The 1992 American Library Association Resolution on Israeli Censorship and Other Human Rights Violations: a Select Bibliography, Placed in the Context of the Existing Literature on the Relationship Between Zionism and U.S. Policy Toward Israel

Adam Leigh Chandler

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A Thesis

Submitted to the Graduate Faculty of the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Library and Information Science in The School of Library and Information Science

by

Adam Leigh Chandler

December 1994
MANUSCRIPT THESES

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to express my thanks to a number of individuals. First, to my advisory committee, Dr. Danny P. Wallace, Dr. Connie Van Fleet, and Dr. O. Lee Shiflett; together they forged the intellectual space I needed to complete this project.

Thanks is due to David Williams for going out of his way to assist my research; to Jeffrey Blankfort and Lenni Brenner for their patient guidance in recent months; to Jim Sanchez for introducing me to an alternative view of the world; to Tom Shellberg for stimulating my mind years ago with ideas on human nature that continue to expand; and especially to Christy Oliver, my closest friend and confidant.
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ABSTRACT

This thesis is an attempt to systematically capture a large body of ephemeral data produced in the course of a controversy within the American Library Association regarding censorship and other human rights violations in the Israeli Occupied Territories. The focus of the study is the resolution passed by the ALA Council at its annual conference in 1992, then revoked at the next annual conference. The questions guiding this study are: What happened during the controversy? Why?

The major result of this study is a select bibliography, arranged chronologically, beginning in 1945, consisting of over 1200 entries: letters, memos, broadsides, minutes to meetings, resolutions, policies; and published items from newsletters, magazines, journals, and books. It builds the foundation for an analysis of the most divisive issue in recent ALA history, placing the story into a broader historical framework. The study includes a brief narrative; descriptions of the data sources; discussion of three possible literatures into which the data may fit; and a guide to the bibliography. The data gathered are mixed with the existing literature on Zionism.
INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this study is to gather a portion of the data required to understand the controversy in the American Library Association (ALA) that erupted before and after a resolution implicating Israel for censorship practices was passed at the annual conference in 1992.¹ That resolution was revoked at the next annual conference in 1993. This project attempts to build the foundation for answering the following questions: What happened during the controversy? Why?

It is necessary to describe in concise form some of the major highlights of this story, to provide the reader with background knowledge. This account is in no way intended to mention all of the pertinent events; only a sample sketch is offered here to provide a reference point.

The 1992 resolution was the culmination of a campaign started at the ALA’s midwinter conference in January, 1990, by a librarian named David Williams, Middle East bibliographer for the Chicago Public library.² A committee was formed to study the documentation Williams brought to the ALA that winter.³ The chair of the committee, Sara

¹See APPENDIX H.


³Robert Doyle, Letter to Sara Fine, Anne Haley, and Paul Vassalo ["Subcommittee on Alleged Banning of Palestinian and Arab Books and Journals in the Israeli
Fine, reported in May that the documentation Williams provided on alleged Israeli censorship practices in the Occupied Territories was biased, and did not take into account the unique historical circumstances of Israel.4

During the period when Williams first pushed the issue of Israeli censorship onto the ALA agenda he was under attack by groups critical of a bibliography he had compiled for the Chicago Public Library on the Israel/Palestinian conflict.5

Over the course of 1990 Williams was joined in his efforts by other librarians concerned with censorship in the Occupied Territories (Sanford Berman, Herb Biblo, Donald Davis, Elaine Harger, Zoia Horn, Al Kagan, Elizabeth Morrissett, Mark Rosenzweig, John Swan, and others).

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Williams found the most support for his efforts within the Social Responsibilities Round Table (SRRT) of the ALA, a unit charged with the mission of stimulating within the ALA discussion on important social issues. The Social Responsibilities Round Table was created in the late 1960s by librarians upset with the passive position taken by the ALA on issues such as U.S. involvement in Southeast Asia. Since that time SRRT has been at the center of many controversies in a debate usually defined in terms of library vs non-library issues; that is, SRRT is often accused by its critics of forcing non-library issues onto the ALA agenda.

Prior to the introduction of the Israeli censorship issue into the ALA, the major international intellectual freedom issue was repression under the apartheid regime of South Africa. It is not by coincidence that the two issues were discussed in the ALA in this time period. There is a substantial literature that discusses the relationship


between South Africa and Israel that evolved since the two were created after World War II. At the time both countries were considered by some as "outcasts" in the world community.\footnote{A few of the titles on the subject: George J. Tomeh, 

At the ALA annual conference in Atlanta, 1991, the ALA Council passed a revised version of a SRRT sponsored resolution that condemned government censorship in all of the Middle East.\footnote{See APPENDIX F.} Supporters of the original resolution were upset that their resolution had been modified to a significant degree: the term "Occupied Territories" was deleted because one Council member considered such terminology "Israel bashing."\footnote{Donald Davis, Letter to American Libraries and Library Journal, 8 July 1991, CDW, DDD file; David Williams, "Report from the IHRTF Chair to the SRRT Newsletter on Atlanta Activity," 30 July 1991, Archive, 49/1/5-13, IHRTF 1986-92 file; "Special Report: Israeli Censorship and Library Closings," Wilson Library Bulletin, September 1991: 48-49; Noel Peattie, "Conference News," \textit{Sipapu}, Fall 1991: 6-12.} At the same conference a resolution was passed by the Council condemning the Soviet
Union for censorship in occupied Afghanistan. Williams and others argued that the allegations in the resolution on Soviet censorship had not been properly documented, and that the ALA Council had two different sets of standards: one for Israel, and the other for the rest of the world.

