

Intellectual Freedom Committee of the American Library Association

Prepared by Paul Bixler, Secretary

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Vol. 1, No. 7

Los Angeles, Here We Come. The Second Conference on Intellectual Freedom (the theme: "Book Selection in the Defense of Liberty") will take place on the campus of Whittier College June 20-21. Sponsors are the Intellectual Freedom Committee, the Book Acquisitions Committee, and the Board on the Acquisition of Library Materials.

There will be four sessions: Saturday afternoon and evening, Sunday morning and afternoon. Whittier is 45 minutes by bus from Los Angeles. If you prefer to stay in Whittier Saturday night rather than return to Los Angeles there will be accommodations in the college dormitories for 150 women, 90 men (no accommodations for married couples).

Total cost for dormitory room Saturday night plus three meals on campus will be \$6.50. For those not staying overnight, costs of separate meals will be: Saturday dinner, \$1.75; Sunday breakfast, \$1; Sunday noon dinner, \$2.

No more than 450 can be accommodated at the Conference. The registration fee, one dollar, should be sent in advance to Miss Hazel Rea, University of Southern California Library, Los Angeles 7. Send her also a request for reservation if you wish to stay overnight in a Whittier dormitory room. The program:

Areas of Controversy

Saturday--2:30 p.m.

"Science and Pseudo-Science"--David Dietz, Science Editor of the Scripps-Howard newspapers. "Morality and Obscenity"--speaker yet to be announced. "Politics and Subversion"--Professor Harold Lasswell of Yale University.

Saturday--8:00 p.m.

Librarians will meet in four discussion groups according to interests: small public libraries, large public libraries, college and university libraries, school libraries. There should be special interest for school librarians in these meetings, for they will probably be attempting to formulate a code of practice of their own.

The Responsibility of Choice

Sunday--10:00 a.m.

Speakers will be a publisher (Douglas Black of Doubleday); a book critic (Paul Jordan-Smith of the Los Angeles Times); a school administrator (Virgil Rogers of Battle Creek, Mich.); and a librarian (Lester Asheim of the University of Chicago).

Sunday--2:30 p.m.

Discussion groups will meet as on Saturday evening.

Send your dollar and any request for dormitory reservation to Miss Rea as soon as possible.

Ask and Ye shall receive. We have several hundred copies of the following for free distribution:

Decision of the Oklahoma Supreme Court on the Bartlesville case, issued last fall; 5pp. mimeo. Refers not to the censorship angle but to the legal and political; particularly useful for library school students.

"United Nations: Facts and Fallacies"--brief, succinct questions and answers in a small folder, issued by the Church Peace Union.

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Senator McCarthy. The elusive report of the Hennings Sub-Committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee of the last Congress on Senator McCarthy has been reprinted by Americans for Democratic Action, 1341 Connecticut Av., N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Price is \$2 but cost will come down if there are enough sales.

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Hook book. Watch for Sidney Hook's Heresy, Yes--Conspiracy. No! to be issued in May by John Day. It deals with academic freedom, of which more anon.

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To San Quentin. A copy of the Newsletter now goes to the library of San Quentin, California State Prison, at the request of Herman K. Spector, Senior Librarian. Stone walls do not an intellectual prison make--Poet Richard Lovelace as amended by our American experience with Senator McCarthy...

First foreign subscriber to the Newsletter is, incidentally, the Public Library of Cape Town. South Africa.

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That term "Leftist." Newspapers, magazines and nearly all speakers and writers constantly commit one error of terminology which may do more to "fuzz up" the discussion of civil liberties and censorship than everything that Joe (McCarthy or Stalin) has ever done or said: it is common practice to refer to Communist, pro-Communist and fellow traveller actions as "left" or "leftist." A long essay could be written on this error. But would it do any good? So embedded is this erroneous concept in our popular thinking that one doubts whether anything short of a presidential proclamation would have any effect.

What is the fact? The fact is that in the areas of civil liberties and intellectual freedom all of us down to the most insecure librarian in the poorest, littlest American library is well to the left of Communism. Wherever freedom is concerned, it's a toss-up whether Fascism or Communism is further to the right.

Look into it, will you, Joe?

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Academic Freedom. On March 30 the Association of American Universities, after six months preparation, issued a statement that full academic freedom must be guaranteed to scholars and professors but denied that such freedom can include membership in the Communist Party. (See New York Times, March 31, for full statement.)

