

HST 203: History of the United States Sp17 (Escobar Meta 41054 41053)

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Censorship & Morality

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Forum 1

Censorship & Morality

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Censorship & Morality

by Joe Escobar - Friday, April 14, 2017, 6:38 PM

This thread is for discussions on the Censorship & Morality topic.

To make your POSTS, click the reply link in this, MY post. To reply to another student's post, be sure to click the reply link within in THEIR post.

IMPORTANT - SUBJECT LINES

BE SURE to use an informative subject line for your post, something that describes which question(s) you are addressing . Do NOT simply leave it RE: Censorship & Morality

Sum of ratings: -

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Re: Censorship & Morality: the case of Sapho and the Progressive Movement

by Katie Fuller - Saturday, April 15, 2017, 4:47 PM

Through the Progressive movement, there were several cases regarding censoring the public and state governors based on a disapproval of their conduct. For example, members from the middle class society sought to get rid of "crooked government officials.. And stamp out the sources of corruption and vice" (Liberty, Equality, Power, pg. 688) which ties into the case of Governor Eliot Spitzer who was told to leave office after being discovered to have arranged to meet with a prostitute at a Washington hotel. The Republican Assemblyman James Tedisco said "if he was involved in something like this, he's got to leave. I don't think there's any question about that" (N.Y. Times, Spitzer Linked to Prostitution Ring, Danny Hakim

and William K. RashBaum). This case supports the textbooks claims as a government state official wanted to remove Spitzer, due to his shameful or immoral act of affiliating with a prostitute when he has a wife and family. This act also went against the Mann Act as debauchery that is mentioned to be part of what the Mann Act was made against which was to “combat forced prostitution and debauchery” (0:14 NPR audio).

Sum of ratings:2 (1)

2

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Sapho incident

by Katie Fuller - Saturday, April 15, 2017, 4:59 PM

What I found most surprising from the incident with Sapho, is that, after such an uproar was made due to the portrayal of Sapho as a bold woman who “did not protest; she went willingly have an illicit.. relationship with a man” as she was carried upstairs to a bedroom, and the actor Olga was arrested and set on trial for a week, that once she was released, “the show reopened.. And the sensors who had shut it down, succeeded only in expanding the audience far beyond what it would have been without the arrest”(Sapho 3:02. 3:20). This was surprising as it not only increased the views due to all of the newspaper articles and photographs only increased production when the original intent was to punish Olga for playing the role of such a woman, as it was seen as a violation of decency for a woman to willingly go to bed with a man, it also led to further shows that were unlike any other at the time. This proved that, sometimes interference does not do much good.

Towards this, I can see a connection towards the topic of abortion, as in general, it is very spit as some believe it should not be allowed whatsoever as it is essentially taking away the life of an unborn child, where others see this as a right for those women who may have been raped and thus unwillingly pregnant or otherwise such as this that it was considered a given right for those women to make their own decision. The connection between this and that of the case of Sapho is that this play was considered by some to be indecent in how it portrayed Sapho as a woman who willingly had intimate relations while others found it a new form of expression towards freedom of speech and the idea that women, too, can find pleasure in such relationships, just as some might claim that women have a right to decide what they do with their body while others would claim that this would be morally wrong towards life itself. Though these cases are different in extremes, as abortion is a much harder topic, at the basis of them both were considered by some to be wrong and others as a right, in some sense.

Sum of ratings:2 (1)

2

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Necessity of Moral Legislation

by Angela Yackley - Sunday, April 16, 2017, 1:49 PM

Concerning the Mann Act, was this law necessary then? Is it necessary today? What can happen when the government attempts to regulate the behavior of its citizens? What are the unintended consequences when experts pass legislation attempting to help or protect a specific group of people?

By today's standards, the validity of the Mann Act is, for all intents and purposes, outdated and in general, an overly invasive piece of legislation into the lives of consenting adults (Text page 778). Interestingly, congress has sought to amend the act in efforts to protect minors

from human trafficking (NPR 1:58) and at the same time, "get out of the business of legislating morality" while retaining the ability to prosecute if individuals can be charged with criminal offense with regards to sexual misconduct. Our standards or appraisal of that misconduct today has only varied slightly it seems, as we see in the case of Gov. Spitzer for which the Mann Act was suggested to be used in a case against Spitzer's alleged scandal. Again, regulating the private lives of citizens in pursuit of protecting some, in this instance, is an overreach supplied by rumor, speculation, profiling and in the case of Jack Johnson, racial prejudice. Consequences of condemning citizens under this type of moral censorship lights a particular sensationalized fire under citizens to condemn those under prosecution (see Spitzer's approval ratings) and if convicted, would have consequences that cascade throughout their professional career and private lives. My question would be, who needs protecting here?

