



# Social Responsibilities Round Table Newsletter ALA

Newsletter #60

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June, 1981

## SAN FRANCISCO !

### schedule of SRRT meetings

Saturday, June 27

SRRT Action Council, Holiday Inn Union  
Square, Salon A, 9:30 am-12:30 pm

Alternatives in Print, Auditorium, Rm 325,  
2-4 pm

Feminist Task Force, Hyatt Regency  
Hotel, San Francisco Rm, 2-5 pm

Library Union Task Force, Auditorium  
Rm 302, 2-4 pm

Sunday, June 28

Feminist Task Force, Auditorium, Rm 406,  
2-4 pm

Ethnic Materials Task Force Program and  
Business Mtg, Auditorium, Rm 316,  
2-5:30 pm

Monday, June 29

Ethnic Materials Business Mtg, Sheraton  
Palace, Bonanza Rm, 9:30-11 am

Program: SRRT Membership, Black

Caucus, Jewish Caucus, Asian American  
Librarians Association, Jack Tar Hotel,  
California Rm, 2-3 pm

SRRT Membership Mtg, Jack Tar Hotel,  
California Rm, 3-5:30 pm

Gay Liberation Task Force Program,  
Hilton Hotel, Pacific Rm, 8-10 pm

Peace Information Exchange, Holiday Inn  
Union Sq., Salon A, 8-10 pm

Tuesday, June 30

Coretta Scott King TF Breakfast, Sheraton  
Palace, Gold Rm, 7:30-9:30 am

Library Union TF Program, Sheraton  
Palace, California/English Rms, 9:30-11 am

Action Council, Sheraton Palace, Bonanza  
Rm, 11:30 am-12:30 pm

Gay Liberation TF Business Mtg, Aud.,  
Rm 303, 2-4 pm

Tools for Consciousness-Raising Program,  
Auditorium, Rm 316, 2-5:30 pm

Wednesday, July 1

Coretta Scott King Award Committee,  
Hilton, Walnut Rm, 4:30-5:30 pm

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# Education for Change: A Report on the Nicaraguan Literacy Crusade

by Brad Chambers

Close on the heels of the Revolution that in 1979 toppled 45 years of Somoza dictatorship in Nicaragua came a second revolution. It was called the "Second War of Liberation" and the "cultural insurrection."

As in other Latin American dictatorships, illiteracy had been used as a tool to keep the *campesinos* docile, unquestioning, unaware that there are alternatives, that control of their destiny is possible. Nicaragua's system of education had been geared to the interests of the ruling elite, offering literacy and advancement to those who would serve and uphold the status quo.

The women and men who took up arms against the Somoza regime had as their goal not just the overthrow of a government, but the liberation of a people—and after victory in battle, the next priority was literacy. At the time of Somoza's defeat, half of all Nicaraguans could neither read nor write. In rural areas the illiteracy rate was estimated at 75 to 80 per cent, and, for women in many villages, 100 per cent.

Plans for a Literacy Crusade, under the direction of Fernando Cardenal, began five weeks after the new government took control. The Literacy Crusade's goal was to bring functional literacy—reading at the third grade level—to 50 per cent of the population, or as many as could be reached. The Crusade organizers conducted an extensive examination of literacy programs in other Third World nations—Cuba, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde—and invited the internationally renowned expert Paulo Freire to Managua to consult on methodology (a discussion of Freire's methods appears on page 12).

While method and content were being planned (see page 10 for an analysis of the primers and workbooks), a village-by-village nationwide census was carried out to determine levels of literacy in each of Nicaragua's 16 provinces. Efforts were also made to ascertain the availability of volunteer teachers.

Influenced by Freire's methodology, the planners hoped to provide one literacy teacher for every four or five *campesinos* (poor country people). Teachers would be assigned to their own province when possible, but tens of thousands of teachers would have to be transported from the cities to the remote areas in the northern mountains and the Atlantic Coast forest regions where available teachers were scarce.

A serious problem was how to mobilize national resources for such a large-scale campaign without interfering with production. During the Revolution, entire sections of Nicaragua's cities had been destroyed by the punitive bombings of the National Guard. Before Somoza fled, he pillaged the national treasury and left massive debts which the new government pledged to honor. Money to pay these debts had to be earned from exports, which meant production of goods had to be increased.

