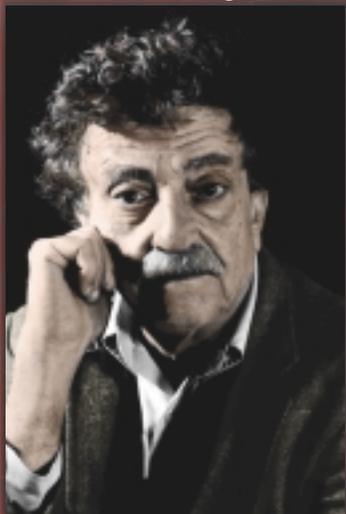


# 2000-2001 Books Challenged or Banned

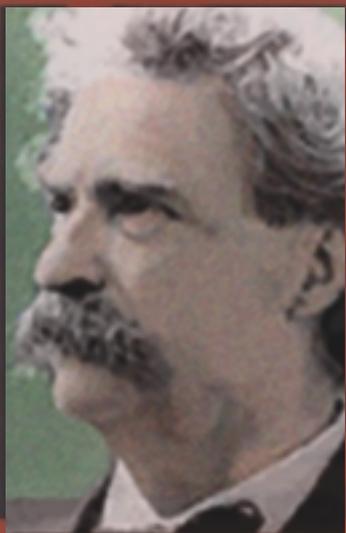
Robert P. Doyle



KURT VONNEGUT



MAYA ANGELOU



MARK TWAIN



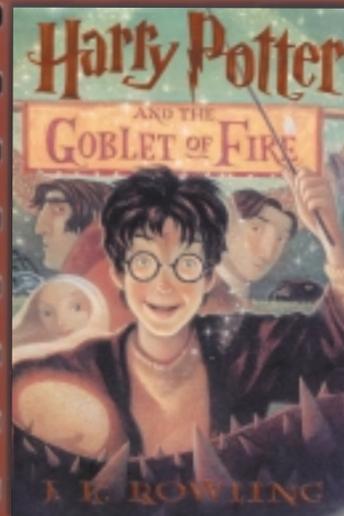
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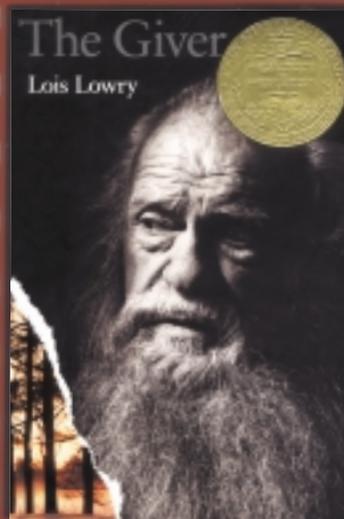
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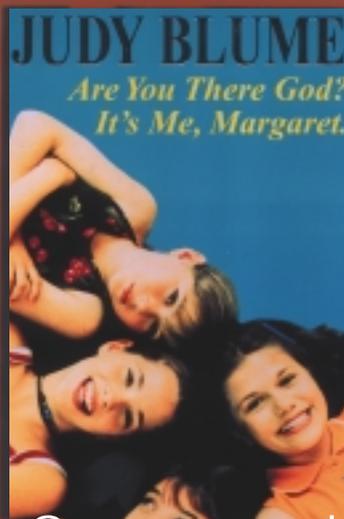
MICKEY



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# Books Challenged or Banned in 2000—2001

Banned Books Week 2001 is the twentieth annual celebration of the freedom to read. This freedom, not only to choose what we read but also to be able to select from a full array of possibilities, is firmly rooted in the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which guarantees freedom of speech and freedom of press. Even as we revel in the increasing quantity and availability of information and reading material, we must maintain vigilance to assure that access to this material is preserved. Threats against the freedom to read still exist and come from all quarters and all political persuasions. Quite simply, censors are those who try to limit the freedom of others to choose what they read, see, or hear, even if the motivation for the restriction is well-intentioned.

Sex, profanity, and racism remain the primary categories of objections, and most incidents occur in schools and school libraries. Frequently, challenges are motivated by the desire to protect children. While the cause is noble and commendable, this method of protection contains hazards far greater than exposure to the "evil" against which the protection is leveled. Supreme Court Justice William Brennan, in *Texas v. Johnson*, said, "If there is a bedrock principle underlying the First Amendment, it is that the Government may not prohibit the expression of an idea simply because society finds the idea itself offensive or disagreeable." Individuals may restrict what they themselves or their children read, but they must not call on governmental or public agencies to prevent others from reading or seeing that material.

