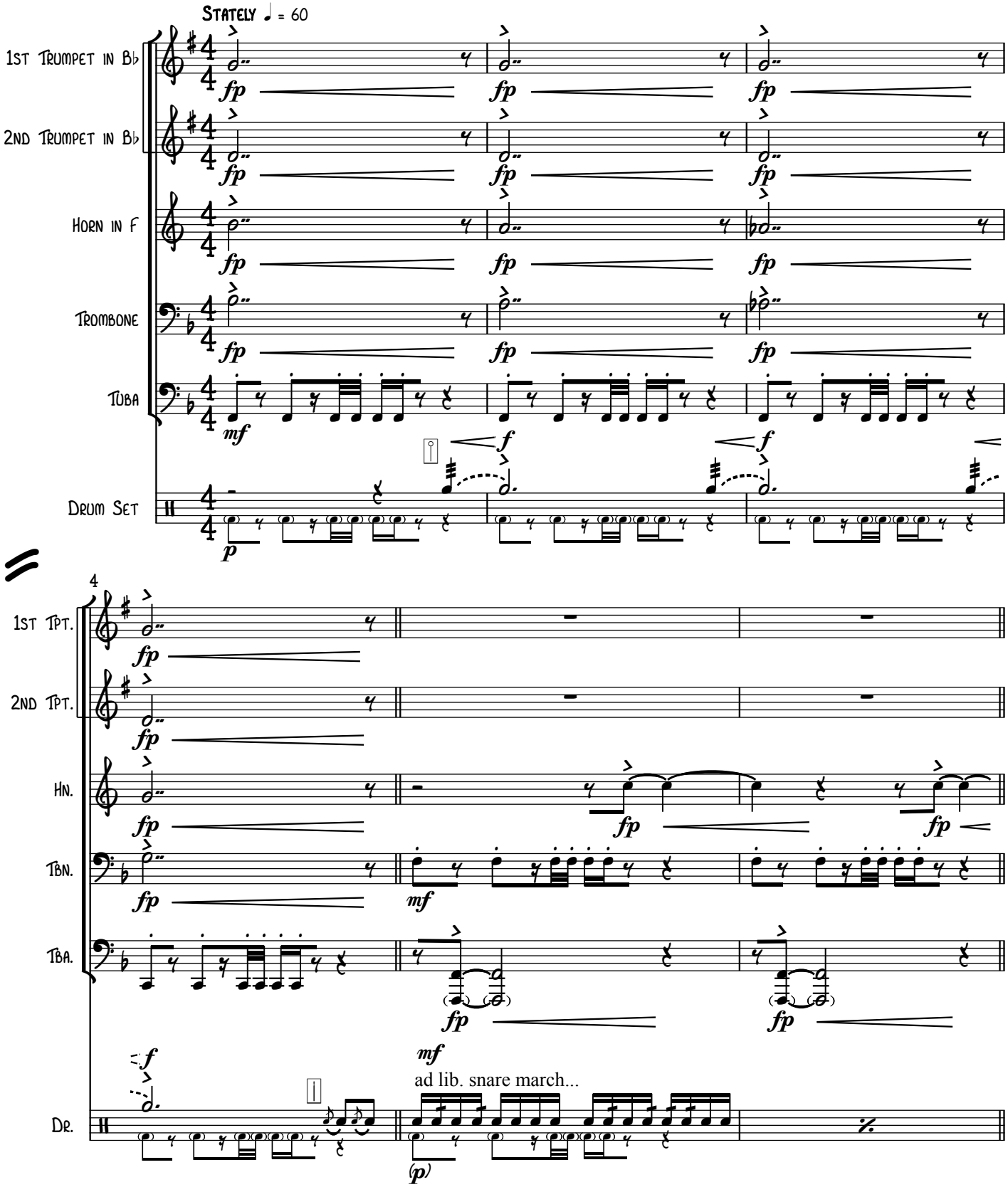
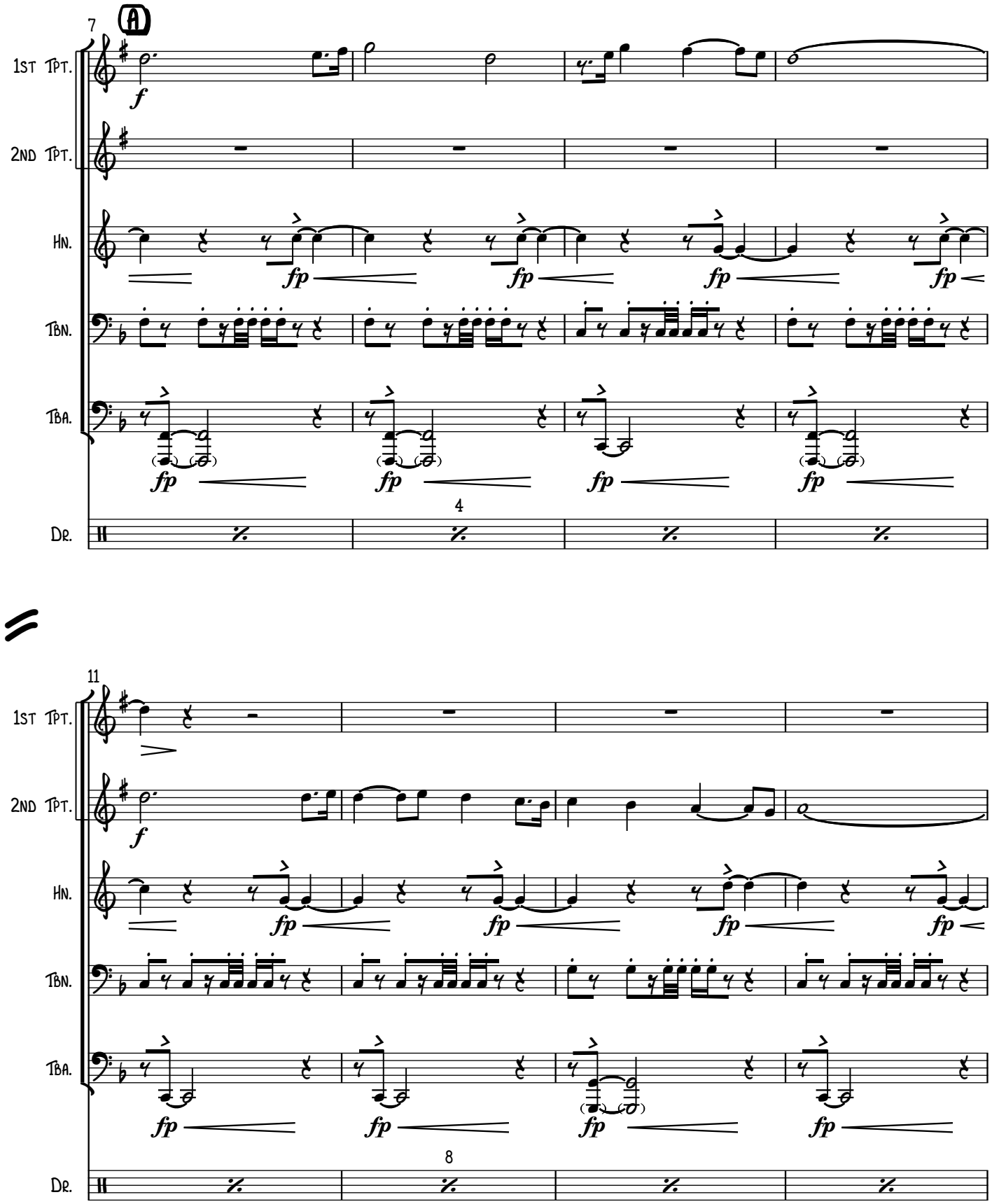
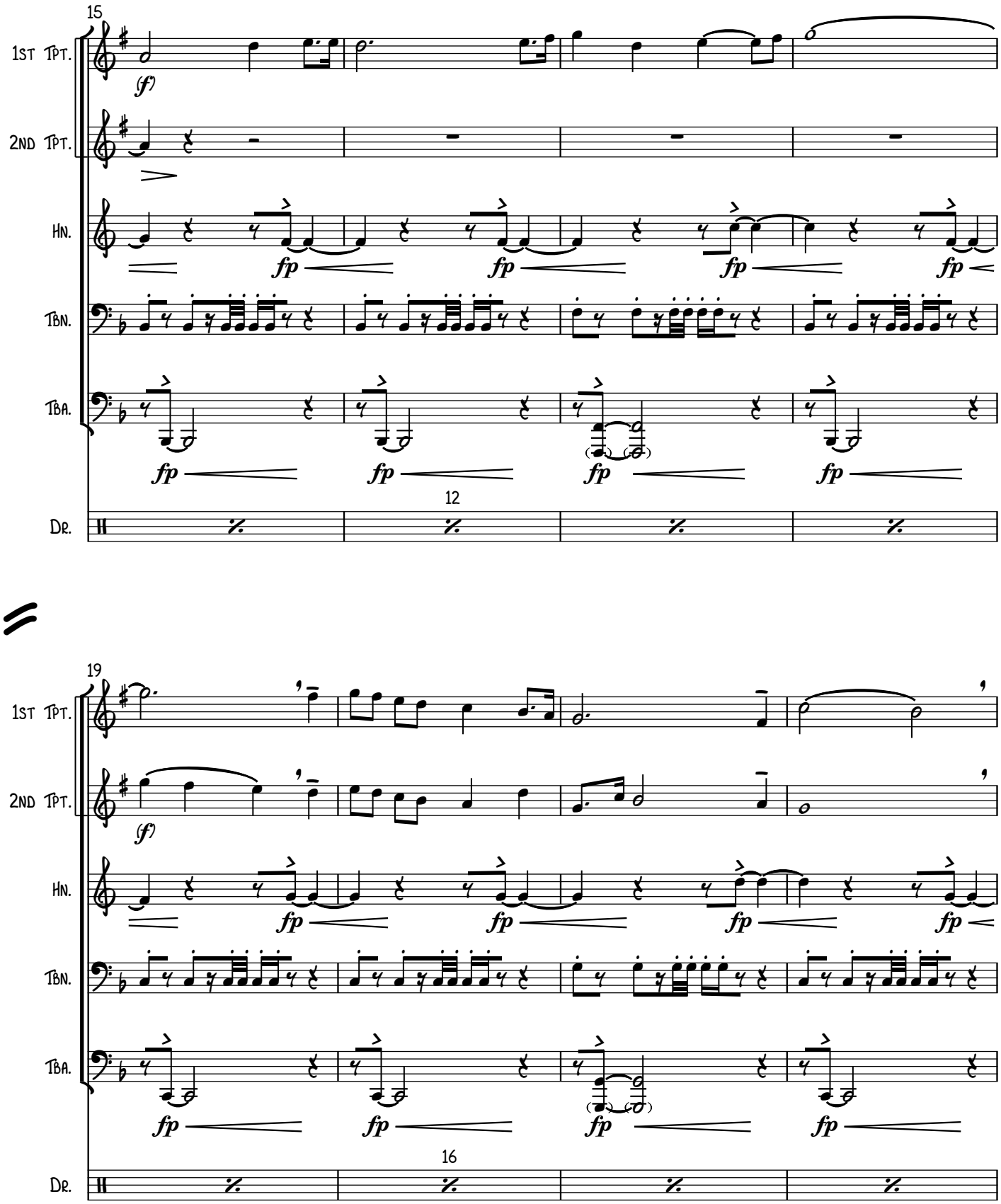
A PECULIAR EVIL

SILENCING EXPRESSION IN AMERICA

- Paul Taylor -




7
A
1ST TPT.
2ND TPT.
HN.
TBN.
TBA.
DR.
f
fp
4
11
8


15
1ST TPT.
2ND TPT.
HN.
TBN.
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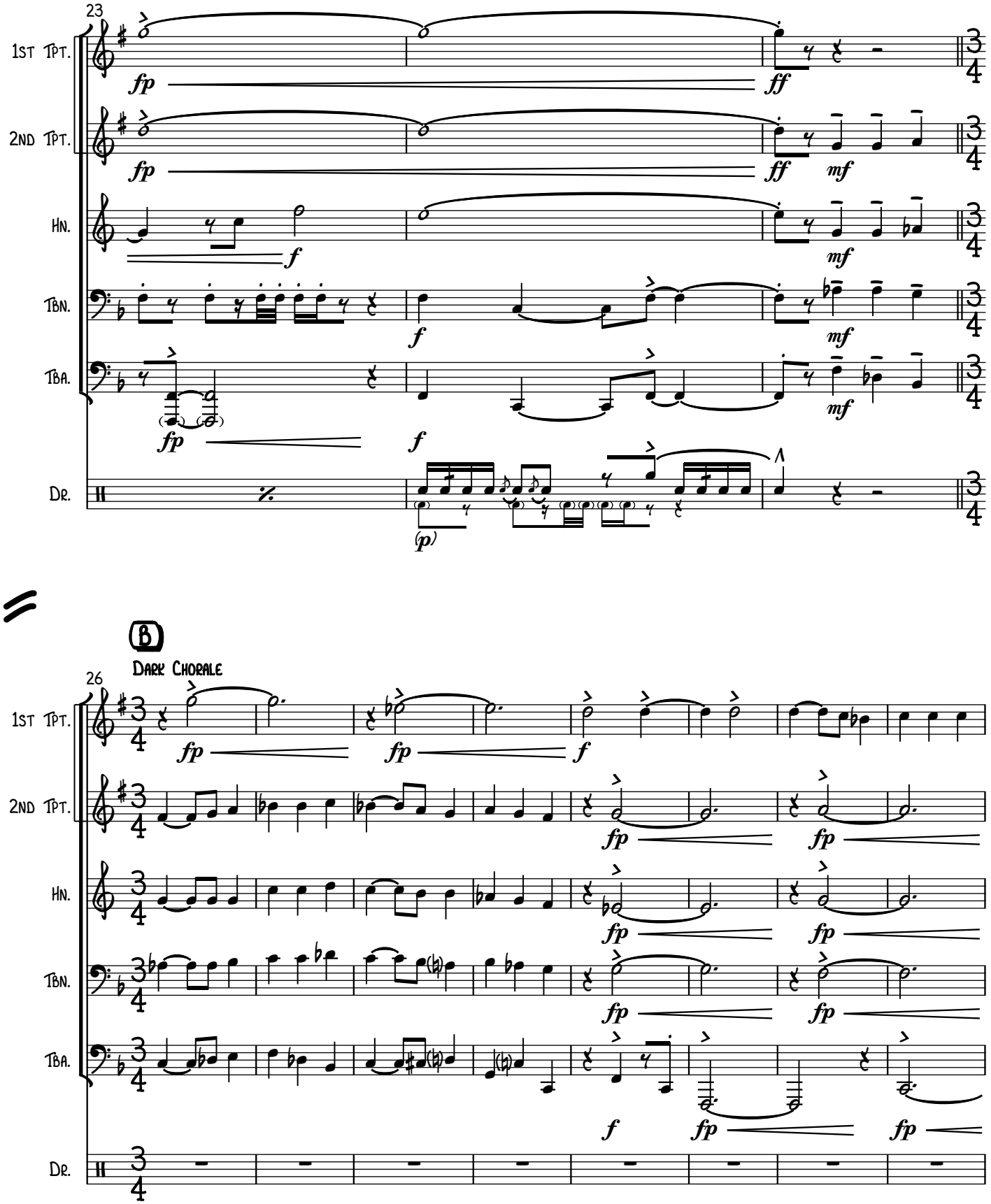
DR.
(f)
fp
12
19
16


23
1st Tpt.
2nd Tpt.
Hn.
Tbn.
Tba.
Dr.
fp
ff
mf
f
(p)
B
Dark Chorale
26

34

1ST TPT.

2ND TPT.

HN.

TBN.

TBA.

DR.

RALL.

floor-tom muffled w/ towel

l.v.

C

41

(poco ad lib. w/ bass drum)

floor-tom muffled w/ towel

Citizen One:
That document over there looks somewhat foreign to us at first glance. Hard to read. As though the authors didn't know how to write the proper English alphabet. What made it truly foreign, however, was its message. It declared American's unhappiness with their government, with the laws -- and often the whims -- of their English ruler, King George III.

Pre-Revolution colonists had many grievances against the crown. But under this royal proclamation of 1775, speaking against King George III or his government meant heavy fines and cruel punishments, from prison to days bound in the stocks.

One of the most revolutionary things the colonists did when they broke with England was to articulate, in the Constitution, the limits of government in the lives of its citizens. The Constitution, and especially the First Amendment, established a self-governing society and endowed citizens with the right to speak out, to air their grievances against the government. Through this amendment, the colonists recognized the relationship between a free press and a free people.

But long before Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence and James Madison penned the Bill of Rights, printers in the American colonies challenged the political authority of the British Crown. From their presses rolled tracts, pamphlets, broadsides and newspapers arguing for liberty.

42

floor-tom muffled w/ towel

Crown Spokesman:
Published this day, April 12, 1755, by one James Parker, Publisher of the Connecticut Gazette, a diatribe against His Majesty's Government: *(read ironically)* "The liberty of the press will be zealously preserved inviolate in a land possess'd by the offspring of a people, who bravely fought the howling Wilderness with all its savage Terrors, rather than become the servile Slaves of bigotted Tyrants *(laughs derisively)*. The press has always been an Enemy to Tyrants, and just so far as Tyranny prevails in any Part of this World, so far the Liberty of the Press is suppressed!"

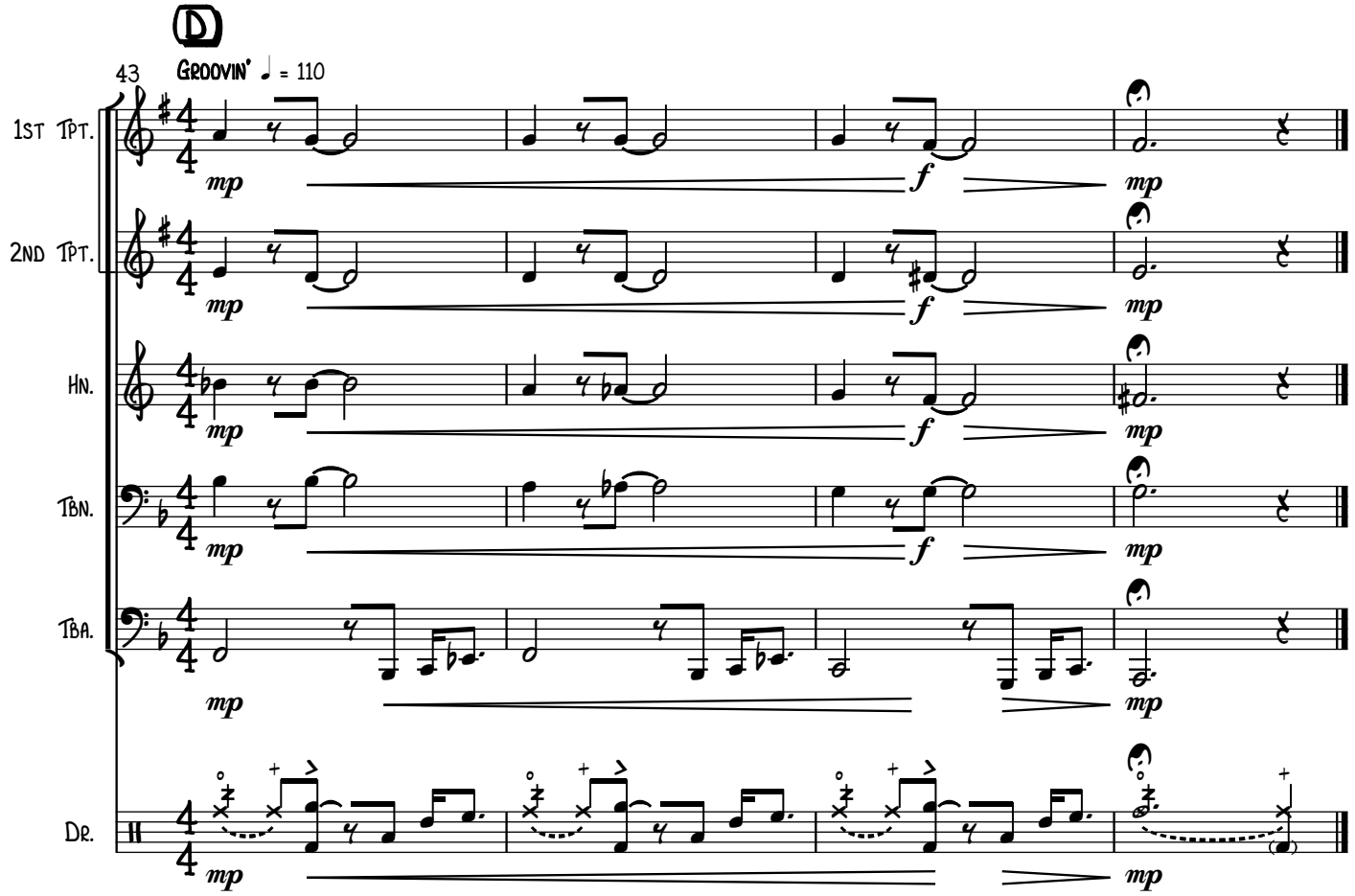
All [including musicians]:
(general derisive laughter)

Crown Spokesman:
"The Crown finds the tendency of published accounts in the *New England Courant* is to Mock Religion and bring it to Contempt, affront His Majesty's Government and upset the peace and good order of his Majesties Subjects and disturb the good Order of this Province."

All [including musicians]:
(general laughter and cries of "hear, hear", "yessss")

Citizen One:
The most contentious debate arose over sedition -- the right of the people to criticize their government. In Britain, seditious libel meant speaking against King and Crown. British subjects could be punished -- even imprisoned -- for expression deemed dangerous to the government or offensive to religion. The Crown justified censorship on the grounds that speech critical of the government undermined the peoples' confidence in its ability to rule.

Crown Spokesman:
"If people should not be called to account for possessing the people with an ill opinion of the government, no government can sibsist. For it is very necessary for all governments that the people should have a good opinion of it."



Citizen One:
The debate over freedom from official censorship had begun in 1644, when English poet and man of letters, John Milton, condemned the practice. He had published pamphlets without official permission criticizing Britain's divorce laws. That experience shaped Milton's thinking. He argued, in *Aeropagitica*, that censorship amounted to state control of thought:

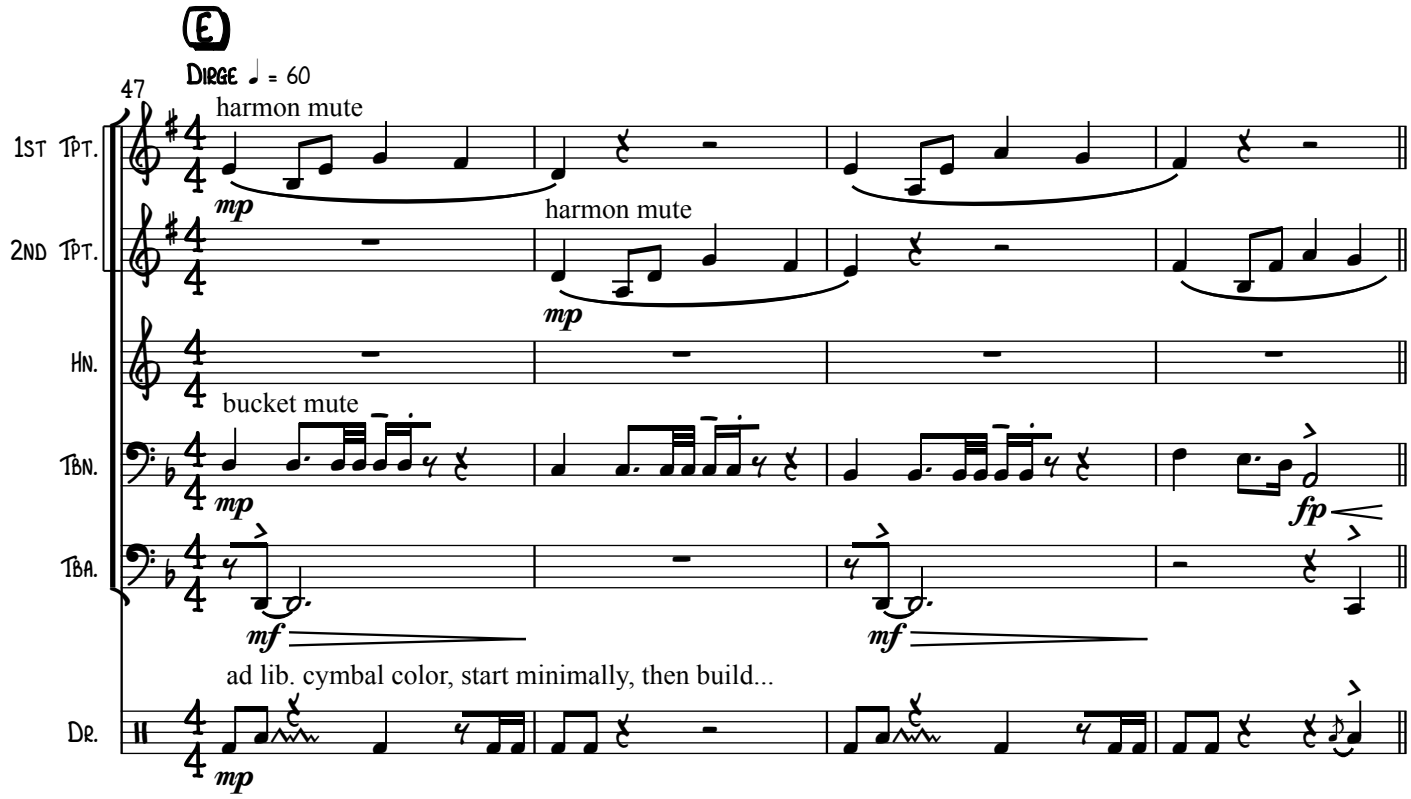
Milton:
Where there is much desire to learn, there of necessity will be much arguing, much writing, many opinions; for opinion in good men is but knowledge in the making. Out of fear... we in haste... resolve to stop their mouths, because we fear they come with new and dangerous opinions... [But] though all the winds of doctrine were let loose to play upon the earth, so Truth be in the field, we do injury by licensing and prohibity to misdoubt her strength. Let her and Falsehood grapple; whoever knew Truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?

