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# IFRT Report

*Intellectual Freedom Round Table* No. 49 Fall 2001

'TIS A GIFT TO BE  
*simple,*  
'TIS A GIFT TO BE  
*free.*

Carrie Gardner, Ph.D., IFRT Chair

When I realized that the time had come to pen my first of two Chairs' columns for the IFRT report, these lines came to me. They begin a Quaker poem that Aaron Copeland set to music. I'm told that this column should set the tone for my "year" as chair. Instead of beating around any text-laden bushes, allow me to state my goals and set the tone in a *SIMPLE* manner.

1. IFRT continues to educate members of the library profession and others regarding the value of access to information (intellectual freedom).
2. Privacy is recognized as an essential component of Intellectual Freedom.
3. IFRT continues to thrive as a part of ALA.

#### EDUCATION

This year, IFRT will conduct a number of initiatives designed to educate others. Examples of this include the very newsletter you are reading, the IFRT program at the Annual Conference in Atlanta and for the first time in IFRT history, a preconference. Under the leadership of Melora Ranney and Larry Miller, a preconference designed to provide crucial information for defending Intellectual Freedom will take place at the beginning of the Atlanta conference.

#### PRIVACY

The 2001 IFRT program featured David Brin, noted Science Fiction author and philosopher regarding the role of privacy in our society. Privacy will continue to be on the IFRT radar screen during the next few years. IFC is in the process of creating a document discussing privacy as it related to library services. The document will probably be submitted to IFRT and the other round tables and divisions of ALA for comment sometime during this year.

#### IFRT THRIVING

As the largest round table in ALA, and as the round table directly interested in Intellectual Freedom, we continue to thrive. Our program at annual conference is usually featured as a starred, don't miss event in Library Journal. Often, there is standing room only with folks spilling out into the hallway.

We are fortunate to have a vote-casting member of ALA council who is able to voice our opinions and vote based on our opinions. We are fortunate to have direct representation.

Our preconference will expand both the message and audience that we normally reach. With each issue, the IFRT Report continues to inform members about the issues affecting Intellectual Freedom.

#### STRIVING TO BE FREE

As the second line of the poem says, 'tis a gift to be free. My involvement in Intellectual Freedom and the Intellectual Freedom Round Table has always been about freedom; about keeping and expanding the rights all people have to create, disseminate, and access the information they want and/or need. That is the way in which I need, want, and desire to be free. It is my hope and intention that IFRT will continue on the journey to making that happen.

Carrie Gardner, Ph.D., *Coordinator*  
Library Media Services at Milton Hershey School in  
Hershey, Pennsylvania.

*She can be contacted at [carrieif@aol.com](mailto:carrieif@aol.com).*

# IFRT

## IFRT COUNCILOR'S REPORT ON ALA COUNCIL ACTIONS AT THE 2001 SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE

The unusually sunny weather we enjoyed in San Francisco unfortunately did not always extend into the atmosphere of the Council chamber.

Council endorsed "Violence in the Media," a statement prepared by the Association of American Publishers. Council approved a new policy on Library Services to People with Disabilities, after it was amended to meet previous objections and concerns of Councilors raised at last Midwinter. Later, a resolution authorizing ALA to commit the resources needed to implement improved access for people with disabilities, was referred to the Budget Review & Analysis Committee for a recommendation back to Council.

As part of the ongoing effort to define what it is about privatization that ALA finds objectionable for libraries, Executive Board members Sally Gardner and Liz Bischoff crafted a statement, which they submitted to Council. After considerable discussion (and after attempts to amend the statement were voted down), Council passed the following:

"The ALA affirms that publicly funded libraries should remain directly accountable to the publics they serve. Therefore the ALA opposes the shifting of policy making and management oversight of library services from the public to the private for-profit sector."

Opposition seemed to center in the Public Library Association; however some PLA-affiliated councilors argued that the statement was too vague to be effective, while others argued that it limited local library board's autonomy by restricting their choices. In actual fact, ALA policy statements have no binding force on any library board, they are recommended policy statements that any board can choose to adopt, amend or ignore.

