

DOWNLOAD PDF INTRODUCTION TO SILENCE: SOME HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES

Chapter 1 : CRITICAL APPROACHES TO LITERATURE

A historical school (as well as a modern perspective) that has sought to make psychology an objective science focused only on behavior - to the exclusion of mental processes Exm: They argued that objective science of psychology should only deal with what you observe.

Stanner gave the Boyer Lectures a watershed moment for Australian history. It is a structural matter, a view from a window which has been carefully placed to exclude a whole quadrant of the landscape. What may well have begun as a simple forgetting of other possible views turned under habit and over time into something like a cult of forgetfulness practised on a national scale. His lectures profoundly influenced historians partly because of the image he captured: In the wake of his lectures, influential Australian historians conceived of their own historical awakening in these same terms. In an autobiographical essay, historian Marilyn Lake described the prevailing historical view in her small rural town: And a colleague and friend recently recounted visiting Myall Creek as part of a Sunday school picnic in the s: While these books and pamphlets are largely observational, they also frequently present historical narratives and interpretation. Have a look at this description of the Myall Creek massacre from Godfrey Charles Mundy in his travelogue, *Our Australian Antipodes*, published in *The white savages* then chopped in pieces their victims, and threw them, some yet living, on a large fire; a detachment of the stockmen remaining for several days on the spot to complete the destruction of the bodies. It is graphic historical writing. Reprisals [against Aboriginal people] are undertaken on a large scale a scale that either never reaches the ears of the Government, which is bound to protect alike the white and the black subject; or, if it reaches them at all, finds them conveniently deaf. Godfrey Charles Mundy Mounted police and blacks. West was an abolitionist, and a tone of historical injustice inflects his writing about the Tasmanian Aborigines in volume 2. Take this excerpt, where he relates the perverse logic of colonial expansion: And this one, where he mourns the destruction of Tasmanian Aboriginal society in only two generations: At length the secret comes out: We came upon them as evil genii, and blasted them with the breath of our presence. We broke up their home circles. We arrested their laughing corrobory. We turned their song into weeping, and their mirth to sadness. Bonwick also reveals the ease with which colonial discourse accounted for murder. In the introduction to his history and in a talk to the Royal Colonial Institute in London, he gives a more detailed explanation of that approach. It was not a hunt through blue books [government records], that provided the source material for his research, he explains. Rather, it was conversation and hearsay, from sly-grog sellers, ex-bushrangers and colonial gentry alike, that furnish his historical narrative. How else could you write about hunting crows? Thomas John Domville Taylor: National Library of Australia Alongside those histories was a humanitarian public discourse that anguished over frontier violence. Media commentary, public debates and lectures, as well as letters to the editor from the frontier that related specific episodes of violence, are explored in detail by Henry Reynolds in *This Whispering in Our Hearts*. Likewise, poetry such as *The Aboriginal Mother* by Eliza Hamilton Dunlop reveals a form of popular and creative history-making in response to colonisation that can be seen in the work of writers such as Judith Wright and Eleanor Dark a century later. So why was that reverberation replaced with euphemism and omission? Partly the silence was a fear of punishment, as Bain Attwood argues in a recent essay on historical denial. Especially after the successful prosecution of the Myall Creek massacre perpetrators, colonial front lines and allegiances became a little murkier. Dreadful tales of cold-blooded carnage have found their way into print, or are whispered about in the provinces. And although there be Crown land commissioners, police magistrates, and settlers of mark, who deny, qualify, or ignore these wholesale massacres of the black population, there can be no real doubt their extirpation from the land is rapidly going on. The historians Stanner named in his lectures such as M. Barnard Eldershaw, Hartley Grattan, Max Crawford and Brian Fitzpatrick were largely silent on Aboriginal policy and history in their mid-century histories despite being written after the s, a decade that Stanner notes for its influence in

