



Freedom to Read Foundation News

50 EAST HURON STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60611 PHONE (312) 944-6780

William D. North, President

Judith F. Krug, Executive Director

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Eli M. Oboler, 1915-1983

On June 15, the Freedom to Read Foundation lost one of its most illustrious and committed members when Eli Oboler, for over three decades University Librarian at Idaho State University in Pocatello, lost his long battle with cancer. Eli Oboler was one of the library profession's most eloquent and insightful champions of intellectual freedom. A founding member of the Freedom to Read Foundation, he served as Foundation vice-president in 1979-80 and is the only person ever elected to the Foundation Board for two consecutive two year terms on two different occasions.

It is difficult in a brief obituary to convey the importance of Eli Oboler's contribution to the Foundation, the American Library Association and to the defense of free expression everywhere. Eli was our "loyal gadfly" and our conscience. His devotion to the principles of intellectual freedom was passionate and uncompromising, but, at the same time, his defense of principle was marked as well by its intellectual clarity and analytic subtlety.

During his long and distinguished career, Eli Oboler contributed to nearly every significant professional publication. He once estimated that he had published as many as five hundred book reviews alone. He was a regular contributor to the *Newsletter on Intellectual Freedom*, published by the ALA Office for Intellectual Freedom. A selection of his writings for the *Newsletter* and for other publications, *Defending Intellectual Freedom: The Library and the Censor*, was published in 1980, and in 1981 he edited an important compendium of materials on *Censorship in Education*. But perhaps the most enduring Oboler publication is his now classic 1974 study, *Fear of the Word: Censorship and Sex*. Leave it to Eli Oboler to take on that controversy!

Eli Oboler was an exemplar of service to his profession. A graduate of the University of Chicago and the Columbia University School of Library Service, he later served as president of the Idaho Library Association and as president of the Pacific Northwest Library Association, whose quarterly he edited for nearly a decade. During his career Eli served as a member of the American Library Association Intellectual Freedom Committee and in 1980-1981 he was chair of the Intellectual Freedom Roundtable. He was a member of the ALA Council from 1951 to 1959 and again from 1977 to 1981. At its 1983 Annual Meeting in Los Angeles, the Council

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Highlights of Los Angeles Annual Conference Meeting

In a report to the Council of the American Library Association at the ALA's 1983 Annual Conference, FTRF President William D. North reported on the business transacted by the Foundation Trustees at their June 23 meeting in Los Angeles.

In this 14th year of the Freedom to Read Foundation, the Trustees remembered the past, embraced the present, and prepared for the future.

The remembrance of the past recognized the passing of Eli M. Oboler, librarian of Idaho State University, Foundation Trustee, intellectual freedom scholar, philosopher and fighter. Through his commitment, the Foundation developed its purpose and strength, and to his belief in the marketplace of ideas the Foundation rededicates itself.

The Foundation embraced the present with both a commitment to litigate and a commitment to its allies in the fight against censorship.

Responding to requests from the Minnesota Civil Liberties Union, the Foundation authorized involvement in and support of two Minnesota cases challenging the right of school districts to cancel invitations to speakers which had been extended by teachers. One of the canceled speakers was the Executive Director of the MCLU (!), and the other was to discuss alternate lifestyles. Ironically, this case involves the precise scenario depicted in the intellectual freedom training film *The Speaker*:

- The invitation by a school to a speaker espousing a controversial position,
- The administration and community decision to cancel the invitation, and
- The silencing of debate deemed offensive to community values.

These cases offer a dramatic opportunity to discover, in real life, what would have happened had "the speaker," whom many of you remember as Mr. Boyd, gone to court to assert his First Amendment rights.

Also at the invitation of the ACLU, the Foundation authorized involvement in a suit regarding the National Security Agency seeking to define the basis and limits of that agency's right to suppress portions of a private library collection without assigning such materials a security classification. At issue here is government suppression by fiat of officialdom or by gentlemen's agree-

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unanimously adopted a memorial resolution honoring "the memory of his outstanding contributions to both librarianship and the great cause of freedom," and acknowledging "the continuing legacy of wisdom."