On the other hand, PLA members could rejoice that the proposal for professional certification for which they have been lobbying, after long languishing in the no man's land between Council and committee, finally took a big step forward. Council voted to approve the establishment of an allied professional association, the Institute of Professional Practice, to work with divisions that develop standards to certify individual librarians in areas of specialization beyond the ALA-recognized master's degree. The ALA and IPP would be tied by a completely interlocked board and officers, elected by ALA members, and the IPP would be obligated to function in a manner consistent with ALA policies.

Council adopted a revised Preservation Policy.

Among the memorials was one for Lois P. Mills, long active in IFRT.

The Special Presidential Task Force on Membership Meetings, flush with the triumph of actually achieving a quorum and holding an official membership meeting in San Francisco, was rewarded (!) by having its life and charge extended for a third year, to continue the good work begun, with a final report due at Annual Conference in Atlanta 2002.

But having been told that in spite of achieving a quorum, the membership meeting wasn't a real membership meeting (in the eyes of some members), Council dutifully responded by establishing yet another Special Committee on the Membership Meeting Quorum to examine the concerns of those in favor and opposed to changing the quorum, and come up with some magical solution that will please everyone—report and recommendations due at Atlanta in 2002.

A resolution on Hotel Contracts for ALA Meetings was fiercely debated and then referred to the ALA Conference Committee and the Budget & Analysis Committee for review and recommendation back to Council at Midwinter 2002 in New Orleans. The resolution stipulated that ALA would add a boycott clause to the hotel and convention center contracts for ALA conferences. At this time ALA has a strike clause that allows it to void a contract when a labor organization endorses a strike, but has nothing in the contract that gives it an out when a boycott is endorsed (as re: the Marriott in San Francisco).

The Council endorsed the report of the Presidential Task Force on Core Values, and the process it had devised to rekindle the discussion of core values throughout the association. The task force was asked to oversee the implementation of the process and make a final report to Council in Atlanta.

Council adopted a resolution asking that a library representative be included in the U.S. delegation to Draft Hague Convention to insure that "jurisdictional rules intended to regularize e-commerce (do not) have unintended negative consequences for the public interest," and suggested that intellectual property cases, including copyright cases, should be excluded from the scope of the draft Convention.

Council adopted a resolution urging the U.S. government to ease up on the restrictions which curtail official and unofficial efforts to share information with Cuban libraries, and (voted separately) another resolved clause urging IFLA to take action to improve access to information through Cuban libraries.

Pam Klipsch  
*Assistant Director*  
 Kirkwood Public Library, Kirkwood, MO 63122

# IFRT Profile

## Carrie Gardner, IFRT Chair



Let's be honest. Even if you were a librarian in the Land of Milk and Honey, you'd trade it in a heartbeat for a stint in the Land of Chocolate. IFRT Chair Carrie Gardner has that enviable position as the Coordinator of Library Media Services at the Milton Hershey School in Hershey Pennsylvania. She arrives at ALA Conferences laden with bags of chocolate goodies, and if you sit on a committee with her, you'd better hide the scale in the corner until you've been to the gym a few times. You'd think with this surfeit of chocolate, she might have a sweet and fun-loving personality, and you would be absolutely right, except that there is one arena where she is a veritable wall of granite. In the words of colleague Sylvia Turchyn, "Our Carrie..is a powerful voice in intellectual freedom who approaches issues with a positive, constructive attitude. She brings a wonderful set of skills to the table: strong intellect, critical thinking and a kind spirit. All of this is enhanced with a great big dollop of down-home girl who holds an unflinching set of principles at her core."

Carrie staunchly holds to Intellectual Freedom as the North Star of Librarianship—that compass point to which all of us must turn for clear direction. Having just returned from spending eight days in Cuba, Carrie is adamant: "Lack of freedom to receive or disseminate information results in a population that cannot economically or socially grow. Recent terrorist attacks have affirmed that our freedoms are so valuable that they are under attack by those jealous and resentful that we have developed in this way."

When it comes to growing, Carrie lets no grass do it under her feet. Not content with the MLS, she continued on in her studies to receive her PhD at the University of Pittsburgh, writing a dissertation on the thorny topic of Internet Use Policies in Pennsylvania High Schools. So if you see her at conference, asking "What's Up, Doc?" is perfectly appropriate.

