

# HST 203: U.S. History Sp19 (Escobar)

[Home](#) / [My courses](#) / [HST 203 Sp19 \(Escobar Meta 44706 47037\)](#) / [Week 3](#) / [Forum 1](#) / [Censorship & Morality](#)

?

Search forums

## Forum 1

### Censorship & Morality

 [Subscribe](#)

◀ [American Exceptionalism](#)

Display replies in nested form

Move this discussion to ...

Move

Pin



#### Censorship & Morality

by [Joe Escobar](#) - Friday, April 12, 2019, 9:40 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, which clearly describes the source and questions you are addressing. Do NOT simply leave it RE: Censorship & Morality

Sum of ratings: [\\_](#) [Permalink](#) | [Edit](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



#### Considering Sapho and the state of censorship in the 1900s.

by [Kaylee Calvert](#) - Saturday, April 13, 2019, 2:11 PM

Considering Sapho, the state of censorship in the United States in the 1900s was, in my opinion, incredibly absurd. Especially because Sapho was merely just a play and nothing more. What I found most interesting about Sapho was how Olga Nethersole actually went to jail for her role in the play, I would think if anyone would be going to jail it would be whoever wrote the play. I also found it interesting how such a play could intimidate people so much. Another thing I found to be compelling was the fact that these people paid to go see this play, I assume knowing very well what it was going to be about, and still got upset by it. Considering the fact that the Sapho video focuses on the supposed conservatives of the United States in the 1900s, I see many connections between Sapho and the issues of today when it comes to conservatives and sexuality. One is the fact that many people, often conservatives, pay for women's services and yet still do not respect these women. Another thing being the fact that people, again, often conservatives, still have a hard time accepting that woman can be sexual creatures too. One point mentioned in the UC Berkley Study was, "While most people resist change, Glaser said, liberals appear to have a higher tolerance for change than conservatives do" (Paragraph 13, UC Berkley Study), which I would say is true considering that conservatives are, in my opinion, the reason we are still seeing woman be oppressed for their sexual desires today.

Sum of ratings: [2 \(1\)](#) [2](#) [Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



#### Re: Considering Sapho and the state of censorship in the 1900s.

by [Trevor Mejia](#) - Tuesday, April 16, 2019, 1:37 PM

I would disagree with aspects of your post I feel that woman have been given more rights though out history and altho were far from perfect in todays standards we are not as in trouble as your making your post out to be. For example lets start with the Music/ Theatrical side their are a lot of plays that come to mind that emphasis drugs, sex and death all at the hands of woman. Like the Play *Chicago* about a group of female inmates on death row who all have different reasons for why they are there with constant jokes about Horney prisoners and even a

lesbian relationship. Altho a big deal when it came out no actors were thrown in jail and it gained critical prize tho still despised and caused to protests on its initial relise . Another example is *Anything goes a play* about a girl on a cruise ship trying to have fun which even says the line "In olden days, a glimpse of stocking Was looked on as something shocking. But now, God knows, Anything goes." (showing how far we have come and that play was released 20 years later in 1934) Play writes and stories have defiantly changed throughout history and i feel we have seen more stories of woman having fun and expressing more sexual tendencies. In a more modern version Think about movies due to theater being less popular and movies are essentially the modern theater. Such as *Bridesmaids*, *The to do list*, etc. So I have to disagree with your statement on conservatives and sexuality today I feel conservatives if they truly had a bigger issue would shut down such Plays or movies or cause more uproar such as the ones stated above. I don't believe the effects of what happened with Sappho could truly be compared the same way today due to the fact we have seen may examples of woman expressing sexual desires with out the same repercussions. Because if it was like today we would see actors/ comedians such as Tina Fey, Amy Schumer and Mellisa MCarthy dealing with jail time or fat fines for just preforming, but they don't. The only time I feel people get offended is when the comedian stopes joking, such as what ended Michael Richards carrier and more recently Rosie O'Donald they hurt their own carrier Its not the police or the government like with Olga and Sappho. Its just not the same. At the most you could compare it to how Ice cube, MC. Ren, Dr Dre, Yella and Easy E in the 1990s were arrested for the song *Fuck the Police* and for saying they cary guns and kill people in the song. The LA PD wanted to hold them accountable for all deaths of the LAPD at the time and felt the song was emphasizing the death of cops. However, they argued that their songs where just made up and not true to their day to day life. But help portray to other what their reality is. Their is even Tupac with a similar situation he just said he was writing poetry and claimed it was just that noting more that art. I feel these would have been better examples for a modern area and its all men involved you could say that people got more comfterable with woman and their desires its become less of a problem in todays society. We see countless examples of woman having sexual urges even all over TV such as *2 broke girls*, *don't trust the B in apt 23* and *broad city* all counter your argument.

Sum of ratings:[3](#)(1)

3

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



**Re: Considering Sapho and the state of censorship in the 1900s.**

by [Kaylee Calvert](#) - Tuesday, April 16, 2019, 6:06 PM

I see where you are coming from and I do agree that we have evolved since the early 1900s but there definitely are connections between then and now. You are correct, the repercussions that woman endure nowadays are not always to the extent of what they endured in the 1900s but today's world is very different considering the mass media. The law cannot simply arrest every single woman out there, since we have things like television and social media now we must intervene a bit differently. Although it is not as serious of a problem today as it was before, it does not mean the problem doesn't exist at all. If we look at Katy Perry and her appearance on Sesame Street, for example, the episode she starred in got taken down and banned because she had "too much cleavage". Woman are being sexualized left and right. Also, if we look at Instagram, for example, women's photos get taken down and their accounts get suspended over things like "showing too much cleavage", etc.

The actual definition of a conservative is, "holding to traditional attitudes and values and cautious about change or innovation". I believe this definition to still be true today, although not every single television show or play is being taken down, the ones that are, are most definitely taken down because of people who are holding onto traditional values and attitudes.

Also, although I was talking on behalf of the Sapho play I was not only comparing it to issues of plays and television today. More of just women being oppressed in general. Yes, we do see women in plays and television who are sexually active but that does not mean woman are no longer being oppressed for their sexuality elsewhere. Many women participate in sex work and are in danger of being arrested or fined or whatever else all the time. Like I had mentioned in my previous post, conservatives often pay for women's services and still are the ones to promote throwing them in jail or even pass/vote for laws that promote throwing these women in jail. One example is the FOSTA-SESTA bill that our current president (who has had many sex scandals) signed into law. The purpose of the FOSTA-SESTA law is to curb women's online consensual sex work. It makes it easier for law enforcement to document sex workers and to take whatever action they feel is necessary. Another bill that was passed was the End Banking for Human Traffickers Act which pressures banks to close the accounts of people suspected of participating in sex work. As the [Huffington Post's Jenavieve Hatch pointed out](#), "sex workers, cam girls, porn stars, exotic dancers, and others who vaguely work in the sex industry could lose their access to banks if financial institutions decide to close their accounts in light of this bill. And that is not good: Without access to

conventional banks, these workers may be forced to use predatory financial institutions that target low-income people". So, although women are not always sentenced to jail time or oppressed to the extent they were in the 1900s it does still happen.

The time period of Sapho and today are most definitely not exactly the same and we have come a long way but there are still many connections to be made between then and now and we still have a long way to go.

