

MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

ORAL HISTORY COMMITTEE

INTERVIEW

WITH

**GWENDOLYN S. CRUZAT, PhD,
AHIP, FMLA**

Interview conducted by
James Shedlock, AHIP, FMLA

April 1, 2011

Edited by
Carol A. Burns, FMLA, and James Shedlock, AHIP, FMLA
November 2012

Carolyn E. Lipscomb, AHIP, FMLA
Project Director

Published 2014

Table of Contents

Consent Form	iii
Photograph	v
Biographical Statement	vii
Undergraduate and Library School Education	1
Harper Hospital Library Experience	3
Wayne State University Medical Library Position	6
Doctoral Studies at Wayne State	11
University of Michigan Faculty Appointment	12
Medical Library Curriculum	13
Intercollegiate Athletics	16
National Library of Medicine	18
Medical Library Association	20
Personal Interests	24
Career Advice	25
Index	28
Curriculum Vitae	32

Consent Form for Oral History Interview (2002 version)

This confirms my understanding and agreement with the Medical Library Association (MLA) concerning my participation in an oral history interview as a part of MLA's Oral History Program.

1. I agree to be interviewed by James Shedlock on April 1, 2011. I understand that my interview will be recorded and that a transcript and edited version of my interview will later be created. I understand that I will be given an opportunity to review and edit the edited transcript before its release.

2. I hereby grant and assign all right, title, and interest to any and all recordings and transcripts of my interview including copyright [and all rights subsumed thereunder] to MLA. I will be given a copy of the edited transcript for my personal use. I understand that the transfer of these rights to MLA confers no obligations on MLA to promote, market, or otherwise make publicly available copies of the interview.

3. One or more edited and/or condensed versions of the interview, approved by me, may be disseminated by MLA, as it deems appropriate.

4. I understand that the original, unedited recording of my interview and the original unedited transcript will be maintained in the MLA archives at the National Library of Medicine, or at such other place as MLA may reasonably designate, and may be made available to researchers who have demonstrated that they have appropriate qualifications. I further understand that the original unedited recording and/or the original unedited transcript will be made available with the following restrictions (Check one):

☒ No restrictions Exclude from Internet access as of this date.
On the future access may be given with my consent.
☐ The following specified portions of the interview will not be made available to anyone until _____.

Gwendolyn S. Cruzat
Name of Interviewee

Gwendolyn S. Cruzat
Signature

Date 5/01/11

4-1-11/95
Accepted by: [Signature]
MLA EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

James Shedlock
Name of MLA Interviewer(s)

James Shedlock
Signature

Date 4-1-11

Date 5/5/11

See also Addendum to Consent Form

ADDENDUM TO CONSENT FORM

MLA may disseminate, promote, market, and make available the interview as provided in the consent, except that the complete edited transcript will not be posted online without further permission from the interviewee.

The interviewee requests that readers of the interview make no print or electronic copies of the transcript until after her death.



Credit for photograph on preceding page:

J. Edward Bailey III

Medical Library Association

Oral History – Gwendolyn S. Cruzat, PhD, AHIP, FMLA

Biographical Statement

by

James Shedlock, AMLS, AHIP-DM, FMLA

Gwendolyn Stiggins Cruzat was born in Chicago, Illinois, and her family migrated to Midland, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, northwest of Pittsburgh, where she grew up. Gwen described her hometown as “small town America, where everyone knew everyone else’s business and everyone took care of everyone else.” Gwen graduated from the local schools and then attended Fisk University. While at Fisk, Gwen majored in mathematics and physics and received a BS degree.

Because of her academic excellence, Gwen graduated early from college and was offered a job at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, US Army, Harford County, Maryland. Her parents, especially her mother, did not like the idea of their daughter alone on an Army base, so Gwen went to graduate school at Atlanta University, where she earned the master of science degree in library science. Gwen hoped that a dual degree could be earned in both library science and mathematics, but earning a master’s degree in mathematics did not happen. Gwen’s teachers and advisors at Atlanta University recognized her lack of enthusiasm even while earning high grades and urged her to concentrate on library science which she did. As she applied herself, Gwen was encouraged to think more about further graduate work. Atlanta required a master’s thesis and placed a major emphasis on research, which Gwen liked. Her thesis addressed public libraries and reading selection as it related to television interests; she was later told in her academic career that this thesis was highly sought after by other students.

After graduating from Atlanta, Gwen obtained some library positions including one at the Los Angeles Public Library. This was also a time for marriage and then divorce. Her first major academic library appointment was at her alma mater in the Fisk University Library where she was the head of reference from 1954-1960. A position for a science librarian lured her to Detroit, and although she did not receive that position, she was recommended to Barbara Coe Johnson, the director of Detroit’s Harper Hospital Library. Gwen applied and was accepted, and she joined Barbara’s staff from 1960-1964. Gwen learned about medical librarianship from Barbara while at Harper and from attendance at a course on medical librarianship at Columbia University, offered by Tom Fleming. For many years, Harper Hospital has been closely associated with the Wayne State University School of Medicine, so Gwen’s work was noticed by librarians at Wayne State. Gwen was approached to consider a position at the medical school

library and she accepted. She worked under Vern Pings and was responsible for directing Wayne State's internship program in medical librarianship. Under Vern's direction and influence, the position at Wayne State also fueled Gwen's interest in research, which led to pursuit of a doctorate in higher education and information science. Her advisor at Wayne State was Sigurd Rislov, and though she preferred to pursue research related to physicians' access to information, Dr. Rislov was more persuasive in directing her interests toward his own, namely, collective bargaining. Thus, her dissertation concentrated on "Collective Bargaining in Academic Librarianship," and she received her doctorate in 1976.

Gwen's reputation for scholarship and her Medical Library Association volunteer work was growing and gaining the attention of deans at various library science programs. She began the teaching part of her career in 1970 as a visiting lecturer at the University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada. At the same time, she obtained a position as an adjunct professor at the University of Michigan. While still working on her doctorate, Gwen became an assistant professor at Michigan in 1971 and climbed the academic ranks to become associate professor in 1976 and full professor in 1979. While at Michigan, Gwen accepted visiting professorships at the Universities of Hawaii and Maryland and consulted at the Federation of North Texas Area Universities. Gwen became nationally known for establishing Michigan's reputation in teaching medical librarianship. Gwen's program offered several courses for students, and she was instrumental in creating an innovative online teaching laboratory where students could master their skills in database searching and cataloging. In addition to her master's students, Gwen was chair of the doctoral program and mentored a number of doctoral students, some of whom went on to create medical librarianship courses at other universities.

While Gwen was developing her teaching career, she also was active in library association work and consulting, particularly with the MLA but also with the American Library Association and with the Association for Library and Information Science Education (ALISE). Gwen held several committee appointments and leadership positions in MLA. She remarks in her interview that her involvement in MLA is the result of being mentored by MLA leaders, chiefly Barbara Coe Johnson, Vern Pings, Irwin Pizer, and Erich Meyerhoff. Gwen's first MLA committee was serving on the 1969-1973 Ad Hoc Committee to Review the Goals and Structure of the MLA. Several other activities followed, including service as a CE instructor, work on the Ad Hoc Committee to Examine the Status and Economic Interests of Health Sciences Library Personnel, chair of the Medical Library Education Section, chair of the Library Research Section, chair of the Janet Doe Lectureship Committee, member of the *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association* Editorial Board, and several other committees. Her consulting positions included several at the National Library of Medicine, the US Office of Education Bureau of Libraries, the Library of Congress Affirmative Action Office, White House Conference on Library and Information Services, the US Information Agency, and the Biblioteca Regional de Medicina – São Paulo, Brazil, and many more. For ALA, Gwen held several committee appointments including chair of the Collective Bargaining Committee and serving on the Committee on Accreditation. She held positions on the Task Force for Accreditation Guidelines for Faculty, the Goals and Implementation

Committee of the Science and Technology Section, and service to the Information Technology Association and the Government Documents Roundtable. For ALISE, Gwen served on the Government Relations Committee, the Program Committee, the Research Committee, and liaison to MLA.

During her extensive career, Gwen received many acknowledgements, awards, and honors. Chief among them included: the Distinguished Service Award from the University of Michigan in 1977, the MLA Janet Doe Lecture in 1979, member of the NLM Board of Regents 1981-1984, the University of Michigan Alumni Association Director-at-Large from 1986-1989, the Distinguished Alumna Award from Atlanta University's School of Information and Library Studies in 1989, MLA Fellow in 1993, MLA's Notable 100 in 1998, professor emeritus, University of Michigan in 1993, Fisk University Board of Trustees, 1996-2005, and an honorary Doctor of Humane Letters from Fisk University in 2006. Gwen also appeared on the cover of two library publications: *American Libraries* in February 1978 and the *BMLA* in April 1990.

Gwen's professional accomplishments did not deter her from enjoying the goodness of her life. She lived in Ann Arbor from 1971 to 1986, and then she enthusiastically adopted Detroit as her home and purchased a Mies van der Rohe town house in an historic district near downtown Detroit in 1986. Gwen loves art and her purchase of an architectural landmark lets her "live in art everyday." She made the commute from Detroit to Ann Arbor without hesitation from 1986 until her retirement. Gwen also has a particular love of sports. Not athletically inclined herself, she has always been drawn to sporting events since a young age. Living in Detroit gave her access to all major sports which she absorbed with enthusiasm. Gwen turned this strong interest in sports into an academic advantage. Early in her career at the University of Michigan, Gwen was appointed to serve on various academic oversight committees involving student athletics, including chairing a committee for building a central campus intramural building. Her first appointment was in 1971 with the University of Michigan's Advisory Committee on Intramurals, Recreation and Club Sports. This appointment morphed into an appointment to serve on the university's Board in Control of Intercollegiate Athletics. For more than a decade, Gwen was Michigan's co-faculty representative to the Big Ten Intercollegiate Conference. At the same time, she was also the University of Michigan's delegate to a number of NCAA Annual and Special Legislative Conferences. These appointments were highly noticeable bringing local and national attention to Gwen, the library science program at Michigan, and the library profession in general.

