Save the Internet

Mark Y. Herring

Winthrop University, herringm@winthrop.edu

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.winthrop.edu/fac_pub

Part of the Education Commons

Digital Commons Citation

Herring, Mark Y., "Save the Internet" (2017). Winthrop Faculty and Staff Publications. 59.
https://digitalcommons.winthrop.edu/fac_pub/59

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by Digital Commons @ Winthrop University. It has been accepted for inclusion in Winthrop Faculty and Staff Publications by an authorized administrator of Digital Commons @ Winthrop University. For more information, please contact barmed@winthrop.edu.
Let me admit, without hesitation, that this is not what you think. There is clickbait on the Internet, which is, of course, well known to anyone who has been online for more than ten minutes. Before that, however, there was the proverbial “man bites dog” headline that sandbagged readers into reading a story that they would not otherwise have read had the headline been more honest.

It’s not that I do not want to save the Internet. I do. Nevertheless, I’m in a little concerned that those who carry these placards are not really about saving it, having no salviﬁce in their bodies. Rather, they are for eliminating anything that the current presidential administration is in favor of, which isn’t the same thing. Perhaps Eliot was right: the greatest treason is to do the right thing for the wrong reason.

With rare exception, nothing has galvanized activists and those of us in libraries more these days than net neutrality. It’s also “a thing” with just about everyone else. If you “google” the phrase, the ﬁrst two or three trillion hits that come up are in favor of the status quo and against the current Federal Communications Commission’s chairman, Ajit Pai, and the FCC’s plans to scuttle the Obama-era rules on net neutrality: no blocking, no throttling, and no paid prioritization. By the time you read this, the 3-2 decision in favor of scuttling the rules may well be overturned. But in case it’s not and the decision stands, here are a few reasons why it may not be Armageddon after all.

The hysteria surrounding this issue — and I will get to that later — is nothing short of astonishing, not to mention embarrassing. Frankly, there is not only no room for another view, but also like Emily Dickinson’s poem, if you demur from the status quo you’re straightway handled with a chain, literally.

Still, contrarian that I am, I’m always worried when everyone agrees on one view and wants to garrote the opposing view, with blood and all. Why, even the other day, the normally staid and composed ALA hyperventilated in tweets and Facebook posts over net neutrality.

I should not be surprised. Apparently, today’s young people, and not-so-young people, take the view that if you disagree with something, you not only do not have to listen to an opposing view, but you can shout it down, holier, throw things, break things, set ﬁre to things, and harass in every way. Whenever I see that sort of thing, I am reminded of Shakespeare: I think the lad[ies], and in this case, also the gentlemen, do protest too much.

So, herewith, are points to ponder when you think about net neutrality. Granted, these are only points to ponder about whether a highly regulated net neutrality may well be a bad thing. That’s only because you really have to be determined to ﬁnd that opposing still small, dishing it in the wilderness in favor of the FCC plans. It’s a tiny voice that cannot be heard above the din and tintinnabulation telling us that maintaining net neutrality is the ONLY choice. It may be, too, that some of those voices are being silenced, perhaps even with silencers.

Consider this a think piece in the sense that I’m asking readers to think for moment that net neutrality may not be the only view to hold.

Ditching the current rules puts consumers in charge: Currently, only the large ISPs are in charge, not you, the consumer. They decide what will and what will not fly, and there is little anyone can do about that. Ditching the current rules would allow many more players and diminish the control of the “big boys.” Think what happened with the so-called Baby Bells.

Ditching the current rules places the cost of innovation in capable hands. Right now, you, the taxpayers, fund innovation through the government. Raise your hand if you think government to be especially innovative. Now, under Title II, a slew of regulations is placed before ISPs, and they must submit proposals for any new business model. Once the FCC decides against them, there is no recourse. It is ﬁnal. Sounds just like the perfect environment for innovation, right? Most government agencies that I am aware of are only a little ahead of the Intel 8088 machines. The current calculus suits Silicon Valley just ﬁne because it creates a formidable barbican that holds out all others.

Ditching the current rules increases competition. Yes, yes, I know: every child is a winner, but not in real life, only in some mythical world where mediocrity rules. If company A is trying to outvie company B, then it will have to deliver a better product. Current rules favor the giants, like Facebook and Google, and that’s why they favor net neutrality. Again, the Ma Bell conglomerate is to the point here. The FCC guaranteed its monopoly and it took, according to one observer, the Justice Department to prevent overpricing.

Ditching the current rules takes the government out of the Internet. Quick, apart from waging war and collecting taxes, what is it that the government does well? The Post Ofﬁce? Congress? Infrastructure? Are you sure you want government in charge of the Internet? To take only one example from thousands, back when the Clean Water Act of 1972 was created, that agency decided to allow certain things for what it thought was for the beneﬁt of all. The Great Lakes suffered a near demise as a result. My point is, government agencies are not really subject to anyone, of- of, in favor of what Layton calls “a light regulatory touch.” Since I have been alive, more regulations have always meant more taxes, more red tape, and more hoops through which to jump. This would be the ﬁrst time in my lifetime that regulations imposed by government on an innovative entity caused it to thrive.

Are there no good arguments for net neutrality? Of course there are, but many of them seem to me to be fear of what might be, not what is. The UK, Paris, Seoul, Tokyo and other locales have much less Internet regulation, higher levels of innovation, and cheaper costs. Does that sound bad to you?

This isn’t an either-or. We can have less regulation and still have some light regulatory control. But it will be a kind of control that beneﬁts everyone, not just big providers, or fat bureaucrats.

Some net neutrality proponents have not done themselves or their arguments any favors. They have subjected Ajit Pai and his family to the most monstrous behavior, picketing his house, his family, hounding him and his wife wherever they go, threatening murder, and
terrifying his children. Even Slate, hardly a Trump fan, reported on the Internet whackos’ ridiculous and illegal behavior. This is not the way to have a discussion in America, and their behavior should be enough to make even the most ardent fan of net neutrality keep an open mind about it.

N.B. Below are a few representative links to articles, both old and new, used in composing this column:

https://arstechnica.com/tech-policy/2014/06/we-dont-need-net-neutrality-we-need-competition/
https://www.forbes.com/sites/joshsteinle/2014/05/14/am-i-the-only-techie-against-net-neutrality/#1732b22d70d3