

1975

A Study of the Bases for Objections to Children's Books

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Abstract

Specifically, the researcher attempted to answer the question: What subjects, ideas, treatments of subject matter, or isolated incidents portrayed in children's picture books and fiction have raised objections from school faculty members, parents, or any other individuals or organized groups in a community within the last ten years?

A STUDY OF THE BASES FOR OBJECTIONS
TO CHILDREN'S BOOKS

A Research Paper
Presented to the
Faculty of the Library Science Department

In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree
Master of Arts

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Read and approved by

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
LIST OF TABLES.....	iv
Chapter	
1. INTRODUCTION.....	1
PROBLEM.....	3
Purpose.....	3
Problem Statement.....	3
Hypotheses.....	3
Assumptions.....	4
Limitations.....	4
Definition of Terms.....	5
SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY.....	6
2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE.....	9
3. DESIGN OF THE STUDY.....	12
4. ANALYSIS OF DATA.....	15
Categorization of Objections.....	15
Statistical Data Related to the Hypotheses.....	20
Additional Interpretation of Data.....	23
Identification of the Most Controversial Titles.....	26
5. SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	28
Summary.....	28
Conclusions.....	30
Recommendations.....	31

Chapter	Page
6. ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS TO WHICH OBJECTIONS HAVE BEEN RAISED.....	32
SOURCES OF OBJECTIONS--BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	43
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	48
APPENDIX A.....	51
APPENDIX B.....	53

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
1. Number of Objections by Category.....	22
2. Number of Objections and Censorship Attempts by Category.....	25
3. The Most Controversial Children's Books and Their Objection Categories.....	27

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

Censorship is an ancient phenomenon. As long ago as 213 B. C., Emperor Tsin Chi Hwangti of China ordered all books to be burned except those treating science, medicine and agriculture. His reasoning, according to George W. Lyon: "...when men become too wise they become worthless."¹ Nearly eight hundred years later, in 642 A. D., Omar, chief of the Moslem faith, had the Alexandrian Library destroyed and seven hundred thousand manuscripts were burned. His reasoning: "The contents of these books are either in accordance with the teaching of the Koran or they are opposed to it. If in accord, then they are useless, since the Koran itself is sufficient, and if in opposition, they are pernicious and must be destroyed."² In 1559, Pope Paul IV issued the first Index Librorum Prohibitorum, a list of works and authors deemed to be heretical and therefore prohibited to Catholics.³ In 1938, Life magazine was charged with obscenity for printing an article entitled "The Birth of a Baby" which was illustrated with photographs.⁴

¹George W. Lyon, "Book Burners in History," Saturday Review, 25:12, August 15, 1942.

²Ibid.

³Edmund Gosse, "The Censorship of Books," English Review, 4:622, March, 1910.

⁴Morris L. Ernst and Alan U. Schwartz, Censorship (New York: Macmillan, 1964), p. 114.

Much has been written about the philosophy behind censorship and its avowed purposes. McKeon, Merton and Gellhorn state,

The expressed purpose of censorship is to protect the individual and the community--the individual from the formative influences which might lead him into immorality or error and inspire actions harmful to himself and to others; the community from corruptive influences that might undermine its security, lessen respect for its institutions and confidence in its government, or pervert its values and traditions.⁵

Gellhorn says, "Censorship...aims at preserving freedom through reinforcing what its proponents regard as the true values and beliefs."⁶ He continues to express the main philosophy behind censorship as being the belief that "...suppression of the written word is necessary to forestall thoughts that the unsuppressed work might stimulate--and the theory back of this is that the stimulated thoughts are steps to socially undesirable actions."⁷ Groups and individuals attempt to censor books because they do not trust the ability of other people to decide for themselves as to which is true and good and to ignore the obscene, the heretical, the anti-government propaganda, etc.⁸ Ultimately, fear is behind the support of censorship--fear of corruption or destruction of individuals, society, and democracy. Often this fear directly concerns the effects of sex, violence, propaganda, etc. on children and young people.⁹ This fear is

⁵Richard McKeon, Robert K. Merton, and Walter Gellhorn, The Freedom to Read (New York: R. R. Bowker, 1957), p. 5.

⁶Walter Gellhorn, "Restraints on Book Reading," The First Freedom, ed. Robert B. Downs ([Chicago]: American Library Association, 1960), p. 21.

⁷Gellhorn, The First Freedom, ed. Downs, p. 24.

⁸David Spitz, "Milton's Testament," The First Freedom, ed. Downs, p. 9.

⁹Robert A. Liston, The Right to Know (New York: Franklin Watts, 1973), p. 4.

ever present, despite the fact that no studies have ever been conducted which give evidence of the effects of reading on behavior.

THE PROBLEM

Purpose

This study was undertaken to determine the specific themes and treatments of subject matter in children's books to which objections have been raised. The results of the study, the author hopes, will alert media specialists to the potential for censorship to be found in children's picture books and fiction. As a further effort in this direction, an annotated bibliography of books which have been the targets of objections has been included.

Problem Statement

Specifically, the researcher attempted to answer the question: What subjects, ideas, treatments of subject matter, or isolated incidents portrayed in children's picture books and fiction have raised objections from school faculty members, parents, or any other individuals or organized groups in a community within the last ten years?

Hypotheses

The study was designed to test the following hypotheses:

1. Specific objections to children's books will be based on subject matter or treatment which deviates from the values, beliefs and ideals of the objector in the following areas: sex; sexism; stereotyping of minority persons; violence/horror; obscene language; drugs; affronts to religious beliefs; and affronts to patriotic beliefs.
2. No books will have been objected to within the last ten

years on the basis of the author's background (for example, because the author is a known Communist).

3. Books raising objections on the bases of affronts to religious beliefs, affronts to patriotic beliefs, violence/horror and drugs will account for twenty-five percent or less of the total number of books to which objections have been raised.

4. Books raising objections on the bases of sex, sexism, stereotyping of minority persons and obscene language will account for at least seventy-five percent of the total number of books to which objections have been raised.

Assumptions

This study was based on the following assumptions:

1. Specific objections to children's books reported in the sources studied would be representative of localized objections not reported.

2. Articles discussing objections to children's books would be written in such a way that the objections could be categorized.

3. The categories established would be representative of current concerns in the area of children's literature.

Limitations

The limitations of the study were as follows:

1. Lists published by organizations to guide their members and supporters away from books considered offensive were not considered in this study. This included lists compiled by such organizations as the National Office for Decent Literature, the John Birch Society and the Catholic Church.

2. Many isolated, local incidents of attempted censorship would not be reported in the sources to be studied. Thus, many objections to specific children's books would be omitted.

3. Information about objections to specific children's books was limited to that given in the sources studied.

4. Annotations in the bibliography of children's books which have met with objections were confined to a description of the subject, treatment or incident considered objectionable.

5. Textbooks and books which are classified as nonfiction were excluded from this study.

6. No attempt was made to evaluate the books which have raised objections, nor to judge the validity of the objections.

Definition of Terms

Objection. Any statement made about a book or any part of a book or any label applied to a book which reveals the dissatisfaction, disgust or disapproval of the objector is considered to be an objection.

Censorship. For the purposes of this study, censorship refers to unofficial attempts (those attempts made privately by groups or individuals) to limit circulation of or accessibility to specific books. However, in the introduction and in the literature review, it may also refer to official attacks (those attempts made through the courts to prohibit the distribution or sale of specific works).¹⁰

Picture books. "In a picture book, as the term implies, the pictures play a livelier role, and are an integral part of the action of the

¹⁰Gellhorn, The First Freedom, ed. Downs, p. 21.

book."¹¹ This usually refers to many pictures and a rather "complete interdependence between pictures and text."¹² Picture books are primarily for children from the ages of two through seven.¹³

Children's fiction. "...narrative prose literature, with events, characters, and scenes wholly or partly the product of the imagination..."¹⁴ which is at a reading and interest level for children from the ages of seven through thirteen is considered children's fiction.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

When censorship hits, the individual teacher and librarian put their judgments squarely on the line. That assumes that either teacher or librarian can defend his views. Ultimately, he must be upheld, or we no longer have education but rather indoctrination. When a teacher or librarian selects a book, he exercises his professional judgment. When he uses only safe and inoffensive material, he exercise [sic] someone else's judgment. That is censorship.¹⁵

Gellhorn expands on Donelson's statement when he makes

a plea...for the proposition that the accessibility of books should not be determined censorially but selectively; that the possibility of reader's choice should not be foreclosed, because the wisdom to make good choices may grow even out of bad choices...¹⁶

¹¹"What Is a Picture Book?" Caldecott Medal Books: 1938-1957, eds. Bertha Mahony Miller and Elinor Whitney Field (Horn Book Papers, 1957), cited by May Hill Arbuthnot and Zena Sutherland, Children and Books (4th ed.; Glenview, Illinois: Scott Foresman, 1972), p. 41.

¹²May Hill Arbuthnot and Zena Sutherland, eds., Children and Books (4th ed.; Glenview, Illinois: Scott Foresman, 1972), p. 41.

¹³Ibid.

¹⁴A. L. A. Glossary of Library Terms (Chicago: American Library Association, 1943), p. 56.

¹⁵Kenneth L. Donelson, "A Few Safe Assumptions about Censorship and the Censor," Peabody Journal of Education, 50:244, April, 1973.

¹⁶Gellhorn, The First Freedom, ed. Downs, p. 26.

These statements reflect the philosophy behind this study. The media specialist, using her professional judgment, selects books to support the curriculum of the school and the interests of the students on the basis of specific criteria. Such selection is not pre-censorship. However, "any book...is potentially censorable by someone, somewhere, some time, for some reason."¹⁷ With this concern in mind, Donelson suggests several ways for English teachers to prepare for censorship attacks which would apply in part to media specialists as well. Among these suggestions are: discussions of books which are likely to be open to censorship attacks; understanding the arguments for and against censorship; and writing a defense or rationale for books taught in classes.¹⁸

Obviously, the media specialist cannot prepare a defense for every book purchased. However, she can be aware of the arguments for and against censorship and possibly even predict which books in her collection are likely to raise objections. Such knowledge will help the media specialist deal more effectively with any complaint against books which are included in the media center collection.

This study will add to the media specialist's awareness of the potential for censorship in children's books as well as provide an annotated bibliography of specific children's books which have prompted objections. With this knowledge, the media specialist should be better prepared to defend any book in her collection if necessary, as she can

¹⁷Donelson, "A Few Safe Assumptions," p. 236.

¹⁸Kenneth L. Donelson, "Some Responsibilities of the English Teacher Facing Censorship," Arizona English Bulletin, 11:16-19, February, 1969.

prepare general rationales or defenses for books falling within the categories listed and adapt them to a specific challenged book as the need arises.

Chapter 2

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Much has been written on the history and philosophy of censorship in general and on censorship cases in the courts against specific books in particular. However, most of these writings have dealt with censorship of books for adults. Little has been written on censorship of children's books apart from articles discussing a few specific titles.

Richard L. Darling has briefly traced the history of censorship of children's books. He states that such censorship is a relatively recent phenomenon. This is undoubtedly due to the fact that a literature specifically for children did not exist until recent times.¹⁹ Darling found that it was not until the nineteenth century that any effort was made to prohibit books because of possible adverse effects on children. ~~And~~ Even then, the concern was not for books written for children but those written for adults which might fall into children's hands.²⁰

Attention was first drawn to books written for children by the American Sunday School Union. This organization formulated criteria for selecting children's books. In 1874, members of the organization pub-

¹⁹Richard L. Darling, "Censorship--An Old Story," Elementary English, 51:691, May, 1974.

²⁰Darling, p. 692.

lished an article outlining the reasons for which books were excluded from their recommended list. These included literary considerations as well as sensationalism and vulgarity.²¹

Darling states, "...there has never yet been a children's book declared illegal by a court of competent jurisdiction. The story of censorship of children's books and other reading materials is a tale of pressure groups, illegal actions, of timidity, even cowardice among librarians and other educators, and of almost unbelievable prejudice and stupidity."²²

He found that textbooks and comic books have raised more objections than trade books--textbooks for being "un-American or subversive"²³ and comic books for "their use of crime, violence, and sometimes obscenity."²⁴ However, attacks on trade books are rapidly increasing in number as shown by reports in the Newsletter on Intellectual Freedom.²⁵

Those books about censorship which discuss the censorship of books written for children confine their discussions to comic books and textbooks. One section in Literary Censorship, edited by Kingsley and Eleanor Widmer, includes articles on both sides of the comic book question written by such individuals and groups as Judge Jerome Frank, Terence J. Murphy, the American Civil Liberties Union and Leslie Fielder (teacher, critic and essayist), all excerpted from longer articles, reports, etc. Paul Blanshard, in The Right to Read, traces the history and development of censorship of both textbooks and comic books.

²¹Darling, pp. 692-693. ²²Darling, p. 694. ²³Ibid. ²⁴Ibid.

²⁵Darling, p. 695.

Obviously, the censorship of children's literature as it concerns picture books and fiction has been neglected in writings on the subject of censorship. Although it is a recent phenomenon, it is becoming more and more widespread. Enough attention has been paid to censorship attacks directed at comic books and textbooks. Research on censorship of children's literature is necessary if future censorship attacks are to be effectively and successfully repulsed.

Chapter 3

DESIGN OF THE STUDY

A search was made to find periodical articles discussing objections to specific children's books during the last ten years--from 1964 to 1974. Possible articles were located through the use of Education Index, the Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature and Library Literature. Subject headings used in all three of these indexes were "censorship," "children's literature" and "picture books" and their sub-headings. Additional appropriate subject headings used in Reader's Guide were "libraries--censorship" and "school libraries--censorship." The choice of articles to be examined was based on the researcher's interpretation of the article title.

The same subject headings were also employed to locate articles in the Des Moines Register by using the University of Northern Iowa Library's index to that periodical. However, an investigation of the articles listed in that index yielded no pertinent data. In addition, a manual search was made of the Newsletter on Intellectual Freedom to locate articles dealing with the censorship of children's books.

The final range of articles examined for objections to children's books was limited by the resources available in the University of Northern Iowa Library. No attempt was made to secure articles from other libraries.

No reviews were used in the recording of objections to chil-

dren's literature with one exception. One article included excerpts from reviews which appeared to be cited by the author as examples of objections to the books under consideration. These excerpts were included as objections in this study.

One book was used as a source of objections to specific children's books. Issues in Children's Book Selection is a collection of articles which had previously appeared in either Library Journal or School Library Journal. The book was indexed in Education Index and was considered appropriate for use in this study.

Research studies undertaken to examine a group of children's books for specific elements such as stereotyping of minority groups or sexism were used when listed in the indexes under the subject headings used to locate articles. Several of these studies used Newbery or Caldecott Medal books as the study focus. While the use of these studies may have biased the results of this study, they were deemed appropriate for use when interpreted by the researcher as being objections.

A form was prepared to be used in recording and classifying the objections raised against specific children's picture books and fiction. (See Appendix A.) As a specific title was mentioned in the article under examination, the researcher determined whether an objection was being stated and if the title met the requirements of the study. If so, the available bibliographic information for that title was recorded on the data sheet. That information not given in the article was later obtained from Books in Print, Cumulative Book Index and the University of Northern Iowa Library's card catalog. The bibliographic data for the source of the information about the objection were also listed on the data sheet. The objection was then analyzed and assigned to an "objection category,"

and this was recorded on the data gathering form. Those objections not fitting in a particular category were laid aside for later consideration. The discussion of the particular subject, treatment of subject, idea or incident upon which the objection focused was then described in the "Notes" section of the data sheet, to be used later in preparing the annotation for the book in the bibliography which concludes this study. (Completed data sheets for each title in the study are found in Appendix B.)

When the researcher was not familiar with a specific title, Books in Print was consulted for suggested grade level to determine whether the book was appropriate for inclusion in the study. The National Union Catalog was also used to determine the classification of the book in order that nonfiction titles would be excluded.

Chapter 4

ANALYSIS OF DATA

Categorization of Objections

The first step in the analysis of the data was to categorize each specific objection to a children's picture book or fiction book. All those objections which could be classified under one of the hypothesized categories were assigned to the appropriate category at the same time that the researcher recorded the objection on the data sheet. For the purposes of this study, these categories were defined as follows:

Sex. This category includes all objections based on subject matter, treatments of subject matter or specific incidents which refer to or represent any sexual behavior, homosexuality or the human body or any part thereof. Thus, sexual intercourse, "wet dreams," masturbation and nudity were classified here.

Sexism. Sexism encompasses "...all ideas and attitudes which are based on the fundamental belief in the natural inferiority of women,"²⁶ including stereotyped images of a woman's roles in the home, in career opportunities and in society.

Stereotyping. This refers to the categorization of individuals or

²⁶Ruth Rosen, "Sexism in History," And Jill Came Tumbling After, eds. Judith Stacey, Susan Bereaud, and Joan Daniels (New York: Dell Publishing Company, 1974), pp. 326-327.

groups in a way that is "...unfavorable, exaggerated and oversimplified....negative characteristics of the members of the category are emphasized, and preconceived beliefs are often emotionally toned and not susceptible of modification through empirical evidence. Although inaccurate, a stereotyped belief is maintained because it is a shared belief receiving strong support from one's reference group."²⁷ Stereotyping also refers to any attempt to make the minority group person seem more like a "white Anglo-Saxon Protestant" in speech, dress, behavior, customs, etc. Mary Lou White, in her article "Censorship--Threat over Children's Books," refers to such an attempt as "whitewashing."²⁸ In addition, any untrue or unrealistic portrayal of a minority group is considered to be stereotyping.

Minority groups. Minority groups are defined as all those groups of people who are not members of the "white, Anglo-Saxon, Protestant" majority. Thus, this phrase includes, but is not limited to, blacks, native Americans (American Indians), Jewish people, Poles, Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, Irishmen, Chinese and other oriental peoples, etc.

Violence/horror. Those objections to glorification of violence, death, sadism and torture and to portrayals of monsters, goblins, ghosts and other creatures of horror are classified in this category.

Obscene language. This refers to any words with sexual or irreligious

²⁷George A. Theodorson and Achilles G. Theodorson, A Modern Dictionary of Sociology (New York: Thomas Y. Crowell, 1969), p. 420.

²⁸Mary Lou White, "Censorship--Threat over Children's Books," Elementary School Journal, 75:5, October, 1974.

connotations which are commonly referred to as swear words, dirty words, or four letter words.

Drugs. This category includes those objections based on the use of drugs for other than medical reasons or purposes as a subject or incident in a children's book. Drugs include but are not limited to speed, marijuana, LSD, heroin, amphetamines and barbituates.

Affronts to religious beliefs. Any subject matter, treatment of subject matter, idea or incident which is deemed by the objector to be irreligious, un-Christian, anti-Semitic or atheistic, or which expounds a religious philosophy not subscribed to by the objector was classified in this category. Those objections based solely on irreligious language were excluded as they were recorded under obscene language.

Affronts to patriotic beliefs. Any aspect of a children's book which is perceived by the objector as an attack on the established power structure, on established authority, on the government and ideals of the United States or on democracy is included in this category. Such objections may be based on subject matter, treatment of subject matter, or incidents which are communistic, socialistic, anti-war, anti-establishment or un-American.

Thirty-two of the recorded objections could not be classified under one of the above categories. The objection category was omitted from the data sheet for each of these objections. After all the periodical articles had been analyzed and all the objections recorded, these thirty-two miscellaneous objections were considered as a group.

