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From 1950 to 1954 many distinctive activities and traditions of the Division were inaugurated. A Section headquarters was maintained at Conventions, beginning in 1950, and this later became the Division Suite. A bulletin was started that grew into the Metals Division News. Frederica Weiltau volunteered in 1950 to serve as Public Relations chairman; she was the first person to hold such an office in a Section or Division. The custom of a midyear meeting, held in conjunction with the ASM National Metal Congress, was inaugurated as a regional meeting in 1950 and has been continued as the Division’s Fall Meeting.

In 1952 it was quite apparent that the Section wanted Division status. Frederica Weiltau, as Chairman of the Division Status Committee, drew up a petition which was signed by 50 members. In April 1953 an official record of petitions and ballots, with 162 in favor of Division status and 21 opposed, was sent to the President of SLA for submission to the Executive Board. This first petition had to be withdrawn as unconstitutional because these petitioners could not act for the Section. A second petition was sent out May 29, asking, as individual SLA members, to form a Metals Division. The second petition was presented to the SLA Executive Board for consideration at its meeting on June 21, and approval was granted on June 23. An organizational meeting was held June 24, 1953, in the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, at which Mrs. Miriam Landau was elected chairman.

Official procedures were followed to dissolve the Metals Section as a part of the Science-Technology Division. Thus its duly elected officers continued in their respective positions until official action could be taken by the SLA Executive Board. During 1953-54 Mrs. Moira Jones drew up the bylaws under which the Division operates.

From the first, the Metals Section (Division) was forward-looking and publicity-minded, both for itself and for Special Libraries Association. This was evident in 1950 when a booth was set up at the ASM National Metal Congress in Chicago for demonstrating the new ASM-SLA classification scheme. The booth became a mecca for visitors who wanted metallurgical information or who wished to know more about special libraries in business. It was quite clear that such a project would receive support from industry. The first booth sponsored directly by the Metals Section (Division) was set up at Detroit in 1951, at the World Metal Congress. A completely equipped model library was exhibited with well-qualified librarians in attendance. Space, furniture and some specialized equipment were made available through the generosity of the American Society for Metals, General Motors and Remington Rand.

In conjunction with the Congress, a two-day meeting was held with papers presented on subjects of interest to both librarians and metallurgists. The unquestionable success of this venture made it an assured annual project for the Division. A program of tours and papers now occupies two or three crowded days. Procedures for setting up the booth and operating it have been carefully documented and could well serve as manuals for any such project.

When the Metals Section was first organized, it was realized that some method for contacting members was necessary. This was accomplished by two means. A Section headquarters was established during the 1950 Annual Convention in St. Paul, where members of the Section could meet, become acquainted and discuss plans, projects and candidates. Morris Schermer and Charles M. Wollenbecker were such good hosts that the membership decided to continue the practice of having a Section headquarters at the Annual Convention and at regional meetings. Plans are now made in advance for the use of a suite, where meetings are scheduled and notices of interest to the members are posted.

As a second means of communication, the Metals Section Bulletin was started. Volume 1, number 1, bears the date September 15, 1949. Frederica Weiltau as Public Relations Chairman was responsible for collecting and disseminating the news. The Bulletin proved itself invaluable during the time when Division status was being sought, since the entire membership could be reached with a minimum of delay. The Division owes Miss Weiltau a vote of thanks for her untiring efforts in promoting the change from the Metals Section of Science-Technology Division to the Metals Division. Upon becoming a Division publication, the bulletin acquired an official postage mark and became the Metals Division News. The News has been fortunate in that its publication has been made possible through the generosity of the following companies: The United Shoe Machinery Corporation, The International Nickel Company, American Steel and Wire Division, United States Steel Corporation and The American Metal Company, Ltd. Two copies of each issue are sent to the Library of Congress.

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During 1955-56 two issues of the Military Librarians Division Bulletin were published under its first editor, George J. Stansfield, reference librarian of the National War College. Under the second editor, Valentine Barrow of the Defense Scientific Information Service, Defence Research Board, Ottawa, Canada, two issues were printed; the second, May 1957, contained a compressed reproduction of the two issues of the first volume.

