



IFRT REPORT

On Pirates, Technology, and Our Future

By Julia Warga, IFRT Program Chair

Are you Interested in government transparency, its effect on libraries, and how changes in technology affect how we share information? Rick Falkvinge, founder of Sweden's Pirate Party, will be joining us in New Orleans, LA, to speak about how the evolution of information-sharing tools has impacted government transparency. His program is titled, "New Technologies: The Impact on Government Transparency." We hope you can join us for this exciting opportunity on Saturday, June 25 (1:30-3:30 PM).



Who is Rick Falkvinge? He is the founder of the first Pirate Party (in Sweden) and a campaigner for next-generation civil liberties and sensible information policy. In particular, he stresses how the copyright industries work in collusion with Big Brother hawks to erode or eliminate the parts of Internet that guarantee our civil liberties. On this platform, one of privacy and digital rights, his party became the largest in the below-30 demographic in the 2009 European Elections.

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Social Networking

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<http://www.oif.ala.org/oif/?cat=8> and via the IFRT Blog <http://ifrt.blogspot.com/>

Google Books Settlement, E-Books and Intellectual Freedom

By J. Douglas Archer, Former Chair, ALA IFC & IFRT

As of this writing, the proposed Google Book Settlement (GBS) is dead but not yet buried. With a status hearing scheduled for June 1, rumors abound that the parties are trying to work something out. Judge Chin's main objections to the settlement were that rights holder rights were not adequately protected and the class was not adequately represented. Consequently, speculation centers on a possible switch from an "opt out" to an "opt in" pro-

vision for authors and other holders of copyrights. This would speak to both of his major concerns. Therefore, the GBS is really still in play.

Chin's 48 page decision is relatively easy to read though its legal subtleties may be lost on non-attorneys. It's available at <http://www.nysd.uscourts.gov/cases/show.php?db=special&id=115>.

Jonathan Band, the library professions' chief legal analyst of the GBS, has prepared an excellent review of the current state



of the GBS as it relates to libraries. It's titled "A Guide for the Perplexed Part IV: The Rejection of the Google Books Settlement," is available at <http://www.librarycopyrightalliance.org/bm~doc/guideiv-final-1.pdf> and is only 18 pages long. It's the place to go for a brief but complete analysis of the GBS and libraries.

Whether the GBS is eventually approved or not, the book related intellectual freedom issues raised by it and by the larger e-book phenomena remain.

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The Intellectual Freedom Round Table (IFRT) is a forum for discussion of intellectual freedom issues for libraries and librarians, and a channel of communication on intellectual freedom matters.

A Message From The IFRT Chair: A Year In Review

by **Loida Garcia-Febo**

This was an exciting year in which the IFRT continued to promote access to information by adding new media to reach out to new and existing members. To this end, I started a new Intellectual Freedom Video Series to promote intellectual freedom among ALA members, and I am most grateful to a number of our own IFRT colleagues which agreed to participate in the videos.

The series included topics such as: copyright and legal matters, intellectual freedom and LIS education, privacy, and access to information for all in our communities. ALA's Office of Intellectual Freedom (OIF) was also featured, and the Freedom to Read Foundation will have a video soon. International work was included on videos about the defense of human rights of scholars worldwide, and IFLA Free Access of Information and Freedom of Expression Committee, and IFLA Senior Policy Advisor. I received encouraging comments from colleagues from all regions of the world that watched the series and many LIS schools\students.

The Round Table worked in close communication with the OIF and the Intellectual Freedom Committee (IFC) to present regional programs such as "Much ado about Tintin? User services, collections, and racially offensive materials in libraries." This was presented at the 2010 National Diversity in Libraries conference where I spoke about public libraries, multi-ethnic populations and censorship. I also attended a Privacy and Youth conference hosted by the OIF in Chicago where a number of national and international professionals shared information and proposed ways to educate about this challenging topic. My brief summary was included in the latest issue of the FAIFE's Newsletter. I am the

Secretary of FAIFE with which I collaborate on initiatives such as the drafting of an international code of ethics for librarians.

All the members of the IFRT Board collaborated in harmony to produce the work we needed to. I continue to be amazed by the extreme professionalism and the quality of the work demonstrated by these colleagues. For example, this year our Membership Chair was a virtual member who lives in London. She communicated with her committee members regularly and developed an updated IFRT brochure which should be posted on the IFRT webpage any minute now!

