

Research Paper On Censorship

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Censorship of Movies and TV
Helen B. Shaffer 1961
Modernism and the Theater of Censorship
Adam Parkes 1996-02-22
Adam Parkes investigates the literary and cultural implications of the censorship encountered by several modern novelists in the early twentieth century. He situates modernism in the context of this censorship, examining the relations between such authors as D.H. Lawrence, James Joyce, Radclyffe Hall, and Virginia Woolf and the public controversies generated by their fictional explorations of modern sexual themes. These authors located "obscenity" at the level of stylistic and formal experiment. The Rainbow, Lady Chatterley's Lover, Ulysses, and Orlando dramatized problems of sexuality and expression in ways that subverted the moral, political, and aesthetic premises on which their censors operated. In showing how modernism evolved within a culture of censorship, Modernism and the Theater of Censorship suggests that modern novelists, while shaped by their culture, attempted to reshape it.
Dangerous Ideas
Eric Berkowitz 2021-05-04
A fascinating examination of how restricting speech has continuously shaped our culture, and how censorship is used as a tool to prop up authorities and maintain class and gender disparities
Through compelling narrative, historian Eric Berkowitz reveals how drastically censorship has shaped our modern society. More than just a history of censorship, Dangerous Ideas illuminates the power of restricting speech; how it has defined states, ideas, and culture; and (despite how each of us would like to believe otherwise) how it is something we all participate in. This engaging cultural history of censorship and thought suppression throughout the ages takes readers from the first Chinese emperor’s wholesale elimination of books, to Henry VIII’s decree of death for anyone who “imagined” his demise, and on to the attack on Charlie Hebdo and the volatile politics surrounding censorship of social media. Highlighting the base impulses driving many famous acts of suppression, Berkowitz demonstrates the fragility of power and how every individual can act as both the suppressor and the suppressed.

Writing Through Repression
Michael G. Levine 1994
What does it mean to treat a dream as a censored text? Why does Freud turn to the realm of politics when attempting to describe dreams and the forces that shape them? What happens to the concept of censorship when it enters Freudian discourse? Is its political significance lost in translation or does Freud’s borrowing somehow render enigmatic what we thought we understood under the name of censorship and under the name of borrowing? In Writing Through Repression, Michael Levine juxtaposes readings of psychoanalytic, literary, and critical texts to explore these questions. Rather than seeking to extract a particular notion of censorship from Freud in order to apply it elsewhere, he argues that it is more instructive to examine the difficulties Freud has in coming to terms with this notion. It is through such difficulties, he suggests, that Freud’s text opens a different kind of dialogue with the writings of Heine, Benjamin, and Kafka - one that opens each to the challenge and solicitation of the other.

Book Banning in 21st-Century America
Emily J. M. Knox 2015-01-16
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.

Censorship
Derek Jones 2001-12-01
First published in 2002. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

The Power of the Pen
Denise Merkley 2010
This interdisciplinary collection investigates the relations between translation and different forms and systems of censorship that were operating in nineteenth-century Europe. The volume presents and discusses broadly the research findings of translation studies scholars from a total of nine countries. Contributors have studied not only the apparatus of power that enforce censorship but also the symbolic dimension that as well as being inherent to systems is also an explicit activity on the part of decision makers. The papers collected in The Power of the Pen combine to create a sharp historical focus on the role of translators as agents of conformity and/or subversion in the face of censorship in nineteenth-century Europe. No less crucially, this excellent volume provides a framework and a nuanced vocabulary for the discussion of translation and censorship more generally. The Power of the Pen is a major contribution to scholarship on the history of censorship and translation, and will become an indispensable reference in the field.

Harmful and Undesirable
Guenter Lewy 2016-07-01
"The first English language study of book censorship in Nazi Germany, this book describes the way in which various state and party organizations in Germany exerted control over the creation, publication, and distribution of books. By presenting the fate of authors and publishers, who came into conflict with the organs of censorship, it sheds light on intellectual life under the Nazi dictatorship"--*Censorship and Literature in Fascist Italy*
Guido Bonsaver 2007
The history of totalitarian states bears witness to the fact that literature and print media can be manipulated and made into vehicles of mass deception.