Analysis of these objections revealed that there were common

threads among them. As a result of this analysis, the following six additional categories were created; literary considerations; stereotyping of occupations; no value; unrealistic/untrue portrayal; morality; and affronts to patriotic or religious beliefs. Taken all together, these categories were considered to be miscellaneous categories to distinguish them from the original eight hypothesized categories. For the purposes of this study, these miscellaneous categories were defined as follows:

Literary considerations. This category includes those objections to books perceived by the objector to contain incorrect or substandard usage of language, to be of poor or inferior literary quality or style or to lack depth in the plot or the characterizations.

Stereotyping of occupations. This refers to stereotyped characterization of the personality, mentality or physical ability of persons in a specific career or occupation. The stereotype implies that all persons having the same career have the same characteristics in these areas.

No value. Objections based on the belief that a child would not benefit from reading the book were classified in this category.

Unrealistic/untrue portrayal. Objection to any statement or description of a state of affairs or incident, which is expounded as truth but which has been disproven by research was classified here. This category also includes those objections to themes, plots or incidents in children's books which are perceived by the objector as not reflecting reality. However, those objections to unrealistic or untrue portrayals of minority persons were considered to be stereotyping and were classi-

fied in that category. Objections to unrealistic or untrue portrayals in both fantasy and realistic fiction were found.

Morality. Objections to what appeared to have been interpreted by the objector as the "moral" of the story were classified here. Moral is defined as "the lesson to be drawn from a story."²⁹ General objections based on the suitability of a book or any part of its content for children were also included here.

Affronts to patriotic or religious beliefs. Those objections which were clearly identifiable as based on either patriotic or religious beliefs were included in those previously defined categories. Classified here were objections which contained no statement explicit enough for the researcher to determine if they were based on the patriotic beliefs or on the religious beliefs of the objector. For example, an objection to a book which is seen as portraying parents in a negative light could be based on the objector's belief in the Ten Commandments ("Honor thy father and thy mother") or on a belief that parents are legal guardians and that it is "anti-establishment" or "un-American" to criticize them.

The addition of these six miscellaneous categories negated the first hypothesis which provided most of the framework of the study. Objections to children's picture books and fiction were not found to fall solely in the hypothesized categories of sex, sexism, stereotyping of minority persons, violence/horror, obscene language, drugs, affronts

²⁹Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary (Springfield, Massachusetts: G. & C. Merriam, 1973).

to religious beliefs and affronts to patriotic beliefs. Since it was not found necessary to add a category for objections to children's books based on the author's background, the study affirmed the second hypothesis.

Assignment of each objection to a category was based on one of two things:

1. an explicit statement about or label placed on a book or any part thereof by the objector.
2. the researcher's interpretation of the objection as a whole, after consideration of its context in the periodical article in which it was discussed along with similar objections to the same title, when available.

In the analysis of the results of this categorization, it was assumed that each objection had been objectively interpreted at face value by the researcher. No attempt was made to judge the validity of any of the objections.

Statistical Data Related to the Hypotheses

Between 425 and 450 individual periodical articles were examined in order to locate objections to specific children's books. Of these, forty-five articles contained objections and were deemed appropriate to this study. In addition, the Newsletter on Intellectual Freedom contained eighteen different articles concerning objections to children's picture books or fiction. A search of these sixty-three articles yielded 141 individual children's titles which met the requirements of the study.

Regardless of the number of similar objections which were recorded for a specific title, the title was counted only once in each appropriate objection category. Thus the number of objections in any one

category is equal to the number of titles objected to in that category. Of the total number of 141 individual titles, 127 titles were classified in only one of the established categories. For the remaining fourteen titles, objections were found by the researcher which should be classified in two or more of the objection categories. In all, these fourteen titles yielded thirty-seven objections distributed among the various categories. By adding these thirty-seven objections to the 127 titles objected to for only one reason, it was found that the categories were assigned to specific titles a total of 164 times. This latter figure (164) became the base figure for the total number of objections. The first set of statistical data for this study was analyzed, using this base figure of 164 objections.

Table 1 shows the breakdown of the 164 objections by category. The miscellaneous categories have been kept separate from the original, hypothesized categories because they were not anticipated and as such were not considered in the final two hypotheses of the study.

The third hypothesis, which stated that twenty-five percent or less of the objections found would be based on violence/horror, drugs, affronts to religious beliefs and affronts to patriotic beliefs (Category Group 1), was proven by the results obtained. As seen in Table 1, only 8.54 percent of the objections were placed in these categories.

The fourth hypothesis, which stated that at least seventy-five percent of the objections would be classifiable under sex, sexism, stereotyping of minority persons and obscene language (Category Group 2), was disproven by the results obtained. As Table 1 shows, these objections fell short of the researcher's expectations by 1.22 percent.

The remaining 17.69 percent of the objections fell into the

Table 1
Number of Objections by Category

	No. of obj.	% of total
Original Categories		
Group 1		
Violence/horror	3	1.83
Drugs	1	.61
Affronts to religious beliefs	5	3.05
Affronts to patriotic beliefs	5	3.05
Group 1 Total	14	8.54
Group 2		
Sex	5	3.05
Sexism	67	40.85
Stereotyping of minority persons	44	26.83
Obscene language	5	3.05
Group 2 Total	121	73.78
Miscellaneous Categories		
Group 3		
Literary considerations	6	3.66
Stereotyping of occupations	5	3.05
No value	3	1.83
Unrealistic/untrue portrayal	6	3.66
Morality	6	3.66
Affronts to patriotic or religious beliefs	3	1.83
Group 3 Total	29	17.69
Totals	164	100.01 ^a

^aPercentages were rounded to the nearest hundredth of a percent.

miscellaneous categories, which were not anticipated when the study was begun. Thus, the original limits of the study were too narrowly defined. This is an important finding since the objections in the miscellaneous categories (Category Group 3) numbered more than those in Category Group 1, a set of anticipated categories. Thus, a few of the hypotheses should have been left open to inclusion of new categories. In addition, should this study be replicated in the future, these miscellaneous categories should be considered in the hypotheses from the beginning.

Additional Interpretation of Data

As the data were being compiled and analyzed, it was found to be possible to distinguish between an objection and an actual censorship attempt. For the purposes of this analysis, a censorship attempt is defined as follows: any attempt (successful or unsuccessful) to limit or restrict circulation of a particular book. The censorship attempt results from a specific objection--the difference being that the objector is demanding action on his objection. A general objection which advocates limiting or restricting circulation is also considered a censorship attempt.

With these definitions in mind, the recorded objections were analyzed from this viewpoint, and the subcategory (objection or censorship attempt) was noted on the data sheet. Consequently, each category was subdivided into two subcategories: objection and censorship attempt.

The analysis revealed that nine titles were involved in objections and censorship attempts within the same category. Since the thrust of the objector and the thrust of the censor are different, it

was deemed appropriate to add nine incidents to the previous total of 164 objections for this portion of the analysis, thus achieving a combined total of 173 objections. Eighteen titles were the objects only of censorship attempts within any individual category, which when added to the nine previously mentioned, yielded a total of twenty-seven censorship attempts. The data comparing the number of censorship attempts with the number of objections in each category are presented in Table 2.

Since the possibility of this subdivision was not anticipated when the study was begun, individual percentages per category were deemed irrelevant. This analysis revealed two interesting results. First, the fact that 15.61 percent of the combined total of 173 instances were censorship attempts was believed to be significant. While no children's book was reported in the literature as having been the subject of a censorship case in a court of law, the fact that there have been twenty-seven known attempts to censor children's books may indicate the possibility of such a court case in the future.

Second, the fact that 62.96 percent of the total number of censorship attempts (twenty-seven) were recorded among the original hypothesized categories seemed significant. One of two interpretations seems possible:

1. Americans on the whole have been more concerned with the subjects represented in the original eight categories than with those in the miscellaneous categories.

2. More books have been published which deal with or contain instances of those subjects represented in the original eight categories than those in the miscellaneous categories.

Table 2

Number of Objections and Censorship Attempts by Category

	No. of obj.	No. of cen.
Original Categories		
Violence/horror	3	
Drugs	1	
Affronts to religious beliefs	3	2
Affronts to patriotic beliefs	3	3
Sex	5	1
Sexism	66	1
Stereotyping of minority persons	40	8
Obscene language	3	2
Total	124	17
Percent of total ^a	71.68%	9.83%
Miscellaneous Categories		
Literary considerations	5	2
Stereotyping of occupations	4	1
No value	1	2
Unrealistic/untrue portrayal	5	2
Morality	5	2
Affronts to patriotic or religious beliefs	2	1
Total	22	10
Percent of total ^a	12.72%	5.78%
Total number of censorship attempts and objections	173	
Percentage total	100.01% ^b	

^aPercentages are based on the combined total of 173 instances.

^bPercentages were rounded to the nearest hundredth of a percent.

Identification of the Most Controversial Titles

Because the objections to specific children's books were extracted from periodical articles, it was in most cases impossible to distinguish the number of separate objections to any one book. The author of one article may have been reporting the same instance of objection as the author of another article. Thus it was impossible to single out one book as being the most objected to on the basis of number of objections. However, on the basis of the number of different subject matters or treatments of subject matter in the same book to which objections were raised, it was possible to single out fourteen titles as being more controversial than the remaining 127 titles. Table 3 presents a list of these fourteen titles and the categories of objection to each. It seemed significant that, of these fourteen titles, only three have not been objected to in at least one of the original eight categories. This would seem to confirm the researcher's prediction that those subjects dealt with in the eight hypothesized categories would be of most concern to those objecting to children's picture books and fiction.

Table 3

The Most Controversial Children's Books and Their Objection Categories

Author and title	VH	D	RB	PB	X	S	SM	OL	LC	SO	NV	UP	M	PR
Armstrong. <u>Sounder</u>							X				X			
Dahl. <u>Charlie/Chocolate Factory</u>	X						X		X			X		
George. <u>Julie of the Wolves</u>					X							X		
Keats. <u>Snowy Day</u>						X	X							
Klein. <u>Mom, Wolfman and Me</u>					X						X	X		
Krumgold. <u>Henry 3</u>						X						X		
Lawson. <u>Rabbit Hill</u>							X						X	
Reiss. <u>Upstairs Room</u>			X					X						
Sendak. <u>In the Night Kitchen</u>			X		X				X				X	
Sendak. <u>Where the Wild Things Are</u>						X							X	X
Steig. <u>Sylvester/Magic Pebble</u>		X		X		X				X		X		
Step toe. <u>Train Ride</u>									X				X	
Step toe. <u>Uptown</u>									X				X	
Wells. <u>Fog Comes...</u>											X	X		

Key to Symbols

VH - Violence/horror

D - Drugs

RB - Affronts to religious beliefs

PB - Affronts to patriotic beliefs

X - Sex

S - Sexism

SM - Stereotyping of minority groups

OL - Obscene language

LC - Literary considerations

SO - Stereotyping of occupations

NV - No value

UP - Unrealistic/untrue portrayal

M - Morality

PR - Affronts to patriotic or religious beliefs

Chapter 5

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary

This study was designed to collect data on objections to specific children's picture books and fiction in the last ten years. Articles indexed in Education Index, Library Literature and the Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature under selected subject headings which included "censorship," children's literature" and "picture books" were used as sources of objections as was the Newsletter on Intellectual Freedom. Each objection was recorded in full on a data sheet and was categorized by the subject matter, incident, or treatment of subject matter in the book which aroused the objection. Objections to 141 specific titles were located.

It was hypothesized that the objections would fall into eight categories. However, as the study progressed, it became evident that several objections were not classifiable in these established categories. Consequently, six additional miscellaneous categories were created. The fourteen categories were as follows: hypothesized categories--sex, sexism, stereotyping of minority persons, obscene language, violence/horror, drugs, affronts to religious beliefs and affronts to patriotic beliefs; miscellaneous categories--literary considerations, stereotyping of occupations, no value, unrealistic/untrue portrayal, morality, affronts to patriotic or religious beliefs. The necessity of creating

additional categories while the study was in progress indicated that the original limits of the study were too narrowly defined. The original hypothesis should have been left open to the creation of unanticipated categories of objections.

The number of objections recorded in each category was equal to the number of specific titles in the category. The total number of recorded objections was 164, as fourteen of the 141 titles were objected to in more than one category. The results were slightly different from those predicted. As was expected, less than twenty-five percent of the objections fell into the categories of drugs, violence/horror, affronts to religious beliefs and affronts to patriotic beliefs. These categories accounted for 8.54 percent of the total number of objections. However, it was predicted that at least seventy-five percent of the objections would fall into the categories of sex, sexism, stereotyping of minority persons and obscene language. In actuality, 73.78 percent of the objections fell into these categories. Thus, while these results missed the prediction, the original estimate was close to reality. In addition, the miscellaneous categories accounted for 17.69 percent of the total number of objections.

The results of the study suggested a distinction between objections and actual censorship attempts. When analyzed from this viewpoint, the data revealed 146 different objections to children's books and twenty-seven censorship attempts.

The results of the study also indicated that fourteen of the 141 children's books to which objections were recorded have been more controversial than the remaining 127 titles. Objections for these fourteen titles were found to fall into more than one of the established

categories. William Steig's Sylvester and the Magic Pebble appeared to be the most controversial book as it was objected to on the basis of five different categories: sexism; drugs; affronts to patriotic beliefs; unrealistic/untrue portrayal; and stereotyping of occupations.

Conclusions

Although six new categories had to be created near the end of the study, the researcher did not see that as a major problem. The original eight categories were established in anticipation of the study, in anticipation of the objections, and objections were found in all of these categories. It would seem impossible to predetermine every possible objection to a children's book because the objections come from many different types of people who have different beliefs, concerns and value systems. Possibly the only way to have accounted for all objections before undertaking the actual study would have been to leave the hypotheses open to inclusion of unanticipated categories of objections.

Since no children's book was reported in the literature as having been the subject of a censorship case in a court of law, it might be assumed that many such attempts are made locally and are never reported in nationally distributed periodicals and journals. It would seem that the next step might be the challenging of a specific children's book in the courts.

There are fourteen children's books which have caused considerably more concern on the part of adults than others have. It is conceivable that this number will grow in the future, as censorship of children's books is a relatively recent occurrence and thus has had a short history up until the present.

Recommendations

The results of this study were limited to objections reported in articles in nationally known periodicals. The extent of this limitation can only be guessed. A study of titles to which objections have been raised on a more local level would appear to be in order. A comparison of the results of such a study and the results of this study could yield some interesting and startling data.

It would also seem relevant for this study to be replicated in ten years to determine the differences in objection categories and numbers of objections between the period from 1964 to 1974 and the period from 1975 to 1985. It is believed that more objections would be found, and that the objection categories would have changed as the concerns of the American public had changed.

Chapter 6

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS TO WHICH OBJECTIONS HAVE BEEN RAISED

The following bibliography is a listing of all the children's books to which objections were recorded in the literature surveyed. The annotation for each title summarizes the objection(s) raised against that title. Whenever a specific title has been the object of an actual censorship attempt, this fact has also been noted in the annotation. No attempt has been made to evaluate the book in part or as a whole or to judge the validity of the objection(s) summarized.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Armstrong, William. Souder. New York: Harper & Row, 1969.
Three basic objections: only the dog is given a name; the feelings and emotions of the black characters are not presented, thus giving an unrealistic portrayal of the black family; no positive value for young people as it would only increase racial tension.
- Bach, Richard. Jonathan Livingston Seagull. New York: Macmillan, 1970.
Elements of reincarnation.
- Bannerman, Helen. Little Black Sambo. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1923.
Both censorship attempts and objections; illustrations perceived as derogatory and distorted, presenting an unrealistic picture of blacks.
- Baum, Frank L. The Wonderful Wizard of Oz. (Various publishers, various editions.)
Censorship attempt; inferior literary quality.
- Beim, Lorraine. Carol's Side of the Street. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1951.
Characters are "sterile," observing proper Jewish holidays but not exhibiting any Jewish traits in their actions, emotions, beliefs, etc.

- Benchley, Nathaniel. Small Wolf. New York: Harper & Row, 1972.
Untrue portrayal of the American Indian and Indian customs; implies they don't exist today.
- Bonham, Frank. The Loud Resounding Sea. New York: Crowell, 1963.
Male characters exhibit sexist attitudes toward the females.
- Brink, Carol R. Caddie Woodlawn. New York: Macmillan, 1935.
A "cop-out" book--Caddie conforms to the traditional female role.
- Brunhoff, Jean de. Travels of Babar. New York: Random House, 1937.
Censorship attempt; illustrations of Africans considered "detrimental."
- Bryant, Sara Cone. Epaminondas and His Auntie. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1907, 1938.
Racist; the black boy looks stupid. Auntie the image of Aunt Jemima; object of censorship attempt.
- Burton, Virginia Lee. The Little House. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1942.
Puts cities in a negative light.
- Butterworth, Oliver. The Enormous Egg. Boston: Little, Brown, 1956.
Main female character is the typical, traditional stereotype of a mother.
- _____. Susan and Her Classic Convertible. New York: Four Winds Press, 1970.
Main character conforms to traditional female role.
- _____. The Trouble with Jenny's Ear. Boston: Little, Brown, 1960.
Stereotyped mother is stupid, inane, always worrying.
- Cameron, Eleanor. The Wonderful Flight to the Mushroom Planet. Boston: Little, Brown, 1954.
Only one female appears consistently and she is the typical sex-stereotyped mother. The same objection is made to the other books in the series: Stowaway to the Mushroom Planet (1956); Mr. Bass's Planetoid (1958); Mystery for Mr. Bass (1960); Time and Mr. Bass (1967).
- Carlson, Natalie S. The Empty Schoolhouse. New York: Harper & Row, 1965.
Young black girl hates her color, wishes she was white, and always identifies herself in terms of her occupation, that of motel maid.
- Carrol, Ruth and Latrobe Carrol. Tough Enough's Indians. New York: Walck, 1960.
Traditional, negative stereotype of the aggressive Indian.

- Carton, Lonnie C. Mommies. New York: Random House, 1960.
Presents only the traditional role of mommy performing daily duties around the house.
- Caudill, Rebecca. Pocketful of Cricket. New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1964.
Traditional stereotype of the mother.
- Christopher, John. The White Mountains. New York: Macmillan, 1967.
There are no female colonists, and the invaders consider females only in terms of their beauty. The same complaint is made against The City of Gold and Lead (1967) and The Pool of Fire (1968) which complete the trilogy.
- Colman, Hila. Diary of a Frantic Kid Sister. New York: Crown, 1973.
Censorship attempt because of obscene language.
- Corbin, William. Smoke. New York: Coward, McCann & Geoghegan, 1967.
While mother is not the typical stereotype, she takes the traditional female side in a major argument with her husband.
- Dahl, Roald. Charlie and the Chocolate Factory. New York: Knopf, 1964.
Racist portrayal of black Oompa-Loompas; elements of sadism; unrealistic portrayal of poverty; inferior literary quality.
- Dean, Laura. Lulu's Back in Town. New York: Funk & Wagnall, 1968.
Rather than representing the female sex, Lulu must desert it to be accepted by the boys.
- De Jong, Meindert. Wheel on the School. New York: Harper & Row, 1954.
Clear distinction made between girls' abilities and activities and boys' abilities and activities.
- Del Rey, Lester. Tunnel through Time. Philadelphia: Westminster Press, 1966.
No female characters.
- de Regniers, Beatrice S. May I Bring a Friend. New York: Atheneum, 1964.
Presents traditional stereotypes of typical female roles.
- Desbarats, Peter. Gabrielle and Selena. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1968.
Black characters and their speech are whitewashed.
- Donovan, John. I'll Get There, It Better Be Worth the Trip. New York: Harper & Row, 1969.
Homosexuality and sex.
- du Bois, William P. Lion. New York: Viking Press, 1956.
No females included among the 104 artists who designed the earth.

