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President's Message

KATHY WATSON

The PNLA Manual states that the president "represents PNLA at state and provincial conferences, or names an alternate." Last October, I attended the Idaho Library Association Annual Conference in Idaho Falls, a short 60 miles away from my home. It was a great conference, and a good one to cut my presidential teeth on as I knew many of the Idahoans attending, and had just worked with most of the vendors at the August PNLA conference in Post Falls . As a matter of fact, I was so busy enjoying the ILA conference that I almost missed my opportunity to speak at the business meeting!

March 12, 2009 saw me heading off to Kodiak, Alaska for the Alaska Library Association's Annual Conference. Flying out of Pocatello these days means that you must fly first to Salt Lake City, Utah, a lovely city and a fine airport, but is a route that does not make for a direct flight to anywhere. Then off to Anchorage, part of a night in a hotel, and a short morning flight on to Kodiak Island . Much of the flight was above the cloud cover, but when I opened my eyes it was just in time to see a stunning view. Snow covered peaks, flashing water, and green and brown islands stretched before me; the Kodiak Archipelago.

As I watched the land and seascape below me, I heard the passenger seated in front of me tell her seatmate that landing on the airstrip could be "a bit tricky." Well, that was of interest too! As I watched, the landing strip appeared…first lots of sea water, then what appeared to be a short bluff, then the runway. No problem for the pilot, hardly even a bump when we landed, and we stayed well away from the snow covered mountain at the far end of the landing strip! I remembered the drop off into the icy water at the end of the runway when I left the following Monday. Pull her up; I'm thinking as the plane taxis toward the edge of the bluff, pull her up!

I was warmly greeted at the Best Western by Helen Hill, Alaska's PNLA Representative (Library Director at Homer), and Jen Stutesman, one of my roommates from Leadership Institute. Jen is now a librarian at the University of Alaska Fairbanks and has made it through her first winter in Alaska. I was just in time to join the Russian Church, Seminary, & Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge Tour, but must confess that I abandoned the tour right after the Wildlife Refuge Visitor's Center. We were very near the harbor, and although the wind was blowing, the sun was shining, and there is nothing like Kodiak's harbor in Idaho!

Keynote Speakers Willie Hensley and Father Michael Oleksa, speaking about culture, family, and community, touched not only my mind, but my heart. The sense of a strong community, of family, was evident in the Alaska Library Association, and it reminded me that in reality, community and family are what we are about in the Pacific Northwest Library

Association also. So, when the PNLA Board worked on strategic planning in February, the reality is that we were looking for ways to strengthen the bond of community throughout that part of the library world represented by our provinces and states.

Whatever it takes, we must continue to forge those bonds. Difficult financial times may call for a wider variety of ways in which we make those necessary connections, but together we must stay. It is my heartfelt belief that we must continue the face to face gatherings of annual conferences and at least some other meetings even though technology may make it seem less necessary.

With that thought in mind, I will end my message with a reminder that this year PNLA celebrates the Centennial Anniversary of our coming together as community and family. The conference will be in Missoula, Montana August 5-7, 2009, and I hope to see every one of you there!

From the Editor

MARY BOLIN

I am very happy to present the first issue of the electronic-only *PNLA Quarterly*. The PNLA Board made the decision to make its journal an e-journal, and that was an excellent decision. The Quarterly will be open-access, and will publish html and pdf versions of all articles, as well as a pdf version of the entire issue. Please be a part of the new electronic *PNLA Quarterly*. Submission deadlines are now April 1, June 1, October 1, and January 1. What do you have for the Summer issue? Think about it!

Leadership in Prairie Dog Town

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My experience at the PNLA Leadership Institute 2008 was more unique than I expected. I became quite ill while there and lost the use of my voice for the majority of the institute. I had to use more than my voice to accomplish the leadership tasks set before me. The good news is that I was able to use my body language and my tiny, squeaky voice to communicate with my team and other participants. I also had the opportunity to not speak and to observe. It was a challenge for me to envision how to accomplish a group skit or how to communicate my thoughts about the vision statement without my voice. I also learned some things about myself that I hadn't intended.

(the Seeking Circle)

My main workgroup, The Seeking Circle, was composed of eight participants and two mentors, all of whom amazed me in their diversity and experience. We all had different starting places in leadership and different goals for our careers and futures. For the most part, we were a quiet and respectful group; so much so that at times, even without my voice, I felt that I was the talkative one. As I look back at our learning objectives, it seems that what we all had in common (and probably still have in common) is the desire to lead in the best possible way, to empower others, to take risks, and to build partnerships. We were a small town on a prairie with three other towns.

My main goal when I came to Leads was to step outside of my comfort zone and conquer my fears as a leader. I have struggled with fear and doubt all my life and Leads was no exception. My largest doubt was that others were better leaders than I. Leads challenged this assumption for me because I learned that even though others have different styles of leadership, it isn't always a better leadership and in some cases it is worse than what I would have done. I found that my leadership style is to support a good leader, but that if no leader presents themselves I will step into the gap and lead. I also realized that

an ineffective leader is better than no leader at all, but if an effective leader leads, there is a greater chance for success.

(my support group)

I envision myself in a prairie dog town at Leads. Some of us were standing up, watching for opportunity and threats, and looking around at the larger picture ready to shout the news, while others were keeping heads low and doing tasks. Our facilitators, Becky and John, challenged us to test our leadership skills, to see what worked and what didn't work within the group. We were advised to look beyond the group functioning well and to work on our own leadership skills. I found myself standing up and leading a lot (which I internally read as leading to much) so I switched my tack and kept my head down to allow others to lead. I was struggling to find a balance between sharing and selfishness. I wanted to be fair but felt that if no one stepped in to lead, we would be lost. I stood up, I put my head down, I looked around and I worked. I realized that I was struggling not only with leadership issues but my fears as well.

When the opportunity to represent my group in the formation of the institute's vision statement arose I disregarded my fears and volunteered. Then, an hour or so later, I felt guilty because a good leader would have allowed others the opportunity –right? Was it good leadership to have taken the opportunity myself? I struggled with this decision quite a bit over the rest of the week, even though my fellow visioneers and I crafted a motivational and moving vision statement. I still wonder if I was the best representative of my group for that task but I also learned that the past is only a means for evaluating the future and not something to hold onto whether it is failure or success.

I am very proud to have been part of the vision statement group. We worked together very efficiently, accomplishing our goal in what appeared to be record time. Or at least that was the impression we got when we reported our completion of the statement to the facilitators. It seems to me that our secret was that each of us used a specific leadership ability to keep the team on task. We had one person dedicated to the motivational power the statement required, one was dedicated to the organization of the statement by keeping all of our notes in place for editing and the final product, one was dedicated to the inclusion of the essence of all the ideas generated in the vision exercises of the combined teams, while another was dedicated to keeping the group focused and on task. Each of us assumed all of these roles at some point but it was the strengths of the four individuals combined that wrought such excellence. I refer to our group as the Visioneers, because we were engineering a vision that was a secret project to benefit the entire group. All of us were a bit nervous as we stood before the group to present the statement. As Kristin read our

vision statement aloud with such distinction and pride, I was swept up with the thoughts and ideas behind the vision, the desire to lead into the future, and to be my best self. We were successful in our efforts—the group gave us a standing ovation. Ironically, the next morning, the last day of the institute, I recovered my voice.

