Privacy & Anonymity
All SRRT members are encouraged to volunteer for groups in which they have an interest. Personal members may choose to join groups or form their own for specific purposes, in line with the goals of the Social Responsibilities Round Table. These groups may be Task Forces (usually long-term) or project groups (usually of a very short duration).

If you’re interested in being involved in an active task force, please feel free to contact the Task Force’s chair.

- **Feminist Task Force (FTF)**
  Coordinator: Katelyn Browne
  Provides feminist perspectives and initiates action on issues related to libraries, librarianship, information services, and ALA. Subscribe to the [Feminist discussion list](https://connect.ala.org/srrt/home).

- **Hunger, Homelessness, and Poverty Task Force (HHPTF)**
  Coordinators: Lisa Gieskes and Julie Ann Winkelstein
  Fosters greater awareness of the dimensions, causes, and ways to end hunger, homelessness, and poverty.

- **International Responsibilities Task Force (IRTF)**
  Coordinators: Al Kagan and Tom Twiss
  Advocates socially responsible positions on issues of international library concern.

- **Martin Luther King Jr. Holiday Task Force (MLKTF)**
  Chair: LaJuan Pringle
  Supports and advances the observance of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Holiday as an American celebration.

**Connect with SRRT**

[https://connect.ala.org/srrt/home](https://connect.ala.org/srrt/home)  [https://www.facebook.com/SRRTALA](https://www.facebook.com/SRRTALA)
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   Katelyn Browne, Coordinator, Feminist Task Force
One of the difficult things about working with social justice is just how many things can fall under the scope of “social justice.” At times, it’s overwhelming because there is so much that needs to be addressed. Other times, we may disagree about what defines social justice, the role of librarians, or what issues we should or shouldn’t put our efforts into. We saw these questions in full force after the Social Responsibilities Round Table (SRRT) passed the Resolution Calling for an Immediate Ceasefire in Gaza in November 2023. The response to the resolution was quick, loud, and polarized. For every email we received that condemned the resolution, we received one that praised it. For nearly every comment stating that librarians shouldn’t speak on international issues, we received one stating this is why they join organizations. We lost members and gained members. And none of these responses are wrong, nor right. There is not one path to social justice and everyone’s path may look different.

The most troubling response to the resolution was from the American Library Association (ALA) itself. A common criticism of past SRRT resolutions is that we don’t gather feedback before submitting the Round Table’s resolutions. This time, we shared the resolution far and wide, including putting it on our website for ease of access. Without warning, ALA removed the resolution from our Resolution Archive. It was days later before we learned that this was a conscious decision from ALA leadership, accompanying a new policy that draft resolutions cannot be publicly posted online – a policy that SRRT seems to be the only round table to be notified as of yet.

We empathize with the incredible stress that ALA leadership must be experiencing in our current political climate. It is a position that neither of us want to personally experience. But we must not lose sight that together, we’re stronger, even if we don’t always agree. It was a missed opportunity for us to work together through communication. Despite sometimes being seen as “rabble rousers,” we do not want to see ALA struggle.

In closing, we would like to remind everyone that SRRT is a reflection of our members. If there is a topic that we don’t discuss enough, it is likely because it has not been brought to SRRT Action Council. If there are topics we focus on too much, it is because those are the ones that are being brought. We encourage ALL members of SRRT to submit resolutions, whether they bring them to SRRT Action Council to consider or submit them directly to ALA Council. We are your organization.

2024 Ballot

We are pleased to announce the SRRT candidates for the Spring 2024 Ballot:

The election runs March 11-April 3, 2024

SRRT Member-at-Large Candidates (elect three)

Derek Wilmott, Member at Large candidate

- Currently an SRRT and IFRT member, Co-Chair of SRRT’s Programming Committee 2023-24, and member of CORE’s Access/Equity Leadership Team, as well as ODLOS’ Services to Refugees, Immigrants and Displaced Persons Sub-committee (SRIDP). Also, member of REFORMA affiliate.
from the Action Council Co-Coordinators cont.