The IFRT annual program is entitled "New Technologies: The Impact on Government Transparency," and the guest speaker is Rick Falkvinge, founder of the Pirate Party of Sweden. Falkvinge will speak about technology, copyright, freedom of speech and transparency. The way in which information is accessed and shared has dramatically changed from the 60's, 70's and even two years ago. Technology has revolutionized this and librarians need to continue having an active presence at the table. Join us for a most timely program!

Overall my term as IFRT Chair was a very enriching one. I worked closely with committed colleagues on an area I believe in passionately, to continue promoting access to information and freedom of expression.: Thank you to each one of the IFRT Board members!

My appreciation to colleagues who advised, and brainstormed with me online and in-person. Huge thanks to everyone at the OIF for the expert advice and support!

Loida Garcia-Febo
IFRT Chair, 2010-2011



Intellectual Freedom Video Series

The American Library Association's Intellectual Freedom Round Table (IFRT) began a video series on June 2010 to promote intellectual freedom among its members. IFRT chair, Loida Garcia-Febo, the creator of the series, had the following to share:

My vision for this video series is to put Intellectual Freedom and Human Rights on the agenda of library workers. As chair of the Intellectual Freedom Round Table, I would like every ALA member to know more about the work we engage in and the reasons for it. I find that videos are a powerful tool to accomplish this task.

The IFRT community is composed of terrific colleagues and I want to share that with our membership. Our first video features Barbara Jones, Director of the ALA Office for Intellectual Freedom, who will share news about issues dealt with by her office. Other videos feature Kent Oliver, President of the Freedom to Read Foundation, Dr. Carrie Gardner, Martin Garner, Douglas Archer, and Carolyn Caywood. International colleagues working in the area of human rights such as Kai Elkhom, Chair of FAIFE, and Stuart Hamilton, IFLA Senior Policy Advisor are also featured on the series.

We hope you enjoy these videos posted on the OIF blog, <http://www.oif.ala.org/oif/?cat=8>

On Pirates, Technology, and Our Future, Cont.

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When not doing politics or exploring technical subjects in detail, Mr. Falkvinge can usually be seen cooking, sampling a scotch whisky, or riding a fast motorcycle. Mr. Falkvinge resigned from Swedish Party leadership in January 2011 to focus on educating the world and building networks of members, to be a "Political Evangelist" for the Pirate Party movement.

So what is the Pirate Party? Founded in Sweden in 2006 by Mr. Falkvinge, the Pirate Party has rapidly expanded, with official parties, members, and activists in over 40 countries around the world. The three missions, or the agenda, of the party are to reform copyright law, removal of the patent system, and ensure that citizens' rights to privacy are respected. In 2009, the Swedish Piratpartiet (Pirate Party) won its first elected seat in the European Union (EU) Parliament. The Pirate Party has also won seats in local elections in multiple countries within the EU. In April 2010 at a conference in Brussels, Belgium, the Pirate Party International (PPI) was officially formed to "help establish, to support and promote, and to maintain communication and co-operation between pirate parties around the world." As of May 2011, PPI has 25 official member countries.

In seeking to protect the privacy of individual citizens, the Pirate Party wants to minimize the increased levels of government surveillance stemming from the events of September 22, 2001, and seeks to improve channels of government transparency. With that purpose in mind, last year, Sweden's Pirate Party received global coverage for providing server space to Wikileaks. The Pirate Party was also in the news earlier this year when the German Government seized German Pirate Party (GPP) servers two days before the elections. The GPP is currently under investigation for hosting an open source text-editing software, EtherPad, which had been used by Anonymous, a global, political, hacktivist (hack + activist) organization, to allegedly plan an attack the Électricité de France (EDF), one of the largest power companies in the world.