(The Visioneers)

I find myself very much the prairie dog in my day-to-day work at my small branch library. There is so much to do and so I keep my head down to accomplish the work. I find myself periodically standing up, looking around me, looking to the future and reading the instate vision statement. I make strides toward the future, I move a stone or two but then I get back to the tasks at hand. At least now I know that I am an effective leader and that my chance to standup and shout the news is building inside of me. I don't need to be a full-time lookout but will definitely rise when it is needed.

(Sunrise at Leads)

When I came to Leads I knew that it would be an experience I would not easily forget. As I look back it is true—I will never forget the amazing individuals I met there nor

forget the diversity and breadth of leadership in libraries. I will remember the incredible view, the fresh, crisp air and the amazing sunrises that greeted us every morning. I learned that my fears and doubts only hold me back and don't provide any benefit to those counting on me to lead. Look out Libraryland – the PNLA Leadership Institute of 2008 is going to mold the future!

As the leaders of today and the mentors of tomorrow we honor tradition and exceed boundaries as we transform and shape the future. This vision represents the spirit and inspiration of the participants of the 2008 PNLA Leadership Institute and indicates our desire and willingness to embrace the challenges before us. As torch-bearers:

PNLA Leads Vision Statement

We breathe life into the intellectual heart of the community to share the gifts of knowledge and imagination through multifunctional facilities, expert staff, and passionate support of our community.

We create inviting spaces that are indispensible to our communities and responsive to those we serve.

We cultivate exploration by sharing knowledge and resources to empower learning at every stage of life.

We position ourselves to be where our users are physically and virtually and strengthen resource accessibility through use of innovative technologies.

We commit to continuous learning so that we are prepared to create libraries our communities deserve and to inspire those who follow us.

We carry the stones from the path of tradition and place them on the path to the future.

Metadata in the Music File World

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Introduction

Music has been recorded in a number of different formats. A lot has changed since the first moment in history when the first musical sound was recorded and certainly during that last fifty years. We have come a long way from the vinyl record to the modern iPod (see figure 1 below).

(°?!?oji°, 2008)

The creation of new musical formats has made it more difficult to represent music for searching and retrieval. This article surveys recent research, activity, and issues in the field of music metadata.

Research, Activity, and Issues

The Music of Social Change (MOSC) project uses Open Archives Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting (OAI-PMH) to link the many metadata standards used across museums, libraries, and archives. The MOSC project allows access to subject-based virtual collections. One can browse by subjects such as the "civil rights struggle"(Roel, 2005). MOSC is an attempt to bridge the differences among organizations such as museums, archives, and libraries.

The greatest challenge of the MOSC is to find a way to uniformly represent all the records by means of OAI-PMH. One problem is the minimal detail included in library cataloging records, compared with the greater detail that is the practice in museum cataloging. Too much information can be a problem, but lack of detail is far worse when attempting to aggregate records using OAI-PMH and create a common interface. The OAI-PMH can harvest metadata that uses any form of Extensible Markup Language (XML). This includes the use of schemes such as: "Dublin Core, Encoded Archival Description (EAD), the eprints schema, RSLP collection description schema, UDDI/WSDL, MARC21, and the branding schema" (Roel, 2005). Dublin Core is the minimum standard required. MOSC is basic enough for any collaborator with minimal cataloging experience to understand, add, and use OAI-PMH records (see figure 2 below).

```
<record>
<header>
<identifier>oai:atlantahistorycenter.com:10
</identifier>
<datestamp>2003-03-31</datestamp>
<setSpec>south:blues</setSpec>
<setSpec>south:mississippi-delta-region
</setSpec>
</header>
<metadata>
<oai_dc:dc
xmlns:oai_ dc="http://www.openarchives.org/OAI/
oai_dc/"
xmlns:dc="http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/
XMLSchema-instance"
xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.openarchives.org/
OAI/2.0/oai_dc/http://www.openarchives.org/
OAI/2.0/oai_dc.xsd">
<dc:title>Long Hall Recordings</dc:title>
<dc:creator>Morris, Willam</dc:creator>
<dc:subject>Blues</dc:subject>
<dc:description>..</dc:description>
<dc:description>Comment: sound amateur recording
</dc:description>
<dc:date>2003-05-16</dc:date>
<dc:type>sound recording</dc:type>
<dc:identifier>http://atlantahistorycenter.com/
porcelain/10</dc:identifier>
</oai_dc:dc>
</metadata>
</record>
```

(Roel, 2005)

MOSC was funded by the Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS). The MetaScholar Initiative of Emory University Libraries, the Center for the Study of Southern Culture, the Atlanta History Center, and the Georgia Music Hall of Fame all took part in the project, whose goal was to allow the user to have access to resources on music and musicians linked to social change.

A well-known and user friendly database in use today is Playlist.com, which was formerly known as Projectplaylist.com. Playlist.com is used to share and listen to music using social networks. Playlist.com "is an information location tool similar to Google® and Yahoo!® but devoted entirely to the world of music" (Playlist.com, 2009). It brings together music that is available on the Web, by providing links using "web crawlers" rather than hosting the music files (Lynch, 1997). Playlist.com looks for websites that contain music files, and provides a URL. The hyperlinks provided by Playlist.com can then be added to a user "playlist" for publishing on a social networking webpage.

Playlist.com is improving its interface for easy use while adhering to copyright regulations. In today's environment the latter has become a challenge. Playlist.com states that, "our mission … is to organize this rapidly growing abundance of legal music on the web for the benefit of the worldwide music community – artists, songwriters, music distributors, and listeners alike" (Playlist.com, 2009). Playlist.com works closely with record companies to expand the amount of music available in their database. Sony BMG has partnered with Playlist.com, making all its music available on Playlist.com.

Representation of music files carries with it concerns about the legality of sharing them. In the wake of the Napster case, databases like Playlist.com are careful in their treatment of the links they provide. Playlist.com was nevertheless recently accused of copyright violation. As a result, the social networking site Myspace.com removed all playlists created in Playlist.com from user profiles and sent an email to users explaining the issue. Playlist.com states that they only provide links and are not responsible for illegal hosting of music files (Playlist.com, 2009).

This begs the question of who should is responsible for hosting, the host that provides the free link or the user who uploads the files to the service? Free file hosts such as FileFactory.com allow unlimited file hosting. Anyone can upload a file, including music files in mp3 and wma format, regardless of legal ownership of the file (FileFactory, 2009).

This battle over digital music sharing and storing is not new, and its challenges change as new technology emerges. Ogbuji (2002) states that digital music has been controversial since it began in the mid-1980s, adding that, as a result of the growing number of digital music, the Compact Disc Database (CDDB) emerged in the early 90s. The purpose of this database was to match CD attributes to the database. Later, Gracenote restricted CDDB and as a result MusicBrainz.org, a free open access database, emerged (Ogbuji, 2002).

