

<<美国报业与社会>>

图书基本信息

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## <<美国报业与社会>>

### 内容概要

《美国报业与社会：民主进程、自由界定及司法判例》从媒介社会学的视角，深入考察了美国新闻业“客观性”理念诞生和发展的历史。

作者将报业的发展置于美国近现代社会史的宏阔框架之内，深刻地揭示了政治、经济、文化和技术结构对新闻业和传播理念的建构过程。

作者跳出传统新闻史研究囿于描述性或阐释性的窠臼，开创了美国新闻史研究的社会科学流派。

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<<美国报业与社会>>

书籍目录

Introduction

Chapter The Press in the Colonial Years ( -1765 )

Chapter The Press and the Independent Revolution ( 1765-1783 )

Chapter The Constitution and the Bill of Rights ( 1783-1791 )

Chapter The Beginning of Partisan Newspaper ( 1787-1800 )

Chapter Mass Democracy and Changes on journalism ( 1800-1833 )

Chapter Westward Movement and the Penny Press ( 1833-1860 )

Chapter The Civil War Press and the 14th

Amendment ( 1861-1880 )

Chapter Yellow Journalism in Gilded Age ( 1880s-1910s )

Chapter Muck-racking journalism in Progressive

Movement ( 1890s-1920s )

Chapter Objective ( Professional ) Journalism ( 1920-1945 )

Chapter Judicial Cases by the Supreme Court ( 1907-1954 )

Chapter The Press in the Cold War ( 1945-1954 )

Chapter Civil Rights Movement ( 1954-1960s )

Chapter Judicial Cases by the Supreme Court ( 1964-1989 )

Appendix 1 The Referenced Framework of Researching American Press

Appendix 2 Basic Framework on Modern Philosophic Ideas

Appendix 3 Media Market and Public Sphere

Appendix 4 Classical Liberalism, Social Liberalism and Neo-Liberalism

Appendix 5 Equal-time Rule and Fairness Doctrine

Appendix 6 The Structural Transformation of the Public Sphere

Appendix 7 Library of Court Decisions for Freedom of Speech and Press

Appendix 8 Basic Readings in U. S. Democracy

Bibliography

## 章节摘录

版权页： There are two methods of curing the mischief of faction:the one,by removing its causes;the other,by controlling its effects. There are again two methods of removing the causes of faction:the one by destroying the libertywhich is essential to its existence;the other,by giving to every citizen the same opinions,the same passions,and the same interests. It could never be more truly said than of the first remedy,that it is worse than the disease.Liberty isto faction,what air is to fire,an aliment without which it instantly expires.But it could not be a less follyto abolish liberty,which is essential to political life,because it nourishes faction,than it would be to wishthe annihilation of air,which is essential to animal life,because it imparts to fire its destructive agency. The second expedient is as impracticable,as the first would be unwise.As long as the reason of mancontinues fallible,and he is at liberty to exercise it,different opinions will be formed.As long as the connection subsists between his reason and his self-love,his opinions and his passions will have a reciprocalinfluence on each other;and the former will be objects to which the latter will attach themselves. he diversity in the faculties of men from which the rights of property originate,is not less an insuperable obstacle to a uniformity of interests.The protection of these faculties is the first object of Government.Fromthe protection of different and unequal faculties of acquiring property,the possession of different degreesand kinds of property immediately results;and from the influence of these on the sentiments and views ofthe respective proprietors,ensues a division of the society into different interests and parties. The latent causes of faction are thus sown in the nature of man;and we see them every wherebrought into different degrees of activity,according to the different circumstances of civil society.Theregulation of these various and interfering interests forms the principal task of moderm Legislation,and involves the spirit of party and faction in the necessary and ordinary operations of Government.

媒体关注与评论

The basis of our governments being the opinion of the people , the very first object should be to keep that right; and were it left to me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers , or newspapers without a government , I should not hesitate a moment to prefer the latter. But I should mean that every man should receive those papers and be capable of reading them. —Thomas Jefferson to Edward Carrington , 16 Jan.1787

A popular Government , without popular information , or the means of acquiring it , is but a Prologue to a Farce or a Tragedy; or , perhaps both. Knowledge will forever govern ignorance : And a people who mean to be their own Governors , must arm themselves with the power which knowledge gives.

—James Madison to W. T. Bany , 1822 In this question , therefore , there is no medium between servitude and license ; in order to enjoy the inestimable benefits that the liberty of the press ensure , it is necessary to submit to the inevitable evils that it creates. —Alexis de Tocqueville , Democracy in America , 1835

If all mankind minus one , were of one opinion , and only one person were of the contrary opinion , mankind would be no more justified in silencing that one person , than he , if he had the power , would be justified in silencing mankind. —John Stuart Mill , On Liberty , 1859

We are under a Constitution , but the Constitution is what the judges say it is , and the judiciary is the safeguard of our property and our liberty and our property under the Constitution. —Charles Evans Hughes , 1907 , three years before appointed to be the Chief Justice

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编辑推荐

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