De ‘Ivyion Drew, Member at Large candidate

- Currently an SRRT, EMIERT, LSSRT, NMRT, and RRT member. Also, member of SCRL and PLA divisions. Member of BCALA affiliate.

Patti McCall-Junkin, Member at Large candidate

- Currently an SRRT member and ACRL Health Sciences Interest Group Membership Committee 2020- present. Also, member of affiliate, American Indian Library Association (AILA)

Rachel Rosekind, Member at Large candidate

- Currently an SRRT, GNCRT and EMIERT member, along with PLA and United for Libraries divisions. Co-Chair, SRRT Programming Committee, 2023-Present; Member, Herb Biblo Outstanding Leadership Award for Social Justice & Equality Committee, 2023-Present; Member, Best Graphic Novels for Adults Selection Committee, 2024; Also, member of BCALA and REFORMA.

SRRT Councilor Candidates (elect one):

Tara Brady, SRRT Councilor

- Currently the SRRT Councilor, 2018-Present; member of GODORT, LSSRT, RRT, SRRT, SUSTRT

Frieda Afary, SRRT Councilor

- Currently an SRRT and IFRT member, Member of SRRT’s Programming Committee 2022-present, also member of PLA division.

Membership Update

As of November 2023, SRRT remains the largest round table with 1,676 personal and organizational members. However, many other round tables gained members while SRRT lost some. Here are the largest round tables and their membership:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Round table:</th>
<th>Membership:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social Responsibilities Round Table (SRRT)</td>
<td>1,676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intellectual Freedom Round Table (IFRT)</td>
<td>1,643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Members Round Table (NMRT)</td>
<td>1,639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library Instruction Round Table (LIRT)</td>
<td>1,616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainbow Round Table (RRT)</td>
<td>1,564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainability Round Table (SUSTRT)</td>
<td>1,275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Relations Round Table (IRRT)</td>
<td>1,225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graphic Novels and Comics Round Table (GNCRT)</td>
<td>1,218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library Research Round Table (LRRT)</td>
<td>1,091</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ALA has 48,172 members.

If you are interested in joining a SRRT Task Force or one of our committees https://www.ala.org/rt/srrt/advocacy-and-task-forces, please contact us at: banhatenotbooks@gmail.com - April Sheppard or Charles.kratz@scranton.edu - Charles Kratz

-- April and Charles
Aft

fter the Greenfield Community College’s Nahman-Watson Library (Greenfield, MA) decided to do away completely with their card catalog in 1999, librarian Hope Schneider proposed an idea for commemorating it: the library would mail cards from the catalog to “various authors whose works were represented on them, [and ask] if they would sign and return them for a [permanent] library display” (1). By 2013, 128 cards had been signed and returned, though a number of invitees had also declined to participate (2). One was writer, farmer, and National Humanities Medal recipient Wendell Berry. In his reply to the invitation from Schneider, he evidently wrote: “I refuse to cooperate in any way in the destruction of the card catalogues [sic], which I think is a mistake, a loss, a sorrow” (3).

Unfortunately, we do not have more in the way of an explanation here. Those familiar with the author might attribute this response to his self-confessed tendency toward “contrariness” (4), or to his being a “determinedly traditional” (5) “champion of the unplugged, earth-conscious life” (6) and “cranky Luddite” (7). However, a close reading of his work offers another possible explanation as to why Berry might have responded the way he did: across the essays, poems, and novels written by this formidable and incisive critic of many so-called advancements, we find a profound concern with privacy. Berry surely knows that the “shift away from...paper-card catalogs and circulation systems” to online catalog systems “[has come with] an increased ability to intrude on the intellectual privacy of library patrons by both libraries and the vendors they contract with for patron services” (8). And this is obviously a big problem for someone who extols privacy as “one of the essential trusts of community life,” and believes that any new technology “should not replace or disrupt anything good that already exists” (9).