The American Association of University Professors was already on record to the effect that membership in the Communist Party does not by itself disqualify a university teacher, and the Columbia University chapter of the AAUP (New York Times, April 17) in a unanimous vote directly took issue with the policy of the Association of American Universities on that point. So too did the chapter at Princeton University (though indirectly since its statement was issued two weeks previously on March 16; see New York Times of that date).

The Princeton chapter's total statement was particularly notable for its breadth of view and we quote here one of its inclusive sentences: "Political misuse of legal processes, the stifling of controversy, the suppression of dissent, the banning and censorship of books either because of their ideas or because of what their authors believe, the boycotting of the creative mind--these and other methods of control are among the most dangerous enemies of a free society." (Our italics)

It is impossible here to indicate the scope of the current "debate" on academic freedom, but it seems fair to ask if there is not more substantial agreement among academic people on the subject than appears on the surface. "We may see more clearly when such terms as "Communist," "public responsibility," and "captive mind" are interpreted in the light of particular cases.) Meanwhile Professor William T. Laprade of Duke University, Chairman of the Academic Freedom and Tenure Committee of AAUP, has said (New York Times, March 29) that "the association has repeatedly urged university administrators to exercise care in making academic appointments and even greater care in watching apprentices and in deciding whether to retain them as members of the faculty." The objective--to strengthen teacher tenure.

For some of the current practices in academic freedom see further on in this Newsletter, under Roll Call of the States, items under New Jersey, Ohio, Colorado, and California.

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Congressional Hearings. Perhaps you have already seen what Mrs. Ages E. Meyer said in "Freedom of the Mind," her outspoken address before the American Association of School Administrators February 17. The speech has been widely distributed. Along with other criticisms it has had a noticeable effect on current congressional investigations (always excepting Senator McCarthy's). Ask your congressman for a copy of "Communist Methods of Infiltration (Education)," hearings of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, February 25,26,27. This 122-page publication which includes the testimony of Robert Gorham Davis and Granville Hicks before the committee is worth reading. While we are recommending this kind of hearing (to Congressmen, incidentally as well as anyone else), we suggest as an important footnote on academic freedom the testimony of William H. Withers, teacher at Queens College, on pp.466 in "Subversive Influence in the Educational Process," hearings before the Jenner Committee, pt.2, February 10,24 and March 3.

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Overseas libraries. As a result of Senator McCarthy's attacks on the State Department, the whole overseas library program now stands in jeopardy, not only in the uncertainty of its financial support but in the integrity of its book collections.

Beyond saying that Douglas Bryant, chairman of the International Relations Board of ALA, Francis St. John, and Flora Belle Ludington have testified in behalf of the overseas libraries before Senator Hickenlooper's Subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and that other efforts are being made, we can't be very specific. For a broad view of the total problem, however, we can recommend an excellent article, "The Role of the Information Library in the International Information Program" by Henry James, Jr. in the latest Library Quarterly (April).

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Intellectual Freedom - International Division. Duncan Emrich, Chief of the Folklore Section of the Library of Congress has written an interesting account of the first International Conference of Artists, held in Venice September 22-28 of last year (Appendix to LC Information Bulletin, Jan. 26, 1953). Attention of the conference sponsored by UNESCO, fell inevitably upon the significance of freedom of the arts.

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Basic Policy for Public Schools. School superintendents in cities in the United States and Canada with populations over 200,000 have developed and endorsed "An Educational Platform for the Public Schools: Some Phases of Instructional Policy." It is to be used as a guide for teaching staffs and as an "aid in interpreting the program of the schools to the public." The statement is not final but will be refined and developed further. Treated in its 11 pages are such topics as Purposes of Education, Responsibilities of the Schools, Nature of the Learner, Instructional Materials, and Controversial Issues. Under the last are two columns from which we quote the following: "Free discussion of controversial issues is the heart of the democratic process. Freedom of speech and free access to information are among our most cherished traditions."

Copies are 10 cents apiece, in lots of 100 or more 5 cents. They may be ordered from the Inland Press, 600 W. Van Buren, Chicago 7, Ill., c/o R. J. Zurlinden.

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Free Access to News. The Freedom of Information Committee of the Chesapeake Associated Press Association held an all-day Freedom of Information Clinic February 12 in Baltimore. Sessions dealt with such topics as aspects of news coverage; cooperation and contact with governmental departments, military agencies, industry, and doctors and hospitals on dissemination of news; and access of the public to executive sessions of public bodies (as school boards). The clinic is said to be "the first project of this type and scope in any state."