To learn more about Mr. Falkvinge, the Pirate Party, or Government Transparency:

Swedish Pirate Party (Piratpartiet): <http://www.piratpartiet.se/international>

Pirate Party International: <http://www.pp-international.net/>

Listing of PPI Members and regional Pirate Parties: <http://www.pp-international.net/about>

Pirate Party International on Facebook: <http://www.facebook.com/pages/Pirate-Party-International/133050412400>

Follow the Pirate Party International on Twitter: [@ppinternational](https://twitter.com/ppinternational)

Falkvinge & Co. on Infopolicy: <http://falkvinge.net/>

Rick Falkvinge on Facebook: <http://www.facebook.com/rickfalkvinge>

Electronic Frontier Foundation (EFF): <http://www.eff.org/>

Free Government Info (FGI): <http://freegovinfo.info/>

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Proposed Resolution to Protect Library User Confidentiality in Self Serve Hold Practices

By Deborah Caldwell-Stone

The Intellectual Freedom Committee plans to ask ALA Council to approve the proposed "Resolution to Protect Library User Confidentiality in Self Serve Hold Practices" at the ALA Annual Conference in New Orleans. The resolution, printed below, was developed by the IFC and the IFC's Privacy Subcommittee after receiving requests from librarians and library users to examine the issue of reader privacy and self-serve holds.

Resolution to Protect Library User Confidentiality in Self Serve Hold Practices (PROPOSED DRAFT)

WHEREAS, the ALA Code of Ethics states, "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"; and

WHEREAS, the American Library Association affirms that rights of privacy are necessary for intellectual freedom and are fundamental to the ethics and practice of librarianship, and lack of privacy and confidentiality has a chilling effect on users' choices. (ALA Policy Manual, 53.1.16 Privacy: An Interpretation of the Library Bill of Rights); and

WHEREAS, The American Library Association strongly recommends the adoption of policies recognizing circulation records and other records identifying the names of library users with specific materials to be confidential" (ALA Policy Manual, 52.4; Confidentiality of Library Records) ; and

WHEREAS, the confidentiality of library records is protected by law or by attorney general opinion in all fifty states and in the District of Columbia; and

WHEREAS, U.S. courts have upheld the right to privacy based on the Bill of Rights of the US Constitution; 1

WHEREAS, Many libraries across the country are instituting self-service hold systems that fail to adequately protect user confidentiality and reveal personally identifiable information linking specific users to specific items;

Whereas the practice of using truncated user names or other personally identifiable information does not adequately protect user privacy; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Library Association

1. Urges all libraries to reject library practices and procedures for self-pickup holds that place information or requested materials in public view using patron names and/or other personally identifiable information.

2. Urges all libraries to protect patron identity by adopting the following practices: Continued on page 8



Date/Time	8:00 – 10:00	10:30 – 12:30	Lunch	1:30 – 3:30	4:00 – 5:30	5:30 – 7:00	8:00 – 10:00
THURSDAY JUNE 23	FTRF Orientation 8:00–9:00 a.m. MCC Room 354	FTRF Board of Trustees 9:00 a.m.–Noon MCC Room 354	FTRF Working Lunches	FTRF Board of Trustees 2:00–5:30 p.m. MCC Room 354 Privacy Preconference 1:00 – 5:00 p.m. New Orleans Public Library 219 Loyola Ave.		FTRF Reception 5:00 –6:30 p.m. MCC Room 353	
FRIDAY JUNE 24	IFC I 8:00–12:30 MCC Room 264 ALA Office opens 10 am ALA Executive Board 8:30 – Noon Hilton Riverside Compass		BARC/PBA Noon–2:00 p.m. Hilton Riverside Pelican	IF 101 1:00-2:00 p.m. MCC Room 243 IFRT I 1:30–3:30 p.m. MCC Room 276 Ethics I 1:30–3:30 p.m. MCC Room 297	Opening General Session 4:00 – 5:15pm MCC Auditorium	Exhibits Open 5:30pm All-Conference Reception 5:15 NO CONFLICT	Roll of Honor Dinner
SATURDAY JUNE 25	IFC II 8:00 a.m.–12:30 p.m. MCC Room 238 Exhibits Open 9am		Immoth Awards Reception 11:30-1:00p.m. Marriott at CC Blaine Kern B	IFRT Program "New Technologies: The Impact on Government Transparency" 1:30–3:30 p.m. MCC Room 288-290	Membership I 3:30–5:00 p.m. MCC La Nouvelle Orleans Ballroom C	IFC/SRRT program with Daniel Ellsberg 6:00-8:30 p.m. MCC-Auditorium A	ALA Scholarship Bash
SUNDAY JUNE 26	IFC/COI 8:00–10:00 a.m. MCC Room 291	IFC/IFRT/Division IFCs Joint Mtg. 10:30–11:30 a.m.	Merritt Noon–2:00 p.m. Hilton Riverside	Ethics Program "Technology and Ethics: Supporting Privacy and Free Expression in the Digital Age" 1:30–3:30 p.m.	ALA President's Program 3:30–5:30 p.m.	President's Program Reception 5:30–7:30 p.m.	Joint Merritt Fund/NMRT Awards Reception 7:30-10:00 p.m.

