

99/1/019

Photographic, Audio-Visual, and Graphic Materials  
General Collections  
ALA 100<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Slide Show

Box 1: consists of slides and film loop with two manual viewer, and 16 page script (includes more detailed descriptions for most slides; some are copies of photographs in ALA archives)

1. Title Slide
2. 1853 New York City Map: The site of conference where librarians from all over the country gathered.
3. Charles Norton: publisher, suggested and called for conference in the May 15<sup>th</sup> edition of Norton's Literary Gazette
4. New York University Chapel: The place where the conference was held. Eighty-two delegates gathered in the Smaller Chapel in the fortress-like Gothic Tower of New York University.
5. 1853 United States map: Eighty-two delegates gathered for the conference from September 15<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup>, 1853, representing forty-seven different libraries located in twelve of the thirty-one states.
6. Edward Everett Hale: A prominent clergyman and author in attendance.
7. Henry Barnard: An educational reformer, another prominent person at the conference
8. Charles Coffin Jewett: Librarian of the Smithsonian Institution, was elected chairman of the conference. Other delegates included the organizers and founders of some of the great libraries in the United States
9. Reuben Guild: attended conference from Brown University, opened book stacks to readers
10. William Frederick Poole: Another innovator, who began the forerunner of the Index to Periodical Literature at Yale University.
11. Seth Hastings Grant: Grant was elected secretary of the conference. Responsible for changing the method of recording book withdrawals at the New York Mercantile Library,
12. Purpose of the Conference: "conferring together upon the means of advancing the prosperity and usefulness of public libraries, and for the suggestion and discussion of topics of importance to book collectors and readers"
13. Norton's Literary Gazette: The proceedings of the conference were published in Norton's Literary Gazette on October 15, 1853 and also in Norton's Literary Register for 1854. A

resolution was passed establishing a permanent library organization with annual meetings. A location was established for the next conference, but no date was set.

14. Philadelphia landscape 1876: United States celebrated its 1876 centennial in Philadelphia, also site of 1876 conference
15. United States Bureau of Education Survey 1876: In 1876, the USBE published the survey entitled, Public Libraries in the United States of America; Their History, Condition, and Management.
16. Charles Ammi Cutter: Author of Rules for a Dictionary Catalogue
17. Cutter's Rules: photograph of Rules for a Dictionary Catalogue
18. Dewey title page: Melvil Dewey's first edition of decimal classification appeared in a small volume of forty-five pages
19. Purpose of 1876 Conference: "librarians and all interested in library and bibliographical work" were invited to meet at Philadelphia in a conference "which should afford opportunity for mutual consultation and practical co-operation" in the interests of "efficiency and economy in library work," many anticipated another conference with the coming of the centennial year
20. John Eaton: United States Commissioner of Education, was approached about a meeting. Although Eaton suggested that librarians meet during 1876, he did not pursue the idea.
21. Leypoldt/Bowker: Frederick Leypoldt, editor of Publisher's Weekly, the conference wheels were set in motion during a meeting in his office in New York on May 17 and 18, 1876. Leypoldt and his partner, Richard Bowker, were approached by Melvil Dewey with his proposed library periodical. Instead of creating a competing journal, Leypoldt and Bowker joined forces with Dewey. They also agreed on the idea of a library conference in 1876. By mid-June, a call was distributed that was signed by twenty-eight people.
22. Winsor/Smith: The conference planning committee consisted of Justin Winsor of the Boston Public Library as chairmen, assisted by Lloyd Smith of the Library Company of Philadelphia..
23. Poole/Dewey: Winsor and Smith were also assisted by William Frederick Poole from the Chicago Public Library. Melvil Dewey served as conference secretary.
24. Historical Society of Pennsylvania: The site of the Library Conference, 820 Spruce Street in Philadelphia. The conference opened on October 4, 1876.
25. John William Wallace: The Society's president gave the opening address.