At their 1983 Annual Meeting in Los Angeles, the Board of Trustees of the Freedom to Read Foundation observed a minute of silence in memory of Eli Oboler. When informed of Eli's passing, Foundation President William B. North issued a statement which sought to encapsulate Oboler's creed: "He saw the truth as man's ultimate and never ending quest. He saw the quest for truth as the ultimate means to free the mind and soul. He saw the quest for truth as the linkage of the ages and generations and civilizations through which the best of mankind lives forever for the betterment of mankind."

In April, shortly before his death, Idaho State University honored Eli by dedicating the library which he served for so many years in his name. Judith F. Krug, Executive Director of the Freedom to Read Foundation, participated in the dedication ceremonies. "In the jargon of First Amendment debates, Eli is a purist," Ms. Krug said. "This is not to say, however, that he fails to see the complexities of First Amendment issues, for his commentary has been consistently characterized by perception. Indeed, his mind is as penetrating as it is principled. But by calling him a purist, I acknowledge that Eli refuses to be swayed by the winds of pragmatism which always flow strongest at the very time when above all we are called upon to stick firmly to principles."

Dr. Myron Coulter, Idaho State University president, praised Eli Oboler for serving "not only as a librarian, but as an advisor, as a sharp-witted person with a sense of humor and a sense of purpose. He will be missed very, very much by the university, the community of Pocatello, and by all persons who are interested in our individual freedoms."

Scholar, thinker, activist and educator, Eli Oboler will indeed be missed everywhere that the freedom to read, to investigate and to think is cherished. But Eli Oboler left behind a legacy which will serve future generations well. Eli will be mourned and missed for many years, and the staff and trustees of the Foundation, on behalf of the membership, extend our sincerest condolences to his widow, Marsha Oboler and to the entire Oboler family. Those who join the profession of librarianship today, and perhaps even more all those who use library resources and services, owe a lasting debt of gratitude to Eli Oboler. Long after the grief of his passing fades, his monumental contribution to the defense of freedom will live on.

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ment with the library administration. At issue here, too, is the right and capacity of government to suppress scholarly research concerning unclassified matters for any reason it cares to give—or for no reason at all.

On another front, the Foundation undertook to support the defense of a small bookseller in Hot Springs, South Dakota, against a suit alleging that her sale of the work *In the Spirit of Crazy Horse* libeled the present governor of the state and subjected her to millions of dollars of liability. The issue here is whether a bookseller, or for that matter, any person, such as librarian, who disseminates a work can be held responsible in damages for the libelous conduct of the author or publisher. This case ultimately involves an attempt to expand the chilling effect of accusations of libel on the exercise of First Amendment rights by disseminators and distributors of literary materials.

Recognizing that the battle against censorship requires strong and active allies, the Freedom to Read Foundation made two support grants.

The first, in the amount of \$5,000, was directed to the Media Coalition, the First Amendment legal action arm of book, magazine publishers and distributors associations. This grant supports not only the litigation efforts of the coalition but also its "legislative watch" service which identifies pending state legislation impacting on First Amendment rights.

The second grant was made to the Student Press Law Center as a dollar matching challenge. It is intended to further the center's program to defend and protect the First Amendment rights of school newspapers and their student staffs.

The Foundation prepared for the future by authorizing a study of its action capacity in support of intellectual freedom. In addition to appointing a special committee to study support funding, the Executive Committee has undertaken an analysis of the nature and extent of structural censorship in the emerging information society America has become. A preliminary report of the results of this analysis will be presented at the Midwinter Meeting of the Foundation.

Concluding their terms as Trustees were Lester Asheim, Henry Kaufman, Ella Yates, Carol Nemeyer, and Richard Kleeman. For their contribution to the Foundation and the First Amendment rights of libraries and librarians we owe a deep debt of gratitude. Elected Trustees Dorothy Broderick, David Jones, and reelected Trustees Ella Yates and Henry Kaufman assumed office. ALA President-elect E. J. Josey also joined the board.

As it enters its 15th year, the Foundation is better prepared than ever before in its history to serve the Association, its members, and the cause of intellectual freedom. It awaits the call of this Council.

State Obscenity Legislation: An Update

by Chris Finan, Coordinator, Media Coalition

The Media Coalition is a trade association coalition created to monitor the activities of the state legislatures throughout the country with respect to sexually related materials and to gather and disseminate information on attempts to censor sexually related books and magazines. Its members are the American Booksellers Association, the Association of American Publishers, the Council for Periodical Distributors Association, the International Periodical Distributors Association, the National Association of College Stores and the Periodical and Book Association of America.