Carrie is an advocate's advocate. In a two-year period from Spring 1999-Spring 2001, she made no less than 23 presentations in 10 different states as well as penning several articles and book chapters and playing active roles in state and national organizations, including the ALA Intellectual Freedom Committee and IFRT, serving as editor of the IFRT Report from 1998-2000. She says of IFRT that "the most wonderful thing is that any member of ALA can pay a nominal fee and make a great difference in ALA; we have a Councilor, a newsletter, put on programs and have an effect on policies of ALA." She encourages any IFRT member who wants to get involved to volunteer for a committee. "There are still slots available."

Totally unfamiliar with the concept of standing still, Carrie positively radiates with energy and passes it on to all within earshot: "Advocacy is the key. Advocacy Now is partnering with the @your library campaign to make sure everyone understands the benefits libraries can provide. Get involved. Check out the ALA website, Resources for Advocacy, advocacy listservs."

In addition to her work as IFRT Chair, Dr. Gardner has taken up the cudgels of the privacy issue, serving as the initial chair of IFC's Subcommittee on Privacy. "I am very concerned that privacy will be the next victim of the (terrorist) attacks. In a democratic society, privacy is an aspect of intellectual freedom; without privacy, a population will not feel free to give and receive information." Well, all I can say is, with a few Carrie Gardners around, the cause of privacy in particular, and intellectual freedom in general, will not be hurting for champions. Let's rise up and join her—there's plenty of chocolate to go around!

Mike Wessells, *Editor*  
IFRT Report

IFRT  
PROFILE

# Reference Tools for Intellectual Freedom Guides to Banned Books and Chronologies

*An Ongoing, Highly Selective, Annotated Bibliography of Recent Publications*

## GUIDES TO BANNED BOOKS

When you need information about the censorship history of specific works in a convenient reference format, Bob Doyle's *Banned Books Week* (Chicago: American Library Association) contains just about the most extensive list available. However, his treatments are of necessity extremely brief. Dictionaries and encyclopedias are fine for longer descriptions of landmark cases but they generally cover only a relatively small number of such works. Fortunately, Facts on File recently published a series of titles which fills the gap between these two extremes.

Wachsberger, Ken. Ed. *Banned Books*. (NY: Facts on File, 1998), [1549 pp.].

Sova, Dawn B. *Banned Books: Literature Suppressed on Sexual Grounds*. (NY: Facts on File, 1998), 282 pp.

Sova, Dawn B. *Banned books: Literature Suppressed on Social Grounds*. (NY: Facts On File, 1998), 321 pp.

Bald, Margaret. *Banned Books: Literature Suppressed on Religious Grounds*. (NY: Facts on File, 1998), 362 pp.

Karolidis, Nicholas J. *Banned Books: Literature Suppressed on Political Grounds*. (NY: Facts on File, 1998), 584 pp.

The four titles listed above each contain thorough descriptions of the censorship history of over one hundred works organized by the "grounds" for their challenges (sexual, social, religious or political) not their author, genre or stated subject. Coverage is universal as to time and place though the American experience is predominant. Each treatment offers a summary of the item's contents and its "censorship history" followed by a list of further readings. Each volume closes with brief biographies of each author considered in that volume, an extensive list of references (though lacking annotations) and a list of the titles included in the other three volumes. This is about the most convenient and accessible reference-like tool available for censorship histories.

Kariolides, Nicholas, Margaret Bald and Dawn B. Sova. *100 Banned Books, Censorship Histories of World Literature*. (NY: Checkmark Books, 1999), 420 pp.

If you do not have access to all four of the preceding titles or are on a very tight budget, you may find that this book will meet your needs. It reprints twenty-five censorship histories from each of the four titles in Facts on File's *Banned Books* series. While the series is aimed at the academic market this title seems to have been marketed for the general public, is priced accordingly and is available in paperback. If you need an inexpensive but authoritative source with plenty of examples this is your title.

Foerstel, Herbert N. *Banned in the U.S.A.: a Reference Guide to Book Censorship in Schools and Public Libraries*. (Westport, CN: Greenwood Press, 1994), 231 pp.

Foerstel's *Banned in the U. S. A.* covers a much shorter time frame than the Facts on File series focusing on challenges from the 80's and 90's. It contains a survey of major censorship incidents plus brief critiques of fifty challenged titles. If you're looking for well documented treatments of fairly recent incidents this title may meet your need.

*Newsletter on Intellectual Freedom*. (Chicago: Intellectual Freedom Committee, American Library Association, 1952 -).