A clever solution was arrived at. Those who volunteered to work in the Literacy Crusade would be divided into two groups. One would consist of young people not yet actively engaged in productive work, who would leave the cities and live with the *campesinos* in the rural areas and mountains for a period of five months. They

would give classes in the evenings and by day they would work in the fields, planting crops, harvesting, tending animals and helping to increase the nation's productive capacity. These volunteers would comprise the Popular Literacy Army (EPA), better known as *brigadistas*. The second group would be factory workers, government workers, housewives and professionals who would remain at their regular work in the cities and teach in the urban *barrios* during non-working hours. These were the Popular Literacy Teachers, called "popular alphabetizers (AP)."

The volunteers for the *brigadistas* were young people—high school and college students primarily, although some were as young as twelve. Several reasons account for the youthfulness of the *brigadistas*. For one thing, many had fought in the Revolution and were committed to its goals. A striking aspect of the Nicaraguan Revolution had been the youth of the liberation fighters—teenagers, or younger.)

*The campaign brought Nicaragua's illiteracy rate from 52 per cent to 13 per cent. Reading and writing were only part of the campaign's total impact.*



Larry Boyd/LNS

In addition, the government made specific efforts to enlist young people in order to raise their consciousness about the realities of the poverty and oppression of the *campesinos* in the rural and mountain areas. (Most of the *brigadistas* were from urban areas, and while illiteracy was high there, it was far, far higher in the country.)

The *brigadistas* were the political descendants of the "Choir of Angels"—children who had formed part of Augusto César Sandino's guerrilla army during the struggle to oust the occupying U.S. Marines in the 1930's. The "Choir" worked to "alphabetize" the *campesinos* in the mountainous provinces of Matagalpa, Jinotega and Nueva Segovia, so that they could read Sandino's literature. In the 1960's this same area became the base for the Sandinista forces—nationalists who derived their names and inspiration from Sandino.

### Parental Permission Required

Parental permission was a requisite for minors who wished to join the *brigadistas*. The Crusade organizers found that they faced opposition from some middle-class parents who were not supportive of the Revolution and who, in addition, had traditional parental worries about their children, particularly their daughters. (Working class parents were not, in general, antagonistic.)

Parent hostility was met by widespread discussions about their concerns. Campaign representatives held weekly meetings in the schools with parents and students. Posters, newspaper articles and TV and radio programs addressed the issues. To allay some of the parents' fears, it was decided to organize single-sex brigades, and young girls would be accompanied by their teachers and live in dormitories, farmhouses, public buildings or schoolrooms. Boys and older girls would live in the homes of the *campesinos*. It is worth noting that children from middle-class homes—who joined the Crusade for a variety of reasons—usually became committed to the goals of the new society Nicaragua is trying to build.

Initial preparations lasted six months. The Literacy Crusade first launched a pilot project in the same northern provinces where the Sandinistas had originally made their base. Undertaken by the 80-member Patria Libre brigade, its objective was to test a training design and gain practical experience that would later be transmitted to the other *brigadistas*. The group members also underwent physical training to prepare them for the arduous tasks ahead.

After completing the pilot project, each of the 80 members of the Patria Libre conducted workshops and trained 560 more teachers. These, in turn, trained 7,000 teachers. For the final phase, which ended in March, 1980, schools and colleges were closed early, releasing thousands of volunteer students for additional training. By the conclusion of the last phase of training, a grand total of 95,000 "alphabetizers" were prepared for the campaign. Of these, 60,000 were the young *brigadistas* who would work and teach in the countryside. The other 35,000 were the "popular alphabetizers," adults for the most part, who remained in the cities to work in the *barrios*.

### Groups Support Crusade

The Nicaraguan Revolution had been successful in large part because of the involvement of people's organizations that had formed in the years preceding 1978. Some of these were the National Union of Teachers, the Sandinista Trade Union Federation, the Organization of Nicaraguan Women, the block- and street-based Sandinista Defense Committee and the Association of Rural Workers. The same groups now provided the Literacy Crusade with massive logistical support, transporting 60,000 *brigadistas* from the cities to the countryside, supplying them with food, medical care, textbooks, etc. They also provided protection; security was a major concern, because remnants of Somoza's National Guard, which had fled into the mountains on the Honduras border, threatened that the *brigadistas* would be killed.