Prior to the conference the ALA published, in cooperation with the Article 19 organization, a book on censorship around the world that included a section on the Israeli Occupied Territories, that documented abuses. During the Atlanta conference, some members of the ALA who opposed the criticism of Israel distributed a defense of Israeli censorship policy, written by an Israeli librarian, Schmuel Sever. Sever was involved in a case at Haifa University in which a Palestinian geographer, Ghazi Falah, allegedly had his borrowing privileges revoked after publishing an article on Israeli land confiscations.

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13 See APPENDIX G.


Shortly after the conference, Mark Rosenzweig, a founding member of the Progressive Librarians Guild, member of SRRT, and supporter of the effort to place the ALA on record as opposing Israeli censorship was fired from his job at the New York Public Library. The week before the notification Rosenzweig had sponsored a forum on Palestinian culture. Some members of the NYPL administration argued that the forum brought in issues, such as censorship, that were outside the original stated agenda. The evidence suggests that the forum on Palestinian culture was at least the proximate cause for the dismissal of Rosenzweig.

At the 1992 annual conference in San Francisco the ALA Council passed a resolution condemning Israel for its

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20 Rosenzweig received strong support from his colleagues, who wrote letters to the New York Public Library administration on his behalf.

21 NYPL Librarian Claims Dismissal was Politically Motivated," American Libraries, October 1991: 833, 835.
censorship in the Occupied Territories, and for its threatened deportation of a Palestinian librarian. At one meeting, an Israeli peace activist, Michal Schwartz, was disrupted by hecklers who opposed discussion of Israeli human rights violations.

During the 1992 conference it appears that the coalition was fractured due to a disagreement about some of the wording in the resolution on Israeli censorship. At one of the SRRT meetings in which the resolution was being debated, Williams had a disagreement with Sanford Berman, a strong supporter of the effort to pass the resolution and prominent progressive librarian for many years, about a statement in the resolution that says, "Whereas Israel was created as a safe haven for the Jewish people." Williams questioned the use of such terminology, saying it was problematic, in that it refers to Jewish people of the world, who comprise many different ethnic groups, as one nation. Berman took offense, and accused Williams of being a "likely anti-Semite" in a letter he wrote and distributed

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after the conference. Based on the contents of the scarce correspondence between the two up to the present, the issue was never really discussed again, despite repeated efforts by Williams. The reasons Berman rejected these overtures by Williams are most clearly presented in a letter he wrote Williams in February 1993.

In the fall of 1992 the International Relations Committee met and discussed the resolution on Israeli censorship, and found that there were procedural problems in the way it had been advanced. The recommendations made at that meeting were carried into discussion at the midwinter

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24 Sanford Berman, Letter to David Williams, 13 July 1992, CDW, Berman file.


1993 meeting.\textsuperscript{28} The ALA was under pressure to revoke the resolutions.\textsuperscript{29}

During the 1993 annual conference in New Orleans, a special committee (The Presidential Task Force on the Conduct of Meetings and ALA Values), made up of former presidents of the ALA, was formed, then disbanded. The purpose of the committee was to investigate David Williams.\textsuperscript{30} Williams and others saw the act as a McCarthyite witch hunt.\textsuperscript{31} One consistent charge against Williams since 1990 was the allegation that he misrepresented the ALA in his writings; that is, that he effectively signed the name of the ALA on documents that

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{30}Carolyn Loeffler, "Israeli Resolution Sparks Emotionally-Charged Debate," \textit{Cognotes}, 28 June 1993.
\item \textsuperscript{31}David Williams, "Statement by David Williams on the Revocation of the Israeli Censorship Resolution at the ALA’s June 24-July 1 New Orleans Convention," 1 July 1993, CDW, NO 93 file.
\end{itemize}
represented only his own opinion. There is truth to these allegations, which Williams himself admitted as early as 1991. The misuse of letter head was the justification for freezing the budget of the task force Williams chaired in May, 1991.

One of the issues discussed at the conference by ALA members was the revelation during the spring that the Anti-Defamation League operates an intelligence network. The relationship between the Israeli intelligence unit, MOSSAD, and the ADL, and the history of Zionism (including Zionist/Nazi collusion) were the themes of a controversial speech delivered by Jeffrey Blankfort, editor of Middle East Labor Bulletin, at a SRRT sponsored meeting. Members of


34Roger Parent, Letter to David Williams, 14 May 1991, Archive, 49/1/5-13, IHRTF file; Cynthia Johanson, Letter to David Williams, 18 May 1991, CDW, SRRT C file;


36Jeffrey Blankfort, Speech Delivered at ALA Annual Conference in New Orleans, June 1993, Courtesy Jeffrey
the Anti-Defamation League were present to argue the case against the 1992 ALA resolutions on Israel, informally, during the New Orleans conference. The 1992 resolution on Israeli censorship was revoked by the ALA Council at the 1993 conference.

