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Television and Film

Abrams, Floyd. Memo, 1993: Discussion of unconstitutionality of proposed bills aimed at reducing violent TV programming.

American Academy of Pediatrics. "The Role of the Pediatrician in Youth Violence Prevention in Clinical Practice and at the Community Level." 1999. Policy statement calling for pediatricians to become involved personally and professionally in combating youth violence.

American Medical Association. "Mass Media and Film Ratings: Redressing Shortcomings in the Current System." 1993 Board of Trustees meeting. Supports changes in the ratings system.

Anderson, Craig et al. "The influence of Media Violence on Youth." *Psychological Science in the Public Interest*. Vol 4. No. 3. December 2003. Examines all the research on the links between media and violence and concludes that violent media causes aggression.

Berkowitz, Leonard. "Guns and Youth." Discusses American children and guns.

Centerwall, Brandon. "Television and Violence: The Scale of the Problem and Where To Go From Here." 1992. Claims that television is a source of violent behavior.

Charlton's TV Violence Study. 1995. St. Helena. Studies the roots of middle school bad behavior.

Children Now. "Boys to Men." 1999. Media Violence makes boys more aggressive than girls.

Christakis, Dimitri A et al. "Early Television Exposure and Subsequent Attentional Problems in Children." April, 2004. *Pediatrics*. Vol 113, Number 4. Concludes that there is a link with early television exposure and attention disorders at age 7.

Columbia University. Study, 2002. Links adolescent television viewing with violent behavior later in life.

Comstock, George. "Violence in Television Content: An Overview." Examines trends in media violence 1950s to 70s.

Congressional hearings on Television Violence. Statements by media, news stories. February 1994.

Cook, Thomas, Deborah Kendzierski, and Stephen Thomas. "The Implicit Assumptions of Television Research: An Analysis of the 1982 NIMH Report on Television and

Behavior." 1983. Examines both sides of the argument about the impact of mainstream media violence.

Court TV. Media Violence. 1998. Town hall meeting about media violence.

CQ Researcher. "TV Violence: Will Hollywood Tone it Down--Or Face Regulations?" 1993.

Dee, Juliet Lushbough. "Media Accountability for Real-Life Violence: A Case of Negligence or Free Speech?" 1987. Review of court decisions showing that courts tend not to hold media accountable for violence.

Desmond, Roger Jon; Jerome Singer, Dorothy Singer. "Family Mediation: Parental Communication Patterns and the Influences of Television on Children." 1990. Calls for parental mediation of television watching that includes moral judgment and explanation of issues.

Dorfman, Lori and Vincent Schiraldi. "Off Balance: Youth, Race and Crime in the News." 2001. Examines portrayal of youth violence in the news.

Dorgan, Byron (Senator) Report on Television Violence, December 16, 1993. One-week survey of prime time television conducted by college students. Other material by Dorgan as well.

Dorr, Aimee. "Television and the Socialization of the Minority Child." 1982. Claims that mainstream media support minority stereotypes.

ECP. "Relation Between Parental Restrictions on Movies and Adolescent Use of Tobacco and Alcohol." 2002. Argues that depictions of smoking and drinking cause similar behavior in adolescents.

Federal Communications Law Journal. "Television Violence Act." Results of studies show only a possibility of link between TV violence and real-life violence.

Felson, Richard. "Mass Media Effects on Violent Behavior." 1996. Concludes that television violence probably has a small effect on violent behavior for some viewers.

Freedman, Jonathan. Selected articles about violence in media.

Gadow, Kenneth, Joyce Sprafkin. "Field Experiments of Television Violence with Children: Evidence for an Environmental Hazard?" 1989. Weak support for argument that aggression on TV causes antisocial behavior.

Gunther, Albert. "Overrating the X-Rating." 1992.

Heins, Marjorie and Christina Cho. "Media Literacy: An Alternative to Censorship." 2002. Advocates media literacy education as an alternative to ratings, filters, and other types of censorship.