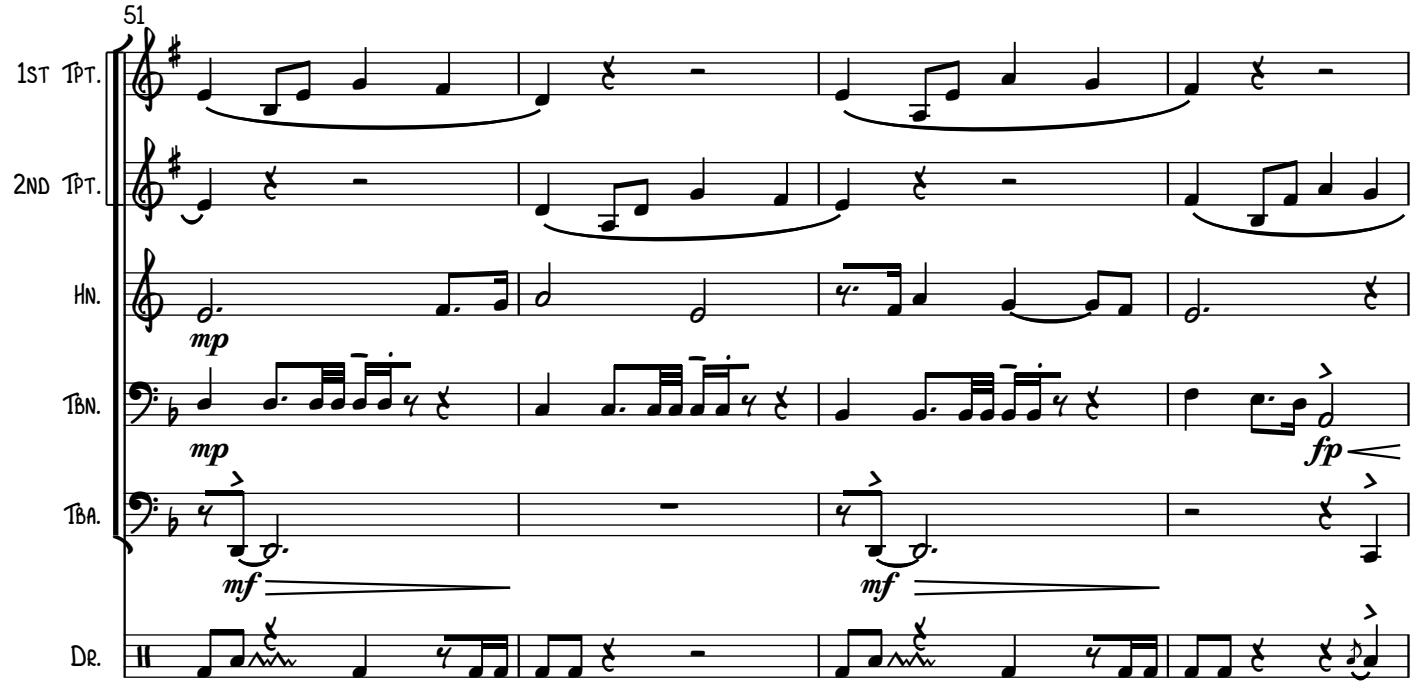
Citizen One:
Milton's ideas, and those of other Enlightenment thinkers, formed the philosophical principles of the leaders of the American Revolution who crafted the United States Constitution. *(referencing screen)* This Constitution, unique in its purpose, spells out the government's relationship to the people. Under its umbrella, for the first time in history, the people become sovereign. It limits government's reach and empowers citizens to criticize their institutions and representatives. Chief among the guarantess in the Bill of Rights is the freedom to express ourselves, to speak up, to disagree, to allow other points of view.

Citizen Two:
(again, regerencing screen) This early draft shows the famous words that would become the First Amendment: "Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

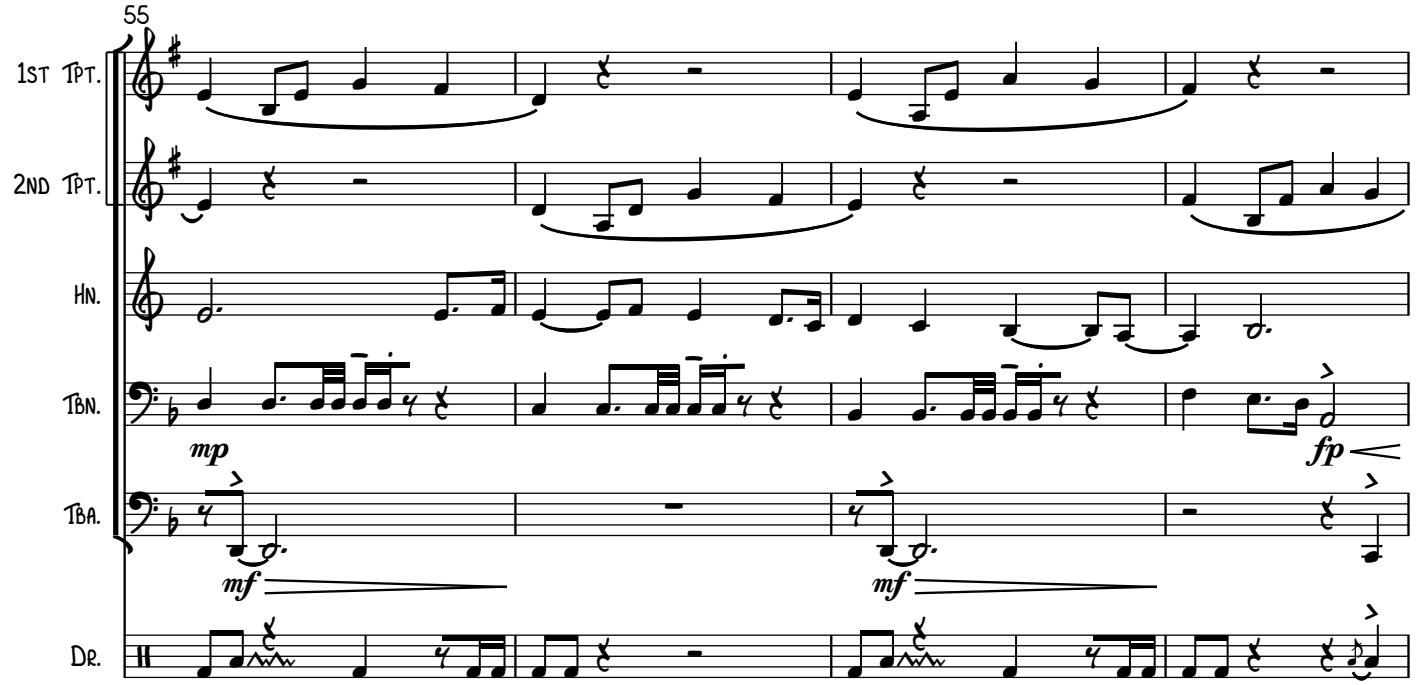
Citizen One:
English philosopher John Stuart Mill passionately defended free speech. He believed that society could not progress, nor democracy flourish, if speech and press were not free.

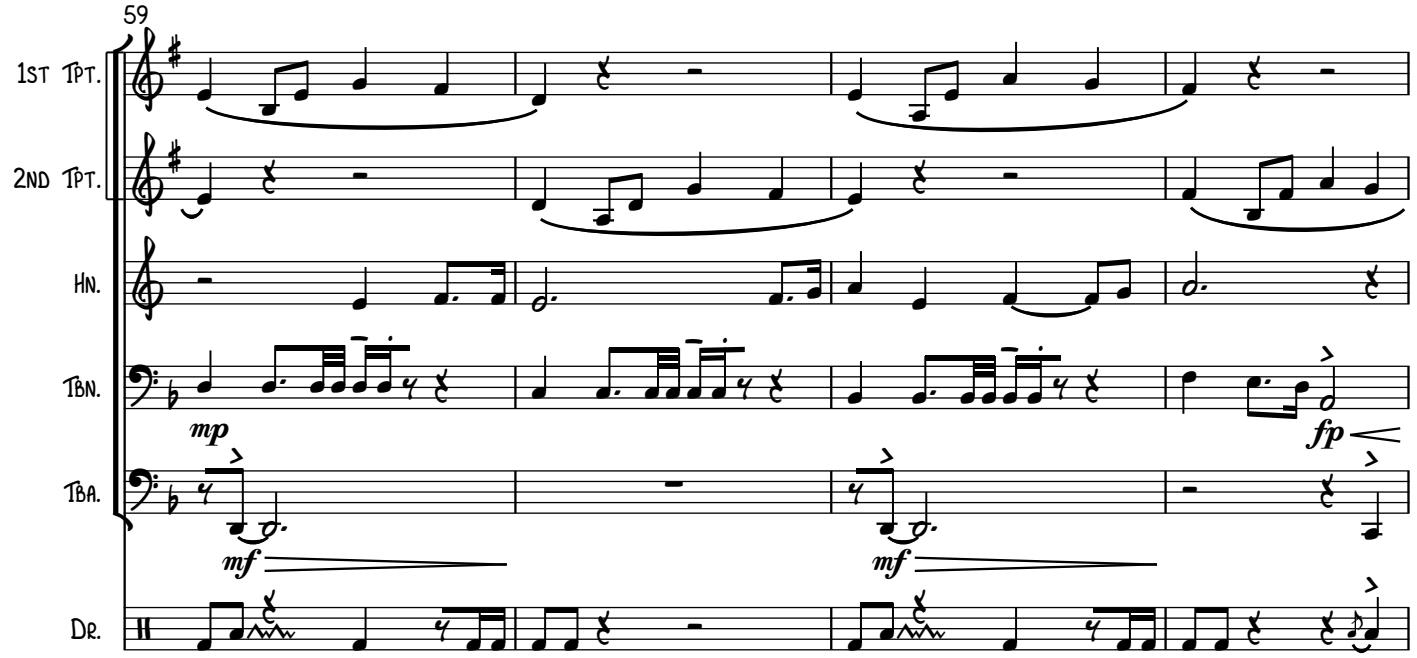
Mill:
"If all mankind minus one, were of one opinion, and only one person were of the contrary opinion, mankind would be no more justified in silencing that one person, than he, if he had the power, would be justified in silencing mankind... [T]he peculiar evil of silencing the expression of an opinion is that it is robbing the human race...



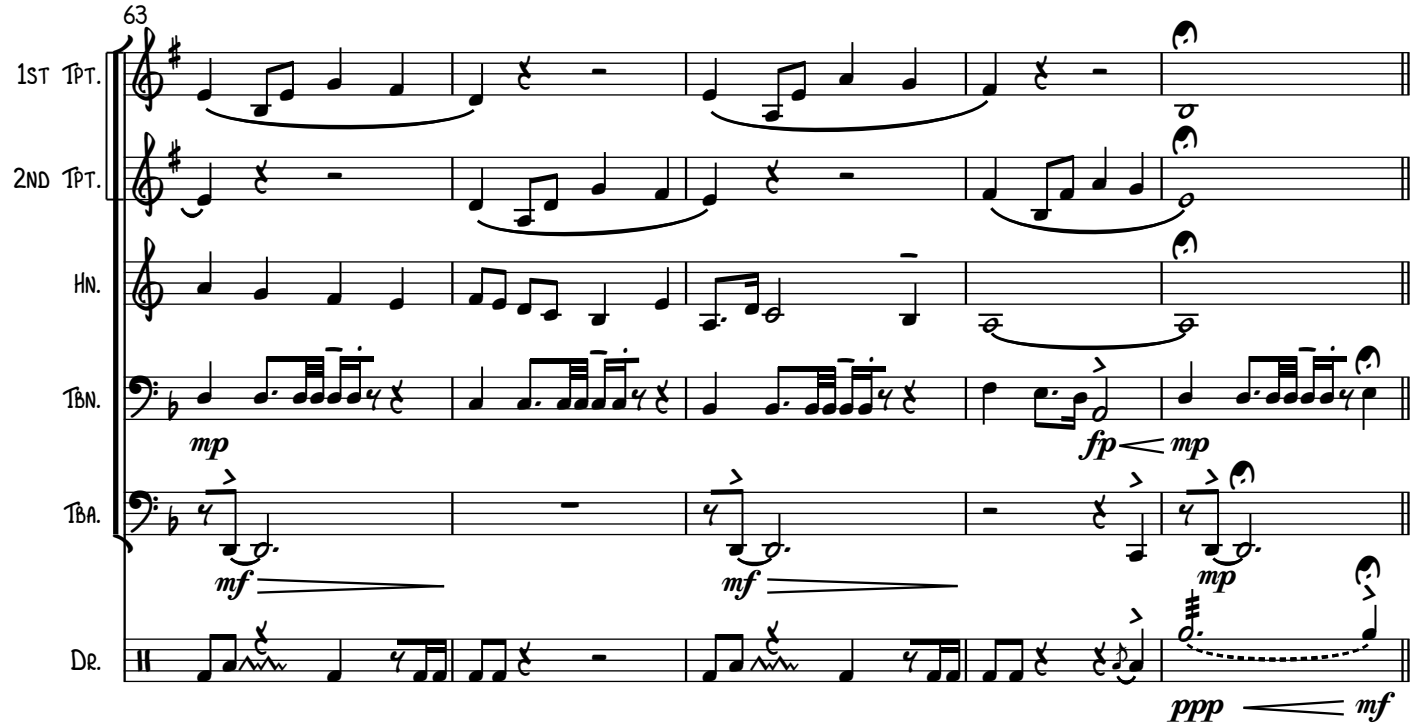


Mill:
...(continuing) [T]he peculiar evil of silencing the expression of an opinion is that it is robbing the human race -- posterity as well as the existing generation -- those who dissent from the opinion, still more than those who hold it. If the opinion is right, they are deprived of the opportunity of exchanging error for truth: if wrong, they lose, what is almost as great a benefit, the clearer perception and livelier impression of truth, produced by its collision with error."

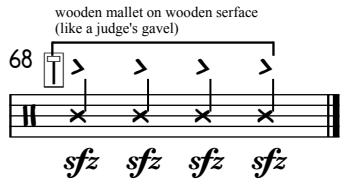




Citizen One:
In the American colonies in the eighteenth century, people could be punished for expressing unfavorable political or religious views. Increasingly, however, colonial printers began to see themselves as a check on the King and Parliament, a position supported by the public. Printers went to jail in colonial America for publishing articles critical or disrespectful of their rulers...



Citizen One:
...*(continuing)* In New York in 1734 comes the first important case.



Bailiff:
"Be upstanding in the court. Now comes before you the charge against John Peter Zenger on information for a misdemeanor. He stands accused of publishing seditious libels against Governor William Cosby."

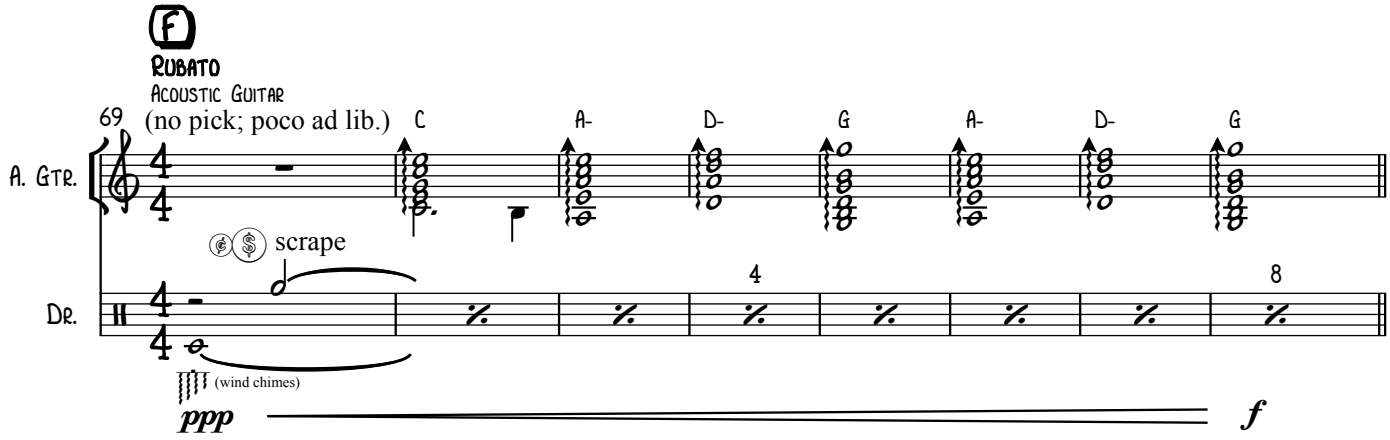
Citizen One:
John Peter Zenger, a German immigrant printer in New York, stood accused of publishing seditious libels about Governor William Cosby. Cosby was the King's creature, newly arrived in New York colony in 1731, and unpopular among the people.

Citizen Two:
Did you see the advertisement in the *Weekly Journal*? There was William Harrison, the governor's lackey, described as a "Large Spaniel, of about 5 feet 5 inches high, lately strayed from his kennel with a mouth full of fulsome panegyrics!"

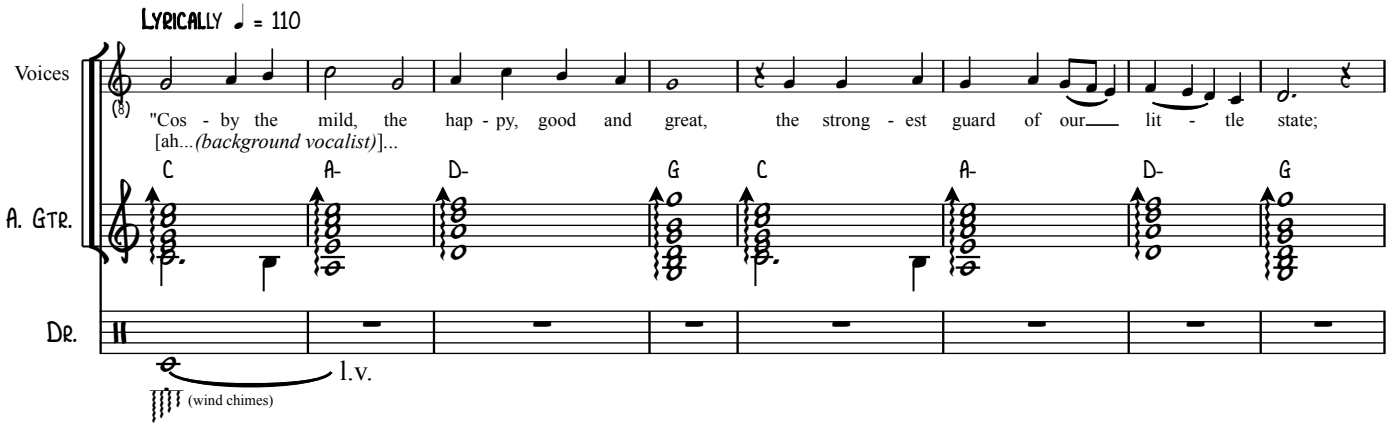
Citizen Three:
No! But I read the article calling the sheriff a monkey lately broke from his chain and run into the country!

Citizen One:
His lackeys are numerous! Francis Harison, publisher of the *New York Gazette*, praises him in verse! Imagine this!

Citizen Three:
Well I heard a catchy tune 'tother day...



Citizen Three:
...*(continuing)* about those pettifogging knaves denying us rights as Englishmen! I like the refrain:
(sings along with final notes of tune)



85

Voices

let mal - con - tents in crab'd lang - uage write, and they belch, tho' they can not bite.
[ah]...

A. Gtr.

C G C F A- D- F G C

93

Voices

He un - con - cerned will let the wret - ches roar, and go vern just, as o - thers did be - fore.
[ah... *(sing on "ooo" vowel after the 1st time)*]...

A. Gtr.

C A- D- G SUS4 G C A- D- G SUS4 G

T. 1

Tenor 1 (sing on "ooo" vowel after the 1st time)

He un con- cerned will let the wret - ches roar, and go-vern just, as o - thers did be - fore.

T. 2

Tenor 2 (sing on "ooo" vowel after the 1st time)

He un con- cerned will let the wret - ches roar, and go-vern just, as o - thers did be - fore.

Bar.

Baritone (sing on "ooo" vowel after the 1st time)

He un con- cerned will let the wret - ches roar, and go-vern just, as o - thers did be - fore.

B.

Bass (sing on "ooo" vowel after the 1st time)

He un con- cerned will let the wret - ches roar, and go-vern just, as o - thers did be - fore.

101

Voices

We'll make those scoun - drel ras - cals fly and ne - ver re - turn a - gain!

rall.

A. Gtr.

C G C F A- D- F G C

T. 1

We'll make those scoun-drel ras - cals fly and ne-ver re - turn a - gain, a - gain!

T. 2

We'll make those scoun-drel ras - cals fly and ne-ver re - turn a - gain, a - gain!

Bar.

We'll make those scoun-drel ras - cals fly and ne-ver re - turn a - gain, a - gain, a - gain!

