

IS THERE A RAINBOW?: GAY YOUNG ADULT FICTION IN  
THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA

A THESIS

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HEIDI DANIEL-MORGAN, B.A.

DENTON, TEXAS

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## ABSTRACT

HEIDI DANIEL-MORGAN

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In 2005 Oklahoma passed legislation with the intention of limiting accessibility by minors to materials with homosexual content in public libraries. Compiling with the legislation meant libraries needed to examine their youth collections. One question that arose from this was how much material with homosexual content was in these Oklahoma libraries. This study aimed to determine the extent to which young adult fiction titles with gay/lesbian/bisexual/transgendered themes were available in Oklahoma in 2005/2006. Data on the catalog holdings of seven library systems in Oklahoma was collected and analyzed. Findings showed the three larger systems had a higher amount of holdings, but that within these three libraries there were differences in holdings that indicated factors other than size had an impact. Additionally, some locations were significantly more likely to have in-print and current books than other locations, leading to the conclusion that accessibility was determined by geographic location.

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

*I chose a seat in the back of the meeting room, primarily because there was no where else to sit. This was extremely unusual for a library commission meeting which is generally not a popular afternoon event for the general public. Looking around, I noticed that the majority of people were individuals I had never seen before. There were some library employees, but the largest group of people seemed to be non-employees, and they seemed to all be here together. They were gathered in a cluster, discussing something in tense, lowered voices. I turned to a co-worker sitting next to me and asked “What’s going on?” She shook her head and replied, “It’s that group that wants to get rid of homosexual books.” That’s crazy, I thought. Challenges like this came up all the time at the library. Surely this too would pass. Then the first public speaker stood and claimed that the books had harmed her babies—shaking her two children in front of the commission so we could all see their fragility. Then the next speaker stood and claimed that books with homosexual content were like Nazi propaganda. And the next speaker stood handing out statistics which showed pedophilia was harmful to children and claiming that the books with homosexual content led to pedophilia. By the fourth speaker, I had an unsettled feeling in my stomach. This was different—this was serious.*

“Freedom of speech,” “access to information,” and “legislating morality”—these are all terms one might hear from various political parties in various debates across the United States. What does freedom of speech mean, and how far does its protection

extend? Can one legislate “morality”? Should laws be passed that force people to behave in a way that a specific group views as “moral” and who should be in charge of creating that definition? What does “accessibility of information” mean, and should people in this country be able to access information about any topic or should their access be limited to topics that are deemed “appropriate” and “non-controversial” by some specific group? At what age should children and young adults learn about controversial topics? Should minors be limited in their access to information? These questions apply to many scenarios in the United States and the sphere of the public library is certainly not immune.

From 2001-2005, this researcher served as a Young Adult Services Coordinator for a large public library system in Oklahoma (OK) and served on several committees which supported youth services throughout the state. During that time period, a referendum was enacted by the state legislature which called for the segregation of youth materials with homosexual, gay, and lesbian themes in public libraries, as well as restricted access to these materials by minors. The governing body of the public library system where this researcher was working debated long and hard whether or not to segregate these materials, and in the end, it was decided by the Library Commission (officials appointed by the mayor of each city to oversee the public library) that the materials should be in a separate collection. The staff opposed the segregation, but had to follow the Commission orders.

The first step was to inventory what materials would be put in this new collection. The logical place to begin seemed to be ascertaining how many youth books the system

had with Gay/ Lesbian/ Bisexual/ Transgendered/ Questioning (hereafter G/L/B/T/Q) themes. The original decision called for the segregation of materials just for children, but as the referendum was being passed and as segments of the community became more vocal, it seemed inevitable that materials for young adults would eventually be affected as well.

It was from this experience that the idea for this study was born. Before libraries began to make accommodations for the new legislation and to prepare for future legislation that arose and passed, it seemed appropriate to ask if Gay/Lesbian/Bisexual/Transgender/ Questioning materials for young adults were even widely available in Oklahoma libraries at all. And if they were available, were all library systems in the state equal in terms of the current accessibility to these materials? Were there higher concentrations of G/L/B/T/Q young adult fiction in certain areas of the state? It was these questions that served as the impetus for this study.

### Background Information

The motivation for this investigation stemmed from controversy in the state of Oklahoma surrounding children's and young adult books on the shelves of public libraries with G/L/B/T/Q characters. A state representative, (R) Sally Kern of Oklahoma City, spearheaded an effort to segregate G/L/B/T/Q literature and to form a library "watch group" to monitor library collections (American Libraries 2005). In 2005, legislation was introduced and a resolution passed by the Oklahoma state legislature which required libraries to "confine homosexually themed books and other age-inappropriate materials to areas exclusively for adult access and distribution" (Oklahoma

House Resolution 81-3 2005). This legislation had the potential for long term effects on the accessibility of G/L/B/T/Q young adult fiction in the state of Oklahoma. Before this impact could be accurately judged, however, it was important to determine to what extent this literature was present in Oklahoma libraries as the legislation was being passed. This study aimed to identify the availability of young adult books with G/L/B/T/Q themes in the state of Oklahoma at the beginning stages of this legislation.

The referendum was passed in 2005, and because it was a referendum and not a law, there was no legal enforcement of the referendum. At the time of the writing of this paper, there was a bill before the house (Oklahoma Legislature House Bill 2158) that would have prohibited funding to public libraries from state authorities, local authorities, or library boards unless they “place[d] all children and young adult materials that contain homosexual or sexually explicit subject matter in a separate area” (Oklahoma House of Representatives H. B. 2158). House Bill 2158 additionally called for books in this special collection to be available for check out only to adults. If the bill were to pass, all public libraries that want to continue to be funded would have to comply. At the time of the completion of this study, it was too soon to know whether or not this bill, which had passed the state house, would pass the state senate. This bill clearly would have an impact on the accessibility of books with G/L/B/T/Q themes even further than the referendum, as it would be legally enforceable and would impact funding of public libraries which would wield tremendous power over those institutions. To be able to clearly judge the impact of the legislation in the future, a description of the current situation was needed for later comparison. This study attempted to offer this

description—its purpose was to discover how accessible G/L/B/T/Q books were in the state of Oklahoma during 2005 and which library systems had the most of these holdings and would be the most likely to be impacted by the legislation. With this background information in mind, this researcher posed the following research question.

### Research Question

*In light of recent decisions by law makers and libraries in the state of Oklahoma regarding the segregation of homosexual themed literature, to what extent are young adult fiction books with gay/ lesbian/ bisexual/ transgender/questioning themes currently available in public libraries in the state of Oklahoma?*

### Purpose of Study

This study investigated the accessibility of young adult fiction with G/L/B/T/Q content in Oklahoma public library systems by studying the extent of the libraries' holdings of titles with G/L/B/T/Q content. The purpose was to ascertain how many of these titles were held by the library systems, as well as which library systems had the highest number of overall holdings (number of copies of titles as well as number of titles). The study aimed to discover if library size and geographic location would affect the number of current titles and in-print titles held as well. Accessibility to titles was considered to be reflected in the number of holdings, as well as in holdings of current and in-print materials.

### Key Concepts and Terminology

The libraries' holdings were determined by studying the library systems' online public access catalogs. This study's aim was to follow up on earlier research from 1999

by Spence (Public Libraries 38(4) 224-233) which examined the holdings of nineteen urban public library systems in major cities throughout the United States and Canada. This thesis followed Spence's methodology closely, utilized the same booklist with updated additions, and attempted to maintain a similar intent as the 1999 Spence study. This thesis looked only at public libraries--all references to libraries in this study are to public libraries.

For the purposes of this study, young adult literature was defined as books published for and geared to those ages 12-18. This age range was defined as young adult by the Young Adult Library Services Association (YALSA 1994) which is the chapter of the American Libraries Association (ALA) that supports the young adult library services.

The study looked at titles published in English, categorized specifically as young adult fiction which had a G/L/B/T/Q character as the protagonist, as a main character, or as a main secondary character. The determination of whether a character qualified as a "main character" was kept in line with previous research of this nature. Clyde and Lobban published two annotated bibliographies (1992; 1996) on the subject matter, and they described these two categories as follows: a novel with a "main character" had as its central focus a character who was "homosexual, has homosexual tendencies, or discovers that he or she is homosexual"(Clyde and Lobban 2001, 3). Books that are considered to have a main secondary character or supporting character are ones in which that character had an impact on the main character and influenced the plot (Clyde and Lobban 2001). These characters included "parents or guardians; uncles or aunts, or brothers or sisters, or

other close relatives; teachers, friends, or neighbors” among others (Clyde and Lobban 2001, 3).

The study did not consider books published later than 2005. It was at this time that the study began and therefore time constraints would not allow for the inclusion of books published later than 2005. Additionally, books published since 2005 may not have had time to be purchased, processed, and added to a library’s catalog.

The decision to use the term “gay/lesbian/bisexual/ transgender/ questioning” varied from the original Spence study in which the term “gay content” was used. An original study and booklist compiled by Jenkins (1998) was the basis for much of the 1999 Spence study, and Jenkins employed the term “Gay/Lesbian/Queer.” Current scholars in the field, most notably Michael Cart, a well-respected authority in the field of young adult library services, used similar terms: “Gay/ Lesbian /Bisexual / Transgender /Questioning” (Cart 2005; Evarts 2004) or “Gay and Lesbian” (Garden 2001; Pavao 2003). A 2004 study of Canadian library holdings by Boon and Howard (2004) which also built on the 1999 Spence study utilized “Lesbian/Gay/Bisexual/Transgender” as its main terminology. This current study used “Gay/ Lesbian /Bisexual / Transgender /Questioning” (G/L/B/T/Q) because it seemed most in line with Jenkins (1998) and Cart (2005) whose book lists and analysis played an important role in the theoretical foundation of this study. Additionally, it was in line with the terminology used in the most recent research (Boon and Howard 2004).

As “accessibility” is a key term in this study, it is also important to offer a definition of what was meant by that notion. Oxford English Dictionary defined the root

word of “accessible” as “able to be accessed” (Soanes and Stevenson 2004), and for the purposes of this paper it was no more complex of a concept. The accessibility of library materials was determined by their presence in the library catalog, which was a basic step in having the item be able to be accessed. In other words, this study considered that for a public library to make an item or information accessible it must have been contained within its collection and represented by its surrogate in the library catalog.

As previously stated, this study focused on accessibility of G/L/B/T/Q young adult literature in the state of Oklahoma. Similar studies had looked at the library catalog holdings of major urban areas and areas in Canada. Although this study closely builds upon earlier research, it had its unique characteristics which gave distinctive significance.

### Significance of Study

The new trend towards segregation of books with G/L/B/T/Q content may continue and strengthen. As Oklahoma public libraries begin to be fully impacted by the legislation, factors such as purchasing of books, location of books, and circulation of books may be affected. If the legislation to limit state funding to libraries that do not segregate these books is enacted, the presence of these books in the library and their location will definitely change. Titles that are currently accessible may be removed from the shelves altogether or moved to an area where young readers will not be able access them as easily--if at all. Therefore, this research should be considered a description of the current situation as the legislation just comes into existence and a foundation from which further research can be conducted. Knowing the availability of the G/L/B/T/Q books before the implementation of this legislation will serve as an important baseline

measure in determining the accessibility of these books after the legislation has been in place for a more conclusive amount of time. One reason this study was significant is its ability to provide this important measure. Future research should also be undertaken to judge the impact of this legislation. In order to determine the future impact this legislation has on the availability of G/L/B/T/Q materials, it was vital to determine the extent of this material's availability prior to said legislation's being fully enacted.

Another reason this study was significant was its uniqueness in the scheme of the previous research. Previous studies had been conducted which looked at libraries in large U.S. cities or in Canada, but none had looked at accessibility of this genre in middle America. Oklahoma, in the center of the country with two medium sized cities but with a mostly rural population, provided a look at what is available in libraries outside of major urban hubs.

Finally, this study's significance also rested in the idea of accessibility itself and the public library's unique ability to provide books and materials to the many different people in its community—including GLBTQ youth. David Levithan put this in perspective when he said "When we talk about the books in a library, we call them a *collection*. But to a young reader—especially a teen reader—it's really more a *representation*. Teens read to find themselves within the pages, and they visit libraries to find themselves on the shelves" (Levithan 2004, 44). Having books with G/L/B/T/Q themes in the library assists in providing teens with information, reassurance, or insight that they may not be able to seek elsewhere due to the stigma usually associated with questioning one's sexuality (Savage 2004). Cart and Jenkins (2006) point out that

sharing a book with teens that contains positive, honest, and compassionate G/L/B/T/Q content is an excellent way to provide them with assurance and build coping skills. It additionally provides heterosexual teens with insight into their friends, classmates, or family members by offering a viewpoint they may not find elsewhere (Savage 2004). Because teen library customers can only access books from the library if the books are present, this study was significant in its ability to identify if Oklahoma teens were able to access books that offer a G/L/B/T/Q literary experience.

### Limitations

As with any study, this thesis had its limitations. One of these limitations was the fact that it was specific only to library systems in the state of Oklahoma, and therefore did not include stand-alone or individual city libraries. Additionally, this study relied on the information found in the online catalogs of the library systems. This was a limitation because the researcher did not have the ability to conclusively confirm the accuracy of each of the catalog entries. Books may have been removed from the shelves but not removed from the catalogs, may have become missing with no intention of being replaced by the library but not removed from the catalog, or a book may have simply been entered incorrectly in the catalog. Finally, this study was limited in terms of including only those recent titles which could be identified by the researcher utilizing the methods described in Chapter III. It is possible that there were titles published during these years which the researcher could not identify.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

Public libraries have a special role to play in the library world and in modern society. These institutions strive to provide materials to all segments of their service populations without regard to age, income, race, gender, religion or sexual orientation. One important way in which libraries fulfill their mission is through the books they provide for their customers. This is also about providing services to G/L/B/T/Q populations. Books are an important resource. With this in mind, there have been various studies from the mid-1990's through today that have looked at the number of books with G/L/B/T/Q themes held by libraries in the United States, Canada, and other countries. These studies have served as models for the current thesis, and offer important resources for understanding the recent history of accessibility to G/L/B/T/Q books.

