

COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT POLICY

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MISSION STATEMENT

Massanutten Regional Library (MRL) is an engaged community partner providing programs and services that bring people together, foster creativity, and encourage lifelong learning.

MRL's collections are intended to meet the life-long informational, educational, and recreational needs of the citizens of Page and Rockingham Counties and the City of Harrisonburg. The scope of the collection is sufficiently broad to offer a choice of format, treatment, and level of difficulty to meet the library needs of most individuals. The collection, with the exception of the Genealogy & Local History collection, is not intended to be archival or for deep research; it is reviewed and revised on a continuous basis to meet contemporary, on-going needs.

PHILOSOPHY

In accordance with American Library Association guidelines, including the Library Bill of Rights and the Freedom to Read statement, MRL sees its all-encompassing responsibilities as collecting materials relevant to its patrons and organizing these resources, providing the public with access to the material, offering guidance in the use of resources, and participating in interlibrary loan. This collection development plan reflects these responsibilities. MRL is part of the educational and cultural life of its community and defines its role in the community as assisting in the democratic process through the free communication of ideas.

MRL recognizes that full, confidential, and unrestricted access to information is essential for patrons to exercise their rights as members of society. While all are free to select or reject materials for themselves or their own minor children, the freedom of others to read or inquire cannot be restricted. Parents and guardians, not MRL, have the responsibility to guide and direct the reading, listening, and viewing choices of their own minor children. MRL does not stand in loco parentis. The possibility that children may obtain materials that their parents or guardians consider inappropriate does not restrict the selection of materials for the collection.

Items in MRL's collection cover a wide range of ideas, issues, and lifestyles. Due to this diversity, there will always be some materials that appeal to specific individuals but do not appeal to others. The existence of a particular viewpoint in the collection is an expression of MRL's policy of intellectual freedom, not an endorsement of that particular point of view.

MRL encourages free expression and free access to ideas, as both are essential elements in a democratic society, and it does not knowingly discriminate in its material selection regarding age, race, beliefs, or affiliations of the author or producer. MRL has adopted the American Library Association statements on these principles (see Appendix A: "The Library Bill of Rights," Appendix B: "Freedom to Read Statement," Appendix C: "Freedom to View," and Appendix D: "Access to Library Resources and Services for Minors: An Interpretation of the Library Bill of Rights.")

SELECTION

AIDS

Aids used in selecting materials include professional journals, popular journals, standard bibliographies, Core Collection resources, news media, other popular media, publishers' catalogs and flyers, vendors' publications, charts and lists, staff recommendations, and patron recommendations. All materials purchased must conform to selection criteria.

SELECTION CRITERIA

Librarians engaged in collection development ("selectors") use selection criteria in order to provide the community with a comprehensive and balanced collection of materials that supports its need for life-long learning. Selection is based upon the merits of a work in relation to the needs, interests, and demands of library patrons. Due to the large volume of materials published in a variety of formats each year, librarians cannot read, review, or purchase all material or information. Selection criteria are necessary for evaluating materials. Whenever possible, a material review is preferred.

Selectors consider each type of material and each title in terms of what it will bring to the collection and the intended audience. No single standard can apply to all acquisition decisions. Librarians may select some material primarily for its artistic merit, scholarship, or value as a human document, while they choose others to satisfy the recreational and entertainment needs of the community.

Selectors take the following criteria into consideration when selecting or adding items of various formats for the collection:

- Reviews from professional library journals, subject specific journals, news media, and popular publications
- Literary merit and inclusion in standard bibliographies and indices
- Awards, honors, prizes, and/or inclusion on reading lists and Core Collection resources
- Present and potential relevance to community needs and interests
- Current and projected demand
- Availability and suitability of physical format for library purposes
- Relevance to existing subject coverage in the collection
- Balance of bias in the scope of the collection
- Clarity, readability, and ease of use
- Timeliness or permanence of material
- Accuracy and authenticity
- Current and historical significance
- Relevance to community needs and interests
- Authority and reputation or significance of the author, artist, creator, sponsoring group, publisher, and/or producer
- New editions of titles currently held in the collection
- Local authorship or production
- Initial and ongoing costs
- Overall quality
- Technical aspects of audiovisual materials

- Regional availability and accessibility
- Space and maintenance requirements
- User interface and content of electronic products
- Online, network, and remote access capabilities
- System resource demands (hardware and personnel)
- Vendor training, support guides and technical support
- Lease or ownership of electronic products
- Format (hardbacks are preferred over paperback or mass market editions)

MRL generally does not purchase or add the following:

- Book Club editions that are not well bound
- Textbooks
- Parts of a series not owned by MRL
- Mass market paperbacks
- Erotic fiction - MRL defines “Erotic fiction” to be any item where the main story line or the development of relationships between characters is shown primarily through their sexual practices and sex scenes.^a

REQUEST FOR PURCHASE

MRL welcomes requests for purchase from patrons and staff members. Patrons may use the [online form](#) found on the MRL website or ask a staff member to submit the form on their behalf. Purchase requests are subject to the same selection criteria used for the entire collection. If MRL elects to purchase the title, staff will add the patron to the hold list for the item. If MRL is unable to purchase the title, staff will attempt to inform the patron of this decision. If MRL does not choose to purchase a title, patrons are encouraged to use the ILL service offered by MRL to obtain a title.

