use of pictures	2,153	4,424	1,415 <sup>(3)</sup>

### ARMED FORCES MEDICAL LIBRARY CATALOG (Annual)

	<u>1953 Volume</u>	<u>1954 Volume</u> <sup>(4)</sup>	<u>1955 Volume</u>
Number of Entries: Main	16,032	17,985	19,332
Added	3,226	4,639	4,850
Name			
x-references	4,604	4,005	4,207

- (1) Includes volumes sent in FY 1956 to be returned in FY 1957
- (2) Includes 7,446 new volumes, 1,781 rebinds
- (3) Count of pictures selected for use; previous counts cover total number of pictures examined in making selection
- (4) The 1954 entries were not published separately, but were included in the 1950-1954 cumulated edition

CIRCULATION STATISTICS\*

	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>
Requests received - total	168,125	141,981
Requests filled - total	150,286	117,026
Percentage of requests filled	89.4	82.4
<hr/>		
<u>Items used, by major category</u>		
Readers' requests in library	32,537	28,169
Loans to individuals	1,101	909
Photoduplication	81,103	67,102
Interlibrary loans		
Government libraries	10,695	12,363
Other libraries	<u>4,597</u>	<u>4,950</u>
Total	<hr/> 15,292	<hr/> 17,313
<hr/> TOTAL USE, major categories	<hr/> 130,033	<hr/> 113,493
<hr/>		
<u>Unavailables, by percentage</u>		
Already on loan	33.3	34.3
Not in collection	26.0	21.9
At bindery	16.6	21.4
Missing	9.4	10.4
Do not circulate	6.6	4.6
Not identified	5.0	5.6
In process	1.5	1.2
At HMD	1.2	0.6

\*Does not include OTSG branch, nor staff use

REFERENCE SERVICES\*

1955

1956

	Military	Non-Military	Total	Military	Non-Military	Total
Requests by telephone	1,272	2,543	3,815	1,327	2,608	3,935
Requests by mail	181	725	906	147	704	851
Readers assisted	623	1,901	2,524	171	1,765	1,936
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,076</b>	<b>5,169</b>	<b>7,245</b>	<b>1,645</b>	<b>5,077</b>	<b>6,722</b>
Bibliographies prepared	214	191	405	280	226	506
Readers registered			6,187			5,367

PHOTODUPLICATION WORK

	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>
Orders received (Form 4B)	93,138	83,972
Orders completed (all)	81,582	69,941
Pages filmed	1,640,732	1,499,075
Photostats and photoprints	704,785	604,596
Glossy prints	2,340	1,009

\*Does not include OTSG branch, nor library staff

HISTORY OF MEDICINE DIVISION

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>
<u>Items added to collection</u>			
Editions in book form	850	297	309
Editions in microfilm	<u>42</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>
TOTAL	892	301	309
<hr/>			
Editions cataloged	1,044	794	601
Inquiries answered (including loans, visitors, PD orders)	892	1,196	715
<hr/>			
<u>Volumes bound</u>			
At commercial bindery	151	95	68
At hand bindery	<u>467</u>	<u>540</u>	<u>50</u>
TOTAL	618	635	118
<hr/>			
<u>Pages filmed</u>			
For acquisition	11,984	512	0
For security	140,309	119,133	107,077
For PD orders	<u>13,743</u>	<u>13,885</u>	<u>11,990</u>
TOTAL	166,036	133,535	119,067

CURRENT LIST OF MEDICAL LITERATURE

DISTRIBUTION	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>
<u>Free or Exchange copies</u>			
United States	491	480	465
Foreign	<u>921</u>	<u>911</u>	<u>887</u>
Sub-total	1,412	1,391	1,352
<u>Paid Subscriptions</u> <sup>(1)</sup>			
United States	1,465	1,524	1,610
Foreign	<u>622</u>	<u>706</u>	<u>941</u>
Sub-total	2,087	2,230	2,551
GPO single copy sales and stock	170	270	220
Depository libraries	256	253	256
AFML internal use and stock	<u>88</u>	<u>109</u>	<u>148</u>
GRAND TOTAL	4,013	4,253	4,527
<hr/>			
JOURNAL TITLES INDEXED	1,498	1,560	1,505
ARTICLES INDEXED	107,897	102,645	104,113

(1) Annual subscriptions only; includes 250 copies for Veterans Administration.

