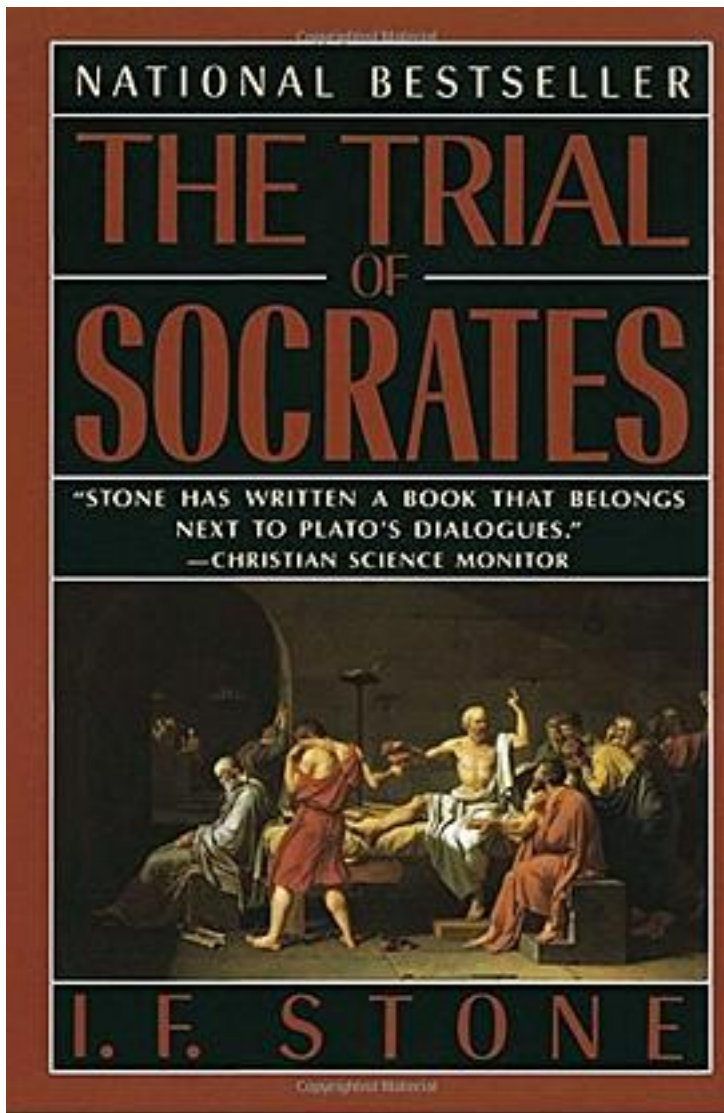


The Trial of Socrates



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著者:I. F. Stone

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"Our attempt at a new understanding of the trial of Socrates will also become a fresh look at classical antiquity. It is our yesterday and we cannot understand ourselves without it." Thus Izzy Stone approaches the death of a secular saint and the decline of democracy in Athens four centuries before Christ.

Stone brings to his penetrating documentation of the missing prosecution case (which throws new light on Plato's eulogy) all the readability familiar to the 77,000 admirers of the radical I. F. Stone's Weekly. An uncompromising campaigner against McCarthyism and the Vietnam War, he set out to discover how a so-called free society, such as existed in Athens, could try and condemn to death its most renowned philosopher. Stone taught himself Greek the better to assess his primary sources --- Plato's dialogues, Xenophon's Memorabilia, Aristophanes, Aristotle and others. His portrait of Socrates is not flattering: Stone accuses him of snobbery, class prejudice and arrogance, and finds "the irrelevant standard by which to judge the competence of statesmen, tragic poets or shoemakers in their respective crafts." Yet he was the victim of a witch-hunt, for, as Stone shows all too clearly, the totalitarianism, political expedience and terrorism threatening the world today had their counterparts at the time of the Peloponnesian Wars. To Stone the shame of the trial is that a society famous for the citizen's right of free speech prosecuted a philosopher "for no other crime than exercising it".

"A marvellously vivid account ... a splendid sequel to I. F. Stone's Weekly." The New York Review of Books

"Stone has read the texts the way he did the Pentagon Papers --- with an eye for the significant detail and the latent connection." Atlantic Monthly

"There's so much more to this book than the conclusions he arrives at. The case Mr Stone makes is impressive, [his] scholarship is alive and engaging." The New York Times

作者介绍:

I. F. Stone has been a journalist since 1922, when at the age of fourteen he launched a monthly, The Progress, supporting such causes as Gandhi's moves for freedom in India, and the League of Nations. After studying philosophy at the University of Pennsylvania, he worked on various newspapers in New Jersey, Philadelphia and New York, including The Nation and the New York Post. He is best known for his notoriously radical one-man Washington news-sheet, I. F. Stone's Weekly, which he ran for nineteen years before he was forced to close it just before Watergate, due to ill health.

One of Izzy Stone's favourites among many scoops was his discovery that underground nuclear tests could be detected thousands of miles away and not, as Eisenhower's administration held, simply within a radius of 200 miles. For many years he was denied a White House press card and was still being falsely branded recently by one British political weekly as a Marxist. "You shouldn't really have a party affiliation as a journalist," Stone (an admirer of Kipling) told an interviewer in the New Statesman in 1986, "but at the same time a journalist should do whatever his conscience tells him he should."

