Each year, people try to keep certain books out of schools and libraries. They feel that students should not have access to literature about subjects they consider inappropriate for young readers. Many popular books have been challenged or banned in recent years. The list includes The Hunger Games by Suzanne Collins, The Giver by Lois Lowry, and Harry Potter by J.K. Rowling. Captain Underpants by Dave Pilkey is even on the list.

Some people think that youth should be protected from difficult issues, such as racism and violence. They also think that books can give kids bad ideas. Other people suggest that youth are facing tough issues in their lives already. If those issues are integrated into meaningful stories, young people might find books helpful for understanding their own lives. For example, when a novel incorporates a problem such as racism, it can help kids dealing with prejudice feel less alone. It might also help them see how their actions can affect other people.

Librarians and teachers try to promote positive attitudes toward reading. They like to see students fully engaged with relevant literature. Some librarians and teachers want censored books to be accessible to students because these books are often interesting to read. Many American citizens argue that book banning and other types of censorship violate their civil rights.

Questions for Classroom Discussion:
• Why do some people feel that young readers should not have access to books that cover tough issues?
• Should adults have the right to prevent young readers from having access to books they consider inappropriate?
• Why do some people feel that having access to books dealing with tough issues can be helpful for students, despite the risks?
• Why do librarians and teachers think they can promote positive attitudes toward reading by making banned books accessible to students?
• What are some examples of novels that integrate issues of racism or violence into their plots?
• How is book censorship a civil rights issue?

Should students have the freedom to read anything they choose despite the possible negative effects?
USE THE FOCUS WORDS *and alternate parts of speech

**access (noun)** ability to use; right to use

→ *Sample Sentence:* Although computers seem to be everywhere in the United States, many people in the world do not have **access** to a computer at home or at school.

→ *Turn and Talk:* How would your life be different if you did not have **access** to a computer?

**access (verb)** to be able to use or find

→ *Sample Sentence:* Students can **access** homework support and tutoring in the after-school program.

→ *Turn and Talk:* Are you able to **access** healthy food in your neighborhood? Explain.

**civil (adjective)** involving citizens or citizenship; polite

→ *Sample Sentence:* The Civil Rights Movement helped guarantee that all American citizens would be treated equally.

→ *Turn and Talk:* Can you name some **civil** rights?

**despite (preposition)** even with, in spite of

→ *Sample Sentence:* Andrea won the spelling bee **despite** the fact that she has a learning disability.

→ *Turn and Talk:* Why do people continue smoking **despite** all of the evidence that it can kill you?

**integrate (verb)** to make part of; to combine

→ *Sample Sentence:* During the Civil Rights Movement, schools were **integrated** so that children of all races could study together.

→ *Turn and Talk:* Should boys’ and girls’ sports teams be **integrated** so that everyone can compete together?

**promote (verb)** to encourage

→ *Sample Sentence:* The community tried to **promote** the use of bicycles by adding bike lanes to many streets.

→ *Turn and Talk:* Do you think that video games **promote** violence?
DO THE MATH

The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) promotes individual rights and liberties. The ACLU believes that defending civil liberties is always important, despite the fact that some people strongly disagree in certain situations. In 1999, the ACLU sued the town of Wichita Falls, Texas for restricting access to two children's books. The books, *Daddy's Roommate* and *Heather has Two Mommies*, have gay and lesbian characters. Some citizens had signed a petition complaining about the books, so the books were moved to the adult section of the library.

At the time, the move was legal. The law in Wichita Falls said that if 300 people signed a petition, a children's book could be moved to the adult section. ACLU members said moving the book was just like hiding it. They argued that censoring books violated people's civil rights. All children's books, they said, should be integrated into the children's section of the library.

**Option 1:** The population of Wichita Falls is about 100,000. Which statement is true?

A. 300 people is less than 1% of the population
B. 300 people is about 3% of the population
C. 300 people is more than a third of the population
D. 300 people is about 5% of the population

**Option 2:** If 300 of 100,000 residents signed the petition against the two children's books, what is the probability that a resident chosen at random signed the petition?