And this is obviously a big problem for someone who extols privacy as “one of the essential trusts of community life”...
are they truly sufficient if we want patrons to be informed about “surveillance capitalism” and protected from data hoovering? Looking elsewhere, the Library Freedom Project and its executive director Alison Macrina are doing vital work in terms of educating library workers and patrons about government surveillance, as well as promoting privacy rights. But why aren’t the tools and procedures they recommend already standard at every library?

It is important to remember that the history of privacy as a value in our profession is one of librarians drawing lines in the sand with increasing defiance. The first statement ever made by the ALA on the matter, which was part of the 1939 Code of Ethics for Librarians, said simply that “it is the librarian’s obligation to treat as confidential any private information [address, telephone number, etc.] obtained through contact with library patrons” (13). But then, in 1971, following earlier incidents in which the U.S. Department of the Treasury “[attempted] to use patrons’ borrowing records...[to identify] possible domestic terrorists,” the ALA went a step further and formally adopted the “Policy on Confidentiality of Library Records” (14). And then, in 1995, after revelations about the FBI’s “Library Awareness Program,” which sought to collect information about the reading habits of all kinds of library patrons, the Code of Ethics was substantially revised and expanded to say: “We protect each library user’s right to privacy and confidentiality with respect to information sought or received and resources consulted, borrowed, acquired, or transmitted” (15).

Because resistance to state surveillance played such a large role in the development of privacy as a core professional value, it is little wonder that librarians famously evinced such “organized and rapid opposition” to the draconian USA PATRIOT Act in 2001. If we have seemed comparatively less strident in response to the rise of Big Tech, though, there are reasons for that. As ALA President Emily Drabinski observed in 2006, confidentiality provisions in database vendor contracts started us on the back foot in this particular fight: “Because we are prevented from speaking openly [with one another] about the contracts we sign, we are limited in our ability to organize against other parts of our contracts that undermine systems of sharing and access” (16). And, of course, taking on Big Tech means making enemies of corporate behemoths with mottos like “move fast and break things.”

It is important to remember that the history of privacy as a value in our profession is one of librarians drawing lines in the sand with increasing defiance.

We face a stark choice: either continuing to accept the devil’s bargain (shiny new technologies in exchange for less and less privacy), or really putting our stated values first and finding more meaningful ways to say “no” to techno-capitalism. To choose the latter option would certainly invite other professional challenges and concerns, but it would also put us in undeniably good company – including Wendell Berry. And that has to be worth something.

Bio:

Daniel Clarkson Fisher is a Full-Time Library Services Associate at Markham Public Library (Markham, ON). He holds an MLIS from Western University, and was the recipient of the 2022 Miriam Braverman Memorial Prize from the Progressive Librarians Guild. He has also written about library and archival issues for H-Net: Humanities & Social Sciences Online, the Oral History Review Blog, and Podcast Review: A Los Angeles Review of Books Channel. You can find him online at ALA Connect.

Notes:


(2) From “Greenfield Librarian Turns Catalog Cards Into Art,” by C. Shores, June 8, 2013, Associated Press.

(3) From The Card Catalog, p. 156.


Continue on page 10
I immediately started thinking that this was going to impact the classroom as New York City public schools banned the usage of ChatGPT (and then later reversed the ban) fearing that it may increase student plagiarism and may harm critical thinking, writing, and research skills. I started to explore the tool for myself and started thinking of ways to engage with students while thinking of the issues of privacy in the back of my mind. I know that there is no way that we can completely separate ourselves from using these tools since large language models (LLM) would be used in other popular tools like Microsoft Suite or Google Products. We can at least prepare ourselves on how to proactively and ethically use them for teaching purposes.