Gwen continues to enjoy retirement in Detroit, collecting art and keeping in touch with family, friends, and former students.

Medical Library Association Interview with Gwendolyn S. Cruzat

James Shedlock: Okay, today is Friday, April 1, 2011. This is Jim Shedlock, director of the Galter Health Sciences Library at the Feinberg School of Medicine, Northwestern University in Chicago. I am here at the home of Dr. Gwendolyn S. Cruzat [in Detroit, Michigan] to discuss her memories and reminiscences of the Medical Library Association and being a medical librarian. I am interviewing Dr. Cruzat for the Medical Library Association's oral history project in recognition of her distinguished career in medical librarianship that included work as a hospital librarian, academic librarian, and library educator at the University of Michigan. My association with Dr. Cruzat began as one of her students at Michigan, graduating in 1977, and, interestingly, I followed a similar career path as hers including working at some of the same institutions and knowing some of the same colleagues as she did. To begin, I want to first say "thank you" for agreeing to do this; it is very much appreciated. And I think we should just start at the beginning and ask if you want to tell us about your background and what led up to your interest in becoming a librarian.

Gwendolyn S. Cruzat: Well, I come from a small town environment. I think there are only about 4,000, maybe 5,000, persons in my hometown of Midland, Beaver County, in western Pennsylvania. I went to Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee, and was offered a job at the Aberdeen Proving Ground in Maryland. I majored in mathematics and physics at Fisk. At that time, in the early '50s, you can imagine that your parents did not want you to go to an army base. I was pretty young, so then I decided to go to Atlanta University to pursue librarianship because I got a scholarship there. I did not have any special interest in medical librarianship at that time. I took just about all of the courses and, at that time, they did require a thesis for completing your master's degree. So I did that, and during that time I suppose I thought about working in an academic library. I think I always had that in mind. I wasn't interested in public libraries. And I think I always had, in the back of my mind, that I would also get a master's degree in mathematics. So, that kind of played into my career choices I think. I worked at Fisk University for some time as head of reference. I did not...

JS: Okay, we need to take a break here... We are back again. Go ahead and continue, Gwen.

GC: I worked under the tutelage of Arnaud Bontemps at the time. He was the librarian at Fisk University, and if you know anything about literature, you may remember the name of Arnaud [(Arna) Wendell] Bontemps as he was quite well-known. He emphasized a well-rounded librarian. In other words, you really had to be familiar with all the academic offerings that Fisk University had at that time. So, I was fortunate, I think, to go back to my college environment, where I knew the curriculum and many people.

JS: Let's back up a little bit. Go back to your library studies at Atlanta University. What was library school like back then?

GC: Well, library school was pretty interesting to me at that time. I don't think when I went there that I had any idea what it was going to be like, so I had no preconceived ideas. I was told that I often seemed uninterested or a little lackadaisical, but I still managed to get As, so I think I took it to heart. I worked very hard and I had some interesting persons in my class. One was Charles Churchwell, who happened to go on [to be library director at Brown University among other positions]. So it was a very interesting environment. Atlanta University was very different from Fisk University, a very private academic institution where *in loco parentis* was very evident and where I did my undergraduate work. Atlanta University was in a more urban setting with a number of academic institutions, Spelman, Morehouse and Clark, in near proximity. It was also a very active environment simply because of the other institutions. Atlanta University, at that time, was a graduate school only. I was influenced heavily by Virginia Lacy Jones, who always thought that I should pursue an advanced degree.

JS: And Virginia is known for...

GC: She was the dean of the school at that time and very heavily involved later on in library education, particularly of the American Library Association. And interestingly enough, and later in my career when I was at the University of Michigan, she was awarded an honorary degree.

JS: Was there specialization when you were in library school?

GC: Yes, but it centered on public libraries, academic libraries, and, I guess, technical services, and it was interesting because, as I said, I did well in most of the courses. I was told that I really did not have the interest that it took to be a cataloger. I just remember that was one of the notations that one of the professors made in my record. So, it was an interesting environment and I had to complete, as I said, a thesis at that time. They required a thesis, and it was really a strong research effort for that time period.

JS: Do you remember your thesis topic?

GC: Yes, I believe it related to public libraries and television interests versus reading interests. I think later on Dean Herbert Goldhor at Illinois told me it was one of the most used theses at Illinois when he was interviewing me for a position at the university.

JS: Wow. Okay, so you graduated from Atlanta University, and did you see the position at Fisk open up and you applied for that, or were you applying for other positions when you graduated with your library science degree?

GC: No, I think I simply applied for that position. Virginia Lacy Jones again was influential in making me aware of that position. So, I think the timing was right. And so I had no trepidation, I guess, about going to an environment which I knew.

JS: Right, you were just going back where you got your undergraduate degree.

GC: Right.

JS: And so you stayed at Fisk as your first library job for...

GC: Well, I don't want to say it was my first library job. I worked temporarily or part-time in some other environments before that time. After I got married, I moved to Los Angeles and worked for a short period of time in the Los Angeles Public Library. Then I returned to Atlanta, and I traveled back and forth to Alabama State University for a period of time. But they were just short-term, and it was prior to finishing the thesis for the master's degree at Atlanta University.

JS: Okay, so you are back at Fisk as full-time librarian doing primarily reference work?

GC: Yes, I was head of the reference department during the late 1950s [1956-1960].

JS: So, you are at Fisk University, you are head of reference, it's the early 1960s, you decide to leave Fisk for a hospital library job in Detroit. How did that come about?

GC: That came about because I, at that time, was getting a divorce. I had applied to the University of Illinois for doctoral work and had been accepted, but I just thought it was important to get a job. And so I applied.

JS: How was the job announced? How did you know there was this job available at Harper Hospital in Detroit?

GC: I did not. I did not. I applied for a science reference job at Wayne State University. Unfortunately, they had filled the position. But they passed my vitae along to Barbara Coe Johnson, who was the director of libraries at Harper Hospital at that time [1956-1986; she was also the first hospital librarian president of MLA], and that's how I got invited for an interview. I did go for the interview, and it went well, and I was offered the position at Harper Hospital. I was working for Barbara Coe Johnson, but there was also another librarian there, Joan Smith, and at the beginning, I was under the supervision of both Barbara and Joan Smith. Then I was, one would say, promoted to where we were on equal status. Barbara Johnson was, I believe, ahead of her time in terms of the hiring of persons of color, because if you remember, in the early 1960s there was no Civil Rights Act, there was no so-called affirmative action and the environment was predominantly white. It didn't bother me, but in those days it bothered a lot of other people. But Barbara was just a very good person. She is the reason that I became a medical librarian and went on to do some other things. Barbara encouraged me to go to Columbia University to take a

course under Tom Fleming. They had a course in medical librarianship, and I was awarded a scholarship of \$150 from the MLA to attend the course. Barbara gave me the time and the opportunity to go there and take that course during the summer. And I did very well in the course, and I'm not bragging, but it's always good to get an A. I am sure you remember that, Jim.

JS: Correct, I do.

GC: When I came back, she encouraged me to apply to some other training programs. There was one at the University of Illinois run by Wilma Troxel, and I think that it was a two-week workshop. At that workshop were some of my peers who just became wonderful friends and influences throughout my career. Irwin Pizer and Cecile Kramer were two of the persons at the workshop. Marcia Davidoff was also at that workshop. And there were several others that later became really good friends, and we worked well together.

JS: Do you remember what year you went to Columbia?

GC: I went to Columbia in 1962, and it was prior to my working at Wayne State. I went to Wayne State Medical School in 1964. And that was all because of Barbara Johnson.

JS: Was the plan at the time...did Harper Hospital pay for you to go to these places or did you have to support yourself in tuition, travel, housing, things like that?

GC: Harper paid for my travel to Columbia. They did not pay for the whole summer...you know, my summer maintenance, but they paid for my travel. When I went to the workshop at Illinois, the workshop itself paid for us to be there. It was one of the grants from, I'm sure, the National Library of Medicine or some other entity that established the parameters for the workshop.

JS: Was that common at that time that NLM would support these different kinds of training programs, let's say across the country?

GC: I think it was, but I don't think there were very many. I think at that time Frank [Bradway] Rogers was the director of NLM [1949-1963]. I think the whole idea of training and programs just wasn't as prevalent as it is today.

JS: This was their attempt, at the time, to start to build up medical librarianship almost as a specialization or a specialty within the profession.

GC: I think the name of the workshop was the something like "Future Medical Librarians." It was offered on the premise that these persons selected for this particular workshop would become active and play a leadership role in MLA.

JS: Okay, so you come back from Columbia and you have this training at the University of Illinois. What was the typical...well, did you have any kind of concentration at the Harper Hospital Library. I mean, did you just do reference work or did you just do cataloging or...

GC: We did everything.

JS: Everything.

GC: Everything. We did reference, we did supervision of staff, because we did have clerical staff there, and some of the technical processes, and a little bit of administration. That's why I say I probably would not have stayed in the field or progressed in the field had it not been for Barbara Coe Johnson. She was a very good administrator, and the other thing about Barbara was that not only were you a part of the hospital library, but you got a chance to interact with the hospital administration. We met with the hospital administrator in terms of some of the things that we were doing and, of course, the hospital administration had to support things like my going to Columbia and still maintaining a position at Harper. So, it was a very good environment for me in my first experience with hospitals and medical schools, etc. [Cruzat worked at Harper Hospital 1960-1964.]

JS: What was the typical day like? Did you each take turns at the reference desk and...

GC: Right, it was similar to an academic medical library. You had maybe from nine to eleven [o'clock] the reference desk, from eleven to one maybe you were in technical processes, and then other kinds of administrative duties would come up, and we attended meetings with hospital staff in terms of their needs. So, it was a very active and challenging environment.

JS: Where was Harper Hospital located?