#### Public Libraries and Accessibility

Libraries in the modern world are gateways to information (Rubin 2000). And while academic, school, and special libraries all serve a specific group of people, public libraries have the very special and complex mission of serving the public at large. Public libraries in the United States today have fundamental characteristics which define them as such, and one of these characteristics is that they are open to all and make themselves “accessible to everyone in the community” (Rubin 2000, 221). This mission is supported by the American Library Association (ALA), the U.S. professional organization of librarianship, in its Library Bill of Rights, which serves as a guiding policy for U.S.

public libraries. The first three articles of the Library Bill of Rights deal directly with this, and they state:

I. Books and other library resources should be provided **for the interest, information, and enlightenment of all people of the community the library serves.** Materials should not be excluded because of the origin, background, or views of those contributing to their creation.

II. **Libraries should provide materials and information presenting all points of view on current and historical issues.** Materials should not be proscribed or removed because of partisan or doctrinal disapproval.

III. Libraries should **challenge censorship** in the fulfillment of their responsibility to provide information and enlightenment, regardless of the beliefs or affiliations of individuals or groups requesting their use. (American Library Association 1996).

Accessibility is clearly at the heart of the public library's duties. The most basic and obvious way the library makes material accessible (especially to the general masses) is via its books, "The book collection is the mainstay of public library service" (Spence 1999, 224). Although this is slowly changing with technological advances, the numbers of books that are checked in and out of the library (circulation) is still looked at as a key statistic in evaluating public library services (Evans 2000).

### Accessibility and Challenges to the Collection

The book collection is indeed a central component of the traditional public library and it is also this physical resource which is often challenged in libraries. It is not uncommon for challenges to center around children and young adult books; ALA's top 10 most challenged books for 2005 include nine books out of 10 that can be classified as aimed at young adults or children (ALA 2005). This challenging of youth materials is also not a new phenomenon—between 1990-2000, ALA recorded 6,364 book challenges,

and of those, 1,256 books were challenged on the basis that the content was unsuitable for the intended age group (ALA 2005).

ALA not only supports the right of libraries to include diverse materials in their collections, but the Library Bill of Rights mandates the inclusion of material serving the many groups of the library's community (ALA 2004). This is made evident by the portion of the Bill which states that materials "representing diverse points of view on sex, gender identity, or sexual orientation should be considered for purchase and inclusion in library collections" (ALA 2004). Various interpretations of the Bill by ALA sub-committees also include making sure that no person regardless of age (including minors) should be denied freedom of information (ALA 2004). In addition, attempts to limit diversity or remove materials are considered by ALA to be censorship (ALA 2004). ALA specifies this in the interpretation of the Library Bill of Rights which directly addresses access to materials with G/L/B/T/Q content. This interpretation states that "The Association affirms that attempts to remove materials dealing with gay, lesbian, bisexual, and/or transgendered life without regard to the written, approved selection policy violate this tenet and constitute censorship" (ALA 2004, 1). In other words, attempts to remove material from a collection just on the basis of it having G/L/B/T/Q content are considered censorship according to ALA policy.

### G/L/B/T/Q Young Adult Literature

John Donovan's 1969 book *I'll Get There; It Better be Worth the Trip* is often cited as the first young adult novel with prominent gay characters (Cart 2005; Evarts 2004; Garden 2001; Pavao 2003). The novel's protagonist, 13 year old Davey, moves in

to his estranged mom's Greenwich apartment and discovers, among other things, that he has confusing feelings for his male best friend. In the years following the publication of this novel, writers and publishers of the young adult fiction genre began incorporating more G/L/B/T/Q characters into contemporary fiction (Cart 2005; Evarts 2004; Garden 2001; Pavao 2003). Jenkins conducted a substantial content study of G/L/B/T/Q young adult fiction from 1969-1997 which included a chronological list of exemplary titles (Jenkins 1998). As of 1997, there were 99 titles in this category, and since then, Jenkins estimated "For the past few years...10 to 12 books fall annually into this category" (Pavao 2003). Michael Cart, a respected leader in the field of adolescent literature, conducted research on young adult fiction with G/L/B/T/Q and found the following:

"Consider that the annual publication rate of novels with GLBTQ content has grown from an average of a single book in the 1970s to 4 in the 1980s, and from 7 in the 1990s to almost 12 in the first 5 years of the twenty-first century. As to actual numbers, 59 such books were published from 2000-2004, a whopping increase of 230 percent over a comparable period in the 1990's..." (Cart 2005)

By these estimates, approximately 71 G/L/B/T/Q young adult books have been published in the span of 2000-2005.

G/L/B/T/Q literature for young adults not only expanded in recent years, but it also improved substantially in terms of quality, with many novels gaining critical acclaim (Cart 2005; Evarts 2004; Garden 2001; Murdock 2004; Pavao 2003). For example, the major award for young adult fiction is the Michael Printz Award. It is given yearly by the American Library Association's Young Adult Library Services division for a book that "exemplifies literary excellence in young adult literature" (ALA 2006). In 2003, the

winner of this award was a book whose main character is questioning his sexuality, and 2000, 2003, and 2004 each had a Printz “honor book “ (a book that is one of the final books short-listed for the award) which would fall into the category of having G/L/B/T/Q themes (ALA 2006; Cart 2005). Additionally, the Margaret A. Edwards award which acknowledges life-time achievement in the field of young adult literature has been awarded in 2003 and 2005 to Nancy Garden and to Francsca Lia Block, respectively (ALA 2006; Cart 2005), whom Michael Cart calls “two of the three most important writers in the history of G/L/B/T/Q literature” (Cart 2005, 1356). It is not surprising then, that G/L/B/T/Q books have been receiving more positive reviews in professional sources, as well, (Cart 2005; Evarts 2004; Garden 2001; Pavao 2003). A study by Rothbauer and McKeachie (2000) studied the general treatment of G/L/B/T/Q books in professional reviews and found that the majority of G/L/B/T/Q books were reviewed favorably. Book reviews are important selection criteria for the majority of public library book selectors (Cart 2005; Evarts 2004; Garden 2001; Pavao 2003). This suggests that more of these titles would meet the collection development criteria of public libraries, and thus they are even more likely to be included in the collections.

#### Accessibility to G/L/B/T/Q Literature

When trying to get a picture of how accessible books with G/L/B/T/Q themes are to children and young adults, there is precedence in library science research to study library catalog holdings. An early study analyzing library collections was conducted in 1995 by Sweetland and Christensen. This study used a sample of Lambda reviewed titles, plus the Lambda Book Award titles for 1992 along side a control group of titles

from Publisher's Weekly (Sweetland and Christensen 1995). Lambda is a major G/L/B/T/Q organization, literary review publication, and literary award grantor, and served as a well respected source from which to draw young adult G/L/B/T/Q titles. Professional reviews of both the Lambda and the control titles were searched, and then holdings of the titles were searched in the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC) catalog (Sweetland and Christensen 1995), which provides services to libraries across the nation. Sweetland and Christensen found that although Lambda titles were reviewed as often as the control titles, they were significantly less likely to be in the OCLC catalogs (1995).

Also in 1995, a national poll by *Library Journal* of 250 public and college libraries in the United States found that 14% of libraries claimed their collections had no titles with G/L/B/T/Q themes (Bryant 1995). Additionally, it was found that "of the 157 libraries that were able to quantify both their total library holdings and books with gay and lesbian content, 79 (50 percent) had no more than 30 titles, 41 (26 percent) had 150 or fewer, 21 (13 percent) had between 150 and 500, and only 16 (10 percent) had more than 500 titles" (Bryant 1995, 37). Considering that even a very small public library would have at least several hundred books, finding that the majority of libraries had no more than 30 titles pointed to a major gap in the libraries' collections. This poll indicated that neither public nor academic libraries were conscientiously serving the G/L/B/T/Q community by providing access to G/L/B/T/Q books. Lack of accessibility to these types of books in public libraries was clearly an issue in the mid-nineties, as indicated by *Library Journal* (1995) and Sweetland and Christensen (1995).

The ideal of accessibility in the public library collection led to Spence's study in 1999 which investigated the extent of holdings of young adult fiction with G/L/B/T/Q content in urban public libraries (Spence 1999). The purpose of the Spence study was to look at "specifically young adult fiction with gay content, and to determine to what extent large urban American and Canadian libraries provided these titles for their customers" (Spence 1999, 224). Spence utilized as its source for titles a bibliography of 99 books compiled by Jenkins in 1998 for her study of content analysis in G/L/T/B/Q young adult books (Jenkins 1998). The Spence study (1999) analyzed library catalogs to determine the number of relevant titles held by 19 urban libraries (10 in the U.S. and nine in Canada), and it considered the total number of holdings and the total number of titles in these libraries/ library systems in order to determine accessibility. Spence looked at titles that were both in and out of print, and library inclusion for this study was based not only on being in a large urban area, but also on online access to libraries' catalogs (Spence 1999).

Spence concluded that "the extent to which gay-related young adult fiction titles, and numbers of copies of these titles, are available in library systems provides a measure of the degree of professional commitment to serve gay youth" (Spence 1999, 225). Spence's theoretical framework in this study relied on the concept that accessibility to G/L/B/T/Q young adult literature could be determined by the book's inclusion in the library's collection—as represented by its surrogate in the catalog. The results of the Spence study found that the nine American libraries in the study had the largest percentages of titles held overall (Spence 1999). Boston had the largest percentage of

holdings overall with 90.9% of all titles in their collection and 94.5% of in-print titles, and 97.5% of the 40 most recent titles. Chicago had 81.8% of all titles, 89.1% of in print titles, and 92.5% of the 40 most recent titles in their collection. New York had fewer overall holdings with 78.8% of all titles being in their collection, but held more in-print titles than Chicago (92.7%) and more of the 40 most recent titles (95%). Interestingly, Atlanta and Alexandria, Virginia were the only two southern U.S. cities studied (Spence 1999). Atlanta held 79.8% of all titles; however, they had only 87.5% of the 40 most recent titles. Alexandria, with a sizably smaller service population than the Atlanta public library, held only 23.2% of all titles, 21.8 % of in-print titles, and 12.5% of the 40 most recent titles (Spence 1999). Ann Arbor, MI was the city's whose service population most closely resembled Alexandria's, with Alexandria's library at the time of study having a service population of 116,000 and Ann Arbor having a service population of 136,000 (Spence 1999). Ann Arbor held significantly more titles, however. They had 73.7% of all titles, 89.1% of in-print titles and 90.0% of the 40 most recent titles--faring better than Atlanta in the last two measures (Spence 1999).

Overall, Spence found that the geographic location of the city, as well as population, affected the percentage of holdings (1999). Toronto, for example, had only 53.5% of all titles, 69.1% of in-print titles, and 72.5% of the 40 most recent titles (Spence 1999). This was a lower percentage than Vancouver, Denver, Seattle, and Minneapolis—even though the latter four cities had smaller service populations (Spence 1999).

The 1999 Spence study is neither the only nor the most recent of this type of study. Spence's findings were largely supported by a study conducted the same year by

Rothbauer and McKechnie (1999) which looked at holdings of gay and lesbian fiction for young adults in Canadian libraries only. Rothbauer and McKechnie looked at 40 medium and large sized public libraries and selected a random sample of 40 young adult gay and lesbian literature titles from the same Jenkins (1999) list utilized by the Spence study (Rothbauer and McKechnie 1999). Like Spence, they looked at titles that were both in and out of print (Rothbauer and McKechnie). Additionally, the online availability of a library's catalog impacted its inclusion in the study (Rothbauer and McKechnie 1999). The Rothbauer and McKechnie study (1999) found that the average number of titles held by the Canadian libraries was 16.2, or 40.4% of the total number of titles in their random sample (1999, 34). Nine (47.4%) of the largest of the 40 libraries held over 50% of the titles, while only 4 (19%) of the medium libraries held over 50% of the titles (Rothbauer and McKechnie 1999, 34). The study showed overall that there was "a great deal of variation in the number of titles held for both large and medium libraries" (Rothbauer and McKechnie 1999; 34) and that "access to gay and lesbian fiction for young adults as revealed by holdings of these materials in Canadian public libraries is somewhat limited and certainly inconsistent even when one accounts for size of library" (36). This was consistent with the findings of the Spence study, as was shown with the low percentage of titles held by the Toronto Public Library (discussed above), as well with the Winnipeg (38.4% of all titles) (1999).

More recent studies have chosen to analyze G/L/T/B/Q holdings of children's picture books. Spence conducted a 2000 study similar to his 1999 study in which he looked for picture books in the collections of 101 public library systems in the U.S.,

Canada, New Zealand, Australia, and the UK. The Clyde and Lobban annotated bibliography *Out of the Closet and Into the Classroom* (1996) served as the title list for this study, and Spence looked at the number of titles held as well as the number of copies of titles held, just as he did in his 1999 study. The overall results were very similar as well, with holdings varying widely from library to library, with accessibility of titles being determined by geographic location (Spence 2000). As in his earlier study, it was not simply just that larger cities had larger collections. Holdings varied from library to library as it did in the first Spence study (1999), which lead to speculation as to what factors caused some geographic areas to provide more access than other geographic locations. In other words, both Spence studies (1999; 2000) seemed to indicate that what country and what part of that country libraries are located in may have impacted accessibility even more than population size. Factors such as political atmosphere, education level, etc, would need to be studied for a more thoroughly rounded understanding of this possibility.

In 2004, Boon and Howard published a study that resembled the 1999 Spence study. The catalogs of nine Canadian public libraries were analyzed for the inclusion of young adult books with G/L./B/T/Q content published between 1998-2002—Boon and Howard (2004) looked for titles published after the 1999 Spence study. The G/L/T/B/Q title list was created using internet search engines, a published bibliography, as well as Amazon.com book lists and subject headings, with a total of 35 titles found (Boon and Howard 2004). A control list of young adult books without G/L/B/T/Q themes was used for comparison. Boon and Howard (2004) found that G/L/B/T/Q titles were significantly

less likely than the non-G/L/B/T/Q control list to be in the library catalogs of the nine Canadian libraries studied, which is consistent with all other studies in the area.