GIFTS & DONATIONS

MRL encourages and accepts gifts with the understanding that all gifts of materials become the property of MRL whether or not they are added to the collection. Selectors handle gifts added to the collection according to the same guidelines as any other materials belonging to MRL: if added they are available to all library patrons, they may be housed at any branch in the system, and they may be withdrawn in accordance with MRL’s weeding guidelines. Selectors review materials donated to MRL according to the same criteria for adding new material. Materials not chosen for the collection are disposed of to MRL’s best advantage, for example through MRL book sales.

COLLECTION MANAGEMENT

Deselection or “weeding” is an essential component of successful collection development. In evaluating the collection for the purposes of weeding, MRL follows the guidelines set forth in the 2012 edition of *CREW: A Weeding Manual for Modern Libraries*, revised and updated by Jeanette Larson and published by the Texas State Library and Archives Commission. This manual is available as a PDF [online](#).

^a Erotic fiction definition is based in part on the following below: Dunneback, K. (2013, February 15). Erotica's full-frontal shelving: it's never been easier to satisfy patrons' desire for this hot lit. *Library Journal*, 138(3), 20+.

REVIEW

Selectors consult *Fiction Core Collection*, *Public Libraries Core Collection: Nonfiction*, *Young Adult Fiction Core Collection*, *Children's Core Collection*, and *Graphic Novels Core Collection* during the weeding process. Using reports generated from the Integrated Library System (ILS), staff review the following criteria, referring to the CREW manual for recommendations on each: age, number of checkouts, last checkout date, publication date, appearance, local interest, passing fads, and research viability.

DUPLICATE COPIES

MRL purchases duplicate copies if staff confidently foresees high demand. MRL acquires additional copies based on holds ratio and popularity of the title.

REPLACEMENT OF LOST OR MISSING COPIES

Landmark works of nonfiction, literary classics, literary works by important contemporary authors, and items in demand are replaced as quickly as possible when they are worn out, lost, or stolen. Selectors review missing and lost items weekly.

REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION OF MATERIAL

As previously stated, MRL is part of the educational and cultural life of its community and defines its role in the community as assisting in the democratic process through the free communication of ideas. If a library patron objects to any item in the collection and wants to have the item formally reconsidered, they must completely fill out and sign the "Request for Reconsideration of Material" form (found in Appendix E).

MRL's Director will review the request in consultation with the Collection Development Committee. The Director will communicate the results of this consultation in writing to the patron in a timely manner. If the patron wishes to appeal that decision, the patron may request a review by the Library Board. The Board, in consultation with the Director, will make its final decision.

REFERENCE

MRL maintains a reference collection to answer questions and to serve the informational needs of library users. Reference sources are characterized by their ability to provide information and to summarize, condense, or give a comprehensive overview of a topic. They remain in the library to be readily available to all patrons.

Users consult reference sources for specific items of information rather than reading them consecutively. These sources include bibliographies, indexes, directories, dictionaries, catalogs, yearbooks and annuals, statistical compendia, atlases and gazetteers, biographical dictionaries, phonebooks, and almanacs. Reference sources that describe, condense, and summarize information include encyclopedias, histories, handbooks, abstracts, and special reports with difficult-to-find information.

GENEALOGY & LOCAL HISTORY

The Genealogy & Local History Room collection at the Central Branch is a repository for books, manuscripts, oral histories, files, ephemera, and maps pertaining to the history of Rockingham County, the City of Harrisonburg, and their families. Books highlighting other areas of Virginia, specifically the greater Shenandoah Valley, may be included in this collection. Strictly a reference collection, these materials may be used by library visitors conducting genealogical and historical research on site.

The Central Branch also owns some newspapers from MRL's service area on microfilm, including the *Rockingham Register* 1861 - 1904, the *Daily News-Record* from 1913 to the current year, and the *Page News & Courier* from 1998 through the previous year. There are two microfilm readers in the Genealogy & Local History Room.

MRL continues to purchase books and other materials for the Genealogy & Local History Room that add to the scope of the established collection. This collection also benefits from donations of materials by civic groups or private individuals, such as periodical subscriptions and self-published family histories.