MusicBrainz is a metadatabase containing track information, and also an "open music encyclopedia (Ogbuji, 2002)." Many music players obtain track information when a compact disc is recognized by the computer by searching MusicBrainz.org or a similar metadatabase. MusicBrainz uses Resource Description Framework (RDF) (Herman, Swick, & Brickley, 2004), which allows for a single Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) per track. MusicBrainz.org also applies Dublin Core (DC) metadata to some tracks. Figure 3 shows an example from Ogbuji (2002)

```
<rdf:RDF  xmlns:rdf  = "http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#"
          xmlns:dc   = "http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/"
          xmlns:mm   = "http://musicbrainz.org/mm/mm-2.0#">
  <mm:Artist rdf:about=
  "http://musicbrainz.org/artist/8f6bd1e4-fbe1-4f50-aa9b-94c450ec0f11">
    <dc:title>Portishead</dc:title>
    <mm:sortName>Portishead</mm:sortName>
    <mm:albumList>
      <rdf:Bag>
        <rdf:li  rdf:resource=
        "http://musicbrainz.org/album/911e3f30-192e-4c3d-aa25-2a89d4202a3e"/>
        <rdf:li  rdf:resource=
        "http://musicbrainz.org/album/3677c7a6-03a6-4709-a7aa-edaea95ce473"/>
      </rdf:Bag>
    </mm:albumList>
  </mm:Artist>

  <mm:Album rdf:about=
  "http://musicbrainz.org/album/911e3f30-192e-4c3d-aa25-2a89d4202a3e">
    <dc:title>Dummy</dc:title>
    <dc:creator rdf:resource=
    "http://musicbrainz.org/artist/8f6bd1e4-fbe1-4f50-aa9b-94c450ec0f11"/>
    <mm:trackList>
      <rdf:Seq>
        <rdf:li  rdf:resource=
        "http://musicbrainz.org/track/8facb8ab-0b31-4d06-907f-0a9c9a72383c"/>
        <rdf:li  rdf:resource=
        "http://musicbrainz.org/track/44d90dca-5290-4cb3-af38-51881883f23"/>
<!--
Rest of the tracks snipped for brevity...
-->
      </rdf:Seq>
    </mm:trackList>
  </mm:Album>

  <mm:Album rdf:about=
  "http://musicbrainz.org/album/3677c7a6-03a6-4709-a7aa-edaea95ce473">
    <dc:title>Roseland  NYC  Live</dc:title>
    <dc:creator rdf:resource=
    "http://musicbrainz.org/artist/8f6bd1e4-fbe1-4f50-aa9b-94c450ec0f11"/>
    <mm:trackList>
      <rdf:Seq>
        <rdf:li  rdf:resource=
        "http://musicbrainz.org/track/1cf34447-7731-40a4-a2ba-347866a13c44"/>
        <rdf:li  rdf:resource=
        "http://musicbrainz.org/track/f71a27a7-4845-463c-9c67-ffb96a6b5a8f"/>
<!--
Rest of the tracks snipped for brevity...
-->
      </rdf:Seq>
    </mm:trackList>
  </mm:Album>
</rdf:RDF>
```

(Ogbuji, 2002)

The following record (Figure 4) was retrieved in a recent search in MusicBrainz.org of "Artist: The Beatles" and of "track: let it be" (MusicBrainz, 2008). As per Ogbuji's description of the schema used at the time he wrote the article " Thinking XML: Manage metadata with MusicBrainz," he stated that RDF was used, and figure 3 shows it.

MusicBrainz.org's current description of the metadata schema that is being used appears to be more user friendly than the RDF schema (figure 3). This current version, shown in figure 4, is an XML web service. MusicBrainz.org uses traditional schema classes such as artist, release, track, and label. Sets of attributes pertaining to each of the classes are also assigned. In addition to this, MuscBrainz.org uses "Advanced Relationships Documentation" which includes miscellaneous relationships between artists, releases, and tracks (Murdos, 2009).

Like in the RDF-based web service, MusicBrainz.org continues to have a unique ID for artist, release, track, and label class. Type, status, and language information of music file can be found under release class and the playtime attribute can be found in track class. Label name, sort name, code, country, and founding and dissolving dates can all be found in "label class (OTWAON23-1279656530, 2008)."

There are a number of other projects working on unification of music metadata. Some of the markup languages known and used specifically for music metadata projects are; HyTime (Hypermedia/Time-based Structuring Language), SMDL (Standard Music Description Language), NIFF (Notational Interchange File Format), MNML (Music Notation Markup Language), and SMF Lyric Meta Event Definition (Childress, 2000). These projects attempt to identify key elements in music such as; frequency, pitch, timing, and duration of the music file in its corresponding record (Steyn, 2000). This relationship can be seen in the following figure 5.
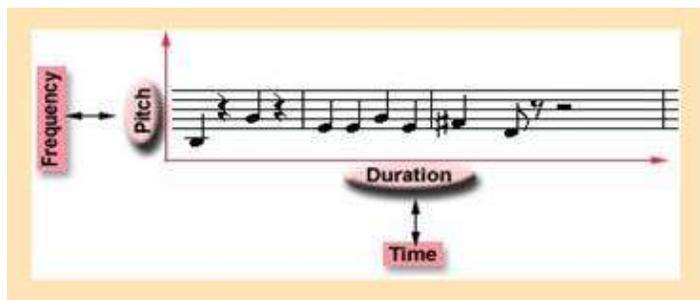
Miller (2007) discusses the problems of encoding music using systems that are based on the attributes of texts. He argues that multimedia is not text and proposes that search engines "look" at videos and "listen" to music in order to retrieve them (Miller, 2007). Current routines for retrieving multimedia files consist of reading tags and any text, metadata, and files surrounding the target. Some companies use speech recognition technologies while others use waveforms in audio files to identify the media file (Miller, 2007). Companies such as TVEyes and Nexida are taking a phonetic approach.

Another project is ezSEO from EveryZing, Inc. This service converts multimedia into text, saying that "EveryZing's patented technology wraps every piece of audio and video from your site in a rich layer of metadata, including a full text output of the spoken word track" (EveryZing, Inc., 2009). Although making computers "see" and "listen" to videos and music has now become possible, these capabilities are not part of major search engines. Implementation of these innovations is limited to commercial use at this point.

Conclusion

Digital music presents challenges in information retrieval and metadata. The continuous format changes of the last few decades will probably continue. The future will probably hold the full development of digitization, fully-developed music metadata schemes,

new and improved markup languages, fully functional speech recognition search engines, and many other inconceivable metadata advances. Discoverability, searchability, and the relationship of multimedia and text files are areas for future research.

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We're All in This Together: The Alaska Library Association and the Alaska State Library Building Library Services

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Introduction

Although Alaska and Alaska's Native peoples have a long and rich history that precedes the European presence by thousands of years, the world became aware of Alaska relatively recently when after his voyage in 1741, Vitus Bering brought Alaska to the attention of the world (Naske 23). To say the least, there has been a great deal of change in the 267 years since Bering's expedition made its way to Alaska, and particularly so during the 50 years since Alaska became the 49 th state. This paper focuses on the long-time collaborative relationship between the Alaska Library Association and the Alaska State Library and highlights their joint efforts in developing library service in the state.