To insure that protection against obscenity does not extend to restrictions on First Amendment-protected materials, the Media Coalition has filed numerous amicus curiae briefs along with the American Library Association, several state library associations, and the Freedom to Read Foundation. As the 1982-83 legislative year draws to its conclusion, Chris Finan, coordinator of Media Coalition, files this report on state obscenity legislation.

The bad news is that *Ferber* fever has swept the nation. In the 13 months since the Supreme Court upheld a ban on non-obscene depictions of sexual conduct by minors in *New York vs. Ferber*, no fewer than 18 states have passed *Ferber* statutes.

The good news is that the legislators have been so busy with *Ferber* they have had little time to spend on bills which threaten legitimate sexually-related materials which do not involve photographs or other depictions of children.

The new *Ferber* laws range from bad to terrible. For example, Arizona and Minnesota have outlawed not only the production and sale but also the possession of non-obscene materials. Tennessee has provided a minimum three-year jail sentence for anyone convicted of selling depictions of sexual conduct by minors under 18; Louisiana and Maine have established a mandatory two-year term. Some of the less restrictive bills seek to protect only young children: two states permit the depiction of minors 16 and over and Utah's statute doesn't apply to anyone older than 13. Moreover, while most states have made sale of these materials a first or second degree felony, in some it is a minor felony. Iowa has established it as an aggravated misdemeanor.

The 18 *Ferber* bills passed since the summer of 1982 represent the bulk of the legislation in the obscenity field so far this year. Yet, there were several other significant developments. Two of the few remaining states without a general obscenity law adopted one. Mississippi enacted a law to replace a statute which had been invalidated. Although the definition of obscenity in the new law is in line with the *Miller* decision, Media Coalition objected that the law would have a chilling effect on non-obscene books because it provides for a six-month jail sentence and a \$2,500 fine for a first offense of selling obscene material. Gov. William Winter signed the bill nevertheless. Only a suit filed by adult bookstore owners prevented it from going into effect.

West Virginia also decided to do something about pornography this year. It passed an enabling statute which opens the way for counties and municipalities to ban obscenity. Like the Mississippi statute, this law follows *Miller*. But, the penalties are relatively mild—a maximum punishment of \$500 in fines and 30 days in jail for a first offense of selling obscene materials. The passage of this law appears to lend credence to the view that the electorate has become increasingly conservative: West Virginia was one of the few states to follow the recommendations of the Commission on Obscenity and Pornography by repealing most of its obscenity laws in 1974. Reports from West Virginia indicate that a number of local governments are exercising their option to ban obscenity.

A variety of other obscenity measures became law this year. The Coalition opposed North Dakota's enactment of a Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations bill which applies to the production and sale of obscenity. The Coalition also fought a new Louisiana law which sets a minimum two-year jail sentence for anyone who sells obscene materials in the presence of someone under 17. For some reason, Louisiana also made it a crime to "operate . . . hard-core sexual conduct."

Other measures enacted this year include a Connecticut law which altered the language of the test for obscenity, exchanging the *Roth* vocabulary for that of *Miller*. Florida increased the age at which minors may be sold "harmful" materials from 16 to 17 and changed part of the test for harmfulness from "utterly without" to "without serious" social value. Maine prohibited the exhibition of obscene motion pictures. New Mexico banned the display of films which feature nudity at outdoor theaters which are visible from public places. North Dakota redefined "adult establishment" as a bookstore with a preponderance of materials relating to specified sexual activities. Oklahoma outlawed the sale of "obscene, filthy, indecent, lascivious, lewd or unfit" video games.

Yet, censorship has not progressed as far as it might have. Despite proposals in Massachusetts, New York, Texas and Washington, no minors' access legislation has been approved so far this year. The most dangerous situation arose in the New York legislature where a bill banning the display of materials which are "harmful to minors" was approved in the Senate and was on its way to passage in the Assembly. Intensive lobbying by the members of the Media Coalition persuaded the Assembly leader to withhold the bill from consideration. A minors' access bill also passed one house of the Massachusetts legislature and was reported favorably in the other only to die in the waning days of the session. Neither the Texas nor the Washington bill has been given serious attention so far.