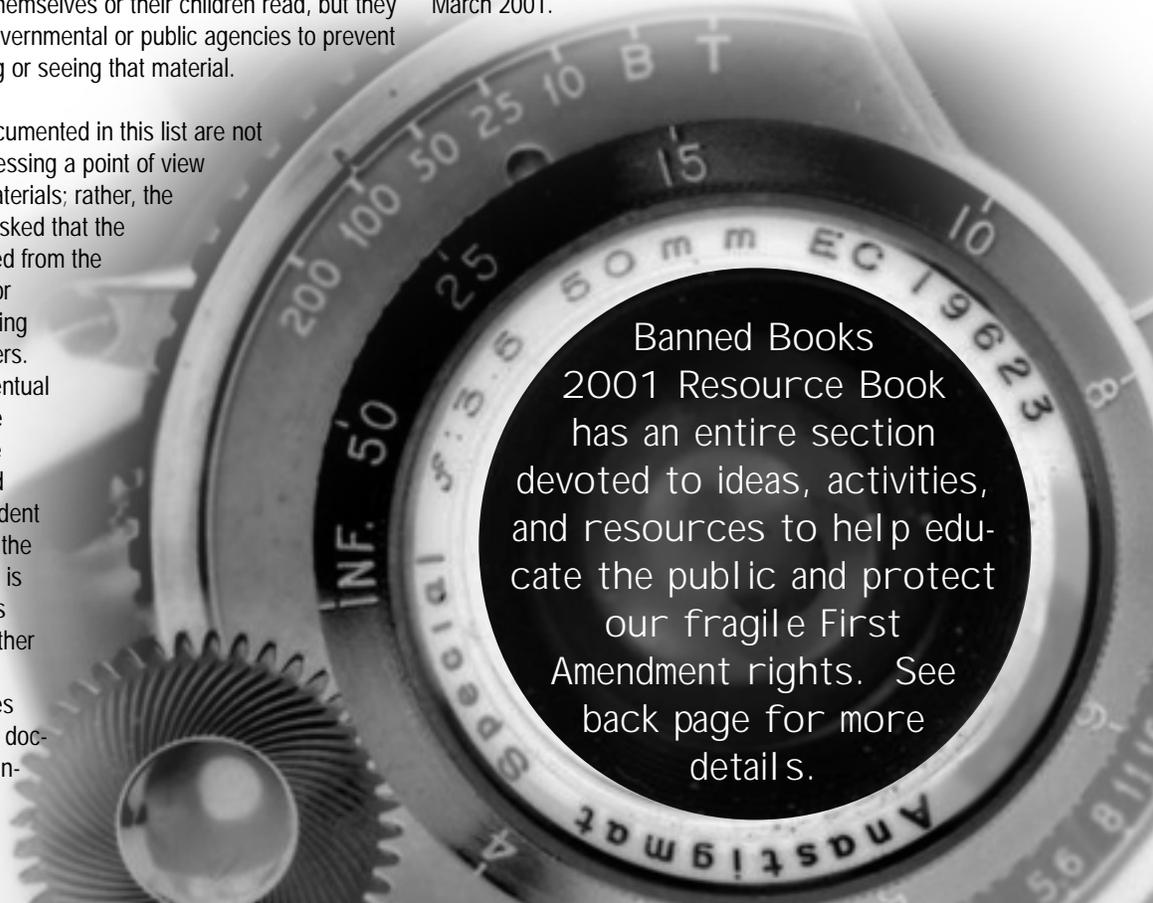
The challenges documented in this list are not just someone expressing a point of view regarding these materials; rather, the challengers have asked that the material be removed from the school curriculum or library, thus restricting access to it by others. Even when the eventual outcome allows the book to stay on the library shelves, and even when the incident is a lone protester, the censorship attempt is real. Someone has tried to restrict another person's ability to choose. Challenges are as important to document as actual ban-

nings, where a book is removed from the shelves of a library or bookstore or from the curriculum at a school. Attempts to censor lead to voluntary curtailment of expression by those who seek to avoid controversy, a situation as critical as an actual banning, since in these cases the material may not be published or may not be purchased by a bookstore, library, or school district.

We have reason to be especially celebratory this year. Due to the commitment of parents, students, librarians, teachers, and other concerned citizens, more and more of the challenges are unsuccessful, and the reading material remains available.

It should be noted that this bibliography is incomplete because many prohibitions against free speech and expression remain undocumented. Surveys indicate approximately 85 percent of the challenges to library materials receive no media attention and remain unreported. Moreover, this list is limited to books and does not include challenges to magazines, newspapers, films, broadcasts, plays, performances, electronic publications, or exhibits.

This bibliography represents books challenged, restricted, removed, or banned in 2000—2001 as reported in the *Newsletter on Intellectual Freedom* from May 2000 through March 2001.

A close-up photograph of a camera lens, showing the front element and the surrounding metal housing. The lens has various markings, including "50mm", "1:2.8", and "Ashtech". A circular text overlay is centered on the lens, containing the text: "Banned Books 2001 Resource Book has an entire section devoted to ideas, activities, and resources to help educate the public and protect our fragile First Amendment rights. See back page for more details." The text is white and set against a dark circular background.

Banned Books  
2001 Resource Book  
has an entire section  
devoted to ideas, activities,  
and resources to help edu-  
cate the public and protect  
our fragile First  
Amendment rights. See  
back page for more  
details.

# Books Challenged or Banned in 2000—2001

Books challenged, restricted, removed, or banned in 2000—2001 as reported in the *Newsletter on Intellectual Freedom* from May 2000 through March 2001.

Allende, Isabel. *The House of the Spirits*. Knopf; Bantam. Retained on the summer reading lists for honors high school students at the Fairfield-Suisun Unified School District, Calif. (2000) despite objections that the book is "immoral and sexually depraved." Source: Nov. 2000, p. 195; Mar. 2001, p. 76.

Allington, Richard. *Once Upon A Hippo*. Scott, Foresman. Challenged, but retained in the Gwinnett County, Ga. schools (2000). A parent challenged the title because of a reference to a character called Ngai, described as the "god of everything and everywhere." Source: May 2000, pp. 76-77; July 2000, p. 124.

Alvarez, Julia. *In the Time of the Butterflies*. Algonquin; Plume. Withdrawn from inclusion at the Paul D. Schreiber High School in Port Washington, N.Y. (2000) because of a drawing of a homemade bomb. The text preceding and following the handwritten diagram does not provide details or instructions. The novel was nominated for the National Book Critics Circle Award in 1995 and named a Best Book for Young Adults by the American Library Association. Source: Jan. 2001, pp. 13-14.

Angelou, Maya. *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings*. Bantam. Challenged on the Poolesville High School, Md. (2000) reading list due to the book's sexual content and language. Source: Nov. 2000, p. 196.