Pre-Statehood Library Development

It's interesting to note that one of Alaska's earliest libraries was located in Sitka, established by the Russian American Company in 1807 (Andrews 203) and that as Alaska's population grew, libraries sprung up in various communities and villages. In her history of libraries and library service in Alaska, Jeannette Stewart cites the absence of an organized program of library development and the lack of professional guidance during the Territory's early period, as was typical for unsettled areas of the country. Progress in public library service during this period was attributed to community volunteers and civic leaders (Anderson 147). As the territory matured so did its libraries, despite difficulties related to remote locations, vast distances between communities with no road access, and few options in the way of communication. Early territorial legislation established a district historical library fund and in 1913 approved the creation of the Historical Library and Museum located in Juneau, although its mission did not include development of library services for the territory.

Alaska Territorial Library and Museum

Alaska State Library Michael Z. Vinokouroff Photograph Collection

Father Kashevaroff, Curator and Librarian

Alaska State Library Skinner Foundation Photograph Collection

Many other free libraries were established over the years by individual communities but some libraries, out of necessity, were supported solely by membership fees, non-profit or territorial funding. According to Stewart, as of 1956 only four of the thirty-four chartered libraries, those in Ketchikan, Juneau, Fairbanks and Anchorage, were municipally owned and operated (Stewart 68; Phelps 77) while others were supported by a combination of Territorial, municipal, and fee-based funding. The Juneau Memorial Library, built in 1951 and pictured below, was dedicated to World War II veterans and was the first library building constructed specifically as a library and dedicated only for library purposes.

Juneau Memorial Library

Alaska State Library Trevor Davis Photograph Collection

While progress continued to be made, it wasn't until 1955 that the Territorial Department of Library Service was established and a territorial librarian appointed. By this time many more cities, towns and villages were supporting public libraries; the University of Alaska library was growing; school libraries were in the early stages of development and several specialized libraries were serving their patrons. Numerous organizations and individuals contributed to early library development in Alaska. From 1916 through the mid-forties, the Pacific Northwest Library Association's Committee on Libraries for Alaska worked with Alaska officials and libraries to establish and improve library services in the territory. The Seattle Public Library sent discarded books and provided professional guidance to communities that had requested help and partnered with the Carnegie Corporation to survey the "library situation in Alaska." (Jennings 1) The study didn't immediately result in action but appeared to have some influence in post-war library development (Stewart 57). During his tenure as Territorial Governor (1939-1953), Ernest Gruening understood the importance of libraries to the territory and consulted many times with PNLA, ALA, and the Carnegie Corporation to determine how to approach territory wide library development. In his 1945 letter to the president of PNLA, Gruening stated:

"I am very much interested in the plan of the Oregon State Library outlined in the splendid material that you were kind enough to send me. The State Library seems to me an ideal means of rendering a broad library service to people everywhere in Alaska. It has the

additional and I think important advantage of being a separate and distinct agency dealing specifically with the library service and functioning independently of the Board of Education (Gruening 80)."

Alaska State Library Beginnings

In 1960 Dorothy Phelps detailed her work in organizing the Alaska Department of Library Services based on her experience as the Alaska Territorial Librarian from 1955-1959. Established in the Territorial Library Service Act of 1955 the Department was charged with a hefty list of responsibilities that were considerable for a staff consisting of the librarian, an assistant, and some student volunteers. The Act continued the existing Territorial Grant-In-Aid program but raised the annual subsidy to qualifying libraries from $150 to $250. The Library Service Act also paved the way for Federal financial aid to libraries but one condition had to be met. Unless all of Alaska's public libraries were free to the public the entire appropriation for the Territorial Library would be needed to qualify for federal matching funds. Working with the phone company and coordinating across several time zones, Phelps set up a conference call to speak directly to library boards that were charging user fees. She was met with some resistance on the issue of free library service and despite a very limited budget, felt it was worth the expense of travel to meet with some library boards in person. It became apparent that reluctance by some officials to offering free library service and accepting financial aid was based on the fear that the Territorial Library would assume administrative power over local libraries. This concern was alleviated and by 1958 Alaska submitted the first five-year plan for the Territorial Library and its services to the US Department of Health, Education and Welfare, opening the door to federal funding for Alaska libraries (Phelps 52-56).

"WE'RE IN!" Alaska Statehood

Alaska State Library Alaska Purchase Centennial Collection

The mid-1950s ushered in significant political change at the territorial level with the election of delegates to a constitutional convention, resulting in the creation of a document many considered a model constitution. In the 1956 general election Alaskans voted to send two senators: Ernest Gruening and William Egan and one representative, Ralph Rivers to Washington and although they were not seated in Congress they "lobbied hard for the cause." (Naske 155) The Alaska statehood measure was passed by Congress in 1958 and signed by President Eisenhower, making Alaska the 49th state in 1959. On October 1, 1959 the Department of Library Services officially changed its name to the Alaska State Library (ASL), and Alaska would shortly see a surge in the organized promotion and development of libraries and library service.

Alaska State Library Association

Alaska was advancing as a state and so too were libraries, while librarians began to explore the formation of a professional organization. In August 1960 thirty-four librarians met in Anchorage to discuss an Alaska State Library Association and within six months a constitution and by-laws had been adopted. Officers were elected and the organization began with 31 members and a broad mission statement "to promote library service and development within the state, to raise the standards of library service, and to foster professional and fraternal relations among librarians and others interested in library service." Since Anchorage and Fairbanks were the only active groups at this early stage, the first annual meeting quickly came together in Anchorage in 1962, a membership directory and newsletter were organized and published and by 1965 the Alaska State Library Association was granted chapter status in the American Library Association.

The upcoming years were eventful in many ways. The Alaska State Library Association would change its name to the Alaska Library Association (AkLA) and start its official affiliation with the Pacific Northwest Library Association. Additional chapters of AkLA began forming around the state including a specialized section for school librarians, the Alaska Association of School Librarians (AkASL). The tradition of the State Librarian giving a state of the state library report began in 1963 with the first State Librarian Helen Dirtadian. AkLA immediately established a Legislative Committee and regularly established and published annual legislative priorities in its official publications including the *Newsletter, Newspoke,* and *Sourdough.* For a time in the early 90's *Newspoke* was published jointly with the Alaska State Library, but would soon become AkLA's sole publication. While the working relationship between ASL and AkLA grew closer, the challenges of building and supporting up to date library services across the vast geography of Alaska remained.

As AkLA grew, its mission became more focused on cooperation among libraries, political advocacy for libraries, and protecting intellectual freedom and access to information. The "we're all in this together" philosophy among Alaskan librarians became a standard for AkLA members and the organization. Even with fairly regular budgeting challenges, the decades of the 70s, 80's and 90's would see library services and facilities improve greatly, much due to cooperation among all library types as well as the leadership provided by AkLA, the State Library, and the Research and Resource Library Directors. This group of directors included the State Librarian and the university and public library directors from Fairbanks, Anchorage, and Juneau.

Statewide Library Leadership

The relationship between AkLA and the State Library would grow and strengthen over the years, owing a great deal to the leadership of two state librarians, Richard Engen (ASL 1967-1986) and Karen Crane (ASL 1986-2002). Hearing Alaskan librarians discussing cooperation and collaboration was Richard Engen's initial inspiration to move to Alaska as the new State Librarian in 1967.