Sum of ratings:3 (1)

3

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



**Re: Censorship & Morality**  
by [DAVID Welshman](#) - Saturday, April 13, 2019, 6:04 PM

The play Sapjo which stared Olga was viewed as scandalious simply because it showed her being carried up to a bedroom willingly. The State went after her because they were trying to censor what the public saw. This was a quick return from the jury that she was not guilty and was set free. Also when black and white films first appeared the public was in captivated by them. There were other time through out history that censorship has taken place. Because we have a nations that beileve in freedom of speech, censorship will.always be a topic. I do believe that some documents need to be censored, to protect our country as a whole.

The Johnson was a tragady in our history, however it was because of segregation and censorship that held blacks to a different standard in America. Im not saying it was politically correct, and this being that he was convicted by an all white jury, this doesn't happen now because we are convicted by a jury of our peers. It was sad that he had to serve time in prison, because of the censorship of the early 1900's. President Bush tried to pardon him in 2008 but it was not passed successfully. President Obama only was able to get a racially motivated conviction. Trump had Johnson fully pardon with the help of Mike Tyson, Harry Reed and Senetor McCain.

When government tries to handle citizens behavior it has many negative results as we read in the Mann Act. Its good to help protect citizens but its another thing if the government tries to control them. Our founding fore fathers said to protect our rights and behaviors are just that behaviors. We should try to censor behaviors.

The public humiliation of politicians and celebrity in the past years is just like it was back in Olga time. We need to not take someones believes and force it on the public. Private behaviors, are just that private. Its disgraceful on how much people care about ruining someones life based on the behaviors they display. We have much more important things in our country to worry about then what celebrity slept with another.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

1

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



**The Progressive Party and Censorship**  
by [Lily Teague](#) - Tuesday, April 16, 2019, 11:55 AM

Yes, agree the Progress Party should not have tried to put an end to Sapho, because we are a country established upon fundamental beliefs grounded in the freedom of speech. However, the PROgressives were attempting to take that away from Olga. Simply, because like it was said in the videos, her seductive Sapho character was not punished in the plot, therefore, Olga, the actress, and director was condemned. (Sapho Video 1:08)

Also, when you say "I do believe that some documents need to be censored, to protect our country as a whole." What would be an example of that?

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

1

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



**Re: The Progressive Party and Censorship**  
by [DAVID Welshman](#) - Wednesday, April 17, 2019, 12:44 PM

For examples, when troops are sent or when political party figures travel to other countries. Lets take a look at the 2012 incident in Benghazi, the travel and location of Sen. Stevens was given to the locals and posted all over the tv and media. So in turn when the attack came it ended up coasting the life of Stevens, his aid, and former U.S Seals. Most bases where attacked while I was in Afghanistan, do to the fact the media didn't censor the locations. But when my FOB "forward operating base" was attacked in 2013, the media wouldn't report that U.S troops were under attack. Another example we can use is when Wiki leaks had personal information on people trying to help the U.S against the Taliban, which the Taliban was able to look up and find and murder those people. Back when the war in Iraq had first started there was a website you could look up called "live leak" on that sight you could find the videos of the Taliban beheading and murdering incnt people, you could also find the actually combat video's of our troops in combat "death and all". So when I say "to protect our country" that is what I mean. People don't need to know/see that information.

Sum of ratings:[2](#) (1)

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



**Re: The Progressive Party and Censorship**  
by [Lily Teague](#) - Thursday, April 18, 2019, 11:50 AM

I didn't think about that, those are both really informative examples. In the digital age, it can be rather scary to think about the amount of private, or in this case, also very sensitive US military or foreign policy information could get into the wrong hands.

Sum of ratings:[0](#) (1)

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



**Re: The Progressive Party and Censorship**  
by [DAVID Welshman](#) - Saturday, April 20, 2019, 12:00 PM

most people don't think about that when these types of topics come up. It is the main reasons those types of things happen. People forget how good they have things in the world.

Sum of ratings:[0](#) (1)

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



**Sapho The Overlooked Truth**  
by [Trevor Mejia](#) - Sunday, April 14, 2019, 12:00 PM

I found this to be quite an interesting story, although I felt bad for the harsh criticisms that Olga Nethersole had to face and deal with for trying to show that woman can have just as much fun as we as sexual urges as their male counter parts. However, I found the more interesting facts of this to be that Nethersole both directed and stared in this play. This remind me of the goals of Jane Adams who not only wanted to help people in cities with social justice works but also with her literacy. Adams would try to teach people English in addition to being a famous author herself (Pg. 689-690). Nethersole was a female director in the 1900's and her play was first shown on February, 5<sup>th</sup>1900. However, while looking if female play writers were common or not, I found that Lillian Trimble Bradley was named the "first female" director. However, Bradley's first play she ever directed, *The Woman on the Index* which debuted in 1919, was almost 20 years after Nethersole. Bradley is credited as the first female Director in history. At first, I thought this discrepancy of dates could be due to laws being passed that gave woman more rights at the time. However, the 19<sup>th</sup>amendment was passed in 1920 which is still a year after Bradley's play and 20 years before Nethersole.

Sum of ratings:[2](#) (1)

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



**Ethics and Honor In Relation to Censorship**  
by [Zach Edmiston](#) - Sunday, April 14, 2019, 8:26 PM

I wanted to touch on what I feel is a fairly under discussed topic in the modern day, but that became a very prevalent issue during the time of the Spanish-American war. The idea of "Yellow Journalism" pushing itself onto the people and therefore adding difficulty to their ability to gain unbiased and true information was a very large part of history during that time period; and in my honest opinion, it has been making a resurgence in the modern day United States. Yellow Journalism defined as "—embellishing stories with titillating details when the true reports did not seem dramatic enough." (Chapter 22 of the textbook, page 722.) and may not go by the same name today, but when news media outlets report sensationalist stories without fact checking their work, or waiting for confirmation

of the information that they are reporting on; I find the two to be one in the same, and the idea of embellishing a story or falsely stating facts for the sake of views, sales, clicks, etc. is where I feel that ethics come into the conversation, and the only modern day situation that I feel that the word 'censorship' should even potentially be considered.

Now this is where you can approach the issue from multiple angles, as morals are to a large extent subjective. Is the idea of reporting 'news' that is untrue, or embellished for the sake of popularity moral? Is intentionally misleading a population of people simply for the sake of profit considered moral in any capacity, and should a government step into the conversation and start throwing around concepts such as censorship. My belief in that regard is related to how said news organization presents themselves, and if a news outlet publicly presents themselves as subjective and unbiased, then their works certainly should be held to a higher standard than 'the Onion' or opinion based writings. We live in a special time period, as Americans during and before the Spanish-American war did not have access to tools such as the internet that allowed them to fact check stories that they read, and sensationalist and untrue stories would often be taken at face value. In our modern day, we have the ability to confirm the relevance of anything that we read or watch, but it comes down to drive and personal responsibility to go out of your way to find information; which I think muffles the lines of when the government should step in.

