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**Studies and Essays Censorship and Art Hardpress Publishing** Unlike some other reproductions of classic texts (1) We have not used OCR(Optical Character Recognition), as this leads to bad quality books with introduced typos. (2) In books where there are images such as portraits, maps, sketches etc We have endeavoured to keep the quality of these images, so they represent accurately the original artefact. Although occasionally there may be certain imperfections with these old texts, we feel they deserve to be made available for future generations to enjoy. **The Morality of Censorship Papers Presented at the Thirteenth Symposium of the Institute for Theological Research (Unisa) Held at the University of South Africa in Pretoria on 6 and 7 September 1989 Translation and Censorship in Different Times and Landscapes Cambridge Scholars Publishing** This volume is a selection of papers presented at the international conference on Translation and Censorship. From the 18th Century to the Present Day, held in Lisbon in November 2006. Although censorship in Spain under Franco dictatorship has already been thoroughly studied, the Portuguese situation under Salazar and Caetano has been, so far, almost ignored by the academic research. This is then an attempt to start filling this gap. At the same time, new case studies about the Spanish context are presented, thus contributing to a critical view of two Iberian dictatorial regimes. However other geographical and time contexts are also included: former dictatorships such as Brazil and Communist Czechoslovakia; present day countries with very strict censoring apparatus such as China, or more subtle censorial mechanisms as Turkey and Ukraine. Specific situations of past centuries are given some attention: the reception of Ovid in Portugal, the translation of English narrative fiction into Spanish in the 18th century, the translation of children literature in Victorian England and the emergence of the picaresque novel in Portugal in the 19th century. Other forms of censorship, namely self-censorship, are studied in this volume as well. "The book fits in one of the most innovative fields of research in translation studies, i.e. the study of social and political constraints on translation processes and translation functions. More specifically, the concept of censorship is crucial to the understanding of these constraints, especially in spatio-temporal settings where translation exhibits conflicts between what is acceptable for and what is prohibited by a given culture. For that reason, detailed descriptive research is needed in as many situations as possible. It gives an excellent view on the complex mechanisms of censorship with regard to translation within a large number of modern European and non European cultures. In addition to articles devoted to cases dealing with China, Brazil, Great-Britain, Turkey, Ukraine or Czechoslovakia, Spain and Portugal occupy a prominent role. As a whole, the volume marks an important step forward in our growing understanding of the role of socio-political factors for the development and changes of translation policies. I highly recommend the publication." Prof. dr. Lieven D'hulst, Professor of Translation Studies at K.U.Leuven (Belgium). **Studies and Essays Censorship and Art Createspace Independent Publishing Platform ABOUT CENSORSHIP** Since, time and again, it has been proved, in this country of free institutions, that the great majority of our fellow-countrymen consider the only Censorship that now obtains amongst us, namely the Censorship of Plays, a bulwark for the preservation of their comfort and sensibility against the spiritual researches and speculations of bolder and too active spirits-it has become time to consider whether we should not seriously extend a principle, so grateful to the majority, to all our institutions. For no one can deny that in practice the Censorship of Drama works with a smooth swiftness-a lack of delay and friction unexampled in any public office. No troublesome publicity and tedious postponement for the purpose of appeal mar its efficiency. It is neither hampered by the Law nor by the slow process of popular election. Welcomed by the overwhelming majority of the public; objected to only by such persons as suffer from it, and a negligible faction, who, wedded pedantically to liberty of the subject, are resentful of summary powers vested in a single person responsible only to his own 'conscience'-it is amazingly, triumphantly, successful. Why, then, in a democratic State, is so valuable a protector of the will, the interests, and pleasure of the majority not bestowed on other branches of the public being? Opponents of the Censorship of Plays have been led by the absence of such other Censorships to conclude that this Office is an archaic survival, persisting into times that have outgrown it. They have been known to allege that the reason of its survival is simply the fact that Dramatic Authors, whose reputation and means of livelihood it threatens, have ever been few in number and poorly organised-that the reason, in short, is the helplessness and weakness of the interests concerned. We must all combat with force such an aspersion on our Legislature. Can it even for a second be supposed that a State which gives trial by Jury to the meanest, poorest, most helpless of its citizens, and concedes to the greatest criminals the right of appeal, could have debarred a body of reputable men from the ordinary rights of citizenship for so cynical a reason as that their numbers were small, their interests unjoined, their protests feeble? Such a supposition were intolerable! We do not in this country deprive a class of citizens of their ordinary rights, we do not place their produce under the irresponsible control of one not