Dick Engen, State Librarian and Lt. Gov. Henry Boucher

Alaska State Library Libraries in Alaska Photograph Collection

Crane began her library career in Alaska in 1979 as a librarian and administrator for the Fairbanks Public Library and became the third State Librarian in 1987. Both Engen and Crane viewed their role as library promoters to all statewide audiences including their library colleagues, and stressed the importance of State Library grants and development programs funded by a combination of state and federal funds. Each saw the Alaska Library Association as a partner in the development of libraries and library services for Alaska and viewed the collaboration between all library types as a unique strength. Both Engen and Crane emphasized the important role of libraries in the economic growth of the state, not only in support of education but also to benefit business and industry, government agencies, and other organizations. Communications between the State Library and AkLA solidified when during Engen's tenure at the State Library, the AkLA Executive Board approved the State Librarian's ex-officio appointment to the Board. Additionally, AkLA and the State Library gained important representation on the Governor's Advisory Council on Libraries, with five of the twelve council members to be nominated by AkLA. One of these five is AkLA's immediate past-president while the State Librarian serves on the council in an ex-officio capacity.

Library Service for All Alaskans: A Comprehensive Plan

Although by the late sixties progress had been made in library legislation and financial support for libraries, there was a well-perceived need for a "comprehensive program of cooperation and joint action" (Public Administration Service 4) to extend and structure library services. By 1969 an independently prepared report and plan for library development and interlibrary cooperation had been completed and submitted to State Librarian Richard Engen. By contracting for this study, Engen had essentially set the stage for the future Alaska Library Network (ALN) and centered the focus on cooperation between all library types. The study was unique in that it was a plan that included all library types rather than focusing solely on public libraries and recommended a three-phase implementation: understanding the plan and its objectives, legislation and demonstration projects, and expansion and extension of services. Further, the plan suggested that AkLA play an ongoing role in reviewing and updating the plan but noted that the organization needed to work on building its membership and structure in order to gain the support of their legislators and communities. While AkLA would continue to develop annual legislative priorities based on member library and State Library needs, fifteen years after *Library Service for All Alaskans* was presented to Engen, AkLA would engage Clark Gruening as its legislative consultant. Gruening continues to advocate for and advise AkLA on current library legislative issues.

Significantly, the plan also pointed out the challenges of Alaska's geography and the difficulties of communication, transportation and provision of services to remote locations.

While the Territorial Library already had a mail service to bush communities and the State Library's three regional resource libraries later picked up this service, the mail was slow and couldn't always meet patron needs. The growth of online resources and the availability of technologies such as telephone, telex, fax, satellite communications and more recently the Internet, greatly improved access to library resources though expansion and upgrading of infrastructure is an ongoing process. In 1987 during her first year as State Librarian, Crane called for a comprehensive planning process to update the 1969 plan, due to significant changes in library technology and the challenges libraries faced in providing updated library services. Currently, urban areas of the state are highly wired but most rural Alaska residents must resort to slow dial-up connections or rather costly satellite Internet access (Hahn & Lehman 16). Federal E-Rate legislation coordinated by the State Library brought Internet access to Alaska's public schools, also benefiting those rural communities allowing public access to school computers.

Years of Growth

A brief snapshot of Alaskan libraries, based on a comparison of AkLA directories from 1963 and 2008, show considerable growth in facilities as well as providing great examples of cooperation in the form of consortium libraries or shared facilities supported by multiple funding agencies. The 1963 *Alaska State Library Association Directory of Alaska Libraries* lists 102 libraries and 81 individual members, while the 2008 *Alaska Library Directory* lists 546 libraries and 396 individual members. Although AkLA directories may not be considered comprehensive they do give a good feel for the expansion of libraries and library services in the state. School and public libraries have shown the greatest growth much to the credit of State Library development and support programs and a very strong AkLA section, the Alaska Association of School Librarians. Broad community cooperation is shown in the twenty-two public/school libraries that share a facility. Successful public library development in Alaska has a history of community support and librarian leaders coupled with multiple funding sources. According to a 1973 report from the State Library, in addition to community matching funds nearly $1.2 million dollars of federal and state funds had been expended for library construction over an approximate fourteen-year period, 1958-1972. Although State Librarian Engen suggested that there was a great deal yet to be done, the list of accomplishments was impressive (Engen [1]). During the next twenty-five years thirty-two additional library buildings would be funded and built using state, federal, and community funds. After a ten-year hiatus on funding for building construction, the Alaska Legislature passed a bill in 2008 establishing a new library construction grant program. (Cornwall [2-3])

University of Alaska Campus Locations
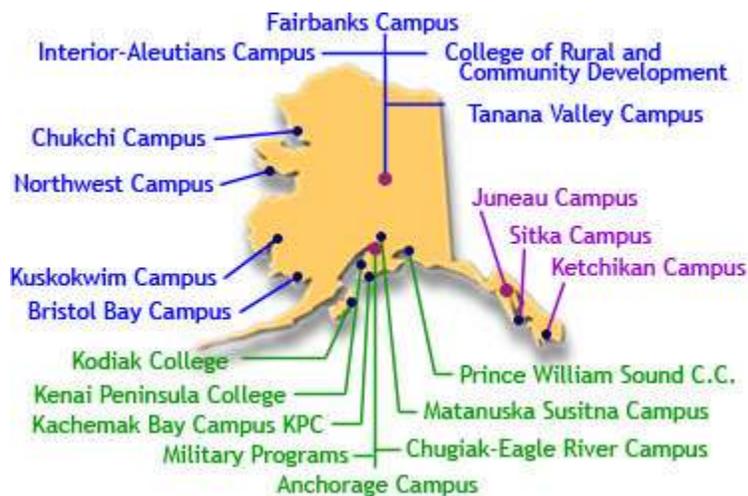
In addition, all three main campus libraries share a combined catalog with their extended campus libraries and are involved in local community library partnerships. UAF Rasmuson Library serves UA Statewide Office personnel and maintains a reciprocal borrowing agreement with the Fairbanks public library. The UAA Consortium Library serves both UAA and Alaska Pacific University while sharing its space with the Alaska Resources Library and Information Services (ARLIS), and maintains a joint catalog with ARLIS, the Anchorage Museum at Rasmuson Center, and the Anchorage Public Library. UAS Egan Library is part of the Capital Cities Consortium of libraries in Juneau that share a catalog and services with the State Library, Juneau public and school libraries, and the Sealaska Heritage Institute.

During the years of growth natural disasters and a boom and bust economy based on the oil industry took their toll. A devastating earthquake in 1964 that caused 128 deaths seriously affected the entire south-central region of the state. Remarkably, reports received by the State Librarian immediately after the quake indicated mostly damage to library buildings with book collections scattered on the floor. The Kodiak library building was still standing and although Valdez had not reported it was assumed that the building had been destroyed. An offer of assistance from the American Library Association was answered with the suggestion that it would be more helpful to receive funds rather than to "clutter up the ship and truck lanes with discarded books from "OUTSIDE", an Alaskan colloquial term for anywhere but Alaska. Three years after the earthquake Fairbanks experienced its worst flood in history inundating 95% of the town and causing 7 deaths. Shortly thereafter, Alaska would experience a surge of development beginning with the sale of North Slope oil leases to the building of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline. Unfortunately, as the largest source of revenue for the state, the price of oil would become a major factor in state and local budgets resulting in many financial ups and downs. In 1989, when the Exxon Valdez spilled nearly 11 million barrels of oil into Prince William Sound, the importance of libraries for Alaska was never more apparent when the Alaska State Library and libraries in Anchorage, Fairbanks and Juneau quickly pulled together an organized plan to provide oil spill information to the public. Shortly thereafter the Oil Spill Public Information Center was established by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill trustee agencies whose collection is now housed at the Alaska Resources Library and Information Services.