On March 24 of last year, truck convoys by the thousands left the cities of Managua, Estelí, León, Granada and Matagalpa and fanned out to all of Nicaragua's provinces. Because of the terrain, thousands of

*brigadistas* had to march by foot. Some traveled by boat, some by helicopter. Each *brigadista* was eventually outfitted with jeans, a gray tunic, a mosquito net, a hammock, a lantern by which to teach at night and a portable blackboard. On *brigadista* arrival day, a special service was held in every church of every denomination to greet the *brigadistas* and to launch the Crusade.

# Task Forces

## PROGRAM INFO

### LIBRARY UNION TASK FORCE

#### Libraries Under Fiscal Stress: Using Union Strength in a Weak Economy

Tuesday, June 30 from 9:30-11 am

The purpose of the San Francisco program meeting of the ALA/SRRT Library Union Task Force will be to examine budget retrenchments, reductions in force, and service cutbacks currently threatening the stability of the American library system. An overview will be presented of responses made by library unions to funding cutbacks that have resulted in staff reductions.

Libraries under fiscal stress will be moderated by Joan F. Higbee, Coordinator, LUTF. Three library union leaders will analyze specific problems: Donald Panzera, immediate Post-President, AFSCME Local 2910, Library of Congress Professional Guild and current Chairperson AFSCME Local 2910 Contract Negotiation Team, will discuss "Passing the Bucks: strategies for influencing the political process that determines your library's budget." Kenneth B. Miller, Jr., Chairperson UAW, Detroit Public Libraries Contract Negotiation Committee and Chairperson UAW/DPL Grievance Committee, will explore the "Response of the Union to staff reduction: interpretation, utilization, and pitfalls of contract language and its implementation."

The relationship between library unions and library users will be investigated by the third speaker, Mary Biblo, President of the Faculty Association of the University of Chicago Laboratory Schools, Local 6023, American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO, will discuss "Library Unions: their relationship to the library profession, related professions and the community at large."

-Joan Higbee, Chair, LU TF

### FEMINIST TASK FORCE

#### Women Writing - Writing Women

Hyatt Regency, San Francisco Room, Saturday June 27, 2-4 pm

This program of the Feminist Task Force will feature authors Dorothy Bryant, Susan Griffin and Alice Walker. A business meeting of the task force will follow the program from 4:30-5:30 pm.

#### With Reference to Women

Hyatt Union Square, Plaza Square Ballroom East, 9:30-11 am.

This program is being sponsored by the RASD discussion group on Women's Materials and Women Library Users. The Committee on the Status of Women in Librarianship and the Feminist TF. Panelists include Jenrose Felmley, Executive Director of Business and Professional Women's Foundation, Matilda Butler, former Director of the Women's Educational Equity Communications Network, Deborah Brecher, computer analyst and creator of a data base on women and women's organizations, and Linda Parker, Women's Studies Librarian-at-Large, University of Wisconsin at Madison. The moderator will be Jane Williamson, librarian at Women's Action Alliance, New York.

### ETHNIC MATERIALS INFORMATION EXCHANGE TASK FORCE

#### Building Bridges with our Canadian Cousins

A banner program on strategies for developing multilingual collections and services is planned for Sunday, June 26 from 2-5:30 pm in the Civic Auditorium, Room 316. This program is jointly sponsored by the SRRT Ethnic Materials Task Force, the RASD Multilingual Materials Subcommittee and RASD Library Services to the Spanish Speaking Committee. The influx of thousands of immigrants from Asia, Latin America, Europe and the Middle East underscores the need for library services to the tremendous non-English speaking population in our country.

A Canadian team of library professionals expert in multilingual biblioseservices from the National Library of Canada and the Metropolitan Toronto Library Board will share with us their unique experience in providing multilingual services across the width and breadth of Canada. With the support of the National government, public library services to Canadian Ethnocultural Communities are having great success according to Mrs. Marie Zielinska, Chief, Multilingual Biblioseservice, Genia Lorentowicz, Manager, Regional Multilingual Services and Stephanie Hutcheson, Assistant Librarian, Toronto Public Libraries.

