

Utah Library Association
1912-2012
Essays in Honor of Its Centennial



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Utah Library Association

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Utah Library Association, A Centennial Reflection

By Paul Mogren

Since 1912 when the Utah Library Association was founded in June of that year at a meeting at the City and County Building in Salt Lake City, ULA has meant many things to those people who have been its members, its friends, and its detractors as well. Mostly it has meant advocacy, learning, camaraderie, support, and opportunity. It has meant leadership, political action, deep regard for principles, and connections. ULA has been in the news and behind the scenes; it has offered people a place to be professional, a place to publish, and a place to be a student. When we recall the first hundred years of ULA we find a rich history and marvelous people who have made unmeasured contributions to libraries and librarianship.

Advocacy is a word that means many things and ULA has been in the business of advocacy for its entire history. In 1913 Mary Downey was appointed by ULA to be a "Library Organizer." She surveyed the library scene and concluded that more libraries needed to be established with more and better professional staffs. She advocated for this needed support with the state of Utah and its counties to expand library service to the state. By 1917, there was a growth of tax supported libraries to 41, a 25% increase. In the 1940s ULA was a leader in the promotion of the use of tax levies for public libraries. In the 1950s ULA advocated for the establishment of the Utah State Library, and the library was established with state support, the last state library agency to be created in the United States up to that time. We saw an historical event in the late 1970s when ULA supported the core belief of freedom to read as ULA went out on a limb to support fired librarian, Jeanne Layton. Advocacy was seen in ULA's support

of school library media standards created in the 1980s and literacy standards for school children developed in the 1990s.

The Utah Library Association has offered its members and friends opportunities for learning since the beginning. As early as 1922, ULA was promoting professional training in library schools for Utah's library personnel and backing it up with dollars in the form of scholarships. That ULA scholarship program continued into the 1980s. Many of our finest library leaders were products of ULA scholarships to attend library schools. ULA had a role in the establishment of our own Utah library school at Brigham Young University in 1954 and has more recently been a strong supporter of extension and online library education in the state. Perhaps ULA's largest role in learning has been in continuing education. The annual conferences, fall workshops, and Great Issues Forums have all given ULA members the opportunity to learn by attending lectures and workshops, hands-on demonstrations, exhibitions and discussions. One of the best and most popular workshops through the years at the ULA annual conference was the in-house book binding seminars. Members have had the privilege of learning from the best as national and international library leaders have come to present at ULA throughout its history. Presidents of the American Library Association have frequently come, as have scholars and professionals in the field. I recall the eminent library scholar, Jesse Shera, who spoke at ULA in the 1980s. His influence on my career was immense. And we learned from each other; the shared information through ULA has always run deep. It can likely be said that learning has been the most significant aspect of ULA's heritage these 100 years. By providing educational opportunities, ULA has cemented its role as one of the best places for continuing education for Librarians in Utah—and the opportunities just keep getting better. Recently I attended a genre

presentation about books called “gentle reads” followed by a workshop on information communication by social media in the Middle East after the Arab Spring. The list of topics goes on and on.

How else but through the Utah Library Association, could we all have made such good friends from such a range of backgrounds? The camaraderie afforded through ULA has been a cornerstone of my life as a Utah Librarian for the past 40 years. Since ULA has members and friends from all types of libraries and we all federate together, the opportunities for social connections have been many and varied. We can tell reminiscent stories about library folks from the past and meet new people all of whom shape the fabrics of our lives. Many people have ULA associates as members of their support groups and I, for one, know of library people who have gotten together on a more permanent basis. Some of my best friends are librarians, thanks to ULA!

ULA is an organization of people, not really an organization of libraries. To that end ULA people support each other. They honor their own through awards and recognitions. The ULA Distinguished Service Award, for example, has a list of recipients which showcases Utah’s finest and most contributive librarians through the years. ULA supports its members by providing employment opportunities and announcement thereof. The ULA job list was a major source of job listings in the 1960’s and 1970’s. ULA folks have supported others in the state by supplying books to libraries damaged by flood and fire, by connecting us together with information through newsletters and publications, and by offering financial help in times of need to its members. A dramatic example was the legal defense fund ULA provided to librarian, Jeanne Layton, in 1979. In 1917 ULA provided money and books to support ALA’s efforts to establish

military camp libraries as part of the war effort during World War I. In the end, over \$1,000,000 was raised. The ULA community has stood by their colleagues through sickness, injury, joys, and accomplishments. We have shared a common experience—a love for libraries, and a respect for those who work there. In the 1990's ULA offered staffing to public television's fund raising events, a social experience as well as a charitable effort. We find that there has not been a time in ULA's history when members could not have called upon ULA colleagues for support, advice, and friendship.

“How to build a resume 101” and the Utah Library Association: ULA has offered its members opportunities for leadership and contributions to the profession. To be an officer of ULA, board member, section or division chair, committee member or chair has been an important aspect of the professional growth part of librarians' resumes. Not only is it good for the librarian to provide this type of leadership to the profession, it is important to the profession that these librarians make contributions for its betterment. The list of ULA Presidents should especially be noted, it is lots of work to serve a President and it is highly rewarding. Some ULA leaders have gone on to higher level of professional leadership positions including Dennis Day, Esther Nelson, Juli Hinz, and Amy Owen. We are grateful for theirs' and so many others' professional leadership contributions. ULA leadership takes on the role of “spokesperson” as well. The ULA President is the one who often is the voice of libraries to the media. In 1988 ULA held its first press conference, over a taxation ballot issue which ULA opposed. The President moderated and was the chief speaker for the press comments. ULA leadership also often is in the position to represent libraries of all kinds beyond speaking for individual constituent based libraries. ULA's voice on legislative matters transcends voices of

those who may be advocating for individual libraries. The Utah Library Association has had a leadership position in the American Librarian Association since 1913 when ALA Chapters were chartered, and ULA has had a representative on the ALA Council since. Utah's leadership voice has been heard in regional Associations too, particularly as a founding member of the Mountain Plains Library Association established in 1948. ULA leaders have gone on from Utah to prominent library positions nationwide and internationally. Richard Boss, ULA President in the 1960s went on to be Director at Princeton University Libraries just to name one.

The Utah Library Association has been associated with political issues for a long time. Librarians have been at the forefront of lobbying for what is right. With libraries being such an essential part of the public good, funding had been at the top of our political objectives. Tax levies for public libraries, expanded libraries for schools, support for the State Library, and expanded access for shared library resources have all been on ULA's agenda. At various times ULA had a paid lobbyist at the State Legislature, but more times than not had ULA volunteers at the Capitol speaking about the overall value of libraries. The 1988 election season was a turning point for ULA in the political arena. By joining with a federation of other likeminded organizations, ULA successfully mounted a campaign to defeat three tax propositions which would have crippled libraries of all kinds. ULA provided bumper stickers, lawn signs and campaign buttons to promote its efforts. Members of ULA have run for elective office too. In 1980 University of Utah librarian, Eloise McQuown, ran for the State House of Representatives and used her ULA connection as an important feature of her campaign. For many years in the 1990s and 2000s, ULA hosted a legislative breakfast at the State Capitol to discuss issues with the

representatives. In 1994 ULA led an effort to pass legislation to insure that permanent paper would be used for state documents, an archival breakthrough. Each year for the past many, ULA leaders along with those from the State Library have lobbied the United States Congress in Washington, D.C. as part of ALA Legislative Day. Since libraries and library service are so often dependent on governmental support, politics have been and will remain an essential function of ULA.

ULA folks have long held a deep regard for principles found in the Library Bill of Rights. These are characterized largely by the free and open access to information and the freedom to read, in its broadest sense, without regard to censors. Our storied Intellectual Freedom cases demonstrate our commitment to these principles. Far less celebrated, ULA regularly offered instruction, creative plans, testimony and workshops on intellectual freedom and the right to read. The ULA Intellectual Freedom Handbook, now in multiple editions, has been the bible for many who seek advice and assistance. Names in our history associated with these principles are many—Jeanne Layton, Prudence Bell, Wanda Huffaker to name a few.

Connections with each other have long been one of the best parts of ULA. Just knowing someone with your common interest is a gift. Cross type of library interchanges with ULA people broadens and enriches one's professional and personal life. ULA connects us together. As a University of Utah guy, through ULA some of my best colleagues are from BYU—that's the ULA connection!

The written legacy of the Utah Library Association is broad. At various times in the past 100 years, newsletters, publications and journals have informed members about Association topics, issues

and events. In 1957, the academic journal, *Utah Libraries*, was begun with a print run into the 1990's. Scholarly articles as well as news were a part of the journal; it was indexed in the indexing services, Library Literature and Library and Information Science Abstracts. Now digital, the ULA webpage and newsletter continue the tradition of providing information to ULA members. The Utah Library Association Archives are held at the J. Willard Marriott Library at the University of Utah. Now filling 182 linear feet of shelf space it is constantly growing. In preparation for the centennial celebration of ULA, the archives were well used. In addition, the University of Utah Web Archives, a digital crawling service, now loads the digital records of ULA into a permanent archive. Seeing the first ULA minute book from 1912 is an awesome sight indeed.

Lastly, we have been entertained, awed and enthralled in the name of ULA. We actually heard and met Fawn Brodie, Edward Abbey, Librarians of Congress: Luther Evans and Daniel Boorstin, Tony Hillerman, Barbara Kingsolver, and Sandra Boynton. We were entertained by Juice Newton and the Saliva Sisters. We have heard from governors, senators and presidents (of ALA that is).

This volume celebrates the first 100 years of the Utah Library Association. I hope you enjoy and savor the following essays by various ULA members chronicling issues and topics surrounding the history of the Association. It has been my pleasure to be a member of this fine group for over 40 years. Mazel tov, Skol, Cheers and best wishes, ULA, for another hundred years.

Library Leaders: A Review in Fourteen Profiles of ULA's Heritage of Leadership

By Pete Giacomia

The Founders

The meeting at which the Utah Library Association was founded on June 8, 1912, was initiated and organized by three practicing librarians—Joanna Sprague and Julie T. Lynch of the Salt Lake City Public Library and Esther B. Nelson of the University of Utah Library—and a historian and educator—Howard Roscoe Driggs, then serving as the Library Secretary for the State Board of Public Instruction. At that meeting, the first President of the Utah Library Association was elected—Ephraim G. Gowans, Department Chair for Anatomy and Pathology in the University of Utah Medical School.

Howard R. Driggs' work leading up to the meeting in June 1912 helped establish a foundation for the formation of the Utah Library Association by encouraging cities throughout the state to fund the operations of their own local public libraries—or, alternately, public library-gymnasium combinations to help attract “street boys.” Howard Driggs served as the President of the Utah Library and Gymnasium Commission from 1908-1911. The Commission was set up based on an act of the legislature, passed in 1907, to encourage cities to develop libraries or, alternately, library-gymnasium combinations. Driggs traveled the state, touting library-gymnasiums as centers of culture for Utah communities as a complement to the temperance movement then underway. The Commission was absorbed, due to new legislation, into the State School Board, but Driggs was retained to be Secretary for the library program—the position he held at the founding meeting of the Utah Library Association.

Born in Pleasant Grove in 1873, Howard Driggs lived a life that reflected breadth both of interest and achievement. Driggs received a Bachelor of Arts Degree from the University of Utah in 1908 and an MA in 1918; in 1926 he was awarded a Ph.D. in Education from New York University where he subsequently served as Professor and Chairman of the English Department from 1927 until he retired in 1942. Over the course of his career, Driggs wrote more than 50 books that ranged from textbooks for teachers of English to *The Pony Express Goes Through* (Lippincott, 1935). The latter title reflects Driggs' life-long interest in the American West, particularly in pioneer trails. Thus, in addition to serving as President of the Utah Education Association (1916), Vice President of the National Education Association (1919) and President of the Horace Mann League (1946-1947), he also was a founding member and President of the Oregon Trail Association, President of the American Trail Association and editor of the Pioneer Life Series, published by World Book Company. Howard Driggs' achievements have warranted his name being given to a school—Howard R. Driggs Elementary School in Holliday, Utah—the establishment of a foundation in his name, and the archiving of his papers in the Sherratt Library at Southern Utah University. Howard R. Driggs died on February 17, 1963 in Bayside, New York.

Esther B. Nelson's long career was spent at the University of Utah, where she served as Librarian, with the rank of Associate Professor, from 1906 until she retired effective June 30, 1941. Esther Nelson was born in LaCrosse, Wisconsin, on January 6, 1875, daughter of William and Mary Elizabeth Fretwell Nelson. The family moved to Salt Lake City in 1877. Her early education was at the Salt Lake Collegiate Institute, from which she graduated on June 12, 1891, and at the University of Utah, where she received an A.B. in 1899. She also received a certificate

from the University of California Summer Session of Library Science in 1902. Prior to becoming the University Librarian, Esther Nelson served as Assistant Librarian from 1899 – 1904. She attended the New York State Library School in the interim from 1904 to 1906, where she earned a Bachelor of Library Science in 1906 after, according to her diploma, completing two full years of course work and submitted an “original thesis or bibliography.” She continued her formal education at the University of Michigan Graduate School, where she received a M.A. in June 1924. She was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa honor society the following year.

Esther Nelson was highly active in the academic life of the University of Utah as well as in the Salt Lake City community and the library profession. While she served as Librarian, the library at the University moved first from the Liberal Arts Building to the Park Building and then to the George Thomas Library Building. She served on the Library Committee, on the Committee on Fraternities and Sororities, and the Campus Committee. In 1917-1918, at the height of World War I, she received a “Superior” rating in gauze dressing from the University of Utah Unit of the Red Cross. She was a Charter Member of the Business and Professional Women’s Club of Salt Lake, serving as its Secretary in 1917-1918 and Vice President in 1918-1919; she was elected to a term as President in April 1919 and again in September 1932. She was also an active member of the Utah Education Association, and published a major bibliography on Mormons and Mormonism, in addition to several smaller bibliographies. Esther Nelson was a member of the American Library Association beginning in 1906, and in addition to being a founding member of the Utah Library Association, she served as the organization’s President during a 1917-1918 term.

She passed away in Salt Lake City, at the age of 84, on March 26, 1959.

Joanna H. Sprague served as Director of the Salt Lake City Library from 1903 until her retirement on May 1, 1940. She was born in Madison, Wisconsin, on September 26, 1862, to Ezra and Helen Crandall Sprague and moved to Salt Lake City when she was 13 years old. She first worked for the Salt Lake City Library when it was founded in 1898. During her thirty-eight year tenure as Library Director, Joanna Sprague was highly active in the library profession at the state, regional and national levels. She served as president of the Utah Library Association in 1918-1919 and president of the Pacific Northwest Library Association in 1927-1928, represented Utah frequently at meetings of the American Library Association, served as Publicity Chairman for ALA in Utah for three years and Membership Chairman for two. She was also active in the Professional Women's Club in Salt Lake City and the Ladies Literary Society, played contract bridge, wrote articles on topics such as cooperation between public and school libraries (*Utah Educational Review*, May 1926), and gave frequent book talks in the community and at professional conferences. In an article published in the Salt Lake Tribune on October 5, 1929, Joanna Sprague was referred to as the "dean of library women of Utah," and on October 5, 1940, at the annual ULA conference held that year at Salt Lake City's Newhouse Hotel, she was awarded the organization's first Distinguished Service Award.

Three new branches of the Salt Lake City Library were built while Joanna Sprague was Director—the Spencer Branch, the Chapman Branch, and the Sprague Branch, named in her honor. The case can be made that Joanna Sprague was the dominant figure in Utah libraries in the time between the founding of the

Utah Library Association and her retirement in 1940, as was tacitly recognized by the Association's recognition of her distinguished service, by a testimonial dinner held in her honor on December 15, 1940, and by her consistently visible presence at conferences and on numerous committees over the span of nearly thirty years. The Salt Lake Tribune published an article on Joanna Sprague on September 25, 1957, in recognition of her 95th birthday; at that time, she remained an active reader of two books a week. Joanna Sprague died in Salt Lake City in 1961 and is buried in Mt. Olivet Cemetery.

When Joanna Sprague retired as Director of the Salt Lake City Public Library, she was succeeded in that position by the fourth of the "founding members" of ULA, Julia T. Lynch. Julia Lynch was born on January 6, 1874, in Salt Lake City and was educated at St. Mary's Academy. She joined the staff of the Salt Lake City Public Library upon its founding in 1898, and was named Cataloger and Assistant Librarian in 1903. Like Esther Nelson, she was a charter member of the Business and Professional Women's Club, as well as of ULA, and served as president of both. She served as President of ULA in 1922-1923, and again in 1935-1936, and was professionally active over her career on a number of committees and in efforts to improve the status of libraries in the state. She became Director of the Salt Lake City Public Library in 1940, and served in that capacity until her death, after a long illness, on April 18, 1943, at the age of 69.

These four—Howard Driggs, Esther Nelson, Joanna Sprague and Julia T. Lynch—initiated the founding meeting of the Utah Library Association; but at that meeting, the first President of the Utah Library Association was not elected from among them or even from among the librarians present. Rather, the first President of ULA was a notable physician, jurist and educator—

Dr. Ephraim G. Gowans. The minutes of the first meeting do not clarify how Dr. Gowans came to be elected. Perhaps—it is speculative—his name came forward from Howard Driggs or from Esther Nelson. Dr. Gowans served, along with Esther Nelson, on the Utah Library and Gymnasium Commission of which Driggs was a member and, from 1908-1911, the president. The Commission, as noted earlier, resulted from a 1907 legislative effort to promote library-gymnasium combinations. An October 20, 1907, article in the Salt Lake Herald notes the early involvement of these three in the library-gymnasium effort. Whatever the path, Dr. Gowans attended the first meeting of the Utah Library Association, and was elected to serve as its first president—and after serving his term, he disappears from ULA history into a highly active and diverse career.

Ephraim G. Gowans was born in Tooele, Utah, on February 1, 1868, to Hugh S. and Betsy Gowans, who had emigrated to Utah from Scotland in 1855. He was educated in public schools, at the Brigham Young Normal School in Provo, from which he graduated in 1891, and Brigham Young College in Logan, from which he received a B.S. degree. Dr. Gowans undertook his medical education at the Baltimore Medical College and Johns Hopkins, subsequently practicing in both Springville and Salt Lake City, Utah. His varied career also led him to serve as a judge in juvenile court from 1907-1909, as Superintendent of the State Industrial School (1909-1915), as Superintendent of Public Instruction and, for two years, as Director of Health. Dr. Gowans taught at both Brigham Young University and the University of Utah. At the latter, he served as Department Chair for Anatomy and Pathology at the Medical School from 1907-1912. He retired from the University of Utah in 1919, due to ill health. Dr. Gowans died on February 5, 1930.