Anonymous. *Go Ask Alice*. Avon; Prentice-Hall. Retained as optional reading for eighth graders at Rice Avenue Middle School in Girard, Pa. (2000). A grandmother found the book offensive because it contains "filth and smut" that she didn't want her granddaughters reading. Source: May 2000, p. 92.

Anthony, Piers. *Question Quest*. Morrow. Removed from the mandatory reading program at the Norman L. Sullivan Middle School in Bonsall, Calif. (2000) due to sexually explicit language. Source: May 2000, p. 76.

Atwood, Margaret. *The Handmaid's Tale*. Fawcett; Houghton; Simon; Hall. Downgraded from "required" to "optional" on the summer reading list for eleventh graders in the Upper Moreland, Pa. School District (2000) due to "age-inappropriate" subject matter. Source: Sept. 2000, p. 145.

Avi. *The Fighting Ground*. Harper; Lippincott. Retained as part of the John Fuller School curriculum in Conway, N.H. (2000), despite a complaint by a resident calling himself a concerned Christian. Source: Jan. 2001, p. 37; Mar. 2001, p. 75.

Bauer, Marion Dane, ed. *Am I Blue?: Coming out from the Silence*. HarperCollins. Challenged, but retained at the Fairfield, Iowa Middle School and High School libraries (2000) despite objections to sexually explicit passages, including a sexual encounter between two girls. Source: Mar. 2000, p. 62; May 2000, p. 91.

Block, Francesca Lia. *Baby Be-Bop*. HarperCollins. Removed from the mandatory reading program at the Norman L. Sullivan Middle School in Bonsall, Calif. (2000) due to sexually explicit language. Source: May 2000, p. 76.

Bloom, Harold, ed. *Modern Critical Views: James Baldwin*. Chelsea House Pubs. Removed in the Southern Columbia School District in Elysburg, Pa. (2000) because of concerns about sexual references and foul language in a single passage. Source: July 2000, p. 104.

Capote, Truman. *In Cold Blood: A True Account of a Multiple Murder and its Consequences*. Modern Library; Random; Vintage; G.K. Hall; Transaction. Banned, but later reinstated after community protests at the Windsor Forest High School in Savannah, Ga. (2000). The controversy began in early 1999 when a parent complained about sex, violence, and profanity in the book that was part of an advanced placement English class. Source: Mar. 2001, p. 76.

Cody, Robin. *Ricochet River*. Knopf. Retained by the West Linn-Wilsonville School Board in Wilsonville, Oreg. (2000) despite objections that the book contains explicit depictions of teenage sexual encounters without explanation of the consequences. Source: Jan. 2001, p. 36.

Conroy, Pat. *The Lords of Discipline*. Bantam. Banned, but later reinstated after community protests at the Windsor Forest High School in Savannah, Ga. (2000). The controversy began in early 1999 when a parent complained about sex, violence, and profanity in the book that was part of an advanced placement English class. Source: Mar. 2000, p. 63; Mar. 2001, p. 76.

Cooney, Caroline. *The Terrorist*. Scholastic, Inc. Retained in Rockville, Md. (2000) on Montgomery County middle school reading lists, over objections that the book is anti-Arab. Challenged, but retained at the Franklin Middle School in Cedar Rapids, Iowa (2000) despite objections that the book

negatively portrays the Islamic religion and Arabs. The book is on the Iowa Teen Award list. Source: May 2000, p. 77; Jan. 2001, p. 35.

Cormier, Robert. *After the First Death*. Pantheon. Challenged, but retained in the Manchester, Conn. curriculum (2000) despite charges that the book is "offensively graphic in its descriptions of violence, terrorism, and suicidal thoughts." Challenged, but retained on the Liberty High School ninth-grade gifted and talented reading list in Fauquier, Va. (2000). Opponents of the book charged that it was too violent and treated suicide in a cavalier manner. Other parents cited inappropriate sexual content or gender stereotyping. Source: May 2000, p. 92; Sept. 2000, p. 145.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Beyond the Chocolate War*. Knopf. Retained as optional reading for eighth graders at Rice Avenue Middle School in Girard, Pa. (2000). A grandmother found the book offensive and didn't want her granddaughters reading it. Source: May 2000, p. 92.

\_\_\_\_\_. *The Chocolate War*. Dell; Pantheon. Challenged in York County, Va. (2000) due to sexually explicit language. Retained as optional reading for eighth graders at Rice Avenue Middle School in Girard, Pa. (2000). A grandmother found the book offensive and didn't want her granddaughters reading it. Challenged on the eighth-grade reading list of the Lancaster, Mass. School District (2000), due to the book's language and content. Challenged at a Beaver Local Board of Education meeting in Lisbon, Ohio (2001) as a "pornographic" book that should be removed from high school English classes. Source: May 2000, pp. 78, 92; Sept. 2000, pp. 144-45; Mar. 2001, pp. 43, 57.

\_\_\_\_\_. *We All Fall Down*. Dell. Restricted in Arlington, Tex. middle and high schools to students who have written parental permission, due to concerns over violent content. Removed from the Carver Middle School library in Leesburg, Fla. (2000) after parents complained about the book's content and language. Challenged in the Tamaqua, Pa. Area School District (2001) because the book "might not be appropriate for younger school-mates." Source: May 2000, p. 75; July 2000, p. 103; Mar. 2001, p. 54.

Duncan, Lois. *Daughters of Eve*. Little. Removed from the Fairfax County, Va. middle school libraries and classrooms (2000) because "it promotes risky behavior and violence and also seeks to prejudice young vulnerable minds on several issues." Source: July 2000, p. 105.