In May 2023, there was a data breach in OpenAI, the AI research company that created ChatGPT, and then in November 2023, the CEO was terminated and then reinstated to the CEO position again. It was chaotic seeing how these changes were impacting us as users. I taught my graduate students to think about these tools critically and carefully before using them. It's tempting to create an account and to start using them to outline your ideas seamlessly but rather that we may become dependent and that these tools are harvesting your questions and responses to create data profiles. We know that there are also biases and mis/disinformation happening in these responses too. I met and worked closely with teaching faculty members and a graduate student (with a PhD in computer science) to create an evolving syllabus guideline for generative AI usage in the classroom. We know the tool is still changing, so we didn't want something fixed. It's very difficult to put a "ban" on it but rather that we should encourage people to use it responsibly and to cite the tool and to paraphrase the responses to demonstrate their understanding if they do use it. So far it's been working out where not many students are using it and some have used it but cited it. I am still thinking about privacy and surveillance issues. We did put in a disclaimer in our syllabus guideline that these tools are not perfect and could create mis/disinformation, use it at your risk. I hope my own reflection here on generative AI and privacy issues will help others think about the internal and external struggles that we have towards these technologies, and to realize it is all trade-offs at the end.

As a school and academic librarian during the pandemic, I saw firsthand how surveillance issues were affecting workers quarantining at home.

As a school and academic librarian during the pandemic, I saw firsthand how surveillance issues were affecting workers quarantining at home. Teachers struggled to teach online to their students effectively. Cameras were often required to be turned on and privacy always seemed to be colliding with "trust." I wanted to learn more and become a better privacy advocate. I decided to apply for the Library Freedom Institute (LFI) from the Library Freedom Project (LFP) and was accepted to learn more about privacy advocacy work in libraries and grow as a community of privacy advocates. This happened during the early stages of the pandemic but the timing worked out where I was learning about alternative search engines to Google, advocacy talking points, power mapping, surveillance capitalism, and more. I highly recommend folks to explore LFP for resources and training. Of course, a few years into the pandemic, we see tools like ChatGPT flooding into the workforce and how they have shaped our work and conversations in different ways.

Privacy & Anonymity

Generative AI Tools and Surveillance Issues: A Reflection

By Raymond Pun, Academic and Research Librarian, Alder Graduate School of Education

I’ve been thinking a lot about artificial intelligence (AI) tools in our spaces for a while. Even before the arrival of ChatGPT and Bard on the news, AI functions have been embedded in library workflows such as metadata tagging to enhance discovery purposes or optical character recognition (OCR) used for scanning digital objects for better access. These conversations were already happening in library conferences prior to the pandemic as I noticed.

It led me to think about the issues of privacy and surveillance culture where I started seeing more connections between generative AI tools and these issues that affect our core values of librarianship. I’ve been a librarian for over a decade and have always relied on emerging technologies to support my work in creating better services or resources for the communities I serve. Unfortunately, the word "relied" has become "dependent" these days because it’s been very challenging to separate our professional and personal lives from these tools that dominate in our public spaces and consciousness.

As a school and academic librarian during the pandemic, I saw firsthand how surveillance issues were affecting workers quarantining at home.
Sovereign Truth
Cornelia Maude Spelman, MSW, author A Foot is Not a Fish!

Long before our present climate of “alternative facts,” I’d told a friend that libraries were the bastion of a democratic society. I did not know how true that would turn out to be.

I’ve loved libraries since I was a joyous child reader. I love the fact that they exist at all, that they are there to provide, free, to anyone, not only books of literature, but information. Information, not misinformation, not disinformation. Not not-information. Though you are free to read misinformation and disinformation if you choose to. As of this writing.

At the time, I was incredulous that anyone might remove our right to privacy. These days I am surprised at my own past incredulity.

Long before the internet existed, libraries offered me, as a writer, the deep, personal, and satisfying pleasure of finding out all sorts of arcane information, such as (for a memoir about my family), in the beautiful Mason City Iowa public library (designed by Holabird and Root, the same architects who renovated the old Chicago library) what the weather was in Mason City on the day my grandfather died in 1918. Or, in Chicago’s stately Newberry Library, the biography of my cheese-making great-grandfather; or, as a third cousin found in the Milwaukee Public Library, that our great-great-grandfather in Wisconsin attributed his success as a dairy farmer to the fact that he always spoke “to a cow as I would to a lady.”