Spreading misinformation to people that take it at face value is not moral, no matter what way you look at it. IF a news outlet presents itself as unbiased and a true form of information, I feel that they have an obligation to be exactly that, therefore condemning both past and modern forms of yellow journalism; however I am hesitant to throw the word censorship into the mix. In the past, before the Spanish-American war, I do feel that a government would potentially have a case in arguing for the censorship of yellow journalists, as it greatly influenced people and their willingness to consider things such as war; though Americans valued their freedom greatly during that time and i'm not so sure they would have stood for government restrictions. I do not find censorship to be moral even in the modern day, and I feel there could be a potential 3rd solution to disinformation. Considering what makes America great is our 1st amendment right and ability to speak our minds no matter the case, I don't ever condone the government censoring news outlets, but I do believe that there could be a system of fact checking, that would either approve or flag information that the public can see, without the need to censor it. Censorship should never be the solution, but reporting un-factual information as factual is most certainly immoral and unethical, and it makes a huge wave in modern day politics, certainly qualifying it as a problem that we in the modern day should be seeking a solution for.

Sum of ratings:1(1)

1

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



**Sapho Then and Now**  
by [Alexandra Lindbloom](#) - Monday, April 15, 2019, 9:22 PM

One thing that I found interesting form the Sapho video was that Olga was actually arrested. She hadn't done anything wrong, but because Olga's character had a "scandalous" moment in the play, that meant she needed to be punished. If people had problems with the story, they should've looked at the director of the play or to the author of the novel. I think that things have changed over time, but women are still ridiculed for what they wear and acting or talking certain ways or about certain things.

Sum of ratings:1(1)

1

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



**Re: Censorship & Morality**  
by [Lily Teague](#) - Monday, April 15, 2019, 9:37 PM

What I found most compelling about the Sapho episode was the fact that those who had been fighting the "war on vice," (Sapho episode 2:06) in the end the Progressives did not manage to claim the victory for morality that they had hoped for. Instead, after Olga was found not guilty and the show reopened, they were drawing more crowds than ever.

In addition, I feel that the turn of the century Progressives were contradicting themselves, by trying to enforce morality onto the citizens of the United States. This traditional mindset seems to align more with the Conservative Party, rather than the more Liberal-Progressive Party. For example, our textbook states that "Progressives wanted

to rid politics of corruption, tame the power of the “trusts,” and in the process inject more liberty into American life." (Textbook, Pg. 685) By attempting to condemn Sapho, and the individual female sexuality that it promoted, they were not supporting the American liberty that they claimed to fight for.

Although this is not a political example, a contemporary parallel I found, that seems to mirror Olga and Sapho, is the raw meat dress that Lady Gaga wore to the MTV music awards several years ago. (www.heart.co.uk/showbiz/the-biggest-celebrity-pr-stunts/) Even though many animal rights activists protested, the controversial dress did not stop her from receiving thirteen nominations, and two Grammy's that year. Furthermore, similarities between this more modern issue and Sapho is that, despite the efforts of those protesting, be it Progressives, or animal activists, the individual received so much public attention that ultimately it benefitted them.

Sum of ratings:[3 \(1\)](#)

3

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



**Sapho and the State of Censorship**

by [Alexander Marx](#) - Monday, April 15, 2019, 10:54 PM

The history of Olga Nethersole and the play Sapho fits in strongly with our recent discussions of the "morality police" during the progressive movement of the United States. This is certainly not a trend isolated to the United States, reminding me of events such as Igor Stravinsky's debut of his Ballet *The Rite of Spring* in Paris 1913, where the jarringly dissonant music and depictions of pagan ritual caused an uproar and reported riot. One thing I find most interesting is the counter intuitive effect that is brought on by the ones protesting the work, usually on the grounds of morality and tradition, in that it draws so much attention to it which may have gone unnoticed by those otherwise not interested. The chances of something like this getting completely censored seem slim on the basis of America being touted as a bastion of free speech, so the bigger deal that is made about it, the more eyes and ears it will reach. In Sapho's case, however, the censorship came in the form of prosecuting the artist. In the 1900s, with the age of information and the internet so far in the future, the amount of controversial material and awareness of such was much less accessible than it is today, which may have contributed to an ignorance that suggests such "immoral" acts as depicted in the play don't happen. Consequently, when a play like Sapho is released, those with such a stance are likely to assume the play will cause an increase of such behavior. I relate this to the more modern controversy of realistic violent video games such as Grand Theft Auto causing people to commit such crimes in real life, despite studies consistently resulting in a lack of causation between games and violence. The video seems to imply that there may have been a connection between Sapho and real life behavior, with a witness during Nethersole's trial reportedly calling the play "instructive". Fortunately, the jury was quick to acquit Nethersole, and the video supports the point of a drastic increase in audience due to the whole ordeal, all in all backfiring on those who aimed to have it censored.

Sum of ratings:[3 \(1\)](#)

3

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



**Re: Sapho and the State of Censorship**

by [Zach Edmiston](#) - Tuesday, April 16, 2019, 11:56 PM

Interesting point Alexander! You bring up a very solid point about the idea of policing morality, and the government believing that it knew what was best for its people at the time, and that it felt that it had the right to tell the people what information (even if it was a play) what they both could and couldn't witness as far as media was concerned; even taking it as far as to prosecute the play director them self. Your example of the Grand Theft Auto video game is actually a very great example of that same concept making a resurgence in the modern day, as that video game became a house hold name simply because there were so many efforts to censor it.

I think this conversation transfers very well into the idea of American Exceptionalism to some extent as well, the idea of American government being unique in its standards and morals, and therefore having the utmost say in what is moral for the people to be viewing is a dangerous and slippery slope in my opinion. Though I think our county isn't the worst perpetrator of this in our current day (Australia possibly?) I think it begins to encroach upon a very dangerous precedent that we should all be very wary of in the future, no free country should have a "thought police" "morality police" or anything of the kind.

Sum of ratings:[1 \(1\)](#)

1

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



**Re: The Mann Act of 1910: Moral Shield or Hammer of Bigoted attacks and opportunistic blackmail . Censorship & Morality**

by [Jason Fitzsimmons](#) - Monday, April 15, 2019, 11:23 PM

Concerning the Mann Act, was this law necessary then?

### **The law was not necessary**

Considering that the United States was in a moral panic when the law was passed and that many Americans felt that the nations cultural underpinnings were under threat it may have been a necessary bulwark against changing social morals, however, the law intentionally or not overshot the mark as a moral stop-gap. During this early Progressive-era 'white-Slavery' was causing concern with many middle-class Americans. The way in which the law was worded left room for interpretation and was used more than once to criminalize even consensual sex between adults. At times the law was used under the auspices of racial bigotry. World heavyweight boxing champion Jack Johnson an African American was arrested in 1913 and charged with "transporting women across state lines for immoral purposes" (Wikipedia contributors. "Mann Act." Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, 27 Jan. 2019. Web. 16 Apr. 2019.) Jack Johnson was known to have intimate relationships with white women. In this case, the Mann act was used to prosecute an interracial relationship which was quite scandalous at the time.

The Mann Act, also known as the White-Slave Traffic Act was enacted on 6/25/1910. The purpose of this law was originally intended to combat forced prostitution and "debauchery". At the time the law was passed the nation was caught in a moral panic, largely due to industrial revolution advances such as the typewriter, which led to women gaining some financial independence and by some accounts the start of modern dating. (NPR, March 2008).

### **Is it necessary today?**

The Mann Act has been amended since it's initial adoption into US law in 1910. In its current state, the law covers protections against child pornography and exploitation. Most prosecutions since 1978 have targeted child abuse and child trafficking cases which obviously has a place in modern American Law. In its original progressive-era state absolutely not.

What can happen when the government attempts to regulate the behavior of its citizens?