While not a reference tool per se, the *Newsletter* provides detailed treatment of major current challenges. Used in conjunction with its own index volumes or *Library Literature*, it becomes a major resource for constructing censorship histories for titles challenged since its inception in 1952. The Facts on File series cites it frequently.

## CHRONOLOGIES

If you want to get a sweeping sense of the changing climate of intellectual freedom, chronologies can't be beaten. Three titles (two recent) are definitely worth considering.

Haight, Anne Lyon, and Chandler B. Grannis. *Banned Books, 387 B.C. to 1978 A.D.* 4th ed. (NY: Bowker Co., 1978), 196 pp.

A long time standard, Haight's work was last revised in 1978 for its fourth edition. A fifth, bringing it up to date, would be greatly appreciated. Nevertheless, since the fourth is held by over 1,600 libraries, it is still conveniently available via inter-library loan. The chronology is arranged by the year of the author's birth followed by a chronological treatment of his or her works' censorship. Occasionally this schema is interrupted by a topical entry such as "Licensing" inserted into the list at its first major appearance. Indexing is thorough and includes the topical inserts. Over two hundred and eighty entries (mostly for authors) are included.

Ingelhart, Louis Edward. *Press and Speech Freedoms in the World, From Antiquity Until 1998: a Chronology*. (Westport, CN: Greenwood Press, 1998), 307 pp.

Ingelhart, Louis Edward. *Press and Speech Freedoms in America, 1619-1995: a Chronology*. (Westport, CN: Greenwood Press, 1997), 367 pp.

These two companion volumes provide an excellent feel for the changing climate of censorship. Ingelhart has cited (and often quoted) both public and authoritative reactions to specific events, publications, legislation and court cases. Each volume is extensively referenced. In addition to the chronology, there are indexes to subjects and persons though none for individual titles. In the American volume there is also an index of Supreme Court decisions.

J. Douglas Archer  
University Libraries of Notre Dame

## CURRENT PRINT AND WEB CITATIONS ON PRIVACY RIGHTS

*"No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks."*

Article 12, Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)  
<http://www.un.org/Overview/rights.html>

*"We protect each library user's right to privacy and confidentiality with respect to information sought or received and resources consulted, borrowed, acquired or transmitted."*

Article 3, Code of Ethics of the American Library Association (1995) <http://www.ala.org/alaorg/oif/ethics.html>

Advocates for freedom of expression have long recognized the marriage between intellectual freedom and privacy, a close connection that is reflected in a number of ALA policies. The transformation of librarianship in the electronic environment has strengthened a long-standing professional interest and concern for privacy rights. In 1999 ALA Council resolved that LITA be asked to examine the impact of new technologies on patron privacy and the confidentiality of electronic records. The "Taskforce on Privacy and Confidentiality in the Electronic Environment" was formed at 1999 ALA Midwinter with broad participation from across ALA, including representatives from the Intellectual Freedom Committee and Committee on Legislation, which have both long had privacy issues on their agendas. In July 2000, ALA Council approved the "Final Report of the Task Force on Privacy and Confidentiality in the Electronic Environment" and referred it to the IFC for review. The Intellectual Freedom Committee voted at Midwinter 2001 to establish a standing subcommittee on the issue. The resulting Privacy Subcommittee is the first standing subcommittee of the Intellectual Freedom Committee.

There is a rapidly growing body of print and electronic literature that can be turned to for information, news, and action alerts related to privacy rights. This all-too-brief guide to recent print and online literature aims to highlight some of the sources being read and perused by members of the newly-formed Subcommittee on Privacy of the IFC: from classic legal arguments by Warren and Brandeis to Web sites tracking the latest news; from the library policy recommendations of ALA to national policy recommendations of privacy advocates from across the political spectrum; from closely-reasoned monographs to performance art and social projects.

### *Selected ALA and other library resources on privacy and confidentiality:*

- The Sixth ed. of the Intellectual Freedom Manual is due to be published by ALA before the end of calendar year 2001. This edition will have a web component, available at: <http://www.ala.org/alaorg/oif/intellectualfreedommanual.html>
- The Office for Intellectual Freedom maintains and frequently updates a collection of "Privacy and Confidentiality" pages, including links to ALA policies and resources for parents and children at: <http://www.ala.org/alaorg/oif/privacy.html>.
- In September 2001, the ALA Public Information Office released "Q&A on the confidentiality and privacy of library records." This can be found on the Web at: <http://www.ala.org/pio/crisis/qa.html>.
- The IFRT Program at ALA Annual 2001 focused on the topic of Privacy, with a talk by author David Brin. An extensive Webliography on privacy (compiled by George Pearson and Lauren Christos) accompanies the program notes at: <http://www.ala.org/alaorg/oif/ifrt2001program.html>. This web page should stay up through Spring of 2002.

