



The Internet: Social Effects



History of Information 103 Geoff Nunberg

April 24, 2012



Itinerary, 4/24

The Internet and "virtual community" Social life in a virtual world The Internet as a political forum Is the Internet a place?



The Internet: Social Consequences

Does the internet build communities or fragment them?



The Internet: Social Consequences

Does the internet build communities or fragment them?

Yes.



Cairncross: Everything is different

- I. Death of distance
- 2. Fate of Location
- 3. Improved Connections
- 4. Increased Mobility
- 5. More Customized Networks
- 6. Deluge of Information
- 7. Increased Value of Brand
- 8. More Minnows, more Giants
- 9. More Competition
- 10. Increased Value of Niches
- II. Communities of Practices
- 12. Loose-Knit Corporation Culture
- I3. Openness

- I4. Manufacturers as ServiceProviders
- 15. Inversion of Home and Office
- 16. Proliferation of Ideas
- 17. Decline of National Authority
- 18. Loss of Privacy
- 19. Global Premium for Skills
- 20. Rebirth of Cities
- 21. Rise of English
- 22. Communities of Culture
- 23.A New Trust
- 24. People as Scarce Resource
- 25. Global Peace

Social Life in a Virtual World



Predictions that Internet/Web will decentralize authority

permit ground-up social & political organization

Create "virtual communities"

Cf the "virtual corporation," "smart mobs," moveon.org, etc., which are said to facilitate direct democracy





What's Real and What is Not

When "virtual" = real...

Real

banking

journal

textbook

Not	??
machine	museum
keyboard	library
pets	community
reality	
house tour?	



ew Zealand



The Rise of "Virtual Communities," I





1978-79: Early MUDS (Multi-User Dungeons) enable players of text-adventure games to interact & team up.
1979 > Early BBS's (Bulletin Board services) allow users to connect via modem to a common server & post messages.

1980: USENET \rightarrow "poor man's ARPANET" to allow users to exchange email & software.

1990: First MOOs ["MUD Object Oriented"] created at Xerox Palo Alto Research center.



SPAM (Inter-



The birth of spam

Spam is the shadow history, the negative space, of the concept of community online" Finn Brunton

1971: sysadmin "abuses" MIT time-sharing system w/ "to all" msg: THERE IS NO WAY TO PEACE. PEACE IS THE WAY."

5/1/1978: "Proto-Spam" message sent to 593 addresses on ARPAnet,

DIGITAL WILL BE GIVING A PRODUCT PRESENTATION OF THE NEWEST MEMBERS OF THE DECSYSTEM-20 FAMILY

Early 1980's: Users of BBS and MUDs take to repeating "spam" & bits of Monty Python routine to annoy other users or drive newbies out of the discussion.

1994: "Green Card spam" sent by Canter & Siegel law firm as bulk Usenet posting.

By mid-1990's, AOL is selling mailing list of 37m for \$50k

Responses: harassment & vigilanteism, parliamentarianism, authoritarianism,



The Rise of "Virtual Communities," II

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There are seen bags on the proof over There are an entry mone tang months There are fixed back. 1985: Stewart Brand & Larry Brilliant found the BBS The Well (Whole Earth 'Lectronic Link), which becomes an influential "virtual community" providing email, forums, etc.

> WELL participants go on to found Craigslist, Electronic Frontier Foundation, Salon, com, etc.

1986: Matchmaker dating service begun as text-based BBS, adding to groups like soc.singles, etc. By 2003, US Web-based online dating services draw 40m annual visitors.

1995 Craig Newmark founds Craiglist in San Francisco for posting of local events; by 2000, expanded to 9 cities.

The Beginnings of Social Networking Sites

1997: Slashdot created to provide user -generated "News for nerds." Becomes wildly popular antecedent of blogs.

1997 Sixdegrees.com founded, social networking site that achieved 1m members and anticipated Friendster, MySpace, LinkedIn & FaceBook etc.