- Edmonds, Walter. The Matchlock Gun. New York: Dodd, Mead, 1941.
Stereotypes aggressive, savage native Americans.
- Eichenberg, Fritz. Ape in a Cape. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1973.
Only two of the thirty-eight animals pictured are females.
- Embrey, Margaret. My Name Is Lion. New York: Holiday, 1970.
Makes comparisons between white Americans and native Americans; the latter are put in a negative light.
- Ets, Marie Hall. Bad Boy, Good Boy. New York: Crowell, 1967.
Object of censorship attempt as well as objection; presents a negative and untrue picture of Chicanos.
- _____. Just Me. New York: Viking Press, 1965.
Sexism expressed through sex-typing of animals.
- _____. Mr. T. W. Anthony Woo. New York: Viking Press, 1951.
The two female antagonists are shown as "bothersome" and "meddlesome."
- Ets, Marie Hall and Aurora Labastida. Nine Days to Christmas. New York: Viking Press, 1959.
Female character is a typical sexist stereotype.
- Farmer, Penelope. The Castle of Bone. New York: Atheneum, 1972.
Obscene language not required to enhance the story.
- _____. Charlotte Sometimes. New York: Harcourt Brace World, 1969.
Written for girls; events just happen without scientific explanations.
- Fitzhugh, Louise. Harriet the Spy. New York: Harper & Row, 1964.
Profane language.
- Friskey, Margaret. Indian Two Feet and His Eagle Feather. Chicago: Children's, 1967.
Ridicules and oversimplifies native American customs and beliefs.
- Gault, William. The Oval Playground. New York: Dutton, 1968.
Typical, worrisome mother who declares that "it's a man's world."
- George, Jean C. Julie of the Wolves. New York: Harper & Row, 1972.
Sex; unrealistic picture.
- Goudey, Alice E. The Day We Saw the Sun Come Up. New York: Scribner, 1961.
Females watch the action rather than actively participating.
- Green, Constance. A Girl Called Al. New York: Viking Press, 1969.
A "cop-out" book--Al conforms to traditional feminine roles.

- Greenburg, Polly. Oh Lord, I Wish I Was a Buzzard. New York: Macmillan, 1968.
Title carries negative connotations; unrealistic picture of blacks working in the fields stemming from the white perception.
- Heinlein, Robert. Red Planet: A Colonial Boy on Mars. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1949.
Females exhibit traditional stereotyped behavior in times of crisis.
- _____. Rocket Ship Galileo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1947.
Females exhibit traditional stereotyped behavior in times of crisis.
- Henderson, Le Grand. Cats for Kansas. Nashville, Tennessee: Abingdon, 1948.
Unrealistic stereotyped portrayal of native Americans.
- Henry, Marguerite. The Little Fellow. New York: Harper, Row & World, 1945.
Censorship attempt; black people are ridiculed.
- Heuck, Sigrid. Buffalo Man and Golden Eagle. New York: Dutton, 1970.
Distorted picture of native American; Golden Eagle follows Christian traditions and is disrespectful towards Indian rituals and objects.
- Hodges, Margaret. Wave. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1964.
Females are mentioned only once.
- Hogan, Inez. Nicodemus and the Houn' Dog. New York: Dutton, 1933.
Object of both censorship attempt and objection; presents derogatory, stereotyped picture of blacks.
- Holding, James. The Lazy Little Zulu. New York: Morrow, 1962.
Frequent stereotypes.
- Hood, Flora Mae. Pink Puppy. New York: Putnam, 1966.
Distorted, stereotyped image of native Americans which is often the opposite of reality; implies that they are not able to solve their own problems.
- _____. Something for the Medicine Man. Chicago: Melmont, 1962.
Compares native Americans to white Americans; the former are put in a negative light.
- Hunt, Irene. Up a Road Slowly. Chicago: Follett, 1966.
States that it's a man's world and a woman must accept it and conform.
- Hunt, Mabel Leigh. Benjie's Hat. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1938.
Blacks stereotyped in actions and speech; illustrations are stereotyped images; object of censorship attempt.

Jackson, Jesse. Call Me Charley. New York: Harper & Row, 1945.

Implies that individual blacks can get ahead only through the generous help of whites; blacks' feelings are ignored.

Keats, Ezra Jack. Goggles. Toronto: Macmillan, 1969.

The mother fits the traditional stereotype of the role; the only other female plays quietly by herself, ignoring the boys' action-packed games.

_____. A Letter to Amy. New York: Harper, 1968.

Amy is a passive character, a mere recipient of Peter's attention.

_____. The Snowy Day. New York: Viking, 1962.

Black speech is whitewashed; the mother represents the stereotype of the Negro mammy and the sexist role of a mother.

Kipling, Rudyard. Just So Stories. New York: Doubleday, 1952.

"How the Leopard Got His Spots" is racist.

Klein, Norma. Mom, the Wolfman and Me. New York: Pantheon, 1972.

Object of censorship attempt and objections: the mother has never been married; story has no value; presents an unrealistic portrayal of an unwed mother.

Kohn, Barbara. One Sad Day. New York: Third Press, 1972.

Object of censorship attempt; seen as offensive to patriotic beliefs.

Konigsberg, Elaine. About the B'nai Bagels. New York: Atheneum, 1969.

Mother uses old-fashioned Jewish expressions.

Krasilovsky, Phyllis. The Shy Little Girl. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1970.

Teacher is shown as inadequate, realizing child has a problem but unable to help her.

Kraus, Robert. I'm Glad I'm a Boy, I'm Glad I'm a Girl. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1970.

Presents typical stereotyped sex roles for boys and girls.

Kravetz, Nathan. A Horse of Another Color. Boston: Little, Brown, 1962.

Teacher is made to look foolish as she tries to get everyone to conform in their drawings. *his or her*

Krumgold, Joseph. Henry 3. New York: Atheneum, 1967.

Sexist picture of suburban women; a major character states something as truth which is not true.

Lawson, Robert. Rabbit Hill. New York: Viking Press, 1944.

The black cook is a stereotype; the impression is given that people are wealthy because they are good.

L'Engle, Madeline. A Wrinkle in Time. New York: Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 1962.

Mom is a scientist but dad is a "super-scientist."

Lenski, Lois. Debbie Goes to Nursery School. New York: Walck, 1970.

Sexism; teacher reinforces sex stereotyping by encouraging sex-differentiated play activities.

Lionni, Leo. Alexander and the Wind-Up Mouse. New York: Pantheon, 1969.

The males are in a girl's room, but the girl is never seen.

_____. Swimmy. New York: Pantheon, 1963.

Of all the fish, **only male Swimmy's** sex is identified.

Lipkind, William. Nubber Bear. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1966.

The bear is punished for being naughty but then gets what he wants anyway.

Lipkind, William and Nicolas Mordvinoff. The Two Reds. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1950.

The females only observe the action, they don't participate.

Little, Jean. One to Grow On. Boston: Little, Brown, 1969.

Girls are considered less important than boys.

Lofting, Hugh. The Story of Dr. Dolittle. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1920.

Censorship attempt; black Prince Bumpo will not be happy unless he is turned white; illustrations are mere caricatures of blacks. Three other books in the series are also charged with racism: The Voyages of Dr. Dolittle (1922); Dr. Dolittle's Post Office (1923); Dr. Dolittle's Zoo (1925).

McCloskey, Robert. Time of Wonder. New York: Viking Press, 1957.

Father works actively against the storm while the mother and two daughters sit passively singing.

Milhous, Katherine. The Egg Tree. New York: Scribner, 1950.

Delineates sex roles--boys are rewarded for finding the most eggs, while girls are rewarded for finding the prettiest ones.

Ness, Evaline. Sam, Bangs and Moonshine. New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1967.

Sam, a girl, directs the action but a boy carries it out while she sits at home and waits for him. It is not Sam but her father who rescues the boy from drowning.

Neufeld, John. Lisa, Bright and Dark. New York: New American Library, 1970.

Object of censorship attempt; puts parents in a negative light.

Neville, Emily. It's Like This, Cat. New York: Harper & Row, 1963.

Mary's mother is a beatnik but does not have a sparkling, complex, individual personality. Dave's mother is the typical stereotypical mother who worries about everything.

O'Brien, Robert. Mrs. Frisby and the Rats of NIMH. New York: Atheneum, 1972.

The male rats in the NIMH experiment are superior in intelligence and leadership ability, but little is said about the female rats in the experiment.

Orgel, Doris. Next Door to Xanadu. New York: Harper & Row, 1969.

A fortune-teller predicts future occupations for a group of girls following traditional sex roles. Girls will be teachers and mothers and will marry farmers and jacks-of-all-trades.

Ormondroyd, Edward. Time at the Top. Berkeley: Parnassus Press, 1963.

A girl travels through time in an elevator but no scientific explanation is given.

Ormsby, Virginia. What's Wrong with Julio. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1965.

The teacher cannot diagnose Julio's problem, nor help him. Eventually the students find their own solution.

Parish, Peggy. Good Hunting Little Indian. Reading, Massachusetts: Young Scott, 1962.

Stereotypes native Americans; dehumanizes them by not giving them names and by not identifying their tribe.

_____. Granny and the Indians. New York: Macmillan, 1972.

Granny is the only character who is named; Indians are nameless and are belittled both through the story and the illustrations.

_____. Little Indian. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1968.

Ridicules sacred native American rituals.

Randall, Blossom. Fun for Chris. Chicago: Whitman, 1956.

The white boy's family and home life are presented in detail; the black boy is given no life other than as the white boy's playmate.

Reiss, Johanna. The Upstairs Room. New York: Crowell, 1972.

Object of both censorship attempt and objection; obscene language.

Robin Hood. (Many editors and authors, various publishers, various editions.)

Object of censorship attempt; Robin is a communist, taking from the rich and giving to the poor.

Rodgers, Mary. Freaky Friday. New York: Harper & Row, 1972.

Ridicules parents.

Sachs, Marilyn. Amy Moves In. Garden City, New Jersey: Doubleday, 1964.

Objection also applies to Laura's Luck (1965) and Amy and Laura (1966). Characters are said to be Jewish in the first book; after that there is no mention of Jewish customs, beliefs, etc.; Jewish culture is totally lacking.

Sendak, Maurice. In the Night Kitchen. New York: Harper & Row, 1970.

Object of censorship attempts as well as objections--illustrations of naked little boy; criticized for religious, sanitary and literary reasons.

_____. Where the Wild Things Are. New York: Harper & Row, 1963.

Max's mother is a sexist stereotype. When Max misbehaves, she punishes him, then forgives him even though he had not repented.

Shotwell, Louise. Roosevelt Grady. Cleveland, Ohio: World, 1972.

One illustration stereotypes blacks.

Sleator, William. Blackbriar. New York: Dutton, 1972.

Censorship attempt based on religious beliefs of censor.

Slobodkina, Esphyr. Billie. New York: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, 1959.

A "cop-out" book; Billie conforms to the typical stereotyped female role.

Sorensen, Virginia. Miracles on Maple Hill. New York: Harcourt, 1956.

Girls may be stupid, foolish, afraid and everybody laughs, but boys may never be these things.

Speare, Elizabeth. The Witch of Blackbird Pond. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1958.

A "cop-out" book; entire story is concerned with whom Kit will marry.

Steig, William. Sylvester and the Magic Pebble. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1969.

Objected to on bases of sexism (the parents behave according to stereotyped sex roles), drugs (Sylvester is stoned) and unrealistic portrayal. Object of censorship attempt because policemen are stereotyped. Object of both censorship attempts and objections because policemen are pictured as pigs, which is considered a political statement.

Step toe, John. Train Ride. New York: Harper & Row, 1971.

Objections based on unsuitability of subject matter and on literary considerations due to substandard language.

_____. Uptown. New York: Harper & Row, 1970.

Unsuitable subject matter and substandard language; both censorship attempt and objection.

- Sterling, Dorothy. Mary Jane. Garden City, New Jersey: Doubleday, 1959.
Literary reasons.
- Stevenson, Robert Louis. Treasure Island. (Various publishers, various editions.)
Men who are away from women for a long time are homosexuals.
- Terris, Susan. The Drowning Boy. Garden City, New Jersey: Doubleday, 1972.
Obscene language.
- Tolkien, J. R. R. The Hobbit. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1938, 1973.
Subversive.
- Townsend, John Rowe. Hell's Edge. New York: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard 1969.
Characters occupy traditional, stereotyped sex roles.
- Travers, Pamela. Mary Poppins and Mary Poppins Comes Back. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1963.
Stereotypes blacks.
- Tresselt, Alvin R. Hide and Seek Fog. New York: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, 1965.
Roles of mothers and fathers are sex-typed.
- Turkle, Brinton. Thy Friend, Obadiah. New York: Viking Press, 1969.
Women in Obadiah's family are most often in the kitchen, serving the males.
- Twain, Mark. Huckleberry Finn. (Various publishers, various editions.)
Objection based on use of the word "nigger."
- Udry, Janice M. Moon Jumpers. New York: Harper & Row, 1959.
Mother and father occupy traditional sex roles.
- _____. A Tree Is Nice. New York: Harper & Row, 1956.
Few girls climb the tree and those who do remain in the lowest branches. Boys climb higher and wave at the girls on the ground.
- _____. What Mary Jo Shared. Chicago: Whitman, 1966.
Whitewashes black language.
- Verne, Jules. Around the World in 80 Days. (Various publishers, various editions.)
Puts Mormons in a negative light.
- Wagner, Jane. J. T. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1969.
Teacher is insensitive to the needs of her students.
- Ward, Lynd. The Biggest Bear. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1952.
Johnny's mother is the traditional housewife; servant to her family.

- Wells, Rosemary. The Fog Comes on Little Pigs Feet. New York: Dial Press, 1972.
Censorship attempt; unrealistic portrayal and has no value.
- White, E. B. Charlotte's Web. New York: Harper & Row, 1952.
Preoccupation with death.
- Williams, Barbara. The Secret Name. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1972.
Native Americans are associated with and compared to animals.
- Williams, Jay and Raymond Abrashkin. Danny Dunn and the Anti-Gravity Paint. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1956.
Presents traditional sex-role stereotypes.
- Williams, Ursula Moray. A Crown for a Queen. New York: Meredith Press, 1968.
Story centers around a beauty contest which the boys are judging.
- Wojciechowska, Maia. Shadow of a Bull. New York: Atheneum, 1964.
Sadism.
- Zemach, Harve. Judge. New York: Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 1969.
The one woman prisoner is stupid.
- Zolotow, Charlotte. Mr. Rabbit and the Lovely Present. New York:
Little girl can't think of a present for her mother; goes to a male for help.
- _____. The Storm Book. New York: Harper & Row, 1952.
Females are passive rather than active characters.

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- Bernstein, Joanne. "The Image of Female Teachers as Portrayed in Fiction for Young Children," School Library Journal, 19:79-81, January, 1973.
- Broderick, Dorothy. "Censorship--Reevaluated," Issues in Children's Book Selection: A School Library Journal/Library Journal Anthology (New York: R. R. Bowker, 1973), pp. 61-66.
- Burke, John Gordon. "Editor's Choice: To Be Professional," American Libraries, 2:159, February, 1971.
- Byler, Mary Gloyne. "The Image of American Indians Projected by non-Indian Writers," School Library Journal, 20:36-39, February, 1974.
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APPENDIX A

Book: Author _____

Title _____

Publisher _____

Source: _____

Objection Category: _____

Notes:

APPENDIX B

Book: Author Armstrong, William
 Title Souder
 Publisher New York: Harper & Row, 1969
 Source: Baxter, p. 541

Objection Category: Stereotyping Minorities--Objection.

Notes:

"...the author chose to give only the dog a name. Throughout the entire book we never know the names of any member of the share-cropper's family. Furthermore, it is only the dog Souder who is described and who is given recognizable feelings....We never know what the people in the book look like, what they sound like, or what feelings they have for one another.

"....It is simply not known to be historical truth that people who were kept helpless, in slave or near-slave conditions, passively accepted their lot. We believe that in this sense, Souder is a dishonest portrayal of real people."

Book: Author Armstrong, William
 Title Souder
 Publisher New York: Harper & Row, 1969
 Source: Kalkhoff, p. 15

Objection Category: Stereotyping Minorities--Objection

Notes:

"...the Interracial Books for Children attacked Souder...saying it was white fundamentalist in its style and dehumanizing in its refusal to name any of the characters except the dog....Tom Feelings in his attack on Souder states, 'that a story of the black experience must come directly from one who has lived it'."

Book: Author Armstrong, William
 Title Souder
 Publisher New York: Harper & Row, 1969

Source: Molz, p. 125

Objection Category: Misc. - No value--Objection

Notes:

"America knows the wrongs of history perpetrated on minority races, and we feel that this book is a bitter comment on man's inhumanity to man. How can such a book do anything for young children, except increase the hatred and violence already carried to the extreme?"

Book: Author Bach, Richard
 Title Jonathan Livingston Seagull
 Publisher New York: Macmillan, 1970

Source: Cheatham, p. 14

Objection Category: Affronts to religious beliefs--Objection

Notes:

Not placed on a class list (approved) by book selection committee of Placentia (California) Unified School District because of "overtones of reincarnation."

Book: Author Bach, Richard
 Title Jonathan Livingston Seagull
 Publisher New York: Macmillan, 1970

Source: Escott, p. 126

Objection Category: Affronts to religious beliefs--Objection

Notes:

"...attacked because it has overtones of reincarnation."

Book: Author Bannerman, Helen
 Title Little Black Sambo
 Publisher Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1923

Source: "Ban on Sambo," p. 119

Objection Category: Stereotyping minorities--Censorship attempt

Notes:

"A review committee, acting on a complaint from Mrs. Barbara Smith of Rockville, Md., voted to remove Little Black Sambo from Montgomery County school libraries because the book 'ridicules black people.'"

Book: Author Bannerman, Helen

Title Little Black Sambo

Publisher Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1923

Source: "Censorship Dateline" (May, 1972), pp. 72-73

Objection Category: Stereotyping minorities--Censorship attempt

Notes:

Dallas, Texas--"The city's tri-ethnic committee complained that Little Black Sambo distorts a child's view of black people and should be taken out of the city's school libraries. Reportedly the book was removed from school libraries five years ago, but the group said it had been put back."

Book: Author Bannerman, Helen

Title Little Black Sambo

Publisher Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1923

Source: Darling, p. 695

Objection Category: Stereotyping minorities--Objection

Notes:

"...blacks complained that its illustrations were degrading."

Book: Author Bannerman, Helen
 Title Little Black Sambo
 Publisher Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1923
 Source: "'Sambo' Banned...", pp. 2813-2814

Objection Category: Stereotyping minorities--Censorship attempt

Notes:

"All copies of Little Black Sambo, along with all filmstrips and records telling the story, have been removed from Montgomery County school libraries. Following a complaint by Barbara Smith, a parent, a committee of principals, librarians, teachers and a central office staff member voted six to one for removal, calling Sambo 'inappropriate,' and 'not in keeping with good human relations.'"