Escoffier, Jeffrey. *John Maynard Keynes*. Chelsea House Pubs. Removed from the Anaheim, Calif. school district (2000)

# Develop Yourself. Expose

because school officials said the book is too difficult for middle school students and that it could cause harassment against students seen with it. The American Civil Liberties Union of Southern California filed suit in *Doe v. Anaheim Union High School District* alleging that the removal is "a pretext for viewpoint-based censorship." The ACLU claims no other books have been removed from the junior high library for similar reasons, even though several, such as works by Shakespeare and Dickens, are more difficult reading. The ACLU contends that the school officials engaged in unconstitutional viewpoint discrimination by removing the book because it contains gay and lesbian material. Source: Mar. 2001, p. 53.

Follett, Ken. *The Hammer of Eden*. Random; Crown; Fawcett. Challenged at the Great Falls, Mont. High School library (2000). Parents called for the review of all library books and the adoption of stricter rules to keep "obscenity" off library shelves. Source: Mar. 2001, p. 54.

Gaines, Ernest. *A Lesson Before Dying*. Knopf; Vintage. Banned, but later reinstated after community protests at the Windsor Forest High School in Savannah, Ga. (2000). The controversy began in early 1999 when a parent complained about sex, violence, and profanity in the book that was part of an advanced placement English class. Source: Mar. 2000, p. 63; Mar. 2001, p. 76.

Gettings, Fred. *Dictionary of Demons*. Trafalgar Square Pub. Moved out of the circulating collection of the Northwood, Ohio High School library (2000) because of concerns that the book promotes the occult. Source: May 2000, p. 75.

Gilstrap, John. *Nathan's Run*. HarperCollins; Warner. Challenged in the Everett, Wash. School District (2000) due to sexual explicitness and violence. Source: Sept. 2000, p. 144.

Ginsberg, Allen. *Howl and Other Poems*. City Lights. Prohibited in the Jacksonville, Fla. Forrest High School advanced placement English class (2000) because of descriptions of homosexual acts. The class syllabus warns students and parents that some people might find the reading objectionable and offers an alternative assignment. The prohibition led to the review of all materials taught in the class. Source: Jan. 2001, p. 12.

Guterson, David. *Snow Falling on Cedars*. Harcourt; Thorndike Pr.; Vintage. Restricted by the South Kitsap, Wash. School District board (2000) after critics complained about the book's sexual content and profanity. After being approved by committees at the high

school and district levels, the book was being considered for the district's approved reading list for high school students. Students are not required to read listed books of which they or their parents disapprove. Source: July 2000, p. 106.

Harris, Robie H. *It's Perfectly Normal: A Book about Changing Bodies, Growing Up, Sex, and Sexual Health*. Candlewick Pr. Challenged in the Holland, Mass. Public Library (2000) due to its sexually explicit content. The book was moved from the children's to the adult section of the library. Challenged at the Marion County, Fla. Public Library (2001). Critics called the book pornographic and demanded it be permanently removed from the library or placed in a special restricted-access area. Source: Sept. 2000, p. 143; Mar. 2001, p. 54.

Hegi, Ursula. *Stones from the River*. Scribner; Simon. Banned, but later reinstated after community protests at the Windsor Forest High School in Savannah, Ga. (2000). The controversy began in early 1999 when a parent complained about sex, violence, and profanity in the book that was part of an advanced placement English class. Source: Mar. 2000, p. 63; Mar. 2001, p. 76.

Hinton, S. E. *The Outsiders*. Dell; Viking. Challenged at the George Washington Middle School in Eleanor, W.Va. (2000) due to objections to the focus on gangs and gang fights. Source: July 2000, p. 106.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Tex*. Dell. Restricted by the Central Dauphin school board in Harrisburg, Pa. (2000) due to graphic language. Source: Sept. 2000, p. 144.

Hitler, Adolf. *Mein Kampf*. Houghton. The publisher of the first unabridged Czech edition received a three-year suspended sentence for promoting Nazism. Czech police seized some 300 copies of the book. Source: Mar. 2001, p. 62.

Huxley, Aldous. *Brave New World*. Harper. Removed from the Foley, Ala. High School library (2000) pending review, because a parent complained that its characters showed contempt for religion, marriage, and the family. The parent complained to the school and to Alabama Governor Don Siegelman. Source: Nov. 2000, p. 193; Jan. 2001, p. 11.

Irving, John. *A Prayer for Owen Meany*. Ballantine; Morrow. Challenged in the Kanawha County, W.Va. high schools (2000) as "pornographic, offensive and vulgar." The novel is on the county book list for suggested reading material for the eleventh and twelfth grades. Source: July 2000, p. 106.

Kellogg, Steven. *Pinkerton, Behave!* Dial. Challenged, but retained at the Elm Tree Elementary School library in Benton, Ark. (2000) despite the objections to a character in the book holding a gun. Source: Jan. 2001, p. 35.

Kenan, Randall. *James Baldwin*. Chelsea House Pubs. Removed from the Anaheim, Calif. school district (2000) because school officials said the book is too difficult for middle school students and that it could cause harassment against students seen with it. The American Civil Liberties Union of Southern California filed suit in *Doe v. Anaheim Union High School District* alleging that the removal is "a pretext for viewpoint-based censorship." The ACLU claims no other books have been removed from the junior high library for similar reasons, even though several, such as works by Shakespeare and Dickens, are more difficult reading. The ACLU contends that the school officials engaged in unconstitutional viewpoint discrimination by removing the book because it contains gay and lesbian material. Source: Mar. 2001, p. 53.