26. 1876 United States Map: Map showing 17 states represented by the 103 delegates. Six had taken part in the 1853 conference; ninety were men and thirteen were women. Seventeen states were represented.
27. Resolution: On the third day of the conference, a resolution was introduced in order to form a permanent organization: "For the purpose of promoting the library interests of the country, and of increasing reciprocity of intelligence and good-will among librarians and all interested in library economy and bibliographical studies, the undersigned form themselves into a body known as the American Library Association."
28. Line Graph of Membership: By the end of 1876, sixty-nine persons had joined the organization. Membership rose to 122 in 1877, and reached 874 in 1900, the first year that official membership was recorded by the Association. By 1921, membership had reached 5,307; by 1927, over 10,000; in 1939 it was over 15,000; and by 1954 it had reached over 20,000. In 1969, it reached a peak of 36,865.
29. Button: The goal for 1976 was 50,000 members.
30. Image of a Two Dollar Bill: Original membership dues were two dollars a year. For more than thirty years after the ALA was founded, its headquarters were located wherever the annually elected secretary resided.
31. Photograph of Melvil Dewey's Desk: For many years, this was a drawer in Dewey's desk.
32. Melvil Dewey: He had served as the first secretary unpaid, as well as the first treasurer. Although no meetings were held in 1878, 1880, and 1884, the Association survived and began to meet annually.
33. 1885 Lake George Conference: A group picture of delegates attending each conference became a tradition. The 1885 conference met in Lake George, New York in September. Justin Winsor served as President of ALA for its first decade. At the 1885 conference, he announced that he would not be a candidate for reelection. Poole was elected to serve as ALA's second President.
34. Badge from St. Louis Conference: The 1889 conference at St. Louis marked the ALA's first attempt at subdivision, forming the Association of State Librarians.
35. White Mountain Conference, 1890: Two other sections were formed in 1890— a section of college and university librarians and a section of trustees. Melvil Dewey was also elected as the fifth president of the ALA.
36. Lake Placid Conference, 1894: 1894's conference was again held in a resort.
37. Lake George, Site of Post-Conference Trip, 1894: The post conference trip became an annual custom following the ALA national conference.

38. Photograph of Josephine Rathbone on a burro: After the Denver conference of 1895, the delegates took a post-conference trip to the mountains. Josephine Rathbone from the Pratt Institute of Library Science, was photographed on a burro.
39. Philadelphia Badge: The 1897 conference was held in Philadelphia. Justin Winsor was again elected president, but died on October 22, 1897.
40. Hebert Putnam: Winsor was succeeded by Herbert Putnam, who would soon become the Librarian of Congress.
41. Haines/Cutter: Helen Haines and Charles Ammi Cutter were among the delegates in the 1889 conference held in Atlanta, with a post-conference trip to Lookout Mountain.
42. Crunden/Dana: Past ALA presidents Frederick Morgan Crunden of St. Louis and John Cotton Danan of Springfield, Massachusetts, were among the delegates of the 1900 conference held in Montreal.
43. Wausheka conference ribbon and badge: The 1901 conference held in Wausheka, Wisconsin, marked the twenty-fifth year of existence for the ALA. Twenty of the original sixty-nine charter members were present at this conference.
44. John Shaw Billings: Although Melvil Dewey supported Herbert Putnam for ALA president, John Shaw Billings of the New York Public Library was elected to this position. Putnam was later elected president in 1903.
45. Ernest Cushing Richardson: The 1904 convention was held in St. Louis. Richardson, from Princeton University, was elected ALA president.
46. ALA Boston Office: On April 22, 1905, the first ALA national office was opened in Boston with Edward C. Hovey as the first paid executive officer. Although the office was temporary, it was made permanent the next year and moved to 34 Newbury Street, Boston. In 1907, the executive board closed the office and Hovey resigned.
47. Photograph of ex-presidents of the ALA, 1905: The incoming president Frank Hill, who was to attend a total of forty-nine conferences before he died in 1941, is pictured in the back row with ex-presidents Dana and Richardson at the left and Carr, Utely, Clement Andrews of the John Crerar Library at the right. Dewey is in the front row with Crunden and Samuel Swett Green of Worcester, Massachusetts.
48. Swimmers: The 1906 meeting was held at Narragansett Pier and delegates enjoyed the swimming.
49. Lookout Mountain: After the Asheville, North Carolina conference of 1907, the post-conference trip returned to Lookout Mountain. Dewey posed in front of this group of delegates.

