

IN MEMORIAM

FRANKLIN H. MARTIN
1857—1935

FRANKLIN H. MARTIN was born in Wisconsin on a farm near the town of Ixonia. His parents came from the Martins of Canada and the Carlins of Pennsylvania who migrated to Wisconsin in the late 1840's. His father died in the Civil War. During early life he was employed in various activities of manual labor and later as school-teacher. His education was received in a country school and later he studied in Minneapolis and at Elroy Seminary in Wisconsin.

He was influenced to study medicine by Dr. McLaren Miller of Oconomowoc, and Dr. William Spalding of Watertown, who later became his preceptor. He matriculated in the Chicago Medical College in 1877 from which he graduated in 1880. His interne year was spent at Mercy Hospital. Upon completing this service he began the practice of medicine in Chicago in 1881. His ability as an executive and a gynecologist was manifested early in his career by his appointment as professor of gynecology in the Chicago Polyclinic in 1886. He, together with Dr. W. F. Coleman, founded the Postgraduate Medical School of Chicago in 1888. He was a teacher of gynecology and an administrative officer in this institution.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the many honors received and the accomplishments of this energetic, able, and inspiring man. He held a number of honorary degrees and other tokens for his distinguished services.

The June, 1935, number of the *Bulletin of the American College of Surgeons* was largely a memorial to him and contained the following sketches:

A brief biographic sketch by W. R. Cubbins.

"Franklin H. Martin—The Surgeon" by F. A. Besley.

"Franklin H. Martin—The Friend" by C. J. Miller.

"Franklin H. Martin—Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics" by A. B. Kanavel.

"Franklin H. Martin—The American College of Surgeons" by George Crile.

"Franklin H. Martin—The Great War" by C. T. Grayson.

"Franklin H. Martin—The Man" by J. B. Squier.

All of these sketches indicate the many-sidedness and the stupendous capacity and interest of Franklin H. Martin.

His contributions to medical literature were important and he was a pioneer in the fields of experimental and applied surgical gynecology. In the opinion of some of his confreres he became a great gynecologist and abdominal surgeon.

In his later life he became less of a practitioner of his specialty and devoted his unusual capacity as an organizer and administrator to larger fields of usefulness. The American College of Surgeons, and the great journal, *Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics*, are monuments to his ability and constructive capacity.

During the World War he rendered yeoman service upon the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense. He later became the chairman of the General Medical Board of the Council of National Defense. He became the admiring friend of W. C. Gorgas and was most instrumental in founding and creating the Gorgas Memorial Institute as an international research center.

As an author he attained some distinction, not only in the medical world but at large, by the publication of *The Joy of Living, an Autobiography* and *Fifty Years of Medicine and Surgery*.

The friends one has are probably the best memorial one can obtain, and Martin was rich in friends.

Cubbins attributes much of the success of Martin's life to Isabelle Hollister who became his wife in 1886. It is written that "To her his autobiography is dedicated and with her he had a long and beautiful companionship. She it was who became the great inspiration of his remarkable career." Fortunate is the man who has a wife who is a loved companion and an inspiration.

F. A. Besley concludes his sketch with the following sentences:

"Looking back over his completed life, we are impressed with his great vision, his love for his fellow man, his appreciation of the ways to advance human welfare through education, and his untiring energy and industry. His work, as he had outlined and planned it, was finished. His memory commands our respect and admiration for the manner in which he worked to the end with the same aggressive spirit and determination which characterized his long and useful life.

"We honor his memory as one of the great surgeons of his generation." There are few who both dream and realize.

C. Jeff Miller praises his great friendship and recognizes the real joy of living his daily life: "And because of his simplicity, goodness, honesty, and sincerity, I know of no man in civil life who could, by the mere suggestion of needing or wanting them, summon more true and influential friends to his side.

"The loyalty of his thousands of friends should be a pledge to foster and bring to full fruition the ideals and aims to which he devoted his life." Many live. Some live with joy. Few live with joy and accomplishment.

George Crile epitomizes his career and accomplishments in a concise form, "Those who knew Franklin Martin best, trusted him most.

"All through his life, and despite every disguise, Franklin Martin has been shy, fearless, imaginative, idealistic, and a dreamer. Long will he be known among the great dreamers in medicine. He dreamed a dream, and the greatest surgical journal in the world was born; he dreamed again and the Clinical Congress of Surgeons of North America appeared; he dreamed yet again and the American College of Surgeons came into being." To be loved, admired and trusted is not the lot of many.

Cary T. Grayson shows another side of the man whom we desire to honor.

"Franklin Martin was above all a good soldier. He was brave; he was fearless; he would not recognize defeat, and once he had determined on a course, his generalship, untiring energy, and fighting force could be depended upon to see him through to a successful conclusion." But few are great soldiers and great men.

