young adult
library services

VOLUME 7 | NUMBER 3

INSIDE:

2009 AWARDS
40 YEARS OF CORETTA SCOTT KING AWARDS
BBYA TEENS
AND MUCH MORE!

A Curse Dark as Gold

THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE YOUNG ADULT LIBRARY SERVICES ASSOCIATION

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AWARDS ISSUE!
Congratulations to our Award Winners

**Winner of the Mildred L. Batchelder Award**
for most outstanding book in translation

*An ALA Notable Children’s Book*

**Moribito: Guardian of the Spirit**
by Nahoko Uehashi
Translated by Cathy Hirano
Arthur A. Levine Books

“Boys and girls will be clamoring to read [this series].”—Booklist

“Will win many new fans.”—Kirkus Reviews

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**Winner of the William C. Morris Award**
for best young adult book by a first-time author

*An ALA Best Book for Young Adults*

**A Curse Dark as Gold**
by Elizabeth C. Bunce
Arthur A. Levine Books

★ “Suspenseful...satisfying.”—The Bulletin of the Center for Children’s Books, starred review

“[An] appealing first novel.”—Booklist

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About This Cover
The cover features the first William C. Morris Award: winner A Curse Dark as Gold by Elizabeth C. Bunce, as well as the finalists: Graceling by Kristin Cashore, Madapple by Christina Meldrum, Absolute Brightness by James Lecesne, and Me, The Missing, and the Dead by Jenny Valentine. Seals for the Morris Award, and YALSA’s other awards, are available for purchase in the ALA Store, www.alastore.ala.org.
YALS | Young Adult Library Services | Spring 2009

Midwinter in Denver . . . first the weather! After reports of seventy degrees the day before I arrived, I saw zero degrees, thirty degrees, and everything in between. Yet, while it was cold outside, there was a lot of energy and warm feelings being generated inside the Convention Center among the many enthusiastic librarians meeting there this past week.

Between you and me, I think YALSA has to be the hardest working and most fun group in ALA. I experienced a wonderful balance of discussion and fellowship among young adult librarians who all share the same mission: connecting young adults and libraries. Committee and board meetings gave way to social events where many discussions continued into the night. Committee chairs met Saturday morning to receive guidance from board members and many passed the torch to new chairs. The committees gathered afterward at the all committee meeting to plan the year’s projects. As I wandered from table to table discussing article proposals, I heard many interesting ideas being generated for programs and projects. This is the think tank that makes YALSA successful in its mission.

This year I attended a few sessions and witnessed the dedication and commitment of the Best Books for Young Adults (BBYA) Committee. You can read about the teen experience at BBYA in the Teen Perspective column of this issue. BBYA is but one of the selection committees that spend countless hours during Midwinter and Annual to discuss and create the lists librarians find so helpful for building collections. The annual awards and lists are so interesting because they are as unique as the committees that select them. The combined experience, expertise, tastes, interests, and personalities of the committee members work together to find what they consider to be the best media of the year for teens. The highlight of Midwinter Meeting is the Youth Media Awards on Monday morning, the culmination of all that hard work.

All the YALSA book and media awards are documented here in this spring issue, as well as enlightening articles from Deborah Taylor about the Coretta Scott King Award 40th anniversary, and Alex Award chair Angela Carstensen, highlighting winner Thomas Maltman’s speech from Annual 2008. Also in this issue is the Best Practices article by Jessica Snow and her work reaching the foster teen audience and a very informative article by Don Essex on what is happening to keep teens safe online.

The conferences encapsulate what YALSA is all about: people, books, teens, hard work and dedication, fellowship, and fun. Don’t miss out . . . get active in YALSA today!
In January the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) reported that, after decades of decline, American adults were finally reading more. Since 1982 the NEA has conducted the same study five times to assess the nation’s reading population. The new report, *Reading on the Rise,* is certainly good news in many ways and for many reasons. What captured my interest most, though, was that although the report showed increases in all categories of readers, the biggest increase was in the eighteen- to twenty-four-year-old age group. While this may not be the age group young adult (YA) librarians typically serve (though it is not unheard of!), it is the age group immediately following our service population. I believe this shows what we know to be true—teen readers grow up to be adult readers. My unscientific theory is that YA librarians can take some of the credit for this increase!

The NEA cannot definitively determine the cause of the upswing in reading, but they do make some educated guesses, including this:

“A decline in both reading and reading ability was clearly documented in the first generation of teenagers and young adults raised in a society full of videogames, cell phones, iPods, laptops, and other electronic devices. ... Faced by a clear and undeniable problem, millions of parents, teachers, librarians, and civic leaders took action.”

Librarians who have celebrated Teen Tech Week™, hosted a gaming tournament, created a MySpace page, or had a text message scavenger hunt have definitely taken action. They have recognized that new technologies must not be run from, but rather incorporated into, our library and literacy programs. At the same time, YALSA continues to recognize and honor outstanding literature for young adults with its awards and selected lists.

Earlier this year, I had the thrill of announcing YALSA’s 2009 award winners at the Midwinter Meeting. The excitement in the room was a testament to the devotion we, as librarians, have to literature. The marvelous titles chosen for the Alex, Michael L. Printz, Margaret A. Edwards, Odyssey, and William C. Morris awards will champion reading for years to come. We also have thematic lists (Popular Paperbacks for Young Adults, Fabulous Films for Young Adults), interest lists (Quick Picks for Reluctant Young Adult Readers), and, of course, the all around best lists (Best Books for Young Adults, Great Graphic Novels for Teens, Amazing Audiobooks for Young Adults). This year the first Morris award for a first-time author was announced, and next year we’ll be awarding YALSA’s first nonfiction award. Too many awards? Absolutely not! So many books are being published each year that using the awards as a guide is a great way to help with that ongoing quest of finding the right book for the right teen.

If the NEA study shows us anything it’s that we have the power to create lifelong readers. Let’s not lose the momentum. Let’s have today’s teens be in the next study as the group of eighteen- to twenty-four-year-olds who are reading even more than today. It always comes back to reading for us, even as we embrace different ways and formats and recognize and work to validate those. As you read this issue and the 2009 selection lists, I encourage you to find something new to read and then pass it on to a teen. Who knows? You just may be starting a lifelong reading habit.

Reference
Are you a YALSA member who likes to be in the know? Do you enjoy seeing the big picture? Are you interested in the way YALSA fits into the organization of "Big ALA"? Are there things about ALA that bug you? Do you want to have a say in ALA decisions? Are you looking for a chance to become a leader? If you answered "yes" to any of these questions, then you might be interested in becoming an ALA Councilor.

For the 2010 election, the ALA Nominating Committee is responsible for nominating two candidates for ALA President-Elect, two candidates for ALA Treasurer, and at least 50 candidates for ALA Councilor-at-Large. As a member of the nominating committee, I hope to include some YALSA members among that slate of nominees.

ALA Council, the governing body of the American Library Association, is comprised of 186 members: 100 are elected at large, 53 by chapters, 11 by divisions, 10 by roundtables, and 12 are members of the executive board. YALSA has a division councilor, but one voice among 186 cannot adequately speak for the fourth largest and fastest-growing division of ALA, so councilors-at-large with YALSA affiliation are needed.

Any personal member of ALA can be elected to council. ALA Council normally meets four times during the Midwinter Meeting and Annual Conference. Beginning in 2010, the final council meeting of each conference will occur on the Tuesday of conference week. ALA Councilors are also members of the ALA-APA (Allied Professional Association) Council, which meets at least once during each conference. If you become an ALA Councilor, your conference time will be busy, but you will still be able to participate on a YALSA committee, jury, or task force.

It is important that ALA Council represents the organization as a whole. In order to remain relevant to the profession and the association, ALA Council needs people from every geographic region, every type of library, every race and ethnicity, and every division and unit affiliation. Council needs people who are managers and those who are nonmanagers. It needs people who are new to the profession and those with more experience.

Councilors from all the youth divisions (ALSC, AASL, and YALSA) meet together at each conference as the Youth Caucus to share information and discuss issues of particular concern to youth services librarians. This allows us to bring issues of youth advocacy, such as the recent SKILLS Act (Strengthening Kids’ Interest in Learning and Libraries), to the forefront and to make them part of ALA’s legislative agenda.

Items that come before ALA Council include a wide range of issues involving the governance of the organization. For example, at Midwinter 2009, Council discussed at length the report from the Task Force on Electronic Member Participation. The charge of this task force was to develop recommendations to adapt ALA policies to help the association move forward with effective e-participation practices. The report included recommendations on governance activities (such as committee work) as well as nongovernance activities (such as workshops and online communities). YALSA is ahead of the curve on e-participation, and I know a lot of YALSA members who could have helped to move this discussion along.

That is just one example. ALA Council has fifteen committees, including Diversity, Education, Intellectual Freedom, Professional Ethics, and International Relations. These committees, as well as task forces such as the one mentioned above, bring resolutions and policy changes to the floor of council for decisions. For anyone with an interest in what is going on in the world of librarianship, ALA Council is the place to be.

SARAH FLOWERS has served on numerous YALSA committees, including the Printz Committee and YALSA Board. She is an ALA Councilor-at-Large, a member of the ALA Nominating Committee, and a member of the YALSA Training Program Task Force. She is currently reading The Knife of Never Letting Go by Patrick Ness.
Being an ALA Councilor can bring benefits to the councilor as well as to the organization. By fully participating in council, reading council documents, listening to council reports, and asking questions, a councilor can learn about organizational planning and budgeting, and can develop leadership skills that can be taken back to YALSA and to his or her home institution.

The single greatest criterion for becoming an ALA Councilor is the desire to do it. If you are willing to put in the work, you don’t need to have years of experience in the profession or the organization. In fact, if you are a relatively new librarian, you may be interested in becoming part of the brand-new Futures Caucus of council, started at Midwinter 2009 by YALSA member and Councilor-at-Large Heidi Dolamore and several of the younger members of council.

For more information on what is involved in being an ALA Councilor, look at ALA’s Web site at www.ala.org/ala/aboutala/governance/council/index.cfm, watch a short video at http://alfocus.ala.org/videos/ala-council-who-what-why-and-how, or contact me at sarahflowers@charter.net. The May issue of American Libraries will include a “Call for Nominees” for the 2010 election with a link to the online Potential Candidate Biographical Form. Given the size of our division, YALSA is seriously underrepresented on ALA Council. Help YALSA, ALA, and yourself by placing your name in consideration for ALA Council. YALS
The 2008 Alex Awards (ten books written for adults that have special appeal to young adults) were already celebrated in the Spring 2008 issue of this publication. In July 2008, at the ALA Annual Conference in Anaheim, the Alex Awards program featured three of the winning authors. Jeff Lemire, author of *Essex County Volume 1, Tales from the Farm*, spoke sincerely of the inspiration he took from his hometown in Canada and how he began to create graphic novels. (If you have read the Essex County trilogy, you can imagine his quiet grace.) Patrick Rothfuss, author of *The Name of the Wind*, saw his whirlwind of improvisational entertainment. It was obvious that the huge success of his first novel had taken him by surprise. It was also obvious that his early experiments in stand-up comedy were not in vain!

Thomas Maltman, author of *The Night Birds*, is currently Visiting Scholar in Creative Writing at Normandale Community College, where he teaches fiction, composition, and young adult literature. *The Night Birds* is a complicated, layered historical novel surrounding the history of the Sioux uprising in southwestern Minnesota in 1862, an event that took place while the rest of the nation was dealing with the Civil War. He tells the story from two points of view: that of fourteen-year-old Asa and that of Asa’s Aunt Hazel, who fills in the past for him, recounting her own experiences as a younger woman. *The Night Birds* is Maltman’s first novel, published by Soho Press. He has a second in progress, titled *Little Wolves*. He has also published poetry and creative nonfiction. His speech follows:

Good afternoon. I’m honored to be here today along with Jeff and Pat. When the publisher wrote me with the exciting news about the Alex Award she said “You’re in some pretty good company,” and it’s true. I’m also honored because I spent five years of my life teaching seventh grade language arts and high school English. I know teenagers. And so it shouldn’t have been a surprise to me that when I sat down to write a novel about the Dakota Conflict in 1862 Minnesota the voice that came to me, the spirit voice that guided me through the story, was that of a fourteen-year-old boy named Asa Senger.

First let me say a few things about teaching today. When I taught high school in Minnesota, the teacher in the classroom next door was a new history teacher, fresh out of college. And a few weeks into the semester he’d lost control of his classes. He did what every teacher in such a situation should do: he called for help. Help came in the form of his retired history professor who showed up to take over his classes one day. The students were in for a shock when this professor arrived clad in full Civil War regalia. “The word story,” he began, “lives inside of the word history.” He went on to tell them stories the rest of the class period and held those students in thrall.

Watching him I saw again how much we need story to understand history, often seen as a random sequence of events and dates. Story provides a guide to take us into the past and it shows us all the ways the past is alive inside us today. I used to tell people that my novel was a work of historical fiction, but when I interviewed with a bookseller down in Iowa, she told me what your novel is really about is family secrets. Now that’s a much juicier two word description. The truth is that most of us don’t love history the way we love a good secret. So if I can draw a young reader in with my novel, get them wrapped up in the story, I hope to also sneak in some history, in this case a lost, secret historical event unknown to many people outside of Minnesota.

I teach at the college level now and I was actually on my way to teach a class in young adult literature when the publisher emailed about the Alex Awards. That made for an exciting way to open the class because I’m always trying to get my undergraduates to think of young adult literature in new ways. Young adult lit, once known as adolescent lit, is often seen...
as a sub-genre, a lesser form of art, when the truth is that the genre is vast and diverse and deep as any other out there.