50. Law Librarians: The law librarians gathered together for their portraits at the 1908 conference at Lake Minnetonka, Minnesota.
51. Charles Henry Gould: Charles Henry Gould presided at the 1909 conference at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire. A new constitution was adopted and the Special Libraries Association was established.
52. Samuel Swett Green: Samuel Swett Green, a past president, also attended this conference.
53. ALA Headquarters, Chicago Public Library: The executive board voted in 1908 to establish the headquarters office in Chicago. The Chicago Public Library offered a room for the ALA executive office with free light and heat, and this offer was accepted.
54. Chalmers Hadley: Hadley became the new executive secretary and served until 1911.
55. George Utley: In 1911, George Utley took over as executive secretary.
56. Mackinac Island Conference: During the terms of Hadley and Utley, conferences were held at Mackinac Island, Michigan in 1910.
57. Pasadena Conference: The other conference was held at Pasadena, California in 1911. The ex-presidents formed an elite group at these early conferences.
58. Hadley/Botswick: Hadley, the executive secretary, posed with his "twin" Arthur Botswick of St. Louis.
59. Theresa West Elmendorf: The first woman to serve as ALA president was Theresa West Elmendorf of Buffalo. She was elected in 1911.
60. Andrews/Strohm: The post-conference trip of 1911 provided an opportunity for Clement Andrews and Adam Strohm to visit a grove of redwoods at Santa Cruz.
61. Mr. and Mrs. Carr: Mr. and Mrs. Henry Carr were also in attendance.
62. Kaaterskill Conference: The Association met in Kaaterskill, New York in 1913.
63. Washington, D.C.: They met in Washington D.C. in 1914.
64. Berkeley Conference: And at Berkeley, California in 1915.
65. Mary W. Plummer: Mary Wright Plummer was elected president at the 1915 conference.
66. Soldiers: Soon after America's entry into the war on April 6, 1917, the ALA executive board met to decide what libraries and librarians could do.
67. War Service Committee: A War Service Committee was appointed. Herbert Putnam, the

Librarian of Congress, directed a program to furnish library service to the armed forces.

68. Mary Frances Isom: Mary Frances Isom served as hospital representative of the ALA in France during 1918-1919.
69. Mary Eileen Ahern: Mary Eileen Ahern served in France for the first six months of 1919 in charge of publicity for the War Library Service.
70. Libraries in Coblenz and Le Mans, France: Ahern visited the United States army library centers at Coblenz and Le Mans. A Library War Fund campaign to raise one million dollars for one million books for one million men was held in September, 1917.
71. Poster: Posters called for books: "Books Wanted For Our Men in Camp and 'Over There'"
72. Poster: "Knowledge Wins"
73. Poster: "Your Money Brings the Book We Need When We Want It"
74. Poster: "Yanks in Germany Want More Books"
75. Map of Tilton Libraries: Thirty-six camp libraries designed by Edwar Tilton were erected in all corners of the United States and library service was provided in 464 camps, stations and vessels.
76. Roden/Milam: Two of the many who served as camp librarians were Carl Roden and Carl Milam.
77. Sarasota Springs, 1918: In March, 1918, a national campaign was held to collect books for servicemen. Photograph of those involved in the library war service from the 1918 conference at Sarasota Springs.
78. Kansas City: Campaigns were held in Kansas City and New York.
79. New York book campaign: The New York Public Library collected 640,466 volumes
80. Sovenay, France: Books were sent abroad to libraries in Dijon and Sovenay, France in addition to many other camp libraries.
81. American Library in Paris: On August 29, 1918, the American Library in Paris was established by the ALA for use of soldiers in France.
82. Paris Library School: In 1923 its program was broadened to include education of librarians through the Paris Library School. Sarah Bogle served as the Director, with Mary Parsons as the Resident Manager, and Margaret Mann as the chief instructor.
83. Carl Hastings Milam: A member of the ALA Library War service, Milam, became the

executive secretary of ALA in 1920 and held this position for twenty-eight years. During Milam's long term of office from 1920-1948, membership increased from 4,464 to 18,283, and twenty-five annual conferences were held.

