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Little Red Herrings: Part Two -- Oh! The Tangled Web

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Little Red Herrings: Part Two — Oh! The Tangled Web

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This is Part Two in a series. See Part One “Filter-tipped Libraries,” in Against the Grain, v.16/9, p.62.

Now hundreds rush in with that innuendo, “One man’s Medea is another man’s Persian” argument, permit me to define Internet pornography. It isn’t difficult at all. Internet pornography is that which depicts pictorially, or in streaming video, fellatio, cunnilingus, anal intercourse, bestiality, gay and lesbian sex, sexual relations of any sort with children or between children, scatology, contraception, paraphilia, scophophilia, and any sort of attempted sexual insertion of animate or inanimate objects into bodily orifices in a manner not intended for them. (By the way, all of what is described above and more is already on the Web.) I do not include in this definition written works for, as Horace pointed out, the eye is more easily tamed than the ear. While a case, and a very solid one, can be made for censoring pornographic writings, it is not one being argued here. Libraries have never routinely trafficked in graphic, sexual images such as those everywhere on the Web. What libraries have done is make an exception to the Web, for those are things that not only have libraries never collected, but would turn them down without question were they offered to them in print form.

Of course there will still be those who wish to differ even about this pictorial definition. One colleague argued that these sites must be protected for artists who want to draw nude (apparently these renderings would be what we’d call “quick” draw artists as the sites I’ve seen do not have very many posed pictures, unless of course it’s of, well, you know). The same colleague argued they must be protected for sex education. How absurd. If parents are using these sites for sex education its no wonder we have the teen-pregnancy problem we do find.

The other argument is that porn-surfing isn’t really a problem? You be the judge. There are estimates to be more than 200,000 adults addicted to Web-based pornography. The top five pornography sites register more than a million hits each month. Last year Web-based porn sites earned over $3 billion. Together, all pornography (adult videos, magazines, cyberporn, etc.) rake in more money annually than CBS, NBC, ABC, ESPN, and CNN combined. Indeed, last year alone, porn videos made more than the NFL and the NBA, combined. (Apparently there is something men would rather watch than sports!) Indeed, so bad has it become that a woman’s group has developed a site called “Get Real” whereby they opine for men to get in real relationships and out of por sites.

Furthermore, once you enter a por site, getting out of cyberslave isn’t so easy. “Pop-up” windows are also a common feature of cyberporn sites, as they are of just about any site these days. Often dozens of “free” windows pop up as soon as you close one. Since many of these sites occur frequently in almost any kind of search (even misspellings!), avoiding them without filtering isn’t so easy. Pornographers know these pop-up windows will entice some viewers to come back and offer them for that reason alone, what we would call in other context “entrapping.” Many of the screens will move down a kind of progression, as if the screens were saying, “Do you like this?” “What about this?” “Pornographers rely on running by something that will have its eventual prurient appeal.

“Mousetraps” are also common now. Mousetraps are sites that look like one thing and end up a pornographic-other. Some are the result of unenewed Websites that pornographers have snatched up for their own. In England, for example, a well known children’s site forgot to renew its Web address (these run less than $50 annually in the U.S.), and a pornographer took it over. Surfers to that site were greeted with the salacious material rather than educational activities for children. The pornographer has offered to return the address to its owner for (U.S.) $6,000! For many pornographers this is simply another revenue stream. They hold the addresses until others are willing to pay.

Company’s site at one time, if misspelled, led one to a series of pornographic sites. Most recently, www.firstamendment.org leads surfers to a different sort of argument, one that involves all sorts of pernicious nudity. This may well be the first case of the .org domain being infiltrated by pornographers.

Unfortunately, however, there’s very little of the market pornographers have not penetrated, so to speak. Palmotica is Asia’s answer to hand-held pornography, one might say. It is quite possible that the man (or possibly the woman) next to you on the plane, the subway, or on the Metro is not really reviewing his daily schedule on his hand-held. Rather, he’s getting his daily dose of pornography, compliments of Palmotica.