amenable to Law, by any sort of political accident! That would indeed be to laugh at Justice in this Kingdom! That would indeed be cynical and unsound! We must never admit that there is no basic Justice controlling the edifice of our Civic Rights. We do, we must, conclude that a just and well-considered principle underlies this despotic Institution; for surely, else, it would not be suffered to survive for a single moment! Pom! Pom!

**Dockside Reading Hydrocolonialism and the Custom House Duke University Press** In *Dockside Reading* Isabel Hofmeyr traces the relationships among print culture, colonialism, and the ocean through the institution of the British colonial Custom House. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, dockside customs officials would leaf through publications looking for obscenity, politically objectionable materials, or reprints of British copyrighted works, often dumping these condemned goods into the water. These practices, echoing other colonial imaginaries of the ocean as a space for erasing incriminating evidence of the violence of empire, informed later censorship regimes under apartheid in South Africa. By tracking printed matter from ship to shore, Hofmeyr shows how literary institutions like copyright and censorship were shaped by colonial control of coastal waters. Set in the environmental context of the colonial port city, *Dockside Reading* explores how imperialism colonizes water. Hofmeyr examines this theme through the concept of hydrocolonialism, which puts together land and sea, empire and environment. **Immediately Verifiable Essays Regarding Censorship Independently Published** *Immediately Verifiable: Essays Regarding Censorship*, is a collection of works created by author Jason Judd during his graduate studies at Madonna University in Livonia, Michigan. His course of study was in that of Liberal Studies while focusing on censorship in modern America in the wake of the USA Patriot Act. In the book, light is shed on censorship in general and the Patriot Act is discussed from a variety of perspectives and various disciplines as is traditionally the case within a Liberal Studies program. Most of the essays each cite a great number of sources which were obtained in order to complete the program requirements. As is the general nature of censorship in the modern world, some sources prove difficult to uncover over time, however due to increasing technological capabilities they seem increasingly difficult to burn!