As the Utah Library Association was entering its formative years after its founding in 1912, numerous public libraries were also being founded throughout the state as privately funded and privately operated libraries were taken over by municipal authorities. Accordingly, during the early years of ULA, librarians from throughout the state were involved in governing and setting the direction for ULA; their engagement with ULA is well reflected in the organization's minutes from 1912 through the 1940s. They included Evelyn Bean of Provo (ULA President 1923-1924), Dora Wright of Cache County Public Library (ULA President 1924-1925), Iretta Peters of Brigham City Public Library (ULA President 1928-1929), and Anna Ollerton of Provo (ULA President 1929-1930), among many others. By the end of World War II, however, the library careers of the founding generation of the Utah Library Association were largely ended, and the direction of libraries in the state as well as the organization were under the guidance of a mid-century generation. One of the bridges between the two eras of leaders was Ruth Vine Tyler.

Mid-Century Leaders

Ruth Vine Tyler, who was born in Salt Lake City on September 20, 1899, to George H. Tyler and Annie Glade Vine, first appears in the minutes of the Utah Library Association in 1928, when she served as Secretary and Treasurer. Subsequently, she served as President of ULA 1930-1931 and again in 1940-1941. In 1938, she was selected to serve as the first director of the Salt Lake County Library System—a position she held until her retirement in 1971. Throughout her career as Director of the Salt Lake County System, Ruth Vine Tyler was an innovator, and as such influenced public service choices among other libraries in the state. She was a strong advocate of bookmobiles, and established

the first bookmobile service among libraries in Utah; the inaugural bookmobile run was made on Monday, October 11, 1954, to stops in the eastern portion of the Granite School District. By 1958, the Salt Lake County Library operated three bookmobiles and planned to bring a fourth into service. Under her guidance, the Salt Lake County Library also pioneered the establishment of film collections in public libraries in the state. Ruth Vine Tyler was a strong proponent of a state library service and worked with others in ULA and on the ULA Legislative Committee to advance laws to establish a state library, finally succeeding in the 1957 legislature. She was active in the community, serving as president of the AARP, and was a member of the Murray Women's Club, the American legion Auxiliary, the Murray ladies Lions and the Daughters of Utah Pioneers, along with her membership and active involvement in ULA and the Mountain Plains Library Association. In 1954, she received a Ford Foundation grant to study at UCLA. Ruth Vine Tyler continued involvement in ULA, serving on the Legislative Committee, until near her retirement in 1971. She died in Murray, Utah, on March 25, 1983.

When Joanna Sprague was presented with ULA's first Distinguished Service Award in October 1940, it was presented to her by L.H. Kirkpatrick, then ending his second term as President of the Utah Library Association. He served as President for two consecutive terms, 1938-1939, and 1939-1940. At the time of the presentation to Joanna Sprague, Kirkpatrick was the Librarian at the Utah State Agricultural College, a position he held from 1936-1941. Leonard H. Kirkpatrick was born in Rosboro, Arkansas, on December 10, 1907, to Carl J. and Henrietta Sherk Kirkpatrick. He graduated with a B.A. from Stanford University in 1929, and an M.A. from Stanford in 1935. Kirkpatrick taught high school in Lovell, Wyoming, and in

Beaver, Utah, and served as Assistant Librarian at Stanford from 1933-1936, before becoming Librarian at USAC. In 1941, he succeeded Esther Nelson as Librarian at the University of Utah, where he also held the rank of Assistant Professor. He was appointed Head Professor of Library Science in 1950. Kirkpatrick wrote frequently on Western History and Utah pioneers. He was heavily involved in the Utah Library Association, especially in legislative efforts. Tragically, L.H. Kirkpatrick was killed in an automobile accident in the early hours of November 19, 1962, at the age of 54.

Helen Parker Gibson, another mid-century leader in the Utah Library Association, became the first director of the Davis County Library when it was formed in 1946. Prior to becoming the Director of the Davis County Library, Helen Gibson obtained a Master's degree from Case Western Reserve University School of Library Science. After receiving her degree, she worked as children's librarian in Cleveland and Seattle before returning to Utah and serving for more than 10 years as the librarian at East High School. She also served as director of the Murray (Utah) Public Library. Notable among Helen Gibson's achievements was her simultaneous management of both the Davis County Library and the Davis School Libraries—a unique arrangement in the state that allowed for shared technical services and development of services to students in both the school and public library settings. She also took an active role in library training throughout the state, writing articles, serving as a presenter at numerous conferences and workshops, and organizing events such as the 1953 "Library Clinic," hosted by the Davis County Library and co-sponsored by the Utah State Agricultural College. Instructors at the "Library Clinic" included another notable ULA mid-century leader, Milton Abrams who then served as Librarian at the USAC, and a notable late-century leader and future Utah

State Librarian, Russell Davis. Helen Gibson served as President of the Utah Library Association 1952-1953, as President of the Mountain Plains Library Association and as a member of the American Library Association Council. She retired as Director of the Davis County Library in 1970. Helen Gibson was born in Ogden, Utah, on October 28, 1904, the daughter of Adelbert Franklin Parker and Pamela Jane Horby Parker, and died on December 5, 1987.

Library leaders from mid-century up to the last quarter of the century were drawn from differing types of libraries and different geographic areas of the state. At Southern Utah State College (now Southern Utah University), located in Cedar City, Thomas Challis spent twenty-years as Library Director during which he was also active in promoting librarianship through involvement in other organizations, such as the Utah Library Association and the Utah State Library. Challis received a bachelor's degree in journalism and a master's degree in library science from the University of Utah. While serving as Library Director, he was also appointed as University Historian in 1960. In addition, Thomas Challis served for twelve years on the Utah State Library Board, held the position of President of the Utah Library Association in 1966-1967, and represented ULA on the ALA Council in 1968. Thomas Challis was born in Salt Lake City on February 20, 1925, to Arthur Daniel and Winifred Jane Wood Challis. He passed away on July 25, 2001.

Representative of the involvement of school libraries in ULA was the career of Lila Burgoyne. Lila Burgoyne served as a librarian in the Salt Lake School District throughout her career. She received her bachelor's degree in speech from Utah State University in 1933, and undertook graduate work at both the University of Idaho at Moscow and the University of Utah. She

served as President of the Utah Library Association in 1967-1968 while employed as the school librarian at Roosevelt Junior High. Lila Burgoyne also served as President of Salt Lake Teachers and on the Women's State Legislative Council and the Legislative Council of the Utah Education Association. Lila Burgoyne retired in 1974. She was born on October 17, 1910, at Three Mile Creek, Utah, and died on January 30, 1997, in Farmington, Utah.

Late-Century Leaders

The Utah Library Association experienced a renewed vigor in the final quarter of the Twentieth Century, spurred by the expanding work of the Utah State Library, the operation in the state of an ALA accredited library school, the drama of a censorship case that drew national attention and inspired librarians to recommit themselves to cooperation in defense of key principles, the activities of notable leadership on several fronts of library service and the expansion and increasingly richness of library services throughout the state.

When the Utah State Library was finally established, based on legislation passed earlier in the year, Russell L. Davis was appointed, in September 1957, by Governor Dewey Clyde as the first Utah State Librarian. Russell Davis was born in Blackfoot, Idaho, on October 25, 1924. He entered the U.S. Navy in 1943 and served in the South Pacific as a ship's cook. He received a B.S. from Weber College in 1952, and a Masters in Library Science in 1953 from the University of Michigan, Horace Rockham School of Graduate Studies. Prior to becoming State Librarian, Russell was Assistant Librarian at Utah State University, but also a Justice of the Peace and Manager of the Community Park in North Logan. As State Librarian, Russell

Davis organized a bookmobile service that continues to operate, in cooperation with local governments, throughout the state. He also organized services to Utah's citizens who are blind or have physical handicaps—a service which meets the needs of citizens of ten states on a contract basis. More broadly, Russell Davis organized a state library to provide assistance on a variety of issues, from centralized cataloging of materials to organizing new public libraries. Professionally, Russell Davis held numerous appointed positions in the Utah Library Association, and was elected to a term as President in 1960-1961. He also served a term as President of the Mountain Plains Library Association and, for many years, as Treasurer of the Western Council of State Libraries. Russell Davis' influence on the course of public library service in Utah was extensive and sustained, including his influence, through active involvement over more than 30 years, in the Utah Library Association. He also served as a bridge among library leaders in the state between the second generation that was active in ULA from the early 1940s into the early 1970s, and the generation of leaders that emerged to guide Utah librarianship towards the century's end. Russell Davis retired as Utah State Librarian in 1987. He died in Bountiful, Utah, on September 10, 1999.

Maurice P. (Mike) Marchant served Utah libraries and librarians throughout the country, as one of the three Directors of the School of Library and Information Science at Brigham Young University. He was preceded in that position by H. Thayne Johnson, when the School was established in 1965-1966, and succeeded by Nathan Smith, who served as Director from 1982 until the School closed in 1993. Dr. Marchant served as Director from 1977-1982. Prior to his appointment as Director, Mike was Director of the Ogden Public Library, a position he used to lay the foundation for establishing the Weber County Library.

Having earned an M.A. degree from the University of Utah, Mike moved his family to Ann Arbor, Michigan in 1966 to earn a Ph.D. in Library and Information Studies prior to joining the faculty of BYU Library School as a professor and Dean. The BYU Library School has had an enormous influence on librarianship in Utah. Over the three decades it was open, the School graduated more than 800 librarians. A substantial portion of them have worked their careers in Utah at all levels of responsibility, including as directors of public, academic and special libraries, as librarians in all designations of specialized services within librarianship, and as leaders of ULA. Others went on to found a major library technology company (Dynix), to head libraries for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and to serve as Director of the Utah State Library. This impact on the profession, and on ULA, is singular in the history of Utah librarianship, and is well represented by Mike Marchant. He was the author of two books –*Participative Management in Academic Libraries* (Greenwood Press, 1976) and *Why Adults Use the Public Library: A Research Perspective* (Libraries Unlimited, 1994). Mike served as President of the Utah Library Association 1964-1965. Mike Marchant was born on April 20, 1927, in Peoa, Utah, to Stephen C. and Beatrice Peterson Marchant, and passed away on November 15, 2006.

The major Utah censorship case in the last quarter of the 20th Century, involving Jeanne Layton and the Davis County Library Board of Directors, played out in 1979 - 1980. Jeanne Layton had been Director of the Davis County Library since 1970 when she was formally fired on September 18, 1979, by the Board of Directors for her refusal to remove Don DeLillo's novel *Americana* (Houghton Mifflin, 1971) from the library's shelves. A complicated legal battle in federal court and in front of the Davis County Merit Council followed, which ultimately resulted

in Jeanne's reinstatement as Director in late 1980. Jeanne's defense of the freedom to read and her resistance to censorship earned her prestigious recognitions from the Utah Library Association, the Mountain Plains Library Association and the American Library Association. Beyond awards, her case was reported on attentively on local television and radio stations and written about extensively in local newspapers, *The Rocky Mountain News* (Denver), ALA's Newsletter on Intellectual Freedom, and in books such as *American Heroes: in and out of school* (Delacorte Press, 1987), by notable author and critic Nat Hentoff.

The Utah Library Association joined with the American Library Association in supporting Jeanne Layton's defense of intellectual freedom. The American Library Association's Office of Intellectual Freedom, led by Judith Krug, publicized the case throughout the profession and nationally and, on the financial side, helped pay attorney fees which were, ultimately, reimbursed. The Utah Library Association promoted local publicity of the case but, most significantly, brought its professional prestige and ethical judgment to bear very visibly and vocally by formally censuring the Davis County Library Board of Directors. This was the first and remains the single instance in which ULA has taken such an action.

Jeanne Layton never sought the attention or recognition that came her way when she refused to remove a book from the shelves of the library at the insistence of a county commissioner. At the same time, when compelled to act, she did not compromise the principles of the profession; rather, she defended them without flinching, and at the risk of her job, which she stood in jeopardy of losing until she prevailed through legal channels. Jeanne Layton was born on February 12, 1930, in Kaysville,

Utah. She earned a B.A. in Finance from the University of Utah and a Master's Degree in Education. She was first hired at the Davis County Library in 1960; she succeeded Helen Gibson as Director in 1970 and held that position, with the brief interruption noted above, until she retired in December 1990. Jeanne Layton passed away on January 19, 2008, at the age of 77. Upon her passing, her courageous defense of intellectual freedom was noted in reports in local media sources, national library journals and national media, including National Public Radio.

Throughout her censorship saga, J. Dennis Day, known familiarly as Dennis, working from his position as Director of the Salt Lake City Public Library, was a highly active and vocal supporter of Jeanne Layton. Dennis was involved in the case as a colleague, as Director of one of the major public libraries in the state, with an accompanying interest in defending intellectual freedom and the right to read for all Utah citizens, as the President of the Utah Library Association (1980-1981) and as Chair of the American Library Association's Intellectual Freedom Committee.

Dennis Day became the Director of the Salt Lake City Public Library in September 1976. He came to Salt Lake City from Troy, Ohio, where he had served six years as Director of the Troy-Miami County Public Library. During his two decades as Director of the Salt Lake City Public Library, Dennis served as president of the Utah Library Association, the Mountain Plains Library Association and, finally, as President of the American Library Association—the only member of the Utah library community to ever lead the national organization. Scattered between his multi-level presidencies, Dennis served in numerous capacities, including Chair of the American Library Association Intellectual Freedom Committee, Chair of the ULA Legislative Committee and President of the Freedom to Read Foundation.

However, even these numerous professional offices do not convey the full involvement of Dennis Day in the life of Utah libraries and librarianship nationally in the 1980s and 1990s. His range of activities was wide and included founding, in cooperation with the major library-technology vendor Dynix (now Sirsi-Dynix), the Library Leadership Institute at Snowbird, which during its years of operation brought promising young librarians together for several days to explore issues of leadership.

Joseph Dennis Day was born to John Albert and Ruth Naomi (Peterson) Day on September 23, 1942, in Dayton, Ohio. He received B.A. in political science from the University of Dayton and a Master's Degree in Library Science from Western Michigan University. He passed away in Salt Lake City on August 2, 1995. The Day-Riverside Branch of the Salt Lake City Public Library is named in his honor.

Conclusion

At the close of the Twentieth Century, and in the first decades of the Twenty-First Century, the Utah Library Association continues to enjoy outstanding leadership drawn from an active membership that is ever widening and ever more varied in its professional expertise. More opportunities have been created, and more library professionals have become involved with ULA and professional issues, because of the increase in the number of public libraries in the state, the growth of academic and special libraries, and the expansion of expertise into new and enhanced professional realms related to technology, connectivity and media. This brief review of ULA's heritage of leadership is based on a selective representation, made from those who have passed away, of the literally hundreds of individuals who have

contributed, over a century, their talents, efforts and visions to build a vibrant professional organization dedicated to advancing libraries, librarianship and librarians throughout the state—that is, to building ULA. Late-century and early-century leaders remain active in the profession and in ULA—many have written chapters for this centennial history—and many new leaders are emerging. Their successes as leaders of ULA will form the foundation for the organization to move forward into its second century, just as leaders in the first one-hundred years founded, consolidated, nurtured, expanded and guided ULA to become the organization as we know it today, at the threshold of its second hundred years.

ULA Organization and Programming

By Connie Lamb and Kayla Willey

Organization

As ULA grew, the number of officers increased and the organization was altered over time. For many years there was an elected president, first vice-president, and second vice-president and the Executive Committee consisted of the President, the two vice-presidents, and the executive secretary who was an ex-officio member. The Board of Directors expanded to include a voting representative from each section and round table. Prior to 1981, the first Vice-President was charged with planning the annual conference. But in 1981, the second Vice-President was given the responsibility for the annual conference; however, he/she was an officer for only one year. The second vice-president position was eliminated in 1990 and the conference chair became an appointed position. Currently conference chairs are appointed for two years, the first year they serve as the conference vice-chair and the second year they serve as the conference chair.

In 1996 a major change in ULA structure was proposed and adopted. According to a summary of the reorganization, the change “was undertaken in an effort to make the association more responsive to the interest of its members, and to make the distribution of responsibilities more effective.” The administrative change was intended to accomplish four goals: 1) increase continuity; 2) increase the focus on programs; 3) distribute duties and responsibilities more effectively; 4) expand member involvement by reducing competitive elections.

Increased Continuity. Prior to the reorganization there was a sense that the annual turnover in the membership of the Board of

Directors created a lack of continuity in an understanding of the issues facing the organization. More than half of the 26 members of the board changed every year. It was felt that the long learning curve which new members faced made broad participation in the Board's decision-making difficult for almost half of the year. In response, the reorganization created a board with fewer members. It was proposed that six of members-at-large be elected and serve on the ULA Board as voting members. Members-at-large served staggered terms of three years. This changed meant that approximately one third of the board, rather than half of the board, was turning over at any one time. It was also hoped that the three-year terms of the members-at-large would provide additional "collective memory," expertise and continuity in discussion of the policy and budgetary issues which are the Board's primary responsibilities.

Increase the Focus on Programs. The reorganization addressed the member's interest for more programs. It created a programming board and an appointed position of Program Coordinator. The board was to be composed of representatives (usually the chair or vice-chair) of sections, roundtables and committees that offer programming. The Programming Coordinator, or chair of the board, was to be appointed for two years and would help with encouraging programming and coordinating the activities with a multi-year perspective.

Distribute Responsibilities More Effectively. The reorganization attempted to better define and distribute the responsibilities for administering the organization. It was hoped that under the new structure, the role of the Executive Committee as an administrative body charged with carrying out the day-to-day operation details of the association would be clarified as distinct from the policy, budgeting and planning responsibilities of the

Board of Directors and the programming responsibilities of the Program Board.

Expand Member Involvement by Reducing Competitive Elections. Those involved in ULA for many years had noted the difficulty of recruiting members to stand for office in a competitive election. This problem was particularly noted in roundtables, which are often comparatively small and the members well known to each other. In response, the reorganization altered the method for electing leadership for roundtables, basing it on approval or disapproval of a complete slate of officers rather than on candidates for individual offices. (Paraphrased from *A Summary of the ULA Reorganization* prepared by Pete J. Giacoma, chair of the ULA Reorganization Committee)

As a result of the restructuring, only elected officers were allowed to vote at board meetings. Roundtable and committee chairs no longer voted at board meetings, but could participate in discussions and make suggestions. To avoid confusion, by 1998-1999, colored name tags were used at board meetings to indicate who was eligible to vote.

