M.J. Tooey,  
Associate Vice President, Academic Affairs and  
Executive Director,  
Health Sciences and Human Services Library  
University of Maryland, Baltimore  

Requests the pleasure of your company at a reception honoring  

Dr. William J. Kinnard, Jr.  

With the presentation of the  

Theodore E. Woodward Award  

Thursday, the nineteenth of November  
From half-past three o’clock until five o’clock  
Program beginning at four o’clock  

Gladhill Board Room  
Health Sciences and Human Services Library  
601 West Lombard Street  
Baltimore, Maryland  

RSVP to events@hshsl.umaryland.edu or call 410-706-0668 by Monday, November 16  
Validated parking will be available  
Directions at http://www.hshsl.umaryland.edu/general/directions.html
Program
Theodore E. Woodward Award
Honoring Dr. William J. Kinnard, Jr.
19 November 2009
Half past 3:00 until 5:00 pm

Program begins at 4:00

Welcome
M.J. Tooney
Associate Vice President, Academic Affairs and
Executive Director, Health Sciences and Human Services Library

Thoughts on Bill Kinnard
T. Sue Gladhill
Vice President, External Affairs

What Dr. Kinnard Means to the Library
M.J. Tooney

Presentation of the Woodward Award

Remarks
Dr. William J. Kinnard, Jr.
I am honored to be given the Woodward Award. Ted was a friend, colleague, advisor, and my physician. He was a researcher, medical practitioner, and teacher, and he was very good in all those roles. When we first started giving pharmacists clinical skills he said that he would teach them the first class in physical diagnosis. I thought there goes the program, he’ll chop those students up into little pieces. But at the end of the course he said, "I like your pharmacy students, they’re smart and work hard. I’ll teach them again next year.

His love of books is clearly reflected by this award.

Let me talk about something we all love—books.

A book is a device that communicates ideas, facts, and fiction through the written word. It’s a reusable resource available to all the people that understand its particular words. That wasn’t always the case.

Many years ago books were only read by scholars or religious leaders. In Europe they were generally written only in Latin and the few members of the general public that could read—couldn’t read Latin. As Daniel Boorstin¹ said, "Latin, the bond of the learned, was a

barrier between the learned of each nation and the rest of the countrymen.” The books were mostly found in the libraries of monasteries, so the common man couldn’t even get to them. Each monastery had a scribe that created new books or copies by hand. They were mostly religious books, but they also included works by the great scholars–Galen, Plato, etc. They were often illuminated and each page was a work of art. The Book of Kells is an example. It was produced in the 500s and is on display in the library of Trinity College in Dublin, Ireland. The book is magnificent, as is the great hall of the Trinity Library.

The Chinese invented the first movable type. They used wood blocks and inked groups of the blocks and then laid a sheet of paper or silk on them. At first they made single sheets and then put them together to form scrolls. They also were among the first to print currency and playing cards.

Gutenberg changed things. While many others had changed the craft in previous years, he made the first reusable metal type and a screw-type printing press. Some say that his printing of the Bible is the most beautiful book ever printed. Three of which remain, one in the Library of Congress. His actions caused a radical change in the use of books. It is estimated that the number of books in Europe before Gutenberg was in the thousands. By 1500 there were at least ten million printed books.² Gutenberg’s Bible came out around 1450, so in 50 years a massive change occurred.

² Boorstin, Daniel J., ibid, p.533.
Fifty years does make a difference in communication and data handling. When I was a graduate student in the 1950's. I used a rotary (dial) telephone and my parents had other people on the same line that they used. I used a Frieden calculator...no electronic ones in those days...it was a large gear driven monster that could barely do a square root. I had to search out papers on my thesis subject using the large and cumbersome *Chemical Abstracts*. The University of Pittsburgh opened it's first computer when I was a student there.. It took up most of a floor, required massive air conditioning, would only take data input using punch cards (one piece of data per card). It's memory capacity was less than I have in my home PC. When I wanted to make copies of my thesis, I had to find a good typist that could type eight copies using carbon paper, and I had to hand draw my graphs using India ink.

Now fifty years later we can use search engines to find articles, use our computer to make graphs, type papers, and make necessary calculations. The rotary telephone is gone as are most of the coin telephones. We are now linked world wide by communication systems over which we can talk, e-mail, text messages, and even twitter. Where once we used the system for essential communications we can now include the most inane of things. If such wireless communications could be visible to our eyes the air around us would be saturated with words and static.