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Re: Censorship & Morality

by Giselle Flores - Sunday, April 16, 2017, 10:02 PM

As I was watching the Sapho video, I found it crazy how a woman was not able to be open about anything sexually. Even though it was just a play, people found it offensive and thought that any woman that experienced pleasure was "scandalous" (Sapho video). What was most compelling to me was the fact that Olga had to go to court because of actions a character she played did. I guess it was a positive thing because in the end the play did receive a larger audience and people were a little more accepting. A connection I see from this to today is that women are still shamed for sex. Although we have made huge progress with women's rights, and with women in general, for example with Fifty Shades of Grey and how that can be shown, there are still double standards held today. If a man has a lot of partners, he's seen as "cool" and respected, but if a woman has many partners, she's seen as a slut. We can only keep moving forward from here.

Sum of ratings:2 (1)

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Sapho and Olga Nethersole

by Katrina Furney - Monday, April 17, 2017, 5:49 PM

In the Sapho video clip she was arrested for not protesting sex because it was a violation of public decency, if that was still as big a deal today a lot of people would be protesting. In television today, sex scenes get censored and bad words get bleeped out but no one goes to jail for them. Explicit language in songs get covered up by a less offensive word but everyone knows what they are saying. Censorship doesn't always work, people still know what you were trying to say and people still get offended by it. What I find most compelling about this episode/topic is that she got arrested for liking sex. I mean come on women can like sex too. If women still got arrested for not protesting sex and enjoying sex I'm pretty positive almost every women would be locked up in jail.

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Censorship in the 1900's versus now.

by Isaac Anderson - Monday, April 17, 2017, 7:16 PM

The amount of Censorship in 1900 far exceeds what it is today. Olga Nethersal was jailed and fined for “violating public decency” for portraying a seductive woman with many lovers. That seems insane compared to todays standards! Today 92% of the 18-29 year olds in America that own smartphones (<http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2017/01/12/evolution-of-technology/>) have pornography readily available in their pockets. Sexualized material is everywhere. It's on the streets, on television, in magazines, its almost inescapable. These things are generally still considered morally wrong in todays society but with American consumers spending \$10 billion a year on porn alone(<https://www.quora.com/According-to-Wikipedia-the-porn-industry-in-the-US-alone-is-4-3-billion-When-globally-everyone-is-consuming-pirated-stuff-offline-or-free-content-online-who-really-is-contributing-to-this-huge-number>) , not counting other sexualized material, I don't see it going anywhere anytime soon. Its seems that content like Sapho really opened the door and showed the potential for profit to made.

Sum of ratings:2 (1)

2



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Re: Censorship in the 1900's versus now.

by Katie Fuller - Monday, April 17, 2017, 9:51 PM

Yes, I would agree that the play Sapho did open up a change in new material, for in the end of the video on Sapho it notes how "New Yorkers were now seeing things they had never seen before..The Kiss, a 16 second film, created a sensation all over the city" (3:37). This film, along with the passing of Sapho, more than likely led towards a spread in filming and what was acceptable or not expanded some from this as The Kiss is described as being “unlike anything ever seen before”.

Also Sapho was not the first type of woman in a play as there were One reason it may have been so opposed may be actually due to the portrayal of a woman that was considered to be a courtesan of sorts in the past could be a caring, loving person, as the play Olga performs she adapted from the novel in which she shows the protagonist, Fanny, as caring and wanting a good life for a son from one of her previous lovers (footnotinghistory.com, 6:36). Also, of course there is the scene aforementioned about the spiral staircase leading towards a bedroom with a man that caused most of the opposition of it, but I think that this adaptation may have offended some as it showed someone who was typically considered sinful in multiple sexual relations as being sensitive toward their new lover and even motherly, which was also more than likely unheard of.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

