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If you purchase a ticket to the Francis Joseph Campbell Awards Luncheon, which will precede the concert, the cost of the luncheon ticket will include the admission fee to the concert. Tickets for the luncheon are \$5.00 and must be purchased in advance from Miss Haskin. Tickets for the luncheon will not be sold at the ALA ticket desk.

The Campbell Award Luncheon honors an individual who has made an outstanding contribution to library service for the blind. The luncheon is attended by many

SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES ROUND TABLE

American Library Association

ORGANIZATION AND ACTION:

How to Play Socially Responsible Round Table Games

1. The name of this organization shall be the Social Responsibilities Round Table of the American Library Association.
2. The purpose of this Social Responsibilities Round Table shall be:
 - (a) to provide a forum for the discussion of the responsibilities of libraries in relation to the important problems of social change which face institutions and librarians;
 - (b) to provide for exchange of information among all ALA units about library activities with the goal of increasing understanding of current social problems;
 - (c) to act as a stimulus to the Association and its various units in making libraries more responsive to current social needs;
 - (d) to present programs, arrange exhibits and carry out other appropriate activities.
3. Membership will consist of personal members and of affiliate members who will be free to act using SRRT.
 - (a) Any personal member of ALA may elect to become a personal member of the Round Table upon payment of annual dues, with the right to vote and to volunteer to serve as a member. A personal member is free to act in three ways: 1) as an individual, through discussion and action at the annual meeting, through volunteering to committees which serve the Round Table, through correspondence, publication and other appropriate activities; 2) by working in a group on a national task force or project group, through studies and surveys with reports and recommendations and other appropriate activities; 3) by organizing and working with local Affiliate Member groups.
 - (b) Any group organized regionally or locally to work on problems of social responsibilities of librarians or libraries will be welcome to associate with the Round Table as an Affiliate Member. Affiliate membership shall entitle the group to receive publications of the Round Table and to participate by reporting on activities for dissemination to all the membership; it shall not entitle members of the group who are not Personal Members of the Round Table to vote or hold office in the Round Table. An Affiliate Member group is free to take advantage of SRRT communications via newsletters, and can ask for advice and support or other appropriate activities from the Round Table.
4. Working groups will be established in the areas of activity. Members are encouraged to volunteer to act on the issues with which they are concerned in any of these groups.
 - (a) Personal Members can volunteer to be elected to two committees serving all the Round Table members.
 - (1) An Action Council of ten members shall be

elected by mail following procedures outlined below, and shall take office immediately after the annual conference. At the annual conference, prior to the business or program meetings of the Round Table, the new Action Council will meet under the auspices of the outgoing Coordinator, and a Coordinator, a Treasurer, and a Recording Secretary will be selected by the new Council from volunteers in its membership. Action council shall have the responsibilities of (1) determining the program at the next annual conference, (2) submitting projects or endorsing projects of volunteer task forces of the Round Table, (3) soliciting volunteers and appointing members to ALA unit positions which accrue to the Coordinator ex-officio and to committees to help the Council to meet their organizational responsibilities, (4) coordinating the dissemination of information to the general membership in conjunction with the Clearinghouse. No member of Action Council will accept appointment from more than one other group (committee, Council, etc.) in ALA.

- (2) A Clearinghouse of six members shall be elected by mail following procedures outlined below, and shall take office immediately after the annual conference. At the Annual conference,

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major Association program in defense of Intellectual Freedom.

- a) Reliance on voluntary contributions is not sufficient. If intellectual freedom is to be a major priority of the Association, then support for intellectual freedom merits a major portion of the Association's regular income. To the many ALA members who have complained that their dues do not support worthwhile programs of action, it is not enough to say that now there is a separate foundation to which they can contribute additional funds.
- b) A successful nationwide program in support of intellectual freedom requires both educational and defensive measures, and the basic inter-relationship of these is such that both must be coordinated by one strong Office for Intellectual Freedom.
- c) Intellectual freedom is so fundamental to library service and so crucial to every practicing librarian, that the national library association itself must assume responsibility for its defense. This is essential for the moral health of the Association as well as for the success of an intellectual freedom action program.
- d) To present librarians with a paternalistic fait accompli, and to structure the Board of Trustees carefully so as to prevent any possible "takeover by extremists," can only undermine the confidence and support of many concerned ALA members. A defense fund must be a part of ALA, so that its members may democratically influence its purposes and uses.
- e) Fear of possible loss of tax-exempt status cannot be allowed to determine the policies and practices of the American Library Association, just as a practicing librarian should certainly never succumb to the censor for fear that his own salary or the library budget will suffer. If we believe in the importance of intellectual freedom, we must be willing to take risks in order to defend it.
- f) The scope of intellectual freedom encompasses considerably more than just the freedom to read. Support must also be rendered to the librarian who is fired for sporting a beard, for expressing unpopular opinions as a private citizen, for engaging in civil rights activities, etc., etc. And he should not have to claim "poverty" in order to receive it.

The functions of the Freedom to Read Foundation should be brought within the American Library Association, where they should receive a major portion of the budget and reflect the wishes of the total ALA membership.