Private libraries, also, are usually accessible, with a little planning and effort, to anyone, both to scholars and to those of us seeking to follow a particular interest for our own “scholarship.” The aforementioned Newberry Library in Chicago, or the Arthur and Elizabeth Schlesinger Library on the History of America, in Cambridge, Massachusetts (which has among its holdings the diaries, photographs, and papers of ordinary American women, including my own), the Ryerson Library at the Art Institute of Chicago, soothe with their beauty and peace, offer solace in a stressful world.

And libraries offer privacy. Once, a friend visiting from an authoritarian country was amazed to learn that it was possible to borrow any book at all from the library. Weren’t we worried, he asked, that we might get into trouble if it was known that we had borrowed particular books? At the time, I was incredulous that anyone might remove our right to privacy. These days I am surprised at my own past incredulity. Can privacy last?

When, once, I had the deep pleasure of visiting the Library of Congress, I made sure to copy these inscribed words: “The inquiry, knowledge and belief of truth is the sovereign good of human nature.” What a grave responsibility each of us has to support that “sovereign good.”

Public libraries belong to us. “We the People” can find—in addition to the mental and emotional refuge of books, of information, of facts—a physical refuge, a place to browse or sit and read, to write or work at tables with lamps, to get water if we are thirsty; to have the use of clean bathrooms; to get cooler or get warmer. Librarians are there to help us when we need help finding something out. There is no profit motive, no pressure, no agenda, no exclusion. We the People have, in a public library, a true community center, even, in some public libraries, a social worker.
Continued from page 7

(6) From “A Champion of the Unplugged, Earth-Conscious Life,” by H. Reese, October 9, 2019, Vox.


Speakers at the 25th Annual Sunrise Celebration. Photo courtesy of BCALA.
Celebrating ALA’s 25th Annual Celebration of the Life and Legacy of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. at LibLearnX 2024

Andrew P. Jackson (Sekou Molefi Baako), Co-Chair, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Holiday Observance and Sunrise Celebration (BCALA)

The Sunrise Celebration of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. began at the Mid-Winter Meeting of ALA in 2000, under the leadership of Satia Marshall Orange (ODLOS) and Virginia ‘Ginnie’ Moore, founding Co-Chairs. Today, through the combined efforts of the OCLC, the Black Caucus of the American Library Association, the Social Responsibilities Round Table (SRRT), the Martin Luther King, Jr. Holiday Task Force, the ALA Office of Diversity, Literacy and Outreach Services, and Beacon Press this legacy continues. Upon the retirement of Satia and Ginnie, Andrew ‘Sekou’ Jackson (BCALA) and LaJuan Pringle (SRRT) were asked to assume the role of Co-Chairs.

Set at the early morning hour of 6:30 a.m. on Sunday (originally on Monday Morning), to avoid other scheduled sessions, the challenge was/is to make the Sunrise Celebration meaningful and to attract Mid-Winter/LibLearnX attendees. With advice from Satia and Ginnie, each year a theme is selected and one of Dr. King’s many sermons or speeches is chosen. In addition to the current ALA President and Executive Director, participants include representatives from ALA Roundtables, Committees, Associations, Assemblies, the Spectrum Advisory Council, ALA Emerging Leaders and Spectrum Scholars, AILA, APALA, BCALA, CALA, JCLC, and REFORMA.

Since 2000, Andrew ‘Sekou’ has designed a script from the chosen sermon or speech that coincides with the theme for the participants to share with attendees. Beacon Press has served as a sponsor and provides a recently published author to offer the Keynote Address. Their book is given to all attendees. In addition, a Call-To-Action Speaker is chosen from the ALA community to ignite, challenge and invigorate attendees’ work after their return home.