During 1957-58, four issues of the Bulletin were edited by Vice-Chairman and Bulletin editor, Robert Martin, librarian, Quartermaster Research and Engineering Command, Natick, Massachusetts. One issue of volume 9, edited by Vice-Chairman and Bulletin editor, Florine Oltman, Air University Library, appeared in 1958. With volume 9, number 1, the first descriptions of military libraries, as part of the Directory of Military Libraries Project, were issued. Descriptions of additional libraries have continued as supplemental sheets to later issues of the Bulletin under the editorship of Paul Spence, Institute of Technology, USAF, Wright Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio. The project is planned for completion in 1959.

Another project, the Union List of Foreign Military Periodicals, was compiled by the Army Library from a preliminary checklist of 430 titles. This was mailed in October 1956 with requests for further titles and library holdings. In March 1957 a preliminary edition, listing about 350 titles held by approximately 30 libraries, was distributed. As a result of the Second Military Librarians Workshop, a new committee, with Mrs. Catherine R. Quinn as chairman, was appointed to expand this checklist as a project to be completed in 1959.

A third Division project, the exchange of journals on microfilm, has been undertaken by the Air University Library and 20 journal titles have been completed so far. The Military Bibliographies Project, headed by Mrs. Elizabeth I. Thompson, Air University Library, boused 14 completed titles in this series by 1958. The first bibliographies issued were the Air University Library's own Aeronautics and the Department of the Army Library's on Military Art and Science, both with selections of 10, 25 and 100 titles. The Canadian Department of National Defense Library has also prepared one of 10 and one of 25 basic works on Canadian Service History, the first appearing in the Bulletin for May 1957.

The Division has held two workshops, one in 1957 and another in 1958. The first, with 45 participants, was held October 21-23, 1957 at the Air University Library and was reported in the January 1958 Bulletin. The second took place October 2-4, 1958 at the U.S. Army Artillery and Missile School, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, with 87 librarians representing 41 installations. The U.S. Army, Navy and Air Force libraries and military libraries of Canada were represented. A third workshop is scheduled to be held at the U.S. Naval Post-Graduate School, Monterey, California, in the fall of 1959. Professor George R. Louchet, librarian, will plan the program.

Copies of many of the Division Convention speeches have been processed, and those of Colonel William R. Kinter, USA, Dr. Paul Van Riper, and John J. Crowley given at Pittsburgh in 1956 and that of Colonel Stacey given at Boston in 1957 were mailed to all members.

George J. Stansfield

Military Librarians

The Military Libraries Division of Special Libraries Association was founded June 24, 1953, as the Military Librarians Section, Social Science Division, at the Toronto Convention. Informal meetings of librarians in the military services at Annual SLA Conventions had been going on for several years prior to the 1952 New York Convention. At that time, it was agreed to take steps toward formal organization, and Dr. F. E. Fitzgerald, Director, National War College Library, Washington, D.C., and Francis Thorne, Armed Forces Staff College Library, Norfolk, Virginia, were elected co-chairs to prepare for the creation of a Section within a Division and plan a program for the Toronto Convention in 1953.

A Military Librarians Institute was the first result. It was a formal part of the Convention in Toronto and took place on June 23, 1953. A petition to place the military librarians within the Social Science Division was approved at this meeting. Upon acceptance of the Military Librarians Section into this Division of SLA, Dr. Jerrold Orne, Director of the Air University Library, was appointed Chairman for 1953-54 by Mrs. Ellen Commons, Chairman of the Social Sciences Division.

Under the direction of the second Chairman, Paul J. Burnette, Director of the Army Library, Washington, D.C., a directory of members was published in 1955. This may be considered as the list of charter members. The records of the Social Science Division indicate there were 145 members in the Section on May 21, 1954 and 140 on May 5, 1955.