Kesey, Ken. *One Flew over the Cuckoo's Nest*. NAL; Penguin; Viking. Challenged in the Placentia-Yorba Linda, Calif. Unified School District (2000) after complaints by parents stated that teachers "can choose the best books, but they keep choosing this garbage over and over again." Source: Mar. 2001, p. 55.

Klein, Norma. *Just Friends*. Fawcett. Removed from the mandatory reading program at the Norman L. Sullivan Middle School in Bonsall, Calif. (2000) due to sexually explicit language. Source: May 2000, p. 76.

Koertge, Ronald. *Where the Kissing Never Stopped*. Atlantic Monthly Pr. Retained as optional reading for eighth graders at Rice Avenue Middle School in Girard, Pa. (2000). A grandmother found the book offensive and didn't want her granddaughters reading it. Source: May 2000, p. 92.

Letts, Billie. *Where the Heart Is*. G. K. Hall; Warner. Challenged in the Tamaqua, Pa. Area School District (2001) because the book "might not be appropriate for younger schoolmates." Source: Mar. 2001, p. 54.

Levenkron, Steven. *The Best Little Girl in the World*. Contemporary Books. Retained as optional reading for eighth graders at Rice Avenue Middle School in Girard, Pa. (2000). A grandmother found the book offensive and didn't want her granddaughters reading it. Source: May 2000, p. 92.

# Your Mind to a Banned Book.

Llywelyn, Morgan. *Druids*. Morrow.

Challenged at Thomas Jefferson High School in Fairfax County, Va. (2000) due to its depictions of oral sex and rape. Source: Sept. 2000, pp. 145-46.

Martin, W. K. *Marlene Dietrich*. Chelsea House Pubs. Removed from the Anaheim, Calif. school district (2000) because school officials said the book is too difficult for middle school students and that it could cause harassment against students seen with it. The American Civil Liberties Union of Southern California filed suit in *Doe v. Anaheim Union High School District* alleging that the removal is "a pretext for viewpoint-based censorship." The ACLU claims no other books have been removed from the junior high library for similar reasons, even though several, such as works by Shakespeare and Dickens, are more difficult reading. The ACLU contends that the school officials engaged in unconstitutional viewpoint discrimination by removing the book because it contains gay and lesbian material. Source: Mar. 2001, p. 53.

Martinac, Paula. *k. d. lang*. Chelsea House Pubs. Removed from the Anaheim, Calif. school district (2000) because school officials said the book is too difficult for middle school students and that it could cause harassment against students seen with it. The American Civil Liberties Union of Southern California filed suit in *Doe v. Anaheim Union High School District* alleging that the removal is "a pretext for viewpoint-based censorship." The ACLU claims no other books have been removed from the junior high library for similar reasons, even though several, such as works by Shakespeare and Dickens, are more difficult reading. The ACLU contends that the school officials engaged in unconstitutional viewpoint discrimination by removing the book because it contains gay and lesbian material. Source: Mar. 2001, p. 53.

Mathabane, Mark. *Kaffir Boy*. NAL. Removed from sophomore reading list at Armijo High School in Fairfield, Calif. (2000) due to its sexual content. Source: Nov. 2000, p. 195.

McCullers, Carson. *Member of the Wedding*. Houghton. Challenged in the Tamaqua, Pa. Area School District (2001) because the book "might not be appropriate for younger schoolmates." Source: Mar. 2001, p. 54.

Merriam, Eve. *The Inner City Mother Goose*. Simon & Schuster/Touchstone. Removed from the Whitney Point, N.Y. middle school library (2000) after a parent complained about its language and content. Source: July 2000, p. 104.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Halloween ABC*. Macmillan.

Challenged, but retained in the Wellsville, N.Y. elementary school library (2000) despite complaints the book promotes violence. Source: Mar. 2001, p. 75.

Meyer, Michael, ed. *Bedford Introduction to Literature*. St. Martin. The Paxon School for Advanced Studies in Jacksonville, Fla. (2000) principal authorized teachers to cut out the play *Angels in America* from the textbook. The Duval County School Board first banned the play three years ago after learning that it was being used in a class at Douglas Anderson School of the Arts. The play is the first half of Tony Kushner's work depicting the United States in the 1980s as the AIDS epidemic began to spread. It won the 1993 Pulitzer Prize for drama and several Tony awards, including best play. Source: Mar. 2001, p. 56.

Mishima, Yukio. *The Sound of Waves*. Putnam. Challenged in the Newark, Calif. Unified School District (2001) because the book is sexually explicit. Source: Mar. 2001, p. 55.

Morrison, Toni. *Sula*. Knopf. Challenged on the Poolesville High School, Md. (2000) reading list because of the book's sexual content and language. On Oct. 5, 2000, Montgomery County Circuit Court Judge Paul McGuckian dismissed the bid to ban the work from the curriculum. The school, however, decided to remove the book from the summer reading list. Source: Nov. 2000, p. 196; Jan. 2001, pp. 36-37.

Mungo, Raymond. *Liberace*. Chelsea House Pubs. Removed from the Anaheim, Calif. school district (2000) because school officials said the book is too difficult for middle school students and that it could cause harassment against students seen with it. The American Civil Liberties Union of Southern California filed suit in *Doe v. Anaheim Union High School District* alleging that the removal is "a pretext for viewpoint-based censorship." The ACLU claims no other books have been removed from the junior high library for similar reasons, even though several, such as works by Shakespeare and Dickens, are more difficult reading. The ACLU contends that the school officials engaged in unconstitutional viewpoint discrimination by removing the book because it contains gay and lesbian material. Source: Mar. 2001, p. 53.

