



FREEDOM TO READ FOUNDATION NEWS

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Judith F. Krug, 1940-2009



Judith Krug at work in the early years. Her desk would get progressively messier over time.

For a few memories of Judith's work from the perspective of her colleagues, see pp. 4-5.

Judith Krug, founding executive director and secretary of the Freedom to Read Foundation, died on April 11, 2009. Her death has been a difficult one to come to terms with, as she brought such vitality to every endeavor.

Judith's passing has brought countless tributes from her friends and colleagues, many of which can be found at www.ftrf.org. Her remarkable life and legacy have been memorialized by the *New York Times*, CBS News, NPR, the Huffington Post, the *Chicago Tribune*, *Library Journal*, and scores of other newspapers, blogs, and magazines. She was featured on the cover of the May 2009 *American Libraries*. Additionally, the July issue of the *Newsletter on Intellectual Freedom* will be dedicated to remembering Judith's career.

At this year's American Library Association Annual Conference, July 9-15 in Chicago, Judith will be honored with tributes from every ALA state chapter; the William J. Brennan Award from the Thomas Jefferson Center; the Freedom to Read Foundation's Founder's Award; and with Honorary Membership in the American Library Association. Honorary membership is the profession's highest honor, and normally is not awarded posthumously. This is just one more indication of how exceptionally important Judith Krug was to librarianship.

As for the staff of the Freedom to Read Foundation and the ALA Office for Intellectual Freedom, we have lost a friend, colleague, and hero. We look forward to celebrating her life and accomplishments on July 12 at the FTRF 40th Anniversary Gala, which she was heavily involved in planning up until her untimely death.

Judith Krug Memorial Fund

If you would like to contribute to the fund created in Judith's memory, you may do so at www.ftrf.org; by calling (800) 545-2433 x4226; or by mailing a check to the Freedom to Read Foundation, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611. Note "Judith Krug Fund" with your donation.

Gala tickets sell out

Surpassing expectations, and despite the weak economy, tickets to the Freedom to Read Foundation's 40th Anniversary Gala sold out more than a month before the event. Featuring addresses by Scott Turow and Judy Blume; with awards given to the McCormick Freedom Museum and Judith Krug, in memoriam; and set in the stunning new Modern Wing of the Art Institute of Chicago, the gala promises to be an unforgettable night. Full coverage will be provided in the fall issue of the *Freedom to Read Foundation News*.

FTRF election results

In the April election, six trustees were elected to the Freedom to Read Foundation Board:

Bernadine Abbott Hoduski (re-elected), (Helena, Mont.) retired in 1997 after serving as professional librarian/staff member for the Joint Committee on Printing for nearly 25 years. Prior to joining the Joint Committee on Printing, she served as head librarian of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in Kansas City, and as guest lecturer at Central Missouri State University and the University of Missouri, Kansas City, Library Schools. She was the founder of ALA's Government Documents Round Table in 1972 and currently serves on the ALA Council.

Jonathan Bloom, (New York) specializes in media and First Amendment, intellectual property and art law with Weil, Gotshal & Manges. As counsel to the Freedom to Read Committee of the Association of American Publishers, he has authored several briefs in First Amendment cases that the Freedom to Read Foundation also has joined. He previously served on the FTRF Board from 2003–2007.

Robert P. Doyle (re-elected), (Chicago) is executive director of the Illinois Library Association. From 1986–

1996, Doyle was the director of ALA International Relations Office and the first director of the Library Fellows program, a joint program of the United States State Department and ALA. He has served as an ALA councilor and currently serves as co-chair of the FTRF 40th Anniversary Gala.

Susan Hildreth, (Seattle, Wash.) is the city librarian at the Seattle Public Library. She came to Seattle earlier this year from California, where she was the state librarian and prior to that the San Francisco city librarian. She recently served as president of the Public Library Association.

Christine Jenkins, (Champaign, Ill.) is associate professor at the Graduate School of Library & Information Science at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign and serves as director of the school's Center for Children's Books. She is actively involved in ALA's Intellectual Freedom Round Table, having served as a director and as current chair of the Oboler Award Committee. She also has been a trustee of the LeRoy C. Merritt Humanitarian Fund. As a Ph.D. student, she worked for two years as Intellectual Freedom Information Coordinator for the State of Wisconsin.