"Mrs. Smith...feels that Sambo is 'derogatory...'"

Book: Author Bannerman, Helen
 Title Little Black Sambo
 Publisher Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1923
 Source: "Success Stories," p. 40

Objection Category: Stereotyping minorities--Censorship attempt

Notes:

Prince George's County, Maryland--"...complaints were received from citizens who asked that ...Sambo be removed from the schools....A spokesman for the committee that reviewed Little Black Sambo said most panel members found parts of the book objectionable, especially the illustrations of black children and adults."

Book: Author Bannerman, Helen
 Title Little Black Sambo
 Publisher Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1923
 Source: White, p. 5

Objection Category: Stereotyping minorities--Censorship attempt

Notes:

"Many librarians, responding to pressures from black interest groups have removed Little Black Sambo...from the circulation shelves, relegating them to historical collections."

Book: Author Baum, Frank L.
 Title The Wonderful Wizard of Oz
 Publisher Various publishers, various editions
 Source: "Oz Comes to D. C....", pp. 5724-5725

Objection Category: Misc. - Literary considerations--Censorship attempt

Notes:

"After 66 years, The Wonderful Wizard of Oz, first of the 14 Wizard books by Frank L. Baum, is now on order for all library children's sections in the District.

"School library director Miss Olive C. De Bruler, however, has no intention of putting the book on school lists. 'I know children like it, but there is so much fantasy of better quality,' she commented, adding that the Wizard is overly sentimental and that its anthropomorphism, in characters like the cowardly lion, is considered poor fantasy."

Book: Author Beim, Lorraine
 Title Carol's Side of the Street
 Publisher New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1951
 Source: Daniels, p. 90

Objection Category: Stereotyping minorities--Objection

Notes:

"Others offer little more than a story whose sterile characters happen to have Jewish names and celebrate the appropriate holidays. The popular juvenile Carol's Side of the Street is a typical example of such shallowness; few adult authors would develop such unsatisfying characters..."

Book: Author Benchley, Nathaniel
 Title Small Wolf
 Publisher New York: Harper & Row, 1972
 Source: Byler, pp. 38-39

Objection Category: Stereotyping minorities--Objection

Notes:

"Historically the 'devil mask' is misplaced; the devil is a Judeo-Christian concept, not an American Indian one.

"This book fosters a common misunderstanding about American Indians and the concept of land ownership." (The land is for anyone to use.)

But tribes and bands did control use of specific areas for specific purposes.

"The ending of Small Wolf gives the impression that American Indians eventually just faded into the sunset. This denies the fact that there are American Indians around today.

While non-Indians are portrayed negatively, they ultimately come across as being strong and aggressive. Small Wolf and his family evoke a feeling of pity."

Book: Author Bonham, Frank
 Title The Loud Resounding Sea
 Publisher New York: Crowell, 1963

Source: Stavn, p. 284

Objection Category: Sexism--Objection

Notes:

"...the most admirable female character is Delphine the Dolphin, with whom the young hero, Skip Turner, enjoys a marvelous rapport based on mutual trust, affection and respect. Skip's attitude toward pretty, blonde Leslie, with whom he works in a lab during the summer, is a lot less flattering: 'Like most girls, she was about as practical as a chicken-wire fishbowl.' Bonham does a fair enough job with Skip's mother; she's a hard-working schoolteacher, and the mainstay of her family because her husband, a skilled cook and restaurateur, has advanced wanderlust and is rarely at home....In the end, it's stated that the itinerant chef will undertake a steady business right near home. He tells Skip: 'I need a woman to tell my plans and troubles to. What man doesn't? An understanding wife to help him into his cardboard armor in the morning, and put him back together at night.' Very true. How about a woman's right to the same kind of support? Bonham doesn't negate it here, but silence is not always affirmative."

Book: Author Brink, Carol R.
 Title Caddie Woodlawn
 Publisher New York: Macmillan, 1935

Source: Feminists on..., p. 111

Objection Category: Sexism--Objection

Notes:

a "Cop-Out Book" "Caddie is a young pioneer girl, allowed to run free with her brothers. She is happy and strong in her so-called tomboy role. Though her mother pressures her to become more of a 'lady,' the reader feels serenely certain that Caddie will remain her own person. Alas, as the book draws to a close, Caddie's father pleads: 'It's a strange thing, but somehow we expect more of girls than of boys. It is the sisters and wives and mothers, you know, Caddie, who keep the world sweet and beautiful....' Thus subdued, she joins the insipidly dejected girls at the weaving loom. True, the boys do ask her to teach them how to weave. Apparently they may choose to join women at their work, but no longer may Caddie choose to run free in the woods....Why should it be the right choice for her obediently to join the 'sweet and beautiful' women of the world on their pedestals? Why shouldn't she continue to struggle for a life in which she might fulfill some inner potential?"

Book: Author Brink, Carol R.

Title Caddie Woodlawn

Publisher New York: Macmillan, 1935

Source: Schroeder, p. 698

Objection Category: Sexism--Objection

Notes:

A "cop-out" book because in the end Caddie "agrees to rein herself in, and to become a 'lady' with all the restrictions that entails..."

Book: Author Brunhoff, Jean de

Title Travels of Babar

Publisher New York: Random House, 1937

Source: Kalkhoff, p. 17

Objection Category: Stereotyping minorities--Censorship attempt

Notes:

"Travels with Babar...was recently suggested for possible withdrawal from our branch collections because of detrimental illustrations of Africans,..."

Book: Author Bryant, Sara Cone
 Title Epaminondas and His Auntie
 Publisher Boston, Houghton Mifflin, 1907, 1938
 Source: Broderick, p. 65

Objection Category: Stereotyping minorities--Censorship attempt

Notes:

"Buried as a news item in the same issue of L. J. is the information that the San Jose Public Library had won a grand fight for intellectual freedom by keeping the racist Epaminondas and His Auntie on the open shelves. And here, after all these words, we come to the crux of the matter.

"In the name of intellectual freedom we defend materials that perpetuate attitudes that hinder the growth of individuals who are intellectually free. No racist is intellectually free. Try as I may, I can see no issue of intellectual freedom involved in a request to remove Epaminondas and His Auntie from library shelves. Except for research libraries, the process known as weeding the collection should have eliminated the book years ago."

Book: Author Bryant, Sara Cone
 Title Epaminondas and His Auntie
 Publisher Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1907, 1938
 Source: "NAACP Asks San Jose...". p. 1414

Objection Category: Stereotyping minorities--Censorship attempt

Notes:

"The president of the San Jose, California, chapter of the NAACP, T. P. Owens, has asked the library to remove Epaminondas and His Auntie by Sara Cone Bryant...from the children's collection because of its 'bad racial implications.'

"Specifically the NAACP objects to the Aunt Jemima images in the book and the fact that it makes the little black boy look 'stupid'."

Book: Author Bryant, Sara Cone
 Title Epaminondas and His Auntie
 Publisher Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1907, 1938

Source: White, p. 5

Objection Category: Stereotyping minorities--Censorship attempt

Notes:

"Many librarians, responding to pressures from black interest groups, have removed...Epaminondas and His Auntie from the circulation shelves, relegating them to historical collections."

Book: Author Burton, Virginia Lee
 Title The Little House
 Publisher Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1942

Source: White, p. 6

Objection Category: Affronts to patriotic beliefs--Objection

Notes:

"...editorial by Clinton A. Page suggesting that The Little House has brainwashed children for a generation into believing that 'the horrible, dirty old city is going to wipe out everything good'."

Book: Author Butterworth, Oliver
 Title The Enormous Egg
 Publisher Boston: Little, Brown, 1956

Source: Stavn, p. 283

Objection Category: Sexism--Objection

Notes:

"The protagonist, Nate, and his dad both possess some intelligence and curiosity. But Mom, upon the birth of the Triceratops, for example, says: 'Goodness gracious! And right here in our back yard. It doesn't seem hardly right. And on a Sunday, too.' When her husband makes a humorous observation regarding a dead relative, Mom pipes up with: 'Walter! He just got a bit crotchety along toward the end. I don't think we should say anything disrespectful of him.' When a group of visiting, arguing scientists delays dinner because of lengthy discussions, Mom says to Nate: 'Oh, you and your scientific world. I should think the scientific world would know when it was time to go home for supper, instead of hanging around to all hours and making people late for their meals.' Narrator Nate reflects that 'I don't think Mom ever could see what was so important about dinosaurs,' and readers who take Butterworth's Moms seriously will never see what's so important about mothers. sp.

Book: Author Butterworth, Oliver
 Title Susan and Her Classic Convertible
 Publisher New York: Four Winds Press, 1970

Source: Stavn, p. 282

Objection Category: Sexism--Objection

Notes:

"In his girl's book...Butterworth does allow his heroine to be a gung-ho car fancier. But he has her drop her high school mechanics class (which she had taken to recondition her 1947 Caddy) in response to pressure from her parents and school administrators, who don't consider it fitting for a girl to take such a course."

Book: Author Butterworth, Oliver
 Title The Trouble with Jenny's Ear
 Publisher Boston: Little, Brown, 1960
 Source: Stavn, p. 283

Objection Category: Sexism--Objection

Notes:

"Well, and what about good old Mom? To Oliver Butterworth, she's an insipid lady who flutters around chronically worrying and inanely commenting. For example, in the fantastical The Trouble with Jenny's Ear, Mrs. Pearson (mother of two sons who are electronics nuts and of a sweet daughter, Jenny, who briefly enjoys the ability to hear other people's unspoken thoughts) says to her bachelor brother: 'All you have to do is give them earrings for presents instead of the insides of alarm clocks'; 'When you were a kid you used to go around trailing wires and buzzers and things, and all the boys would follow you around, but you never could understand why girls weren't interested in your door bells and clock springs.' Mom never can get it straight in her befuddled little mind that the word is 'microphone,' not 'megaphone,' and she is completely unnerved by electrical set-ups."

Book: Author Cameron, Eleanor
 Title The Wonderful Flight to the Mushroom Planet
 Publisher Boston: Little, Brown, 1954
 Source: Tate, Janice, p. 1061

Objection Category: Sexism--Objection

Notes:

Also applies to Stowaway to the Mushroom Planet (1956), Mr. Bass's Planetoid (1958), Mystery for Mr. Bass (1960) and Time and Mr. Bass (1967).

"...the only female who appears consistently is David's mother, who packs lunches, cooks meals, and worries....women are not in evidence among the residents of the new planet."

Book: Author Carlson, Natalie
 Title The Empty Schoolhouse
 Publisher New York: Harper & Row, 1965
 Source: Thompson, p. 419

Objection Category: Stereotyping minorities--Objection

Notes:

"...the narrator, Emma Royall, makes these remarks about the difference between herself and her sister:

'Lullah is the spittin' image of Mama and her kin. Her skin is coffee and cream mixed together and she has wavy hair to her shoulders. Me, I'm dark as Daddy Jobe and my hair never grew out much longer than he wears his.'

That the comparison of these physical differences is not simply an objective appraisal is revealed within a few lines, wherein the emphasis is clearly on self-depreciation (italics my own): 'Little Jobe looks like me and Daddy Jobe, but he's a handsome little boy all the same;--or in spite of the fact that he is dark and has short hair.

"The objections are to the subtle and probably unconscious perspective which presents a young black girl in terms of self-hatred and a feeling that white is preferable to dark.... [Emma's] sense of identity is sharply circumscribed by her employment [as a scrub girl] throughout the book...Not only is it unrealistic for a young girl to identify herself entirely and on all occasions in terms of her occupation, it is an exaggeration which turns the admirable traits of endurance and perseverance into a mere caricature."

Book: Author Carlson, Natalie S.
 Title The Empty Schoolhouse
 Publisher New York: Harper & Row, 1965

Source: White, p. 5

Objection Category: Stereotyping minorities--Objection

Notes:

"...criticized for its depiction of a young black girl's self-hatred and desire for whiteness."

Book: Author Carrol, Ruth & Latrobe Carrol
 Title Tough Enough's Indians
 Publisher New York: Walck, 1960

Source: Byler, p. 38

Objection Category: Stereotyping minorities--Objection

Notes:

"It is rarely, if ever, mentioned that non-Indians scalped people, but scalping as an Indian practice is emphasized in most of the books about American Indians..."

The book contains this sentence:

"Injuns...were too busy huntin' and fishin' and beatin' drums and scalpin' other Injuns and white folks, cuttin' their skin and hair right off, somethin' terrible, and burnin' 'em up at stakes."

Book: Author Carton, Lonnie C.

Title Mommies

Publisher New York: Random House, 1960

Source: Weitzman, pp. 1142-1143

Objection Category: Sexism--Objection

Notes:

"As the book begins, Mommy puts on her apron to prepare for a day of homemaking,...

"...although the mother supposedly does 'lots and lots,' her tasks consist of washing dishes, scrubbing pots and pans, cooking, baking, tying shoes, catching balls, and answering questions (which seems to be her most 'creative' role so far). Mommy does leave the house several times but only to shop for groceries or to take the children out to play.

"Mommies are restrictive, and 'shout if you play near the street,'...

"Mothers...are useful for taking care of you when you are sick, cleaning up after you, and telling you what to do. Mommies do smile, hug, comfort, and nurture, but they also scold and instruct in a not altogether pleasant manner. They tell you to be quiet, and to 'Sit still and eat!'"

Book: Author Caudill, Rebecca
Title Pocketful of Cricket
Publisher New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1964
Source: Trumpeter, pp. 500-501

Objection Category: Sexism--Objection

Notes:

Jay's mother is "scolding, patient, and supportive as the situation requires." She is "often seen in the kitchen..."

Book: Author Christopher, John
Title The White Mountains
Publisher New York: Macmillan, 1967
Source: Tate, Janice, pp. 1061-1062

Objection Category: Sexism--Objection

Notes:

Also applies to The City of Gold and Lead (1967) and The Pool of Fire (1968).

"John Christopher...appears to be anti-feminine by choice rather than by tradition...."

"It is significant that no female joins the colony of the free. Even the invaders consider girls to be attractive 'objects' with the most attractive girls killed, placed in glass coffins, and kept in the invaders' city as objects of beauty."

Book: Author Colman, Hila
Title Diary of a Frantic Kid Sister
Publisher New York: Crown, 1973
Source: "Censorship Dateline" (July, 1974), p. 79

Objection Category: Obscene language--Censorship attempt

Notes:

"...removed from the Gulf Breeze Elementary School library on the order of Principal H. G. Speed, who complained that 'the language used is not fit for elementary school children to be exposed to.'"

Book: Author Corbin, William

Title Smoke

Publisher New York: Coward, McCann & Geoghegan, 1967

Source: Stavn, pp. 283-284

Objection Category: Sexism--Objection

Notes:

"...a popular story about a boy, almost 15, who befriends a wild German shepherd and eventually brings himself to accept his much-resented stepfather. The two females in the book are Chris's little sister Susie and his mother. Susie is a spunky, quick-witted kid, respected and adored by her brother. Ranch wife Mom, though laden down with some artificial dialogue, is refreshingly humorous and gusty. However, her basic intelligence is somewhat compromised by her stand in a major conflict with Cal, her second husband. Chris runs away to the mountains with the dog Smoke after grievously insulting his mother and Cal. Mom wants to have the authorities locate him; Cal, maintaining that Chris is almost a man, wants to let him come home by himself at a time of his own choosing. Mom says: 'This man business. As if getting to be a man was like joining a club or something...they've been at it for about a hundred thousand years! At first they'd give a boy a stone ax and say, 'Go bash somebody's brains out and then you'll be a man.' Later on they did it with swords and called it chivalry. And now, when they have to...go through the motions of being civilized, they think up a lot of subtle ways to torture boys, or get them to torture themselves, in order to qualify for the club...All right, I'll put my faith in you...But it's blind faith. You've been talking man-talk and I don't understand the language.' Mom's historical assessment certainly has some merit, and her inability to understand the 'man-talk' is to her credit. But the particular situation, centering on Chris's need to work out his feelings toward his stepfather in solitude, is explicable in human terms, not 'man' terms; Cal is right to want to allow Chris to return in his own way in his own good time. It's unfortunate that Mom's thought-provoking observations may seem of dubious value to readers because her specific application of them is ill-considered."

Book: Author Dahl, Roald
 Title Charlie and the Chocolate Factory
 Publisher New York: Knopf, 1964
 Source: Baxter, pp. 541-542

Objection Category: Stereotyping minorities--Objection

Notes:

Africa "is customarily portrayed as peopled by ignorant, quaint, superstitious souls who are grateful for whatever help they receive from White people. Dahl has chosen to maintain this devastating tradition. "The black Oompa-Loompas are described as being unable to care for themselves; they were on the verge of extinction when Willie Wonka, who is White, rescued them. The Oompa-Loompas, being an invented people, could easily have an invented skin color and come from an imaginary place. By describing them as dark-skinned and labeling them African, the author seems to have gone out of his way to preserve the myth of Black inferiority and dependence on the Great White Father. In doing so he has helped to perpetuate prevalent stereotypes about Blacks in general and Africans in particular.

Book: Author Dahl, Roald
 Title Charlie and the Chocolate Factory
 Publisher New York: Knopf, 1964
 Source: Donelson, "What to Do When the Censor Comes," p. 403

Objection Category: Stereotyping minorities--Objection

Notes:

"Racist."

Book: Author Dahl, Roald
Title Charlie and the Chocolate Factory
Publisher New York: Knopf, 1964
Source: White, p. 4

Objection Category: Violence/horror--Objection

Notes:

"Eleanor Cameron objected to its 'phony presentation of poverty and its phony humor, which is based on punishment with overtones of sadism.'"

Book: Author Dahl, Roald
Title Charlie and the Chocolate Factory
Publisher New York: Knopf, 1964
Source: White, p. 4

Objection Category: Misc. - Untrue/unrealistic portrayal--Objection

Notes:

"Eleanor Cameron objected to its 'phony presentation of poverty and its phony humor.

Book: Author Dahl, Roald
 Title Charlie and the Chocolate Factory
 Publisher New York: Knopf, 1964
 Source: White, p. 2 & p. 4

Objection Category: Misc. - Literary considerations--Objection

Notes:

p. 2--"...one of the most tasteless books ever written for children."

p. 4--"...assailed by Eleanor Cameron for its lack of depth in characterization and meaning."

Book: Author Dean, Laura
 Title Lulu's Back in Town
 Publisher New York: Funk & Wagnall, 1968
 Source: Feminists on..., p. 110

Objection Category: Sexism--Objection

Notes:

"The line between traditionally assigned sex roles is drawn sharp and clear. The girl who crosses that line is forced to desert her sex rather than allowed to act as a spokeswoman for a broader definition.

"Take Lulu's Back in Town....The proof provided by author Laura Dean to show Lulu's final acceptance by the boys is the clubhouse sign: 'FOR BOYS ONLY. No Girls Allowed. (Except Lulu.)' This is seen by the author, who unfortunately happens to be a woman, as a satisfactory ending. But our committee was not so pleased."

Book: Author De Jong, Meindert
 Title The Wheel on the School
 Publisher New York: Harper & Row, 1954

Source: Feminists on..., p. 110

Objection Category: Sexism--Objection

Notes:

"A little girl in the 1955 Newbery winner The Wheel on the School ...asks her boy playmate: 'Can I go, too?' And the response is 'No! Girls are no good at jumping. It's a boys game.' Meindert De Jong leaves it at that--and another eager little girl reader is squelched."