Partnership Projects

Cooperative efforts such as providing information on the Exxon Valdez oil spill were typical for many issues of statewide relevance, and cooperation among all library types resulted in many highly successful projects. Some examples follow.

AkLA and ASL Scholarships

For many years, AkLA supported a small continuing education award but by the early 1990's began to solicit donations in support of an annual scholarship fund. The scholarship supports students pursuing a graduate degree in library science, with preference for Alaska Native students, and encourages them to return to Alaska to seek professional positions. Scholarship monies initially came from member and friends donations but for the last twenty plus years, funding has been augmented through silent and outcry auction proceeds. Typically, proceeds from auctions are placed in an interest bearing bank account and the earned interest funds the scholarship. The highly regarded auctions are a favorite event at annual conferences and conjure up now-famous stories of talented auctioneers fueling higher bids for donated items and services. The first scholarship awarded in 1992 was funded at $2000 while the current award has increased to $4000. In addition, since 2001 Alaska State Library Professional Education grants have been able to match the AkLA scholarship to fund from two to five additional scholarships each year. To date, of fifty-one scholarships awarded eighteen were funded by AkLA while thirty-three were funded through ASL Professional Education Grants. (Razumny).

Alaska Cooperative Statewide Newspaper Microfilming Project

This ongoing microfilming program preserves Alaska's currently published newspapers, funded by state and federal agencies with additional resources provided by UA libraries. An earlier one-time project begun in the late 1960's provided a foundation upon which to build a more complete microfilm collection of Alaskan newspapers. The current program places complete microfilm copies in four libraries in various regions of the state, making them available to the general public on-site and via interlibrary loan.

Alaska Native Oral Literature Project

More than 700 native told legends and stories were taped in 1972-1973 sponsored by AkLA, Alaska Federation of Natives, Tanana Chiefs Conference, Alaska Council on the Arts, and the Alaska Native Language Center (UAF). Tapes were distributed to their villages of origin and in recent years AkLA funded a project to digitize the tapes and distribute them in CD format. In 1977 the University of Alaska Press published 14 of the stories in their Native language with accompanying art and English translations

Collection Development and Resource Sharing

An AkLA task force, and resulting standing committee formed in the early 1980s, managed a multi-year coordinated collection development planning process funded by the

State Library Interlibrary Cooperation Grants Program. This work resulted in the development of a statewide conspectus of library holdings with participants agreeing to collect in certain areas of specialization, an agreement that is still in effect. The agreement was based on the idea that "Alaska is a Library" (Lesh ii) when libraries cooperate and share resources. A related project addressed reciprocal responsibilities in resource sharing and interlibrary loan around the state, although Alaskan libraries already had an established and a very progressive statewide ILL code, free of restrictions on who was eligible to use the service.

Alaska Library Network

The Alaska Library Network (ALN), based on a philosophical foundation laid by Alaskan librarians eager to cooperate and the planning efforts of State Librarian Richard Engen, officially came about in the 1980's as a loose affiliation of libraries agreeing to share resources and provide library services to Alaskan citizens. Coordinated by the State Library, ALN activities and concerns have focused mainly on interlibrary loan issues until a recent move creating a formal organization with a board of directors. Funded by grants from the Alaska State Library, ALN is pursuing non-profit status and obtains additional financial support through library membership fees. To date, ALN facilitates group purchases, provides promotional materials, and offers training.

SLED – Statewide Library Electronic Doorway

The concept of creating an authoritative online site for information resources began in 1993 with a study sponsored by the Alaska State Library. Working with legislators, much of the initial momentum came from a combined effort of the State Library, AkLA members, and AklA's legislative consultant. Within two years, *SLED* had garnered multiple funding sources and became available on the Web. Originally a joint technical project of the State Library and UAF Rasmuson Library, *SLED* quickly grew into a valued resource for the state governed by an advisory group made up of librarians and citizens. It continues to be funded by State Library grants that include costs for the University to maintain the website and provide general technical support. 2001 brought *SLED* an award as one of the Web's best educational resources and although it was designed to emphasize Alaskan content it continues to evolve and expand its offerings and is now titled *SLED, Alaska's Virtual Library and Digital Archives* (Hahn 8).

Digital Pipeline

In 1998 the Alaska State Legislature funded a host of subscription databases accessible to all Alaskan citizens via *SLED,* as an effort to equalize access to information for Alaskans whether located in urban or rural areas. The *Digital Pipeline* formerly known as *Databases for Alaskans* offers access to a variety of mostly full-text databases and reference works. Initially funded a year at a time database monies were quickly added permanently into the University budget to provide a base of continued funding. Total costs of this program have increased over the years due to rising costs of subscriptions as well as the purchase of additional resources although when possible, State Library grants cover the additional expenses. It should be noted that the annual cost of 82 cents per person is an investment that truly pays off. Use statistics for the Digital Pipeline are impressive considering Alaska's population of around 680,000, with a total of nearly 4.5 million full-text articles accessed or emailed since 1999. (Rollins email)

Alaska's Digital Archives

The Alaska Virtual Library and Digital Archives project began as a cooperative effort of the UAF Rasmuson Library, UAA Consortium Library and the Alaska State Library Archives and Museums, later being joined by the Anchorage Museum of History and Art, Seward Community Library Association, the UA Museum of the North, the Alaska Moving Image Preservation Association, and the Sitka Tribal Library. Established in phases, the Archives project was funded by a congressional award, the institutions involved and the Rasmuson Foundation. It includes historical images, oral histories, maps, documents, film clips and three-dimensional objects with new materials continuously added.

Outlook

Alaska's celebration of its 50th anniversary as a state encourages reflection on how much has been accomplished in such a short time. Alaska libraries have graduated from the early days of the fledgling Alaska State Library, a University barely forty years old, and little or no infrastructure to support statewide library service and cooperation, to a highly wired, cooperative network of libraries that supports library service for all Alaskans. Of course, there are always any number of challenges to be met in the case of some smaller or rural libraries that may struggle with funding or staffing issues, defending against intellectual freedom challenges, supporting the hiring of trained librarians in school libraries, keeping libraries current with changes in technology, and more.

At the statewide level, the price of oil directly affects state revenue and budget, which naturally sifts down through all levels of government funding. During a 2003 interview, State Librarian Karen Crane was asked about the future role of the Alaska State Library and responded, "These days it is dangerous to predict a future role. About all we can predict is change itself." She also said, "Library cooperation in this state is strong….and the library community has some political 'clout' as a cohesive group." A great portion of this political clout is held through a proactive partnership between the Alaska State Library and AkLA and AkASL as statewide organizations, as well as regional activism of AkLA chapters and individual librarians working with legislators and local government officials. State Librarian Richard Engen's words from 1973 still ring true, "The paradox of the Quest—the further you've come, the further you have to go." (Engen [1]). Libraries and library service in Alaska are works in progress.

