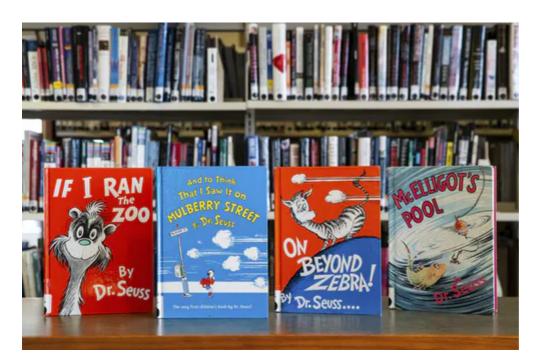
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Christopher Dolan/The Times-Tribune via AP

Cat in a Spat: Scrapping Dr Seuss Books is Not Cancel Culture

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Let's start by putting aside the bugbear that it is even possible to "cancel" children's author **Dr Seuss**.

No one is 'cancelling' Dr Seuss. The author, himself, is dead for one thing,

As Philip Bump wrote yesterday in The Washington Post,

which is about as cancelled as a person can get.

Authors



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Lecturer in English Literature, QLD rep for Australian Women's and Gender Studies Association, University of Southern Queensland Laying aside a multimillion-dollar publishing business, tattered copies of Dr Seuss books clutter children's bedrooms around the globe. Parents still grapple nightly with the tongue-twisters of Fox in Socks, Horton Hears a Who! or Hop on Pop, and try their best to keep their eyes open through a 20th reading of Green Eggs and Ham.

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However, on Tuesday (what would have been Dr Seuss's 117th birthday), the company that protects the late author's legacy **announced its plan to halt publishing and licensing** six (out of more than 60) Dr Seuss books.

Few would know some of the discontinued titles, like McElligot's Pool and The Cat's Quizzer. However, many will recognise If I Ran the Zoo and And to Think That I Saw it on Mulberry Street, which have been criticised for racist caricatures and themes of cultural dominance and dehumanisation.

In If I Ran the Zoo, young Gerald McGrew builds a "Bad-Animal Catching Machine" to capture a turbaned Arab for his exhibit of "unusual beasts".

"People will stare," Gerald marvels, "And they'll say, 'What a sight!". Chinese "helpers" with "eyes at a slant" hunt exotic creatures in the mountains of Zomba-ma-Tant.

A reading recorded for Dr Seuss Day in 2019, removes the racist taunt. Instead of helpers who "wear their eyes at a slant", the helpers "all wear such very cool pants".

Nevertheless, pervasive racial imagery and subservient typecasting remain. That doesn't mean Dr Seuss books should — or can — be scrapped altogether. Instead, these books present an opportunity to build awareness and teach young readers about history and context.



The visage of Theodor Seuss Geisel, known as Dr Seuss, at the Massachusetts museum that honours his legacy. AP Photo/Steven Senne, File

Read more: In Dr Seuss' children's books, a commitment to social justice that remains relevant today

Censorship in children's titles

Children's books are among those most often **banned or censored**. In this case, removing the Dr Seuss titles recognises that he was writing in a time and place when racial stereotyping was commonplace and frequently the focus of humour.

Elsewhere, controversy over golliwogs as racist caricatures was confrontingly played out in Enid Blyton's Noddy stories. In her original telling of In the Dark, Dark Wood, Noddy is carjacked by three golliwogs who trap him, strip him naked, and leave him crying. "You bad, wicked golliwogs!" Noddy says. "How dare you steal my things!"

Similarly, in the first edition of **Roald Dahl**'s **Charlie and the Chocolate Factory**, the Oompa-Loompas are African pygmies who have been "rescued" by Willy Wonka and enslaved in his factory. When Charlie says, "But there must be people working there," Grandpa Joe responds, "Not people, Charlie. Not ordinary people, anyway."