### **Liberty and State Paternity are not Compatible.**

The United States was formed on diametric opposition to any form of an authoritarian and tyrannical government. The US government has become increasingly invasive in many everyday aspects of American life. Sometimes referred to as the nanny-state, an authoritarian overbearing form of state paternalism attempting to regulate what people can and can't do, an Orwellian nightmare come to life. Liberty and the nanny state are not compatible.

Our founding fathers were very cognizant about the abuses of too much moral policy making (read: moral policing) of the authoritarian Government of King George III. This country was founded on the idea that government should leave the people alone in the private domain, in fact, the government should stay out of the way in most cases of everyday life.

"State paternalism operates under the guise of protecting people from themselves using government power, but it always ends in the destruction of liberty, responsibility, and solidarity." (2017, FEE, Foundation for Economic Education).

### **What are the unintended consequences when experts pass legislation attempting to help or protect a specific group of people?**

The unforeseen consequences when experts pass legislation attempting to help or protect a specific group of people have the potential to wreak havoc and to erode liberty. America should put its legislative back into protecting the freedoms which are guaranteed by the 1st amendment instead of pandering to one group or demographic as being “more equal”. Equality before the law should be the focus as to not fall into the rabbit hole of equity holding hands with social Marxist dogma.(The Heritage Foundation). A fluid interpretation of any law is an extremely dangerous precedent possibly gifting an authoritarian government carte blanche to bring to bear the entire megalithic weight of the government on the individual, we simply can not forsake this central tenant of our country which so many have died for, to be sacrificed on the altar of blood-stained, utopian fantasies, washed in failed states and piles of bodies.

Sum of ratings:[2 \(1\)](#)

2

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



**Same as it was 100 years ago**

by [Jack Swisher](#) - Wednesday, April 17, 2019, 8:58 PM

I do believe that these events signal that the United States is not very different then what it was at the turn of the 20th century. Sex became a big thing for people at the turn of the 20th century, and reading about it in the textbook, as well as watching the Sapho video, it reminds me of today’s world. Women after the turn of the century were not the same as the women before the turn of the 20th century. In fact, on page 677 it says that “it is estimated that the proportion of women having sex before marriage rose from 10 to 25 percent in the generation that was coming of age between 1910 and 1920.” This was from a “vamp of Americans beginning to experiment with more open expressions of sexuality.” (also page 677) The biggest connection with the turn of the 20th century, and today is that women began insisting that they have the same sexual freedom that men have. This is similar to today, and also similar to many years prior. I think for most Americans, we can agree that today we are engaging in more premarital sex then our parents did, as well as the young Americans did at the turn of the 20th century. These events of sex trafficking and prostitution show that the mindset 100 years ago is still around today!

Sum of ratings:[2 \(1\)](#)

2

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



**Re: Same as it was 100 years ago**

by [Lily Teague](#) - Thursday, April 18, 2019, 12:18 PM

To add to that, something that I found interesting from chapter 24, when the textbook talks about marriages at the turn of the century, and their transition to modernity. In the past, when women weren't intimate with their husbands, it was expected that those married men had affairs with other women, in order to be satisfied. (Textbook pg. 780) However, "modern" (a word at that time, becoming more and more frequently used) couples were encouraged to do things together, go out on dates, spend time with other couples. Even be best friends. (Textbook pg. 781) It is a very interesting comparison, it seems that in at the turn of the century, and especially in the 1920's, couples began to have genuine relationships with one another based in the fact that they were in love.

Sum of ratings:[2 \(1\)](#)

2

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



**College preaching's "protecting their citizens" by regulating free speech / Mann Act**

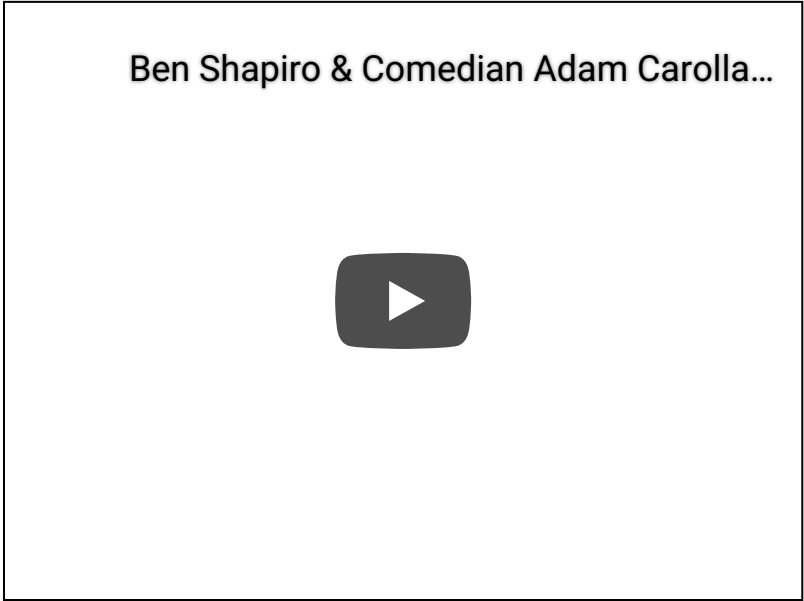
by [Gregory McGinnis](#) - Wednesday, April 17, 2019, 10:56 PM

I find it interesting that for example the U.S. has people who teach at colleges who have a certain power to plant seeds, if you will, into peoples minds. One such case is the matter of regulating free speech to safe guard the feelings of people. It is absolutely stunning that some people who live in the U.S. who disagree with someone have the audacity to cry wolf when the person they disagree with responds back with a different view point. The shocking part is when the person who disagrees with the other, calls for regulation on free speech because that person might have their feelings hurt, or they were talked to a certain way they didn't appreciate. Well I stumbled upon a nice little gem of a video, that Ben Shapiro states a relatively good point on this. That is; it essentially weakens the social structure of the people, and fundamentally corrupts the "offended" people, because they will

simply always opt to stay in their safe place, so that their feelings don't get hurt. That is dangerous because it stagnates communication with others, and basically shelters the offended from knowing anything but what they want to believe. Disagreeing or agreeing, that is life, right/wrong, good/bad/ ugly/ pretty, and seeing only one side of that is to understand only half of anything.

Note: Psychologist Lisa Feldman Bare of North Eastern University in NY published a essay in the NY Times saying words should be seen as physical violence because they can cause stress, and stress causes physical harm, so therefore its reasonable to restrict speech you don't like at your school.

The Mann Act was essentially a precursor or at least a piece to what we are dealing with today in America in many places around the U.S. For instance, a woman wanted to have a consensual sexual relationship with someone, but was persecuted because it was "immoral" and deemed not o.k. by the government back when it was enacted. You can make the connection that if it was illegal, people would still do it, and would act a certain ( usually negatively) way because of the illegality of it. That would then cause a certain mentality to take hold overtime and instill within those people beliefs that might stall or disrupt the states overall operation, due to disagreements within the social structure.



Sum of ratings:[3 \(1\)](#)

3

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



**Morality and the intended use of the Mann act**  
by [David Pineda](#) - Thursday, April 18, 2019, 12:01 PM

The mann act was designed to force Americans to do the right thing because they weren't doing it on their own. On paper the Mann act seems reasonable because it was made to protect women from prostitution and human trafficking which can be seen as a good thing. Although it did help save some women from human trafficking and forced prostitution but one unintended consequence was that it took a way for women to make an earning. Women flocked to big cities and prostitution may have been the only option for them to make money to pay for housing and food and support their family(NPR audio clip). So by outlawing the with the Mann act it took women out of their jobs and left them with having to find another way of making money to support themselves. So although it seems necessary to have to protect people, this law came with some unintended consequences as baggage.

