2015-2016
BOOKS
CHALLENGED OR BANNED

ROBERT P. DOYLE
The Bluest Eye

But some of them, they chased, caught, and beatled to his mother, saying Bay Boy did it. His father just kept on reading the newspaper.

So struck him, he would call a child passing him on the swings or the seesaw. If the child said and left too soon, Junior threw gravel at him as a very good shot.

More and more excited at home, the playground one day when he had been especially idle, he snuck up, took a shortcut through the playlot, caught her head down as she walked. He had seen her before, standing alone, always alone, of course never played with her. Probably, he thought, she’s ugly.

called to her. “Hey! What are you doing in my yard?”

She came through this yard ‘less I say so’ our yard. It’s the school’s. Charge of it.”

“I’d better go walk away.”

or walked toward her, “You can play in it if you want to. What’s your name?”

“I haven’t want to play.”

“Don’t you want to go bothering you.”

“Want to see something? I got something to show you.”

He gave me a quick glance. Pushed up his glasses. Began to scribbled again, “He’s got a spot on his right lung. I want to check it out.”

“A spot?” I said, the room suddenly too small.

“Cancer?” Baba added casually.

“Possible, It’s suspicious, anyway,” the doctor muttered.

“Can’t you tell us more?” I asked.

Excuse us, Doctor,” I said, pulling Baba up smiled and stood back, stethoscope still in hand.

“Baba, I read Dr. Schneider’s biography in the hospital. He was born in Michigan. Michigan! He’s An American than you and I will ever be.”

“I don’t care where he was born, he’s Russian, he was Russian, like it was a dirty word. “His parents were Roussis. I swear on your mother’s grave, it was Roussis.”
Banned Books Week 2016 continues more than thirty years of celebrating—and protecting—the freedom to read. This freedom to choose what we read from the fullest array of possibilities is firmly rooted in the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, the amendment that guarantees freedom of speech and freedom of the press. Even as we enjoy a seemingly limitless and expanding amount of information, there is always a danger in someone else selecting what is available and to whom. Would-be censors come from all quarters and all political persuasions and threaten our right to choose for ourselves.

This year’s Banned Books Week is focusing on the diversity of authors and ideas that have prompted a disproportionate share of challenges. ALA’s Office for Intellectual Freedom estimates that more than half of all banned books are by authors of color or ones that represent groups or viewpoints outside the mainstream.

U.S. Supreme Court Justice William Brennan, in Texas v. Johnson, said, “If there is a bedrock principle underlying the First Amendment, it is that the Government may not prohibit the expression of an idea simply because society finds the idea itself offensive or disagreeable.” Objections to sex, profanity, and racism in literature are the most common examples of attempts to censor, and most occur in schools and school libraries.

Individuals are free to choose what they themselves or their children read, but it is not a role for governmental or public agencies.

Attempts to censor—referred to as “challenges” in this list—are not mere expressions of a point of view; rather, they represent requests to remove materials from schools or libraries, thus restricting access to them by others. Even when such challenges are overturned and the book allowed to stay on library shelves, the censorship attempt is real and has an impact. Teachers may be reluctant to place the book on future reading lists, fewer copies may be bought or read.

This list documents both challenges and bannings, calling our attention to a practice that many think is no longer a threat. And in fact, it includes only a fraction of such attempts. The list is limited to books and does not include challenges to magazines, newspapers, films, broadcasts, plays, performances, electronic publications, or exhibits. Surveys also indicate that up to 85 percent of actual challenges to library materials receive no media attention and remain unreported.

Some of the titles on the list will seem predictable, others might surprise. Because of the celebration of Banned Books Week since 1982, most of them are still available in schools and libraries. Don’t take their presence for granted.
Alexie, Sherman
*The Absolutely True Diary of a Part-Time Indian*
THORNDIKE PRESS; LITTLE, BROWN
Challenged, but retained in the Brunswick County, N.C. schools (2015) because, “Appeals to a book the school board has previously ruled on will not be considered for two years.” A grandmother complained that the book “portrays bestiality and is pornographic.” Not disheartened by the decision to retain, she said that she achieved her objective with the latest challenge—to inform parents about the book. The challenged contemporary young adult book is a National Book Award winner. It tells the story of a teenager who grows up on the Spokane Indian Reservation but leaves to attend an all-white high school in a farm town. The book has strong language, including racial slurs.

Bechdel, Alison
*Fun Home: A Family Tragicomic*
HOUGHTON MIFFLIN; MARINER BOOKS
Challenged as recommended, not required, summer reading for incoming freshman at Duke University in Durham, N.C. (2015) because some students objected to the novel’s “depictions of lesbian sexuality, arguing that the book is borderline pornographic and they shouldn’t have been asked to read it.” Similar criticisms have been levied by opponents at other colleges and universities that have taught the book, including the College of Charleston—where state lawmakers threatened to defund the summer reading program for featuring it—and the University of Utah. Both institutions stood by the book, which tells the story of a lesbian coming to terms with her own sexuality as she over time discovers that her distant father is also gay. Challenged, but retained at Crafton Hills College, a community college in Yucaipa, Calif. (2015) despite a student’s request to remove the book because it was “objectionable.” One of the most celebrated graphic novels of its generation (a finalist for the 2006 National Book Critics Circle Award), the theatrical adaptation won the Tony Award for Best Musical, and numerous other awards, in 2015.