J. Bentley Squier describes the man in a few brief sentences.

"Martin will go down through the pages of American history as a courtly man, ever actuated by the strongest principles of high Americanism. He had the simple faith of his forefathers with a strong pioneer spirit. Whenever he fought for his beliefs, he was a foeman worthy of his adversary's steel. He was a rare combination of stern forcefulness and sympathetic kindness, and I believe no more fitting description of Martin as a man could be made than by a summing up in two words: Franklin H. Martin—Surgeon and Gentleman.

"Sunshine was he in the winter day,
And in the midsummer, coolness and shade.'"

Few can maintain an even temperature under varying conditions of friendship. These men were his friends and intimate associates.

I was a friend but not an intimate associate. To me he was a kindly but remarkable man in his personality and achievement. By their deeds shall ye know them. He was great in his vision but greater still in his accomplishments.

We admire and honor him as a great member and past president of our American Gynecological Society.

Fred L. Adair.

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IN MEMORIAM

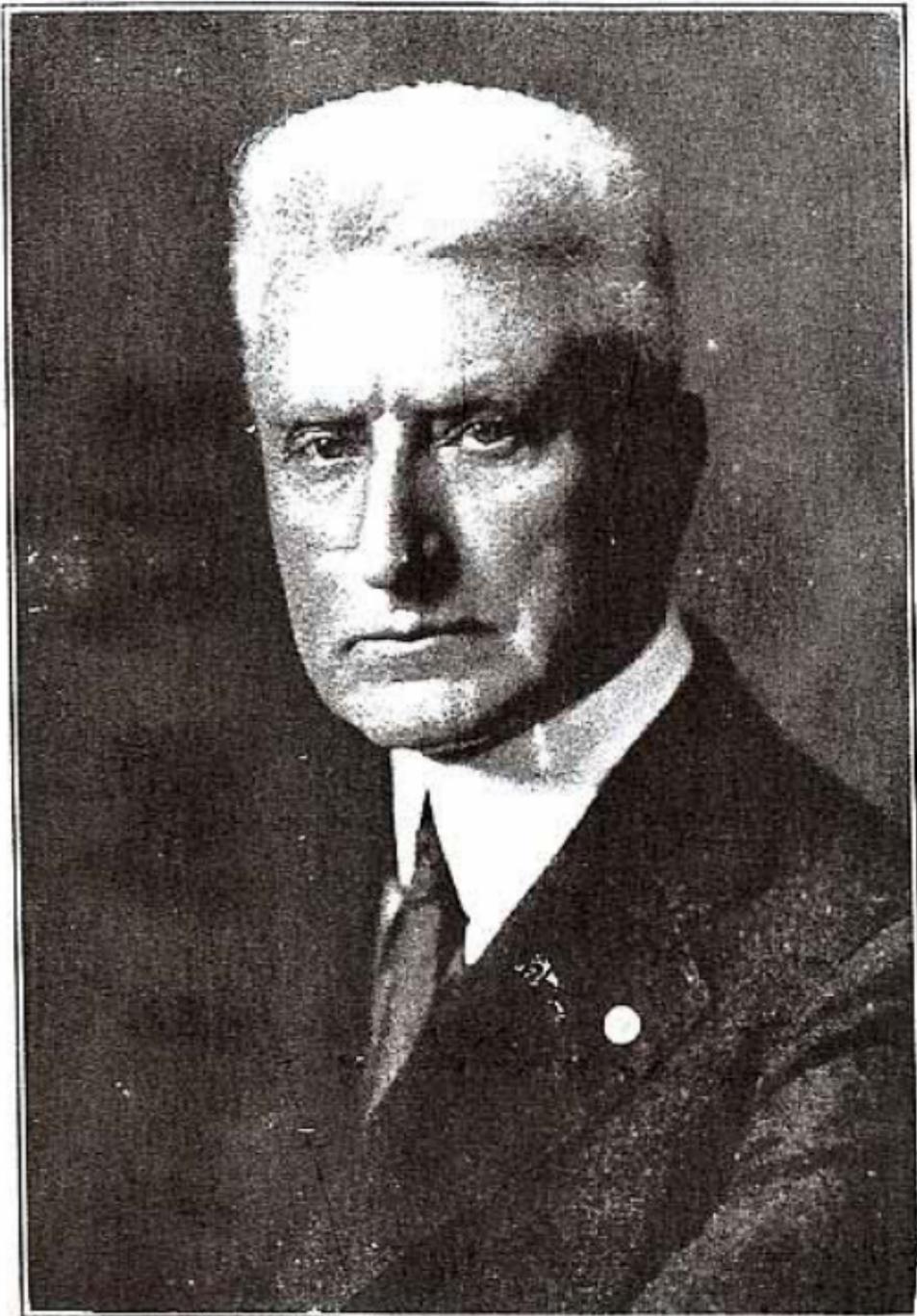
FRANKLIN H. MARTIN

1857-1935

FRANKLIN H. MARTIN, friend, dreamer, idealist, among the greatest in medicine, died quietly on March 7, 1935, in Phoenix, Arizona. Born in Ixonia, Wisconsin, on July 13, 1857, of pioneer stock, Franklin Martin remained, throughout his long and constructive life, a pioneer in medicine, a teacher and an organizer.