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Magazine bravery? The dismissal of Bucklin Moon from the staff of Collier's magazine for no one is quite sure what reason has suggested to some critics that magazine publishers are beginning to go the craven way of radio. Murray Kepton in the New York Post for April 24 comments on Moon, Collier's, the narrow margin of solvency which makes many a magazine vulnerable, and the relevant "arrogance" of such fellows as Henry Luce and Arthur Hays Sulzberger, who can "afford" to support members of their staff who come in for public attacks.

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Feature story on Communist materials. A public librarian who saw the item from Mrs. May Valencik of the Allentown (Pa.) Free Public Library in our January, no. 5, issue has sent us a clipping of a double column feature story (with picture) published in his city's newspaper a year ago. The story was published on the first page of the newspaper's third section, and was headed "'Voice of Communism' Reaches Into Every U. S. City." It began: "Life is good on the other side of the Iron Curtain," and went on to say that this was the impression "conveyed by a mass of magazines, pamphlets and newspapers which the Communist nations mail each week to the ---public library and other libraries across the nation." Then it listed and described such publications as New World Review, Daily People's World, Rumanian News, and more than a dozen others.

Midway in the story the librarian was quoted as follows: "In accordance with the Library Bill of Rights adopted by the American Library Association, we do not censor material on the basis of political content..."

"But we do mark each magazine or paper with a special stamp which says, 'This is unsolicited material. In using consider possible partisan viewpoint of distributing organization. ---Public Library'."

In a letter accompanying the clipping, the librarian commented: "This stamp has been used here for many years and was probably started in the late '30's when the library was being flooded with Fascist and Anti-Semitic publications. I could see no good reason for stopping its use since it does not indicate the political viewpoint and is used only on unsolicited material. We do not use it on books and pamphlets which we purchase or order as gifts.

"You will be interested to know that we had no comeback as a result of this article... During the past year I have used the subject of censorship of library materials in talks before different organizations... I have found unanimous opposition to any kind of censorship in this community... But it does seem better to discuss this type of controversial subject before any organized pressure develops."

We solicit comment and other accounts of similar or dissimilar experiences.

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Librarians on the stand. In Honolulu seven defendants have gone on trial under the Smith Act, one of the charges being that they promoted Communist literature with intent to overthrow the government. An interesting aspect of this case is that Dr. Carl G. Stroven, librarian at the University of Hawaii, and Mrs. Mabel Jackson, librarian of the Library of Hawaii, were called by the defense to testify in detail that Hawaiian libraries make available all the Communist literature referred to in the indictment. At one point the judge interrupted the prosecutor's questioning to ask Mrs. Jackson a question of his own.

"Would you say," said the judge, "that the purpose of a library is to give as many sides of as many problems as possible?"

"Yes, sir, insofar as our budget permits," replied Mrs. Jackson ("with a smile," adds the newspaper account).

The Supreme Court, of course, has ruled that Congress did not intend, in the Smith Act, to infringe on academic freedom, censor books, or destroy discussion or consideration of such issues as Communism.

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#### ROLL CALL OF THE STATES

California. Echoes of the Burbank book-labelling dispute of two years ago were heard in that city several weeks ago when Mrs. Benton Bowling, sponsor of a plan to evaluate "un-American and immoral literature in public libraries," became a candidate for the Burbank Board of Education. Mrs. Bowling's book-labelling scheme was adopted by the public library's board of trustees in July, 1951 and was promoted as a pattern for all California public libraries. Subsequently, however, the scheme was revoked by the Burbank city council and dropped as a plan for the state's municipalities. One of the chief opponents of the plan has been running against Mrs. Bowling for the school board.

In Berkeley, Clark Kerr, first chancellor of the University of California (scene of a long, bitter controversy over a special loyalty oath) announced that "there is no reason why dislike for any single idea or invention should ever become an excuse for destroying the process which gave rise to it," providing four protections are set up. Briefly, these are, according to Kerr:

"First, there can be no forced purchases. The public must be as free to reject ideas as the scholar is free to create and voice them...

"Second, ideas must compete with each other...

"Third, each idea must be disclosed in all its particulars. There must be no subterfuge...

"Fourth, the university cannot be a haven for persons who are part of an international conspiracy to undermine our way of life..." (From New York Times, March 29).