Political organization online



1998 Moveon.org founded to militate for moving past Clinton impeachment hearings. In 2003, becomes important channel for opposition to Iraq war, major source of funding for antiwar candidates.

2002 Meetup.com founded to facilitate offline meeting and networking of interest groups. During buildup to campaign, it becomes an important source of grassroots political organization for Howard Dean campaign, later for Kerry & Edwards.



The Triumph of Social Networks

2003: myspace founded, rapidly becomes largest soc. networking site. Complaints about stalking, exploitation, spam, etc. lead some schools to block site.

2003: Second Life launched by Linden Labs.

2004: Facebook launched by Mark Zuckerberg.

2008: Helped by Facebook co-founder Chris Hughes,Obama campaign's use of new media ("MyBo") enables it to raise \$200m by end of primary season and recruit numerous volunteers.



The complications of "community"

"Community" usually implies rich interaction around common interests

Online interaction creates or strengthens groups organized around significant common interests; e.g., sexual orientation, political activism, diseases...

But "community" is also used for almost any kind of group formed online... so long as it's judged positive





Varieties of Online Community







Varieties of Online Community

high-school alums Book History list MeetUp leukemia dl

Relation of online media to social groups

Supports Amplifies / extends Transforms Creates





Reinforcing Social Divisions





Stratification of social space

What distinguishes adoption of MySpace and Facebook among American teens is not cleanly about race or class, ... The division can be seen through the lens of taste and aesthetics, two value-laden elements that are deeply entwined with race and class. It can also be seen through the network structures of teen friendship, which are also directly connected to race and class. And it can be seen through the language that teens – and adults – use to describe these sites....

danah boyd





Social wars

Cheesy or creative; classy or boring?

'MySpace is for the riff-raff and Facebook is for the landed gentry.'

'MySpace just seems like the other side of the tracks.'

Do social media always reproduce offline categories?





boyd writes: In some senses, the division in the perception and use of MySpace and Facebook seems obvious given that we know that online environments are a reflection of everyday life. Yet, the fact that such statements are controversial highlights a widespread techno-utopian belief that the internet will once and for all eradicate inequality and social divisions.

In a different context, Zadie Smith writes: Shouldn't we struggle against Facebook? Everything in it is reduced to the size of its founder. Blue, because it turns out Zuckerberg is red-green color-blind. "Blue is the richest color for me—I can see all of blue." Poking, because that's what shy boys do to girls they are scared to talk to. Preoccupied with personal trivia, because Mark Zuckerberg thinks the exchange of personal trivia is what "friendship" is. A Mark Zuckerberg Production indeed! We were going to live online. It was going to be extraordinary. Yet what kind of living is this? Step back from your Facebook Wall for a moment: Doesn't it, suddenly, look a little ridiculous? Your life in this format?

On the whole, would you say that your social networking experience is more like an extension of your everyday life, as boyd suggests, or that it's a bleached or distorted version of it?



Casandra R.

I am a Facebook user and a retired Myspace user, with a hint of Livejournal and random message boards thrown into the past. After reading Boyd's article, I thought more about the people who I am friends with in real life and the kinds of websites that we use. All of my friends had a Myspace when it first came out, and slowly everyone moved to Facebook, and some of us have Google+ pages, but those are essentially inactive. We also all tend to use websites like Reddit, varying in participation from very active to just checking the front page every once in a while. After considering that points that Boyd made, I'm not sure I'm in a position to evaluate a racial divide online as it relates to my usage. My friends in real life are also my friends online, so the diversity in my friends seeps in to my online life as well. ... I truly see my Facebook as a extension of myself in the sense that I am only friends with people who I am actually friends with in real life.



Diana Perez

The social networking experience of many reflects most predominantly the stage they are in within their lifecycle. ...whether they're students/ single and dependent, independent/single and working, married and working, children and housing, or empty nested and retired, etc. [That] is the driver that dictates how you use your social networking.