Page Public Library in Luray has a collection similar to the Central Branch and follows the same selection guidelines, with a focus on Luray and Page County. Page Public Library holds the *Page News & Courier* from 1868 to the previous year on microfilm.

Each of the branch locations have some local genealogy material in their reference collections relating to their communities.

MRL's Central Branch also maintains a local history pamphlet file that contains items on topics of local interest, including newspaper clippings, brochures, and other ephemera. There is an index to this file on the [MRL website](#) for patron use.

SPANISH LANGUAGE COLLECTION

Because of the growing Hispanic population in Harrisonburg and Rockingham County, MRL purchases fiction and nonfiction items in Spanish.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: THE LIBRARY BILL OF RIGHTS

Library Bill of Rights^b

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

- I. Books and other library resources should be provided for the interest, information, and enlightenment of all people of the community the library serves. Materials should not be excluded because of the origin, background, or views of those contributing to their creation.
- II. Libraries should provide materials and information presenting all points of view on current and historical issues. Materials should not be proscribed or removed because of partisan or doctrinal disapproval.
- III. Libraries should challenge censorship in the fulfillment of their responsibility to provide information and enlightenment.
- IV. Libraries should cooperate with all persons and groups concerned with resisting abridgment of free expression and free access to ideas.
- V. A person's right to use a library should not be denied or abridged because of origin, age, background, or views. Libraries which make exhibit spaces and meeting rooms available to the public they serve should make such facilities available on an equitable basis, regardless of the beliefs or affiliations of individuals or groups requesting their use.

APPENDIX B: FREEDOM TO READ STATEMENT

The Freedom to Read Statement^c

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

Most attempts at suppression rest on a denial of the fundamental premise of democracy: that the ordinary individual, by exercising critical judgment, will select the good and reject the bad. We trust Americans to recognize propaganda and misinformation, and to make their own decisions about what

^b Adopted June 18, 1948, by the ALA Council; amended February 2, 1961; amended June 28, 1967; amended January 23, 1980; inclusion of "age" reaffirmed January 24, 1996.

^c This statement was originally issued in May of 1953 by the Westchester Conference of the American Library Association and the American Book Publishers Council, which in 1970 consolidated with the American Educational Publishers Institute to become the Association of American Publishers. Adopted June 25, 1953, by the ALA Council and the AAP Freedom to Read Committee; amended January 28, 1972; January 16, 1991; July 12, 2000; June 30, 2004.

they read and believe. We do not believe they are prepared to sacrifice their heritage of a free press in order to be "protected" against what others think may be bad for them. We believe they still favor free enterprise in ideas and expression.

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

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

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

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

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

We therefore affirm these propositions:

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

Creative thought is by definition new, and what is new is different. The bearer of every new thought is a rebel until that idea is refined and tested. Totalitarian systems attempt to maintain themselves in power by the ruthless suppression of any concept that challenges the established orthodoxy. The power of a democratic system to adapt to change is vastly strengthened by the freedom of its citizens to choose widely from among conflicting opinions offered freely to them. To stifle every nonconformist idea at birth would mark the end of the democratic process.

Furthermore, only through the constant activity of weighing and selecting can the democratic mind attain the strength demanded by times like these. We need to know not only what we believe but why we believe it.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX C: FREEDOM TO VIEW STATEMENT

Freedom to View Statement^d

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

1. To provide the broadest access to film, video, and other audiovisual materials because they are a means for the communication of ideas. Liberty of circulation is essential to insure the constitutional guarantee of freedom of expression.

^d This statement was originally drafted by the Freedom to View Committee of the American Film and Video Association (formerly the Educational Film Library Association) and was adopted by the AFVA Board of Directors in February 1979. This statement was updated and approved by the AFVA Board of Directors in 1989. Endorsed January 10, 1990, by the ALA Council

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

APPENDIX D: ALA ACCESS TO LIBRARY RESOURCES AND SERVICES TO MINORS: AN INTERPRETATION OF THE LIBRARY BILL OF RIGHTS^e

The American Library Association supports equal and equitable access to all library resources and services by users of all ages. Library policies and procedures that effectively deny minors equal and equitable access to all library resources and services available to other users is in violation of the American Library Association's Library Bill of Rights. The American Library Association opposes all attempts to restrict access to library services, materials, and facilities based on the age of library users.

Article V of the Library Bill of Rights states, "A person's right to use a library should not be denied or abridged because of origin, age, background, or views." The right to use a library includes free access to, and unrestricted use of, all the services, materials, and facilities the library has to offer. Every restriction on access to, and use of, library resources, based solely on the chronological age, apparent maturity, educational level, literacy skills, emancipatory or other legal status of users violates Article V. This includes minors who do not have a parent or guardian available to sign a library card application or permission slip. Unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness should be able to obtain a library card regardless of library policies related to chronological age.