His education at the rural public schools in Wisconsin was haphazard, and often interrupted because of the adverse fortunes of his family, and Frank Martin, as a young boy, began devising ways to supplement the family income: weeding gardens, herding sheep, chopping wood, helping with the haying, making bricks, or whatever came to hand. The education he got he more than earned, and what he learned stuck with him, in spite of the many moves from place to place, from one crude school to another. In 1876, while working on a farm, he decided suddenly that, in spite of the obvious hardships this would entail, he would "be a Doctor," and so, the following fall, he attached himself to Dr. William C. Spalding in Watertown, Wisconsin, to read and study. There he met and formed a friendship with Frederick Parkhurst, who likewise was studying under a local physician, and these two young men, nothing daunted by their poverty, decided to enter the Chicago Medical College (now Northwestern University Medical School). So, in the fall of 1877, he embarked upon the rather hazardous, and certainly strenuous business of a medical course, and in 1880 Franklin Martin emerged with an M.D. degree. The year following his graduation he spent as an interne at the Mercy Hospital in Chicago.

From then on he became a teacher, educator and organizer, as well as entering private practice in the field of gynecology. His interests widened rapidly, and he published, from time to time, numerous papers



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honorary Fellowships and membership of many of them. He was given an LL.D. degree from Queen's University, Belfast, Ireland; from the University of Wales, Cardiff; from the University of Pittsburgh; the degree of D.Sc. from Northwestern University, and the degree of D.P.H. from Detroit College of Medicine and Surgery. He was decorated with the Companion Order of St. Michael and St. George by King George V of England in 1919, and received the Distinguished Service Medal of the United States Government, as well as the Order of Commander of the Crown of Italy.

His offices were too numerous to enumerate in detail, but, in addition to editing *Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics* for thirty years, he was active Director of the American College of Surgeons for twenty-two years. He was President of the American Gynecological Society; President of the American College of Surgeons in 1929; Trustee of Northwestern University from 1921 to 1931, and Chairman of the Board of the Gorgas Memorial Institute from 1921 to the time of his death. Dr. Martin accepted membership on the Advisory Editorial Board of this JOURNAL at the time of its founding and continued his interest in the publication up to the time of his death.

Franklin Martin also contributed several well-known articles and books to medical literature: "The Treatment of Fibroid Tumors of the Uterus"; "Treatise on Gynecology"; "South America From the Surgeon's Standpoint"; "Australia and New Zealand"; "The Joy of Living," an Autobiography, in two volumes, and "Digest of the Proceedings of the Council of National Defense During the World War."

Although Franklin Martin was a shy and reserved man, his various activities and contacts all over the world made him genial, cultured and well-informed. He was a man of distinguished appearance; one who dominated a group and stood out from it. His intelligence, kindness and charm made friends for him wherever he went, and there are eminent people from Australia to Hungary who will feel a great personal loss in the passing of Franklin Martin, who was as distinctly an individual as he was an organizer and leader of men.

C. Jeff Miller.

on gynecologic subjects. His tenacity in securing an education, and making a living while doing so, stood him in good stead as the years passed, as well as playing a large part in the winning of the charming Miss Hollister for his wife in 1886, in spite of the opposition of her parents. This same quality, as well as his perseverance, dynamic personality and tireless energy, aided him in drawing to him, and having cooperate with him, people who could and did serve him to the best of their ability. In 1888 he assisted in organizing the Post-Graduate Hospital School of Chicago.

The adage "The boy is father to the man," as Dr. George Crile points out in his foreword to *The Joy of Living*, seems especially apt in the case of Franklin Martin, for the boy, doggedly making bricks, soon matured into the man who laid many corner stones, and his first outstanding accomplishment was the establishment of *Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics* in 1905, to which, in 1913, was added the *International Abstracts of Surgery*. He edited this journal from the day of its inception to the time of his death. This first successful venture and its development led to the founding of the Clinical Congress of Surgeons of North America in 1910, and the founding of the American College of Surgeons in 1913. Later, in 1921, he founded and directed the Gorgas Memorial Institute of Tropical and Preventive Medicine.

As has often been pointed out, Franklin Martin's plans for the advancement of surgery could not have been so fruitful without the interest and cooperation of leaders in the field of surgery, but, here again, his power of attracting people and binding them to him, his vivid imagination, his fearlessness, his sincerity and faith, courage and determination, were all in his favor, and those who knew him well, and worked with him, trusted and believed in him. Probably no other man was more alive to the changing conditions in public institutions, more interested in political trends and social economies. He was ever on the alert for, and quick to recognize, trends which would be useful and practical for the improvement of the medical profession.

During the World War, in 1916, President Woodrow Wilson asked him to head the development of medical participation, and he became the Chairman of the General Medical Board of the Council of National Defense, and, again, it was he who was responsible for the development of the Volunteer Medical Service Corps. He served as a Colonel in the Medical Corps of the United States Army, and was with the American Expeditionary Forces for three months. He has left a valuable record of the work of the Medical Section of the Council of National Defense, published in book form in 1934.