An American team of leading foreign language collection coordinators, i.e. Sylvia N. Manoojian, Los Angeles Public Library, Gaetano Verdini, Brooklyn Public Library and William E. McElwain, Chicago Public Library will follow the Canadian team with a discussion of alternative techniques of developing multilingual collections and services.

There will be an opportunity for the ALA members present to participate in a dialogue with both the Canadian and American teams. Small group discussions are planned for examination of the techniques reviewed and recommended.

The business meeting will deal with the petition for a Round Table and a report will be given on the Cultural Minorities Task Force of NCLIS.

#### SRRT MEMBERSHIP, BLACK CAUCUS, ASIAN AMERICAN LIBRARIANS ASS'N, JEWISH CAUCUS

3:30-5:30, Jack Tar Hotel, California Room

#### Kids and the KKK: What Can Librarians Do?

Speakers: Lucas Daumont, spokesperson for the National Anti-Klan Network, member of the Bay Area National Anti-Racism Organizing Committee and youth counselor; Ann Fagan Ginger, Founder and President, Civil Liberties Institute; Michael John, head, US Section, American Ann Association of Jurists. To provide strategies to raise public awareness about the terrorist activities of the KKK, emphasizing the recent Klan recruitment of children. Program will show AV materials suitable for library showings, recommended books and literature and visual displays. Handouts will be available.

### GAY LIBERATION TASK FORCE

#### It's Safer to be Gay on Another Planet

Hilton Hotel, Pacific Room, Monday June 29, 8-10 pm.

The Gay Task Force program will be planned around the treatment of gay people in science fiction/fantasy with gay themes.

This draft of the revised SRRT Constitution will be placed before the membership of SRRT for their discussion and ratification at the annual membership meeting to be held Monday, June 29, 1981, at 2-5:30 pm in the California Room of the Jack Tar Hotel. The membership meeting will follow the program meeting scheduled for the first hour of this time slot.

1. The name of this organization shall be the Social Responsibility Round Table of our American Indian Association.

2. The purpose of the Social Responsibility Round Table shall be: a) to provide a forum for the discussion of the responsibilities which American Indians have in relation to the important problems of social justice which face communities and individuals.

b) to provide for exchange of information about directly involved areas with AIA units with the goal of increasing understanding of current social problems.

c) to act as a stimulus to the Association, and its various units in national literature and programs in current social needs.

d) to perform education, increase activities and carry out other appropriate activities.

3. Membership will consist of personal members and of affiliate members. In addition, organizational members of AIA may choose to support SRRT and become organizational units upon payment of a stated dues to be determined from time to time, but shall not be entitled to membership privileges.

4) All personal members of AIA may elect to become a personal member of the Round Table upon payment of annual dues, with the right to vote and to be eligible to serve as an officer. A personal member is first to act in those ways. If an individual through financial and/or other constraints, through participating in possibilities which were the Round Table, through correspondence, publication and other appropriate activities, if by writing or in person at a national level here or through groups, through studies and exchange with reports and recommendations and other appropriate activities, 3) by organizing and working with local affiliate member groups.

5) This group organized informally so locally to work in problems of social justice, education or literature or other ways in relation to associate with the Round Table or its Affiliate Members. Affiliate membership shall include the group in all publications of the Round Table and to participate by registered or unregistered membership in all the membership. It shall not utilize members of the group who are not personal members of the Round Table or who do not have office in the Round Table. An affiliate member group is first to take advantage of SRRT communications via newsletters, and to act for advice and support in other appropriate activities from the Round Table.

6. The coordinating body of the Social Responsibility Round Table shall be an Action Council consisting of 10 SRRT members (elected by the SRRT membership), 1 member from each local AIA unit (selected by that local AIA unit) and 1 member selected by regional and state affiliates (the association of those 2 organizations to represent the combined affiliates) will be the responsibility of the affiliates. These 3 organizations must then be submitted to Action Council for approval.