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shapeshifting on Aboriginal policy. Yet this form of history writing had begun in the late 19th century. At a time when Australian nationhood and national identity were being formed around Federation, the historical discipline was moving into a particular form of narrative writing oriented towards non-Indigenous Australian exceptionalism based on democratic and economic progress. A decorative flag used in Sydney, , as part of Australian Federation celebrations. Australian nationhood and national identity were formed around Federation. Education departments commissioned history texts and universities appointed history professors. She offers the introductory chapter of a new history and bases her claim to the attention of the world upon the future which she is shaping for herself. For Australian historians in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the silence of pre- and post-contact Indigenous experience occurred because it existed outside the Whiggish historical narrative of imperial progress. Tom Roberts Wood Splitters, Nevertheless, Stanner gave voice to an emergent idea about silence that understands history as a method that changes over time and place, rather than an objective interpretation of the past. In other words, the s histories that Stanner identified in his Boyer Lectures exist in a historical structure where Indigenous perspectives have been locked out. As Stanner himself articulated, We have been able for so long to disremember the Aborigines that we are now hard put to keep them in mind even when we most want to do so. Stanner sensed that history would overcome its own silences, but doing so would require major methodological shifts, such as the incorporation of Aboriginal Studies and oral history: In Aboriginal Australia there is an oral history which is providing these people with a coherent principle of explanation â€¦ It has a directness and a candour which cut like a knife through most of what we say and write. The murmurings have since turned into a groundswell: Indigenous histories have become increasingly prominent and Indigenous perspectives are now mandated across school curricula. Conspicuous public and political debates over Australian history are further indication of how this counter narrative has become a significant historical lens. And, to a large degree, he was right â€” a substantial historical revision has taken place in Australia. Yet in university history departments, Indigenous historians still remain vastly underrepresented. Indigenous perspectives have increasingly informed, critiqued and revised historical approaches. Yet the meaning and the consequences of that understanding are still a work in progress.

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Chapter 2 : Historical Perspectives in psychology | HubPages

Balz Engler, Reading and Listening: The Modes of Communicating Poetry and their Influence on the Texts. Berne: Francke, , chapter 7: Sound and Silence.

Nature versus nurture Certain characteristics may be innate in humans; these characteristics may be modified by the physical and social environment in which people interact. The sexual drive affects the development of personal identity and social activities. Freud believed sexual drives are instinctive. He was a firm supporter of the nature argument; he said there are a large number of instincts but they are reduced into two broad groups: Eros the life instinct , which comprises the self-preserving and erotic instincts, and Thanatos the death instinct , which comprises instincts invoking aggression, self-destruction, and cruelty. His instinct theory said humans are driven from birth by the desire to acquire and enhance bodily pleasures, thus supporting the nature debate. Freud redefined the term sexuality to make it cover any form of pleasure that can be derived from the human body. His developmentalist perspective was governed by inner forces, especially biological drives and maturation, and his view that humans are biologically inclined to seek sexual gratification demonstrates the nature side of the debate. A number of them, including neo-analytic theories, sociobiological theories, social learning theory , social role theory , and script theory , agree in predicting that men should be more approving of casual sex sex happening outside a stable, committed relationship such as marriage and should also be more promiscuous have a higher number of sexual partners than women. Observed gender differences regarding the number of sexual partners are modest, with males tending to have slightly more than females. They also deal with the influence of biological factors on other aspects of sexuality, such as organic and neurological responses, [17] heredity, hormonal issues, gender issues, and sexual dysfunction. As adults, they have different reproductive mechanisms that enable them to perform sexual acts and to reproduce. Men and women react to sexual stimuli in a similar fashion with minor differences. Women have a monthly reproductive cycle, whereas the male sperm production cycle is more continuous. This is a small area at the base of the brain consisting of several groups of nerve cell bodies that receives input from the limbic system. Studies have shown that within lab animals, destruction of certain areas of the hypothalamus causes the elimination of sexual behavior. The pituitary gland secretes hormones that are produced in the hypothalamus and itself. The four important sexual hormones are oxytocin , prolactin , follicle-stimulating hormone , and luteinizing hormone. Human male reproductive system Males also have both internal and external genitalia that are responsible for procreation and sexual intercourse. Production of spermatozoa sperm is also cyclic, but unlike the female ovulation cycle, the sperm production cycle is constantly producing millions of sperm daily. The male genitalia are the penis and the scrotum. The penis provides a passageway for sperm and urine. Two of these bodies lie side-by-side in the upper portion of the penis called corpora cavernosa. The third, called the corpus spongiosum , is a tube that lies centrally beneath the others and expands at the end to form the tip of the penis glans. The urethra runs through the shaft, providing an exit for sperm and urine. The root consists of the expanded ends of the cavernous bodies, which fan out to form the crura and attach to the pubic bone and the expanded end of the spongy body bulb. The root is surrounded by two muscles; the bulbocavernosus muscle and the ischiocavernosus muscle , which aid urination and ejaculation. The penis has a foreskin that typically covers the glans; this is sometimes removed by circumcision for medical, religious or cultural reasons. Millions of sperm are produced daily in several hundred seminiferous tubules. Cells called the Leydig cells lie between the tubules; these produce hormones called androgens; these consist of testosterone and inhibin. The testicles are held by the spermatic cord, which is a tubelike structure containing blood vessels, nerves, the vas deferens, and a muscle that helps to raise and lower the testicles in response to temperature changes and sexual arousal, in which the testicles are drawn closer to the body. The first part of this system is the epididymis. The testicles converge to form the seminiferous tubules , coiled tubes at the top and back of each testicle. The second part of the duct system is the vas deferens , a muscular tube that begins at the lower