The Coalition has also succeeded in blocking a dangerous bill in New Jersey. The bill, which swept through both houses with hardly any opposition, would have made it possible to classify as a public nuisance any store in which "lascivious" material is sold. The store could then be padlocked for up to one year. The Coali-

tion's protest that the definition of prohibited material was unconstitutionally vague prompted Governor Thomas Kean to veto the measure. The Coalition's victory was not complete, however, as Kean later signed a revised version of the bill which aimed specifically at obscene materials as defined in *Miller*.

Yet, the year has also featured at least one moment of enlightened lawmaking—or, rather unmaking. While New Jersey was enacting its obscene nuisance law, Indiana was repealing a similar statute. The legislators reportedly believed that the Supreme Court's decision in the case of *Vance vs. Universal Amusement* ruled out nuisance laws as a proper approach to the regulation of obscene material.

1983 Election

Two New Trustees Chosen, Two Re-elected

Two new trustees were elected to serve two-year terms on the Board of Trustees of the Freedom to Read Foundation in balloting held in May. Dorothy M. Broderick, Associate Professor, University of Alabama and member, ALA Intellectual Freedom Committee; and David M. Jones, Superintendent of Schools, Sayville, New York, joined the Board of Trustees at the annual meeting June 23 in Los Angeles.

Elected to second terms were Henry R. Kaufman, Attorney at Law, New York, N.Y. and Ella Gaines Yates, Learning Resources Center at the Seattle Opportunities Industrialization Center, Seattle, Washington.

New Officers Elected

At its initial organizing meeting, the 1983-1984 Board unanimously reelected William D. North, Senior Vice President and General Counsel, National Association of Realtors, as president of the Foundation. Henry R. Kaufman was unanimously reelected vice-president, and Burton Joseph, Attorney, Lipnick, Barsy and Joseph, Chicago, was unanimously reelected treasurer. Ella Gaines Yates and Lee B. Brawner, Executive Director of the Metropolitan Library System, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, were elected to join the three officers on the Executive Committee.

Other members of the 1983-1984 Board of Trustees are J. Dennis Day, Director, Salt Lake City Public Library and Chair, ALA Intellectual Freedom Committee; E. J. Josey, ALA Vice-President/President-elect; Peter Scales, Director of Education, Planned Parenthood Federation of America, New York, N.Y.; Russell Shank, University Librarian, University of California Library, Los Angeles; Brooke Sheldon, ALA President; and Robert Wedgworth, ALA Executive Director.

At the close of the 1983 Annual Meeting, the terms of office of trustees Lester Asheim and Richard P. Kleeman expired.

Foundation To Take On NSA Censors

At their 1983 Annual Meeting in Los Angeles, the Freedom to Read Foundation Board of Trustees voted to authorize Foundation involvement in a lawsuit filed by the American Civil Liberties Union against the National Security Agency, the nation's largest and most secretive intelligence organization. The suit is in response to the agency's actions directing a private library to halt public access to personal letters mentioned in a book critical of the agency. Plaintiff in the action is ACLU staffer Jay Peterzell, who sought access to the affected materials and was refused. The American Library Association may also enter the action as a co-plaintiff.

The controversy arose after an early April visit by two representatives of the security agency to the George C. Marshall Research Library, located on the campus of the Virginia Military Institute in Lexington, Virginia. The NSA men put a "secret" rubber stamp on some letters written between 1942 and 1969 by William F. Friedman, a pioneer in cryptological (code-breaking) work in the United States and a former NSA employee, and then instructed library officials to place the letters, along with many others without the secrecy stamp, in a closed vault. According to the library, the Friedman correspondence was never government property and deals primarily with personal matters. Mr. Friedman, who died in 1969, donated his papers to the library.

Many of the letters were cited by author James Bamford in his book *The Puzzle Palace*, a highly critical report on the NSA and its power published last year. While they were at the Marshall Library, NSA officials told the library that the visit was part of a systematic effort to track down and, if necessary, remove from public circulation research materials used in Bamford's study. Bamford said the actions would "have a very chilling effect on any historical researcher."

Marshall Library officials said they had no choice but to remove the materials from circulation. "If something is classified, it's classified," one said. Other documents removed from the Friedman collection, however, were marked by notices that made no mention of any security agency action. Library officials said these papers were not classified or otherwise officially designated as sensitive. "They simply informed us that the papers were sensitive and told us to put them in the vault," an official said.