7. The 10 elected members of Action Council shall be elected by mail/ballot procedure outlined herein and shall take office immediately following the Annual Conference of the Round Table. Annual meeting of the Round Table, the meeting Action Council shall meet under the auspices of the outgoing Council to select a Coordinator, Treasurer, Recording Secretary and a Committee Appointments Chairperson.

All Action Council members must be members of AIA.

8. SRRT Publications. The duties of the SRRT Secretariat shall serve by appointment of Action Council. The Editorial Board of 3 members shall also serve by appointment of Action Council. Whereas generally, the editorial board shall be selected from the membership of Action Council, if certain circumstances arise, the Editorial Board may nominate members from the SRRT membership to Action Council for approval.

Action Council shall have the responsibility of:

1. Determining the membership program at the annual conference
2. Submitting reports or submitting proposals of individual task forces of SRRT
3. Submitting and approving SRRT members to AIA unit positions which report to the Coordinator and officers and to committees to help the Council meet its organizational responsibilities.
4. Coordinating the dissemination of information to the SRRT membership.

Action Council's term.

The term of office shall be for 1 year, with the right to run for reelection to a second year. Three or four members may run each year to replace the outgoing members.

The outgoing member(s) non-coordinator of Action Council shall be an ex-officio member of Action Council for one year of that person's term until otherwise agreed.

Action Council will also be responsible for coordinating SRRT chapters. Identified members who wish to participate in such will submit their names, their statement of reasons along with action of local representatives of literature, and a short-term listing their professional experience to the Recording Secretary of Action Council by the end of the year. The Recording Secretary is responsible for making proposals to accordance with the AIA specifications. The names of all volunteers will be submitted to the SRRT membership for election by mail ballot.

Members of Action Council are responsible for electing all Action Council positions. Reports the completion should be addressed to the Coordinator before the Annual of

Member meetings. Council members will be considered disqualified from office if they fail to attend 4 meetings of a Conference (either Midwinter or Annual) without the approval of the Action Council Coordinator. The Coordinator will inform the Council of the status of all such members. An appeal to the full Council can be made by the member who has been disqualified if such an appeal is made immediately. Positions that become available in Action Council shall be filled by the next run-up in the next annual election, or by appointment from the Action Council.

Action Council will present an annual report to a scheduled membership meeting at each Annual Conference.

Action Council is responsible for the scheduling of all meetings of its own sponsoring and of its Task Forces, Committees, and project groups. The SRRT meetings will be facilitated by the Action Council Secretariat. SRRT Membership meetings, or other meetings given the choice by Action Council. Conducting task force meetings will be organized by the Subgroup Arrangements Chairperson.

A voting system for both Action Council and Membership meetings will be defined as the number of participating members present at a meeting.

5. Finance of the Social Responsibility Round Table. The first Action Council meeting or Midwinter Conference shall be the Budget Meeting. Each Task Force and project group shall submit an itemized budget request in writing at the time or earlier. Supplemental budget requests may also be submitted to the Coordinator at a later date if necessary. The Coordinator will then consult Action Council members by phone or mail as necessary concerning their supplemental requests. The Finance of Action Council will be responsible for SRRT financial records.

Finance of the activities of SRRT will come from dues of the general membership and voluntary contributions to SRRT or to individual groups under its sponsorship.

6. Dues for personal and/or organizational members shall be required. The dues shall be as designated by vote of membership.

7. If it seems to be needed by any task force or project group, the group may present a budget request to Action Council at the first meeting of Action Council at Midwinter Meeting. An itemized budget with full breakdown of expenses and their justification is required. Supplementary budgets may be requested by Action Council during the year for emergency or in special projects, with the same requirements. For such emergency funds, the Coordinator will decide when to consult the Action Council, the Treasurer is authorized to approve requests for reimbursement and payment of bills on receipt of proper invoices or records of payment by authorized persons out of SRRT funds in the AIA accounts.

8. Task Forces and Project Groups. All SRRT members are encouraged to volunteer for groups in which they have an interest. Personal members may choose to join groups of their own free will. These groups may be Task Forces (initially long-term) or Project Groups (usually of a very short duration).

