COORDINATOR'S MEMO

From: Denise E. Botto

This memo comes to you at the end of my first ALA meeting after assuming the role of SRRT Action Council Coordinator. It was an exhilarating experience to see the Action Council work its way through a long agenda, handling each issue with the care and concern it deserved.

Many exciting resolutions were discussed, altered, and passed by the Action Council, and the decision was made to pass several of them on to ALA Council for consideration. Our new policy of printing all resolutions (or summaries thereof) in the newsletter makes the fruits of our labors visible to all SRRT members, a step forward.

An ad hoc committee was formed to look at our constitution and by-laws, and this committee (Linda Pierce, Gail Warner, Cynthia Johanson) will be making its report at ALA annual. The committee welcomes comments from SRRT members.

Other items of interest that will be addressed at the annual meeting include a resolution urging the provision of library services to poor people, presented by representatives of the Minnesota Library Association's SRRT. Their intention is to ask that it be forwarded to the ALA General Membership meeting for consideration by all members of ALA in attendance. All SRRT members are encouraged to attend this meeting to support the resolution. Copies of the draft resolution are available from Chris Dodge, 4645 Columbus Ave. S., Minneapolis, MN 55407.

Another innovation at the annual meeting will be the celebration of our 20th (some argue our 21st) year as a round table. This celebration will be held at the end of our membership meeting, Sunday evening, and will include a live dance band. Please plan to attend the membership meeting, and stay on to celebrate with us.

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON SRRT AFFIRMATIVE ACTION RESOLUTION

The following report was accepted by Action Council on January 6, 1990:

In his letter of 31 August 1989, Jay Martin Poole, Assistant University Librarian for Public Services at the University of California, Irvine, stated that the SRRT Resolution on Affirmative Action contained several errors of fact and errors that could be legally actionable. Mr. Poole respectfully suggested that the SRRT Action Council:

1) Verify the factual information contained in the resolution;
2) After determining the facts, rescind the resolution if there are material errors.

An ad hoc committee was formed to respond to these concerns. This committee met and reviewed the documentation supplied to support the facts stated in the resolution. The committee noted two errors in the "Whereas" clauses of the resolution that were corrected in this documentation. The fourth "Whereas" clause stated minority enrollment was 50 percent; the correct figure is 40 percent. The sixth "Whereas" clause stated that a librarian sought legal counsel and the advice of the union after leaving his job of "over 20 years"; this clause should have read "almost 20 years." Neither error affected the substance of the resolution.

The resolution was introduced by a member of Action Council at the Annual Meeting in Dallas, one of many resolutions to be presented at that meeting. It was clearly labeled as a resolution of Action Council and was not a resolution of the American Library Association. The resolution was "clearly passed by a single unit of ALA" and though we acknowledge that UCI has viewed this as an expression of ALA sentiment, we are not responsible for this misinterpretation of our intent.

The SRRT Affirmative Action Resolution is an Action Council statement of support for the principles of affirmative action. It was passed in response to reports of several incidents relating to affirmative action, including an American Libraries (May 1989) report on an investigation of the library on charges of unfair hiring and promotion practices toward minority and female employees. The resolution was not developed in response to any individual employee’s dispute with his/her employer. For this reason, there was no reason for this resolution to be referred to ALA’s Standing
We recommend that Action Council not rescind the Affirmative Action Resolution because the committee determined the resolution was substantiated by the documentation, except for the two minor errors noted above. The committee recommends that Jay Martin Poole, Shirley Leung, and Calvin Boyer at the University of California, Irvine, be apprised of these findings and that a copy of this report be published in the SRRT Newsletter.

We further recommend to Action Council the following procedures regarding the passage of resolutions:
1) All resolutions submitted to SRRT Action Council should be supported by documentation;
2) All resolutions should be clearly identified as resolutions of SRRT Action Council;
3) All resolutions should state to whom they are addressed. The SRRT Action Council should indicate to whom the resolution should be sent and the secretary should forward them in a timely fashion.