At the March 1955 SLA Executive Board meeting, the Section's petitions for full Division status was approved, after the submission of a second petition in May 1954. It held its first meeting as a Division at the 1955 Detroit Convention, and the Social Science Division voted to dissolve its Military Librarians Section. The membership in December 1958 totaled 229, with representation in the United States and in Canada.
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George J. Stanfield
Museum

At the 1958 SLA Convention Minnie White Taylor of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History remarked to Isabel Towner of the National Museum that there did not seem to be much in the program of interest to museum librarians. Right then the idea of a Museum Group was born. With the help of Laurence Vail Coleman, director, and Mr. R. S. Smith, assistant secretary of the American Association of Museums, a list was prepared of museums having librarians. This list included art, science, natural history, history, and science and industry museums. A questionnaire was sent to the librarians, and 17 expressed interest in having an organization.

The question arose as to whether there should be a separate organization, an affiliation with ALA, SLA or AAM. The emphasis being on librarianship the latter was discarded. ALA required 60 signatures for a section to be formed so SLA was chosen as the association for affiliation. A petition, signed by ten librarians, was sent to the SLA Executive Board on January 26, 1959. Among the signers was John Cotton Dana, director of the Newark Museum Association. He was asked to speak at the first meeting but regretted that he would be out of the country. His death later was a loss to the Group.

The petition was approved and the Group was formed. The first meeting was held at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington at the 1959 SLA Convention. Two sessions were listed with 16 members present at each meeting. Rebecca Rankin, as a former SLA president, welcomed the Group. Isabel Towner presided as temporary chairman, and at the business meeting was elected chairman. When she left the museum field in the fall, she resigned and E. Louise Lucas of the Fogg Art Museum finished the term.

The purpose of the Group, as given in a paper by Milt Taylor at the first meeting, was "to promote the efficiency of museum librarians, to advance the welfare of the members and to provide for discussion and solution of common problems at the annual conference and elsewhere."

The Group was the first one to be formed on the basis of type of library rather than subject matter. Through the years, there have been several attempts to transfer the Group to the AAM without success, and the Group (now Division) has as at December 1958, 183 members. Since in 1959 the SLA Convention was held in San Francisco and few members could attend, the Group met with AAM. This was also true in 1974.

In 1959 the first Bulletin was issued; it is published in the fall and spring. In the same year a committee was appointed to make a survey of art and science museum libraries. This project was later transferred to the Ryerson Library.

In 1952 no formal meeting was held because of financial conditions that made it impossible for most members to attend. In this year a committee was appointed to draft a constitution for the Group. Ethelred Abbott was chairman.

In 1973 the possibility of forming a Bibliographical section in AAM was discussed. Nothing came of this but in 1943 a Library Section was organized at the annual meeting of AAM.

In addition to the survey project the Division has undertaken the following projects:
1. Education for museum librarians.
2. Joint project with ALA Art Reference Round Table to suggest titles to the H. W. Wilson Company for indexing in The Art Index.
5. Poll, with ALA Art Reference Round Table, of members as to the desirability of having a separate organization of art librarians as: a) a section of SLA Museum Division; b) a section of a proposed new division of ALA; c) an independent organization; d) a section of a proposed ALA Division; e) an independent organization.

Kathleen N. McCALF

Newspaper

The Newspaper Division of Special Libraries Association, which in December 1958 had a membership of 147 members, owes its beginning to the foresight and perseverance of the late Joseph P. Kwapil, librarian of the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Early in 1923 Mr. Kwapil printed and mailed, at his own expense, several hundred circulars to newspaper librarians throughout the United States. The circulars asked newspaper librarians to attend the Annual SLA Convention at the Chelsea Hotel in Atlantic City on May 22-23, 1923. Only five librarians responded to this circular: Walter E. Murphy, Boston Post; Myra B. Goodman, Congressional Index Bureau in Washington; William Abott, Boston Globe; Maurice Symonds, New York Daily News, and Mr. Kwapil.

Each of those present had problems to solve and brought them out in open discussion. At the conclusion of the meeting Mr. Kwapil was asked to call another meeting for the next year. In the words of William Abott: "Librarians went home from the first conference with a new vision of library work. After allaying lurking suspicions that a cooperative use of library resources might be in the minds of men behind the plan to organize, the few present found that they could proceed on common ground to discuss with profit to all concerned the methods used. Thus, the isolation that formerly kept each librarian to himself, his own domain, and his own problems, was finally broken."