**The Role of Internet Intermediaries in Advancing Public Policy Objectives OECD Publishing** This book presents a comprehensive view of Internet intermediaries, their economic and social function, development and prospects, benefits and costs, and roles and responsibilities. **Censorship in the American Press in World War II and the 'Code of Wartime Practices' GRIN Verlag** Seminar paper from the year 2007 in the subject Communications - Media and Politics, Politic Communications, grade: 1,3, University of Siegen, course: Censorship - Concept & Case Studies, 12 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: On June 25th, 1943, American press editors received a confidential note, the contents an purpose of which was hard to understand even for those who were familiar with the technical terms. It said: "[...] you are asked not to publish or broadcast any information whatever regarding war experiments involving: Production or utilization of atom smashing, atomic energy, atomic fission, atomic splitting, or any of their equivalents. The use for military purposes of radium or radioactive materials, heavy water, high voltage discharge equipment, cyclotrons. The following elements or any of their compounds: polonium, uranium, ytterbium, hafnium, protactinium, radium, rhenium, thorium, deuterium." What sounded "like Greek" to the selected addressees of the request, in retrospective can be identified even by an amateur as the attempt to hide evidence that the US government was doing research on a nuclear device. It was about to play a decisive role in the ending of the Pacific War. Since the United States' entry in World War II, domestic censorship had to draw a line very carefully: On the one hand, the First Amendment to the Constitution grants the freedom of speech and the press; on the other hand, sensitive information, if revealed to the public, could fall into the hands of enemy agents. To handle this task, the government set in effect a voluntary censorship, building up on every journalist's patriotic instinct not to publish anything that might be a threat to the war effort. How was censorship organized? What kind of information was censored? Is there an actual difference between voluntary and mandatory censorship? These are questions the following research paper will elaborate on. A brief overview of the practices of **Censorship Law Issues & Developments Kassandra and the Censors Greek Poetry since 1967 Cornell University Press** In this pioneering study of contemporary Greek poetry, Karen Van Dyck investigates modernist and postmodernist poetics at the edge of Europe. She traces the influential role of Greek women writers back to the sexual politics of censorship under the dictatorship (1967-1974). Reading the effects of censorship—in cartoons, the dictator's speeches, the poetry of the Nobel Laureate George Seferis, and the younger generation of poets—she shows how women poets use strategies which, although initiated in response to the regime's press law, prove useful in articulating a feminist critique. In poetry collections by Rhea Galanaki, Jenny Mastoraki and Maria Laina, among others, she analyzes how the censors'tactics for stabilizing signification are redeployed to disrupt fixed meanings and gender roles. As much a literary analysis of culture as a cultural analysis of literature, her book explores how censorship, consumerism, and feminism influence contemporary Greek women's poetry as well as how the resistance to clarity in this poetry trains readers to rethink these cultural practices. Only with greater attention to the cultural and formal specificity of writing, Van Dyck argues, is it possible to theorize the lessons of censorship and women's writing. **The Research Paper Process, Form, and Content** More than just a research guide, this text teaches the processes of creating a report and introduces students to the principles of good writing. **Censorship in Australia Regulating the Internet and Other Recent Developments** "The Classification (Publications, Films and Computer Games) Enforcement Amendment Bill 2001 was passed by the Legislative Council on 4 December 2001. The next day the Attorney General, the Hon [Bob] Debus MP, announced that ... he would refer the bill to the Legislative Council's Standing Committee on Social Issues. This paper presents a background to the main issue arising from the Bill, namely the regulation of Internet content, by placing it in the broader context of censorship law administration in Australia."--Executive summary. **Censorship Infobase Publishing** The issue of censorship remains prevalent in society, taking on many different forms - from suppressing individuals' rights to speak freely and read what they choose to curtailing the independence of the media. This work examines the history and practices of censorship in five countries - the United States, Russia, China, Zimbabwe, and Egypt. **Hong Kong Under Chinese Rule Economic Integration and Political Gridlock World Scientific** This edited volume is a compilation of the analyses written by East Asian Institute experts on Hong Kong since the handover. It covers most, if not all the important events that have taken place in Hong Kong since 1997, including its economic integration and relations with China, its governance conundrums, the Hong Kong identity and nation-building, the implementation of the minimum wage, and the elections from 2010Co2012. The book's panoramic view of Hong Kong makes it a useful resource for readers who seek a broad understanding of the city and how it has evolved after its return to China. It also offers

some glimpses into the direction Hong Kong is heading in its socio-economic relations with China at both the state and society levels, as well as its domestic political developments and the prospects for democratization.

**The Shifting Landscape of Global Internet Censorship** A sharp increase in web encryption and a worldwide shift away from standalone websites in favor of social media and online publishing platforms has altered the practice of state-level Internet censorship and in some cases led to broader crackdowns, the Internet Monitor project at the Berkman Klein Center for Internet & Society at Harvard University finds. This study documents the practice of Internet censorship around the world through empirical testing in 45 countries of the availability of 2,046 of the world's most-trafficked and influential websites, plus additional country-specific websites. The study finds evidence of filtering in 26 countries across four broad content themes: political, social, topics related to conflict and security, and Internet tools (a term that includes censorship circumvention tools as well as social media platforms). The majority of countries that censor content do so across all four themes, although the depth of the filtering varies. The study confirms that 40 percent of these 2,046 websites can only be reached by an encrypted connection (denoted by the "HTTPS" prefix on a web page, a voluntary upgrade from "HTTP"). While some sites can be reached by either HTTP or HTTPS, total encrypted traffic to the 2,046 sites has more than doubled to 31 percent in 2017 from 13 percent in 2015, the study finds. Meanwhile, and partly in response to the protections afforded by encryption, activists in particular and web users in general around the world are increasingly relying on major platforms, including Facebook, Twitter, Medium, and Wikipedia.