STATUS OF SUPPLEMENTARY SERIES, INDEX-CATALOGUE

30 September 1956

Subject files

Cards scanned	1,592,888
Cards selected	113,315
Probable editing attrition (7-1/2%)	8,499
Estimate of cards for printing	104,816

Author-Biography files

Cards scanned	386,527
Cards selected	118,420
Probable editing attrition (10%)	11,842
Estimate of cards for printing	106,578

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RECAPITULATION

Entries to be printed in Supplementary Series

Subject entries	104,816
Author entries	<u>106,578</u>
TOTAL	211,394

PERSONNEL STATISTICS

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>
PERSONNEL AUTHORIZED			
Civilian	222	222	222
Military	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
TOTAL PERSONNEL AUTHORIZED	<u>224</u>	<u>224</u>	<u>223</u>
PERSONNEL ON DUTY			
Civilian	215	216	213
Military	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
TOTAL PERSONNEL ON DUTY	<u>217</u>	<u>218</u>	<u>214</u>
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED	<u>216</u>	<u>216</u>	<u>209</u>
CIVILIAN PERSONNEL ON DUTY			
Office of the Director	3	3	3
Acquisition Division	28	29	30
Administrative Division	20	35	36
Catalog Division	48	49	48
History of Medicine Division	11	10	9
Index Division	45	42	41
Reference Division	<u>60</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>46</u>
TOTAL	<u>215</u>	<u>215</u>	<u>213</u>
Total man-hours available	-	434,000*	425,703
Absences: Annual Leave (man-hours)	28,084	30,393	30,328
Sick Leave (man-hours)	18,253	17,042	21,900
Other Leave (man-hours)	10,888	7,393	7,209
PERSONNEL ACTIONS			
Accessions	47	50	41
Separations	51	48	46
Accessions during year, on duty	12	28	34
Promotions	35	36	49
Reallocations to higher grade	6	8	13
Reallocations to lower grade	1	3	1
Reassignments	-	-	8
New positions established	3	1	9
Pay increases for superior accomplishment	2	2	3
Meritorious Civilian Service Awards	0	0	1
Monetary Awards	2	1	6
Special Service Awards	-	-	1
Approved adopted suggestions (Work Simplification Program - no monetary award)	-	-	1

\*Corrected figure, approximated

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**FINANCIAL STATISTICS**

	1954	1955	1956
	<u>Obligated</u>	<u>Obligated</u>	<u>Obligated</u>
<b>ALLOTTED FUNDS</b>			
Rentals (Postage Meter)	\$ 159	\$ 159	\$ 159
Repairs and Alterations	2,346	4,970	19,756
Indexing Contract	16,465	0	0
Subscriptions and Books	80,776	70,530	69,848
Supplies	18,326	1,333	42,117
Equipment	42,193	2,910	30,206
Transportation	0	0	0
Travel	3,632	2,624	3,268
Postage	7,818	7,962	6,990
Car Tokens	205	144	95
Edgar Bequest	860	0	241
Gilmore Bequest	0	0	0
Sub-Total	\$ 172,780	\$ 90,632	\$ 172,680
<b>OBLIGATED BY MDW FOR AFML:</b>			
Supplies		13,899	
Equipment		9,451	
Repairs		2,550	
Sub-Total	0	\$ 25,900 <sup>(1)</sup>	0 <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	\$ 172,780	\$ 116,532	\$ 172,680
<b>ESTIMATED COST OF OPERATION OF AFML</b>			
Allotted Funds (from above)	\$ 172,780	\$ 116,532	\$ 172,680
Civilian Personnel Salaries	906,303	931,094	957,853
Military Personnel Salaries	9,285	15,683	13,063
Printing	40,650	40,852	37,374
Binding	48,387*	52,966	22,004
Real Estate Rental	10,320	10,320	7,900
Supplies and Equipment			
Signal Corps	15,774	29,554	-
Quartermaster	21,980	0	-
Medical	202	55	-
Transportation Service (Cameron Station)	3,000	3,000	3,500
Contract Field Binding (HMD)	2,000	900	900
<b>ESTIMATED TOTAL OPERATING COST</b>	\$ 1,230,681*	\$ 1,200,956	\$ 1,215,274
<b>COLLECTIONS FROM PHOTODUPLICATION SERVICE</b>			
	\$ 19,384	\$ 18,019	\$ 16,962