Myers, Walter Dean. *Fallen Angels*. Scholastic. Challenged, but retained in the Arlington, Tex. school district's junior high school libraries (2000) despite a parent's complaint that the book's content was too strong for younger students. Source: Jan. 2001, p. 36.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Hoops*. Dell. Challenged but retained in Vanlue, Ohio (2000) High School English classes despite objections that the book is evil and depicts drugs, alcohol, and sex. Source: July 2000, p. 125.

Nelson, O. T. *The Girl Who Owned a City*. Runestone Pr.; Lerner Pubs. Challenged in the Fort Fairfield, Maine schools (2000) because the book promotes violence, including explaining how to make a Molotov cocktail. Source: July 2000, p. 104.

Nunokawa, Jeff. *Oscar Wilde*. Chelsea House Pubs. Removed from the Anaheim, Calif. school district (2000) because school officials said the book is too difficult for middle school students and that it could cause harassment against students seen with it. The American Civil Liberties Union of Southern California filed suit in *Doe v. Anaheim Union High School District* alleging that the removal is "a pretext for viewpoint-based censorship." The ACLU claims no other books have been removed from the junior high library for similar reasons, even though several, such as works by Shakespeare and Dickens, are more difficult reading. The ACLU contends that the school officials engaged in unconstitutional viewpoint discrimination by removing the book because it contains gay and lesbian material. Source: Mar. 2001, p. 53.

O'Brien, Sharon. *Willa Cather*. Chelsea House Pubs. Removed from the Anaheim, Calif. school district (2000) because school officials said the book is too difficult for middle school students and that it could cause harassment against students seen with it. The American Civil Liberties Union of Southern California filed suit in *Doe v. Anaheim Union High School District* alleging that the removal is "a pretext for viewpoint-based censorship." The ACLU claims no other books have been removed from the junior high library for similar reasons, even though several, such as works by Shakespeare and Dickens, are more difficult reading. The ACLU contends that the school officials engaged in unconstitutional viewpoint discrimination by removing the book because it contains gay and lesbian material. Source: Mar. 2001, p. 53.

O'Brien, Tim. *The Things They Carried*. Broadway Bks.; Houghton. Challenged, but retained at the Penridge, Pa. high school (2000) despite a protest of the book's strong language. O'Brien was a finalist for the 1990 Pulitzer Prize and the National Book Critics Circle Award. Source: Jan. 2001, p. 37.

O'Connor, Flannery. *The Complete Stories*. Noonday Pr. Prohibited at the Opelousas, La. Catholic High School (2000) by Bishop Edward J. O'Donnell of Lafayette, La. along with any "similar book." Some par-

ents protested when they saw the word "nigger" in the collection of short stories assigned for the summer reading of students after their junior year. Source: Jan. 2001, p. 13.

Parish, James Robert. *Whoopi Goldberg: Her Journey from Poverty to Mega-Stardom*. Carol Pub. Group. Retained in the Muskego-Norway, Wis. School District (2000) after a challenge of the book because it contains vulgar language. Source: July 2000, p. 105; Nov. 2000, p. 216.

Pelzer, Dave. *A Child Called It*. Health Communications; Omaha Pr. Pub. Co. Removed from the Sussex, Del. Central Middle School (2000) until the committee completes its review because of the book's profanity and violence. Source: July 2000, p. 105.

Pike, Christopher. *Bury Me Deep*. Archway. Removed from the Nampa, Idaho West Middle School (2000) due to its violence and sexual content. Source: May 2000, p. 74.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Chain Letter 2*. Flare. Removed from the Nampa, Idaho West Middle School (2000) due to its violence and sexual content. Source: May 2000, p. 74.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Last Act*. Archway. Removed from the Nampa, Idaho South Middle School (2000) due to its violence and sexual content. Source: May 2000, p. 74.

\_\_\_\_\_. *The Listeners*. Tor Bks. Removed from the Nampa, Idaho West Middle School (2000) due to its violence and sexual content. Source: May 2000, p. 74.

\_\_\_\_\_. *The Lost Mind*. Pocket Bks. Removed from the Nampa, Idaho West Middle School (2000) due to its violence and sexual content. Source: May 2000, p. 74.

\_\_\_\_\_. *The Midnight Club*. Pocket Bks. Removed from the Nampa, Idaho West Middle School (2000) due to its violence and sexual content. Source: May 2000, p. 74.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Remember Me 3*. Pocket Bks. Removed from the Nampa, Idaho West Middle School (2000) due to its violence and sexual content. Source: May 2000, p. 74.

\_\_\_\_\_. *The Star Group*. Archway. Removed from the Nampa, Idaho West Middle School (2000) due to its violence and sexual content. Source: May 2000, p. 74.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Witch*. Archway. Removed from the Nampa, Idaho West Middle School (2000) due to its violence and sexual content. Source: May 2000, p. 74.

Pilkey, Dav. *Adventures of Captain Underpants*. Blue Sky Pr. Removed from the Maple Hill School in Naugatuck, Conn. (2000) due to concerns that it caused unruly behavior among children. Source: May 2000, p. 73.

Pomeroy, Wardell B. *Boys and Sex*. Delacorte. Challenged in the Charlotte, N.C. Public Library (2000) because of its sexual content. Source: Sept. 2000, p. 143.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Girls and Sex*. Delacorte. Challenged in the Charlotte, N.C. Public Library (2000) because of its sexual content. Source: Sept. 2000, p. 143.

Reynolds, Marilyn. *Detour for Emmy*. Morning Glory Pr. Removed from Dysart Unified School District libraries, Dysart, Ariz., (2000) for its portrayal of teenage pregnancy. Source: May 2000, p. 73.

