

## I. PREAMBLE

Final authority for the determination of policy governing the selection, acquisition, and retention of material for Warren Public Library (the “Library”) is vested in the Warren Library Association Board of Directors. The responsibility for establishing and implementing procedure to carry out this policy rests with the Library Executive Director.

The current editions of the Library Bill of Rights and its interpretations, and of the Freedom to Read Statement and its supporting policies and resolutions, and the Freedom to View Statement are integral parts of this Collection Development Policy.

## II. PURPOSE AND GOAL

Warren Library Association’s service area includes Warren City, Clarendon Borough, and the Townships of Columbus, Conewango, Deerfield, Eldred, Elk, Glade, Limestone, Mead, Pine Grove, Pleasant, Southwest, Spring Creek, Triumph, and Watson. Warren County residents outside this service area are also eligible to use the Library, as are any Pennsylvania residents with Access Pennsylvania stickers on their valid library cards. In addition, with its designation as one of 29 District Library Centers in Pennsylvania, the Library has added responsibility for the development of its resources to meet collection and reference support and interlibrary loan needs of four additional counties: Cameron, Elk, Forest and McKean.

## III. THE POLICY

Within this frame of reference, it is necessary for the Library to provide breadth, equity, and depth of coverage of the materials which meet the informational, educational, and cultural needs of its service area, within its budget limitations. A major consideration is the availability of material elsewhere in its geographic area in various types of libraries and through the nationwide interlibrary loan system. A second essential consideration is that there is a basic difference between material rightfully the province of a school or academic library collection and that of a public library collection.

While various bibliographies and material reviews are the most reliable source of information which assists the Library staff in collection development and maintenance, other criteria are brought to bear. They include author’s reputation and significance as a writer, importance of subject matter to the collection, scarcity of material on the subject, timeliness or permanence of work, authoritativeness, price, and client demand, potential and actual. No materials will be excluded or removed that meet the preceding criteria even though they may be regarded as “controversial” or meet with partisan or doctrinal disapproval.

Collector's items as such shall not be purchased. Donated material is subject to the same evaluating criteria as is purchased material.

Any person who wishes to express concern about any item in the collection, may do so to a professional staff member. Any person wishing to place a formal complaint may fill out the Statement of Concern About Warren Library Association Resources, a sample copy is attached. One form is to be fully completed for each item of concern. A person may also arrange a conference with the Executive Director to discuss the matter further, prior to filing the form.

Reference Room and Special Collections/Pennsylvania Room materials as a general rule do not circulate from the Reference Room or the Warren Public Library building.

In rare instances an exception may be made with prior authorization by the Reference and Adult Services Librarian. In such instances, issuance of the material will be from the Reference Department only.

Adopted by  
Warren Library Association  
Board of Directors  
January 14, 1974  
Revised October 19, 1992  
Revised August 15, 2022  
Revised June 17, 2024

## **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.

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 the 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 abridgment 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 of individuals or groups requesting their use.

Adopted June 19, 1939.  
Amended October 14, 1944; June 18, 1948; February 2, 1961;  
June 27, 1967; and January 23, 1980;  
inclusion of "age" reaffirmed January 23, 1996, by the ALA Council.

## THE FREEDOM TO READ

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

WARREN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION  
COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT  
POLICY MEMORANDUM

Page 7 of 11

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

*A Joint Statement by:*

American Library Association  
Association of American Publishers

*Subsequently endorsed by:*

American Booksellers Foundation for Free Expression  
The Association of American University Presses, Inc.  
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 VIEW

The FREEDOM TO VIEW, along with the freedom to speak, to hear, and to read, is protected by the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. In a free society, there is no place for censorship of any medium of expression. Therefore, these principles are affirmed:

1. To provide the broadest access to film, video, and other audiovisual materials because they are a means for the communication of ideas. Liberty of circulation is essential to insure the constitutional guarantees of freedom of expression.
2. To protect the confidentiality of all individuals and institutions using film, video, and other audiovisual materials.
3. To provide film, video and other audiovisual materials which represent a diversity of views and expression. Selection of a work does not constitute or imply agreement with or approval of the content.
4. To provide a diversity of viewpoints without the constraint of labeling or prejudging film, video, or other audiovisual materials on the basis of the moral, religious, or political beliefs of the producer or filmmaker or on the basis of controversial content.
5. To contest vigorously, by all lawful means, every encroachment upon the public's freedom to view.

This statement was originally drafted by the Freedom to View Committee of the American Film and Video Association (formerly the Educational Film Library Association) and was adopted by the AFVA Board of Directors in February 1979. This statement was updated and approved by the AFVA Board of Directors in 1989.



STATEMENT OF CONCERN ABOUT  
WARREN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION RESOURCES

The Board of Directors and Administration of the Warren Library Association (WLA) have established reconsideration procedures to address concerns about Library resources. All questions on this form must be answered in full. One form per item of concern per household is accepted. A maximum of two forms can be active at any one time. Please return the completed form to the Library Executive Director.

The concern will be addressed by a committee consisting of the Executive Director, master's degreed collection development staff, and representatives of the WLA Board of Directors, at its earliest convenience and in accordance with the Board's regularly scheduled meetings. The decision will be based on a thorough review of the item of concern and in accordance with the Library's Collection Development Policy. The concerned patron will be contacted by mail as soon as a decision has been made. The completed decision on reconsideration of a specific title shall remain in effect for three years. During the review process the Library will take appropriate action to ensure that the item will continue to be available.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_ Phone # \_\_\_\_\_

Email \_\_\_\_\_

Representing: Self \_\_\_\_\_ Organization \_\_\_\_\_

If representing an organization, please provide the following information:

Name of Organization \_\_\_\_\_

Address of Organization: \_\_\_\_\_

President of Organization: \_\_\_\_\_

Resource on which you are commenting:

\_\_\_\_\_ Book/eBook

\_\_\_\_\_ Audio Recording

\_\_\_\_\_ Database/Digital Resource

\_\_\_\_\_ Movie

\_\_\_\_\_ Magazine/Newspaper

\_\_\_\_\_ Videogame

\_\_\_\_\_ Library Program

\_\_\_\_\_ Display

\_\_\_\_\_ Other

Title \_\_\_\_\_

Author/Producer \_\_\_\_\_

Year of Publication \_\_\_\_\_

1. What brought this title to your attention?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. Have you read, viewed, or listened to the entire contents? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
3. Please comment, in your own words, on the material as a whole as well as being specific on those matters which concern you. Cite page numbers and quotes, if applicable. (Use another sheet of paper, if needed.)
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
4. Explain how this material fails to meet Intellectual Freedom standards.

## Page 11 of 11

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