School and public libraries are charged with the mission of providing services and resources to meet the diverse interests and informational needs of the communities they serve. Services, materials, and facilities that fulfill the needs and interests of library users at different stages in their personal development are a necessary part of providing library services and should be determined on an individual basis. Equitable access to all library resources and services should not be abridged based on chronological age, apparent maturity, educational level, literacy skills, legal status, or through restrictive scheduling and use policies.

Libraries should not limit the selection and development of library resources simply because minors will have access to them. A library's failure to acquire materials on the grounds that minors may be able to access those materials diminishes the credibility of the library in the community and restricts access for all library users.

Children and young adults unquestionably possess First Amendment rights, including the right to receive information through the library in print, sound, images, data, social media, online applications, games,

^e Adopted June 30, 1972, by the ALA Council; amended July 1, 1981; July 3, 1991; June 30, 2004; July 2, 2008 under previous name "Free Access to Libraries for Minors"; July 1, 2014; and June 25, 2019.

technologies, programming, and other formats.¹ Constitutionally protected speech cannot be suppressed solely to protect children or young adults from ideas or images a legislative body believes to be unsuitable for them.² Libraries and their library governing bodies should not resort to age restrictions in an effort to avoid actual or anticipated objections, because only a court of law can determine whether or not content is constitutionally protected.

Article VII of the Library Bill of Rights states, “All people, regardless of origin, age, background, or views, possess a right to privacy and confidentiality in their library use.” This includes students and minors, who have a right to be free from any unreasonable intrusion into or surveillance of their lawful library use.³

The mission, goals, and objectives of libraries cannot authorize libraries and their governing bodies to assume, abrogate, or overrule the rights and responsibilities of parents and guardians. As “Libraries: An American Value” states, “We affirm the responsibility and the right of all parents and guardians to guide their own children’s use of the library and its resources and services.”⁴ Libraries and their governing bodies cannot assume the role of parents or the functions of parental authority in the private relationship between parent and child. Libraries and their governing bodies shall ensure that only parents and guardians have the right and the responsibility to determine their children’s—and only their children’s—access to library resources. Parents and guardians who do not want their children to have access to specific library services, materials, or facilities should so advise their own children. Libraries and library governing bodies should not use rating systems to inhibit a minor’s access to materials.⁵

Libraries and their governing bodies have a legal and professional obligation to ensure that all members of the communities they serve have free and equitable access to a diverse range of library resources and services that is inclusive, regardless of content, approach, or format. This principle of library service applies equally to all users, minors as well as adults. Lack of access to information can be harmful to minors. Libraries and their governing bodies must uphold this principle in order to provide adequate and effective service to minors.

¹ *Brown v. Entertainment Merchant’s Association, et al.* 564 U.S. 08-1448 (2011).

² *Erznoznik v. City of Jacksonville*, 422 U.S. 205 (1975): “Speech that is neither obscene as to youths nor subject to some other legitimate proscription cannot be suppressed solely to protect the young from ideas or images that a legislative body thinks unsuitable for them. In most circumstances, the values protected by the First Amendment are no less applicable when government seeks to control the flow of information to minors.” See also *Tinker v. Des Moines School Dist.*, 393 U.S.503 (1969); *West Virginia Bd. of Ed. v. Barnette*, 319 U.S. 624 (1943); *AAMA v. Kendrick*, 244 F.3d 572 (7th Cir. 2001).

³ “[Privacy: An Interpretation of the Library Bill of Rights](#),” adopted June 19, 2002, by the ALA Council; amended July 1, 2014; and June 24, 2019.

⁴ “[Libraries: An American Value](#),” adopted on February 3, 1999, by ALA Council.

⁵ “[Rating Systems: An Interpretation of the Library Bill of Rights](#),” adopted on June 30, 2015, by ALA Council; amended June 25, 2019.

APPENDIX E: REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION OF LIBRARY MATERIALS

Request for Reconsideration of Library Materials

Title _____

Author _____

Format: Book DVD CD Periodical Other (Specify) _____

Request Initiated By _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____ Phone _____

You represent:

Yourself

An organization or other group (Name) _____

1. To what in the work do you object? (Please be specific, cite pages or tracks)

2. Did you finish the entire work? ____ If not, what sections did you finish/where did you stop?

3. What did you feel might be the result of using this work?

4. For what age group would you recommend this work?
5. What do you believe is the theme of this work?
6. Are you aware of any judgments of this work by literary critics? ____ If yes, by whom or where was the judgment?
7. What would you like your library to do about this work?
 Return it to the Director for reevaluation?
 Other (Please explain)
8. In its place, what work would you recommend that would convey as valuable a picture and perspective of the subject treated?

Signature _____

Date _____