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The Double Standards Against Sapho

by Jaclyn Bahn - Monday, April 17, 2017, 10:16 PM

The thing that I found most compelling in the article was the people who stood up for the play. The police officer stated that, “He saw the play six times and had not found Sapho offensive at all” (2:35 Sapho and Olga video). Other audience members stated it as being informative and after the trial ticket sales climbed. I see a lot of things that can be connected to this today. Where women are being held to a different standard sexually than men. An example of that would be the idea behind the number of sexual partners either gender has been with, for

women an appropriate number would be a rather small number while men are almost glorified in society for having a higher number of sexual partners. When both males and females should been seen as sexually equivalent creatures. I also would be really interested to know the gender of the people behind Olga's arrest.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

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Re: Censorship & Morality - The Mann Act

by Morgan Brown - Monday, April 17, 2017, 11:34 PM

In theory, the Mann Act is a good thing, designed to prevent human trafficking, which I think everyone can agree is a terrible thing. However, the actual act is written in a way that I would argue is totally unacceptable, allowing the government of 1900 to decide what was "morally wrong," which, judging from the reaction to Sapho and the censors of the time, was an incredibly far-reaching concept. This power lends itself to abuse easily, and clearly was in the case of Jack Johnson, who was not intending to traffic the "prostitute" he was with, but just travelling. In an insant, his life was essentially ruined by an overly vague law, one that likely only passed because nobody wanted to vote against a "moral" act. Then again, seemingly nothing has changed since then. Although the Mann act has been improved to some degree, as it was, according to an NPR article, amended in 1986 to specify the act from "any other immoral purpose" to "any sexual activity for which any person can be charged with a criminal offense," clearly from the statistics for Elliot Spitzer's approval, nothing has really changed.

Sum of ratings:2 (1)

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Re: Censorship & Morality - The Mann Act

by Katie Fuller - Tuesday, April 18, 2017, 7:53 PM

I agree that the idea behind the Mann Act, as a means to prevent sexual activity set upon minors would be charged for a criminal offense, I would say the act has changed from it's former state. When it was first released, it was used against Jack And Spitzer, as mentioned in the audio recording, and how Congress did changed the amendment to prevent minors from being trafficked, I would argue that the Mann Act has changed from what it was, as, after this change was made to the act, most cases regarding this Act were in relation towards child abuse and human trafficking (Wikipedia). So i would say, even though it was misused quite a lot when it was first set, it has changed for the better to fight for it's original purpose against human trafficking.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

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Censorship & Morality in the US today

by Katie Fuller - Tuesday, April 18, 2017, 8:50 PM

In 2008, North Carolina Democratic senator John Edwards as a presidential nomination at the time, ended his political career after confirming to have had an affair with Rielle Hunter, a documentary filmmaker, while his wife, Elizabeth Edwards, was dying of cancer (u.s.news.com). This goes to show that the morality of some political leaders, as in this case,

were obliged to resign due to affairs or other taboo relations as it would tarnish their votes later on, proving the morality of the U.S. hasn't changed much from then, as just like with Spitzer, there are cases of affairs to this day.

This trend of scandals can be seen in the celebrities of the early 20s, such as Ingrid Bergman's affair in the 1950s with Rossellini, when both were married to others at the time, as well as Elizabeth Taylor, who after her third husband's death she had an affair with a married man, married him, then went on to someone else which was a huge scandal at the time (http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2015/07/07/old-hollywood-scandals-_n_7690618.)

Sum of ratings:2 (1) 2

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Re: Censorship & Morality in the US today

by John Thompson - Wednesday, April 19, 2017, 6:25 PM

Your claims about John Edwards and his sex scandal ruining his political career are accurate but they must be seen in context. John Edwards was a politician who represented the community and had a say in the United States' well being, therefore, the standards of his actions were held to higher expectations. To say "the morality of the United States hasn't changed much" seems inaccurate. Lets go back to the play *Sapho* that was popular in the 1900s, the only part scandalous about it was the protagonist was a lady who had multiple sexual partners, yet this was enough to get the actress who played her, Olga Nethersole, arrested for public indecency (1). Now lets come back to today where we have plays in Vegas like *Burlesque* which feature complete nudity and nobody bats an eye (2). Even on publicly broadcasted TV we have shows like *Family Guy* and *Southpark* that in many cultures would be considered X rated due to the shows' vulgarity yet in the U.S. it is completely acceptable. The bar for social standards has been lowered and what is considered "appropriate" in our generation is a lot different than it was 100 years ago.