Rothbauer and McKechnie (1999) and Spence (1999; 2000) had both previously found that Canadian libraries had fewer G/L/B/T/Q titles than other non-G/L/B/T/Q titles.

### Challenges to G/L/B/T/Q Themed Literature

Although young adult fiction with G/L/B/T/Q content is increasing in both numbers published and quality (Cart 2005; Evarts 2004; Garden 2001; Murdock 2004; Pavao 2003), current studies show that it may be less likely to be in library collections depending on the region and population of the library (Boon and Howard 2004; Bryant 1995; Rothbauer and McKechnie 1999; Spence 1999; Spence 2000; Sweetland and Christensen 1995). Perhaps it is because this literature still met with some opposition by some segments of the population (American Libraries 2005; Clyde and Lobban 2001). Libraries and educational communities throughout the country are faced with remonstrations from individuals and special interest groups who make the case that children and teens should not encounter such reading in the public library (ALA 2004; American Libraries 2005). The ALA's Office for Intellectual Freedom reported that "Three of the 10 books on the 'Ten Most Challenged Books of 2004' were cited for homosexual themes - which is the highest number in a decade" (ALA 2005) and also that between 1990 and 2000, 515 challenges (official requests in a library to have a book removed) were regarding books with G/L/B/T/Q content (ALA 2005). In 2004 ALA reported the highest number of challenges due to homosexual content in a decade (ALA 2005). These challenges generally consist of a request to pull the book from the shelves,

remove it from the collection entirely, or re-classify it in a more restrictive area (ALA 2005).

Oatman, reporting for *School Library Journal* regarding the Oklahoma resolution and challenges of gay themed literature, stated that “Libraries in several states, including Arkansas, are facing similar book challenges. In Fayetteville, AR, the mother of two tweens has challenged 58 books...The Fayetteville school board in September reversed its earlier decision to place those books in a restricted parent section and ordered a review of the district's book selection policy” (25). Already in 2006, a high school library in Washington was ordered by the school board to remove the book *The Geography Club* which centers on the experience of a gay teen (ALA 2006). Oklahoma is not the only state facing challenges, and it is not the only state where legislation has been introduced. In February 2005, Alabama state representative Gerald Allen filed a bill barring the use of state funds for purchasing library materials or textbooks which “sanction, recognize, foster or promote homosexuality as an acceptable lifestyle” (American Libraries 2005).

In Oklahoma in 2005, the legislature passed a resolution that recommended public libraries “confine homosexually themed books and other age-inappropriate materials to areas exclusively for adult access and distribution” (Oklahoma House Resolution 81-3 2005). In addition, further legislation had been introduced to cut library funding if all public libraries within Oklahoma did not comply. Sally Kern, the State Representative who introduced the resolution, went on to lead a challenge of gay-themed materials in the Metropolitan Library System of Oklahoma County (located in the largest city in the state as well as the state capital). In an August, 2005, meeting the governing body of the

Metropolitan Library System—the Library Commission—voted against staff recommendations to create a separate section for such materials which would be available for circulation only to “adults in a position of responsibility” (American Libraries 2005; Metropolitan Library System Commission Meeting Minutes 2005). The specifics of this new collection and policy were still to be decided by a committee made up of commission members and library staff and details were not completed at the time of this study. Additionally, State Representative Sally Kern has stated she will be forming a non-profit group to focus on “library accountability” (American Libraries, 29). The Oklahoma resolution and the decision by one of the largest and most influential library systems in the state makes this a key area for studying issues of access for young adults to fiction with G/L/B/T/Q content.

### Conclusion

It is clear that there is a foundation of research in the area of G/L/B/T/Q literature and library holdings, and in the area of G/L/B/T/Q young adult literature and library holdings specifically. The aforementioned Spence study (1999) was the major basis for the research undertaken in this thesis. The six years following the Spence study brought about two developments that merit additional study. The first development was the continued publication of young adult fiction with G/L/B/T/Q content and its increasing critical recognition as a genre containing quality literature. The second was recent legislative agendas with anti-homosexual policies, specifically in the state of Oklahoma, with direct impact on public library holdings. This social and political climate may well impact the accessibility of G/L/B/T/Q books in Oklahoma’s public library systems in the

future. Analyzing the accessibility of current holdings is an important step in understanding the current situation accurately.

## METHODOLOGY

This thesis was a descriptive study attempting to estimate the current state of availability of G/L/B/T/Q YA fiction in the state of Oklahoma. Its underlying goal was to determine the number of YA books with G/L/B/T/Q books that were in Oklahoma library systems from 2003 through January 2006. Therefore, it looked at holdings of G/L/B/T/Q YA fiction in Oklahoma library systems based on access to their online catalogs. A list of titles that were published for young adults (defined as ages 12-18) and had a G/L/B/T/Q subgenre or main character was compiled using expert sources, internet searches, professional review sources, and G/L/B/T/Q literary awards. The online catalogs of seven library systems in the state of Oklahoma were then searched to discover whether or not the library held the titles. Statistics were then generated to represent the percentage of titles held by each library and the number of holdings of each title. The mean number of holdings was utilized for comparisons across libraries. To look at holdings of in-print and current titles, the study utilized a one-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) as well as a one-way Multivariate Analysis of Variance (MANOVA).

### Source Variable: Booklist

A list of G/L/B/T/Q young adult fiction books was compiled as the source variable in this study. This list is based on the title list for the 1999 Spectrum award, including a chronological bibliography of titles compiled by Jenkins (1997). The

### CHAPTER III

#### METHODOLOGY

This thesis was a descriptive study attempting to examine the current state of accessibility of G/L/B/T/Q YA fiction in the state of Oklahoma. Its underlying goal was to describe the number of YA books with G/L/B/T/Q books that were in Oklahoma library systems in 2005 through January 2006. Therefore, it looked at holdings of G/L/B/T/Q young adult fiction in Oklahoma library systems based on access to their online catalogs. A list of books that were published for young adults (defined as ages 12-18) and had a G/L/B/T/Q protagonist or main character was compiled using expert sources, library book vendor catalogs, professional review sources, and G/L/T/B/Q literary awards. The online library catalogs of seven library systems in the state of Oklahoma were then searched to discover whether or not the library held the titles. Statistics were then compiled to present the percentage of titles held by each library and the number of holdings of each title. The mean number of holdings was utilized for comparisons across systems. To look at holdings of in-print and current titles, the study utilized a one-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) as well as a one-way Multivariate Analysis of Variance (MANOVA).

#### Independent Variable: Booklist

A list of G/L/B/T/Q young adult fiction books was compiled as the independent variable in this study. This list is based on the title list for the 1999 Spence study including a chronological bibliography of titles compiled by Jenkins (1997). The

Jenkins (1997) bibliography was also utilized by Rothbauer and McKechnie (1999) for their study of Canadian libraries. Thus, utilization of the Jenkins bibliography offered an important opportunity for continuity between this thesis and previous studies. It was for this reason that the Jenkins (1997) title list was utilized for all books published through 1997. Titles published post-1997 were added using the same criteria for inclusion as the Jenkins (1997) list. These criteria included having a G/L/B/T/Q character as the protagonist or as a main character or main secondary character (Jenkins 1997). Because the Jenkins study (1997) did not clearly define what was meant by this, however, the definitions for main and main secondary characters were taken from Clyde and Lobban (2001). A novel with a “main character” has as its central focus a character who is “homosexual, has homosexual tendencies, or discovers that he or she is homosexual”(Clyde and Lobban 2001, 3). Books that are considered to have a main secondary character or supporting character are ones in which that character has an impact on the main character and influences the plot (Clyde and Lobban 2001). These characters can include “parents or guardians; uncles or aunts, or brothers or sisters, or other close relatives; teachers, friends, or neighbors” among others (Clyde and Lobban 2001, 3).

Search methods in identifying the post-1997 books took into consideration the methods of the studies identified in previous research. Because other studies had been conducted which also looked at holdings in library card catalogs, there was already a model for compiling book lists which contained G/L/B/T/Q books. This thesis utilized the expertise of those researchers and incorporated their methods for compiling booklists.

The titles added were taken from expert sources (scholarly publications, recognized experts in the field of young adult literature such as Jenkins, etc.), from previous research that built from the Jenkins' foundation, and from lists compiled by the Young Adult Library Services Association (YALSA) division of ALA as well as Lambda Literary reviews and awards. Searches of large library vendors, Baker and Taylor and BWI, were also conducted to identify titles. Their databases were searched for titles that met the criteria of being young adult and having G/L/B/T/Q as subject heading entries. Bowker's Books In Print database was also searched and the keywords "gay" "lesbian" and "homosexual" were utilized, while "young adult" was utilized as the audience age limiter. The total number of books that were included in this study was 152. Once the list was compiled, Books In Print was used to find full-text reviews to confirm that the titles did indeed have a main or main secondary character that was G/L/B/T/Q.

Books In Print was also utilized to note which titles were no longer in print so that they could be given a special notation for use later in the study. Like Spence (1999), this study looked at percentage of titles held by libraries that are still in print and percentage of the most recent titles held. For this study, the most recent titles held are titles from 2002-2005 and there are 40 of these total.. Of the total 152 books, 96 of the titles, or 63%, were still in print. Out of print titles constituted 37% of the list—that is 56 books total.

#### Dependant Variable: Library Holdings

The number of holdings in library catalogs in the state of Oklahoma was the dependant variable for this study. The libraries that were included in this study were

libraries that were part of a library system in Oklahoma and libraries that have online public access catalogs. There were eight library systems in Oklahoma as identified by the Oklahoma Department of Libraries (2005) however, only seven were included in this study. The Southern Prairie Library System, which was the smallest with a population of 30,411, did not have an online public access catalog at the time of this study. Its holdings could not be examined as the other library systems were, so it was excluded from this study. This paralleled the Spence study which also omitted library systems without online catalogs. The Western Plains Library had the smallest service population to be included in the study: 44,454. The Metropolitan Library System was the largest system in Oklahoma and the largest included in this study with a service population of 672,487 (Oklahoma Department of Libraries 2005). The second largest system was Tulsa City-County Library System with a service population of 571,348; Pioneer Library System was the third largest with a service population of 310,6128 (Oklahoma Department of Libraries 2005). Eastern Oklahoma had a service population of 232,160 people, and was followed in size by Southeastern Library with 169,956 people. Chickasaw Regional was the second to smallest library included and it has a service population of 92,185 people (Oklahoma Department of Libraries 2005). The libraries considered during this study had a range in population size 44,454 to 672,487 (Oklahoma Department of Libraries 2005).

### Data Collection

The demographic data that was collected regarding these libraries included the following elements:

- Library system (official name of system)
- Geographic service area (physical location/ county or counties covered)
- Population of service area for library system (number of people located in service area as reported to the Oklahoma Department of Libraries)
- Number/ names of libraries in the system (total number of library agencies that are contained within that system)
- Number of titles from list found in their catalog (each catalog was examined and compared against the final list of titles)

Data collected for each individual library within the systems included:

- each title held for each library, and
- the number of copies held of the title (number of holdings)
- the location of these books within the library, when available

The researcher acknowledged that there may be cataloging errors which could have occurred such as a book appearing in the catalog but not actually being present on the shelf for a variety of reasons including theft, damage, etc.. However, it was not realistic that the shelves of each library be physically checked for each title. Therefore, this study operated on the premise that if the book title appeared in the catalog, then it was actually residing in the library. The holding records of the various catalogs were accepted as valid.

Each of the libraries within the library systems was given a unique identifier of an assigned letter combination. Each book title was also given an identifier of an assigned letter and number combination. This facilitated coding and analysis of all variables.

Each of the library's catalogs was searched for each of the titles on the list. The spreadsheet utilized for data collection showed data for:

- each of the individual libraries within the library system
- each of the titles they contained
- the number of those titles that they contained.

Each title had a total number of times it appeared in a specific library catalog and each title had a total number of holdings for each library system. The number of out of print books held in the catalogs was noted, as were the number of the most recent books held (the most recent 40 books on the booklist).

Libraries were then compared using the mean statistic due to the variance in population size. The service population of the library systems range from 30,411 to 672,487. The statistics generated regarding number of titles held and numbers of copies of these titles held were then used by this study to give an overall view of the accessibility of young adult books with G/L/B/T/Q themes in public libraries the state of Oklahoma.

## CHAPTER IV

### RESULTS

The purpose of this study was to investigate the accessibility of young adult fiction with G/L/B/T/Q content in Oklahoma public libraries. Accessibility was determined by the number of titles held by each library as well as by the number of holdings of each title. A list of 152 books which were young adult fiction titles with G/L/B/T/Q themes was compiled. Each library system's online catalog was searched for the books by title first, and then if the book was not found, by author as well. Data was collected by noting each library within the system that held the book, as well as the number of books that were held by each individual library. Additionally, the book list contained the date of publication for the book as well as whether the book was in or out of print. This allowed the researcher to investigate differences in the number of current books and the number of in print and out of print books held by the library systems.

After the data was collected for each library in each library system, the mean average of total titles held was tabulated for each library so overall averages could be compared by library system. The results looked at the mean average of titles, the standard deviation, and minimum to maximum number of holdings. The number of books in-print and the number of current books were also studied. The study utilized a one-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) on total holdings for books in and out of print; it also utilized a one-way Multivariate Analysis of Variance (MANOVA) examining total

holdings for the seven library systems of in and out of print books. Both a one-way ANOVA and a one-way MANOVA were also utilized to look at current books.

### Description of Library Systems

The study looked at seven library systems in the state of Oklahoma (See Table 1). Metropolitan Library System of Oklahoma County was the largest system with a service population of 672,487. A service population is the number of people that reside in the geographical area(s) that a library system serves. Oklahoma County includes Oklahoma City, the state capital and the largest city in Oklahoma. Oklahoma City is also the location of the headquarters of the library system. The majority of its service population is in an urban area, with at least five extension libraries serving a more rural population.