Censorship and Literature in Fascist Italy is the first comprehensive account of how the Fascists attempted to control Italy’s literary production. Guido Bonsaver looks at how the country’s major publishing houses and individual authors responded to the new cultural directives imposed by the Fascists. Throughout his study, Bonsaver uses rare and previously unexamined materials to shed light on important episodes in Italy’s literary history, such as relationships between the regime and particular publishers, as well as individual cases involving renowned writers like Moravia, Da Verona, and Vittorini. Censorship and Literature in Fascist Italy charts the development of Fascist censorship laws and practices, including the creation of the Ministry of Popular Culture and the anti-Semitic crack-down of the late 1930s. Examining the breadth and scope of censorship in Fascist Italy, from Mussolini’s role as ?prime censor? to the specific experiences of female writers, this is a fascinating look at the vulnerability of culture under a dictatorship.

Censorship in the Public Libraries of New Zealand
Peter Ball 1998

Professor Jay Rubin research materials, censorship (Occupation period-post-war)
Jay Rubin 1945
Collection of notes, papers by Prof. Jay Rubin and xerox copies of miscellaneous articles/books on censorship of Japanese publications from occupation period to post-war. Finding aids are included in the box and also available in the library.

Banned Books: Censorship in Eighteenth-Century England
Anastasia Castillo 2010-10-06
Thesis (M.A.) from the year 2009 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Culture and Applied Geography, grade: 1,7, University of Münster (Englische Philologie), language: English, abstract: The historical development of censorship is parallel to the evolution of our civilization. If one talks about censorship as a type of social control then one is "overstretching" the concept of the word, as there are a wide variety of social control measures. Thus, breeding can be regarded as censorship or God’s verdict about a forbidden fruit can also be considered as a censorship act. But, since the focal point of this paper is literary censorship, a narrower meaning of the term, such as book censorship, is required. Traditionally, book censorship has been seen as a control over printed expression by authorities, and mostly by the church or government. Alec Craig emphasizes that "it is writing rather than speech that attracts authoritative attention and social pressures because it is so much more enduring and effective; and books have been subject to control of some sort wherever they have been an important medium of communication." The earliest examples of such regulations can already be found in Ancient Rome and Greece, where the works of Ovid and Socrates were suppressed, or in China, where the writings of Confucius were banned and burned by order of the emperor. However, these censorship measures were not of systematical character, and authorities in the ancient world failed to institutionalize this practice of book suppression. Not until the invention of the printing press and a consequential wide spread adoption in the usage of printing books, especially during the Reformation, was it necessary for the authorities to create a system of sharp control of the written word. It is widely known that literature is one of the richest sources that contains the knowledge of social consciousness. It portrays the impression of social norms and values as well as modes of thought of a given age. There is also another crucial function of literature, namely it exerts an influence — through its readers — upon the very formation of these norms and values. Annabel Patterson says that "literature is a privileged medium by which matters of serious public concern could be debated." In order to control this debate, governments have engaged in some methods, including censorial measures. Therefore, suppression of governmental criticism has been and remains its first priority. Apart from political arguments, books can be banned on religious, sexual, or social grounds.

The Line Between Selection, Non Selection and Censorship of Material in a Public Library
Nita Joyce Glew 2006

Internet Censorship and Regulation Systems in Democracies: Emerging Research and Opportunities
Koumartzis, Nikolaos 2020-05-08
As the internet has been regulated from its conception, many widespread beliefs regarding internet freedom are actually misconceptions. Additionally, there are already two main categories of internet regulation systems in use: the open and the silent IRSs. Unexpectedly, the former are quite popular among authoritarian regimes, while the latter are implemented mainly in Western democracies. Many IT experts and media analysts criticize Western governments’ choice to use a silent IRS, expressing their fear that this could set a dangerous precedent for the rest of the democratic countries around the world. New regulation systems must be developed and implemented that are more acceptable to the general public. Internet Censorship and Regulation Systems in Democracies: Emerging Research and Opportunities is an essential reference source that discusses the phenomenon of internet regulation in general and the use of internet regulation systems (IRSs) by authoritarian regimes and Western democracies and proposes a blueprint for the development and implementation of a fair internet regulation system (FIRS). using original research conducted in seven countries from 2008 to 2017. The book also considers the function of a fair internet regulation system in terms of maximizing its effectiveness, keeping the implementation cost low, and increasing the probability of acceptance by each country’s general public. Featuring research on topics such as governmental control, online filtering, and public opinion, this book is ideally designed for researchers, policymakers, government officials, practitioners, academicians, and students seeking coverage on modern internet censorship policies within various international democracies.

Forbiddn Literature
Erik Erlanson 2020-06-17
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 alltså sedan 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 fortfarande ett ämne som inte enbart hör hemma i religiöst eller politiskt totalitära stater. I Forbiddn 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.

Hong Kong Under Chinese Rule
Yongnian Zheng 2013
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.