3/1,000 or .003

**Discussion Question:** The civil code of Wichita Falls allowed a small percentage of the city's residents to control access to certain books. Some people said this was fair. They said that communities have the right to promote certain values, and that libraries should reflect these values. If a book offends people, it should be removed. Other people disagreed, saying that the library should integrate the views of all different groups, despite the fact that some groups might disagree with each other. Which view seems right to you?
THINK SCIENTIFICALLY

“I heard that our principal, Ms. Jackson, is going to ban Captain Underpants from the school library,” says Haley.

“Hold on a second,” says Ms. Kahn. “Let me head off that rumor before it goes viral. Ms. Jackson and some of us teachers were talking about the American Library Association’s annual list of books that people have tried to ban from libraries and schools, and she mentioned that the Captain Underpants series of graphic novels were at the top of the list two years in a row, in 2012 and 2013. But as far as I know, neither Ms. Jackson nor anyone else is talking about banning any books at our school.”

“How did restricting kids’ access to Captain Underpants reach the top of anybody’s list?” says Max. “There must be a lot of worse books that deserve to be banned more.”

“That’s not even the point,” says Haley. “Nobody should be banning anything. People on one side of an issue might want to ban books that support the other side, but that’s not how we should deal with disagreements. Better to just take censorship off the table despite our not liking a lot of what gets written. We should talk with each other in a civil way about the topics we disagree about.”

“Well, I disagree with that,” says Marian. “I don’t think we should tolerate books and magazines that promote disrespect.”

Jamal joined in the conversation. “I write for the student paper, and we’ve had the issue of censorship come up there. Every once in a while, a parent says the school shouldn’t let students say certain things. Our faculty sponsor, Mr. Lee, always talks with us about considering the feelings and ideas of the critics. He encourages us to integrate opposing views into our arguments, but he defends our right to express ourselves and take on any topic.”

“There are obviously a lot of different dimensions to the issue of censorship,” says Ms. Kahn. “I wonder if anyone has done any research on young people’s attitudes towards censorship in schools. Maybe some of you could see what you can find out about that.”

Haley, Max, Marian, and Jamal find a Gallup Youth Survey from 2005 and share its results with the class.

For this survey, 549 teenagers age 13–17 were asked whether or not they thought it was okay for public schools to impose each of the three following restrictions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Is it okay for public schools to…</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>restrict bad language in student writing assignments?</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>limit what students are allowed to write about in school newspapers?</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ban books and periodicals that school officials consider offensive?</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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This survey had a margin of error of plus or minus 5%. Given that margin of error, is it possible to say which of the three restrictions was most acceptable to students? Is it possible to say which was least acceptable to students?

Even with the margin of error, we can conclude that students found it most acceptable for public schools to “restrict bad language in student writing assignments.” However, the disapproval ratings of the other two restrictions were too close (1% difference) to say which was least acceptable to students, due to the 5% margin of error.

Take the survey as a class. Are your class’ results similar to those of the original Gallup Youth Survey?
DEBATE THE ISSUE
Pick one of these positions (or create your own).

A
☐ Students should be free to read anything they want.

OR

B
☐ Adults should select appropriate books for students.

OR

CREATE YOUR OWN
☐ ______________________

☐ ______________________

☐ ______________________

☐ ______________________

Jot down a few notes on how to support your position during a discussion or debate.

☐ ______________________

☐ ______________________

☐ ______________________

☐ ______________________

Be a strong participant by using phrases like these:

"Can you show me evidence in the text that..."

"I agree with you, but..."

"You make a good point, but have you considered..."

"I believe that..."
TAKE A STAND

Support your position with clear reasons and specific examples. Try to use relevant words from the Word Generation list in your response.

access | civil | despite | integrate | promote