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end of the epididymis. The third part of the duct system is the ejaculatory ducts, which are 1-inch 2. It consists of two main zones: Female anatomy and reproductive system[edit] External female anatomy[edit] External female genitals depilated. The mons veneris, also known as the Mound of Venus , is a soft layer of fatty tissue overlaying the pubic bone. It has many nerve endings and is sensitive to stimulation. The labia majora are two elongated folds of skin extending from the mons to the perineum. Its outer surface becomes covered with hair after puberty. In between the labia majora are the labia minora, two hairless folds of skin that meet above the clitoris to form the clitoral hood, which is highly sensitive to touch. The labia minora become engorged with blood during sexual stimulation, causing them to swell and turn red. Near the anus, the labia minora merge with the labia majora. It is the main source of orgasm in women. These opening have many nerve endings that make them sensitive to touch. They are surrounded by a ring of sphincter muscles called the bulbocavernosus muscle. Underneath this muscle and on opposite sides of the vaginal opening are the vestibular bulbs, which help the vagina grip the penis by swelling with blood during arousal. Within the vaginal opening is the hymen , a thin membrane that partially covers the opening in many virgins. The hymen can be ruptured by activities other than sexual intercourse. The urethral opening connects to the bladder with the urethra; it expels urine from the bladder. This is located below the clitoris and above the vaginal opening. Western culture is one of the few in which they are considered erotic. Breasts develop during puberty in response to an increase in estrogen. Each adult breast consists of 15 to 20 milk-producing mammary glands , irregularly shaped lobes that include alveolar glands and a lactiferous duct leading to the nipple. The lobes are separated by dense connective tissues that support the glands and attach them to the tissues on the underlying pectoral muscles.

Female reproductive system The female reproductive system. The vagina is a sheath-like canal that extends from the vulva to the cervix. It receives the penis during intercourse and serves as a depository for sperm. The vagina is located between the bladder and the rectum. The vagina is normally collapsed, but during sexual arousal it opens, lengthens, and produces lubrication to allow the insertion of the penis. The vagina has three layered walls; it is a self-cleaning organ with natural bacteria that suppress the production of yeast. This area may vary in size and location between women; in some it may be absent. Various researchers dispute its structure or existence, or regard it as an extension of the clitoris. During ovulation, this thickens for implantation. If implantation does not occur, it is sloughed off during menstruation. The cervix is the narrow end of the uterus. The broad part of the uterus is the fundus. Finger-like projections at the ends of the tubes brush the ovaries and receive the ovum once it is released. The ovum then travels for three to four days to the uterus. The lining of the tube and its secretions sustain the egg and the sperm, encouraging fertilization and nourishing the ovum until it reaches the uterus. If the ovum divides after fertilization, identical twins are produced. If separate eggs are fertilized by different sperm, the mother gives birth to non-identical or fraternal twins. The ovaries are suspended by ligaments and are the source where ova are stored and developed before ovulation. The ovaries also produce female hormones progesterone and estrogen. Within the ovaries, each ovum is surrounded by other cells and contained within a capsule called a primary follicle. At puberty, one or more of these follicles are stimulated to mature on a monthly basis. Once matured, these are called Graafian follicles. On days one to four, menstruation and production of estrogen and progesterone decreases, and the endometrium starts thinning. The endometrium is sloughed off for the next three to six days. Once menstruation ends, the cycle begins again with an FSH surge from the pituitary gland. Days five to thirteen are known as the pre-ovulatory stage. During this stage, the pituitary gland secretes follicle-stimulating hormone FSH. A negative feedback loop is enacted when estrogen is secreted to inhibit the release of FSH. Estrogen thickens the endometrium of the uterus. A surge of Luteinizing Hormone LH triggers ovulation. On day 14, the LH surge causes a Graafian follicle to surface the ovary. The follicle ruptures and the ripe ovum is expelled into the abdominal cavity. The fallopian tubes pick up the ovum with the fimbria. The cervical mucus changes to aid the movement of sperm. On days 15 to 28â€”the post-ovulatory stage, the Graafian follicleâ€”now called the corpus luteum â€”secretes estrogen. Production of progesterone increases, inhibiting LH release. The endometrium thickens to prepare for implantation, and the ovum travels down the Fallopian