**Germany's Rude Awakening Censorship in the Land of the Brothers Grimm** Germany's Rude Awakening depicts the rise and fall of censorship in the age of the Brothers Grimm and Prince Metternich. Focusing on the Grimm's homeland of Hesse-Cassel, Frederik Ohles illustrates how censorship first awakened to the challenge posed by new political forces and literary forms, then lost its effectiveness as more and more Germans read and wrote what they wanted, finding ways to evade both censors and police. Ohles examines actual practices, looking beyond the legislation of the German Confederation and the pronouncements of Prince Metternich. He explores the effects of the laws on the censors' work, analyzes the political influence of Prussia and Austria on the Principality of Hesse (situated at the crossroads of the German Confederation), and interprets the results of censorship on literature, politics, the book trade, and public and private life. In telling the story of a momentous struggle between old and new views of politics and literature, he shows that while censorship became a public issue in eighteenth-century Germany, it failed as a policing institution. Ohles's extensive research includes police archives, early issues of the bookdealers' gazette published in Marburg, recollections of the Brothers Grimm, the Hessian collection of artistic and scholarly memoirs, and travelers' accounts. The result is a work that will appeal to specialists in nineteenth-century German history and literature as well as historians of censorship, publishing, and German political culture. It also complements current historical debates about communications, public culture, and the modernization of bureaucracy.

**Dictionary of Literary and Dramatic Censorship in Tudor and Stuart England Greenwood Publishing Group** The Tudor and Stuart eras have been described as England's golden age, in large part because of the flowering of its literary and dramatic culture. Ironically, repressive government controls over freedom of expression existed side-by-side with some of the greatest literary accomplishments of the age. The 92 entries in this reference book highlight the major issues which could provoke the wrath of the censor, the ways in which works were modified in response to censorship, and the fate of the authors who faced the censor's wrath. Although there is a wealth of information on censorship in the twentieth century, this is one of the few reference works to address censorship during the Renaissance.

**Forbidden Literature Case studies on censorship Nordic Academic Press** Så länge det har funnits litteratur har det även funnits försök att kontrollera och styra den. Konst och litteratur är ofta gränsöverskridande, och en betydande del av de texter som vi numera räknar till de litterära klassikerna har från början uppfattats som provocerande, blasfemiska eller anstötliga. Provokationen är ett kännetecken för den moderna litteraturen och har alltsedan 1800-talets mitt kommit att normaliseras. Därför är det lätt att glömma bort att bokcensur och andra mekanismer för att motverka spridningen av oönskade litterära uttryck är företeelser som inte enbart hör hemma i religiöst eller politiskt totalitära stater. I Forbidden Literature undersöker författarna den komplexa relation mellan litteratur och samhälle som styrningen av litterära och andra texter åskådliggör. Censur och olika former av restriktioner synliggör till exempel de maktrelationer som föreligger mellan stat, marknad, lag, institutioner, medborgare, författare och läsare. Den förbjudna litteraturen visar, paradoxalt nog, också på en tilltro till litteraturens verkanskraft. Ett förbud mot en text säger alltid något om dess förväntade inverkan på läsaren. Det primära syftet med denna antologi är att ge både historiska och samtida exempel på litteraturens ofta komplexa samspel med yttrandefriheten. Genom elva fallstudier, som behandlar material från olika platser och olika tider, ger antologin perspektiv på dagens debatter om litteratur och yttrandefrihet. Fallstudierna rör sig mellan flera olika språk- och kulturområden, och avhandlar allt från 1600-talets manualer i svartkonst till modern litteratur och avantgardistisk seriekonst.

**Watching Our Words Perceptions of Self-Censorship and Media Freedom in Fiji** Ricardo Morris, a journalist and Thomson Reuters fellow from Fiji, has studied the perceptions and practice of self-censorship among journalists from his country in the years following the military coup in December 2006. He focused particularly on the period after the 2014 general election that returned Fiji to democratic rule. In his research paper, Morris examines how willing Fijis media workers are to self-censor, how self-censorship works in newsrooms, and what factors are influential on journalists work."--Publisher information.