Programming

In 100 years of existence, the organization and activities of the Utah Library Association have changed and expanded concurrent with its growth in membership and changes in libraries and society. For many years the annual conferences were held for one day with a few speakers and a luncheon. Gradually more topics were covered with breakout sessions. The conferences continued to grow in size and complexity. As the population grew in Utah, more libraries were needed to serve the citizens. This resulted in more libraries being built and an increase in the

number of librarians and support staff, many of whom joined ULA increasing its membership over the years: 1913 (first conference) there were 46 members, 1962 shows 317 members, 1976 had 576 members, and in 1992 there were 604 members. Currently there are approximately 1,000 on the ULA membership list.

Early conferences were held in the fall often in conjunction with school schedules and UEA. In the 1950s and 60s the conferences were usually two days long. They moved to three days (Wednesday-Friday) in the 1970s with Wednesdays being set aside for pre-conferences which were longer workshop-type sessions that had their own cost. Awards were given at an evening banquet and lunches featured speakers or business meetings. Later the business meetings became a separate plenary session and for a few years the awards were given there. Finding over time that many members did not attend either the plenary sessions or the evening activities, the awards were returned to one of the luncheons. In the mid-2000s, the costs of luncheons were included in the price of the conference registration rather than a separate cost and no charge was assessed for pre-conferences. The structure has also varied over time and has included plenary sessions, banquets, president's receptions, membership meetings, business meetings, luncheons, sessions sponsored by ULA units on a variety of topics related to libraries and librarianship and on occasion social events. Although ULA was established in Salt Lake City and most early conferences were held there, it is interesting to note that several annual conferences in the 1920s and 30s were held in other areas of the state, namely Provo, Ogden, Logan, Cedar City, American Fork, and St. George. From the 1960 to the mid-1980s, they were held mostly in Salt Lake City. Since then the conferences have alternated somewhat between Salt Lake and away from the

capitol city. The size of the conferences has become a factor in where they can be held. With the complexity of organizing and planning a conference, ULA hired a paid event planner, Pia Jones, who has assisted with conference planning since 2009. Conferences and other ULA activities allow librarians and staff to become acquainted, build relationships, work together, and have opportunities to develop leadership skills. On occasion joint conferences have been held with MPLA, UELMA, and ACRL.

In the mid-1980s, ULA officers felt that since most training was done in the Salt Lake area sponsored by universities, large public libraries, and the State Library, ULA should expand to sponsor educational opportunities to other parts of the state. The Continuing Education Committee was tasked with planning and holding a couple of programs a year away from the Wasatch Front. The first regional workshops were held in Ogden and Cedar City in 1989. One or two of these workshops were held each year around the state until 2002-2004 when the ULA board tried to implement them using technology like Skype. However this never materialized and the on-site workshops resumed in 2008. Since they have mostly been held in September and/or October, they have become known as the ULA Fall Workshops and since 2008, the CE Committee has held only one each Fall. The schedule is like a mini-conference, one day long and with a plenary session, luncheon with a speaker (Humanities Council or local historian) and four to six breakout sessions on different topics. See appendix for a complete list of workshops.

As ULA grew in size and libraries grew in complexity, units in ULA were established based on type of library or aspects of library work. The president's message by Blaine Hall in the March, 1982 *HATU* stated that "up to now, the Association had sections devoted to types of libraries: public, school, and college

and university, and a trustee section, plus two round tables, GODORT (Government Documents) and New Perspectives. [A recent] reorganization added new sections related to library functions: Technical Services, Children and Young Adult Services, and Reference and Adult Services. The Public Library and Trustee sections were combined. Four new Round Tables were also created: Library Assistants, Small Public Library, Health Sciences, and Library Technology Applications.” Other roundtables and units were added and dropped and some names changed over the years. Some examples are shown below:

1982-1983

Academic
Children & Young Adult Services
Public & Trustee
Reference & Adult Services
Special Libraries
Technical Services
GODORT
Library Assistants
Library Technology Applications
NPRT
Small Public Libraries

2005-2006

Sections
 Academic Libraries
 Public Libraries
 Special Libraries
 School Libraries
Round Tables
 AMSC (Archives, Manuscripts, & Special Collections)
 ACRL (Association of College & Research Libraries)

BURT (Business Round Table)
CSRT (Children's Services Round Table)
START (Service & Technology Training Round Table)
GENRT (Genealogy Round Table)
GODORT (Government Documents Round Table)
HEART (Health Round Table)
LAMART (Library Administration & Management Round
Table)
LIRT (Library Instruction Round Table)
LPSSRT (Library Paraprofessional and Support Staff Round
Table)
NPRT (New Perspectives Round Table)
RASRT (Reference & Adult Services Round Table)
TSRT (Technical Services Round Table)
YART (Young Adult Round Table)

In 1990 the Audio-visual Round Table was established, but it was disbanded after a few years because of computerization. START probably had the most name changes over time, as that group deals with technology. Two other names were COMART (Computer Applications Round Table) and CADTRT (Computer & Digital Technologies Round Table). In 2010 the McSRT (Multicultural Services Round Table) was added to service the growing diversity of populations in the state.

There have also been many committees over the years. Committee officers and members are appointed by the incoming president. Some examples of committees are: Association Review (Oversight), Awards, Bylaws, Conference Planning, Continuing Education, Finance, Intellectual Freedom, Legislative, Membership, Nominating, Outreach, Past Presidents, Public Relations, Publications, Research, and ULA Paraprofessional Certificate Review Board.

Communication/Publications

Since its inception, the Utah Library Association has been interested in keeping members informed about organization events, developments in librarianship, and activities at libraries throughout the state. As you can imagine, early communication would have been through telephone, telegram, or postal service. In 1938, ULA began publishing an official newsletter called *ULA Newsletter* that was mailed to ULA members. From 1957-1979 ULA produced a substantial publication called *Utah Libraries* which contained original research and scholarly articles on librarianship. There is evidence that a smaller publication in a newsletter format was printed concurrently during at least part of the time that *Utah Libraries* was published. Called the *ULA Newsletter*, we are aware of copies being published between 1974 and 1984 that have different editors than *Utah Libraries*. It appears that for a brief time period in 1980 and 1981 this *ULA Newsletter*, edited by Prudence Bell, was ULA's official publication. In June of 1981, while Prudence was still the editor, *Hatu*, Utah spelled backwards, was born. *Hatu* was ULA's official publication from 1981 to 1986, and in that time period issues of the *ULA Newsletter* that were published appear to have been designated special legislative issues and editors were not credited. In 1986 *Hatu* changed its name to *Utah Libraries/News* and still retains that title today in its electronic form. Today the newsletter is primarily a communication and information tool. The newsletter or special mailings became the primary method for conducting conference and program registrations and balloting for elections until August of 2000 when *Utah Libraries/News* became an electronic publication delivered through the internet on the worldwide web. More information about ULA publications and editors is included in the appendix.

The Utah Library Association first created an organizational website in 1997. COMART (Computer Applications Round Table) had already developed a functional website of its own and was asked by the ULA Board to create the prototype for the ULA website. (March 1997 *Utah Libraries/News*, p.5) Carolyn Klatt, Nancy Lombardo, and Shun R. Adamson served as the original webmasters. The ULA site was initially housed at the Eccles Health Science Library. Nancy Lombardo remained as webmaster until 2003 when Ranny Lacanienta from Brigham Young University took over that responsibility; he served until 2010. Anna Neatrou was selected as the webmaster and Executive Director of ULA in 2010 and still holds that position. The web and electronic mail has become the primary communication vehicle today for the Utah Library Association. The first annual conference to post conference documentation on the web was the 1998 conference. Conference and workshop registrations and membership renewals were hybrid combinations of paper printouts and mailings and online transactions until they became fully electronic transactions in the 2000s. The official ULA membership roster for many years was a paper list mailed to the membership (sometimes at an extra cost), but has been an online database connected to the ULA website since the early 2000s. Voting for ULA officers was one of the last functions to switch from paper to an electronic balloting method in the mid-2000s.

Finances

Until at least until 1937, the dues were \$1.00 and then increased at some point to \$2.00. As the organization grew and costs went up, ULA dues increased. During the 1980's the dues were based on salary. For example, the February, 1980 dues schedule was \$3 dues for a salary of \$3,000 or less, \$5 for \$3,001-\$4,999, \$8 for \$5,000-\$6,999, \$10 for \$7,000-\$9,999, \$12 for \$10,00-\$14,999,

and \$15 for \$15,000 or more. In 1989, the dues structure changed to a fixed amount by category. Dues for a regular member was \$25, a student or someone working less than 20 hours per week was \$12, corporate was \$100, and a lifetime membership was \$1,000 (later dipped to \$750 for a time). Currently the dues structure is still by category with a regular membership being \$40, associate membership \$20, and lifetime membership \$1000. Institutional memberships range from \$100 to \$500.

In the early years, ULA spent its income each year, and there was no reserve. In the 1970's ULA reached a financial crisis, spending more on conferences and activities than its income. Members were asked to donate money to the organization, dues were increased, and ULA made moves to become more responsible with their funds. A budget was established in 1976-1977 and the vice-president became the finance chair. By the mid-1980s, ULA had enough reserve to set up an investment account and the past president became the finance chair. In February, 1986 ULA was issued 501(c)(3) status by the Internal Revenue Service as an educational organization.

At various times, ULA had special fund categories. ULA's first special fund was the Blind Fund which was active in the 1960s and 1970s when the Utah State Library was building up resources for the Library for the Blind and Disabled which was created in the mid-1960s. The Intellectual Freedom Fund was established after the Jeanne Layton case of 1979 (see the Intellectual Freedom chapter for more details). At the March, 1995 annual conference a Professional Development Grant Fund was established in memory of Doug Hindmarsh, who passed away December 7, 1994. This special ULA fund provided a meaningful way to commemorate Doug's countless hours on

behalf of ULA. The ULA Professional Development Fund was to be supported entirely by voluntary contributions, not by ULA dues. These funds were to be used for the benefit of association members to support attendance at a library workshop, seminar, or conference sponsored by ULA, MPLA, or ALA. (May 1995 Utah Libraries/NEWS, page 5). For those periods where we had special funds, the membership renewal forms included the opportunity to designate contributions specifically to those funds. At this time only the Intellectual Freedom Fund remains as a separate fund.

Currently ULA is in good financial circumstances. The finance chair and treasurer work with unit officers to produce an annual operating budget. The conference budget is separate and carefully monitored by the conference committee, finance chair, treasurer, events planner, and executive board. Income for the organization is gathered yearly through dues, the annual conferences, and investment funds. There are four categories of ULA accounts: checking, savings, money market, and term deposits which are in six and twelve month certificates.

Gentiles Among Us

By Larry J. Ostler

The idea for this paper grew out of some discussions I had about 10 years ago with Paul Mogren, former ULA president. The evidence that Mormons and Non-Mormons could live and work together so successfully in a library environment intrigued us both since we know this has not always been the case. Non-LDS and LDS librarians have not always seen eye to eye on matters of policy in the Utah Library Association (ULA) and given the differing personal points of view, it is remarkable that the work of the association has gone so well over the years.

In order to understand the cultural environment surrounding Utah libraries, we would be well served to first review a little history, beginning about 20 years prior to the arrival of LDS Saints in the Valley of the Great Salt Lake. This background should illuminate the some of the reasons for the conflicts that occurred between these early settlers and their neighbors.

Trouble for members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS) began early, even before the Church was officially organized. The claim that a young boy had actually received a vision from God was not believable by many of Joseph Smith's neighbors and certainly not by the clergy of the area. This problem followed Joseph and his congregation through three main locations: Kirtland, Ohio; the state of Missouri and finally Nauvoo, Illinois. Even the first years spent in the Salt Lake Valley were difficult ones; poor crops and crickets were just some of the problems that plagued the Mormons.

A question posed by the editors of *The Joseph Smith Papers* is significant here: "Why could no American community tolerate the Latter Day Saints' presence for more than a few years?" The editors point out that among the Missourians, there was suspicion that Mormons supported the immigration of free blacks into the state and that Saints were conniving with the Indians to slaughter white settlers. Various accusations such as clannishness were also charged.

But fundamentally, the editors continue, "Mormonism and democratic government clashed." There was always the fear that when push came to shove, the Mormons would follow their leader Joseph Smith rather than the government of the United States. And even though on many occasions Smith attempted to assure local and federal governments that this was not the case, nothing he said could allay suspicion that Mormons were simply more loyal to their prophet and church than they would ever be to the federal and state governments. In the case of polygamy, what the Missourians and others feared was true; the practice of polygamy came before the law of the land. So this deep-seated governmental issue was at the core of a fundamental conflict, just as legislative or social issues can cause conflicts today.

So what feelings did the Mormons bring with them to the Valley of the Great Salt Lake? Clearly they wanted to get away from the rest of the United States and from their persecutors. There is evidence that they hoped not to have outsiders interrupting their ability to worship God as they chose, and they anticipated the freedom to pursue issues of importance.

According to Hepworth's *Heritage and Horizons of Utah Libraries*, Mormons were always vitally interested in education and in libraries specifically. Not only was interest in education supported doctrinally (Doctrine and Covenants) but as mostly New Englanders by birth and background, their cultural interest in education was strong. The earliest library in Utah, the Seventies Library, was started by the LDS Church. The Gentiles (as all non-Mormons were called) started their libraries, too.

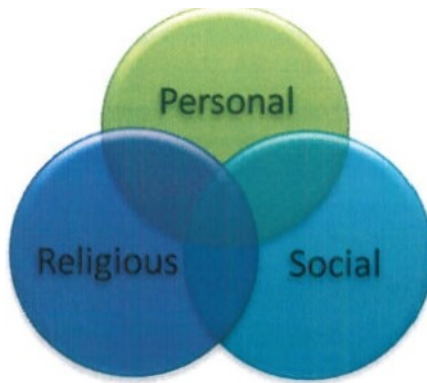
It was not uncommon in the 1850s for local communities and cities to have libraries of their own. During this period, according to Hepworth, many local libraries and literary societies such as Mt. Nebo Literary Association founded in Nephi in 1853 were formed. While most libraries were controlled by the local LDS population, there was competition between the two groups, such as when the Gentiles sought financial support for the Salt Lake Public Library in direct competition with the Seventies Library.

It could be argued that the influence of the pioneers who had settled the valley was long gone when ULA was organized in 1912, but a look at the libraries in Utah tells a different story. Was ULA controlled exclusively by members of the LDS Church? The evidence suggests that it was. Many members of the association still remember starting their meeting with prayer as late as the 1960s and beyond. For many years the ULA was de facto run by Gerald Buttars from the State Library who was also a Stake President in the LDS Church at the time. He served for many years as the ULA Executive Secretary and as such wielded great power and influence over the association. His model for conducting meetings was clearly LDS in nature, and it was a male-dominated organization. This fueled the

suspicion which was rampant at the time that the Mormon Church ran everything in the state.

Changes in the structure of ULA began to occur in the 1970s as many new librarians came into the state. Most of those hired were not LDS, especially in the Salt Lake area. This group felt that the organization of ULA needed to follow a more "professional" route. They brought with them models that reflected no vestiges of religious practices of any sort. Although some of these newcomers were very devout religious persons in their private lives, they felt that religious practices had no place in a library professional organization. The outlet for concerns of this new group of librarians was often the Intellectual Freedom Roundtable forum. They met together to discuss their concerns and to seek change in ULA practices.

What has emerged out of these changes in ULA? Among other things it is an organization that is more typical of other library associations around the country. For the most part it is an organization in which members treat each other with civility and respect. A model has emerged in which librarians come together with a shared vision of what we value; service to patrons, interest in organizing knowledge, and other specialized interests particularly in academic libraries. This shared vision is demonstrated in the diagram on the next page.



Much change has also occurred in the library profession over the past 40 years which has given new focus and enabled more of a shared vision for librarians. The way the attitude of librarians has changed toward their patrons is remarkable, resulting in more of an interest in the needs of the patron and less of a "Marian the Librarian" image. Automation, in particular, brings into the profession a group of people with a different set of skills previously unknown to the library, and information technology's effect on library operations has made enormous differences in how libraries carry out their day-to-day work.

Ultimately we are brought together by librarianship and its many facets. The degree to which personal/religious/social views are kept out of the organization seems to make us more successful. When certain social issues, such as occurs with the American Library Association agenda, dominate the landscape of the organization, some of its members become disaffected. Issues such as abortion, same sex marriage, capital punishment and intellectual freedom seem to be topics that divide us and cause us to veer off course. They can cause us to lose our positive relationships with each other

and can disrupt the main purposes which define library professional organizations. To the degree that ULA bases its organization on shared vision, it will continue to be successful.

Returning to the question of why historically the Mormons could not get along with their neighbors, other considerations need to be raised. Was the problem perhaps one of personality more than religion? Do we work well with others based on fundamental personality traits rather than religious beliefs? We know that all Mormons do not see eye-to-eye with one another and the same is true for Gentiles. What does that tell us about how we work together in the association and the cause of some of our disagreements?

Several questions still remain. As of this date (2010) are there still negative feelings among and between members of the association? Is there an "us" and "them?" Will shared vision and values continue to dominate ULA? And is there still a feeling among the Gentiles that the Mormons run the organization and the state?

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I am indebted to a number of people who allowed me to interview them and who shared their insights and memories of ULA. They also listened to me as I talked about my own views of the Utah Library Association. For the most part what they had to say confirmed what I already suspected about the Utah Library community. To Ranae Pearce, Connie Lamb, Susan Fales, Julene Butler and Paul Mogren, thank you for your insights.

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The Legislative History of the Utah Library Association

By Steven D. Decker and Linda Tillson

Every act of legislation carries with it an impact – positive or negative, depending on the position of the evaluator. Utah libraries are no different. Indeed, it would be an exceptional year that some piece of legislation was not evaluated for its impact on libraries.

There is no reasonable way that all library-impacting pieces of legislation can be evaluated. Neither can there be a true measure of the impact of the Utah Library Association (ULA) on many individual pieces of legislation. For that reason, we have chosen several elements deemed to be key legislative pieces over the 100 year history of ULA. These pieces of legislation are either known to have been influenced by ULA or presumed to have impacted ULA and Utah Libraries.

Territorial/State Library: Utah has been conjoined with the concept of libraries since its inception. The Utah Territory was established in 1850, and Congress appropriated \$5,000 to purchase a library* for those who would govern and exact law. By 1853, \$550 was appropriated to pay the librarian (\$400) and to meet expenses (\$150). As is often the cycle of libraries in Utah, by 1882 Territorial Governor Eli Houston Murray who served from 1880-1886, (appointed by Rutherford B. Hayes and Chester A. Arthur),¹ decried the “deplorable” and “neglected

* Presumably referring to a collection of materials rather than a physical facility.

