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. 47, no. 10, 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 reference sources for practical guidance in the planning of picture collections. This was published in Picturerscope, 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.

A Guide to Still Pictures in Washington, D. C., is planned for some future time.  
FRANCES HAY SCHMIDT

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 Provoe library, and by Fannie Simon of the McGraw-Hill 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 1957, Marguerite Gieszmann, 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 later during the same Convention, Fannie 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 1958 SLA Annual Convention in Washington, D. C., the first meeting as an Association Division was held, with Fannie 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.

As 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 standardization in publishing, entitled "To Publishers: Suggestions from Special Libraries," 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 Z-99 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 but one local Group, that in New York City. This has been active since the formation of the Division.

The number of members affiliated with the Publishing Division as of December 1958 was 214.

ANNE J. RICHTER
FANNIE SIMON

Science-Technology

ALTHOUGH SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION was organized in 1905, it was not until 1929, 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 1951.

George W. Lee of Stone and Webster, Boston, was the organizer and first chairman of the Group. The Atlantic City meeting was attended by 53 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
were appointed committees "of one" to gather information in the various fields of interest and to prepare progress reports to be presented to the Group. These "committees" were asked to consider various types of publications, such as periodicals and handbooks, or "whatever else seems pertinent to facilitating ways and means of getting, or giving, satisfaction" in the fields represented.

The Technology Group had its first formal program in July 1924 at the Saratoga Springs Convention. Mr. Lee presented a progress report at this meeting and in August issued what he called a "clean-up" report. In this final report of his chairmanship, Mr. Lee stated that an address list of members had been issued and that ten committees had been appointed. Three subjects, "basic sources, union lists and wants and discards," were recommended for further study.

The future of the Groups within Special Libraries Association became assured at the Saratoga Springs meeting when the Constitution was amended to provide for the formation and continuance of Groups.

During the Convention in Atlantic City, October 1926, the Advertising-Commercial and Industrial Group and the Technology Group held a joint meeting attended by 52 persons. "Because of mutual interest between the Groups," it was decided to combine the two to become the Commercial-Technical Group. Frederick A. Mooney, Dennison Manufacturing Company, Framingham, Massachusetts, was elected chairman of this newly formed Group.

Although within this Group there were librarians whose interests and work were technical rather than business, it was not until 1933 that the Commercial-Technical Group divided to form the Commercial and the Science-Technology Groups.

In making this division, the Science-Technology Group retained the Petroleum, Public Utilities and Rubber Committees of the former Commercial-Technical Group. The name "Committee" was changed to "Section" and a new one, Chemistry Section, was added to those already established. Each Section was autonomous, having its own officers and undertaking projects of specific interest to the Section. Group activities were in areas encompassing more general interests. Group projects were carried out by those qualified, regardless of Section affiliation.

A symposium held at the 1934 Annual Convention showed the wide and varied interests of the Group. The topic was "The Nature of Problems Common to the Type of Special Libraries Represented by the Group." Members taking a leading part in the symposium were from such diverse organizations as the Bermuda Biological Station, the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, Eastman Kodak, Standard Oil of Indiana, Hercules Powder, Public Service Corporation, National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, Burroughs Wellcome, du Pont, Public Library of Bayonne (New Jersey), Chemists' Club and Industrial Relations Counsellors.

In 1935, Mrs. Isabella B. Wallace, chairman of the Group, received a petition requesting authorization to organize an Electrical Communications Section. The petition received favorable action, and the Section was accorded official status.

In 1940, the Science-Technology Group, believing the Group was becoming too large to be the responsibility of one person, initiated an Executive Board composed of Group officers, the immediate past-chairman and his predecessor. This policy has been continued.

In October 1941 the Engineering-Aeronautics Section was established. The name of this Section was changed in 1953 to the Engineering Section.

Shortly after the formation of this Section World War II started, which stopped much of the Group's activity. A number of members, both men and women, entered the Armed Services; some took government positions; everyone became deeply involved in his own job and in volunteer work with local organizations. Travel was restricted so that Annual Meetings were not held for several years. In spite of this, membership in the Group continued to grow.