- The April 2001 Annual Membership Meeting of the Research Libraries Group focused on the topic of "Privacy, Secrecy, Responsibility." The meeting agenda and excerpts from selected programs are available at: <http://www.rlg.org/annmtg/index01.html>.
- Michael Gorman. *Our Enduring Values: Librarianship in the 21st Century*. Chicago: ALA, 2000. Gorman's latest book is the winner of the 2001 Highsmith Library Literature Award. Full text of "Chapter 10: Privacy" is available at: [http://www.ala.org/editions/samplers/sampler\\_pdfs/gorman.pdf](http://www.ala.org/editions/samplers/sampler_pdfs/gorman.pdf).
- In July of 2000, the ALA Task Force on Privacy and Confidentiality in the Electronic Environment issued its final report to Council, which can be found at: <http://www.lita.org/docs/privcon/report.html>.

### *Sources for current news and activism on privacy and confidentiality:*

- The online Business section of the Washington Post compiles the latest privacy news at: <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/business/specials/privacy/>.
- "Privacy Matters: A Month-By-Month Wired News Collection" compiles the latest news on electronic privacy rights covered online by Wired Magazine at: <http://www.wired.com/news/privacy/>.
- "Privacy.org: The Site for News, Information, and Action" is co-sponsored by the Washington D.C.-based Electronic Privacy Information Center (<http://www.epic.org>) and London-based Privacy International (<http://www.privacyinternational.org/>). The home page for Privacy.org can be found on the web at: <http://www.privacy.org/index.php>.
- The Free Congress Foundation's "Coalition for Constitutional Liberties" is an organization from the conservative end of the political spectrum that has been active in advocacy for privacy rights. Their home page can be found at: <http://www.freecongress.org/centers/technology/ccl/>.

### *Selected recent books on privacy rights:*

- Simson Garfinkel. *Database nation : the death of privacy in the 21st century*. Cambridge: O'Reilly, 2000. Excerpts available on the web at: <http://www.databasestation.com/home.htm>
- Jeffrey Rosen. *The unwanted gaze : the destruction of privacy in America*. New York: Random House, 2000. Reviews and relevant links available at: <http://www.unwantedgaze.com/>
- David Brin. *The transparent society: will technology force us to choose between privacy and freedom?* Reading, Mass.: Perseus Books, c1998. Table of contents and Chapter one mounted by the author at: [http://www.kithrup.com/brin/trans\\_chap1.htm](http://www.kithrup.com/brin/trans_chap1.htm)

### *A Classic legal Argument:*

- Samuel Warren and Louis D. Brandeis, "The Right to Privacy," *Harvard Law Review*, Vol. 4, No. 5 (1890), at: <http://www.louisville.edu/library/law/brandeis/privacy.html>.

### *Performance art and social protest against surveillance:*

- The Surveillance Camera Players is a group of performance artists who may be "coming to a video monitor near you." At: <http://www.notbored.org/the-scp.html>.
- December 24, 2001 is "World Subject Rights Day," the second annual global protest against video surveillance. More information can be found at: <http://wearcam.org/wsd.htm>.

Jim Kuhn, *Secretary, IFRT*

In-coming Chair, ALA IFC Subcommittee on Privacy  
 Links last checked on October 15, 2001.

# From the Editor ...

## *Watch One, Do One, Teach One*

It could have been anywhere in America, but it happened to be in little Asotin County, an agricultural area tucked in the corner of southwest Washington State. It could have been any group of library staff in America, but it happened to be a mix of public, school, and academic library staff from the area. We were talking about intellectual freedom as part of a staff training workshop. A staff member had just looked me in the eye and asked the key question: "Why do we let them look at that stuff?"