¹ "List of Governors of Utah." Wikipedia: The Free Encyclopedia, 26 May 2010. Web. 26 May 2010.
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Governors_of_Utah>.

condition of the Territorial Library. Not many years later, 1890, history records the Territorial Library shedding non-legal books, or those books “more useful to the University [of Deseret, now University of Utah] library.” The Territorial Library, by default, became the State Library, though without much change in scope, when Utah was granted statehood in 1896.²

Thus the organization continued until 1957 when S.B. 241 created Chapter 67 of the Utah State Code “Providing for the Name to be Changed to the State Law Library” and S. B. 86 created Chapter 68 and appropriated “\$100,000 from the General Fund to Provide for the Establishment of a State Library and Library Services Under the Direction of a State Library Commission.”³

Carnegie: While the machinations of state and federal government ground along, local library supporters were actively seeking funding for public libraries. Enter Andrew Carnegie, who between 1886 and 1919 would give more than \$40 million, nationwide, for the construction of 1,679 library buildings.⁴ Carnegie poured \$255,470 into Utah to help build 23 public libraries between 1901 (Ogden) and 1919 (American Fork). Carnegie’s donations ranged from \$6,000 (Panguitch and Parowan) to \$25,000 (Salt Lake City’s Chapman Branch, and

² [Van Buren, Jessica]. *Utah State Law Library: Citations*. Print.

³ State of Utah. *Laws of the State of Utah, 1957 Passed at the Regular Session of the Thirty-Second Legislature Convened at the Capitol in the City of Salt Lake January 14, 1957 and Adjourned Sine Die on March 14, 1957*. Print.

⁴ "Carnegie Libraries: The Future Made Bright." *Teaching with Historic Places Lesson Plans*. National Park Service, n.d. Web. 26 May 2010. <<http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/twhp/wwwlps/lessons/50carnegie/50carnegie.htm>>.

Ogden).⁵ It can be assumed that the Cedar City Library Centennial History describes the *modus operandi* for Carnegie money, "Andrew Carnegie was involved in Cedar City's Library as early as 1909. Carnegie... 'made a gift to Cedar City, a public library, on condition that the people would maintain it.'"⁶

ULA: The formation of the Utah Library Association followed on the heels of the Carnegie building era. Libraries were cropping up all around the state and far seeing librarians recognized the need for an organization to help build and maintain skills and professionalism.

At its inception, ULA was strongly tied to education. In fact, ULA's first president, Dr. E. G. (Ephraim) Gowans, of Tooele, was State Superintendent of Public Instruction. As an example of the close ties between libraries and education, two of the 1915 conference sessions (*Reading for the Child* and *The Book and the Individual Child*) were joint ULA/Utah Education Association sessions.⁷

Gowans, as well as James H. Moyle, Lewis Larson, and Frank H. Stephens, ran for office on both the Democratic and Progressive (Bull Moose) tickets in the 1914 election, at least in some counties. Gowans won the election, though it is not readily clear exactly how the votes were counted. The Carbon County ballot shows Gowans on both tickets but the published results show a single (assumedly summed) vote. Published election results from

⁵ "List of Carnegie Libraries in Utah." Wikipedia, 19 may 2010. Web. 26 May 2010.

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Carnegie_libraries_in_Utah>.

⁶ Decker, Steven D. *The First 100 Years: A Centennial History of the Cedar City Public Library*. 2010. 3. Print.

⁷"Library Meetings." *Public Libraries: A Monthly Review of Library Matters and Methods* 21. (1916): 95. Web. 26 May 2010.

<<http://books.google.com/>>.

Millard County show “Gowan” representing the Progressive party, without reference to the Democratic Party.⁸ Interested parties would have to do further research to understand the intricacies of the 1914 election.

During this early period of ULA’s growth, we see library structures and paradigms begin to change – or perhaps it was Utah that was changing. Prior to ULA’s formation, one newspaper commentary called for a library that was not “trashy and frivolous” but one that would contain “a variety [of subjects] embracing other fields for thought as well as history and church works [presumably The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints], as these seem to have little charm for the class of young people it [the Library] is expected to reach.” Yet, the education theme remains strong, “If we as a community expect to improve and advance, it must largely be brought about by education, and the public library seems to offer good results in this direction.”⁹

Several years later, E. C. (Emily Crane) Watson, who would become ULA’s 14th President (1927-1928), would continue the education theme, “The library is the one public institution which has the privilege of serving humanity through periods of life from early children to the day the spirit leaves its earthy home; and being a non-political, non-religious, and non-compulsory institution has possibilities not to be realized by another educational source.”¹⁰

⁸ *Utah Digital Newspapers*. University of Utah, n.d. Web. 26 May 2010. <<http://digitalnewspapers.org/>>. Including: *Carbon County News*, 19 Oct. 1914 and 05 Nov. 1914; *Millard County Chronicle*, 12 Nov. 1914>

⁹ Decker, 2.

¹⁰ Decker, 5.

Property Tax Initiatives, 1988: Two days prior to the 1988 general election, the Deseret News described proposed tax initiatives A, B, and C as “the most-debated issue of the...campaign.” Initiative A (Tax and Spending Limitation) and Initiative B (Tax Reductions) were aimed at restricting certain taxes, particularly property and income taxes. Initiative C would have given parents of children in private schools a tax credit.¹¹

ULA as well as other entities opposed the initiatives claiming they would decimate funding for public libraries. Eileen Longworth, then Salt Lake County Library Director (ULA President 1990-91), estimated that Salt Lake County tax revenues would be slashed by 32.5%. Salt Lake City Library Director Dennis Day (ULA President 1980-81) claimed that city system revenue would drop by 42%. ULA even went to such lengths as selling yard signs and buttons to raise money for Taxpayers for Utah,¹² an organization that opposed the initiatives.

Even though a state issue, national candidates running for election in 1988 chimed in. Senator Orrin Hatch reiterated his “*fairly* strict policy of not telling Utah votes how to vote on ballot initiatives or propositions that involve strictly state or local government issues [emphasis added]” but stated he felt the initiatives “go too far.” Hatch’s opponent, Brian Moss,

¹¹ "Election Issues Covered in Special Section." Deseret News, 6 Nov 1988. Web. 28 May 2010. <<http://www.deseretnews.com/article/22151/ELECTION-ISSUES-COVERED-IN-SPECIAL-SECTION.html>>.

¹² Schulthies, Valerie. "Librarians Throw Book at Initiatives." Deseret News, 30 Sep 1988. Web. 28 May 2010. <<http://www.deseretnews.com/article/18570/LIBRARIANS-THROW-BOOK-AT-INITIATIVES.html>>.

congratulated Hatch for “seeing the light” but chided him for taking so long to do so.¹³

All three measures ultimately failed, with nearly 82% of the state’s registered voters casting ballots. In fact, no single measure carried in any county.¹⁴

For ULA, the initiatives helped rebuild and reform the organization. Though there were undoubtedly prior events that promoted ULA as an organization of advocacy, the selling of yard signs and buttons, coalesced ULA into an advocacy organization – a role it assumed in addition to the traditionally educationally based role* of ULA and Utah’s libraries. In fact, there is hardly an annual conference that does not support and promote librarians interest in advocacy. In following years, as ALA became evermore advocacy oriented, the ALA Association for Library Trustees and Advocates (ALTA) National Advocacy Honor Roll was formed. The Honor Roll is generated every five years. Utah inductees are:

1st National Honor Roll, 2000

- Jeanne Layton
- Elizabeth Montague
- Amy Owen (ULA President, 1978-79)

¹³ Jacobson-Wells, JoAnn. "Hatch Will Vote Against Initiatives: They Go Too Far." *Deseret News*, 30 Sep 1988. Web. 28 May 2010. <<http://www.deseretnews.com/article/18564/HATCH-WILL-VOTE-AGAINST-INITIATIVES-THEY-GO-TOO-FAR.html>>.

¹⁴ "Election Results." *Lieutenant Governor*. State of Utah, 2010. Web. 28 May 2010. <<http://elections.utah.gov/Results/Election%20Results%20General%201988.pdf>>.

* Referring to opportunities for education of the public through library holdings and continuing education of librarians.

- Wayne Peay
- Paul K Sybrowsky
- Russell L. Davis, Posthumous (ULA President, 1960-61)
- J. Dennis Day, Posthumous (ULA President, 1890-81)
- Joseph Geddes, Posthumous
- Hattie M. Knight, Posthumous (ULA President, 1945-46)
- Ralph Thomson, Posthumous (ULA President, 1947-48).
- Donna Jones Morris for her efforts in Colorado. Jones Morris became the Utah State Librarian in 2004

2nd National Honor Roll, 2005

- Rosalind (Rox) McGee
- Amy Owen (ULA President, 1978-79)
- Steve Decker (ULA President, 2008-09)
- Lani Furr, Former Park City Library Trustee

Utah Centennial Permanent Paper Law: In 1996, Utah enacted the Utah Centennial Permanent Paper Law. Sponsored by legislator R. Mont Evans (R) the passage of the law was far from a slam dunk. In fact, it failed on the original vote. Yet, thanks to the tenacity and political maneuvering of Evans, and support from University of Utah Preservation Librarian Randy Silverman (ULA President, 2000-01), State Archivist Jeff Johnson, and Preservation Archivist Sarah Talley, the once failed bill was revived and passed.

Support for the measure was fired by Bingham High School teacher, Scott Crump, Bingham High School students, State Librarian Amy Owen, State Historian Max Evans, Archivist Johnson, and a paper company representative Kevin Deesing,

Talley and Silverman. The act would require use of more permanent alkaline paper, unless cost prohibitive (as spelled out in the law) or unless it is not “reasonably available.” It would further require the state archivist to promote the use of permanent paper within state government, local units, and school districts.

The bill was introduced in the House and died with a 37-37 vote – no majority. Evans used Johnson, Talley, and Silverman as lobbyists to change the minds of dissenting legislators. Utah law allowed for the reconsideration of a bill within 24 hours if introduced by a legislator who originally dissented. The second vote was an easy win, 56-16. The measure passed the Senate and was signed into law by Governor Michael O. Leavitt.

During the discourse, one Senator asked a student why one should worry about paper in the coming digital age. The 15-year-old student responded, “The future is not at risk; it's our current documentary heritage that is in question.” That unnamed student helped the unnamed Senator present the bill the following day.¹⁵

Filtering Legislation: Utah’s Children’s Internet Protection Act (H. B. 341) was introduced by Representative Mike Noel (R, Dist 73), in 2004. It passed with almost no legislative opposition. In fact, the State House of Representatives passed the measure 69 to two (with four members absent or not voting) and the Senate passed it with a unanimous vote of those present (six members absent or not voting). The bill mirrors many aspects of CIPA – the federally passed and Supreme Court upheld Children’s Internet Protection Act. Neither piece of legislation “requires” a filter, or as H.B. 341 specifies a “technology protection

¹⁵ Stone, Eileen Hallet. "Teens and the Utah Centennial Permanent Paper Law." *Abbey Newsletter*. N.p., Dec 1996. Web. 27 May 2010. <<http://cool.conservation-us.org/byorg/abbey/an/an20/an20-7/an20-705.html>>.

measure,” on library Internet workstations. Rather the legislation restricts certain funding sources from libraries that are not in compliance with the legislation. To some it seems a fine distinction when libraries are strapped for funding, but it is a clear distinction.

ULA, especially ULA’s Intellectual Freedom Committee, opposed H. B. 341. The Committee’s statement was and is simple: “This law and CIPA have forced many libraries in Utah to accept filtering, against their better judgment, and regardless of monies available to purchase filtering software. This continues to be a challenging and complex issue for libraries.”¹⁶

ULA’s Intellectual Freedom Committee makes two points very clearly:

1. The Library Bill of Rights and the ALA Freedom to Read statements remain the professional ethic of librarians; and
2. “Although between CIPA and [H]ouse Bill 341 it may feel like not filtering is no longer an option, it is still an option. Whether you employ a filter or not, it is important to have a clear acceptable use statement posted on or next to your library Internet computers or on your library system home page. This statement needs to remind patrons that they are responsible for the destinations they reach when surfing the net, and that there can be legal consequences if they access illegal sites.”¹⁷

¹⁶ *Utah Library Association: Intellectual Freedom Manual and Action Guide.* Utah Library Association, Nov 2006. Web. 26 May 2010. <<http://www.ula.org/organization/committees/intellectualfreedom/IFC%20Manual.html>>.

¹⁷ Ibid.

Addressing the unfunded mandate question raised by ULA, Noel later led the legislative charge to increase library funding through development grants, now called CLEF (Certified Library Enhancement Funds), to its once healthy self. This battle took three years of legislative wrangling but is now diminishing again because of the poor economy (as of 2010). His actions did not repeal H.B. 341, but did provide an avenue to fund the technology protection measures.

Conclusion: It is not possible to consider either all impacts or issues of ULA on legislation or all issues that have motivated ULA to action. Both contributors to this section of this history are or have been active members of ULA's Legislative Committee. Tillson has chaired the committee. Decker has served on the committee for several years and has practical experience at every level of government.

Yet the issues that have been addressed have been selected because of the breadth and depth of their impacts on the Utah library community: the establishment and evolution of the Utah State Library Division, the impacts of Andrew Carnegie, the official establishment of a professional organization – the Utah Library Association, head on advocacy in issues unfriendly to libraries' collections (Permanent Paper Act) or ethics (H. B. 341).

Concerns are often voiced that ULA is not proactive enough in its legislative role. While that concern is noted, such commentary is not the subject of this history. What can be witnessed is that while ULA may not always, or even often, initiate legislative action, it does cooperate and collaborate on actions that face the whole of the organization. For the many problems and issues that face individual libraries, ULA offers a host of resources from

which to draw. Conversely, organization-wide efforts can be drawn upon to address issues of broad scope.

Freedom is a Dangerous Way of Life

By Wanda Huffaker

ALA's Core Value of Democracy states:

“A democracy presupposes an informed citizenry. The First Amendment mandates the right of all persons to free expression, and the corollary right to receive the constitutionally protected expression of others”.

Librarians professionally select, catalog, de-select, and defend their collections as part of their routine tasks. They follow established guidelines to protect free expression and promote an informed citizenry. It is generally without fanfare or media, and as a core value, decisions are made objectively and without prejudice. When the efforts of librarians to protect free expression are compromised, the ***Freedom To Read Statement*** affirms that the responsibility also entails a commitment of passion.

“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.”

Satisfactorily completing tasks with commitment and adherence to values and principles is necessary to preserving intellectual freedom. Sometimes it requires the resolution to stand up and fight. The fight might be with a board, a political entity, the public or within the profession. There are risks involved in taking a stand, but not as great as those we face by allowing suppression. The ULA Intellectual Freedom Committee (IF Committee) recognizes that danger and accepts the charge.

Don Trottier, the committee's first chair, invited prospective members to attend the first meeting of the Utah Library Association "Intellectual Freedom Committee" on November 16th, 1972 at the Salt Lake City Library. He suggested that everyone subscribe to the "*Newsletter on Intellectual Freedom*" from ALA to "realize the awesome size of our task". The agenda was:

- 1) *discuss their purpose and objectives and present them to ULA*
- 2) *Collect news clippings, sample laws etc. that related to local censorship issues.*

From a national perspective it appeared to be an awesome task. The Freedom to Read Foundation was established in 1969 as the First Amendment legal defense arm of the American Library Association. They are the only organization in the United States whose primary goal is to protect, promote and defend the First Amendment in libraries. The Foundation's first action was in 1970 when it defended a librarian who was fired for writing a letter to the editor protesting suppression of an underground newspaper. The Foundation's first support of litigation to oppose the removal of library materials was in 1971 when it supported school libraries in their decision to retain *Slaughterhouse-Five* in library collections. It awarded a grant for legal defense costs in the federal prosecution of Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony J. Russo, Jr. for their role in publishing the *Pentagon Papers* which disclosed the official secret history of the Vietnam War. With ALA, they appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court in *Miller v. California* (1973), asking the court to consider the constitutionality of the 3-prong obscenity test. Over several years they were involved in defending librarians against various laws and motions that claimed librarians were criminally liable for distributing material harmful to minors. During its history, the

national Freedom to Read Foundation has also been involved in many other cases.

While Utah was not facing such significant problems, these issues affected our state and the entire country. The implications were tremendous to consider, and the task of defending intellectual freedom was powerful. From 1972-1978 the Intellectual Freedom Committee of ULA recorded names of committee members, but little information on their meetings. There were noteworthy incidents in Utah during that time period for the committee to have observed, collected information about and gained insight into intellectual freedom.

The IF Committee sponsored a program titled “*Obscenity and the Law*” at the ULA annual conference on March 8, 1974, presented by Ira Huggins. He was an attorney from Ogden who had been a state senator and Senate president, served on the Weber State College Board of Trustees, the Board of Regents, as President of Weber County and Utah State Bar Association, and twice run for governor. The “*edited*” version of that speech was published in Utah Libraries in the Spring 1974 issue. The ULA Board refused to publish the unedited version.

An incident that has achieved a permanent legacy on the ALA Banned Book page relates to the case in 1973 of a book seller in Orem, Utah. Carole Grant, owner of ‘*The Book Rack*’ was served with a criminal summons five months after opening the store. The charge against her: selling obscene materials, the novel *A Clockwork Orange* by Anthony Burgess. All merchants in town had publicly sworn to uphold “*Commission of Decency*” standards and she refused. Though all charges were eventually dropped, it was not viable for her to keep the book store open.

“...there had been no need to prosecute, intimidation had finally sufficed.”

Those years from 1972-1978 were an important time for committee members to become established, educated and prepared to face a significant issue of their own that also received national attention. In 1979 a Davis County librarian, Jeanne Layton, believed that what people read was deeply important. When that right was suppressed, she took a stand. It was a dangerous decision for her, and she was fired.

“*Americana*” by Don DeLillo, published in 1971, is the story of David Bell, a successful TV executive, who films a documentary across the country. By 1978, it had been checked out only three times from the Davis County Public Library. That was three times too many for Morris F. Swapp, former elementary school Principal and Mayor of Bountiful, Utah. He filed a complaint asking that it be removed, calling it “rot and filth”. A library staff committee review decided to retain it.

Later that year Swapp was elected to the Davis County Commission, who named him as their representative to the library board. In February of 1979, two months into his term, he picked up the case against “*Americana*” again. At his second board meeting he asked the trustees to ban the book. When they voted no, Swapp checked it out, “lost” it and paid the fee. Citizens then donated gift copies to the library system, providing them with more than the single copy that they had previously owned.