The event was not unprecedented. In December of 1983 Williams sent documentation on Israeli abuses to the head of the ALA Office for Intellectual Freedom, Judith Krug. The documentation was examined, and at the annual conference in 1984 a resolution was passed that implicated Israel for blankfort. The history of Zionist/Nazi collusion is told in Lenni Brenner, *Zionism in the Age of Dictators* (Westport, CT: Lawrence Hill, 1983), and, Edwin Black, *The Transfer Agreement: The Untold Story of the Secret Agreement Between the Third Reich and Jewish Palestine* (NY: MacMillan Publishing Company, 1984).


censorship violations in the Occupied Territories. After pressure from members of the Jewish Caucus and others, the resolution was rescinded at the following conference in January, 1985. Unlike the 1992 resolution, Williams did not take part in the day to day activities required to advance a resolution in the ALA, he only initiated the process by submitting documentation.

In December, 1993, Sanford Berman distributed a letter to the SRRT Action Council that called for the abolition of the Israeli Censorship and Palestinian Libraries Task Force, which was chaired by David Williams. Berman said that presence of Williams within SRRT was making it difficult to build coalitions, and that he would not participate in any group associated with Williams.

During the spring, 1994, Williams had a disagreement with the SRRT Coordinator, Stephen Stillwell, about his budget request for the Israeli Censorship and Palestinian Libraries Task Force. Stillwell and others believed that there was no longer a need to devote the same level of

40 See APPENDIX E for text of resolution; Thomas Galvin, "Report Concerning Case Against Israel as Introduced by David Williams, 25 June 1984, CDW, ALA 1984 file.


42 David Williams, Tape Recorded Interview with Adam Chandler, Chicago, Ill., 22-23 May 1994.

resources to the effort, and that it was time to emphasize another issue, especially given the recent peace treaty signed by the Israeli government and the PLO. Williams disagreed.

At the 1994 conference in Miami the SRRT Action Council voted in a 30 minute closed meeting to abolish the task force Williams chaired, and to prevent him from serving out his term as an elected member of the SRRT Action Council. Action Council members said the action was necessary, as Williams allegedly used the ALA as a platform to harass others. Williams was accused of being "mentally unstable." Critics said that Williams had caused the ALA to turn against SRRT, culminating in the recommendations towards centralization made in the Self-Study report.

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44See correspondence between Williams and Stillwell during the spring of 1994.

45David Williams, "The Israeli Occupation is Not Over," 15 June 1994 [broadside], CDW.

46See APPENDIX L and APPENDIX M for text of resolutions.


released at the conference. Williams said that due process had not been followed in passing the resolutions, and that the attack on him was politically motivated, a consequence of the Israeli censorship imbroglio. As of this date, it is unknown how this will be resolved.

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50 David Williams, Tape Recorded Interview with Adam Chandler, Miami, Fl., 28 June 1994.

51 On 11 October 1994 Norman Horrocks circulated a letter questioning the procedure the SRRT Action Council followed in passing its resolutions on Williams during the Miami 1994 conference.
DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Procedure

The major result or product of this study is a select bibliography that includes over 1200 items. The purpose of this section is to explain how the compiler went about selecting the items included.

There are four major sources of data included in the bibliography: the files of David Williams, the ALA archives, the Louisiana State University library, and the personal collection of the compiler. The sources will be discussed in the rough order in which they were tapped. Following that is a discussion of the considerations made in placing this story into an existing literature.

David Williams.

In the fall, 1993, after reading several articles about the recent controversy that took place in New Orleans concerning Israeli human rights violations, the compiler initiated a correspondence with Mr. Williams. Mr. Williams was contacted because his name was found in all of the articles read. The compiler requested more information, and Mr. Williams sent additional documentation. In May, 1994, after further correspondence, the compiler traveled to Chicago and conducted a six hour interview with Mr. Williams about his role in the ALA controversy. While there, the compiler copied over a thousand pages of documentation from the personal files of Mr. Williams.
In the first week of September, 1994, the compiler traveled to the University of Illinois, which houses the ALA archives. While there the compiler copied hundreds of pages of documentation, mostly from the files donated by Sanford Berman, one of the principal participants in the ALA controversy.

The Louisiana State University library.

Over the course of the summer, 1994 and into the fall, as fuller understanding of the problem was grasped, the compiler searched the LSU library for materials, primarily books, that help to fill out the context into which the ALA story is placed.

The Compiler’s Personal Collection

The compiler approached the problem with some background knowledge of the interests at work in steering U.S. policy towards Israel. Some items listed in the bibliography were not available in the LSU library, but are included in the bibliography from his personal collection.

Gaps in Data Set

The biggest gap in the data set is in the lack of personal correspondence generated by individuals who opposed the 1984 and 1992 ALA resolutions on Israeli censorship. That perspective is most clearly represented in the published materials that run throughout the bibliography.
Additional documentation is provided in the minutes or meetings, and in certain reports that were issued.