In high school I only used Myspace. My high school years were from 2003-2007 and all my classmates and friends were on Myspace and it reflected my interests and was the quickest avenue to connect to my friends at that age. As I entered college I was introduced to Facebook. I did not particularly enjoy it and did not find much use for it at the beginning, which was fall 2007. However as my college life, age, and lifestyle changed and grew, my needs and networking changed as well...The connections, friends, events, and information that were more relevant to me at this time were all found on Facebook because it was a site predominately used to facilitate campus connections. This was the reason for my switch



Sean D.

A brief glance at my Facebook wall is enough for me to realize this is not a good representation of who I am. "Priscilla Huang" linked to a song on YouTube that I don't really like and wrote "can we be friends?" above the link -- strange, I know. The second post is a picture I'm tagged in. Not of me but of one of my friends back home--in an uneventful suburb outside of Anaheim--looking kind of strange in a photo and the words "We all have... that one friend...." written on it. Twenty-some of my friends from back home are tagged on it and it has 40 likes and 10 comments....I really hope this isn't a representation of my everyday life, because if it is I need to re-evaluate my life.

Zuckerberg's framework does not control...how people view and subsequently use the service... and this is when the online social networking experience starts to resemble the social divisions and perceptions we hold in everyday life. For example, someone in Berkeley who utters the phrase, "I don't use Facebook," might subsequently be categorized as somewhat more of an intellectual or a free thinker; someone on LinkedIn as a professional, a networker, or a "suit"; someone on Google+ as a loner or a hipster; and someone on Reddit as an Engineer or a socially-awkward-cat-worshipper.

Michael B.

Well, this question is quite impossible to answer. Is my social networking life and extension or a distortion of my "everyday" life? I have no idea.

In reality, it's both and the context of each social network changes. "Everyday" life is weird, because everyday life doesn't always play out to who I really am - insecurities cause me to change how I act in person sometimes, and online, we I'm free to be who I really am. My twitter feed is far nerdier than I am in real life most of the time, yet I don't interact with friends through twitter. And in the right group of friends, I'm just as nerdy, perhaps more so. The same applies to Flickr and the ways I discuss photography and art. Facebook is interesting because of the volume, I am, I think, much more likely to post differently than I might in person - to be "normal."



Patrick W.

...We all have different ways we interact with social media, Personally, I like to think of myself separate from an all or nothing approach using sites like facebook, but in reality it seems that just my use of facebook is pushing me in a direction that would have all of my information online linked to my account.

When sites like myspace and facebook started there still was an ability to post just what you wanted. But as more and more websites ask you to link your account with their website more and more of the people in your groups are learning your interests, hobbies, favorite places to eat and place of residence. This creates a shift of learning about people directly, to learning "personal trivia" about the person in question takes away from getting to know the person to knowing facts about the person.



The internet: Piazza or Souk?









The Internet as a Public Space

"The new electronic independence recreates the world in the image of a global village." Marshall McLuhan

"The power of elites to determine what [is] news via a tightly controlled dissemination system [has been] shattered. The ability and authority to distribute text are now truly democratized" Hugh Hewitt

"internet as a public sphere"

About 533,000 results (0.40 seconds)

The virtual sphere rms sagepub.com/content/4/1/9 abstract

by Z Papachanissi - 2002 - Cited by 356 - Related articles The virtual sphere. The internet as a public sphere. Zizi Papachanissi. Temple University. Philadelphia, zpapacha/attemple.edu ...

(POP) Internet and the Public Sphere (journalist.com au/V6r2/ubayse/r622.pdf

File Format: PDF/Adobe Acrobet - Quick View by KUbayasin - Cited by 1 - Related articles Mar 14, 2007 - ... Jhon Michael (2003). The Internet as a public sphere. Available http://www.cutaock.ndirect.co.uk/MUHomeicshimi(medial/internetii.htm L

democ.htm

www.hnet.uci.edu/mposter/writings/democ.html The Internet as a Public Sphere 7 The issue of the public sphere is at the heart of, reconceptualization of democracy. Contemporary social relations seem to ...