It was during this time that the term of Group officers was changed from one to two years. What was done was carried out by local groups or by mail. Everything was on a limited scale. Despite these difficulties, some work did progress and membership increased. To quote from a report of the chairman made in June 1943, the Group "is in the paradoxical position of having an increasing membership with decreasing activity."

At the Annual Meeting in Chicago, June 1947, a petition was presented and granted for the formation of a Pharmaceutical Section. This was followed in 1949 by the organization of a small but active Metals Section. This Section withdrew from the Science-Technology Division in 1955 to become the Metals Division.

Believing that "Group" was a misleading term, the Science-Technology Group petitioned the Executive Board of the Association to change the term to "Division." This change became effective in 1957, and all Groups became Divisions.

It was during 1950 that the Division approved the election of a vice-chairman who would be the chairman elect. Under this system, the term of office for the chairman was changed back to a one-year period.

The last Section to be formed within the Division was the Paper and Textile Section, organized in 1955.

Formal bulletins were not issued until the Group was well established. With a small membership, this type of publication did not seem necessary. However, in 1934, Mrs. Charlotte N. Taylor sent out two informal mimeographed bulletins. This practice was continued for several years. There was no charge for these nor was there a specified time of issuance. Bulletins were sent out when the chairman of the Group felt there was something to report and had time to prepare an issue. Each chairman tried to follow the precedent of issuing a fall and a spring bulletin.

In September 1946, Lucy O. Lewton issued the first printed bulletin. This was an eight-page edition and was a decided change from the two-to four-page mimeographed earlier issues. This masthead was symbolic, having signs representative of the sciences and an open book to indicate libraries. The title was Ye Alchemical Libraries Almanac. The second issue appeared in January 1947. The first issues were sent to all members without charge.

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One of the more popular projects has been the preparation of exhibits at meetings of associations other than SLA. The first of these was arranged by the Technology Group in October 1925. This consisted of a library exhibit displayed at the convention of the American Gas Association held in Atlantic City. Informational material relating to all phases of the gas industry were shown. Not only published materials but bulletins, bibliographies and similar items prepared by the librarians of different gas companies were on display. In September 1946, the S-T Group of the Illinois Chapter arranged an exhibit of SLA material to be shown at the National Chemical Exposition in Chicago. The booth was manned by members of the Group who answered questions, explained the objects of SLA and gave information concerning size, staff and costs of technical libraries. Since then, a number of exhibits have been shown at meetings of other associations.

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The Division keeps up with new developments in the library field and with ideas which might become applicable to library work. In 1946, the Group undertook an investigation on the use of punch cards among its members. Dr. F. E. Fitzgerald of the National War College was appointed chairman of the Punch Card Committee. The Committee agreed to work with the American Chemical Society in determining the usefulness of punch cards for chemical bibliography, particularly with respect to the proposal to issue an edition of Chemical Abstracts on punch cards.

The Metals Section joined with the American Society for Metals in publishing a classification suitable for metallurgical literature. This classification is adaptable to punch cards.

The Chemistry Section and the Pharmaceutical Section have published union lists of periodicals held in the libraries of Section members. The primary use of these lists is to serve as a check of periodicals available for loan under the established inter-library loan system.

The Pharmaceutical Section has two continuing publications to its credit. The first, Unlisted Drugs, gives information about drugs that have not appeared in pharmacopoeias; the second is called COPNIP and is issued by the Committee on Pharmacomedical Non-Serial Publications.

Following is a list of publications prepared by Sci-Tech members, Sections or committees. An asterisk after a title indicates that the work was published by Special Libraries Association.