Organization of a Task Force requires a statement of goals, projected activities and programs, a proposed budget and a list of persons supporting the organization. This proposal may be reviewed by Action Council at any membership meetings, or at the Round and Midwinter meetings respectively. The Task Force may also present a budget request during this time. After task review, Action Council must vote in approval of the new group.

If an established task force does not meet for the successive consecutive meetings (annual and Midwinter meetings) it will be considered to be discontinued.

Project groups may be created for short term actions by Action Council at any time. A short statement of purpose, contemplated task or action, budget, and membership involved shall be submitted by the group to Action Council for its vote of approval. A statement on the duration of the project group and its activities shall accompany the petition.

Task Forces and Project Groups are asked to encourage their members who are not SRRT members to join SRRT.

9. The statement of Organization may be amended by a majority of the Round Table in attendance and voting at any annual meeting, provided notice of the proposed motion has been sent to members and is printed in the SRRT Newsletter and American Literature at least 30 days before advance.

Proposals for revisions may be sent by any member to the Coordinator of the Action Council for its consideration, and published in the SRRT Newsletter for consideration at a membership meeting.

Any personal member may send a proposal for revision to the Editor of the Newsletter for printing, accompanied by twenty five signatures of SRRT members. The constitution revised will then be published and subsequently voted on.

## Literacy Crusade (cont'd from page 2)

From the end of March until mid-August, the *brigadistas* followed roughly this pattern: by day, work in the fields with the *campesinos*; they lived with or close around the house; by night, two hours of instruction with from five to seven *campesinos* huddled around a gas lamp. On Saturday, there were workshops with other *brigadistas*—usually 30 in number from the same village or a village nearby—to evaluate the week's work, discuss common problems and plan the week ahead. For those *brigadistas* who could not meet together because of distance, all-day Saturday radio programs informed them of news of the campaign and offered advice and encouragement. In the cities, the popular alphabetizers worked at their regular jobs and, in addition, gave two hours of instruction at night; they also had Saturday workshops. Within this general pattern, there were wide variations, as indicated by the exper-

iences of individual *brigadistas* recounted on the accompanying pages. The campaign took its toll: 56 *brigadistas* died during the Crusade. Six were murdered by the National Guard, the rest were killed by accidents and illness. Today, the murdered youth are hailed by Nicaraguans as martyred heroes, and their faces are enshrined on posters and paintings hung everywhere. The campaign itself was extremely successful. At its end, some 500,000 *campesinos* were no longer illiterate, and the rate of illiteracy was down from a national average of 52 per cent to just under 13 per cent. Confounding the statistics are the documented exams and the simple sentences that all *campesinos* had to write at the end of the five-month learning period. As

important as the literacy they gained, however, was their new awareness of themselves and of their significance in the nation. Prior to the Revolution, *campesinos* had been considered of little or no consequence, but this campaign, a major indication of positive governmental concern, contributed to a new sense of dignity and self worth. The influence of the crusade on the *brigadistas* and other "alphabetizers" was also dramatic. They gained a new understanding and respect for the rural poor—and often, as noted, a new commitment to the goals of the Revolution. Participants also learned a variety of skills—life skills as well as teaching skills. All gained a more profound understanding of their nation—and learned that they could play a role in creating a new society. □



# EL SALVADOR

## RESOURCES AVAILABLE ON EL SALVADOR

"CIA Activities in El Salvador", Covert Action Info. Bulletin, April, 1981. From CAIB, Box 50272, Washington, DC 20004

ES-INFO An information collection and dissemination center to expand and improve media coverage in US. Contact: ES-Info, 80 East 11 St., Suite 335, NY, NY 10003 (212)868-3370

"El Salvador Alert", published by Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador. \$5 for 6 months & \$10 for 1 yr. Contact: CISPES, Box 12056, Washington, DC 20005

"El Salvador Land Reform, 1980-81: Impact Audit" by Laurence Simon and James Stephens, Jr. Extensively documented & thorough critique with maps & appendix, pub. Feb 1981. From: Ox-Fam, 302 Columbus Ave., Boston, MA 02116. \$3.50