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In his **political cartoons**, which appeared in a New York newspaper in the early 1940s, Dr Seuss ran the gamut of racist depictions, from African-American people as monkeys to Japanese characters with yellow faces and "rice paddy" hats.

In the now-suspended The Cat's Quizzer, there is "a Japanese" depicted in conical hat and stereotypical dress. On Mulberry Street, a Chinese man with bright yellow skin wears geta shoes and carries a bowl of rice.

In early editions, the caption underneath reads "A Chinaman who eats with sticks". In 1978, over 40 years after the book was first published, the character's skin tone and braid were changed. The caption was changed from "Chinaman" to "Chinese man".



An earlier 1964 edition of And to Think That I Saw It on Mulberry Street features a character described as 'a Chinese boy' with yellow skin and a long ponytail, while a 1984 edition changes the character to 'a Chinese man' and alters his appearance. Christopher Dolan/The Times-Tribune via AP

If I ran the library ... by today's standards

Dr Seuss's work contains racism and xenophobia, but should we judge him by today's standards?

Children's literature has always been subject to socio-historical shifts. It is a product of its time and the context in which it is created. Viewed through the changing lens of history, childhood itself is an unstable concept.

In other words, it is impossible to separate children's literature from the ideological structure of our world, and from the particular historical moment in which it is produced.

While Dr Seuss's best-loved characters — the Cat in the Hat, Horton the elephant, the Grinch — have earned their place in the canon, what we should be concerned about is the question of diversity in

children's literature.

We know from numerous **studies** that white children dominate children's books, with talking animals and trains outnumbering the representations of First Nations, Asian, African and other minority groups.

Read more: Empathy starts early: 5 Australian picture books that celebrate diversity

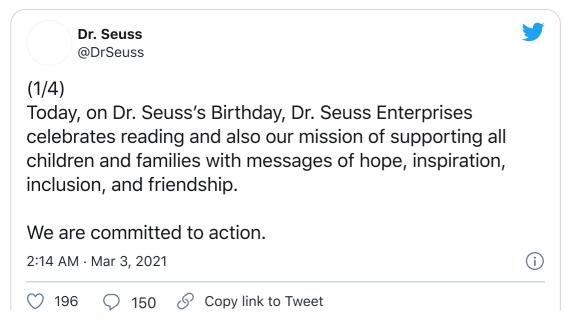
No quick fixes

Although never perfect, other beloved children's literature series have sought solutions to similar dilemmas.

Enid Blyton's stories have been continuously revised since the 1990s. Noddy is now carjacked by goblins, and, in the Faraway Tree series, Dame Snap replaces Dame Slap, with Fanny and Dick getting a makeover as Frannie and Rick.

More recently, **Richard Scarry's books were updated** to depict Daddies cooking and Mummies going to work, while the latest film adaptation of The Witches cast actor of colour **Jahzir Bruno** as the boy protagonist.

Not surprisingly, queer representation in young adult fiction is still problematic, with most queer stories authored by writers who do not identify as queer.



On one level, the decision to discontinue half a dozen Dr Seuss books because "they are hurtful and wrong" seems a simple gesture (and one with relatively small financial impact). Racism permeates the Dr Seuss catalogue, including The Cat in the Hat's origins in blackface minstrel performances. Like Dr Seuss's Yertle, it's turtles all the way down.

Instead, finding meaningful ways to contextualise these historical aspects for young readers today might be a better focus, rather than withholding a few and letting more prominent titles slide by.

Kids and teens, like adults, need to see themselves in the books they read, and young white readers need to see other cultural groups as something more than illegal, or violent, or criminal.

As chidren's literature expert Perry Nodelman notes: "Stories structure us as beings in the world". In the same week a **Lowy study** found one in five Chinese Australians have been threatened or attacked, it could not be more important to invest in an inclusive future for our kids.

Racism Publishing Diversity Children's literature Roald Dahl Dr Seuss Enid Blyton Children's books