Benioff, David
*City of Thieves* 
VIKING
Challenged at the RePublic Schools in Nashville, Tenn. (2015) despite the charter school operator redacting and changing portions of the book that were deemed “inappropriate” for middle school students. The 2008 work of historical fiction chronicles the perils and lives of two boys in World War II-era Leningrad and includes profanity and sexually explicit scenes. The author was a co-creator of the HBO version of “Game of Thrones” and writer of the script for the film adaptation of *The Kite Runner.*

Bower, Bert, and Jim Lobdell
*History Alive! The Medieval World and Beyond*
TEACHERS’ CURRICULUM INSTITUTE
Challenged as a supplemental history textbook in the Roxbury Township, N.J. school district (2015) by two or three parents saying the book glorifies Islamic
removed from the required high school freshman English curriculum in Wallingford, Conn. (2015) by the school superintendent after a parent complained that the book included references to “homosexuality, date rape, masturbation, and the glorification of alcohol use and drugs.” The novel was adapted into a film in 2012, which received mainly positive reviews; MTV, Us Weekly, and Complex named it as one of the best films of the year.


Choldenko, Gennifer
Al Capone Does My Shirts
PUFFIN
Challenged on the New York state elementary- and middle-school reading lists (2015) because complainants said the book “perpetuates negative stereotypes by touting the infamous gangster Al Capone.” The two sequels in Choldenko’s “Tales from Alcatraz” novels were also challenged: Al Capone Shines My Shoes and Al Capone Does My Homework. Capone was a prisoner at Alcatraz from 1935 to 1939. The book was named a Newbery Honor selection, an ALA Notable Children’s Book, and in 2007 it received the California Young Reader Medal.


Dawe, Ted
Into the River
MANGAKINO UNIVERSITY PRESS
Banned from sale and supply in New Zealand (2015) because it contains “highly offensive language, strong sexual descriptions (and) covers serious things like pedophilia and sexual abuse.” The country’s Film and Literature Board, following complaints from family advocacy group Family First, took the book out of circulation. It was the first book banned in New Zealand in the last twenty-two years. On October 14, 2015, the Film and Literature Board lifted the ban, ruling by a majority that while aspects of the book were offensive it did not merit an age restriction. The novel is a coming-of-age story, and is intended for a young adult audience. It was awarded the Margaret Mahy Book of the Year prize and also won the top prize in the Young Adult Fiction category at the 2013 New Zealand Post Children’s Book Awards.


Dawson, James
This Book Is Gay
HOT KEY BOOKS
Wasilla, Alaska, Public Library (2015) moved its entire young adult nonfiction to the adult stacks in response to a complaint about Dawson’s book. Several Wasilla residents attacked the book at a city council meeting saying that ‘they didn’t want ‘gay books’ or books about gay people in the library at all.” For defending the sex education book for teens, the library director was branded as a pedophile in the highly controversial public debates.


de Haan, Linda and Stern Nijland
King & King
TRICEPRESS
Challenged at the Eland-Cheeks, N.C. Elementary School (2015) after a third-grade teacher read the book to deal with a case of bullying. The teacher said he read the book after a boy in his class was called gay in a derogatory way and told him he was acting like a girl. Two parents said the book was inappropriate for children that age, and at least one said parents should have been notified in advance. The complaints were withdrawn after the teacher and vice principal resigned from the school. Originally written in Dutch, the book has been published in at least eight languages and a theatrical version has been performed from Vienna to Mexico City. The image of the princes kissing each other at their wedding on the final page has been cited by social conservatives as “gay-rights movements undermining religious freedom.”


Dorfman, Ariel
Death and the Maiden
PENGUIN BOOKS
Challenged as required reading in the Rumson-Fair Haven, N.J. high school (2015) because the play is “too sexually explicit for high school teens.” An ad hoc committee of teachers, school board members, and a parent recommended that the play be moved off the summer reading list and instead be taught during the school year so teachers can guide the students as they read it. The play is about a former political prisoner who was raped by her captors. Years later, she believes she has found her attacker—a man who drove her husband home after a flat tire. She ties up her attacker and puts him on trial, with her husband acting as his attorney. The play received the Laurence Olivier Award for Best New Play in 1992.


Foer, Jonathan Safran
Extremely Loud and Incredibly Close
MARINER BOOKS
Removed from the Mattoon, Ill. High School curriculum (2015) because of “its use of lewd and possibly offensive materials.” The novel’s narrator is a nine-year-old boy, Oskar Schell, who lost his father in the 9/11 attack on the World Trade Center, and is convinced that his dad left a final message for him somewhere in the city. The book was named to the New York Public Library’s “Books to Remember” list and to the American Library Association’s Notable Books for Adults (2006). A film adaptation of the novel was released on January 20, 2012, starring Tom Hanks and Sandra Bullock.

Forman, Gayle
**Just One Day**
SPEAK
Challenged, but retained in the Rosemount, Minn. middle and high school libraries (2015) despite a parent’s concern about “a graphic sex scene, underage drinking [and] date rape” and also “inappropriate language.” The parent suggested the district remove it from all Rosemount-Apple Valley-Eagan libraries. The book centers on a teenager, Allyson, who spends one romantic day in Paris with a mysterious actor and later decides she must leave college and return to Europe.


