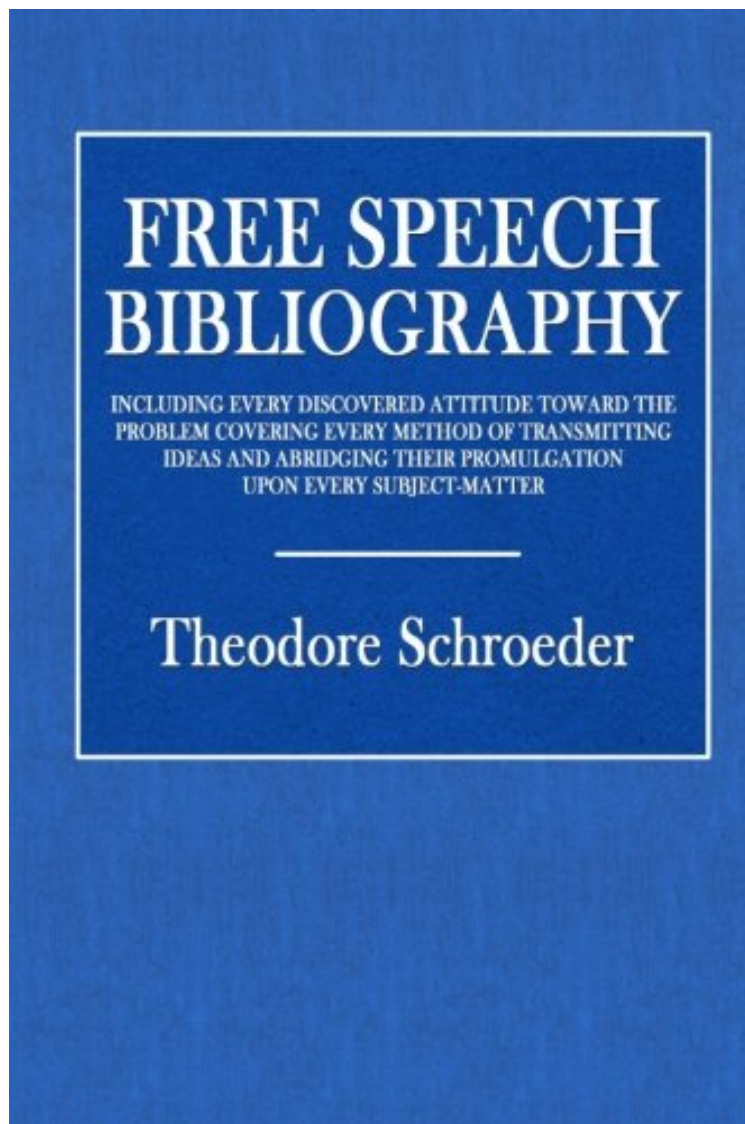


(Download pdf ebook) Free Speech Bibliography: Including Every Discovered Attitude Toward the Problem Covering Every Method of Transmitting Ideas and Abridging Their Promulgation Upon Every Subject Matter

## **Free Speech Bibliography: Including Every Discovered Attitude Toward the Problem Covering Every Method of Transmitting Ideas and Abridging Their Promulgation Upon Every Subject Matter**

*Theodore Schroeder*

*\*Download PDF | ePub | DOC | audiobook | ebooks*



DOWNLOAD



READ ONLINE

Schroeder Theodore 2016-07-20Original language:English 9.00 x .58 x 6.00l, .76 #File Name: 1535406437256 pagesFree Speech Bibliography Including Every Discovered Attitude Toward the Problem Covering Every Method of Transmitting Ideas and Abridging Their | File size: 26.Mb

**Theodore Schroeder : Free Speech Bibliography: Including Every Discovered Attitude Toward the Problem Covering Every Method of Transmitting Ideas and Abridging Their Promulgation Upon Every Subject Matter**

before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Free Speech  
Bibliography: Including Every Discovered Attitude Toward the Problem Covering Every Method of Transmitting  
Ideas and Abridging Their Promulgation Upon Every Subject Matter:

From the author, AN EXPLANATION. First let me say that I use the word "speech" in its broadest sense as including every method of transmitting intellectual light and heat. When confronted with the task of making classifications for this bibliography I was perplexed by the absence of precedent. First came the thought of a chronological arrangement, with author and subject-index. With a chronological arrangement, every item of one's interest might be found on a different page, needing to be traced by oft repeated references to the subject index. Hence a waste of time. The chronological arrangement has obvious advantages only for students of the historical development of the free speech issue. One asks, why not make a subdivision on the basis of the external circumstances to which censorship is applied. Thus: Street-speaking, Theatre, Moving pictures, Parks, Post Office, Express, Inter-State Commerce, Newspapers, Magazines, Pictures, etc. This again involves and multiplies the same confusion as the chronological arrangement, and would furnish a minimum of help to those seeking light. Persons using this bibliography will seldom have their interests centre around the physical circumstances of censorship. That interest is more likely to be motived in some fundamental lust for power, satisfiable by means of reputation, of property, or of political and religious institutions, and sexual customs. This reference to the human impulses that make for censorship may almost be called the psychogenetic approach to a bibliographical classification. From this point of view, most censorships would be classified under such heads as sex motive, religious motive, economic motive, personal motive, etc. Under each of these could be subheads which relate more specifically to the motive, or other classifiable quality of the censored expression or persons. Thus economic motive would have such subhead as socialism, anarchism, labor unions, etc. Under sex motive we should think of birth control, sex-education, sex-reformers, etc. Under religious motives come blasphemy, Church and State, etc. There is a marked change in the character of the discussion of mental freedom between the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Under the former rule by an alleged divine right, liberty and censorship upon every subject found their strongest justification in what was claimed to be the will of God. All was based upon the union of the privileged Church and the State. All was justified by biblical interpretations, and theologic dogma. Then it was scarcely safe to urge merely considerations of temporal expediency, or of right, not based upon "the will of God", as revealed in "Holy Writ". Yet, these older discussions have great historic value, for the better understanding of our constitutional guarantees of free speech. By whatever name called, all the old epithetic characterizations of the suppressed idea were originally but different names for blasphemy. All attacks upon government, established economic and social privileges, and religious institutions, were thought pernicious, primarily because they were believed to be somehow a denial of Holy Writ, as interpreted by the official Christianity. Treason against God was necessarily a treason against His State, and treason against the divinely ordained State was always a treason against God. Blasphemy and Sedition were really the same. Accordingly I have thought it best to place all material bearing date before the year 1800 in a separate group. Because its interest lies wholly in its historical value, I have thought to enhance that value by a chronological arrangement. With the American and French Revolution men began to repudiate political "divine right", and to insist upon "natural rights" and temporal expediency and the guarantees of written constitutions. It is in the previous controversies that we must find the meaning of the decisions expressed in our bills of rights....