(1):[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sapho_\(play\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sapho_(play))

(2): [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peepshow_\(burlesque\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peepshow_(burlesque))

Sum of ratings:3 (1) 3

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Re: Censorship & Morality in the US today

by Katie Fuller - Wednesday, April 19, 2017, 7:57 PM

Ah, yes, there are a lot of shows that have more vulgarity, subjects or scenes that were not seen before, but what I really meant about the "US not changing much" I actually meant to say that, as these issues still come up some, as in the cases of celebrities, mainly, and there reputations get ruined from this, mostly. And it is right to consider governors and politicians to be held towards higher standards, as they are seen as a figurehead or representative for the nation, so of course, civilization would hold higher expectations for them. I was also noting that, just as people with political power were being charged with adulterous or other similar crimes back in the early 20s, that they still occur some today with our current leaders in those positions.

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Sum of ratings:1 (1)



Re: Morality expectations in the U.S. today different or the same as they were in the 1900s.

by John Thompson - Tuesday, April 18, 2017, 9:54 PM

In today's society, a person's level of public shame and humiliation for violating morality is contingent upon their role in society. For example, Bill Clinton, the 42nd president of the United States, was unfaithful to his wife and his actions resulted in international media that disgraces him even to this day. But if we look at other well known figures in society with a different role such as rock-stars and rappers, infidelity and promiscuity are completely normal and mostly expected from society. In 2013, critically acclaimed rapper Tyga actually performed live for the AVN (the Grammys of pornography) and received no repercussions from the media. Pulling back to the 1900s, everybody was subject to scrutiny for far less severe acts of being politically incorrect. In the video about *Sapho*, the popular english actress Olga Nethersole directed and starred in a play about a seductive women with a large variety of lovers. Despite the play being fictional, she was arrested for "violating public decency" (1:18). Not only were people of media criticized for committing "dirty" acts, regular civilians were as well. The police cracked down on eliminating peepshows, sexual novels, and graphic postcards. "In 1900, the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice proudly reported seizing more than 19,000 obscene photographs and 7,000 circular catalogs, songs, and poems" (1:55). In conclusion, because of the vast differences in enforcement of "un-clean" acts, it makes little sense to say that the morality of the United States is the same as it was in the 1900s.

Sum of ratings:3 (1)

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Re: Morality expectations in the U.S. today different or the same as they were in the 1900s.

by Angela Yackley - Wednesday, April 19, 2017, 2:40 PM

You make a couple excellent points. The first being that the level of shame and ostracizing of an individual is contingent on their position in society. The second, in your conclusion you argue that our society has moved from the rigid enforcement of the early 1900's. I can't disagree but I believe there is a level of nuance between your two points that aims them against one another. One, is that depending on an individual's place in the community, they are held to certain moral standards. This is something that hasn't changed much per the examples of Bill Clinton, Spitzer and say, Tiger Woods (a non political figure). Secondly, depending on the their transgression, a level of enforcement to criminal activity may follow. Adultery, still illegal in 21 states (1), seems to be the crime in common here and while we are comparing these men to the actress, Olga from *Sapho* who committed no actual crime, it may be safe to say that things have indeed changed. Namely our attitudes towards morality, has become less fire and brimstone but the consequences still remain in certain circumstances, though less common, enforceable. Adultery if proven, can affect asset division and alimony in some states (2). I would posit that our societies preoccupation with moral conduct isn't as strict in terms of criminality as it was but just as you mentioned, when our social standards have been debased, we seek justice and judgement.

(1) <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adultery>, United States paragraph

(2) http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2012/05/03/divorce-questions-adultery_n_1471111.html, 6th paragraph.