Gaiman, Neil
**The Sandman, Vol. 2: The Doll’s House**
DC COMICS
Challenged, but retained at Crafton Hills College, a community college in Yucaipa, Calif. (2015) despite a student’s request to remove the book because it was “objectionable.” The series tells the tale of the ageless, anthropomorphic personification of Dream that is known by many names, including Morpheus. Begun in January 1989, the series concluded in March 1996.


Green, John
**Looking for Alaska**
DUTTON BOOKS
Challenged, but retained in the Lumberton Township, N.J. middle school (2015) despite a parent questioning its “sexual content.” Awarded the 2006 Michael L. Printz Award for Excellence in Young Adult Literature, this coming-of-age story traces the journey of Miles Halter, a misfit Florida teenager who leaves the safety of home for a boarding school in Alabama and a chance to explore the “Great Perhaps.”


Haddon, Mark
**The Curious Incident of the Dog in the Night-Time**
DOUBLEDAY


Harper, Kathryn
**Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs**
PEARSON EDUCATION, LIMITED
Removed from a Qatar school library (2016) after a book based on Disney’s “Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs” was deemed to contain “indecent” illustrations. Officials from Qatar’s supreme education council intervened following a complaint from the father of a pupil at the Spanish SEK international school, based in the capital, Doha. It is not known which images caused offense, but the book cover shows a smiling Snow White being held by the prince, who in the story revives her with a kiss after she eats a poisoned apple, English-language website Doha News reported.


Henson, Jim
**For Every Child a Better World**
GOLDEN BOOKS
Challenged, but retained in the Marshfield, Wis. elementary schools (2015), despite objections from a school board member and chairwoman of the Central Wisconsin Tea Party who thought the book too graphic—namely, that its illustrations of some children living in poverty and violence are inappropriate for kindergartners. The book, published in 1993 by Golden Press, is “written” by Kermit the Frog (“as told to Louise Gikow and Ellen Weiss”). It was produced in cooperation with the United Nations as a fundraiser for the organization.


**Hergé [Georges Remi]**
**Tintin in America**
FRENCH & EUROPEAN PUBLICATIONS
Pulled by the Winnipeg, Canada Public Library (2015) pending review due to stereotypical and racist depictions of indigenous peoples. The library eventually returned the book to general circulation, but in the adult collection, where it will be available to adult readers who want to see it for themselves or “carry on discussions with their children or others.”


Hernandez, Gilbert
**Palomar:**
**The Heartbreak Soup Stories**
FANTAGRAPHICS BOOKS
Restricted to students, under the age of eighteen, unless they have parental permission at the Rio Rancho, N. Mex. High School library (2015) because it was “too graphic” for a high school library shelf. Included in Time magazine’s Best Comics of 2003 list, and in 2005 was one of Time’s 100 best graphic novels of all time.


Herthel, Jessica, and Jazz Jennings
**I Am Jazz**
DIAL BOOKS

Hopkins, Ellen

**Glass**

MARGARET K. MCELDERRY BOOKS

Removed at the Standard Middle School in Bakersfield, Calif. (2015) along with the two other titles in the “Crank Trilogy” after a parent complained about the sex, violence, drugs, and alcohol in the book. The book follows the life of a girl named Kristina and her battle with addiction to methamphetamine. According to Simon and Schuster’s website, the book is recommended for children who are at least 14 years old. The novel was a *New York Times* bestseller, a Quills Award nominee, and was awarded the Book Sense Top 10, NYPL Recommended for Teens, PSLA Top Ten for Teens, Charlotte Award, IRA Young Adult Choices Award, Kentucky Bluegrass Award, SSLI Honor Book Award, and Gateway Readers Award.  

*Source: Journal of Intellectual Freedom and Privacy, Spring 2016, p. 31.*

Hosseini, Khaled

**The Kite Runner**

BLOOMSBURY

Suspended, but later reinstated as approved reading at the Buncombe County, N.C. schools (2015). The complainant, a self-described “conservative government watchdog,” cited state law requiring local boards of education to include “character education” in the curriculum. She also said schools must teach sex education from an abstinence-only perspective. The book is used in tenth-grade honors from an abstinence-only perspective. Said schools must teach sex education to include “character education” in the curriculum. The book is recommended for children who are at least 14 years old. The novel was a *New York Times* bestseller, a Quills Award nominee, and was awarded the Book Sense Top 10, NYPL Recommended for Teens, PSLA Top Ten for Teens, Charlotte Award, IRA Young Adult Choices Award, Kentucky Bluegrass Award, SSLI Honor Book Award, and Gateway Readers Award.  

*Source: Journal of Intellectual Freedom and Privacy, Spring 2016, p. 31.*

Kean, Sam

**The Disappearing Spoon: And Other Tales of Madness, Love, and the History of the World from the Periodic Table of the Elements**

LITTLE, BROWN; BACK BAY BOOKS

Challenged at the Discovery Middle School in Orlando, Fla. (2015) because “parts of the book are dark, and (the book has) some content that’s rather questionable for a 12- and 13-year-old reader.” The author views the periodic table as one of the great achievements of humankind, “an anthropological marvel.” The book is full of stories showing how each element affected the people who discovered the elements, for either good or bad. The book was nominated by the Royal Society in the United Kingdom as one of the top science books of 2010 and named an Amazon “Top 5” science book of the year.  