Book: Author Del Rey, Lester
 Title Tunnel through Time
 Publisher Philadelphia: Westminster Press, 1966

Source: Tate, Janice, p. 1062

Objection Category: Sexism--Objection

Notes:

"...the mothers are conveniently dead so that no female character appears."

Book: Author de Regniers, Beatrice S.
Title May I Bring a Friend
Publisher New York: Atheneum, 1964
Source: Nilsen, "Women in Children's Literature," p. 920

Objection Category: Sexism--Objection

Notes:

"...the queen knits and is swung in a swing. She frowns when they all go fishing and she sits on a cushion in the background when a golden trumpet is brought and all the males take a turn playing."

Book: Author de Regniers, Beatrice S.
Title May I Bring a Friend
Publisher New York: Atheneum, 1964
Source: Trumpeter, p. 501

Objection Category: Sexism--Objection

Notes:

"When invited to tea with the king and queen, the small boy... apparently couldn't find a single little girl among his friends worth inviting."

Book: Author Desbarats, Peter
Title Gabrielle and Selena
Publisher New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1968

Source: White, p. 5

Objection Category: Stereotyping minorities--Objection

Notes:

"...whitewashing black dialect by creating chiefly middle-class black characters...the characters do not use rich, informal black idioms."

Book: Author Donovan, John
Title I'll Get There. It Better Be Worth the Trip
Publisher New York: Harper & Row, 1969

Source: Donelson, "What to Do When the Censor Comes," p. 403

Objection Category: Sex--Objection

Notes:

"Degenerate sex."

Book: Author Donovan, John
Title I'll Get There, It Better Be Worth the Trip
Publisher New York: Harper & Row, 1969
Source: Simpson, p. 129

Objection Category: Sex--Objection

Notes:

"...there is a brief, not really explicit, homosexual experience. In letters to Library Journal and in other comments this experience was so exaggerated in importance that it was made to seem the issue on which the whole story depends."

Book: Author du Bois, William Pène
Title Lion
Publisher New York: Viking Press, 1956
Source: Nilsen, "Women in Children's Literature," p. 925

Objection Category: Sexism--Objection

Notes:

"...du Bois pictured the 104 artists who designed the earth. There was one with dark skin, but there was not a single female."

Book: Author Edmonds, Walter
Title The Matchlock Gun
Publisher New York: Dodd, Mead, 1941
Source: Donelson, "What to Do When the Censor Comes." p. 403

Objection Category: Stereotyping minorities--Objection

Notes:

"Stereotypes of cruel and savage Indians."

Book: Author Eichenberg, Fritz
Title Ape in a Cape
Publisher New York: Harcourt Brace, 1973
Source: Nilsen, "Books a la Mode," p. 1032

Objection Category: Sexism--Objection

Notes:

only "a 'dove in love' and a fat-lady hippopotamus in the background of a circus scene" are females--all the rest of the personified animals were males. "Even the 'Mouse in a Blouse' turned out to be a sailor wearing a middy blouse."

Book: Author Eichenberg, Fritz

Title Ape in a Cape

Publisher New York: Harcourt, Brace, 1973

Source: Nilsen, "Women in Children's Literature," p. 920

Objection Category: Sexism--Objection

Notes:

"...the epitome of male chauvinism....It is dedicated to Timmy and it pictures thirty-six male animals and two females. It begins with the ape who wears a definitely male military cape. When we come to the 'Dove in Love' page, we see two identical doves so I assume that one is female. The only other female is a ridiculous 'fat lady' hippopotamus in the background of a circus scene."

Book: Author Embrey, Margaret

Title My Name Is Lion

Publisher New York: Holiday, 1970

Source: Byler, p. 39

Objection Category: Stereotyping minorities--Objection

Notes:

"Extensive cultural bias is evidenced by the comparisons invited by authors in their descriptions of people.

"The non-Indian teacher...is young, and smells 'like too many flowers.' A Navajo lady is described as 'an old woman' who is sitting 'huddled in a blanket.' Lion, a Navajo boy who finds he does not 'mind' the way the teacher smells, discovers that the Navajo woman 'sure' does not smell 'like that flower teacher.' Lion's grandfather is drunk, dirty, and 'whining in Navajo about money.' The positive intent...[of the book] is canceled by the negative aspects of the implied comparisons."

Book: Author Ets, Marie Hall
 Title Bad Boy, Good Boy
 Publisher New York: Crowell, 1967
 Source: Molz, p. 125

Objection Category: Stereotyping minorities--Censorship attempt

Notes:

"It is beyond our comprehension how a book like this is still being published. It is biased and filled with half-truths concerning the lives of Mexican Americans...We are demanding that the book be banned from all libraries supported by public monies."

Book: Author Ets, Marie Hall
 Title Bad Boy, Good Boy
 Publisher New York: Crowell, 1967
 Source: Taylor, p. 38

Objection Category: Stereotyping minorities--Objection

Notes:

"...depicts a very negative picture of Chicano life..."
 "The very obvious implication here is that 'bad' boy becomes 'good' boy when he learns English and his runaway mother also is taught English, and how to cook, by an Anglo woman who lives in a nice house by the ocean."

Book: Author Ets, Marie Hall
Title Just Me
Publisher New York: Viking Press, 1965
Source: Trumpeter, p. 501

Objection Category: Sexism--Objection

Notes:

"...story of a little boy exploring the animal life around him. In addition to the crucial fact that it is again a male character who is actively examining the surrounding world, the consistent sex-typing of the animals is intriguing. Those characterized as female included the cat (what else would a cat be!) a cow and goat (of course), a horse and a pig. Need more be said?"

Book: Author Ets, Marie Hall
Title Mr. T. W. Anthony Woo
Publisher New York: Viking Press, 1951
Source: Nilsen, "Women in Children's Literature," p. 920

Objection Category: Sexism--Objection

Notes:

"...the whole plot is how the lovable Mr. Woo can get rid of his meddlesome sister and her bothersome parrot, who is also female."

Book: Author Ets. Marie Hall & Aurora Labastida

Title Nine Days to Christmas

Publisher New York: Viking Press, 1959

Source: Trumpeter, p. 501

Objection Category: Sexism--Objection

Notes:

"Ceci...is a whiny, overly sensitive little girl..."

Book: Author Farmer, Penelope

Title The Castle of Bone

Publisher New York: Atheneum, 1972

Source: Nelson, pp. 132-133

Objection Category: Obscene language--Objection

Notes:

"...one of the boys prefixes several sentences with 'Jesus' and 'God Almighty.' At no point in the story in either word or action is the reader led to a place where the use of the terms really belongs. The use does not make an inherently meaningful contribution to either the feeling or the sense of the story....I feel that this outstanding book would be enhanced rather than lessened by the dropping of the few words of profanity used which really make no contribution of any kind."

"...contrived and unnecessary use of profanity..."

Book: Author Farmer, Penelope
 Title Charlotte Sometimes
 Publisher New York: Harcourt Brace World, 1969
 Source: Tate, Janice, p. 1062

Objection Category: Sexism--Objection

Notes:

"On the other extreme there is science fiction with a girl as the most significant character. Most of it borders on fantasy and is written with only a female audience in mind. Scientific explanations for events are seldom given. Movement from one time period to another in the past or future is a frequent theme. In...Charlotte Sometimes a girl of 1918 and a girl from the present change places while asleep. How and why this happened is not explained....An author of a book written primarily for girls tends to assume females prefer this approach."

Book: Author Fitzhugh, Louise
 Title Harriet the Spy
 Publisher New York: Harper & Row, 1964
 Source: Nelson, p. 132

Objection Category: Obscene language--Objection

Notes:

Author opposes use of certain words in the following quotes:
 "I'll be damned if I'll go to dancing school."
 "My God, Harriet, are you sick?"

Book: Author Friskey, Margaret
Title Indian Two Feet and His Eagle Feather
Publisher Chicago: Children's, 1967
Source: Byler, p. 36

Objection Category: Stereotyping minorities--Objection

Notes:

"Many books parody Indian life and customs, holding them up to ridicule and derision."

"...about a little boy and how he earns the right to wear an eagle feather. This makes a mockery of those tribes that consider eagle feathers symbolic of courage and honor, and it equates the process of earning them with child's play."

Book: Author Gault, William
Title The Oval Playground
Publisher New York: Dutton, 1968
Source: Stavn, p. 284

Objection Category: Sexism--Objection

Notes:

"In The Oval Playground, the major woman is Mom, a librarian, so we're told, and a lady fully cognizant of her place in the order of things. Says she to her auto-racing son Mark: 'You're a man and this is a man's world so I can't even hope to understand it.' When widowed Mom doesn't want to marry 42-year-old Al because he races, Mark says and thinks...: 'Al's what he is. He's not something you can convert to your specifications...The half-men...they're all alike...The men who play it safe. The men who think there's nothing in the world as important as money....

How can you explain to a woman about being too careful? It's the way they like to live. It's a thing with them, security is; they never seem to feel the need to test themselves. And they can take over a man and get him to thinking the same way... (A hint of witchcraft trials--the woman as demonic possessor! Mr. Gault should realize that such generalizations feed the anger of many women today. In fact, one way for a woman to test and assert herself is to read and denounce books like The Oval Playground). Later on, Mom again alludes resignedly to 'A world I don't understand. A man's world.' Fittingly enough, she therefore spends all her time vocalizing her fears about racing and packing elaborate lunches for the track-bound men. What has Mr. Gault really done here? He's constructed a weak, clichéd woman character and then made her look ridiculous to readers by contrasting her with male characters who exhibit superior, supposedly masculine qualities and abilities."

Book: Author George, Jean C.
 Title Julie of the Wolves
 Publisher New York: Harper & Row, 1972
 Source: Molz, p. 125

 Objection Category: Sex--Objection

Notes:

"A classroom teacher comments:
 I do not believe a book that presents a story based on a
 thirteen-year-old girl's marriage to a retarded boy and
 includes a scene where he attempts to mate with her should
 be placed on library shelves with the seal of the Newbery
 Award on its cover..."

Book: Author George, Jean C.
 Title Julie of the Wolves
 Publisher New York: Harper & Row, 1972
 Source: "What the Censors Attack...", p. 19

 Objection Category: Misc. - Untrue/unrealistic portrayal--Objection

Notes:

Refna Wilkin, senior editor at Henry Z. Walck, read several
 letters at a meeting of the Children's Book Council on February 19 which
 said that the book was "unwholesome and unrealistic."

Book: Author Goudey, Alice E.
 Title The Day We Saw the Sun Come Up
 Publisher New York: Scribner, 1961
 Source: Nilsen, "Women in Children's Literature," p. 919

Objection Category: Sexism--Objection

Notes:

"...often women and girls were pictured looking out at the action....they sit on the porch in rocking chairs (The Day We Saw the Sun Come Up)."

Book: Author Green, Constance
 Title A Girl Called Al
 Publisher New York: Viking Press, 1969
 Source: Feminists on.... p. 112

Objection Category: Sexism--Objection

Notes:

a "Cop-Out Book"--"The main character comes across as a non-conformist who truly enjoys her individuality, and throughout most of the book she eschews traditional female worries--how she looks, hooking boyfriends, etc. Wonderful. But the ending is a neat little all-American package. Al gets thin, gets pretty, and now she will be popular. All these sudden switches hit the reader in the last few pages. Her pigtails make room for a feminine hairdo....

"Again, we are led to believe that another character in our long line of individual heroines will conform to the role society has rigidly defined for her. We find it hard to buy the sudden change in Al."

Book: Author Greenberg, Polly
 Title Oh Lord, I Wish I Was a Buzzard
 Publisher New York; Macmillan, 1968
 Source: Tate, Binnie, pp. 3597-3598

Objection Category: Stereotyping minorities--Objection

Notes:

"Many blacks are immediately repulsed by the title, with all its negative implications, coupled with a picture of a black child. The father and children are so neatly dressed for working in the fields. They remain clean, spotless and smiling throughout. Even if there is any validity in portraying a girl wishing to be a buzzard, the agony of slaving in hot dusty cotton fields should have been visible in the art work. A white, romanticized presentation of farm life, this book represents the society's commercialized attempt to define a problem and solve it strictly in its own terms."

Book: Author Heinlein, Robert
 Title Red Planet: A Colonial Boy on Mars
 Publisher New York; Charles Scribner's Sons, 1949
 Source: Tate, Janice, p. 1061

Objection Category: Sexism--Objection

Notes:

representative "of the attitude that in time of crisis, females are either not present, go to work in the kitchen, or are left wringing their hands."

Book: Author Heinlein, Robert
 Title Rocket Ship Galileo
 Publisher New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1947
 Source: Tate, Janice, p. 1061

Objection Category: Sexism--Objection

Notes:

representative "of the attitude that in time of crisis, females are either not present, go to work in the kitchen, or are left wringing their hands."

Book: Author Henderson, Le Grand
 Title Cats for Kansas
 Publisher Nashville, Tennessee: Abingdon, 1948
 Source: Mickinock, pp. 102-103

Objection Category: Stereotyping minorities--Objection

Notes:

illustrations show "a number of 'braves' stretching a rope across the track to stop a train. His idea is most imaginative, but picturing four of the 15 men in war bonnets of chiefs is unforgivable. No warrior who has counted as many coups as that would be involved in such labor. Nor does he identify any coup by nick, cut, or paint. Only such chiefs as Red Cloud...who had 80 coups in his lifetime, would be entitled to wear such a bonnet as Mr. Henderson puts on the four men. Any Hollywood costume department would have known better. Four chiefs for 11 braves?"

Book: Author Henry, Marguerite
Title The Little Fellow
Publisher New York: Harper, Row & World, 1945
Source: "Ban on Sambo," p. 119

Objection Category: Stereotyping minorities--Censorship attempt

Notes:

Little Black Sambo was removed from Montgomery County school libraries "because the book 'ridicules black people.' Last year [1970] the schools removed The Little Fellow, the story of a colt and its black groom for similar reasons."

Book: Author Heuck, Sigrid
 Title Buffalo Man and Golden Eagle
 Publisher New York: Dutton, 1970

Source: Byler, pp. 36-37

Objection Category: Stereotyping minorities--Objection

Notes:

p. 36--book presents a "distorted concept of things 'Indian.'"

p. 37--"The book begins with that quaint old 'Indian' expression, 'Many moons ago.' Why not simply say 'a long time ago?' According to the story, Golden Eagle (also referred to as 'the Indian') hunted six days a week, but on the seventh day he would don 'his most beautiful headdress, put his peace pipe in his mouth, and stroll off into the hills.'

"The six-day work week is misplaced in the context of time; it did not exist for American Indians. The tribes that wore headdresses wore them only on special occasions, not to 'stroll' around in. Peace pipes were smoked ritually and in the proper ceremonial setting. So while Golden Eagle, or 'the Indian,' adheres to the Biblical injunction against working on the Sabbath, he is disrespectful towards ceremonial and religious articles that are particularly American Indian--all in five lines of text with a total of seventy-five words."

Byler also makes note of the fact that the author is German and lives now in Bavaria and that the book was originally published in Austria.

Book: Author Hodges, Margaret
 Title Wave
 Publisher Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1964
 Source: Nilsen, "Women in Children's Literature," p. 920

Objection Category: Sexism--Objection

Notes:

"...the only mention of females is a statement that even the women and babies climbed the mountain."

Book: Author Hogan, Inez
 Title Nicodemus and the Houn' Dog
 Publisher New York: Dutton, 1933
 Source: "Houn' Dog Lives On," p. 52

Objection Category: Stereotyping minorities--Objection

Notes:

"...presents a stereotyped 'pickaninny' image of Negroes."

"...'offensive' because the Negro youngster who is its main character is portrayed as 'a very lazy little boy and a very dumb little boy'."

Book: Author Hogan, Inez
 Title Nicodemus and the Houn' Dog
 Publisher New York: Dutton, 1933

Source: "Nicodemus and the Hounddog," p. 4

Objection Category: Stereotyping minorities--Censorship attempt

Notes:

"The NAACP yesterday filed a protest with the school district over a library book being used at Oak Park Elementary School.

"Irvin Brown, local NAACP president, made the protest...

"Brown said the book ridicules Negroes, and he asked that any book at any library in the system 'that tends to ridicule minority groups' be removed."

Book: Author Holdings, James
 Title The Lazy Little Zulu
 Publisher New York: Morrow, 1962

Source: Larrick, p. 64

Objection Category: Stereotyping minorities--Objection

Notes:

"objectionable"

"abounds in stereotypes"

Book: Author Hood, Flora Mae
Title Pink Puppy
Publisher New York: Putnam, 1966
Source: Byler, p. 37

Objection Category: Stereotyping minorities--Objection

Notes:

"cultural vandalism"--many things are reversed and pictured as the opposite of the way it really was.

"...a medicine man is a figure to be respected and should not be equated with a capricious wicked witch who casts spells on innocent children.

"A book of this sort is all the more insidious because it is well meant and is not obviously bad. The language itself is not derogatory. It is the impressions the words convey that are objectionable: the grandmother is a cold person untouched by the death of her daughter; the father is an industrious but incompetent and selfish man who cannot provide his family shelter.

"The teacher is the only person who comforts or sympathizes with Cindy. She is warm, understanding and concerned....The implication is that it is the non-Indian only who can solve problems and make decisions for American Indians because Indians are not capable of doing so."

Book: Author Hood, Flora Mae
 Title Something for the Medicine Man
 Publisher Chicago: Melmont, 1962

Source: Byler, p. 39.

Objection Category: Stereotyping minorities--Objection

Notes:

"Extensive cultural bias is evidenced by the comparisons invited by authors in their descriptions of people. In Something for the Medicine Man...the 'Granny,' a Cherokee woman, is described as having a face that is 'dried up like a persimmon.' The teacher (non-Indian) is 'tall as the trees,' not 'old like Granny,' and has eyes 'like blue flags'--the baby (Cherokee) has eyes 'like a baby fox.' The Cherokee family eats 'like hungry dogs'.

"The positive intent [of the book] ...is cancelled by the negative aspects of the implied comparisons."

Book: Author Hunt, Irene
 Title Up a Road Slowly
 Publisher Chicago: Follett, 1966

Source: Kalkhoff, p. 15

Objection Category: Sexism--Objection

Notes:

"The Feminists on Children's Media have attacked...Up a Road Slowly...citing [this passage]:

'Accept the fact that this is a man's world and learn how to play the game gracefully.'"

Book: Author Hunt, Irene
 Title Up a Road Slowly
 Publisher Chicago: Follett, 1966
 Source: White, p. 5

Objection Category: Sexism--Objection

Notes:

"Feminists cringed at this line from Up a Road Slowly: 'Accept the fact that this is a man's world and learn how to play the game gracefully.'"

Book: Author Hunt, Mabel Leigh
 Title Benjie's Hat
 Publisher Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1938
 Source: Davis, pp. 261-262

Objection Category: Stereotyping minorities--Censorship attempt

Notes:

"Benjie is a charming Quaker boy, but Hamish, Dilcey, and Eliphalet are the worst kind of stereotypes, as portrayed by their speech, their behavior, and the illustrations. This book, published by Lippincott, is still in print but should be rewritten or withdrawn from distribution."