The second largest system is Tulsa City-County Library System. It has a service population of 571,348 and serves all of Tulsa County with its headquarters being located in the city of Tulsa. Tulsa is the second largest city in the state of Oklahoma, and is almost the same size as Oklahoma City. The majority of the population it serves is urban. Like Metropolitan Library System, it does serve a small area that would be considered rural on the outskirts of Tulsa.

The third largest library system is Pioneer Library System. It is less than half the size of Metropolitan, with a service population of 310,628. Its headquarters is located in Norman, which is also the location of the University of Oklahoma—the state’s largest University. Norman is a college town, and Pioneer also includes Moore, which is located on the edge of Oklahoma City’s city limits, but falls outside of Oklahoma County and thus is not in Metropolitan’s service area.

The fourth largest library system, Eastern Oklahoma Library System, and the fifth largest, Southeastern Public Library System, are smaller than the three library systems listed above, but both have a services population of over 100,000. Eastern Oklahoma has a service population of 232,160 people and covers several counties: Adair, Cherokee, Delaware, McIntosh, Muskogee and Sequoyah counties. Its headquarters is in Muskogee. The majority of the service population lives in small towns or rural areas. The fifth largest system, Southeastern Library system, has a service population of 169,956 people. It covers Choctaw, Coal, Haskell, Latimer, LeFlore, McCurtain and Pittsburg counties. Its headquarters is in the small town of McAlester. Geographically, it serves small towns and rural areas.

Chickasaw Regional Library System and Western Plains Library System are the two smallest systems included in this study, and the both cover geographic areas which are largely rural. Chickasaw Regional has a service population of 92,185 people. It serves Atoka, Carter, Johnston, Love and Murray counties. The headquarters for Chicksaw Regional is located in the town of Ardmore, Oklahoma. Ardmore is located in the south central part of the state, approximately 90 miles for both Dallas and Oklahoma City. Western Plains has a service population size of 44,454, and it covers Custer, Dewey, Roger Mills and Washita counties.

Table 1

*Population Size for Seven Library Systems*

*(The number of Properties and Percentages of Total Titles for Each Library System (N = 152))*

Library System	Properties	Population Size	Percentage
Metropolitan	78	672,487	43.5
Tulsa	95	571,348	34.3
Pioneer	64	310,628	19.1
Eastern	59	232,160	14.6
SEOK	48	169,956	10.5
Chickasaw	25	92,185	5.7
Western Plains	20	44,454	2.8

*total number of titles held*

Percentage of Titles Held

Each of the seven library systems included in this study had an online catalog. Their individual system catalogs were searched for each of the 152 titles on the compiled booklist. The data collected included both whether or not the library held the title, but also the total number of holdings. The number and percentage of titles from the book list that each library system held is presented below in Table 2. The frequency is the total number of titles held out the 152 titles possible (N).

*of library systems is both the number of individual titles plus the number of  
of copies of those titles held by each library system. The holdings are of importance*

Table 2

*Frequencies and Percentages of Total Titles for Each Library System (N = 152)*

<u>Library System</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>%</u>
Metropolitan	78	51.3
Tulsa	95	62.5
Pioneer	64	42.1
Eastern	59	38.8
SEOK	48	31.6
Chickasaw	25	16.4
Western Plains	20	13.2

*Frequency = total number of titles held*

The number of titles held is consistent with the size of the library, with the exception of Tulsa and Metro. Generally, the larger the library, the more titles are held in that library, however, Metro is a larger library system, but only holds 78 of the titles, while Tulsa holds 95 of the titles on the list.

Average Holdings

The mean holdings for each library system are shown in Table 3. The average holdings of library systems is both the number of individual titles plus the number of copies of each of those titles held by each library system. The holdings are of importance

to this study because it gives a more accurate view of true accessibility. If a library system has a service population of 672,487 people, for example, and only one copy of each title to share amongst those people, it is unlikely that a customer would be able to very easily access that title. If, on the other hand, that same library system holds 8 copies of a title, the book becomes much more accessible because there are more copies available. Therefore, Table 3 describes average holdings. In this table  $N$  = total number of book titles possible. The table also shows the minimum number of holdings on any given title for that library system (min) and the maximum number of holdings (max) that the library system had for any title. For instance, Western Oklahoma had a minimum of zero copies for any title, while the maximum number of copies of any title it held was six. This number, along with the standard deviation ( $SD$ ), indicates the variability within library systems for any given title. While the mean may be 0.32 holdings of a book, the number of copies for all titles ranged between zero and six. This means that for some titles, there no holdings at all (min=0) and for at least one title, there was six copies (the maximum holdings). Tulsa, for another example, had 28 copies of one title, while it had zero copies of other titles. Statistical procedures require that the zero be included as the minimum.

Western Plains had the lowest average holdings ( $M = .32, SD = .89$ ). Tulsa had the highest average ( $M = 2.85, SD = 4.04$ ), with Metropolitan having the second highest average ( $M = 1.68, SD = 2.97$ ). The remaining library systems followed in order of their size. Chickasaw had the second lowest average ( $M = .49, SD = 1.63$ ), SE Oklahoma ( $M = .71, SD = 1.53$ ), Eastern ( $M = .81, SD = 1.71$ ), and Pioneer ( $M = 1.11, SD = .89$ ).

Table 3

*Average Holdings for Each Library System*

System	N	Mean	SD	Min	Max
Metro (672,487)	152	1.68	2.97	0	22
Tulsa (571,348)	152	2.85	4.04	0	28
Pioneer (310,628)	152	1.11	2.16	0	19
Eastern (232,160)	152	0.81	1.71	0	14
SE OK (169,956)	152	0.71	1.53	0	10
Chickasaw (92,185)	152	0.49	1.63	0	11
Western (44,454)	152	0.32	0.89	0	6

Table 4 shows the frequencies and percentages of the total book holdings for each of the seven library systems. Again, this shows the total number of titles and the total number of copies of those titles by library system. The frequency is the total number of holdings each library system held and then each of these numbers is presented in percentage. For example, Tulsa had 433 total holdings G/L/B/TQ books, which included multiple copies of certain titles. This was 35.8% of the total holdings of all titles across the state. In other words, there were a total 1209 holdings across the state of Oklahoma. Tulsa held 35.8% of those, which is clearly the bulk of the holdings.

The two largest library systems, Metro and Tulsa, held the largest percentage of titles, and had the two highest means. The remaining libraries followed in order of size. Therefore, it seems that the larger library systems did have larger overall holdings.

Tulsa, Metropolitan, and Pioneer are all also located in more urban areas, and this may have had an impact on the results. The two largest systems did not follow in strict order of size. Just as in the percentage of total titles held, Tulsa had more holdings than Metro.

Tulsa had a higher mean ( $M = 2.85$ ,  $SD = 4.04$ ) and a higher percentage of overall holdings (35.8%) than Metropolitan who had the second largest mean ( $M = 1.68$ ,  $SD = 2.97$ ) and total percentage of holdings (21.1%). Metropolitan has 101,139 more people in its service population.

Table 4

*Frequencies and Percentages of Total Holdings for Each Library System (N = 1209)*


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<u>Library System</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>%</u>
Metro	255	21.1
Tulsa	433	35.8
Pioneer	168	13.9
Eastern	123	10.2
SEOK	108	8.9
Chickasaw	74	6.1
Western Plains	48	4.0

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Total Holdings for Each Book

Accessibility in this study was determined by the holdings of titles in Oklahoma online library catalogs and the above information presents the average overall holdings and the percentage of all the possible 152 titles held. The following two tables — Table 5 and Table 6 — describe the holdings by book title. Table 5 gives the frequencies of total holdings for each book—it shows the number of times a title appears in each of the library system catalogs by individual book as opposed to the earlier tables which showed holdings by library system. Table 6 shows the mean holding of each title total—this



Table 5

*Frequencies of Total Holdings for Each Book (N = 1209)*

Title	Eastern	Western	Chickasaw	SEOK	Pioneer	Tulsa	Metro	Total
A House Like A Lotus	2	0	0	1	0	1	2	6
A Really Nice Prom Mess	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	7
Absolutely, Positively Not	0	0	0	0	2	4	3	9
Act Well Your Part	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Over Him	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	26
All-American Boys	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Am I Blue?	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	5
Annie On My Mind	2	0	1	0	2	0	1	6
Athletic Shorts	2	0	1	1	6	3	2	15
Baby Be Bop	0	0	0	0	1	3	6	10
Babylon Boyz	0	0	0	0	1	6	1	8
Bad Boy	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Big Man and the Burn-Out	4	0	4	4	0	0	0	12
Blue Coyote	1	0	0	0	3	2	1	7
Bouquets for Brimbal	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	3
Boy Girl Boy	2	0	0	0	2	3	2	9
Boy Meets Boy	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	8
Breaking Boxes	2	0	0	1	1	2	2	8
Breaking Up	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Call Me Margo	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Come Out Smiling	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Crazy Vanilla	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	5

Table 5, continued

*Frequencies of Total Holdings for Each Book (N = 1209)*

Title	Eastern	Western	Chickasaw	SEOK	Pioneer	Tulsa	Metro	Total
Crush	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Damned Strong Love: The true Story of Willie G and Stephen K	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Dance on My Grave	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dare Truth or Promise	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	6
Deliver Us From Evie	2	3	1	2	6	3	3	20
Desire Lines	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
Dive	0	2	0	0	1	13	0	16
Dog Eat Dog	0	1	0	1	5	0	3	10
Driving for the Moon	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Earthshine	1	2	8	8	3	3	3	28
Eight Seconds	1	0	0	2	0	1	2	6
Elliot and Win	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
Exposed (Sevens, Week 2)	1	0	0	2	2	11	0	16
Face the Dragon	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	5
Far From Xanadu	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	6
Flick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
From the Notebooks of Melanin Sun	0	0	0	2	1	8	2	13
Getting It Right	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Girl Goddess #9	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3
Good Moon Rising	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	4
Gravel Queen	0	0	0	0	2	6	2	10

Table 5, continued 2

*Frequencies of Total Holdings for Each Book (N = 1209)*

Title	Eastern	Western	Chickasaw	SEOK	Pioneer	Tulsa	Metro	Total
Happily Ever After	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Happy Endings Are All Alike	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Hard Love	3	1	0	3	1	3	4	15
Hello I Lied	2	0	0	0	3	1	0	6
Hey Dollface	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
Holly's Secret	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	5
If It Doesn't Kill You	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	5
I'll Get There: It Better Be Worth the Trip	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
I'll Love You When You're More Like Me	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
In the Tent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Independence Day	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jack	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	5
Jerome	0	0	0	0	3	4	1	8
Just Hold On	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Just the Right Amount of Wrong	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Keeping You a Secret	1	0	0	1	4	9	3	18
Keesha's House	14	0	9	10	19	8	22	82
Kissing Kate	0	0	0	0	0	7	3	10
Kissing the Witch: Old Tales in New Skin	1	1	0	1	0	7	1	11
Lance: The Continuing Journals of Will Barrett	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
Lark in the Morning	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Letters in the Attic	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	5

Table 5, continued 3

*Frequencies of Total Holdings for Each Book (N = 1209)*

Title	Eastern	Western	Chickasaw	SEOK	Pioneer	Tulsa	Metro	Total
Life Magic	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3
Living in Secret	0	1	0	1	0	7	0	9
Looking for Jamie Bridger	1	0	0	1	0	5	2	9
Love Rules	1	0	0	0	0	28	0	29
Lucky	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luna	0	0	0	3	4	10	2	19
Missing Angel Juan	0	1	0	1	2	1	5	10
My Brother Has Aids	1	0	1	2	0	8	2	14
My Father's Scar	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
My Heartbeat	2	0	0	4	2	3	13	24
My Life as a Body	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Name Me Nobody	2	0	0	0	0	3	1	6
Nightkites	1	0	6	4	3	2	0	16
No Big Deal	1	3	0	0	2	5	1	12
November Ever After	2	3	0	0	1	7	1	14
Oasis	0	1	0	0	1	5	2	9
One of Those Hideous Books Where the Mother Dies	1	0	0	5	6	8	6	26
Orpheus Proud	0	0	0	0	2	5	2	9
Out of the Winter Gardens	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
Perks of Being a Wallflower	6	3	0	0	4	0	10	23
Peter	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	5
Pretty Things	1	0	0	0	3	5	2	11

Table 5, continued 4

*Frequencies of Total Holdings for Each Book (N = 1209)*

Title	Eastern	Western	Chickasaw	SEOK	Pioneer	Tulsa	Metro	Total
Rainbow Boys	1	0	1	0	0	16	3	21
Rainbow High	0	0	1	0	0	3	2	6
Rainbow Road	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	6
Razzle	2	0	1	2	4	4	4	17
Real Hereos	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Ruby	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Rumors and Whispers	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
S.P. Likes A.D.	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
So Hard to Say	1	0	0	0	2	6	1	10
Stained	0	0	0	1	1	8	3	13
Sticks and Stones	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Sugar Rush	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
Swimming in the Monsoon Sea	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	5
Talk	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	6
Talk to Me: Stories and a Novella	0	2	0	0	1	2	1	6
Target	0	4	0	2	2	6	6	20
The Arizona Kid	1	0	0	1	0	2	6	10
The Bermudez Triangle	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	6
The Car	4	0	0	0	5	0	1	10
The Case of the Missing Mother	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	3
The Center of the World	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
The Colour of His Hair	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