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Radical Reads: Accelerated Reader Resources

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Introduction

Ovey Comeaux High School, in Lafayette, Louisiana, is a large high school, serving approximately 2,000 students in grades nine to twelve. There are 115 full time educators, along with two full time librarians. The students and faculty have many library services and resources available to them. The library has more than 35,000 volumes and many electronic resources. Approximately one-fifth of the library is devoted to research materials. Teachers may choose from hundreds of educational videos, and also may borrow items such as laptops, projectors, electronic games, and hand-held educational gaming systems. The library catalog is available online, and it is accessible from each of the twenty-three library computer stations. The catalog is available remotely and users may request material or search. The Comeaux librarians have a website where students can email them and where they post helpful information about research materials, booktalks, and other relevant library information. Many students use of the site, especially when writing research papers.

One search available in the catalog is "AR Bookfind," which is limited to books for which there is an Accelerated Reader (AR) exam. AR is available online, so students may take tests at home. This article describes the creation of a desktop library bibliography of AR titles. The bibliography is broken down by genre and presents the newest material. It is easy to use, visually-appealing, and includes a brief description of how to use the Comeaux High School Library and where to find certain items, including a library map and Dewey Decimal review.

Objectives:

- Display new literature in a variety of topics and genre
- Create AR list so library patrons may see which books have an AR test
- Assist novice library users in becoming familiar with the layout, procedures, and new literature found in the library
- Assist novice library users in finding materials and familiarize them with the Dewey Decimal Classification System.

Project Background

The Radical Reads program has been in effect at Comeaux High School for the past five years. It was established to help novice library users, mainly freshmen, get accustomed to using the school library. The circulation numbers are high for a school of this size, but many students are unfamiliar with what materials the library offers, where materials are located, and how they can access the online catalog from home. Some students are uncomfortable asking for help, but they have no problem looking in the binders that have

been created to help them find material. Radical Reads information is contained in a binder. This project is an expansion of that, and produced a binders with AR titles by genre.

Students are given a library orientation in their freshman year. It can be overwhelming and difficult to remember, especially since many new students are in the "information overload" state their first week of high school. Many students do not feel comfortable with the library until their senior year. That is much too long to wait! Not all teachers require use of library resources, which compounds the problem. Radical Reads was seen as a way to show the students what literature was available to them without making them feel nervous in the library.

Method

My approach to this project was to read the current Radical Reads binder to assess what materials are listed currently. I accessed the purchasing records to see what new materials had been purchased and read reviews of that material. I updated the information in the binder. I spoke with the faculty, staff, and students concerning literature they would like to see in the binder. Since the binder is already divided into sections, this made the searching easier. Some topics overlap, but they will be mentioned in multiple sections to ease confusion.

I posted a few questions on my blog page and see what students are reading and see if it is in our library. Many students I have spoken with spend their own money to buy books. I sketched a map of the library. I scanned the schematics for the school into a computer file and then made a copy for the binder. I downloaded and printed current AR program information and included it in the binder.

I enjoyed the creativity that this project offered and the fact that it can now be easily updated every few months, instead of every few years. Along with the novels I have been exposed to, I have also learned that the library is a wonderful gathering place for the school. Assisting students to find information and materials they need to be successful in school, or just helping them to find pleasurable reading material was a heartwarming experience.

New Non-Fiction

Book	Author
101 Tips for Graduates	Susan Morem
A Brief History of Afganistan	Shaista Wahab
Barry Bonds: A Biography	John Bloom
Blink: The Power of Thinking Without Thinking	Malcolm Gladwell
Career Opportunities in Television and Cable	T. Allan Taylor
Career Opportunities in the Travel Industry	Judy Colbert
Do Not Open	John Farndon
How I Broke into Hollywood: Success Stories from the Trenches	Pablo F. Fenjves
Nightwatch: The Practical Guide to Viewing the Universe	Terence Dickinson
The Lemon Tree: An Arab, A Jew, and the Heart of the Middle East	Sandy Tolan
The Pirate Queen	Susan Ronald

Book	Author
The World Almanac and Book of Facts, 2008	Ed. C. Alan Joyce
Unnatural Phenomena	Jerome Clark

African American Authors

Book	Author
I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings	Maya Angelou
Oh Pray Wings Are Gonna Fit Me Well	Maya Angelou
Black Ice	Lorene Cary
We Beat the Street	Sampson Davis, George Jenkins, Rameck Hunt
The Color Purple	Alice Walker
November Blues	Sharon Draper
A Lesson Before Dying*	Ernest Gaines
A Gathering of Old Men*	Ernest Gaines
The Music of Summer	Rosa Guy
Arilla Sun Down**	Virginia Hamilton
M.C. Higgins, the Great	Virginia Hamilton
A Raisin in the Sun	Lorraine Hansberry
Selected Poems	Langston Hughes
Their Eyes Were Watching God	Zora Neale Hurston
The Hatwearer's Lesson	Yolanda Joe
The Color of Water	James McBride
Jazz	Toni Morrison
Harlem Summer	Walter Dean Myers
Dreams from my Father	Barack Obama
Rosa Parks: My Story	Rosa Parks
My Jim	Nancy Rawles
Roll of Thunder, Hear My Cry	Mildred Taylor
My Soul Looks Back in Wonder	Juan Williams
Rite of Passage	Richard Wright

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**Series

Science Fiction and Fantasy

Book	Author
Abhorsen	Garth Nix
Blue Bloods	Melissa De La Cruz
Cell	Stephen King
Cirque de Freak	Darren Shan

Corydon& the Fall of Atlantis	Tobias Druitt
Dangerous Girls	R.L. Stine
Dragonsong****	Anne McCaffrey
Dr. Ernest Drake's Dragonology	Ed. Dugald Steer
Faerie Wars	Herbie Brennan
The Game	Diana Wynne Jones
Grimpow: The Invisible Road	Rafael Abalos
The Land of Silver Apples	Nancy Farmer
Little (grrl) Lost	Charles de Lint
The Martian Chronicles	Ray Bradbury
On a Pale Horse**	Piers Anthony
Seeing Redd	Frank Beddor
Storm Thief	Chris Wooding
Summer of Fear	Lois Duncan
My Swordhand is Singing	Marcus Sedgwick
Tattoo	Jennifer Lynn Barnes
Uglies***	Scott Westerfeld
Wyvernhail*	Amelia Atwater-Rhodes

*Series: kiessha'ra book five

**Series: Incarnations of nature book one

***Series: Uglies Book One

****Series: Harper Hall Trilogy Volume One

Great Series

Title	Author
Blueford High Series Brothers in Arms Summer of Secrets Blood is Thicker A Matter of Trust Until We Meet Again (11 of 13 books of the series…)	Paul Langan Anne Schraff
Diary of a Teenage Girl Series Caitlyn (1, 2, 3, 4, 5)** Chloe (1, 2, 3, 4) ** Kim (1, 2, 3, 4)**	Melody Carlson
Incarnations of Immortality Series *On a Pale Horse *Bearing an Hourglass *With A Tangled Skein	Piers Anthony