Book: Author Jackson, Jesse
 Title Call Me Charley
 Publisher New York: Harper & Row, 1945

Source: Thompson, p. 418

Objection Category: Stereotyping minorities--Objection

Notes:

"...the moral is clear. The success of black endeavor is dependent upon the magnanimity of white people. In order to receive the bestowal of this magnanimity, black children must meet certain standards set by a white-middle-class society. The index of acceptability is often marked by superficial criteria which are set even higher for blacks, whether they be manners, standards of dress, or speech patterns. It is Charley's mother who instructs her son in the ways of the white world and the role of the black boy in it. These instructions consist of platitudes that are demeaning and repressive...

"By the end of the story, all these platitudes are realized by Charley (with the help of his friend's white liberal parents), and one more 'exceptional' Negro has been accepted by the white world.

"The perverse relationships that racial discrimination engenders have not been misrepresented...In a climate of prejudice, blacks do have to try harder and be better in order to be accepted into schools, jobs, or neighborhoods. However, by revealing the situation and only obscuring both the real solutions and the real feelings of blacks about these conditions, the various systems of institutionalized discrimination are made to appear inevitable."

Book: Author Keats, Ezra Jack
 Title Goggles
 Publisher Toronto: Macmillan, 1969

Source: Nilsen, "Women in Children's Literature," p. 925

Objection Category: Sexism--Objection

Notes:

"...the only female is Peter's sister, who sits on the sidewalk with a baby, drawing pictures while all the excitement of a miniature gang war rages around her."

Book: Author Keats, Ezra Jack
 Title Goggles
 Publisher Toronto: Macmillan, 1969

Source: Trumpeter, pp. 500-501

Objection Category: Sexism--Objection

Notes:

Peter's mother is "scolding, patient, and supportive as the situation requires." She is "often seen in the kitchen..."

Book: Author Keats, Ezra Jack
Title Goggles
Publisher Toronto: Macmillan, 1969

Source: Weitzman, p. 1129

Objection Category: Sexism--Objection

Notes:

There is only one girl in the book and she "...is shown playing quietly in a corner."

Book: Author Keats, Ezra Jack
Title A Letter to Amy
Publisher New York: Harper & Row, 1968

Source: White, p. 5

Objection Category: Sexism--Objection

Notes:

"Feminists complain that little girls are usually portrayed as passive rather than active characters in picture books such as A Letter to Amy..."

Book: Author Keats, Ezra Jack
 Title The Snowy Day
 Publisher New York: Viking Press, 1962
 Source: Larrick, p. 65

Objection Category: Stereotyping minorities--Objection

Notes:

"The book gives a sympathetic picture of just one child--a small Negro boy. The Negro mother, however, is a huge figure in a gaudy yellow plaid dress, albeit without a red bandanna."

Book: Author Keats, Ezra Jack
 Title The Snowy Day
 Publisher New York: Viking Press, 1962
 Source: Nilsen, "Women in Children's Literature," p. 925

Objection Category: Stereotyping minorities--Objection

Notes:

"...Peter's mother is seen only as a stereotype Negro 'mammy.'"

Book: Author Keats, Ezra Jack
Title The Snowy Day
Publisher New York: Viking Press, 1962

Source: White, p. 5

Objection Category: Stereotyping minorities--Objection

Notes:

"...whitewashing black dialect by creating chiefly middle-class black characters...the characters do not use rich, informal black idioms."

Book: Author Keats, Ezra Jack
Title The Snowy Day
Publisher New York: Viking Press, 1962

Source: Trumpeter, pp. 500-501

Objection Category: Sexism--Objection

Notes:

Peter's mother is "scolding, patient, and supportive as the situation requires." She is "often seen in the kitchen..."

Book: Author Kipling, Rudyard
Title Just So Stories
Publisher Garden City, New Jersey: Doubleday, 1952
Source: Davis, p. 261

Objection Category: Stereotyping minorities--Objection

Notes:

"...it is in the sensitive area of reevaluation or editing that the publisher must play a vital part. A case in point is the Doubleday edition of Kipling's Just So Stories, one of the favorite read-aloud books on the elementary level. Few people would deny that Kipling was a masterful storyteller, but one of his tales is racially offensive. 'How the Leopard Got His Spots' is the story. It is an appealing tale of a leopard being given black spots by an Ethiopian. The animal, feeling proud of his spotted beauty, asks the African, 'Why don't you go spotty, too?' The Ethiopian then replies, 'Oh, plain black's best for a nigger.' This line remains unchanged in even the 1966 Doubleday printing of the book."

Book: Author Klein, Norma
 Title Mom, the Wolfman and Me
 Publisher New York: Pantheon, 1972
 Source: Klein, p. 131

Objection Category: Sex--Objection

Notes:

"I gather from some letters I have received that some people worry that if an unmarried mother copes successfully with raising her child, one is encouraging young girls to rush out and become unwed mothers...."

Book: Author Klein, Norma
 Title Mom, the Wolfman and Me
 Publisher New York: Pantheon
 Source: "Censorship Dateline" (January, 1974), p. 8

Objection Category: Misc. - Untrue/unrealistic portrayal--Censorship

Notes: attempt

"Mrs. Marroyce Hall asked the school board to remove the books because in her opinion they do not portray a 'true to life' situation..."

Book: Author Klein, Norma

Title Mom, the Wolfman and Me

Publisher New York: Pantheon, 1972

Source: Klein, p. 131

Objection Category: Misc. - Untrue/unrealistic portrayal--Objection

Notes:

Klein has received several letters, some of which "said I was not portraying the average unwed mother who would be bound to have more problems than my heroine's mother."

Book: Author Klein, Norma

Title Mom, the Wolfman and Me

Publisher New York: Pantheon, 1972

Source: "Censorship Dateline" (January, 1974), p. 8

Objection Category: Misc. - No value--Censorship attempt

Notes:

"Mrs. Marroyce Hall asked the school board to remove the books because in her opinion... 'there's nothing a student could gain from reading' either book."

Book: Author Kohn, Barbara
 Title One Sad Day
 Publisher New York: Third Press, 1972

Source: "Censorship Dateline" (November, 1974), p. 147

Objection Category: Affronts to patriotic beliefs--Censorship attempt

Notes:

"The Children's Book Council received a copy of Barbara Kohn's One Sad Day with an anonymous note affixed to it. The parcel was post-marked at Hollywood, Florida.

"The note read: 'Freedom of the press? Nevertheless it is most disappointing to find a copy of this very book in our local school library. Fortunately it was kept off the library shelves by a sensitive librarian. How would I have ever explained to my children this book-- after their father fought twice in Vietnam [sic]?'"

Book: Author Konigsberg, Elaine
 Title About the B'nai Bagels
 Publisher New York: Atheneum, 1969

Source: Daniels, p. 94

Objection Category: Stereotyping minorities--Objection

Notes:

"Unfortunately the mother...uses certain ideolectic phrases that do not reflect the modern-day Jewish mother; this, then, is tantamount to stereotyping not frequently found."

Book: Author Krasilovsky, Phyllis

Title The Shy Little Girl

Publisher Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1970

Source: Bernstein, p. 79

Objection Category: Misc. - Stereotyping minorities--Objection

Notes:

"The teacher is observant and cognizant of Anne's agonizing shyness, but helpless to correct it."

Book: Author Kraus, Robert
Title I'm Glad I'm a Boy, I'm Glad I'm a Girl
Publisher New York: Simon & Schuster, 1970
Source: "Censorship Dateline" (March, 1974), p. 32

Objection Category: Sexism--Censorship attempt

Notes:

"A book in elementary school libraries in Cedar Rapids Community Schools will be removed from general circulation because it is 'a classic example of sexist literature limiting aspirations,' according to Robert Foley, director of media and materials. Foley said that the book, I'm Glad I'm a Boy, I'm Glad I'm a Girl, can be used in the third grade unit on stereotyping as an example of limiting aspirations because of sex. The decision to remove the book from general access was made by the reconsideration committee of the Parent-Teacher-Student Association, composed of four members of PTSA, two teachers, one librarian, and three senior high school students. Acting on a formal complaint filed by a teacher in an elementary school, the committee ruled that the book violates the district's new policy on sexist materials, which states: 'Materials should reflect a sensitivity to the needs and rights of men and women without preference or bias. All materials should respect the claim of each person to all traits regarded as human, not assign them arbitrarily according to preconceived notions of sex roles.'"

Book: Author Kravetz, Nathan
Title A Horse of Another Color
Publisher Boston: Little Brown, 1962
Source: Bernstein, p. 80

Objection Category: Misc. - Stereotyping occupations--Objection

Notes:

"Foolishness in the face of nonconformity..."

"Miss Allen...almost stands on her head in order to get young Henry to paint horses in the traditional, orthodox color schemes."

Book: Author Krumgold, Joseph
 Title Henry 3
 Publisher New York: Atheneum, 1967
 Source: Stavn, p. 284

Objection Category: Sexism--Objection

Notes:

"In Henry 3, a book set in wealthy suburbia, Krumgold through his characters laments the fact of commuting fathers and tortuously and speciously indicts the presumably eviscerating 'matriarchal' suburban values....Crestview's no place for a boy to grow to manhood in because it's '...a woman's world around here. Crestview is her idea...these women have to be safe. They have their children to protect. Their first big idea is to get enough security to bring up a family. And the second, they have to be in fashion. Because in a place like this a woman can't grow old...the ideas it (Crestview) lives by. They're about thirty-five hundred years old. That's how far back you'd have to go to find a world anything like Crestview, a matriarchy...A society that is ruled by women. And there you have it, why Crestview's wrong...Fashion's fine and so is security, but they're not enough to control a lot of machinery. If we can't find anything better to live by than those two things, we might as well give this particular planet back to the ants.'

"Now, even so general a source as the Encyclopaedia Britannica states: 'No peoples on earth are known to be organized matriarchically, nor are there reliable historical records of such societies. If there ever were matriarchates in the very earliest times, there is no trustworthy evidence for their existence...the society as a whole has never been found in which women in general have authority over men in general.' Given that any intelligent discussion of matriarchy must involve uncertainty, it is revealing that Mr. Krumgold has a sympathetic character impart a rigid theory--the basis of which is emphatically in disfavor--in ringing, pontifical tones to young readers. Even if one were to accept his patently absurd generalizations regarding all women in suburbia, it's difficult to follow Krumgold's logic. Is Crestview the woman's idea? Isn't it just as valid to postulate that suburbia is the status symbol of the rising young executive? If women can't grow old in Crestview, is that a situation of their own choosing? Do they enjoy the fashion treadmill? Or must they maintain their youthful, fashionable looks in order to be acceptable assets to their husbands?"

Book: Author Krumgold, Joseph

Title Henry 3

Publisher New York: Atheneum, 1967

Source: Stavn, p. 284

Objection Category: Misc. - Untrue/unrealistic portrayal--Objection

Notes:

"In Henry 3, a book set in wealthy suburbia, Krumgold through his characters laments the fact of commuting fathers and tortuously and speciously indicts the presumably eviscerating 'matriarchal' suburban values....Crestview's no place for a boy to grow to manhood in because it's '...a woman's world around here. Crestview is her idea...these women have to be safe. They have their children to protect. Their first big idea is to get enough security to bring up a family. And the second, they have to be in fashion. Because in a place like this a woman can't grow old...the ideas it (Crestview) lives by. They're about thirty-five hundred years old. That's how far back you'd have to go to find a world anything like Crestview, a matriarchy...A society that's ruled by women. And there you have it, why Crestview's wrong...Fashion's fine and so is security, but they're not enough to control a lot of machinery. If we can't find anything better to live by than those two things, we might as well give this particular planet back to the ants.'

"Now, even so general a source as the Encyclopaedia Britannica states: 'No peoples on earth are known to be organized matriarchically, nor are there reliable historical records of such societies. If there ever were matriarchates in the very earliest times, there is no trustworthy evidence for their existence...the society as a whole has never been found in which women in general have authority over men in general.' Given that any intelligent discussion of matriarchy must involve uncertainty, it is revealing that Mr. Krumgold has a sympathetic character impart a rigid theory--the basis of which is emphatically in disfavor--in ringing, pontifical tones to young readers.

Book: Author Lawson, Robert
 Title Rabbit Hill
 Publisher New York: Viking Press, 1944
 Source: Schroeder, p. 698

Objection Category: Stereotyping minorities--Objection

Notes:

In the following dialogue, the animals are talking about Sulphronia, the black cook, Schroeder begins by saying: "A few quotes should suffice for the 'tuned-in' ear:

'I've never seen one that shape and color that didn't set out the elegantest garbidge!...'

'They are, of course, splendid cooks,' Father admitted."

Book: Author Lawson, Robert
 Title Rabbit Hill
 Publisher New York: Viking Press, 1944
 Source: Schroeder, p. 698

Objection Category: Misc. - Morality--Objection

Notes:

"judging the 'character' of the new Folks by their possessions"

"The implication is that wealth is a natural concomitant of goodness and the converse can then be inferred without too much difficulty--that if folks are poor, it is because they are bad. A rather sinister idea to plant in the minds of children."

Book: Author L'Engle, Madeline
 Title A Wrinkle in Time
 Publisher New York: Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 1962
 Source: Feminists on..., pp. 112-113

Objection Category: Sexism--Objection

Notes:

"...the 1963 Newbery winner, had a hint of acceptance of woman's second-class status. This is almost the only science fiction book in which a girl is the main character. We even find a mother who is a scientist, perhaps one of the only scientist moms in juvenile fiction. But why did father have to be a super scientist, topping mom by a degree or two?"

Book: Author Lenski, Lois
 Title Debbie Goes to Nursery School
 Publisher New York: Walck, 1970
 Source: Bernstein, p. 80

Objection Category: Sexism--Objection

Notes:

"...the teacher encourages and promotes sex-differentiated play. She is either unaware of her students' desires to participate in play stereotypically associated with the opposite sex or she is unwilling to allow them to do so."

Book: Author Lionni, Leo
 Title Alexander and the Wind-Up Mouse
 Publisher New York: Pantheon, 1969

Source: Nilsen, "Women in Children's Literature," p. 920

Objection Category: Sexism--Objection

Notes:

"...the male characters happen to be in Annie's room. We never see Annie, but she turns out to be the villain because she throws away the old toys."

Book: Author Lionni, Leo
 Title Swimmy
 Publisher New York: Pantheon, 1963

Source: Nilsen, "Women in Children's Literature," p. 925

Objection Category: Sexism--Objection

Notes:

"...I'm sure children are quick to see that Swimmy is brave and bright and black, but they are probably just as quick to see that he is a he. The hundreds of other fish are given no sex distinction."

Book: Author Lipkind, William

Title Nubber Bear

Publisher New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1966

Source: Pitcher, p. 294

Objection Category: Misc. - Morality--Objection

Notes:

"I am not in favor of the moral message in the book Nubber Bear, for example, which conveys a curious and confusing message of a bear who is naughty, told what he should not do, is spanked, but manages to get what he wants....[the] moral lessons would probably confuse rather than help a young child's emerging sense of right and wrong."

Book: Author Lipkind, William and Nicolas Mordvinoff

Title The Two Reds

Publisher New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1950

Source: Nilsen, "Women in Children's Literature," p. 919

Objection Category: Sexism--Objection

Notes:

"...often women and girls were pictured looking out at the action....they look through windows (The Two Reds)..."

Book: Author Little, Jean
 Title One to Grow On
 Publisher Boston: Little, Brown, 1969
 Source: Feminists on..., p. 115

Objection Category: Sexism--Objection

Notes:

"...the boys in the family are considered more important than the girls, even though the book is supposedly written for girls."

Book: Author Lofting, Hugh
 Title Doctor Dolittle
 Publisher Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1920
 Source: Cooper, p. 3899

Objection Category: Stereotyping minorities--Censorship attempt

Notes:

"Doctor Dolittle is one of the supreme examples of racism in literature. (Racism, defined as the belief that human races have distinctive characteristics that determine their respective cultures, usually involves the idea that one's own race is superior to others.) In the book, Prince Bumpo...sighs, 'If I were only a white prince!' Lofting might not have meant to be a racist, but what could have been a delightful, humorous, animal story becomes a viscious bit of racist literature, the kind that gives us our present day angry, black youth, and rightly so. Although words like 'nigger,' 'darkie,' and 'coon' may be deleted from Doctor Dolittle, the racism remains."

"...books like Doctor Dolittle ...perpetuate the old stereotype."

"Fellow librarians, our job is to help destroy the myths and stereotypes that have plagued Negro children for generations. Can't we start with Doctor Dolittle?"

Book: Author Lofting, Hugh
Title Doctor Dolittle
Publisher Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1948
Source: Davis, p. 262

Objection Category: Stereotyping minorities--Objection

Notes:

"The illustration of Prince Bumpo is a grotesque caricature. He is drawn nude, with a large head and large feet and a nose that occupies half his face. However bruising to small black egos the illustration is, it is not as crushing as the prince's dialogue with Dr. Dolittle. He addresses the doctor imploringly:

'...I hear that you are a wonderful magician and have many powerful potions...If you will turn me white, so that I can go back to the Sleeping Beauty, I will give you half my kingdom and anything else besides you ask...Nothing else will satisfy me. I must be a white prince!'

"...the entire book is unacceptable, for throughout Dr. Dolittle's attitude toward the Africans remains patronizing."

Book: Author Lofting, Hugh
 Title The Story of Doctor Dolittle
 Publisher Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1920
 Source: "Dr. Dolittle Books Charged...", p. 3913

Objection Category: Stereotyping minorities--Objection

Notes:

Also includes: The Voyages of Dr. Dolittle (1922); Dr. Dolittle's Post Office (1923); and Dr. Dolittle's Zoo (1925).

Mrs. Isabelle Suhl, librarian of Elisabeth Irwin High School, New York "said that Hugh Lofting... 'was a white racist guilty of almost every prejudice known to modern white Western man, especially to an Englishman growing up in the last years of the Victorian age, when the British Empire was at its zenith.'

"Mrs. Suhl calls Prince Bumpo Lofting's 'most outrageous character,' and says the episode in The Story of Dr. Dolittle...where the black Prince is turned white is 'replete with insults and ridicule.' In considering The Voyages of Dr. Dolittle...the author says the 'characterization of Bumpo is even worse....Lofting has missed few of the colonial Englishman's views of the savage nature of Africans.' Mrs. Suhl also cites, as evidence of white racism, episodes from Dr. Dolittle's Post Office...and Dr. Dolittle's Zoo....She says that...all the drawings of Africans are as insulting and offensive as the text. 'They are nothing more than grotesque caricatures.'"

Book: Author McCloskey, Robert

Title Time of Wonder

Publisher New York: Viking Press, 1957

Source: Trumpeter, p. 500

Objection Category: Sexism--Objection

Notes:

"...mother and her anonymous daughters entertain themselves by singing while father secures the house against the raging storm."

Book: Author Milhous, Katherine

Title The Egg Tree

Publisher New York: Scribner, 1950

Source: Trumpeter, p. 499

Objection Category: Sexism--Objection

Notes:

"...effectively contrasts sex stereotypes. The boys are aggressive hunters who invariably find more eggs than the girls. The boys always have first choice, and they are the ones who hunt for the tree. Katy, in the traditional manner, finds fewer eggs than the boys, but gets an award for finding the prettiest ones. Little girls are rewarded for beauty and quality while boys are rewarded for dominance and quantity."