Always a campaigner for civil liberties, he had no intention of settling into docile

domesticity after the demise of I. F. Stone's Weekly. Instead he acquired a computer with letters one third of an inch high, with which to overcome failing sight caused by cataracts, and embarked on a history of free speech. He was seventy (the same age as Socrates when he was brought to trial) before he decided to teach himself classical Greek. It took ten years to complete The Trial of Socrates

Stone is the author of eleven earlier books, including In a Time of Torment and The Killings at Kent State. He has lectured at many universities, including Oxford, Harvard and Yale, and has received awards from Princeton and McGill Universities for his forays into Athenian thought and politics.

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标签

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评论

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书评

两年前，我从雅典卫城向下望去，导游指着远方的两个小土丘说，一个是希腊公民举行第一次议会的地方，另一个就是当年审判苏格拉底的现场。希腊导游在说出这两件影响人类历史进程的重大事件时就象是在说今天早上在菜市场碰见老张小李那样轻描淡写，让我顿时觉得千年的文明随着那...

为了你的信仰，你站在了雅典的对立面 你的坚定，亦或是顽固 让雅典害怕
终于你激怒了雅典 雅典给了你一杯酒 酒中有雅典对你的万般恐惧
你吞下这杯酒，成全雅典 也成全了自己 你抛却了徒儿们，你不知道 其中的许多名字
将和你一起垂入青史 千百年来受人景仰 你成了传奇英雄， ...

美国左派报人斯东在《苏格拉底的审判》中谈到了一个话题：在公元前416年，在雅典发动对米洛斯的屠城行动中，苏格拉底未起到任何作用——任由公民大会通过了决议，屠杀米洛斯所有成年男性公民，并把妇女和儿童贩卖为奴隶——言下之意为苏格拉底缺乏基本道德。与之相比，公元前42...

——社会主义起源于苏格拉底，大意是专制。缘起
某一天我想了解一下苏格拉底，于是下载了几本书，包括色诺芬的《言行回忆录》，柏拉图全集和本书，苏格拉底自己是没有作品的，主要的东西是通过他的两位所谓的学生（因为他不承认自己是个教师）整理的。因为没有大概的概念，不...

如果你能够穿越到公元前5世纪下半叶，来到古希腊的雅典城，并经常在广场上熙熙攘攘的人群中走走，或许会遇到一个衣衫褴褛、光着脚丫的男人。他长着一个扁扁的鼻子，肚子大大的，光是长相丑陋就能给你留下深刻印象。
他的举止更是不同凡响：时而呆立在某个墙角或者广场上一动不...

我其实没有真正读完这本书，已经2，3个星期了，这本书放在我的枕头边。我不得不做

个了断，就这样算看过了吧。其实有点想读完，但是每随便翻起看看又放下了。心有余而力不足啊，我认为是以下几个原因：

1、没有读过苏格拉底传，尤其是没有读过柏拉图写过的几本讲苏格拉底的书。...

一心求死的苏格拉底终于得以杀身成仁。

由此，我才开始对苏格拉底有了一些粗浅的认识。他虽然反民主，但是他的死却成了民主思想的深植于欧陆的起源。正是通过他的奋身一死，人类反思民主和自由真谛的高度从此得以提升。他和中国的孔子，同时在公元前四世纪对人类的...

有那么几天每天早上起来就开始读美国老记者斯东的《苏格拉底的审判》，无比享受，没有人间烟火的书皮，就着直接的阳光，有强烈的想和斯东对话的冲动。斯东是个较真的人，他不理解苏格拉底会死在雅典人手里，于是用余生最后十年研读各类古希腊原籍，沿着他的思路，至少在他的...

1.如果允许，要对希腊史有所了解，对柏拉图、色诺芬写苏格拉底之死的内容要熟读，再来看本书，会有一种豁然开朗的感觉。

2.苏格拉底之死可能是哲学史学习或阅读上第一个震撼人心的情节，很多哲学小白也是从这里产生了哲学的兴趣或是自命不凡。放眼千年，这杯鸩酒也是值得，无论...

终于读完了，读这本书真的要命。

怎么说呢，个人觉得作者还是很严谨的，用词的翻译，资料文献的查阅，都很细致，但是毕竟雅典时代的事情，能流传下来的实在太少又得之不易，书里的苏格拉底是不是真正的苏格拉底？是多少？我们虽然无从得知，但是这本书里塑造的苏格拉底还是比较...

买书如山倒，读书如抽丝。有些书买来后就尘封在书架上。

《苏格拉底的审判》是这样错过的一本好书。

这本书为井底之蛙的我揭开了古希腊民主文化的神秘面纱的一角，让我诧异于那是一个多么灿烂的时代。我们现在所高喊的口号太多源于2000多年前爱琴海边的文...

作者的所有研究倾向性都很强，他自始提出的问题其实出于他并未理解希腊社会的原始民主制度并不等同于现代意义上的民主制度。虽然他搜集了一些有价值的资料，但是因为这个关键的缺陷，全书并未得到令人信服的论点，并且把大量篇幅花在为雅典“民主”的辩护上。而没有真正弄清楚...

左翼记者I.F.Stone的的大体观点是苏格拉底活该死于挑战开放的雅典社会,这与二十世纪中期与后现代主义一同产生的反现代性的保守主义（例如施特劳斯）倒是显得有些殊途同归.如果说苏格拉底死于"挑战自由民主的雅典城邦"或不信城邦的神或违背所谓城邦与哲...

作者的所有研究倾向性都很强，他自始提出的问题其实出于他并未理解希腊社会的原始民主制度并不等同于现代意义上的民主制度。虽然他搜集了一些有价值的资料，但是因为这个关键的缺陷，全书并未得到令人信服的论点，并且把大量篇幅花在为雅典“民主”的辩护上。而没有真正弄...

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