Candace Morgan, (Portland, Ore.) is a past president of the Freedom to Read Foundation. Since retiring as associate director of the Fort Vancouver (Wash.) Regional Library, she has worked as a trainer, consultant, writer, and adjunct faculty member for the Emporia State University School of Library and Information Management and the Portland State University Hatfield School of Government. She is a past chair of the ALA Intellectual Freedom Committee and chairs the steering committee of ALA's Lawyers for Libraries program.

The newly elected Trustees joined the following members to form the FTRF Board for 2009–2010:

Carrie Gardner
Barbara Jones
Burton Joseph
Pamela Klipsch
Kenton Oliver

Ex-Officio members

Camila Alire, ALA President
Martin Garnar, ALA IFC Chair
Keith Michael Fiels, ALA Executive Director
Roberta Stevens, ALA President Elect

The officers for 2009–2010 will be selected at the Annual Meeting in Chicago in July 2009.

Doyle named recipient of Roll of Honor Award

Robert P. Doyle, executive director of the Illinois Library Association (ILA), is the recipient of the 2009 Freedom to Read Foundation Roll of Honor Award.

Doyle was reelected to a second term on the FTRF Board of Directors in April's trustee election. He currently serves with 2008 Roll of Honor Award recipient Burt Joseph as co-chair of the FTRF 40th Anniversary Celebration Committee; the 40th anniversary will be celebrated on July 12, 2009 at ALA's Annual Conference in Chicago.

In addition to his position at ILA, Doyle serves as editor of the *Banned Books Resource Guide*, a listing of thousands of books that have been subject to censorship challenges. Prior to joining ILA, Doyle served as director of ALA's International Relations Office and before that as deputy director of the ALA Office for Intellectual Freedom, under Judith Krug's leadership.



"I am thrilled to announce Bob Doyle as this year's Roll of Honor awardee," said Roll of Honor Committee chair Kent Oliver. "Bob's reputation as a fierce advocate for intellectual freedom is known throughout the library world. He has successfully shepherded ILA through quite a few legislative attempts to restrict intellectual freedom, and under his leadership, ILA has trained countless librarians on their rights and responsibilities under the First Amendment."

"Bob's tireless work putting together the 40th Anniversary Gala has been an impressive thing to watch," said FTRF Acting Executive Director Deborah Caldwell-Stone. "Thanks to him, we will have a truly wonderful evening to celebrate FTRF, the McCormick Freedom Museum and, of course, the life and legacy of our mutual hero Judith Krug."

The award will be presented at the 2009 ALA Annual Conference during its Opening General Session from 5:30-7 p.m. on Saturday, June 11, at McCormick Place.

The Roll of Honor was established in 1987 to recognize and honor those individuals who have contributed substantially to FTRF through adherence to its principles and/or substantial monetary support.

New Litigation

FTRF joins *amicus* brief in suit over federal ban on animal cruelty videos

A federal law, 18 U.S.C. 48, prohibits the knowing creation, sale, or possession of "a depiction of animal cruelty" with "the intention of placing that depiction in interstate or foreign commerce for commercial gain." Passage of the law was prompted by the market for so-called "crush videos," in which women step on small animals to cater to an audience with a particular sexual fetish. The law provides an exception for "any depiction that has serious religious, political, scientific, educational, journalistic, historical, or artistic value."

In 2005, Robert J. Stevens, a Virginia man, was sentenced to 37 months in prison for selling videos of pit bull dogs fighting each other and attacking other animals. Stevens, an advocate for pit bull ownership, created documentaries about the breed that incorporate films of legal pit bull fights in other countries; the videos are sold online through Barnes and Noble and Amazon. The district court refused to dismiss his indictment on First Amendment grounds, finding it justified by a compelling government interest.

On appeal, the Third Circuit Court of Appeals overturned Stevens' conviction, and ruled that the law was unconstitutional. It rejected the government's argument that depictions of animal cruelty should be excluded from the First Amendment, as are obscenity and child pornography, and held that there is no compelling government interest in banning speech to compensate for underenforcement of existing animal cruelty laws. It further ruled that the "serious value" exception did not render the law constitutional.