Kildavis, Cheryl

**My Princess Boy: A Mom’s Story about a Young Boy Who Loves to Dress Up**

ALADDIN

Challenged, but retained at the Hood County Library in Granbury, Tex. (2015) despite complaints that the book promotes “perversion” and the “gay lifestyle.” The Hood County Library Advisory Board voted to keep the book in the library. The controversy comes at the same time as the Hood County Clerk refused to sign off on same-sex marriage licenses. The book is based on the author’s son who prefers to wear clothes that some people consider feminine.  


Kleinbaum, N. H.

**Dead Poet’s Society**

BANTAM BOOKS

Challenged, but retained at the Jersey CUSD 100 in Jerseyville, Ill. (2015) despite a complaint by a local pastor who found the book “disturbing, very close to a strong, mild pornography… To me that book represents a [disrespectful attitude toward] parents and their judgments. It shows rebellion towards teachers, and has graphic immoral areas.” Set at the conservative and aristocratic Welton Academy in the northeastern United States in 1959, it tells the story of an English teacher who inspires his students through his teaching of poetry. The 1989 film starring Robin Williams received critical acclaim and was a box office success; it was also BAFTA’s best film and best foreign film in France and Italy. The movie also received the Academy Award for Best Original Screenplay.  


Lahiri, Jhumpa

**The Namesake**

HOUGHTON MIFFLIN

Recommended for removal by the ad-hoc literature committee of the Coeur d’Alene, Idaho, School District (2015) because it contains “descriptions of sexual conduct that are too explicit for high school seniors.” The novel examines being caught between two conflicting cultures with highly distinct religious, social, and ideological differences. A film adaptation of the novel was released in the United States, Canada, United Kingdom, and India in March 2006. The Indian-Bengali American author won the 2000 Pulitzer Prize for Fiction and was awarded the 2014 National Medal of Arts and Humanities at a White House ceremony.  


MacLaverty, Bernard

**Cal**

W. W. NORTON & COMPANY

Challenged as required reading in the Rumson-Fair Haven, N.J. high school (2015) because the novel is “too sexually explicit for high school teens.” The novel has been on and off the required reading list for juniors over recent years. An ad hoc committee of teachers, school board members, and a parent determined the novel was age-appropriate for the district’s juniors and seniors. Published in 1983, the novel is about a young Irish Catholic man involved in the Irish Republican Army who falls in love with the wife of a man murdered in an incident.

---


---


---


---

in which he was a getaway driver. The film of the same name was released in 1984 starring Helen Mirren.

Marillier, Juliet
**Daughter of the Forest**
TOR BOOKS
Challenged, but retained in the Warrensburg, Mo. High School library (2015) despite a rape scene in the book. The book is an historical fantasy novel first published in 1999 and is loosely based on the legend of the Children of Lir and “The Six Swans” (a story that has many versions, including one by the Brothers Grimm). It was a finalist for the 2000 Aurealis Awards for Fantasy Novel and won the 2001 American Library Association Alex Award.

Morrison, Toni
**Beloved**
KNOFF
Challenged, but retained as an optional summer reading choice in the Satellite Beach, Fla. High School Advanced Placement classes (2015). A parent admitted not having read the entire book when he addressed the committee in September, but wanted the book banned because of what he called “porn content.” Challenged on the Fairfax County, Va. senior English reading list (2016) by a parent claiming “the book includes scenes of violent sex, including a gang rape, and was too graphic and extreme for teenagers.” The controversy led to legislation (House Bill 516) that calls for the Virginia Department of Education to create a policy that notifies parents of the content and then allows them to review the materials. The novel is inspired by the story of an African-American slave, Margaret Garner, who escaped slavery in Kentucky in late January 1856 by fleeing to Ohio, a free state. It won the Pulitzer Prize for Fiction in 1988, was a finalist for the 1987 National Book Award, and was adapted into a 1998 movie of the same name starring Oprah Winfrey. A New York Times survey of writers and literary critics ranked it the best work of American fiction from 1981 to 2006.

O’Brien, Tim
**The Things They Carried**
HOUGHTON MIFFLIN HARCOURT
Challenged in the Troup, Tex. School District (2015) because the book is “vulgar,” “complete garbage trash,” and “filled with sexual content and profanity.” The book is a collection of short stories about a platoon of American soldiers in the Vietnam War. Published in 1990, the book has received multiple awards such as France’s Prix du Meilleur Livre Etranger Award and the Chicago Tribune Heartland Prize, as well as being a finalist for the Pulitzer Prize and National Book Critics Circle Award.

Pardi, Francesca, and Tullio F. Altan
**Little Egg (Piccolo uovo)**
LO STAMPATELLO
Banned by the Venice, Italy mayor along with 48 other children’s books from the city’s preschool libraries. Most of the books—destined for the city’s 28 nursery schools and kindergartens—never actually got to the libraries and are still packed up in boxes in various municipal offices. After an outcry—from residents, authors, publishers, librarian associations, and even Amnesty International—he whittled his list of banned books to just two. Pardi’s book, the tale of an unhatched egg that sees happiness in various family configurations, won the prestigious Andersen Prize in 2012, Italy’s top nod for children’s literature, even as a popular Catholic magazine cited it as a book to avoid.