Table 5, continued 5

*Frequencies of Total Holdings for Each Book (N = 1209)*

Title	Eastern	Western	Chickasaw	SEOK	Pioneer	Tulsa	Metro	Total
The Course of True Love Never Did Run Smooth	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
The Dear One	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
The Drowning of Stephen Jones	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	5
The Eagle Kite	0	0	3	2	1	1	0	7
The Empress of the World	2	0	0	1	3	1	1	8
The Flip Side	0	4	0	2	0	4	0	10
The Geography Club	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	6
The Good Side of My Heart	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
The House You Pass on the Way	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	5
The Last of Eden	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
The Man Without a Face	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
The Method	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
The Milkman's on His Way	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
The Misfits	1	0	0	2	0	3	9	15
The Order of the Poison Oak	0	0	0	0	3	7	2	12
The Other Side of the Fence	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
The Rainbow Kite	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	5
The Realm of Possibility	0	0	0	0	2	4	8	14
The Shell House	0	0	0	0	0	8	2	10
The Truth About Alex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
The Wing and the Flame	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
The Year They Burned the Books	2	1	0	1	2	0	3	9

Table 5, continued 6

*Frequencies of Total Holdings for Each Book (N = 1209)*

Title	Eastern	Western	Chickasaw	SEOK	Pioneer	Tulsa	Metro	Total
Those Other People	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tommy Stands Alone	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Totally Joe	6	0	0	1	0	3	7	17
True Believer	6	0	11	4	10	7	17	55
Trying Harder to Hear You	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Twelve Days in August	7	0	8	8	3	5	1	32
Two Weeks with the Queen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uncle Sean	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Unfinished Dream	1	0	0	0	1	5	0	7
Unlived Affections	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Weetzie Bat	0	1	0	3	0	0	4	8
What Happened to Lani Garver	0	0	0	4	4	3	5	16
What Happened to Mr. Forster?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
What I Know Now	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
When Heroes Die	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Whistle Me Home	0	0	0	2	1	4	2	9
Who Framed Lorenzo Garcia?	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	5
Who I am Keeps Happening	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Who Knew	7	0	0	0	0	3	0	10
Witch Baby	1	0	0	1	2	0	4	8
You Win Some. You Lose Some.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

Table 6 *continued**Average Holdings for Each Book Across All Library Systems*

Book	Mean	SD	Min	Max
A House Like A Lotus	.16	.37	0	1
A Really Nice Prom Mess	.18	.38	0	1
Absolutely, Positively Not	.23	.42	0	1
Act Well Your Part	.00	.00	0	0
All Over Him	.49	.78	0	4
All-American Boys	.00	.00	0	0
Am I Blue?	.14	.35	0	1
Annie On My Mind	.17	.45	0	2
Athletic Shorts	.38	.59	0	2
Baby Be Bop	.24	.49	0	2
Babylon Boyz	.21	.47	0	2
Bad Boy	.06	.24	0	1
Big Man and the Burn-Out	.32	.47	0	1
Blue Coyote	.19	.40	0	1
Bouquets for Brimbal	.09	.28	0	1
Boy Girl Boy	.23	.42	0	1
Boy Meets Boy	.20	.40	0	1
Breaking Boxes	.21	.41	0	1
Breaking Up	.06	.24	0	1
Call Me Margo	.06	.24	0	1
Come Out Smiling	.03	.17	0	1
Crazy Vanilla	.15	.36	0	1
Crush	.00	.00	0	0
Damned Strong Love: The true Story of Willie G and Stephen K	.06	.24	0	1
Dance on My Grave	.00	.00	0	0
Dare Truth or Promise	.15	.37	0	1
Deliver Us From Evie	.47	.63	0	2
Desire Lines	.13	.34	0	1
Dive	.36	.71	0	4
Dog Eat Dog	.28	.45	0	1
Driving for the Moon	.03	.17	0	1
Earthshine	.67	.48	0	1
Eight Seconds	.16	.37	0	1
Elliot and Win	.09	.29	0	1
Exposed (Sevens, Week 2)	.36	.53	0	2
Face the Dragon	.15	.36	0	1
Far From Xanadu	.17	.38	0	1
Flick	.00	.00	0	0

Table 6, continued

*Average Holdings for Each Book*

Book	Mean	SD	Min	Max
From the Notebooks of Melanin Sun	.30	.46	0	1
Getting It Right	.06	.24	0	1
Girl Goddess #9	.09	.29	0	1
Good Moon Rising	.11	.32	0	1
Gravel Queen	.25	.49	0	2
Happily Ever After	.06	.34	0	2
Happy Endings Are All Alike	.06	.35	0	2
Hard Love	.34	.48	0	1
Hello I Lied	.17	.38	0	1
Hey Dollface	.11	.32	0	1
Holly's Secret	.14	.42	0	2
If It Doesn't Kill You	.13	.34	0	1
I'll Get There: It Better Be Worth the Trip	.03	.17	0	1
I'll Love You When You're More Like Me	.09	.29	0	1
In the Tent	.00	.00	0	0
Independence Day	.00	.00	0	0
Jack	.13	.34	0	1
Jerome	.21	.41	0	1
Just Hold On	.03	.17	0	1
Just the Right Amount of Wrong	.03	.17	0	1
Keeping You a Secret	.40	.54	0	2
Keesha's House	1.24	.91	0	6
Kissing Kate	.24	.54	0	2
Kissing the Witch: Old Tales in New Skin	.26	.50	0	2
Lance: The Continuing Journals of Will Barrett	.15	.37	0	1
Lark in the Morning	.03	.17	0	1
Letters in the Attic	.13	.34	0	1
Life Magic	.09	.28	0	1
Living in Secret	.23	.54	0	2
Looking for Jamie Bridger	.22	.42	0	1
Love Rules	.55	.91	0	5
Lucky	.00	.00	0	0
Luna	.42	.50	0	1
Missing Angel Juan	.25	.44	0	1
My Brother Has Aids	.33	.52	0	2
My Father's Scar	.09	.28	0	1
My Heartbeat	.48	.54	0	2
My Life as a Body	.06	.24	0	1
Name Me Nobody	.15	.37	0	1

Table 6, continued 2

*Average Holdings for Each Book*

Book	Mean	SD	Min	Max
Nightkites	.44	.56	0	2
No Big Deal	.29	.51	0	2
November Ever After	.30	.47	0	1
Oasis	.22	.42	0	1
One of Those Hideous Books Where the Mother Dies	.54	.62	0	2
Orpheus Proud	.23	.42	0	1
Out of the Winter Gardens	.08	.28	0	1
Perks of Being a Wallflower	.47	.65	0	2
Peter	.14	.35	0	1
Pretty Things	.27	.45	0	1
Rainbow Boys	.42	.64	0	3
Rainbow High	.16	.37	0	1
Rainbow Road	.15	.37	0	1
Razzle	.40	.49	0	1
Real Hereos	.03	.17	0	1
Ruby	.03	.17	0	1
Rumors and Whispers	.06	.24	0	1
S.P. Likes A.D.	.03	.17	0	1
So Hard to Say	.24	.43	0	1
Stained	.30	.46	0	1
Sticks and Stones	.06	.24	0	1
Sugar Rush	.11	.31	0	1
Swimming in the Monsoon Sea	.13	.34	0	1
Talk	.16	.37	0	1
Talk to Me: Stories and a Novella	.16	.37	0	1
Target	.41	.50	0	1
The Arizona Kid	.24	.43	0	1
The Bermudez Triangle	.16	.44	0	2
The Car	.28	.57	0	2
The Case of the Missing Mother	.08	.28	0	1
The Center of the World	.08	.28	0	1
The Colour of His Hair	.03	.17	0	1
The Course of True Love Never Did Run Smooth	.03	.17	0	1
The Dear One	.03	.17	0	1
The Drowning of Stephen Jones	.13	.34	0	1
The Eagle Kite	.21	.41	0	1
The Empress of the World	.22	.42	0	1
The Flip Side	.24	.43	0	1
The Geography Club	.16	.37	0	1

Table 6, continued 3

*Average Holdings for Each Book*

Book	Mean	SD	Min	Max
The Good Side of My Heart	.03	.17	0	1
The House You Pass on the Way	.14	.35	0	1
The Last of Eden	.06	.24	0	1
The Man Without a Face	.06	.24	0	1
The Method	.06	.24	0	1
The Milkman's on His Way	.00	.00	0	0
The Misfits	.33	.47	0	1
The Order of the Poison Oak	.29	.51	0	2
The Other Side of the Fence	.06	.24	0	1
The Rainbow Kite	.14	.36	0	1
The Realm of Possibility	.31	.47	0	1
The Shell House	.23	.43	0	1
The Truth About Alex	.00	.00	0	0
The Wing and the Flame	.00	.00	0	0
The Year They Burned the Books	.23	.43	0	1
Those Other People	.00	.00	0	0
Tommy Stands Alone	.06	.24	0	1
Totally Joe	.35	.48	0	1
True Believer	.95	.69	0	3
Trying Harder to Hear You	.03	.17	0	1
Twelve Days in August	.70	.47	0	1
Two Weeks with the Queen	.00	.00	0	0
Uncle Sean	.06	.24	0	1
Unfinished Dream	.18	.46	0	2
Unlived Affections	.09	.28	0	1
Weetzie Bat	.21	.41	0	1
What Happened to Lani Garver	.39	.54	0	2
What Happened to Mr. Forster?	.00	.00	0	0
What I Know Now	.06	.24	0	1
When Heroes Die	.08	.28	0	1
Whistle Me Home	.24	.49	0	2
Who Framed Lorenzo Garcia?	.13	.34	0	1
Who I am Keeps Happening	.08	.28	0	1
Who Knew	.24	.48	0	2
Witch Baby	.22	.48	0	2
You Win Some. You Lose Some.	.03	.17	0	1

The title *Keesha's House* by Helen Frost, which was published in 2003, was the most likely to appear in these seven library systems catalogs. It had an overall total of 82

holdings. This means that these seven library systems combined had 82 copies of this book. The average holdings for each title show that *Keesha's House* had an average of 1.24 holdings. Interestingly, however, Western Plains did not have any copies of this book. Metropolitan had the majority with 22 copies of this book. Although *Keesha's House* was a 2004 Printz Award Honor Book, it is not the only book on the list to have been nominated for a literary award. The book with the second largest mean and overall holdings was *True Believer* by Virginia Euwer Wolff. *True Believer* had a mean of .95 holdings, and its total overall holdings equaled 55. As with *Keesha's House*, Western Plains had no copies of this title, and Metro had the majority of the holdings. *True Believer* was also a Printz Award Honor Book for 2002. There were also several titles that had no holdings and a mean score of .00. This means that the title did not appear in any of the library system catalogs. The top ten titles with the most holdings were as follows: *Keesha's House* by Helen Frost (82 holdings), *True Believer* by Virginia Euwer Wolff (55), *Twelve Days in August* by Liza Murrow (32), *Love Rules* by Marilyn Reynolds (29), *Earthshine* by Theresa Nelson (28), *One of Those Hideous Books Where the Mother Dies* by Sonya Sones (26), *All Over Him* by Ronald Donaghe (26), *My Heartbeat* by Garrett Freymann-Wyr (24), and *Rainbow Boys* by Alex Sanchez (21).

Without a more through content analysis of all of the books on this list, which this study did not attempt to undertake, it is hard to say why these two books appear so often in the catalogs. There is the fact that they are Printz Award Honor books, but they are not the only two books on this list to be award nominees. *My Heartbeat* by Freymann-Wyr, for example, was a 2003 Printz Award Honor Book and it has a total of only 24

holdings with a mean of .48. Besides being Printz Award Honor Books, both *True Believer* and *Keesha's House* are books that are written in verse as opposed to a traditional narrative. Further study on this issue would be needed to make a more conclusive statement as to why these books are so much more accessible in the state of Oklahoma.

### Print Status

Out of the 152 titles that were included in this study, 96 were found to be in-print, and 56 were found to be out-of print. If a book was only available in a format such as on-demand printing or electronically, it was not considered as in-print for the purposes of this study. The reasoning for this was that the library systems included in this study would be unlikely to have these other options available for their customers. Only books that could be purchased through book vendors or via other traditional options were considered as in-print. Out of the total books held in these Oklahoma Library Systems 63.2% were in-print and 36.8% were out of print.

As shown in Table 7, a one-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) on total holdings for books in and out of print revealed a significant difference,  $F(1, 150) = 19.92$ ,  $p < .001$ . As expected, across all of the library systems, in-print books ( $M = 10.51$ ,  $SD = 11.17$ ) had significantly more holdings than out-of-print books ( $M = 3.57$ ,  $SD = 4.19$ ).

A one-way Multivariate Analysis of Variance (MANOVA) examining total holdings for the seven library systems between in and out of print books, found a significant multivariate effect,  $F(7, 114) = 5.27$ ,  $p < .001$ , indicating that the total holdings for different library systems varied for in and out of print books. Examination

of the univariate analyses showed that in-print books and out-of-print books differed significantly for the Metro, Tulsa, and Pioneer systems, all  $F(1, 150), p < .05$ . In other words, Metro, Tulsa, and Pioneer were significantly more likely to have books that were in print than they were to have books that were out of print.

System	Category	N	Mean	SD	F	p
Metro (671,287)	Out of Print	36	0.40	0.51	11.67*	.001
	In Print	96	1.48	2.52		
Tulsa (571,348)	Out of Print	50	1.34	2.32	11.67*	.001
	In Print	96	1.72	2.52		
Pioneer (519,628)	Out of Print	58	1.43	2.07	11.67*	.001
	In Print	96	1.52	2.56		
Metro (232,160)	Out of Print	52	1.33	1.71	11.67*	.001
	In Print	36	1.42	2.16		
Metro (166,156)	Out of Print	54	1.32	1.51	11.67*	.001
	In Print	46	1.62	2.74		
Metro (92,183)	Out of Print	36	1.41	1.06	11.67*	.001
	In Print	96	1.52	2.84		
Metro (44,254)	Out of Print	38	0.38	0.52	11.67*	.001
	In Print	98	0.41	1.54		

\* = significant at the .05 level

\*\* = significant at the .01 level

Table 7

*Average Holdings For In and Out of Print Books by Library System*

Print Status	N	Mean	SD	F	p
Metro (672,487)				21.58	.000**
Out of Print	56	0.30	0.71		
In Print	96	2.48	3.46		
Tulsa (571,348)				13.07	.000**
Out of Print	56	1.36	2.32		
In Print	96	3.72	4.55		
Pioneer (310,628)				9.18	.003*
Out of Print	56	0.43	0.97		
In Print	96	1.50	2.54		
Eastern (232,160)				3.31	.071
Out of Print	56	0.48	0.71		
In Print	96	1.00	2.06		
SE OK (169,956)				3.04	.083
Out of Print	56	0.43	0.91		
In Print	96	0.88	1.78		
Chickasaw (92,185)				0.19	.661
Out of Print	56	0.41	1.06		
In Print	96	0.53	1.89		
Western (44,454)				2.69	.103
Out of Print	56	0.16	0.53		
In Print	96	0.41	1.04		

\* = significant at the .05 level

\*\* = significant at the .01 level

Marginally significant differences were seen for SE OK  $F(1, 150) = 3.04, p = .083$ , and Eastern  $F(1, 150) = 3.31, p = .071$ , systems. They were somewhat more likely to have in-print books, but not significantly more likely ( $p > .05$ ). No significant differences for holdings between in-print and out-of-print books were found for Western and Chickasaw systems, all  $F_s(1, 150), ns$ . These two systems were not significantly more likely or even marginally more likely to have more in-print books. Western and Chickasaw were as likely to hold books that were out of print as they were to hold books that were in-print.