Kaiser Family Foundation. "Parents and the V-Chip." 1999. Polling data on opinions of the V-chip and various ratings.

Kaiser Family Foundation. "Sex on TV." 2001. Reports that sexual messages on television are on the rise.

Kaplan, Robert and Robert Singer. "Television Violence and Viewer Aggression." 1976. Does not support link between violent TV and aggression.

Krattenmaker, Thomas and L.A. Powe, Jr. "Televised Violence: First Amendment Principles and Social Science Theory." 1978, Virginia Law Review.

Linz, Daniel. "Exposure to Sexually Explicit Materials and Attitudes Toward Rape: A Comparison of Study Results." 1989. Exposure to violent films creates lessened sensitivity toward rape victims.

Linz, Daniel, Barbara Wilson, and Edward Donnerstein. "Howard Stern Study." 1992. A study of sexual content on radio shows. Determines that shows like Howard Stern's have a minimal effect on children.

McGuire, William. "The Myth of Massive Media Impact: Savagings and Salvagings." 1986.

NBC. "Television and Aggression." 1983. Does not find evidence of effects of television on childhood aggression.

Parents Television Council. "TV Bloodbath: Violence on Prime Time Broadcast TV." 2003. A report indicating that violence has increased in Prime Time television between 1998-2002.

Pally, Marcia. "Sex and Sensibility." 1994. Argues that television is not a direct cause of violent behavior.

Potter, W. James, Ron Warren. "Considering Policies to Protect Children from TV Violence." Journal of Communication, Autumn 1996. Historical overview of attempts to regulate violent television, says censorship is not the answer.

Rhodes, Richard. "The Media Violence Scam." Concludes that media violence doesn't lead to violent behavior.

Schorr, Daniel. "The Trouble With Television: Biting the Hand That Fed Me." 1993. Speech to the Aspen Forum claiming that TV promotes violence.

Stevenson, Vans. "Facing the Issue of Violence on Television and in Motion Pictures." 1993, testimony before Washington State Senate Health Care Committee.

Surgeon General's Scientific Advisory Committee on Television and Social Behavior. "Television and Growing Up: The Impact of Televised Violence." 1971. Cites television as one factor that leads to violence.

Thompson, Kimberly M. and Yokota Fumie. "Violence, Sex, and Profanity in Films: Correlation of Movie Ratings With Content." 2004, *Medscape General Medicine* 6(3).

Turner, Charles, Bradford Hesse, and Sonja Peterson-Lewis. "Naturalistic Studies of the Long-Term Effects of Television Violence." 1986. Argues that television violence leads to aggressiveness and violence in boys, but not girls.

University of California at Los Angeles. Television Violence Monitoring Reports, 1995 and 1996. Calls for industry self-monitoring.

University of California at Santa Barbara. National Television Violence Study. 1998. Covers 1994-1995. "Provides an opportunity for the television industry to improve the impact it has on society."

Wilson, Barbara; Daniel Linz, and Barbara Randall. "Applying Social Science Research to Film Ratings: A Shift From Offensiveness to Harmful Effects." 1990. Offers alternative to MPAA rating system.

Wilson, W. and R. Hunter. "Movie-Inspired Violence." 1984. Analyzes violence in movies and determines that there is not enough evidence to show correlation with real-life violence.

Yang, Ni and Daniel Linz. "Movie Ratings and the Content of Adult Videos: The Sex-Violence Ratio." Says that the U.S. ratings system masks what is more harmful in study of R-rated movies and their depictions of violence against women.

Youth Violence/School Shootings

American Psychological Association. "Violence and Youth." 1993. Recommends that mass media become "part of the solution" to violence.

Barrett, R.T.J. "Making Our Own Meaning: A Critical Review of Media Effects Research in Relation to the Causation of Aggression and Social Skills Difficulties in Children and Anorexia Nervosa in Young Women." 1997. Claims that media effects research is often too simplistic. Cites other factors in aggressive behavior.