Another problem with the data set compiled here is that a clearly defined search of official ALA documents (e.g., "CD" (Council) or "EBD" (Executive Board)) was not conducted. There are individual documents included in the bibliography that may have come from such sets, but they are not, for the most part, labeled as such. Additional work needs to be done in searching the ALA records for official documents produced over the course of the controversy. It would be best to then analyze these documents and extract an individual citation for each, and label these individual citations as part of a larger set.

Another problem is that particular attention was placed on finding books that describe the historical linkage between Israel and South Africa. The documents included in the bibliography related to the ALA’s position on apartheid, however, are included in a non-systematic form. A comprehensive search needs to be conducted in the ALA archives on the subject of the ALA’s position towards the apartheid regime, to better understand the events related to the ALA’s position towards Israel, and to fully justify including the contextual items dealing with the relationship between Israel and South Africa.
Three Possible Literature Contexts

Depending on one's perspective, the literature into which the ALA controversy is placed may differ. There are at least three different literatures into which this story may be placed. One's perspective determines which one is most applicable. Each of these three will be discussed and compared for relative merit. The question, again, is, after distinguishing the documents that were directly generated as a result of the controversy, which materials would the researcher include in the data set to place the controversy into an existing literature?

The first argument is that the context should be materials that put the controversy into the existing literature that explores differences in opinion over the definition of a library issue and a non-library issue. Included here would be research on the history of the ALA's international relations; parliamentary procedure within the ALA; the history of the Social Responsibilities Round Table; and the history of the Office for Intellectual Freedom. This context therefore would attempt to place the issue into the existing literature that describes the history of the ALA.

The second argument is that the context should be materials that place the controversy into the existing literature on the phenomenon of anti-Semitism. During the course of the controversy there were numerous occasions when
David Williams was accused of being anti-Semitic. In fact, Sanford Berman, one of the supporters of the 1992 resolution, broke with David Williams because he felt Williams was an anti-Semite. The two resolutions passed in Miami directed against Mr. Williams were a result of a proposed resolution written by Sanford Berman, Mark Rosenzweig, and Al Kagan in which the direct accusation that Williams was motivated by anti-Semitism was stated.

The pressure brought to bear on the ALA by groups such as the Anti-Defamation League of B’nai B’rith was premised on the notion that criticism of Israel is, by definition, anti-Semitic. In order to justify categorically labeling an individual who criticizes the Israeli government as an anti-Semite, the argument must first be made that Israel is equivalent to a person.

Another complexity in pursuing such a line of reasoning would be the definition of a "Jew." The break between Sanford Berman and David Williams was due, at least partially, to a disagreement about what is in reality a very complex question. Any examination from this perspective must begin by defining "Jew." Consider the problems associated when using the term "secular Jew." If religion is not the criterion by which a Jew is defined, then what is? The study might begin with a survey of how the question is handled in Israel, where distinctions are made between Jews and non-Jews, with preferential treatment being applied
to Jews. The government subsidized segregated housing settlement policy in the Occupied Territories is an example of discrimination based on the government's definition.\(^{52}\)

It is possible to place the ALA controversy into the literature on anti-Semitism, but the reasoning required to put it there is problematic.

The third possible context is the one pursued by this compiler. The approach taken here is in placing the ALA controversy into the existing literature on what some refer to as the "pro-Israel lobby."\(^{53}\) The compiler has located materials that describe this political movement -- which has as its mission the support of the Israeli government and Jewish people. One reason this lobby exists in America is for the purpose of maintaining the present level of U.S. foreign aid to Israel, estimated at $6.3 billion dollars annually.\(^{54}\) Another term for a pro-Israel lobbyist is a


Zionist; that is, a member of the political movement and adherent to the ideological doctrine known as Zionism. To study the ALA controversy from this perspective is to study Zionism. One definition of Zionism, from the Dictionary of Politics: Selected American and Foreign Political and Legal Terms, is as follows:

"Zionism: A militant international movement of peoples of the Jewish faith mobilized to establish and maintain an independent Jewish State (Israel, which was established in 1948) and to protect the interest of Jews everywhere. Because of the superior ability of the Jews to adapt and to organize, the movement became very successful and thus the object of envy and, often, terrorist attacks."

Summary of Contexts

The first potential framework is legitimate and necessary to understand the problem. The difficulty in taking such an approach for this compiler is inadequate theoretical grounding. A researcher with a firm grasp of the ALA’s history and structure could generate hypotheses based on the data in this study. Such an effort would be interesting and worthwhile.

The second study would be difficult for the reasons mentioned above. It would be fascinating, however, to see an attempt made. The question guiding that study might be:

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Why is criticism of human rights violations committed by the Israeli government anti-Semitic?

The biggest advantage of the third study is the existence of a sound theoretical framework into which the case may be placed. Further control could be established by comparing the case of the ALA's debate on Israeli human rights violations with the ALA's debate on South African human rights violations. Both are issues regarding the ALA's policy towards international relations, in the same historical time frame. The questions guiding this study might be: How were the two issues similar? How were the two issues different?

Data and Sources

The style of the select bibliography is based on the Chicago Manual of Style, 14th edition. Periodical articles do not contain issue volumes and numbers. Many of the photocopies made of the Williams and ALA archive files did not contain complete bibliographic information. The compiler felt the effort that would be necessary to locate this information would not justify the amount of information added to the bibliography; in retrospect, it would have been better to include those that did have volumes and numbers, and track down the others later. Another problem is that some of the records included are missing other bibliographic information, such as page numbers. These items are included
anyway, as it is quite easy to find a document if one is pointed to a particular issue.