### Print Year

Books were also coded into one of three print year categories; before 1990, 1990 – 1999, and after 1999. A one-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) on total holdings for year revealed a significant difference,  $F(2, 149) = 17.83, p < .001$ . Scheffe Post Hoc Tests showed that each year category was significantly different from the other two,  $p < .05$ . Examination of the means showed that across all of the library systems, books from the most recent years, 2000 – 2005 ( $M = 13.29, SD = 13.69$ ) had significantly more holdings than books printed in 1990 – 1999 ( $M = 7.79, SD = 6.48$ ), both of which had significantly greater holdings than the oldest books, 1969 – 1989 ( $M = 2.36, SD = 3.18$ ) (See Table 8).

Table 8

*Average Holdings Per Year by Library System*

	N	Mean	SD	F	p
Metro (672,487)				17.29	.000
1969 - 1989	45	0.20 <sup>a</sup>	0.69		
1990 - 1999	58	1.36 <sup>a</sup>	1.79		
2000 - 2005	49	3.41 <sup>b</sup>	4.27		
Tulsa (571,348)				23.03	.000
1969 - 1989	45	0.31 <sup>a</sup>	0.70		
1990 - 1999	58	2.76 <sup>b</sup>	2.59		
2000 - 2005	49	5.29 <sup>c</sup>	5.55		
Pioneer (310,628)				7.07	.001
1969 - 1989	45	0.20 <sup>a</sup>	0.59		
1990 - 1999	58	1.22 <sup>b</sup>	1.56		
2000 - 2005	49	1.80 <sup>b</sup>	3.19		
Eastern (232,160)				0.95	.390
1969 - 1989	45	0.56	0.84		
1990 - 1999	58	0.81	1.41		
2000 - 2005	49	1.04	2.46		
SE OK (169,956)				1.33	.268
1969 - 1989	45	0.44	0.99		
1990 - 1999	58	0.71	1.57		
2000 - 2005	49	0.96	1.86		
Chickasaw (92,185)				0.25	.783
1969 - 1989	45	0.62	1.28		
1990 - 1999	58	0.40	1.52		
2000 - 2005	49	0.47	2.01		
Western (44,454)				4.34	.015
1969 - 1989	45	0.02 <sup>a</sup>	0.15		
1990 - 1999	58	0.53 <sup>b</sup>	0.90		
2000 - 2005	49	0.33 <sup>a</sup>	1.18		

Note: System means with different superscripts differed significantly by Scheffe Post Hoc Tests,  $p < .05$ .

A one-way Multivariate Analysis of Variance (MANOVA) examining total holdings for the seven library systems between print years, found a significant multivariate effect,  $F(7, 114) = 15.71, p < .001$ , indicating that the total holdings for different library systems differed for print time. Examination of the univariate analyses showed that print years differed significantly for the Metro, Tulsa, Pioneer and Western systems, all  $F_s(2, 149), p < .05$ . No significant differences for holdings between print year were found for the SE OK and Chickasaw systems, all  $F_s(2, 149), ns$ . As shown in Table 8, for those systems with significant differences, in general, books printed in more recent years had more holdings than older books. Again systems with the largest holding differences were also the systems with the largest population coverage.

### Summary

Overall, findings indicated that the library systems which had the largest service populations and which were in more urban areas offered more accessibility to young adult fiction with G/L/B/T/Q themes. Although this seems fairly straightforward, the fact remains that Tulsa City-County library system had a larger percentage of titles (62.5%) and a larger percentage of average of holdings ( $M= 2.85, SD= 4.04$ ), than Metropolitan library system which had 51.3% of titles and  $M= 1.68, SD= 2.97$ . This indicated that factors other than just population size may have accounted for holdings. One possibility is the fact that Metropolitan is located in Oklahoma City which is the state capital, and thus is more politically or socially conservative; another possibility is that Tulsa may have a more wealthy tax base and thus receive more funding. Factors that lead to these differences were not explored in this paper, but would merit further research. The overall

findings still indicated that larger, urban libraries in Oklahoma had a higher percentage of titles and higher overall average holdings. This indicated that accessibility of G/L/B/T/Q literature is highest in urban areas. Pioneer, which ranked third in both percentage of titles (42.1%) and average holdings ( $M = 1.11$ ,  $SD = .89$ ), serves a mix of rural and suburban/ semi-urban populations; it also overlaps Metropolitan's service area.

Smaller library systems in more rural areas had very few holdings. The two smallest systems, Chickasaw and Western Plains, held only 16.4% and 13.2% of titles respectively, which means Chickasaw had a mere 25 titles in their catalog while Western Plains had only 20 of the 152 total possible titles.

In addition to their smaller percentage of titles, the smaller, more rural areas also had fewer current titles, and did not hold a significant amount of in print versus out of print titles. Neither Western nor Chickasaw were more likely to have in print or current books. On the other hand, Metro, Tulsa, and Pioneer all held significantly more in print books than out of print books. They were also more likely to hold current titles published since 1999, and they held more of the most current 40 books.

All of these factors—the number of the books held, the number of the copies of the books held, the in print and current books held—add together to create an image of how accessible G/L/B/T/Q literature actually is in the state of Oklahoma. And the image is one of spotty accessibility at best. People living in larger, urban areas in Oklahoma will be able to access these titles reasonably well. Outside of that area, however, the picture becomes one in which access is limited to older, out of print books and fewer holdings of the limited titles that the libraries do have. These results tie back in to the

idea that although the smaller library systems rely more heavily on state funding, the larger library systems have collections that will be much more impacted by the legislation being passed in Oklahoma. Larger library systems such as Tulsa, Metro and Pioneer will need to find space to move their books to for this new, restricted area. Additionally, they will have to consider more carefully the ramifications of continuing to buy current and new titles; the new titles would need to be added to the restricted collection, and undoubtedly political and social pressure would exist to simply do away with these titles altogether.

## CONCLUSION

As this study was being undertaken new legislation was being debated in the state of Oklahoma that would mandate the segregation of G/L/B/T/Q materials (including but not limited to young adult fiction) in public libraries. This segregation would require G/L/B/T/Q materials to be in areas that cannot be accessed by youth. Additionally, the legislation would restrict access to these types of materials to customers over the age of 18 years (American Libraries 2006). Public libraries may be required to comply or lose all of their state funding (American Libraries 2006). Smaller library systems in more rural areas may rely more heavily on state funds; in general they have a smaller population base and thus less tax and city based funding. The smaller library systems stand to lose the most funding if this bill passes. However, the real impact in terms of collection management—how many titles are held, where they are located—may be on the libraries with the most holdings, and those that purchase more current and in print books. This would mean the larger library systems. Relocating these books would be no easy task. Extra space in the building would need to be found, and because access to the area would be restricted, a system for regulating usage would need to be implemented. Additionally, purchasing of the G/L/B/T/Q materials may be impacted as libraries decide that there is no space to put the books that they would be purchasing, or they may decide to stop purchasing current G/L/T/B/Q books altogether. The impact would be greater for

libraries with larger collections because they would need to find more space to move their larger collections, and because they are more likely to be purchasing more current titles. Libraries with small collections would need less room for their restricted area as there are less books to be moved, and their G/L/T/B/Q book-purchasing patterns would not be as effected.

The first referendum that was passed by the Oklahoma legislature in 2005 called for libraries to “confine homosexually themed books and other age-inappropriate materials to areas exclusively for adult access and distribution” (Oklahoma House Resolution 81-3 2005). The main purpose of this paper was to explore whether or not library systems in Oklahoma had an abundance of this type of material for young adults, and in which areas of the state the majority of these materials were located. Another purpose of this paper was to see if the public was currently able to access books with G/L/B/T/Q content. The study was designed to explore and describe the current state of accessibility to G/L/B/T/Q literature for young adults. Its purpose was to provide a descriptive analysis of the holdings of the seven library systems of Oklahoma, and to look at the size and geographic location of these systems so as to get a more complete understanding of the extent of accessibility across the state.

### Summary of Findings

The findings showed that the larger library systems did have the most G/L/B/T/Q young adult fiction on their shelves. Tulsa library system and Metropolitan library system had the highest overall holdings of books, as well as the highest overall holdings of the most current 40 titles, titles published since 1999 and in-print books. Tulsa had

62.5% of titles, a mean holding of 2.85, and 35.8% of the total holdings for all seven of the library systems. Metropolitan had 51.3% of titles, a mean holding of 1.68, and they accounted for 21.1% of all overall holdings. These libraries were the two biggest library systems located in the two largest urban areas included in this study. However, it can not just be size alone that determines accessibility. Tulsa has the smaller service population of 571,348 as compared to Metro's service population of 672,487. It would indicate that there is a reason not identified by this study that Tulsa has more books. This finding is in-line with the Spence (1999) study. Spence did find that American libraries were more likely to have more G/L/B/T/Q books than Canadian libraries, and of those American libraries, larger urban libraries tended to have higher holdings. However, size alone did not account for libraries having the most holdings. Boston had more titles than Chicago, and both had larger percentages of titles than New York City (Spence 1999); additionally, Ann Arbor, one of the smaller library systems included, had almost as large a percentage of titles as Atlanta, a much larger city (Ann Arbor held 73.7% of all titles, while Atlanta held 79.8% of titles) and in fact surpassed Atlanta for holdings of current and in-print titles (Spence 1999). Interestingly, this also means that Ann Arbor, who at the time of the Spence study had a service population of 116,000, also held a larger percentage of titles than either Tulsa or Metropolitan. An accurate comparison of the cities could not be made unless more current information on Ann Arbor was included, of course, but nonetheless the point stands that at least in 1999, this smaller city had a higher percentage of G/L/B/T/Q young adult fiction titles than any library system in the state of Oklahoma in 2005. Like the Spence study, this study found that geographic area must

factor in to the accessibility of titles and holdings, and that mere size alone was not a completely accurate indicator. Issues such as the socio-political climate of the location, community demographics, the amount of funding and type of funding available to the library, and other variables which were not explored in this study may also be of importance to accessibility of G/L/B/T/Q young adult fiction.

This study also found that Metropolitan, Tulsa, and Pioneer were the most likely to hold the current G/L/B/T/Q titles from the book list, and that they had significantly more in print titles than out of print titles. Tulsa again had the most current holdings, with a mean average of 5.29 titles published since 2000. Metro followed with a mean of 3.41 published since 2000 and Pioneer had a mean of 1.80 titles. This differed from the Spence study (1999), in which the libraries with the most current holdings were not necessarily the same as the libraries with the most titles.

Another interesting finding in this study was that the two most accessible titles in this study were both titles that had been Printz Award Honor books. *Keesha's House* had the highest overall holdings in the seven libraries in the state of Oklahoma. It had an overall total of 82 holdings. The book with the second highest number of holdings was *True Believer*, which had 55 holdings in the state. *Keeshas House* was a 2004 Printz Honor Book, while *True Believer* was a 2002 Honor book (neither of the titles actually won the award). Perhaps even more interesting than the fact these two titles were Honor Books is the fact that they are both titles written in verse. Without further investigation into the content of the titles on this list, it is hard to determine why these two books had

the highest number of holdings. Likewise, it is hard to determine why some titles were not held by any of the library systems.

### Impact of Study

A key impact of this study is that it offers statistical information on how many G/L/B/T/Q young adult fiction books there are currently in Oklahoma Public libraries. Oklahoma legislators are concerned with the G/L/B/T/Q books being accessible to youth; this study offers a statistical description of the actual accessibility of young adult G/L/B/T/Q fiction titles. In addition, it offers the library systems a chance to see to what degree they are serving the G/L/B/T/Q population and the public at large, at least in terms of accessibility to young adult fiction. Additionally, the impact of this study is in its ability to act as a foundation for future research by providing baseline data on current holdings.

### Implications for Further Research

After the Oklahoma legislative referendum has been in effect for a longer period of time, public libraries in Oklahoma may have to make adjustments in their collection. The reason for the adjustments may be political pressure, further challenges from the public, or the increase of legislation demanding segregation of the G/L/B/T/Q books. A separate collection means more space is needed, which is hard to come by in a public library facility. It also means more work in terms of processing of the books and labeling, as well as shelving of the books and monitoring of the collection. This may be difficult for many public libraries unless they have a surplus of staff and financial

resources. It is possible that some libraries may opt to stop purchasing G/L/B/T/Q titles all together, and may even remove their current titles.

Further research should explore whether G/L/B/T/Q young adult fiction collections will have shrunk, expanded, or remained the same after the legislation has been in place. Additionally, as other library systems begin considering this type of legislation, it will be important for both legislators and librarians to understand the full effects. The ways in which the legislation may impact facilities, circulation statistics, and staffing of the libraries is unknown as of right now. The impact on the perception of the library by G/L/B/T/Q teens would also be of interest. Would they be less likely to feel comfortable asking questions of the librarians, and to what would they continue to utilize the library's services? These are questions that future studies could address to understand the impact of the legislation on G/L/B/T/Q library users.