"El Salvador Report" by Religious Task Force on El Salvador. Bi-monthly newsletter. Free. Contact: RTF, 1714 Connecticut Ave. NW, Washington DC

"Church Cannot be Neutral in El Salvador", Newsletter on Central America; Special double issue on Central America, July-Aug. 1980. From: Inter-Church Committee on Human Rights in Latin America, 40 St. Clair Ave. East, #201, Toronto, Canada, M4T 1M9

"Central America Update" pub. by Latin American Working Group and Jesuit Centre for Social Faith & Justice. Subscriptions to: Central American Update, Box 2207, Station P, Toronto, Canada

"El Salvador, Why Revolution?" (March-April '80) and "El Salvador, a Revolution Brews (July-Aug'80) pub. by North American Congress on Latin America, 151 W. 19 Street, NY, NY 10011

"Reagan and El Salvador", 100 pages of newsclippings. Pub. by the Data Center, 464 19th St., Oakland, CA 94612

"A Pastor's Last Homily", Sojourners Magazine, May 1980.

"The Sufferings of Christ in Central America", Sojourners Mag., Dec. 1980. Pub. by Sojourners, 1309 L St., Wash. DC 20005

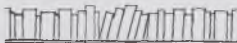
"Background Information on El Salvador and U.S. Military Assistance to Central America" pub. by Institute on Policy Studies, 1901 Que St NW, Wash. DC 20009

"Legislative Update". Available from Coalition on a New Foreign Military Policy, 120 Maryland Ave NE, Wash. DC 20002

"The Iron Triangle: The Honduran Connection" pub. by EPICA, 1470 Irving St, NW, Wash. DC 20010. Price: \$2.50/copy and bulk 2\$/copy.

"El Salvador: Reagan's War" (March 4-10, '81) Pub. by Village Voice. Available from Religious Risk Force on El Salvador, 1747 Connecticut Ave NW, Wash. DC 20009

"A Report on the Meeting of the Permanent Tribunal of the Peoples on the Violation of Human Rights in El Salvador" by US Members of the Tribunal. from CISPES, Box 12056, Washington DC 20005

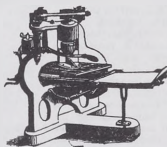


Where Have All the Publishers Gone? Gone to Conglomerates Every One... by Celeste West. 1980. 4 p. tabloid.

Where... is an analysis, complete with centerfold wall chart of who-owns-who among conglomerate publishers by publishing columnist Celeste West. The essay, first published in the San Francisco Review of Books, June 1980, updates the economic concentration data in The Passionate Perils of

Publishing by West & Wheat (1978.) The who-owns-who charts were compiled in September 1980 for this special newspaper edition. Its unique charting of "The Literary-Industrial Complex" will be released annually.

Writers, booksellers, librarians, teachers and publishers can use this guide to "follow the money!" Where is available for \$2 per copy; bulk rates for classes, conferences, bookstores and libraries, are available. Order from Booklegger Press, 555 29th Street, San Francisco CA 94131.



### CORRECTION: NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE ON MARITAL RAPE

SRRT Newsletter #59, April 1981 incorrectly listed the address of the speaker's service of the National Clearinghouse. Laura X can be reached at 415-548-1770, 2325 Oak Street, Berkeley, CA 94708. Please send a SASE for information.

Their new pamphlet on the Greta Rideout story before, during and after the December 1978 Oregon trial is available from the above address for \$2.

**REVIEW**

FREE INQUIRY 1980. q. \$12. Ed: Paul Kurtz. Subscriptions: Council for Democratic and Secular Humanism, Box 5, Central Park Station, Buffalo, NY 14215.

Today's chief bugaboo, at least from the standpoint of dogmatic Christians and Moral Majoritarians, is "secular humanism". Free Inquiry, with no apologies, seeks to become the primary vehicle or forum for that "bugaboo". Indeed, its premier issue, featuring a 10-point Secular Humanist Declaration endorsed by teachers, scholars, and writers like Isaac Asimov, Albert Ellis, Joseph Fletcher, Sidney Hook, and Barbara Wootton, won immediate denunciations from such hardliners as John P. Roche, Phyllis Schafly, Roscoe Drummond, and Patrick Buchanan.