The bibliography consists of over 1200 entries: letters, memos, broadsides, minutes to meetings, resolutions, policies; articles from newsletters, magazines, journals; and books. It is arranged chronologically. This arrangement is unusual and therefore demands an explanation. When this project began the compiler intended to write an analytical narrative to explain why the resolution was passed in 1992, and revoked in 1993. The bibliographic product offered here is a compromise. It is possible for another researcher to gather the same documents listed (with a fair amount of work), and arrive at conclusions influenced by his or her own perspective. This study makes the existence of this data set known, thus defining the parameters of any analysis. By following the documents through time, it is possible to see who was involved during every juncture, and, by reading the documents, to see how the arguments were formed, and events reported. One way to view this product is as a dense chronology. There is a great deal of information contained in knowing that a person wrote a letter on a particular day in time. This study, at the very least, identifies most of the individuals who were involved. Middle initials in names were deleted.

Periodical articles are placed after the last dated day entry of the month, and are arranged alphabetically,
according to first word. For example, if an article is dated September 1991, and begins with the word "Social," and is the only journal article included for that month, it would be placed after a letter sent on 30 September. Quarterly periodical articles are arranged as if they were dated with months (Spring: April; Summer: June; Fall: September; Winter: December). Books are placed at the end of each year, in alphabetical order. Ideally each entry would be listed on a specific day of the year, to provide a finer grain of understanding, but that is not possible. This method provides consistency.

With only a few exceptions, the items listed in the bibliography come from one of four places: David Williams, the ALA archives, the LSU library, or the personal collection of the compiler. All of the unpublished items come from either Mr. Williams or the ALA archives. When the same document was available from both sources, the citation listed is the ALA archive. All of the minutes of meetings, resolutions, and ALA reports should be available from either the ALA or in the ALA archives. With few exceptions, the documents that came from Mr. Williams should be available from another source. Almost all of the books listed are available in the LSU library; to some extent this limitation provides a degree of control on the project: the best sources available in one research library.
Themes in the Bibliography

The bibliography is divided into three parts: 1945-1983; 1984-1990; 1990-present. There is a logic to this scheme. The first discussion in the American Library Association on the issue of Israeli human rights violations took place in 1984. The battle that culminated in the 1992 resolution being passed began in January, 1990. The controversy has not ended, thus new records may be added into the future.

Section I: 1945-1983

Section I has a number of themes that unify the items selected: the distinction between Zionism and Judaism; Zionism as a racist ideology; the relationship between Israel and apartheid South Africa; Christian Zionism; the Zionist orientation of the ALA's Jewish Caucus. This section may considered background for understanding the events related to the Israeli censorship issue after 1983.

Section II: 1984-1990

The themes unifying the items in this section are: the 1984 resolution on Israeli censorship; the reaction to the 1984 resolution, leading to its being revoked in January, 1985; the growing body of anti-Zionist literature, and recognition of a Zionist lobby in the U.S.; the continuing relationship between Israel and South Africa; the ALA and the issue of apartheid; the Israeli suppression of the
Palestinian perspective; the Zionist perception of the Palestinian Intifada.

Section III: 1990-present

The themes in this section are: the evidence of Israeli censorship and other human rights violations; Zionist denial of Palestinian human rights; David Williams and the Committee on Israeli Censorship; Sanford Berman and SRRT support for David Williams; the 1991 ALA resolution on censorship in the Middle East; Mark Rosenzweig's 1991 dismissal from the New York Public Library; the 1992 resolution on Israeli censorship; the Zionist reaction to the 1992 resolution, leading to revocation of the second ALA resolution condemning Israeli censorship, at the 1993 conference; the Williams/Berman "Who is a Jew?" non-debate; the Anti-Defamation League as an appendage of the Israeli government; the SRRT expulsion of David Williams as an anti-Semite; movement in the ALA towards centralization of decision making.

Abbreviations

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APPENDIX A: 1974 ALA RESOLUTION ON RIGHTS OF FOREIGN NATIONALS

Freedom of thought and freedom of expression are rights basic to all. This concept is now expressed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which was adopted and proclaimed by the General Assembly of the United Nations. Article 19 of this Declaration reads as follows: "Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive, and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers."

Aware that this priceless right is still being threatened, the Association affirms its stance that threats to the freedom of expression of any person become threats to the freedom of all and therefore adopts as its policy of governance the principles of Article 19 of the Universal Declaration. The Association will address the grievances of foreign nationals where the infringement of their rights of free expression is clearly a matter in which all free people should show concern. Resolutions of other documents attesting to such grievances will be brought to the attention of the Executive Board and Council by both of the Council’s committees involved in the area: Intellectual Freedom Committee and International Relations Committee and will be subject to the joint endorsement of both.