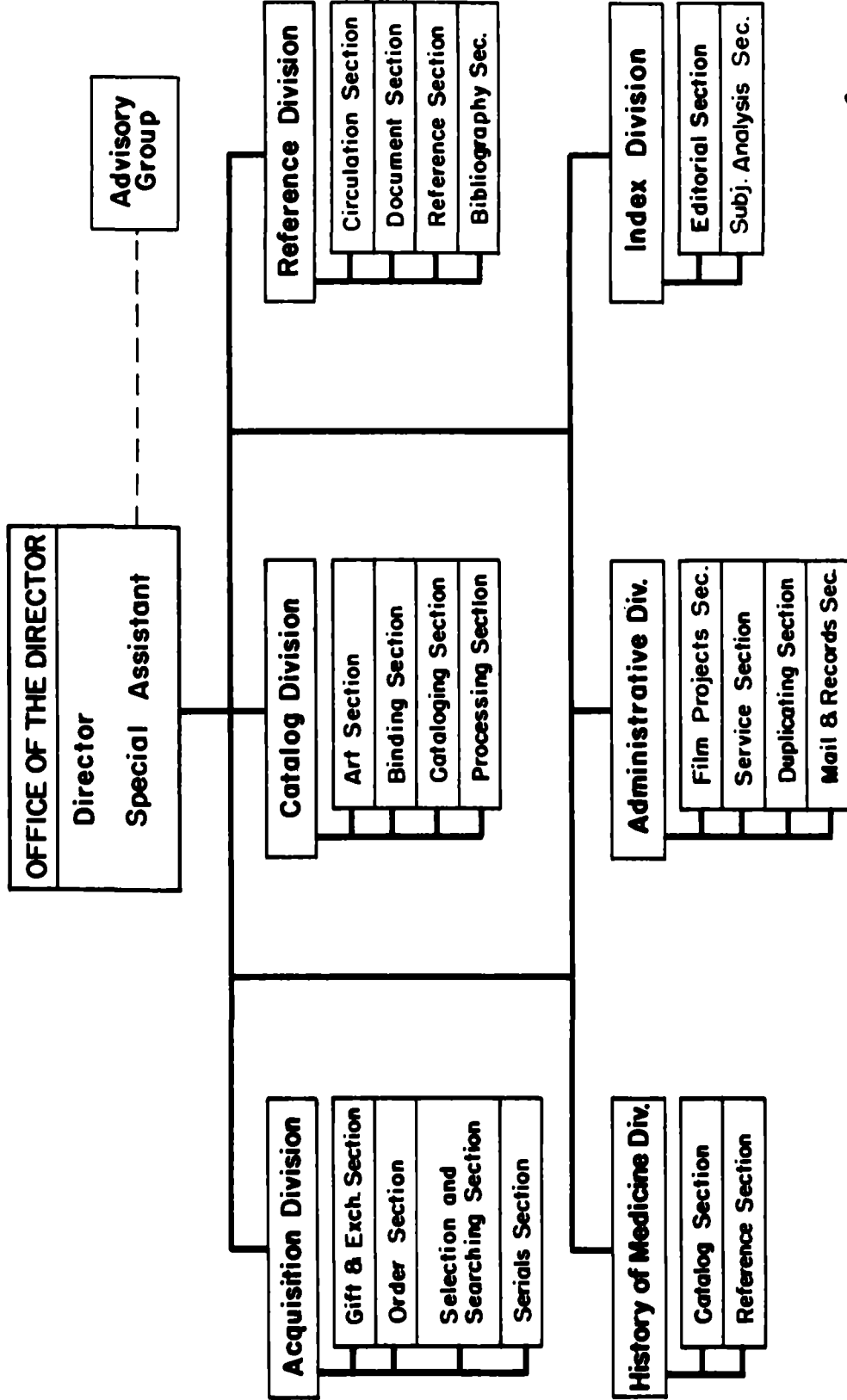
(1) - Quartermaster type supplies and equipment.

(2) - Includes all funds for supporting activities previously funded to MDW and Signal Corps.

\* - Corrected figure

# ARMED FORCES MEDICAL LIBRARY ORGANIZATION CHART

30 SEPTEMBER 1956



Approved *Frank B. Rogers*

Frank B. Rogers  
L.J. Col, M.C., Director

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