Teenagers, it seems, don't always do what we tell them to do. Now there's a revelation. They also don't always read what we tell them to read. And the Alex Awards honor that streak of intellectual rebellion and curiosity in young readers. Books open pathways into vanished worlds. Books teach us that we are not alone in our struggles. So it's not surprising that young people will reach for books never intended for them.

At the start of the semester I often include this quote which I would like to share with you now: "Of all passages, coming of age, or reaching adolescence, is the purest in that it is the loneliest. In birth one is not truly conscious; in marriage one has a partner; even death is faced with a life's experience by one's side," That comes from David Van Bema in an article entitled "The Journey of Our Lives." Literature is about such passages. The words and stories, both humorous and tragic, provide a guide to make the journey less lonely.

The central event of The Night Birds is the mass hangings that took place in Mankato, Minnesota, the day after Christmas, 1862, an event long overshadowed by the Civil War. Most people don't know that more than three hundred men were scheduled to be hanged that day, but President Lincoln refused to sign the execution orders except for those thirty-eight deemed most guilty. These men were dressed in white hoods and they dropped to their deaths shamed and silenced. The injustice continued even after these men were dead. Local doctors dug the bodies up from shallow graves and stole them to use for medical experiments. Today, 145 years later, Dakota leaders are still trying to bring home those wounds that I'd like to conclude.

The central narrator of the novel is a boy named Asa, living during the locust plagues in 1876, a boy who grows up, as he puts it, "in the shadow of the Great Sioux War." Asa suspects that his family played some crucial role in this history and that what happened still makes them afraid to this very day. When Asa started speaking inside me he helped me forget my inadequacy and finish the story I was meant to tell.

I'd like to close with these comments. "Every artist," John Gardner once said, "works from a psychic wound." He went on to say that "though woundedness is part of the human condition—perhaps a first cousin to original sin—the artist's sense of woundedness is usually magnified by life events or circumstances." It's here on this idea of woundedness that I'd like to conclude. Because I think, finally, that art comes out of awareness of such wounds. My grandpa was recovering from congestive heart failure at the time I lived with him. One morning, he asked me to cut his toenails because he was too weak and dizzy to do it on his own. What I won't forget is not the smell or the ragged condition of his feet—what I won't forget is that my grandpa's toenails were all curved like the talons of a bird. "Grandpa," I asked him, "how did your feet get like this?" He went on to tell me about his father dying during the Depression and how he had to drop out of school at the age of fourteen to help care for his family. To make money he traveled south to Virginia, selling magazines door to door. They couldn't afford new shoes for him so my grandpa walked all that way, in the midst of his growth spurt, wearing shoes too small for him. The result permanently deformed his feet.

Later that night I hung out with a group of friends from college. The conversation was about Generation X, my generation, and how we weren't going to share in the same wealth as our parents. The opportunities that our parents had in the Sixties were diminishing; we were prepared to graduate into a meaningless world with fewer jobs and little room for the American dream. But all the while they were talking, I kept thinking about my grandpa's feet, about his journey to try and feed his brothers and sisters. I felt two things at once. I felt distanced from their complaints. Holding my grandpa's wounded feet in my hands meant that I knew too much about the past to feel sorry for my generation and all the tremendous privileges we took for granted. Like my character Hazel learns in The Night Birds, you cannot touch someone's scar or wound and remain the same afterwards. What I felt most of all was a sense of strength and pride—a sense that my knowledge of my grandpa's past would shape me into a better man. Knowing that his blood flowed in my veins made it seem possible that I might do something heroic, too.

I was conscious while writing The Night Birds that I was writing about a living wound out of time, a wound that still seeps in our contemporary consciousness. My grandpa carried his wounds all his life and was marked by them. Those wounds are redeemed now in me, because I've touched the scar but have the power to walk away whole. They're redeemed because I choose to remember, which is what we must do with stories, and in doing so, honor the dead. Thank you so much for this award!
This year, the Coretta Scott King Book Awards will celebrate forty years of recognizing outstanding books by African American writers and illustrators. Many of those honored especially for text were also important contributions to young adult literature. As we mark this milestone year, it is interesting to take a look at some of the unique and trailblazing titles that resonated with the Coretta Scott King Committee and YALSA’s Best Books for Young Adults (BBYA) and Michael L. Printz Award Committees. While this selection does not include all of the titles recognized by multiple committees, it does seek to highlight some of the works that represent the scope and variety of the choices over the years.

The Coretta Scott King Book Awards Committee also seek to encourage new African American writers and illustrators in the world of publishing for young readers. The establishment of the Coretta Scott King/John Steptoe Award for New Talent gives the awards a way to spotlight promising writers and artists.
The 1970s and 1980s

The Young Landlords by Walter Dean Myers (Viking 1979)

This early novel by Myers was the first of many from this trailblazing author to receive recognition by both committees. This humorous novel celebrates the ability of inner city teens to face and triumph over community challenges. (1980 Coretta Scott King Author Award, 1979 BBYA)

Rainbow Jordan by Alice Childress (Coward-McCann 1981)

Childress effectively uses multiple points of view in this affecting novel of a teen struggling with the difficulties brought on by a parent unable or unwilling to provide the guidance Rainbow needs. (1982 Coretta Scott King Author Honor, 1981 BBYA)

Black Child by Peter Magubane (Knopf 1982)

This collection of thoughtful photographs of life in South Africa before the end of apartheid was a rare illustrator award winner to find a place on the BBYA list. Magubane’s arresting shots illuminate the hope and despair of young people during this difficult period in history. (1983 Coretta Scott King Illustrator Award, 1982 BBYA)

Anthony Burns: The Defeat and Triumph of a Fugitive Slave by Virginia Hamilton (Knopf 1988)

This decade in publishing for teen readers included a number of powerful novels by Virginia Hamilton that received recognition from both the Coretta Scott King Book Awards and BBYA. However, Hamilton delivers equally powerful storytelling skills in this nonfiction title that relates the dramatic tale of the 1854 resistance of Boston’s anti-slavery community to returning runaway Anthony Burns to slavery. Her use of primary source documentation and source notes provide immediacy to the work. (1989 Coretta Scott King Author Honor, 1988 BBYA)

Fallen Angels by Walter Dean Myers (Scholastic 1988)

Myers continues to demonstrate his mastery of the young adult novel in this work many still consider to be among his best. Seventeen-year-old Richie Perry has to grow up quickly as he confronts the brutality of the war in Vietnam. (1989 Coretta Scott King Author Award Winner, 1988 BBYA)

The 1990s

The Road to Memphis by Mildred D. Taylor (Dial 1991)

Cassie Logan’s story, begun in the Newbery award-winning Roll of Thunder, Hear My Cry, concludes with this dramatic depiction of the South during World War II. Here readers watch Cassie on the verge of adulthood and see glimpses of the struggles that will develop into the beginnings of the Civil Rights Movement a decade and a half later. (1991 Coretta Scott King Author Award Winner, 1991 BBYA)

The Middle Passage: White Ships Black Cargo by Tom Feelings (Dial Books for Young Readers 1995)

Feelings’ stunning black and white illustrations provide one of the most dramatic depictions of the horrors of the Middle Passage. Determined to let the images tell the story, Feelings uses words only when absolutely necessary to add more power to his visual narrative. (1996 Coretta Scott King Illustrator Winner, 1996 BBYA)

Her Stories by Virginia Hamilton (Scholastic/Blue Sky Press 1995)

This completely authenticated collection of tales from many genres celebrates the powerful voices of women while providing highly entertaining storytelling. The collection is enhanced by the affecting illustrations of Leo and Diane Dillon, who received illustrator honor recognition. (1996 Coretta Scott King Author Award Winner and Illustrator Honor, 1996 BBYA)

The Watsons Go to Birmingham—1963 by Christopher Paul Curtis (Delacorte 1995)

Curtis’ debut novel successfully manages the difficult task of weaving a humorous family story with the poignancy of one of the hallmark tragedies of the Civil Rights era. (1996 Coretta Scott King Author Honor, 1996 BBYA)

Like Sisters on the Homefront by Rita Williams-Garcia (Dutton/Lodestar 1995)

Gayle’s tough bravado, so effective on the streets of New York, is severely challenged when she is shipped off, with her toddler son, Jose, to...
stay with her minister uncle and his family. The power of family to reclaim a young life on the wrong path is fully explored in this novel. (1996 Coretta Scott King Author Honor, 1996 BBYA)

From the Notebooks of Melanin Sun by Jacqueline Woodson (Scholastic/Blue Sky Press 1995)
Issues of family, race, and sexual orientation are on full display in this compelling story of thirteen-year-old Melanin Sun, who must confront the knowledge that his mother is gay at the same time he is coming to grips with his own identity. (1996 Coretta Scott King Author Honor, 1996 BBYA)

Another Way to Dance by Martha Southgate (Delacorte 1996)
Fourteen-year-old Vicki Harris must navigate the equally difficult waters of competition and racial tensions as she becomes one of two African American teens at the prestigious summer program of the New York School of American Ballet. (1997 Coretta Scott King/John Steptoe Award for New Talent, 1997 BBYA)

The Skin I'm In by Sharon Flake (Jump at the Sun/Hyperion 1998)
Flake boldly tackles the sensitive issue of the role skin hue plays within the African American community and its impact on the self-esteem of African American girls. Maleeka Madison is like most middle school girls, desperate to fit in but sure her dark skin will make her a target of her peers. (1999 Coretta Scott King/John Steptoe Award for New Talent, 1999 BBYA)

2000 to 2009

Monster by Walter Dean Myers (HarperCollins 1999)
This trailblazing novel, with its unique narrative style, not only received a Coretta Scott King author honor and a place on BBYA, it was the first recipient of the Michael L. Printz Award for Excellence in Young Adult Literature. Steve Harmon, the young narrator, uses the format of a screenplay script to make sense of the terrible predicament in which he finds himself: an accused accomplice to murder. (2000 Coretta Scott King Author Honor, 2000 Michael L. Printz Award, 2000 BBYA)

Miracle’s Boys by Jacqueline Woodson (G.P. Putnam's Sons 2000)
With language both elegant and spare, Woodson examines the determination of three orphaned brothers to remain a family in the face of the emotional pain of loss and the middle brother’s struggles with the lure of the streets and the ensuing confrontations with the justice system. (2001 Coretta Scott King Author Award Winner, 2001 BBYA)

Broux Masquerade by Nikki Grimes (Dial 2002)
The power of poetry to illuminate and heal is skillfully revealed in this novel in verse about a high school class that first resists and then embraces poetry as a way to understand and cope with the difficulties and questions in their young lives. (2003 Coretta Scott King Author Award Winner, 2003 BBYA)

The First Part Last by Angela Johnson (Simon & Schuster 2003)
Bobby learns he is to be a father on his sixteenth birthday and that is just the first of many surprises and changes he has to endure that year. He finds himself the custodial parent of baby Feather and is quickly plunged into the concerns and responsibilities of parenthood. This literary tour-de-force became the first to receive both the Coretta Scott King Author Award and the Michael L. Printz Award. (2004 Coretta Scott King Author Award Winner, 2004 Michael L. Printz Award, 2004 BBYA)

Day of Tears: A Novel in Dialogue by Julius Lester (Jump at the Sun/Hyperion 2005)
The voices of the enslaved and their masters are powerfully imagined in this series of dialogues set on the day of the largest slave auction held in United States history, in 1859 Savannah, Georgia. (2006 Coretta Scott King Author Award Winner, 2006 BBYA)

Author Tonya Bolden uses an unpublished autobiography as the centerpiece of her research
into the life and times of a free African American girl and her activist family in pre-Civil War New York. (2006 Coretta Scott King Author Honor, 2006 BBYA) Dark Sons by Nikki Grimes (Jump at the Sun/Hyperion 2005)
Sam is distraught when his father leaves him and his mother for a new life and ultimately with a new family. As Sam searches for answers in his religious faith, the parallel biblical story of Ishmael and Abraham also explores the dimensions of love between father and sons. (2006 Coretta Scott King Author Honor, 2006 BBYA)

A Wreath for Emmett Till by Marilyn Nelson, illustrated by Philippe Lardy (Houghton Mifflin 2005)
A heroic crown of sonnets, breathtaking in its poetic form and language, serves as a memorial to the teenage martyr who served as a catalyst for the movement that changed America and the world. (2006 Coretta Scott King Author Honor, 2006 Michael L. Printz Honor, 2006 BBYA)

Becoming Billie Holiday by Carole Boston Weatherford, illustrated by Floyd Cooper (Wordsong/Boyds Mills Press 2008)
The life of the legendary jazz singer began and continued in difficult circumstances. Despite her troubles, Eleanora Fagan Gough, aka, Billie Holiday, turned to her musical talent as a way to cope and give voice to her pain and joy. This elegantly illustrated biography in verse captures the spirit and mood of the early years of the young song stylist. (2009 Coretta Scott King Honor, 2009 BBYA)
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Each year the Best Books for Young Adults (BBYA) Committee each year generates a selected list of young adult books based on proven or potential teen appeal and acceptable literary quality. This year-long process is completed by fifteen dedicated YALSA members and an administrative assistant who spend countless hours reading throughout the year in preparation for the discussion meetings and voting process that take place over several Midwinter Meeting days, this year held in Denver. The books are nominated by readers and committee members and, ultimately, at least nine yes votes by the committee (which means more than nine readers for each book) are needed for inclusion on the final list. As an observer, I was impressed by the faithful dedication and time commitment of these committee members. At least two had read all 224 nominated books and several members were still reading and rereading between sessions to make final voting decisions.

