

MATERIAL SELECTION POLICY STATEMENT BOOKS AND NON-PRINT

I. RESPONSIBILITY FOR MATERIAL SELECTION:

Ultimate responsibility for the materials selection policy lies with the Board of Trustees. The Board delegates to the Director the authority for the selection of materials and the development of the collection.

II. CRITERIA FOR SELECTION

The objective of selection is to collect those books and other materials that will inform, entertain, and contribute to the enrichment of the person using them.

Basic to this selection policy statement is the Trustees adoption of the "Library Bill of Rights" and the "Freedom to Read Statement." Both are appended.

All materials selected for inclusion in the library's collections must meet one or more of the following criteria:

- a. Current usefulness or permanent value
- b. Authority and competence in presentation
- c. Importance as a record of time
- d. Relation to other materials and existing areas of coverage to maintain a well-balanced collection
- e. Relative importance in comparison with other works on the subject
- f. High standards of quality in content, format, and binding
- g. Technical quality of non-print materials
- h. Public demand
- i. Evaluation by professionally recognized review sources
- j. Consideration of price

The Dudley-Tucker Library is not a judicial body. Therefore, no challenged material will be removed solely for the complaint of any category covered by law.

No materials will be knowingly added to the Library collection that have been previously determined to be in non-compliance with local laws.

III. PATRON REQUESTS:

All requests from patrons for specific titles or subject requests will be considered.

IV. ACADEMIC AND SCHOOL MATERIALS:

While students are welcome to use public library materials for their studies, it is not the province of the public library to purchase multiple copies of a given title, nor purchase heavily in a given subject area, in order to satisfy the demands of a mass assignment. The library does not acquire textbooks or other curriculum-related materials except when such materials are particularly useful to the general public.

V. THE USE OF LIBRARY MATERIALS:

Library materials are not marked or identified to show approval or disapproval of the contents. Borrowers shall have the right to view all materials available in the library. Responsibility for the reading of children rests with their parents or legal guardians. Parents who would rather their children did not have access to certain materials should so advise their children. The library and its staff are responsible for providing equal access to library materials and services for all library users.

Choice of library materials for personal use is purely an individual matter and although anyone is free to reject for themselves materials of which they do not approve, they may not restrict the freedom of use and access for others.

The library does not advocate the ideas found in its collections. The presence of books and other resources in the library does not indicate endorsement of their content by the library.

VI. MATERIAL CHALLENGE:

When an individual or group within the community objects to certain materials, a staff member shall request that they complete the appended form, "Citizen's Request for Reconsideration of Materials." Once this form is completely filled out, the following procedure will take place:

- a. The request shall be reviewed by the Library Director and the material will be evaluated based on the complaint. The Library Director will then issue a written decision to the challenger within 30 days.
- b. Challenged materials will not be removed from circulation during the evaluation process.
- c. If the complainant has checked out the challenged material, no further action will be taken until said material is returned to the Library.
- d. The Director's decision may be appealed to the Library Board of Trustees. The challenger's appeal will be placed on the agenda of the next regular meeting of the Dudley-Tucker Library Trustees. Decisions of the Library Board are final and are made within 60 days of receipt of the appeal.
- e. For data collection purposes, a copy of the Request for Reconsideration form, without identifying patron information, will be sent to the ALA Intellectual Freedom Committee and United for Libraries.
- f. A challenge on the same materials, whether from the same or a different complainant, within a three-year period will be directed to the Board's previous decision. Materials may be reassessed after three years.

VII. MAINTAINING THE COLLECTION:

The same criteria will be used in "weeding" materials from the collection as was used in their acquisition. The collection should be periodically examined for this purpose. Duplicates will be kept on the shelves when demand necessitates. Worn copies will be repaired if deemed feasible, replaced if use necessitates, or discarded if it fails to meet the same criteria used in

acquisition. Systematic weeding is not an irresponsible disposal of public property. The Dudley-Tucker Library uses criteria established by the CREW (Continuous Review, Evaluation, and Weeding) method when weeding the library collections. The CREW method uses an acronym, MUSTIE, to indicate when an item should be removed.