*For Love of Evil	
The No. 1 Ladies Detective Agency *No 1 Ladies Detective Agency *The Full Cupboard of Life *In the Company of Cheerful Ladies *The Good Husband of Zebra Dr.	Alexander McCall Smith
True Colors Series *Dark Blue: Color Me Lonely *Blade Sliver: Color Me Scarred *Deep Green: Color Me Jealous *Harsh Pink: Color Me Burned *Pitch Black: Color Me Lost *Torch Red: Color Me Torn	Melody Carlson
Uglies Series Uglies (4 books in the series)	Scott Westerfeld

*Partial series sets

**Number of Books about each character

Historical Fiction

Book	Author
And Only to Deceive	Tasha Alexander
The Chicken Dance	Jacques Couvillon
Fever, 1793	Laurie Halse Anderson
Innocent Traitor	Alison Weir
Gentlemen of the Road	Michael Chabon
Leonardo's Shadow	Christopher Grey
Nine Days a Queen	Ann Rinaldi
Rasputin's Daughter	Robert Alexander
Tallgrass	Sandra Dallas
Territory	Emma Bull
When I Crossed No-Bob	Margaret McMullan
World Without End	Ken Follett

Inspirational

Book	Author
The 7 Habits of Highly Effective Teens	Sean Covey
A Child Called It	David Pelzer
Chicken Soup for the Teenage Soul: The Real Deal	Jack Canfield, Mark Hanson, Deborah Reber
First Impressions	Ann Demarais and Valerie White

The Five People You Meet In Heaven	Mitch Albom
The Flip Side	Flip Flippen
Inside My Heart: Choosing to Live with Passion and Purpose	Robin McGraw
On Relationships	Kimberley Kirberger
Tongue Fu! At School	Sam Horn
Who Moved My Cheese?	Spencer Johnson
The World According to Mister Rogers	Fred Rogers

Mystery

Book	Author
The Collectors	David Baldacci
Dead Connection	Alfair Burke
The Falconer's Knot	Mary Hoffman
The Ghost	Robert Harris
I Heard That Song Before	Mary Higgins Clark
Lost and Found*	Anne Schraff
Plain Truth	Jodi Picoult
The Stalker	Joan Lowery Nixon
The Traitor's Gate	Avi
Who Killed my Daughter?	Lois Duncan
Wrong Place, Wrong Time	Andrea Kane

*Series (Buford high)

Adventure

Book	Author
Baboon	David Jones
The Beet Fields	Gary Paulsen
Being	Kevin Brooks
The Castaways	Iain Lawrence
Click	Linda Sue Park et al…
Crashing Through	Robert Kurson
The Fetch*	Chris Humphreys
Miracle in the Andes	Nando Parrado
Night of the Howling Dogs	Graham Salisbury
On the Ridge Between Life and Death	David Roberts
The Road	Cormac McCarthy
School's Out-Forever	James Patterson
Underworld	Catherine MacPhail

The White Darkness	Geraldine McCaughrean

*Series (book one of the runestone saga)

Romance

Book	Author
24 Girls in 7 Days	Alex Bradley
The Choice	Nicholas Sparks
Cupid	Julius Lester
Cyrano	Geraldine McCaughrean
Girl, Going on 17, Pants on Fire	Sue Limb
The Geography of Girlhood	Kirsten Smith
The Invisible Wall: A Love Story That Broke Barriers	Harry Berstein
Message in a Bottle	Jahnna N. Malcolm
Secrets in the Shadows*	Anne Schraff

*Series (Buford High)

Sports

Book	Author
The Best of Baseball Digest	John Kuenster
Big Games: College Football's Greatest Rivalies	Michael Bradley
Cover up	John Feinstein
Eagle Blue	Michael D'Orso
Glory Road	Don Haskins
Gym Candy	Carl Deuker
Hard Hit	Ann Turner
Hurricane Season	Neal Thompson
The Knucklebook	Dave Clark
Last Dance Behind the Scenes at the Final Four	John Feinstein
NBA Basketball Basics	Mack Vancil
Pistol: Life of Pete Marovich	Mark Kriegel
Playing for Pizza	John Grisham
Samurai Shortstop	Alan Gratz
Sultans of Swat	New York Times
Tiny!	John Devaney
Twelve Mighty Orphans	Jim Dent
Venus and Serena: Serving from the Hip	Venus and Serena Williams

Oldies but Goodies

Emma	Jane Austen
Gone with the Wind	Margaret Mitchell
Sense and Sensibility	Jane Austen
Sonnets from the Portugese, and Other Love Poems	Elizabeth Barrett Browning
The Way We Were	Arthur Laurents
Wuthering Heights	Charlotte Bronte

Test Prep and Career

Book	Author
10 Real SAT's	College Board
200 Best Jobs for College Graduates	J. Michael Farr
America's Top Jobs for People Without a Four Year Degree	Ronald Krannich
Coping with Academic Anxiety	Allen Ottens
Cutting Edge Careers (series) *Artificial Intelligence *Biotechnology *Creating Search Engines *Nanotechnology	R. Greenberger Linley Hall Judith Levin Corona Brezina
Extraordinary Jobs in Health and Science	Alecia Devantier
For Teens Only: Notes, Quotes, & Advice You Can Use	Carol Weston
How to Beat Test Anxiety and Score Higher on Your Exams	James Divine and David Kylen
How to Get a Job and Keep It	Susan Morem
In Their Shoes	Deborah Reber
The Marino Mission**	Karen Chapmen
Ready or Not, Here Life Comes	Mel Levine
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New Arrivals in Fiction

Title	author
After	Francine Prose
Blood Brothers	S.A. Harazin
Brothers in Arms*	Paul Langan & Ben Alirez
Change of Heart*	Jodi Picoult
Color of the Sea	John Hamamura
Crank	Ellen Hopkins
Dear Zoe	Philip Beard

Forever in Blue: The Fourth Summer of the Sisterhood*	Ann Brashares
Hattie Big Sky	Kirby Larson
The Higher Power of Lucky	Susan Patron
Lush	Natasha Friend
The Pact	Jodi Picoult
Peeps	Scott Westerfeld
Small Steps*	Louis Sachar
Sweethearts	Sara Zarr
The Appeal	John Grisham
Uglies*	Scott Westerfeld

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Disabilities: Non-fiction

Book	Author
The Acorn People	Ron Jones
Born on a Blue Day	Daniel Tammet
Extraordinary People with Disabilities	Deborah Kent
Inside Mr. B's Classroom	Leslie Baldacci
No Excuses	Kyle Maynard
A Smile as Big as the Moon	Michael Kersjes
Special Parent, Special Child	Tom Sullivan
What If You Couldn't…?	Janet Kamien

Disabilities: Fiction

Book	Author
Bucking the Sarge	Christopher Paul Curtis
Cruise Control	Terry Trueman
Flowers for Algernon	Daniel Keyes
Miss Spitfire: Reaching Helen Keller	Sara Elizabeth Miller
Rules	Cynthia Lord
Shark Girl	Kelly Bingham
The Silent Boy	Lois Lowry
A Small White Scar	K. A. Nazum

Non-Fiction that reads like a novel

Book	Author
Adrift: Seventy Six Days Lost at Sea	Steven Callahan
A Night to Remember	Walter Lord

Born on a Blue Day	Daniel Tammet
Dove*	Robert Lee Graham
The Hot Zone	Richard Preston
Marley and Me: Life and Love with the World's Worst Dog	Josh Grogan
Night	Elie Wiesel
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