The organizational meeting of the Newspaper Group was held July 1, 1924, at the United States Hotel in Saratoga Springs, New York. Charter membership was granted to those present and to newspaper librarians who had sent letters and telegrams approving the formation of an association of newspaper librarians.

Newspaper Groups were formed in SLA Chapters at Philadelphia on February 15, 1933, and at Boston on March 28, 1933. The first Group chairman, respectively, were Frank Donahoe, Philadelphia Bulletin, and Elaine L. Davenport, Christian Science Monitor, Boston. A Group was meeting in New York City as early as November 1938 and is the only one still active.
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During 1953, Robert W. Desmond, University of Minnesota School of Journalism, published his book, *Newspaper Reference Methods*. Much of the material in this book was obtained from members of the Newspaper Group and it served as a guide in establishing and reorganizing reference departments.

A newspaper library handbook was started as a project about 1942 with several members writing chapters on subjects in which they were considered experts. It was edited by Stephen A. Greens, Providence Journal, and his wife, the former Miriam Lynn, earlier with the Detroit News. Due to unaccountable problems, the manuscript was not published.

The Newspaper Division Bulletin, later known as *Newspaper Libraries*, was published 1948-56. Since 1967 Division members have cooperated with the American Newspaper Publishers Association in issuing a newspaper library bulletin.

The Newspaper Division celebrated the 30th Anniversary of its founding at a luncheon on May 17, 1964, during the Cincinnati-Louisville Convention, at which it honored its four remaining charter members: Maurice Symonds, Agnes Joy Peterson, Matthew Redding and Harry Penoe. On behalf of the Division, Ralph J. Shoemaker, Louisville Courier-Journal and Times, who was once a member of the staff of its founder, Mr. Kupchik, presented each with a bronze plaque. Each plaque was a miniature replica of the front page press plate of the recipient's newspaper, with a cut of the individual honored.

As a part of the 30th Anniversary celebration, members prepared an exhibit of the Division's history and information concerning individual member libraries. The exhibit became the basis for the Newspaper Division archives.

Several Newspaper Division members have taken active part in SLA affairs at the Association Chapter level in addition to Division work.

At all meetings, a wide variety of important subjects have been discussed and many eminent men and women have appeared on the programs. The aim has been to make the programs comprehensive and applicable to current conditions. These have included studies of equipment, methods and systems for all phases of the work, classifications, development of microfilming bound newspapers and, more recently, microfilming of clippings, methods of reproducing material and automation. Not the least important has been the friendly relationships and exchange of information that have developed and continue to be the greatest asset of the Newspaper Division.

AUGUS CA. HAWBURY

**Picture**

THERE ARE MANY REASONS FOR an organization of people working with documentary pictures grew out of a meeting of the Committee for an Association of Picture Libraries, held in Baltimore on February 5, 1952, at The Enoch Pratt Free Library. The Committee, representing public and commercial picture interests, found that despite differences in approach, its members had a common need for an exchange of experiences and ideas. All were dissatisfied with the lack of criteria in the picture field, the paucity of literature on the subject and the absence of a body of information on techniques.

It was decided to explore the possibility of forming a picture association for the following purposes: 1) to establish criteria in work with pictures; 2) to gain recognition by industry and government for the exchange and pooling of information on pictures, on sources of pictures, on the organization, use and handling of such materials, and on the broader aspects of pictorial research and training in its methods.

A member of this founding committee conferred with SLA and offered to act as a picture session at the 1952 Convention in New York City in order to feel for the need for a Picture Division. On May 27, 1952, an afternoon session was devoted to "Pictures as Documents." It was jointly sponsored by the Advertising, Museum and American Library Association. The session was held on May 27, 1952, at Convention Time by the TV industry.

The record turnout and unexpected enthusiasm led to an overflow meeting that evening at The New York Public Library. Mrs. Lucile Green spoke as the delegate from the Association of Federal Photographic Librarians of the District of Columbia, the pioneer organization in the picture field. Mrs. Green reported that her association had held negotiations to join the Washington, D.C. Chapter of SLA, and that she had been directed to support the idea of a Picture Division within SLA. The 41 participants at this meeting voted to petition the president for the establishment of such a new Division.