The success of his leadership and organizational efforts brought him many honors and recognition from all over the world. He extended the influence of the American College of Surgeons to South American and European countries, and because of this work, he received the

In Memoriam

FRANKLIN H. MARTIN, M.D., F.A.C.S.

BORN JULY 13, 1857

DIED MARCH 7, 1935

FOUNDER AND MANAGING EDITOR OF
SURGERY, GYNECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS

1905-1935

FRANKLIN H. MARTIN

OUT of the hardy pioneer spirit of two families, the Martins of Canada and the Carlins of Pennsylvania, each coming west by caravans in the late 1840's and settling on adjacent farms in Wisconsin, grew the friendship and marriage of Edmond Martin and Josephine Carlin, to whom a son, Franklin, was born in 1857.

Franklin Martin's childhood was a happy one, in spite of the sacrifices of his pioneer forebears, the loss of his father in the Civil War, and the remarriage of his mother and the uniting of two families of children, the Martins and the Mungers. Under moral and religious influences, Franklin developed into a ruddy, sturdy, industrious lad, receiving his elementary education by the sweat of his brow.

Aunt Mary and Uncle Addison Carlin were a dominating influence for good in his life. He worked as farm hand, brickmaker, carpenter, janitor, and, later, as school teacher. In 1872 he left home for Minneapolis to study. In 1874 he returned to Wisconsin and entered Elroy Seminary. And then he decided to become a doctor.

His first professional hero was Dr. McLaren Miller, of Oconomowoc, and, later, Dr. William Spalding, of Watertown, in whose office he first worked as janitor, in his spare moments reading a book on anatomy, which he memorized.

In 1877 he came to Chicago with just enough money for carfare and tuition, and at the suggestion of Nicholas Senn, who signed his certificate of matriculation, he entered the Chicago Medical College, which is now the medical department of Northwestern University. It was here that he met as instructors Nathan S. Davis, Sr., William E. Quine, William Byford, Ralph Isham, John H. Hollister, and Edmund Andrews, all of whom were a great influence in his medical career. He loved the fire and enthusiasm of Quine, Davis, and Andrews, but he also loved the rockbound stability of John Hamilcar Hollister, who later became his father-in-law and who was a stabilizing and stimulating influence throughout his entire medical life.

His first domicile as a bachelor with young Frederick Parkhurst was at 1133 South State Street, where they cooked their own meals. During vacations of these years he returned to Wisconsin and again worked as brickmaker, schoolmaster, and carpenter, earning his own tuition and living expenses.

His first meeting with John B. Murphy and Lewis Linn McArthur was at the time they were taking Cook County Hospital competitive examinations.

He entered Mercy Hospital, where he worked with Dr. Lorenzo Potter as an interne, in 1880. He received his degree March 30, 1880, at the memorable old Plymouth Church at 26th Street and Michigan Avenue, which was to remain his church home until its closing in 1915.

During these medical school days he was given the opportunity to earn some money by caring for the patients of some of his professors. It was during these years at Mercy Hospital that antiseptic surgery and the bacteriologic theory of medicine began to take great hold and he was intensely interested in the first local attempts at the prevention of infected wounds and in the struggle against the spread of typhoid fever, which was at that time a serious menace to the health of Chicago.

In 1881 he began his medical practice, boarding with the Lord family at 2227 Wabash Avenue and meeting there his life long friends, Frank Bowles, James Chapman, and Charles Nicola. He joined Plymouth Church and met Isabelle Hollister, whom he courted, and married May 27, 1886. To her his autobiography is dedicated and with her he had a long and beautiful companionship. She it was who became the great inspiration of his remarkable career.

WILLIAM R. CUBBINS.

FRANKLIN H. MARTIN—THE SURGEON

FRANKLIN H. MARTIN graduated in 1880 from the Chicago Medical College which later became the Northwestern University Medical School. He served as an interne at Mercy Hospital, Chicago, during that period in the evolution of surgical technique when little was known of antiseptic surgery and practically nothing was understood of aseptic surgery. At this hospital, he received his first practical experience and training in the art of surgery under the tutelage of Edmund Andrews and other masters of surgery of that day. The death rate following major operations was extremely high in this era. The progress in knowledge and his own application of what it taught soon extricated Martin from the paraphernalia of antiseptic technique and he among the first in America began to practice aseptic surgery.

One of Dr. Martin's first contributions to surgery was the founding of a Post Graduate School and Charity Hospital and this accomplishment was predicated upon his understanding of the need for disseminating the rapidly increasing knowledge of aseptic surgery. He recognized that this information must be imparted to the older men in the field who were attempting to carry out surgical procedures in the outlying communities distant from teaching centers. This early thoughtful consideration of the need for the education of the actual workers in the field and his desire to help them was the motivating factor of his later activity in developing organizations for the elevation of the standards of surgery and the continuous education of all surgeons.