It's been reported in the *NY Times* that American teenagers sent and received an average of 2272 text messages per month in the fourth quarter of 2008 (80 per day). Some kids do so often they get stress fractures of their thumb. The use of the text messaging and twittering are also causing the fracturing of our language. Abbreviations abound as users try to get the shortest possible
message to their friend. Our language is getting destroyed at a time when the Education Trust reports that the U.S. is the only industrialized country in which young people are less likely than their parents to graduate from high school.

So now I have a question for you...what will be the status of books in our lives fifty years from now?

Google is putting all the books in their computer banks. Their reading device and Amazon’s Kindle are the forerunners of a change in the book as a communication device. Will they and the Internet and it’s various sites serve as our libraries? I hope not.

One of Dan Brown’s characters in his new book, The Lost Symbol quotes from the preface of a Masonic Bible, “Time is a river... and books are boats. Many volumes start down the stream, only to be wrecked and lost beyond recall in its sands. Only a few, a very few, endure the testings of time and live to bless the ages following.” Will we still save those treasures?

I urge you all to read books and encourage others to do the same. It is infectious. Look for interesting subjects—like those in medical history. Read Wendy Moore’s recent book on John Hunter (1700's). He was the Father of surgery...and some say dentistry. He dissected the bodies of humans (those that were hanged), and every animal he could find. They brought him animals

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from Africa on ice—can you imagine what his house smelled like? Or Crawford, the discoverer of the anesthetic chloroform. He and his family would sit around the dining room table at night inhaling various solvents...oooh their livers. Or Lister, the first to use antiseptics. His surgeries must have been something. He used carbolic acid (Phenol) everywhere—on wet sheets on the walls, floor and the patient; on the instruments; they scrubbed in it, and used aerosols of it in the room. Or Ignaz Semmelweiss— the discoverer of the cause of child bed fever who ultimately committed suicide by infecting himself with the disease.

So infect someone with the love of books. Our young people must use books to seek out the seeds of new ideas, and learn the beauty of our languages, the greatness of our history, and the joy of great prose and poetry.

William J. Kinnard Jr., Ph.D.

November 2009
Dec. 1, 2009

Ms. M.J. Tooey
Vice President
Director, HSHS Library
University of Maryland, Baltimore
Lombard and Greene Sts.
Baltimore, MD 21201

Dear M.J.;

Thanks for giving me the Woodward Award. While all the words of praise were nice to hear, the ability to work with you and the library is a greater reward.

The reception was bigger than I thought I was going to have...3-4 people, wasn't that what I suggested?. It was nicely catered and was great to see many old friends—alumni and University people.

I hope that my talk was OK....I've enclosed my prepared talk...but when I saw that people were going to stand I decided to cut to the bone.

Thanks again for all that you've done.

Best regards;

William J. Kinnard Jr., Ph.D.
On November 19th, staff of the Health Sciences and Human Services Library honored Dr. William J. Kinnard, Jr. with its highest honor – The Theodore E. Woodward Award at a reception in the Gladhill Board Room at the HS/HSL. Over 30 friends and colleagues gathered to join in the celebration.

Named for Dr. Theodore "Ted" Woodward, this award is given to someone who has made outstanding contributions to the advancement of the mission of the Health Sciences and Human Services Library. And it is not just about monetary donations. It is about contributing, as is said in fund raising, "time, talents, and treasures." Past winners of the award have included Dr. Woodward himself, Dr. Joseph Lakowicz, Jim and Sylvia Earl of the Helena Foundation, and Dr. Charlotte Ferencz. All of these award recipients have shown a devotion to the library far exceeding the "treasures" aspect. Dr. Kinnard surely fits this description to a "T."

When I first met Bill Kinnard, he was one of the "thespians" of the early nineties, a series of "acting" administrators that seemed to inhabit UMB in those days. In his case, he was the acting president! It is due primarily to his skill, support for, and belief in a new home for the Library that it moved up the capital projects list both on campus and in Annapolis and opened in 1998. He re-entered the life of the Library when he joined the HS/HSL Board of Visitors. And it was his belief that our faculty, staff and students needed a way to relax their brains that led him to found the Kinnard Leisure Reading Collection in 2003. This collection of over 30 popular magazines and popular literature is one of the well-used areas of the Library. The dog-eared copies of People magazine or the circulation statistics for the latest Grisham novel are testimony to the popularity of the collection.

Dr. Kinnard continues to serve on the Board of Visitors and continues to advocate, some would say harass, on the Library’s behalf. It is a joy to know him and an honor to work with him.