84. Hadley/Tyler: Alice Hadley was president during Hadley's last year and Milam's first year in office. Hadley and Tyler pose here with William Warner Bishop, Mary Eileem Ahern, and Mrs. Hadley.
85. Carr's loving cup: At the 1924 conference in Saratoga Springs, Mr. and Mrs. Carr were given a "loving cup" for their devoted attendance at the ALA conferences.
86. Henry Carr: Mr. Carr, who joined the ALA in 1879, attended a total of forty-two conferences before he died in 1929.
87. Mrs. Henry Carr: Mrs. Carr, who also attended forty-two conferences, collected an extensive store of memorabilia relating to ALA. She was the antiquarian and statistician of the ALA and was often referred to its grandmother. She compiled the annual "Honor Roll of Attendance at Conferences," a list of members who had attended ten conferences or more.
88. 1924 Honor Roll Delegates: A group of "honor roll" delegates, including Mrs. Carr and Mary Eileen Ahern, gathered for their portrait.
89. Atlantic City Conference, 1926: The forty-eighth conference was held in October at Atlantic City, celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the ALA.
90. Philadelphia Exposition: Delegates also traveled to Philadelphia to visit the ALA exhibit at the Sesquicentennial Exposition.
91. 50<sup>th</sup> ALA Anniversary: The theme of the fiftieth ALA anniversary was international cooperation. Many foreign librarians came to attend the conference and to visit libraries in the United States, including the Boston Public Library.
92. Locke/Guppy: George Locke, of the Toronto Public Library, was elected the new president of the ALA. His is shown here with Henry Guppy, president of the Library Association of Great Britain. This was the first and only time a Canadian librarian was elected president of the ALA.
93. Carl Roden and Assistants: The fiftieth meeting of the ALA was held in West Baden, Indiana in 1928. The Chicago Public Library sent sixty delegates to this conference, including Carl Roden, the head librarian, and five of his assistants.
94. Hastings, Earl, and Ranck: Photograph of three delegates attending their twenty-fifth conference in 1928: Charles Hastings, Elizabeth Earl, and Samuel Ranck.
95. Linda Eastman: The 1929 conference in Washington D.C. was presided over by Eastman.

96. White House Reception: A White House reception was the highlight of the conference.
97. Josephine Rathbone: At the 1931 New Haven, Connecticut conference, Josephine Rathbone was elected president.
98. New Haven Conference: Rathbone was attending her thirtieth conference with Sarah Bogle, Charles Belden, and Hermen Meyer.
99. Putnam/ Strohm: Dr. Putnam was attending his twenty-fourth conference and Mr. Strohm his twenty-second.
100. John Crerar Library: In 1924, the ALA moved to the John Crerar Library when Clement Andrews made space available to the Association and its staff of fifty on the ninth floor of the new building.
101. McGraw Hill Building: Five years later, the ALA moved into the larger McGraw Building at 520 North Michigan Avenue, in Chicago, where it had signed a ten-year lease.
102. Zaidee Vosper: Part of the ALA staff, long-time editor of Booklist.
103. Cyrus McCormick mansion: In 1946, the ALA moved again to the old Cyrus McCormick mansion at 50 East Huron Street.
104. Mc Cormick Staircase: The McCormick mansion had a beautiful staircase.
105. Mc Cormick Reception Area: As well as an ornate reception area.
106. Carl Milam and staff: The building's thirty-five rooms offered fifty percent more space for Mr. Milam and ALA personnel.
107. National Relations Office: In 1945, the ALA announced the establishment of a National Relations Office in Washington, one of whose concerns would be lobbying for library legislation.
108. Paul Howard: Served as the first director of this office.
109. Harry Lydenberg: The International Relations Office under Harry Lydenberg had previously been established in Washington.
110. War Service Poster: The beginning of the second world war again brought the ALA into war service.
111. Victory Book Campaign: Sponsored jointly by the American Red Cross, the United Service Organizations, and the ALA, the Victory Book Campaign was quickly launched. The purpose of the campaign was to collect ten million books.