Upon adoption, the resolutions will be sent to the U.S. Department of State, the United Nations, international library associations, the national library association or associations of the nation involved, the nation’s embassy, and such bodies as may be deemed appropriate by the resolution’s drafters.
The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1904 (XVII) of 20 November 1963, proclaiming the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and in particular its affirmation that "any doctrine of racial differentiation or superiority is scientifically false, morally condemnable (and) socially unjust and dangerous" and its expression of alarm at "the manifestations of racial discrimination still in evidence in some areas in the world, some of which are imposed by certain Governments by means of legislative, administrative or other measures,"

Recalling also that, in its resolution 3151 G (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, the General Assembly condemned inter alia the unholy alliance between South African racism and Zionism,

Taking note of the declaration of Mexico on the Equality of Women and their Contribution to Development and Peace proclaimed by the World Conference of the International Women's Year, held at Mexico City from 19 June to 2 July 1975, which promulgated the principle that "international co-operation and peace require the achievement of national liberation and independence, the elimination of colonialism and neo-colonialism, foreign occupation, Zionism, apartheid, and racial discrimination in all its forms as well as the recognition of the dignity of peoples and their right to self-determination,"

Taking not also of resolution 77 (XII) adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity held in Kampala from 28 July to 1 August 1975 which considered "that the racist regime in occupied Palestine and racist regimes in Zimbabwe and South Africa have a common imperialist origin, forming a whole and having the same racist structure and being organically linked in their policy aimed at repression of the dignity and integrity of the human being,"

Taking note also of the Political Declaration and Strategy to strengthen International Peace and Security and to intensify Solidarity and Mutual Assistance among Non-Aligned Countries, adopted at the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries held in Lima, Peru from 25 to 30 August 1975, which most severely condemned Zionism as a threat to world peace and security and called upon all countries to oppose this racist and imperialist ideology,
1. Determines that zionism is a form of racism and racial discrimination.
APPENDIX C: 1978 ALA RESOLUTION ON SOUTH AFRICA

Whereas, In ALA Policy on the Abridgement of the Rights of Freedom of Expression of Foreign Nationals the Association affirmed the right of freedom of expression to all persons, and

Whereas, Newspapers are organs of free expression and essential to the free flow of information, and

Whereas, On October 19, 1977, the Republic of South Africa shut down dissident newspapers and arrested or banned nineteen of their editors,

Therefore, Be It Resolved, That the American Library Association condemns the abridgement of free expression and urges President Carter and Congress to impose sanctions against South Africa, and

Be It Further Resolved, That the American Library Association delegation to the International Federation of library Associations be instructed to introduce to that body a resolution censuring South Africa for this violation of human 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.

1. 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 their origin, background, or views of those contributing to their creation.

2. 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.

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

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

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

6. 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 or individuals or groups requesting their use.
APPENDIX E: 1984 RESOLUTION REAFFIRMING RIGHTS OF FOREIGN NATIONALS

Whereas, The American Library Association is recognized as one of the national associations that has been unswerving in its commitment to human rights and intellectual freedom, and

Whereas, From time to time individuals and groups approach the association to request its support on international issues relating to human rights, censorship, and the rights of ethnic minorities to access to information and ideas, and

Whereas, The time for investigation and address of those inquiries and requests for assistance is often limited, and sources from which full information can be obtained are also limited, and

Whereas, During the past year the Association has been asked to take a stand on the matter of constraints of individual rights and intellectual freedom in the occupied area of the West Bank of the Jordan, and its Intellectual Freedom and International Relations Committees have been unable to ascertain the details of such constraints, but are convinced that there must be some inequity that has provided the basis for statements of concern, and

Whereas, Ten years ago, the American Library Association stated its concern for these issues as they relate to the whole world, not just to these United States and neighboring countries, NOW THEREFORE BE IT

Resolved, That the Association reaffirms to its members and its many publics, including those in the media, its Policy on the Abridgement of the Rights of Freedom of Expression of Foreign Nationals. The Association encourages all who are determined to preserve and defend the rights of individuals and groups to employ this statement in their efforts to call attention to needs and the means of responding to those needs; AND BE IT FURTHER

Resolved, That one of the best exports the American Library Association can provide is intellectual freedom and a dedication to it throughout the world.
WHEREAS, Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that "Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media regardless of frontiers;" and

WHEREAS, The censorship of books and other information-related materials exists throughout the Middle East; and

WHEREAS, The American Library Association has a policy on the Abridgement of the Rights of Freedom of Expression of Foreign Nationals and has adopted as policy Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which deals with the universal right to free expression; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Library Association objects to the censorship of books and informational materials throughout the Middle East, including the closure of libraries in the Occupied Territories; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Library Association encourages all parties with interests in the Occupied Territories to seek and find a proper balance between the protection of human rights and the need to ensure security for all inhabitants.