In a tradition that is now fourteen years old, YALSA invites local teens to attend and participate in the Sunday afternoon session. Youth Participation Coordinator Patricia Rivera is the liaison with YALSA who coordinates the teen participation at ALA conferences and collects items from publishers to give to the teens. After the visiting teens spent the morning in the exhibit hall collecting books and autographs, the Penguin Young Readers Group hosted a pizza luncheon for the teens. Scottie Bowditch, the director of school and public library marketing for Penguin, said they love to make this connection with teen readers at the conferences. Some teens came with their book groups, showing solidarity with matching t-shirts, and some came alone. All were excited and hungry when they arrived at the BBYA meeting room. This year the teens were treated with an added surprise appearance by Lauren Myracle, author of Bliss and TTYL. Lauren spoke to approximately seventy teens about her experience becoming a published author, including the 142 rejections she still keeps in a file! She encouraged the teen writers in the group to remain disciplined and dedicated when writing is something they love to do. Lauren shared stories of her relationship with her editor, Julie Strauss-Gebel, over the years that brought laughter from the teens. She assured teens that editors really are good to have; they make your work better.

This was all an exciting warm-up to the main attraction of the day when the teens assembled for their portion of the session. The teens are invited to comment on the books they’ve read to the committee and to an attentive audience. The teens’ comments and opinions help the committee recognize teen appeal in their selections, added with their own library’s teens’ feedback. The room was full of onlookers, librarians, publishers, authors, and others who are all interested in what the teens have to say.

What did the teens have to say? In concise and articulate comments, the teens spoke of favorite and not-so-favorite books while the audience responded with chuckles and nods. A few quotes heard from the teens:

“If you like Jerry Springer, you’ll like Fancy White Trash.”
“Gone goes nowhere really, really fast.”
“Sometimes you need a cheesy romance novel.” Re: Possibilities of Sainthood.
“Hunger Games reminded me of The Giver.”
“Stuck in a place where everything is fake.” Re: Paper Towns.
“The Gollywhopper Games is like Charlie and the Chocolate Factory for teens.”
“My brother stole it from me.” “I started reading it at 9 p.m. and by 9:30 I was upstairs reading passages to my parents.” Re: The Dangerous Book for Dogs.
“Not a book to read in study hall, you’ll be laughing!” “Two words. Audrey rocks!” “If you haven’t read it, read it now!” Re: Audrey, Wait!

ROSEMARY HONNOLD is the editor of YALS.
“Why does every Civil War story have a girl dressed as a boy?” Re: *March Toward the Thunder*.

“XBox! Hey, that’s like us!” Re: *Little Brother*.

“Totally funny and totally random.” Re: *The Order of Odd-Fish*.

Committee Chair Rollie Welch concluded the session by telling the teens they were great public speakers, insightful, and well prepared, and the applause by the audience signaled they were in agreement.

After the session, I had the opportunity to interview a few teens about their experience with BBYA and the conference in general. The exhibit hall was a definite hit with all the teens, as they came into the room laden with bags of books.

Amelia Smith, sixteen, is an intern from the Bear Valley Branch of the Denver Public Library. She was the lone representative from her library and came at the suggestion of her employer. “I am so excited and I’ve had a really wonderful time!” Amelia read more than twenty-five books that were nominated for BBYA. Her favorites included *The Knife of Never Letting Go*, *It’s tragic. Riveting. Amazing. I enjoyed the dark point of view.* Amelia also enjoyed meeting her eighth grade idol, Lauren Myracle, and T. A. Barron, who she now plans to read. She was very excited about getting all the ARCs she collected so she “can read them before anyone else!”

Katie Aguiar, seventeen, is from the Columbine Branch of Jefferson County Public Library in Colorado. Katie read twenty-one books and her favorites included *The Host, The Smile, The Hunger Games, Airman, The Patron Saint of Butterflies*, and *Ten Cents a Dance*. “I like having this large selection of books to choose from, a good thing for a reader like me.” Katie also enjoyed seeing the trends in new books, and meeting authors, including P. C. Cast, T. A. Barron, and Lauren Myracle. She most enjoyed gathering with friends just to talk about books. She hopes to become an editor and would like to come to ALA conferences every year for the rest of her life.

Lisa Moritz, fifteen, is from the Poudre River Public Library District in Fort Collins, Colorado. She is part of the Interesting Reader Society (the IRS), which has thirty-five members. Twenty members came to the BBYA session with Teen Services Librarian Diane Tuccillo. Lisa is new to the group and finished six books before coming to Denver, and is in the middle of three more. “I think I’ve died and gone to heaven,” was her overall evaluation of the day. She loved the free books and meeting authors, particularly T. A. Barron, who has been a favorite since she listened to *The Lost Years of Merlin* on a car trip with her family. Her favorite BBYA-nominated title was *Audrey, Wait!*. “It’s a quick, fun read. She also liked *Cherry Heaven*, which was “a kinda weird, but good sci fi book.” Lisa says she would come to BBYA again in a heartbeat.

Welch said, “the committee feels that teen feedback helps in their decision making and it is such a benefit to have a significant cross-section of quality teen opinions in a one-stop shopping experience.” Welch noticed the committee members diligently jotting notes while the teens spoke about titles that they were wrestling with to vote yes or no. The committee spends more than twenty-two hours at a discussion table during every Midwinter Meeting and the two hours spent listening to the direct audience is sort of like a mini-vacation in the middle of the work. It all happens again this summer in Chicago at the ALA Annual Conference, so stay tuned! YALS
Jellicoe Road by Melina Marchetta, and published by HarperTeen, an imprint of HarperCollins Publishers, has won the 2009 Michael L. Printz Award for excellence in young adult literature. The award was announced by YALSA at the ALA Midwinter Meeting in Denver on January 26.

The annual award for excellence is administered by YALSA and sponsored by Booklist magazine. The award, first given in 2000, is named for the late Michael L. Printz, a Topeka, Kans. school librarian known for discovering and promoting quality books for young adults.

In Jellicoe Road, Taylor Markham, haunted by the past, reluctantly leads the students of the Jellicoe School in their secret territory wars against the Townies and the Cadets. Marchetta’s lyrical writing evokes the Australian landscape in a suspenseful tale of raw emotion, romance, humor, and tragedy.

Marchetta lives in Sydney, Australia, and is the award-winning author of two previous novels. A former high school teacher, she is recognized for the authenticity of her teen characters’ voices.

“This roller coaster ride of a novel grabs you from the first sentence and doesn’t let go. You may not be sure where the ride will take you, but every detail—from the complexities of the dual narrative to the pang of first love—is pitch perfect,” said Printz Award Committee Chair Mary Arnold.

Four Printz Honor Books also were named:


The Disreputable History of Frankie Landau-Banks, by E. Lockhart, published by Disney-Hyperion, an imprint of Disney Book Group. Can the old-boy network at her elite boarding school survive the mal-doings of Frankie Landau-Banks?


Marchetta, Anderson, Lockhart, Pratchett, and Lanagan will be honored at the annual Michael L. Printz Program and Reception at the ALA Annual Conference in Chicago this July. Tickets cost $29 in advance and $35 onsite, are available at www.ala.org/annual.

Members of the 2009 Printz Award Committee are: Chair Mary Arnold, Cuyahoga County Public Library, Maple Heights Branch, Parma, Ohio; Elizabeth Burns, New Jersey Library for the Blind and Handicapped, Trenton, N.J.; Donna Cook, Central High School/ISD, Pollok, Tex.; Alison Hendon, Brooklyn (N.Y.) Public Library; Caroline Kienzle, Apalachicola, Fla.; Ellen Loughran, Pratt Institute, School of Information and Library Science, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Kevin Scanlon, Henderson District (Nev.) Public Libraries; Karyn Silverman, LREI, Little Red School House and Elisabeth Irwin High School, New York, N.Y.; J. Marin Yonker, Sno-Isle Libraries, Marysville, Wash.; Margaret Butzler, administrative assistant, Bethel Park, Pa.; and Booklist consultant Gillian Engberg, Chicago, Ill.

For more information on the Michael L. Printz Award, please visit www.ala.org/yalsa/printz. YALS
Laurie Halse Anderson is the recipient of the 2009 Margaret A. Edwards Award for her books *Catalyst*, *Fever 1793*, and *Speak*, honoring her significant and lasting contribution to writing for teens. The award was announced by YALSA at the ALA Midwinter Meeting on January 26.

These gripping and exceptionally well-written novels by Laurie Halse Anderson, through various settings, time periods, and circumstances, poignantly reflect the growing and changing realities facing teens. Iconic and classic in her storytelling and character development, Anderson has created for teens a body of work that continues to be widely read and cherished by a diverse audience.

In *Catalyst*, published by Viking Children’s Books, a division of Penguin Young Readers Group, overachiever Kate Malone is forced to confront unresolved issues when girl bully Terri and her family move into her home. *Fever 1793*, published by Simon & Schuster Books for Young Readers, an imprint of Simon & Schuster Children’s Publishing, shows how Mattie Cook’s dreams for the future are reduced to a day-to-day struggle for survival as a yellow fever epidemic fills the streets of Philadelphia. In *Speak*, a 2000 Michael L. Printz Award Honor Book, published by Puffin Books, a division of Penguin Young Readers Group, Melinda Sordino is silenced by a trauma and ostracized by her classmates until she once again faces her attacker and finds the strength to fight back.

“Laurie Halse Anderson masterfully gives voice to teen characters undergoing transformations in their lives through their honesty and perseverance while finding the courage to be true to themselves,” said Edwards Committee Chair David Mowery.

Anderson will be honored at the YALSA Edwards Award Luncheon and presented with a citation and cash prize of $2,000 during the 2009 ALA Annual Conference to be held in Chicago, July 9–15.

Members of the 2009 Edwards Committee are: Chair David Mowery, Brooklyn (N.Y.) Public Library; Stephen Crowley, Putnam County Library System, Palatka, Fla.; Kristine Mahood, Timberland Regional Library, Tumwater, Wash.; Sharon Rawlins, New Jersey State Library, Trenton; and Stephanie Squicciarini, Fairport (N.Y.) Public Library.

The Margaret A. Edwards Award, established in 1988, honors an author, as well as a specific body of work, for significant and lasting contribution to young adult literature. It recognizes an author’s work in helping adolescents become aware of themselves and addressing questions about their role and importance in relationships, in society, and in the world. The Edwards Award is sponsored by *School Library Journal* and administered by YALSA.

The award is named in honor of the late Margaret Alexander Edwards, a pioneer in providing library services to young adults, who worked at the Enoch Pratt Free Library in Baltimore, Md. She used adult books extensively with young adults to broaden their experience and enrich their understanding of themselves and their world.

For information on the Margaret A. Edwards Award, please visit www.ala.org/yalsa/edwards.
A Curse Dark as Gold, written by Elizabeth C. Bunce and published by Arthur A. Levine Books, an imprint of Scholastic, Inc., won the inaugural William C. Morris Award, which honors a book written for young adults by a first-time, previously unpublished author. The award was announced by YALSA at the ALA Midwinter Meeting in Denver on January 26.

At the dawn of the Industrial Revolution, Charlotte Miller strikes a bargain with the malevolent Jack Spinner, who can transform straw into gold, to save her family’s mill. With masterly writing and vivid characterization and setting, Bunce weaves a powerfully seductive tale of triumph over evil.

“Bunce has crafted a story that superbly embodies the criteria for this award. Her work is compelling and has broad teen appeal,” said Chair Bonnie Kunzel. “Thoughtful reflection and spirited discussion characterized this outstanding committee’s work as its members selected a shortlist that honors the influence of William C. Morris on the field of young adult publishing.”

In her spare time, Elizabeth is an accomplished needleworker with an interest in embroidery and historical costuming. Elizabeth lives near Kansas City, Mo. (in Lenexa, Kans.) with her husband and dogs. Visit her Web site at www.elizabethcbunce.com.

The award is named for William C. Morris, an influential innovator in the publishing world and an advocate for marketing books for children and young adults. William “Bill” Morris left an impressive mark on the field of children’s and young adult literature. He was beloved in the publishing field and the library profession for his generosity and marvelous enthusiasm for promoting literature for children and teens. The Morris Award will be announced annually at ALA’s Youth Media Awards.

In addition to A Curse Dark as Gold, the Morris Award finalists include: Graceling, written by Kristin Cashore, published by Harcourt, an imprint of Houghton Mifflin Harcourt; Absolute Brightness, written by James Lecesne, published by HarperTeen/Laura Geringer Books; Madapple, written by Christina Meldrum, published by Alfred A. Knopf, an imprint of Random House Children’s Books; and Me, the Missing, and the Dead, written by Jenny Valentine, published by HarperTeen.

Bunce and the finalists will be honored this year at the YA Authors’ Coffee Klatch at the ALA Annual Conference in Chicago in July. Tickets are available at www.ala.org/annual.

For more information on the William C. Morris Award, please visit www.ala.org/morris.