<p>L'Entreport Gallery 527 Julia St.</p>	<p>MCC Auditorium Pre-function</p>	<p>MCC Auditorium B IFC/FTRF Issues Briefing Session 4:00 to 5:30 p.m. MCC Room 354</p>	<p>MCC Room 297 IFC Privacy Subcommittee 1:30-3:15 p.m. Hilton Riverside Ascot</p>	<p>Pelican Ethics Luncheon 11:45-1:00p.m.</p>	<p>MCC Room 291 Council I 10:45-12:15 p.m. MCC La Nouvelle Orleans Ballroom C</p>	<p>Council/EB/ Membership Info 9:00-10:00 a.m. MCC La Nouvelle Orleans Ballroom C</p>	<p>MONDAY JUNE 27</p>
		<p>IFC III 4:00-5:30 p.m. MCC Room 238</p>	<p>IFC/AAP Program "Whose Common Sense? How Labeling Systems Hurt Young Readers" 1:30-3:30 p.m. MCC Rooms 393-394 ALA EB II 1:30-3:30 p.m. Hilton Riverside Compass</p>	<p>IFC/AAP Speaker Lunch 11:45 a.m.-1:15 p.m. IFC/COL Speaker Lunch 12:30-2:00 p.m.</p>	<p>IFC/COL Program "When it Leaks it Pours: Wikileaks, National Declassification System, and Access to Government Information" 10:30 a.m.-Noon Monteleone Queen Anne Ballroom</p>	<p>IFRT II 8:00-10:00 a.m. MCC Room 238 Ethics II 8:00-10:00 a.m. MCC Room 237 Council II 9:15 a.m.-12:45 p.m. MCC La Nouvelle Orleans Ballroom C</p>	<p>TUESDAY JUNE 28</p>
		<p>ALA EB III 1:00 - 5:30 p.m. Hilton Riverside Compass</p>			<p>ALA Council III 7:00 - 10:30am MCC La Nouvelle Orleans Ballroom C Closing Session Speaker 9:00-10:00 a.m. MCC Auditorium B</p>		

Barbakoff receives 2011 Gordon M. Conable Conference Scholarship

By Jonathan Kelley

The **Freedom To Read Foundation**, (FTRF) is pleased to announce that Audrey Barbakoff, a reference librarian with the Milwaukee (Wis.) Public Library, is the fourth recipient of the Gordon M. Conable Conference Scholarship. The Conable Scholarship will provide for Barbakoff's expenses to attend the 2011 American Library Association (ALA) Annual Conference in New Orleans.

As part of the scholarship, Barbakoff will attend various FTRF and other intellectual freedom meetings and programs at the conference, consult with a mentor/board member and present a report about her experiences and thoughts.

She will be recognized at the FTRF Annual Member Reception from 5 - 6:30 p.m. on Thursday, June 23 in room 354 of the Ernest N. Morial Convention Center.

Barbakoff holds a B.F.A. from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign and a Masters of Library and Information Science from the University of Washington, which she received in 2010. In her capacity at the Milwaukee Public Library, she provides refer-



ence and readers' advisory services; coordinates programs and displays; and blogs. She also coordinates the Teen Advisory Board and leads preschool story times. Barbakoff is a member of the Wisconsin Intellectual Freedom Round Table and recently had an article about the ethics of filtering computers in public libraries published on the peer reviewed website *In the Library with the Lead Pipe*. This will be her first ALA Conference.

"Audrey's application stood out amongst a group of excellent applicants because of her eloquent and passionate advocacy for policies and practices that protect the intellectual freedom rights of all library users in today's digital environment. The committee also was impressed by her dedication to library services for young people, from preschool to teens," said Conable Scholarship Committee Chair Candace Morgan.