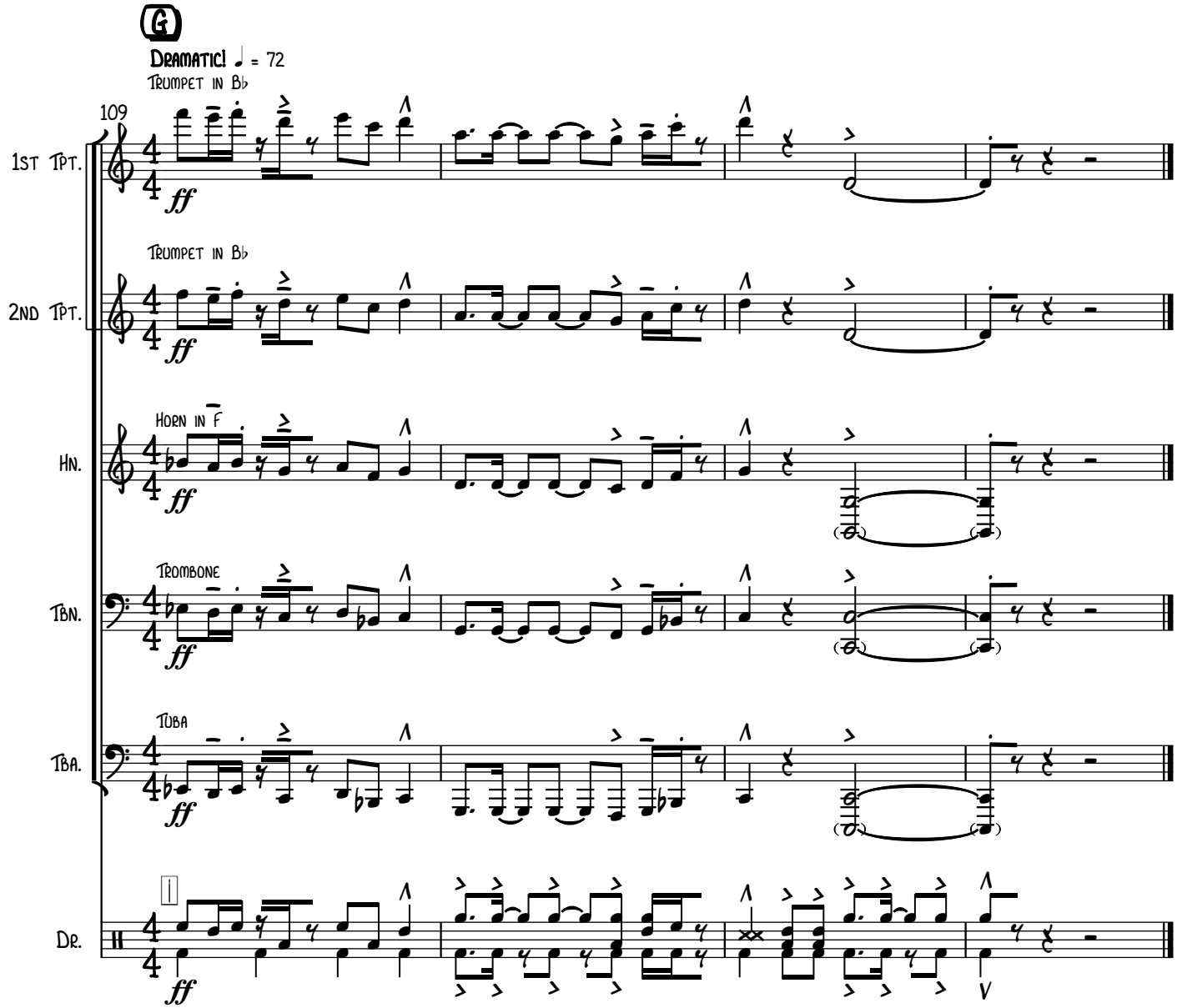
B.

We'll make those scoun-drel ras - cals fly and ne-ver re - turn a - gain, a - gain, a - gain!

Citizen One:
Zenger's trial originated in a get-rich-quick scheme in which Cosby tried to force Rip Van Dam, a city councilor, to repay half the salary van Dam had earned while acting as governor before Cosby arrived. Van Dam refused and Cosby sued in a special, jury-less Court of Exchequer. Two of the three judges upheld Cosby's claim. Cosby demanded that the dissenter, Chief Justice Lewis Morris, explain his decision. Morris did so in a letter, later issued as a pamphlet printed by John Peter Zenger.

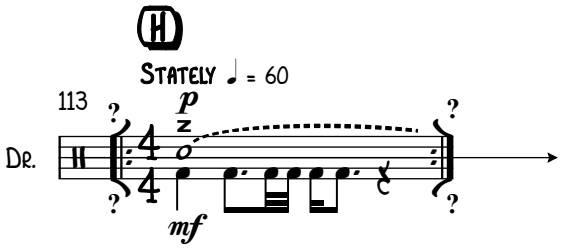
Morris:
As to my Integrity, I have given You no Occasion to call it in Question. I have been in this Office almost twenty years, my Hands were never foul'd with a Bribe; nor am I conscious to myself, that Power or Poverty hath been able to induce me to be partial in the Favour of either of them. And as I have no Reason to expect any Favour from you, so am I neither afraid nor ashamed to stand the Test of the strictest inquiry you can make concerning my Conduct. I have served the Public faithfully and honestly, according to the best of my Knowledge; and I dare and do appeale to them for my Justification.

Cosby:
Whaaaat?! Sack him!



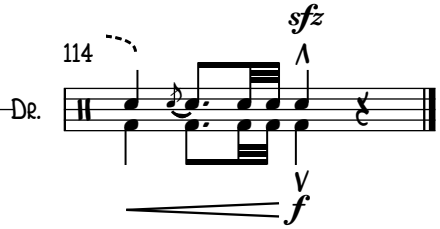
Citizen One:
Cosby ordered the paper shut down on grounds of seditious libel. The Grand Jury refused to indict Zenger because the authorship of the allegedly libelous material could not be determined. Cosby offered 50 pounds to discover who had written the material and issued a public proclamation:

Cosby:
"Copies of the newspaper are ordered to be burned by the hands of the common hangman or whipper near the pillory in this city on Wednesday the 6th between the hours of 11 and 12 in the forenoon, as containing in thm many things tending to sedition and faction and bringing His Majesty's government into contempt...



Cosby:
...(continuing) It is ordered that the sheriff of the City of New York do forthwith take and apprehend John Peter Zenger for printing and publishing several seditious libels dispersed throughout his journals or newspapers, entitled the New York Weekly Journal;

as having in them many things to raise factions and tumults among the people of this province, inflaming their minds with contempt of His Majesty's government and greatly distrubing the peace thereof."



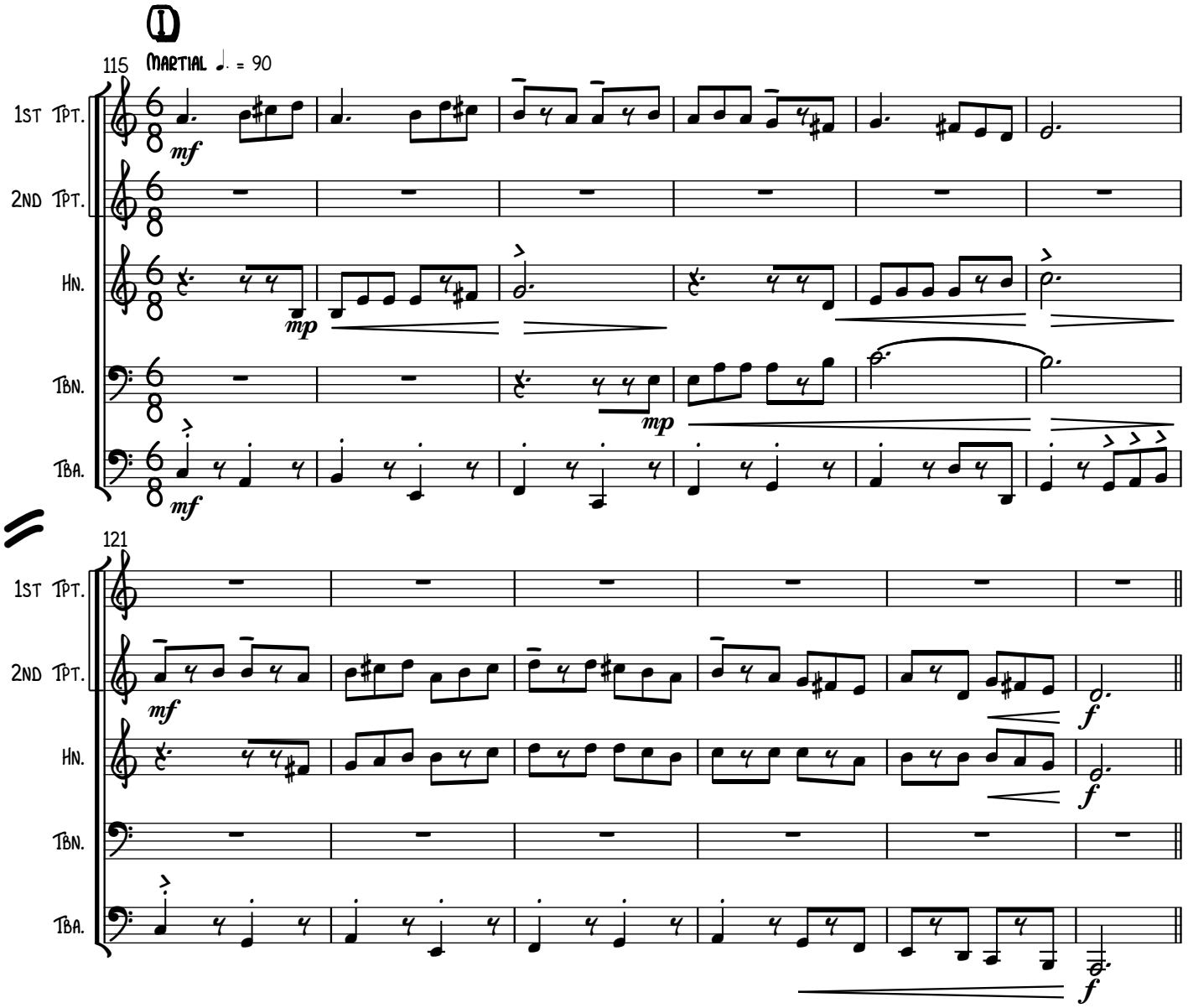
Citizen One:
Zenger was arrested and held for eight months until he finally had his day in court. The renowned Pennsylvania lawyer and Assemblyman, Andrew Hamilton, defended him. Hamilton built a case showing why English libel law had no place in the colonies, appealing directly to the jury:

Hamilton:
Sires! It is natural, it is a privilege, I will go farther, it is a right which all free men claim, that they are entitled to complain when they are hurt. They have a right publicly to remonstrate against the abuses of power in the strongest terms, to put their neighbors upon their guard against the craft or open violence of men in authority, and to assert with courage the sense they have of the blessings of liberty, the value they put upon it, and their resolution at all hazards to preserve it as one of the greatest blessings heaven can bestow...

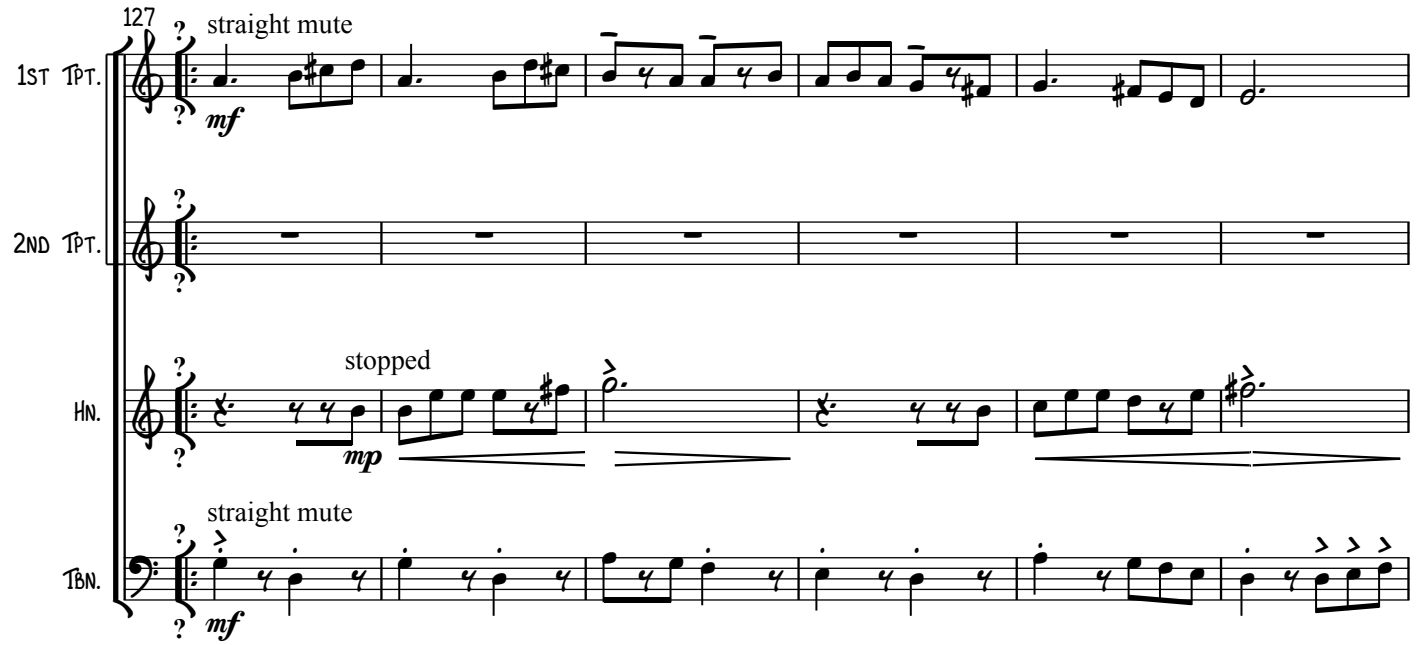
...The loss of liberty, to a generous mind, is worse than death...

...The question before the Court and you, Gentlemen of the jury, is not of small or private concern. It is not the cause of one poor printer, nor of New York alone, which you are now trying. No! It may in its consequence affect every free man that lives under a British government on the main of America. It is the best cause. It is the cause of liberty. And I make no doubt but your upright conduct this day will not only entitle you to the love and esteem of your fellow citizens, but every man who prefers freedom to a life of slavery will bless and honor you as men who have baffled the attempt of tyranny, and by an impartial and uncorrupt verdict have laid a noble foundation for securing to ourselves, our posterity, and our neighbors, that to which nature and the laws of our country have given us a right to liberty of both exposing and opposing arbitrary power (in these parts of the world at least) by speaking and writing truth.

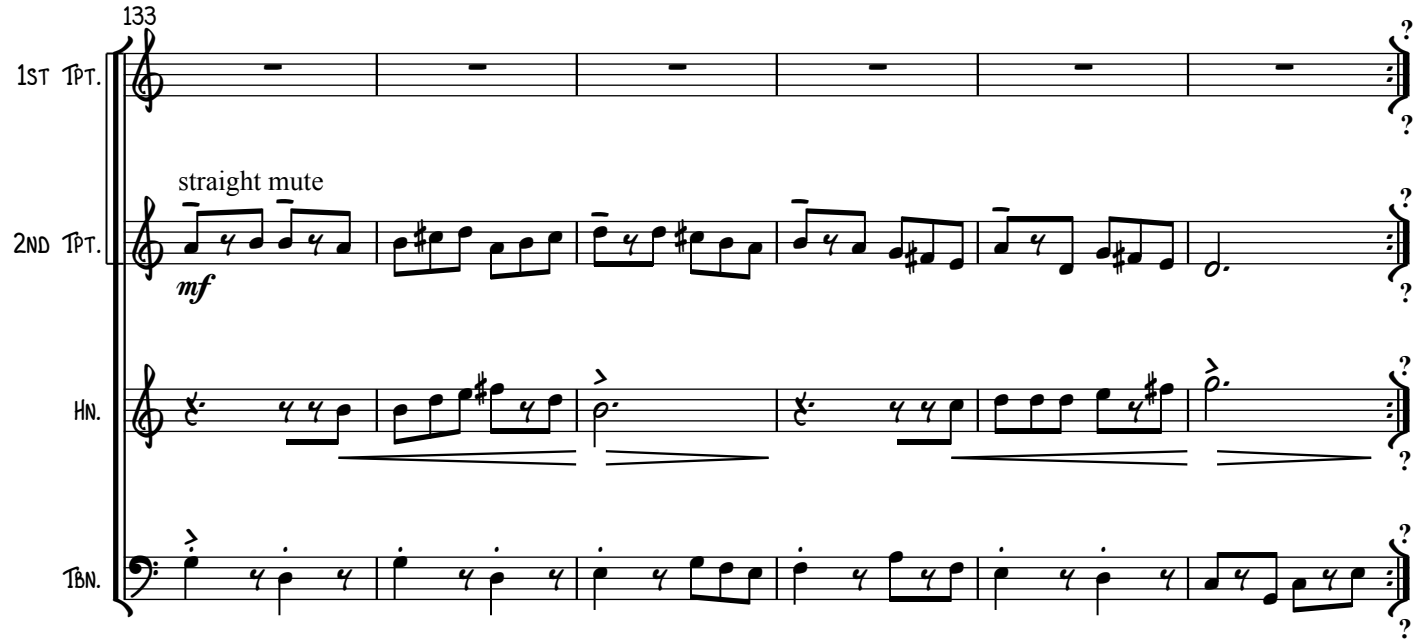
Citizen One:
What Hamilton asked the jury to do was to nullify, or reject, the law of sedition itself. But he could not produce evidence of the truth of the statements contained in Zenger's *Journal*. The chief justice instructed the jury that the law is clear that you cannot justify a libel, and that the jury could find that Zenger printed and published those papers, and leave to the Court to judge whether they are libelous. *(referencing the screen)* The jury paid no attention and returned this verdict of "Not Guilty."



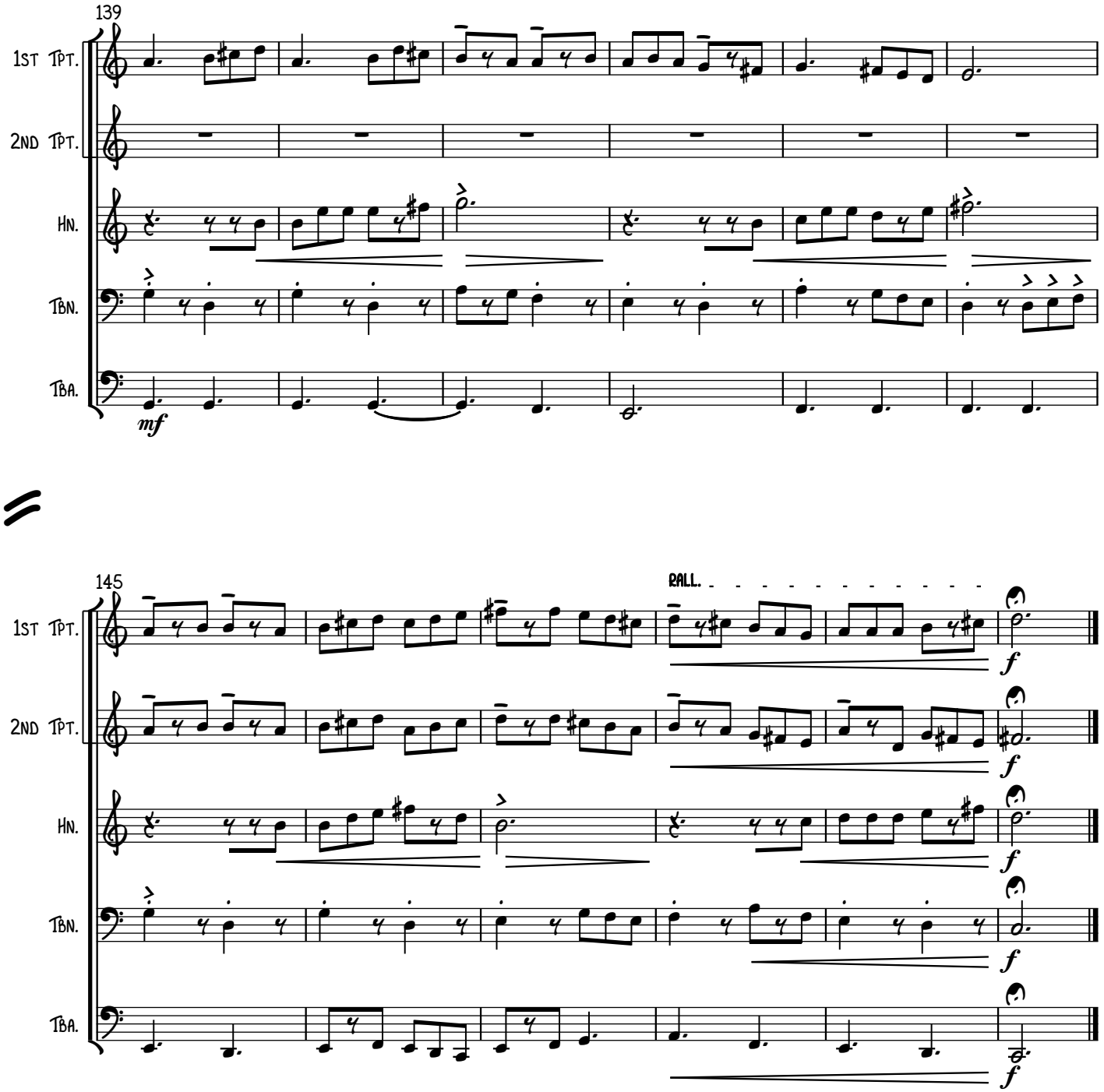
Citizen One:
...(continued) Hamilton established, and the jury agreed, that truth was an absolute defense against libel, a point rejected in English common law. No new law resulted from Zenger's trial. And the colonial press remained relatively quiet until the mid 1760s when King George III's policies sparked a debate in the press in both England and America. In that debate, the case most often cited was the Zenger trial. After the Revolutionary War, Governor Morris -- a great-grandson of Lewis Morris and author of the Preamble to the Constitution -- called the Zenger trial: "the germ of American Freedom."



Citizen One:
...*(continued)* For its first 12 years, a "Congress of the States" ruled the new American nation, governing with enough effectiveness to allow its armies to defeat the British. But previously ignored differences arose after the Revolution concerning how to best to govern this loose coalition of states. On one side were the Federalists, who believed the new nation needed a strong centralized government. On the other side were the Anti-Federalists, who wanted to retain autonomy in the states...

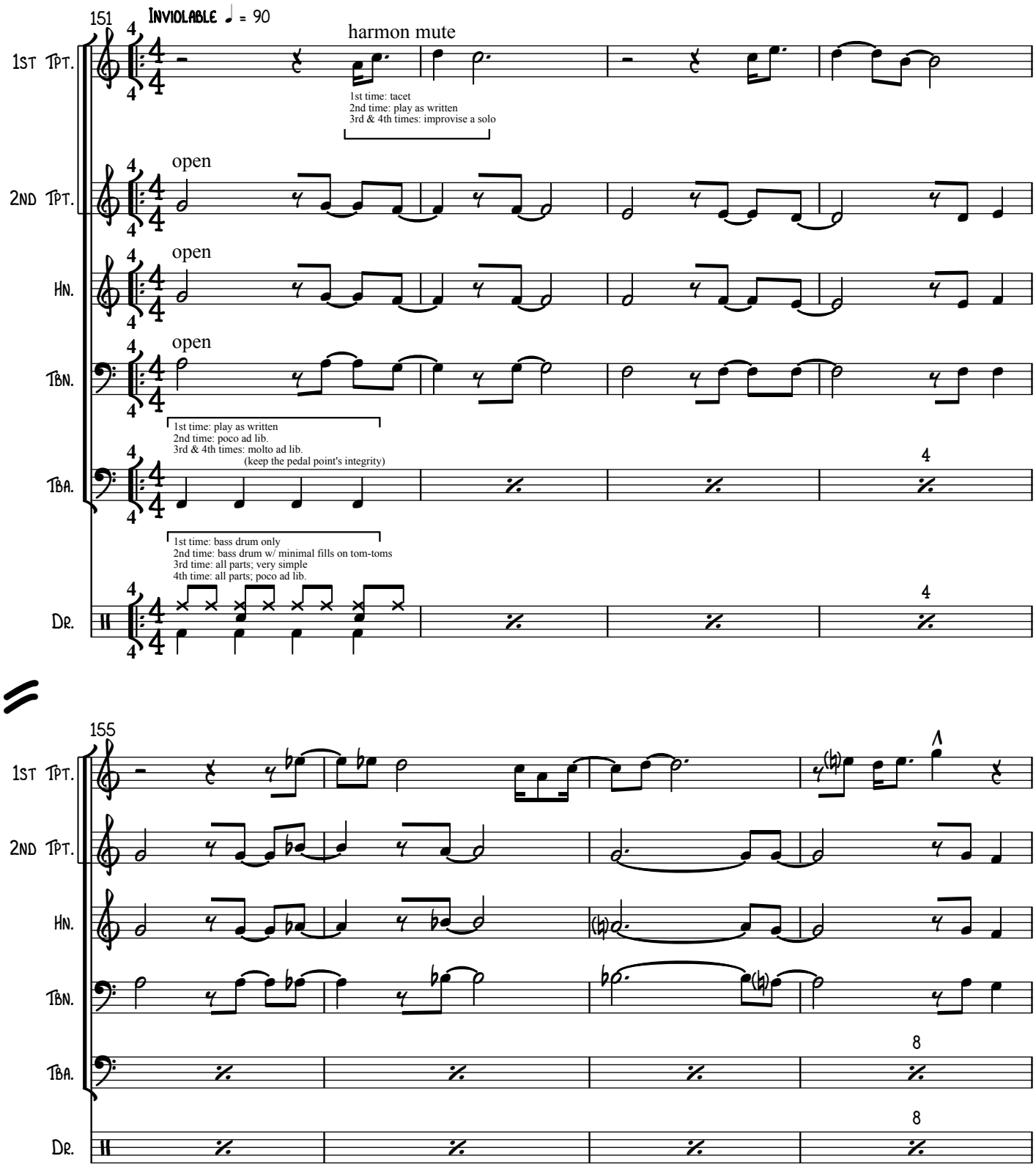


Citizen One:
...(continued) A Constitutional Convention met in Philadelphia in the summer of 1787 to find a compromise that would bridge their differences. The Anti-Federalists believed that the emerging document lacked sufficient guarantees of individual rights.