**Film and Video Censorship in New Zealand 1970 - 2001 A Selective Annotated Bibliography : Submitted to the School of Information Management, Victoria University of Wellington in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Library and Information Studies**

**The Censor's Hand The Misregulation of Human-Subject Research MIT Press** An argument that the system of boards that license human-subject research is so fundamentally misconceived that it inevitably does more harm than good. Medical and social progress depend on research with human subjects. When that research is done in institutions getting federal money, it is regulated (often minutely) by federally required and supervised bureaucracies called "institutional review boards" (IRBs). Do—can—these IRBs do more harm than good? In *The Censor's Hand*, Schneider addresses this crucial but long-unasked question. Schneider answers the question by consulting a critical but ignored experience—the law's learning about regulation—and by amassing empirical evidence that is scattered around many literatures. He concludes that IRBs were fundamentally misconceived. Their usefulness to human subjects is doubtful, but they clearly delay, distort, and deter research that can save people's lives, soothe their suffering, and enhance their welfare. IRBs demonstrably make decisions poorly. They cannot be expected to make decisions well, for they lack the expertise, ethical

principles, legal rules, effective procedures, and accountability essential to good regulation. And IRBs are censors in the place censorship is most damaging—universities. In sum, Schneider argues that IRBs are bad regulation that inescapably do more harm than good. They were an irreparable mistake that should be abandoned so that research can be conducted properly and regulated sensibly.

**Banned Books Challenging Our Freedom to Read Amer Library Assn** Provides information on banned books and ways to organize programs in support of the First Amendment. **The Trials of Portnoy how Penguin brought down Australia's censorship system Scribe Publications** Fifty years after the event, here is the first full account of an audacious publishing decision that — with the help of booksellers and readers around the country — forced the end of literary censorship in Australia. For more than seventy years, a succession of politicians, judges, and government officials in Australia worked in the shadows to enforce one of the most pervasive and conservative regimes of censorship in the world. The goal was simple: to keep Australia free of the moral contamination of impure literature. Under the censorship regime, books that might damage the morals of the Australian public were banned, seized, and burned; bookstores were raided; publishers were fined; and writers were charged and even jailed. But in the 1970s, that all changed. In 1970, in great secrecy and at considerable risk, Penguin Books Australia resolved to publish Portnoy's Complaint — Philip Roth's frank, funny, and profane bestseller about a boy hung up about his mother and his penis. In doing so, Penguin spurred a direct confrontation with the censorship authorities, which culminated in criminal charges, police raids, and an unprecedented series of court trials across the country. Sweeping from the cabinet room to the courtroom, *The Trials of Portnoy* draws on archival records and new interviews to show how Penguin and a band of writers, booksellers, academics, and lawyers determinedly sought for Australians the freedom to read what they wished — and how, in defeating the forces arrayed before them, they reshaped Australian literature and culture forever. **A History of ALA Policy on Intellectual Freedom A History of ALA Policy on Intellectual Freedom: A Supplement to the Intellectual Freedom Manual, Ninth Edition American Library Association** Collecting several key documents and policy statements, this supplement to the ninth edition of the Intellectual Freedom Manual traces a history of ALA's commitment to fighting censorship. An introductory essay by Judith Krug and Candace Morgan, updated by OIF Director Barbara Jones, sketches out an overview of ALA policy on intellectual freedom. An important resource, this volume includes documents which discuss such foundational issues as The Library Bill of Rights Protecting the freedom to read ALA's Code of Ethics How to respond to challenges and concerns about library resources Minors and internet activity Meeting rooms, bulletin boards, and exhibits Copyright Privacy, including the retention of library usage records **Press Censorship in Elizabethan England Cambridge University Press** This is a revisionist history of press censorship in the rapidly expanding print culture of the