Watching Our Words
Ricardo Morris 2017-03
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.

Research Project on Gender-based Censorship in the United States 1998

The New Censorship
Gary Wiener 2022
"Anthology of essays examining censorship in the 21st century, including via cancel culture and social media"--

Self-Censorship in Contexts of Conflict
Daniel Bar-Tal 2017-10-30
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.
Performing Spanishness
Michael Thompson 2007
"The analysis of Rodríguez Méndez’s work from the late 1950s to the mid-70s is enriched by detailed evidence from censors’ reports, providing fascinating case studies of the unpredictability of censorship under a dictatorial regime. Some of the most powerful plays banned during that time have been revived since 1975, and the book includes discussion of these influential productions. All quotations in Spanish are translated into English."--Back cover.

Censoring Sex Research
Thomas K Hubbard 2016-06-16
This volume sheds light on one of the most explosive episodes of censure of academic scholarship in recent decades. Bruce Rind, a former psychology professor at Temple University, investigated sexual relations between male adults and adolescents throughout history and across cultures, from highly institutionalized relationships in Ancient Greece and Rome, to 33 contemporary cultures including the USA, and among various species. His conclusions that these relations, when consensual, are not always negative was radical, but based in his research findings. Even before publication of an invited article on the topic, he was subjected to intensive attacks, censored, and censored. This book presents a substantially extended version of Rind’s original, unpublished article, plus 12 scholarly responses to his work that argue for or against Rind’s conclusions or offer useful context on his work. For anyone interested in sex research and the academic freedom issues surrounding it, whether supportive of or vehemently opposed to Rind’s ideas, this book is a must-read.

Licensed by Authority
Richard Burt 1993
A provocative reinterpretation of Jacobean and caroline theater censorship and theatrical culture.

Comparative Report on Internet Censorship. Concluding Report of the International Legal Research Group on Internet Censorship 2021
The comparative report on Internet Censorship provides the reader with a comprehensive overview of regulation of freedom of expression online across 24 different European jurisdictions. The concluding report discusses the concept of censorship and its boundaries with the right to information. The report explores regulation of blocking and takedown of internet content, particularly whether specific legislation on the issue exists and if the area is self-regulated in each country. Furthermore, the report includes analyses of the right to be forgotten in each of the participating countries and finally the regulation of the liability of internet intermediaries. Each analysis looks into both existing regulations and policy papers as well as any cases that may exist on the topic. 0In addition to the analyses, the report assesses how the legislation regarding blocking and takedown of online content, liability of internet intermediaries and the right to be forgotten will develop in each country over the coming five-year period. Finally, the report assesses balancing issues in terms of reaching a balance between allowing freedom of expression online and protecting against online hate speech as well as protecting other rights online. 0.

How Sudden Censorship Can Increase Access to Information
William R. Hobbs 2018
Conventional wisdom assumes that increased censorship will strictly decrease access to information. We delineate circumstances when increases in censorship will expand access to information. When governments suddenly impose censorship on previously uncensored information, citizens accustomed to acquiring this information will be incentivized to learn methods of censorship evasion. These tools provide continued access to the newly blocked information and also extend users’ ability to access information that has long been censored. We illustrate this phenomenon using millions of individual-level actions of social media users in China before and after the block of Instagram. We show that the block inspired millions of Chinese users to acquire virtual private networks (VPNs) and join censored websites like Twitter and Facebook. Despite initially being apolitical, these new users began browsing blocked political pages on Wikipedia, following Chinese political activists on Twitter, and discussing highly politicized topics such as opposition protests in Hong Kong.

A Study of Internet Censorship Issues in Public Libraries
Stephanie Cook 1998

Screen violence and film censorship
Stephen Robert Brody 1977

The Censorship Issue
Craig Donnellan 2001
The issue of sex and violence in films, television, videos and computer games is causing increasing concern. Meanwhile, many are calling for ways to regulate the content of the Internet. Some argue that stricter controls should be imposed by the government while others see such moves as a threat to our civil liberties. This text explores the growing debate surrounding the issue of censorship and presents a wide variety of views.