Habermas, the Internet and the Public Sphere - an essay by Jake jakeg co.uk/assays/habermas

The Internet as a Public Sphere - http://www.cutsock.ndirect.co.uk/MUHome/ cahtmitmedia/internet4.html. The Jürgen Habermas Web Resource (Michigan State

The Internet As Public Sphere: Contesting Social Networks www.bgsu.edu/contine/Detel/memet.hem ... large, mainstream news source owned by Time Warner - which, as Haberman an

others would surely note, is itself a threat to the internet as a public sphere.

Mechanisms of an Online Public Sphere: The Website Stashdot joint Indiana adu/ent/Unisue/Dyporr html by N Poor - Cated by 69 - Related anticles

161-186). New York: State University of New York: Papachartesi, Z. (2002). The virt sphere: The Internet as a public sphere. New Media & Society, 4 (1), 9-27.

The Internet as a public sphere. Biogoing climate change in a set un-herburg academic edu. ./The __thereet_as __ public, sphere _Bc. . New media technologies have brought massive changes in the whole arena of public communication patterns including pumpisitic works in nearly years.

The internet as a virtual public sphere - Foruns online and the ... execacidents.edu/...The internet as a virtual public sphere, _Fo... Papachartasi, Z. (2002). "The virtual sphere. The internet as a public sphere", New Mada and Society, 4. 1, p. 9-27. Pase, R. (2006). "The internet and policial ...

(PPI New Media & Society



Is the Internet a Community?



Cf. James F. Moore (Berkman Center), on "the global consciousness of the second superpower," March 2003:

The Internet and other interactive media continue to penetrate more and more deeply all world society... The collective power of texting, blogging, instant messaging, and email across millions of actors cannot be overestimated. Like a mind constituted of millions of inter-networked neurons, the social movement is capable of astonishingly rapid and sometimes subtle community consciousness and action... the emergent democracy of the second superpower is alive with touching and being touched by each other, as the community works to create wisdom and to take action....





Is the Internet a Community?

Social implications of 'cyberspace', 'the infosphere' etc.

A Declaration of the Independence of Cyberspace

Governments of the Industrial World, you weary giants of flesh and steel, I come from Cyberspace, the new home of Mind. On behalf of the future, I ask you of the past to leave us alone..... You have no sovereignty where we gather.

...I declare the global social space we are building to be naturally independent of the tyrannies you seek to impose on us. ...

...You have not engaged in our great and gathering conversation, nor did you create the wealth of our marketplaces. You do not know our culture, our ethics, or the unwritten codes that already provide our society more order than could be obtained by any of your impositions.

John Perry Barlow, Electronic Frontier Foundation, 1996

Claims about online political discourse

The internet

Broadens access to information

Broadens the opportunity to speak.

Increases the number of information sources, bypassing media "gatekeepers" or official censors.

Offers information about a wider range of topics, and more information and opinion on any given topic.

Provides more reliable ways of checking or interpreting information, and gives citizens more opportunity to verify information

Claims about online political discourse

The internet

Restricts the exchange of information and opinion to a more closed, like-minded group (silo effect)

Exposes people to more information that is misleading, inaccurate, extreme, inflammatory, etc.;

Eliminates the guidance that the traditional media provided.

Widens the divisions between the informed and illinformed sectors of the public.



Polarization of Political Discourse



Polarization and the "Siloing" of Political Discourse





Online discourse facilitates "siloing" of political discourse...

But siloing has independent offline roots

Polarization of political language on the Internet mirrors polarization of elite/activist views and the increasing importance of elective associations (geographical, occupational)

Number of Americans living in landslide counties: 1976: 26% 2008: 48%



Ruptured Discourses



Figure 1: Community structure of political blogs (expanded set), shown using utilizing a GEM layout [11] in the GUESS[3] visualization and analysis tool. The colors reflect political orientation, red for conservative, and blue for liberal. Orange links go from liberal to conservative, and purple ones from conservative to liberal. The size of each blog reflects the number of other blogs that link to it.