Pornographers will stoop to new lows, too, to provide new content. A New York reporter was shocked to discover that she was on a porn site though she had never posed nude. After denouncing her co-worker for the malicious rumor, she surfed to the site and sure enough, there she was. Apparently while lunching in Central Park on a bright sunny day, a pornographer walked about with a camera held waist-high. When he found women in dresses he waited until they bent over for whatever, reached for this or that, or crossed and uncrossed their legs. The momentary revealing of cleavage or, in this case, undergarments, was caught on tape and plastered up for the world to see.

Getting to a pornographic Website is scandalously easy. For example, keying in any slang term — any slang term that any eight year old would know — is certain to bring up a pornographic site. Depending on the term, one will be treated to progressively heinous depictions. Now, you tell me. Is pornography a problem? Should libraries be dispensing it, courtesy of taxpayer’s dollars?

And They Were There

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The Directory of Open Access Journals (www.DOAJ.org) is a collection of peer reviewed open access journals in all disciplines and all languages offering scholarly content. As of November 2004, it included 1,345 journal titles from over 300 publishers, including BioMed Central. At this point, the directory has global visibility, is integrated into many OPACs and is included in aggregator databases. It is often referred to as the “most important listing of OA journals.” Data transfer occurs rapidly and comes from 150 countries. There are many challenges including assisting publishers, some of whom are technically “immature,” selecting new journals from inclusion from the many suggested, dealing with low bandwidth areas and working through ideas for improvements. Bjornshage foresees establishing a network of editors, adding a personalization feature and notification service, making more journals aware of OA possibilities, setting up a sponsorship program and including OA articles from hybrid journals. He noted that the University of Lund requires its faculty to register all published works in its institutional repository and he recommends that authors use a model license agreement when submitting work to a publisher. The OA debate has made it easier to get the attention of university administrators who, along with faculty and librarians, need to recognize the need for change in scholarly publishing, assess current research assessment systems and work for suitable intellectual property rights agreements. Bjornshage emphasized that universities, through their libraries, should become publishers.

Watch for additional reports from the Charleston Conference in the February issue of Against the Grain! The entire Charleston Conference Proceedings will be published by Greenwood/Libraries Unlimited in 2005.

<http://www.against-the-grain.com>
Before Bostwick, ALA president Joseph Nelson Larrned wrote in 1893 that the librarian should, "defend his shelves against an endless sieve of vulgar literature." We've come a long way, baby. For all practical matters, our professional organization of librarians is fighting desperately to keep www.schlong.com open as part of the Constitution's First Amendment inalienable right to be titillated.

The ACLU and the ALA argue that Internet filtering must be halted, first because filtering violates the First Amendment. Filtering, it argues, directly contradicts the First Amendment, ergo, it's wrong, as, indeed, any censoring is. This is true only if the First Amendment is viewed to protect any speech or any expression. ALA's Intellectual Freedom Manual defines intellectual freedom as "... the right of any person to believe whatever he wants on any subject, and to express the beliefs or ideas in whatever way he thinks appropriate (emphasis added)." But is this true, is all speech protected by the Constitution?

We'll examine that next time.

Watch for "Part Three: Free Speech and Filtering Myths" coming in Against the Grain soon!

Leaving the Books Behind -- The Fate of Librarians, Especially Those in Technical Services: A Library Science Student's Perspective

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One of the major questions confronting our profession today is the impending retirement of numerous librarians from various positions throughout the United States and the world. This is especially troubling, given that the current rate at which library science programs are churning out MLS/MLIS graduates is not enough to fill those positions as they become empty in the next five to ten years. Thus, a major concern for librarians everywhere is how are we as a profession going to handle this crisis.

A solution that is being offered nowadays is the downgrading of these professional jobs so that a paraprofessional can fill the position. However, it has become of increasing concern to librarians everywhere that once these positions are downgraded, it will be all the more difficult to elevate their status back to what is suitable for a librarian, if at all. Given this uncertain future climate, it is disheartening to know that one of the most affected departments in libraries will be that of technical services.

Filling technical services positions has always been problematic at best, but will be especially so in the near future, given that very few students going through library science programs today are opting to be catalogers and government document librarians. Therefore, the most critical question today is not how we as a profession are going to handle this crisis in general, but how we as a profession are going to continue on page 82