Future research will need to look at what degree legislation effects accessibility to G/L/B/T/Q young adult fiction in the long-term. This study will be critical for this type of future research as it provides a basis for comparison of before the legislation had been enacted. Future studies may also want to look at other states outside of Oklahoma which are considering these laws and utilize the same methodology so that cross-state comparisons can be made. Additionally, studying the holdings of children's materials rather than YA materials with G/L/B/T/Q themes in the same library systems would offer another valuable insight into accessibility of G/L/B/T/Q materials in the state of Oklahoma and a more well-rounded picture of youth holdings overall.

And lastly, in light of the findings regarding which titles had the most holdings, a study which analyzes the content of the books with the most and the least holdings on the YA G/L/B/TQ book list would be of interest. As previously noted, at least three books out of the ten most accessible G/L/B/TQ YA books in Oklahoma were Printz Award Honor books (although none of the three were winners of the award), and the two most accessible books were both written in verse. Exploring what types of characters, formats, and awards influenced accessibility in Oklahoma would also be interesting research.

### Conclusion

It is hard to predict what could happen in five years to the G/L/B/TQ holdings in public libraries in Oklahoma. It could be that they will have to remove their G/L/B/TQ books altogether so that they are not accessed by minors. Public libraries generally do not have areas that are restrictive, nor do they generally have the space, money, and staff to create such areas in their libraries. A possible scenario is that the public libraries, facing the specter of losing state funding, will stop purchasing current and new titles of G/L/B/TQ young adult fiction. They may weed their current holdings, removing any titles that would require segregation.

Other states which have introduced similar legislation, such as Alabama, may look at Oklahoma as a model, and restriction of access to G/L/B/TQ holdings may occur in other states. It is possible that this is the beginning of a new legislative battle between public libraries and state lawmakers.

Yet another possibility is that the proposed legislation which would take away library state funding for libraries in Oklahoma that do not restrict access will not pass.

Perhaps the referendum that did pass in 2005 which recommended segregation of G/L/B/T/Q and restriction of materials from minor will lose it's momentum, and things will remain status quo in Oklahoma, with accessibility being determined by the same criteria as it is in other parts of the country—by library population size and geographic area.

Whatever the future holds, this study will allow researchers to see what changes the legislation has wrought on young adult collections with G/L/B/T/Q materials. It will allow public librarians in these library systems in Oklahoma to assess their collections, whether that be because they are trying to figure out how many of these titles need to be moved, or, in a more hopeful scenario, because they are trying to reach out to the G/L/B/T/Q population and meet the public library goal of serving all of those members of our community. Diversity is valuable for the community, and access is vital for those who are seeking information. After all, in a public library “a balanced fiction collection should assuage the fears of gay and lesbian YAs, assuring them that they are not alone” (Crockett 1995, 32). A public library is a place of access, a place where YAs can find information, recognition, and assuage their fears. If the public library is to provide services “for the interest, information, and enlightenment of all people of the community the library serves” (ALA 1996, Article 1) as the Library Bill of Rights requests that it does, public libraries in Oklahoma are going to have to work at making service to the G/L/B/T/Q population a priority, despite the long road that may await them.

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BOOK LIST IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

APPENDIX A

Booklist Year	Book List in Chronological Order	Author	Title	Year
2000	Book 1	...	...	...
2000	Book 2	...	...	...
2000	Book 3	...	...	...
2000	Book 4	...	...	...
2000	Book 5	...	...	...
2000	Book 6	...	...	...
2000	Book 7	...	...	...
2000	Book 8	...	...	...
2000	Book 9	...	...	...
2000	Book 10	...	...	...
2000	Book 11	...	...	...
2000	Book 12	...	...	...
2000	Book 13	...	...	...
2000	Book 14	...	...	...
2000	Book 15	...	...	...
2000	Book 16	...	...	...
2000	Book 17	...	...	...
2000	Book 18	...	...	...
2000	Book 19	...	...	...
2000	Book 20	...	...	...
2000	Book 21	...	...	...
2000	Book 22	...	...	...
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2000	Book 89	...	...	...
2000	Book 90	...	...	...
2000	Book 91	...	...	...
2000	Book 92	...	...	...
2000	Book 93	...	...	...
2000	Book 94	...	...	...
2000	Book 95	...	...	...
2000	Book 96	...	...	...
2000	Book 97	...	...	...
2000	Book 98	...	...	...
2000	Book 99	...	...	...
2000	Book 100	...	...	...

## BOOK LIST IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

ID	Booklist Year	Author	Title	In Print	Out of Print
N1	2005	Burchill, Julie	Sugar Rush	X	
N2	2005	Hartinger, Brent	The Order of the Poison Oak	X	
N3	2005	Howe, James	Totally Joe	X	
N4	2005	Jacobson, Jennifer Richard	Stained	X	
N5	2005	Koertge, Ronald	Boy Girl Boy	X	
N6	2005	Koertge, Ronald	The Arizona Kid	X	
N7	2005	Koja, Kathe	Talk	X	
N8	2005	LaRochelle, David	Absolutely, Positively Not	X	
N9	2005	Manning, Sarrah	Pretty Things	X	
N10	2005	Peters, Julie Anne	Far From Zanadu	X	
N11	2005	Sanchez, Ale1	Rainbow Road	X	
N12	2005	Selvadurai, Shyam	Swimming in the Monsoon Sea	X	
N13	2005	Sloan, Brian	A Really Nice Prom Mess	X	
N14	2005	Steinhofel, Andreas	The Center of the World	X	
N15	2004	De Oliveria, Eddie	Lucky Who I am	X	
N16	2004	Donovan, Stacey	Keeps Happening	X	
N17	2004	Johnson, Maureen	The Bermudez Triangle	X	
N18	2004	Levithan, David	The Realm of Possibility	X	
N19	2004	Newberry, Linda	The Shell House	X	
N20	2004	Peters, Julie Anne	Luna What	X	
N21	2004	Plum-Ucci, Carol	Happened to Lani Garver	X	

N22	2004	Sanchez, Ale1	So Hard to Say	X
			One of Those Hideous Books Where the Mother Dies	
N23	2004	Sones, Sonya	Dies	X
		Wyeth, Sharon		
N24	2004	Dennis	Orphea Proud	X
N25	2003	Benduhn, Tea	Gravel Queen	X
		Donaghe, Ronald		
N26	2003	Ronald	All Over Him	X
			Keesha's House	
N27	2003	Frost, Helen	The Geography Club	X
		Hartinger, Brent		
N28	2003	Johnson, Kathlee	Target	X
N29	2003	Levitan, David	Boy Meets Boy	X
N30	2003	Matthews, Andrew	The Flip Side	X
N31	2003	Myracle, Lauren	Kissing Kate	X
N32	2003	Peters, Julie	Keeping You a Secret	X
N33	2003	Anne	The Empress of the World	X
N34	2003	Ryan, Sara		
N35	2003	Sanchez, Ale1	Rainbow High Lance: The Continuing Journals of Will Barrett	X
N36	2002	Donaghe, Ronald	Will Barrett	X
N37	2002	Freymann-Wyr, Garret	My Heartbeat	X
N38	2002	Shimko, Bonnie	Letters in the Attic	X
		Shyer, Marlene		
N39	2002	Fanta	The Rainbow Kite Exposed	X
		Wallens, Scott	(Sevens, Week 2)	
N40	2002	Donaghe, Ronald		X
N41	2001	Howe, James	Uncle Sean	X
N42	2001	Reynolds, Marilyn	The Misfits	X
N43	2001	Sanchez, Ale1	Love Rules	X
N44	2001		Rainbow	X

		Ale1	Boys		
		Wolff, Virginia			
N45	2001	Euwer	True Believer	X	
N46	2001	Wittlinger, Ellen	Razzle	X	
N47	2000	Ferris, Jean	Eight Seconds	X	
N48	2000	Garden, Nancy	Holly's Secret	X	
N49	2000	Pascal, Francine	Who Knew	X	
Y50	1999	Bechard, Margaret	If It Doesn't Kill You	X	X
Y51	1999	Margaret	Dare Truth or Promise	X	
Y52	1999	Boock, Paula	Perks of Being a Wallflower	X	
Y53	1999	Chbosky, Stephen	The Year They Burned the Books	X	
Y54	1999	Nancy Taylor, W	Jerome	X	
Y55	1999	Taylor, W	November	X	
Y56	1999	Torres, Laura	Ever After	X	
Y57	1999	Wittlinger, Ellen	Hard Love	X	
Y58	1999	Yamanaka, Lois Ann	Name Me Nobody	X	
Y59	1997	Lois Ann	Talk to Me: Stories and a Novella	X	
Y60	1997	Dines, Carol	Kissing the Witch: Old Tales in New Skin	X	
Y61	1997	Donoghue, Emma	Desire Lines	X	
Y62	1997	Gantos, Jack	Breaking Bo1es	X	
Y63	1997	Jenkins, A.M.	Hello I Lied	X	X
Y64	1997	Kerr, M. E.	Blue Coyote	X	X
Y65	1997	Ketchum, Liza	What I Know Now	X	X
Y66	1997	Larson, Roger	Babylon Boyz	X	
Y67	1997	Mowry, Jess	Whistle Me Home	X	X
Y68	1997	Wersba, Barbra	The House You Pass on the Way	X	
	1997	Barbra	Girl Goddess	X	
	1996	Woodson, Jaqueline	#9	X	

Y69	1996	Cart, Michael Cooper,	My Father's Scar	X	X
Y70	1996	Melrose Garden,	Life Magic Good Moon		X
Y71	1996	Nancy	Rising		X
Y72	1996	Lynch, Chris Maguire,	Dog Eat Dog		X
Y73	1996	Gregory Zalben, Jane	Oasis Unfinished	X	
Y74	1996	Breskin	Dream Driving for the		X
Y75	1995	Bantle, Lee F. Block,	Moon	X	
Y76	1995	Francesca Lia	Baby Be Bop The Eagle	X	
Y77	1995	Fo1, Paula	Kite Who Framed Lorenzo	X	
Y78	1995	Hamilton, RJ	Garcia? The Case of the Missing		X
Y79	1995	Hamilton, RJ Springer,	Mother Looking for		X
Y80	1995	Nancy	Jamie Bridger Damned Strong Love: The true Story of Willie G and Stephen		X
Y81	1995	Van Dijk, Lutz Velasquez,	K Tommy	X	
Y82	1995	Gloria Woodson,	Stands Alone From the Notebooks of	X	
Y83	1995	Jaqueline	Melanin Sun	X	
Y84	1994	Bauer, Marion Davis,	Am I Blue? My Brother	X	
Y85	1994	Deborah Donovan,	Has Aids		X
Y86	1994	Stacey	Dive Deliver Us	X	
Y87	1994	Kerr, M. E. McClain,	From Evie	X	
Y88	1994	Ellen Jaffe Nelson,	No Big Deal		X
Y89	1994	Theresa Paulsen,	Earthshine	X	
Y90	1994	Gary Block,	The Car Missing Angel	X	
Y91	1993	Francesca Lia	Juan	X	
Y92	1993	Kaye, Marilyn	Real Hereos	X	

Y93	1993	Murrow, Liza	Twelve Days in August	X	
Y94	1993	Salt, Christina	Living in Secret		X
Y95	1993	Walker, Kate	Peter	X	
Y96	1992	Durant, Penny Raife	When Hereos Die		X
Y97	1992	Wieler, Diana	Bad Boy	X	
Y98	1991	Block, Francesca Lia	Witch Baby	X	
Y99	1991	Crutcher, Chris	Athletic Shorts	X	
Y100	1991	Garden, Nancy	Lark in the Morning		X
Y101	1991	Gleitzman, Morris	Two Weeks with the Queen	X	
Y102	1991	The Drowning of Stephen Greene, Bette	Jones		X
Y103	1991	Maguire, Jesse	Getting It Right		X
Y104	1991	Woodson, Jaqueline	The Dear One	X	
Y105	1990	Rumors and Levy, Marilyn	Whispers	X	
Y106	1990	Sweeney, Joyce	Face the Dragon		X
Y107	1990	Walker, Paul Robert	The Method		X
Y108	1989	Block, Francesca Lia	Weetzie Bat	X	
Y109	1989	Brett, Catherine	S.P. Likes A.D.	X	
Y110	1989	Childress, Alice	Those Other People		X
Y111	1989	Homes, A.M.	Jack	X	
Y112	1989	The Colour of Rees, David	His Hair		X
Y113	1989	Shannon, George	Unlived Affections	X	
Y114	1987	My Life as a Klein, Norma	Body		X
Y115	1987	The Good Side of My Rinaldi, Ann	Heart		X
Y116	1986	Happily Ever Coleman, Hila	After		X
Y117	1986	Kerr, M. E. Meyer,	Nightkites		X
Y118	1986	Carolyn	Elliot and Win		X
Y119	1986	Sakers, Don	Act Well Your		X

			Part	
Y120	1986	Ure, Jean Wersba,	The Other Side of the Fence	X
Y121	1986	Barbra	Crazy Vanilla	X
Y122	1985	Bess, Calyton	the Burn-Out	X
Y123	1984	L'Engle, Madeline	A House Like A Lotus	X
Y124	1984	Rees, David	Out of the Winter Gardens	X
Y125	1984	Ure, Jean	You Win Some. You Lose Some.	X
Y126	1983	Ecker, B.A.	Independence Day	X
Y127	1983	Kesselman, Wendy	Flick	X
Y128	1983	Mosca, Frank	All-American Boys	X
Y129	1983	Singer, Marilyn	The Course of True Love Never Did Run Smooth	X
Y130	1982	Bunn, Scott	Just Hold On	X
Y131	1982	Chambers, Aiden	Dance on My Grave	X
Y132	1982	Garden, Nancy	Annie On My Mind	X
Y133	1982	Hulse, Larry	Just the Right Amount of Wrong	X
Y134	1982	Rees, David	The Milkman's on His Way	X
Y135	1981	Barger, Gary	What Happened to Mr. Forster?	X
Y136	1981	Futcher, Jane	Crush	X
Y137	1981	Hanlon, Emily	The Wing and the Flame	X
Y138	1981	Levy, Elizabeth	Come Out Smiling	X
Y139	1981	Snyder, Ann and Pelletier, Louis	The Truth About Ale 1	X
Y140	1981	St. George, Judith	Call Me Margo	X
Y141	1980	Klein, Norma	Breaking Up	X