In May there were two library board vacancies. The County Commission appointed a conservative businessman and a member of *Citizens for True Freedom* an anti-pornography

organization to fill them. In August, the commission excluded the head librarian position from the county merit system. The next week Swapp sent Jeanne Layton, Director, a letter, signed by him and the two new trustees, listing seven “objections” to her management, and asking her to resign.

Jeanne Layton had worked for the Davis County Public Library for 20 years, nine of them as the director. At a board meeting on August 21, citizens, reporters and a TV crew came to hear her defense. She termed the charges as “trumped up”, and addressed them. She explained library policy on four issues – book selection, which included the book *Americana*, how books were categorized, processed etc. She pled ignorance on having destroyed a set of Hardy Boys books, and cited her 20 year service record. Swapp and his two trustees still asked her to resign and she refused.

The Intellectual Freedom Committee called an emergency meeting following the board meeting. They had attended as observers, and were not in a position to respond at that time, as there were only informal accusations against Ms. Layton. They determined that they would request authorization from the Executive Board to issue an official statement of ULA’s position and recommend to the Board that monies from the General Fund be allocated to pursue the matter if formal charges were brought that appeared to violate intellectual freedom and create a case of censorship in Davis County.

The Intellectual Freedom Committee as of September of 1979 consisted of two members from Davis County: Ronald Heezen Chair, and Brad Maurer. Other members were Brenda Branyon, Marion L. Carter and Cathleen Flanagan. Corrine Sweet served as chairperson pro tempore.

Despite a crowd of nearly 200 citizens at the September Board meeting to support Layton, they were not allowed to speak, and with a vote of 3-2, she was fired. She immediately appealed to the Davis County Merit System and said if necessary they would go all the way to the Supreme Court. Her friends organized two chapters of the Friends of the Davis County Public Library. The Freedom to Read Foundation immediately awarded a grant of \$500, later adding \$1500. As reported in *American Libraries* they offered a challenge grant matching \$2 for every \$1 contributed to her defense fund. ULA monies were also used in the defense to help her defray costs.

Utah Library Association and the Intellectual Freedom Committee also took an official stand against the Davis County Library Board. On October 1, 1979 Roger K. Hanson, ULA President, sent a letter to Mr. Evan Whitesides, Chair of the Davis County Library Board.

“The Intellect (sp) Freedom Committee at the September 28, 1979 meeting of the ULA Executive Board presented a report dealing with the intellectual freedom aspects of the Davis County Library situation. As a result of that report the Executive Board of the Utah Library Association voted unanimously to censure the Davis County Library Board. This is the first time in the 67 year history of the Association that a censure has been imposed.

The Utah Library Association will maintain a continuing interest in the Davis County Library situation in regard to intellectual freedom issues.”

As outlined Censure Sanctions could include:

- Publication of a report that includes a statement of censure indicating the strong disapproval of ULA because of a violation of one or more of the policies to which this relates.
- Suspension or expulsion from membership in ULA
- Listing of parties under censure in each issue of HATU as a warning to persons considering employment in an institution under censure that its practices and policies are in conflict with ULA policies concerning the principles of intellectual freedom.
- *“The fact that the name of an institution appears on the censured list of administrations does not establish a boycott of a library, nor does it visit censure on the staff. There is not obligation for ULA members to refrain from accepting appointment in censured libraries. The ULA advises only that librarians, before accepting appointments, seek information on present conditions from the ULA Executive Board.”*

With the statewide and national support, Jeanne Layton was able to stand up to the Merit Council and the Library board. The U.S. District Court ordered that that she return to work. She did so on January 14, 2000. She was also awarded full back pay. There had been a risk of losing in court and not having a job, but she had invested a great deal of money (\$63,000). She didn't regret it saying, “the issue of what should be in a library became very important to me.”

The censure was in effect for 5 years. The ULA Executive Board charged the IFC to investigate and make a recommendation regarding the censure of the Davis County Library Board. On January 11, 1985, each IFC member spoke individually with the

Chair of the Board, the Davis County Commissioner and with Jeanne Layton.

- They reported there had not been any additional instances of books being purged.
- They were assured that the materials which are challenged in the future would be accorded due process.
- They were informed the “loyalty oath” of all job applicants regarding their support for Utah state laws relating to obscenity and pornography and their support for community standards of decency was not required at present day.
- They recognized the cultural diversity of residents of Davis County and the need for a wide variety of materials.
- Jeanne Layton had been reinstated, had brought credit to herself and library profession
- There were no present violations of the intellectual freedom policies and circumstances were no longer pertinent, continued censure would present an unnecessary impediment to the full participation of members of the board in activities of the ULA and ALA.

They recommended removing censure unanimously and unconditionally. May 7, 1985, Connie Lamb, President of ULA, sent a letter to Dr. Charles Parker, Chair of the Library Board, informing him it had been lifted. The Jeanne Davis case prompted ULA to initiate a separate Intellectual Freedom Fund to assist in future possible cases.

The only other censure ever imposed by ULA was of Salt Lake County Library System in the early days of video, when Guy Schuurman was the Library Director. The county library was under pressure from video store owners that loaning movies without charge would be unfair competition. The Library set up a

board of owners in the county to review and approve the selection of movies that the library purchased for the collection.

The IFC and ULA felt that libraries should be in charge of their own selection and that the review board was a violation of free access to information. They imposed a censure on Salt Lake County Library System. It was basically a reprimand, they were not banned from ULA membership and there was not an impact on individual members. It was strong enough however for the Library to eliminate the review board and determine a more appropriate selection policy. The IFC Chair at the time was a county employee, not in a position to take professional risks by offending library management. She talked the Chair of the New Perspectives Roundtable into delivering the censure for her. Her fears were not unfounded, as the Associate Director who received it blamed the messenger and wouldn't speak to him for a number of years. There were some hard feelings towards ULA as well for a period of time. To the credit of all librarians, and the excellent working and social opportunities in ULA, fences were mended and Davis County and Salt Lake County have provided valuable professional resources towards the unified efforts of an informed citizenry and a democratic society.

Following the events in Davis County the Utah Library Association Intellectual Freedom Committee became more active in sponsoring programs at ULA conferences. As chair of the ALA Intellectual Freedom Committee, Dennis Day, director of the Salt Lake City Library, supported Jeanne Layton during her court proceedings. Dennis later went on to be President of the Freedom to Read Foundation in 1986-1987 and other positions in ALA. He returned to chair the ULA IFC a few years before his death in 1995. He led the efforts to write the first Intellectual Freedom Manual which defines intellectual freedom, explains the

responsibilities, assists with procedures and provides avenues for help.

The ULA Intellectual Freedom Committee focused on educating librarians and library administrators on the principles of intellectual freedom. At the same time, ALA was updating new interpretations of the Code of Ethics, and writing new guidelines as technologies emerged. No doubt Dennis knew it would take passion and hard work to accomplish his vision. In addition to writing the IF manual, the committee drafted statements of their purpose and mission. ULA's position on intellectual freedom was included the strategic plan at that time:

ULA will support and defend the principles and traditions of intellectual freedom through the following actions.

- *Promote unfettered access to information ideas and diverse perspectives for all.*
- *Promote respect for the privacy of library users and the uninhibited exchange of ideas and information among those users.*
- *Teach the principles of intellectual freedom and the role of the library in a democratic culture.*
- *Communicate relevant information regarding law and policy about intellectual issues.*
- *Maintain and distribute the intellectual freedom manual.*

Dennis also organized training that was taken on the road to the rural areas. He handpicked a few members to also join he and Prudence Bell on the committee in 1994, among them Bobbie Pyron, Chip Ward, Juli Hinz and Dan Barr.

Challenges in Utah have been minor compared to other states. More challenges will follow. Ask those who have

been embroiled in such a controversy and they will tell you that the time to prepare for such a challenge is BEFORE it happens. The ULA IFC would like to help your library prepare. We have written a guide, the (Utah Library Association Intellectual Freedom and Action Guide) that can be used by directors, staff and trustees to build a “right to know” environment in your library. We have taught workshops in writing selection development policies. We have raised awareness by appearing on television and radio. We are currently reaching out to those in the school library media center community to build bridges and forge alliances. We want to do more. We need your help. Contact us. Take time to touch the source of our power and carry it with us as we go. It is still worth defending. (Chip Ward, ULA Newsletter 1995)

Dennis Day died in 1995. Judith Krug, director of ALA’s Office for Intellectual Freedom and Executive Director of the Freedom to Read Foundation, had this to say about Dennis Day:

“The very fact that we can talk about an intellectual freedom community is Dennis’s doing. He browbeat us – the IFC, the divisions IFC’s, the FTRF – into first talking to each other, then developing joint programs, joint activities, and eventually even policies that we could agree on and support. He was a force to be reckoned with. We were lucky to have him as a colleague and a friend.

Nancy Tessman assumed the duties as chair of the committee. The various leaders and members remained committed to the goals and responsibilities.

The American public was blindsided by the events of September 11, 2001. We were attacked in broad daylight, on our own soil by an unknown enemy. We watched the events over and over again trying to make sense of them. Since that day we have had commissions, commentaries, studies, articles, books, documentaries and full-scale military operations in an effort to sort out the events of that day.

On October 26, 2001 the American public was blindsided again. It also was in broad daylight, on our own soil. Immediately the United States Congress passed the Patriot Act which allows the FBI to easily obtain a warrant to search a library patron's reading record and computer viewing record. It also made it a criminal offense for a librarian to reveal that they had been asked for that information. Librarians attempted to explain intellectual freedom and how important it is. On the opposite side the Act generated complaints, petitions, resolutions and full-scale media blitzes in an effort to defend the Patriot Act and sort out the position of elected officials who represent us.

Despite that dire warning, there were libraries in Utah whom the FBI had suspected were harboring terrorists, and librarians approached the Intellectual Freedom Committee for advice on how to handle the FBI requests. It became necessary for the committee to be well-versed in the issues and remain current on every change and debate concerning the Act. They conducted workshops throughout the state in an effort to provide librarians with correct information, enabling them to develop sound policies and reduce anxiety and fear.

Initially it was a very frightening time. There was fear and mistrust of the government. Librarians no longer could promise the privacy we believed was a right of all citizens. Libraries were

forced to firm up record retention policies as a countermeasure. If records didn't exist there was nothing for the FBI to take. It also forced librarians to work with their attorneys to understand library rights.

Groups were assured it would expire, but its subsequent renewals have left little changes in the original bill. ALA and state constituencies lobbied, along with booksellers and other interested parties, to exempt libraries and bookstores, but Congress chose to retain that specification. It is a battle that intellectual freedom advocates will fight as long as it remains on the books.

The next threat to intellectual freedom was the attempt to limit access to all information under the guise of internet filtering. The Communications Decency Act was held unconstitutional in 1997, but an attempt was made to replace it with the Child Online Protection Act (COPA). It stated any material transmitted over the internet deemed harmful to minors was prohibited if the communication was made for commercial purposes. It has been found unconstitutional on First Amendment grounds as being overbroad in interpretation. It has never been enacted.

In 2000 Utah became a national focus when it passed HB 157, a bill specifying that state funds would not be granted to libraries unless they installed filters on their computers to protect minors from obscene material. The definition of obscene material, as always, was the crux of the issue, as well as determining adequate filtering software that did not block legitimate sites. The IFC, ALA, and the ACLU all had concerns about the violations to intellectual freedom that this bill would create, and various groups provided representation at the state legislature every day.

The bill passed despite these efforts and was used as a basis for subsequent changes to “harmful to minor” guidelines.

On May 16, 2012 after years of litigation and negotiation The Freedom to Read Foundation and the State of Utah reached a successful conclusion in the lawsuit *Florence vs. Shurtliff*. Utah’s “harmful to minor” statute had allowed the Utah Attorney General to shut down any internet site determined to be unacceptable. The court order ruled that persons cannot be prosecuted for posting constitutionally protected materials on the internet, nor are they required to rate or label it.

In 2000 the focus was on the Children’s Internet Protection Act, (CIPA) passed by Congress in December of 2000. It required that no funds be used for internet related purchases in museums and libraries unless they could certify that they had installed filters to block visual depictions of obscenity, child pornography or sites that were harmful to minors. CIPA was ruled unconstitutional for adults. Subsequent changes mandated that adults may have their filters removed for a valid reason, and they may not be asked why. Not all states have chosen to participate.

Small libraries in Utah though, depended on these state and federal funds, and could not afford to stand up to either legislation. The IFC was active attending legislative sessions, writing letters and submitting resolutions in attempts to protest intrusions into access of information. The committee recognized smaller libraries’ need for money and attempted to advise on balancing intellectual freedom and meeting legal requirements.

Filters over block many areas of protected speech and under block speech that the laws and acts were designed to protect minors from. Because of financial strains, Intellectual Freedom,

a core value has been lost in a subtle maneuver. Judith Krug fought internet filtering until her death. She said this about the dangers:

“Librarians are concerned about 'quick fixes' that fail to teach young people how to best use the Internet. Internet use policies combined with appropriate education are vital to the well-being of our nation's children.... They need to be taught the skills to cope in the virtual world just as they are taught skills to cope in the physical world.... Children who are not taught these skills are not only in danger as children in a virtual world, they also will grow into young adults, college students, and an American workforce who are not capable of avoiding online fraud, Internet addictions, and online stalking. Education is our best way to avoid raising a generation of victims.”

The Intellectual Freedom Committee held sessions at the annual ULA conference besides traveling throughout the state in efforts to reach and educate as many librarians as possible. Chip Ward's invitation from 1995 is still relevant *“...the time to prepare for such a challenge is BEFORE it happens...the ULA IFC would like to help your library prepare...take time to touch the source of our power and carry it with us as we go. It is still worth defending.”*

Over the years, the committee held sessions on: “IF, A National and Local Perspective” ; “House Bill 157” ; “Fundamentals” ; “Security” ; “Current issues” ; “Freedom to Read vs. National Security” ; “Big Brother” ; “Law in your library” ; Chris Finan, A history of intellectual freedom, to cover basics; but also invited editorial cartoonist Pat Bagley ; historian Will Bagley ; and to stir passion invited teen author Chris Crowe ; UVSC Student

Body Officers Jim Bassi and Joe Vogel, discussing their battle to bring Michael Moore to campus; and Newbery winner Susan Patron, author of “The Higher Power of Lucky.”

They wanted ULA members to feel a sense of passion again about 1st Amendment rights. Government legislation and national security had a numbing effect and they hoped to instill in librarians a sense of indignation and obligation. Their goals were to educate people about their rights, impassion them with a desire to defend them and empower them to do so in the face of danger. Joe Vogel was an example of passion for those rights to much so that when he attempted to write about his experience with Michael Moore and Utah Valley State University he lost his job.

In 2008 Bobbie Pyron and Juli Hinz resigned as co-chairs and members of the Intellectual Freedom Committee, leaving a tremendous void. There had been a continual 20-year span of involvement, activity and leadership since Dennis Day hand-picked his committee to join himself and Prudence Bell. This was the end of the old guard. Wanda Huffaker who replaced Merry White in 2012 as chair, had been a member of the committee since 2006, and had worked with Bobby, Juli, Prudence, and Chip. It gave the committee a sense of continuity. However, for all intents and purposes, the depth and breadth of experience was lost; besides issuing a resolution honoring Judith Krug, the first official duty was to form a committee and start from scratch.

In May of 2010 the IFC sponsored a session for the ULA annual conference in St. George entitled “Fahrenheit 451”. Brenda Jensen, a volunteer with the HOPE organization in St. George and former community member addressed the library situation in the Twin Cities of Hildale and Colorado City on the Utah/Arizona border. (*The HOPE organization is a non-profit*

group dedicated to assisting survivors of abuse within polygamous relationships on their courageous journey to personal freedom.)

Brenda described blatant censorship, abuse of women and children and the order from leader Warren Jeffs that all reading materials except those which he approved be destroyed. The HOPE organization and Stephanie Colgrove from Mohave County, Arizona had been involved in a joint effort to establish a public library in the twin cities. There were currently thousands of books being stored in an old school waiting for a U.E.P. (*United Effort Plan*) trust settlement from the Utah Attorney General's Office. There was a concern that each title would have to be approved by the FLDS (Fundamentalist Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints) brethren and the IFC be asked for assistance if that occurred.

On April 15, 2011 a few members of the FLDS Church broke into the school and removed all of the books, built a huge bonfire, and many items were burned. Included were diaries, medical journals, first editions, records, tapes and other primary documents designated for a special collections room. Brenda Jensen contacted the IFC to notify them that the library had been destroyed and ask for assistance. In the following days it was learned that some items had been donated to various thrift stores, schools, and libraries. Some were able to be recovered, but others were sold or discarded. Those recovered were confiscated by the Colorado City police. There was no inventory, though it was known that thousands of books had been donated from all over the country, including several thousand new ones from Barnes and Noble.

Elaine Tyler, director of the HOPE organization petitioned the IFC for assistance in getting the books back. The IFC did not have legal funds or resources for advice. They were able to offer moral support, letters of encouragement, lengthy phone conversations, frequent e-mails, and reiteration of the first amendment rights.

On September 19, 2011 the Colorado City Police delivered a key to Stephanie Colgrove to the storage unit where the few books that had been recovered been stored. The Mohave County Library Association (Arizona) made plans to lease space in Centennial Park in Mohave County. This ended the jurisdiction of ULA and the HOPE organization. It also left a segment of the population in the twin cities, particularly apostates, ex-FLDS, and a faction of the population following new leadership, without library resources. The IFC still maintains a concern for all people to have access to information and supports and will support those efforts without prejudice.

In May of 2012, the Centennial year of ULA, the IFC invited “frequently banned and proud of it” author Chris Crutcher to present a session for the annual conference. He was also featured as a luncheon speaker. Drawing on his life and experiences as a family therapist, Chris talked about the actual lives in his writing. Librarians were encouraged to not only fight censorship, but be advocates for books that might help another child in a similar circumstance. It was a powerful and touching presentation. The IFC was able to recruit several new members and for the first time in three years there is a working active committee that is passionate and excited about the subject.

Less than a month after the conference the news story broke of a book banned in Davis County School District. “In Our Mothers House” by Patricia Polacco, had been removed and placed behind

the desk in the library. It required the permission of parents to check it out. The papers also reported that all books about gays and lesbians had been ordered to be pulled from elementary and secondary schools. The IFC recognized at once this had civil liberty implications beyond intellectual freedom. It also had the potential of hurting the librarian who had been brave enough to stand up and speak out in the press against it. The district eventually retracted the pull order; however the book remained behind the librarian's desk in the four elementary schools in Davis District.