Members of the 2009 William C. Morris Award are: Chair Bonnie Kunzel, youth services consultant, Germantown, Tenn.; Molly Krlichten, Guthrie Memorial Library—Hanover’s (Pa.) Public Library; Jeanette Larson, Pflugerville, Tex.; Cindy Lombardo, Cleveland (Ohio) Public Library; Walter Mayes, Girls’ Middle School, Mountain View, Calif.; Susan Riley, Mount Kisco (N.Y.) Public Library; Ian Rosenior, Miami Beach Regional Library, Miami-Dade (Fla.) Public Library System; Gail Tobin, Schaumburg (Ill.) Township District Library; Diane Tuccillo, Harmony Library, Fort Collins (Colo.) Regional Library District; Susan Fichtelberg, administrative assistant, Public Library of Woodbridge (N.J.); and Booklist consultant Ilene Cooper.
Recorded Books, LLC, producer of the audiobook *The Absolutely True Diary of a Part-Time Indian*, has won the second annual Odyssey Award for excellence in audiobook production. The award was announced January 26 during ALA’s Midwinter Meeting in Denver.

The Odyssey Award is given to the producer of the best audiobook produced for children and/or young adults, available in English in the United States. The award is jointly administered by the Association for Library Service to Children (ALSC) and YALSA and is sponsored by *Booklist* magazine.

*The Absolutely True Diary of a Part-Time Indian* was written and narrated by Sherman Alexie and produced by Recorded Books, LLC. With equal doses of humor and pathos, Sherman Alexie’s lilting narration places listeners squarely in 14-year-old Spokane Indian Arnold Spirit’s shoes as he expands his world beyond the reservation to attend a predominantly white high school. Alexie’s pitch-perfect voicing and dead-on pacing capture Arnold’s struggles.

Five Odyssey Award Honor titles were selected:

- *Curse of the Blue Tattoo: Being an Account of the Misadventures of Jacky Faber, Midshipman and Fine Lady*, written by L. A. Meyer, narrated by Katherine Kellgren, and produced by Listen & Live Audio, Inc. Versatile narrator Katherine Kellgren takes feisty, seafaring Mary “Jacky” Faber on an ill-fated voyage to become a lady as Jacky stretches her sea legs at an elite Boston finishing school in this humorous and melodramatic sequel to *Bloody Jack*, a 2008 Odyssey Award Honor title.
- *Elijah of Buxton*, written by Christopher Paul Curtis, narrated by Mirron Willis, and produced by Listening Library, an imprint of the Random House Audio Publishing Group. Mirron Willis’ enthralling, richly authentic narration of Christopher Paul Curtis’ award-winning novel transports listeners to a historic Canadian settlement of former slaves as 11-year-old Elijah Freeman confronts the realities of slavery.
- *I'm Dirty!*, written by Kate and Jim McMullan, narrated by Steve Buscemi, and produced by Weston Woods Studios, Inc./Scholastic. Jaunty music, energetic background sounds, and Steve Buscemi’s rollicking narration enliven Kate and Jim McMullan’s vibrant picture book about a dirt-loving backhoe loader.
- *Martina the Beautiful Cockroach: A Cuban Folktale* was written and narrated by Carmen Agra Deedy and produced by Peachtree Publishers. Storyteller Carmen Agra Deedy brings spirited wit and cultural touches to her retelling of the traditional Cuban tale of Martina’s quest to find a husband. Bonus tracks include a Spanish version and a storytelling performance.

“Fantasy, historical fiction, reality, folktales, and read-alongs comprise the
varied list of award and honor titles selected this year. Listeners of all ages can look forward to hearing outstanding audiobook productions that resonate with authentic dialect, stirring sound effects, rich narration, and spritely music,” said Chair Pam Spencer Holley.

Audiobooks constitute a fast-growing area of usage in libraries. The award is named after the epic poem, “The Odyssey”, that was told and retold in the oral tradition and eventually ascribed by the poet Homer on the tales of Ulysses as he returns to his kingdom after the Trojan War. The Odyssey Award allows us to return to the ancient roots of storytelling, while living in our modern world.

Members of the 2009 Award Committee are: Chair Pam Spencer Holley, Hallwood, Va.; Ellen Fader, Multnomah County Library, Portland, Ore.; Juanita Foster, Hennepin County Library, Crystal, Minn.; Joan Schroeder Kindig, James Madison University, Charlottesville, Va.; Jennifer Michelle Lawson, San Diego County Library (Calif.); Angela Leeper, Wake Forest, N.C.; Jamie Mayo, Kansas City (Mo.) Public Library; Louise Sherman, Leonia, N.J.; Cheryl Karp Ward, Broad Brook, Conn.; and Booklist consultant Sue Ellen Beauregard, Chicago, Ill.

For information on the Odyssey Award, please visit www.ala.org/yalsa/booklists and click on “Odyssey Award.” YALS
YALSA selected ten adult books with appeal to teen readers to receive the 2009 Alex Awards. The awards, sponsored by the Margaret Edwards Trust, were announced at the 2009 ALA Midwinter Meeting in Denver on January 26 and will appear with full annotations in the March 15 issue of Booklist magazine.

The 2009 Alex Award winners are:

- **City of Thieves**, by David Benioff, published by Viking Penguin, a member of Penguin Group (9780670018703).
- **The Dragons of Babel**, by Michael Swanwick, a Tor Book published by Tom Doherty Associates (9780765319500).
- **The Good Thief**, by Hannah Tinti, published by Dial Press, a division of Random House (9780385337458).

The Alex Awards were created to recognize that many teens enjoy and often prefer books written for adults, and to assist librarians in recommending adult books that appeal to teens. The award is named in honor of the late Margaret Alexander Edwards, fondly called “Alex” by her closest friends, a pioneer in providing library services to young adults, who worked at the Enoch Pratt Free Library in Baltimore, Md. She used adult books extensively with young adults to broaden their experience and enrich their understanding of themselves and their world.

In addition to selecting titles for the Alex Awards, the Alex Committee presents a program at the ALA Annual Conference, which will be held in Chicago, July 9–15, 2009. The 2009 program will highlight how to booktalk the Alex winners to young adults. Authors also will discuss the impact the award has had on their careers.

To read annotations and learn more about the Alex Awards, visit www.ala.org/yalsa/booklists/alex.

The 2009 Alex Awards Committee is: Chair Priscille Dando, Robert E. Lee High School, Fairfax County Public Schools, Lorton, Va.; Vicki Emery, administrative assistant, Lake Braddock Secondary School, Burke, Va.; Hope Baugh, Carmel (Ind.) Clay Public Library; Diane Colson, Alachua County Library District, Gainesville, Fla.; Jennifer Jung Gallant, Elyria Public Library system, Bay Village, Ohio; Sarah Hill, Paris (Ill.) Union School District #95; Jennifer Hubert Swan, Little Red School House and Elisabeth Irwin High School, New York, N.Y.; Betsy Levine, San Francisco (Calif.) Public Library; Charli Osborne, Oxford Public Library, Troy, Mich.; Kaite Mediatore Stover, Kansas City (Mo.) Public Library; and Ian Chipman, Booklist consultant, Chicago, Ill.
The list of eighty-six books, drawn from two hundred twenty-four official nominations, is presented annually at the ALA Midwinter Meeting. The books, recommended for those aged twelve through eighteen, meet the criteria of both good quality literature and appealing reading for teens. The list comprises a wide range of genres and styles, including contemporary realistic fiction that reflects the diversity of the teen experience, nonfiction that brings to teens an awareness of the world they live in and its history, and fantastical stories told in both narrative and graphic formats. The committee also selected a Top Ten list.

The members of the Best Books for Young Adults Committee are:

- Rollie Welch, chair, Cleveland (Ohio) Public Library; Jeana Actkinson, Bridgeport (Tex.) High School; Martha Baden, Central Rappahannock Regional Library, Porter Branch, Stafford, Va.; Jerene Battisti, King County Library System, Issaquah, Wash.; Teresa Brantley, Salem Middle School, Apex, N.C.; Louise Brueggeman, Morton West High School, Forest Park, Ill.; Summer Hayes, King County Library System, Foster Library, Tukwila, Wash.; Connie Mitchell, Carmel (Ind.) High School; Christy Mulligan, Hennepin County Public Library, Minneapolis, Minn.; Ann Pechacek, Worthington (Ohio) Public Library; Diane Roberts, St. Thomas High School Library, Houston, Tex.; Elsworth Rockefeller, Martin Luther King Library, Washington, D.C.; Terri S. Snerthen, Blue Valley North High School, Overland Park, Kans.; Cassie Wilson, Rowlett (Tex.) Public Library; Brooke Young, Salt Lake City (Utah) Public Library; Gillian Engberg, consultant, Booklist, Chicago, Ill.; and Linda Uhler, administrative assistant, Westerville (Ohio) Public Library.

**Fiction**

*Denotes Top Ten Best Books for Young Adults selection. Annotations for the full list can be found at www.ala.org/yalsa/booklists/bbya.


**Nonfiction**


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**The Official YALSA Awards Guidebook**

Edited by Tina Frolund

This information-packed volume compiles bibliographic information about the books and authors honored by the Alex, Edwards, and Printz awards given by YALSA. For more information or to order, visit www.ala.org/yalsa or call 866-NSBOOKS. YALSA members receive a 10% discount when they use the coupon code YALSA online or mention it when ordering by phone or fax. 2008. 225p. ISBN-13: 978-1-55570-613-5. YALSA Members: $49.50

**Get Connected: Tech Programs for Teens**

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This guide shows YA librarians how to implement proven, popular and fun activities that will draw teens into the library! For more information or to order, visit www.neal-schuman.com or call 866-NSBOOKS. YALSA members receive a 10% discount when they use the coupon code YALSA online or mention it when ordering by phone or fax. 2007. 166p. ISBN-13: 978-1-55570-613-5. YALSA Members: $40.50; $45

**Best Books for Young Adults, 3rd Edition**

Edited by Holly Koelting

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The Young Adult Library Services Association, a division of the American Library Association, www.ala.org/yalsa
T
de the list of ninety-three titles, drawn from one hundred seventy-seven official nominations, is presented annually at the ALA Midwinter Meeting. This year’s Popular Paperbacks for Young Adults (PPYA) committee produced four lists of titles arranged by the following topics:

- **Death and Dying:** Death can be an adventure, but not everyone lives to tell about it.
- **Fame and Fortune:** Stardom! Wealth! Notoriety! Read all about teens aspiring to make it big.
- **Journey > Destination:** Life is an open road when the journey is greater than the destination.
- **Spies and Intrigue:** Political intrigue, daring deeds, great escapes, and more in this thrilling list of fiction and nonfiction about those who operate within the world of shadow.

“Librarians and teens alike are always looking for an easy way to find books they’re sure to enjoy,” said Karen Brooks-Reese, committee chair. “These themed lists will help librarians develop collections and displays and lead teen readers towards titles that may be unknown to them but are beloved to others.”


Annotations for this list can be found online at www.ala.org/yalsa/popya.

### Death and Dying

Death can be an adventure, but not everyone lives to tell about it.

**Megan Honig, Chair**

**Karen Brooks-Reese**


**Fame and Fortune**

Stardom! Wealth! Notoriety! Read all about teens aspiring to make it big.

- Todd Krueger, Chair
- Teresa Allen
- Elizabeth Schneider
- Elizabeth Saxton
- Todd B. Krueger, Chair

**Journey > Destination**

Life is an open road when the journey is greater than the destination.

- Jane Ellen Gibson, Chair
- Megan Honig
- Todd B. Krueger
- Elizabeth Schneider
- Elizabeth Saxton
- Ann Sloan
- Jillian Subach
- Shauna Yuskos


**2009 Popular Paperbacks for Young Adults**


**Fame and Fortune**

Stardom! Wealth! Notoriety! Read all about teens aspiring to make it big.

- Todd Krueger, Chair
- Teresa Allen
- Elizabeth Schneider
- Elizabeth Saxton
- Melanie Wachsmann
- Carlisle Kraft Webber
- Snow Wildsmith
2009 Popular Paperbacks for Young Adults


Spies and Intrigue

Political intrigue, daring deeds, great escapes, and more in this thrilling list of fiction and nonfiction about those who operate within the world of shadow.

- Snow Wildsmith, Chair
- Teresa Allen
- Karen Brooks-Reese
- Kristin L. Fletcher-Spear
- Jane Ellen Gibson
- Dawn McMillan
- Shauna Yusko


The Quick Picks list, presented annually at the ALA Midwinter Meeting, suggests books that teens, ages twelve through eighteen, will pick up on their own and read for pleasure; it is geared to the teenager who, for whatever reason, does not like to read.

The Quick Picks for Reluctant Young Adult Readers committee also selected a Top Ten list.

“The list is overflowing with diverse titles; we have everything from stunning portraits, tattoo revelations to fallen stars and skulls made of soap suds,” said Joy Millam, committee chair. “This list is a true reflection of the teens we serve. Our goal was to put out a list that gives every reluctant reader a book to connect with personally.”

Members of the Quick Picks for Reluctant Young Adult Readers Committee are: Joy Millam, chair, Valencia High School, Placentia, Calif.; Amy Cheney, Alameda County Juvenile Hall Library, San Leandro, Calif.; Erica Tang Cuyugan, Santa Monica (Calif.) Public Library; Debbie Fisher, Central Falls (R.I.) High School; Diana Tixier Herald, Mesa County Valley School District #51, Grand Junction, Colo.; Annisha Jeffries, Cleveland (Ohio) Public Library; Sally Leehy, McArthur Public Library, Biddeford, Maine; Jenine Lillian, The Bush School Library, Seattle, Wash.; Diane Monnier, Tucson, Ariz.; Anne Rouyer, New York Public Library; Marie Slim, Troy High School, Fullerton, Calif.; and Heather Gruenthal, administrative assistant, Western High School, Anaheim, Calif.