GC: Harper Hospital was located at its present site. Of course, it's changed and grown and a number of buildings have been added, but...

JS: But it essentially was there where the Detroit Medical Center is now located?

GC: Yes, it was located there. I would say, as a person of color, there were some challenging times in interacting with members of the hospital community. But, as I said, the environment was good and I think Barbara was really the reason for that.

JS: As you mentioned earlier, you liked your job.

GC: I liked my job, and I think that there is a kind of a cause and effect in any workplace. I think if your cause is to do a good job, the effect is rewarding.

JS: What would you consider to be your major contribution there as a hospital librarian?

GC: I don't know, I think in some ways I may have changed Barbara a little because she was business and I think I brought a little relaxation into the environment. I do think there has to be a balance in the environment, and I think that sometimes we forget that when we are all about business, it comes off as more formal than we want. We really want interaction in that kind of environment, and I think when you ease up a little bit on the formality, and I don't mean going around having a jolly good time, but when you ease up a little bit, then it's easier to work with people.

JS: I remember her when I was at Wayne State being a formidable character, certainly in the Detroit medical library community and certainly nationally, like you said, she was all business. All right then, let's talk about the transition then from working at Harper Hospital to Wayne State University. How did you make that transition?

GC: I don't know how it came about. Vern Pings [director, medical library, 1961-1971, and director, university libraries, 1971-1984] asked Barbara if he could approach me for a position at Wayne State. And she graciously said yes, because she could have been...as you said, she is a formidable person, and she could have made that very, very difficult. But she encouraged me to take the position at Wayne State, because it was a kind of a move up and I believe she saw potential for growth.

JS: Now, this was in like the mid-1960s?

GC: Right, this was 1964. [Cruzat worked at Wayne State University School of Medicine 1964-1970.]

JS: As I remember, Wayne State Medical School was located closer here to downtown Detroit.

GC: Right, it was right across...I could just cross the bridge, the overpass [over I-75, the Chrysler Freeway], and be at work because at that time I lived in the Pavilion [in the Lafayette Park neighborhood, near downtown Detroit].

JS: Okay, so, Vern Pings, as I remember, was new to Wayne State, and he was, I think, building his medical library staff. So, you were one of them. Who else...who were your co-workers at the medical library?

GC: Actually, I think I was the only new person. I think there were two older women when I came. Then he hired Joan Smith, who had been at Harper, and then he hired...well, we got Jim Williams, because he was in the training program that I directed and he stayed. He also hired Anaclare Evans, and then eventually Mary McNamara from Henry Ford [Hospital] joined the staff. He did build up a staff of his own.

JS: Tell us about the internship program.

GC: Well, I wrote a grant for an internship. It was a training program for prospective medical librarians, and it was based on what had happened at the Illinois workshop. I mean I really based it on that pattern. And it was funded, so I was the director of that program. And one of the first persons we had on that program was Jim Williams. Judy Labovitz was another one of the persons in that program who went on to Silicon Valley with a pharmaceutical company with which she did well. So, that program was typically...and I suppose some persons would say it was an internship program, because it was a bridge between library school and a position in a library, a permanent position.

JS: In a medical library.

GC: In a medical library. It was definitely a medical library.

JS: So again, this was the pattern at the time, maybe, to have these internships as a way to attract talented librarians, younger, new librarians, and get them interested in a career as a...

GC: Medical librarian ...

JS: As a specialty.

GC: Right, because I think, if I recall, UCLA may have had a similar type program and Western Reserve did with Bob Cheshier [director, Cleveland Health Sciences Library, Case Western Reserve University] and we would collaborate. His group would come to Detroit and interact with our group, and then our group would go there and interact in a different environment.

JS: Was the internship part of the Regional Medical Library Program?

GC: No.

JS: Completely separate?

GC: It was completely separate.

JS: When was the RML Program introduced, do you remember when?

GC: I really don't. I remember it, but I can't say. [The RMLP was authorized in 1965; the first RML began operation in 1967.] I know we did a number of research documents when that program was established, because we looked at a lot of things such as document delivery and costs and things of that nature. And I suppose one of the publications I know that I did was a cost-effective kind of research document. I think one of the pleasant surprises for me was that economists from various parts of the country wrote me and said it was a good cost-effectiveness study. This document

was included in the Library of Congress collection. And I think that...we just did a number of those under that program.

JS: As I remember, that was a hallmark of the RML Program Vern Pings established here at Wayne State [in 1969] for Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan Regional Medical Library (KOMRML). There were all these research studies; he made everybody on staff do a research project and had the RML publish it. I have vague recollection of either encountering these when I was in graduate school or later, but was really thrilled when I went to Wayne State and saw all of them available [in the files]. And my collection because they were so well done. And they were timely for me at the time because I was doing document delivery at Wayne State. Some of these earlier studies were really eye openers of how operations were taking place at the time and even to know some of the people involved from the various hospitals in the Detroit area. And I was still encountering them [in my Wayne State role]. Okay, let's talk again about what was the typical day like at Shiffman [Medical Library, Wayne State University]?

GC: I'm reluctant to say that the days were similar to those in the hospital, but they basically were. We had time at the reference desk. I know at that time I was considered head of reference, but I did a lot with these programs, and I did a lot of research. I was considered a research librarian in a sense. So I spent a lot of time doing research, as you might well imagine. At that time we became involved with the Institute [for] Scientific Information in Philadelphia. For some of the early works and research papers, I went to Philadelphia and worked with the people there and came back and worked with the people at Wayne State. Some of the research was published in the *BMLA* [*Bulletin of the Medical Library Association*]. So, that was a research effort.

JS: Did that research effort involve automation at that time?

GC: No, not at that time.

JS: So, your research work was...I hate to characterize it in the old-fashioned way, a manual labor of taking your topic and pursuing it through various printed indexes or abstract sources?

GC: Right, because I don't think that anyone had gotten into automation, so a lot of it was manual. The online access and things of that nature really did not come about until the '70s when I think under Martin Cummings [director, National Library of Medicine, 1964-1983], NLM provided leadership in automating library processes. They made a concerted effort to get that out. But at that time, yes, it was all...because as I said, traveling back and forth to Philadelphia rather than connecting up online with some of these things, it just wasn't there. And so... doing work with them at that time and our own research work was pretty time-consuming.

JS: And this was research for the medical school faculty?

GC: No, we were involved in research in terms of medical libraries, their operations, what was good or bad, and setting new pathways. My effort was to do research just as the medical school faculty did research in their discipline.

JS: Okay, got it. How about the big issues facing academic medical libraries at that time? This was pre-automation, so what were the challenges there?

GC: Well, I think the challenge is always document delivery. I mean to me that seemed to be a separate kind of challenge. Getting information that was needed, say, from a reference point of view, was always challenging, but attainable. Document delivery was a big challenge, because you have to realize at that time that it was basically books, journal articles [print materials]. I think that was the challenge and sometimes the time factor played a large role. It wasn't as smooth or as easy, and I think one thing that Vern Pings really worked at was the document delivery problem that existed in the region. So that, to me, was a major effort.

JS: How would libraries know what each library had at that time? I remember going to Wayne State being the beneficiary of a lot of technology, early technology in terms of union lists of serials and things like that, but are you talking about good old-fashioned book catalogs to list what Wayne State owned?

GC: You know, it took a lot of work to do, but there were the tools that you could access to get the information. The problem was getting the work in a timely fashion, because where document delivery at one institution might be super, at another institution there were many restrictions or things of that nature. So I think just simply to get the work itself was a challenge in those days. And back again to interaction with your clientele, there were many that did not understand why it couldn't be more effective. I think that Vern Pings worked on effectiveness within this region, particularly within the Metropolitan Detroit Medical Library Group [MDMLG]. He really upped the efficiency of that group. So, then, of course, that was translated to the region.

JS: So that brings two competing thoughts here or questions. What was it like to work for Vern Pings?

GC: Well, it was similar to Barbara Johnson.

JS: I was going to say, they are both kind of formidable people, which I thought would be really interesting, because when Wayne State moved the medical school down closer to Harper, and I suppose at that time Harper was the main teaching hospital, both institutions were right next door to each other.

GC: Well, but the medical school wasn't down there then. The medical school was across from me, right over here in this building that is right along Rivard [Street in

Detroit]. So, the medical school was here, but the medical library moved. The medical library moved before the medical school moved.

JS: Got it. Were you part of that moving process? You must have been.

GC: Yes. Yes, very much so. As a matter of fact, one of the dedications they had, they had a series of dedications. One of the dedications, I did not go to it; I stayed to man the library. And so, interestingly enough, television came to the library, and the staff was kind of upset that they weren't there. But back to how Vern Pings operated, he presented the same type of challenge that Barbara would present, but just in a different way. He was my mentor in the same sense that Barbara was, but he wanted everything directed to Wayne State Medical Library, where Barbara, I think, was willing to say, "Go to Columbia." "Go to Illinois." Vern really liked to be in control.

JS: We will take a break here... Okay, we are back again. You were talking about Vern Pings.

GC: Yes, Vern wanted you to expand your horizon, but contained within Wayne State University. And so when I would go to consult with other able librarians, persons that were in his category, it would become, sometimes, a problem, because I think he felt that that was taking away from Wayne State University. When actually, it enabled me to make a better contribution, I thought. So, in that way he was different. Now, the one thing that Vern encouraged me to do, because he knew I had been accepted at Illinois, was to pursue the doctorate.

JS: Okay, before we get into that, go back a little bit from your Wayne State days talking about the Metropolitan Detroit Medical Library Group. Did you have a lot of interaction in your role as an academic librarian with that group? You must have if you were doing all of this interlibrary loan activity.