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tubes to the uterus. If the ovum is not fertilized and does not implant, menstruation begins. This model was created by William Masters and Virginia Johnson. According to Masters and Johnson, the human sexual response cycle consists of four phases; excitement, plateau, orgasm, and resolution, also called the EPOR model. During the excitement phase of the EPOR model, one attains the intrinsic motivation to have sex. The plateau phase is the precursor to orgasm, which may be mostly biological for men and mostly psychological for women. Orgasm is the release of tension, and the resolution period is the unaroused state before the cycle begins again.

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Chapter 3 : Human sexuality - Wikipedia

Silence Questions and Answers. The Question and Answer section for Silence is a great resource to ask questions, find answers, and discuss the novel.

In the origin of human life on Earth, the Stone Age, people used only natural materials, like stone, clay, skins, and wood. When people found copper and how to make it harder by alloying, the Bronze Age started about BC. The use of iron and steel, a stronger material that gave advantage in wars started at about BC. The next big step was the discovery of a cheap process to make steel around , which enabled the railroads and the building of the modern infrastructure of the industrial world. The combination of physics, chemistry, and the focus on the relationship between the properties of a material and its microstructure is the domain of Materials Science. The development of this science allowed designing materials and provided a knowledge base for the engineering applications Materials Engineering. At the atomic level: Gives different properties for graphite than diamond both forms of carbon. At the microscopic level: Gives different optical properties to transparent vs. Properties are the way the material responds to the environment. For instance, the mechanical, electrical and magnetic properties are the responses to mechanical, electrical and magnetic forces, respectively. Other important properties are thermal transmission of heat, heat capacity , optical absorption, transmission and scattering of light , and the chemical stability in contact with the environment like corrosion resistance. Processing of materials is the application of heat heat treatment , mechanical forces, etc. To be able to select a material for a given use based on considerations of cost and performance. To understand the limits of materials and the change of their properties with use. To be able to create a new material that will have some desirable properties. All engineering disciplines need to know about materials. Even the most "immaterial", like software or system engineering depend on the development of new materials, which in turn alter the economics, like software-hardware trade-offs. Increasing applications of system engineering are in materials manufacturing industrial engineering and complex environmental systems. One could classify them according to structure, or properties, or use. The one that we will use is according to the way the atoms are bound together: Metals are usually strong, conduct electricity and heat well and are opaque to light shiny if polished. Their electrical properties depend extremely strongly on minute proportions of contaminants. They are opaque to visible light but transparent to the infrared. They are usually combinations of metals or semiconductors with oxygen, nitrogen or carbon oxides, nitrides, and carbides. Other properties vary greatly. Other categories are not based on bonding. A particular microstructure identifies composites, made of different materials in intimate contact example: Biomaterials can be any type of material that is biocompatible and used, for instance, to replace human body parts. Examples are titanium alloys for supersonic airplanes, magnetic alloys for computer disks, special ceramics for the heat shield of the space shuttle, etc. Hypersonic flight requires materials that are light, strong and resist high temperatures. Optical communications require optical fibers that absorb light negligibly.

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Chapter 4 : Chapter Introduction

Historical materialism is an approach to understanding society that explains social change and human ideas in terms of underlying changes in the "mode of production" or economy; i.e., the historical transformations in the way human societies act upon their material world (the environment and its resources) in order to use it to meet their.