Planning in Central London
Trevor Williams 1972

Areopagitica
John Milton 1874

The Morality of Censorship
University of South Africa. Institute for Theological Research. Symposium 1989

The Research Paper
Audrey J. Roth 1989
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 the american press in World War II and the ‘Code of Wartime Practices’
Ludwig Aerdert 2008-04-09
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 in times of war will accompany the analysis. Finally, the text makes an attempt to answer the question how the United States "survived" the censorship period and how it affected further censorship strategies. An important source for this paper is the book "Secrets of Victory. The Office of Censorship and the American Press and Radio in World War II" by Michael S. Sweeney, that has been published in 2001. Censorship of the press during war is common to many countries and has been used for strategic ends in many periods of time. A characteristic for modern wars in particular is a "difference of interest", with journalists torn between their task to report "as truthfully as possible" and a responsibility not to help the enemy.
Circles of Censorship
Nicholas Harrison 1995
This study examines the ideas of censorship and the practice of freedom of expression in post-revolutionary French literary culture. Drawing on a wide range of disciplines and approaches, Nicholas Harrison presents a critique of the ideas on censorship which currently dominate the discourses of human rights, psychoanalysis and literary culture.

Censorship of Press and Radio
Bryant Putney 1939

Forbidden Fruit
Sarah McNicol 2008
Forbidden Fruit: The Censorship of Literature and Information for Young People was a two day conference held in Southport, UK in June 2008. This collection of papers from the conference will be of interest to teachers, school and public librarians, publishers, and other professionals involved in the provision of literature and information resources for young people, as well as to researchers and students. The proceedings draw together some of the latest research in this area from a number of fields, including librarianship, education, literature, and linguistics. The topics covered include translations and adaptations, pre-censorship by authors, publishers and editors, LGBT (lesbian, gay, bi-sexual and trans) materials, and the views of young people themselves. The papers included in the proceedings deal with a wide range of issues. Research student Lucy Pearson takes a historical perspective, considering the differences in the way in which two titles, Young Mother in the 1960s and Forever in the 1970s, handle the theme of teenage sexuality. John Harer from the United States and Elizabeth Chapman and Caroline Wright from the UK also deal with the controversial issue of teenage sexuality. Both papers are concerned with the censorship of LGBT (lesbian, gay, bi-sexual, and trans) materials for young people, especially referring to issues faced by librarians in dealing with such resources in their respective countries. Another writer to examine the issue from a librarianship perspective is Wendy Stephens, who reports on her action research into students reactions to book banning and censorship in the context of a twelfth-grade English literature research project. Taking one step back from the question of access to controversial materials, Cherie Givens reports on her doctoral research examining the often neglected issue of pre-censorship-- that is, restrictions which take place, usually as a result of pressure from editors and publishers, before materials reach the library shelves. Showing a different side of the publishing industry, Christopher Gruppetta writes from the perspective of a publisher keen to promote young adult fiction in Malta. His article demonstrates the huge strides which can take place in a relatively short period of time, even in a religiously conservative country. Talks by young adult authors were also included in the conference programme. Ioanna Kaliakatsou considers how self-censorship is exercised by authors and how attitudes have changed since the early twentieth century. Yet another point at which works might be censored is when they are translated or adapted. Evangelia Moula focuses on censorship in adaptations of classic Greek tragedies, while Helen T. Frank examines Australian children s fiction translated into French to highlight the process of purification or sanitization that can occur during translations."

Intellectual Freedom and Censorship
Frank W. Hoffmann 1989
'Succinct annotations...clear research strategies... Surprisingly for a bibliography, the book as a whole gives a very clear picture of the intellectual freedom issues

that provide Americans...Its use in library school curricula would be of great benefit to our profession."--JOYS

Amusing Ourselves to Death
Neil Postman 2005-12-27
What happens when media and politics become forms of entertainment? As our world begins to look more and more like Orwell's 1984, Neil's Postman's essential guide to the modern media is more relevant than ever. "It's unlikely that Trump has ever read Amusing Ourselves to Death, but his ascent would not have surprised Postman." -CNN Originally published in 1985, Neil Postman's groundbreaking polemic about the corrosive effects of television on our politics and public discourse has been hailed as a twenty-first-century book published in the twentieth century. Now, with television joined by more sophisticated electronic media—from the Internet to cell phones to DVDs—it has taken on even greater significance. Amusing Ourselves to Death is a prophetic look at what happens when politics, journalism, education, and even religion become subject to the demands of entertainment. It is also a blueprint for regaining control of our media, so that they can serve our highest goals. "A brilliant, powerful, and important book. This is an indictment that Postman has laid down and, so far as I can see, an irrefutable one." -Jonathan Yardley, The Washington Post Book World

Translation and Censorship in Different Times and Landscapes
Maria Lin Moniz 2009-03-26
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 on 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).

The Provision of Public Access to the Internet and Censorship in Public Libraries
Michael J. Parry 1998