sixteenth century. Clegg establishes the nature and source of the controls, and evaluates their means and effectiveness. By considering the literary and bibliographical evidence of books that were censored, and placing them in the literary, religious, economic and political culture of the time, Clegg concludes that press control was neither a routine nor a consistent mechanism. The book will become the standard reference work on Elizabethan press censorship. **Research Papers Longman Publishing Group** The first and still the best research manual in the market, "Research Papers" leads us step-by-step through the process of finding information and creating a coherent research report, all the way through final proofreading. The book's large format and spiral binding make it easy to use and allow papers and research notes to be reproduced in actual size for easy reference. Extensive, up-to-the-minute coverage of current research topics, including documenting electronic sources, Internet searches, using Web-based databases, and evaluating Internet sources provides authoritative guidance in an electronic world. *Shaping Your Topic; Learning Research Procedures; Using Basic Reference Sources; Finding, Evaluating and Recording Material; Avoiding Plagiarism; Constructing Your Outline; Writing Your First Draft; Preparing Your Final Copy; Documentation.* **Censorship, Surveillance, and Privacy Concepts, Methodologies, Tools, and Applications Information Science Reference** "This book is a vital reference source on the social, moral, religious, and political aspects of censorship and surveillance. It also explores the techniques of technologically-supported censorship and surveillance. Highlighting a range of topics such as political censorship, propaganda, and information privacy"-- **Theatre Censorship From Walpole to Wilson Oxford University Press on Demand** Using previously unpublished material from the National Archives, this book provides a thoroughgoing account of the introduction and abolition of theatre censorship in England, from Sir Robert Walpole's Licensing Act of 1737 to the successful campaign to abolish theatre censorship in 1968. It concludes with an exploration of possible new forms of covert censorship. **Survival Analysis A Practical Approach John Wiley & Sons** Well received in its first edition, *Survival Analysis: A Practical Approach* is completely revised to provide an accessible and practical guide to survival analysis techniques in diverse environments. Illustrated with many authentic examples, the book introduces basic statistical concepts and methods to construct survival curves, later developing them to encompass more specialised and complex models. During the years since the first edition there have been several new topics that have come to the fore and many new applications. Parallel developments in computer software programmes, used to implement these methodologies, are relied upon throughout the text to bring it up to date. **Journalists Under Pressure Unwarranted Interference, Fear and Self-censorship in Europe** Freedom of expression is one of the basic conditions for the progress of society. Without safeguards for the safety of journalists there can be no free media. Journalists are under threat in Europe. Different forms of violence against journalists have increased significantly over the last decade: from physical attacks, to intimidation and harassment, targeted surveillance and cyberbullying, we now see a range of tactics deployed to silence critical voices and free speech. Together with impunity for the perpetrators of unwarranted interference on journalists, these are among the most serious challenges facing media freedom today. Self-censorship is hardly surprising in such circumstances. This study, conducted among almost 1 000 journalists and other news providers in the 47 Council of Europe member states and Belarus, sheds new light on how these issues impact on journalists' behaviour. The results of the study provide quantitative evidence on such unwarranted interference, fear and how this relates to consequent self-censorship. These striking results confirm the urgent need for member states to fully implement Recommendation CM/Rec(2016)4 on the protection of journalism and safety of journalists and other media actors, and represent an essential and reliable tool for strategic planning in this field to guarantee freedom of expression. **Book Banning in 21st-Century America Rowman & Littlefield** *Book Banning in 21st Century America*, based on thirteen contemporary book challenge cases in schools and public libraries across the United States argues that understanding contemporary reading practices, especially interpretive strategies, is vital to