--Denise E. Botto, John Hostage, Dan Tsang

LETTERS

Editor:

I am a member of the Peace Information Exchange Task Force of SRRT. Elizabeth Morrissett, the PIE TF representative to SRRT Action Council, did not have the opportunity at the last Action Council meeting in Chicago to introduce a resolution that I proposed, so she advised me to write to you to see if something about this issue could be published in the newsletter. The resolution pertained to the upcoming 40th anniversary next June and July of massive U.S. military involvement in the Korean civil war. Libraries, especially public libraries, should ensure that all viewpoints—not just the Truman Cold War party line—be heard about this controversial war.

The Korean War did three dangerous things: the outright militarization of Truman’s Cold War policy; the creation of similarities between the Korean and Vietnam conflicts that greatly outweigh their differences; and the creation of a rigid mind-set that was just beginning to form before this 1950 disaster that would prevent any meaningful debate over U.S. foreign policy until the Vietnam War eventually broke the Cold War consensus. Because of these three results, it is very important to confront Truman’s foreign policy over this matter.

In the event that the U.S. government or any other civic group try to commemorate the 40th anniversary of Truman’s decision in late June and early July of 1950 to commit massive ground, naval, and air forces to the Korean civil war, it is imperative that libraries, especially public libraries, be in the forefront in allowing alternative viewpoints to be heard assessing U.S. involvement in this tragic war that claimed over 50,000 U.S. lives and a million Korean civilian lives, and which bitterly polarized the U.S. electorate between 1950 and 1953.

In order to prevent future Vietnams from occurring, it is important to confront U.S. foreign policy not only toward Vietnam but toward Korea as well.

I would gladly provide more information and bibliographic citations to those who are interested. I can be reached at (413)737-7000, ext. 225 (work) or (413)734-5093 (home).

--William R. Delzell

Editor:

Sandy Berman kindly sent me the South Africa guidelines as published in your newsletter in September. I write to urge that some mention be made in the newsletter of the nature of some of the major amendments to the original version of those guidelines. The changes to the document adopted by the Archives-Libraries Committee of the African Studies Association in their April meeting do, of course, reflect the will of both the SRRT Action Council and the majority at the International Human Rights Task Force meeting in Dallas (I was among the minority there), and it was appropriate to print them in the revised form. However, despite the fact that you had given a synopsis of the original in a previous issue, some points in the debate that led to the changes are too important to go unnotated now, even after the final form is in place.

The amendment which most sharply delineates the change in emphasis is to be found in the additional language (underlined here) in 2.3: "We note that the free flow of information to and from the mass democratic organizations and anti-apartheid institutions in South Africa is of benefit to the evolution of South African democracy." For those of us who believe that democracy has the best chance of prevailing when we maximize the flow of information to and from everyone, these words represent a significant and troubling narrowing of the scope of the guideline. This is not to deny the efficacy and importance of either the general boycott (excluding information media) or the many forms of affirmative action outlined so effectively in the rest of the guidelines, but it is to assert the indivisible nature of freedom. It has been thoroughly demonstrated that the free flow of all kinds of information, even in the form of TV sitcoms, not just that which passed to and from the "politically correct," contributed mightily to our own civil rights revolution, which would have been severely hampered by a media boycott. Similarly, the flow of information—even in the form of Bill Cosby’s sitcom—to all the people of South Africa clearly has had a major effect in raising general awareness of the need for change, despite the South African government’s own efforts to "boycott" the unacceptable.

Less, but still, troubling is the similar narrowing in guideline 6.2, which adds the following to a call for educational and financial assistance to black South Africans for the study of library science in a non-racial environment: "Such students should be recruited from or with the approval of non-racial mass democratic organizations." If the thrust is to exclude those who lack the stamp of political approval, I believe that the
ideological screening works against the spirit of the conviction that such a non-racial environment would serve to enlighten any student, even to the point of conversion. (And although affirmative action for black South Africans is important, it is also true that there are many anti-apartheid whites who, having been politically and financially dispossessed, should also be considered for such support.)