During the past twenty years, the honors and distinctions he has received as an organizer of the medical forces during the World War and as the instigator and the builder of the American College of Surgeons have led many to forget him as a surgeon. He was, however, always pre-eminently the surgeon and as such was held in high esteem by the men of the generation with whom he was associated.

In his early work as a gynecologist, before the perfection of aseptic technique made abdominal section safe, he did much to popularize the operation of tying off the uterine arteries through a vaginal incision, thus controlling the hæmorrhage and inhibiting the growth of myofibromata. As a result of this operation, otherwise hopeless cases were benefited and some cured.

Dr. Martin was a pioneer in experimental surgery on animals. His surgical curiosity led him to turn to an investigation of methods for perfecting a technique for the implantation of the ureters into the colon. The recorded data

of these investigations and the principles he established remain the foundation of all subsequent progress that has been made in this vexing problem. He performed one of the first operations for the removal of a diseased urinary bladder followed by the implantation of the ureters.

Surgical literature abounds with his contributions to a wide variety of subjects. These studies were made largely on conditions pertaining to surgical gynecology.

Dr. Martin's surgical acumen was great, and he frequently astonished his young associates by his logical and accurate diagnoses. He was averse to exploratory incisions for information and he never knowingly performed unnecessary or questionable operations. Frequently younger co-workers, who in their enthusiasm suggested operations not clearly indicated, were admonished to be conservative.

While at first the work he did was confined to gynecology, he became one of the outstanding abdominal surgeons of the West. His technique was most meticulous, his handling of tissues gentle and dexterous; though a fearless and rapid operator, he was never over radical, and his conclusions relative to pathological conditions and their operability were based on sound surgical judgment.

In that era when abdominal tumors were not recognized or attacked at an early stage of their growth, many patients came to his Post Graduate Clinic with enormous neoplasms. If the indication for operation was clear, with no serious contra-indications, he never refused to give these sufferers relief. A less courageous surgeon would have hesitated. The many excellent results in these seemingly hopeless cases attest the excellence of his judgment and the perfection of his technique. He was ever conscious of the human equation in all of his work.

He was a teacher of surgery from the beginning of his career. Any knowledge he imparted to his classes was founded upon wide reading and upon his personal and practical experience and observation. His clarity of thought and directness of expression made any subject under discussion readily understandable and his deductions were so logical and the conclusions so sound that they profoundly impressed his listeners. His commanding personality and dynamic force enhanced his ability as a teacher and these so impressed his assistants and younger associates that he passed on to them many of his attributes. As a developer of young men during their formative period in surgery he had few equals among the teachers in this department of medicine. All of the men who were his assistants and closest associates, many of whom later achieved success in their professions, were stimulated by his inquiring mind and influenced by his kindness and generous consideration.

It was in the capacity of a teacher of surgery that he realized the necessity for a broader dissemination of the rapidly accumulating facts relative to practi-

cal surgery. This realization of the requirements of the men in the smaller communities who were doing surgery prompted the initiation and development of the Clinical Congress of Surgeons of North America.

His conception was that the surgeons who had fewer opportunities for study could learn faster and their knowledge of the basic principles of practical surgery would become greater if the chance were afforded them to watch the teachers of surgery and surgeons who had a larger surgical experience at work in their own workshops. Thousands of surgeons in the United States and Canada can bear witness to the value of his inspirational thought which originated in the mind of this Master Surgeon.

In later years came his dream of the American College of Surgeons, which he made a reality. The early vicissitudes and obstacles that were encountered in the organization of this great group of men did not daunt his untiring spirit; he recognized no barrier as insurmountable in achieving his purpose. As a result of his great vision, his courage, his indomitable will to succeed, and his unusual ability as an organizer, he has builded the American College of Surgeons which will endure in perpetuity as a monument to his understanding of the need for continuous surgical teaching in its broadest sense.

Looking back over his completed life, we are impressed with his great vision, his love for his fellow man, his appreciation of the ways to advance human welfare through education, and his untiring energy and industry. His work, as he had outlined and planned it, was finished. His memory commands our respect and admiration for the manner in which he worked to the end with the same aggressive spirit and determination which characterized his long and useful life.

We honor his memory as one of the great surgeons of his generation.

FREDERIC A. BESLEY.

FRANKLIN H. MARTIN AND SURGERY, GYNECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS

DR. MARTIN was fundamentally an idealist. A close personal and professional association for thirty-five years gives me some authority to speak. Few members of our profession have been more misunderstood. This misunderstanding arose because he was possessed of an extreme sensitiveness and a reluctance to approach people or speak in public that to many will seem unbelievable. As a result of this characteristic he often seemed autocratic, though this was a pure defense reaction. His own unintentional disclosure of this trait is found in a sentence taken from his autobiography, *The Joy of Living*. In speaking of his hesitation in beginning his first laparotomy he said, "Was I a coward? This was a bracing thought: 'Have the courage to do the thing you believe to be right but that you are afraid to do.' It became my slogan—a sentiment that during all my life has urged me to action, a few times (I hope) with success, and many times (I am sure) to my detriment."