Congressional Bipartisan Working Group on Youth Violence. 2000. Report on the roots of American youth violence.

Eron, Leonard, Nancy Guerra, L. Rowell Huesmann. "Poverty and Violence." Examines poverty as a factor of violent behavior.

FBI Perspective. "Lessons Learned: FBI Perspective." 1998. Profiles of school shooters, excludes video games.

Friedlander, Bernard. "Community Violence, Children's Development, and Mass Media: In Pursuit of New Insights, New Goals, and New Strategies." 1993. Says it's wrong to assume that antisocial messages coming from television are more potent than their prosocial counterparts.

Frost, Richard and John Stauffer. "The Effects of Social Class, Gender, and Personality on Physiological Responses to Filmed Violence." 1987. Examines how gender, social class, and personality affect reactions to filmed violence.

FTC report to Congress. "Marketing Violent Entertainment to Children." 2001. A six-month follow-up review of industry practices in the motion picture, music recording, and electronic game industry.

Justice Policy Institute. "School House Hype: School Shootings and the Real Risks Kids Face in America." 1998. Study of school shooting incidents.

Justice Policy Institute/Children's Law Center. Reactions to school shootings and youth violence. 2000.

Lichter, S. Robert, Linda Lichter, and Dan Amundson. "Merchandising Mayhem: Violence in Popular Culture." 1999, Center for Media and Public Affairs. Attributes high crime rates to media.

Nagin, Daniel and Richard Tremblay. "Trajectories of Boys' Physical Aggression, Opposition, and Hyperactivity on the Path to Physically Violent and Nonviolent Juvenile Delinquency." 1999.

National Association of Attorneys General. "Bruised Inside." 2000. Documents children's views on youth violence.

New York Times. "Rampage Killers." 2000. Study of school violence.

Phillips, David. "The Impact of Mass Media Violence on U.S. Homicides." 1983. Argues that media violence contributes to increases in homicides.

Senate Judiciary Committee. "Children, Violence, and the Media." 1999, report calling media a "principal cause" of youth violence.

Singer, Mark. 1995, 1998, 1999 studies drawing links between media violence and violent behavior.

Singer, Mark, David Miller, Shenyang Guo, Daniel Flannery, Tracy Frierson, and Karen Slovak. "Contributors to Violent Behavior Among Elementary and Middle School Children." 1999. Concludes that parental monitoring and exposure to real life violence are the two major factors in causing violent behavior.

Slatby, Ronald, Joyce Barham, Leonard Eron, and Brian Wilcox. "Policy Recommendations: Prevention and Treatment of Youth Violence." Suggests that media can be used to curb youth violence.

Sparks, Glenn. "Developmental Differences in Children's Reports of Fear Induced by the Mass Media." 1986. Children at different levels of development find different programming frightening.

Sprafkin, Joyce. Testimony claiming no link between behavior and watching/reading violent material.

"Wild in Deceit." Youth violence in the 1990s and its causes.

Withcomb, Jules. "Causes of Violence in Children." 1997. Examines causes of youth violence.

Zimring, Frank. "American Youth Violence." From "A Youth Violence Epidemic." Examines trends in arrest statistics.

Zimring, Frank and Gordon Hawkins. "Crime Is Not The Problem." 1997. Differentiates between crime and violence in America.

Video Game Studies

Anderson, Craig, Karen Dill. "Video Games and Aggressive Thoughts, Feelings, and Behavior in the Laboratory and in Life." 2000. Examines two studies showing a correlation between video games and violent behavior.

Dominick, Joseph. "Videogames, Television Violence, and Aggression in Teenagers." 1984. Argues that playing video games doesn't necessarily lead to aggression, but that most boys who do play lots of video games have lower self-esteem.

Durkin, Ken. "Computer Games And Their Effects on Young People." 1995, Australia.

"The Effect of Video Games on Children: A Fact-Based Response." Refutes David Grossman's comments about Columbine.

Emes, Craig. "Is Mr. Pac Man Eating our Children?" 1997. Review of literature regarding children and video games. Examines both positive and negative views.