The use of Government to force people to do the right thing and having unintended consequences is also shown when the compulsory school [attendance](#) act to force children out of the work force. The law required school [attendance](#) to help stop children from entering the workforce at a young age. This law worked and removed many children from working long days in factories but there was also some unintended consequences that came with it. Many families relied on the money made by the children to get by and by forcing them to go to school it took that money away from the family. So now a law that was intended to stop something that some people saw as morally wrong(mainly middle class white Americans) is now negatively affecting a population of the United States(working class citizens/immigrants). (child labor and school [attendance](#) were all discussed on April 11 in class).

Both of these government actions are tied to the progressive movement which inevitably created more jobs because more school teachers are needed and more law enforcement to follow through with the Mann act is now. But those jobs were made for middle class white people that could speak English which created a bigger divide between immigrants and white Americans(also talked about in class on April 11). Progressives mainly did things to benefit the Nation as a whole, but more importantly, themselves.

Sum of ratings:[2 \(1\)](#)

2

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



Conservatism

by [Jack Swisher](#) - Thursday, April 18, 2019, 9:25 PM

I have to agree with the accuracy of the research. I agree with this comment a lot, "at the core of political conservatism is the resistance to change and a tolerance for inequality." A resistance to change is shown from Teddy Roosevelt in what he did for conservation. Roosevelt did not want to see change or harm done to natural areas, therefore he did a lot for conservation. "The conservation legacy of Theodore Roosevelt is found in the 230 million acres of public lands he helped establish during his presidency. ... Roosevelt created the present-day USFS in 1905, an organization within the Department of Agriculture. The idea was to conserve forests for continued use." ([www.nps.gov](http://www.nps.gov)) I don't agree with the comments on terror. "The terror management feature of conservatism can be seen in post-Sept. 11 America, where many people appear to shun and even punish outsiders and those who threaten the status of cherished world views, they wrote." I think this because conservatives have always been behind their country no matter what, especially war. Conservatives have been like this even dating back to Vietnam, "Politically conservative agendas may range from supporting the Vietnam War."

Sum of ratings:[1\(1\)](#)

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



Heavy Metal vs PMRC

by [Alexander Marx](#) - Thursday, April 18, 2019, 11:37 PM

Upon doing a bit more research on Tipper Gore and her pursuit of censorship regarding explicit music, my view of the topic certainly broadened. I went into it in pretty much full agreement with Dee Snider and the opinion that those pursuing the labeling of explicit music had "too much time on their hands" (PMRC Video 2:40). However, Gore makes a fair point in her statement defining censorship as "restricting access or suppressing content", and declaring that the PMRC's pursuit does not entail this (PMRC Video 2:23). To me the movement constitutes pessimistic reform due to the assumption that the things portrayed in the music's lyrics will have a negative impact on kids and that parents will either allow it or be oblivious to it. This is similar to the Sapho controversy in that the assumption is made that this will increase perceived indecency in the country, and in this way both are an example of conservatism due to the fear of change in culture these art forms may cause. A difference between the two that stands out is how the director/performer in Sapho was prosecuted and the play temporarily shut down, while the PMRC only attempted to provide warnings on music deemed explicit. I enjoyed the account of the hearing with Snider and Gore, and the way Snider articulated his stance on his art. Gore has a masters degree in psychology from Vanderbilt University which to me lends her some credibility on the issue of trying to protect the youth from harmful material (Wiki page on Tipper Gore). Like Sapho, this movement shared the consequence of drawing more attention to the art in question, having the opposite effect that was intended. Several musicians noted the benefit that the warning label had on their music increasing it's popularity more than they could have imagined, especially with "disgruntled kids" (PMRC Video 7:10). This is likely the audience that the PMRC specifically wanted to keep away from the music, but human nature seems to favor the idea of something becoming all the more attractive when the call for censorship is expressed. All in all I can understand both sides of the coin on this particular issue, whereas with Sapho the prosecution of an artist over her content was taking it too far.

Sum of ratings:[3\(1\)](#)

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



Where Do We Draw the Line?

by [Zach Edmiston](#) - Friday, April 19, 2019, 12:18 AM

Having just watched the five minute excerpt from Sapho, I think this concept brings an interesting conversation to the table of United States politics, and transfers well into the conversation of how much power we allow our government to hold over us as people; and how much the opinions of the government can deviate from the opinions of the people. I understand the concept of modesty in those times, and how jarring it was to see a promiscuous woman expressing her rights, (in a way the government doesn't appreciate, granted.) and how many people in the community may not have appreciated what they saw akin to an elderly person watching an "unrated" version of a rated "R" film, but in situations such as that, we have to put our personal grievances and offenses aside for the purpose of the greater good. "Good" may be a subjective topic, but in the same aspect of "American Exceptionalism", the country of the United States is meant to stand for freedom and personal liberty, and the idea of censorship in itself is inherently anti-American (in my and many other's opinion I'm sure). The government does NOT have the right to tell us as a people what access we have as citizens in which media we consume, but it seems that Nethersole's trial was an attempt to do so.

In the Sapho clip (0:44-1:50) we discover that the American government was clearly offended by the idea of a woman being taken to a bedroom, (clearly they were much more modest in general) and they attempted to take a very physical action against a (somewhat) non-physical apparition. Women had always been sexual creatures just as men had, but now that it was out for the general public to see, it became an issue to a governmental level. This is problematic because it allowed the government to essentially tell the people what information they had the right to access, yes it started with a sexual connotation, but as we have discussed in class and observed in both our textbooks and in modern day politics, where does that train of thought end for all of us? As a nation of liberty, I believe that we are essentially all-or-nothing, we either have rights to all forms of information and communication (yes even scandalous women taking men to bedrooms) or we have none, with our government having the right to step in at any given moment that they see fit and removing our ability to freedom of information. The irony here that I think speaks wonders, is that when Olga Nethersole was taken to court, she was (very quickly) ruled not guilty (2:46-3:10 of Sapho clip), and released to go about her ways.

I think the lesson to be taken from this is that the American people are free, and we do not appreciate any limits put upon our rights as citizens. As a world power we have witnessed many different situations in which government seizes control, and then refuses to let go one it has claimed it,(see income tax, class discussion 4/18) and I believe that as a majority, the American people are too strong and resilient to let the government take control of any aspect of our lives, and we see that manifest itself in many aspects of the modern day,(which i look forward to discussing and debating) and Sapho is a great example of the people overturning the governments position, and overruling their attempt to limit our rights and our freedoms. The idea of censorship itself is immoral, and it is very starkly clear that the majority of the American people stand behind that notion, and do not approve of the government attempting to dictate what the people feel is moral.

Sum of ratings:[2 \(1\)](#)

2

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



**Considering UC Berkley Study and my own position on the spectrum**

by [Kaylee Calvert](#) - Friday, April 19, 2019, 12:41 PM

Considering the UC Berkley Study I would say I agree with the statement, "The avoidance of uncertainty, for example, as well as the striving for certainty, are particularly tied to one key dimension of conservative thought - the resistance to change or hanging onto the status quo" (Paragraph Seven). Just looking at our current president and his key slogan, "Make America Great Again", is a good example that supports this claim.