His mind arrived with lightning speed at logical conclusions that most of us reached only after prolonged deliberation. His impatience drove him forward without the help of the support that would have come had he been content to wait until more slowly reasoning minds had caught up with him. This impatience helped to give the impression that his actions were often autocratic.

He had little or no desire to accumulate wealth. Money meant nothing to him but the means of establishing the children of his imagination. He realized, however, that for them to succeed and to attain permanence they must be placed upon a secure financial foundation. This is well illustrated by an account of the origin of SURGERY, GYNECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS and of his plans for its ultimate disposition.

In December, 1904, Dr. Martin invited Drs. F. A. Besley, William R. Cubbins, John Hollister, and myself to his home at 3210 Lake Park Avenue, where he outlined his plan for the founding of the journal. His conception was of a journal divorced from any commercial association which should be founded, owned, and directed by members of the profession. It was to be an example of the best art of printing; it should present in adequate form the new developments of surgical science, but should always be a practical journal for practicing surgeons. It should be based on sound financial principles, yet never seek to pay dividends to stockholders; it should rather use any profits to increase the service of the journal and insure its stability.

Thirteen Chicago surgeons supported these altruistic principles by subscribing for small blocks of stock. Later when Dr. and Mrs. Martin began to plan for the disposition of the journal they purchased this stock at a profit to the original stockholders.

During thirty years under Dr. Martin's direction the journal has adhered to this original conception. From the beginning, Mrs. Martin has held a large part of the stock and she also has been in full accord with Dr. Martin's ideals. Because of Dr. Martin's wise planning the journal now rests upon a secure financial foundation, and owns the land and buildings at the corner of Rush and Erie Streets which adjoin the College of Surgeons.

Dr. Martin's manner of administering the various organizations for which he was responsible may be illustrated by relating his conversation with me when organizing the journal. He called me to his office and said, "I want you to assume charge of the scientific pages of the journal. Make the journal the best in the world scientifically and artistically. Do not be influenced by anybody or anything except the quality of the contributions and the limitations of space. That's all." While he always took a leading part in any expansion or new activity, yet never in the thirty years did he let personal friendship, expediency, or advertisers betray him into seeking to influence the acceptance of any article. Nor did he interfere in any way with the administration of the department. It was the same with other associates. He expected results but gave complete freedom of action and support in any difficulty. His loyalty to his associates and friends was so great that not infrequently it surpassed what should have been expected. Except in the face of incontrovertible evidence of incompetency, he defended them both privately and before the public.

The first number of SURGERY, GYNECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS appeared on July 1, 1905, with the leading article by the chief of the Editorial Board, Dr. Nicholas Senn, upon "Iodine in Surgery, with Special Reference to its Use as an Antiseptic." The ideals of its founder and the character of the journal soon brought contributions from leading surgeons of the United States and Canada and from abroad in sufficient number to insure the journal's immediate success.

In 1908 a British edition was established under the editorial guidance of A. W. Mayo-Robson (later Sir Arthur) and other leading British surgeons. Five years later, after much thought, the INTERNATIONAL ABSTRACT OF SURGERY was added. It was determined that the ABSTRACT should be not a mere desultory collection of material but a discriminating selection from the world's literature by a board of specialists. Arrangements were made with the leading abstract journals abroad for the early exchange of their material. As a result a complete bibliography of the world's surgical literature has become a part of the ABSTRACT.

After Senn's death, Dr. John B. Murphy, whose enthusiastic support had been no small factor in establishing the journal, became chief of the Editorial

Board. Upon his death he was succeeded by Dr. William J. Mayo. For many years Dr. Mayo was in active charge of the Editorial Department. To his vision and judgment has been due the discriminating character of the editorials. Lately Dr. Donald C. Balfour has successfully assumed this responsibility.

Although the chronicling of scientific progress has been its primary objective, the journal has sought also to foster the cultural aspects of surgery and to honor those who established and perfected its principles. Under the supervision of Dr. Alfred Brown, "Old Masterpieces in Surgery" acquainted the oncoming generation with the history of surgery. Under the direction of Dr. William J. Mayo and Dr. Donald C. Balfour the department of "Master Surgeons" has recorded the achievements of the surgeons of the western hemisphere and aroused our pride in their accomplishments.

The journal is known and read wherever medicine is practiced. It has a large number of subscribers abroad and penetrates into little known centers in Asia, Africa, and the islands of the Pacific. The medical libraries of the world have its numbers filed as a permanent record of the advances in surgical knowledge during the fruitful period spanned by the publication of SURGERY, GYNECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS.

It has been the desire of both Dr. and Mrs. Martin that after their deaths, the journal with its real estate should become by gift the property of the American College of Surgeons. Since the holdings of Dr. Martin at the time of his death in conjunction with the personal holdings of Mrs. Martin gave them complete ownership of the stock, their desire may be accomplished.