According to editor Kurtz, "there does not exist on the current intellectual scene a magazine devoted to the sophisticated analysis of religious inconsistencies and their social consequences. Nor is there a magazine expressing a thoroughgoing and consciously secular-humanist point of view, critical of the assumptions and practices of ideological dogmas, yet committed to the uncompromising defense of the free, open, pluralistic, and democratic society". Hence the birth of FI, which has already published William Ryan's overview of the Fundamentalist Right's onslaught; Sol Gordon's worried memoir of personal abuse, coupled with a passionate reaffirmation of the First Amendment; a summary of the "creation/evolution controversy"; major essays on morality and ethics; Vern Bullough on Papal sexuality; in-depth "reflections on disbelief"; Gordon Stein's warning about possible blasphemy prosecutions; lively, combative letters; genuinely critical film and book reviews; and wry newsclips.

The Humanist is more visually attractive and readable (i. e., somewhat less "sophisticated"); The Skeptical Inquirer more directly attacks "bizarre paranormal beliefs," while Creation/Evolution better rebuts the Genesis-literalists; and Britain's Freethinker both more fiercely and joyfully assails theistic faith, bigotry, and foolishness. However, FI should easily qualify as the most solid, intellectual organ or that highly-controversial, though hardly new, viewpoint called "democratic secular humanism" and so belongs in every Philosophy, Religion, and Civil Liberties collection, plus all but the smallest academic and public libraries.

Sanford Berman, Hennepin County Library  
Edina, MN

**THE SRRT SUITE  
& BOOTH**

SRRT will have professional booth #1217 at the ALA summer meetings. The exhibits open Saturday, June 28 at 9 am and you may bring materials in at any time during exhibit hours. Help staff the booth! Sign up sheets will be posted both at the booth and in the SRRT suite.

The SRRT Suite will be open June 27 thru June 30 at the San Francisco Hilton. We will be able to schedule informal meetings in the Suite if we can find volunteers willing to be there during the time it is in use. We will keep it open during the hours we have volunteers.

**PEACE**

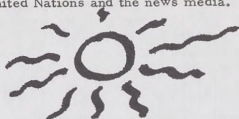
The Washington (State) Library Association Annual Meeting was held April 30-May 2, 1981 in Ellensburg, WA. The following resolution, sponsored by SRRT/WLA, was adopted at the general membership meeting.

-Bob Polishuk, Chair, SRRT/WLA

Resolution

Whereas nuclear weapons and their potential use represent the most serious threat to libraries and civilization worldwide; and  
Whereas Albert Einstein said, "The unleashed power of the atom has changed everything except out thinking. Thus we are drifting toward a catastrophe beyond conception. We shall require a substantially new manner of thinking if mankind is to survive;" and  
Whereas libraries have historically preserved the records of civilization; and  
Whereas these libraries and the records preserved in them have periodically been completely destroyed by the catastrophes of warfare; and  
Whereas the use of nuclear weapons is a potential threat of destruction of unprecedented magnitude; and  
Whereas it is the responsibility of our generation to prevent this final catastrophe;

Therefore be it resolved that the Washington Library Association declare for the future of libraries and humanity, and support the campaign for worldwide nuclear disarmament, and forward copies of this resolution to members of our congressional delegation, the President of the United States of America, the Secretary General of the United Nations and the news media.



PROGRAM INFO

(cont'd from page 3)

TOOLS FOR CONSCIOUSNESS RAISING

The Impact of Multinationals on Children's Book Publishing

Tues, June 30, 2-5:30 pm, Aud., Room 316  
Part One:

Sheila Harty, author of Hucksters in the Classroom  
Bradford Chambers, Director of the Council on  
Interracial Books for Children

An analysis of the effects on children's book content of the growing trend of multinational corporations to take over publishing houses. While the impact of conglomerates on adult publishing has been discussed in the press, there has been little recognition of the influence of conglomerate publishing on children's books, particularly on the content of children's books. This presentation will focus on the impact.

Part Two:

New Tools to Fight Bias

Presentation of anti-racist, anti-sexist audio-visual and print materials. This program will present two award-winning videotapes, two filmstrips plus print materials.

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