From the beginning the IFC had the benefit of ALA Office of Intellectual Freedom (OIF) advice, support and counsel. ULA had discontinued the legal fund and had no budget for expenses. The chair of the IFC and the legal counsel for the OIF wanted the book back on the shelf, and were concerned for the librarian who had spoken to the press. As advised, initially the committee contacted the district and attempt to resolve the matter in conversation, however the district did not respond to the invitation.

The next few months were filled with internal conflicts between the IFC Chair, and members of the ULA Executive Committee. Wanda spoke often with Deborah Caldwell-Stone at the ALA-OIF and felt she was following her advice. She refused to allow the IFC name to be listed on a statement in June because of the wording and so none was ever issued. She remained adamant on points of the statement that was issued eventually in conjunction with the American Civil Liberties of Utah lawsuit.

Another point of conflict was collaboration with the ACLU. Wanda was aware that most banned books do not stay banned, because of the support of all concerned people in the community. The Intellectual Freedom Committee had a role to play in

representing the values of the Freedom to Read, but it needed to work with others. The ACLU had been in conversation with the district, and had legal resources. ALA also encouraged working with them. The Executive Committee did not support the collaboration and wavered in granting and rescinding permission. Wanda knew that if there was an action against the librarian the ACLU would be a vital support, and took the risk to continue to work with them through the resolution of the lawsuit.

Salt Lake County Library Services produced an emotional video for Banned Books Week, 30 year celebration 50 State Salute to Banned Books. Greg Near and Ernest Bourne, using excerpts from “In Our Mother’s House” showed that Utah families are diverse and Utah families celebrate the freedom to read. This positive message kept the issue from being forgotten. <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NmDLkYRWToM>

On September 27 Wanda Huffaker and DaNae Leu were invited take part in all day trainings for the Secondary Teachers in Davis District held during Banned Books Week in September. The district’s attorney was in attendance and was hostile to their presentation. After several interruptions Wanda and DaNae decided not to engage in conflict and left. As DaNae was the librarian who had been quoted in the Salt Lake Tribune, the OIF and the ACLU were concerned about the hostile environment and her welfare.

The ACLU filed a lawsuit on November 13, 2013, and ULA was listed as a supporter of it. The next day the ULA Executive Committee issued the following:

Press Release, November 14, 2012:

ULA supports Intellectual Freedom for libraries and librarians in all types of libraries, including academic libraries, school libraries, public libraries and special libraries. Books and other library resources should be provided for the interest, information, and enlightenment of all people of the community the library serves. Libraries should challenge censorship in the fulfillment of their responsibility to provide information and enlightenment. ULA supports the American Library Association's "Freedom to Read Statement", "Intellectual Freedom and Action Guide", "Library Bill of Rights" and "Access to Resources and Services in the School Library".

The Utah Library Association's position on Intellectual Freedom is outlined in its Intellectual Freedom Manual. (<http://www.ula.org/ifc/manual>).

The mission of the Utah Library Association is to serve the professional development and educational needs of its members and to provide leadership and direction in developing and improving library and information services in this state.

On January 11, 2013 administrators of Davis School district ordered librarians to return all copies of "In Our Mother's House" to the regular book shelves, indicating that parents who did not want their child to check out the book could make that request. On January 31 the district agreed to never remove the book based solely on content again, or any book based on homosexual content. They also agreed that library books are not curricula and thus do not fall under state statute for advocating homosexuality.

When the Fahrenheit session was first proposed, there was a warning from ULA leaders that exposing grievous intellectual

freedom violations in the name of religion was dangerous ground. Speaking to the press is dangerous ground. Standing up to one's peers can be dangerous. Exposing intellectual freedom violations is dangerous ground.

The suppression of ideas is fatal to a democratic society. Freedom itself is a dangerous way of life, but it is ours.

Thank you to the University of Utah Special Collections, Paul Mogren, Juli Hinz and Bobbie Pyron.

Past Intellectual Freedom Committee Chairs:

1972	Don Trottier
1973-1976	
1977	Mike Marchant
1978	Brad Maurer
1979	Kathleen Flanagan
1980	Ron Heezen
1981	Pat Montgomery
1982-83	
1984-8	Scott Birkinshaw
1986-87	Prudence Bell
1988	Mark Emery
1989	Dennis Day
1990-92	Prudence Bell
1993	
1994-95	Dennis Day
1996	Bobbi Pyron
1997	Nancy Tessman
1998	
1999-2003	Juli Hinz
2004-2008	Juli Hinz and Bobbi Pyron
2009	Merry White
2010-present	Wanda Mae Huffaker

Chronology of selected ULA programs sponsored by the Intellectual Freedom Committee:

- 1974 – “Obscenity and the Law” Ira Huggins
- 1998 – “Internet and the Law” Annual Conference
- 2000 – “ IF, A National and Local Perspective”
Fall, “House Bill 157 and Internet Policies and Intellectual Freedom”
- 2001 – “Lighter Side of IF”, Pat Bagley
Fall, Moab, “IF Fundamentals and Current Challenges
- 2002 – “Security /Library/Compatible
- 2003 – ”Against the Grain” Will Bagley
Fall ”Big Brother in Your Library”
- 2004 – “Neglected Censored News” Doug Fabrizio (did not show up) (Ken Verdoia?)
- 2005 – “The Fight to Bring Michael Moore to UVSC”, Jim Bassi and Joe Vogel
- 2006 – “Teens Have Rights”, Chris Crowe; “Free Speech 101”, Joe Vogel” ;
- 2007 – “Law for Librarians” Julie Hinz, “MCLU Graphic Novels”
- 2008- “Free Speech, Free Library, Free People”, Chris Finan; Susan Patron, author of Banned book, “The Higher Power of Lucky”
- 2010 – “Fahrenheit FLDS” Brenda Jensen
- 2011 – “Dirty Dancing...” Adam Selzer, teen author
- 2012 – Chris Crutcher

Social Life in the Utah Library Association

By Juli Hinz

Among the most valuable benefits of Utah Library Association (ULA) involvement are the relationships and collaborations that grow out of working with colleagues from around the state. For 100 years, ULA has fostered not just professional relationships, but lasting friendships. ULA brings people together in a community to create and strengthen common values, vision, and goals for excellent library services. ULA's history is full of social events that have fostered the building of a community of people who care about libraries.

In fact, it's the whole array of ULA activities that have connected librarians in all kinds of libraries from all corners of the state throughout the organization's history. ULA stretches horizons beyond one's immediate workplace and user community. There is not a better way to get to know colleagues in all kinds of libraries but through the networking opportunities in ULA. It would be nearly impossible to build a strong and wide web of colleagues and contacts throughout the state representing public, academic, school, and special libraries without the connecting glue of ULA.

ULA collaborations built on strong relationships help to reinforce the most important ethics and standards that are foundational to the library profession. It's where we learn from each other what it means to be a librarian. It's where varied experiences and a wealth of knowledge are shared. It's where we collectively develop an understanding of and passion for our central values. We teach each other, encourage each other, mentor each other, support each other, back each other up, and set standards and

expectations for each other in crucial areas such as intellectual freedom.

The importance of intellectual freedom and libraries in support of all patrons' needs can be traced back to the early years of ULA, as stated so well in the *Deseret News* on October 23, 1925.

“The public library of a city supplements the work of the schools and for tens of thousands of men and women it takes the place of the school. One goes to school to be taught; one goes to the library to get knowledge and information – to learn. The public library opens to everyone roads to education of every kind. It gives to all within reach of its volumes the opportunity to attend at will a school of life. A well-used public library in a city is an evidence of the will and determination of its people to be intellectually alert and progressive. They recognize the principle that “it is the mind that makes the body rich,” and that a well-read people makes a wide-awake, vigorous, and progressive evidence that is appreciated and used by young and old alike...One has only to visit the library on any weekday to find that all classes of people are taking advantage of its opportunity. The university professors with thousands of students and teachers, businessmen, tradesmen, engineers, day laborers, editors, club women and mothers, visit the library and draw from its store of knowledge.”

This opinion piece is as relevant in 2012 as it was just 13 years after ULA was formed. It's what we believe, what we practice, and what we do *together* to develop and deliver the best possible library service.

No doubt the need to build a library community was a factor when founding librarians formed ULA in 1912. These pioneering individuals must have realized they needed the connections, relationships, and interactions with their peers in order to advance growing library services in Utah at the time.

Annual conventions have brought ULA members together for the past 100 years, and early on, social activities were a key part of convention schedules. Luncheons and events like local tours fostered networking then just as they do now. For the first 13 years, annual conventions were held in Salt Lake City, in October in conjunction with the LDS fall conference. ULA departed from customary practice in 1925 to plan the convention in the library of Logan High School. These ULA meetings were scheduled to coincide with the National Summer School at the Utah Agricultural College so the 75 library attendees could hear noted visiting faculty from prestigious institutions, including Harvard and Cornell. This first ULA convention held away from Salt Lake City started a tradition of offering annual meetings in different locations in the state. Then, as now, the venue change drew in new people, showcased a different locality in our beautiful state, and expanded the reach of the ULA community. The Logan convention luncheon that year was held at the now historic Bluebird Café. When we visit the Bluebird Café today in conjunction with ULA meetings, we find it much the same as our predecessors did in 1925!

Over the years, planners have scheduled social and special activities to help members become acquainted and to highlight places of interest in conference locations. In 1928, seventy-five cents bought a ticket for the Hotel El Escalante luncheon and a trip to Cedar Breaks topped off the Cedar City festivities. The 1945 convention returned to Cedar City and concluded with a

campfire breakfast in Zion National Park. Convention goes in 1949 visited the Bingham Canyon Copper Mine. In 1950, the MPLA convention presented a night of square dancing at the Salt Lake Country Club. The ULA/UELMA joint conference in 1994 in Ogden included a visit to the Abbey of the Holy Trinity in Huntsville, an organ recital at the Church of the Good Shepherd, and a gala reception at the Browning Auto Museum in the Union Station, with music of the Joe McQueen Quartet. Meetings in Cedar City have offered banquets where attendees glimpsed the life of William Shakespeare. The opening gala reception for the first ever conference in St. George in 1989 was held at the Peppermill Casino in Mesquite, Nevada. Members enjoyed a reception, dinner, and time to try their luck in the casino before boarding the bus back to St. George. The gala at the 1990 joint ULA/MPLA conference had people dancing to the music of the Joe Muscolino Band at the Salt Lake Art Center until midnight. The Saliva Sisters got people on their feet with lively music and comedy at the ULA/UELMA conference in 1995. Members have sampled the night life and restaurants in conference locations thanks to “dine around” opportunities. Social hours sponsored by exhibitors were added to conference schedules in the 1960s as the number of exhibitors increased. Luncheons and dinners with noted authors have included Wallace Stegner, Fawn Brody, Edward Abbey, Tony Hillerman, Barbara Kingsolver, Susan Patron, and more.

From singing along with Juice Newton at the Cowboy Bar in Park City to showing our more refined side at a formal tea party at the Hotel Utah, these kinds of events are among our most remembered ULA experiences. Yes, librarians do know how to have fun!

There were some interesting features of earlier conventions that have not continued into the present. In the 1920s, '30s, and '40s, attendees were routinely treated to special musical recitals to start the morning and afternoon general sessions. Had you been there during these years, you would have heard vocal solos, duets, trios, instrumentals, and piano performances before the business meetings got underway. Don't you wish those songs had been captured for us to hear today? In the early 1960s, this note appeared in the convention programs: "Courtesy of the Newhouse Hotel and ULA, two hospitality rooms are available at any time for members to relax and freshen up." In keeping with the propriety of the times, there was one for men and one for women. By later in the '60's, just one hospitality suite was set aside for all to relax and socialize. Through much of the '60s, you could schedule time with your supervisor to attend "Breakfast With Your Boss" at the annual conferences.

The New Perspectives Round Table (NPRT) got its start in 1975 at the D.B. Cooper's bar in Salt Lake City. This new unit brought an enhanced focus on communication and connections to ULA. As stated in the *ULA Newsletter*,

"The purpose of this roundtable, which cuts across all ULA divisions, is to provide a better forum for communication between librarians and their state association; to promote a greater feeling of responsibility for the development of library science and librarianship; to provide reinforcement of the individual member within the library profession, encourage members' participation in local and state organizations; and to serve as a channel of communications among individual members, sections and the executive board, particularly regarding the issues of library legislation, intellectual freedom of libraries and

librarians, and other concerns which may arise that do not pertain to already established divisions.” (ULA Newsletter, Vol. 1 No. 1, 1975).

NPRT fostered a spirit of camaraderie, reached out to new, young members to help mentor them into the organization, addressed a wide range of issues of the day, and planned great parties.

For several years in the 1990s, NPRT sponsored river trips on the Green River through spectacular Split Mountain Canyon. Some camped out near Vernal the evening before the river launch and enjoyed good times around a camp fire well into the night. In peak years, about 25 people took advantage of this bonding experience and found pleasure in the vistas, cool waters, and companionship of the Green. Many will say it's events like this that stand out in their minds as the essence of relationship building in ULA.

Often the ULA social life is indistinguishable from the business. Who says meetings have to be formal to be effective? Indeed, practices of certain ULA groups have shown that meetings can be both productive and fun. For years, regular Intellectual Freedom Committee meetings included the culinary creations of one long time member. The finest food and drink facilitated program planning, writing of editions of the *Intellectual Freedom Manual*, preparation of training materials, and development of strategies to deal with censorship threats and legislative matters. Later this group could be seen having their productive meetings at the Greek Market in Salt Lake City. For a time, the New Perspectives Round Table gathered to conduct business at The Pub in Trolley Square. In the early 1990s, NPRT sponsored dinners at local restaurants as enjoyable events without a meeting agenda. Every year many ULA experiences and memories are shared over a

dinner table. Executive board meetings and other unit meetings are often held at restaurants. Mountain hikes, fun runs, snowshoeing, and aerobics classes sponsored by the Health Round Table (HEART) have enhanced our physical lives as well as improved health and medical librarianship. An annual festive St. Patrick's Day dinner has been a tradition of one group of academic and public librarians, all ULA members, for over 25 years. The Genealogy Round Table (GENRT) over the years has sponsored tours to genealogical libraries, cemeteries, etc. where attendees can both learn and socialize. Cemetery tours near Halloween time are especially exciting.

In reality, it's the full array of organization activities that have shaped the ULA community. Through continuing education, leadership development, information sharing, advocating, working together, and yes, socializing, ULA members have tackled the issues of the day, offered excellent library service, and planned for the future. The need for the bonds of a strong ULA will be greater than ever in this information and technology rich 21st century, with the fast changing landscape, evolving users' needs, tighter and tighter budgets, and the requirements for our library personnel to continuously learn new skills. Let's hope our successors will say that the ULA members in the second 100 years knew how to work hard, keep libraries relevant, forge meaningful relationships, and have fun!

Relationships with Other Organizations

By Dorothy Horan, Connie Lamb, Juan Lee, Wayne Peay, and
Kayla Willey

American Library Association

By Kayla Willey and Connie Lamb

The relationship between the Utah Library Association and the American Library Association goes back to ULA's founding in 1912. State library associations are organized under the auspices of ALA and are officially chapters of the American Library Association. By directive of the ALA bylaws, each state, provincial, and territorial chapter is entitled to one councilor to be elected by members of the chapter (ALA Bylaws, Article III, Sec. 6(c) and IV, Sec. 2(e)). ULA has had an ALA representative, or chapter councilor, since the beginning years of its founding. ULA's ALA representative (currently designated ALA Chapter Councilor on the ULA website) sits on and is a voting member of the ALA Council, which is the governing body of the American Library Association. Only personal members of the American Library Association may serve on the ALA Council, thus ULA's ALA representative must be a member in good standing of both organizations. Two ALA Council meetings are required each year, one of them must be held at the annual conference of the American Library Association. Council meetings today are traditionally held on a couple of days following the majority of the general sessions at the ALA annual conference, which makes for a long conference for ALA Council members.

The ALA representative for the Utah Library Association attends, actively participates, and votes on issues in the ALA Council meetings and reports back to the ULA Board and general

membership on significant ALA actions either orally or in print. The ULA newsletter has often been the vehicle for communicating ALA Council issues to the general ULA membership.

The ALA representative is elected by the membership of the Utah Library Association, is a voting member of the Utah Library Association Board, and participates actively in the governance of ULA. Should any issues need to be presented at the ALA Council level from the Utah Chapter (ULA), ULA's ALA representative would make those presentations at ALA Council. ALA representatives have often been instrumental in negotiations with ALA general officers and presidents to participate in and speak at ULA annual conferences. Although not a complete list, ALA President Barbara Ford and ACRL President W. Lee Hisle were speakers at the 1998 combined ULA/MPLA conference in Salt Lake City, ALA President John Nichols Berry III was the keynote speaker at the 2006 ULA conference in St. George, ALA President Jim Rettig was the keynote speaker at the 2008 combined ULA/MPLA conference in Salt Lake City, Camilla Alire, the 2009-2010 ALA President, was the keynote speaker at the 2010 Utah Library Association annual conference in St. George, Audra Caplan, the Public Library Association president (a division of the American Library Association) was the keynote speaker at the 2011 conference in Layton, and most recently ALA President Molly Raphael spoke at the plenary session of ULA's centennial conference in Salt Lake City in 2012.

Although currently an elected position, historically there is some evidence that ALA representatives had been appointed to serve. The most notable and probably the longest serving representative is Ida Marie Jensen from Utah State University who was appointed and served for many years in the 1960's and 1970's as

ULA's ALA representative. There have been a few instances when an appointment mid-term was necessary, but in any case, it is important that the ALA Chapter Councilor answer to the general ULA membership since that individual is Utah's official face and voice in the governing council of the American Library Association. As you can see from the list below, ALA representatives have come from a variety of library types and places throughout the state of Utah.

ALA Representatives:

Began very early in ULA history, and the following are those who could be documented at publication.

- 1960s-1970s Ida Marie Jensen (Utah State University)
appointed and served many years
- 1980-1984 Nathan Smith (Brigham Young University Library School)
- 1984-1988 Lynnda Wangsgaard (Weber County)
- 1988-1992 Blaine Hall (Brigham Young University)
- 1992-1996 Paul Mogren (University of Utah)
- 1996-2004 Dan Barr (Murray City Public Library)
- 2004-2006 Sue Hill (Brigham City Public Library)
- 2006-2007 Peter Kraus (University of Utah)
- 2007-2009 Linda Tillson (Park City Public Library)
- 2009-2012 Debbie Short (Utah Valley University)
- 2012-present Kent Slade (Highland Public Library)

REFORMA

By Juan Lee

REFORMA, the National Association to Promote Library & Information Services to Latinos and the Spanish-speaking, was established as an affiliate of the American Library Association in

1971. Reforma de Utah, a state chapter of REFORMA, was born in Utah on November 23, 1996. The articles of incorporation were filed on November 17, 1999 with the Utah Division of Corporations and Commercial Code. For almost 15 years, Reforma de Utah, comprised by a small but dedicated group of supporters, worked tirelessly to create an awareness of the information needs of the Latino community in the Beehive state.