Rodgers, Mary. *Freaky Friday*. Harper; ABC-CLIO. Pulled from the library shelves of Hernando County, Fla. schools (2000) based on a parent's complaint about the book's references to drinking and smoking, characters who take God's name in vain, and the claim that it advocates violence. Source: Mar. 2001, p. 53.

Rowling, J. K. *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets*. Scholastic. Challenged in Bend, Ore. at the Three Rivers Elementary School (2000) due to references to witchcraft and concerns the book will lead children to hatred and rebellion. Challenged in the Salamanca, N.Y. elementary school libraries (2000) because a family complained about the book's dark themes. Retained at Orange Grove Elementary School in Whittier, Calif. (2000); it was challenged for dealing with magic and bad experiences. Challenged in six Santa Rosa County schools in Pace, Fla. (2000) for its presentation of witchcraft. Retained in the Durham School District, Ont., Canada (2000) after a challenge of the series because of concerns about witchcraft. Challenged, but retained in Arab, Ala. school libraries and accelerated reader programs (2000) over objections that the author "is a member of the occult and the book encourages children to practice witchcraft." Challenged in the Fresno, Calif. Unified School District classrooms (2000) by a religious group voicing concerns about sorcery and witchcraft. Restricted to students with parental permission in the Santa Fe, Tex. School District (2000) because critics say the book promotes witchcraft. Challenged, but retained in the Newfound Area School District in Bristol, N.H. (2000) despite an objection that the book "is scary." Banned from the Christian Outreach College library in Queensland, Australia (2000) because the book was considered violent and dangerous. Source: May 2000, p. 77; July 2000, p. 124; Sept. 2000, pp. 165-66; Nov. 2000, pp. 193-94, 216; Jan. 2001, pp. 11, 12, 13, 15; Mar. 2001, pp. 43, 62, 75.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire*. Scholastic. Challenged in six Santa Rosa County schools in Pace, Fla. (2000) for its presentation of witchcraft. Retained in the Durham School District, Ont., Canada (2000) after a challenge of the series because of concerns about witchcraft. Challenged, but retained in Arab, Ala. school libraries and accelerated reader programs (2000) over objections that the author "is a member of the occult and the book encourages children to practice witchcraft." Challenged in the Fresno, Calif. Unified School District classrooms (2000) by a religious group voicing concerns about sorcery and witchcraft. Restricted to students with parental permission in the Santa Fe, Tex. school district (2000) because critics say the book promotes witchcraft. Challenged, but retained in the Newfound Area School District in Bristol, N.H. (2000) despite an objection the book "is scary." Banned from the Christian Outreach College library in Queensland, Australia (2000) because the book was considered violent and dangerous. Source: Nov. 2000, pp. 193-94, 216; Jan. 2001, pp. 11, 12, 13, 15; Mar. 2001, pp. 43, 62, 75.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban*. Scholastic. Challenged in Bend, Ore. at the Three Rivers Elementary School (2000) due to references to witchcraft and concerns the book will lead children to hatred and rebellion. Challenged in the Salamanca, N.Y. elementary school libraries (2000) because a family complained about the book's dark themes. Retained at Orange Grove Elementary School in Whittier, Calif. (2000); it was challenged for dealing with magic and bad experiences. Challenged in six Santa Rosa County schools in Pace, Fla. (2000) for its presentation of witchcraft. Retained in the Durham School District, Ont., Canada (2000) after a challenge of the series because of concerns about witchcraft. Challenged, but retained in Arab, Ala. school libraries and accelerated reader programs (2000) over objections that the author "is a member of the occult and the book encourages children to practice witchcraft." Challenged in the Fresno, Calif. Unified School District classrooms (2000) by a religious group voicing concerns about sorcery and witchcraft. Restricted to students with parental permission in the Santa Fe, Tex. School District (2000) because critics say the book promotes witchcraft. Challenged, but retained in the Newfound Area School District in Bristol, N.H. (2000) despite an objection that the book "is scary." Banned from the Christian Outreach College library in Queensland, Australia (2000) because the book was considered violent and dangerous. Source: May 2000, p. 77; July 2000, p. 124; Sept. 2000, pp. 165-66; Nov. 2000, pp. 193-94, 216; Jan. 2001, pp. 11, 12, 13, 15; Mar. 2001, pp. 43, 62, 75.

