

## PAMPHLET .

a small tract especially of topical interest (probably from Fr. pamphilet, derived from the 12th century poem Pamphilus seu de amore). The first use of the word is found in 1344 in Richard de Bury's Philobiblon. The leaflets and broadsides of the 15th and 16th centuries were concerned with religious controversy. In the 17th century the most familiar type of polemical pamphlet became common, famous examples being Milton's Aeropagitica, and the anti-Cromwell tract Killing no Murder (1657). But it is not until the 18th century that the pamphlet first in the hands of Addison and Swift, and so down to Burke and Rousseau became a regular weapon of political controversy, the medium for a stately argument as for a bitter personal assault.

The corn laws, the Indian mutiny, the eastern question, vaticanism (and every sort of religious dispute), Dreyfus, tariff reform, prohibition, nationalization, etc; all have produced a flood of pamphlet controversy. Generally speaking the pamphlet tends essentially to present one side of an argument and is usually more remarkable for its vigour than its balance.

ENCICLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA, Vol 17, p 167.

## PANFLETO . M (Del inglés Pamphlet)

Neologismo usado en el sentido de Libelo.

(sinónimo: Sátira)

## SATIRA . F (Del latín Satira)

Discurso, dicho o escrito que censura o ridiculiza personas o cosas.

(sinónimos: crítica, diatriba, epigrama, filípica, panfleto, pasquin, pulla)

## LIBELO . M (Del latín Libellus)

Escrito satírico o infamatorio.

## INFAMATORIO . Adj. Que infama.

INFAMIA . F Carácter de lo que es infame, vergüenza pública, censurable.

(sinónimo: oprobio)

## OPROBIO . M (Del latín oprobium)

Ignominia, afrenta.