Sum of ratings:2 (1)

2



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Re: Censorship & Morality: Heavy Metal

by Katie Fuller - Wednesday, April 19, 2017, 8:47 PM

The PMRC censoring heavy metal for it's content is similar to Sapho and the actor that played her, as there were many hearings held against heavy metal as it was considered to have themes that "glorify rape, sado-masochism, and suicide" (2:53). These are both conservative views, as in both cases the public wanted to punish and restrict, in some way, the actions of the artists. With Sapho, it was Olga who served jail time until the end of her trial, and with heavy metal, a sticker was put on the albums to warn against its content. The case on heavy metal was definitely that of pessimism as Secretary of Education, William Bennett ,says "we have to distinguish between music which is basically harmless, to music which can be harmful to young people" (3:26) in which he compares rock of the time, to heavy metal. Also, as in the case of the representatives of the PMRC to have these stickers set on albums as "inappropriate for younger children" (4:16). And as is often the case, especially as in the case with Sapho, these "warning labels" actually ended up bringing up sales for heavy metal as it made it more likely to be purchased by children upset at their life and with their frustrations. Bret Michaels of the band Poison stated "in some sick way, the PMRC, is the best thing that happened to metal, because it literally drew more attention" (7:28).

Sum of ratings:2 (1)

2



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Re: Censorship & Morality: Heavy Metal

by Isaac Anderson - Thursday, April 20, 2017, 4:18 PM

"The rise of progressivism had also revealed, however, that powerful economic interests could themselves become quite comfortable with government regulation, believing that they would be able to turn it to their own advantage" (Liberty, Equality and Power, 715). This quote from the textbook is very relevant to the situation with the PMRC. Even though there wasn't much regulation of the content, it proves that even an attempt at such censorship can generate an advantage to economic interests. As you state above about the "warning labels" actually bringing up sales for heavy metal music as its more likely to be purchased by frustrated children, It also made it more likely for up and coming artists to be blatantly vulgar and violent after seeing the sales that were generated by the "warning labels". Take Eminem for example. In the late 1990's his first album Infinite received almost no success and "lacked the comically violent slant for which he later became known." (Wikipedia entry on Eminem) "Rapping about his struggle to raise his newborn daughter, Hailie Mathers, on little money" (Wikipedia entry on Eminem). "Why don't you go rock and roll" the local DJ's would say (Wikipedia entry on Eminem) and the rest is history, we have all heard the extreme content that he raps about now and he went on to become the best selling artist of the 2000's (Wikipedia entry on Eminem), with plenty of artists following in his footsteps.

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Sum of ratings:3 (1)

3



Re: Censorship & Morality: Heavy Metal

by Angela Yackley - Saturday, April 22, 2017, 2:37 PM

Yes, to your quote from the text, I believe it is very evident that progressive regulations benefitted those who pushed for them. They benefit by gaining positions of power and making examples of those with, seemingly, less and make examples of them (PMRC video). As the rule in history quote from Jack Temple Kirby goes, "Reformers will benefit themselves very well" (Class video on Settlement House Workers lecture notes). The conservatives in the Reagan era sought the same type of censorship or moral control of the public (Heavy Metal vs PMRC, 1:23) and this is no different than the Roosevelt and Wilson days and those such as Jane Addams. The women of PMRC acted with the same face of elitism and whether it's a liberal, democratic face or a progressive conservative one, the element of reformism and regulation is seen here on both sides of the spectrum. Yes, they benefitted the Heavy Metal industry with the label but they also benefitted the regulators whose positions were created to oversee the censorship. Cultural conservatism creates the air of rebellion it seeks to suppress as we see with the rise in sales of the "naughty" records.

Sum of ratings:3 (1)

3



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Re: Censorship & Morality: Heavy Metal

by John Thompson - Saturday, April 22, 2017, 2:59 PM

The idea of censoring heavy metal was a hot topic when the heavy metal band *Marilyn Manson* was blamed for the Columbine shooting in 1999. The shooters, Klebold and Harris, were allegedly fans of *Marilyn Manson* and were listening to their music prior to attacking the school. They were also thought to try to emulate the band's style with trench coats (1). Subsequent to the Columbine shooting, there were several protests advocating for the ban of Marilyn Manson claiming it warped the brains of adolescents and caused them to behave in violent ways. Today, *Marilyn Manson* says they have been blamed for 36 school shootings but write off the accusations as foolish. They argue: "prior to shooting up the the school both the shooters went bowling, can you blame bowling too?"