**NON-SERIAL PUBLICATIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Title Description</th>
<th>Editor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>Union List of Serials.*</td>
<td>Hester A. Wetmore, editor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>Membership Directory</td>
<td>Rosemary Hanlon, compiler.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>Trade-Names Index.*</td>
<td>Ross C. Cibella, editor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>List of Subject Headings for Chemistry Libraries.*</td>
<td>Mrs. Grace R. Cameron, editor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>Numerical Index to the Bibliography of Scientific and Industrial Reports. Subject Headings for Aeronautical Engineering Libraries.*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>Libraries for Research and Industry (SLA Monograph No. 1).*</td>
<td>Margaret P. Hilligan, editor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>Bibliography of Engineering Abstracting Services (SLA Bibliography No. 1).*</td>
<td>Marlin M. Landsky, editor.</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>Unlisted Drugs, 1949-1953. COPNIP.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td>Scientific Meetings List. 1957.</td>
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**BETTY JOY COLE**

**Social Science**

Upon the formation of SLA Groups, brought about in 1923 by the success of the trial method suggested by Rebecca Rankin of seating New York special librarians by subject interest at Chapter dinner meetings, the Social Science Division had its beginning as the Civics Group. By 1928 its name was changed to Civic-Social Group, when SLA’s constitution was ratified. In December 1956 it became the Social Science Group. The libraries of this Group comprised government and government research libraries (from the municipal to the international level), civic association libraries (chambers of commerce to tax associations) and libraries in the broader fields of social welfare (education, health and charities).

The object of the Social Science Group of the Special Libraries Association is to form a center for the cooperation of librarians whose chief interest is in the social sciences. . . . In joining the . . . Association the . . . Group librarians help to strengthen the Group and the Association. A stronger association means more influence for special librarians in the library world.” So wrote Isabel Towner in the Social Science Group Membership Bulletin, February 1940.

To quote directly from Rebecca Rankin’s History, distributed to the Division members in 1952: “At the Convention in Montreal in 1936 it was voted to change the name of the Group to Social Science Group. This, of course, gave the Group a much broader base and made possible the entrance to membership of a larger number of librarians. The term ‘Social Science’ includes sociology, political science, government, public administration, Army and Navy, economics, business, commerce, labor, industrial relations, accountancy, finance, real estate, insurance, law and education. This action is undoubtedly the cause of the troubles which the Group experienced in the years following 1936 to the present time. (1952).”

A committee, headed by Isabel Towner, was appointed to compile a Directory of Organizations Represented in the Social Science Group, which was mimeographed in 1939 for distribution. This listed a total of more than 400 organizations. Unfortunately, most of the 1000 members from these organizations were names only, not active participants in Group projects.

The problem of the Group’s membership was discussed at the SLA Convention in 1947, and in 1948 a proposal to divide the Group into six sections was discussed at length. Eventually, after a trial in the New York Chapter, it was voted by resolution in 1948 to have five sections: Industrial Relations, International Relations and History, Social Welfare, Public Administration, and Education and Library Services.
The Division keeps up with new developments in the library field and with ideas which might become applicable to library work. In 1946, the Group undertook an investigation on the use of punch cards among its members. Dr. F. E. Fitzgerald of the National War College was appointed chairman of the Punch Card Committee. The Committee agreed to work with the American Chemical Society in determining the usefulness of punch cards for chemical bibliography, particularly with respect to the proposal to issue an edition of Chemical Abstracts on punch cards.

The Metals Section joined with the American Society for Metals in publishing a classification suitable for metallurgical literature. This classification is adaptable to punch cards.

The Chemistry Section and the Pharmaceutical Section have published union lists of periodicals held in the libraries of Section members. The primary use of these lists is to serve as a check of periodicals available for loan under the established interlibrary loan system.

The Pharmaceutical Section has two continuing publications to its credit. The first, Unlisted Drugs, gives information about drugs that have not appeared in pharmacopoeias; the second is called COPNIP and is issued by the Committee on Pharmacomedical Non-Serial Publications.

Following is a list of publications prepared by Sci-Tech members, Sections or committees. An asterisk after a title indicates that the work was published by Special Libraries Association.