Why indeed? This question lies at the heart of what intellectual freedom advocates deal with every day. Worried parents, irate citizens, alert politicians, concerned fellow library staffers, all want to know: why should "we" (public/school/academic libraries) be the place where "they" (perverts, foreigners, teens, young children, homeless, religious fanatics) have to be allowed to look at "that stuff" (pornography, hate speech, violent speech, cruelty to animals, religious speech, anti-religious speech)? Why should ALA go to court to protect "their" right to do so in "our" buildings? We can hardly come up with an adequate answer if we forget our history, how the freedoms we enjoy are rooted in actions of the past, wisdom passed down, lessons learned at great cost. And how can we remember this monumental historical basis, this essential context for intellectual freedom, unless someone is able to teach us?

Since the shocking events of September 11, fear has risen like a great wave and threatened to engulf all else. In the rush to batten hatches, our freedoms have become something to believe in, to wave proudly, but certainly not to exercise. Those who have spoken against the flow have lost jobs and endured calumny, all for indulging in the freedoms we are presumably to praise without honoring; and how will it be any different if we don't continually remind ourselves of the origins of those freedoms and how dearly they were won? And even if we believe in limitations on these freedoms, it should be in the context of a deep understanding of their provenance.

Now more than ever, the role of libraries in the democratic process must be re-emphasized. Now more than ever, we need advocacy from among our ranks. We need to make opportunities to teach fellow library staff and community members the basis for such things as the Library Bill of Rights. Conversations like that in Asotin County need to take place all over, not just in library staff training, but in other community programs.

*Here are some possibilities:*

- Make intellectual freedom a part of new staff orientation, of periodical Library Board trainings, of All-Staff Day programs; read some history ourselves
- Look for opportunities to make intellectual freedom principles the topic for debate practices at the local high school, for local television programming, for community-based library programs
- Use intellectual freedom as a topic at annual Friends meetings
- Make use of well-known local speakers who are knowledgeable on intellectual freedom; bring in top speakers for state library association conferences; attend such programs when you go to conferences yourself
- Join advocacy networks at the state and national level; join IFACTION through ALA/OIF
- Be active in IFRT and state intellectual freedom organizations

Recent polls show that Americans are more leery of the importance of First Amendment values than they have been in the past. This should be a warning shot across our bow. We need to help people know more about the basis for library freedoms, even if we ourselves prefer some limitations of these freedoms.

Asotin County did the right thing—they got library staffers together to talk about and learn about the issues surrounding intellectual freedom. Let's be ready to do the same. Any library staff member, any American citizen, might be the one to ask the question, "Why do we/you let them look at that stuff?" And we better have a good answer.

Mike Wessells

Comment to [mwessell@timberland.lib.wa.us](mailto:mwessell@timberland.lib.wa.us)

# JOIN US FOR THE FIRST IFRT PRECONFERENCE!!

## “Defending Intellectual Freedom: Grassroots Organizing 101”

The ALA 2002 Annual Conference in Atlanta, GA, will be the setting for the first Intellectual Freedom Round Table preconference: “Defending Intellectual Freedom: Grassroots Organizing 101.”

Check in between 7:00 and 8:45 AM, and enjoy a Continental Breakfast, beginning at 7:30 AM.

**When:** Friday, June 14, 7:00 AM–4:00 PM  
**Where:** TBA (headquarters or similar hotel)  
**How much:** IFRT members \$160; Non-IFRT members \$195 (A regular membership costs \$10; a student membership cost \$1.) You must be an ALA member to join IFRT—see Membership Information and Services at <http://www.ala.org/membership/>, or call 1-800-545-2433, ext. 1 + 4288.  
**Register:** Now! There will be no onsite registrations, and registrations cannot be accepted after May 31.

### TENTATIVE SCHEDULE

#### *Morning Session*

**7:00-8:45 AM:** Registration & Continental Breakfast (begins at 7:30 a.m.)  
**9:00-9:15 AM:** Introduction of speakers (Dr. Laurence Miller, past IFRT Chair)  
**9:10-9:30 AM:** Opening remarks (Elaine Williamson and associates, Mainstream Loudoun)  
**9:30-10:15 AM:** Legal background: Theresa Chmara, partner, Jenner & Block, lead counsel in ALA v. United States (the Children’s Internet Protection Act case)

*After the morning session, the audience will be divided into three groups. Each group will attend one of the three breakout sessions. (The breakout speakers and their topics are described below). By the end of the day, each group will have attended all three sessions.*