Learn more about the list and read annotations online at www.ala.org/yalsa/booklists/quickpicks.

Fiction

*Denotes Top Ten selection


2009 Quick Picks for Reluctant Young Adult Readers

**Nonfiction**


2009 Quick Picks for Reluctant Young Adult Readers


Get Ready for Teen Read Week™ 2009!

Visit wwwALA.org/teenread to:

Register! Registering helps YALSA support initiatives like Teen Read Week

Get great ideas for activities and celebrations

Find planning ideas and resources

Download tools for publicity to get attention for your event

Have your teen students vote for their favorite books in YALSA’s annual Teens’ Top Ten at wwwALA.org/teenstopten

Buy official Teen Read Week merchandise for your celebration
The Amazing Audiobooks list for those aged twelve through eighteen is drawn from the previous two years of spoken-word releases and presented annually at the ALA Midwinter Meeting.

The 2009 Amazing Audiobooks features a wide range of recordings, with twenty fiction titles and one nonfiction title representing diverse genres and styles, including historical fiction, fantasy, and realistic fiction. “Some fantastic audiobooks were published for teens this year; these are the standouts,” said Lee Catalano, committee chair. “We think they’ll amaze you too.”

Members of the Amazing Audiobooks Committee are: Lee Catalano, chair, Multnomah County Library, Portland, Ore.; Shari Fesko, David Stewart Memorial Library, Southfield, Mich.; Kristin Brand Heathcock, Hillsborough Community College, Plant City, Fla.; Nichole King, Morgan Hill (Calif.) Library; Emily Jones, Renton, Wash.; Cathy Lichtman, Plymouth (Mich.) District Library; Rayna Norton, Lake Forest Park (Wash.) Library; Ellen Rix Spring, Rockland (Me.) District Middle School; and Drue Anne Wagner-Mees, Los Angeles Public Library, Brentwood Branch.

Learn more about this year’s Amazing Audiobooks and read annotations at www.ala.org/yalsa/audiobooks.

Fiction


A Clockwork Orange, by Anthony Burgess, read by Tom Holland. HarperAudio/
*Skybreaker*, by Kenneth Oppel, read by David Kelly and the Full Cast Family. Full Cast Audio, 2008; 11 hours, 30 minutes, 10 discs, ISBN: 978-1-934180-33-4, $44.95.  

**Nonfiction**  

**Guidelines for Authors**  
*Young Adult Library Services* is the official publication of the Young Adult Library Services Association, a division of the American Library Association. *Young Adult Library Services* is a vehicle for continuing education of librarians working with young adults (ages twelve through eighteen) that showcases current research and practice relating to teen services and spotlights significant activities and programs of the division.  
For submission and author guidelines, please visit www.ala.org/yalsa and click on "Publications."  

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The Fabulous Films for Young Adults list identifies a body of films relating to a theme that will appeal to young adults ages twelve through eighteen and is presented annually at the ALA Midwinter Meeting.

The 2009 Fabulous Films for Young Adults offers sixteen titles based on the theme “Coming of Age Around the World.” The list includes films, both fiction and nonfiction, that deal with what it’s like to come of age in different places and diverse cultures.

Members of the Fabulous Films for Young Adults Committee are: Katherine Boyes, chair, Covington (Wash.) Library; Zahra M. Baird, Chappaqua (N.Y.) Library; Mary Burkey, Olentangy Local Schools, Powell, Ohio; Lynn Carpenter, Birmingham (Ala.) Public Library; Jacquelyn Caverly, Eden Prairie (Minn.) Resource Library; Susan Conlon, Princeton (N.J.) Public Library; Danielle Dreger, Seattle, Wash.; Jane Halsall, McHenry (Ill.) Public Library; Janet Hilbun, Texas Women’s University School of Library Studies, Denton; Melanie Metzger, Lone Star College Cyfair Branch, Cypress, Texas; Sarah Soggian, Metrowest Massachusetts Regional Library System, Waltham; and Susan Wray, Joplin (Mo.) Public Library.

Learn more about the list and read annotations at www.ala.org/yalsa/fabfilms.

Fiction


Miyazaki’s Spirited Away. Walt Disney Home Entertainment, 2001; DVD, 125 minutes, $29.99; http://home.disney.go.com/movies.

Nonfiction

As Real as Your Life. All Game Productions, 2006; DVD, 22 minutes, $15.00; www.asrealsayourlife.com.


Shadya. National Film Board of Canada, 2005; DVD, 52 minutes $248.00; www.nfb.ca.
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2009 Great Graphic Novels for Teens

The Great Graphic Novels for Teens list of fifty-three titles, drawn from one hundred fifty-four official nominations, is presented annually at the ALA Midwinter Meeting. The books, recommended for those aged twelve through eighteen, meet the criteria of both good quality literature and appealing reading for teens.

“Creating the list reinforced how many quality titles are available for teens,” said Robin Brenner, committee chair. “This year’s list is diverse and engaging for a wide variety of teen readers,” said Robin Brenner, committee chair. “Creating the list reinforced how many quality titles are available for teens.”

Members of the Great Graphic Novels for Teens Committee are Robin Brenner, chair, Brookline (Mass.) Public Library; Rachel Kay Aronowitz, San Francisco (Calif.) Public Library; Marea Black, Burton Barr Central Library, Phoenix, Ariz.; Sarah Couri, Donnell Library Center, New York Public Library; Christi Showman Farrar, Brooklyn (N.Y.) Public Library; Michael Jara, South Pasadena (Calif.) Public Library; Sadie Mattox, Oklahoma Dept. of Libraries, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Barbara Moon, Suffolk Coop Library System, Bellport, N.Y.; Michael Pawuk, Cuyahoga County Public Library, Brooklyn, Ohio; Eva Volin, Alameda ( Calif.) Free Library; and Ian Chipman, consultant, Booklist, Chicago, Ill.

Learn more about the list and read annotations at www.ala.org/yalsa/ggnt.

Fiction

*Denotes items on the Top Ten Great Graphic Novels for Teens List.


Nonfiction


From Deleting Online Predators to Educating Internet Users
Congress and Internet Safety: A Legislative Analysis
By Don Essex

On May 6, 2006, Rep. Michael G. Fitzpatrick [R-PA-8] introduced the Deleting Online Predators Act of 2006 (DOPA) in the U.S. House of Representatives. A component of House Republicans’ Suburban Agenda to “address the priorities of suburban families” and appeal to suburban voters leading up to the 2006 mid-term elections, DOPA required “recipients of universal service support for schools and libraries to protect minors from commercial social networking websites and chat rooms.” Each school or library was to meet this requirement, in part, through “the operation of a technology protection measure” or filter on its computers with Internet access. In short, DOPA extended the strictures of the Children’s Internet Protection Act (CIPA P.L. 106-554) to an emerging, popular class of information technology in a way that seemed draconian to many affected by it, including students and librarians. Inasmuch as librarians had in recent years just come to terms with CIPA, the new bill surprised many and seemed to reopen the old wounds librarians incurred opposing CIPA.

However, what should not have come as a surprise to librarians are the speed with which and the margins by which DOPA passed the House. During a period when Internet safety concerns were heightened by exposures such as NBC Dateline’s To Catch a Predator reality television series, the bill passed easily on July 26, 2006, by a vote of 410-15. Yet that vote may represent the apex of Congress’ will to address Internet safety concerns through filtering or monitoring legislation like DOPA. The bill, H.R. 5319, saw no action in the Senate in the 109th Congress (2005–2006); and, although it was reintroduced in both chambers during the 110th Congress (2007–2008), DOPA did not experience its previous momentum. Nevertheless, its notoriety may have obscured some librarians’ awareness of the fact that Congress during this period developed a more comprehensive and balanced legislative response to the issue of Internet safety than the passage of DOPA suggests. Furthermore, if recent legislation serves as a reliable barometer, Congress’ approach to Internet safety has shifted from reactive, restrictive measures like DOPA that emphasize filtering and monitoring to proactive, prescriptive measures that emphasize public awareness and education. In other words, Congress’ focus has shifted from deleting online predators to educating Internet users.

Internet Dangers and Child Exploitation
Internet safety is the goal of developing and maintaining a safe online environment and experience for Internet users, especially children and youth. To understand or appreciate Congress’ recent efforts on behalf of Internet safety, one must get a sense of how great and urgent Congress...
perceives the problems of Internet dangers and child exploitation on the Internet. To many members of Congress, the Internet is a very dangerous place for children and youth due to a preponderance of child predators and pornographers seeking to take advantage of innocent and unwary minors. As one recent bill describes it, Congress finds the Internet “has facilitated the growth of a multi-billion dollar global market for images and video of children... exceeding law enforcement’s capacity to respond.” This “explosion of child pornography trafficking is claiming very young victims,” and “the images and videos being trafficked typically depict sexual assaults that are both graphic and brutal.” The Department of Justice alone “has identified millions of child pornography transactions involving images and video of child sexual assault from millions of computer IP addresses worldwide.” However, several federal agencies have told Congress “that they must triage the overwhelming number of child exploitation crimes and cannot investigate a large percentage of known crimes.” Consequently, “millions of American children and teens are at risk from sexual predators.”

In Congress’ view, the risk of children and youth encountering sexual predators is exasperated by the fact that many kids do not practice safe habits when online and many parents are incapable of completely protecting their children from the dangers of the Internet. One survey recently cited by Congress found that 61 percent of students “admit to using the Internet unsafely or inappropriately.” In the meanwhile, approximately, 67 percent of students in grades five through twelve “do not share with their parents what they do on the Internet”; and approximately 30 percent of students in grades five through twelve “hid their online activities from their parents.” Furthermore, some 31 percent of the students in grades five through twelve “have the skill to circumvent Internet filter software,” according to the survey. And 12 percent of middle school and high school students “have met face-to-face with someone they first met online.” Finally, while some 61 percent of parents “want to be more personally involved with Internet safety,” 47 percent of parents “feel that their ability to monitor and shelter their children from inappropriate material on the Internet is limited.”

**To Catch a Predator**

That the Internet is a lurking place for sexual predators, that children are particularly vulnerable to online sexual exploitation, and that parents are largely ignorant of their kids’ Internet activities and risks were all shown to be more than hypothetical concerns when Americans viewed with their own eyes a television series that demonstrated the magnitude of the problems of Internet dangers and online child exploitation. *To Catch a Predator* is an investigative reality show produced by Dateline NBC and “devoted to the subject of identifying and detaining potential child sexual abusers who contact minors (or individuals whom they believe to be minors) over the Internet for sexual liaisons.” Report by Dateline’s Chris Hansen, each episode consists of an undercover sting operation involving Hansen, an online watchdog group called Perverted Justice, and law enforcement officials. The members of Perverted Justice pretend to be female minors, build profiles of their personifications on social networking Web sites, and enter chat rooms to have conversations with other Internet users. Inevitably, an adult male will befriend one of these “decoys,” take a sexual interest in her, and arrange to meet in person the female he knows to be a minor for sex. However, when the sexual predator arrives, he is instead confronted by Hansen and NBC cameras and is arrested by police officers to his surprise, chagrin, shame!

*To Catch a Predator* has been controversial because of concerns about its purpose and methodology, among other things. Some have questioned if the series is more interested in obtaining high television ratings than interdicting child sexual predators. Nevertheless, who can doubt the effect the series has had in opening the awareness of many Americans to the prevalence of online predators and the urgent need to combat child exploitation on the Internet. Since it first aired in November 2004, *To Catch a Predator* has exposed over three hundred men as predators. Most of these men were subsequently prosecuted and imprisoned. After initially broadcasting only one episode each year in 2004 and 2005, NBC broadcasted eight episodes in 2006 and two in 2007. At its height, *To Catch a Predator* also caught the attention of Congress. On June 27, 2006—exactly one month before DOPA passed the House—Chris Hansen gave testimony about his experience with the show to the House Energy and Commerce Committee’s Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations. The subcommittee’s topic that day was “Making the Internet Safe for Kids: The Role of ISPs and Social Networking Sites.” After describing the method and results of the program’s sting operations, Hansen concluded his testimony by saying:

Our reporting suggests it is not hard for a potential predator to find a teen to talk to. Regional chat rooms are often where our decoys are approached... In our investigations we have found that social networking sites are also popular trolling grounds for potential predators... The incredibly good news for parents and children is that experts tell us that
there is no magic way for a potential predator to enter your home via the high-speed cable. Your child must provide information for a meeting to take place. That is why a dialogue between parent and child and teacher and student is so critical. It's really the same discussion our parents had with us about strangers at the playground or accepting a ride from someone you don't know. You just have to apply it to the Internet.13

Legislative Solutions: The 109th Congress

Chris Hansen ended his statement before the Energy and Commerce subcommittee with a call for increased dialogue and discussion of safe Internet practices among parents, teachers, children, and students. The House of Representaives's first major legislative action after the hearing was to pass DOPA (H.R. 5319), a bill that required teachers and librarians to impose tighter limits on the Internet access of students and children. Although the bill had provisions requiring the Federal Trade Commission to "issue a consumer alert regarding the potential dangers to children of Internet child predators" and "establish a website to serve as a resource for information on parents, teachers and school administrators, and others regarding the potential dangers posed by the use of the Internet by children," it appeared to fall short of what Hansen had in mind.14