The formation of the SLA Picture Division was formally approved in September 1952. Its first meeting was held on November 30, 1952; the officers were chosen to serve for two years, and a scheme of organization was adopted. In the first year two Eastern regional groups were organized, the Washington, D.C. Picture Group and the New York Picture Group.

The Division in December 1952 had 145 members, with 93 primary affiliations. The major public and business picture resources of the United States and Canada are represented in this membership.

Picturescope, the quarterly newsletter of the Division, was first issued in February 1953 and has continued with Mrs. Minna B. Breuer as editor and Romana Javitz as associate editor. This is the primary means of keeping members in touch with each other and developments in the field. It summarizes local meetings, lists wants, and related publications and describes picture collections and resources. More than 200 sources of pictures have been noted in past issues. The caliber of the newsletter may be judged by its inclusion for indexing in *Library Literature and its Index*.

The preparation and publication of this newsletter is the major continuing activity of the Division.

The very existence of a professional organization in the picture field has helped members gain recognition for work with pictures as a specialization that demands professional skills and training. In asking for increased budgets and staff allowances, members have found new assurance in being part of an organization.

Members of the Picture Division are frequently consulted about the development of training picture libraries and in the projection of future ones in government and industry. Most gratifying are calls from other Divisions for pictorial information, as these requests demonstrate that work with pictures cuts across most subject interests.
During 1953, Robert W. Desmond, University of Minnesota School of Journalism, published his book, *Newspaper Reference Methods*. Much of the material in this book was obtained from members of the Newspaper Group and it served as a guide in establishing and reorganizing reference departments.

A newspaper library handbook was started as a project about 1942 with several members writing chapters on subjects in which they were considered experts. It was edited by Stephen A. Greene, Providence Journal, and his wife, the former Miriam Lynn, earlier with the Detroit News. Due to unanswerable problems, the manuscript was not published.

The Newspaper Division Bulletin, later known as *Newspaper Libraries*, was published 1950-56. Since 1957 Division members have cooperated with the American Newspaper Publishers Association in issuing a newspaper library bulletin.

The Newspaper Division celebrated the 30th Anniversary of its founding at a luncheon on May 17, 1954, during the Cincinnati-Louisville Convention, at which it honored its four remaining charter members: Maurice Symonds, Agnes Joy Petersen, Matthew Redding and Harry Peone. On behalf of the Division, Ralph J. Shoemaker, Louisville Courier-Journal and Times, was once a member of the staff of its founder, Mr. Kwapis, presented each with a bronze plaque. Each plaque was a miniature replica of the front page press plate of the recipient's newspaper, with a cut of the individual honored.

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Publishing

The idea of a Publishing Division was first voiced at a meeting of the Newspaper Division at the Boston Convention in 1956 by Olga Anderson, then in the Fortean Library, and by Frances Simon of the McGaff Library. Everyone felt that while magazines and newspapers had some of the same problems, there were wide areas of divergence.

At the Chicago Convention in 1947, Marguerite Gienestanne, Field Enterprises, arranged a breakfast discussion meeting. The promoters of the idea of a Publishing Division were surprised at the number and types of libraries represented.

Therefore, at a meeting of the Newspaper Division, held late during the same Convention, Frances Simon moved to have that Division expanded to include all types of publishing. This motion was turned down, as was a move to have a Periodical Section added to the Division. As a result of a heated discussion, the New York Group called a meeting, which was held in the library of Scholastic. At this time a petition for the formation of a Publishing Division was drawn up and submitted to the SLA Executive Board. The Division was formally recognized, and at the 1948 SLA Annual Convention in Washington, D.C., the first meetings as an Association Division were held, with Frances Simon serving as chairman pro tem.

At this Washington Convention some publishing librarians informally displayed their publications. This was so successful that the following year in Los Angeles, Dora Richman, although the only representative of the Publishing Division present, had a more formal display. These exhibits have become a regular feature of the Publishing Division at Conventions and are managed on a professional basis, with a booth and regular display stands; in addition to periodicals, pamphlets and promotional material are displayed.