MUSTIE stands for:

Misleading, for items are out of date, contain inaccurate data or are not historically significant

Ugly, for items that are worn, stained or damaged beyond repair superseded by a new edition or a better source

Superseded, by a newer edition or much better book on the subject

Trivial (of no discernible literary or scientific merit)

Irrelevant to the needs and interests of the community

Elsewhere (the material may be easily borrowed from another source).

The Director, responsible for collection development, will also be responsible for “weeding” the collection.

VIII. GIFTS:

All material added to the collection, whether purchases or gifts, shall meet the same selection criteria. Gifts are accepted subject to the following limitations.

- a. The final decision on acceptance of donations to library collection is that of the Director.
- b. The acceptance of non-collection donations will be the decision of the Board of Trustees. The Chairperson, or their designee, and the Director will view the item to be donated and report back to the full Board. A decision to accept or decline the donation will be made by the full Board.
- c. The library reserves the right to decide the conditions of display, housing, and access to the material.
- d. Material donations may be given to other libraries or sold during any book sale that the library may have. Proceeds will be used to supplement the operating budget.

Library personnel are unable to assign a value to any gift.

The library welcomes monetary gifts, bequests, or memorials as long as their use is not restricted by conditions which would conflict with the standard practices and policies of the library. The Director is responsible for making the selection of such materials, taking the desires of those making the donation into consideration.

IX. REVISION OF POLICIES:

This statement and all policies shall be reviewed and revised as time and circumstances require.

Adopted November 8, 1994.

Revised July 19, 2022.

CITIZEN'S REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION OF MATERIALS

Author:

_____ Paperback _____ Hardcover _____

Title:

Publisher (if known):

Request initiated by:

Telephone: _____ Address: _____

City: _____ Zone: _____

Complainant represents:

_____ themselves

_____ (name organization)

_____ (identify other group)

1. To what in the book do you object? (Please be specific; cite pages.)

2. What do you feel might be the result of reading this book?

3. For what age group would you recommend this book?

4. Is there anything good about this book?

5. Did you read the entire book? _____ If not, what parts?

6. Are you aware of the judgment of this book by literary critics?

7. What do you believe is the theme of this book?

8. What would you like the library to do about this material?

- _____ not loan it to my child
- _____ withdraw it from use by everyone
- _____ select other material on the same subject

9. In its place, what book of equal literary quality would you recommend that would convey as valuable a picture and perspective of our civilization.

Signature of complainant

Library Bill of Rights

The American Library Association affirms that all libraries are forums for information and ideas, and that the following basic policies should guide their services.

I. Books and other library resources should be provided for the interest, information, and enlightenment of all people of the community the library serves. Materials should not be excluded because of the origin, background, or views of those contributing to their creation.

II. Libraries should provide materials and information presenting all points of view on current and historical issues. Materials should not be proscribed or removed because of partisan or doctrinal disapproval.

III. Libraries should challenge censorship in the fulfillment of their responsibility to provide information and enlightenment.

IV. Libraries should cooperate with all persons and groups concerned with resisting abridgment of free expression and free access to ideas.

V. A person's right to use a library should not be denied or abridged because of origin, age, background, or views.

VI. Libraries which make exhibit spaces and meeting rooms available to the public they serve should make such facilities available on an equitable basis, regardless of the beliefs or affiliations of individuals or groups requesting their use.

VII. All people, regardless of origin, age, background, or views, possess a right to privacy and confidentiality in their library use. Libraries should advocate for, educate about, and protect people's privacy, safeguarding all library use data, including personally identifiable information.

Adopted June 19, 1939, by the ALA Council; amended October 14, 1944; June 18, 1948; February 2, 1961; June 27, 1967; January 23, 1980; January 29, 2019.

Inclusion of "age" reaffirmed January 23, 1996.

Although the Articles of the *Library Bill of Rights* are unambiguous statements of basic principles that should govern the service of all libraries, questions do arise concerning application of these principles to specific library practices. See the documents designated by the Intellectual Freedom Committee as [Interpretations of the Library Bill of Rights](#).

"Library Bill of Rights", American Library Association, June 30, 2006.