It is true that all of this is but one more expression of the old social responsibilities/intellectual freedom debate, but it is also true that many of us have convictions rooted in both sides of that debate, and we ought in many struggles to be natural allies. In any case, the above important differences aside, I and many others of the (semi)"purist" persuasion believe that the guidelines deserve the active cooperation of everyone in our profession.

--John Swan, Head Librarian, Bennington College Library

Editor:

I am writing to draw attention to recent events in the relationship between the information industry and apartheid South Africa. Presently, there are three main spheres of battle in this regard:

1) Within the American Library Association (ALA) there have been consistent attempts to stop librarians from effectively participating in the boycott against apartheid South Africa;

2) Within the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) there have been consistent and successful moves to allow those South African libraries belonging to the racist, pro-apartheid South African Institute of Library and Information Science (SAILIS) to retain their IFLA membership;

3) The Association of American Publishers (AAP) is currently lobbying the publishing world to break the boycott and re-enter the apartheid economy.

The ALA's Social Responsibilities Round Table (SRRT) passed a set of guidelines for librarian participation in the boycott against apartheid South Africa during the ALA annual meeting in June 1989. These guidelines are far more comprehensive than those originally proposed, and several sections are based exclusively on discussions with members of the Mass Democratic Movement, the African National Congress (ANC), and the ANC's recently published boycott guidelines. It is precisely that language based upon these discussions that is currently being targeted by conservative (and powerful) members of various ALA committees.

Regarding IFLA: it was discovered earlier this year that in the IFLA Directory, which is categorized by nation, the phony homeland "Transkei" was listed as an independent nation. Protestations made by librarians, anti-apartheid activists and the UN's Special Committee on Apartheid were answered and we were assured that this would not occur again. Nevertheless, this issue served to highlight the larger issue of IFLA's relationship with apartheid institutions. It has been demanded time and time again that IFLA withdraw from its general membership those South African libraries belonging to SAILIS. And, as per usual, IFLA asserts that it is not a "political" organization. But, as you will see, IFLA is not only a political organization, but one with a decidedly right-wing slant.

The AAP sent Robert Wedgeworth, Dean of Columbia University's School of Library Science (and also a member of IFLA's Executive Board) on a phony "fact-finding mission" to apartheid South Africa in May 1989. This was done under the auspices of examining the "effects" of the boycott on students' ability to access "educational materials." In the aftermath, Wedgeworth's report ["The Starvation of Young Black Minds: the Effect of Book Boycotts in South Africa", available from the AAP--ed.] has been spread amongst important channels in the publishing/information industry. There have been planted stories in both mainstream media and in the library press, none of which mention the outrage the report has caused among librarians, the ANC, and bodies of the UN.

If you have any questions on any of this material, I and a number of others are ready to assist.

--Joseph D. Reilly
10 Harvey Road
Windsor, CT 06095
(203)688-5845

Editor:

It seems ludicrous to me that the ALA Council would adopt a proposal to increase our dues, especially when they report that ALA is doing so well. We are told that ALA's financial condition is solvent. We are told that ALA's membership is growing and that the headquarters building is not in jeopardy. If all this is true, why do we need a dues increase? As the old saying goes, "If it ain't broke, why fix it?"

I am asking you to vote against this dues increase when it appears on the ballot. Such a dues increase would discriminate against entry-level librarians and those at the bottom end of the salary scale. Many of the ALA Councillors who voted for a dues increase are higher-salaried administrators who are in a much better position to pay higher dues.

Please make your voice heard. Vote NO on the dues increase.