GC: I wasn't doing the interlibrary loan activity. I wasn't involved in that. I was really not involved that much in interlibrary loan. The medical library at Wayne State, as a whole, we were involved in interlibrary loan. But it was really Vern. He really was involved in document delivery. He really pursued that. Mine was more on the training programs and basic research. But the entire staff was involved in document delivery, because that was his focus. I became involved with the Medical Library Group with Barbara Coe Johnson. And I can tell you that when Barbara hired me in 1960, and we went to the first meeting of the Medical Library Group, I was told later by Mary McNamara, as a matter of fact, who at that time was the director of libraries at Henry Ford, that they thought Barbara had lost her mind when she hired me, a person of color. So, that was the tenor of the group. Now, subsequently I will say that after four or five years with the group, I didn't know any of that until she told me. In other words, I was not ill-treated or anything like that. It was just that that was the way they felt, but of course that changed with the times.

JS: All right, let's move into your pursuit of a doctoral degree [at Wayne State University]. How did that happen or how did that get started?

GC: Well, it got started, as I said, because of Vern. Most of the graduate courses were offered in the late afternoon, I would say from three o'clock on. So, I would just take the time to do that. And it went very well. I had selected higher education as my area with information science as a second area. So it all went very well until my advisor for my dissertation, Sigurd Rislov, wanted me to do something in higher education. My thought was to do something with the medical school, and that's where I wanted to focus on the behavior of physicians in a library environment or connect it in some way. I knew a lot of physicians at that time at Wayne State, and one was dean of the school and he was willing to do that. But my advisor was not comfortable with that. His area was collective bargaining, and that's how I got into collective bargaining. I wasn't adverse to collective bargaining, so that's what I did. I did collective bargaining in academic libraries.

JS: When you decided to pursue graduate studies for the doctorate, was your intention that you were going to go into higher education administration or medical library administration or did you know at the time you wanted to go into teaching?

GC: That's a good question, it makes me think. I think I always wanted to teach. I think that I did well in terms of the internship-type programs or the training programs. I think I planned things very well. I think it was a choice of teaching or research. I don't believe I ever wanted to be an administrator. I love to do research, and I love to teach. So, I think it was a combination, but I really had no thought of going to a library school. I really thought I would just be a researcher in the medical environment, head of research, or do something of that nature. I don't think I anticipated going to the University of Michigan or anywhere else. I don't know whether it shows up on my vitae, I cannot remember, but while I was at Wayne State, I was at some meeting and may have had a session or something, a workshop or some kind of thing, and some persons were from Canada. I was invited to teach at the University of Western Ontario while I was at Wayne State, and I think that kind of promoted the teaching aspect. I taught at Western Ontario once a week for a semester.

JS: You were commuting from Detroit to London, Ontario?

GC: Right, I'd drive over to the train station in Windsor [Ontario] and take the train in the evening and come back the next day. I was using vacation days because Vern was not too happy about that, so I had to do that. Well, they really liked me at Western Ontario, and I think I would have ended up at the University of Western Ontario had it not been during the time when the US and Canada were kind of at odds, I think. In order to stay there, I had to give up US citizenship. And I was not going to do that. So, I did not, but I evidently got good reviews from my students. As a matter of fact when I was in Hawaii on a visiting professorship at the library school, they had a satellite communication with New Zealand. I was invited to speak

during that time, and one of the persons in New Zealand, who was the director of libraries there, was my student at the University of Western Ontario. So, that was just wonderful, a wonderful experience. After the experience at Western Ontario, during one meeting, and it must have been an ALA [American Library Association] meeting, because that's when Goldhor [Dean Herbert Goldhor, University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science] came to the Wayne State University Medical Library, which again Vern, I thought, did not like very well, to interview me for a position at the University of Illinois library school. The University of Michigan wasn't going to be outdone, so they interviewed me. I selected to go to Michigan primarily because of its location to Detroit. I had a lot of friends here in the medical library field, and I had a lot of friends in Detroit. I felt that going to Illinois would be a stretch, and I still had not received the doctoral degree from Wayne State. I was still working on my dissertation. So, I selected to go to Michigan, and I did not realize how the "old-boys" network works, because I told Dean Goldhor that I, for personal reasons, was not going to come to Illinois. And so, he said, "Yes, Dean Bidlack [Russell E. Bidlack, University of Michigan School of Library Science] told me that you were coming to Michigan, so I guess that's a personal reason." But that kind of caused a little rift in terms of my relationship with Vern Pings. The other thing that caused a rift in my relationship with Vern was going to Buffalo to give a talk to Irwin Pizer's library staff. That was when I thought I might go into administration. I didn't really think I would, but what deterred me from that was that they had one of the worst snowstorms that I had ever been in in life, and I just said, "No, I'm not going to Buffalo." But, Vern had the habit of going into one's office. He would go in anyone's office and read the correspondence and so forth. And so he thought I was going to Buffalo. So, he was really upset, because I did not talk to him about this. After that, things kind of, I won't say deteriorated, but they were not the same. But in later years, once I was established at Michigan and coming back and giving talks, there was no rancor or anything like that. We interacted very well regarding the medical library profession, and he liked the fact that we were colleagues. In fact, when MLA did his oral history, Vern recommended that MLA interview me.

JS: So you went to Ann Arbor, that would be 1971 or so?

GC: In 1970 I decided to go, and I gave my notice, and the staff gave a party for me, to which Vern did not come. Everyone was there from all of the libraries at Wayne State and the medical library specifically and other persons in the community. I resigned in October or November and I went to Michigan in January of '71. I taught as an adjunct in the fall of 1970, because after Canada wanted me to get Canadian citizenship, I was no longer able to teach at the University of Western Ontario. So then they offered me an adjunct position at Michigan, so I took that.

JS: Were you recruited at Michigan to start a medical library specialty?

GC: No, I was to teach...well yes, I guess I was, because it was the science and the medical [courses that became my area to teach]. Tony Kruzas taught the science

courses at Michigan, and it was very interesting, because when they called, they wanted me to come for an interview, and he was on that committee, and he said, "Our names are very similar and we may be related." And I said, "Well, you know, could be." And so, when I got there, he said, "Oh, I think you thought that was an awful question." I said, "No, because it might be true." So, we had a good laugh about that. But I was recruited for the science course, and I think they wanted a medical course there, but they didn't have one, as I recall. And so I think I developed that course because it had to be approved by the Medical Library Association at that time. They had someone come and sit in your class and...

JS: Certify you that you were teaching...

GC: Certify the course. They certified the courses at that time to see that your syllabus was okay and all of that. So, they did that. But I was to teach reference and something else, government information. Well, they wanted me to teach reference, and I just said, "You know, I did not come here to teach reference. I'll teach medical reference." And that's the way that got started.

JS: So you built up the specialization program?

GC: Right.

JS: Because when I came around in '77 there were three courses. That's basically what hooked me. Comparing Michigan to the program at Case Western, which is where I was told was the other leading medical librarian training program, this one was the knockout. Also, it was advantageous being a citizen of Michigan, you know, not having to move away too far from home.

GC: I enjoyed doing that, and I think that it didn't start out that way, but I had a dean who listened and a faculty who did not object. And so that's the way it got started. I also think that I had students that came to that program who were all outstanding, and I'm not saying that simply because you were one of those students, but I really believe and I hope the persons at Michigan who were there when I was there do not take umbrage with this, but I believe I had the best students in that program. I think they were superior students, I think that we got the best, and I think that's why so many of them have done well in the profession.

JS: Who do you remember?

GC: Oh, I remember a lot of persons. I don't want to leave out anyone because...but I certainly remember Carol Burns, I remember Rajia Tobia, I remember Alexandra Dimitroff, a professor at University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee. I remember Jon Eldridge.

JS: I didn't know he was one of your students.

GC: Yes, he was. There are just [too many to recall]... Libby Cooley [was another of my students as was...] Linda Salisbury from St. Louis. Then there is Linda Angold Grix, and I could run down the line. I think that I have some that I remember a lot because they achieved. And I see their names [in the library news or literature]... I am having a hard time [recalling everyone]. I have to get the name with the face, because I remember their faces all of the time. But there is Andrea Kenyon at the Philadelphia College of Physicians. And then there was Connie Poole, one of my assistants, Jane Ellen Innes, Sharon Nidy, Nancy Busch (doctoral student recommended by Bob Braude), and Frieda Weise. And that's what I said, I have to go by classes almost to do it, and that's kind of difficult right now. However, having chaired the doctoral program for a number of years, I must mention collectively the doctoral students gave me a wonderful piece of art on my retirement.

JS: Same here, because I remember who went before me and then I only have a vague recollection of who came after me.

GC: Because I see their names all the time, and some of you not only have achieved in your own library environments, but in the association as well. I am not a big writer, and I know I should probably pick up the telephone, but every time I see an article by one of my students or one of my graduates or see that they have made some achievement, I really...it kind of makes me feel good.

JS: Good, good. What were some of the big issues in the school at that time?

GC: Oh, well one of the things at the time when I went there, everyone was trying to get minority students. I also think that during the time I was there, there was a transition to the technology. I think that was a big challenge. I think I was fortunate to be in the medical library field, because of the National Library of Medicine and the advances it had. I know that even at Michigan, my course, I believe, had one of the first computer-assisted instruction courses at the university and across the country in a sense. I felt that we were very fortunate because of the advances put out by the National Library of Medicine where libraries had to adapt to that system if they really wanted to stay in the loop. I think the advances in technology, because of a grant, we were able to fund a technology laboratory, where I know that some library schools did not have that advantage at the time. We were very fortunate, and actually, we...my medical library students were the ones that used that lab most of the time, and then eventually other disciplines came. There was the whole area of information science and computer-assisted instruction in library schools.

JS: I remember OCLC being a big deal at that time, or at least instruction for library students to be aware of what was coming down the line with OCLC.

GC: Right, and we are fortunate that it was close, right in the region. So that made a difference. And so I think the technology aspect in the late '70s and early '80s was important. I also think the funding [of library schools was getting to be a big issue]. Money...this is when I think money started to have a...well, money is always

important, but I think everyone thought that every program always would be funded, and that was not true. I think library education made an effort to get funding from the government and the government entities for some of the support. I thought the University of Michigan always treated library education well in terms of funding, but you can always use more.