The government appealed the decision to the Supreme Court, which granted *certiorari*. FTRF has agreed to join in an *amicus* brief that will ask the Court to uphold the Third Circuit's opinion. The case is *U.S. v. Stevens*.

Memories of Judith Krug

In preparing this issue of FTRF News, we asked some of Judith's colleagues to bring us memories of cases through which she shepherded the Freedom to Read Foundation.

The CDA and the Alaska book removal

By June Pinnell-Stephens, past FTRF President

There are two cases that stand out for me. I had just finished my first year on the FTRF Board when I had the honor of being elected president. That was also the moment when we decided to take on the Communications Decency Act, and my first act as president was to tell our legal team to start working on the suit. I also had to break the news to the Committee on Legislation, which was my first statement to an official ALA body. It was all quite intimidating. Judith, of course, coached me through all of this, and without her steady hand guiding me along, I shudder to think of all the ways I could have irretrievably botched it. She also put together one of her amazing coalitions, and the resulting victory was a terrific achievement.

The other case was the one that wouldn't die. In 1997, school officials in Fairbanks, Alaska removed *American Indian Myths and Legends* with no complaint and in violation of their adopted procedures. Pretty cut and dried, and the Foundation agreed to help the Alaska Civil Liberties Union. First, however, we had clients, but no attorney; then an attorney, but no clients; then we had clients again, but the attorney backed out. It drifted along in limbo for more than six years, and through it all, Judith just rolled her eyes and said, "It isn't over yet." She was right, of course—the book was quietly returned to the shelves during the summer vacation in 2004.

The Texas satire case

By Judith Platt, FTRF President

Although *New Times v. Isaacks* wasn't one of the "big" cases we worked on together, I have particularly warm memories of joining forces with Judith in defense of the right to make fun of public officials—especially when their actions have been singularly idiotic. The case grew out of an incident in Texas in which two local officials, enforcing a school violence "zero tolerance" policy, jailed a 13-year-old boy for five days for writing a "Halloween

scary story" homework assignment about a school shooting. Outraged, an alternative weekly newspaper in Dallas published a satirical "news" item reporting the arrest of a 6-year-old for a book report on *Where the Wild Things Are* that contained "cannibalism, fanaticism, and disorderly conduct." The mock news article contained ridiculous quotes from several real people, including then-Governor George W. Bush, a representative of the ACLU, the county district attorney and the juvenile court judge. Because some readers apparently took the satire as real "news," the district attorney and the judge sued for libel.

It was the fall of 2003 and the case was going up to the Texas Supreme Court.

Although I had just completed two terms on the FTRF Board and was in mandatory "retirement," Judith and I were in almost daily contact coordinating our efforts on the First Amendment barricades. The case really got Judith fired up. It had everything: the trampling of kids' First Amendment rights (taking place all over the country in the wake of Columbine); the skewering of public officials for misuse of authority (with a touch of Maurice Sendak thrown in); and an attempt to punish political speech. When the Association of American Publishers took the lead on an *amicus* brief supporting the newspaper, Judith quickly worked her magic and the Freedom to Read Foundation became the first organization to sign on. We were, of course, vindicated the following fall by a landmark ruling from the Texas Supreme Court reflecting many of the arguments in our brief and substantially strengthening free speech protections in the state.

The Child Pornography Prevention Act

By Chris Finan, President, American Booksellers Foundation for Free Expression

In 1996, Judith and I attended a hearing in the Senate Judiciary Committee on a bill called the Child Pornography Prevention Act (CPPA). This was a bill that radically expanded the definition of child pornography to include any sexual material that *appeared* to depict minors, including movies in which adults portrayed kids; drawings and paintings of minors; and any work that showed the breast or buttocks of a female minor. At the time, I was working for Media Coalition, and my job was to pull together examples from the enormous amount of First Amendment-protected material that would be banned by the law,

including films like *Cleopatra*, *The Last Picture Show*, *Midnight Cowboy* and *The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie*. As I entered the hearing room with Judith, I was carrying reproductions of classic works of art by Donatello, Corregio, Titian, Degas and Picasso.