--Mary Biblo, ALA Councillor

BACKGROUND ON PROPOSED DUES INCREASE

At Midwinter, ALA Council approved a resolution which will place a proposed dues increase on the ballot this spring. The increase will be $5.00 a year for the next five years. The result is that in 1995 the dues will be $100. SRRT members on Council felt very strongly that the proposal should have come up for discussion at a Membership meeting and not been rushed through the process, so many of us voted against the resolution. If you have any questions about the issue, please...
contact any of the following SRRT members and ALA Councillors: Gail Warner, John Sheridan, Mary Biblo, Linda Pierce.

--Linda Pierce, Gonzaga University, Spokane, WA

SRRT SENDS RESOLUTIONS TO ALA COUNCIL

During the ALA Midwinter meeting in Chicago, three resolutions endorsed by SRRT Action Council were presented to ALA Council. Two resolutions passed, and the third, the Resolution on the FBI Library Awareness Program, was withdrawn by Council and SRRT member Gail Warner when an almost identical one was introduced by the Intellectual Freedom Committee (and subsequently passed). Among other things, this resolution calls for ALA to request that the FBI provide the 266 individuals for whom "indices checks" were made with copies of their own files at no cost, and that ALA "express its outrage at the continuation of the Library Awareness Program."

The Resolution on Discriminatory Practices by Recruiting Agencies requires that any organization which wishes to recruit through ALA publications or placement services sign a statement of compliance with ALA anti-discrimination policies. Any organization found to be in violation of these policies will be barred from recruiting in ALA publications or services. This resolution would effectively bar the CIA, which follows certain discriminatory practices, from recruiting through ALA.

The Resolution on the Environment did not pass in its entirety. The resolved clauses calling for ALA to urge librarians to celebrate Earth Day and to provide information on the environment passed. The more concrete clauses resolving that ALA recycle materials and conserve energy, and use recycled paper when possible (and urge libraries to do the same) raised some fiscal concerns and were sent to COPES (Committee on Program Evaluation and Support) for analysis. COPES will report its findings at the annual meeting in Chicago, where Council will reconsider the clauses.

SRRT BOOTH NEEDS VOLUNTEERS

Volunteers willing to staff the SRRT booth in the exhibits hall during the ALA summer conference should contact:
Stephen Stillwell
CSIA Library
Harvard University
Cambridge, MA 02138
(617)495-1408
(617)495-8963 FAX

NEWS OF THE PEACE INFORMATION EXCHANGE TASK FORCE

PIE TF is co-sponsoring a program at the 1990 ALA summer conference with ACRL/LPSS and GODORT entitled "Arms Control, Disarmament, and Peace Research: Gaining Access to Sources." Speakers will include Richard Dean Burns, professor and bibliographer; Jeanne Bohlen, librarian of the United States Institute of Peace; and Mary Lord of ACCESS. The program will be held on Sunday 24 June from 9:30-11:30 a.m.

PIE TF will have a table in the exhibits at the ALA summer conference. Volunteers should contact:

Stephen Stillwell
CSIA Library
Harvard University
Cambridge, MA 02138
(617)495-1408

(Library Union Task Force Needs You)

Though the Task Force has been drawing fewer and fewer people to meetings, my recent experience writing a column on library unions for Library Journal (called "Talkin' Union") has convinced me that unions are alive and well in libraries across the country. There is a definite need for a place to share information on organizing, grievances, negotiations, contracts, etc. and I hope the LUTF can be revived and begin to serve as a forum where unionists in the library world can exchange notes and discuss issues concerning the present state and future of collective bargaining in libraries.

Of particular concern to me is that the debate on professionalism versus unionism has been left to business-minded library managers. I'd like to see the Task Force sponsor a critical pro-union response to this matter.

First, though, LUTF needs people. If you or any of your colleagues are interested in union/workplace issues, please contact me. Unions can be a powerful tool for professionals and, given the cutbacks many of us are currently facing, librarians can't afford to ignore this potential source of support to our profession.