Book: Author Ness, Evaline
 Title Sam, Bangs, and Moonshine
 Publisher New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1967
 Source: Weitzman, p. 1133 & p. 1135

Objection Category: Sexism--Objection

Notes:

p. 1133--"...Sam...stays inside [the house] as she directs the activity of the book. Sam constructs a fantasy world and sends Thomas, a little boy, on wild goose chases to play out her fantasies. It is Thomas who rides the bicycle and climbs the trees and rocks in response to Sam's fantasy. Sam, however, waits for Thomas at home, looking out the windows or sitting on the steps."

p. 1135--"Sam does not play the role of rescuer although she is the central character. Rather, her father must step in and rescue Thomas and Bangs from drowning. In the end, Sam herself 'must be' saved from the potential consequences of her fantasy."

Book: Author Neufeld, John
 Title Lisa, Bright and Dark
 Publisher New York: New American Library, 1970
 Source: Mercer, p. 146

Objection Category: Misc. - Affronts to patriotic or religious beliefs--
Censorship attempt

Notes:

"in...the Pacific Northwest, Lisa, Bright and Dark (Neufeld) is hidden away in the adult psychology section. The reason is not that young people cannot understand a psychotic break...but because the book makes adults look stupid, ignorant, and neglectful."

Book: Author Neville, Emily

Title It's Like This, Cat

Publisher New York: Harper & Row, 1963

Source: Stavn, p. 283

Objection Category: Sexism--Objection

Notes:

"Can a boy in a boy's book have a mother who isn't vapid? Yes, but usually only if she's cruelly domineering or lax in her maternal obligations....14-year-old Dave likes Mary, whose intense mother Nina (Mary calls her that) looks like a beatnik (so Dave says) and allows her daughter complete freedom. Herself the child of an artist/father and writer/mother, Nina grew up on Paris' Left Bank. Having given Nina this background, Mrs. Neville could have endowed her with the complex personality, lively intellect, and genuine individualism of a truly memorable character. Instead, she has made her a caricature--a soulful, poetic beatnik who forgets to eat because she's thinking and reading all the time, who scorns science...and who likes to think of her daughter as '...walking alone with the wind in [her] hair, thinking poetic thoughts.' Though not insipid, Nina's a cliché of another sort, and...a copout. Dave's own mother is the more standard worry-wart variety--a nervous, quiet woman who goes into paroxysms of asthmatic wheezing whenever voices are raised around her."

Book: Author O'Brien, Robert

Title Mrs. Frisby and the Rats of NIMH

Publisher New York: Atheneum, 1972

Source: Tate, Janice, p. 1063

Objection Category: Sexism--Objection

Notes:

"Even the Newbery award winner Mrs. Frisby and the Rats of NIMH by Robert O'Brien portrays only males as having superior intelligence and leadership ability. Mrs. Frisby is a resourceful female mouse, but where are the female rats who went through the NIMH experiment?"

Book: Author Orgel, Doris
Title Next Door to Xanadu
Publisher New York: Harper & Row, 1969
Source: Feminists on...., p. 112

Objection Category: Sexism--Objection

Notes:

"The main character faces the too-often very real hatred of pre-teen boys toward girls. She meets it with strength, earning respect. The only boy-crazy girl in the book is deemphasized. But one scene allows our society's pervasive sexism to come shining through.

"At a going-away party for one of the girls, a woman parades as a fortune-teller. 'She took out a bowl, put it on the table, filled it with all sorts of strange little things. Then she said, 'Who among you dares to delve into the secrets the future holds in store?' Here were the fortunes of the girls: The girl who pulled out two safety pins would be the mother of a fine pair of twins.' Chalk meant another would be a teacher. The one who picked a little sack of soil would be 'a farmer's wife.' One pulled a penny; she would be very rich. One picked a little plastic boy doll and she would meet a 'fine young man.' 'Great happiness' was in store for the one who got a bluebird's feather....'Betsey would marry a jack-of-all-trades.'

"Not be a jack-of-all-trades, but marry one. Not be a farmer, but be a farmer's wife. The only vocation predicted was that of teacher. Unfortunately, fortune-tellers will be like that, until we have feminist fortune-tellers."

Book: Author Ormondroyd, Edward
 Title Time at the Top
 Publisher Berkeley; Parnassus Press, 1963
 Source: Tate, Janice, p. 1062

Objection Category: Sexism--Objection

Notes:

"On the other extreme there is science fiction with a girl as the most significant character. Most of it borders on fantasy and is written with only a female audience in mind. Scientific explanations for events are seldom given. Movement from one time period to another in the past or future is a frequent theme....In the highly recommended book, Time at the Top..., Susan travels up an apparently ordinary elevator and arrives in the past. Is it magic? Did a witch reward Susan in this way? An author of a book written primarily for girls tends to assume females prefer this approach."

Book: Author Ormsby, Virginia
 Title What's Wrong with Julio
 Publisher Philadelphia; Lippincott, 1965
 Source: Bernstein, p. 79

Objection Category: Misc. - Stereotyping occupations--Objection

Notes:

"...teacher fails to find out what is bothering Julio....Julio finally feels close enough to his classmates to tell them of his plight. It is only with the help of the children that the teacher can effect a solution."

Book: Author Parish, Peggy
 Title Good Hunting Little Indian
 Publisher Reading, Massachusetts: Addisonian Press, 1962
 Source: Byler, p. 36

Objection Category: Stereotyping minorities--Objection

Notes:

"The characters are from unidentified tribes and they are often not even afforded the courtesy of personal names. In fact, the only thing identifiable is the stereotyped image of the befeathered Indian.

"This depersonalization is common in books for children. In Good Hunting Little Indian...the characters are referred to as Little Indian, Mama Indian and Papa Indian, calling to mind Mama Bear, Papa Bear and Baby Bear."

Book: Author Parish, Peggy
 Title Granny and the Indians
 Publisher New York: Macmillan, 1972
 Source: Byler, p. 36

Objection Category: Stereotyping minorities--Objection

Notes:

"...author personalized 'Granny' by giving her a name (Granny Guntry) while the other characters are simply 'the Indians'--who are made to look silly and ridiculous both in the story and in the illustrations. The pictures contain a baffling hodgepodge of Indian dress."

Book: Author Parish, Peggy
Title Little Indian
Publisher New York: Simon & Schuster, 1968
Source: Byler, p. 36

Objection Category: Stereotyping minorities--Objection

Notes:

"This story distorts and makes fun of the name-giving practices of some tribes and makes of them whimsical, meaningless exercises to be viewed with humor."

Book: Author Randall, Blossom
Title Fun for Chris
Publisher Chicago: Whitman, 1956

Source: Thompson, p. 418

Objection Category: Stereotyping minorities--Objection

Notes:

"...Chris, the white boy is shown in a fully depicted environment, complete with understanding mother, doting grandmother, lovely home, fenced-in backyard with all the childhood toys: swing, sand-pile, ladder, etc. Toby, the Negro boy, is a shadow in comparison. We are told he is older than Chris; he refers to a mother for whom he runs errands; he teaches Chris to build sandcastles, and he is, as Chris discovers, 'brown all over.' Other than these few references to a life, family, and environment of his own, Toby has no identity except as Chris' playmate, as the beneficiary of Chris' largesse, for which he waits every day, sitting outside the gate.

"It is not what is said about Toby that raises objections to this book, it is what is omitted. The story gives a white child no insight into the real life of a black child, and it gives a black child no real reflection of himself. The perspective is that of a white world, a world in which the black child is an outsider who endures while the world decides his fate. Told from such a perspective, all the explicit explanations of human equality or racial irrelevancy cannot rise above the implicit inferences of white 'superiority.'"

Book: Author Reiss, Johanna
 Title The Upstairs Room
 Publisher New York: Crowell, 1972

Source: Poole, p. 3725

Objection Category: Obscene language--Censorship attempt

Notes:

Poole is a teacher and a librarian. She returned the book to the publisher after she received it and read it.

"...the more than 50 irreverent expletives and the one four-letter word in the book are mere excess baggage or are used for their shock appeal, their monetary value, out of unconcern for the name of God, or to prove that the author is not a prude. Take your choice."

Book: Author Reiss, Johanna
 Title The Upstairs Room
 Publisher New York: Crowell, 1972

Source: "What the Censors Attack...". p. 19

Objection Category: Affronts to religious beliefs--Objection

Notes:

Refna Wilkin, senior editor at Henry Z. Walck, read letters to the the Children's Book Council on February 19 which said that the book was "blasphemous."

Book: Author Many authors and editors
 Title Robin Hood
 Publisher Various publishers/various editions

Source: Wallace, p. 126

Objection Category: Affronts to patriotic beliefs--Censorship attempt

Notes:

"Others have been able to suppress Robin Hood on the ground that Mr. Hood was an archetypal Communist who took property from the rich and distributed it among the poor."

Book: Author Rodgers, Mary
 Title Freaky Friday
 Publisher New York: Harper & Row, 1972

Source: Donelson, "What to Do When the Censor Comes," p. 403

Objection Category: Misc. - Affronts to patriotic or religious beliefs--

Notes:

Objection

"Makes fun of parents and parental responsibilities."

Book: Author Sachs, Marilyn
 Title Amy Moves In
 Publisher Garden City, New Jersey; Doubleday, 1964
 Source: Daniels, p. 93

Objection Category: Stereotyping minorities--Objection

Notes:

Includes Laura's Luck (1965) and Amy and Laura (1966) which complete the trilogy.

"Marilyn Sachs has written a light little trilogy of the Forties... that adds so subtle a touch of Jewish life one recognizes it only through 'Grandma's matzoh-brei.' After establishing her characters as Jewish in the first book, she never hints at their identity again. Why the relationship in the first place without a cultural contribution throughout?"

Book: Author Sendak, Maurice
 Title In the Night Kitchen
 Publisher New York: Harper & Row, 1970
 Source: "Censorship Dateline" (July 1973), p. 89

Objection Category: Sex--Censorship attempt

Notes:

"Members of the Lansing Board of Education joined the many others who have heard complaints about Maurice Sendak's In the Night Kitchen. Two mothers complained about the use of the book in kindergarten classes, characterizing it as 'pornographic.' One of the mothers said she opposed the use of school funds to buy books 'incorporating such nudity or immorality.' 'If nudity is acceptable in a kindergarten children's story,' she asked, 'how can I teach my children that Playboy ...is not acceptable.'"

Book: Author Sendak, Maurice
 Title In the Night Kitchen
 Publisher New York: Harper & Row, 1970

Source: Darling, p. 695

Objection Category: Sex--Objection

Notes:

"...librarian [painted] tempera diapers on a naked boy"

Book: Author Sendak, Maurice
 Title In the Night Kitchen
 Publisher New York: Harper & Row, 1970

Source: Harvey, "Acting for the Children?", p. 604

Objection Category: Sex--Censorship attempt

Notes:

Children's librarians in Caldwell Parish, Louisiana painted tempera diapers on the little boy: "nudity is 'wrong.'"

Book: Author Sendak, Maurice
 Title In the Night Kitchen
 Publisher New York: Harper & Row, 1970
 Source: "To Clothe or Not Clothe." p. 12

Objection Category: Sex--Censorship attempt

Notes:

The mother of two small children complained to the Pocatello, Idaho Public Library Board about the nudity in the book. She wanted circulation of the book to be restricted.

Book: Author Sendak, Maurice
 Title In the Night Kitchen
 Publisher New York: Harper & Row, 1970
 Source: White, p. 2 & p. 6

Objection Category: Sex--Objection

Notes:

p. 2--"celebrates childhood sexuality--or at least...sensuality."
 "...a masturbatory fantasy"

p. 6--"Here the issue over the picture book was nudity--the hero's penis is displayed in full view on several pages. Some librarians, it was reported, painted diapers and trousers on the offending parts--a unique adaptation of the black stamp of the censor."

Book: Author Sendak, Maurice
 Title In the Night Kitchen
 Publisher New York: Harper & Row, 1970

Source: "To Clothe or Not Clothe," p. 12

Objection Category: Affronts to religious beliefs--Censorship attempt

Notes:

The mother of two small children complained to the Pocatello, Idaho Public Library Board about the book's "blasphemous rhyme." She wanted circulation of the book restricted.

Book: Author Sendak, Maurice
 Title In the Night Kitchen
 Publisher New York: Harper & Row, 1970

Source: "To Clothe or Not Clothe," p. 12

Objection Category: Misc. - Morality--Censorship attempt

Notes:

The mother of two small children complained to the Pocatello, Idaho Public Library Board about the book's "nightmarish fantasy" and about the "unsanitary aspects of the story." She wanted circulation of the book to be restricted.

Book: Author Sendak, Maurice
Title In the Night Kitchen
Publisher New York: Harper & Row, 1970

Source: White, p. 2

Objection Category: Misc. - Literary considerations--Objection

Notes:

"...heavy, self-conscious, pointless, and--worst of all--dull."

Book: Author Sendak, Maurice
Title Where the Wild Things Are
Publisher New York: Harper & Row, 1963

Source: Trumpeter, p. 501

Objection Category: Sexism--Objection

Notes:

Max's mother is "scolding, patient, and supportive as the situation requires." She is "often seen in the kitchen; in fact Max sailed back from Where the Wild Things Are and found his supper waiting '...and it was still hot.'"

Book: Author Sendak, Maurice
 Title Where the Wild Things Are
 Publisher New York: Harper & Row, 1963

Source: "Censorship Dateline" (July, 1973), p. 89

Objection Category: Misc. - Morality--Objection

Notes:

"The father of a first grader complained to Phoenix-Talent School District officials that the book 'leaves the moral that a person can do almost anything wrong and can return later unrepentant and be completely forgiven and forgotten as though nothing bad had gone on.'"

Book: Author Sendak, Maurice
 Title Where the Wild Things Are
 Publisher New York: Harper & Row, 1963

Source: Pitcher, p. 294

Objection Category: Misc. - Morality--Objection

Notes:

"...I oppose the 'morality' in Where the Wild Things Are, where a child is sent to bed without his supper, has a hallucination and then, for no clear reason, finds his hot meal suddenly awaiting him. It seems to me ill-advised to present a child with a problem, and offer no solution except dreaming....[the] moral lessons would probably confuse rather than help a young child's emerging sense of right and wrong."

Book: Author Sendak, Maurice
 Title Where the Wild Things Are
 Publisher New York: Harper & Row
 Source: "Censorship Dateline" (July, 1973), p. 89

Objection Category: Misc. - Affronts to patriotic or religious beliefs--
 Notes: Objection

"The father of a first grader complained to Phoenix-Talent School District officials that the book 'leaves the moral that a person can do almost anything wrong and can return later unrepentant and be completely forgiven and forgotten as though nothing bad had gone on.'"

Book: Author Shotwell, Louise
 Title Roosevelt Grady
 Publisher Cleveland, Ohio: World, 1972
 Source: Larrick, p. 65

Objection Category: Stereotyping minorities--Objection
 Notes:

"...one picture shows a work-gang leader grappling with a fat knife-toting Negro who has threatened a young boy. 'This is a gross stereotype,' was the objection."

Book: Author Sleator, William
 Title Blackbriar
 Publisher New York: Dutton, 1972

Source: "Censorship Dateline" (November, 1974), p. 147

Objection Category: Affronts to religious beliefs--Censorship attempt

Notes:

"A Virginia school librarian returned William Sleator's Blackbriar to the publisher and refused to order the book for her school. In a letter to the ALA Children's Services Division, whose Book Evaluation Committee selected the book in 1972 as a 'notable' book for children, the librarian said the author ruined the book by using 'God' in a derogatory manner."

Book: Author Slobodkina, Eshpyr
 Title Billie
 Publisher New York: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, 1959

Source: Feminists on.... p. 111

Objection Category: Sexism--Objection

Notes:

a "Cop-Out Book"

"As a stage in growing up, tomboy behavior appears to be acceptable. But the girl must in the end conform to more socially approved behavior."

The annotation for the book in Behavior Patterns in Children's Books, compiled by Clara Kirchner (1966) reads:

"Billie, who wore faded jeans and played boys' games because she didn't like being a girl, came to think differently after she took ballet lessons to limber up a sprained ankle."

"Young readers of such grievous cop-outs are forced to believe that the spunk, individuality, and physical capability so refreshingly portrayed in tomboy heroines must be surrendered when girls grow up--in order to fit the passive, supposedly more mature image of a young woman."

Book: Author Sorensen, Virginia
 Title Miracles on Maple Hill
 Publisher New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1956

Source: Kalkhoff, p. 15

Objection Category: Sexism--Objection

Notes:

"The Feminists on Children's Media have attacked...Miracles on Maple Hill...citing [this passage]:

'For the millionth time she was glad she wasn't a boy. It was alright for girls to be scared or silly or even ask dumb questions. Everybody just laughed and thought it was funny. But if anyone caught Joe asking a dumb question or thought he was the littlest bit scared, he went red and purple and white. Dad was even like that, old as he was.'

Book: Author Speare, Elizabeth
 Title The Witch of Blackbird Pond
 Publisher Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1958

Source: Feminists on.... p. 112

Objection Category: Sexism--Objection

Notes:

"Sometimes it is the focus of a book that makes it a cop-out. When we read the 1958 Newbery winner...we praised Kit's independent spirit, her rejection of bigoted values, and her truly striking courage at a time when women were burned for witchcraft. From a feminist standpoint, the book is marred only by the plot's revolving around the standard question: 'Whom shall Kit marry?' In too many books we find the male character worrying about what shall he be-- while the female character worries about who shall he be."

Book: Author Steig, William

Title Sylvester and the Magic Pebble

Publisher New York: Simon & Schuster, 1969

Source: Harvey, "Acting for the Children?", p. 603

Objection Category: Drugs--Objection

Notes:

Dr. David Davis objected: "Sylvester is an allegorical 'trip' and 'getting stoned' is 'wrong.'"

Book: Author Steig, William

Title Sylvester and the Magic Pebble

Publisher New York: Simon & Schuster, 1969

Source: Trumpeter, p. 500

Objection Category: Sexism--Objection

Notes:

"...Sylvester's parents react to his disappearance according to their expected roles. Father is strong and comforting while mother is weak and weepy."

Book: Author Steig, William
 Title Sylvester and the Magic Pebble
 Publisher New York: Simon & Schuster, 1969

Source: Weitzman, p. 1140

Objection Category: Sexism--Objection

Notes:

"Sylvester's mother is shown sweeping, packing a picnic lunch, knitting, and crying."

Book: Author Steig, William
 Title Sylvester and the Magic Pebble
 Publisher New York: Simon & Schuster, 1969

Source: Burke, p. 159

Objection Category: Affronts to patriotic beliefs--Censorship attempt

Notes:

"In this book a police sergeant is represented as a pig. Since the International Conference of Police Associations (ICOPA) finds this characterization of a police officer reprehensible, the Board of Directors of... [ICOPA] urged members of the board to do what they could to remove this book from corrupting the minds of our young."

"The issue involved is a political one, and the fact that...ICOPA has chosen to make Sylvester and the Magic Pebble a political issue is going to make it tough for the librarian."

Book: Author Steig, William
 Title Sylvester and the Magic Pebble
 Publisher New York; Simon & Schuster, 1969
 Source: "Censorship Dateline" (January, 1971), p. 5

Objection Category: Affronts to patriotic beliefs--Censorship attempt

Notes:

"Sylvester and the Magic Pebble has been removed from Toledo Public school libraries because of a protest from James Caygill, president of the Toledo Police Patrolmen's Association. School officials removed the book, pending a review by school and public library representatives."