The regents of the College believe that this final service of Dr. and Mrs. Martin to the College and the profession may be made a worthy memorial to Dr. Martin's vision and ideals.

ALLEN B. KANAVAL.

FRANKLIN H. MARTIN AND THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF SURGEONS

FRANKLIN MARTIN died Thursday, March 7, in Phoenix, Arizona, where up to a few days before his death he was occupied with the affairs of the American College of Surgeons, especially with preparations for the next Clinical Congress to be held in San Francisco in October.

We do well to pause to pay tribute to this great leader to whom more than to any other individual the American College of Surgeons is indebted for its foundation and its development during the twenty-two years of its existence. With courage, imagination, wisdom, unflinching loyalty to the best interests of the College and with rare executive ability, Dr. Franklin Martin as Director-General has guided its destinies.

It is fitting at this time to review briefly the history of the College—a history which will be his finest monument—for his name is indelibly inscribed upon each of its multifarious activities.

At the time the American College of Surgeons was founded, and earlier, many surgeons, particularly the members of the American Surgical Association had felt the necessity for an organization of the active surgeons which would standardize the practice of surgery. To this end at the Clinical Congress of Surgeons of North America held in New York in 1912, an organization committee was appointed. Thus the American College of Surgeons is the direct outgrowth of the Clinical Congress of Surgeons, a Congress which was originally fostered and promoted by Dr. Franklin H. Martin, who suggested the formation of this organization committee of the College.

Confronting this committee were two lines of procedure: (1) to follow the pattern of such an organization as the Royal College of Surgeons in England and admit members only on examination; or (2) to admit to Fellowship all the members of the sixteen principal societies representing surgery and its various specialties as a nucleus for the whole and then to add to that number all those surgeons in all parts of the United States and of Canada who by their training, experience, and achievements were surgeons in good standing.

The second of these plans was adopted by the organization committee and it at once became evident that unless the College were to grow very slowly it would be necessary to make a survey of the practicing surgeons throughout the country to determine who were qualified to become the first members of the College.

Such a survey was made, principally by Dr. Martin, who visited all the leading medical centers throughout the United States and Canada. As the result of this survey, four hundred and fifty prominent surgeons met in Washington on May 5, 1913, adopted the By-laws, rules, and regulations suggested by the organization committee and elected the first officers of the College, and the Board of Regents and Board of Governors. The original Board of Governors was comprised of the four hundred fifty founders of the College; but the By-laws provided for a permanent Board of one hundred fifty members, to be divided into three groups, fifty members to be elected by the Fellows at each annual meeting of the College. The government of the College was to be centralized in a Board of Regents whose decisions would be carried out by a Director-General. The recommendations for further Fellows of the College were to be made by credentials committees representing each state of the United States and each province of the Dominion of Canada. This plan was adopted at the organization meeting. Soon after the organization of the College it was decided that the College should endow itself by asking each Fellow to subscribe five hundred dollars, to be paid in a lump sum or by payments of not less than twenty-five dollars a year.

By this rapid start in membership and in financial support the College had a forceful momentum and was able at once to launch forth on its campaign to carry out its original purposes which are stated in the following summary of a clause of the Articles of Incorporation, published in each *Year Book*: "The object for which it is formed is to establish and maintain an association of surgeons, not for pecuniary profit, but for the benefit of humanity by advancing the science of surgery and the ethical and competent practice of its art."

It is my opinion that when the College was organized, there was no one man who could have equaled the performance of Franklin Martin as Director-General, for more than to any other one man, the credit belongs to him for the foundation of the College, its organization, for the rapid mobilization of surgeons to form its constantly increasing membership, the shaping of its policies, the solving of the many difficult executive problems which have repeatedly presented themselves. In addition to his many official trips throughout the United States and Canada, Dr. Martin has promoted the interests of the College in South America and in Australia by personal visits.

Throughout these twenty-two years, I have had the opportunity of observing the constructive genius of Franklin Martin at close range. I should say that except for his peculiar talents, the College would not be in its present position. Franklin Martin undertook every bit of the leadership that was delegated to him and often initiated new projects. The whole picture has constantly been one of rapid construction and of militant progress, as exemplified by the many activities of the College and by the work of its Department of Hospital Standardization; the Registry of Bone Sarcoma; the Committee on the Treatment of Malignant

Diseases; the Committee on Fractures; the Board on Industrial Medicine and Traumatic Surgery; the Department of Clinical Research; the organization of Cancer Clinics; the Regional Meetings; the annual Clinical Congress; the Library which is ready to serve each Fellow by literary research; and the Board on Medical Motion Picture Films.

