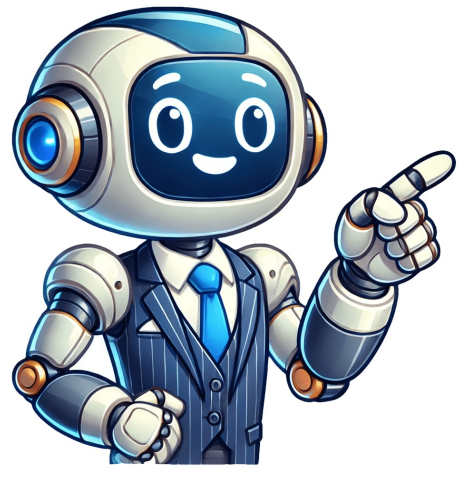


I'm not a bot



[illegible]

single paragraph to a substantial essay. Such a review may evaluate the book based on personal reviews, but may use the occasion of a book review for an extended essay that can be closely or loosely related to the subject of the book or to promulgate their ideas on the topic of a fiction or non-fiction work. Some journals are devoted to book reviews, and reviews are indexed in databases such as the Book Review Index and Kirkus Reviews; but many more book reviews can be found in newspapers and scholarly databases such as Arts and Humanities Citation Index, Social Sciences Citation Index, and discipline-specific databases. Book censorship is the act of some authority taking measures to suppress ideas and information within a book.[59] Censorship is "the regulation of free speech and other forms of entrenched authority"[60] Censors typically identify as either a concerned parent, community members who react to a text without reading, or local or national organizations.[61] Books have been censored by authoritarian dictatorships to silence dissent, such as the People's Republic of China, Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union. Books are most often censored for age appropriateness, offensive language, sexual content, amongst other reasons.[62] Similarly, religions may issue lists of banned books, such as the historical example of the Catholic Church's Index Librorum Prohibitorium and bans of such books as Salman Rushdie's The Satanic Verses by Ayatollah Khomeini,[63] which do not always carry legal force. Censorship can be enacted at the national or subnational level as well, and can carry legal penalties. In many cases, the authors of these books could face harsh sentences, exile from the country, or even execution.[64][65] This section is an excerpt from Book burning.[edit] A copy of House of Leaves being burned Book burning is the deliberate destruction by fire of books or other written materials, usually carried out in a public context. The burning of books represents an element of censorship and usually proceeds from a cultural, religious, or political opposition to the materials in question.[66] Book burning can be an act of contempt for the book's contents or author, intended to draw wider public attention to this opposition, or conceal the information contained in the text from being made public, such as diaries or ledgers. Burning and other methods of destruction are together known as biblioclasm or libricide. In some cases, the destroyed works are irreplaceable and their burning constitutes a severe loss to cultural heritage. Examples include the burning of books and burying of scholars under China's Qin dynasty (213–210 BCE), the destruction of the House of Wisdom during the Mongol siege of Baghdad (1258), the destruction of Aztec codices by Itzcoatl (1430s), the burning of Maya codices on the order of bishop Diego de Landa (1562).[67] and the burning of Jaffna Public Library in Sri Lanka (1981).[68] In other cases, such as the Nazi book burnings, copies of the destroyed books survive, but the instance of book burning becomes emblematic of a harsh and oppressive regime which is seeking to censor or silence some aspect of prevailing culture. Books portalEducation portalWriting portal Accessible Books Consortium Book desert Book Lovers Day Books for the Blind Books to Prisoners Independent bookstore Lists of books Open access book Outline of books World Book Capital World Book Day ^ "book | Etymology, origin and meaning of book". Online Etymology Dictionary. Archived from the original on June 27, 2017. 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