Introduction With the popularity and interactivity offered by the Internet and World Wide Web, media organizations see the Web as a medium they must conquer if they are going to survive Villano, They have good reason to be concerned. From an historical perspective, whenever a new medium reaches critical mass it threatens to, and does, displace existing media to some degree. For example, the upstart television industry took consumers and advertisers away from the radio industry back in the s and s. The revolution of special-interest niche magazines began back in the early s; the magazine industry reacted to the loss of national advertising and eventual failure of mass circulation, general interest magazines due to the increasing use of television by both consumers and advertisers Gage, ; van Zuilen, Today, magazines face competition from Internet-only e-zines, which have virtually no traditional paper, printing, or distribution costs, and are better versed in new media interactivity. Meanwhile, magazine publishers are trying to best capitalize on the Internet without cannibalizing their own readers and advertisers Marlatt, ; Woodard, According to a survey in Folio, a leading trade publication, Purpose The purpose of this is paper is to provide an historical overview of the positive and negative effects of new mass media introductions on magazine publishing in the United States over the last century. The goal is to provide context and perspective on the increasing penetration of the World Wide Web and its effect on magazine reading habits. Within the framework of this paper, new media are considered as new forms of mass communication or entertainment media that threaten to take readers or advertisers away from traditional magazines. The major media types or groups that have been introduced since the beginning of the twentieth century include film, sound recordings, radio, television, personal computers, video cassettes, video games, and the Internet. Conversely, the births of other new media have had positive effects on the magazine industry. For example, the growing penetration and popularity of the personal computer during the s motivated millions of information-hungry readers and special-interest advertisers. Each introduction of a new brand of personal computer or even model number was followed immediately or concurrently by the launch of several competitive magazine titles in the s Maryles, ; New York Times, Each time a new medium is introduced it threatens to displace existing media to some degree or another Dimmick and Rothenbuhler, b. An historical perspective on both the perceived threats at their introduction, and the general effects of new media on magazines throughout this century will provide a better understanding of the current media landscape. Magazines in America Magazines have been a part of American culture since American Magazine was first published in colonial America Paneth, By there were an estimated magazines being published. This figure grew to more than in , with another four or five thousand titles having come and gone during that 25-year span Schmidt, But even with such popularity, magazines were a considered a medium of leisure. By major advertisers were pouring money into all of the popular magazines Douglas, With the turn of the century came increases in technological advances providing in part more leisure time for Americans. Both technology and leisure time increased the popularity of magazines. Widespread use of this process followed, with the increased opportunity for magazines to become designed objects, not merely collections of type with occasional woodcuts or steel engravings. National Geographic was publishing four-color editorial as early as Edkins, At this time, newspapers and books were the main competitors of magazines Peterson, But a new mass medium was on the horizon - one that did not require reading. Motion pictures The three mass media competitors at this stage of development were all text-based: The first new mass media to affect magazines was film, which entered the realm of mass media in as The Great Train Robbery drew in moviegoers. The proliferation of movie magazines began around and continued into the s Peterson, Throughout the twenties, thirties and forties, new titles were forever appearing

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on newsstands. This continued to grow until weekly attendance peaked out at 90 million in with an average weekly household attendance of 2. But because the film industry relied solely on consumer ticket purchases for revenues, and not on advertising income, the economic impact on magazines was not necessarily a negative one. In this effort to examine environmental factors affecting readership, a study Lazarsfeld and Wyant, compared the circulation of 25 leading magazines in 90 U. Between and alone, 60 consumer magazines and nearly 90 trade and in-house publications were founded that addressed the subject of films, cinema, movie stars, and production Lomazow, Some of the more memorable startups of the first half of the twentieth century included Photoplay , Picture Play , Screen Play , Screen Romances , Movie Life , and Movieland Peterson, Thus, a whole new category was created and numerous magazines were launched to satisfy the appetite of the millions of fans of this new sensation called Hollywood and the business and industry that accompanied it. Today there are not nearly as many specific movie star magazines being published; average weekly movie attendance is approximately a third of what it was at its peak in the s Salvaggio and Bryant, Today, the leading general circulation magazine devoted solely to the movies is Premiere with a circulation just more than , Audit Bureau of Circulations, However, there are still many other smaller circulation titles covering different facets of the movies and its trades. Radio After the entrance of the motion picture as a competitive threat to magazines, the next new medium to enter the marketplace was radio. Unlike motion pictures, this new mass medium relied on consumer time and advertising sponsor revenues. Radio grew rapidly in popularity, with NBC forming the first formal network in Salvaggio and Bryant, The organization of network radio brought a greater competitive threat to magazines: Magazines recognized the threat; the Saturday Evening Post ran many articles about stage and screen but paid the scantiest of editorial attention to radio. Not surprisingly, the answer they got then was to improve their editorial focus and quality. By there were more than 28 million households with radios, a penetration of just more than 80 percent Salvaggio and Bryant, But while radio was reaching high penetration levels, publishers began capitalizing on new print technologies that would enhance what they could offer both readers and advertisers. Magazines would grow to rely on and would differentiate themselves from competing media for the next several decades: From this time on Vogue enhanced its page with color, including during the Depression. There was also the Great Depression to deal with. Perhaps because of these threats, and the fact that radio was not a visual medium, it was not embraced with numerous magazine launches in the same way film and Hollywood was adapted. While the further development of printing technology certainly played its part Edkins, , it is interesting to note the relatively parallel timeline of the peaking popularity of radio and the emergence of the picture magazine. Picture magazines and general interest titles would drive the industry well into the s. Radio was not a visual medium and could never become such. However, magazines were and could tell stories through pictures - large and small. Thus, as a medium, magazines altered their content, forming a new category - the picture magazine. Anticipating the visual world of television, it surpassed even the condensations of the news weeklies and digest by summarizing in photographs instead of in text. Life in , which was selling more than one million copies in just a few weeks, and Look in , which was selling 1. There were a host of others, too. Click, which emphasized sex and shock reached a circulation of 1. Focus, Pic, Photo-history, Peek, Foto, and Picture were just some of the other short-lived and long-lived titles that began or re-conceptualized in the s. They have also found success in partnering with radio stations and networks to produce short audio segments highlighting the general or specific content of a magazine. High Fidelity, which launched in , was the first U. It was an entertainment medium that relied solely on consumer purchases, and did not rely on advertising. It was not as threatening as radio, but sound recordings were threatening to radio. As the number of phonographs being shipped each year reached the million mark in the early s, the interest in music stars and instruments spawned new titles and eventually a new category of magazines. In , the American Newspaper Directory listed only eight magazines in the music category, including Song Hits with a circulation nearly , American Newspaper Directory, By , the number of music magazine titles had grown to 32, including Hit Parader with a circulation of , Ayer Directory of Publications,