Perritano, John
**Amityville**
ROSEN PUBLISHING
Challenged at the Wake County, N.C. schools (2015) because a parent charged the graphic novel “was talking about a man who murders his family and shows a man walking with his shotgun going to his parents and his sister and brother.” The book is listed at an interest level for grades three through six, and a reading level for grades two through three.

Pittman, Gayle E
**This Day in June**
MAGINATION PRESS
Challenged, but retained at the Hood County Library in Granbury, Tex. (2015) despite complaints that the book promotes “perversion” and the “gay lifestyle.” The Hood County Library Advisory Board voted to keep the book in the library. The controversy comes at the same time as the Hood County Clerk refused to sign off on same-sex marriage licenses. The book, about a pride parade, focuses on lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender history.

Satrapi, Marjane
**Persepolis: The Story of a Childhood**
PANTHEON BOOKS
Challenged, but retained at Crafton Hills College, a community college in Yucaipa, Calif. (2015) despite a student’s request to remove the book because it was “objectionable.” The book was a New York Times Notable Book, a Time magazine “Best Comix of the Year,” a San Francisco Chronicle and Los Angeles Times bestseller, the winner of the 2004 Alex Award, and named on the 2004 Best Books for Young Adults list. A film version was nominated for Best Animated Feature at the 80th Academy Awards in 2007.
Skloot, Rebecca
*The Immortal Life of Henrietta Lacks*

Challenged as a summer reading assignment in the Knoxville, Tenn. high school system (2015) because a parent claimed the nonfiction book “has too much graphic information.” Henrietta Lacks was a poor black tobacco farmer whose cells—taken without her knowledge in 1951—became one of the most important tools in medicine, vital for developing the polio vaccine, cloning, gene mapping, in vitro fertilization, and more. Winner of several awards, including the 2010 Chicago Tribune Heartland Prize for Nonfiction, the 2010 Wellcome Trust Book Prize, the American Association for the Advancement of Science’s Award for Excellence in Science Writing, the 2011 Audie Award for Best Non-Fiction Audiobook, and a Medical Journalists’ Association Open Book Award, the book was featured in more than 60 media outlets, including *New York Times*, *Oprah*, *NPR*, and *Entertainment Weekly*.


Steinbeck, John
*Of Mice and Men*

Recommended to be pulled from classroom instruction and made available only on a voluntary, small-group basis in ninth-grade English classes in Coeur d’Alene, Idaho (2015). It uses of profanity—“bastard,” for instance, and “God damn”—makes the book unsuitable. In addition to the profanity, the curriculum committee found the story of two migrant ranch hands struggling during the Great Depression too “negative.” The 1937 novella is one of the best-known works of the Nobel Prize- and Pulitzer Prize-winning author and has been adapted often for stage and screen. On June 1, 2015, the school board voted 4 to 1 to keep the novella as an option for English teachers to assign their classes, rather than demote it to voluntary, small-group discussion as recommended by a school district committee that is reviewing novels taught in the schools.


Stokstad, Marilyn
*Art History: Eighteenth to Twenty-First Century Art*, Third Edition
PRENTICE HALL

Challenged, but retained at the Williamson County, Tenn. schools (2015) despite concerns from citizens who said the book was “political and too provocative.” One citizen commented that “It’s troubling to me that we can’t get a history book that puts a positive look on America. Ronald Reagan and Margaret Thatcher aren’t even mentioned.” The book is to be used in the Art and the American Identity class, a special course that will only be available to seniors who have already taken Advanced Placement (AP) Art History at Independence High School. The class had seven students enrolled.


Summers, Courtney
*Some Girls Are*
ST. MARTIN’S GRIFFIN

Pulled from the freshmen Honors English I summer reading list at West Ashley High School in Charleston, S.C. (2015) after a parent complained about the novel’s dark and explicit content. The book is about a high school senior who is ostracized and bullied by her former friends after she reports an attempted rape by a popular boy.


Tamaki, Mariko, and Jillian Tamaki
*This One Summer*
FIRST SECOND

Removed from one elementary school library and restricted at three Florida high school libraries in Longwood (2015) in response to a complaint from a parent about the graphic novel’s language. It is a coming-of-age story about two preteen friends, Rose and Windy, during a summer in Awago, a small beach town. The book won the 2015 Printz Honor, Caldecott Honor award, Eisner Award, and the 2014 Ignatz Award for Outstanding Graphic Novel.


Texier, Opéhie
*Jean Has Two Moms*
(Jean a deux mamans)
FRENCH AND EUROPEAN PUBLICATIONS

Banned by the Venice, Italy mayor along with 48 other children’s books from the city’s preschool libraries. Most of the books—destined for the city’s 28 nursery schools and kindergartens—never actually got to the libraries and are still packed up in boxes in various municipal offices. After an outcry—from residents, authors, publishers, librarian associations, and even Amnesty International—he whittled his list of banned books to just two.


Twain, Mark [Samuel L. Clemens]
*The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*
BANTAM; PENGUIN; VIKING

Removed from the Montgomery County, Penn. school curriculum (2015) after a group of students said the book’s use of the N-word made them uncomfortable and the students thought the school was not being inclusive. Since its publication in 1884, the book has caused controversy starting in 1885 when it was banned in Concord, Mass. as “trash and suitable only for the slums.”