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Colorado. Academic freedom in Colorado is in better shape than the newspapers have been saying it is. There have been no "large-scale dismissals" from the faculty of the University of Colorado as reported.

One assistant professor who had been a member of the Communist Party was not reappointed at the end of his probationary period when it was revealed that he had lied to the administration about the date when he had ended his party membership. One instructor was not reappointed, but a faculty Committee on Privilege and Tenure found insufficient evidence to support his charge that reappointment had been denied him for political reasons. (The Colorado branch of the American Civil Liberties Union has, however, been very critical of the university's procedure in this case.) Another faculty member, on tenure, who had admitted several years' membership in the Communist Party and who earlier had answered some questions before the House Un-American Activities Committee but refused to answer others, also came before the faculty committee. After a thorough investigation, the committee ruled unanimously that none of the actions above and nothing in his performance in the classroom or in contact with students justified dismissal. The university's Regents sustained the committee by a 4 to 1 vote.

One of the heartening aspects of the Colorado situation is what happened to an article stimulated by university librarian Eugene Wilson and written by Walter Lovelace on censorship and book burning. First printed in the Colorado Alumnus, it was reprinted in the Denver Post almost without change and then picked up by other newspapers. First read by perhaps 25,000 University of Colorado alumni, this article has now been read at least by a million people over the country, perhaps more.

Some credit is due the Denver Post and its editor Palmer Hoyt, who has become so disturbed over McCarthyism that he has issued a detailed directive to his news staff as to how to deal with it. (We shall reproduce this directive when we can find the time and space.) Hoyt has acted upon the belief that McCarthyism "in too many instances makes the front page of an American newspaper a courtroom for the trial of loose, undocumented or unproven charges."

Not all is sweet in Colorado. A state senator introduced a resolution in the legislature to investigate all educational institutions. When this was decisively defeated, he then attacked the University of Colorado--an attack from which have arisen a number of misunderstandings, out of the state as well as in. The House Education Committee has seriously been considering a list of "Un-American" textbooks submitted by the Colorado Schools Protective Association. And a Denver district attorney, acting upon the request of a citizens' group, has asked pocket-size book distributors to remove various items from sale, saying he would seek court action if the titles were still on sale at the end of 60 days. (Material in the last two sentences is taken from a report from the American Book Publishers Council. Other items taken from this report to follow will be marked "ABPC.")

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Georgia. The legislature has established a Literature Commission and Governor Talmadge has sworn in as members a newspaper (weekly) editor, a theater owner, and a Baptist clergyman. Their job? To review "obscene literature," order distributors to withhold objectionable matter from the newsstands (but without enforcement powers), and if distributors refuse, to recommend prosecution. (Mentioned also by ABPC)

Idaho. W. C. Sorenson, the state curriculum director has announced that textbooks used in Idaho public schools are given thorough examinations in an effort to avoid subversive material. (ABPC)

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Illinois. In Chicago Frank A. Magruder's textbook American Government, although it has been edited again (for the 36th time) and although it is still probably the most widely used book in its field in American schools, has been dropped by the Board of Education as a basic text in civics courses. The campaign was sparked by the Educational Reviewer, a quarterly published by the Conference of American Small Business, Inc., a lobbying group dedicated to the "fight against subversion." (ABPC) Although public protests put the book back on the auxiliary list for use as reference (Chicago Sun-Times, March 9), it is by no means certain that even this action can stand unmolested. Coupled with the pressure against Magruder's book has been a drive against the UN and against a teaching guide which urged teachers to impress on pupils the need for analytical thought (Sun-Times, March 10). The guide has been revised, and as in some other communities, the high schools no longer encourage or permit high school students to participate in an annual essay contest on the UN.

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Iowa. Following difficulties over censorship of some material on city newsstands a year ago, the Intellectual Freedom Committee of the Iowa Library Association promoted the Adoption of the ALA Library Bill of Rights as library policy in the state. On February 23 the Des Moines Tribune published a lead editorial which commended the successful campaign, referred to Secretary Dulles's reading of a book by Stalin, quoted from the LBR, and wound up: "Intellectual freedom has to be earned and re-earned, country by country, community by community, institution by institution..."

"Lucky Iowa, lucky America, to have druggists, librarians, club-women, secretaries of state who know that, and fight for it."

Iowa's state pride seems pardonable.