<http://www.ala.org/advocacy/intfreedom/librarybill>

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The Freedom to Read Statement

The freedom to read is essential to our democracy. It is continuously under attack. Private groups and public authorities in various parts of the country are working to remove or limit access to reading materials, to censor content in schools, to label "controversial" views, to distribute lists of "objectionable" books or authors, and to purge libraries. These actions apparently rise from a view that our national tradition of free expression is no longer valid; that censorship and suppression are needed to counter threats to safety or national security, as well as to avoid the subversion of politics and the corruption of morals. We, as individuals devoted to reading and as librarians and publishers responsible for disseminating ideas, wish to assert the public interest in the preservation of the freedom to read.

Most attempts at suppression rest on a denial of the fundamental premise of democracy: that the ordinary individual, by exercising critical judgment, will select the good and reject the bad. We trust Americans to recognize propaganda and misinformation, and to make their own decisions about what they read and believe. We do not believe they are prepared to sacrifice their heritage of a free press in order to be "protected" against what others think may be bad for them. We believe they still favor free enterprise in ideas and expression.

These efforts at suppression are related to a larger pattern of pressures being brought against education, the press, art and images, films, broadcast media, and the Internet. The problem is not only one of actual censorship. The shadow of fear cast by these pressures leads, we suspect, to an even larger voluntary curtailment of expression by those who seek to avoid controversy or unwelcome scrutiny by government officials.

Such pressure toward conformity is perhaps natural to a time of accelerated change. And yet suppression is never more dangerous than in such a time of social tension. Freedom has given the United States the elasticity to endure strain. Freedom keeps open the path of novel and creative solutions, and enables change to come by choice. Every silencing of a heresy, every enforcement of an orthodoxy, diminishes the toughness and resilience of our society and leaves it the less able to deal with controversy and difference.

Now as always in our history, reading is among our greatest freedoms. The freedom to read and write is almost the only means for making generally available ideas or manners of expression that can initially command only a small audience. The written word is the natural medium for the new idea and the untried voice from which come the original contributions to social growth. It is essential to the extended discussion that serious thought requires, and to the accumulation of knowledge and ideas into organized collections.

We believe that free communication is essential to the preservation of a free society and a creative culture. We believe that these pressures toward conformity present the danger of limiting the range and variety of inquiry and expression on which our democracy and our culture depend. We believe that every American community must jealously guard the freedom to publish and to circulate, in order to preserve its own freedom to read. We believe that publishers and librarians have a profound responsibility to give validity to that freedom to read by making it possible for the readers to choose freely from a variety of offerings.

The freedom to read is guaranteed by the Constitution. Those with faith in free people will stand firm on these constitutional guarantees of essential rights and will exercise the responsibilities that accompany these rights.

We therefore affirm these propositions:

1. *It is in the public interest for publishers and librarians to make available the widest diversity of views and expressions, including those that are unorthodox, unpopular, or considered dangerous by the majority.*

Creative thought is by definition new, and what is new is different. The bearer of every new thought is a rebel until that idea is refined and tested. Totalitarian systems attempt to maintain themselves in power by the ruthless suppression of any concept that challenges the established orthodoxy. The power of a democratic system to adapt to change is vastly strengthened by the freedom of its citizens to choose widely from among conflicting opinions offered freely to them. To stifle every nonconformist idea at birth would mark the end of the democratic process. Furthermore, only through the constant activity of weighing and selecting can the democratic mind attain the strength demanded by times like these. We need to know not only what we believe but why we believe it.

2. *Publishers, librarians, and booksellers do not need to endorse every idea or presentation they make available. It would conflict with the public interest for them to establish their own political, moral, or aesthetic views as a standard for determining what should be published or circulated.*

Publishers and librarians serve the educational process by helping to make available knowledge and ideas required for the growth of the mind and the increase of learning. They do not foster education by imposing as mentors the patterns of their own thought. The people should have the freedom to read and consider a broader range of ideas than those that may be held by any single librarian or publisher or government or church. It is wrong that what one can read should be confined to what another thinks proper.

3. *It is contrary to the public interest for publishers or librarians to bar access to writings on the basis of the personal history or political affiliations of the author.*

No art or literature can flourish if it is to be measured by the political views or private lives of its creators. No society of free people can flourish that draws up lists of writers to whom it will not listen, whatever they may have to say.