JS: Right, absolutely. Okay, a little bit more about library education. Did you go into Michigan having a particular philosophy of how you wanted to conduct your classes and deal with students?

GC: I think so. I very much was influenced by the University of Western Ontario and its methodology, which was the seminar method. I think that's the way I basically conducted my classes, where students were required to discuss and present ideas to the rest of the class. I was not a proponent of the lecture.

JS: I was going to say, I don't remember you getting up in front of a room for fifty minutes and saying, "This is the lesson, take notes."

GC: I think I did that in government publications and information more so than the medical [courses]. I really felt that the student should be taught to think, not simply do things rote. I think all of my students did. I think those that were not prepared for my philosophy did not stay in my courses very long. I always heard from students that I was a...they used the word "formidable," I guess, professor, but when they came to my office, they said I was a totally different person. So, I don't know what that all means except that I think that I have seen some of them influenced by my philosophy who do the same thing that they said I did. So, I take that as a compliment.

JS: How about your colleagues in library education? It seemed to me that there were a few other programs that were trying to build up medical librarianship as a specialty.

GC: Right...Pittsburgh...Ellen Gay Detlefsen at the University of Pittsburgh did. I thought she did a commendable job. I know that once the program at Michigan got started, I was given some job offers to come to other places and I think it was because of the medical [program I established]. But I liked what I did at Michigan, so I stayed at Michigan. I was offered an associate deanship and various things, but my area was not administration, as I really liked teaching. But I think [besides] the University of Pittsburgh, [there was the program at Case] Western Reserve, and I think that UCLA had one of the programs. These were the ones that I was most impressed with or I thought gave a challenge to Michigan; certainly I would say Pittsburgh and Western Reserve did. Because I had students coming from California, well, the University of Michigan would attract students nationally, and I think the medical program at Michigan was the beneficiary of that [national attention].

JS: Let's switch gears a little bit and still stay with your activities at the University of Michigan. Teaching library science wasn't your only activity. You were heavily involved in university activities, and to me the fascinating one was intercollegiate athletics. Most people don't necessarily think of librarians as big sports fans.

GC: Well, I am a big sports fan, and I am not sure how I became a big sports fan. But I think this area had something to do with it. I think...

JS: You mean living in metropolitan Detroit with all the professional teams?

GC: Yes, with all the professional teams, and I knew people on those professional teams. For example, one of my best friends on the Detroit Tigers was a pitcher named Earl Wilson [1966-1970], and then I knew persons in other sports. But I love sports, I like all sports. I know that when people think of Michigan, they think of football and Bo Schembechler [head football coach], but I love football, basketball, hockey, whatever. But at Michigan, when you're at Michigan, you have the option of indicating if you are interested in being on committees.

JS: I was going to ask how that came about.

GC: You indicate your interest to someone on the faculty Senate Advisory Committee. They put me on the intramural and club sports committee. When I was on that committee, they decided to build a north campus facility for recreation and intramural sports and redo the central campus facility. They were discussing who would be on the committee and I spoke up and said, "Well, all the people from the athletic department are on there, but no faculty." So the chair of that committee, who happened to be Don Canham, the athletic director, said, "Well, you be the chair of this building facility." And I said, "Thank you very much." So, I learned a lot about buildings and the size of racquetball courts and the size of handball courts and various other things. Then that led to an appointment by [University of Michigan] President Robben Fleming to the Board in Control of Intercollegiate Athletics. And that was really a challenge. It was the first time the Board of Regents of the university had asked for anyone's vitae for appointment to that board. There was a news write-up in *The Ann Arbor News* about this. I think they thought that I had no fiscal experience, didn't know anything about sports, and they may not have known that I had been chair of the building committee. So, I did get on the board, and Don Canham wasn't that pleased. I think I was one of the first women on the board, and ironically, at the same time, I believe Connie Dunlap, who was the director of libraries [deputy associate director of university libraries] at Michigan at that time, was the other woman member. And there were a lot of issues that came up during that time. I had served on the Commission for Women, and Title IX was coming into effect at that time. There were a lot of women's issues on the campus, and so it was just very interesting. One day I was crossing the campus and bumped into Bob Fleming, and he told me that I would be surprised. This was when I was to come off the Board in Control of Intercollegiate Athletics, because you could only serve three years on a committee at Michigan. You could serve three years on a committee at

Michigan at that time, you could be off one year, and you could go back on that committee, but you could not do consecutive terms. So, he said that Don Canham, a critic of my appointment, had asked if I could stay on the board. But he said one of the reasons was that we had a lot of arguments, but I stood by my principles, and he respected what I had to say, which was quite a compliment from Don Canham. So, I just stayed involved, and then in that interim year, I was appointed as a faculty representative to the Big Ten Conference and subsequently to the NCAA [National Collegiate Athletic Association]. But I just had that love of sports. And it did well at the university, because it kind of put the library school in more focus and...

JS: It got the school a lot of attention.

GC: Right, so that was a good thing. And I still enjoy sports.

JS: You were involved in a lot of other committees; you mentioned some of them already too.

GC: One of the more interesting appointments was director-at-large for the Alumni Association of the University of Michigan, and that was an honor as far as I was concerned. Also, the Commission for Women, I thought, was very good because we had a lot to do with Title IX on the campus. And I have to say that during these times, and I don't know whether it's changed, I hope it's changed for the better, but there weren't that many women faculty on the University of Michigan's campus.

JS: What do you mean?

GC: But that was...you think of the times, and women were just beginning to break that glass ceiling. I think I was one of the more fortunate ones because I think I was in the ranks for approximately ten years [before promotion to full professor] and I think that...I know that I was judged on my body of work before I came to Michigan because I think I made a case for that...you know you have to publish or perish, and that's the mantra. I believe that when they were going through my vitae for promotion and tenure, and this was when I was an assistant professor...and a lot of these things that you see on my vitae I did when I was an assistant professor. I think I had more fire in me or whatever at that time. But, when I was up for promotion and tenure, and they said, "Well, you only published two things." I said, "Wait a minute, here's this whole body of work and you are going to ignore this? How can you do that?" And I think the administration at that time felt the same way, because what does not show on my vitae are the number of grants that I wrote while at Michigan, but they do count in terms of your body of work. I have to say that Dean Bidlack really was a proponent for me, and he listened, and he put forth my vitae, and I did get tenure, maybe earlier than I would have had he not been one to push for it based on my body of work. And the progression to full professor was somewhat the same, although I do remember that President Shapiro, who was the academic vice president at the time, asked that all articles of faculty members coming up for tenure, particularly for the rank of associate professor to full professor, be sent to his office

of academic affairs. That was very unusual. And I might say that I served under three presidents at Michigan [Robben Fleming, 1968-1979; Harold Shapiro, 1980-1987; James Duderstadt, 1988-1996], all very different but all very supportive of women in the environment. I was fortunate enough to be respected by all of them.

JS: Good. Kind of related to part of your career as educator was also, I think...well you have had connections with NLM all along. But when you were at Michigan, you started to have another interactive role with NLM as regent.

GC: Right, but before that I think what I wanted to do...well, I had a number of sabbaticals at Michigan, and I chose to take my sabbaticals at the National Library of Medicine. I wanted to know more about their programs and just how they operated, how the National Library of Medicine operated. So, I was fortunate enough to have come in contact with NLM staff in charge of grants and funding even while I was at Wayne State. While on sabbaticals from Michigan, I would go to NLM and make contact with some of the people in the Extramural Programs and in the Specialized Information Services. So, the first sabbatical I spent in Extramural Programs. And, in doing that, I just got to know a lot of people, got to know the environment, went on some of their evaluation trips, and so that was rewarding for me and also in terms of my teaching. And I think I always felt that you can always do research on your sabbatical, but it also should contribute to your job, what you are doing, and you should bring this [experience] back to your students. Then, when I went with Specialized Information Services, that was really enjoyable because I got to go to other units that interacted with Specialized Information Services, for example the National Cancer Institute, primarily observing and shadowing the personnel and seeing how they operated and the kinds of things they do or the kind of data or information they collected. That was important because there were so many facets of government, and particularly at the National Institutes of Health, where some of the materials are not always available to the public. They really are very specialized. It's very specialized information, but you need to know that it's there so that you could, when needed, get access to it. Now, in the Specialized Information Services at the National Library of Medicine, I actually did some things, and I tried to develop a program whereby my students could take the medical reference exam online. I didn't quite complete that, but it was an attempt to be more computer literate I suppose. Some of the people at NLM that helped me a great deal when I did my sabbaticals were Mel Spann, Jackie Rustigian, and Betsy Humphreys.

JS: I just had a thought...you were also involved at NLM with reviewing grants, too, I think. Is that right? You served on one of their review committees?

GC: I did, but I think I did more of that with the US Office of Education than I did with the National Library of Medicine. I did briefly serve, maybe in one or two instances, with the National Library of Medicine.

JS: So then you served on the Board of Regents for...

GC: I served on the Board of Regents for four years [1981-1984].

JS: Was that with Dr. Cummings?

GC: Yes, and the reason that I was on the NLM board, I think, was when I was at the National Library of Medicine and visiting Specialized Information Services during my sabbatical, staff took me over to speak with him, and he, of course, wanted to know why I was there. So, I think, after meeting with Dr. Cummings, he thought that I might be a good candidate for the board. I think that he was also one that was very supportive in terms of what Michigan was doing for medical library education. Because I know, at least his staff told me, that Michigan was one of the few schools he visited, because he had some health problems in terms of traveling. But he came to Michigan to talk to our entire student body, and I was very pleased with that.

JS: I have a vague recollection of that because I must have been working at Wayne State at the time. There was a whole...almost a caravan of cars going from Detroit to Ann Arbor to visit with him and hear his presentation and so on.

GC: So, I was very pleased with that, especially. You always are happy if they don't go to another school and do the same thing. If you have been able to convince them of the value of coming only to Michigan, so much the better.