Book: Author Steig, William
 Title Sylvester and the Magic Pebble
 Publisher New York; Simon & Schuster, 1969
 Source: "Censorship Dateline" (May, 1971), pp. 60-61

Objection Category: Affronts to patriotic beliefs--Censorship attempt

Notes:

"William Wiman, head librarian at the Freeport Library, ordered removal of a controversial page in Sylvester...after a 'library patron' complained that the 'picture depicting policemen as pigs was offensive.' Wiman emphasized that he made the decision on his own before the Illinois Police Association contacted the local police department to urge removal of the book from the library. Due to the removal of the one page, three other pages had to be removed because of their location, but Wiman said elimination of the pages did not 'ruin the continuity of the story.'"

Book: Author Steig, William
 Title Sylvester and the Magic Pebble
 Publisher New York: Simon & Schuster, 1969
 Source: Darling, p. 695

Objection Category: Affronts to patriotic beliefs--Censorship attempt

Notes:

"...the International Conference of Police Associations and its affiliates attempted to bring strong pressure against libraries to remove...Sylvester...from their collections."

"...police officers find William Steig's pigs dressed as law enforcement officers to be degrading..."

Book: Author Steig, William
 Title Sylvester and the Magic Pebble
 Publisher New York: Simon & Schuster, 1969
 Source: Harvey, "Acting for the Children?", p. 604

Objection Category: Affronts to patriotic beliefs--Objection

Notes:

In 1970, policemen objected to the book because it's "wrong" to portray policemen as pigs.

Book: Author Steig, William
 Title Sylvester and the Magic Pebble
 Publisher New York: Simon & Schuster, 1969
 Source: Harvey, "Silk Purse or Sow's Ear," p. 44-45

Objection Category: Affronts to patriotic beliefs--Censorship attempt

Notes:

May, 1970 - Lincoln, Nebraska--"Sylvester...was 'exposed.' The picture on page 13 of the book was found to depict policemen as pigs. Over the written protest of eighteen librarians in Lincoln, the book was removed from public school libraries in the city."

"In a letter to the June issue of American Libraries, an angry Queens Borough Public Librarian wrote: 'One could attempt a defense of the author and claim coincidence or a lack of malicious intent on his part. But the author-illustrator would have to be a hermit not to realize the insulting significance of 'pig' as applied to a law officer. Inserted in a book for the preschool child, it assumes the stature of subtle propaganda that would make a Goebbels smile.'"

"Claiming that the picture 'reinforces prejudices and misconceptions learned outside the school environment, and destroys the conscientious efforts of socially concerned teachers and librarians to guide children toward becoming objective and just citizens,' the elementary school library staff of Palo Alto, Cal., Unified School District voted to remove the book from the shelves."

Sylvester was attacked in libraries in Illinois, Wyoming, South Carolina, Kansas, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Maryland.

"On December 28, Victor J. Witt, Secretary-Treasurer of the Illinois Police Association, sent letters to all Illinois law enforcement officers, urging them to 'Please check your grade school libraries and public library to see if this book is there. If it is, ask them to remove it, and if they do not, please go to your local press. I am sure they are in favor of proper recognition of the police officers.... Liberty and Democracy without controls are chaos. You represent this Liberty, this Democracy and supply the controls.'"

Book: Author Steig, William
 Title Sylvester and the Magic Pebble
 Publisher New York: Simon & Schuster, 1969
 Source: "'I, Pig' Controversy," p. 1330

Objection Category: Affronts to patriotic beliefs--Censorship attempt
 Notes:

In 1971, "an Ohio policeman made the Toledo public schools remove Sylvester from all school libraries."

Book: Author Steig, William
 Title Sylvester and the Magic Pebble
 Publisher New York: Simon & Schuster
 Source: Molz, p. 125

Objection Category: Affronts to patriotic beliefs--Objection
 Notes:

"I do not feel that a distinguished award should portray policemen as 'pigs.' With all the present day feelings about policemen, a book especially a children's book, should not help to emphasize this ill-feeling."

Book: Author Steig, William
 Title Sylvester and the Magic Pebble
 Publisher New York: Simon & Schuster
 Source: "Of Note" (March, 1971), p. 226

Objection Category: Affronts to patriotic beliefs--Objection

Notes:

"...destined to become a political football...because of two pigs in blue uniforms that appear in one illustration."

"Some librarians decided that the book about a donkey child who disappears and is greatly missed by his parents was a cleverly designed political pamphlet and many refused to add the book, and others took it off the shelf: Lincoln, Nebraska public school libraries, Palo Alto School Library District in California, Toledo public school libraries, etc. In the latter case a pattern began to appear with police instigating the complaint....

At about the same time in Prince George's County, Maryland, a similar case appeared, and in Illinois the book began to disappear from the shelves of some libraries..."

Book: Author Steig, William
 Title Sylvester and the Magic Pebble
 Publisher New York: Simon & Schuster, 1969
 Source: "Of Note" (April, 1971), p. 331

Objection Category: Affronts to patriotic beliefs--Censorship attempt

Notes:

"...individual libraries have responded to requests for removal of the book in varying ways and one librarian went so far as to tear out the controversial page and return the book to the shelf. The basis for objection is an illustration in the book depicting policemen as pigs."

Book: Author Steig, William
 Title Sylvester and the Magic Pebble
 Publisher New York: Simon & Schuster, 1969
 Source: "Prince George Meets Sylvester," p. 27

Objection Category: Affronts to patriotic beliefs--Censorship attempt

Notes:

"Protests from parents and complaints from law enforcement associations prompted the Prince George's County School Board to order the library committee to investigate the book. In a letter to a local newspaper, the International Conference of Police Associations, claiming 150,000 law enforcement members, stated that the picture placed policemen in a bad light. The ICOPA further alleged that it is 'no wonder that the children and some adults have no respect for law enforcement officers....We demand this book be removed' from school libraries."

Book: Author Steig, William
 Title Sylvester and the Magic Pebble
 Publisher New York: Simon & Schuster
 Source: Donelson, "What to Do When the Censor Comes," p. 403

Objection Category: Misc. - Untrue/unrealistic portrayal--Objection

Notes:

"Unrealistic and inappropriate for children."

Book: Author Steig, William
 Title Sylvester and the Magic Pebble
 Publisher New York: Simon & Schuster, 1969
 Source: "Letters to the Editor," p. 3

Objection Category: Misc. - Stereotyping occupations--Censorship attempt

Notes:

The following letter, signed by ten members of the library staff, was sent to the editor of California School Libraries and to Mr. Robert Kraus, Publisher, Windmill Books, Harper & Row:

"The elementary school library staff of the Palo Alto Unified School District has voted to remove Sylvester and the Magic Pebble by William Steig from the school library shelves, because of the picture depicting policemen as pigs. This bit of 'contemporary satire' (quotation from the School Library Journal) is inconsistent with the philosophy of teaching children to evaluate people on their own merits. The picture reinforces prejudices and misconceptions learned outside the school environment, and destroys the conscientious efforts of socially concerned teachers and librarians to guide children toward becoming objective and just citizens.

We would object equally to the stereotyping of any social or ethnic group...."

Book: Author Steptoe, John
Title Train Ride
Publisher New York: Harper & Row, 1971

Source: Goddard, pp. 51-52

Objection Category: Misc. - Morality--Objection

Notes:

"...the boys talk about things that are unsuitable for 'our boys and girls' to read."

Book: Author Steptoe, John
Title Train Ride
Publisher New York: Harper & Row, 1971

Source: Goddard, pp. 51-52

Objection Category: Misc. - Literary considerations--Objection

Notes:

The language is not "good" or "correct."

Book: Author Steptoe, John
Title Uptown
Publisher New York: Harper & Row, 1970
Source: Goddard, pp. 51-52
Objection Category: Misc. - Morality--Objection

Notes:

"...the boys talk about things that are unsuitable for 'our boys and girls' to read."

Book: Author Steptoe, John
Title Uptown
Publisher New York: Harper & Row, 1970
Source: Mercer, p. 146
Objection Category: Misc. - Morality--Censorship attempt

Notes:

"In one city I visited, Steptoe's Uptown was too well reviewed to be excluded from purchase but ingenious ways have been found to hide it from kids. The modest little picture book, originally meant for five- to ten-year-olds, is relegated to the adult section because 'the father drinks beer...'"

Book: Author Steptoe, John

Title Uptown

Publisher New York: Harper & Row, 1970

Source: Goddard, pp. 51-52

Objection Category: Misc. - Literary considerations--Objection

Notes:

The language is not "good" or "correct."

Book: Author Steptoe, John

Title Uptown

Publisher New York: Harper & Row, 1970

Source: Mercer, p. 146

Objection Category: Misc. - Literary considerations--Censorship attempt

Notes:

"In one city I visited, Steptoe's Uptown was too well reviewed to be excluded from purchase but ingenious ways have been found to hide it from kids. The modest little picture book, originally meant for five- to ten-year-olds, is relegated to the adult section because... 'the grammar is substandard.'"

Book: Author Sterling, Dorothy
Title Mary Jane
Publisher Garden City, New Jersey: Doubleday, 1959

Source: Donelson, "What to Do When the Censor Comes," p. 403

Objection Category: Misc. - Literary considerations--Objection

Notes:

"Do we have to fill our children's minds with sociological non-literature like this?"

Book: Author Stevenson, Robert Louis
Title Treasure Island
Publisher Various publishers, various editions

Source: Donelson, "A Few Safe Assumptions...", p. 237

Objection Category: Sex--Objection

Notes:

"Everyone knows that men who are away from women that long are going to become homosexuals."

Book: Author Terris, Susan
 Title The Drowning Boy
 Publisher Garden City, New Jersey: Doubleday, 1972
 Source: Molz, p. 125

Objection Category: Obscene language--Objection

Notes:

"A school library supervisor writing to ALA comments:
 I realize that profanity is often a very large part of
 the spoken language, but to see it in print in an
 elementary school library book is offensive and rather
 shocking..."

Book: Author Tolkien, J. R. R.
 Title The Hobbit
 Publisher Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1938, 1973
 Source: Donelson, "A Few Safe Assumptions...", p. 237

Objection Category: Affronts to patriotic beliefs--Objection

Notes:

"...disliked by parents for its 'subversive elements.'"

Book: Author Townsend, John Rowe
 Title Hell's Edge
 Publisher New York: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, 1969

Source: Feminists on.... p. 115

Objection Category: Sexism--Objection

Notes:

"The motherless teenage heroine cooks all the meals and does the housework for her teacher-father, whose domestic ineptitude is paraded as one of his endearing qualities. A pair of sisters in the book are set up with mutually exclusive stereotyped female traits--and then shot down for them. One is described as a 'half-wit' for being concerned with looks and clothes; the other sister, a bookworm, is denigrated for not caring about her looks or clothes. Damned if you do and damned if you don't."

Book: Author Travers, Pamela
 Title Mary Poppins and Mary Poppins Comes Back
 Publisher New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1963

Source: Davis, p. 262

Objection Category: Stereotyping minorities--Objection

Notes:

"...in Chapter Six, on 'Bad Tuesday,' Mary Poppins finds a compass on the street and decides that she and the children will go round the world. First they go to the North Pole, and then South but apparently it's not the South Pole; it's southern U. S. A. They encounter 'a man and a woman, both quite black all over and with very few clothes on,' and with beads 'in their ears and one or two in their noses.' 'On the knee of the negro lady sat a tiny black pickaninny with nothing on at all....'

"Cordial though she was, the black, scantily clad mother remains an objectionable stereotype, the perennially happy watermelon-fancier, bead-bedecked and uttering the deepest dialect. The 'tiny black pickaninny' merely makes the stereotype more reprehensible."

Book: Author Tresselt, Alvin R.
 Title Hide and Seek Fog
 Publisher New York: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, 1965

Source: Trumpeter, p. 500

Objection Category: Sexism--Objection

Notes:

"...centers around the activities of lobstermen, but also portrays families stranded by the fog, whose fathers complain about having their vacations ruined while the mothers do their best to be bright and cheerful and keep everyone occupied."

Book: Author Turkle, Brinton
 Title Thy Friend, Obadiah
 Publisher New York: Viking Press, 1969

Source: Weitzman, pp. 1133-1134 & p. 1140

Objection Category: Sexism--Objection

Notes:

pp. 1133-1134--"Even the youngest girls...play traditional feminine roles, directed toward pleasing and helping their brothers and fathers. Obadiah's sisters cook in the kitchen as he sits at the table sipping hot chocolate after his adventures."

-. 1140--"Obadiah's mother cooks, feeds him hot chocolate, and goes to church."

Book: Author Turkle, Brinton
Title Thy Friend, Obadiah
Publisher New York: Viking Press, 1969
Source: Trumpeter, pp. 500-501

Objection Category: Sexism--Objection

Notes:

Obadiah's mother is "scolding, patient, and supportive as the situation requires." She is "often seen in the kitchen..."

Book: Author Twain, Mark
Title Huckleberry Finn
Publisher Various publishers, various editions
Source: Ellenburg, p. 518

Objection Category: Stereotyping minorities--Objection

Notes:

"...offends certain groups because of the word 'nigger.'"

Book: Author Udry, Janice M.
 Title Moon Jumpers
 Publisher New York: Harper & Row, 1959

Source: Trumpeter, pp. 499-500

Objection Category: Sexism--Objection

Notes:

"The characters...are treated equitably, although their parents are cast in traditional roles--mother remains in the door of the house while father searches for the children."

Book: Author Udry, Janice M.
 Title A Tree Is Nice
 Publisher New York: Harper & Row, 1956

Source: Nilsen, "Women in Children's Literature," p. 922

Objection Category: Sexism--Objection

Notes:

"...slanted towards boys strictly by the artist. There is nothing in the text of this book to suggest that it is a boy's book, but the illustrator drew twenty-seven males compared to thirteen females. He put eleven of the boys and only three of the girls in the branches of trees. The three girls are on the very lowest branches. The other girls are pictured in such poses as waving to a boy who is high in a tree, dragging a little boy through the leaves, helping another little boy into a tree, standing with a sprinkling can, and standing dejectedly alone while the boys climb a magnificent tree. In spite of all this, I think a girl might have been able to identify with the story which is written in the second person and all the way through talks to you. But, alas, on the final page, the artist shows that you is a boy who is pictured planting a tree."

Book: Author Udry, Janice M.
 Title A Tree Is Nice
 Publisher New York: Harper & Row, 1956
 Source: Trumpeter, p. 499

Objection Category: Sexism--Objection

Notes:

"...shows children playing in a tree--the girls are timid climbers while the boys are more adventurous."

Book: Author Udry, Janice M.
 Title What Mary Jo Shared
 Publisher Chicago: Whitman, 1966
 Source: White, p. 5

Objection Category: Stereotyping minorities--Objection

Notes:

"...whitewashing black dialect by creating chiefly middle-class black characters...the characters do not use rich, informal black idioms."

Book: Author Verne, Jules
 Title Around the World in Eighty Days
 Publisher Various publishers, various editions
 Source: Donelson, "A Few Safe Assumptions...", p. 237

Objection Category: Affronts to religious beliefs--Objection

Notes:

"...criticized by someone because it was 'unfavorable to Mormons.'"

Book: Author Wagner, Jane
 Title J. T.
 Publisher New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold
 Source: Bernstein, p. 80

Objection Category: Misc. - Stereotyping occupations--Objection

Notes:

"...a stern teacher's sole act of sensitivity is to save a drawing that J. T. made, sensing that it is important to him. Other than that, she is totally unsympathetic to his plight....[The teacher] is portrayed as a character who cannot laugh with children, but is compelled to use sarcastic humor against them."

Book: Author Ward, Lynd

Title Biggest Bear

Publisher Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1952

Source: Trumpeter, pp. 500-501

Objection Category: Sexism--Objection

Notes:

Johnny's mother is "scolding, patient, and supportive as the situation requires." She is "often seen in the kitchen..."

Book: Author Wells, Rosemary

Title The Fog Comes on Little Pigs Feet

Publisher New York: Dial Press, 1972

Source: "Censorship Dateline" (January, 1974), p. 8

Objection Category: Misc. - Untrue/unrealistic portrayal--Censorship

Notes:

attempt

Mrs. Marroyce Hall asked the school board to remove the books because in her opinion they do not portray a 'true to life' situation..."

Book: Author Wells, Rosemary

Title The Fog Comes on Little Pigs Feet

Publisher New York: Dial Press, 1972

Source: "Censorship Dateline" (January, 1974), p. 8

Objection Category: Misc. - No value--Censorship attempt

Notes:

"Mrs. Marroyce Hall asked the school board to remove the books because in her opinion... 'there's nothing a student could gain from reading' either book."

Book: Author White, E. B.

Title Charlotte's Web

Publisher New York: Harper & Row, 1952

Source: Donelson, "What to Do When the Censor Comes," p. 403

Objection Category: Violence/horror--Objection

Notes:

"Morbid picture of death."

Book: Author Williams, Barbara
 Title The Secret Name
 Publisher New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1972
 Source: Byler, p. 39

Objection Category: Stereotyping minorities--Objection

Notes:

"The repeated juxtaposition of man and animal serves to instill and reinforce the image of American Indians as being not only subhuman but also inhuman beings....The Secret Name...has this statement, 'Dad thinks Indians are like wild animals....You can tame them a little bit, but not all the way.'"

Book: Author Williams, Jay and Raymond Abrashkin
 Title Danny Dunn and the Anti-Gravity Paint
 Publisher New York: McGraw-Hill, 1956
 Source: Tate, Janice, p. 1062

Objection Category: Sexism--Objection

Notes:

"...traditional structure of two young boys, an adult male scientist, and a mother in the kitchen."

Book: Author Williams, Ursula Moray
 Title A Crown for a Queen
 Publisher New York: Meredith Press, 1968
 Source: Feminists on..., p. 115

Objection Category: Sexism--Objection

Notes:

"...the plot revolves around--get ready--a beauty contest with the boys as judges! The most memorable (and most offensive) line occurs when the heroine, Jenny, finally gets the beauty crown. As we might predict, she 'never felt happier in her life.' This is scarcely the positive female image we'd be looking for, even if we could all be beauty queens."

Book: Author Wojciehowska, Maia
 Title Shadow of a Bull
 Publisher New York: Atheneum, 1964
 Source: Molz, p. 125

Objection Category: Violence/horror--Objection

Notes:

"The book 'appeals directly to any latent sadistic impulses in its young readers, giving explicit accounts of the wounds and blood of both man and beast.'"

Book: Author Zemach, Harve
Title Judge
Publisher New York: Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 1969
Source: Nilsen, "Women in Children's Literature," p. 920

Objection Category: Sexism--Objection

Notes:

"...one of the five prisoners is a woman who is declared a 'nincompoop'..."

Book: Author Zolotow, Charlotte
Title Mr. Rabbit and the Lovely Present
Publisher New York: Harper & Row
Source: Trumpeter, p. 501

Objection Category: Sexism--Objection

Notes:

"When the girl child...wants to buy her mother a present, where does she go but to a 'wise' male for suggestions. He'll know what to get!"

Book: Author Zolotow, Charlotte
 Title The Storm Book
 Publisher New York: Harper & Row, 1952
 Source: Nilsen, "Women in Children's Literature," p. 919

 Objection Category: Sexism--Objection
 Notes:

"...often women and girls were pictured looking out at the action. They stand in doorways (The Storm Book)..."

Book: Author Zolotow, Charlotte
 Title The Storm Book
 Publisher New York: Harper & Row, 1952
 Source: White, p. 5

 Objection Category: Sexism--Objection
 Notes:

"Feminists complain that little girls are usually portrayed as passive rather than active characters in picture books such as...The Storm Book..."