Lada Adamic & Nathalie Glance, 2005, "Divided They Blog"



traffic is also polarized



Figure 4.4 This figure maps traffic among the top 50 political Websites, as of May 2006. Liberal- or Democratic learning sites are in blue; conservative- or Republicanlearning sites are in red. Self-declared seutral or nonpartisan sites are in gray.

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Ruptured Discourses

Table 3.2 Links to Allies and Adversaries, 2006					
Political orientation	Links to opposition	No links to opposition	Links to like- minded sites	No links to like- minded sites	Total sites
Republican	3	7	7	3	10
Democrats	5	5	5	5	10
Conservative	3	13	16	0	14
Liberal	6	8	13	1	14
All	17	32	41	9	50

From Cass Sunnstein, Republic.com 2.0
)

Polarization by gender?

Rank	Blog	Male readership (%)
1.	DailyKos.com	47%
2.	Instapundit	59 %
3.	Eschaton (Atrios)	52%
4.	Michelle Malkin	57 %
5.	Crooks and liars	32%
6.	Little Green Footballs	89%
7.	Powerline	74%
8.	RedState.org	68%
9.	Wonkette	46%
10.	Andrew Sullivan	53%
11.	Kevin Drum	55%
12.	Hugh Hewitt	80%

Sites with highest pct of male readers tend to be conservative



Participation in online political discourse

Participation in online political discourse

Does the net level the informational playing field?

Initially, those with access \tend to be younger, collegeeducated, male, white...

Curves of access are flattening...

But among those w/access, older users are more likely to be daily users...

	Millennials Ages 18-33	Gen X Ages 34-45	Younger Boomers Ages 46-55	Older Boomers Ages 56-64	Silent Gen. Ages 65-73	G.I. Gen. Age 74+	All online adults Age 18+)
% who go online	95	86	81	76	58	30	79	ā

But how much does access/daily use predict political engagement?





Courtesy of Henry Brady



Reinforcing Social Divisions













"Winner take all" effects: Zipf's Law distributions (note: Most influential bloggers are journalists etc.) Internet doesn't level political participation or access to political information within society...







"Winner take all" effects: Zipf's Law distributions (note: Most influential bloggers are journalists etc.) Internet doesn't level political participation or access to political information within society...

But it may broaden participation & information flow among political classes...

And does facilitate lateral connections & organization



Virtual Pollution







Spatial Models of Electronic Discourse: "Cyberspace"

The New Jerusalem, ca. 1992

Cyberspace: A world in which the global traffic of knowledge, secrets, measurements, indicators, and alter-human agency takes on form: sights, sounds, presences never seen on the surface of the earth blossoming in a vast electronic night. . . . From vast databases that constitute the culture's deposited wealth, every document is available, every recording is playable, and every picture is viewable. The realm of pure information, filling like a lake.

- Michael Benedikt, Introduction to Cyberspace, MIT Press, 1991

Visualizations of cyberspace



Cyberspace: The Morning After

Rusines **10 DEFEN** its Tue ALL TS COMPLE INC HEALTH 11 510065

The virtual Bowery

[The Internet is] a place where crime is rampant and every twisted urge can be satisfied. Thousands of virtual streets are lined with casinos, porn shops, and drug dealers. Scam artists and terrorists skulk behind seemingly lawful Web sites. And cops wander through once in a while, mostly looking lost. It's the Strip in Las Vegas, the Red Light district in Amsterdam, and New York's Times Square at its worst, all rolled into one -and all easily accessible from your living room couch.

"The Underground Web," Business Week, 9/2/02



Varieties of "Rotten Information"

Problems of authenticity: fakes, hoaxes, forgeries, plagiarism, etc. Problems of quality: reliability and

"authoritativeness"

Problems of "pollution": pornography, violence, racism & hate speech, predators, incivility, etc.