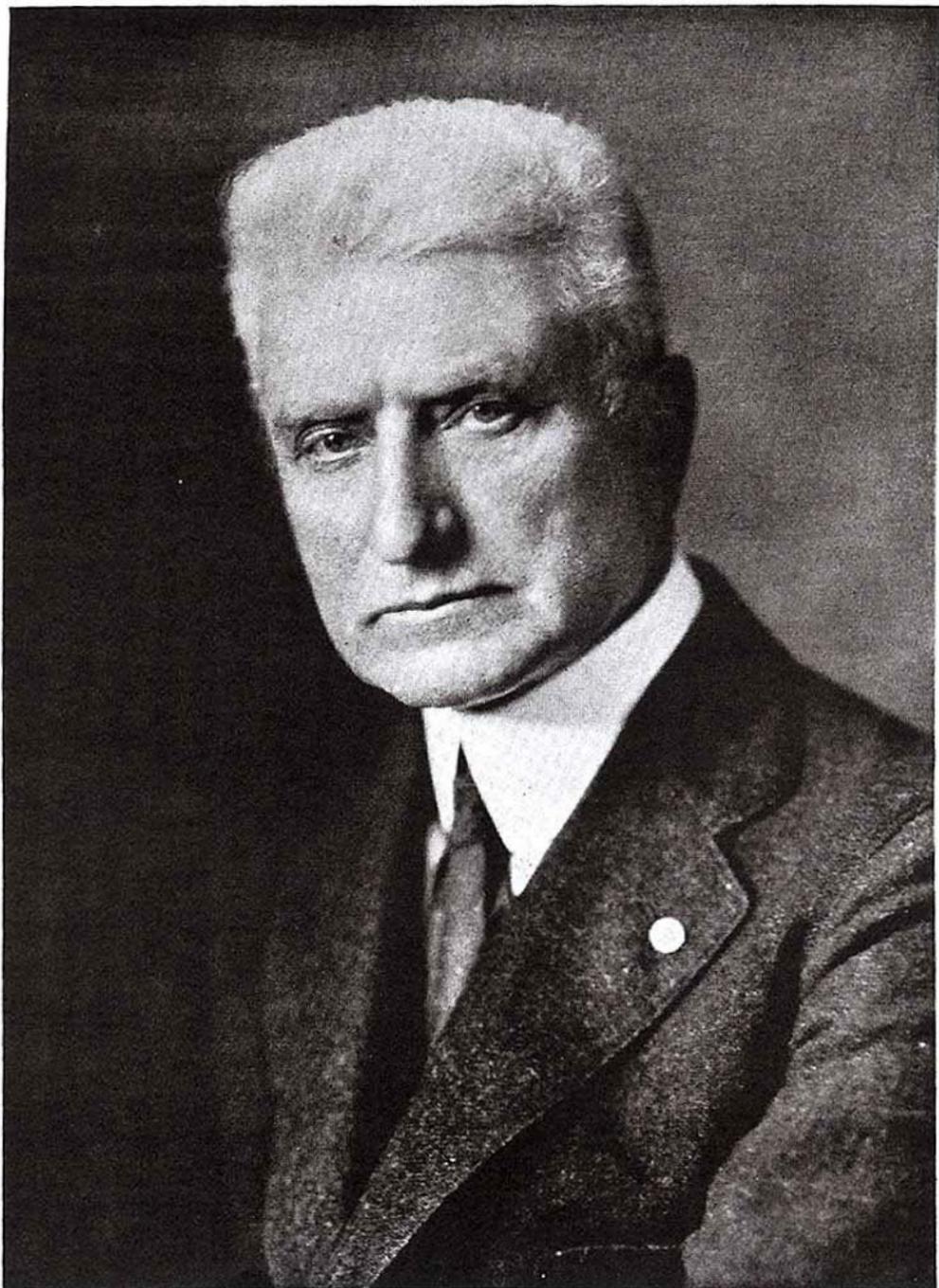
In addition to a very high level of efficiency we have our property in Chicago which aggregates in value more than two million dollars—assets which include the endowment fund, land, buildings, and equipment.

The very characteristics which have made these achievements possible inevitably sometimes seem too aggressive; but in a formative period they are necessary even though they may arouse some antagonism. A lively imagination, courage, spirit of adventure, outstanding executive ability, great loyalty to a cause, can never be outweighed by lesser qualities. Such characteristics speak for themselves in outstanding achievements.

Dr. Martin not only was intensely loyal himself but was able to inspire loyalty in those associated with him as is demonstrated by the fact that the Editorial Board and the business personnel of SURGERY, GYNECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS have remained practically unchanged since Dr. Martin founded this journal, with the exception of those called by death; and the outstanding characteristic of the working staff of the American College of Surgeons has been its long time loyalty to its Director-General. Those who knew Franklin Martin best, trusted him most.

All through his life, and despite every disguise, Franklin Martin has been shy, fearless, imaginative, idealistic, and a dreamer. Long will he be known among the great dreamers in medicine. He dreamed a dream, and the greatest surgical journal in the world was born; he dreamed again and the Clinical Congress of Surgeons of North America appeared; he dreamed yet again and the American College of Surgeons came into being.

GEORGE CRILE.



Moffett-Russell

Franklin H. Martin
history-of-obgyn.com