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Massachusetts. Following the attack by the Boston Post on the Boston Public Library last fall, representatives of many local and regional organizations interested in the maintenance of civil liberties and intellectual freedom joined together in a group known as the Massachusetts Council for Constitutional Rights for purposes of carrying on a campaign of education in these areas. Two librarians are among the 29 listed members.

Censorship bills introduced in the Massachusetts General Court were reported unfavorably after hearings of the Committee on State Administrations.

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Michigan. Fifty high school students from Grand Rapids, Lansing and Detroit appeared before the state's Senate's Judiciary Committee to urge passage of a bill to prohibit the sale of obscene literature. In Detroit several of the largest publishers of paperbound books, as well as several distributors, have been indicted by a federal Grand Jury on charges of shipping obscene literature. Almost 200 titles have been on the Detroit Police Censor Board's list of objectional books. Among the authors whose works are included are Ernest Hemingway, Lillian Smith, Mackinlay Kantor, and Ethel Waters. (ABPC)

The Detroit censorship system on paperbound books is taking on some of the marks of a "model." It was explained in detail and with approval before the Gathings Committee. We explained how it operated in our January Newsletter (no. 5).

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Minnesota. Three years ago the St. Cloud City Council set up a local censorship board with authority to ban the sale, display, printing and distribution of publications which "prominently feature an account of horrors, robberies, murders, arson, assault with caustic chemicals, assault with a deadly weapon, burglary, kidnapping, mahem, rape, theft, voluntary manslaughter, ridicule of law enforcement or parental authority; or are obscene, immoral, lewd or are suggestively obscene, immoral or lewd; or ridicule any person or persons by reason of race, creed or color; or advocate un-Americanism or subversive activities." This board operated with little open criticism till the Gathings Committee hearings mentioned it and reporter Leo Sonderegger wrote a series of articles about the way the system worked for the Minneapolis Star. Opposing action by citizens who challenged the law's constitutionality have now brought suspension of the board's authority. (ABPC)

The Minnesota Library Association devoted all but one of its spring district meetings to censorship. Reporter Sonderegger spoke at two of them. When drastic changes were proposed in a new "obscene literature" bill before the Minnesota legislature (a statute was already on the books), a committee organized by the MLA, the University of Minnesota Press and others defeated them.

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New Hampshire. A campaign against "indecent literature" has been started by the Manchester Deanery Council of Catholic Women following a meeting with Manchester's police chief. The Committee for Worthwhile Reading, a civic group that seeks to improve the reading habits of local citizens, has issued a warning to dealers and distributors of objectionable literature. (ABPC)

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New Jersey. In 1950 a prosecutor in Middlesex County, following the advice of a "citizens' committee," circulated a list of objectionable titles of paperbound books and advised local distributors to withdraw the titles from sale. The distributors fell in line.

Bantam Books, Inc., sought a restraining injunction against efforts of county officials to discourage distribution of its books.

On April 6 of last year Judge Sidney Goldman of the New Jersey Superior Court, Chancery Division, granted the injunction. Lists of banned books will presumably no longer be circulated to police departments for withdrawal from newsstands.

At Brunswick, January 24, President Lewis Webster Jones of Rutgers University issued an extended, reasoned statement concerning the cases of Professors Simon W. Heimlich and Moses I. Finley, who had refused to answer questions concerning Communist affiliation put to them by the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security.

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New York. In Brooklyn members of a parish organization conducted a campaign to get neighborhood retailers to withdraw from sale books to which the parish objects. "Cooperating" dealers receive a certificate for display which applauds their cooperation. The list of this "Decency Literature Committee" is taken from the National Organization of Decent Literature monthly list.

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Ohio. In Youngstown after warnings from the police chief more than 400 titles were removed from newsstands, including works by Somerset Maugham, James T. Farrell, Guy de Maupassant, John Steinbeck, Sherwood Anderson, and John Dos Passos. The New American Library of World Literature has brought suit against the police chief seeking an injunction and civil damages. (ABPC)

In Cleveland an "anti-crime, anti-smut" bill met determined opposition from librarian Quincy L. Mumford, from publishers and other citizens. Said Mumford, "This proposed ordinance would in effect place literature in a strait jacket," and was commended in a Cleveland Press editorial for his stand. A number of books, including Freud's Introduction to Psychoanalysis, have been removed from the city's newsstands "voluntarily."