Mary Douglas: "Dirt is matter out of place... Dirt then, is never a unique, isolated event. Where there is dirt there is a system. Dirt is the by-product of a systematic ordering and classification of matter, in so far as ordering involves rejecting inappropriate elements."

How to tell pollution from the merely "unacceptable"?

A Racist Hoax

THE FRANKLIN PROPHECY Recorded by Charles Coteworth Pinckney Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1787

"I fully agree with General Washington, that we must protect this young nation from an insidious influence and impenetration. The menace, gentlemen, is the Jews.

"In whatever country Jews have settled in any great number, they have lowered its moral tone; depreciated its commercial integrity; have segregated themselves and have not been assimilated; have sneered at and tried to undermine the Christian religion upon which that nation is founded....

. If you do not exclude them from these United States, in their Constitution, in less than 200 years they will have swarmed here in such great numbers that they will dominate and devour the land and change our form of government...

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number, they have "I cannot find a single original source that gives commercial integrit the slightest justification for believing that the Prophecy is anything more than a barefaced undermine the Chr. forgery. Not a word have I discovered in Franklin's letters and papers expressing any such sentiments against the Jews as are ascribed to him by the Nazis — American and German." Charles Beard, NY Times, March 10, 1937.

dominate and devour the land and change our form of government...

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Pervasiveness of Hate Speech



"I fully agree with General Washington, that we must protect this young nation from an inside us influence and imperetration. The menace, goritemen, is the ...



Pervasiveness of Hate Speech





An Awkward Search Result

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Google's Explanation

Web

Offensive Search Results www.google.com/explanation

> If you recently used Google to search for the word "Jew," you may have seen results that were very disturbing. We assure you that the views expressed by the sites in your results are not in any way endorsed by Google. A site's ranking in Google's search results relies heavily on computer algorithms using thousands of factors to calculate a page's relevance to a given query. Sometimes subtleties of language cause anomalies to appear that cannot be predicted. ...

We're disturbed about these results as well. Please read o

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What would you tell Google to do?



Pervasiveness of racialism

Links to other racialist sites:

Fig. 1 (3 views). A Dinaricized German from Heidelberg; although his face shows in exaggerated degree all of the criteria of Dinaricization, the great size of his cranial vault is unusual for Dinarics and implies the resence of unreduced Upper Palaeolithic factors. This individual might be called a Noric, since the editerranean element contained is unquestionably Nordic, and probably Nordic of the Corded variety.



Fig. 2 (3 views). A Noric from Berlin; the shallow nasion depression, and the great height and salience of the nose are especially noticeable here. Norics are extremely common in eastern Germany.





Fig. 3 (3 views). A Noric Pole from Galici estern Poles





Stormfront Broadcast Radio - Monday, September 10



StormfrontRadio

Click Below to Hear the Stream Live: Listen Live Live NOW: Paul Fromm on the

Music Radio **Tuneful Schedule EDT** 5-7am - Downunder Radio--7-9pm in E. Australia 10pm - Old Timey Arrangements 1am - Jamie Kelso 11pm - Lycia's Celtic

Townhall Talk Schedule EDT 8-10pm - Political Cesspool 12am - Paul Fromm

ONLYON

STORMERONT



Why is racist speech a problem?

How concerned should we be about racist speech?

Is there more racist speech than before?...

Or is it just more visible – like bad spelling?



The Menace of Porn





The profusion of pornography



Whereas pornography was once furtively glimpsed at dimly lighted newsstands or seedy adult theaters, today it is everywhere. It pours in over the Internet, sometimes uninvited, sometimes via eagerly forwarded links...

...Whereas children used to supplement sex education by tearing through *National Geographic* in search of naked aboriginals ... today many are confronted by pornographic images on a daily basis. In a 2001 poll by the Kaiser Family Foundation, 70% of 15-to 17-year-olds said they had accidentally come across pornography online.