understanding why people attempt to censor books in schools and public libraries. **Modes of Censorship National Contexts and Diverse Media Routledge** Modes of Censorship and Translation articulates a variety of scholarly and disciplinary perspectives and offers the reader access to the widening cultural debate on translation and censorship, including cross-national forms of cultural fertilization. It is a study of censorship and its patterns of operation across a range of disciplinary settings, from media to cultural and literary studies, engaging with often neglected genres and media such as radio, cinema and theatre. Adopting an interdisciplinary and transnational approach and bringing together contributions based on primary research which often draws on unpublished archival material, the volume analyzes the multi-faceted relationship between censorship and translation in different national contexts, including Italy, Spain, Great Britain, Greece, Nazi Germany and the GDR, focusing on the political, ideological and aesthetic implications of censorship, as well as the hermeneutic play fostered by any translational act. By offering innovative methodological interpretations and stimulating case studies, it proposes new readings of the operational modes of both censorship and translation. The essays gathered here challenge current notions of the accessibility of culture, whether in overtly ideological and politically repressive contexts, or in seemingly 'neutral' cultural scenarios. **Newspaper Censorship in China Evidence from Tunneling Scandals Politics, Censorship, and the English Reformation Burns & Oates** A collection of Professor Loades' essays on aspects of the English Reformation covering the political context, censorship and clandestine printing, relations with Rome, and sectarianism. An introduction examines the role of the state in the development of the Anglican Settlement. **Eigagaku No Susume Trafford Publishing** In Praise of Film Studies brings together essays by scholars of Japanese cinema from around the world, all of whom have drawn on the collection of Makino Mamoru for their research. Makino Mamoru was a filmmaker and essayist who began assembling an enormous collection of film-related materials. While most collectors concentrate on image-centric items like posters and stills, Makino recognized the importance of books, magazines and other written texts for scholarship. His collection spans the entire history of Japanese cinema, and contains periodicals, books, pamphlets, posters, programs, scripts, diaries, studio records, fan zines, catalogs, textbooks, photographs, newspapers, clipping files, and the personal libraries of a number of film personalities. Makino opened the collection to a variety of film scholars, enabling them to write histories that were otherwise unimaginable. This volume brings together a number of these scholars to honor Makino Mamoru and his dedication to the study of Japanese cinema. (In English and Japanese.) **Self-Censorship in Contexts of Conflict Theory and Research Springer** This groundbreaking volume explores the concept of self-censorship as it relates to individuals and societies and functions as a barrier to peace. Defining self-censorship as the act of intentionally and voluntarily withholding information from others in the absence of formal obstacles, the volumes introduces self-censorship as one of the socio-psychological mechanisms that prevent the free flow of information and thus obstruct proper functioning of democratic societies. Moreover it analyzes this socio-psychological phenomenon specifically in the context of intractable conflict, providing much evidence from the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Moving from the micro to the macro level, the collected chapters put the individual as the focal unit of psychological analysis while embedding the individual in multiple levels of context including families, organizations, and societies. Following a firm conceptual explanation of self-censorship, a selection of both emerging and prominent scholars describe the ways in which self-censorship factors into families, organizations, education, academia, and other settings. Further chapters discuss self-censorship in military contexts, narratives of political violence, and the media. Finally, the volume concludes by looking at the ways in which harmful self-censorship in societies can be overcome, and explores the future of self-censorship research. In doing so, this volume solidifies self-censorship as an important phenomenon of social behavior with major individual and collective consequences, while stimulating exciting and significant new research possibilities in the social and behavioral sciences. Conceptually carving out a new area in peace psychology, Self Censorship in Contexts of Peace and Conflict will appeal to psychologists, sociologists, peace researchers, political scientists, practitioners, and all those with a wish to understand the personal and societal functioning of individuals in the real world. **In Cold Fear The Catcher in the Rye Censorship Controversies and Postwar American Character Ohio University Press** Attempts to remove Catcher from high schools as an "un-American" text have generated continuous and extensive controversy, distinguishing it as one of the most frequently taught postwar novels - and the most frequently censored.--BOOK JACKET. **Ideology, Censorship and Translation Routledge** This volume invites us to revisit ideology, censorship and translation by adopting a variety of perspectives. It presents case studies and theoretical analyses from different chronological periods and focuses on a variety of genres, themes and audiences. Focusing on issues that have thus far not been addressed in a sufficiently connected way and from a variety of disciplines, they analyse authentic translation work, procedures and strategies. The book considers the ethical and ideological implications for the translator, re-examines the role of the ideologist or the censor—as a stand-alone individual, as representative of a group, or as part of a larger apparatus—and establishes the translator's scope of action. The chapters presented here contribute new ideas that help to elucidate both the role of the translator throughout history, as well as current practices. Collectively, in demonstrating the role that ideology and censorship play in the act of translation, the authors help to establish a connection between the past and the present across different genres, cultural traditions and audiences. The chapters in this book were originally published as a special issue of Perspectives: Studies in Translation Theory and Practice. **Banned in Kansas Motion Picture Censorship, 1915-1966** "This first book-length study of state film censorship examines the unique political, social, and economic factors that led to its implementation in Kansas, taking a look at why censorship legislation was enacted, what the attitudes of Kansans were toward censorship, and why it lasted for half a century"--Provided by publisher. **Censorship and Interpretation The Conditions of Writing and Reading in Early Modern England Madison, Wisc. : University of Wisconsin Press** Annabel Patterson explores the effects of censorship on both writing and reading in early modern England, drawing analogies and connections with France during the same time. The result is an original account of the interpretive and communicative systems we call culture. Patterson's work will interest anyone concerned with the relationship between art and politics. A new introduction by the author underscores the relevance of a historical perspective on censorship to contemporary culture.