112. Althea Warren: The first director of the campaign.
113. C.B. Falls and Henry Wann: The poster, designed by C.B. Falls, who also did the 1918 book drive poster, was presented by him to Dr. Henry Wann, the USO campaign chairman.
114. Theater lobby: Books were collected in theater lobbies.
115. Sign in hotel: Signs were placed in hotels and clubs.
116. Chicago news clippings: Posters and press informed Chicagoans about the campaign.
117. Clara Lentier: Lentier pictured atop a mountain of books collected at the Brooklyn Public Library during the first week of the campaign.
118. Mayor of Lakewood: The mayor of Lakewood, Ohio donated the first book
119. "1943-1945": No annual meetings were held in 1943, 1944, or 1945 as librarians were involved in the war effort.
120. Rothrock/Uveling: The first postwar conference was held in Buffalo New York. Mary Rothrock, the incoming president, received the gavel from Ralph Uveling.
121. Carl Milam: In 1948, Milam resigned as executive secretary of the ALA to become director of the United Nations Library.
122. Milam/Brigham/Cory: Harold Brigham served as interim director from June to September until the newly appointed director John MacKenzie Cory could take office. Cory served three years before resigning.
123. David Clift: Clift was appointed executive secretary in 1951 during the seventy-fifth anniversary of ALA. He served for just over twenty years. During his tenure, the McCormick mansion was destroyed to make room for a much needed larger building.
124. Ground-breaking ceremony: Frances Lander Spain, ALA president, and Gertrude Gscheidle, chairman of the Headquarters Building Committee, break ground for the New building on November 12, 1960. The headquarters staff and the executive board members were also present at the ceremony.
125. Flag raising: The flag was raised in front of the completed building by Al Trezza, David Clift, Elizabeth Holsman, and Robert Vosper.
126. Exterior of ALA headquarters: The building was dedicated at the first general session of the Chicago conference of 1963.
127. Reception area: The new building provides an attractive reception area and waiting room.

128. 1953 Conference: Twenty-two conferences were held during Clift's tenure as executive secretary and director including the 1953 conference in Los Angeles.
129. Newbery Medal: The John Newbery medal was suggested by Frederick Melcher and designed by Rene Paul Chambellan. The medal recognizes the most distinguished contribution to American literature for children.
130. Henrik Van Loon: The Newbery medal was first awarded in 1922 to Van Loon for his Story of Mankind.
131. Caldecott medal: The Caldecott medal for the most distinguished American picture book for children.
132. Dorothy Lathrop: The Caldecott medal was first awarded in 1938 to Lathrop for her illustrations in Animals in the Bible.
133. Lynd Ward: In 1953, the Caldecott medal went to Lynd Ward for The Biggest Bear.
134. Ann Nolan Clark: Also in 1953, the Newberry Medal was awarded to Secret of the Andes by Ann Nolan Clark..
135. 1954 Pre-conference: The 1954 conference featured a Pre-Conference Institute on Library Buildings held in St. Paul, after which divisions and sections of ALA continued to hold their own meeting in Minneapolis.
136. Public Libraries Division: The Public Libraries Division held a membership meeting.
137. Trustees tea: During that time, the Trustees Section had tea.
138. Newbery/Caldecott dinner: The Newbery/Caldecott dinner at the 1955 conference in Philadelphia.
139. Brown/DeJong: At this dinner, Marcia Brown was honored as the Caldecott medal winner for Cinderella and Meindert DeJong was honored as the Newbery medal winner for The Wheel on the School.
140. Maurice Tauber: In 1955, Maurice Tauber was awarded the Melvil Dewey medal for creative professional achievement of a high order, another award sponsored by the ALA.
141. Emerson Greenaway: The Lippincott Award for distinguished professional service went to Emerson Greenaway, director of the Free Library of Philadelphia.
142. National Library Week: In 1957 plans were initiated by the National Book Committee, with the cooperation of the ALA, for a National Library Week. The first week was celebrated from March 16-22, 1958 with a fanfare of publicity and the cooperation of well known people.