--Elaine Harger, Chair, LUTF
Empire State College
School of Labor Studies Library
330 West 42nd St., 4th floor
New York, NY 10036

ALTERNATIVES IN PRINT TASK FORCE TO PUBLISH NEW BOOK

The most exciting news from AIP is that our effort to revise the Field Guide to Alternative Media
(1984) is nearly complete. McFarland Press has accepted the manuscript and plans to release Alternative Publications: A Guide to Directories, Indexes, Bibliographies, and Other Sources in March 1990. The volume, edited by task force member Cathy Seitz Whitaker, will be paperbound and cost $14.95.

A future publication project to be discussed at the annual meeting is a series of topical core collection bibliographies for alternative publications. Suggestions for topics for this series may be sent to: Byron Anderson, Northern Illinois University Library, DeKalb, IL 60115.

A program on Native American presses is planned for the ALA annual meeting in Chicago on Monday, June 25 from 2-4 p.m.

--Anne Zald, AIP TF Coordinator, Oberlin College Library

TASK FORCE ON ENVIRONMENT MOVING AHEAD

The Task Force on the Environment will be staffing a table at the ALA annual meeting in Chicago. We will have bibliographies covering children's books, adult books, periodicals, organizations, networks, and databases. Task Force members urge you to involve your library in recognition of the 20th anniversary of Earth Day, April 22, 1990. The Task Force will continue its efforts to get ALA to use recycled paper in all of its printing and publishing activities (see "SRRT Sends Resolutions" elsewhere in this issue). While challenging our colleagues in librarydom to examine their use of resources with an eye toward conservation, we will begin planning our program for 1991 in Atlanta. Join us! For further information, contact:

Terry Link, Chair, Task Force on the Environment
Michigan State University
Information/Reference Library
East Lansing, MI 48824-1048
(517)355-1751

EARTH--LOVE IT OR LEAVE IT: CELEBRATE EARTH DAY, APRIL 22, 1990

On Earth Day, people are encouraged to wear green to demonstrate solidarity in concern for the fate of our planet.

To find the Earth Day coordinator nearest you, contact:
Earth Day 1990 Coalition
P.O. Box AA
Stanford University, CA
94305
(415)321-1990

Looking for more ways to make your planet a better place to live? Order 50 Simple Things YOU Can Do to Save the Earth from:
Earthworks Press
Box 25
1400 Shattuck Ave.
Berkeley, CA 94709
(415)527-5811

GAY AND LESBIAN TASK FORCE ANNIVERSARY

1990 marks the twentieth anniversary of the Gay and Lesbian Task Force of SRRT. To celebrate that anniversary, the GLTF will hold a dinner/dance on Saturday, June 23 at the Bismarck Hotel beginning at 6 p.m. A special program begins at 8 p.m., including the GLTF Book Awards and featured speaker, Barbara Gittings, founder of GLTF. Admission is free. The dance is scheduled for 10 p.m. Tickets for the dance only may be purchased at the door for $6.00. Tickets for the dinner/dance are by advance sales only. Reservations may be made by sending a check (payable to ALA/SRRT/GLTF) for $25.00 to:
ALA/SRRT/GLTF
50 E. Huron St.
Chicago, IL 60611

GLTF is also offering commemorative T-shirts to celebrate its anniversary. The design will emphasize the fact that the GLTF is the oldest gay and lesbian professional organization in the U.S. For ordering information, contact:
Leon Bey
P.O. Box 1203
Dayton, OH 45401-1203