This year’s theme, The Three Evils of Society, came from an August 31, 1967 address Dr. King gave at the National Conference on New Politics in which he linked racism, materialism, and war as enduring American challenges. Our Keynote Speaker this year was David Delmar Senties, founder and former Executive Director of Resilient Coders, a highly competitive, free stipended, non-profit coding boot camp that trains people of color from low income backgrounds for high-growth careers as software engineers. The Call-To-Action Speaker was Dr. Claudette S. McLinn, Executive Director for the Center for the Study of Multicultural Children’s Literature and the 2023 recipient of the Coretta Scott King Virginia Hamilton Award for Lifetime Achievement.

Sunday morning’s hour and a half Sunrise Celebration opened with a welcome by Director of ALA ODLOS, Kevin Strowder, followed by a virtual a cappella rendition of James Weldon Johnson’s Lift Every Voice and Sing, often referred to as the African American National Anthem, by Committed, Students of Oakwood University’s Department of Communications. (This and other versions can be found on YouTube.) The morning program proceeded with each participant coming to the podium and sharing their excerpt before our audience of approximately 150-200 attendees. The success of the MLK Sunrise Celebration is reflected by the high numbers of attendees, which in the past has been close to 300-400 prior to the COVID Pandemic. That year, the Celebration was virtual with a very good attendance as well.

Following Dr. McLinn’s engaging message, Co-Chair Andrew ‘Sekou’ introduced Lynn Silipigni Connaway, OCLC Executive Director, Research for her words of inspiration. Following closing remarks and recognition to Satia and Ginnie as founding Co-Chairs by Andrew ‘Sekou’, thanked all who helped coordinate, plan and participate, (including the invaluable AV/sound engineers) for their roles in making this year’s Sunrise Celebration such a success. Due to a family emergency, Co-Chair LaJuan Pringle was unable to attend this year. We wish him and his family well and will keep them in our prayers. In closing, the audience rose and joined hands to sing We Shall Overcome, as was done during the 1960’s Civil Rights demonstrations, marches, and sit-ins.
**2024 Rise: A Feminist Book Project for Ages 0-18**

Katelyn Browne, Coordinator, Feminist Task Force

Rise: A Feminist Book Project for Ages 0-18 has completed their deliberations and released their 2024 list of well-written, well-illustrated books for young readers with significant feminist content.

The full list of 67 books can be found at https://www.ala.org/rt/2024-rise-feminist-book-project-list or at https://risefeministbooks.wordpress.com/. This year’s top ten titles are:

  Nicki’s aunt asks her to be the flower girl in her wedding, an event that Nicki eagerly anticipates until she faces the expectation that she’ll wear a dress.

- **Caprara, Rebecca.** *Spin.* Simon & Schuster/Atheneum, 2023. (9781665906197) 14-18.
  Arachne, portrayed in Greek mythology as an arrogant girl who believed her weaving skills to be greater than those of the goddess Athena, tells her story in her own words.

  The impacts of race and gender bias ripple through a matriarchal Black Hollywood dynasty as each generation grapples with the pressures of balancing artistic ambition, personal relationships, and public scrutiny.

  Fourteen-year-old Heera seeks to escape the fate of many girls in her community, a red-light district in Bihar, India, as well as to rescue her friend who has been trafficked.

- **Harrison, Vashti.** *Big Little.* Brown/Little, Brown Books for Young Readers, 2023. (9780316353229) 4-8.
  A young girl finds a way to make space for herself in a world that prizes being small, learning to love herself along the way.

A picture-book biography of Indigenous rights activists and water advocates Josephine Mandamin (Anishinaabe) and Peltier (Anishinaabe), her great-niece.

An Indigenous girl explores the power of her hair to grow, preserve memory, break cycles, and heal generational trauma.

Against her parents’ wishes, a Latina girl stays true to her own beliefs and joins an inclusive, body-positive synchronized swimming team.