One thing I disagree with in the UC Berkeley Study is the statement, "The researchers said that conservative ideologies, like virtually all belief systems, develop in part because they satisfy some psychological needs, but that does not mean that conservatism is pathological or that conservative beliefs are necessarily false, irrational, or unprincipled" (Paragraph Fifteen). I disagree with this statement because I somewhat do believe that conservative beliefs are quite irrational and unprincipled. Especially nowadays, where the people's basic rights are being taken away such as abortion, anti-discrimination protection, Title X family planning programs, Affordable Care Act, etc.

Although I do consider myself on the more liberal side of things, I can discern whether these statements are true or not because actions speak louder than words. I think some conservatives might disagree with these statements because they may make them look bad but again, at the end of the day, actions truly do speak louder than words.

I do not believe the evaluation of the UC Berkley Study article's accuracy should be limited to the response of only the students that identify themselves as "conservatives" because I think most, or at least some, may take it as the article attacking them. I mean who wants to hear that psychological factors link to your political views and that you could potentially feel the way you do because of fear? I personally think this is a good article for everyone to read and evaluate from all perspectives.

Sum of ratings:[1 \(1\)](#)

1

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



**Re: Conservatives**

by [Trenton Hough](#) - Friday, April 19, 2019, 5:08 PM

Reading the article on conservatives from UC Berkeley News opened my eyes to a few points that were in front of me the whole time. Glaser said, "liberals appear to have a higher tolerance for change than conservatives do." (UC Berkeley News). This quote had me pause and think about my self for a second. I tend to think of myself as a free thinker, but I tend to lean more conservative than liberal. I believe the quote by Glaser is one hundred percent true. When something is working, I believe you shouldn't change it, and many conservatives I know well would say the same thing. I think this is because we are "simple" people. Glaser also went on to say, "Conservatives don't feel the need to jump through complex, intellectual hoops in order to understand or justify some of their positions". This also proves that Conservatives are simple people. I think the research they did is very accurate because the things they say, and the conclusions from their studies, would be the way I describe myself, a conservative.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



**Re: The Mann Act: Then V.S. Now**  
by [Trenton Hough](#) - Friday, April 19, 2019, 6:12 PM

I believe when it comes to sexual scandals of the past, they are very much like they are today. In the audio NPR story on the Mann Act, it explains how heavyweight fighter Jack Johnson was convicted of violation to the Mann act, which cost him his career. The NPR audio goes on to say that it was thought to be a racial thing because Johnson was a black man and the woman he had a relationship with was a white woman. People feel very strongly about certain topics of interest in the 1900's and in today's world. If you believed that Johnson shouldn't be a fighter for whatever reason you would be looking for a reason to get him off the big stage and being convicted on sexual matters would be a perfect way. In the first few months of 2018 we saw a similar thing happen to our president Trump. Trump was accused by 19 women since the 1980's for sexual harassment and sexual assault. (Wikipedia: Donald Trump sexual misconduct allegations). Some people in our country are very against our current president and would do anything to get him out of office. If the allegations were true, I believe he should be taken out of office, but if they are not true it ties into the Johnson case where someone didn't want to see him succeed so they tried extreme measures.

Sum of ratings:2 (1)

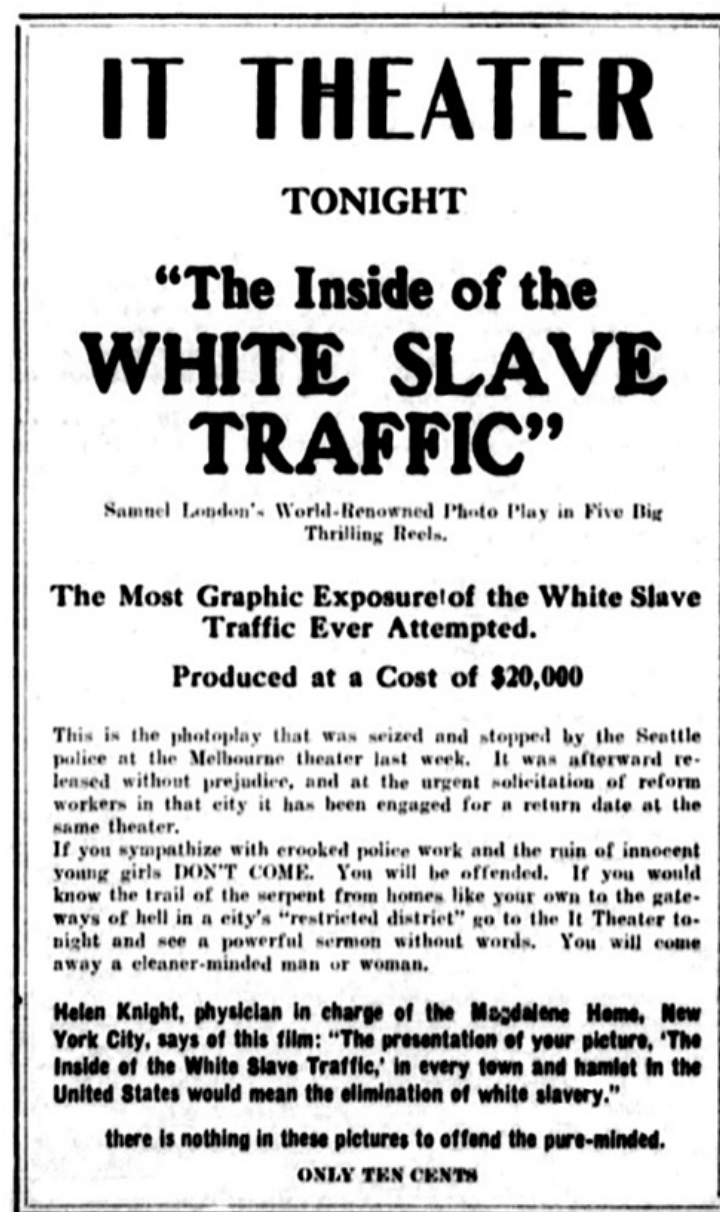
[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



**Manning the Spectrum of Morals and Behaviors**  
by [Ryan Monett](#) - Friday, April 19, 2019, 6:30 PM

The Mann Act *"was passed at a time when many single women were leaving the countryside to find work in the cities. The Act was a response to the many stories (often exaggerated) of women arriving in the city, being befriended and drugged, and winding up in prostitution. The broad language of the Act-- prohibiting interstate transport not just for prostitution but "for any immoral purpose" led to many juries failing to convict as well as its misuse to prosecute political opponents; and the language was cleaned up by subsequent Congresses."*

Note the act as one of "white slave traffic" - almost equating it with the slavery of recent history in America. We can see how our studies of ads have relevance here, such as in the below poster from this time period:



Where this act begins to regulate behavior on the behalf of the government is where it seems to infringe on the liberty to be oneself. Prostitution to me, personally, I consider wrong. Where the problem comes in is the broadest terms of "any immoral purpose" because morality is a product of individual beliefs. In the early 1900s, Jack Johnson's poster could be worse than today watching a Stormy Daniels video. Sapho is nothing compared to what we see on prime time television. Yet at the time, the act was used against Johnson - clearly it has hints of racism - because to some, I assume, to have an African-American male with a white female was considered immoral. This is troubling again because there are some many colors to the moral spectrum.