The Conable Scholarship was created to advance two principles that Gordon Conable held dear: intellectual freedom and mentorship. Gordon Conable was a California librarian and intellectual freedom champion who served several terms as president of the Freedom to Read Foundation. His unexpected death in 2005 inspired his wife, Irene Conable and the FTRF Board to create the Conable Fund, which provides funding for the Conable Scholarship.

To donate to the Conable Fund, please visit <http://www.ala.org/ala/ourassociation/othergroups/ftrf/relatedlinks/conablememoralfund.cfm> or call (800) 545-2433 x4226.

On Pirates, Technology, and Our Future, Cont.

Resources

- Falkvinge and Co on Infopolicy: Photos & Bios. <http://falkvinge.net/photos-bio/> (Accessed 5/31/11)
- Falkvinge and Co on Infopolicy. "After 5 years, I'm stepping down as Party Leader." <http://falkvinge.net/2011/01/01/after-five-years-im-stepping-down-as-party-leader/> (Accessed 5/31/11)
- Pirat Partiet. "International. English. The Pirate Party." <http://www.piratpartiet.se/international/english> (Accessed: 5/31/11)
- Pirate Party International.Net. "Pirate Parties Celebrate Election Victory: Victory in Sweden and Strong Showing in Germany." http://www.pp-international.net/files/PP_EU_Election_09_PR.pdf
- Pirate Party International: About PPI. <http://www.pp-international.net/about> (Accessed: 5/31/11)
- The Pirate Party: Introduction to Politics and Principles. <http://www.thepirateparty.com/index.php/policy-overview> (Accessed: 5/31/11)
- Ricknäs, Mikael. "Swedish Pirate Party to host Wikileaks servers." *Computerworld*, 8/18/2010. http://www.computerworld.com/s/article/print/9180870/Swedish_Pirate_Party_to_host_Wikileaks_servers?taxonomyName=Networking&taxonomyId=16(Accessed: 5/31/11)
- Doctorow, Cory. "German police raid German Pirate Party's servers two days before election" *Boing Boing*, 5/21/11. <http://boingboing.net/2011/05/21/german-police-raid-g.html> (Accessed: 5/31/11)

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Google Books Settlement, Cont.

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Chief among them are privacy, access and the potential for the after-the-fact alteration of publications (aka censorship) that has become possible in a lease-it-not-buy-it world.

Privacy

In his delineation of issues Judge Chin noted that there were objections to the mass collection of the personally identifiable information (PII) of readers. (Chin, 6) However, in his conclusions, while noting that “privacy concerns are real,” he cited only the privacy concerns of rights holders and stated that “I do not believe that they are a basis in themselves to reject the proposed settlement.” (Chin, 39)

The crux of the matter appears to be that the GBS is a private deal between businesses. Hence statutory rather than constitutional protections generally apply. As with so many “privacy” policies, it appears to be up to the businesses in question (in this case Google and the rights holders such as authors and publishers) to police themselves – short of the passage of really tough federal privacy protection legislation.

Access

Judge Chin expressed mixed views on access. He affirmed that :

The benefits of Google's book project are many. Books will become more accessible. Libraries, schools, researchers, and disadvantaged populations will gain access to far more books. Digitization will facilitate the conversion of books to Braille and audio formats, increasing access for individuals with disabilities... Older books -- particularly out-of-print books, many of which are falling apart buried in library stacks -- will be preserved and given new life. (Chin, 3)

He was persuaded that the parties were

attempting in good faith “to create an effective and beneficial marketplace for digital books [but was] troubled in several aspects.” (Chin, 22) In subsequent analysis he found no reason to question access limitations in the agreement such as the one work station per public library and no guaranteed workstation in school libraries or any unspecified pricing mechanisms for additional work stations.

Censorship

Nowhere in his decision does Judge Chin address censorship concerns such as the editing, revision or removal of texts -- no mention, no analysis. It is highly likely that this is due to the fact that regardless of its potentially enormous public impact, the Amended Settlement Agreement (ASA) is a private business deal between authors and publishers on the one hand and a single vendor (Google) on the other. Just as private libraries can censor as they wish. Rights holders (authors, heirs, publishers, etc.) can alter the content of books in which they hold copyright or authorize a vendor to do so.