Reforma de Utah served as the clearinghouse for resources and information pertaining to library services to the Spanish Speaking and Latino population in Utah. It assisted libraries and trained library staff in developing Spanish-language and Latino-oriented collections and it assisted them implementing effective outreach to the community. Annually, Reforma de Utah sponsored library conference programs and workshops and produced multiple guides and pathfinders to assist library staff better serve the community. At the state level, Reforma de Utah worked closely with ULA, the State Library and other community organizations on issues that directly impacted the Latino community. Nationally, Reforma de Utah was engaged with other Reforma chapters providing valuable input in the formulation of policy for library services to Spanish speakers. In addition, every year Reforma de Utah contributed to the Reforma Scholarship program to support Hispanic/Latino students pursuing a degree in library and information management.

In 2005, Reforma de Utah received the national Estela and Raul Mora Award for its extremely successful event celebrating Dia de los Niños, Dia de los Libros, which honors children, promotes bilingual literacy and encourages reading among children. In 2006, Reforma de Utah received the Cesar Chavez Peace & Justice Award for excellence in service and advocacy, presented by the Utah Coalition of La Raza.

In 2010, Reforma de Utah donated its remaining funds to the national REFORMA organization and filed its intent to close the state chapter, encouraging its members to continue working with the national organization. When the REFORMA chapter disbanded, ULA created a Multicultural Services Roundtable that includes all ethnic groups and non-English speakers.

Mountain Plains Library Association

By Dorothy Horan

Utah Library Association was one of the founding Associations involved in the creation of the Mountain Plains Library Association. Delegates from the states of Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, the Dakotas, and Wyoming also participated in founding MPLA. Librarians who lived within 600 miles of Denver were invited to attend the meetings which began on August 29, 1948, which was set up to discuss the creation of a regional library organization.

Some of these librarians, representing Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Utah, and Wyoming, met in Denver in May 1947. A Conference Planning Committee was led by Mr. Ralph Esterquest, an assistant director of the University of Denver Library. Utah was represented by Ruth V. Tyler who made the motion that created MPLA in 1948.

Committees were soon created and a Constitution began. The name of the Association, object, and officers were established within the first days of the association. Ruth V. Tyler was elected vice-president/president-elect.

The ULA President was present at the proceedings and, along with other state association presidents affirmed the support of the

new association. The first dues were established, consisting of \$1.00 per year, and the first conference was held on August 29th 1948 at Estes Park, Colorado which included Utah librarians along with librarians from several other states.

ULA members continued to participate in MPLA's growth and development, creating and refining the Leadership Institute and the concept of partnering MPLA conferences with state conferences and rotating the location of the conference among member states. Joint conferences of MPLA and ULA were held in 1950, 1956, 1982, 1990, 1998, and 2008. MPLA instituted grants, loans, and scholarships to help librarians and state associations with library education. ULA and its members have participated in these programs by receiving grants and scholarships. MPLA also created a newsletter and established an Executive Director position to further communication and coordination. In the 21st century, MPLA established an electronic presence through an online newsletter, website, and Facebook page.

Utahns have served in MPLA as presidents, Leadership Institute students and mentors, board members, and in other leadership positions. MPLA presidents from Utah include Ruth V. Tyler (1949-1950), Leonard J. Kirkpatrick (1956-1957), Milton C. Abrams (1959-1960), Russell L. Davis (1963-1965), August (Gus) Hannibal, III (1975-1976), J. Dennis Day (1990-1991), Blaine H. Hall (1994-1996), JaNae Kinikin (2012-2013). From early on ULA has had an elected representative to MPLA who serves as a liaison between the two organizations.

The MPLA Leadership Institute was created in 2002 and met at Ghost Ranch, New Mexico annually until 2007. The Institute was reorganized in 2010 was held in Estes Park, Colorado in the

Spring of 2010 and in 2012. Many ULA members have participated as mentors and attendees.

The most recent joint ULA/MPLA conference was held in late April and early May of 2008 at the Salt Lake City Hilton. Jeff Belliston was selected to be Conference Committee Chair by ULA President Dorothy Horan because of his previous leadership experience with MPLA. The Conference Committee consisted of members of both organizations, with MPLA President Elect Rob Banks spearheading the MPLA efforts. The programs were numerous and activities abundant. Speakers included the ALA President Jim Rettig, the Executive Director, several ALA employees, and the ALA President-elect Camila Aire. Camila was the first MPLA member to serve as ALA president (2009-2010).

Utah State Library

By Connie Lamb

The Utah State Library Agency was established in 1957, one of the last states to have a state library. In the 1950s, leaders in ULA helped push a bill through the Utah legislature to found the agency so that the state could receive funding under the federal Library Services Act. The first state librarian, Russell Davis, was very supportive of ULA which in the late 50s was small and had no office, staff, or mailing address. Russ allowed the State Library to act as a secretariat for ULA giving it a “home”. He also encouraged all employees of the State Library to be involved in ULA. Russ saw ULA and the State Library as complementary entities, working together to strengthen library services statewide.

Guy Shurmann, who worked at the State Library, was the first Executive Secretary for ULA. When he left, Barry Porter, who also worked at the State Library, moved into that position and after Barry took another job, Gerald Buttars (Jerry) became the ULA Executive Secretary in 1973. It was like a second job for him and for 15 years he and his wife as the bookkeeper, and his secretary as an assistant did all the office work for ULA. Most State Library employees helped at conference time with the preparations of printing, stuffing, mailing, etc. Russell was the exhibits chair for many years. As ULA grew, this work became quite burdensome. In addition, some librarians felt that the State Library was too involved in ULA although it probably would not have survived without that initial assistance. Over the years ULA had grown and developed more resources and stability. In 1988, Jerry resigned as Executive Secretary and the State Library reduced its administrative role in ULA. However, the two organizations continued to work together for library improvement, especially concerning legislative matters.

Amy Owen became the State Librarian in 1987 when Russell retired and she supported ULA in a more indirect way. State Library employees continued to serve on ULA committees and other units but it became a policy that State Library staff could not run for ULA president, although both Russell Davis and Amy Owen had served earlier as ULA Presidents. The State Library needed an external voice to support them and the ULA President was sometimes called upon to testify at hearings for the State Library.

In 2004, Donna Jones Morris, was hired as the Utah State Librarian and quickly became involved in ULA. Many State Library staff remain active in ULA units and conferences. Currently Donna is the State Library liaison to ULA and attends

ULA board meeting to communicate their activities and discuss joint ventures and interests.

A couple of examples of cooperative ventures between the State Library and ULA include the Pioneer database and the ILEAD USA Utah program. ULA, UALC, and the State Library jointly supported legislation to bring electronic databases to the population of Utah. It was presented as a joint program including all of the academic institutions in the state as well as the public libraries, and the State Library was appointed to administer the program for the public libraries. ILEAD (Innovative Libraries Explore, Apply and Discover) is a technology and leadership skills institute designed to help library staff understand and respond to user needs through the application of participatory technology tools. The State Library is sponsoring the institute and ULA has advertised and supported it.

The Utah State Library has changed names and state government departments over time. Currently it is a division of the Utah Department of Heritage and Arts, but historically the library itself has been known as the Utah State Library Agency and the Utah State Library Commission. Regardless of its name or reporting line, ULA and the State Library have had a long and productive relationship.

(Much of the material in this section came from oral interviews with Amy Owen and Jerry Buttars conducted by Sue Hill.)

UCLC/UALC – Utah College Library Council/Utah Academic Library Consortium

By Wayne Peay

Utah College Library Council was formed in 1971 with the following goals, "...to improve access to services and collections of the academic libraries of Utah for students, faculty and staff; to make more effective use of available funding through resource sharing and cooperative acquisitions; and to foster development and implementation of cooperative programs." At the October 11, 1994 Council meeting, the organization changed its name to UALC, Utah Academic Library Consortium, but the focus and goals of the organization remained basically the same.

UCLC provided financial support for various ULA programs. One of the first contributions was \$2000 in 1978 given by UCLC in support of the Governor's Conference on Library and Information Services. In addition, Roger Hanson, Director of the Marriott Library (University of Utah), served on the advisory committee was chair of the Finance Committee.

There have been special interest areas that UCLC/UALC and ULA have shared. The best example might be the Government Documents Committee of UCLC and the GODORT group in ULA. An early accomplishment of this collaboration was a legislative initiative in 1979 Utah State Legislature where legislation was developed collaboratively and subsequently passed that improved access to publications of state agencies. In 1985, the groups developed a brochure that describing government document collections in the state and the following year presented government documents symposium.

Professional development programs at the Annual Meeting of ULA have been a consistent thread in the partnership. UCLC/UALC had regularly scheduled Council and Committee meetings before or following the ULA annual meetings in order to facilitate attendance at the annual meeting. Separate programs have also been very successful with the Great Issues Forum beginning in 1994 with a \$1000 contribution from UALC.

In 1994 the Resource Sharing and Professional Development Committees worked together on a program to be given at the ULA annual conference. At the 1996 ULA annual conference, the Professional Development Committee sponsored two programs:

Dealing with Change: The Ameritech Experience and *Changing Partnerships: Support for Distance Education in Academic and Public Libraries.*

UCLC/UALC librarians, staff and friends of academic libraries have certainly benefited from the ULA Awards program. This recognition of special and/or career contributions is appreciated by the academic library community.

In 1996-1997, the Utah Library Association (ULA) initiated a major reorganization in order to better position the organization to serve its members. One of the recommendations that resulted from the reorganization plan was the proposal to establish the position of UALC Representative to ULA. Cathleen Partridge volunteered to serve as the ULA Liaison to UALC during 1996-1997 fiscal year. Sarah Michalak served as ULA Liaison 1997-1998. At the August 7, 1998 UALC Council meeting, Robert Murdoch was nominated as the ULA Liaison for UALC and has served in that position since.

During 1996-1997, Cathleen Partridge attended ULA Board meetings and provided brief verbal status reports on ongoing UALC projects, including Horizon, Libraries 2000 and Pioneer. She provided verbal reports on ULA business at two UALC Council meetings; these reports included details on the ULA Annual conference, program, and some other upcoming workshops and conferences. She also attended the annual business meeting of the ULA Academic Libraries Section and gave a more lengthy report on UALC business and agenda items.

The UALC liaison is generally envisioned as filling much the same role as the current MPLA and ALA representatives to ULA. The UALC liaison performs the following functions:

- Attend ULA Board meetings and provide a report on UALC activities at each meeting
- Attend UALC Directors Council meetings and provide a report on ULA activities at each meeting
- Attend ULA division, round table, or committee meetings as appropriate and provide updates on UALC business
- Serve as a conduit for general information-sharing between the two organizations

Some of the joint ventures conducted since the creation of the ULA liaison position include:

- A “Legislative Awareness Team” was established at the annual UALC planning meeting at SUU, August 7, 1998. The team was charged, in part, to coordinate UALC legislative efforts with ULA. The team consisted of Max Peterson, Wayne Peay, Sarah Michalak and Joan Hubbard.

- A proposal for \$1000 to support the fourth Great Issues Forum was presented and approved at the September 15, 1998 meeting of the UALC Council.
- UALC participated in the ULA Legislative Breakfast February 12, 1999.
- Funding request for \$900 was approved by the UALC Council on November 19, 1999 for the 2000 ULA Annual Conference.
- Particular interest was expressed by the UALC Professional Development Committee. In the minutes from the October 13, 1999 meeting, the following was reported: “We need better coordination between our committee and ULA. ULA may do workshops or conferences that are of interest to the academic libraries. We also want to make sure we don’t do workshops on the same topics during the same year. To help with this communication one member of the Professional Development Committee, who also serves as a member on the ULA program board, will share information between the two groups. This year Rama is on the ULA program committee and she will let them know what we are planning. She will also report to us on the ULA’s plans. Eileen Longsworth (Salt Lake County) is the chair of the ULA Program Board.”
- At the annual UALC planning meeting August 11, 2000, it was reported that “ULA has a task force to look at membership for institutions. Money generated will fund legislative activities.”
- In the UALC Council meeting minutes for April 27, 2001, the Digitization Committee requested \$200 for a ULA program on digitization.
- Two ULA program proposals for May 7-9, 2003 were distributed at the UALC Council Meeting. One was titled

Copyright Law, the Internet and Digital Libraries and the other was *UCAT, Utah's Newest Institution of Higher Education*.

UALC continues to be an outstanding support of the Utah Library Association. For a time, the Eccles Health Sciences Library hosted the ULA home page. Over the years, members from the UALC libraries have served in various leadership capacities, including several ULA presidents and other officers and committee chairs. UALC members have often been contributors and speakers at annual ULA conferences.

UELMA

By Kayla Willey and Connie Lamb

UELMA, the Utah Educational Library Media Association, is an affiliate of the American Association of School Librarians (AASL). It is currently the primary professional organization in Utah for librarians and media center specialists in the primary and secondary schools. UELMA's theme is "working for librarians, teachers, and students of Utah," and it is closely associated with the Utah Education Association (UEA). Utah Educational Media Association (UEMA) was formally organized in February, 1972 with a primary focus on technology, and membership was largely academic. ULA was serving school librarians through their School Library Section at this time, and continued to do so until February, 1981 when a joint conference of UEMA and ULA was held. At that conference, the decision was made to merge the ULA School Library Section and UEMA into a new organization, the Utah Educational Library Media Association (UELMA) which was accomplished in 1982 with the adoption of UELMA bylaws. (Source: John Smith, UELMA

Executive Secretary). Since that time, the relationship between the school librarians, UELMA, and ULA has been on again/off again, but there are common goals that bind these two organizations together and efforts have been made over the years to work together to foster closer relationships.

Jerry Buttars recalls the strong School Section when he became Executive Secretary for ULA in 1973. It met each fall for a single day of meetings, usually in conjunction with UEA so that school librarians could attend. However, UELMA was a strong supporter of school librarians and eventually most of them joined UELMA. In the 1982 joint agreement with UELMA, the School Section was dropped from ULA, with UELMA becoming the primary professional organization for school librarians. The new Children and Young Adults Services Section in ULA would allow school librarians, who desire, to continue to affiliate with ULA. This agreement also created a joint dues structure that enabled school librarians or ULA members to join both organizations at reduced rates. The two groups also agreed to hold joint conferences and to work unitedly to support legislation, intellectual freedom, and other mutually vital concerns. (March 1982 *HATU*)

This agreement did not last, and in 1993, ULA and UELMA again forged a structured relationship when Randy Olsen was ULA president and Marian Karpisek, a school librarian, was the incoming ULA president for 1993-1994. In August 1992, a task force on association cooperation was appointed by Randy Olsen, ULA President, and Mike Hirschi, UELMA President. The task force was charged to investigate and report on areas where ULA and UELMA might work together to better serve libraries and librarians in Utah. In its report to the ULA and UELMA boards, the task force recommended action in eight areas to ensure

cooperation between the associations and seven motions were passed in a joint ULA/UELMA board meeting in January 1993. For a short time dues were changed to encourage members to join both organizations. Task forces were established to work on legislative issues, pursue a public awareness campaign, and foster greater multi-type cooperation in Utah. (*Utah Libraries/News*, February 1993, p.2) As a result of the closer relationship, joint ULA/UELMA conferences were held in 1994 and 1995 with an extended day to include a Saturday so more school librarians could participate, but scheduling issues for the two organizations were a factor in going back to separate annual conferences. It was refreshing and interesting to attend those joint conferences to see a different perspective and view of librarianship through a different lens.

Although the relationship with UELMA has been uneven over the years, those times when cross-fertilization occurred there have been benefits. ULA has not always had an official UELMA liaison on the board and the activity of the School Section in ULA has waxed and waned, but currently ULA has an active School Section and the chair acts as liaison to UELMA.

Appendices

Compiled by
Connie Lamb and Kayla Willey

Appendix 1

Utah Library Association Presidents

1912-1914	Ephraim G. Gowans
1914-1915	Simon P. Eggertson
1916-1917	Howard R. Driggs
1917-1918	Esther Nelson
1918-1919	Joanna Sprague
1919-1920	Grace Harris
1920-1921	Mary E. Downey
1921-1922	M. Wilford Poulson
1922-1923	Julia T. Lynch
1923-1924	Eveline Bean
1924-1925	Dora Wright
1925-1926	Mrs. Robert Forrester
1926-1927	Julia T. Lynch
1927-1928	Mrs. E. Crane Watson
1928-1929	Iretta Peters
1929-1930	Anne Ollerton
1930-1931	Ruth Vine Tyler
1931-1932	Hattie Smith
1932-1933	Esther Nelson
1933-1935	Dorothy Wheelwright
1935-1937	Aurelia Bennion
1937-1938	Roxey S. Romney
1938-1940	Leonard H. Kirkpatrick
1940-1941	Ruth Vine Tyler
1941-1942	Elva L. Wattis
1942-1943	Lillian B. Corry
1943-1944	Ethel E. Holmes
1944-1945	Donald K. Nelson
1945-1946	Hattie M. Knight
1946-1947	Virginia Hansen
1947-1948	Ralph Thomsen
1948-1950	Louise L. Critchlow
1950-1951	Gwendolyn Shaw

1951-1952	Edith Rich
1952-1953	Helen P. Gibson
1953-1954	Margaret Block
1954-1955	John G. Church
1955-1956	Anne M. Smith
1956-1957	S. Lyman Tyler
1957-1958	Sarah Lucille Harris
1958-1960	Milton C. Abrams
1960-1961	Russell L. Davis
1961-1962	Priscilla M. Mayden
1962-1963	Harold W. Bell
1963-1964	Chad J. Flake
1964-1965	Maurice P. Marchant
1965-1966	James R. Tolman
1966-1967	Arthur Thomas Challis
1967-1968	Lila P. Burgoyne
1968-1970	Richard Woodruff Boss
1970-1971	Nancy F. Hardy
1971-1972	Arlene H. Grover
1972-1973	Richard Rademacher
1973-1974	Phyllis Shaw
1974-1975	George W. Tanner
1975-1976	Guy Shuurman
1976-1977	Lucille Thorne
1977-1978	E. Dale Cluff
1978-1979	Amy Owen
1979-1980	Roger K. Hanson
1980-1981	J. Dennis Day
1981-1982	Blaine H. Hall
1982-1983	Brenda Broadbent
1983-1984	Craige S. Hall
1984-1985	Brad Maurer
1985-1986	Connie Lamb
1986-1987	Cathleen Partridge
1987-1988	Nathan Smith
1988-1989	Paul Mogren

1989-1990	Carolyn Dickinson
1990-1991	Eileen Longsworth
1991-1992	Carol Hansen
1992-1993	Randy J. Olsen
1993-1994	Marian Karpisek
1994-1995	Pete Giacoma
1995-1996	Julie Farnsworth
1996-1997	Renae Pearce
1997-1998	Warren Babcock
1998-1999	Larry J. Ostler
1999-2000	Sue Hill
2000-2001	Randy Silverman
2001-2002	Susan Hamada
2002-2003	Kayla Willey
2003-2004	David A. Hales
2004-2005	Gene Nelson
2005-2006	Hikmet Loe
2006-2007	Julie Williamsen
2007-2008	Dorothy Horan
2008-2009	Steven D. Decker
2009-2010	Ruby Cheesman
2010-2011	Andy Spackman
2011-2012	Linda Tillson
2012-2013	Adriane Juarez
2013-2014	Trish Hull

Appendix 2

Additional ULA Officers and Publications

Utah Library Association Executive Secretaries/Treasurers

????-????	Guy Shuurman
????-1973	Barry Porter
1973-1988	Gerald (Jerry) Buttars
1988-1990	Ruth Ann Hanson
1990-1993	Don Trottier
1992-1998	Chris Anderson (Exec secretary)
1998 -2002	Shannon Reid (Treasurer)
2002-2005	Chris Anderson (Treasurer)
2006-2010	Ranny Lacaniena (Executive Secretary)
2006-2010	Steve Pfeiffer (Treasurer)
2010-present	Javaid Lal (Treasurer)
2010-present	Anna Neatrou (Executive Director)

Utah Library Association ALA Representatives

Began very early in ULA history, but the following are who could be documented at publication.