As Google defines moral: *"concerned with the principles of right and wrong behavior and the goodness or badness of human character."*

What IS right? What IS wrong? Or goodness and badness?? To some New York City liberals, abortion (might not) be a moral issue and healthcare (might) be. To someone very conservative in Oklahoma, abortion (might) be a moral issue and climate change (might not) be.

You see, I had to add (might) and (might not) because there is no black and white as we all fall at different places on this spectrum. The problem with the act is that it could be used to prosecute people for reasons other than sex trafficking and prostitution. This is where the Mann Act went wrong.

--

Sources:

Website: <http://tpscongress.indiana.edu/enduring-issues/timeline/government-personal-lives/1910-mann-act.html>

Google Search of Moral

Image: <http://tpscongress.indiana.edu/enduring-issues/attachments/images/gallery/govtPersonalLives/1910MannAct/mann01traffic.jpg>

NPR audio: [https://drive.google.com/file/d/1KRJ65y-ruBnD\\_-fqwJgURtyVmIELPz6z/view](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1KRJ65y-ruBnD_-fqwJgURtyVmIELPz6z/view)

Sum of ratings:[3 \(1\)](#)

3

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)

 **Considering Sapho**  
by [David Pineda](#) - Friday, April 19, 2019, 7:35 PM

When looking at the state of censorship from the time of the Sapho play being released, and now it is easy to tell that it is vastly different.

Some of the public found the Sapho play offensive because it embraced Women as sexual beings just int eh way that Men are. Although Sapho was a fictional character, the actress who played her was not so she was arrested and charge with public indecency. It was easy to see that censorship was alive and well when it came to women and how they behaved, but the way censorship of the press was dealt with was completely different. Yellow journalism( as talked about in class on 4/9) was alive and well throughout this time, and was rarely if ever regulated in that time. Yellow journalism can even be contributed the start of the Spanish American war.

The most interesting part of the short video was that after the jury found her not guilty, the [attendance](#) for the show increased and continued, obviously many people wanted to see It and had no fear because the court ruled it okay. soon more and more plays, pictures, and short clips emerged and as time went on censorship began to decrease.

Sum of ratings:[2 \(1\)](#)

2

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)

 **Re: Considering Sapho**  
by [Lily Teague](#) - Saturday, April 20, 2019, 2:24 PM

Yes, I definitely agree with you, censorship has changed dramatically from 100 years ago. You make a great point when you bring up "yellow journalism," it was barely regulated and had a very significant impact on American citizens opinions. In specific, their views on American Foreign Policy. They seemed to eat up the hyperbolic news stories, that lead to the Spanish-American War.

Sum of ratings:[0 \(1\)](#)

0

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)

 **Re: Censorship & Morality**  
by [Gregory Graff](#) - Saturday, April 20, 2019, 6:23 PM

In the case of Olga Nethersole, this was clearly a attack on women, sexuality, and freedom of expression. It was also religious views influencing legislation. The film points out that 19,000 photos were proudly seized of people just expressing themselves. This is in a county that supposedly has checks and balances to prevent government from creating laws that impede of things like freedom of speech, press, and expression. Schneck’s freedom was taken from him for only his speech (discussed in class) and Olga’s was taken just because she expressed herself. These types of actions by government will only diminish creativity.

If the Mann act is there to stop forced prostitution and human trafficking than of course it is necessary. When the government goes to far in regulating its citizens, like i mentioned earlier it only hurts creativity.

Sum of ratings:[1 \(1\)](#)

1

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)

 **Americas shifting moral compass from the Early Progressive Era . Re: Censorship & Morality**  
by [Jason Fitzsimmons](#) - Saturday, April 20, 2019, 7:38 PM

The evolution of social norms from the early progressive period in the United States has shown that the one moral issue that has basically remained unchanged is infidelity (2015, Gallup). Infidelity is still considered taboo by up to 90% of Americans polled yet norms regarding sexual and reproduction issues has largely swung to the left. “Norms are shared expectations of behavior for specific situations” (F. Newport), and while both the left and right have through American history praised the idea of individual rights, in the case of sexual and reproduction issues the right due to mostly Christian moral stances has been slower to accept more liberal views on sexuality and reproductive issues although overall these issues have become increasingly acceptable.

On the issue of infidelity, Americans have not shifted moral views significantly since the early 1900s (<https://news.gallup.com/opinion/polling-matters/183518/five-things-learned-americans-moral-values.aspx>).

Sum of ratings:[2](#) ([1](#)) 

2

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



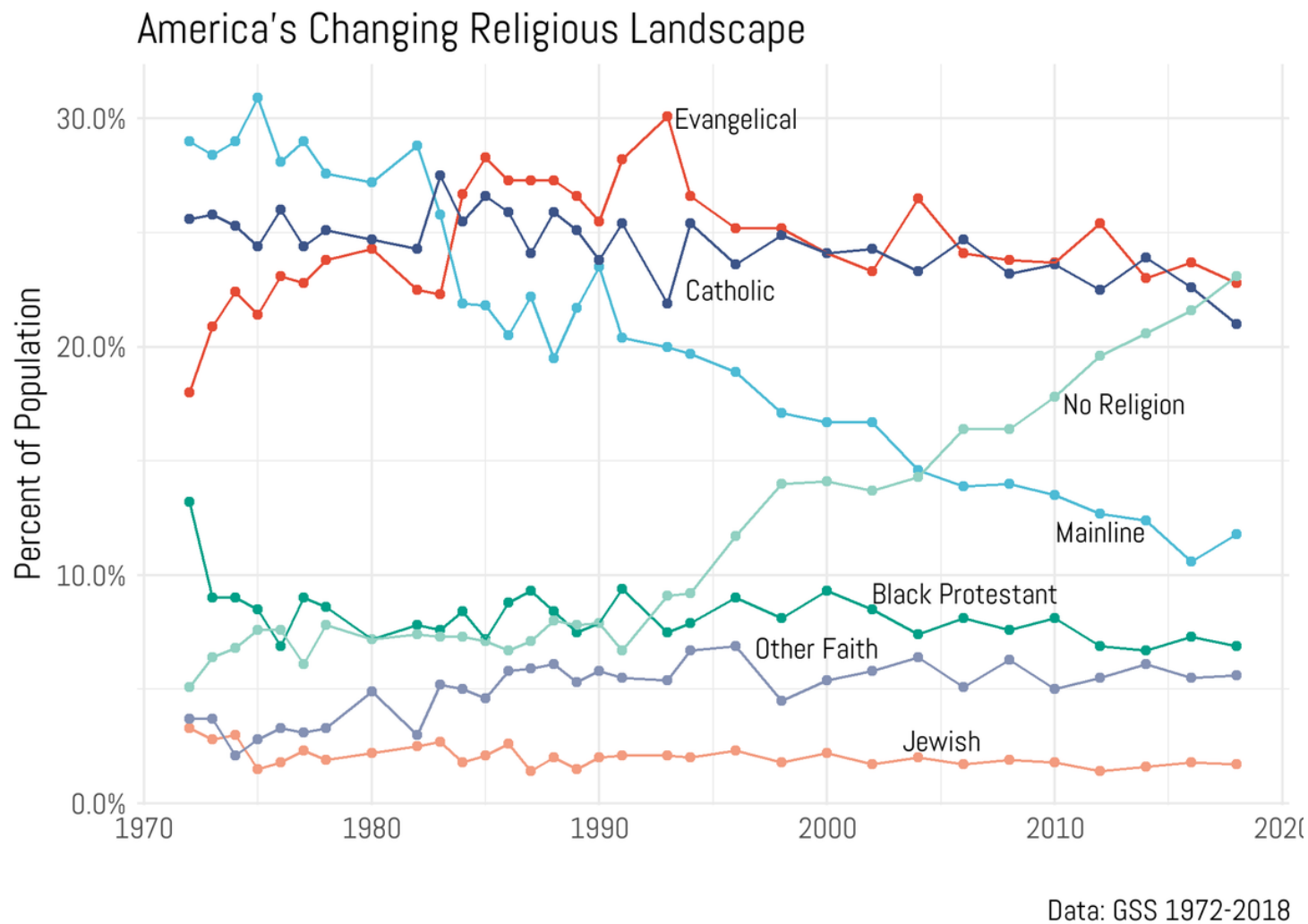
**Moral Consequences**  
by [Ryan Monett](#) - Saturday, April 20, 2019, 8:51 PM