PROGRESSIVE LIBRARIANS' GUILD BEGINS LIFE

The Progressive Librarians' Guild was established during the ALA Midwinter meeting in Chicago to provide radical perspectives on library matters from librarians in the mid-Atlantic states. Issues discussed at Midwinter included reviewing ALA's Code of Ethics from a PLG perspective, and reports on the ALA presidential candidates' forum, where Pat Schuman stated that ALA should continue to support the cultural and academic boycott against South Africa and denounced the American Association of Publishers recent report calling for a return to business as usual with apartheid businesses and institutions.
TASK FORCE ON ACRL AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The Association of College and Research Libraries (ACRL) formed a Task Force on ACRL and Social Responsibilities to determine whether ACRL is addressing issues of social responsibilities. The Task Force submitted its final report (reproduced below) in June 1989 and was disbanded. According to the chair of the Task Force, Karyle S. Butcher, this topic has apparently been dropped from ACRL’s agenda, although the possibility exists of continuing a task force either within ACRL or SRRT. Address your comments to: Karyle S. Butcher Asst. Dir. for Research & Ref. Oregon State University Kerr Library Corvallis, OR 97330 (503)737-3412

For academic and research libraries, social responsibility is the obligation to promote open access to information. This embraces:

a) Assuring that collections reflect a diversity of perspectives (including those that may not be disseminated through the "mainstream" channels) and that censorship, whether by oneself or others, is not a factor in selection, collection evaluation, or maintenance.
b) Assuring that the high price of library materials, such as serials, and reduced acquisitions budgets do not hamper access to information.
c) Assuring that information traditionally generated by the federal government continues to be available to the public without restrictions and delays; that privatization does not mean loss access.
d) Assuring that fees charged by providers of information services utilizing new communication, storage and access techniques do not restrict access to information.
e) Assuring that the dissemination of information is not subject to undue restrictions and that the academic and research community and other users of college and research libraries have access to this information.
f) Assuring that cataloging and other organizational procedures are free from prejudicial damage.
g) Assuring that users are trained in the use of new technologies in order that their access to information is not impeded.
h) Assuring that the information and library needs of special populations of users, such as older or non-traditional students, those who are non-English speaking, the disabled, students from particular ethnic and social groups, are attended to.
i) Assuring that effective teaching and usage of databases and other access tools provide an understanding of what is included in order for no patron to be deprived of information inadvertently.
j) Assuring the confidentiality of circulation records, database searching records, and other patron-based records is maintained in order that privacy of library research and usage is respected.
k) Assuring that the library joins with other parts of the parent educational or research institution in participating in public service and outreach programs that address the needs of the broader social community.

Additionally, social responsibility embraces a sensitivity to the practice of the profession with respect to the active recruitment, promotion and retention of minorities, women, and special populations. While the Task Force does not intend that the above is a definitive statement on social responsibility, its members believe that ACRL may use it as a starting point and in doing so, the organization would be in line with other ALA divisions.

TIAA-CREF UPDATE

Readers of the December 1989 SRRT Newsletter should know that subsequent to the publication of the article on TIAA-CREF, the pension fund announced a "Social Choice" fund that will be made available in March of 1990. The new fund alternative will not invest in the security issues of companies that:

- Have economic ties to South Africa;
- Have operations in Northern Ireland and (a) have not adopted the MacBride Principles, or (b) have not conducted their operations in a manner consistent with such principles and in compliance with the Fair Employment (Northern Ireland) Act of 1989;
- Produce nuclear energy; or
- Have significant business segments producing or marketing alcoholic beverages or tobacco.

If your institution uses TIAA-CREF it is not required to offer this new alternative. If you want it you must ask your staff benefits office to make it available. For those of you vested in other pension funds, remember to check out the investments of your fund and work for socially responsible alternatives. This recent turnaround by TIAA-CREF shows that grass roots efforts can still be successful. Don't mourn, organize.
--Terry Link, Michigan State University

NATIONAL BOYCOTT NEWSLETTER

Todd Putnam, editor of the National Boycott Newsletter, needs help writing up material on boycotts. He has collected most of the information already. Sample copies of the nearly 200 page newsletter's last issue can be purchased for $4.00 from:
Institute for Consumer Responsibility
6506 28th Avenue, NE
Seattle, WA 98115