At the result of a suggestion by Rose Boots, McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, Inc., a feature of the 1955 Toronto Convention was the invitation to all Divisions to participate in a panel discussion on suggestions for standardizing certain publishing practices, such as manuscripts and indices. A summary of this discussion, entitled "To Publishers: Suggestions from Special Librarians," appeared in the November 1955 issue of Special Libraries. It was reprinted and copies distributed to publishers and librarians.

The next year at the SLA Cincinnati Convention, the Division sponsored a panel, with Anne Richter of R. R. Bowker Company as moderator, on "Publishers and Policies." Both librarians and publishers were represented, and as a result of the interest shown, Check List for Periodical Publishers was compiled and widely circulated to both magazine and book publishers by the Division. Many of the suggestions made have been accepted by publishers.

As a result of the Division's concern and activity in this area, a Division member now represents SLA on the E. 39 Committee of the American Standards Association. A project the Division is undertaking is that of having the librarian's name included on the masthead of periodicals carrying editorial names.

The Publishing Division has cooperated with the Advertising Division and sometimes with the Newspaper Division in planning a "Book and Author Luncheon" at the Annual Convention, having as speakers authors of interest to the membership as a whole.

The Division has an informal bulletin issued several times a year, and a membership list has been circulated at frequent intervals. The Division has had one local group, that in New York City, which has been active since the formation of the Division.

The number of members affiliated with the Publishing Division as of December 1955 was 126.

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Science-Technology

A quarter of a century ago the Slavic Russian language was considered dangerous to the state. Under the regime of Joseph Stalin it was declared a "backward" language which needed to be replaced by the "new" Russian language. Today, however, Slavic studies are gaining increasing recognition and are considered an essential part of world literature.

According to G. W. Lee and A. J. Richter, the Slavic language has been taught for over 100 years in universities and secondary schools. It is now taught in many countries and is considered an important language for international communication.

Recently, there has been a growing interest in Slavic studies in the United States. This is due in part to the increasing number of Slavic-speaking students who have come to the United States to study Slavic languages and cultures.

The Slavic language is a rich and varied language with a long history. It is the language of many countries including Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Poland, and parts of Germany, the Czech Republic, and Slovakia.

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Within the six years of its existence, the Picture Division has carried forward its planned dissemination of information on the organization, classification, housing and handling of pictures. Two picture issues of Special Libraries have been published: the Picture Division issue, vol. 45, no. 7, September 1954, and the Graphic Arts issue, vol. 45, no. 16, December 1956. These issues included the first bibliography of picture reference tools and a check list for supplies and equipment for picture files.

A Picture Classification Seminar, the first of its kind, was conducted by Romana Javit at the 1957 SLA Convention in Boston. For this she prepared an invaluable selected list of references for practical guidance in the planning of picture collections. This was published in Picturoscope vol. 5, no. 4, December 1957.

In addition to the highly constructive meetings of the two local Picture Groups, the projected publication of a first preliminary probe into sources for still pictures is almost accomplished. SLA will publish Picture Sources: An Introductory List in the spring of 1959. It includes descriptions of about 400 picture collections. Bibliographies of picture finding tools round out each subject.


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SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY

A LTHOUGH SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION was organized in 1905, it was not until 1923, during the presidency of Rebecca B. Rankin, that "the promotion of Group activity" was fostered. Under her guidance several Groups were formed to bring together librarians working in the same or closely related subject fields. One of these Groups was the Technology Group, which met for the first time at the Atlantic City Convention held in May 1931.

George W. Lee of Stone and Webster, Boston, was the organizer and first chairman of the Group. The Atlantic City Meeting was attended by 13 members representing a variety of interests. These included agriculture, automobiles, botany, chemistry, construction, engineering, geology, metals, oil, patents, public utilities, rubber and even fine arts.

According to George W. Lee's report of this meeting, union lists of holdings and library services being given were the chief topics of discussion. Some members