1:https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marilyn_Manson-Columbine_High_School_massacre_controversy

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

1



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Re: Censorship & Morality: Heavy Metal

by Isaac Anderson - Saturday, April 22, 2017, 4:19 PM

It's a very interesting subject as your last quote "Prior to shooting up the school both the shooters went bowling, can you blame bowling too?" leads to a nexus of censorship issues. One of the big ones lately has been violent video games. While not in direct contact with heavy metal, it's a censorship issue nonetheless. In the 1990s, Joe Lieberman, a US Senator chaired a hearing about violent video games such as Mortal Kombat (1). David Grossman, a former West Point psychology professor and lieutenant commander, wrote books about violence in the media. He described First-Person Shooter games as *murder simulators*, and argued that video game publishers unethically train children in the use of weapons and harden them emotionally towards commitments of murder by simulating the killing of hundreds or thousands of opponents in a single typical video game (1). Although, in 2008, records held by the US Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and Office of Justice Programs indicated that arrests for violent crime in the US had decreased since the early 1990s in both children and adults. This decrease occurred despite increasing sales of violent video games and increases in graphically violent content in those games (1).

1: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Video_game_controversies

Sum of ratings: 1 (1)

1



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Re: Censorship & Morality - Mann Act

by Giselle Flores - Wednesday, April 19, 2017, 10:45 PM

Concerning the Mann act, I think the idea behind it is necessary; therefore I do believe it was necessary then and now. It was created to try and stop human trafficking. Women and children should not be forced to do those things. Whether the act was used and enforced correctly is a different story. We can see though that it was a very vague law, because Jack Johnson was accused and convicted for having a mistress and traveling with her. Although it is believed to be racially motivated (audio 1:23), these are two adults that were doing this at their own will, the lady was not being forced to be with him. However; the case with Chuck Berry was a good use of the Mann act because he was with a minor. I believe experts that pass legislation have good intentions, but sometimes don't know how to set these things to where it won't backfire. The Mann Act has changed since it first came out, but I would say it's still not doing the job it's supposed to be doing considering all of the human trafficking still happening today. About 300,000 American children are trafficked annually, according to the U.S. department of justice.

Sum of ratings: 2 (1)

2



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Re: Censorship & Morality - Public humiliation

by Giselle Flores - Friday, April 21, 2017, 8:35 PM

Public humiliation because of sex scandals for celebrities show us that we put too much pressure on these people. If it were to happen to any regular person, I think people wouldn't even care about it. People would just move on with their lives, but because it happened to a celebrity, people start to freak out. Maybe it's because they have such a huge fan base that we

expect them to keep these things a secret. I thought that the morality of people today had changed, but maybe it hasn't, or maybe we give these celebrities and politicians too much power and attention.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

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Conservatism Crashing Careers

by Bailey Davis - Saturday, April 22, 2017, 10:55 PM

Eliot Spitzer's approval ratings dropping from 62% to 35%(forum information) reminds me of Anthony Weiner and his scandals. Weiner resigned from congress in 2011 after a sexting scandal. When he tried to re-enter politics by running for New York mayor in 2013, the NY Daily News reported that his total approval rating was only 10%. This conservative view of sex was also prevalent in the 1900's, when Olga Nethersole was arrested for Sapho's portrayal of sex. Although Nethersole was found not guilty by a "sympathic" jury (Sapho video 2:51), her play's attitude towards sexuality almost ruined her career, much like it did to Spitzer and Weiner.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

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Put it on! People will buy them!

by Jaclyn Bahn - Saturday, April 22, 2017, 11:43 PM

I find many similarities to the censorship of PMRC and Sapho. The ideas behind both heavy metal and Sapho were to break free of the social norm and to allow self expression and self acceptance. The censorships set in motion are good examples of conservatism when it comes to, "resistance to change and a tolerance for inequality" (UCBerkeley, paragraph two). With the PMRC censorship they were asking heavy metal bands to censor their music for the potential children listening (4:10 Vhr video). Which in my opinion is a valid request, but that may be due to the fact that I grew up in a society where that is a norm. In the time, the censorship on heavy metal albums was seen as an oppression due to the music being different and fighting societal norms. That opposition to the acceptance of change that this music brought is an example to me of a conservatives "resistance to change". The conservative "tolerance for inequality" is prevalent in regards to Sapho, in their unwillingness to accept that women's sexuality can be equivalent to a mans. I see Saphos reforms as being pessimistic because the only thing I see fueling that acceptance is the unwillingness to view women equal to men. While I see the heavy metal reform as be optimistic because, although their may have been ulterior motives, the censorship was a valid request to warn parents and children of what they were listening to. The censorship sticker also became a positive for the bands too, in the video at 7:04 saying, "Put it on [...] people will buy them".

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