However, in fairness to Congress, lawmakers had been deliberating child exploitation and Internet safety legislation long before To Catch a Predator increased public awareness of the issues. In fact, during the 109th Congress (2005-2006), fifteen bills were introduced dealing with child exploitation, sexual predators, Internet safety, and like matters. Thirteen of these were introduced before the date Hansen testified. Moreover, of the fifteen bills, two were passed by the Senate, two others were passed by the House, and one was passed by both chambers and signed into law. The latter is the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-248), which was introduced on December 8, 2005. Named after the murdered son of America's Most Wanted host John Walsh, the legislation (H.R. 4472) purposes to establish "a comprehensive national system for the registration of sex offenders and offenders against children."15 Title I of the act requires every jurisdiction such as a state to establish a sex offender registry, and requires every sex offender to register with the jurisdiction in which he resides, works, or studies. Moreover, every jurisdiction must provide public access to its sex offender registry through the Internet. H.R. 4472 also established the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Sex Offender Registry and the Justice Department's Dru Sjodin National Sex Offender Public Web site. The former ensures updated information about sex offenders is transferred to relevant jurisdictions, and the latter includes information about sex offenders in each jurisdiction for the public.16

Other provisions in the Adam Walsh Act enhance the penalties for various crimes against children; prevent the distribution, reproduction, and advertisement of child pornography; and authorize grants, studies, and programs for child and community safety. Two of the grant provisions are notable because they emphasize public awareness and education as means to help children and youth remain safe online. The first authorizes the Justice Department to develop and carry out a public awareness campaign to "demonstrate, explain, and encourage children, parents, and community leaders" to (1) “better protect children when such children are on the Internet” and (2) "better access and utilize the Federal and State sex offender registries."17 The second authorizes the Justice Department to “make grants to states, units of local government, and nonprofit organizations for the purposes of establishing and maintaining programs with respect to improving and educating children and parents in the best ways for children to be safe when on the Internet.”18

Besides H.R. 4472, the House of Representatives passed two bills addressing children and Internet dangers in 109th Congress. The first is the Children's Safety Act of 2005, a bill "to make improvements to the national sex offender registration program."19 It passed on September 14, 2005, as H.R. 3132, and many of its provisions were incorporated into Adam Walsh as the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act. The second bill to pass the House was DOPA. In the meanwhile, the Senate likewise passed two bills besides H.R. 4472. However, in this case, they were simple resolutions (S. RES. 147, S. RES. 486) designating June 2005 and June 2006 as National Internet Safety Month: "an opportunity to educate the people of the United States on the dangers of the Internet and the importance of being safe and responsible online."20

The remaining ten bills introduced in Congress in 2005 and 2006 were not acted upon. They include legislation requiring sex offender registration, similar to that found in Adam Walsh (H.R. 3133, H.R. 4905); a simple resolution expressing House support for National Internet Safety Month (H. RES. 800); a measure establishing an Office of Internet Safety and Public Awareness in the Federal Trade Commission (H.R. 4982); legislation requiring operators of pornographic Web sites to verify the age of users accessing such Web sites (H.R. 3479, S. 1507); three bills directing commercial Web sites to label or mark sexually explicit material (H.R. 5749, S. 3432, S. 3499); and a measure establishing an Internet domain
name exclusively for Web sites with materials harmful to minors (S. 2426). Sadly, three of these bills (H.R. 3133, H.R. 4905, H.R. 5749) were sponsored by Rep. Mark Foley [R-FL-16]. On September 29, 2006, Foley abruptly resigned his seat in Congress after reports surfaced in the media that he had sent sexually explicit emails to one or more underage pages in the House.21 Foley was chairman of the House Caucus on Missing and Exploited Children.

The legislation produced and passed during the 109th Congress is significant for two reasons. First, it reveals that Congress adopted a more comprehensive and balanced response to Internet dangers and child exploitation on the Internet than passage of DOPA suggests. Over six months before Chris Hansen testified on Internet safety before the Commerce Committee or DOPA passed the House by an overwhelming margin, Congress had passed the Adam Walsh Act. This legislation represents a different approach to the challenge of Internet safety than DOPA. Whereas DOPA is a narrow bill that is preoccupied with one facet of the online child exploitation problem (i.e., minors using the Internet), Adam Walsh is a comprehensive piece of legislation that seeks to address the same problem from several angles, including those of the federal government, Internet users, and sex offenders. Among other things, it gives the federal government additional resources to combat child exploitation, provides Internet users with the information and training necessary to avoid online predators, and holds sex offenders accountable for their criminal acts against children.

The second point to be learned from the legislation of the 109th Congress is notwithstanding the passage of DOPA, Congress showed a slight preference for legislation that addressed the challenge of Internet safety through public awareness and education programs rather than through filtering or monitoring Internet access. Of the fifteen bills introduced in 2005 and 2006, more than half (eight) include provisions either supporting, promoting, or authorizing programs, studies, and grants for Internet safety awareness and education. By contrast, less than half of the bills (seven) introduced during this session mandated labeling, filtering, monitoring, or segregating Web sites. In other words, Congress introduced more proactive, prescriptive bills to confront Internet dangers than reactive, restrictive ones during this session. The former prepare and empower Internet users to meet the threat of online predators; the latter control and constrain Internet users to protect them from online dangers. As shall be seen, Congress’ preference for proactive, prescriptive legislation became even more pronounced during the 110th Congress.

### Legislative Solutions: The 110th Congress

The 110th Congress (2007–2008) witnessed more than a twofold increase in Internet safety legislation. Whereas there were fifteen bills introduced in the previous session of Congress, thirty-six bills were introduced in the 110th Congress. Five of these were resurrected from the 109th Congress, including the Deleting Online Predators Act of 2007 (H.R. 1120). Several factors could have contributed to such a significant increase in legislation on this subject. Some include the growing popularity of social networking Web sites and an increased consciousness of online predators in American society. One thing for certain, judging by the number of bills, is Congress’ concern for Internet dangers and child exploitation on the Internet increased substantially after 2006. The rest of this article examines Congress’ most recent proposals to address these problems and meet the challenge of Internet safety.

### Common Legislative Provisions

The thirty-six bills from the 110th Congress have several legislative provisions in common. Inasmuch as some of these bills are identical or similar to earlier versions, have companions in the other chamber, or contain language borrowed from competing legislation, it is not surprising to see there are legislative provisions that are shared. These provisions represent the various responses, approaches, or solutions to Internet dangers and online child exploitation considered by Congress. There are seventeen and they are defined in figure 1. Each provision’s occurrence in the thirty-six Internet safety bills is shown in table 1.

CRIMES provisions, for example, appear in over one-third of the bills. CRIMES provisions define certain acts by individuals or organizations that involve children and the Internet as federal crimes or violations, imposing punishments and penalties on those who commit such acts. In table 1, H.R. 6123, the Megan Meier Cyberbullying Prevention Act is shown to contain a CRIMES provision because the bill defines “cyberbullying” and its consequences: “Whosoever transmits in interstate or foreign commerce any communication, with the intent to coerce, intimidate, harass, or cause substantial emotional distress to a person, using electronic means to support severe, repeated, and hostile behavior shall be fined . . . or imprisoned not more than two years, or both.”22 Another example of a CRIMES provision is any legislation that penalizes persons or entities that facilitate crimes against children on the Internet. For instance, the Protecting Children in the 21st Century Act (S. 49) increases the
CRIMES provisions define certain acts by individuals or organizations that involve children and the Internet as federal crimes or violations, imposing punishments and penalties on those who commit such acts. For example, H.R. 6123 defines “cyberbullying” as a crime punishable by imprisonment and/or fines.

REPORTING provisions direct Internet service providers to report knowledge of child exploitation, pornography, or obscenity to federal authorities. For example, H.R. 3791 directs electronic communication service providers to report knowledge of child pornography to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.

RECORDS provisions direct Internet service providers on the retention and preservation of records associated with child pornography reported to the federal government. For instance, H.R. 837 describes the types of information Internet service providers must retain.

REGISTRATION provisions require sex offenders to register their online identities with government jurisdictions. S. 431, for example, requires sex offenders to register their online identifiers with the jurisdictions in which they reside, work, and study.

DATABASE provisions direct the federal government to maintain a database of registered sex offenders against which website operators can compare their list of users or members. S. 431, for instance, directs the Justice Department to maintain a database of sex offenders’ online identifiers for the use of social networking websites.

MONITORING provisions require or permit a sex offender’s computer and Internet usage to be monitored and filtered by court authorities. For example, H.R. 719 requires sex offenders to consent to Internet monitoring and filtering as a condition for probation.

STRATEGY provisions require the federal government to develop and coordinate a comprehensive strategy to address child exploitation. For instance, S. 1738 requires the Justice Department to establish a National Strategy for Child Exploitation Prevention and Interdiction.

TASK FORCE provisions direct the federal government to establish a national task force to develop responses to Internet crimes against children. H.R. 3843, for example, directs the Justice Department to create a National Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force Program.

DATA CENTER provisions require the federal government to create a data center or system to assist task forces and government agencies respond to child exploitation. S. 3344, for instance, requires the Justice Department to establish a National Internet Crimes Against Children Data System.

WORKING GROUP provisions direct the federal government to set up a working group to review and report on the status of online safety. For example, H.R. 3461 directs the National Telecommunications and Information Administration to establish an Online Safety and Technology Working Group.

RESOURCES provisions require the federal government to allocate additional human and/or technical resources to address child exploitation. For instance, S. 1829 permits an inspector general to assist the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.

RESEARCH provisions direct the federal government to conduct research and report on online predators or Internet safety. H.R. 1006, for example, directs the Federal Trade Commission to produce an annual report on Internet safety.

AWARENESS provisions encourage or require government agencies and private organizations to conduct public awareness campaigns or programs to inform and educate people about Internet safety. S. RES. 567, for instance, expresses the Senate’s support for National Internet Safety Month.

EDUCATION provisions require schools and/or libraries to educate minors about Internet safety and online behavior as a condition for receiving federal funding to support their activities. For example, S. 1965 requires schools receiving universal service support to educate minors about online behavior.

GRANTS provisions authorize the federal government to award grants to public and private organizations to carry out Internet safety or Internet crimes prevention education programs. For instance, H.R. 4134 authorizes the Justice Department to award grants for Internet crime prevention education.

LABELING provisions direct the federal government to develop labels or tags that commercial websites operators must use to designate and filter content on their websites that is harmful to minors or sexually explicit. S. 49, for example, directs the Federal Trade Commission to establish web code marks that identify sexually explicit materials.

FILTERING provisions require schools and libraries to prevent minors from accessing certain Internet sites and services through the use of filters as a condition for receiving federal funding to support their activities. H.R. 1120, for instance, requires libraries receiving universal service support to protect minors from unsupervised access to social networking sites.

Figure 1. Common Legislative Provisions Included in Internet Safety Bills From the 110th Congress
fines on electronic communications providers who knowingly and willfully fail to report knowledge of child pornography to the CyberTipLine at the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.

CRIMES provisions represent a class of legislation that seeks to address the challenge of Internet safety from the role or perspective of the criminal (e.g., sexual predator). Others in this class are the REPORTING, RECORDS, REGISTRATION, DATABASE, and MONITORING provisions defined in figure 1. What all these provisions have in common is their attempt to combat the problems of Internet dangers and online child exploitation by either criminalizing

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<td>X</td>
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<td>Referred to Committee</td>
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<tr>
<td>S 3144</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total = 36
certain conduct, punishing violators of the law, or holding offenders accountable. The goal of this class of legislation is to prevent or interdict crimes against children on the Internet—or at the very least severely punish those that commit such crimes. Some of these provisions meet this goal by directly addressing the crime or offender, as in H.R. 6123. Others meet this goal by indirectly addressing the crime or offender. The most common manifestation of the latter type of provision is legislation that either requires Internet service providers to report child pornography, such as the SAFE Act of 2007 (H.R. 3791), or encourages social networking Web sites to identify online predators, such as the KIDS Act of 2008 (S. 431).24

Other prevalent provisions in Internet safety legislation from the 110th Congress are those focused on RESOURCES. Included in seven bills, RESOURCES provisions direct the federal government to allocate additional human or technical resources to address specific challenges related to child exploitation and the Internet. Such a directive is usually accompanied by an authorization for more funding. For instance, H.R. 719, the Keeping the Internet Devoid of Sexual Predators Act of 2007, authorizes five million dollars in appropriations for each of the fiscal years 2008 to 2013 to supervise persons on probation or pretrial release related to federal crimes. Among other things, the funds are to be used to “evaluate computer Internet filtering, monitoring and other programs and devices that are designed to filter access to certain websites, permit monitoring of the use of persons under supervision of Internet, and related purposes.”25 Likewise, the Protecting Children from Pornography and Internet Exploitation Act of 2008 (S. 3344) authorizes two million dollars for the Justice Department for fiscal years 2009–2013 to establish additional computer forensic capacity to address the current backlog for computer forensics. The priority of the additional capacity shall be “preventing, investigating, and prosecuting Internet crimes against children.”26