Sponsor of the Resolution: ALA International Relations Committee

Based on ALA policies
1990-91 Council document 18.1, revised
1990-91 Council document 24
ALA Policy 57.3

Distribution:
Javier Perez de Cuellar, Secretary General, United Nations, New York, NY 10017
Moshe Arad, Israeli Ambassador to the United States, 3514 International Drive, NW, Washington, DC 20008
James A. Baker III, Secretary of State, United States Department of State, 2201 C Street, NW, Washington, DC 20520
Frances D'Souza, Director of Article 19, 90, Borough High Street, London SE1 1LL, United Kingdom
APPENDIX G: 1991 ALA RESOLUTION ON SOVIET CENSORSHIP IN OCCUPIED AFGHANISTAN

Whereas the Soviet Union has asserted unprecedented force in the subjugation of the Afghan Nation over the past 11 years, and;

Whereas, the Soviet Union has, during that period destroyed all indigenous intellectual potential in the Afghan Nation including the ruin of historical sites and such library facilities as had existed in the cities of Herat, Kandahar, Mazar-e-Sharif and Kabul and plundered national archeological and historical wealth, particularly in the vicinity of Ulam Bilad, and;

Whereas, the Soviet Union continues to support these activities under the guise of it’s puppet regime in Kabul;

Therefore, be it resolved that the American Library Association, in line with Priority Areas A. Access to Information and C. Intellectual Freedom and the Association’s adoption of article 19 of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights, fulfill it’s role in the cultural, educational and economic life of society by censuring the Soviet Union.

This censure to remain in effect until the Soviet Union has restored library service to the citizens of Afghanistan through the return of those intellectual and historical materials it has taken and reconstruct those facilities housing and making them available to the Afghan public.

Further, be it resolved that copies of this resolution be submitted to the United States Department of State, UNESCO and the Soviet Embassy in Washington.
WHEREAS, ALA in its Policy #57.3 states that "Threats to the freedom of expression of any person become threats to the freedom of all; therefore ALA adopts as policy the principles of Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the United Nations' General Assembly. The association will address the grievances of foreign nationals where the infringement of their rights of free expression is clearly a matter in which all free people should show concern," and;

WHEREAS, ALA reaffirmed its commitment of Article 19 in 1991 by quoting it in Policy #57.4: "Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media regardless of frontiers," and;

WHEREAS, ALA has over many years voiced its criticisms of various countries for practicing censorship and other endangerments to intellectual freedom, in the hope that these countries would stop these practices in response to international concern, and;

WHEREAS, The Article 19 International Center on Censorship's 1991 World Report on Information, Freedom and Censorship (co-published by ALA) documents the following forms of censorship by the Israeli government in the Occupied Territories of the West Bank and Gaza: banning publications and books, harassing, imprisoning and deporting journalists; closing universities, research institutions (and libraries); censoring telecommunications, etc., and;

WHEREAS, Israel considers itself to be a democracy established with the express purpose of creating a safe haven for the Jewish people, and;

WHEREAS, Israel has enjoyed a special relationship with the United States as the recipient of the largest amounts of annual U.S. aid per capita, and;

WHEREAS, That special relationship and annual aid helps offset the costs of the 25-year Israeli military occupation, making the U.S. a party to these censorship practices and other violations of human rights, and;

WHEREAS, The tight censorship in the Occupied Territories serves to stifle dialogue and nonviolent expression which are preconditions for a just and peaceful solution of the Palestine-Israel conflict, and has led to serious forms of censorship in Israel itself; now, therefore, be it
RESOLVED, That the ALA calls upon the government of Israel to end all censorship and human rights violations in the Occupied West Bank and Gaza, and in Israel itself; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the ALA encourages representatives of the Israeli and Palestinian people in the quest for a peaceful and just solution of their conflict; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That ALA encourages its members to develop ways to support librarians, journalists, educators and others working for peace, human rights and freedom of information and expression in the Middle East and that the International Relations Committee (IRC) be asked to develop strategies towards these ends; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Israeli government, U.S. State Department, the United Nations, the Article 19 organization, International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA), and the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO).

ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION (ALA)
July 1, 1992

Peggy Sullivan
Secretary to ALA Council
RESOLVED, That the American Library Association protests the deportation of Omar al-Safi from his homeland. Al-Safi, a librarian at Bir Zeit University in the Israeli-Occupied West Bank, is being subjected to an "administrative deportation", under which the Israeli military authorities are not required to present any evidence or afford the accused the right to a trial. We note that such deportations are strictly prohibited by the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 by a foreign occupier. We call on the Israeli Supreme Court and the Israeli Attorney General to stop or reverse all deportation proceedings against our colleague, and to either release him from "administrative detention" or afford him the right to a formal trial with the public presentation of any evidence against him.

ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION (ALA) July 1, 1992

Peggy Sullivan
Secretary to ALA Council
APPENDIX J: ALA POLICY 9: RELATIONSHIPS TO OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

1. The Use of ALA's Name and Joint Ventures

The American Library Association is a non-profit organization operated in the interest of librarians and to promote library service and membership. All ALA units are responsible to Council which determines policies. Council's actions, however, may be overruled by the membership. Therefore, primarily and ultimately the responsibility for the use of the American Library Association name rests with the aggregate membership.

The Association is governed by Council and administered by the Executive Board, which in its role as central management group appoints the executive director, who is in charge of headquarters and its personnel.

The executive director delegates authority within ALA headquarters to ALA's department heads, who, in carrying out their assigned duties, are called upon to use ALA's name in that name, to commit the Association to programs, agreements, and funding agreements.

Departments are empowered by ALA's bylaws to act for the ALA as a whole on any matter determined by Council to be the responsibilities of the division. Autonomy for action on behalf of the division rests with that division's executive board.

Round tables, membership initiative groups, and committees, do not have this constitutional authority.