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Rolling Stone, which was launched in 1967, quickly became a social, political, and cultural voice of a generation. By 1970 the magazine had a bi-weekly circulation of 1,000,000. Today, with a circulation of 1,000,000. According to one source, there are nearly 60 magazines being published in the music category today, not including trade magazines SRDS. But there are even more music titles according to the National Directory of Magazines. Over a ten-year span from 1980 to 1990, the music and music trades category was rated the third-fastest growing category in magazine publishing. There were 10 titles in 1980. By 1990 that number had risen to 60. Magazine Publishers of America, a. And another source shows new music magazine launches in the Top 20 in Husni, [20]. In addition to a healthy number of music titles today, roles have even reversed with publishers and record companies partnering to produce CDs targeted at readers of their magazines. A growing number of magazines including major titles such as Good Housekeeping and Esquire have licensed their names to record labels, producing CDs filled with songs that relate to their magazines. Beam, National magazines, with circulations in the millions, were an important part of national advertising strategies of virtually all major brand name products. In 1960 magazines held 10% of national advertising sales. It was earlier that decade when television began its diffusion into U.S. By 1970, television penetration reached 90%. As outlined by Dimmick and Rothenbuhler (1970), the growth in television advertising market share caused a serious drop in national radio advertising sales. Radio adjusted to this threat by focusing on local and regional advertising sales. Meanwhile, magazine publishers perhaps did not feel immediately threatened because in its first incarnation television did not offer four-color advertising. General interest consumer magazines continued to flourish throughout the 1960s and into the early 1970s. The immediacy and emotional depth of color television displaced the four-color general interest and picture magazines. By as early as 1970 television had 10% of national advertising sales. When magazine profits declined in the late 1960s and early 1970s, many observers were quick to blame the trouble on television. The general mass market magazines like Life, Look, and others eventually failed due to a loss of two crucial resources: Reacting to the loss of these resources, the magazine industry rebounded by developing an increasing number of special-interest magazines. So, the magazine industry became more specialized leading to a proliferation of special interest magazines beginning in the 1960s on through to today Abrahamson, (1970). This was the beginning of the trend known as niche publishing. With increased specialization, when videocassettes and cable television began to reach critical mass in the 1970s and 1980s, one might have predicted the death of reading because there was now a channel or videocassettes for just about every interest imaginable. However, just the opposite occurred. The magazine industry used television advertising and videocassettes as promotional giveaways providing added value for subscribers and attracting new ones Dougherty, (1970).