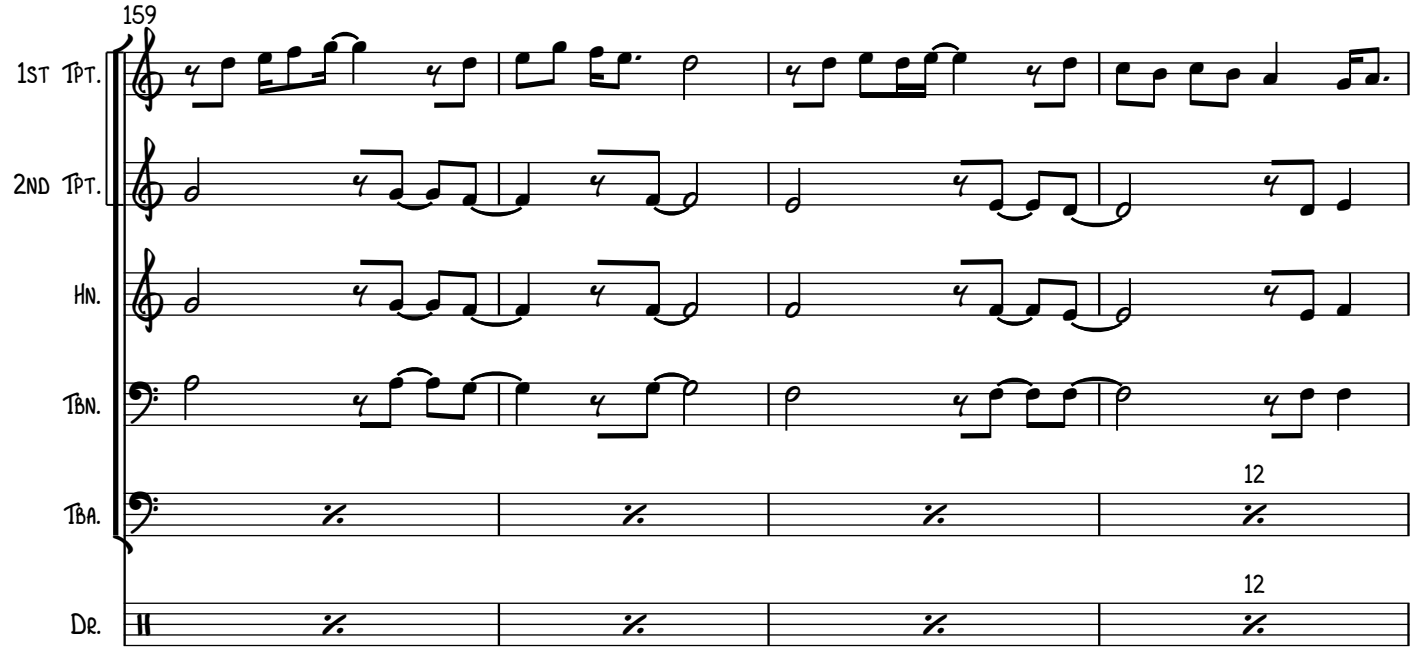
Dynamics' Key:

1st: *pp*
2nd: *p*
3rd: *mp*
4th: *mf*

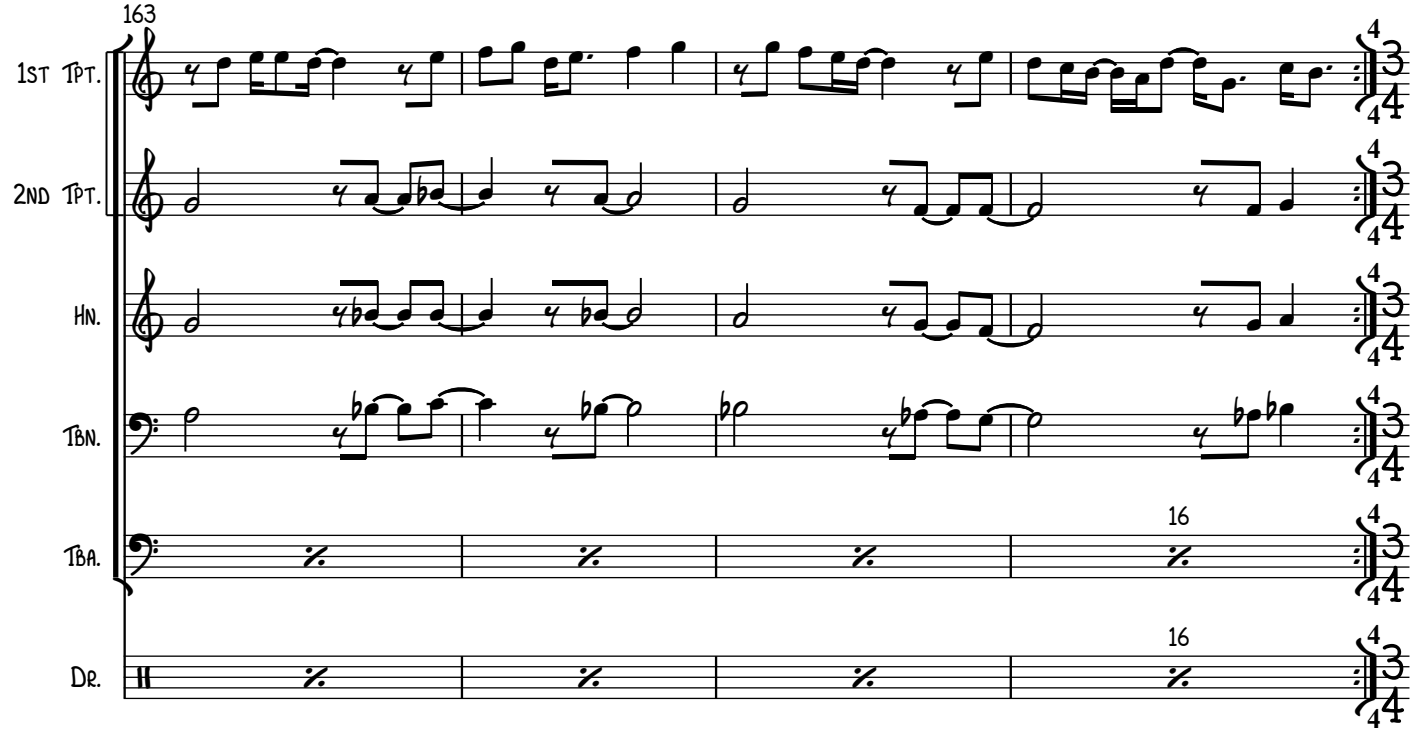


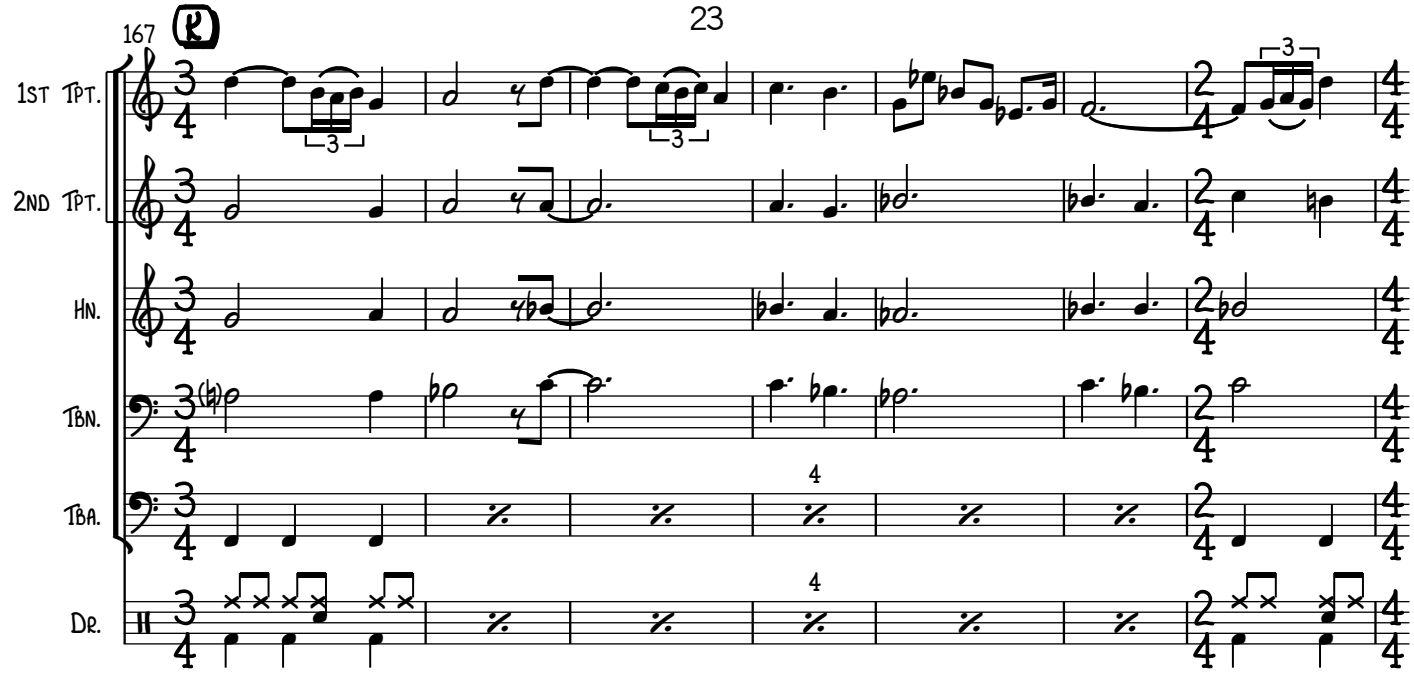
A PECULIAR EVIL
- TAYLOR -

22A



NOTE: text for this vamp is on supplementary page 22B





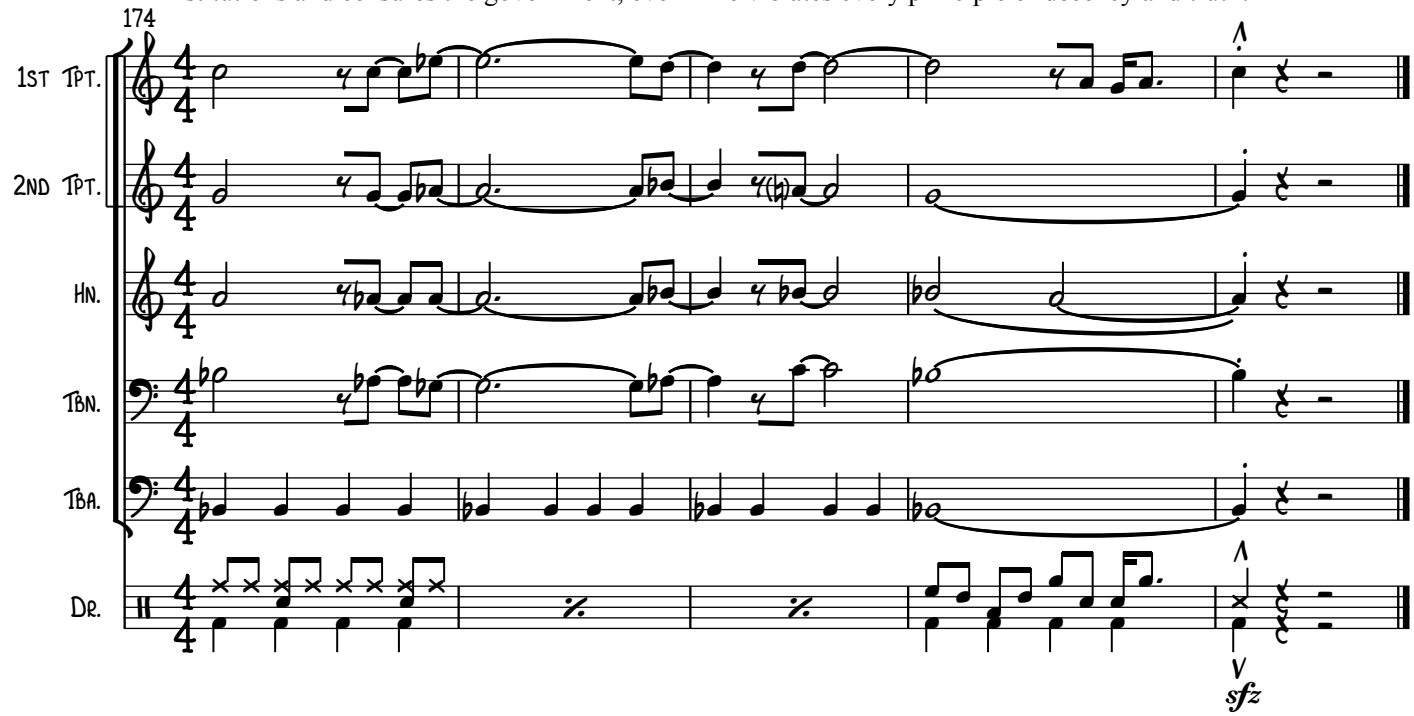
George Hay:
Everything his passions suggest!

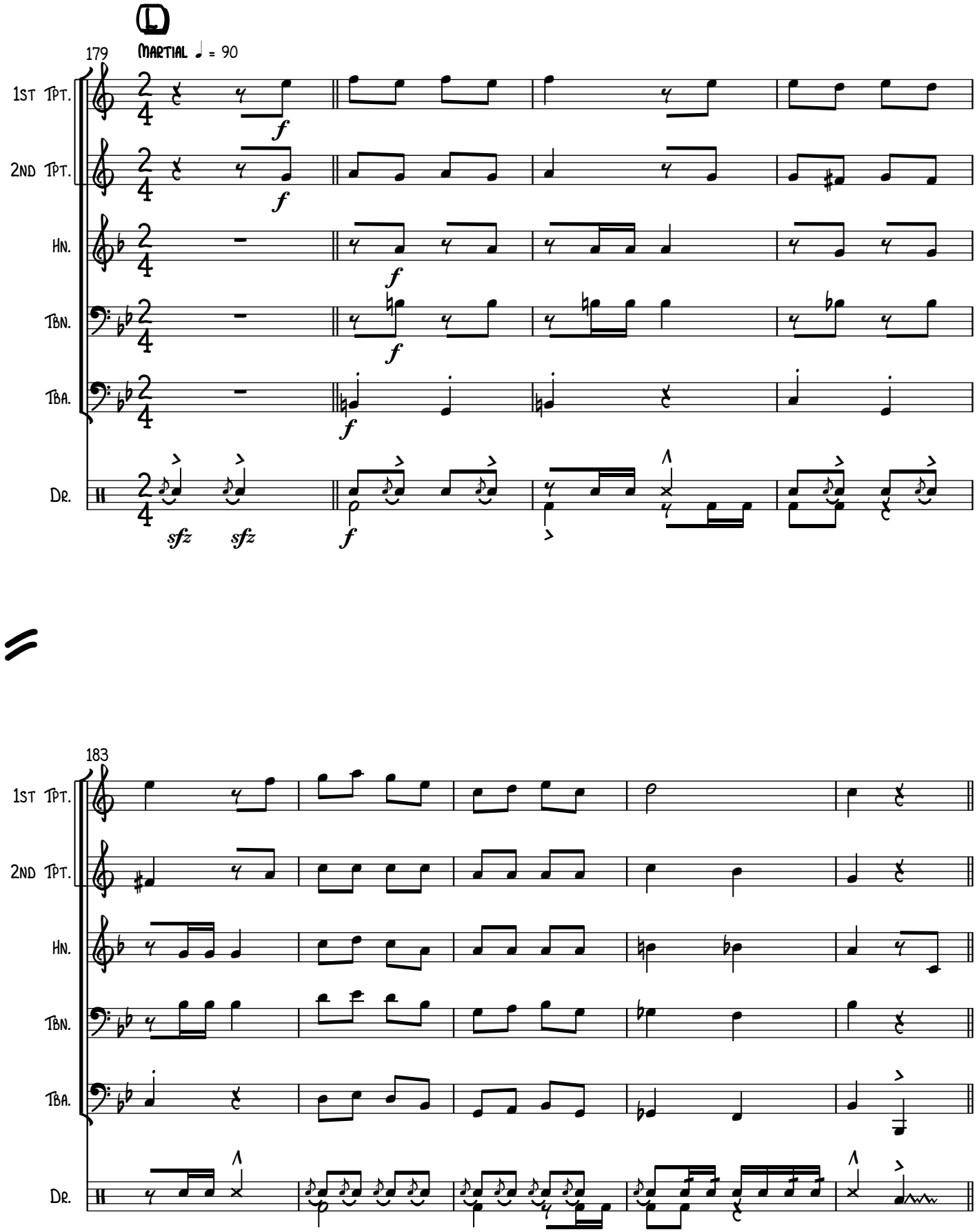
Citizen One:
George Hay, a leading Democratic-Republican, argued:

George Hay:
Citizens may speak against the government matters that are false, scandalous and wicked.

Citizen Two:
Jerson and Madison's stand against the Sedition Act clarified the citizens' relationship to their government; that the people are sovereign, not subjects. Freedom of expression is central to this relationship, and a free press is its foundations. George Hay wrote:

Citizen One:
A citizen should be safe within the sanctuary of the press even if he condemns the principle of republican institutions and censures the government, even if he violates every principle of decency and truth!




L
179
MARTIAL ♩ = 90
1ST TPT.
2ND TPT.
HN.
TBN.
TBA.
DR.
f
sfz
183

188

1st Tpt. — play into stands — *mp* - (*p* 2nd time: play under speaker)

2nd Tpt. — play into stands — *mp* - (*p* 2nd time: play under speaker)

Hn. — *f* - (*p* 2nd time: play under speaker)

Tbn. — *f*

Tba. — *mf* - (*p* 2nd time: play under speaker)

Dr. — *mf* - (*p* 2nd time: play under speaker)

Citizen One:
Justice Davis's words predicted what occurred next. This time, World War I prompted a reaction. The fighting raging in Europe in 1914 divided Americans, and both Britain and Germany flooded U.S. newspaper with propaganda...

194

1st Tpt. — open — *mf* — *f*

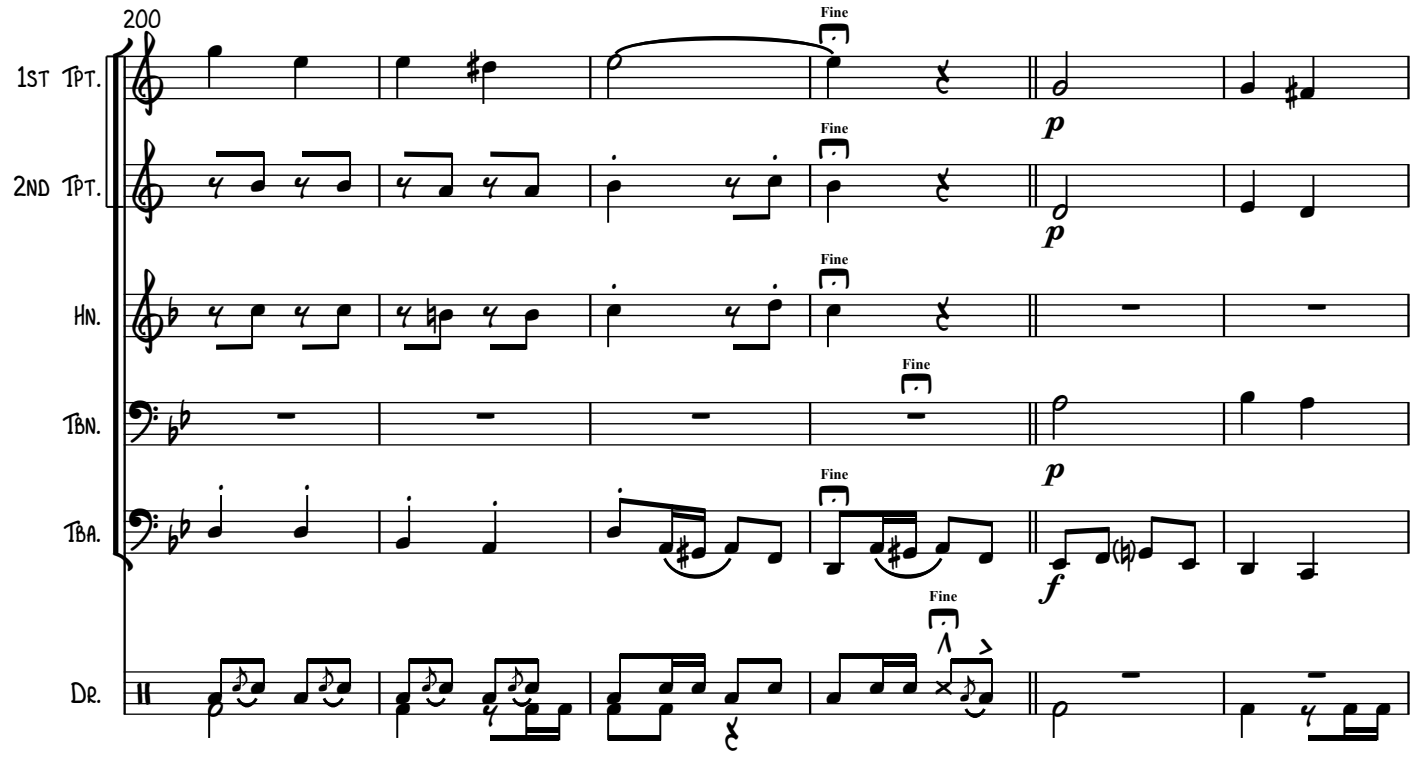
2nd Tpt. — open — *mf* — *mp*

Hn. — *mf* — *mp*

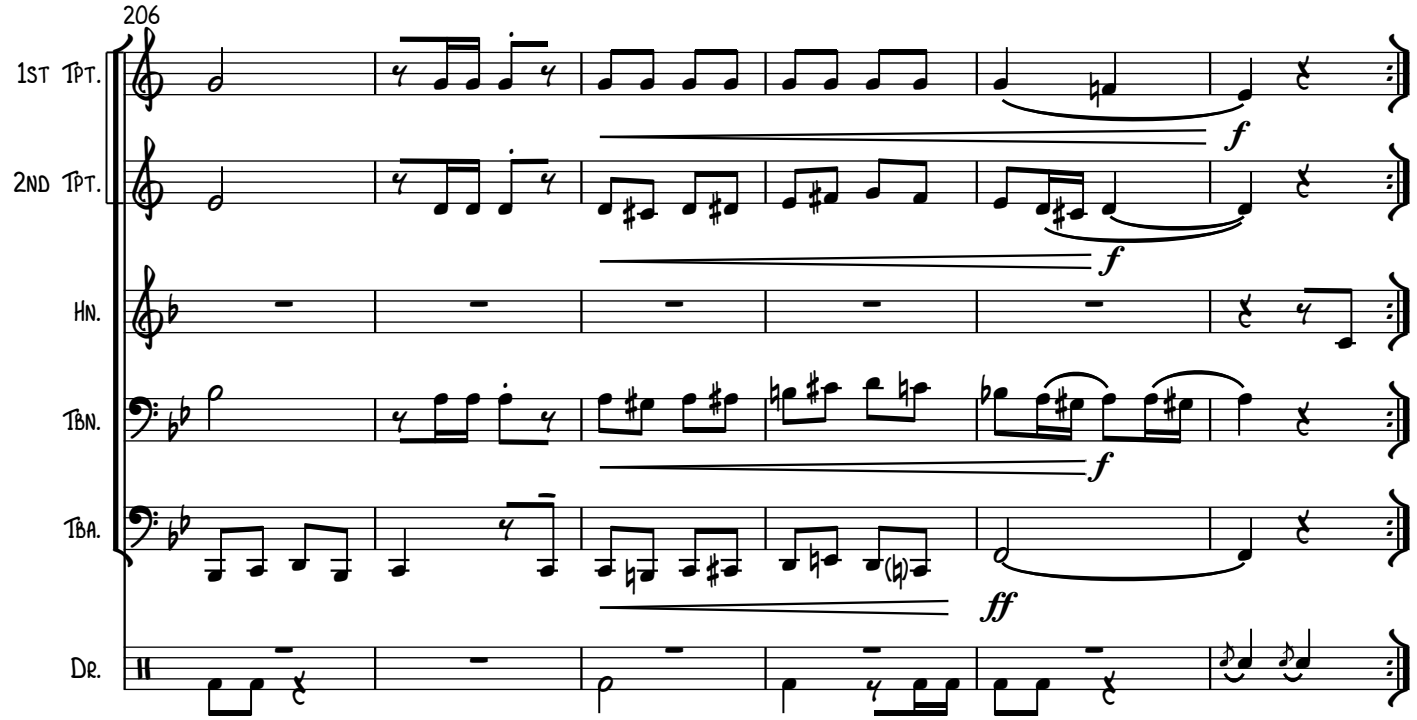
Tbn.

