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Terms and terminology are a powerful tool when their definitions are misused, re-written, or con-ated. The present climate requires we clearly define the language, especially to understand and defend intellectual freedom and censorship challenges. This collection of assembled terms and phrases strives to provideod c(o)-clarity

Additional notes within definitions may suggest how terms are being misapplied or used as a signal to otherotpen-6.5 (s mo)3sd74 (s1 11 45 5.7 (r)-.7 5. W)13en-6ehs atn2.2 (s f)1.3 6 5.6 (p)-4.fyon (r fe.2 (s f o)-0.7 (5

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**Culturally responsive teaching (also CRT)** [sometimes **Culturally responsive instruction**] - Connects students' cultures, languages, and life experiences with what they learn in school to help students access rigorous curriculum and develop higher-level academic skills. Culturally responsive teaching (CRT) works to bridge the gap between teacher and student by helping the teacher understand the cultural nuances that may affect a student's ability to understand and learn.

- The suppression of ideas and information that certain persons—individuals, groups or government officials— find objectionable or dangerous. It is no more complicated than someone saying, "Don't let anyone read this book, or buy that magazine, or view that film, because I object to it!" Censors try to use the power of the state to impose their view of what is truthful and appropriate, or offensive and objectionable, on everyone else. Censors pressure public institutions, like libraries, to suppress and remove from public access information they judge inappropriate or dangerous, so that no one else has the chance to read or view the material and make up their own minds about it. The censor wants to prejudge materials for everyone.

**What Is The Relationship Between Censorship And Intellectual Freedom?** In expressing their opinions and concerns, would-be censors are exercising the same rights librarians seek to protect when they confront censorship. In making their criticisms known, people who object to certain ideas are exercising the same rights as those who created and disseminated the material to which they object. Their rights to voice opinions and try to persuade others to adopt those opinions is protected only if the rights of persons to express ideas they despise are also protected. The rights of both sides must be protected, or neither will survive.

**Community standards** - A challenging term to define, as courts have sought to recognize both national and local standards with little success. Many organizations have established a shared set of "Community Standards" that guide their work and decisions.

- "deliberately misleading or biased information; manipulated narrative or facts; propaganda." Dictionary.com

**Diversity** - The sum of the ways that people are both alike and different. Visible diversity is generally those attributes or characteristics that are external. However, diversity goes beyond the external to internal characteristics that we choose to define as 'invisible' diversity. Invisible diversity includes those characteristics and attributes that are not readily seen. When we recognize, value, and embrace diversity, we are recognizing, valuing, and embracing the uniqueness of each individual. ([223 \(u\)](#))

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**Equity**

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- "purposefully crafted, sensational, emotionally charged, misleading or totally fabricated information that mimics the form of mainstream news" [Fake News: Understanding Media and Misinformation in the Digital Age](#) (back cover).

**FERPA** - Acronym for the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (20 U.S.C. § 1232g; 34 CFR Part 99), which controls the disclosure of a student's educational records and information and gives parents and students the right to inspect and correct their educational records. The act applies to all schools that receive funds under an applicable program of the U.S. Department of Education.

- A "technology protection measure," the use of which is intended to block access to particular kinds of online content. CIPA requires public schools and libraries accepting funds for internet access through the Universal Service E-rate discount program and the Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA) to certify that they have adopted an internet safety policy that includes the use of filtering software to keep adults from accessing visual images online that are deemed obscene or child pornography. The filtering software must also block minors' access to images that are harmful to minors.



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**Intellectual freedom**- The right of every individual to both seek and receive information from all points of view, without restriction. It provides for free access to all expressions of ideas through which any and all sides of a question, cause or movement may be explored. <https://www.ala.org/advocacy/intfreedom/censorship/faq>

- a request by library management to reconsider currently available materials, often without following the full posted Selection and Reconsideration Policies. This kind of challenge is closely related to **Self-Censorship** and **Silent Censorship** (see below).

**LGBTQ**- LGBTQ is an acronym for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer or questioning. These terms are used to describe a person's sexual orientation or gender identity.

\* Note: A number of states have and are crafting legislation to suppress content that may



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that the matter depicts or describes sexual conduct in a patently offensive way (i.e., ultimate sexual acts, normal or perverted, actual or simulated, masturbation, excretory functions, lewd exhibition of the genitals, or sado-masochistic sexual abuse); and

3. Whether a reasonable person finds that the matter, taken as a whole, lacks serious literary, artistic, political, or scientific value. (<https://www.justice.gov/criminal-ceos/citizens-guide-us-federal-law-obscenity>)

Any material that satisfies **all three conditions** of this three-pronged test may be found obscene. However, it should be noted that only a court can truly label material "obscene" for purposes of the First Amendment. Generally, if an item is available for purchase in the general marketplace, it is unlikely to meet the criteria of the Miller Test.

- Any parent has the right to request that any library prevent access by the children of their own family to specific resources or types of resources. No parent has the right to affect the access of

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a vocal minority might object and which a vulnerable minority may need. Also note above.

- Constitutionally permissible restrictions on expression that apply uniformly to all speech regardless of the point of view expressed by the speaker. Public libraries, like all government agencies, may not silence speakers whom the government opposes or sanction only those whom the government supports, or silence particular speakers because of popular controversy. For example, libraries may not use filtering software to block or filter web content favoring same-sex marriage while allowing access to web content opposing or disparaging same-sex marriage. See also

**Weeding** - The systematic removal of resources from a library based on selected criteria. It is the opposite