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Chapter 5 : 5 Steps to Writing an Historical Essay

Before I begin this book, I thought that it was about silence as a historical perspective. After reading the book, I am convinced that it is less of a historical perspective, but more of a "Diarmaid MacCulloch's" perspective of the history of silence.

These are more formal powers, but communities also have auxiliary powers to influence behavior, such as public spending, public ownership, and public opinion. History shows that previously accepted concepts of property have changed with new conditions and passage of time. Early communities treated land and other natural resources as a communal resource held in joint ownership. Under feudalism, status in the community was directly related to the rights a person held in land. Even though the distribution of rights has changed considerably over the generations, understanding this history is important because it provides the basis for our present concept of property rights. How Are Rights Defined? Five legal terms from feudal times are still in use today: These terms have similar meanings and are often substitutes for one another. Fee simple ownership means that the owner enjoys all the rights that one can hold in a property. Many citizens believe and cherish the notion that these rights have not changed since the frontier period in America. However, a review of the many programs adopted by local, state, and federal governments shows our culture has adopted a larger role for public rights than was recognized in the individualistic frontier perspective. This evolution over the past years can be attributed to increasing population, rising incomes, more competition for available resources, environmental concerns, wider suffrage rights, etc. It is apparent that the rights we hold in property spring from society. Rights are real only when the sovereign power, acting as an agent for society, recognizes those rights and is willing to defend and enforce them. It is also important to remember that removing sticks from the bundle of rights does not necessarily mean less satisfaction for the owner or that property has less value. For example, residential easements that deliver electricity, water, and sewer service usually enhance property values and add comfort to the owner. The same may be said for regulations protecting water and air quality, controlling noise, avoiding health concerns, etc. Do Private and Public Rights Conflict? Who is right or wrong, though, is not necessarily a question that can or should be answered. Since property rights are culturally defined and enforced, no one knows how or when public rights may be broadened over time. This situation can create concern or conflict since the interests of different groups of people vary greatly. Those who see private ownership as an opportunity for acquiring wealth have obvious reasons for being concerned about trends toward public ownership. Others view land as a fragile resource needing community protection and more public supervision. Most Americans are probably somewhere in the middle of these two views. As demands and pressure increase for stronger public programs to direct land use, private property owners may fear that such societal attitude shifts will adversely affect them. They may worry about being stripped of certain rights. Accepting this change requires recognizing the rights that owners enjoy in private property are balanced by responsibilities. Property owners need to use land or other streams of benefits in a manner that does not impact negatively on others and to use practices that serve the basic community interests. Defining what may be a negative impact or what specific practices to follow, however, can be a point of conflict. What Is Common Property? Common property is a third category of ownership. Grazing on public lands or fishing on the open seas are examples of different types of common property ownership, jointly sharing the benefit streams between public and private. Common property can be more controversial and complicated because groups and individuals have different beliefs on how to manage the resource. In some parts of the United States today, many prominent property rights conflicts concern the management of commonly owned resources. Ownership and management can be easily confused when using the term common property. Public property can be divided into three types: With open access, there is no governance and everyone can use and take part in the benefit streams of a particular resource. This situation may result in uncontrolled use that can destroy the resource. A second type of public property is the closed access, which is jointly managed and

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owned. Those who jointly own the closed access resource provide control, limit access, define rules, etc. Many fisheries are managed in this manner. The third type, state management, has governmental managers making decisions and rules about access, use, etc. These decisions can become controversial for the recipients of the various benefit streams—for example, the issue of grazing on public land. Summary When discussing private property rights issues, it is important to remember that property rights are not absolute but, instead, a function of what society is willing to acknowledge, defend, and enforce. The relationship between the rights of the individual and the rights of the community have been in constant flux throughout our history and will likely continue to change with time. Since the discussion of these shifting relationships can be extremely polarizing and controversial, adopting a historical perspective may help to improve the overall discourse on these issues. Reviewed by Donald L.

Chapter 6 : General Introduction to Postmodernism

Chapter 1 A Life Course Perspective 5 these were the memories he spent his adult life trying to silence with his alcohol abuse. Like many veterans, he ended up on the streets, homeless, seeking only the numbness his alcoholism provided.

Chapter 7 : Friday essay: the 'great Australian silence' 50 years on

Some current practices in psychotherapy involve examining unconscious aspects of the self and relationships, often through the relationship between the therapist and the client. Freud's historical significance and contributions to clinical practice merit his inclusion in a discussion of the historical movements within psychology.