1960s-1970s	Ida Marie Jensen (Utah State University) appointed and served many years
1980-1984	Nathan Smith (Brigham Young University Library School)
1984-1988	Lynnda Wangsgaard (Weber County)
1988-1992	Blaine Hall (Brigham Young University)
1992-1996	Paul Mogren (University of Utah)
1996-2004	Dan Barr (Murray City Public Library)
2004-2006	Sue Hill (Brigham City Public Library)
2006-2007	Peter Kraus (University of Utah)
2007-2009	Linda Tillson (Park City Public Library)
2009-2012	Debbie Short (Utah Valley University)
2012-present	Kent Slade (Highland Public Library)

Utah Library Association MPLA Representatives

1980-1985	Mary Petterson (Weber County)
1987-1989	Doug Hindmarsh (Utah State Library)
1990-1993	Mary Southwell (Murray City Public)
1993-1995	Gwendolyn Page (Salt Lake City Public Library)
1995-1997	Lori Andreason
1997-1998	Betty Dance (Utah State University)
2002-2003	Jean Jensen (Utah State University)
2005-2006	Peter Kraus (University of Utah)
2012-2013	Christopher Lake (Family History Library)

Utah Library Association Historians

1987-1988	Linda Thatcher (Utah State Historical Society)
1988-1999	Roy Webb (University of Utah)
1999- present	Paul Mogren (University of Utah)

Federal Relations Coordinators

1988-1989	Juli Hinz (University of Utah)
1991-1992	Maxine Haggerty (University of Utah)
2002-2003	Dianne King (Brigham Young University)

ULA Selected Members/Directors at Large

Directors at Large – First Group 1997-1998

Carol Ayer (Intermountain Research Station) – 2 year term, 1997-1999
Patricia Montgomery (Park City Public Library) – 3 year term, 1997-2000
Jill Moriearty (University of Utah) – 1 year term, 1997-1998
Robert Murdoch (Utah State University) – 2 year term, 1997-1999
Craig Nielson (Salt Lake County) – 1 year term, 1997-1998
Kayla Willey (Brigham Young University) – 3 year term, 1997-2000

Members at Large, 2002-2003

Christie Reimschuessel (American Fork City Library) –
term expires 2003

Ray Matthews (Utah State Library) –
term expires 2003

Shannon Hoffman (Brigham Young University) –
term expires 2004

Evan Baker (Uintah County Library) –
term expires 2004

Lori Stevens – (Utah Valley State College) –
term expires 2005

Peggy Erickson – (Tooele City Public Library) –
term expires 2005

Members at Large, 2006-2007

Jeanne Le Ber (Eccles Health Sciences Library, U of U) –
term expires 2007

Brad Maurer (Davis County) –
term expires 2007

Jim Cooper (Salt Lake County) –
term expires 2008

Nancy Lombardo (Eccles Health Sciences Library, U of U) –
term expires 2008

Susan Hamada (Salt Lake County) –
term expires 2009

Kent Slade (Highland Public) –
term expires 2009

ULA Program Coordinators/Program Board Chairs

1997-1998	Eileen Longsworth
1998-1999	Eileen Longsworth
1999-2000	Eileen Longsworth
2000-2001	Sue Hill and Connie Lamb
2001-2002	Sue Hill and Connie Lamb
2002-2003	Sue Hill and Connie Lamb
2003-2004	Hikmet Loe
2004-2005	Hikmet Loe
2005-2006	Debbie Ehrman
2006-2007	Debbie Ehrman
2007-2008	Darah Rogers
2008-2009	Darah Rogers
2009-2010	Sarah Bosarge
2010-2011	Anna Zanmarini
2011-2012	Valeri Craigle
2012-2013	Holly Okuhara
2013-2014	Daniel Compton

Utah Library Association Publications and Editors

1938-1956	Editors unnamed (<i>ULA Newsletter</i>)
1957-1960	Hattie M. Knight (<i>Utah Libraries</i>)
1961-1964	Robert E. Thomas (<i>Utah Libraries</i>)
1965-1968	Mark Sorensen (<i>Utah Libraries</i>)
1968-1971	Carol Oaks (<i>Utah Libraries</i>)
1972	Keith M. Cottam (<i>Utah Libraries</i>)
1972-1977	Blaine H. Hall (<i>Utah Libraries</i>)
1977-1979	Paul Mogren (<i>Utah Libraries</i>)
1980-1986	Prudence Bell (<i>ULA Newsletter / Hatu</i>)
1982-1984	Christine Britsch (<i>Hatu</i>)
1995-1986	Ruth Frear (<i>Hatu</i>)
1986-1988	Blaine Hall (<i>Utah Libraries/News</i>)
1988-1992	Dale Swensen (<i>Utah Libraries/News</i>)
1992-1998	Betty Dance (<i>Utah Libraries/News</i>)
1998-2000	Shannon Hoffman & Rachel Wadham (<i>Utah Libraries/News</i>)
2000-2010	Lesli Baker (<i>Utah Libraries/News</i>)
2010-2012	Lesli Baker and Annie Smith (<i>Utah Libraries/News</i>)
2012-present	Annie Smith and Brooke Corbin (<i>Utah Libraries/News</i>)

Publications

1938-1956	<i>ULA Newsletter</i>
1957-1979	<i>Utah Libraries</i>
1980-1981	<i>ULA Newsletter</i>
1981-1986	<i>Hatu</i>
1986-present August 2000)	<i>Utah Libraries/News</i> (Electronic publication only since

Appendix 3

Utah Library Association

Annual Conferences

YEAR	CITY	LOCATION	DATES	THEME
1912	Salt Lake City	City & County Building	June 8	Organizing meeting
1913			July 9	
1914	Salt Lake City	City & County Building	June 1-2	
1915	Salt Lake City	Assembly Hall & SLC Public Library	December 21-22	
1916				
1917	Salt Lake City	SLC Public Library	October 5	
1918	Salt Lake City	SLC Public Library	October 5	
1919	Salt Lake City	SLC Public Library	October 4	
1920	Salt Lake City	SLC Public Library	October 8-9	
1921	Salt Lake City	State Capitol	October 22	
1922				
1923	Salt Lake City	SLC Public Library	October 6	
1924	Provo	BYU Faculty Room	October 4	
1925	Logan	Logan High School	June 27	
1926	Salt Lake City	Hotel Utah	October 2	
1927	Salt Lake City	Hotel Utah	July 23	
1928	Cedar City	Hotel El Escalante	September 1	
1929	Ogden	Hotel Bigelow	October 5	
1930	American Fork	Firmage Hall	June 14	

YEAR	CITY	LOCATION	DATES	THEME
1931	Salt Lake City	SLC Public Library	October 3	
1932	Logan	Cache County Library	September 3	
1933	Salt Lake City	U of U Stewart School Auditorium	October 7	
1934	Ogden	Hotel Ben Lomond	September 15	
1935	Salt Lake City	U of U Stewart School Auditorium	October 5	
1936	Salt Lake City	Hotel Utah	October 3	
1937	St. George	no location given	September 17-18	
1938				
1939	Salt Lake City	Newhouse Hotel	October 7	
1940	Salt Lake City	Newhouse Hotel	October 5	
1941	Salt Lake City	Newhouse Hotel	October 11	
1942	Salt Lake City	Hotel Utah	October 3	
1943	Salt Lake City	Newhouse Hotel	October 9	
1944	Salt Lake City	Hotel Utah	November 4	
1945	Cedar City	Hotel El Escalante		
1946	Provo	BYU Joseph Smith Building	September 21	
1947	Logan	Utah State Agricultural College	September 26-27	
1948	Salt Lake City	Newhouse Hotel	October 9	
1949	Midvale	Salt Lake County Library	October 15	

YEAR	CITY	LOCATION	DATES	THEME
1950	Salt Lake City	Hotel Utah (w/MPLA)	August 17-19	
1951	Ogden	Hotel Ben Lomond	September 29	
1952	Salt Lake City	U of U Union Building	October 9-10	
1953	Salt Lake City	U of U Union Building	October 8-9	
1954	Salt Lake City	Westminster College	December 4	"The Role of Libraries in the Field of Communication"
1955	Salt Lake City	Elks Club (w/library section of UEA)	October 13-14	
1956	Logan	Utah State Agricultural College	September 12-15	
1957	Salt Lake City	State Historical Society	October 11	
1958	Salt Lake City	U of U Union Building	October 3	
1959	Salt Lake City	U of U Union Building	October 3	
1960	Salt Lake City	Prudential Federal Savings Building	March 25-26	
1961	Ogden	Hotel Ben Lomond	March 17-18	
1962	Salt Lake City	Newhouse Hotel	March 23-24	

YEAR	CITY	LOCATION	DATES	THEME
1963	Salt Lake City	Newhouse Hotel	March 15-16	(50th Anniversary)
1964	Salt Lake City	Newhouse Hotel	March 20-21	
1965	Salt Lake City	Newhouse Hotel	March 11-13	"The Library and Its Community"
1966	Salt Lake City	Hotel Utah	March 10-12	"Library Service--The Sum Total"
1967	Salt Lake City	Hotel Utah	March 16-18	"The Library Profession & Its Opportunities"
1968	Salt Lake City	Hotel Utah	March 8-9	"Librarian--1984"
1969	Salt Lake City	Hotel Utah	March 13-15	"Librarians: Actors or Reactors"
1970	Salt Lake City	Salt Palace	March 12-14	"Knock on Every Door"
1971	Salt Lake City	Salt Palace & Hotel Utah	March 11-13	"Equal Opportunity for Literacy"
1972	Salt Lake City	Salt Palace	March 9-11	"Hooked on Books"
1973	Salt Lake City	Hotel Utah	March 9-10	
1974	Salt Lake City	Hotel Utah	March 7-8	"In the Eye of the Hurricane"
1975	Salt Lake City	Hotel Utah	March 12-13	"Signs of the Times"
1976	Salt Lake City	Hilton Hotel	March 31-April 2	"Utah Libraries: Heritage & Horizons"
1977	Salt Lake City	Hotel Utah	April 6-9	"Horizons Unlimited"

YEAR	CITY	LOCATION	DATES	THEME
1978	Salt Lake City	Hotel Utah	March 15-17	"Diversity & Growth"
1979	Salt Lake City	Hotel Utah	March 14-16	"Libraries Today: Heritage of the Future"
1980	Salt Lake City	Hotel Utah	March 5-7	"Building on Our Heritage for the Libraries of Tomorrow"
1981	Salt Lake City	Hotel Utah	March 25-27	"Utah Libraries: Planning for the 80's"
1982	Salt Lake City	Hotel Utah (w/ MPLA)	May 5-7	"This is the Place, Now is the Time"
1983	Salt Lake City	Hotel Utah (w/ UELMA)	March 16-18	"Cooperation: Key to Progress"
1984	Ogden	Hilton Hotel	March 22-24	"Then is Now"
1985	Salt Lake City	Hotel Utah	May 1-3	"Arrive in 85"
1986	Park City	Yarrow Hotel	April 9-11	"Libraries: Blazing Trails to Knowledge"
1987	Salt Lake City	Doubletree Hotel & Salt Palace	March 25-27	"People: Our Key Resource"
1988	Salt Lake City	Hilton Hotel	April 27-29	"Librarians in a Diverse Society"
1989	St. George	Hilton Hotel	February 15-17	"Growth Through Professional Involvement: the ULA/ALA Connection"
1990	Salt Lake City	Red Lion Hotel (w/ MPLA)	May 2-5	"The Best for the Patron"

YEAR	CITY	LOCATION	DATES	THEME
1991	Park City	Olympia Hotel	April 24-27	“Communication: the Key to Quality Service in the 90’s”
1992	Salt Lake City	Doubletree Hotel & Salt Palace	April 13-15	"Success Through Diversity"
1993	Cedar City	SUU Hunter Conference Center	May 12-13	"Cooperation for Utah's Future" "Utah Libraries: Tradition and Innovation"
1994	Ogden	Ogden Park Hotel & Union Station (w/ UELMA)	February 9-12	"Utah Libraries: Tradition and Innovation"
1995	Salt Lake City	Hilton Hotel (w/ UELMA)	March 15-18	"Libraries: A Habit of the Heart"
1996	Snowbird	Snowbird Ski & Summer Resort	May 29- June 1	"The Challenge of Change"
1997	Ogden	Ogden Egyptian Center	May 14-16	"Growing Minds-- Changing Lives”
1998	Salt Lake City	Salt Palace (w/ MPLA)	May 6-9	"The Service Connection: A Vision for Tomorrow"
1999	Cedar City	SUU Sharwin Smith Center	May 12-14	"Reflect, Renew, Relax"
2000	Ogden	Eccles Conference Center	May 17-19	"Expanding Our Communities... Embracing Our Partners... Enriching Our Profession"

YEAR	CITY	LOCATION	DATES	THEME
2001	Sandy	South Towne Exposition Center	May 2-4	"Preservation: Framing the Future"
2002	Sandy	South Towne Exposition Center	May 1-3	"21st Century Libraries: Building for the Future"
2003	Sandy	South Towne Exposition Center	May 7-9	"Catch the Big Information Fish @ Your Library"
2004	Ogden	Eccles Conference Center	May 5-7	"Digitalization and Universal Access: Visions & Challenges @ Your Library"
2005	Ogden	Eccles Conference Center	May 11-13	"The Times They are a Changin'"
2006	St. George	Dixie Convention Center	May 17-19	"When the Boundaries Blur... Creating Synergy in a Time of Transformation"
2007	Provo	Provo Marriott Hotel	May 16-18	"Living Libraries: Remembering Our Past, Planning Our Future"
2008	Salt Lake City	Hilton Hotel (w/ MPLA)	April 29-May 2	"Where Paths Meet"
2009	Sandy	South Towne Exposition Center	April 22-24	"Utah Libraries: Turning Up the Volume"
2010	St. George	Dixie Convention Center	May 12-14	"Come Together...for Utah Libraries"

YEAR	CITY	LOCATION	DATES	THEME
2011	Layton	Davis Conference Center	May 11-13	"Utah Libraries: At the Core of Our Communities"
2012	Salt Lake City	Salt Palace	April 25-27	(100th Anniversary) "From Telegraphs to Tweets: 100 Years of Connecting Utah Librarians"
2013	Provo	Utah Valley Convention Center	May 1-3	"Aim for the Future: On Target with Vision and Advocacy"

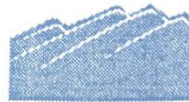
Appendix 4
ULA Regional Workshops
Continuing Education Committee

YEAR	CITY	DATE	PLACE
1989	Ogden	September 20	Ogden Hotel
1989	Cedar City	October 25	Southern Utah State College
1990	Price	September 21	College of Eastern Utah
1991	Fillmore	October 4	Library & Statehouse Park
1992	Vernal	September 18	Uintah County Library (Vernal)
1992	Delta	October 9	Library/City Center
1992	Moab	November 6	First Baptist Church
1993	Salt Lake City	March 19	Salt Lake Community College (South Campus)
1993	Provo	September 24	Provo City Library
1993	Brigham City	October 29	Brigham City Library
1994	Price	September 16	College of Eastern Utah
1994	St. George	October 14	St. George Branch, Washington County Library
1995	Huntsville	September 29	Huntsville Branch, Weber County Library
1995	Park City	October 20	Park City Library
1996	Ephraim	September 27	Snow College
1996	Salt Lake City	October 25	Salt Lake Community College- Redwood Campus
1997	Logan	September 26	SciTech Library, Utah State University
1997	Cedar City	October 24	Southern Utah University- Hunter Conference Center & Library
1998	Ogden	September 25	Weber State University
1998	Price	October 23	College of Eastern Utah
1999	Salt Lake City	October 1	Salt Lake Community College- Redwood Campus

YEAR	CITY	DATE	PLACE
2000	Vernal	September 29	Uintah County Library & Uintah Co. Services Bldg.
2001	Richfield	October 27	Snow College South Convention Center
2001	Moab	October 26	Moab Valley Inn and Conference Center
2002	Brigham City	September 27	Brigham City Public Library
2003	Cedar City	September 26	Cedar City Public Library
2003	Logan	October 24	SciTech Library, Utah State University
2004	Orem	September 24	Orem Public Library
2008	Price	September 19	College of Eastern Utah
2009	Fillmore	September 25	Fillmore City Library and Territorial Statehouse
2010	Brigham City	September 24	Brigham City Library
2011	Cedar City	September 30	Gerald R. Sherratt Library, Southern Utah Univ.
2012	Springville	September 28	Springville Public Library



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