Tba.

Dr.



Citizen One:
...(continued) In 1017, as America was drawn into the war, the government responded with draconian measures against a whole range of publication.



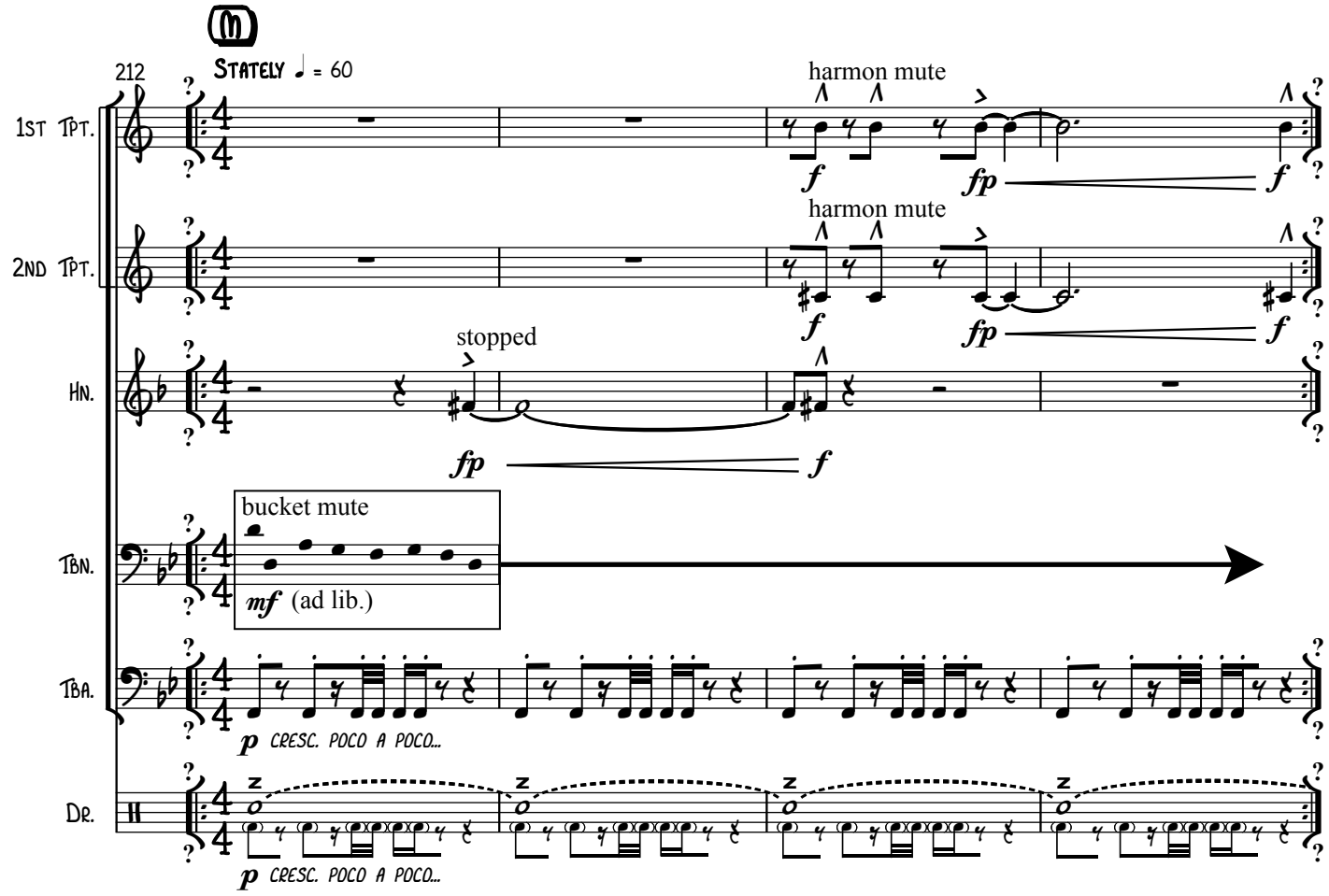
Congressman #1:
Would my esteemed colleague read back that section?

Congressman #2:
The President may prohibit the publication or communication of any information relating to the national defense, which in his judgment is of such a character that it is or might be useful to the enemy. That includes recruiting of soldiers!

Congressman #1:
And publications that contravene the act would be considered unmailable?

Congressman #2:
That's correct. The Postmaster General can declare all materials in violation of the act unmailable.

Citizen One:
The editors of the nation's press objected to attempts to muzzle them.

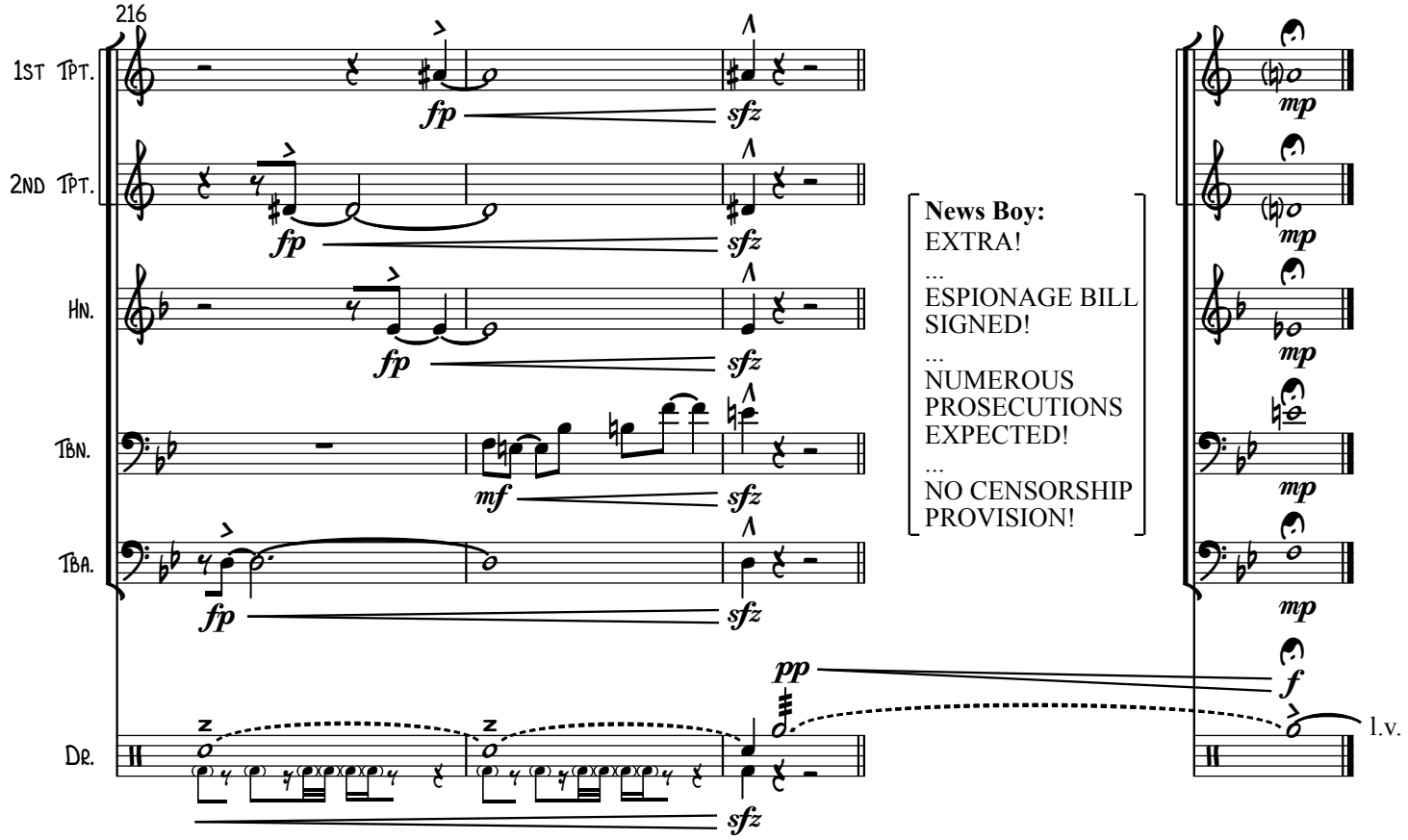


Newspaper Reader #1:
(holding newspaper) The New York Times says: "While conceding the necessity for military censorship, we insist that there should be *sense* in censorship. A bill pending in Congress would clothe officials, high and low, with a dangerous power to suppress information that owuld be of no use to the enemy!"

Newspaper Reader #2:
The New Orleans Times-Pcayune argues: "The American people are entitled to all the news, good and bad, to a full, free and frank statement of all that occurs. The rights to free speech and a free press are to be cherished, whether in war or peace. There has never been a cheaper or more cruel thrust at the American press than is contained in the Espionage bill pending before the Senate!"

Newspaper Reader #1:
The New York American says: "The Espionage bill should be trimmed of every word that forbids the freedom of speech or the freedom of publication directly or indirectly. It is, in fact, an unnecessary bill, which ought to be rejected altogether by the Congress!"

Projection:
EXTRA!
ESPIONAGE BILL SIGNED INTO LAW



Citizen One:
Even without the censorship provision, the government relentlessly pursued certain publications and publishers.

Newspaper Reader #2:
It says here in *The New York Times* that a federal warrant was issued for the arrest of Henry B. Krenning, the former president of an automobile manufacturing company, charging him with violating the Espionage Act because he made a disparaging remark about the Chief Executive at the theater!

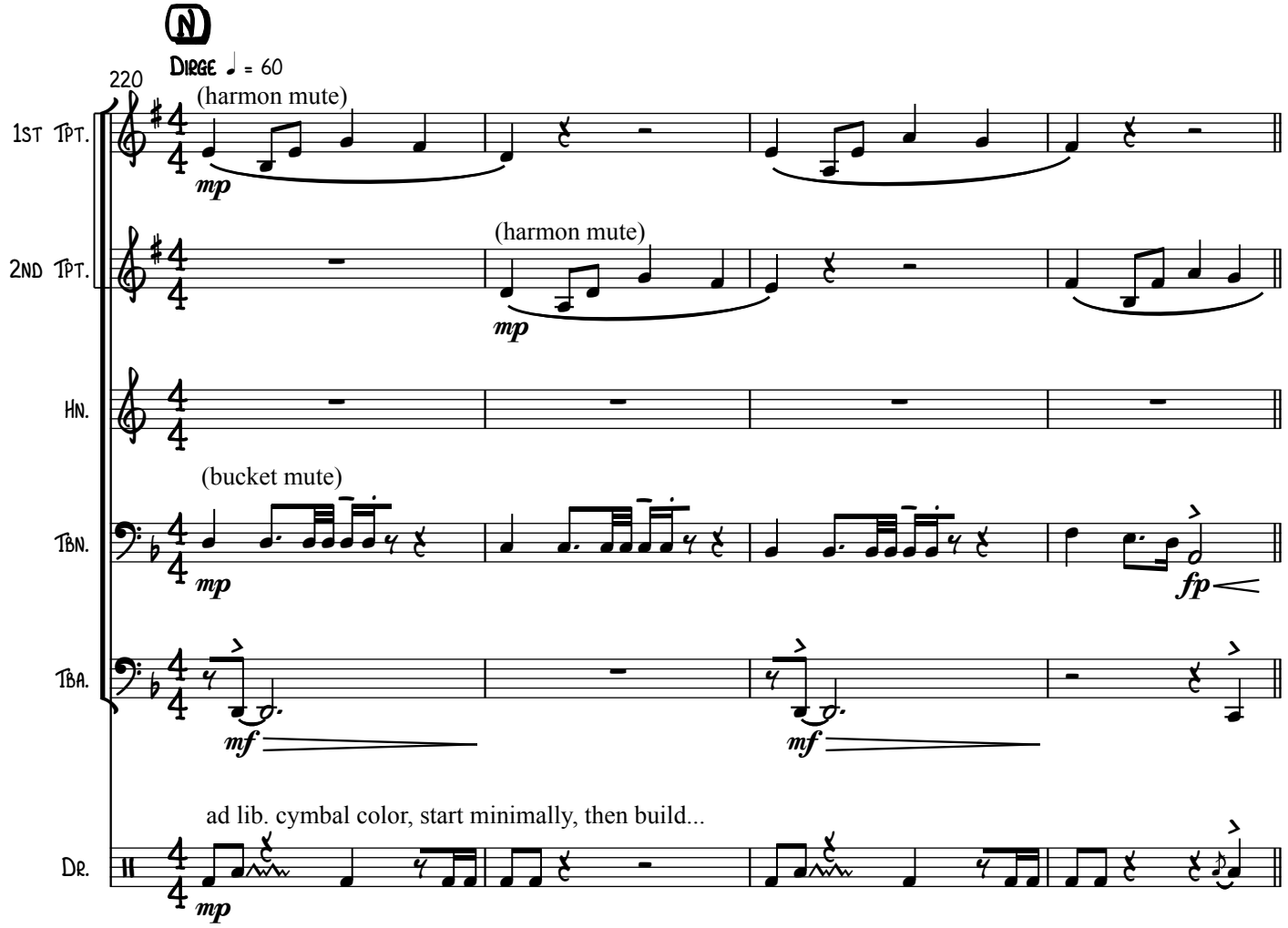
News Boy:
EXTRA! Socialists to Test the Espionage Act! Editors of radical publication would establish their right to the mails!

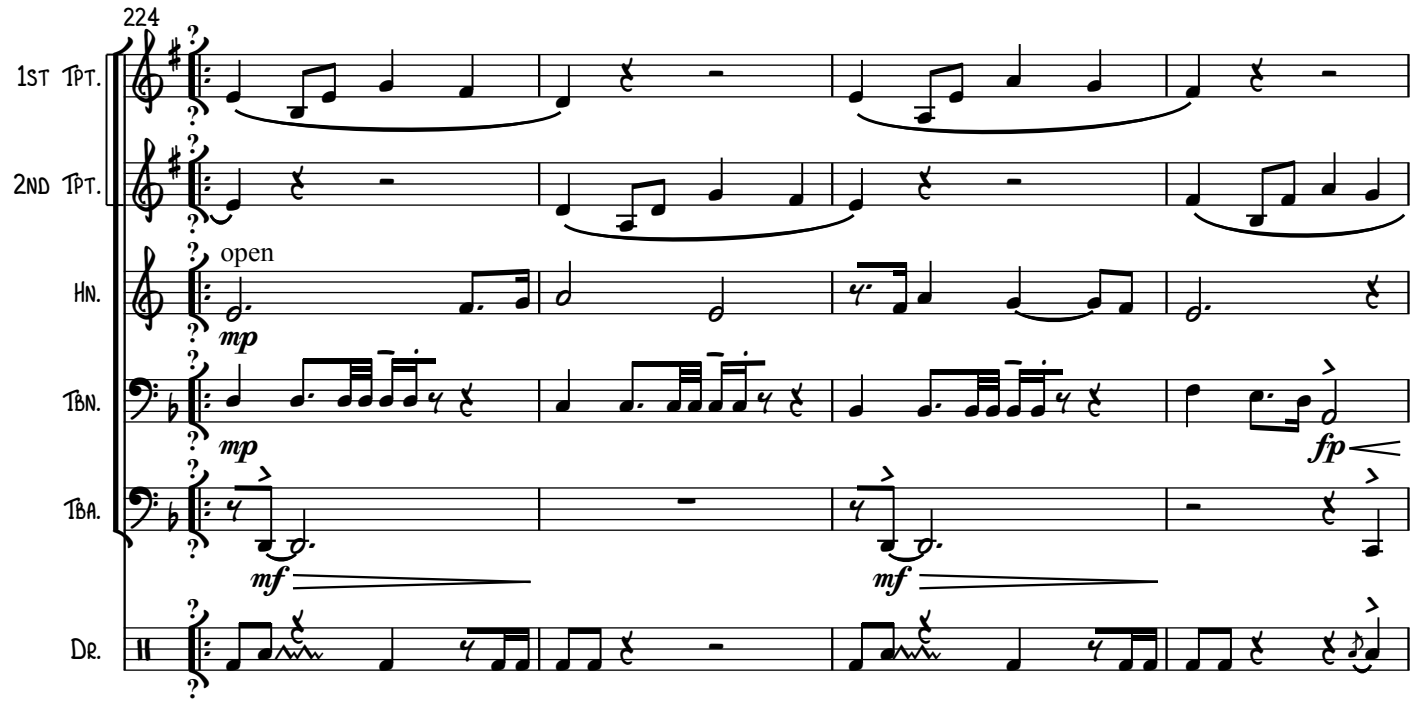
Citizen One:
The publishers of *The Masess*, an illustrated socialist monthly, had engaged in a battle with Post Office censors, who objected to the magazine's anti-draft campaign. The censors charged the publishers under the sedition provisions of the Espionage Act. At issue were these cartoons. In court, defense lawyer Morris Hillquit argued that *The Masses* had tried to comply with the law.

Mr. Justice Holmes:
The principle of the right to free speech is always the same. It is only the present danger of immediate evil or an intent to bring it about that warrants Congress in setting a limit to the expression of opinion where private rights are not concerned. Congress certainly cannot forbid all effort to change the mind of the country. Now, nobody can suppose that the surreptitious publishing of a silly leaflet by an unknown man, without more, would present any immediate danger to the success of government aims nor have any appreciable tendency to do so.

Persecution for the expression of opinions seems to me perfectly logical. If you have no doubt of your premises or your power and want a certain result with all your heart, you naturally express your wishes in law and sweep away all opposition. To allow opposition by speech seems to indicate that you think the speech impotent.But when men have realized that time has upset many fighting faiths, they may come to believe that the ultimate good desired is better reached by free trade in ideas -- that the best test of truth is the power of the thought to get itself accepted in the competition of the market -- and that truth is the only ground upon which their wishes safely can be carried out.

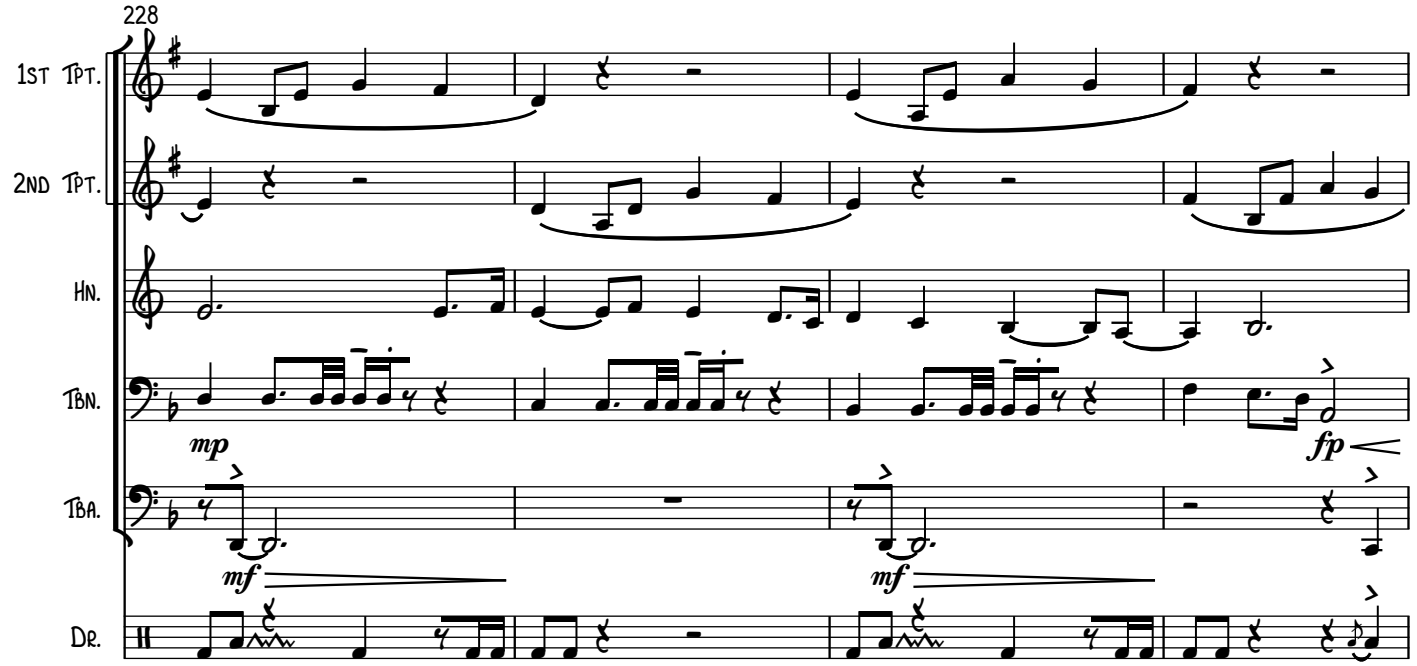
That, at any rate, is the theory of our Constitution. It is an experiment, as all life is an experiment. Every year, if not every day, we have to wager our salvation upon some prophecy based upon imperfect knowledge. While that experiment is part of our system I think we should be eternally vigilant *against* attempts to check the expression of opinions that we loathe and believe to be fraught with death, unless they so imminently threaten immediate interference with the lawful and pressing purposes of the law that an immediate check is required to save the country.