In the 21st century, morality is not the same as the early 20th century. It seems like sex scandals are commonplace, as is the [list of federal politicians](#) involved in sex scandals: voluminous.

One of the things about our society has been positive and also equally negative has been the rise of the internet. Sex can now readily be made available from a host of apps, and our messages under our passcode. This leads to a virtual world that has real consequences for individuals and society as a whole. Think Anthony Wiener.

There are several reasons for such:

The breakdown of the American family, the increased exposure to scenes of violence and sex (which makes it less and less shocking), and drifting away from spiritual matters in a segment of the population at record levels.



Times have changed.

What was considered a hint of sexuality in the 1900s brought about legal consequences (Sapho, Jack Johnson, etc.) with the Mann Act. Censorship and morality are now defined by society as much less than what it once was, and we're reaching a point where there are less and less political consequences for sex scandals. Over time, things change. I'll leave out my opinion, but the facts show this: fewer people have faith, more politicians are involved in sex scandals, and neither give cause in today's society as anything to be alarmed about. Sure, the #METOO movement has helped.

How much?

Only time will tell. Society is changing - and so is morality.

--

Sources:

Wikipedia: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_federal\\_political\\_sex\\_scandals\\_in\\_the\\_United\\_States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_federal_political_sex_scandals_in_the_United_States)

Image: <https://twitter.com/ryanburge/status/1108183399364263936>

Sum of ratings:[2](#) (1)

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



**Self Appointed Moral Arbiters and unforeseen Consequences Re: Censorship & Morality**

by [Jason Fitzsimmons](#) - Saturday, April 20, 2019, 10:58 PM

Although separated by decades Sapho and the Dee Snyder-twisted Sister/PMRC scandals share some key similarities regarding morals and censorship. Both were brought about by self-appointed moral arbitrators claiming to be the shield for American decency. Secondly, both unwittingly did nothing more than create an increased demand by the public eager to access the “illicit” material, certainly an unexpected outcome.

Sapho challenged the era’s moral sensibilities regarding sexuality norms and was deemed dangerous because it suggested that woman experienced sexual pleasure and could have multiple sexual partners. And the writer and star Olga Nethersole was charged along with male co-star Hamilton Revelle with violating public decency (Olga Nethersole, Wiki. After a somewhat lengthy trial Olga and Hamilton were acquitted. The entire scandal was a reaction based on a moral panic brought on by the increasing presence of risqué material available to the public which included postcards, peep shows, dime novels to name a few (Video). The Play reopened and was even more popular as a result of the interest generated by the scandal.

The PMRC (Parents Music Resource Center) fronted by Tipper Gore and other Senator’s wives as a pet project in order to require warning labels which warned parents of illicit content like the explicit lyrics, to be placed on albums. The PMRC and recording label prime movers agreed to the warning labels called Parental Advisory stickers, appearing to be a victory of the PMRC. The PMRCs efforts of censorship ultimately resulted in increased sales of the records and tapes with the warning labels leading to increased interest in the Heavy Metal music genre as a cry of rebellion against Regan era conservatism.

John Denver summed up the controversy poignantly:” “That which is denied becomes that which is most desired, and that which is hidden becomes that which is most interesting”(PMRC, Wiki).

Sum of ratings:[2](#) (1)

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



**UC Berkley morality**

by [David Pineda](#) - Saturday, April 20, 2019, 11:28 PM

I believe the article makes some accurate points that most people will agree is accurate. Especially the part about conservatives being resistant to change. this is one of the most well known stereotypes of conservatives that I do believe to be true and accurate. Which is a stark contrast to how republicans were in the past. they were the ones who were in favor of imperialism and the democrats were resistant and were wanting to not interfere with the outside world and not change the culture of America(in class discussion).

I do consider myself liberal and so truthfully discerning what is accurate and not accurate in this article may be a bit difficult, however common knowledge is that conservatives are more resistant to change. that's what makes them conservative. Being able to look at this article from both angles is very important also, not only one side of the spectrum is allowed to read this because then it would be easy to disregard anything you don't agree with and conveniently leave them out. I think having both sides of the political spectrum reads adds more depth and dimension to the discussion that could be had on this article.

Sum of ratings:[1](#) (1)

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



**Conservative Cognitive Motivations : academic analysis Re: Censorship & Morality**

by [Jason Fitzsimmons](#) - Saturday, April 20, 2019, 11:53 PM

The academic review of 50 years of research literature conducted by Jack Glaser, frank Sulloway, John Jost and Arie Kruglanski set out to define the political core of conservatism. The Data set was adequate enough to give a good indication of the key psychological characteristics shared by conservatives as it included 22k +/- persons from 12 countries, looking for 88 behavior patterns. The reviewers analyzed a wide variety of sources including politician interviews and speeches, opinions and verdicts decided by judges, and experimental, field and survey studies (Mclay, 2003).

The article appears to contain little leftist/liberal bias, and this surprised me a bit considering the dominance of leftist professors in academia and the perception of Berkley representing ground zero in social Marxist indoctrination. I found the article to be quite reasonable in the combined assessment of psychological indicators in conservatives.

*"Conservatives don't feel the need to jump through complex, intellectual hoops in order to understand or justify some of their positions, he said. "They are more comfortable seeing and stating things in black and white in ways that would make liberals squirm," Glaser said."* –( Glaser, 2003). -This statement carries a lot of weight in general terms however lacks much wiggle room with the black and white statement the issue is more complicated than this.

The evaluation of the article’s accuracy should not be only limited to conservatives. Because American conservatism spans a wide set of political beliefs and individuals can change political viewpoints based on new evidence or a life changing experience Significant in scale to mold or change held political views, self-identified liberal, moderates and conservatives should be able to understand opposing viewpoints in enough depth to argue sides equally.

Sum of ratings:[3 \(1\)](#)

3

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)

◀ [American Exceptionalism](#)

◀ [Chapter 23 Quiz](#)

Jump to...

[CLICK HERE](#) for Forum 1 Materials & Questions ▶

Moodle Docs for this page

You are logged in as Joe Escobar (Log out)  
HST 203 Sp19 (Escobar Meta 44706 47037)  
[Get the mobile app](#)