In the case of Google Books and the ASA, Google and the individual publishers assert the right to remove or alter content at their discretion. For instance, in most licenses the vendor or publisher retains the right to remove access to a title for which they no longer hold a valid copyright. This certainly makes sense. But as you will see below, even such a seemingly simple action can have major repercussions.

More potentially dangerous to intellectual freedom is ability to remove “inaccurate” content as a service to users. As we intellectual freedom advocates know from long and painful experience, “inaccurate” can mean almost anything that one disagrees with; the door to censorship of unpopular opinion is opened wide. Only the Google Books library partners have a contractual right to object. The rest of us are on the outside looking in. Remember Google is a business not a library.

The Coming E-Universe

In the print universe as we have known it, this alteration could and did take place before publication with only occasional public controversy (e.g. a publisher pulls or alters a title before actual publication due to adverse advanced publicity). Of course, internal author/editor conflicts are legendary but they are inevitable parts of the process. After publication, purchased copies belonged to the person or institution (e.g. library) that had made the purchase and could only be altered on a copy by copy basis at the discretion of the owner. (First sale doctrine – I bought it; I own it: I can do almost anything with the physical copy except copy it for resale.) Almost all American libraries have resisted efforts to alter or remove books already in their collections. In other words, once published, one could count on the content remaining stable. “Corrections” for any reason were confined to later editions, errata sheets (leaving the original content in place) or secondary announcements.

In the new universe of electronic publishing a major concern from its inception has been the authoritative nature of any particular digital copy. How do we know that this text is what the author, publisher or issuing body originally intended? This is crucially important for government documents and above all, for legislation. Various systems have been developed to vouch for the authenticity of such documents. See GPO Access at <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/authentication/> for one such description. In the commercial publishing realm no such systems have as yet been developed much less agreed upon. The need for such a verification system is vital. Many publishers are no longer selling the customer a copy; they lease access to titles – whether downloaded on the customer's device or accessed on an external server – as has been the case for some time for newspapers and journals.

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The rights holders are theoretically free to modify content in whole or in part and the vendors are free to drop titles at their discretion. The most well known example was the removal of a particular edition of 1984 (oh the irony) from a student's Kindle in 2009 without warning. The student not only lost access to a book for which he had paid but also lost access to all of his class notes. Needless to say, he sued. The result was an out of court settlement with \$150,000 going to charity and a promise not to do it again unless certain conditions applied. See <http://www.techflash.com/seattle/2009/09/amazon-settles-lawsuit-over-deleted-1984.html> for details of the settlement.

As long as there are significant numbers of print copies of most titles available for cross checking, it will be at least theoretically possible to spot after-the-fact alteration of e-texts. However, as more and more titles are published only in e-format, it will become more and more difficult to identify such alterations. According to the Latin Proverb, Verba Volant; littera scripta manet, the spoken word flies; the written word remains (variously attributed and translated). This is an ancient but excellent caution for the modern age and the intellectual freedom community.

Proposed Resolution to Protect Library User, Cont.

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- Provide patron privacy through the use of pseudonyms, codes, numbers, or other means that do not require personally identifiable information
- Obscure the identity of patron requests and its content through the practice of packaging items with a full sheet of paper, using an envelope or reusable bag to hold the item, or an equivalent option.

The IFC will provide an opportunity for members to comment on and make suggestions for changes to the resolution via an open hearing at the ALA Annual Conference. The hearing will be part of the IFC/FTRF Issues Briefing on Sunday, June 26, 2011 from 4:00-5:30 p.m. in Room 354 of the Morial Convention Center. Members also are invited to submit comments to the IFC via email. Comments should be sent to Nanette Perez, IFC Staff Liaison at nperez@ala.org.

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IFRT Report Editor: Jean Rene

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Doug Archer (2009-2010)

To the Freedom to Read Foundation

Rosanne Marie Cordell (2009-2010)

To the Education Assembly

Sharon McCaslin (2009-2010)

From the ALA Executive Board

Joseph Eagan (2009-2010)

From the New Members Round Table

Julia M. Glynn (2009-2010)

To the Planning and Budget Assembly

Eric Suess (2009-2010)

To the Public Library Association

Sarah Dallas (2009-2010)

To see IFRT Executive Board Roster visit: <http://www.ala.org/roster.cfm?committee=ifr-ec>

For more information about the IFRT visit: <http://www.ala.org/ala/mgrps/rts/ifrt/index.cfm>