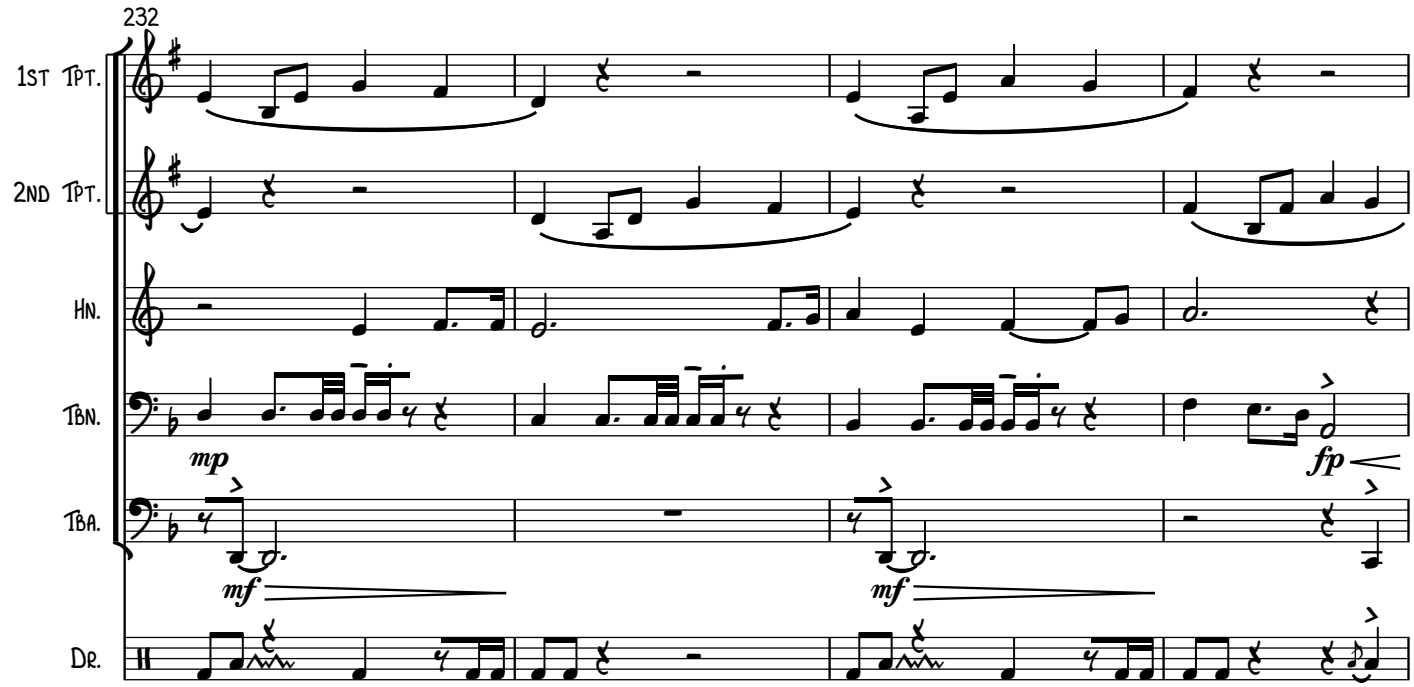




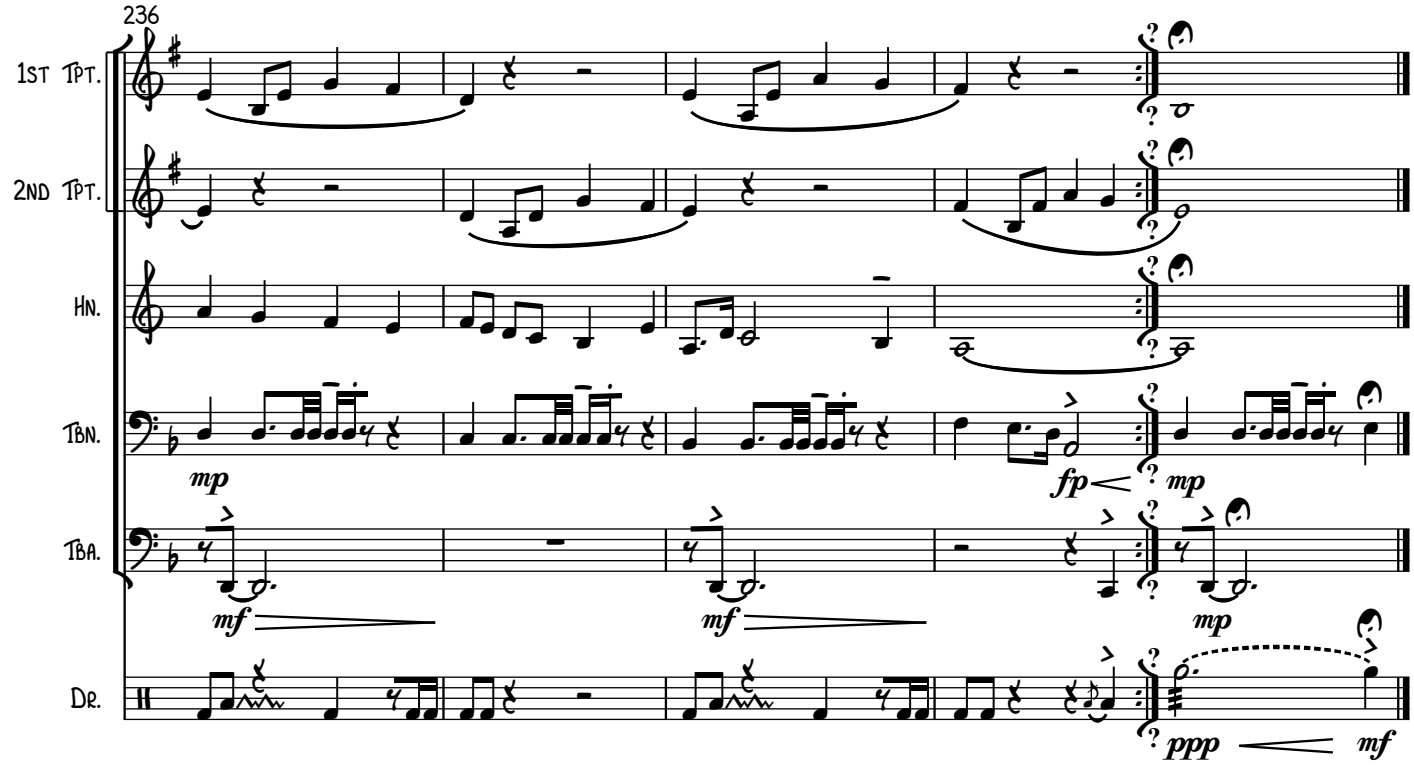
Citizen One:
Justices Holmes and Brandeis continued for many years to advocate for liberty of the press and the right of citizens to speak out against their government. Brandeis's opinion in the 1927 case of Anita Whitney became a cornerstone of the First Amendment free expression four decades later.

Whitney, a member of a distinguished California family, was convicted under California's 1919 Criminal Syndicalsim Act. Her crime: helping establish the Communist Labor Party in California, a group the state charged taught the violent overthrow of government. Whitney claimed the group never inteded to be an instrument of violence and the conviction limited her freedom of expression. The Supreme Court rejected her First Amendment claim, but Justice Brandeis argued that her actions -- forming a teaching group -- only remotely threatened public order. Advocacy of any position, Justice Brandeis said, cannot ever justify denying free speech if that speech is not an immediate incitement.





Mr. Justice Brandeis:
Fear of serious injury cannot alone justify suppression of free speech and assembly. Men feared witches and burnt women. It is the function of speech to free men from the bondage of irrational fears. To justify suppression of free speech is practiced. There must be reasonable ground to believe that the danger is imminent. There must be reasonable ground to believe that the evil to be prevented is a serious one...
...Those who won our independence by revolution were not cowards. They did not fear political change. They did not exalt order at the cost of liberty. To courageous, self-reliant men, with confidence in the power of free and fearless reasoning applied through the process of popular government, no danger flowing from speech can be deemed clear and present, unless the incidence of the evil feared is so imminent that it may happen before there is opportunity for full discussion. If there be time to expose, through discussion, the falsehood and fallacies, to avert the evil by the processes of education, the remedy to be applied is more speech, not enforced silence.

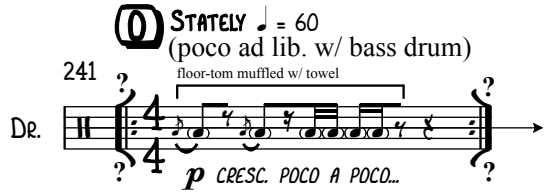


L.B. Sullivan:
(holding letter) The publication of the ad as a whole charges me with grave misconduct and improper actions and omissions as an official of the city of Montgomery. I demand that the persons who placed the ad publish, in as prominent and public a manner as the original, a full and fair retraction!

Citizen One:
The *Times*' lawyer replied"

***New York Times* lawyer Eric Embry:**
(holding letter) We are somewhat puzzled as to how you think the statements in the ad in any way reflect on you. So far, our investigation seems to indicate that the statements are substantially correct, with the sole exception that we find no justification for the statement that the dining hall in the state college was padlocked in an attempt to starve them into submission. In the meanwhile, you might, if you desire, let us know in what respect you claim the statements in the advertisement reflect on you.

Citizen One:
The *Times* received no reply. Instead, Sullivan brought a libel suit demanding $500,000 damages. It named the *Times* and four of the ministers living in Alabama who had signed the ad. The Montgomery trial ran for three days, and the atmosphere was hostile toward the defendants. One local newspaper, *The Montgomery Advertiser*, took up the drumbeat immediately after the ad ran.

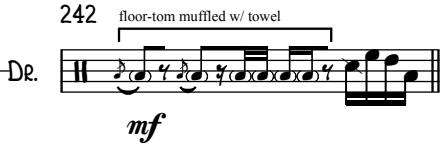


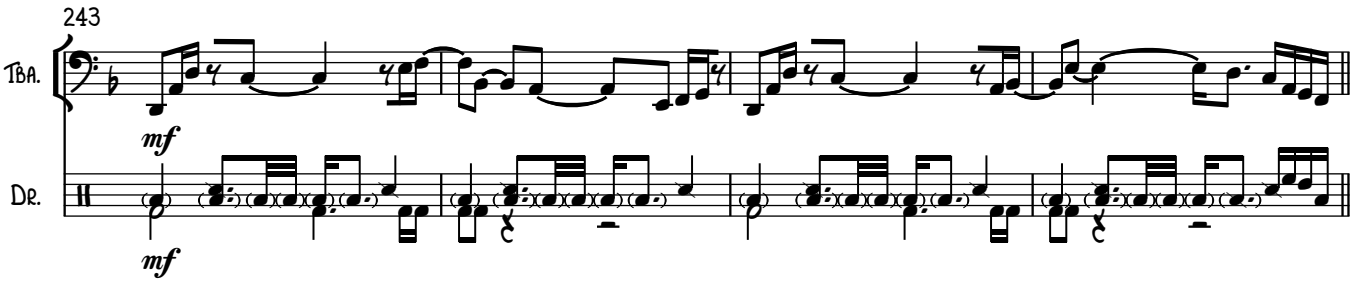
***Montgomery Advertiser* Editor:**
There are voluntary liars; there are involuntary liars. Both kinds contributed to the crude slanders against Montgomery broadcast in a full-page ad in *The New York Times*. And it is up to *The New York Times* andthe involuntary liars to purge themselves of their fals witness!

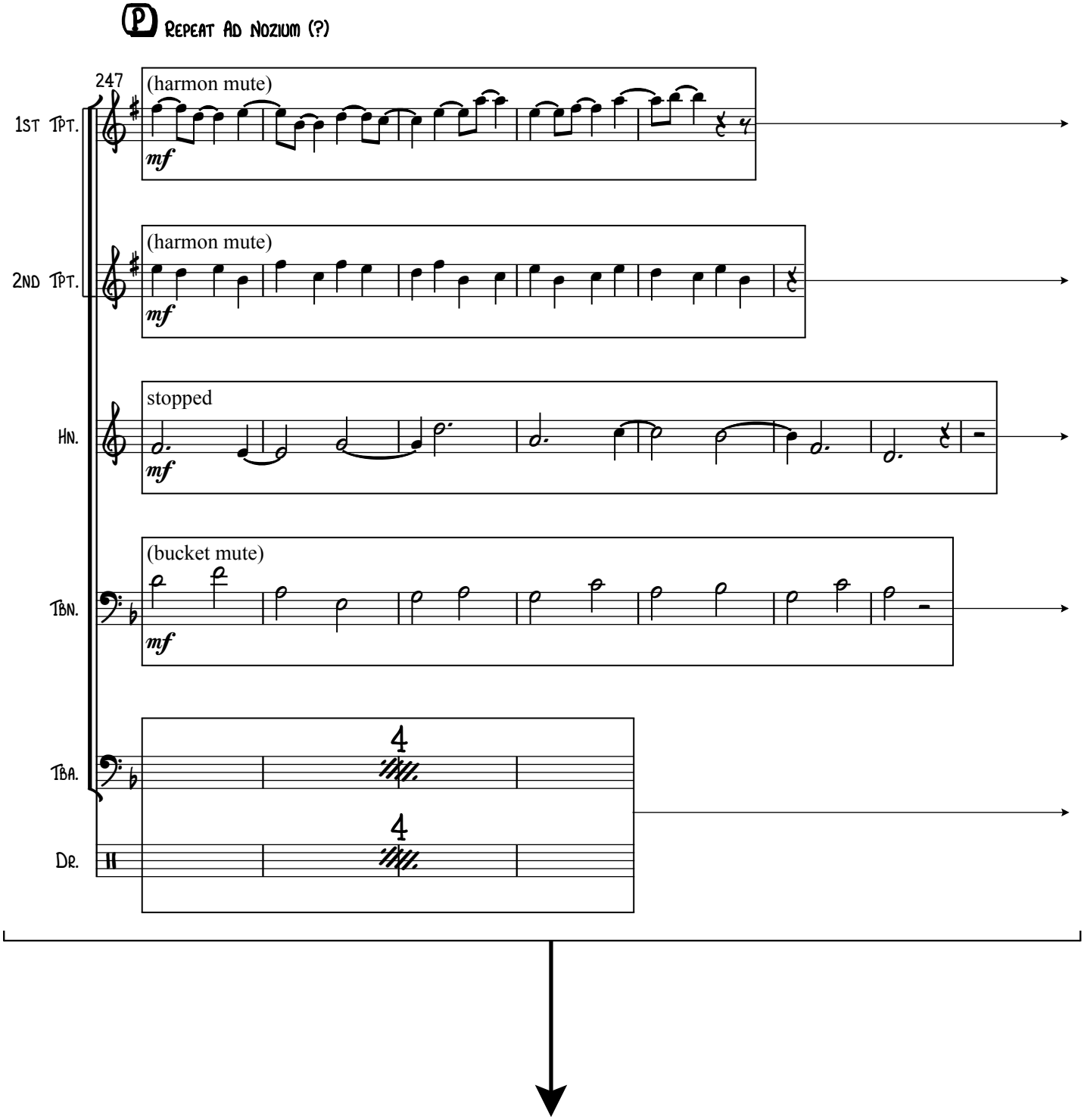
... The Republic paid a dear price for the hysteria and mendacity of the abolitionist agitators! The author of this ad is a lineal descendent of those abolitionists, and the breed runs true!

Those "Abolitionist Hellmouths" have much to answer for. The commonwealth of Alabama with its 3 million people has been painfully and savagefully injured by *The New York Times*!

Citizen One:
The Alabama attorney general, MacDonald Gallion, also weighed in, saying that the ad contained "vicious, unfounded and malicious lies. We are sick of warped and slanted attacks on Alabama!"







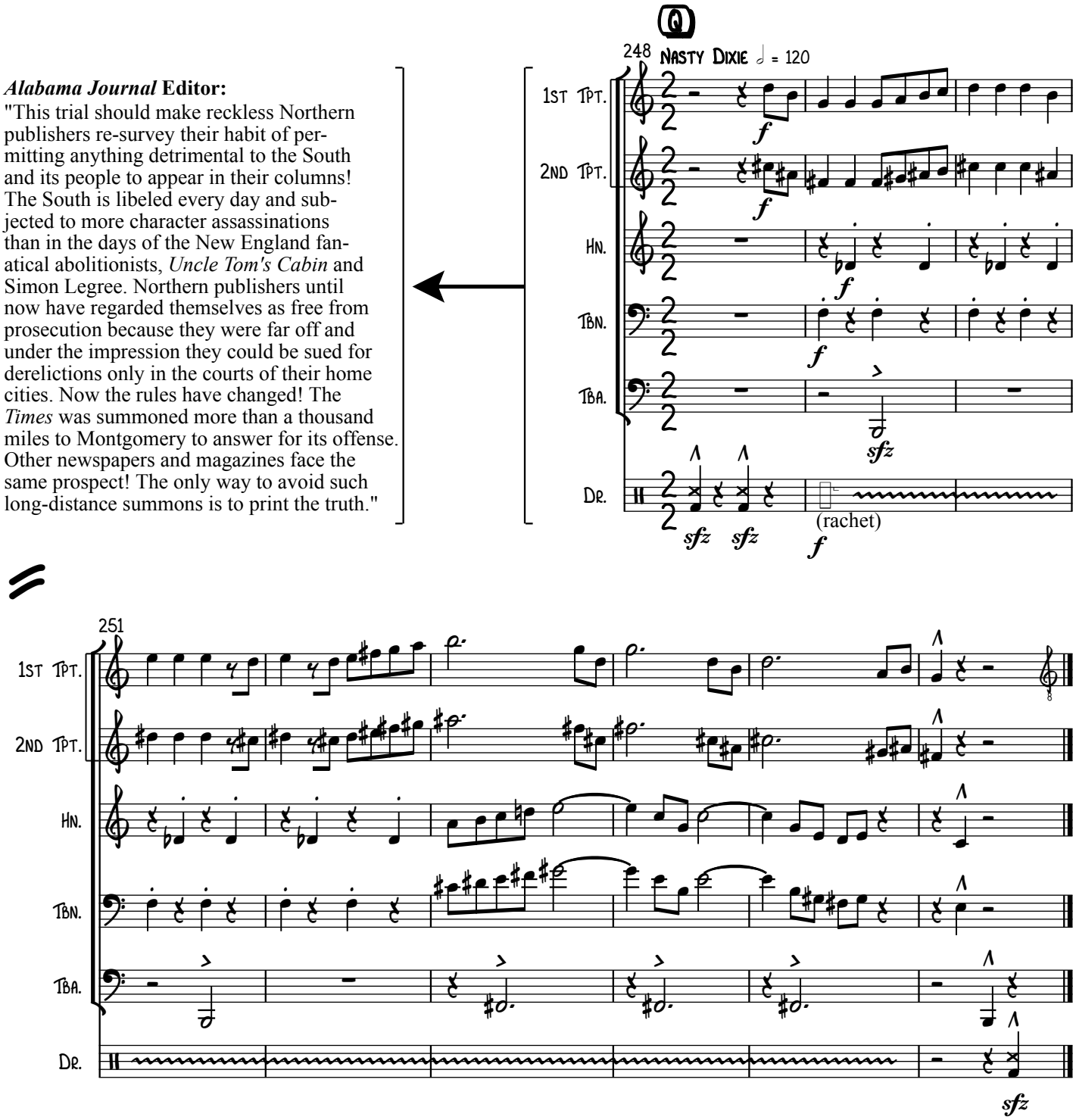
Citizen Two:
The trial attracted unusual media attention. Both Montgomery newspapers and the local television station photographed the jurors, 12 local white men whose names appeared in page-one articles. TV cameras followed them to the very door of the jury room. From the outset, racial overtones were evident in the way the judge and Sullivan's attorneys addressed the lawyers representing the black ministers. White attorneys were addressed with the courtesy title "Mr.," while black attorneys were called "Lawyer."

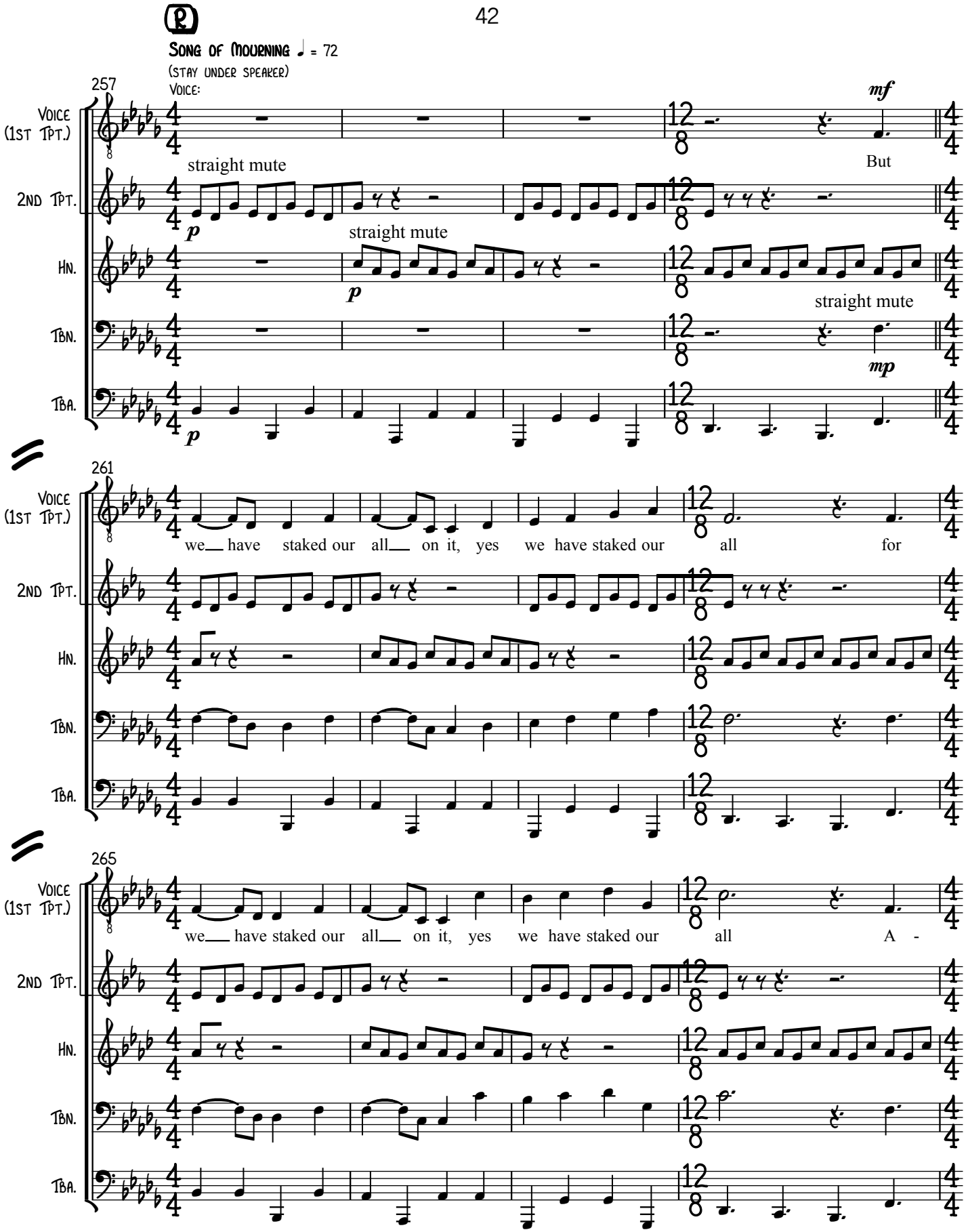
Sullivan testified that the ad clearly *identified* him, an element that must be proven in libel. Further, he claimed the information was false and the ad had damaged his reputation, which also must be proven in a libel case. The *Times*' lawyer, Eric Embry, maintained that Sullivan had not met those standards.

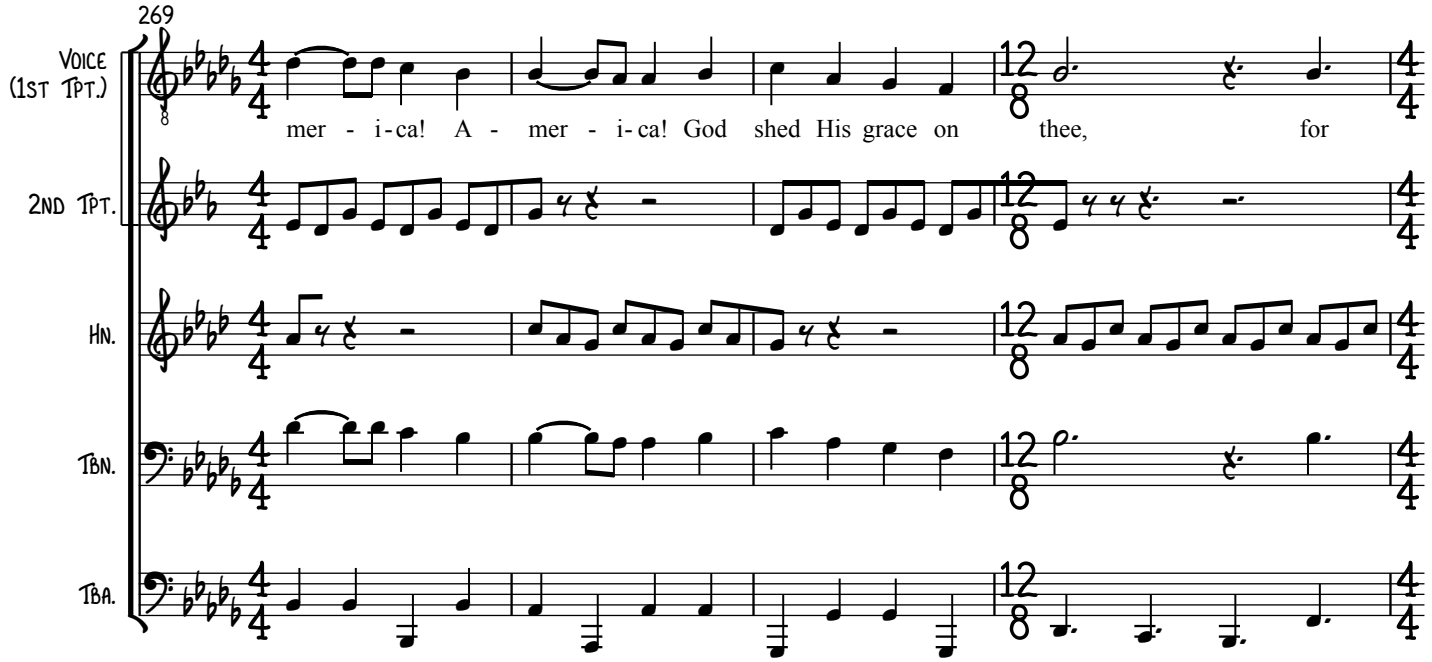
Eric Embry:
The only substantial error in the ad was the statement about padlocking the dining hall, and that could not possibly have referred to Mr. Sullivan. Indeed, nothing in the ad refers to him! And by his own testimony, he has not been damaged. Where is the evidence that has shown Mr. Sullivan suffered any injury? Has his standing in the community suffered, or has it possibly been enhanced?