### NON-serial publications

- **1935**  
  *Union List of Serials.* Hester A. Wetmore, editor.
- **1939**  
- **1940**  
- **1941**  
  *Trade-Names Index.* Ross C. Cibella, editor.
- **1944**  
- **1945**  
  *List of Subject Headings for Chemistry Libraries.* Mrs. Grace R. Cameron, editor.
- **1947**  
- **1949**  
  *Numerical Index to the Bibliography of Scientific and Industrial Reports.*
- **1950**  
  *Subject Headings for Aeronautical Engineering Libraries.*
- **1951**  
  *ASM-SLA Metallurgical Literature Classification.*
- **1951**  
- **1952**  
  *Union List of Serials in Pharmaceutical Libraries.* Gertrude Bloomer, editor.
- **1955**  
- **1955**  
  *Libraries for Research and Industry (SLA Monograph No. 1).* Margaret P. Hilligan, editor.
- **1956**  
  *Bibliography of Engineering Abstracting Services (SLA Bibliography No. 1).* Marnam M. Landeys, editor.
- **1956**  
  *Handbook of Scientific and Technical Awards in the United States and Canada, 1900-1952.* Margaret A. Firth, editor.

### SERIAL publicaTIONS

- **1949-1953**  
  *COPNIP.*
- **1957**  
  *Scientific Meetings List.*

These are only highlights of the Sci-Tech Division and of its work. The problem in writing this survey has not been lack of material but rather one of keeping within space limitations. As the largest Division in the Association, Sci-Tech boasted 2254 members in December 1958.

**Betty Joy Cole**

## Social Science

**Upon the formation of SLA Groups,** brought about in 1923 by the success of the trial method suggested by Rebecca Rankin of seating New York special librarians by subject interest at Chapter dinner meetings, the Social Science Division had its beginning as the Civics Group. By 1928 its name was changed to Civic-Social Group, when SLA's constitution was ratified. In December 1936 it became the Social Science Group. The libraries of this Group comprised government and government research libraries (from the municipal to the international level), civic association libraries (chambers of commerce to tax associations) and libraries in the broader fields of social welfare (education, health and charities).

The object of the Social Science Group of the Special Libraries Association is to form a center for the cooperation of librarians whose chief interest is in the social sciences. . . . In joining the the . . . Association the . . . Group librarians help to strengthen the Group and the Association. A stronger association means more influence for special librarians in the library world." So wrote Isabel Towner in the Social Science Group Membership Bulletin, February 1940.

To quote directly from Rebecca Rankin's History, distributed to the Division members in 1923: "At the Convention in Montreal in 1926 it was voted to change the name of the Group to Social Science Group. This, of course, gave the Group a much broader base and made possible the entrance to membership of a larger number of librarians. The term 'Social Science' includes sociology, political science, government, public administration, Army and Navy, economics, business, commerce, labor, industrial relations, accountancy, finance, real estate, insurance, law and education. This action is undoubtedly the cause of the troubles which the Group experienced in the years following 1926 to the present time. (1953)."

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The Group attempted by this means to surmount the complexity of divergent interests by pulling together into Sections those libraries that had a common interest.

This organizational plan of Sections seemed to be the best method so far devised of meeting the scattered interests of the Division's librarians. Although its disadvantages and shortcomings have been discussed at business meetings and the pros and cons have been the subject of committee study for several years, repeated votes have maintained this structure.

The committee work of the Division has made significant contributions to the library profession in the social fields. A Committee on Municipal Documents, with Josephine Hollingsworth as chairman, resulted in the publication of Basic List of Current Municipal Documents: A Check List of Official Publications Issued Periodically Since 1927 by the Larger Cities of the United States and Canada. This was issued by SLA in 1932 and made money for the Publication Fund. It proved to be a pioneer effort, added to SLA's reputation for good research and was a tool which all members of the Civic-Social Group and public libraries used continually. Eventually, the U. S. Bureau of the Census felt the need for its continuance, and a similar list is now published by the federal government.

A Committee for the Compilation of a Manual on Public Administration Libraries was appointed in 1933, with Mrs. Lucile Keck as chairman. The Public Administration Libraries: a Manual of Practice became a reality in 1934 and was published, sold and distributed by Public Administration Service with full credit given to SLA. It was used as a textbook in library schools and was generally accepted by all as a guide to establishing a public administration library in colleges, bureaus or chambers of commerce. Three members of the same committee, Mrs. Lucile Keck, Rebecca Rankin and Iona Ely, prepared a second edition in 1941, which was again published by Public Administration Service.