### BREAKOUT SPEAKERS

#### **I. Mainstream Loudoun Group: “Grassroots organizing A-Z”**

Elaine Williamson and associates will present the basics of grassroots organizing from the perspective of the highly successful group Mainstream Loudoun. Elaine Williamson and Jeri McGiverin are recipients of the prestigious Hugh M. Hefner First Amendment Award. Elaine, who is Mainstream Loudoun’s Library Chair, was named a 1999 Defender of Democracy by People for the American Way. Mainstream Loudoun was awarded the John Phillip Immroth Memorial Award for 1999; The Robert B. Downs Intellectual Freedom Award from the faculty of the Graduate School of Library and Information Science at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign; and was instrumental in landmark legislation supporting intellectual freedom in libraries.

#### **II. Cynthia Pirtle & Sharon Saulmon: “Coping with Challenges”**

Cynthia Pirtle is the Director of Library Services for the City of Moreno Valley, California—past chair of the Intellectual Freedom Roundtable and currently serving as the IFRT liaison to the Freedom to Read Foundation Board and also Chair of the Intellectual Freedom Committee of the California Library Association. Sharon Saulmon is the Head Librarian of Rose State College, Oklahoma. She has been president of the Oklahoma Library Association and of ALTA. Among her many honors are the 1999 American Library Association Trustee Citation and the 1999 Oklahoma Library Association/SIRS Intellectual Freedom Award.

#### **III. Robert Doyle: “Lobbying the Legislature”**

Robert Doyle has been Executive Director of the Illinois Library Association since 1996. During his tenure, the ILA has successfully opposed repeated legislative efforts in the Illinois General Assembly to mandate filters on library computers and to establish statewide obscenity standards. He has also served as director of the ALA International Relations Office and worked for a time in the Office for Intellectual Freedom, doing many successful publications and speaking engagements.

*A continuously replenished “coffee” break will be set in the general area of the opening and closing sessions, and the breakouts.*

**Breakouts:** 10:30-11:15 AM      11:30-12:15 AM

*Before the third breakout session, a sit-down buffet lunch will allow registrants to absorb what they have learned and enjoy each other’s company.*

**Sit-down Buffet Lunch:** 12:30-2:00 PM

#### *Afternoon Session*

**Breakout:** 2:15-3:00 PM

#### *Closing Session*

**Panel/Feedback/Questions:** 3:15-4:00 PM

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## INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM AT ALA MIDWINTER NEW ORLEANS

### FRIDAY, JANUARY 18

#### FTRF Orientation

8:00 - 9:00 a.m.

#### Freedom to Read Foundation

9:00 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.

#### Freedom to Read Foundation

2:00 - 5:00 p.m.

### SATURDAY, JANUARY 19

#### Intellectual Freedom Committee I

8:00 - 11:30 a.m.

#### IFC Issues Briefing Session

11:30 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.

#### Merritt

12:30 - 2:00 p.m.

#### IFRT I

2:00 - 4:00 p.m.

#### ETHICS I

2:00 - 4:00 p.m.

### SUNDAY, JANUARY 20

#### IFC/IFRT/Div. IFCs Joint Meeting

8:00 - 9:00 a.m.

#### IFC/COL Joint Meeting

9:30 - 11:00 a.m.

#### Intellectual Freedom Committee II

2:00 - 5:30 p.m.

### MONDAY, JANUARY 21

#### IFRT II

8:00 - 10:00 a.m.

#### ETHICS II

10:30 - 11:30 a.m.

#### Intellectual Freedom Committee III

2:00 - 4:00 p.m.

### TUESDAY, JANUARY 22

#### Intellectual Freedom Committee IV

1:00 - 4:00 p.m.

### *Call for Volunteers*

IFRT's 2001 preconference (see page 2), which is intended as a primer for trustees, friends' groups, and anyone who may have a need for or interest in grassroots organizing in defense of intellectual freedom, will include information and background on legal and ethical issues, plus an opportunity to interact with experienced organizers on the practical issues involved. Dr. Laurence Miller, former IFRT President, will facilitate the day's events. To volunteer or for information, contact coordinator Melora Ranney at [macbeth@saturn.caps.maine.edu](mailto:macbeth@saturn.caps.maine.edu), [melora@ctel.net](mailto:melora@ctel.net), or 207.377.8674.