The American Library Association's Executive Board, divisions, executive director, and department heads (consisting of the deputy executive director and the associate executive directors for the Washington Office, Administrative Services, Publishing Services, Commu-
APPENDIX K: ALA POLICY 57: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

57.1 Policy Objectives

The American Library Association states that the Association was formed "for the purpose of promoting library interest throughout the world by exchanging views, reaching conclusions and inducing cooperation in all departments of bibliothecal science and economy." The commitment in the area of international relations is carried out in part through the activities and programs of ALA's International Relations Office.

57.2 Selection of Consultants to Serve Abroad

The American Library Association, serving the public interest, assigns a high priority to the development of libraries, librarianship, and information services throughout the world. ALA, therefore, ALA adopts as policy the principles of Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the United Nations General Assembly. ALA, therefore, ALA adopts as policy the principles of Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the United Nations General Assembly.

57.3 Abridgment of the Rights of Freedom of Foreign Nationals

The American Library Association, serving the public interest, assigns a high priority to the development of libraries, librarianship, and information services throughout the world. ALA, therefore, ALA adopts as policy the principles of Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the United Nations General Assembly. ALA, therefore, ALA adopts as policy the principles of Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the United Nations General Assembly.

The American Library Association establishes these objectives and responsibilities for its international relations programs:

1. To encourage the exchange, dissemination, and access to information and the unrestricted flow of library materials in all formats throughout the world (ALA Priority Area 1: Access to Information)
2. To promote and support human rights and intellectual freedom worldwide (ALA Priority Area C: Intellectual Freedom)
3. To foster promote, support and participate in the development of international standards relating to library and information services, including informational tools and technologies (ALA Priority Area F: Library Services Development, and Technology)
4. To promote legislation and treaties that will strengthen library, information and telecommunications services worldwide (ALA Priority Area B: Legislation and Funding)
5. To encourage involvement of librarians, information specialists, and other library personnel in international library activities and in the development of solutions to library service problems that span national boundaries (ALA Priority Area F: Library Services Development, and Technology)
6. To promote the education of librarians, information specialists, and other library personnel in such ways that they are knowledgeable about librarianship in the international context (ALA Priority Area E: Personnel Resources)
7. To promote public awareness of the importance of the role of librarians, libraries, and information services in national and international development (ALA Priority Area D: Public Awareness)

57.4 Article 19 of the United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media regardless of frontiers.

APPENDIX L: 1994 SRRT ACTION COUNCIL RESOLUTION ON THE
RESTATEMENT OF CERTAIN IDEALS

Whereas the Social Responsibilities Round Table has among
its basic tenets, the following beliefs:

1) that SRRT is an outlet for the expression of ideas that
might otherwise be stifled by the organization of the
American Library Association;

2) that all people deserve fair and equal treatment and
respect; and

3) that coalition-building and collaboration are among the
appropriate means to advance the goals of social
responsibility within SRRT, our Association, the library
profession, and the world at large;

Therefore Be It Resolved that any member of SRRT who:

1) continually makes inappropriate personal attacks against
anyone else inside or outside of the Round Table or the
Association or

2) attempts to undermine the Round Table's efforts at the
coalition-building process and thereby derails the Round
Table in the pursuit of its goals

may be considered by a two-thirds, roll call vote of Action
Council as "out-of-step" with the ideals and goals of the
Round Table and will immediately upon such vote forfeit any
elected or appointed office within the Round Table or any of
its several Task Forces and that a period of three years
lapse before such person may resume that or any other office
within SRRT.
APPENDIX M: 1994 ALA SRRT RESOLUTION ON DAVID LANGLOIS WILLIAMS AND HIS POSITION WITHIN THE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES ROUND TABLE OF ALA

Whereas the behavior of David L. Williams has shown and continues to show a continual disregard for the spirits and ideals which the Social Responsibilities Round Table hopes to exemplify;

Whereas this behavior has been manifested in both oral presentations at various fora at American Library Association meetings and in written works distributed at and between sessions;

Therefore Be It Resolved that David L. Williams is:

1) removed from his appointed position as Co-ordinator of the Task Force on Israeli Censorship and Palestinian Libraries;

2) prohibited from assuming the position of At-Large Member of Action Council to which he was elected; and

3) banned from any elected or appointed office with the Social Responsibilities Round Table or any of its several Task Forces, now existent or which may be created, until the close of the 1997 Annual Conference, scheduled for San Francisco.

(N.B. Two-thirds majority required; roll call required.)
VITA

Adam Leigh Chandler was born in Dearborn, Michigan, in 1965, where he was raised with his three siblings by his mother, Joyce Chandler, and educated in the Dearborn Public School system. He attended college first at Henry Ford Community College, in Dearborn. In December, 1991, he graduated from the University of Michigan with a degree in Education. The focus of his undergraduate study was political science and sociobiology. In August, 1993, he began graduate studies in the School of Library and Information Science, Louisiana State University, where he works as an assistant in the school's computer laboratory.
Candidate: Adam Leigh Chandler

Major Field: Library and Information Science


Approved:

[Signature]

Major Professor and Chairman

[Signature]

Dean of the Graduate School

EXAMINING COMMITTEE:

[Signature]

[Signature]

Date of Examination:

November 8, 1994