Vaughan, Brian
*Y: The Last Man, Vol. 1*
VERTIGO

Challenged, but retained at Crafton Hills College, a community college in Yucaipa, Calif. (2015) despite a student’s request to remove the book because it was “objectionable.” The dystopian science fiction comic book series was nominated for the first Hugo Award for Best Graphic
Winter, Jeanette

Walls, Jeannette

The Glass Castle: A Memoir
SCRIBNER
Suspended at the Ambridge, Pa. High School (2015) because the book is “racist and sexually explicit.” The challenged memoir is about growing up in poverty with a father who spent his money on alcohol and a mother who became homeless. Published in 2005, the memoir spent a total of 261 weeks on the New York Times bestseller list and is now under development as a film by Paramount. By late 2007, The Glass Castle had sold over 2.7 million copies, had been translated into 22 languages, and received the Christopher Award, the American Library Association’s Alex Award (2006), and the Books for Better Living Award.

Winter, Jeanette

The Librarian of Basra: A True Story from Iraq
HMH BOOKS FOR YOUNG READERS
Challenged in the Duval County, Fla. public schools (2015) because a coalition of parents believes the book is inappropriate for promoting another religion that is not Christianity and is too violent for young children. Critics claim the book promotes “the Koran and praying to Muhammad.” The true story is about a librarian who sneaks books out of a library during the U.S. bombings in Iraq. The librarian works with members of the community to keep the books safe until the war is over and a new library can be built. Duval County public school libraries have a banned books list of ten literary works, including Roald Dahl's Revolting Rhymes, Tom Robbins' Even Cowgirls Get the Blues, and Tony Kushner's Angels in America—which has also been removed from a textbook, reported The Guardian.


Winter, Jeanette

Nasreen’s Secret School: A True Story from Afghanistan
BEACH LANE BOOKS
Challenged in the Duval County, Fla. public schools (2015) because a coalition of parents believes the book is inappropriate for promoting another religion that is not Christianity and is too violent for young children. Critics claim the book promotes “the Koran and praying to Muhammad.” Duval County public school libraries have a banned books list of ten literary works, including Roald Dahl's Revolting Rhymes, Tom Robbins' Even Cowgirls Get the Blues, and Tony Kushner's Angels in America—which has also been removed from a textbook, reported The Guardian.

Challenged at the Eau Claire, Wis. schools (2015) because the book contains an Islamic prayer. The book is about the Taliban taking control of an Afghan village and preventing girls from going to school. After Nasreen's father is kidnapped and presumed killed, her grandmother smuggles her each day to an underground school where she can learn to read and write.


Winter, Jeanette

The Librarian of Basra: A True Story from Iraq
HMH BOOKS FOR YOUNG READERS
Challenged in the Duval County, Fla. public schools (2015) because a coalition of parents believes the book is inappropriate for promoting another religion that is not Christianity and is too violent for young children. Critics claim the book promotes “the Koran and praying to Muhammad.” The true story is about a librarian who sneaks books out of a library during the U.S. bombings in Iraq. The librarian works with members of the community to keep the books safe until the war is over and a new library can be built. Duval County public school libraries have a banned books list of ten literary works, including Roald Dahl's Revolting Rhymes, Tom Robbins' Even Cowgirls Get the Blues, and Tony Kushner's Angels in America—which has also been removed from a textbook, reported The Guardian.


Winter, Jeanette

Nasreen’s Secret School: A True Story from Afghanistan
BEACH LANE BOOKS
Challenged in the Duval County, Fla. public schools (2015) because a coalition of parents believes the book is inappropriate for promoting another religion that is not Christianity and is too violent for young children. Critics claim the book promotes “the Koran and praying to Muhammad.” Duval County public school libraries have a banned books list of ten literary works, including Roald Dahl's Revolting Rhymes, Tom Robbins' Even Cowgirls Get the Blues, and Tony Kushner's Angels in America—which has also been removed from a textbook, reported The Guardian.

Challenged at the Eau Claire, Wis. schools (2015) because the book contains an Islamic prayer. The book is about the Taliban taking control of an Afghan village and preventing girls from going to school. After Nasreen's father is kidnapped and presumed killed, her grandmother smuggles her each day to an underground school where she can learn to read and write.


Walls, Jeannette

The Glass Castle: A Memoir
SCRIBNER
Suspended at the Ambridge, Pa. High School (2015) because the book is “racist and sexually explicit.” The challenged memoir is about growing up in poverty with a father who spent his money on alcohol and a mother who became homeless. Published in 2005, the memoir spent a total of 261 weeks on the New York Times bestseller list and is now under development as a film by Paramount. By late 2007, The Glass Castle had sold over 2.7 million copies, had been translated into 22 languages, and received the Christopher Award, the American Library Association’s Alex Award (2006), and the Books for Better Living Award.

The First Amendment guarantees that each of us has the right to express our views, including opinions about particular books. At the same time, the First Amendment also ensures that none of us has the right to control or limit another person’s ability to read or access information. Yet when individuals or groups file formal written requests demanding that libraries and schools remove specific books from the shelves, they are doing just that—attempting to restrict the rights of other individuals to access those books.

The rights and protections of the First Amendment extend to children and teens as well as adults. While parents have the right—and the responsibility—to guide their own children’s reading, that right does not extend to other people’s children. Similarly, each adult has the right to choose his or her own reading materials, along with the responsibility to acknowledge and respect the right of others to do the same.