A Committee on Social Welfare Subject Headings was appointed in 1933, with Mrs. Mabel Badcock as chairman. Beatrice Hager carried on as chairman, 1934-37: Social Welfare; a List of Subject-Headings in Social Work and Public Welfare was completed and published in 1937 by SLA. It, too, was a money-maker for the Publication Fund and became a most useful catalog tool at a time when new terms had been introduced in the social welfare field.

A Committee on Municipal Documents has worked continually through the years. For some years it cooperated closely with theALA Public Documents Committee in attempting a survey of county and municipal documents. It also arranged for the publication of a monthly check list of city documents in Public Affairs Information Service, which continued for many years.

A Committee on Promotion of Municipal Libraries has been responsible over the years for the good public relations of the Civic-Social Group. An Exhibit Committee has been active at various times presenting exhibits for the conventions of the American Political Science Association and others in the Division's fields of interests.

Another effective publication was the Source List of Selected Labor Statistics, published in 1950 under Hazel Benjamin's chairmanship. So important a tool has it become, that a third revision was published in 1955.

The year 1951-52 has been called "a year of putting our house in order," and some operational steps were taken. A tentative draft of a Handbook of Procedures was prepared and submitted to the Division membership at the Convention in 1953 with a request that the Division officers and Section chairmen work out their own sub-descriptions. The handbook was revised and published in 1955 as Division Organization Manual. A proposal for a Division archivist was also drawn up during this period and submitted to the membership. An archivist was appointed in 1952.

A Membership Directory for the Division, by Sections, was issued September 1951. This became a tool so relied upon that, only five years later, a revision was necessary and was published in January 1957 under the chairmanship of Mrs. Mary Pasch. Another publication very important to the Division was the History prepared by Rebecca Rankin and published in April 1952 which is largely incorporated here.

In 1953, a careful study of salaries was made, under the chairmanship of Phoebe Hayes; she had for her committee the chairmen of the various Sections of the Division. Upon the completion of the survey, the committee offered the following suggestion: "...I wonder if we have not put the cart before the horse. Should we not have studied existing profession standards before we worked on salaries? ...

An exciting infusion into the Division for an interlude was the acceptance of a new Section, that of Military Librarians, at the SLA Convention in Toronto, 1953. Its request for admittance to the Social Science Division was based on the belief, from an analysis, that the members were somewhat allied to the Public Administration Section, but limited to the military fields. However, by 1955 this Section had grown to a vigorous membership of over 100, and it petitioned the Association for Division status, which was granted at the 1955 Convention.

In 1954, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Mary V. Wenzel, the Public Administration Section published and distributed to all its members A Guide for Applying Some Organization and Management Principles in Libraries. This is a thought-provoking outline which had some of its origin in the Civil Service Commission where Mrs. Wenzel serves the government.

Throughout the years from 1941 to the present, the publications of the Division have given a weighted position to the Social Science Bulletin, which started with an issue or two a year. Isabel Furnum was its first editor. It was published to keep the members informed of the business and professional progress of the Group, however scattered their libraries might be, and it was issued continuously two or three times a year until 1957. In 1956, under the editorship of Katherine LaMont, its form and usefulness were expanded by the inclusion of profiles of various libraries represented in the Division, a considerable help for efficient exchange of information.

A unique and very significant contribution of the International Relations and History Section to the high standards and prestige of the profession is its service to foreign librarians. Mary Anglemeyer, chairman of that Section in 1955-56, reported: "There were close contacts with foreign librarians in 1955-56 as compared with 50 in the preceding year. Chapter presidents and hospitality committees have been very helpful. ... An intern program for foreign librarians, jointly sponsored by SLA, ALA and the State Department, was in effect." A report of an expanding acceptance and wider service appeared in Special Libraries, July-August 1957. The spadework of the Section and its International Newsletter, which in February 1957 was sent to 83 foreign library associations and 189 foreign librarians, were important influences.
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As to the size and importance of the Social Science Division, it has grown from the original group in New York to a sizeable assemblage: 661 members in December 1958 and the second largest Division in the Association. While in 1945 anxiety over its obvious imperfections was directed toward correcting its complexity and divergence of interests, its unwieldiness and inactivity have caused greatest concern in later years. In earlier days the Group exhibited marked vigor and strength. It included members who upheld the high professional standard of the whole Association—two names a very few, Herbert Brigham, Adelaide Haase and Rebecca Rankin. Many more might be named; some have gone from our midst, others remain, and still others have come to fill the ranks.