Citizen One:
Despite Embry's pleas, Judge Walter Jones instructed the jury that the ad was libelous and therefore was presumed false. The jury's only task was to determine the damages. Jurors deliberated two hours and 20 minutes and returned a damage award of $500,000 -- the exact amount Sullivan demanded. Newspapers in the South celebrated the victory. The *Alabama Journal* crowed at the outcome.

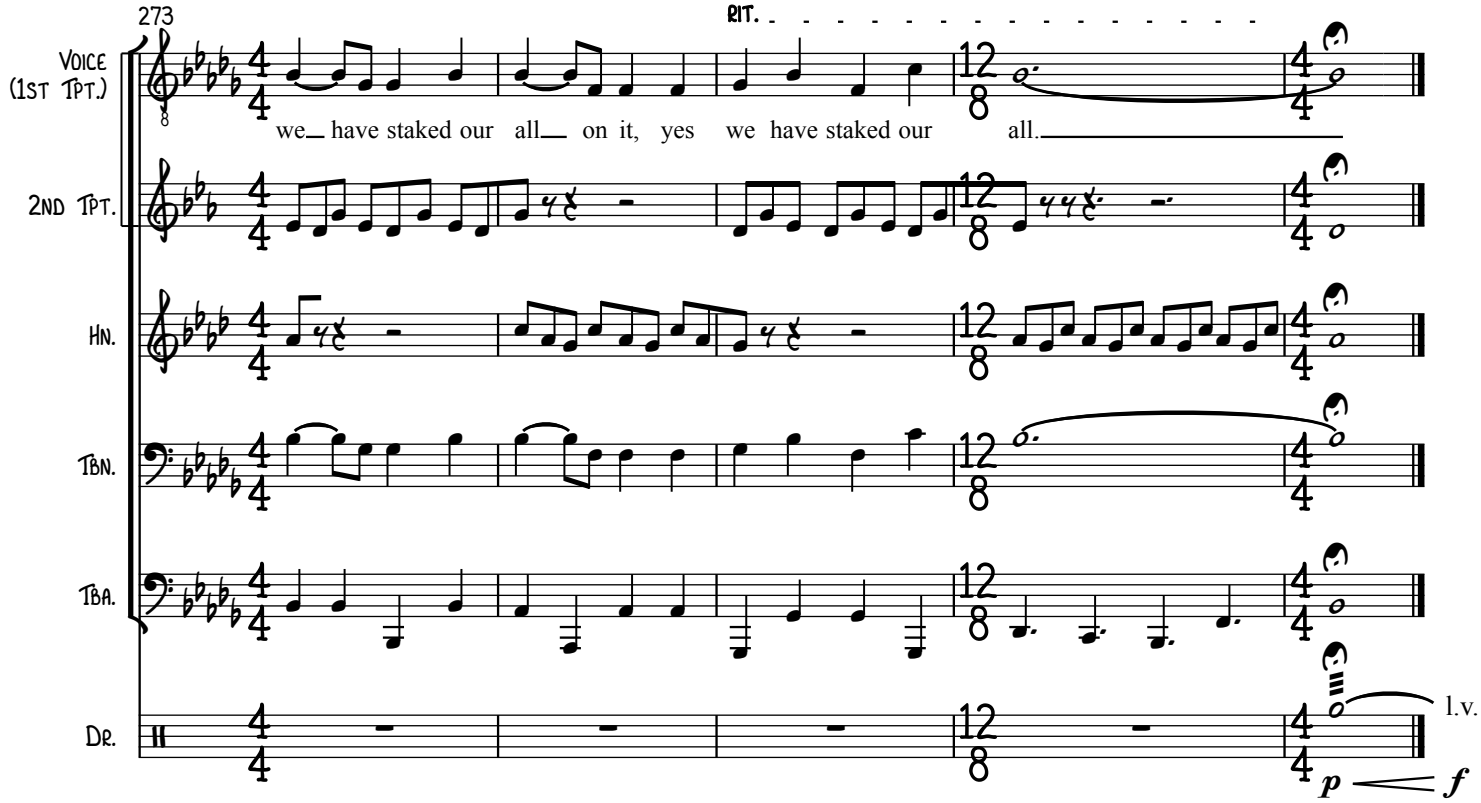
***Alabama Journal* Editor:**
"This trial should make reckless Northern publishers re-survey their habit of permitting anything detrimental to the South and its people to appear in their columns! The South is libeled every day and subjected to more character assassinations than in the days of the New England fanatical abolitionists, *Uncle Tom's Cabin* and Simon Legree. Northern publishers until now have regarded themselves as free from prosecution because they were far off and under the impression they could be sued for derelictions only in the courts of their home cities. Now the rules have changed! The *Times* was summoned more than a thousand miles to Montgomery to answer for its offense. Other newspapers and magazines face the same prospect! The only way to avoid such long-distance summons is to print the truth."

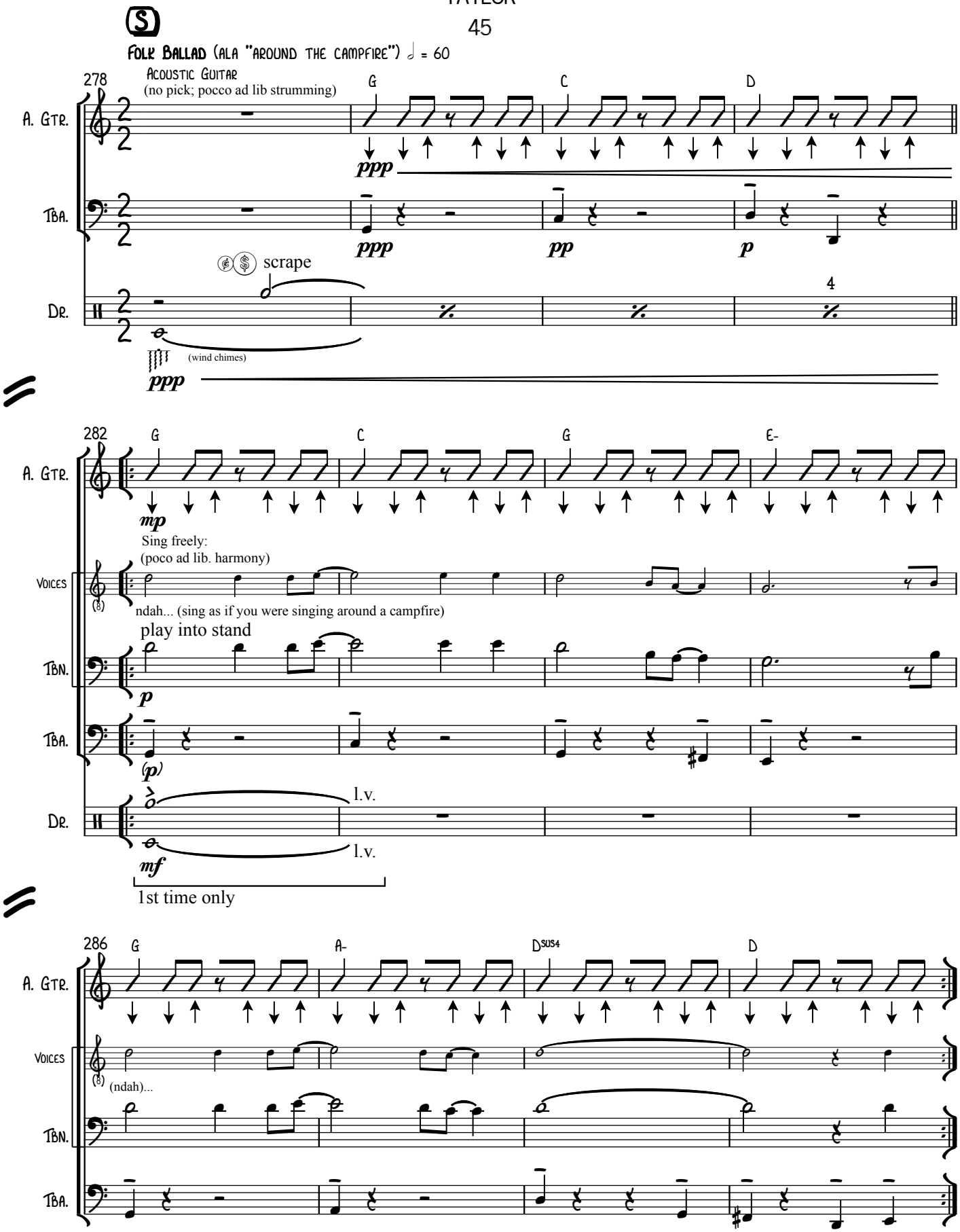


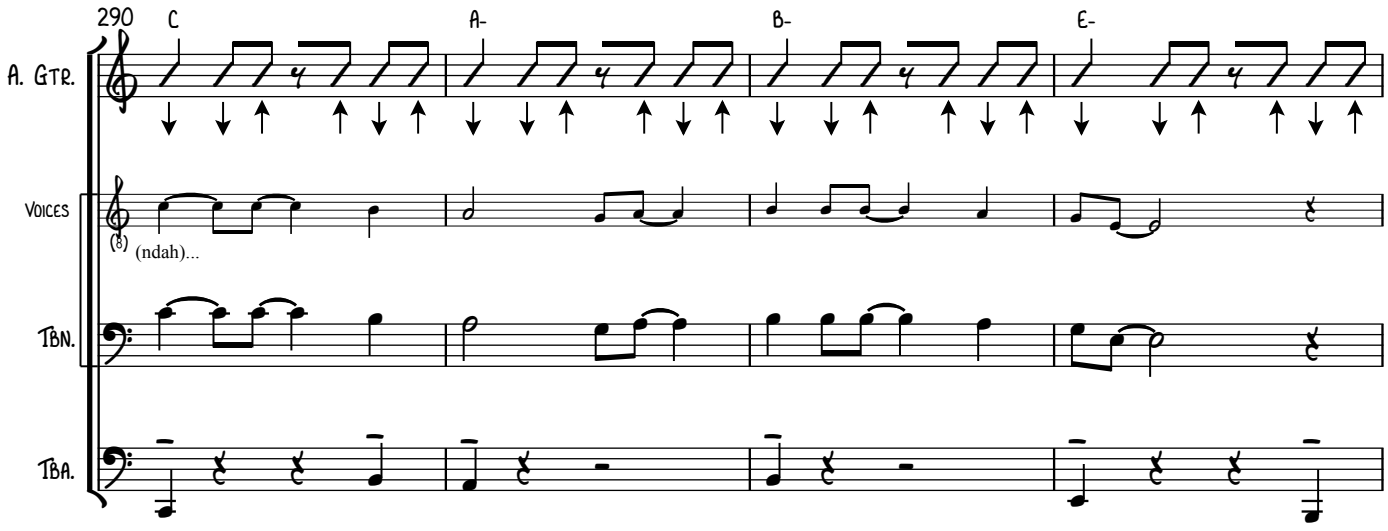

R
Song of Mourning ♩ = 72
(stay under speaker)
Voice:
257
Voice (1st Tpt.)
2nd Tpt.
Hn.
Tbn.
Tba.
straight mute
straight mute
straight mute
But
261
we have staked our all on it, yes we have staked our all for
265
we have staked our all on it, yes we have staked our all A -



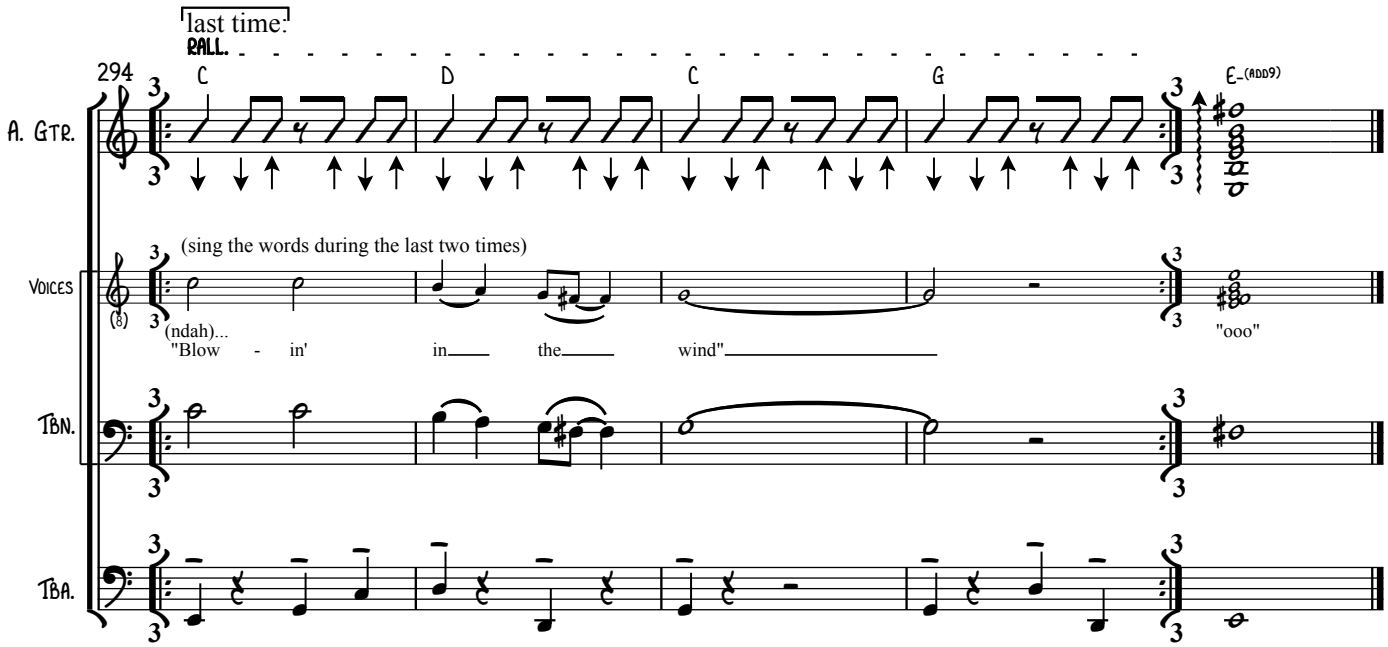
NOTE: text for this section is on supplementary page 43B

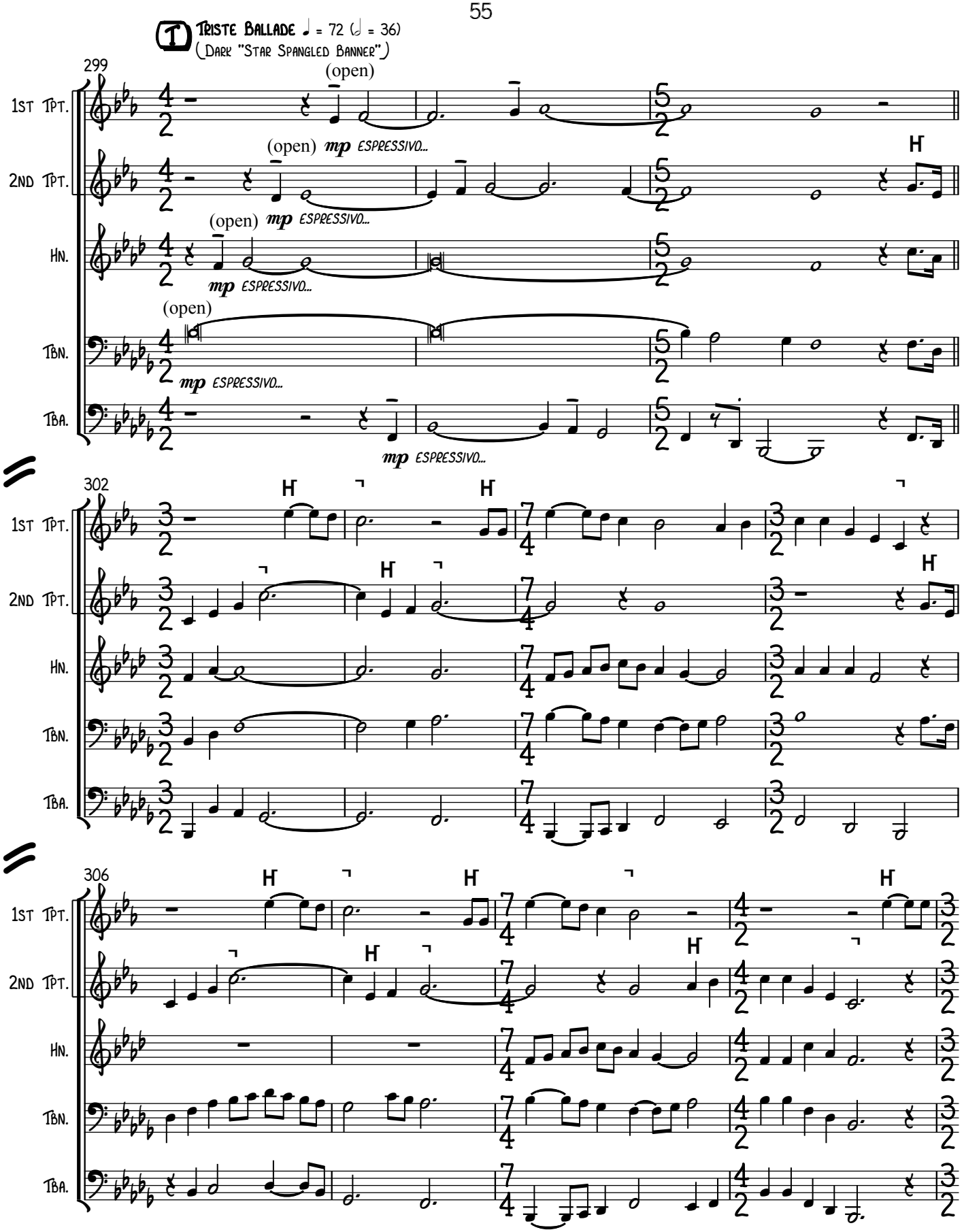


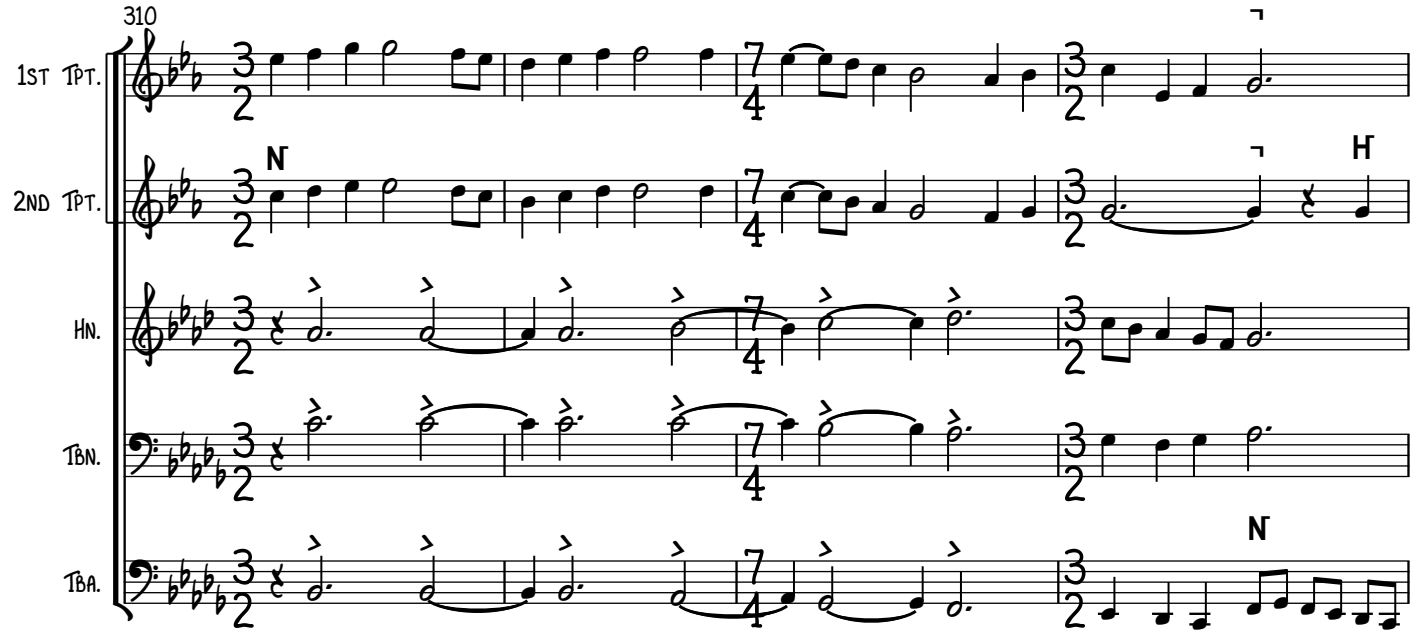

S
Folk Ballad (ala "around the campfire") 𝅗𝅥 = 60
278
Acoustic Guitar
(no pick; pocco ad lib strumming)
G
C
D
A. Gtr.
ppp
Tba.
ppp
pp
p
scrape
Dr.
4
(wind chimes)
ppp
282
G
C
G
E-
A. Gtr.
mp
Sing freely:
(poco ad lib. harmony)
Voices
ndah... (sing as if you were singing around a campfire)
play into stand
Tbn.
p
Tba.
(p)
l.v.
Dr.
l.v.
mf
1st time only
286
G
A-
Dsus4
D
A. Gtr.
Voices
(ndah)...
Tbn.
Tba.