JS: Similarly, I remember an instance where you invited Estelle Brodman [director, Washington University School of Medicine Library] to come to talk to your PhD students and you told all the master's students, "Be there!" Another formidable woman too.

GC: I didn't say that. I said, "You may come." Oh dear.

JS: She was a remarkable woman with a remarkable career.

GC: Right, and as a matter of fact, Estelle Brodman offered me a job at one point in time. I think she was highly influenced by Irwin Pizer, of course, who was her protégé, and I think it was about the same time I decided to teach. But I always respected her. You know she was on that early task force. We haven't discussed MLA, but that early task force on the goals and structure [Ad Hoc Committee to Review the Goals and Structure of the Medical Library Association, 1969], and we had some interesting chats.

JS: Well, we will get to MLA in a minute, but is there anything else about your career as educator that we didn't mention or discuss or glossed over?

GC: One of the highlights of my career was receiving the Distinguished Service Award in 1977 from the University of Michigan. I would just say that I enjoyed my tenure at Michigan as they allowed me to do a lot of things that enriched my life and my academic life. Also, another highlight was being recognized as a distinguished

alumna of Atlanta University and the honorary degree I received from my alma mater, Fisk University. One of the things that we didn't talk about was Brazil and the workshops there sponsored by the US Information Agency.

JS: Please do so.

GC: At one of the education conferences, I met the director of those programs at the US Information Agency, and she invited me to go to Brazil to give a workshop to South American nationals on US government information sources. And so I did, and at the same time, when Martin Cummings found out that I was going, he asked me to evaluate the program at the regional medical library in São Paulo. That was a very interesting experience. I was there for two to three months, and the South American nationals were from all the countries in South America who were in libraries. And again, one of my former graduates, Bill Mitchell, was in Uruguay. So, that was pretty exciting as well. They were very eager students. All of them had to speak English, which was a requirement of the workshop. But it was very interesting. I still correspond with some of them from that workshop. The people at the regional medical library were very fascinating. I really talked to both the persons in the medical library as well as in the school of dentistry, which I wasn't asked to do, but they asked to talk to me. And I know a little bit of Spanish, but Portuguese is very different because it has a hard sound to it. They brought an interpreter, but I was able to understand without the interpreter, which really pleased them. I cannot speak Portuguese, but I could understand Portuguese when it was spoken to me and I could give a reply. But they just thought that was marvelous. The director of the regional medical library at that time thought I was there to give a critique of how he operated, so he left the city and left his assistant to talk to me. Dr. Cummings only wanted to know how the interlibrary loan was going, because that was a major concern and also how they were interacting with the technology. So, that was very fascinating, and I thought it was a very enriching experience.

JS: Very good. Let's talk about MLA. You did a lot of work there too. Do you remember your very first Medical Library Association annual meeting?

GC: Yes, I believe it may have been a regional meeting, and I was with Joan Smith, who worked with me at Harper. You have to remember now I was a young person at that time.

JS: Do you remember what year?

GC: It had to be around 1961. We were visiting the Mayo Clinic [Rochester, Minnesota]. I think we had free time, and we wanted to go to the clinic library and all of that. And we were on an elevator with physicians, an elderly physician, and you have to remember the times, it was 1961, and he turned to me and he said, "Young lady, what country are you from?" And I said, "Well, sorry to disappoint you, but I'm from the good old US of A." It was similar to shock. But that was, I think, my first MLA event. After that, I think I went every year, but I just remember

that incident at the [Rochester] meeting. Basically I was trailing Joan Smith and Barbara Coe Johnson, and I don't think I remember a lot about MLA until I was working for Vern Pings. Of course he was very involved, not that Barbara wasn't, but in a different way. So that's when I met some of my lifelong friends such as Erich Meyerhoff and...

JS: He still goes to MLA you know.

GC: I haven't gotten a note from him recently, but I did make an attempt at reconnection not too long ago. I heard he had been honored at the New York regional group last year. But Erich Meyerhoff, Irwin Pizer, Bob Cheshier, Cecile Kramer, Barbara Johnson, and Joan Smith—these were the persons with whom I spent my time.

JS: But then you got involved yourself and did a lot of work.

GC: Yes, but I'm saying it's because of some of those persons that I was appointed to the committees. I mean I just couldn't walk up and say I wanted to be on a committee, particularly a committee such as a task force to look at the structure of MLA. I don't think I would have been on that committee had it not been for Vern or Erich or Irwin Pizer.

JS: So they introduced you and got you involved.

GC: Yes, that, and of course I always have been outspoken and so I was. I think my main contribution probably was now we have a slate of officers versus a single slate, I think I kind of harped on that so much that finally they listened. I also think there was an attempt to get more persons of color into the association, however, with the change in hiring policies across the board in other professions and the corporate world, some of the persons of color that might have been attracted to the association are few and far between, because there are so many other groups and things pulling at them. I don't know how the effort is, even in terms of library education anymore, because I don't know that many people are going into library education. I know at Michigan, they did make a concerted effort.

JS: Right. So, getting involved in MLA, what would you say was your big contribution there? You mentioned this task force to...

GC: The [Ad Hoc Committee to Review the] Goals and Structure [of MLA]. I thought that there should be representation for each constituency in MLA. I really believe that I made a major contribution in that way. In other words, the single slate before, selected by the executive committee or even if they had a nominating committee, I think that I made the point that the same individuals were rotated. I did get the nominating committee to get a number of qualified persons for these positions, and I think that was, I really think that had an impact on the association and the representation of everyone, hospital, academic, special, in the Medical Library Association hierarchy. It brought about a change. I really believe that. I served on a

lot of committees and did a lot of things. Another major committee was the one examining the economic status of health science librarians [Ad Hoc Committee to Examine the Status and Economic Interests of Health Sciences Library Personnel]. I thought that was very important.

JS: For many people it still is.

GC: Right, it's an ongoing thing. I don't know whether they have a committee that addresses that issue yearly.

JS: It [MLA] doesn't, though the American Library Association developed what they call a "professional organization" to try and address some of those economic issues for the profession as a whole.

GC: I think at one point in time I was very active in the American Library Association, but as time passed, I really concentrated on the Medical Library Association. I do think that the Medical Library Association, because of the environment, has a different focus than the broad association, and I think that the, how do I want to say this...I think that the Medical Library Association, because of the environment in which it operates, really has a better chance of addressing some of these things than the broad group, because tied into the American Library Association, of course, are the public libraries, which make up a major portion of the American Library Association, and a lot of those decisions [regarding library funding and staff economic interests] are based on local elections and millage, and so I think I would make a special case that the Medical Library Association really ought to have their own structural and economic committee, because I think the issues are different.

JS: Janet Doe Lectureship [was another major contribution to MLA].

GC: Right...everything...I think every award that I have received always has been a surprise. I never have known that I was going to get it, and I think that was a good thing, because I appreciate it a lot more, I believe. I was surprised and honored, because I felt I was among a good group, and I think I was always an organizational, structural person, and I think that's why I selected the systems approach [as my Janet Doe topic], because that put it in perspective for me. Now I had, in later years, I had a person call me and said, "You know, I thought you were going to talk about automated systems in that paper." So, I said, "I probably could have, but I just thought that, for me, the organizational structure of the whole medical library spectrum was more interesting from my perspective." Besides giving the Janet Doe Lecture, other MLA honors were also important to me. Being on the cover of the *Bulletin [of the Medical Library Association]* was special and being a distinguished member of the Academy [of Health Information Professionals], receiving fellowship in MLA, and being part of MLA's centennial as a Notable 100...these are all very special to me.

JS: It was interesting how you tied that all into the upcoming White House Conference [on Library and Information Services] that was going to take place. You were giving that [the Doe Lecture] in 1979 or so and the White House Conference was coming up in the 1980s or so?

GC: Oh, was it that long ago? Was it in the '70s?

JS: Well, at least one of the White House groups [took place in 1979].

GC: Oh, the White House Conference. I know that I kind of fell into that, but I guess the White House Conference...maybe I wasn't as aware as I should have been, but I did not feel that that conference aided the medical library field at all, and I did not think it did what I thought it was going to do in terms of libraries. I tried to figure out why, but I guess I would go back to that it was a political, good-feeling cause for those who organized it.

JS: Anything else that you remember about MLA and your involvement there?

GC: Well, I just think that MLA, in terms of my whole professional life, allowed me to interact with peers and others, particularly in terms of, as I said, the educational aspect. But I believe that working in a hospital library and an academic library allowed me to interact with those persons who headed up those units or even worked in them, and it gave me an edge for the teaching of medical librarianship. I really have to thank the ones like Barbara [Johnson] and Vern [Pings], Irwin [Pizer] and Erich Meyerhoff, Cecile Kramer, and Bob Cheshier...I keep mentioning the same names over and over again...because interacting with them really allowed me to establish a philosophy and a depth in medical library education for the students that I had. I really believe that that enabled me to be a better professor.

JS: I totally agree because I remember those lessons and applying them in my first job working in a hospital library and being, at the time, commuting between Pontiac and Ann Arbor and having that time to think about what I was doing on the job and what I had been taught by you and just being thrilled that the two meshed so well together.

GC: Well, thank you very much, but I think my students were so good. I never heard anyone complain; well, I won't say I didn't hear them complain about the work, but in terms of the exams, which were always problem-solving examinations where I said, "There is no right or wrong answer, just how well you can defend what you are going to do." I really think that was good. I think that was good.

JS: You already talked about other associations that you were involved in. You mentioned ALA, but any special comments or thoughts about the library educators association [Association for Library and Information Science Education (ALISE)]?