When we speak up to protect the right to read, we not only defend our individual right to free expression, we demonstrate tolerance and respect for opposing points of view. And when we take action to preserve our precious freedoms, we become participants in the ongoing evolution of our democratic society.
Be aware of what’s happening
The best way to fight censorship is to be aware that it’s happening. When you encounter it, be prepared to speak up or let others know.

Ask the people on the front lines—librarians, teachers, and school principals—if there are any current attempts to challenge or ban books or other materials. If they have support groups or information lists, ask to join them.

Legislators and public officials often introduce legislation to restrict access to books and other materials in libraries, schools, and bookstores. Let officials know that there are citizens actively opposed to demands to restrict or remove books in schools and libraries.

Attend school board, library board, and PTA meetings
You can speak up about the importance of free speech to education in a democratic society.

As a regular participant in gatherings, you have the opportunity to learn about policies governing access to books and materials. You can witness firsthand when someone demands that a school or library remove a book or restrict access to books.

Subscribe to print and online news publications
You can stay current on First Amendment rights and censorship issues.

The ALA Office for Intellectual Freedom (ala.org/oif) publishes Journal of Intellectual Freedom and Privacy and provides regular news updates via the OIF blog and Twitter (twitter.com/oif).

The First Amendment Center (firstamendmentcenter.org) maintains an online First Amendment library (firstamendmentcenter.org/research-articles) and provides breaking news about First Amendment issues via its RSS newsfeed.

Join groups committed to preserving the right to read
You can participate by joining these nonprofit organizations.

The American Booksellers for Free Expression (bookweb.org/abfe) promotes and protects the free exchange of ideas, particularly those contained in books, by opposing restrictions on the freedom of speech.

The American Civil Liberties Union (aclu.org) works daily to defend and preserve the individual rights and liberties guaranteed by the Constitution, including the freedom of speech and freedom of the press. Local chapters and affiliates (aclu.org/affiliates) provide assistance to local communities.

The Association of American Publishers (publishers.org) works to protect intellectual freedom and the right of free expression so that American publishers can continue to flourish in a free marketplace of ideas.

The Comic Book Legal Defense Fund (cbldf.org) works to protect free speech in comics by supporting First Amendment rights for the comics community, fans and professionals alike.

The Freedom to Read Foundation (ftrf.org) is the only organization in the United States whose primary goal is to protect and promote the First Amendment in libraries by participating in litigation dealing with free expression in libraries and other venues. Members receive a quarterly newsletter, the FTRF News.

The National Coalition Against Censorship (ncac.org) is an alliance of fifty national nonprofit organizations, including literary, artistic, religious, educational, professional, labor, and civil liberties groups, that work to educate both members and the public about the dangers of censorship and how to oppose it.

People for the American Way (pfaw.org) is dedicated to making the promise of America real for every American by assuring equality, freedom of speech, freedom of religion, the right to seek justice in a court of law, and the right to cast a vote that counts.
Report censorship to ALA’s Office for Intellectual Freedom
You can help raise awareness of censorship in your local community.

ALA’s Office for Intellectual Freedom tracks attempts to remove or restrict books across the country. By reporting censorship incidents, you can help to identify trends in censorship cases and document responses and solutions to censorship. All identifying information is kept strictly confidential. You can file reports online by going to ala.org/challengereporting.

Attend and participate in public hearings
You can inform public officials that censorship won’t be tolerated in the community.

By attending hearings, you can speak out in support of free expression and the right to read freely. You can let officials know that there are citizens actively opposed to demands to restrict or remove books in schools and libraries. Such attempts seldom succeed when concerned citizens speak out against censorship.

Write letters to public officials
You can write to public officials encouraging them to preserve the freedom to read.

Let them know that your rights and your views are entitled to the same respect as those of would-be censors. Write to any public official that you believe can prevent the suppression of books in your community: your mayor, city council members, other city officials, library board members, school board members, superintendent of schools, etc.

Send a letter or an op-ed article to local news organizations
You can update community news outlets with information and opinion.

Make sure you let reporters and editors know that there are members of the community who oppose censorship and the official suppression of ideas. Letters to public officials, letters sent to local news outlets, and comments posted on websites and blogs are effective ways to raise awareness.

Work with community groups
You can network with local organizations for support.

Inform professional associations, civic organizations, and religious groups about attempts to remove books from the community’s library or school. You can ask to speak to their membership about the importance of preserving First Amendment freedoms. Or ask if you can contribute an article to the group’s newsletter or website. You can speak with the group’s leaders and ask them to lend public support to efforts to protect the right to read in the community.

Form a coalition to oppose censorship in your community
You can partner with others who support the right to read freely.

Even a small number of persons can form an effective group to oppose censorship. Such groups allow members to share responsibility for attending meetings and conducting outreach efforts. By joining together you can become a resource for the community as a whole.

Seek assistance from national groups
You can get guidance and support from experienced organizations.

Get started by researching existing groups so that you can benefit from their expertise. Check out the national organizations listed on page 10 for assistance, resources, and referrals whenever you or your organization face demands to remove books from libraries or schools.
Join Library Friends groups and PTAs
You can become an advocate for community education groups.

Libraries and schools rely on volunteers and advocates to accomplish their mission of educating young people. These groups also provide information and lifelong learning opportunities to adults in the community. You can contribute by participating in Friends groups, PTAs, or volunteering directly where your help will strengthen these vital institutions.