SRRT Newsletter 6 March 1990
REVIEWS


Soup is not the only "good" thing cooking at Campbell Soup Company, according to the ratings chart found in this pocket guide. Campbell's is an "Mmm-Mmm good" choice for supermarket shoppers interested in investing their dollars in a socially responsible corporation. Each time shoppers purchase a Campbell Soup Company product they support a company that is charitable, employs women and minorities as vice presidents, appoints women and minorities to board positions, is involved in community outreach, promotes environmental safety, finances on-site daycare, does not manufacture or assist in the manufacturing of weapons, does not use animals for testing, does not conduct nuclear testing, and does not invest in South Africa.

Shopping for a Better World, now in its third revision, is a miniature version of Addison-Wesley's publication entitled Rating America's Corporate Conscience (1987), also sponsored by the Council on Economic Priorities (CEP). CEP is an organization dedicated to researching, compiling and distributing information about how corporate decision-making can and does affect our lives.

Shopping for a Better World provides convenient access to corporate behavior ratings for 140 companies and some 1300 products. The information for each company was collected by the CEP through questionnaires and follow-up phone interviews. Ten categories are analyzed. A rating key precedes the charts and explains how the corporations are rated. A series of check marks indicates performance in the various categories. An "Alert" column explains details about the company that cannot be covered with a rating. The charts are arranged alphabetically by company and by product and are easy to follow.

This book is really intended to be used as a practical guide while shopping. Because it is a pocket-sized book, shelving might be a problem for some libraries. Therefore, Rating America's Corporate Conscience might be a better choice for library collections. But when in the possession of individual socially-conscious consumers, Shopping for a Better World will spend more time at the supermarket than on bookshelves at home.

--Melinda Townsel-Winston, Baylor University, Waco, Texas


This little book provides a wealth of practical information for individuals or organizations wishing to become involved in the fight against hunger either locally or internationally. However, the primary focus is local level involvement.

Part One, Get Started, provides material on how
to get organized or how to become involved in an existing organization. Part Two, Meet Your Neighbors, discusses needs assessment techniques and possible responses to those needs. One chapter in this part lists volunteer agencies that are active overseas. The organization’s name and address is given as well as a brief sketch of its activities. Part Three, Work for Justice, covers political action. Part Four, Live Responsibly, discusses making changes in lifestyle, and includes a list of socially responsible mutual funds. Part Five, Share the Abundance, lists many methods that organizations can use to raise money and provides advice on deciding which organization to support. Part Six, Spread the Word, covers publicity.

Appendices include an annotated bibliography of additional printed resources, a listing of games, simulation exercises, and audiovisual aids, denominational hunger programs or agencies, and key organizations involved in hunger-related work.

This handbook would be a very useful and practical resource for any organization wanting to become involved in fighting hunger locally or internationally.

--Elaine Brekke, Washington State University


One of the most satisfying features of this volume is actually found on the verso of the title page where, thanks to the efforts of Sandy Berman, “Alternative Cataloguing-in-Publication Data” appears above the Library of Congress CIP data. If Berman had his way (and eventually his voice of reason will probably prevail), such alternatives to the frequently narrow and stifling “official” LC cataloging so slavishly accepted by so many U.S. libraries would become commonplace. Although the foreword by Bill Katz neglects to describe how inclusive this collection of Berman’s work is, it appears to be a sizeable representative sampling of his previously-published non-book publications. An extensive select chronological bibliography fills the reader in on Berman’s other works, including reviews by other writers, and an excellent index makes this a valuable reference book. Worth Noting not only dedicates a section to Berman’s (in)famous writings on cataloging issues, but also includes sections on “Censorship/Human Rights” and “Creationism,” as well as a lively interview by Jim Dwyer. Academic and public libraries, library staff collections, progressive librarians of all job persuasions, and any other “Sandynistas” would do well to have this book.

--Chris Sokol, Washington State University

DEADLINE FOR NEXT ISSUE: APRIL 25