Sanctions: The invocation of sanctions against an institution or person who violates the principles of intellectual freedom is not an act of vindictiveness. It is a legitimate pressure toward satisfactory resolution of a specific situation, a device for discouraging violations in other situations, a means of establishing a body of precedents defining the scope of intellectual freedom, and a vehicle for publicizing the principles for which the Association stands. Librarians themselves are perhaps the worst censors. And the librarian who attempts to provide public access to materials of a controversial or unconventional nature is frequently weakened in his defense of this freedom by the widespread failure of neighboring libraries to provide such materials. Those who strive to defend freedom of inquiry cannot succeed unless those who do not uphold this freedom are discouraged and their actions condemned.

Those libraries, librarians, trustees, or other members of the American Library Association, who by their actions do not support the Library Bill of Rights should be suspended from the Association. Wide publicity of such action should be taken through the journal of the Association and through paid advertisements in the regular library press. Invocation of sanctions against an institution should also be publicized through the local press, and ALA members should be urged to refuse employment in such institutions. The right of that institution to receive state and federal aid, or to enjoy accreditation (where applicable), should be challenged.

Intellectual Freedom Office: The Intellectual Freedom Committee, the Executive Board of ALA, the Trustees of the Freedom to Read Foundation, and the members of the library profession have the responsibility of defining the scope of Intellectual Freedom and establishing broad guidelines for the implementation and defense of its principles. But the chief administrative responsibility for the execution of ALA policies and the effective implementation of a strong Association program in defense of intellectual freedom must be vested in the executive arm of the Association and in a strong Office of Intellectual Freedom, headed by a lawyer who is strongly committed to and experienced in civil liberty cases. Broad policy guidelines should provide a framework within which great reliance can be placed on the discretion of the Director of the OIF to implement these policies, to act quickly and decisively when circumstances require, and to speak with the force of Association backing. The OIF merits a major portion of the Association's resources. Its staff and budget must be increased significantly and the scope of its authority should be set in proportion to the importance of intellectual freedom to the functioning of librarianship.

George Alfred
Arthur Curley, Chairman

What is happening regionally

* ILLINOIS—CHAMPAIGN-URBANA SRRT

The Champaign-Urbana SRRT has fifty-five members who are primarily from the library science faculty. Their tentative objectives are the answers to the following questions. What can we as librarians do to encourage needed changes within our own institutions, to help improve our own communities, to help members of minority groups, to help the poor, to improve our environment? What are librarians' responsibilities to society as a whole?

blacks to all levels of library work,
for better service to and representa-
tion of the group in our profession.

The SRRT co-sponsored a special Na-

out by the Nixon administration. 5. The lack of an official statement by the University of Washington condemning the afore mentioned actions. Therefore, we support and are participating in the nationwide student, faculty, and university staff strike.

After the business meeting adjourned, the SRRT caucus met. There was agreement on the need for forming a Washington SRRT; the following protem assignments were agreed upon: Jim Holly, Clerk, Agnes Griffen, Custodian/Editor (spark plug), Bill Larsen, Secretary; SRRT representatives on the WLA new directions committee: Rosemary Bloomfield, Bill Larsen, Susan Tait (alternate).

NATIONAL FREEDOM FUND FOR LIBRARIANS—

Everyone on the SRRT mailing list—including non-ALA SRRT people—has been sent a notice that a Danville, Va. jury found against Ellis Hodgin, the librarian of the Martinsville, Va. Public Library, who was fired three days after he had joined with other parents in a suit against the local school board for teaching bible classes to children in the schools.

Around Ellis's case and his dismissal by City Manager, Thomas Noland, the National Freedom Fund was built.

Bob Dwoskin, Ellis's attorney, has filed an appeal with the next higher federal court in Richmond, but to conduct such an appeal successfully, funds for the purchase of transcripts and many other legal expenses are needed. Ellis has been advised by the ALA Freedom to Read Foundation that "no funds can be disbursed until after the May election of Trustees and after procedures are established." The courts won't wait that long. Please send contributions to: National Freedom Fund for Librarians, P.O. Box 10174, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15232.

MARSHALL E. WOODRUFF LEGAL DEFENSE

FUND—Mr. Marshall Woodruff, owner of the Joint Possession in College Park, Md., was convicted and sentenced to six months in jail and a \$1,000 fine by Prince George's County Circuit Judge Roscoe H. Parker on March 20, 1970. Mr. Woodruff is now free on bond, awaiting an appeal to a higher court. The charge on which he was convicted was distributing an "obscene" issue of the Washington Free Press.

We hold that Mr. Woodruff's civil liberty—freedom to disseminate expression—was violated and that legal censorship has been perpetrated in the community. Mr. Woodruff's legal expenses are considerable, despite free counsel furnished by the Prince George's County Chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union.

We concerned librarians and other citizens believe that we have a right and duty to do all within our power to see that justice is rendered in this case. We are fighting also the growing menace of censorship in our community. To that end we have established the Marshall E. Woodruff Legal Defense Fund. Donations will be accepted payable to the Committee for the Legal Defense of Marshall

curriculum of the library schools.
Course evaluations serve as a communi-