Participate in Banned Books Week
You can promote the right to read by joining in the celebration.

Each year, libraries, schools, and bookstores across the nation celebrate the freedom to read by observing Banned Books Week. This public event in September features author visits and readings from banned books. You can show your support for the freedom to read by attending these events. Please visit ala.org/bbooks for more resources and information or connect on Facebook (facebook.com/bannedbooksweek).
Sponsors:
American Booksellers for Free Expression
American Library Association
Association of American Publishers
The Association of American University Presses
Comic Book Legal Defense Fund
Dramatists Legal Defense Fund
Endorsed by:
Center for the Book in the Library of Congress

Contributors:
Association of Journalists and Authors
National Association of College Stores
National Coalition Against Censorship
PEN America
Project Censored

Banned Books Week merchandise to help celebrate the freedom to read—such as posters, t-shirts, buttons, and bookmarks—is available for purchase at the ALA Store online at alastore.ala.org, or by calling toll-free at 1-866-SHOP ALA (1-866-746-7252).
The Bluest Eye

Some of them, they chased, caught, and beat to his mother, saying Bay Boy did it. His upset. His father just kept on reading the paper.

Struck and frighten at home, the playground a day when he had been especially idle, he had seen a girl taking a shortcut through the play- ground. The other head down as she walked. He had seen her standing alone, always alone, at the edge. Never played with her. Probably, he thought, not going to bother you.

“Call me,” she said.

“What’s that?”

“Go through this yard,” she said.

“Why?”

“Come on. I’ll take you to my yard. It’s the school’s.”

“I guess I’ll take your name.”

“I don’t want to play.”

“Don’t want to bother you.”

“I want to see something? I got something to show you?”

Nice house. See. I live right there. Come on.

Dugs and handshakes, we went into my grandma’s house. The old sad-side of the family was there. Great Uncle P and my aunt Rebecca, who is my dad’s sib and Aunt Rebecca just got divorced again, so there’s nothing to mention anything. All I could think about was the couch. Grandma didn’t make them this year because of her bad hair. Is that down and watched television instead, and my cousin talked about football. And my Great Uncle P who taught me how to eat dinner. And I had to sit at the dinner table.

“Gee, my God!” she yelled for everybody to hear. “That suit is so beautiful. It’s so retro. It’s so retro-active!”

And every dude in the joint immediately wished he’d worn his father’s lane polyester suit.

And I imagined that every girl was immediately breathless and horsey at the sight of my bell-bottom slacks.

So, drunk with my sudden power, I pulled off some lane disc dance moves that sent the place into hysteric.

Even Roger, the huge dude I punched in the face, was suddenly my buddy.

Penelope and I were so happy to be alive, and so happy to be alive together, even if we were only a semi-hot item, and we danced every single dance.

Nineteen dances; nineteen songs.

Twelve fast songs; seven slow ones.

Eleven country hits; five rock songs; three hiphop tunes.

It was the best of my life.

Of course, I was a sweaty mess inside that hot polyester suit.

But it didn’t matter. Penelope thought I was beautiful and so I felt beautiful.

And then the dance was over.

The lights flicked on.

And Penelope gave me the picture taken by her father. “Oh, my God!”

“Show me what you want.”

“I want you.”

“Real kitten?”

“I want you.”

He pulled her toward his house. He told her he’d bought a jug of milk. He could get eagerly, stopping only to yell back at her. He held the door open for her, smiling his encouragement. Pecola climbed the porch stairs and entered there, afraid to follow him. The house looked dark.

“Hey! Come on. Come on,” he pushed her into another room. “Errr, more beautiful than the first. More doilies, a big rug with green-and-gold base and white shade. There was a rug on the floor, with enormous dark-red flowers. She was deep in admiration of the flowers when Junior said, “Here’s your kitten!” She screamed. And threw a big black cat right in her face. She sucked in

“What’s that?”

He gave me a quick glance. Pushed up his glasses, began scribbling again. “He’s got a spot on his right lung. I want them to check it out.”

“A spot?” I said, the room suddenly too small.

“Cancer?” Baba added casually.

“Possible. It’s suspicious, anyway,” the doctor muttered.

“I completely relieved that we’d forgotten. I wouldn’t have to go for the photographs. I knew that. And I’d rehearsed a story about losing my wallet.

I’d made it through the evening without revealing my poverty.

I figured I’d walk Penelope out to the parking lot where her dad was waiting in his car. I’d give her a sweet little kiss on the cheek (because her dad would have shot me if I'd given her the tongue while he watched). And then I’d wave goodbye as they drove away. And then I’d wait in the parking lot until everybody was gone. And then I’d walk home in the dark. It was a Saturday, so I knew some reservation family would be returning home from Spokane. And I knew they’d see me and pick me up.

That was the plan.

But things changed. As always things change.

Roger and a few of the other dudes, the popular guys, decided they were going to drive to Spokane and have pancakes at some twenty-four-hour diner. It was suddenly the coolest idea in the world.

It was all seniors and juniors, upperclassmen, who were going together.

But Penelope was so popular, especially for a freshman, and I was popular by association, even as a freshman, too, that Roger invited us to come along.

Penelope was ecstatic about the idea.

I was sick to my stomach.

I had five bucks in my pocket. What could I buy with that?