RESOURCES provisions belong to a class of Internet safety legislation that addresses the federal government’s role or perspective in combating Internet dangers and online child exploitation. Also in this class are the STRATEGY, TASK FORCE, DATA CENTER, WORKING GROUP, and RESEARCH provisions defined in figure 1. Legislative measures containing these provisions purpose to outline the government’s plan, coordinate the government’s efforts, and provide the government with resources for meeting the challenge of Internet safety. One of the primary goals of this type of legislation is to make the federal government’s response to Internet crimes against children more strategic, efficient, and effective. A good example of a bill that represents this class is the Providing Resources, Officers, and Technology to Eradicate Cyber Threats to Our Children Act of 2007 (H.R. 3845). Among other things, the PROTECT Our Children Act establishes a Special Counsel for Child Exploitation Prevention and Interdiction within the Justice Department, whose duties would include “coordinating the policies and strategies of the Department of Justice related to the prevention and investigation of child exploitation cases” and “directing and overseeing programs for child exploitation prevention and education, including programs related to Internet safety.”27 Furthermore, the bill gives the new officer the responsibility of coordinating and overseeing a National Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force Program: “a national program of state and local law enforcement task forces dedicated to developing effective responses to online enticement of children by sexual predators, child exploitation, and child obscenity and pornography cases.”28

A final example of a major Internet safety provision found in bills from the 110th Congress is the GRANTS provision. GRANTS provisions authorize the federal government to award funding to public and private organizations to carry out Internet safety or Internet crimes prevention education programs. Like RESOURCES provisions, they are usually accompanied by authorizations of appropriations. For instance, H.R. 2517, the Protecting Our Children Comes First Act of 2007 (P.L. 110-240), increases to forty million dollars the authorization of appropriations for grants to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). In turn, NCMEC is directed to use a portion of this grant “to develop and disseminate programs and information to the general public, schools, public officials, youth-serving organizations, and nonprofit organizations, directly or through grants or contracts with public agencies and private nonprofit organizations, on the prevention of child abduction and sexual exploitation and Internet safety.”29 An example of a bill providing grants directly to private organizations is H.R. 4134. It authorizes ten million dollars in appropriations for each of the fiscal years 2008–2012 for the Justice Department to provide grants to organizations for Internet crime prevention education programs: “programs that serve to educate parents, children, educators, and communities about how to recognize and prevent potential criminal activity on the Internet.”30

GRANTS provisions represent a class of Internet safety legislation that also includes the AWARENESS, EDUCATION, LABELING, and FILTERING provisions defined in figure 1. The common approach of all these provisions is their focus on the role or perspective of Internet users, especially minors. The bills in which these provisions are found attempt to combat the problems of Internet dangers and online child exploitation through either informing or
By contrast, the Cyber
it passed
Young Adult Library Services
YALS
43
these seventeen provisions appear a combined
seventeen common legislative provisions. And
Congress. The thirty-six bills contain
bills introduced on Internet safety in the 110th
exploitation. There were thirty-six bills
balanced legislative response to the problems
continued to adopt a comprehensive and
Walsh Act in the 109th Congress, lawmakers
about Internet safety legislation from the
display of, any website that contains material
minors”; and “will allow consumers, based on
information about the content of any website
provide consumers with advance warning and
Administration to develop a “content
Internet materials. It requires the National
consists of a LABELING provision that

Furthermore, the seventeen common
provisions can be divided into three classes of
legislation representing three perspectives on
Internet safety. The first—the criminal
perspective—consists of six provisions that
appear twenty-nine times within the thirty-six
bills. The second—the government
perspective—consists of six provisions that
appear twenty-one times within the thirty-six
bills. And the third—the user perspective—
consists of five provisions that appear thirty-
one times within the thirty-six bills. Finally,
there are also individual bills (H.R. 3845, S.
1738, S. 3344) from the 110th Congress that
amass provisions from each of the three
perspectives.

The second point is Congress in 2007
and 2008 showed a definite preference for
Internet safety legislation that empowers or
enables Internet users rather than controls or
constrains them. While in 2005 and
2006, Congress introduced fifteen Internet
safety bills and eight of them include
AWARENESS, EDUCATION, and
GRANTS provisions. In the 110th
Congress, lawmakers introduced thirty-six
Internet safety bills and twenty-four of them
include AWARENESS, EDUCATION,
and GRANTS provisions. In the 110th
Congress, lawmakers introduced thirty-six
Internet safety bills and twenty-four of them
include AWARENESS, EDUCATION,
and GRANTS provisions. Moreover,
twenty-six of the thirty-one legislative
provisions that approach Internet safety
from the user perspective are
AWARENESS, EDUCATION, or
GRANTS provisions. On the other hand,
only five of the thirty-one legislative
provisions that approach Internet safety
from the user perspective are LABELING
or FILTERING provisions. Thus,
lawmakers in the 110th Congress
introduced more than twice as many
Internet safety bills as lawmakers in the
109th Congress, and those bills included
more than twice as many AWARENESS,
EDUCATION, and GRANTS provisions.

The 110th Congress also passed more
Internet safety legislation than the 109th
Congress. Whereas the latter passed one
bill into law and two bills through each
chamber, the former passed four bills into
law, eight bills through the House, and
two bills through the Senate. The bills
passed into law are H.R. 2517, the
Protecting Our Children Comes First Act
of 2007 (P.L. 110-240), described earlier;
H.R. 4120, a measure clarifying the
illegality of using the Internet—a means of
interstate commerce—to transmit child
pornography (P.L. 110-358); S. 431, the
Keeping the Internet Devoid of Sexual
Predators Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-400); and
S. 1738, the PROTECT Our Children
Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-401), described
earlier as H.R. 3845. S. 431 requires sex
offenders to register their “Internet
identifiers” (e.g., e-mail addresses, etc.)
with the National Sex Offender Registry.
Moreover, it requires the Department of
Justice to maintain a system by which social
networking Web sites can voluntarily
compare their user lists against the
registry’s database of Internet identifiers.
S. 1738 is notable not only because it
passed Congress, but how it passed
Congress. Sponsored by the Democratic
vice-presidential candidate Sen. Joseph
Biden (D-DE) and cosponsored by the
Democratic presidential candidate Sen.
Barack Obama (D-IL), the bill was blocked
by Sen. Tom Coburn (R-OX) because of
its cost. However, S. 1738 quickly regained
momentum after it was showcased on an
episode of The Oprah Winfrey Show
dedicated to online child exploitation and
receiving talk show hostess’
endorsement. Less than two weeks later,
Biden and Coburn reached an agreement
on the bill and it passed Congress. The
agreement involved reducing the cost of
Sen. Biden’s bill and combining it with the
Securing Adolescents From Exploitation-
Online Act of 2007 (S. 519)—a measure
sponsored by the Republican presidential
candidate Sen. John McCain (R-AZ).33

The legislation passed by the House
includes two resolutions supporting

controlling the access of Internet users. The
goals of such provisions are to prepare or
protect adults and minors against Internet
dangers. However, what is most curious
about this class of legislation is it consists of
provisions that both empower and constrain
Internet users. For instance, H.R. 1008, the
SAFER NET Act, includes an
AWARENESS provision that would enable
the public to better discern and avoid Internet
dangers. It directs the Federal Trade
Commission to establish an Office of Internet
Safety and Public Awareness that “shall carry
out a nationwide program to increase public
awareness and education regarding Internet
safety.” Among other things, the program
shall involve “identifying, promoting, and
encouraging best practices for Internet safety”
and “facilitating access to, and the exchange of
information regarding Internet safety to
promote up-to-date knowledge regarding current issues.”31 By contrast, the Cyber
Safety for Kids Act of 2007 (S. 1086)
consists of a LABELING provision that
would disable the public’s access to some
Internet materials. It requires the National
Telecommunications and Information
Administration to develop a “content
description tag” for Web sites that “will
provide consumers with advance warning and
information about the content of any website
that contains material that is harmful to
minors”; and “will allow consumers, based on
such tag, to block or filter access to, and
display of, any website that contains material
that is harmful to minors.”32

Table 1 illustrates two important points
about Internet safety legislation from the
110th Congress. First, as with the Adam
Walsh Act in the 109th Congress, lawmakers
continued to adopt a comprehensive and
balanced legislative response to the problems
of Internet dangers and online child
exploitation. There were thirty-six bills
introduced on Internet safety in the 110th
Congress. The thirty-six bills contain
seventeen common legislative provisions. And
these seventeen provisions appear a combined
eighty-one times within the thirty-six bills.
National Internet Safety Month (H. RES. 455, H. RES. 1260); a bill authorizing additional appropriations for supervising the Internet access of sex offenders (H.R. 719); a measure directing the Federal Trade Commission to establish a public awareness campaign on Internet safety (H.R. 3461); a bill expanding the reporting requirements of Internet service providers concerning child pornography (H.R. 3791); a measure creating a Special Counsel for Child Exploitation Prevention and Interdiction within the Justice Department (H.R. 3845); a bill authorizing grants for Internet crime prevention education (H.R. 4134); and a measure criminalizing the act of knowingly accessing child pornography with the intent to view it (H.R. 4136). Likewise, the Senate passed two resolutions recognizing National Internet Safety Month (S. RES. 205, S. RES. 567) and a measure directing the National Telecommunications and Information Administration to establish an Online Safety and Technology Working Group (S. 165).

During the 110th Congress, the House of Representatives did not pass DOPA (H.R. 1120). Neither did the Senate pass a bill in its chamber that included DOPA—the Protecting Children in the 21st Century Act (S. 49), introduced on January 4, 2007. But the story does not end there. The sponsors of S. 49 subsequently rewrote the Protecting Children in the 21st Century Act and reintroduced it as S. 1665 on August 2, 2007. In its revised form, the bill sailed through the Senate by unanimous consent on May 8, 2008. What explains the difference in outcomes for S. 49 and S. 1665? In the interim, lawmakers made significant changes to the legislation. S. 49 included DOPA, which consists of both a FILTERING and an AWARENESS provision. However, with S. 1665, lawmakers removed the FILTERING provision, expanded the AWARENESS provision, and added an EDUCATION provision. In other words, they changed the emphasis of the bill from deleting online predators to educating Internet users. It was a move that symbolized how much Congress’ stance on Internet safety had shifted in the two years since DOPA passed the House.

Conclusion

Congress passed legislation on Internet safety long before DOPA. However, the notoriety of DOPA may have obscured some librarians’ awareness of the fact that Congress’ efforts on Internet safety have been more comprehensive and balanced than the passage of DOPA suggests. In December 2005, lawmakers passed the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006. This legislation represents an attempt by Congress to address the problems of Internet dangers and child exploitation on the Internet from several perspectives, including those of criminals, government, and Internet users. Adam Walsh also includes public awareness and education provisions. So did a majority of the Internet safety bills introduced during the 109th Congress. In the 110th Congress, lawmakers showed an increased concern about Internet safety and continued to exhibit a comprehensive approach on legislation addressing the issue. However, this period witnessed a significant increase in the number of bills on Internet safety and providing for Internet safety awareness, education, and grants. In the meanwhile, DOPA did not experience the momentum it had in the prior session of Congress, and other bills requiring Internet filtering or labeling languished. There are several possible reasons for this. One is that Congress has listened to the message of librarians and lobbyists that educating minors about Internet dangers is preferable to imposing more technological protection measures on them. Whatever the reason, one thing is certain: The 110th Congress manifested a definite preference for proactive, proscriptive legislation that prepares and empowers Internet users rather than reactive, restrictive legislation that constrains and controls them.

References

4. “Deleting Online Predators Act Opposed.” American Libraries 37 no. 6 (June/July 2006); 10; and Brian Kenney, “We Don’t Need No Tech Control,” School Library Journal 52 no. 6 (June 2006): 11.
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This entry in the Library and Information Science Text Series strives to “provide an activity-oriented survey of young adult literature for undergraduate and graduate students seeking . . . careers working with young adults in school and public libraries” (p. xv). The author provides a brief overview and is mostly successful though she occasionally suffers from uneven writing and awkward repetition. For example, though she is illustrating three different points, the author employs three different synopses for the book *Dairy Queen* by Catherine Gilbert Murdock. One broader synopsis would have sufficed.

The “in action” sections of the book where she attempts to make concrete the lessons of the text by providing extension activities for students are the most important aspect of the title, and unfortunately where the author is least successful. Some of these sections are not actually “actionable.” For example, a section about Paul Zindel provides only a quick overview. A section on using podcasting and readers advisory defines the terms but then requires the student to go to several outside resources for more information before “action” can be taken.

While students will probably be better served reading the young adult novels mentioned in this text and supplementary materials easily found on the Internet, this title may work well as an outline for professors new to teaching young adult literature classes. For the working school library media specialist, this title does provide some ideas for collaborative programming with classroom teachers or the public library. Public librarians can steer clear of this one.—Janet Marnatti, Collection Management Director, Bucks County Free Library, Doylestown, Pa.


Librarians who have the opportunity to design new library spaces for children will find this book an organized and realistic guide to the physical requirements for a usable library. Though primarily for younger children’s facilities and based on the premise that leading children to books should be the primary goal of library design, the ideas can be carried over to young adult spaces that include growing technology demands. As librarians, we can tend to dream about the perfect library. This book encompasses the nuts and bolts that shareholders—patrons, board members, and even children and teen focus groups—are concerned with. It begins with the examination of vision statements and leads through selection and implementation of new or remodeled projects. Black and white photographs, functional area charts, resources, and suggested suppliers join the dream with the practicalities. Using this book for a basic guide should simplify the steps to a great new library for young people.—Patty Sands, Librarian, Lakeridge High School, Lake Oswego, Ore.