But my job was easy. It was Judith who had to testify, and as the hearing got underway, it was immediately clear that the entire committee was hostile. The senators each spent long minutes condemning child pornography as if there were people present who were preparing to defend it. As I sat listening in the audience, I felt myself slipping lower and lower in my seat. But when she was called to testify, Judith stood up with the straightest spine I have ever seen and walked calmly to the witness table. She immediately made it clear that she wasn't going to put up with any nonsense. She told the committee that the bill would be a disaster for the First Amendment. Not for the first time, I marveled at the woman's guts. As she swept out of the hearing room, I happily followed in the wake of a genuine free speech hero.

P.S. Notwithstanding Judith's eloquence, the committee approved the bill; it then passed by both houses and was signed into law. In 2002, however, we were received sweet vindication when the Supreme Court struck down the CPPA in a wonderful decision by Justice Anthony Kennedy. The vote was 7-2.

The *Kreimer* case

By Candace Morgan, past FTRF President

On May 22, 1991, the U.S. District Court of New Jersey issued an interlocutory injunction prohibiting the Morristown (N.J.) Public Library from the enforcement of several of their rules of behavior based on a finding that they were unconstitutionally overbroad and vague and violated the First Amendment and the New Jersey Constitution. In so doing Judge Sarokin ruled that "public libraries have traditionally functioned as a public forum for the communication of written ideas" (*Kreimer v. Bureau of Police for Morristown*, 765 F.Supp. 181 (D.N.J. 1991)). Many New Jersey librarians were furious that ALA had not filed a brief in support of the library.

At the 1991 Annual Conference the FTRF Board voted to file an *amicus* brief in the *Kreimer* case in the event that the decision was appealed. The brief was not in support of either of the parties to the case. Rather it supported the constitutional principles upon which Judge Sarokin based his decision as well as the right of public libraries to

institute reasonable rules governing the use of their facilities to enable them to accomplish their mission to provide access to information for all.

In addition, the ALA Intellectual Freedom Committee, at Judith's suggestion, appointed a task force to draft guidelines for developing library policies governing patron behavior. The guidelines were not to be directed at the Morristown case but to provide a constitutional framework for developing policies within local, state and federal laws. At the time I was the Chair of the Public Library Association's IFC and Judith had just appointed me as an IFC intern. At her suggestion I was appointed chair of the task force. She put me in touch with FTRF's legal counsel Jenner & Block (Bruce Ennis and Theresa Chmara) for legal advice. Additionally she suggested that we include the New Jersey Library Association in the process, a proposal to which their Executive Director, Pat Tumulty, readily agreed. Draft guidelines were discussed at IFC meetings and public forums at the 1992 Midwinter Meeting and Annual Conference and were adopted by the IFC at the 1993 Annual Meeting.

In the meantime the *Kreimer* case was appealed and, on March 23, 1992 the Third Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the order of the district court that prohibited the enforcement of the Morristown Public Library's rules, holding that the rules were reasonable manner restrictions on the patrons' constitutional right to receive information and thus were not facially invalid. In this landmark decision the court unequivocally held that the First Amendment protects the right to receive information and that libraries are designated public fora for access to such information. (*Kreimer v. Bureau of Police for Morristown*, 958 F.2d 1242 (3d Cir. 1992))

More details about the development of the guidelines, including the associated controversy, can be found in the *Intellectual Freedom Manual* (7th edition, p. 284). What is not documented there is the brilliant manner in which Judith influenced this process in a way that, in the end, supported both the legal principles concerning the constitutional role of public libraries and the right of libraries to adopt reasonable time, place, and manner restrictions and rules governing non-speech elements of conduct. Judith's actions related to this case illustrate her career-long success in recruiting and mentoring intellectual freedom activists. I had been active in ALA since the early 1970s, but not in the intellectual freedom arena. Primarily as a result of my "accidental" role in the development of the guidelines I was appointed to the IFC as Chair in 1992 and, as Chair, joined the FTRF Board. I happily joined the legions of Judith Krug protégés.