The Social Science Division has planned good meetings for every Annual Convention for 30 years; discussions of current problems have been helpful as have, assuredly, many of its publications. But in regard to other-than-local attendance at meetings and Conventions and in committee work, the Division has had to face a peculiar factor: its members are largely from government and institutional posts. Neither days off nor travel budgets are available as the commercial and industrial fields. Such a situation presents a discouraging difficulty.

The year 1957-58 has been one of the most critical years in the life of the Division. Two sections were dissolved at the business meeting of the 1958 Convention—the Industrial Relations and Public Administration Sections—and their members were transferred to general Division affiliation. The chief cause behind this dissolution, and behind the weakness of the Social Welfare Section during the recent years, is due to lack of membership cooperation and willingness to participate. It is difficult to find officers or even concerted interest in Section programs. Other organizations or other groups within SLA receive the efforts once directed toward the Division's sectional programs; for example, Public Administration Section members from tax or other financial libraries find the Financial Division more helpful.

The withdrawal of these Sections from a Division composed of members from libraries of highly divergent interests, is a matter of organizational efficiency. They admit their work can be performed satisfactorily by ad hoc committees; the benefit of their early impetus is not lost, nor is their levelling influence. Looking at the work and reputation of the Social Science Division, it appears to mirror the times: early in the century public attention was earnestly focused upon the social aspect of American civilization—better living conditions, better labor standards, better government—but with the pressures of accelerated competition at home and three wars abroad, science and technology have become foremost in every man's mind. Our Association, with its intent to serve, reflects the changing public need.

Unfortunately the historical files of the Division have been lost, and the files at SLA Headquarters are incomplete; therefore this history is not only brief but sketchy.

Two local Groups were formed—one in New York about 1944-45, the other in Washington, D.C. in 1947. The New York Group was subsequently disbanded, but the Washington Group is still active.

Various projects have been undertaken by the Division over the years among which are the following:

Current Books. Lists issued in February 1944 and in March 1945; Adrian Paradis, editor.


Revision Subject Headings. A concise list for civil aviation libraries or collections, compiled by Agnes A. Gauvreau, librarian, Civil Aeronautics Administration, and Mary Lally, librarian, Economic Planning Division, American Airlines. From discussions at the Boston and Chicago Conventions it was evident that there was a need for subject headings for civil aviation libraries and collections, and at the Chicago Convention in 1947, the Transportation Division endorsed the preparation of the list. It was issued as an Association publication in 1949.

List of Transportation Periodical Holdings, compiled by Grace Reynolds, Railway Association of Canada, 1957. In 1953 a list of transportation periodical holdings in Montreal transportation libraries was compiled by Miss Reynolds and other Canadian librarians and was distributed to members attending the Convention in Toronto. It was decided to expand this list into a "master list" to include eventually all the transportation libraries in Canada and the United States. Beverly Hinkhok and Sara Price were appointed representatives for their respective areas of the United States. Entries collected by them were sent to Miss Reynolds for incorporation in the Montreal list. Some publicity was given the project in the Division Bulletin suggesting that all libraries in the transportation field send their lists of periodical holdings for inclusion in the project. As a result the present draft represents the holdings of 19 libraries in the Division. A committee, under the chairmanship of Agnes Gauvreau, is now working on a further expansion, and the title has been changed to Union List of Serials.

Transportation Subject Headings. This current project is under the chairmanship of Kanardy L. Taylor.

Membership Directories. Several membership directories have been issued. The latest is dated May 1958.

In December 1958 there were 73 members in the Transportation Division.

Sophia Hall Gladston
Isabel Towler

Transportation

The Transportation Division of SLA was organized as the Transportation Group March 28, 1943, and held its first meeting during the 1943 Convention in New York. Adrian Paradis was appointed temporary chairman.

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