Learning of the removal, Peterzell, who is a staff member of the ACLU's National Security Project, went to Lexington and was denied access to much of the material mentioned in Bamford's book. Specific letters cited in *The Puzzle Palace* were missing and, in some instances, entire folders had been removed. Announcing the legal action taken by the ACLU and Peterzell, ACLU attorney Mark H. Lynch said, "When the government starts barring the public from seeing unclassified documents in private libraries, it's an extraordinary form of censorship."

As of this writing, the precise nature of the Foundation's involvement remains unclear. The Foundation's commitment, however, as approved by the Board, is to provide both financial and legal assistance.

In The Spirit of Crazy Horse

Foundation To Aid South Dakota Bookseller

The Freedom to Read Foundation has agreed in principle to participate in the defense of an independent South Dakota book store accused in a twenty-million dollar libel suit filed by South Dakota Governor William J. Janklow. Janklow charges that Donna Dyer, owner-operator of Golden Mountain Books in Hot Springs, along with the manager of a B. Dalton outlet in Rapid City and the manager of Cover to Cover Books in Sioux Falls, which is a subsidiary of Dakota News, the largest book wholesaler in the state, refused to stop selling *In the Spirit of Crazy Horse*, by Peter Matthiessen, even though they acknowledged that it may contain untrue and libelous statements about the governor. Matthiessen and Viking Press, the book's publisher, were also named in the suit.

The controversy began on April 29, when Janklow announced that he was calling bookstore owners in South Dakota to ask them to remove the book from their stores. *In the Spirit of Crazy Horse* is about Leonard Peltier, imprisoned leader of the American Indian Movement, and contains several passages critical of Janklow when he was an attorney on the Rosebud Indian Reservation. All three of those sued refused to remove the books from their stores.

The book store owners have received support from the American Booksellers Association and from Viking Press, but Ms. Dyer's situation is the most difficult. As an independent proprietor, she does not have the resources to finance a lengthy legal battle. The Foundation has offered both financial and legal aid, and will work with Ms. Dyer's local counsel. Foundation counsel is confident, however, that this attempt to use the libel as a means of enforcing prepublication censorship on book distributors will be defeated at an early stage and that the charges against the booksellers will be dismissed.

MCLU Challenges Restrictions on School Speakers

"Please know of the decision announced at the January 6, 1981, Board meeting that presentations by outside speakers/panels on alternative life styles are prohibited from use in elementary schools. Whenever the topic is an integral part of the ongoing curriculum, teachers of junior and senior high students who wish to use outside speakers on this topic must obtain permission from the principal and the parents of students in writing prior to the presentation. A copy of the permission letter sent to parents seeking their approval must be on file in the principal's office and a copy sent to the area superintendent. In obtaining permission, parents should be offered the opportunity to attend the presentation. Students who do not attend the presentation must be provided an alternative education program that is meaningful and appropriate."

These words come from a January 13, 1981 memorandum to all elementary and secondary school principals in the Minneapolis schools which has been challenged in a lawsuit filed on behalf of teachers and parents by the Minnesota Civil Liberties Union. At their Annual Meeting, the trustees of the Freedom to Read Foundation voted to donate \$1,000.00 to the MCLU to support litigation in this case and in a related action filed by the MCLU seeking to reverse a decision by the Osseo, Minnesota school board which prevented MCLU Executive Director Matthew Stark from speaking in classes at Osseo High School. The latter action was filed on April 4, 1983. The former suit was filed in early 1981.

Although the freedom to read is not *directly* at issue in these two cases, the trustees deemed them worthy of support because, first, restrictions on speakers of this type opens the door to restrictions on reading materials, and, second, because outside speakers, like library collections, are a supplemental curricular resource and, hence, restrictions on one could readily be extended to the other.

Nancy Walker Memorial Fund

At the request of the Montgomery County (Maryland) Educational Media Specialists Association, a special memorial fund has been established in the Freedom to Read Foundation Endowment in memory of Nancy Walker, formerly the Director for the Department of Educational Materials and Technology of the Montgomery County Public School System. The MCEMSA suggested that income generated by this memorial fund be used to further school-related legal actions.

Sidney Sheldon Again Aids FTRF

Author Sidney Sheldon, who previously donated \$25,000 to the Freedom to Read Foundation endowment, recently directed *The Writer* magazine to donate the honorarium from his column in that publication to the Foundation. The Foundation recently received a check for \$500.00 from the publication. Once again the Foundation expresses its deepest gratitude to Mr. Sheldon for his generous support of the freedom to read.