Y142	1980	Reading, J.P. Tolan,	Bouquets for Brimbal The Last of	X
Y143	1980	Stephanie	Eden	X
Y144	1979	Rees, David Hautzig,	In the Tent	X
Y145	1978	Deborah	Hey Dollface Happy	X
Y146	1978	Scoppettone, Sandra	Endings Are All Alike	X
Y147	1977	Hall, Lynn	Sticks and Stones I'll Love You When You're	X
Y148	1977	Kerr, M. E.	More Like Me	X
Y149	1976	Guy, Rosa Scoppettone,	Ruby Trying Harder	X
Y150	1974	Sandra	to Hear You The Man	X
Y151	1972	Holland, Isabelle	Without a Face I'll Get There:	X
Y152	1969	Donovan, John	It Better Be Worth the Trip	X

BOOK LIST IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

APPENDIX B

Booklet

Year

Author

Title

Book List in Alphabetical Order

ID	Year	Author	Title
Y05	1980		Moon
Y09	1981	Barger, Gary	What Happened to Mr. Foster?
Y04	1984	Bever, Marion	Am I Blue?
Y00	1989	Beckhard, Margaret	If It Doesn't Kill Me
Y05	2003	Benduin, Tea	Gravi Queen
Y122	1988	Bess, Calyton	Big Man and the Bum-Out
Y108	1980	Block, Francesca Lia	Wanna Die
Y06	1991	Block, Francesca Lia	Watch Baby
Y01	1993	Block, Francesca Lia	Missing Angel
Y04	1995	Block, Francesca Lia	Joan Sassy Be Top
Y03	1996	Block, Francesca Lia	Girl Goddess
Y01	1999	Block, Paula	Dare Truth of Promise
Y109	1989	Brett, Catharine	B.F. Likes A.D.
Y130	1992	Bunn, Scott	Just Hold On
Y1	2005	Burchill, Julie	Sugar Rush
Y08	1996	Cart, Michael	My Father's Scar
Y101	1982	Chambers, Aiden	Once on My Grave
Y02	1998	Chlosky, Stephen	Punks of Being a Wallflower
Y110	1980	Childress, Alisa	Those Other People
Y116	1985	Colerian, Hra	Happy Ever After
Y10	1986	Cooper, Melrose	Life Magic
Y09	1981	Crutcher, Chris	Athletic Shorts
Y08	1994	Davis, Deborah	My Brother Has AIDS
		De Oliveira,	

BOOK LIST IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

ID	Year	Author	Title	In Print	Out of Print
Y75	1995	Bantle, Lee F.	Driving for the Moon	x	
Y135	1981	Barger, Gary	What Happened to Mr. Forster?		x
Y84	1994	Bauer, Marion	Am I Blue?	x	
Y50	1999	Bechard, Margaret	If It Doesn't Kill You		x
N25	2003	Benduhn, Tea	Gravel Queen	x	
Y122	1985	Bess, Calyton	Big Man and the Burn-Out		x
Y108	1989	Block, Francesca Lia	Weetzie Bat	x	
Y98	1991	Block, Francesca Lia	Witch Baby	x	
Y91	1993	Block, Francesca Lia	Missing Angel Juan	x	
Y76	1995	Block, Francesca Lia	Baby Be Bop	x	
Y68	1996	Block, Francesca Lia	Girl Goddess #9	x	
Y51	1999	Boock, Paula	Dare Truth or Promise	x	
Y109	1989	Brett, Catherine	S.P. Likes A.D.	x	
Y130	1982	Bunn, Scott	Just Hold On		x
N1	2005	Burchill, Julie	Sugar Rush	x	
Y69	1996	Cart, Michael	My Father's Scar	x	
Y131	1982	Chambers, Aiden	Dance on My Grave		x
Y52	1999	Chbosky, Stephen	Perks of Being a Wallflower	x	
Y110	1989	Childress, Alice	Those Other People		x
Y116	1986	Coleman, Hila	Happily Ever After		x
Y70	1996	Cooper, Melrose	Life Magic		x
Y99	1991	Crutcher, Chris	Athletic Shorts	x	
Y85	1994	Davis, Deborah De Oliveria,	My Brother Has Aids		x

N15	2004	Eddie	Lucky	x	
Y58	1997	Dines, Carol	Talk to Me: Stories and a Novella	x	
N41	2001	Donaghe, Ronald	Uncle Sean	x	
N36	2002	Donaghe, Ronald	Lance: The Continuing Journals of Will Barrett	x	
N26	2003	Donaghe, Ronald	All Over Him	x	
Y59	1997	Donoghue, Emma	Kissing the Witch: Old Tales in New Skin	x	
Y152	1969	Donovan, John	I'll Get There: It Better Be Worth the Trip		x
Y86	1994	Donovan, Stacey	Dive	x	
N16	2004	Donovan, Stacey	Who I am Keeps Happening	x	
Y96	1992	Durant, Penny Raife	When Hereos Die		x
Y126	1983	Ecker, B.A.	Independence Day		x
N47	2000	Ferris, Jean	Eight Seconds	x	
Y77	1995	Fo1, Paula	The Eagle Kite	x	
N37	2002	Freymann- Wyr, Garret	My Heartbeat	x	
N27	2003	Frost, Helen	Keesha's House	x	
Y136	1981	Futcher, Jane	Crush		x
Y60	1997	Gantos, Jack	Desire Lines	x	
Y132	1982	Garden, Nancy	Annie On My Mind	x	
Y100	1991	Garden, Nancy	Lark in the Morning		x
Y71	1996	Garden, Nancy	Good Moon Rising		x
Y53	1999	Garden, Nancy	The Year They Burned the Books	x	
N48	2000	Garden, Nancy	Holly's Secret	x	
Y101	1991	Gleitzman, Morris	Two Weeks with the	x	

		Wendy	Queen		
Y102	1991	Greene, Bette	The Drowning of Stephen Jones		x
	1997	Ketchum, Liza			
Y149	1976	Guy, Rosa	Ruby		x
Y147	1977	Hall, Lynn	Sticks and Stones		x
Y79	1995	Hamilton, RJ Ronald	The Case of the Missing Mother		x
	2005	Koerger, Kaja			
Y78	1995	Hamilton, RJ Kaja	Who Framed Lorenzo Garcia?		x
	2005	LaRoche, LeRoche			
Y137	1981	Hanlon, Emily Larson	The Wing and the Flame		x
N28	2003	Hartinger, Brent	The Geography Club	x	
	1984	Madeline			
N2	2005	Hartinger, Brent	The Order of the Poison Oak	x	
	2004	Levitan, Levitan			
Y145	1978	Hautzig, Deborah	Hey Dollface		x
	1981	Carson, Carson			
Y151	1972	Holland, Isabelle	The Man Without a Face		x
	1990	Carlyle, Carlyle			
Y111	1989	Homes, A.M.	Jack	x	
N42	2001	Howe, James	The Misfits	x	
N3	2005	Howe, James	Totally Joe	x	
Y133	1982	Hulse, Larry Jesse	Just the Right Amount of Wrong		x
	2005	Manning, Manning			
N4	2005	Jacobson, Jennifer	Stained	x	
	2003	Richard			
Y61	1997	Jenkins, A.M. Ellen Julie	Breaking Bo1es	x	
N29	2003	Johnson, Kathlee	Target	x	
N17	2004	Johnson, Frank Maureen	The Bermudez Triangle	x	
	1997	Mowry, Jess			
Y92	1993	Kaye, Marilyn	Real Hereos	x	
Y148	1977	Kerr, M. E. Myracle, Lauren	I'll Love You When You're More Like Me		x
	2003				
Y117	1986	Kerr, M. E.	Nightkites		x
Y87	1994	Kerr, M. E. Newberry, Newberry	Deliver Us From Evie	x	
Y62	1997	Kerr, M. E.	Hello I Lied	x	
Y127	1983	Kesselman, Kesselman	Flick		x

		Wendy		
Y63	1997	Ketchum, Liza	Blue Coyote	x
Y141	1980	Klein, Norma	Breaking Up	x
Y114	1987	Klein, Norma	My Life as a Body	x
N5	2005	Koertge, Ronald	Boy Girl Boy	x
N6	2005	Koertge, Ronald	The Arizona Kid	x
N7	2005	Koja, Kathe	Talk	x
N8	2005	LaRochelle, David	Absolutely, Positively Not	x
Y64	1997	Larson, Roger	What I Know Now	x
Y123	1984	L'Engle, Madeline	A House Like A Lotus	x
N30	2003	Levitan, David	Boy Meets Boy	x
N18	2004	Levithan, David	The Realm of Possibility	x
Y138	1981	Levy, Elizabeth	Come Out Smiling	x
Y105	1990	Levy, Marilyn	Rumors and Whispers	x
Y72	1996	Lynch, Chris	Dog Eat Dog	x
Y73	1996	Maguire, Gregory	Oasis	x
Y103	1991	Maguire, Jesse	Getting It Right	x
N9	2005	Manning, Sarra	Pretty Things	x
N31	2003	Matthews, Andrew	The Flip Side	x
Y88	1994	McClain, Ellen Jaffe	No Big Deal	x
Y118	1986	Meyer, Carolyn	Elliot and Win	x
Y128	1983	Mosca, Frank	All-American Boys	x
Y65	1997	Mowry, Jess	Babylon Boyz	x
Y93	1993	Murrow, Liza	Twelve Days in August	x
N32	2003	Myracle, Lauren	Kissing Kate	x
Y89	1994	Nelson, Theresa	Earthshine	x
N19	2004	Newberry, Linda	The Shell House	x
N49	2000	Pascal,	Who Knew	x

		Francine			
Y90	1994	Paulsen, Gary	The Car	x	
N33	2003	Peters, Julie Anne	Keeping You a Secret	x	
N20	2004	Peters, Julie Anne	Luna	x	
N10	2005	Peters, Julie Anne	Far From Zanadu	x	
N21	2004	Plum-Ucci, Carol	What Happened to Lani Garver	x	
Y142	1980	Reading, J.P.	Bouquets for Brimbal		x
Y144	1979	Rees, David	In the Tent		x
Y134	1982	Rees, David	The Milkman's on His Way		x
Y124	1984	Rees, David	Out of the Winter Gardens		x
Y112	1989	Rees, David	The Colour of His Hair		x
N43	2001	Reynolds, Marilyn	Love Rules	x	
Y115	1987	Rinaldi, Ann	The Good Side of My Heart		x
N34	2003	Ryan, Sara	The Empress of the World	x	
Y119	1986	Sakers, Don	Act Well Your Part	x	x
Y94	1993	Salt, Christina	Living in Secret		x
N44	2001	Sanchez, Ale1	Rainbow Boys	x	
N35	2003	Sanchez, Ale1	Rainbow High	x	
N22	2004	Sanchez, Ale1	So Hard to Say	x	
N11	2005	Sanchez, Ale1	Rainbow Road	x	
Y150	1974	Scoppettone, Sandra	Trying Harder to Hear You		x
Y146	1978	Scoppettone, Sandra	Happy Endings Are All Alike	x	
N12	2005	Selvadurai, Shyam	Swimming in the Monsoon Sea	x	
Y113	1989	Shannon,	Unlived	x	

N38	2002	George Shimko, Bonnie	Affections Letters in the Attic	x	
N39	2002	Shyer, Marlene Fanta	The Rainbow Kite	x	
Y129	1983	Singer, Marilyn	The Course of True Love Never Did Run Smooth	x	
N13	2005	Sloan, Brian	A Really Nice Prom Mess	x	
Y139	1981	Snyder, Ann and Pelletier, Louis	The Truth About Ale1		x
N23	2004	Sones, Sonya	One of Those Hideous Books Where the Mother Dies	x	
Y80	1995	Springer, Nancy	Looking for Jamie Bridger		x
Y140	1981	St. George, Judith	Call Me Margo		x
N14	2005	Steinhofel, Andreas	The Center of the World	x	
Y106	1990	Sweeney, Joyce	Face the Dragon		x
Y54	1999	Taylor, W	Jerome	x	
Y143	1980	Tolan, Stephanie	The Last of Eden		x
Y55	1999	Torres, Laura	November Ever After	x	
Y125	1984	Ure, Jean	You Win Some. You Lose Some.		x
Y120	1986	Ure, Jean	The Other Side of the Fence		x
Y81	1995	Van Dijk, Lutz	Damned Strong Love: The true Story of Willie G and Stephen K	x	
Y82	1995	Velasquez, Gloria	Tommy Stands Alone	x	
Y95	1993	Walker, Kate	Peter	x	
Y107	1990	Walker, Paul	The Method		x

N40	2002	Robert Wallens, Scott	Exposed (Sevens, Week 2)		x
Y121	1986	Wersba, Barbra	Crazy Vanilla	x	
Y66	1997	Wersba, Barbra	Whistle Me Home		x
Y97	1992	Wieler, Diana	Bad Boy	x	
Y56	1999	Wittlinger, Ellen	Hard Love	x	
N46	2001	Wittlinger, Ellen	Razzle	x	
N45	2001	Wolff, Virginia Euwer	True Believer	x	
Y104	1991	Woodson, Jaqueline	The Dear One	x	
Y83	1995	Woodson, Jaqueline	From the Notebooks of Melanin Sun	x	
Y67	1997	Woodson, Jaqueline	The House You Pass on the Way	x	
N24	2004	Wyeth, Sharon Dennis	Orphea Proud	x	
Y57	1999	Yamanaka, Lois Ann	Name Me Nobody	x	
Y74	1996	Zalben, Jane Breskin	Unfinished Dream		x