- \_\_\_\_\_. *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone*. Scholastic. Challenged in Bend, Oreg. at the Three Rivers Elementary School (2000) due to references to witchcraft and concerns the book will lead children to hatred and rebellion. Challenged in the Cedar Rapids, Iowa school libraries (2000) because the book romantically portrays witches, warlocks, wizards, goblins, and sorcerers. Challenged in the Salamanca, N.Y. elementary school libraries (2000) because a family complained about the book's dark themes. Retained at Orange Grove Elementary School in Whittier, Calif. (2000); it was challenged for dealing with magic and bad experiences. Challenged in six Santa Rosa County schools in Pace, Fla. (2000) for its presentation of witchcraft. Retained in the Durham School District, Ont., Canada, (2000) after a challenge of the series because of concerns about witchcraft. Challenged, but retained in Arab, Ala. school libraries and accelerated reader programs (2000) over objections that the author "is a member of the occult and the book encourages children to practice witchcraft." Challenged in the Fresno, Calif. Unified School District classrooms (2000) by a religious group voicing concerns about sorcery and witchcraft. Challenged in the Fresno, Calif. Unified School District classrooms (2000) by a religious group voicing concerns about sorcery and witchcraft. Restricted to students with parental permission in the Santa Fe, Tex. School District (2000) because critics say the book promotes witchcraft. Challenged, but retained in the Newfound Area School District in Bristol, N.H. (2000) despite an objection that the book "is scary." Banned from the Christian Outreach College library in Queensland, Australia (2000) because the book was considered violent and dangerous. Source: May 2000, p. 77; July 2000, pp. 104, 124; Sept. 2000, pp. 165-66; Nov. 2000, pp. 193-94, 216; Jan. 2001, pp. 11, 12, 13, 15; Mar. 2001, pp. 43, 62, 75.
- Sachar, Louis. *Marvin Redpost: Is He a Girl?* Random. Challenged in the New Lenox, Ill. elementary school (2000) because its young hero plays with girls and dreams that he wears a dress to baseball practice. Source: July 2000, p. 104.
- Salinger, J. D. *Catcher in the Rye*. Bantam; Little. Challenged, but retained on the shelves of Limestone County, Ala. school district (2000) despite objections about the book's foul language. Banned, but later reinstated after community protests at the Windsor Forest High School in Savannah, Ga. (2000). The controversy began in early 1999 when a parent complained about sex, violence, and profanity in the book that was part of an advanced placement English class. Source: May 2000, p. 91; July 2000, p. 123; Mar. 2001, p.
- Santiago, Esmeralda. *When I Was Puerto Rican*. Addison-Wesley; Vintage. Challenged in the Newark, Calif. Unified School District (2001) because the book is sexually explicit. Source: Mar. 2001, p. 55.
- Schwartz, Alvin. *And the Green Grass Grew All Around*. HarperCollins Pub. Removed from elementary and middle school library shelves by the Central Dauphin school board in Harrisburg, Pa. (2000) due to its explicit language. Source: Sept. 2000, p. 144.
- Sherman, Josepha and Weisskopf, T. K. F. *Greasy Grimy Gopher Guts*. August House Pubs. Retained in the collection of the Kingston Frontenac Public Library in Kingston, Ont., Canada (2000). It had been challenged as unsuitable for children. Source: Sept. 2000, p. 165.
- Snyder, Jane McIntosh. *Sappho*. Chelsea House Pubs. Removed from the Anaheim, Calif. school district (2000) because school officials said the book is too difficult for middle school students and that it could cause harassment against students seen with it. The American Civil Liberties Union of Southern California filed suit in *Doe v. Anaheim Union High School District* alleging that the removal is "a pretext for viewpoint-based censorship." The ACLU claims no other books have been removed from the junior high library for similar reasons, even though several, such as works by Shakespeare and Dickens, are more difficult reading. The ACLU contends that the school officials engaged in unconstitutional viewpoint discrimination by removing the book because it contains gay and lesbian material. Source: Mar. 2001, p. 53.
- Speare, Elizabeth George. *The Sign of the Beaver*. Houghton. Challenged in a Pinellas County, Fla. elementary school (2000) for use of the word "squaw" to refer to Native American women. Source: May 2000, p. 76.
- Twain, Mark [Samuel L. Clemens]. *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*. Bantam; Bobbs-Merrill; Grosset; Harper; Holt; Houghton; Longman; Macmillan; NAL; Norton; Penguin; Pocket Bks. Challenged, but retained in the Enid, Okla. schools (2000). The novel was previously removed from the curriculum in Enid in 1977 after similar protests. It was returned to the required reading list in 1991. Challenged in the Kankakee, Ill. School District (2001) because the book uses the word "nigger." Source: Mar. 2000, p. 52; July 2000, p. 125; Mar. 2001, p. 57.
- Vonnegut, Kurt. *Slaughterhouse-Five*. Dell; Dial. Removed as required reading for sophomores at the Coventry, R. I. High School (2000) after a parent complained that it contained vulgar language, violent imagery, and sexual content. Source: Jan. 2001, p. 14.
- Welch, James. *Fools Crow*. Doubleday; Viking; Penguin. Challenged, but retained at the Bozeman, Mont. High School (2000) despite objections to its descriptions of rape, mutilation, sex, and violence. Source: Mar. 2000, p. 51; July 2000, p. 125.
- White, Edmund, ed. *Faber Book of Gay Short Fiction*. Faber. Challenged in the Charlotte, N.C. Public Library (2000) because of its sexual content. Source: Sept. 2000, p. 143.
- Williams-Garcia, Rita. *Like Sisters on the Homefront*. Lodestar Bks. Removed from Central Dauphin School District, Harrisburg, Pa., elementary and middle school library shelves (2000) due to explicit language. Source: Sept. 2000, p. 144.
- Wolfe, Daniel. *T. E. Lawrence*. Chelsea House Pubs. Removed from the Anaheim, Calif. school district (2000) because school officials said the book is too difficult for middle school students and that it could cause harassment against students seen with it. The American Civil Liberties Union of Southern California filed suit in *Doe v. Anaheim Union High School District* alleging that the removal is "a pretext for viewpoint-based censorship." The ACLU claims no other books have been removed from the junior high library for similar reasons, even though several, such as works by Shakespeare and Dickens, are more difficult reading. The ACLU contends that the school officials engaged in unconstitutional viewpoint discrimination by removing the book because it contains gay and lesbian material. Source: Mar. 2001, p. 53.
- Zwerman, Gil da. *Martina Navratilova*. Chelsea House Pubs. Removed from the Anaheim, Calif. school district (2000) because school officials said the book is too difficult for middle school students and that it could cause harassment against students seen with it. The American Civil Liberties Union of Southern California filed suit in *Doe v. Anaheim Union High School District* alleging that the removal is "a pretext for viewpoint-based censorship." The ACLU claims no other books have been removed from the junior high library for similar reasons, even though several, such as works by Shakespeare and Dickens, are more difficult reading. The ACLU contends that the school officials engaged in unconstitutional viewpoint discrimination by removing the book because it contains gay and lesbian material. Source: Mar. 2001, p. 53.

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