

DESCRIPTIONS OF WORKS

Let it be known to all persons here gathered

The film documents a journey undertaken by a horse rider dressed as a postman. The postman rode from Liverpool to

Manchester, with the rider pausing in towns along the way – including St Helens and Heywood - to read the Liverpool Biennial's press release that is ironically manipulated in the style of a Royal calligraphic

letter. The audience for the work became the accidental passers-by and not someone who has a particular expectation or interest in art. The aim of the work is not to attract a larger audience for the

Biennial, rather to question the role of biennials in general, such as the lack of a far-reaching influence on the wider public, creating a real progressive dialogue with the city and the local audience.

Fahrenheit 451: Reprinted

Ahmet Ögüt's *Fahrenheit 451: Reprinted* brings together fire fighters and the freedom of speech. The title refers to Ray Bradbury's novel *Fahrenheit 451* (1953) and the film version by Francois Truffaut (1953). In the novel and film, firemen destroy books by burning them. *Fahrenheit 451* is the temperature at which paper ignites.

Fahrenheit 451: Reprinted reverses the concept and brings forbidden books to people with the help of a fire engine and its crew. Ögüt has chosen a selection of books that have been banned on seemingly absurd or unexpected grounds. Participants can select a book of their choice and the fire crew will print a copy for them using equipment placed in their vehicle.

The fire truck crew toured Helsinki and Espoo between 24 August - 1 September 2013, printing and giving away around 1500 books for free.

List of Reprinted Banned Books that appear in *Fahrenheit 451: Reprinted*

ANIMALS SHOULD NOT SPEAK

Lewis Carroll: *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* (1865)
Lewis Carroll's nonsense-classic, was banned in China in 1931 because of its depiction of talking animals. According to the authorities, it equated animals and humans; "Animals should not use human language."

WRONG COLOUR, WRONG NAME

Bill Martin Jr.: *Brown Bear, Brown Bear, What Do You See?* (1985)
The Texas Board of Education removed *Brown Bear, Brown Bear, What Do You See?*, a children's title, from its 3rd Grade reading list because its brief text includes the verse "I see a red bird". This was considered ideologically suspicious, especially because a Marxist theorist and professor of philosophy of the same name (although a different person) had published a book titled "Ethical Marxism".

NOT BANNED, YET BANNED

Marx & Engels: *The Communist Manifesto* (1848)
The Communist Manifesto was banned in Turkey in 1971 under Articles 141 and 142 of the Criminal Code, which defined communist propaganda as a criminal offence. The articles were abolished in 1991 but the book remains banned in prisons and state schools, with the authorities citing the repealed articles.

WRONG FUTURE

Yevgeny Zamyatin: *We* (1921)
We depicts forbidden love in society of the future and has been considered the inspiration for later dystopias, such as Huxley's *Brave New World*, Orwell's *1984* and Bradbury's *Fahrenheit 451*. Censorship plays a central role in all these novels, and they have also been censored and banned. Immediately following its publication in the Soviet Union in 1921, *We* became the first book to be banned by the Soviet censorship bureau Goskomizdat due to its critique of the political establishment.

WRONG WORD

Anne Sewell: *Black Beauty* (1877)
Black Beauty was banned in South Africa in 1955 because the word black is used in the title. Set in 19th century England, the book was assumed to be about black rights, even though *Black Beauty* is a horse.

OBSCENE, YET NOT OBSCENE

James Joyce: *Ulysses* (1922)
Ulysses represents the numerous works of fiction that have been censored due to their immoral and obscene content. The journal that originally published the 13th chapter of *Ulysses* was confiscated in the USA, and after its release, the book remained banned for significant period in the USA and UK. In 1932, an American court withdrew the ban, stating that "*Ulysses* is not pornographic."

TOO ANTI-WAR

Aristophanes: *The Clouds* (422 BC)
The Clouds and other classical plays were banned by the Greek military regime in 1967 because they were considered too anti-war.

TOO RADICAL

Jack London: *The Call of the Wild* (1903)
Jack London's early novel, said to be his most widely read title, was banned in the USA for depicting the Great Gold Rush of the West Coast in a manner that was deemed too realistic. In the 1920s, it was banned in Italy and Yugoslavia, and later burned in Nazi Germany for being too radical.

TOO MORAL

Leo Tolstoy: *The Kreutzer Sonata* (1889)
The Kreutzer Sonata is a tale of jealousy and violence that portrays a conflict between sexual desire and moral norms, defending the latter. It was banned immediately following its publication in Russia, and later in the United States, because of the sections depicting obsessive jealousy. Theodore Roosevelt, the President of the United States, labeled the author a 'sexual moral pervert'.

TOO REALISTIC

Minna Canth: *The Worker's Wife* (1885)
The Worker's Wife is a critique of male alcohol consumption and male dominance within marriage. Like other realistic writings of the time, it faced accusations of being immoral.

TOO PACIFISTIC

Juhani Aho: *Hermit of Peace* (1916)
Hermit of Peace is a short, pacifistic-utopian story about a man who protests against the horrors of the war and the brutality of the world. Six pages of it were censored during World War I, including the sentence: "A human being should not be slaughtered or made to slaughter for any ideology, no matter how grand it may be."

PUBLISHED IN THE WRONG COUNTRY

Aleksis Kivi: *Seven Brothers* (1870)
An entire edition of this Finnish classic, printed in Petrozavodsk, was destroyed on the orders of the Finnish Army during the Continuation War along with other books printed in the Soviet Union. Aleksis Kivi's *Seven Brothers* was first published in the Finnish Literature Society's series of short stories. The publication of the remaining sections was postponed due to the negative response to the earlier installments.

WRONG OUTFIT

Sait Faik Abasıyanık: *Birtakim insanlar* (1944)
Birtakim İnsanlar (A Set of People) was confiscated by a war time military court. This was done on the grounds that one of the heroes in the book was depicted wearing a military greatcoat.

TOO SUPERNATURAL

Emily Brontë: *Wuthering Heights* (1847)
Now considered a classic, Emily Brontë's *Wuthering Heights* was met with disapproval on its initial publication (under the nom de plume of Ellis Bell) due to its "supernatural" content and depictions of violence and passion. It was re-issued after the author's death edited by her sister Charlotte. At least one film version of the novel has also faced a ban.