In Columbus a bill pending in the state legislature would require censorship by a board of review before publication of magazines; its sponsor has been quoted as saying that in his opinion "all pocket-books would come within the purview of the bill and would be subject to censorship." (ABPC)

The state Un-American Activities Commission has just published its hearings for 1951-52 and has recommended a law making it a crime to join, at its inception, an organization, no matter how innocent it may appear, if it is later declared subversive. A teacher has been dismissed from the Ohio State University following his refusal to answer questions about his possible affiliation with the Communist Party before a Congressional committee. Two chapters of the AAUP in the state unavailingly suggested that more time be given to the case before decision. The American Civil Liberties Union is gaining strength and membership in the state.

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Pennsylvania. In Scranton a drive to clear newsstands of "immoral literature" has been launched by a prominent clergyman and endorsed by the Governor as well as by a long list of clergymen, state officials, and civic organizations. (ABPC)

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Tennessee. A legislative committee conducting a statewide investigation of public school textbooks extended its probe to courses given and books used at the University of Tennessee. The committee's final report in general cleared public school textbooks of charges of carrying subversive propaganda, but asked that a manual used in the university's extension courses in economics be dropped. (ABPC)

The Lookout Schoolmasters Club, a group of public and private school educators in the Chattanooga area, has initiated action against the "peddling of snot" through obscene literature, pictures, movies and television. The group has issued a report which refers in part to the report of the Gathins Committee and deplors the spreading circulation of "demoralizing material." It does not urge censorship but asks that publishers and distributors "voluntarily undertake to prevent as far as possible such demoralizing influence upon our youth." (ABPC)

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Texas. The Texas Southern University has refused to permit the use of its auditorium for a review of Whittaker Chambers' book Witness. The dean of students says that the university does not want to be connected with any program that would bring Communism before the public.

In Houston, showing of Charlie Chaplin's picture "Limelight" was stopped after two days following protests from the American Legion although it had been scheduled for a two-week run. The general manager of the interstate theater chain said that the picture will not be shown in any other Texas theater which interstate controls.

In Dallas the Veterans of Foreign Wars have threatened to put the heat on the Public Library to label Communist literature. Chairman Howard McGaw of the Texas Library Association's Intellectual Freedom Committee is a busy man these days.

The Texas Legislature has passed and the Governor has signed a bill which codifies and makes more rigorous the existing practice of the Texas Education Agency. The bill requires, as a prerequisite to adoption or purchase of any textbook, an oath by the author that he is not and never has been a member of the Communist Party; and is not and has not been, during the preceding five-year period, a member of any organization on the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations. If the author "is dead or cannot be located," the publisher is required to affirm that "to the best of his knowledge and belief," the author of the textbook, if he were alive or available, could truthfully execute the oath. (ABPC)

Legislative action is pending on a bill which would ban certain types of literature from state-supported schools and colleges, and

require that such books, when written by Communist or "subversive" authors and kept for research purposes, be branded with red ink. Literature that would be banned from schools includes books that discredit the family unit, ridicule the American constitutional form of government, advocate the violent overthrow of the American government, hold up to contempt freedom of religious worship and religious instruction, or "ridicule American or Texas history and the parts played therein by patriotic Americans and Texans." The measure would apply to all state-supported colleges and universities as well as public schools. (ABPC)

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Vermont. Creation of a censorship board to review Vermont public school textbooks was recommended but voted down in the state legislature. Such a board would have been given authority to eliminate use of any books which it found to contain statements of matter "seditious in character, disloyal to the United States government, or favorable to the cause of any foreign country with which the U. S. is at war." Power of decision over school textbooks now resides in the hands of local school directors. (ABPC)

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Virginia. The Magruder textbook has been under fire in Arlington but the issue has been dropped as a result of action by Arlington teachers and the Arlington chapter of the American Association of University Women. (ABPC)

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Wisconsin. The librarian in the Madison Public Library, reputedly following the "advice" of columnist Westbrook Pegler, has refused to buy Anderson's and May's book on Senator McCarthy. The library does own books by Karl Marx, Hitler, and Pegler.

In Milwaukee a county "literary commission" has been working with the district attorney and distributors to keep "objectionable" material out of the city. Its members do not like to be referred to as a censorship board. A story in the Milwaukee Journal estimates that 50 pocket-size books (titles) and more than a score of magazines have recently been removed from the newsstands. The commission was set up more than three years ago by passage of a county ordinance.

Paul Bixler  
(from Antioch College,  
Yellow Springs, Ohio)