143. Morsch/Eisenhower: Lucille Morsch, the president of the ALA, visited the White House on March 15 and Mamie Eisenhower showed her the White House library.
144. Walt Disney: Walt Disney contributed a television film spot.
145. 1958 Poster Committee: People were asked to "Wake Up and Read." Slogans became a part of each year's publicity:
146. 1960 Poster: "Open Wonderful New Worlds: Wake Up and Read" in 1960.
147. 1961 Poster: "For a Richer, Fuller Life, Read" in 1961.
148. 1962 Poster: "Read and Watch Your World Grow" in 1962.
149. 1964 Poster: "Reading is the Key" in 1964.
150. 1967 Poster: "Reading is What's Happening" in 1967.
151. 1974 Poster: "Get It All Together At Your Library" in 1974.
152. Library 21: This aerial view of Library 21 shows the Xerox Corporation Theater seating forty persons. Library 21, an exhibit sponsored at the Seattle World's Fair by ALA, opened in April, 1962, and continued until October. ALA's objective in this exhibit, which was designed by Vance Johnson, was to dramatize the importance of making fuller use of recorded knowledge, and of providing efficient organization of information.
153. Children's World, Library 21: The Children's World in an area below the main exhibit, and accessible through a maze, housed a collection of books supplied by publishers.
154. Adult reading center: In the adult reading center, a reader could spin a dial for a recorded book review.
155. UNIVAC Computer: The UNIVAC computer provided short annotated bibliographies on selected subjects.
156. Learning Resources Center, Library 21: The Learning Resource Center, sponsored by the United States Office of Education, demonstrated individual study carrels and the use of an autotutor.
157. James Bryan: Bryan, the president of the ALA, visited the exhibit which was staffed by librarians.
158. AASL symbol: In 1963, the American Association of School Librarians received a million dollar award from the Knapp Foundation "to demonstrate the educational value of a full program of school library services." The program called for the establishment of school libraries which would serve as examples of the kind of program recommended in the

national standards.

159. Mary Gaver: Gaver was chairman of the advisory committee.
160. Peggy Sullivan/Advisory Committee: Peggy Sullivan, the director of the project, and the advisory committee shared the responsibility for planning and carrying out the project.
161. Mt. Royal School: Demonstration school libraries were selected in Mt. Royal Elementary School, Baltimore, Maryland.
162. Marcus Whitman School: Another demonstration school library in Richland, Washington.
163. Central Park Road School: A demonstration school in Plainview, New York..
164. Ruth Sawyer: At the 1965 conference in Detroit, Ruth Sawyer received the Laura Ingalls Wilder medal.
165. Wilder medal: The award is given every five years to an author or illustrator whose books published in the United States and has over a period of years made a substantial and lasting contribution to literature for children.
166. Laura Ingalls Wilder: The medal honors Mrs. Wilder, the first recipient of the award in 1954.
167. ALA, New York: 1966 ALA meeting held in New York. Edmon Low presided at a meeting sponsored by the ACRL at which Germaine Krettek, director of the ALA Washington Office, spoke on the Higher Education Act of 1965.
168. JCL Section: The JCL (Junior College Libraries) Section held a meeting presided over by Harriet Genung of Mt. San Antonio College
169. Chicago skyline: A decade later, over 12,000 ALA members gathered in Chicago to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the ALA.
170. Fair in the Park: A fair in Grant Park, Chicago, with many exhibits and activities, was featured on Wednesday evening.
171. Liberty Bell: The Young Adult Services Division exhibited a facsimile of the Liberty Bell.
172. ACRL booth: The ACRL sponsored a bell-ringing contest which was a spoof on faculty status.
173. Fife and drum unit: The fife and drum core provided lively music.
174. Lobby and sign: July 20<sup>th</sup> was Librarians-at-Large Day when visiting librarians spent a day working at similar or different jobs in the libraries of Chicago.

175. St. Joseph's Hospital: Katherine Wimmer smiles as Eileen Ellis from Florida and Jan Polacheck of Ohio help her out in the St. Joseph's Hospital library.
176. General session: There were council meetings and general sessions.
177. Allie Beth Martin: Elected as president of the ALA for 1975-76, died in April.
178. Clara Jones: Jones, the president elect, presided at the Centennial Conference.
179. Robert Wedgeworth: Jones shared the podium with Wedgeworth, the executive director of the ALA.
180. Julian Bond: Bond, the Georgia State Senator, spoke to the ARCL members.
181. Newbery/Caldecott dinner: Susan Cooper received the Newbery medal for The Grey King and Leo and Diane Dillon received the Caldecott medal for Why Mosquitoes Buzz in People's Ears.
182. Melvil/Godfrey Dewey: At the American Library History Round Table program on July 20, Godfrey Dewey spoke via a tape recording and reiterated the words of his father Melvil Dewey at the fiftieth anniversary of the Association in 1926.
183. Doris Dale
184. Fred Jurgemeyer
185. Music credits
186. Narrator credits
187. Appreciation Slide
188. Beta Phi Mu slide
189. Ending timeline