Time, January 19, 2004



Dimensions(?) of the Problem



"More than 4 million Web sites worldwide show images of children being sexually exploited, said the U.N. investigator on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography... "

It is estimated that 100,000 sites contain child pornography."

"A total of 4.2 million websites econtain pornography."

< 1% of Websites contain porn. Philip B. Stark. UCB, 2006 (100-200m sites in all)

... But what do the numbers really mean?

How Porn Sites are Used : An Exception to "Winner Take All"

Distribution of User Volume Among Sites

<u>% of Sites</u>	<u>% of traffic</u>	
	All Sites	
.01	32.36	
I	55.63	
5	74.8I	
10	82.26	
50	94.92	

Adamic & Huberman, 2000

How Porn Sites are Used : An Exception to "Winner Take All"

Distribution of User Volume Among Sites

<u>% of Sites</u>	<u>% of traffic</u>		
	All Sites	Porn Sites	
.01	32.36	I.4	
I	55.63	15.83	
5	74.8I	41.75	
10	82.26	59.29	
50	94.92	90.76	

Adamic & Huberman, 2000

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Responses to Rotten Information

Institutional & organizational adaptations Social change Appeals to market forces Legislative and legal remedies Technological solutions

Technology to the rescue?





Filtering Frenzy

RemoteWebGuard We'll help you help yourself.

April 25, 2011 13:44 ET

Addicts Seek Help as US Internet Porn Addiction Rates Reach Alarming Heights

New Web-Based Services Like RemoteWebGuard Help Addicts by Monitoring Online Behavior and Blocking Tempting Sites



Ad for McAfee's GuardDog software





Children's Internet Protection Act:

Passed in 2001 -- 3rd attempt to regulate online porn



Limits of Text Blocking

Text unavailable (imaged, etc.)

Confusion with innocent text (cf site on St. Augustine)

Need to block IP numbers – collateral damage due to virtual hosting

"Loophole" sites: translation sites, anonymizer sites, Google cache & images (classified as "pornography" by N2H2)

Inherent trade-offs of precision and recall



Limits of Image Classification

Images found "Probably Obectionable" by WIPE (Wavelet Image Pornography Elimination / Detection).











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Social, Economic & Institutional Responses to Internet Pornography

Libraries can regulate use by means of use policies, training and guidance, monitoring of logs, tap-on-the-shoulder policies, etc.

Rights of other patrons can be protected by privacy screens, etc.

Parents can assume responsibility for monitoring kids' surfing.

Providers can offer "greenspace" browsers for kids.



Social & Institutional Responses

Even porn can get old...



MMORPG's Notes

Porn industry blames \$74m decline on the rise of online dating





We've been here before

Where else has technology interacted with social, political, and economic forces to produce outcome?

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We've been here before

Writing Print Telegraph & telephone Newspapers Advertising Propaganda Photography Radio & TV Computers Search Internet...

Where else has technology interacted with social, political, and economic forces to produce outcome? Where hasn't it?



HISTORY OF INFORMATION Looking Backwards

Which classes were most/least valuable?

Syllabus

Note that assignments are due every Sunday at Spm via bSpace.

Week I

18 Jan: Introduction: Why "History of Information"?

Which readings were most/least valuable?

20 Jan: Talking about information

Paul's slides

Week 2

How could assignments be improved?

Paul's slides

Required reading:

- Heilbroner, Robert L. 1967. "Do Machines Make History?", Technology and Culture, 4(3).
- Other suggestions....

27 Jan: The First Technologies of Information: Writing Systems

Geoff's sildes

Required reading:

 Marshack, Alexander, 1999. "The Art and Symbols of Ice-Age Miss 7 is David Communication and Symbols of Ice-Age

- information technology?
- + Course Requirements
- Tinal exam
- + Instructors
- + Hidtory
- + Hittern easy topics
- · Hitlern Easily Guidelines
- + Syllatous
- Recent Posts
- + Wekome



Good-bye and good luck