Updates

ACLU of Florida appeals *Vamos a Cuba* decision to U.S. Supreme Court

FTRF continues to closely monitor the lawsuit challenging the decision of the Miami-Dade School Board to remove the book *Vamos a Cuba*, a children's picture book depicting daily life in Cuba, from school library shelves. In February 2009, the Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals held 2-1 that the removal did not violate the First Amendment, overturning a federal district court decision ruling that the removal, done on the grounds of "factual inaccuracy," was unconstitutional and, in fact, served as a pretext for imposing "political orthodoxy" in the Miami-Dade schools.

In overturning the district court decision, the appeals court did not reach such issues as whether school library censorship should be evaluated under the standard enunciated in *Board of Education v. Pico* or whether the school library should be considered part of a school's curriculum. Instead, the appellate court conducted a *de novo* review of the factual evidence and held that the district court was incorrect when it found that *Vamos a Cuba* was removed for political reasons. The majority held that the book was properly removed due to factual inaccuracies contained in the book.

On June 17, the American Civil Liberties Union of Florida filed a petition for *certiorari* before the U.S. Supreme Court. The petition asks the Supreme Court to review the appellate court's decision to conduct an independent review of the factual evidence and determine whether the district court's evidentiary findings are subject to deference under court rules. The ACLU also has asked the Supreme Court to decide whether courts of appeals should undertake "independent review" of a trial court's factual findings when those findings support a holding in favor of First Amendment claims. The Supreme Court has not yet decided whether to accept the appeal.

FTRF filed an *amicus* brief with the Eleventh Circuit in this case.

Obama won't appeal NSL decision

In December 2008, the Second Circuit Court of Appeals handed down its decision in *John Doe and ACLU v. Mukasey* (formerly *ACLU v. Gonzales*). The decision limits the government's ability to impose a gag order when it uses National Security Letters (NSL) to obtain information. The court held that the NSL statute was unconstitutional to the extent that it imposes a gag order on NSL recipients without placing on the government the burden of obtaining judicial review of the gag order requirement. It recommended that the government put in place a notice procedure that would inform NSL recipients of their right to ask for judicial review.

In May 2009, the Obama Administration decided that it would not appeal the Second Circuit's decision, a significant victory for civil liberties and the Freedom to Read Foundation. The lawsuit will now return to the federal district court, which will oversee the development of regulations to govern the FBI's use of gag orders attached to National Security Letters. FTRF has joined in numerous *amicus* briefs supporting "John Doe" and the ACLU.

Notes: Washington Supreme Court hears arguments in filtering case: On June 23, 2009, the Washington Supreme Court heard oral arguments in *Sarah Bradburn v. North Central Regional Library*, a lawsuit challenging the constitutionality of the North Central Library's filtering policy. In April 2008, the federal district court hearing the case decided to certify several questions of law to the Washington Supreme Court, including whether the library filtering policy violates the state constitution, which offers broader free speech protections than the U.S. constitution. A video podcast of the oral arguments is available online at <http://tinyurl.com/bradburnpodcast> . . . **California seeks review of video game decision:** California Attorney General Jerry Brown has filed a petition for *certiorari* asking the U.S. Supreme Court to overturn a Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals decision that struck down on First Amendment grounds a California law placing restrictions on the sale or rental of violent video games to minors.

Other News

West Bend, WI, faces censorship battle

The West Bend, Wisconsin, Community Memorial Library is dealing with an organized challenge to many of the books in its Young Adult collection, particularly those books that have gay, lesbian, bisexual, or transgender characters, or that address GLBT issues. A citizens' group, West Bend Citizens for Safe Libraries, has also expressed its concern about several sex education books in the library's collection, including Banned Books Week perennials *It's Perfectly Normal* and *Deal with It: A Whole New Approach to Your Body, Brain, and Life as a gURL*.

More recently, this group has made a variety of changes to its complaint. A petition has been circulated that requests reclassification of YA material to the adult section, labeling of "sexually explicit" material, restriction of "sexual content" on the library website, "balanced literature on controversial issues," and "technology protection to protect minors from internet pornography."

To promote their agenda, the Safe Libraries group has purchased newspaper and radio ads, distributed flyers, and produced a video that is running in rotation on the community local access channel. A separate group also has sprung up to file a legal claim against the library, asking for money damages and demanding that Francesca Lia Block's YA novel, *Baby Be-Bop*, be removed from the library and publicly burned.