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Students who choose the vocational education track as opposed to the college preparatory track in high school are the primary
concern of author Margie J. Klink Thomas, a professor of library science at Louisiana State University. While school media specialists may be the obvious audience for this title, others concerned with students in vocational education programs, including teachers, administrators, and community members in those fields represented by vocational education programs, will find it useful and appropriate as well. Thomas offers an historical background of school reform in the twentieth century and moves on to current issues and changes within the high school of today. She reiterates what most of us know about school librarianship, primarily the role of the school media specialist in student acquisition of skills in the areas of critical thinking, problem solving, evaluation of information, and research, and applies the value of those skills to the student of vocational education. The emphasis here is on the necessity of proactive behavior on the part of the school media specialist; she or he must take the first steps to establish a relationship with faculty, administration, and students in order to discover the immediate and long-term needs of the learning community, including those involved in the often forgotten areas of vocational education. Thomas does not merely discuss the value of reaching out, but outlines the steps involved in a practical and realistic manner accessible to new and established school media specialists alike.—Kerry Sutherland, Akron-Summit County Public Library, Akron, Ohio.

Young Adult Library Services (YALS)

Professional Resources

Stand up for teen services with YALSA’s free advocacy tools!

In the current atmosphere of budget cuts and increased use, it's more important than ever that we make sure every teen has access to the best library materials and services. Make your case using free tools from YALSA!

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Dipping Your Toe in the Advocacy Pool. This downloadable PowerPoint presentation, developed by YALSA, can be used as a presentation to colleagues or coworkers at library workshops or conferences. Download it today at http://yalsa.ala.org/presentations/YAdvocacy.ppt.

The YALSA Advocacy Wiki. Find more resources, offer suggestions for further reading, or share your own advocacy experiences online at the YALSA Advocacy Wiki. Check it out at http://wikis.ala.org/yalsa/index.php/Advocating_for_Teen_Services_in_Libraries.
Join YALSA at ALA Annual Conference!

YALSA has big plans for Annual 2009—join us in Chicago, July 9-15.

YALSA will offer two preconferences on July 9:

**Genre Galaxy: Explore the Universe of Teen Reading**
Friday, July 10, 8:30 a.m. - 5 p.m.

New to teen literature or need a refresher on current trends? Discover new ways to connect with teen patrons through books. Experience literacy activities and sample programs based on teen books plus find out how to create a solid school or public library teen collection (even if you have a limited budget!). Speakers will include Holly Black, Cecil Castellucci, David Lubar, Dom Testa, plus teen literature experts. While you learn, you'll also get to network with other public and school librarians serving teens. Tickets: $195 YALSA Member; $235 ALA Member; $285 Nonmember; $195 Student/Retired Member. Lunch included.

YALSA will also host four ticketed events: the YALSA Happy Hour and Fashion show, hosted by Steven Rosengard (*Project Runway* Season 4); the Edwards Award Luncheon, featuring winner Laurie Halse Anderson; the Morris Award Presentation and YA Author Coffee Klatch, featuring Morris winner Elizabeth C. Bunce and many popular YA authors; the Printz Awards Reception, featuring winner Melina Marchetta and honor book winners M. T. Anderson, E. Lockhart, Terry Pratchett, and Margo Lanagan.

In addition, YALSA programs will highlight the 2009 Alex Award winners, the 2009 Odyssey Award winner, and honor recordings, school–public library partnerships, and much more. Be sure to arrive in time on Friday for YALSA’s popular YALSA 101.

Advanced registration ends May 22—YALSA members save $65 over onsite registration.

Find more details about registration and housing at the ALA Annual Web site, www.ala.org/annual. For the latest details on YALSA’s Annual schedule, visit the YALSA Annual Conference Wiki, http://wikis.ala.org/yalsa/index.php/YALSA_at_the_2009(ALA)Annual_Conference.

YALSA Announces Member Grant & Award Winners

Each of these awards and grants are given. The deadline to apply is December 1 and applicants must be current members of YALSA. For more information or to access an application, go to www.ala.org/yalsa and click on “Awards & Grants.”

**Baker & Taylor Scholarship Grant**

Kate Toebbe and Laurie Amster-Burton are the recipients of the 2009 Baker & Taylor Conference Grant. Each will receive a $1,000 grant to attend the ALA Annual Conference in Chicago, July 9-15.

The grant is awarded for first-time attendance at an Annual Conference. The recipients must be members of YALSA and must have between one and ten years experience working with teenagers.

Amster-Burton is a librarian at Washington Middle School in Seattle, Wash. Toebbe is a librarian at the Bond Hill Public Library, part of the Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County.

The YALSA Baker & Taylor Award Committee members are: Geri Diorio, chair, Ridgefield (Conn.) Library; Lisa Morris-Wilkey, Casa Grande, Ariz.; Jennifer Ralston, Harford County Public Library, Belcamp, Md.; Christopher Shoemaker, New York Public Library; and Janine Waters, South Hampton Free Library and Huntington Valley Library, Chalfont, Pa.
BWI Collection Development Grant

Lexie Robinson and Wini Ashooh won the 2009 BWI/YALSA Collection Development Grant, administered by YALSA.

Each receives a grant of $1,000, donated by BWI, for collection development. The grant recipient is a YALSA member who represents a public library and works directly with young adults ages 12–18.

Robinson works for the Huntsville-Madison County (Ala.) Public Library, where she will use the grant to enhance collections at two branches as a part of their Teen Rural Outreach program.

Ashooh works at the Central Rappahannock Regional Library Central Rappahannock in Stafford, Va. She will use the grant as a part of her library’s outreach to teens at the Central Rappahannock Juvenile Detention Center. Currently the collection at the Juvenile Detention Center draws on the collection of the library system. These funds will allow them to develop a core collection of high interest and engaging materials specifically tailored to the needs of this unique community.

The 2009 BWI Collection Development Grant Jury members are: Catherine Schaeffer, King County Library System, Bothell, Wash.; Denise Byers, Texas Woman’s University School of Library and Information Science, Denton; Yolanda Hood, University of Northern Iowa Rod Library, Cedar Falls; Judy Sages, Sno-Isle Libraries, Marysville, Wash.; and Daisy Porter, San Jose (Calif.) Public Library.

Great Books Giveaway

YALSA named Lincoln County Public Libraries in Libby, Mont., the winner of its annual Great Books Giveaway. Its library will receive one ton of books, audiobooks, and other materials from items publishers and producers donated to YALSA in 2008. Due to the volume of donations, YALSA was able to name two runners-up. Creekside High School in Fairburn, Ga., took second place and the Jackson District Library in Jackson, Mich., came in third. The estimated value of the entire collection is more than $35,000.

The YALSA Great Books Giveaway will provide one ton of books, audiobooks, and other materials from publishers and producers donated to YALSA in 2008. Due to the volume of donations, YALSA was able to name two runners-up. Creekside High School in Fairburn, Ga., took second place and the Jackson District Library in Jackson, Mich., came in third. The estimated value of the entire collection is more than $35,000.

The YALSA Great Books Giveaway

Jury members are Vicki Emery, chair, Lake Braddock Secondary School, Fairfax County, Va.; Jennifer Barnes, Homewood (Ill.) Public Library; Elizabeth Elam, Hyattsville (Md.) Library; Janet Sarratt, Gaffney, S.C.; and Daphne Daly, Pima County Public Library, Murphy-Wilmot Branch, Tucson, Ariz.

Frances Henne/VOYA Research Grant

YALSA named Amy Alessio, teen coordinator at the Schaumburg Township (Ill.) District Library, and Marc Aronson, author, editor, and blogger for School Library Journal, the 2009 recipients of the YALSA/VOYA/Frances Henne Research Grant.

In 2009, the grant was increased to provide $1,000 in seed money for small-scale projects that encourage research that responds to the YALSA research agenda, as outlined in YALSA’s Strategic Plan.

Alessio and Aronson’s project aims to determine what nonfiction literature teens enjoy reading, why they seek it out, and how teens find nonfiction.

Members of this year’s Frances Henne Award Jury are: Jana Fine, chair, Tuscaloosa (Ala.) Public Library; Jane Fenn, Corning-Painted Post West High School, Painted Post, N.Y.; Judy Nelson, Pierce County Library, Tacoma, Wash.; Tracy Reid Sumler, Washington, D.C.; and Louise Svehla, Plainfield (Ill.) Public Library District.

MAE Award for Best Literature Program for Teens

YALSA named Valerie H. Nicholson, the winner of the 2009 MAE Award for Best Literature Program for Teens. The MAE Award (formerly the Sagebrush Award) provides $500 to the recipient and $500 to the recipient’s library.

Valerie H. Nicholson is the advisor for the Eva Perry Mock Printz Book Club for Teens at the Eva Perry Regional Library in Apex, N.C., a branch of the Wake County (N.C.) Public Libraries. Teens have many opportunities to participate: the program incorporates technology, allowing teens to interact with a North Carolina State University young adult literature graduate class and noted YA authors both virtually and in-person. Self-confidence, public speaking skills, and critical thinking skills increase as the teens are reminded how valuable their opinions are to the library system through their recommendations and reviews.

The 2009 YALSA/MAE Award Jury members are Monique A. le Conge, chair, Richmond (Calif.) Public Library; Adrienne Butler, Oklahoma Dept. of Libraries, Oklahoma City; Viola Dyas, Oakland, Calif.; Kate Pickett, Johnson County Library, Shawnee Mission, Kan.; and Elizabeth Willoughby, Red Bank (N.J.) Borough Public Schools.

YALSA Lists and Awards Now Accepting Nominations

YALSA’s selection committees are hard at work reading books for the 2010 booklists and awards—and they need your help!

Visit www.ala.org/yalsa/booklists and nominate your favorite YA titles for any of our awards (Alex, Edwards, Morris, Nonfiction, Odyssey, or Printz) or booklists (Amazing Audiobooks for Young Adults, Best Books for Young Adults, Fabulous Films for Young Adults, Great Graphic Novels for Teens, Popular Paperbacks for Young Adults, and Quick Picks for Reluctant Young Adult Readers). Click on each

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individual list or award to find its nomination form.

**Read Beyond Reality @ your library®**

Get Ready for Teen Read Week, October 18–24, 2009

YALSA kicked off Teen Read Week 2009 on April 16, Support Teen Literature Day, by launching the Teen Read Week Web site, opening registration, and offering resources for the annual celebration of teen reading, including activity ideas, planning resources, publicity tools, products, and more. More information, including registration benefits, can be found at www.ala.org/teenread. Teen Read Week is October 18–24 and will be celebrated with a theme of Read Beyond Reality @ your library, which encourages teens to read something out of this world, just for the fun of it.

In addition, librarians prepping for Teen Read Week (TRW) have a unique resource to look to for help: the TRW Wiki. The TRW Wiki is a great place to find creative program ideas; smart professional resources; and recommendations for theme-appropriate books, media, movies, and Web sites to share with teens.

But the wiki is far from complete—and that’s where YALSA members come in! YALSA invites its members and any other TRW stakeholders to visit and contribute to the TRW Wiki. Librarians, teachers, parents, or anyone else who wants to participate in TRW can add book recommendations for the Read Beyond Reality theme, provide links to articles that may help others plan their TRW celebrations, or brainstorm creative program and activity ideas. There’s even space for librarians to provide links and information about their own TRW plans!

The Teen Read Week Wiki is located at http://wikis.ala.org/yalsa/index.php/Teen_Read_Week.

Teen Read Week is a national literacy initiative aimed at teens, their parents, librarians, educators, booksellers, and other concerned adults. For more information, contact the YALSA office by e-mail at yalsa@ala.org or by phone at 1-800-545-2433, ext. 4390.

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**Join YALSA in Chicago this summer!**

**PRECONFERENCE**

**Genre Galaxy: Explore the Universe of Teen Reading.** Join authors Holly Black, Cecil Castellucci, David Lubar, Dom Testa and a variety of teen lit experts as they discuss new trends in connecting teens and books. Remember, you do not need to register for Annual Conference to attend the preconference. Pricing starts at $195 for YALSA members and students and includes lunch.

**SPECIAL EVENTS**

**YALSA Happy Hour & Fashion Show** Dress for success at your library! Join us for the Happy Hour & Fashion Show, hosted by Steven Rosengard (Project Runway).

**Margaret A. Edwards Luncheon** Listen to 2009 winner Laurie Halse Anderson talk about her novels Catalyst, Fever 1793, and Speak over a tasty luncheon.

**Morris Award Presentation & YA Authors Coffee Klatch** Hear Morris winner Elizabeth C. Bunce, 2009 winner for A Curse Dark as Gold, speak, then meet & greet popular YA authors, including Laurie Halse Anderson, Sarah Dessen, Margo Lanagan, Lauren Myracle, Jacqui Woodson, Yasmin Shraz & more.

**Printz Program & Reception** Enjoy speeches from Melina Marchetta, 2009 winner for Jellicoe Road, as well as speeches from the four honor winners.

Register at www.ala.org/annual. Learn more about all of YALSA’s special events at ALA Annual at http://tinyurl.com/yalsa09annual.
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Register online at www.ala.org/yalsa through May 26

Summer session courses include:

Beyond Booklists: Serving Diverse Teens with Jennifer Velasquez
Pain in the Brain with Beth Gallaway

YALSA’s four-week summer e-course session will take place June 1-26. Each class is the equivalent of a full-day workshop. For course details and more information, visit www.ala.org/yalsa and click “Online Courses.” Questions? Contact us at yalsa@ala.org or 1-800-545-2433, ext. 4390.

Course Fees: $135 for YALSA members, $175 for ALA members, and $195 for nonmembers.

Group rates are available to state libraries and other organizations. All of YALSA’s online courses are available for licensing. Contact Executive Director Beth Yoke at byoke@ala.org or 1-800-545-2433, ext. 4391 for details.
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