GC: Right, I think that was to me one of the reasons why I continued in ALA. And I think that I went to those meetings, particularly the midwinter meeting of ALA,

which was basically the education group. It really allowed for exchange of ideas. And even though I took my sabbatical sometimes at NLM, I also took time during the summer and was a visiting professor at several other schools. I did some visiting professorships at the University of Maryland one time and the University of Hawaii. The dean there told me that he had taken all of the things that I taught for the medical library course, because they did not have one. So, they wanted their librarians to be accredited. He said they just took my syllabus basically and used it there after I left there. Later, I went to [the University of] North Texas and did some of the same things. So, I think those were good experiences for me and my students, because you find out that you are doing some things right. I thought that the [MLA Medical] Library Education Section was really a good group. I did serve on the Committee on Accreditation for ALA, and that was also good, because you had a chance to see what other schools were doing and the qualifications of other faculty and whether they have the programs or just courses, and so that was very good. I am glad I did that. I think my experiences on both the MLA's [*Bulletin of the Medical Library Association*] Editorial Board and ALA's editorial boards helped me considerably too. I think the work...I think that anyone who believes that the work of an editorial board is just Mickey Mouse, well, some do, because they say, "All that you are doing is reading articles. How hard can that be?" But one of the most difficult committee assignments or boards that you can be on is an editorial board.

JS: I agree...been there and done that.

GC: I know you have, and it's a difficult board to be on, because no author wants to hear what you have to say. So, I just want to give my...

JS: But at the same time, you have such a big responsibility to the profession, because you are helping to determine what becomes the profession's record to the world.

GC: Right, that's what I mean. So, I give kudos to anyone who served on any editorial board. I think that's one of the more difficult jobs of any association. So, I just wanted to say I respect any editorial board member.

JS: How about life in general. I mean you have been so busy in the profession. Outside interests that caught your attention over the years? Especially things outside of work, because librarians, especially younger librarians, now are interested in how you balance everything out.

GC: Well, I balanced everything out, as you know I had a great interest in intercollegiate athletics. I probably could have been a good athletic director, who knows. But I had a great interest in that and that really helped me, because if...I could come back from one of those editorial board meetings and go off to the Rose Bowl, I would be fine, so that really helped balance. You see a different group of persons, I mean so vastly different from your own interests, that it makes it very exciting and interesting. And I also love art; I love all kinds of art. I love paintings and sculpture and all genres. What I would call my soothing aspect in my home is the art.

JS: You are surrounded by it.

GC: As you know, I selected to leave Ann Arbor to live in a Mies van der Rohe town house. It has been noted as the only residential area that he built in the world, so we have a lot of architects not only coming through, but we tend to get a lot of...if a town house comes up for sale, it is usually an architect that buys it. So, we have a lot of architects living in the community, and we had our fiftieth anniversary about four or five years ago of this environment, and it was featured in the newspapers like *The New York Times*, *Detroit Free Press*, and I have a number of magazines where we are featured, so I love living in a work of art. It was given national historical status some years ago. And I like to surround myself with art. I think that the persons that you come in contact with in the artist's world and in athletics and in library and information science, they are all so interestingly different to me. So I used to say one of the ways that I would keep my life balanced, and I think some of my colleagues at Michigan used to kind of wonder when they would say, "Well, you know, Gwen, do you want to go out and have dinner?" And I would say, "Fine, as long as we don't talk about the school." And that just kind of, well, then they didn't know whether they wanted to go with me or not. But I thought that was a good way to just take it down a notch. We could stay on the campus until 8:00 or 9:00 talking about the school, but once we leave that campus and go out for dinner or a drink, let's talk about something else. So that's the way I am today.

JS: Good advice.

GC: I have been back to Michigan when Dan Atkins [dean, School of Information, University of Michigan] was dean...I went back several times when my particular students were being honored, for example, Bill Walker [dean and university librarian, University of Miami], and the dean invited me back. But my choice in retirement, and I probably have been criticized a little bit for this, is once you retire, you retire. That's my philosophy. While I certainly enjoyed the Medical Library Association and the University of Michigan, I just leave it to the younger people to take over, because I think sometimes, and you remember this is my philosophy and I know I might offend a number of individuals, but if you are always around, the younger generation may not take the steps necessary to get the job done or continue on in the future. And that's the way I have always felt about it. If I come back, the person, say at Michigan who may be teaching after me, I don't want to be the person that's looking over their shoulder. Let someone else look over their shoulder. So that's the way I feel about it.

JS: Okay, good. Any other thoughts...well we should go back and review. Did we miss anything in this conversation that you want to bring up or topics that..?

GC: No, I would just tell anyone who is in the field today or who is still advancing their career that the most important thing is to like what you are doing. If you like what you are doing and you enjoy what you are doing, then your advancement will just

come as a natural progression. But if you don't like what you are doing, you don't like the environment, then you are not going to progress. And I used to tell my graduates, when they would call back and they would say, "Well, you know I am at such and such a place, but I got a job offer from such and such, but I don't know what to do...." I probably gave them the advice that I didn't get because I was always told to stay in an environment for a year or two and get a good recommendation and then move on. I said, "If the opportunity presents itself, and you know you would be happier in this new environment, then go, because you may never get that opportunity again. Or, if you do get it, it will be too late, and you may have done some things in your present environment, because you don't like it, which would not stand you in good representation for your next position." And most of them...I can't think of any of the medical library students that I have taught that have not done well in their environments. And some that I think that I influenced, that were my graduate assistants or whatever, because I think that...I don't know whether you know Frieda Weise. I think of Frieda, Nancy Busch, Paulette Bracy, Charles Townsend, Bernard Welmaker, Denise Glover, Hernan Hammerly, Clare Canham, Luisa Vigo-Cepeda, Nawa Miya, Robert Ballard, Glenice Robinson, and some of the other students in the doctoral program who did not necessarily go into medical libraries, but I think that they have done well. I want to particularly mention Hiram Davis, who did very well, because he also married my niece, Nancy Craighead. And I would be remiss if I did not mention my great-nephew, Michael Tillman-Davis, who graduated from Michigan and went on to get a JD degree and a library science degree and is now head of reference for the Eleventh Circuit Court in Atlanta, Georgia. And you, Jim, I'm very proud of you, as you know.

JS: Thank you.

GC: We could continue listing persons that are your colleagues now who finished at Michigan and who have done very well. I remember...Joseph Nelson, Anne Diamond, Cynthia Bennett, Diane Landsiedel, Metta Lansdale, Peggy Beavers, Sarah Lee, Wanda Cal, Barbara Lowther [Shipman], Patrice O'Donovan, Barbara Bury, Frances Ewing, Linda Malcolm, Barbara Beattie, Susan Gaudet, Samantha Whitney, Janet Lamki, Donna Sees, James Crooks, Leslie Kahn, Margo Dix, Valerie Bennett, and Cynthia Henderson among the many more that I could name. I hope my students know I remember them all.

JS: How would you like to be remembered?

GC: Well, I suppose I could be remembered as that formidable person. But when you went into her office, you had a totally different feeling when she gave you good advice. So, I don't mind being formidable in the classroom, but as just a good professor and good person.

JS: Wonderful. Thank you so much for agreeing to do this.

GC: Well, I have to say, Jim, if you hadn't been Jim Shedlock, it may not have been done.

JS: Well, we are glad you did it, because we learned a lot and you have added an important perspective to what it means to be a medical librarian and be associated with MLA and NLM and all of the good people who go with that.

GC: And I hope that this will be helpful for someone.

JS: Good, thank you.

Index

A

Aberdeen Proving Ground, 1
 Affirmative action, 3,14,21
 Alabama State University, 3
 American Library Association (ALA),
 2,12,22,23-24
 Committee on Accreditation, 24
 Editorial boards, 24
 Art, 24-25
 Association for Library and Information
 Science Education (ALISE), 23-
 24
 Atkins, Daniel E., III, 25
 Atlanta University, 1-3
 Distinguished alumna, 20
 Thesis, 2

B

Ballard, Robert M., 26
 Beattie, Barbara C., 26
 Beavers, Peggy J., 26
 Bennett, Cynthia, 26
 Bennett, Valerie, 26
 Bidlack, Russell E., 12,18
 Bontemps, Arnaud (Arna) Wendell, 1
 Bracy, Paulette Brown, 26
 Braude, Robert M., 14
 Brazil, 20
 Brodman, Estelle, 19
 Burns, Carol A., 13
 Bury, Barbara, 26
 Busch, Nancy, 14,26

C

Cal, Wanda, 26
 Canada, 11-12
 Canham, Clare, 26
 Canham, Donald B., 16-17
 Career advice, 25-26
 Career decisions, 1-3,6,11,12

Case Western Reserve University, 7,13,
 15
 Cheshier, Robert G. 7,21,23
 Churchwell, Charles D., 2
 Civil Rights Act, 3
 Collective bargaining, 11
 Columbia University, 3-5,10
 Computer-assisted instruction, 14
 Cooley, Elizabeth A., 14
 Craighead, Nancy, 26
 Crooks, James E., 26
 Cummings, Martin M., 8,19,20

D

Davidoff, Marcia C., 4
 Davis, Hiram L., 26
 Detlefsen, Ellen Gay, 15
 Detroit Medical Center, 5
 Diamond, F. Anne, 26
 Dimitroff, Alexandra, 13
 Dix, Margo, 26
 Document delivery, 7-8,9,10,20
 Duderstadt, James J., 18
 Dunlap, Connie R., 16

E

Education, graduate
 Atlanta University, 1-3
 Columbia University, 3-4
 University of Illinois, 4
 Wayne State University, 11-12
 Education, undergraduate, 1-2
 Eldredge, Jonathan D., 13
 Evans, Anaclare Frost, 6
 Ewing, Frances, 26

F

Fisk University, 1-3
 Honorary degree, 20
 Fleming, Robben W., 16-18
 Fleming, Thomas P., Jr., 4

G

Gaudet, Susan, 26
Glover, Denise M., 26
Goldhor, Herbert, 2,12
Grants, 4,7,14,17,18
Grix, Linda Angold, 14

H

Hammerly, Hernan D., 26
Harper Hospital, 3-6,9,20
 Career development, 3-5
Henderson, Cynthia L., 26
Henry Ford Hospital, 6,10
Humphreys, Betsy L., 18