As a result of this campaign, the local city council voted to deny reappointment to four library board members; one alderman was quoted as saying he didn't like the board members' "ideology" and compared the library to a porn shop.

ALA President Jim Rettig issued a statement addressing the controversy:

"Last week, the West Bend, Wisconsin, Common Council voted to deny reappointment to four Library Board members, based on objections to these members' 'ideology' and their adherence to library policy concerning challenges to materials in the library collection. This move appears to be motivated largely in response to an ongoing campaign that seeks to restrict access to books in the West Bend Community Memorial Library's

young adult collection of Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual and Transgender fiction and nonfiction.

"We are dismayed by and deeply concerned about these developments. Libraries connect people and ideas, by providing access to a diverse array of information to meet the needs of everyone in the community. Whatever their personal beliefs, library board members have an obligation to support this unique role of the public library. When individuals or groups attempt to block access to library materials in the name of their own particular beliefs, we must all oppose such efforts and we must preserve the intellectual freedom rights of the entire community.

"Fanning the flames of this controversy, opponents of open access in libraries have launched a campaign spreading fear and misinformation. Newspaper and radio ads call on the community to 'protect our children,' and have compared the removal of books from the library to buckling a child's seat belt. A city alderman has even gone so far as to compare the West Bend Community Memorial Library to a porn shop.

"The materials in question are not pornography. They include award-winning novels and acclaimed works of nonfiction. To advocate for the removal or restriction of these materials on the basis of partisan or doctrinal disapproval is censorship, pure and simple. Parents who believe a book is not appropriate for their own children are free to make that decision—for their children; they do not have the right nor the authority to make it for anyone else's children.

"Because it supports intellectual freedom, the American Library Association opposes book banning and censorship in any form, and supports librarians and library board members whenever they resist censorship in their libraries. Since our society is very diverse, libraries have a responsibility to provide materials that reflect the interests of all of their patrons.

"We stand in support of the librarians and Library Board members of the West Bend Community Memorial Library and the community members who defend intellectual freedom and open access to ideas. By resisting calls to censor potentially controversial materials, they promote and protect true education and learning, and uphold the

cherished freedoms that we, as Americans, hold most dear.”

Several concerned citizens have stepped forward to challenge the Safe Libraries campaign. One, Maria Hanrahan, founded the West Bend Parents for Free Speech to provide a forum for those who support free expression. She has created a blog and web page, appeared in the media, and has been outspoken in defense of the library and intellectual freedom. The Freedom to Read Foundation Trustees agreed to make a grant to that organization in support of its efforts to ensure open access to information in the West Bend library.

Amanda Sharpe receives 2009 Conable Scholarship

Amanda Sharpe, a graduate student in the University of California at Los Angeles’ Department of Information Studies, has been named the second recipient of the Freedom to Read Foundation’s Gordon M. Conable Conference Scholarship. The Conable Scholarship will provide for the conference registration, transportation, accommodations, and expenses for Sharpe to attend the 2009 American Library Association Annual Conference in Chicago.

In return, she will be expected to 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 4:30–6:00 p.m. on Thursday, July 9, in Grand Ballroom D of the Hyatt Regency Chicago.

Sharpe holds a B.A. in History from the University of California at Santa Barbara and spent several years as an elementary school teacher before starting at UCLA last fall. She has extensive volunteer experience with Spanish-speaking and incarcerated youth in California. In addition to her responsibilities as the Conable Scholarship recipient, she will be presenting a poster session at the ALA Annual Conference’s Diversity Fair.

“Amanda’s efforts in promoting reading to incarcerated youth was a key reason she was selected over an impressive group of applicants,” said Conable Scholarship committee Chair Candace Morgan. “The right of prisoners to have access to information is an issue that is increasingly prominent in the intellectual freedom community. The severe restriction of reading material to imprisoned young people does them—and society—no favors. We look forward to helping Amanda as she continues to shine a light on this area.”

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 www.ftrf.org or call (800) 545-2433, ext. 4226.

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The Freedom to Read Foundation is a First Amendment legal organization affiliated with the American Library Association.