4. *There is no place in our society for efforts to coerce the taste of others, to confine adults to the reading matter deemed suitable for adolescents, or to inhibit the efforts of writers to achieve artistic expression.*

To some, much of modern expression is shocking. But is not much of life itself shocking? We cut off literature at the source if we prevent writers from dealing with the stuff of life. Parents and teachers have a responsibility to prepare the young to meet the diversity of experiences in life to which they will be exposed, as they have a responsibility to help them learn to think critically for themselves. These are affirmative responsibilities, not to be discharged simply by preventing them from reading works for which they are not yet prepared. In these matters values differ, and values cannot be legislated; nor can machinery be devised that will suit the demands of one group without limiting the freedom of others.

5. *It is not in the public interest to force a reader to accept the prejudgment of a label characterizing any expression or its author as subversive or dangerous.*

The ideal of labeling presupposes the existence of individuals or groups with wisdom to determine by authority what is good or bad for others. It presupposes that individuals must be directed in making up their minds about the ideas they examine. But Americans do not need others to do their thinking for them.

6. *It is the responsibility of publishers and librarians, as guardians of the people's freedom to read, to contest encroachments upon that freedom by individuals or groups seeking to impose their own standards or tastes upon the community at large; and by the government whenever it seeks to reduce or deny public access to public information.*

It is inevitable in the give and take of the democratic process that the political, the moral, or the aesthetic concepts of an individual or group will occasionally collide with those of another individual or group. In a free society individuals are free to determine for themselves what they wish to read, and each group is free to determine what it will recommend to its freely associated members. But no group has the right to take the law into its own hands, and to impose its own concept of politics or morality upon other members of a democratic society. Freedom is no freedom if it is accorded only to the accepted and the inoffensive. Further, democratic societies are more safe, free, and creative when the free flow of public information is not restricted by governmental prerogative or self-censorship.

7. *It is the responsibility of publishers and librarians to give full meaning to the freedom to read by providing books that enrich the quality and diversity of thought and expression. By the exercise of this affirmative responsibility, they can demonstrate that the answer to a "bad" book is a good one, the answer to a "bad" idea is a good one.*

The freedom to read is of little consequence when the reader cannot obtain matter fit for that reader's purpose. What is needed is not only the absence of restraint, but the positive provision of opportunity for the people to read the best that has been thought and said. Books are the major channel by which the intellectual inheritance is handed down, and the principal means of its testing and growth. The defense of the freedom to read requires of all publishers and librarians the utmost of their faculties, and deserves of all Americans the fullest of their support.

We state these propositions neither lightly nor as easy generalizations. We here stake out a lofty claim for the value of the written word. We do so because we believe that it is possessed of enormous variety and usefulness, worthy of cherishing and keeping free. We realize that the application of these propositions may mean the dissemination of ideas and manners of expression that are repugnant to many persons. We do not state these propositions in the comfortable belief that what people read is unimportant. We believe rather that what people read is deeply important; that ideas can be dangerous; but that the suppression of ideas is fatal to a democratic society. Freedom itself is a dangerous way of life, but it is ours.

This statement was originally issued in May of 1953 by the Westchester Conference of the American Library Association and the American Book Publishers Council, which in 1970 consolidated with the American Educational Publishers Institute to become the Association of American Publishers.

Adopted June 25, 1953, by the ALA Council and the AAP Freedom to Read Committee; amended January 28, 1972; January 16, 1991; July 12, 2000; June 30, 2004.

A Joint Statement by:

[American Library Association](#)
[Association of American Publishers](#)

Subsequently endorsed by:

[American Booksellers for Free Expression](#)
[The Association of American University Presses](#)
[The Children's Book Council](#)
[Freedom to Read Foundation](#)
[National Association of College Stores](#)
[National Coalition Against Censorship](#)
[National Council of Teachers of English](#)

The Thomas Jefferson Center for the Protection of Free Expression

"The Freedom to Read Statement", American Library Association, July 26, 2006.

<http://www.ala.org/advocacy/intfreedom/freedomreadstatement>

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