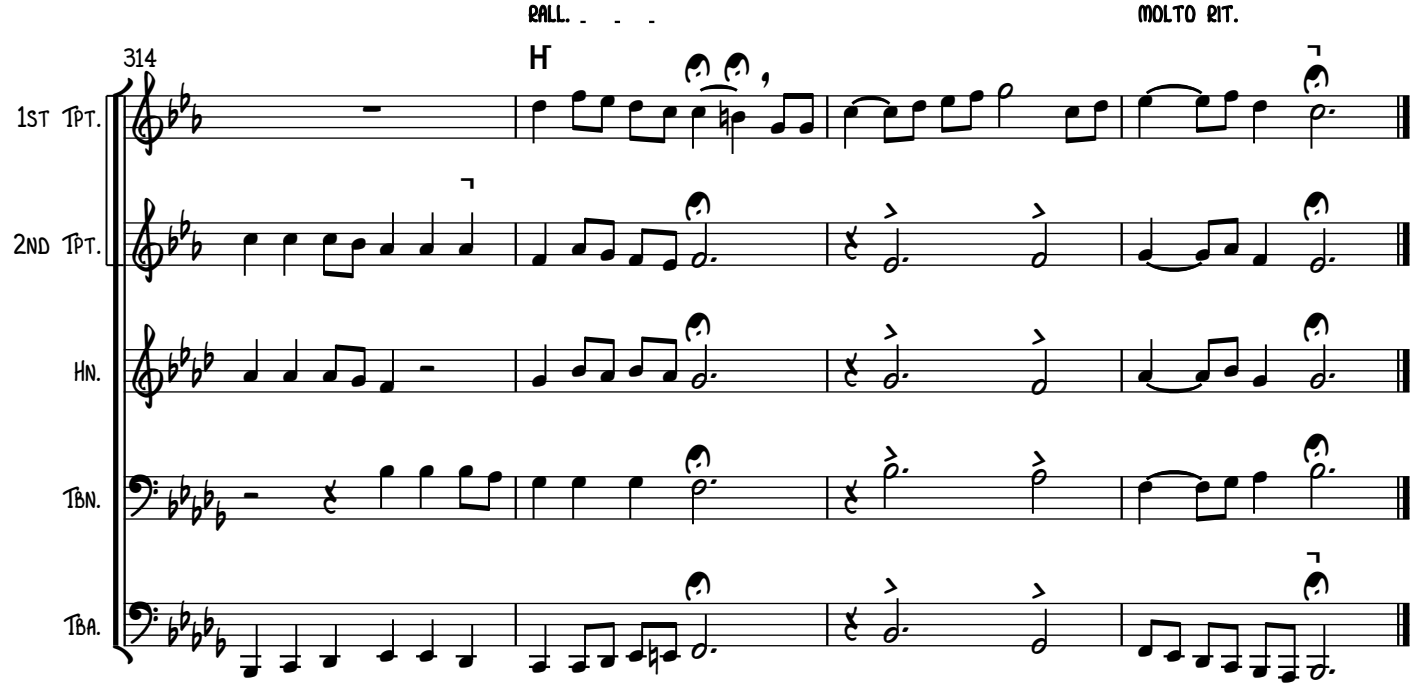
Citizen Two:
Tensions between hawks and doves ran high in 1971 as American involvement in Vietnam persisted. Despite assurances from President Richard Nixon that he intended to withdraw American soldiers, a new round of fighting had erupted in the demilitarized zone separating North and South Vietnam, and bombing raids over Laos intensified. At home, peace marches continued. The Laos incursion prompted demonstrations nationwide, culminating in a protest in Washington D.C., where, ringed by National Guard soldiers, Vietnam veterans threw away their medals.

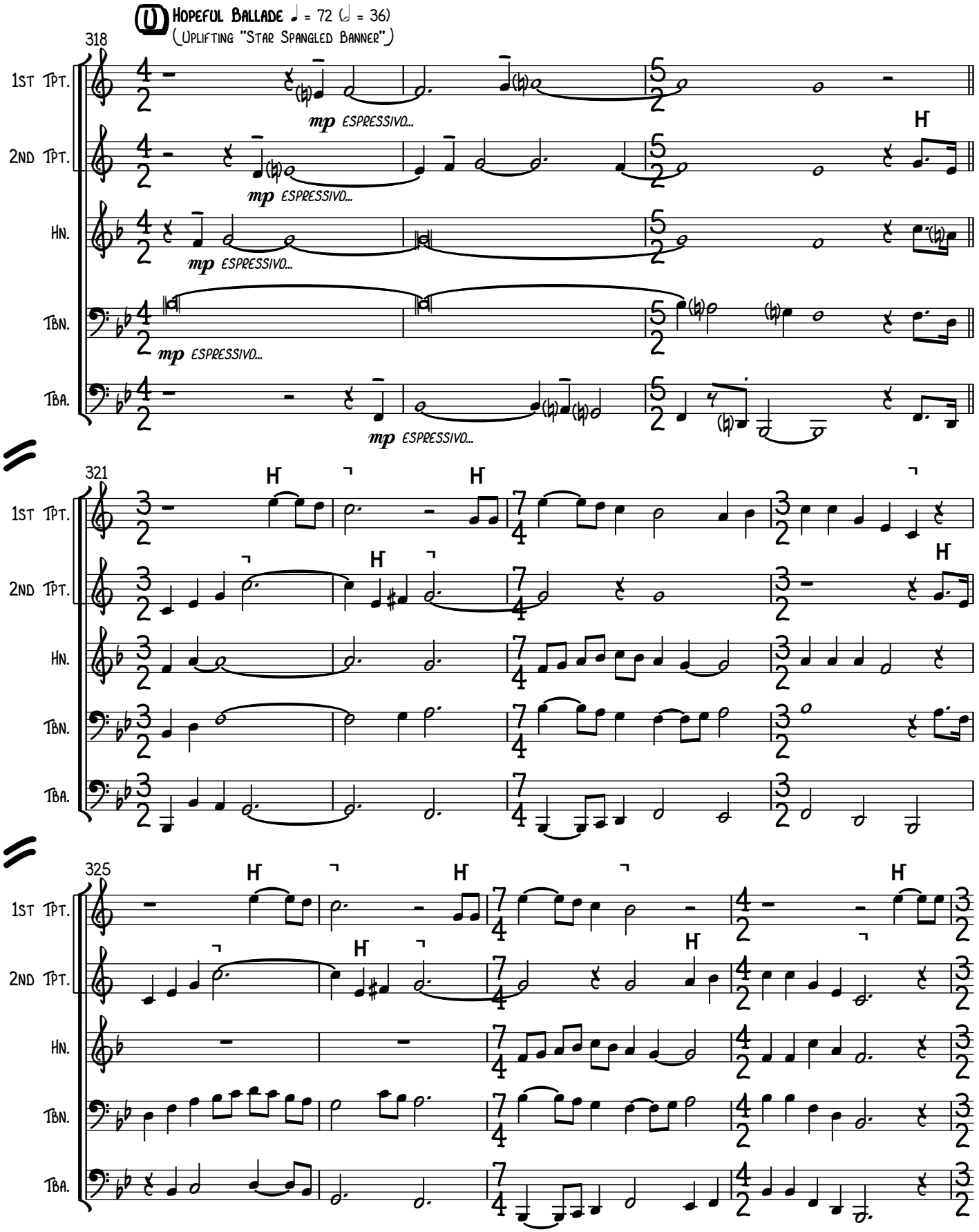


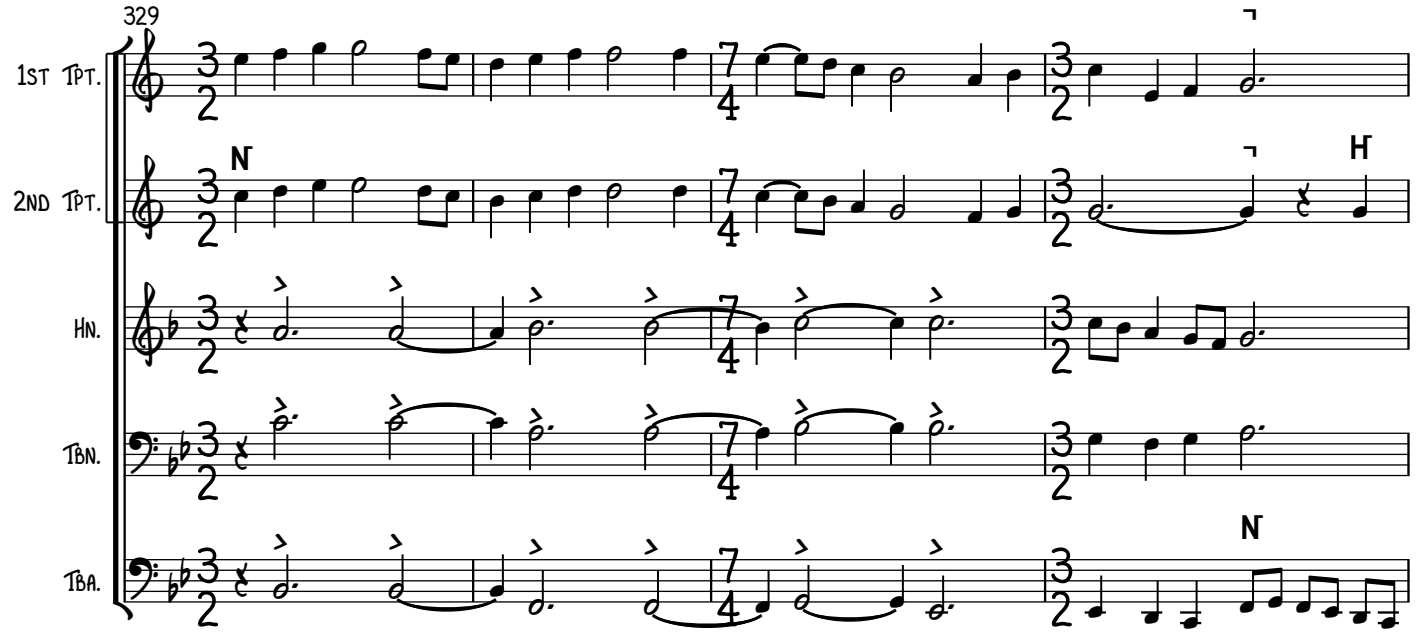

T
Triste Ballade ♩ = 72 (𝅗𝅥 = 36)
(Dark "Star Spangled Banner")
299
1st Tpt.
2nd Tpt.
Hn.
Tbn.
Tba.
(open)
mp espressivo...
302
306



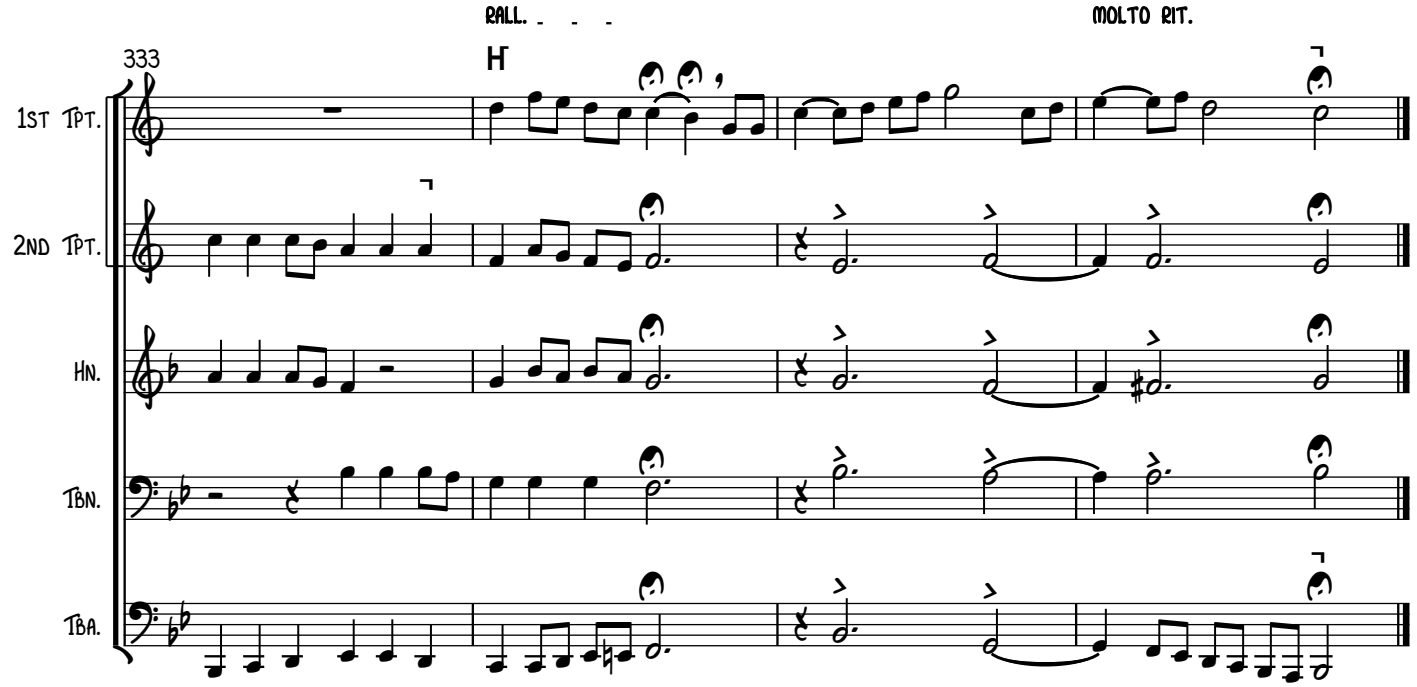
NOTE: text for this section is on supplementary page 56B



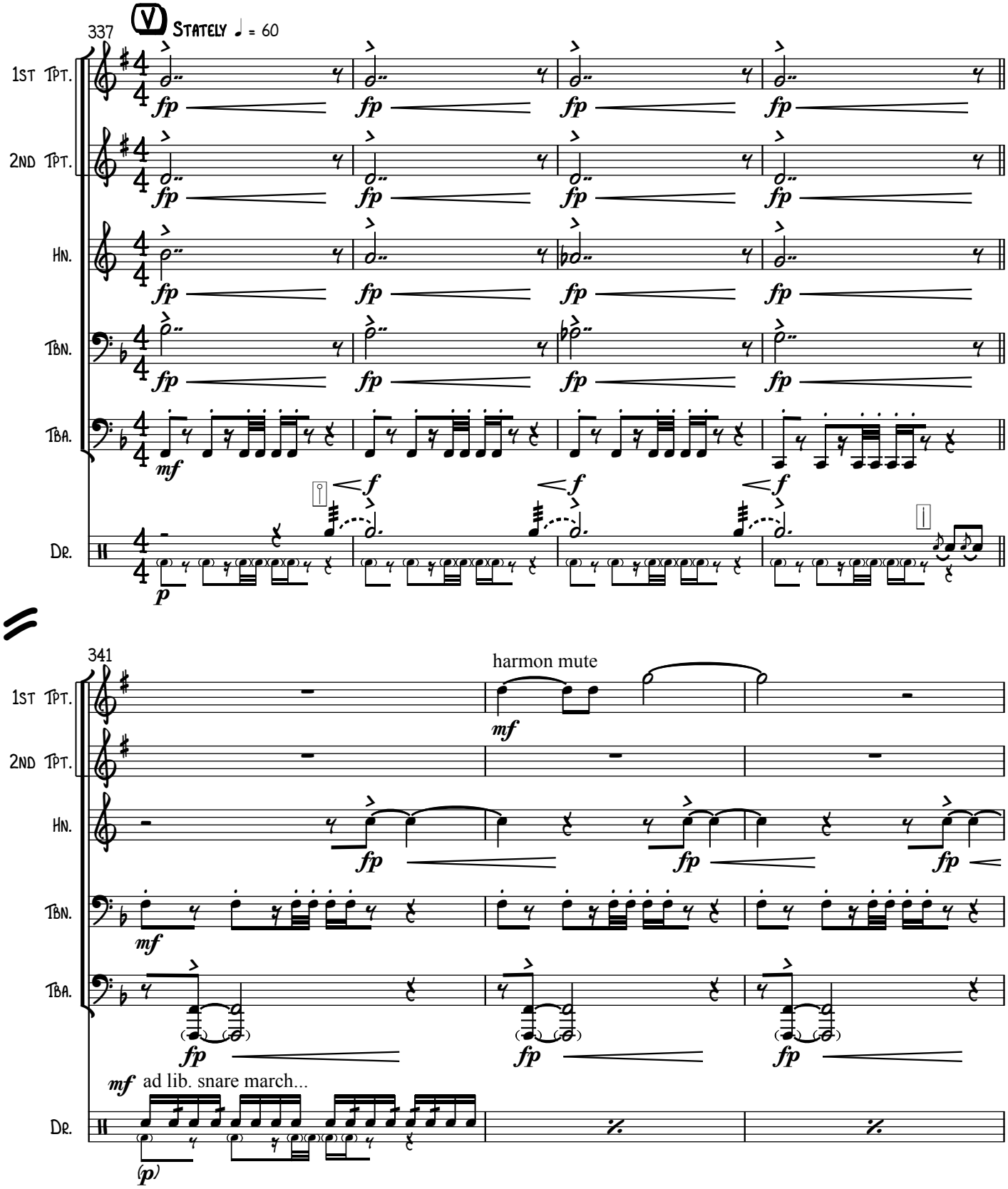

U Hopeful Ballade ♩ = 72 (𝅗𝅥 = 36)
(Uplifting "Star Spangled Banner")
318
1st Tpt.
2nd Tpt.
Hn.
Tbn.
Tba.
mp espressivo...
321
325

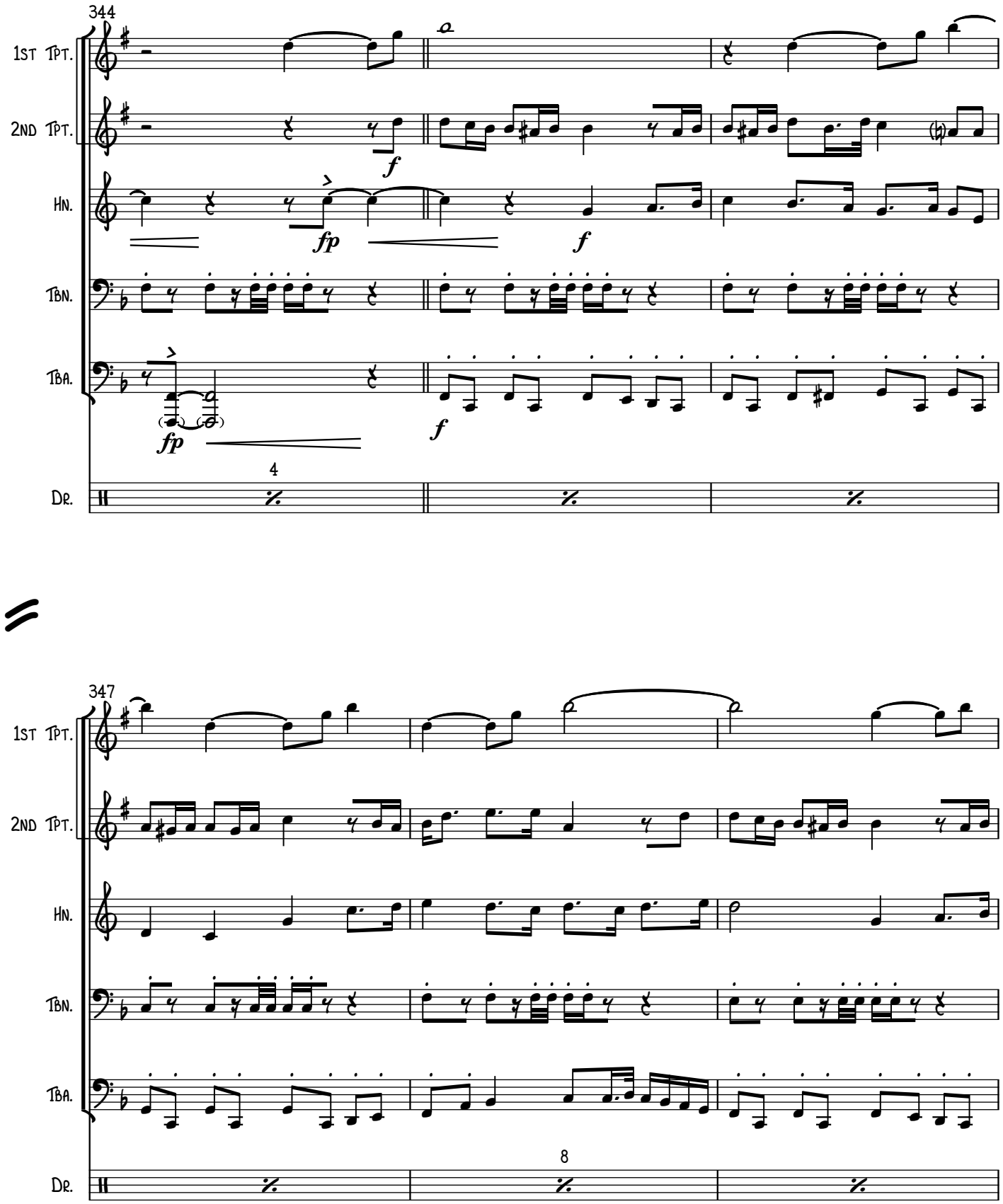


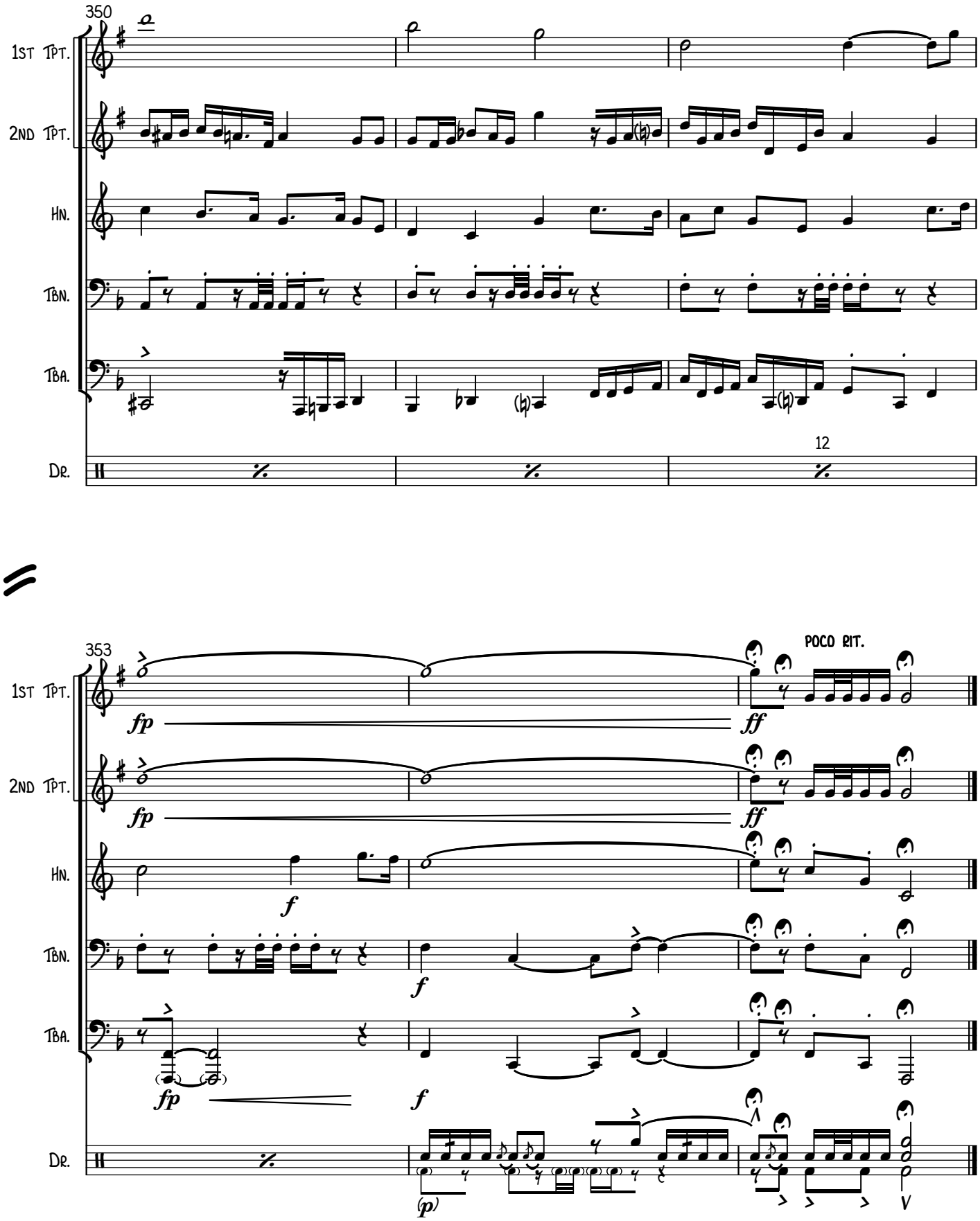
NOTE: text for this section is on supplementary page 58B



Citizen One:
Justice Brandeis continued to advocate for liberty of the press and the right of citizens to speak out against their government. As he pointed out in one of his best-known opinions, the men who won our independence by revolution were not cowards. They did not exalt order at the cost of liberty, rather, they believed the remedy for bad ideas was more speech, not the *peculiar evil* of an enforced silence.




344
1ST TPT.
2ND TPT.
HN.
TBN.
TBA.
DR.
f
fp
f
fp
f
4
347
1ST TPT.
2ND TPT.
HN.
TBN.
TBA.
DR.
8


350
1ST TPT.
2ND TPT.
HN.
TBN.
TBA.
DR.
12
353
POCO RIT.
fp
ff
f
(p)