I

Innes, Jane Ellen, 14
Institute for Scientific Information, 8
Intercollegiate athletics
 NCAA, 17
 Title IX, 16-17
 University of Michigan, 16-17
Interlibrary loan. *See* Document delivery

J

Johnson, Barbara Coe, 3-6,9-10,21,23
Jones, Virginia Lacy, 2-3

K

Kahn, Leslie, 26
Kenyon, Andrea, 14
Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan Regional
 Medical Library (KOMRML), 8
Kramer, Cecile E., 4,21,23
Kruzas, Anthony T., 12-13

L

Labovitz, Judy, 7
Lamki, A. Janet, 26
Landsiedel, Diane, 26

Lansdale, Metta T., Jr., 26
Lee, Sarah, 26
Library education
 Funding, 14-15
 Issues, 14-15
 Medical library programs, 13,15
Library of Congress, 8
Los Angeles Public Library, 3

M

McNamara, Mary E., 6,10
Malcolm, Linda M., 26
Mayo Clinic, 20-21
Medical Library Association, 1,3,12,13,
 20-24,25
 Academy, 22
 Bulletin, 8,22,24
 Committees, 19,21-22
 Course certification, 13
 Economic interests, 22
 Fellow, 22
 First meeting, 20-21
 Goals and structure, 19,21-22
 Janet Doe Lecture, 22-23
 Medical Library Education
 Section, 24
 Notable 100, 22
 Scholarship, 4
Metropolitan Detroit Medical Library
 Group (MDMLG), 9-10
Meyerhoff, Erich, 21,23
Mies van der Rohe, Ludwig, 25
Minority students, 14,21
Mitchell, Bill, 20
Miya, Nawa, 26

N

National Cancer Institute, 18
National Library of Medicine
 Board of Regents, 18-19
 Extramural Programs, 18
 Medical library education, 4
 Reviewing grants, 18
 Sabbaticals, 18-19,24

Specialized Information
 Services, 18-19
 Technology, 8,14
 Training programs, 4
 Nelson, Joseph, 26
 New Zealand, 11-12
 Nidy, Sharon, 14

O

O'Donovan, Patrice A., 26
 OCLC, 14

P

Persons of color, 3,5,10,20-21
 Pings, Vernon M., 6,8-11,12,21,23
 Pizer, Irwin H., 4,12,19,21,23
 Poole, Connie, 14

R

Regional Medical Library Program, 7-8
 Research, 2,7-9,10,11,18
 Rislov, Sigurd, 11
 Robinson, Glenice, 26
 Rogers, Frank Bradway, 4
 Rustigian, Jackie, 18

S

Salisbury, Linda, 14
 Schembechler, Glenn Edward (Bo) Jr.,
 16
 Sees, Donna, 26
 Shapiro, Harold T., 17-18
 Shedlock, James, 1,4,26,27
 Shipman, Barbara Lowther, 26
 Smith, Joan M. B., 3,6,20-21
 Spann, Melvin L., 18

T

Teaching, 11-15,23
 Computer-assisted instruction, 14
 Course certification, 13

Medical library specialty, 12-
 13,14,15
 Philosophy of teaching, 15,23
 Students, 13-14,26
 Value of library experience, 23
 Value of sabbaticals, 18
 Technology, 8,9,14,20
 Tillman-Davis, Michael W., 26
 Tobia, Rajia C., 13
 Townsend, Charles, 26
 Troxel, Wilma A., 4

U

University of California, Los Angeles,
 7,15
 University of Hawaii, 11-12,24
 University of Illinois, 2,3,4-5,7,10,12
 University of Maryland, 24
 University of Michigan, 1,2,11,12-
 18,25-26
 Alumni Association, 17
 Athletics, 16-17
 Board in Control of Inter-
 collegiate Athletics, 16
 Committees, 16-17
 Distinguished Service Award, 19
 Funding library education, 15
 Presidents, 16-17,18
 Promotion, 17-18
 Sabbaticals, 18-19,24
 School of Information, 25
 School of Information and
 Library Science, 13-15
 School of Library Science, 12-15
 Students, 13-14,26
 Women faculty, 16-17
 University of North Texas, 24
 University of Pittsburgh, 15-16
 University of Western Ontario, 11-12,15
 US Information Agency, 20
 US Office of Education, 18

V

Vigo-Cepeda, Luisa, 26

W

- Walker, William D., 25
Wayne State University, 3,6-12,18
 Career development, 6,9-11
 Dissertation, 11
 Doctoral program, 11
 Document delivery, 8,9,10
 Internship, 6-7
 RML Program, 8
 Research, 7-9,10
Weise, Frieda O., 14,26
Welmaker, Roland Bernard, Sr., 26
White House Conference on Library and
 Information Services, 23
Whitney, Samantha, 26
Williams, James F., II, 6-7
Wilson, Earl, 16
Women in academe, 16-18

MLA Fellow Brief Vita

Name: GWENDOLYN S. CRUZAT

Year Fellowship Conferred: 1993

MLA Elected Offices and Committee Chair Appointments

MLA

Awards and Scholarship Committee, 1990–91

Editorial Board, *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association*, 1989–91

Honors and Awards Committee, chair, 1982–83

Janet Doe Lectureship Committee, 1979–83; chair, 1982–83

Committee to Develop a Statement of Goals for MLA, 1978–81

Committee to Examine the Status and Economic Interests of Health Sciences

Library Personnel, 1975–78

Publications Committee, 1973–75

Committee on Goals and Structure, 1969–73

CE instructor (medical bibliography), 1969–71

Library Research Section, chair, 1983–84

Medical Library Education Section, vice-chair, 1976–77; chair, 1977–78

Chapter

New York Regional Group, Speaker, 1972

Tri-State Hospital Assembly, Chair, 1968

Midwest Regional Group, Speaker, 1967

Honors and Awards

MLA

MLA's Most Notables, 1998

Fellow, 1993

Bulletin of the Medical Library Association, Cover, April, 1990 [Cited January 8, 2013] <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC225356/pdf/mlab00123-0001.pdf>

Academy of Health Information Professionals, Distinguished Member

Janet Doe Lecturer, 1979, Medical librarianship: a systems perspective. *Bull Med Libr Assoc.* 1980 Apr; 68(2): 191–196. Cited January 8, 2013]

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC226475/>

Other Awards

Doctor of Humane Letters, Honorary Degree, Fisk University, 2006

Consortium of Doctors Honoree, 1993

Tournament of Roses Award, 1991

Big Ten Conference Medal, 1991

Distinguished Alumna, Atlanta University School of Information and Library Studies, 1989

American Libraries, Cover, February, 1978
Distinguished Service Award, University of Michigan, 1976–77
Beta Phi Mu Honorary Society, 1954

Other Accomplishments & Activities (3-5 representative)

Developed a concentration in health sciences librarianship at the School of Information and Library Studies, University of Michigan
Fisk University Board of Trustees, 1996–2005
University of Michigan Alumni Association Director-at-large, 1986–89
Board of Regents, National Library of Medicine, National Institutes of Health, 1981–84

Publications (5 representative)

Cruzat GS, Collective bargaining for library managers. In: Legal Issues for Library and Information Managers, William Z. Nasri, ed. New York: Haworth Press, 1987. p. 67–80

Cruzat GS. Metropolitan Detroit's Network Detroit Medical Library Group: Five Year Progress Report . Bull Med Libr Assoc. 1968 Jul; 56(3): 285–291. [Cited January 8, 2013]
<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC200709/pdf/mlab00168-0067.pdf>

Cruzat GS. Analysis of Interlibrary Loan Document Flow in the Biomedical Library Network, Metropolitan Detroit, January– June 1966. Detroit, 1967. (Wayne State University, School of Medicine, Library and Biomedical Information Service Center. Report No. 33, Apr. 1967.).

Cruzat GS. A review of existing bibliographic control instruments which list conferences. Detroit, 1967. (Wayne State University, School of Medicine, Library and Biomedical Information Service. Report no. 24, Jan. 1967).

Cruzat GS. Evaluation of the Interlibrary Loan Service, Wayne State University Medical Library, 1963–64. Detroit, 1964. (Wayne State University, School of Medicine, Library and Biomedical Information Service Center. Report No. 5, Sept. 1964.).

Professional Positions

Professor Emeritus, University of Michigan School of Information, 1993–
Professor, University of Michigan School of Information, 1979–93
Visiting Lecturer, University of Maryland, School of Library and Information Studies, 1978
Visiting Associate Professor, University of Hawaii, Graduate School of Library Studies, 1977
Associate Professor, University of Michigan School of Information, 1976–79
Assistant Professor, University of Michigan School of Information, 1971–76
Adjunct Professor, University of Michigan School of Information, 1970

Lecturer, University of Western Ontario School of Library Science, 1970
Research Librarian, Associate Director-Post-Master's Fellowship Program,
Wayne State University, 1964–70
Assistant Librarian, Harper Hospital, Detroit, MI, 1960–64
Head of Reference, Fisk University, 1956–60

MLA published statements about the fellow

Awards ceremony. Proceedings, Ninety-third Annual Meeting Medical Library Association, Inc. Chicago, Illinois May 14-20, 1993. Bull Med Libr Assoc. 1994 Jan; 82(1): 102–131. [Cited January 9, 2013]
<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC225879/pdf/mlab00106-0118.pdf>

News Items. Bull Med Libr Assoc. 1961 Apr; 49(2): 238–246. [Cited January 8, 2013] <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC200595/pdf/mlab00196-0123.pdf>

News Items. Bull Med Libr Assoc. 1971 Jul; 59(3): 524–535. [Cited January 9, 2013] <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC197630/pdf/mlab00156-0167.pdf>

Education

Phd, Higher Education/Information Science, Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan, 1976 [Dissertation: Collective bargaining in academic librarianship]
MS, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia [Beta Phi Mu Honorary Society, 1954]
BA, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee [Gabriel Award Academic Scholarship, 1948]