Censorship Litigation and the Schools

The proceedings of the Colloquium on School and School Library Book Censorship Litigation, which was held in January 1981, and which the Foundation co-sponsored with the American Library Association, the Association of American Publishers, and the American Civil Liberties Union, have been published by the American Library Association. The Colloquium brought together legal scholars, practicing attorneys, educators, librarians and publishers to exchange experiences and ideas about the thorny legal questions surrounding the issue of school book censorship (see *FTRF News*, Vol. 10, No. 1-2). *Censorship Litigation and the Schools* includes both thoughtful and well-researched background papers prepared by eminent experts, and the edited transcripts of the provocative and scintillating debate which marked the entire two-day colloquium. It is available from ALA Publishing Services for \$17.50.

Foundation Reaffirms Support of Suit Defending *Ms.*

On September 30, 1980, a group of parents, teachers and students of the Mt. Diablo (California) Unified School District, supported by the *Ms.* Foundation and the American Civil Liberties Union, filed suit in Contra Costa County Superior Court seeking to reverse restrictions placed on the use of *Ms.* magazine in the district's high school libraries. At their 1981 Midwinter Meeting, the Foundation trustees voted to contribute \$250.00 to the plaintiffs as an expression of "deep concern with the issues raised by this important case." (see *FTRF News*, Vol. 10, No. 1-2).

Since then the case of *McKamey et al. v. Mt. Diablo Unified School District* has been seemingly mired in the complexities of the legal discovery procedure. On April 12, however, attorneys for the plaintiffs filed a lengthy Memorandum of Points and Authorities in support of a Motion for Summary Judgment. With the judicial gears once again in motion, the Foundation trustees, at their Annual Meeting, voted to reaffirm their support by contributing an additional \$250.00 to the plaintiffs. Since the plaintiffs are financially backed by the *Ms.* Foundation, the Board, decided not to make a more extensive financial commitment. The trustees were unanimous, however, in recognizing the importance of the issue involved and Board Vice President Henry Kaufman complimented the ACLU attorneys for presenting a "model argument" on a difficult legal issue.

That issue centers about the restricted use of school library materials rather than their outright removal. In June, 1980, after parental complaints that *Ms.* undercuts traditional values and promotes "immoral lifestyles," the board decided to require written parental and teacher permission for any student to use the publication. In response to the legal action, on October 30, 1980, the policy was amended to exempt students over the age of eighteen from the restrictions and to permit teachers to use excerpts and articles from the magazine without parental permission.

The plaintiffs argue that the restrictions have in practice amounted to an unconstitutional ban on the magazine; that it is a violation of plaintiffs' constitutional rights for the board to delegate to parents the right to censor the school reading of students; and that the board's policy regarding challenged materials is unconstitutional because it lacks specific criteria and regular procedures.

Dallas Librarian Victorious Against Texas Textbook Selection Law

As previously reported, on August 5, 1982, Dallas librarian Pamela Bonnell, who was also the representative of the ALA Intellectual Freedom Round Table to the Freedom to Read Foundation Board and is now Vice President/President-elect of the Round Table, filed suit against the Texas school textbook selection law, which permitted citizen participation in objecting to the selection of textbooks but prevented a citizen from advocating the selection of a textbook (see *FTRF News*, Vol. 11, No. 4). With the passage this spring of a law sponsored by Texas State Senator Ray Farabee and the adoption of new procedures by the State Textbook Committee, the goals of *Ms.* Bonnell's suit were achieved. At the Annual Meeting of the Foundation trustees, *Ms.* Bonnell announced that her action had been dropped and that \$125.00 in surplus funds collected in her support would be donated to the Foundation. The trustees thanked *Ms.* Bonnell for her generous donation and extended congratulations on her important victory.

Nominations for Freedom to Read Foundation Board of Trustees

Nominations for candidates to run in the 1984 election for the Board of Trustees of the Freedom to Read Foundation are now being accepted.

Five vacancies on the Board of Trustees will be filled in the election to be held May 1—June 1, 1984. Nominations should be sent to:

Russell Shank
University of California Library
Los Angeles, CA 90024

Serving with Mr. Shank on the Nominating Committee are Dorothy M. Broderick, 6 Golden Acres, Cottdale, AL 35453; and Ella G. Yates, P.O. Box 18529, Seattle, Washington 98118.