Taína digs into her matrilineal Puerto Rican heritage to understand herself and her people and to help her community.

Sawyerr, Hannah V. *All the Fighting Parts.* Abrams/Amulet, 2023. (9781419762611) 14-18.
Sixteen-year-old Amina chooses to speak out when Pastor Johnson sexually assaults her, leading to a tumultuous journey of regaining trust in her support system and herself.
In every issue, we offer excerpts from past newsletters. This excerpt is from the March 1972 newsletter, issue 19. The quote comes from Zoia Horn who was jailed for 20 days for refusing to testify against anti-war activists known as the “Harrisburg 7.” for refusing to testify against anti-war activists known as the “Harrisburg 7.” The SRRT Newsletter archive can be found at https://www.ala.org/rt/srrt/newsletter-archive.

“...It is because I respect the function of this court to protect the rights of the individual, that I must refuse to testify. I cannot in my conscience lend myself to this black charade. I love and respect this country too much to see a farce made of the tenets upon which it stands. To me it stands on #freedom of thought, but government spying in homes, in libraries and in universities inhibits and destroys this freedom. #It stands on freedom of association – yet in this case gatherings of friends, picnics, parties have been given sinister implications made suspect. #It stands on freedom of speech – yet general discussions have been interpreted by the government as advocacies of conspiracy. The realities of overt killings in Vietnam have been obscured by the unrealities that I have encountered here.”
The SRRT Newsletter is always looking for good articles, essays, and letters to the editor. The next submission deadline is **May 1, 2024**. Our theme will be on social justice outside the library. Tired of being told to “stay in your lane?” Here’s your opportunity to tell the world why library workers and libraries should care about social justice outside the library!

The SRRT Newsletter invites submissions from library and information workers, students, educators, and all others who recognize the critical importance of libraries in addressing community and social issues. Submissions should be 500 to 1,000 words and should include the article title, author’s name and title, and school or place of work (optional). Graphics are encouraged. If using images that are already on the Internet, the URL of the image and a caption or description may be added to the text of the submission.

Please submit your articles via our online form: [https://forms.gle/YoLkRqFCskDkU9cCA](https://forms.gle/YoLkRqFCskDkU9cCA).

In memorial submissions can be submitted online at: [https://forms.gle/cCABqEjg2y8WKZeZ6](https://forms.gle/cCABqEjg2y8WKZeZ6).

Please send any questions and graphics to the SRRT Newsletter Editorial Board at srrt.newsletter.content@gmail.com.

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**Submissions to SRRT Newsletter Reviews**

Submissions for book or media reviews should be sent to Laura Koltutsky, SRRT Newsletter Reviews Editor, at laurakoltutsky@gmail.com, indicating "Reviews" in the subject line of your email.

Submissions should be sent electronically in MS-Word format or a Word compatible format. Reviewers should keep their reviews to 300-500 words; any length much shorter or longer should be discussed with the reviews editor prior to submission. Reviewers should avoid conflicts of interest. Full disclosure should be made to the reviews editor when appropriate.

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**Submissions to SRRT Newsletter Letters to the Editors**

The Newsletter invites readers to submit letters to the editors relating to social responsibilities and libraries. The letters should be respectful and thoughtful, either respond to specific content in the newsletter or include suggestions for topics of interest to SRRT members to be addressed in future issues. We will only publish letters of more than 200 words in exceptional circumstances.

Letters may be edited for length, grammar, and accuracy. You will be notified if your letter will be published.

Submit your letters to Laura Koltutsky at laurakoltutsky@gmail.com. Please indicate "SRRT Newsletter Letter to Editors" in the subject line of your email. You may submit your letter as an attachment in one of these formats: .doc, docx; or in the body of your email message.

Letters must include your full name, address, a telephone number and email address if you have one. This is for us only -- we don't share this information.
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Editorial Board Members: Jenny Garmon, Miguel Juárez, Laura Koltutsky, April Sheppard

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