Funk, Jeanne, Julie Germann, and Debra Buchman. "Children and Electronic Games in the United States." 1997. Examines negative and positive aspects of video game playing.

Gentile, Douglas A et al. "The effects of violent video game habits on adolescent hostility, aggressive behaviors, and school performance." *Journal of Adolescence*. Vol 27 (2004) 5-22. Adolescents who expose themselves to greater amounts of video game violence were more hostile.

Goldstein, Jeffrey. "Sex Differences in Toy Play and Use of Video Games." 1994. Examines aggressive playing behavior of boys.

Goldstein, Jeffrey. "Video and Computer Games: A Summary of Research." 1997, prepared for the IDSA. Also a 1998 update.

Goldstein, Jeffrey. "Video Games: A Review of Research." 1993. Prepared for Toy Manufacturers of Europe. Claims no relationship between video games and violent behavior.

Griffiths, Mark. "Violent Video Games and Aggression: A Review of the Literature." 1999. Shows methodological problems with studies showing video games cause aggression.

Griffiths, Mark and Nigel Hunt. "The Acquisition, Development, and Maintenance of Computer Game Playing Adolescence." 1993 University of Plymouth. Examines addiction to computer games.

Haninger, Kevin and Kimberly M. Thompson. "Content and Ratings of Teen-Rated Video Games." *Journal of the American Medical Association*. Vol 291, No 7. February, 18, 2004. Argues that content descriptors on teen-rated video games do not fully describe the content in the game.

Hilton, Catherine and Mark Griffiths. "Computer Game Playing in Adolescence." 1994. Argues that computer game playing for most children is harmless.

Jenkins, Henry. "Video Games Are Good For You!" 1997. Interview in Next Generation magazine. Calls video games a safe outlet for childhood aggression.

Jenkins, Henry. Testimony before Congress, 1999. Discusses his book, "From Barbie to Mortal Combat: Gender and Computer Games" as well as other issues facing today's children.

Kirriemuir, John. "The Relevance of Video Games and Gaming Consoles to the Higher and Further Education Learning Experience." 2002. Discusses benefits of video games with regard to learning.

Malone, James, Rochelle Riley, C. Ray Hall, Jim Adams. "4 Schools. 5 Shooters. 59 Victims: A Special Report." 23-part series from the Courier-Journal on school violence. December 1998.

Ross, Catherine. "Anything Goes: Examining the State's Interest in Protecting Children from Controversial Speech." 2000, Vanderbilt Law Review.

Schutte, Nicola, John Malouff, Joan Post-Gorden, and Annette Rodasta. "Effects of Playing Videogames on Children's Aggressive and Others' Behavior." 1988. Links violent video games to violent behavior.

Scott, Derek. "The Effect of Video Games on Feelings of Aggression." Refutes argument that aggressive video games lead to aggressive behavior.

Pornography Studies

Calvin Klein Investigation. 1995, response to Justice Dept. investigation of Calvin Klein's advertising as pronography.

Christensen, F.M. "Does Use of Pornography Lead to Violence?" 1992. Refutes view that pornography leads to violence.

Cooper, Alvin et al. "Sexuality on the Internet: From Sexual Exploration to Pathological Expression." *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*. Volume 30, No 2, April 1999. Explores the issue of using the Internet for sexual pursuits and advises psycho-therapist how to treat those who have disorders.

CQ Researcher. Issue chronicling obscenity from the 19th Century on.

Department of Defense. 1992 response to Navy's attempt to ban adult sophisticate magazines.

Diamond, Milton and Ayako Uchiyama. "Pornography, Rape, and Other Sex Crimes in Japan." June 1998, International Journal of Law and Psychiatry (pre-publication).

Gentry, Cynthia. "Pornography and Rape: An Empirical Analysis." 1990 paper contending no causal relationship between adult magazines and incidence of rape.

Howitt, Dennis and Guy Cumberbatch. "Pornography: Impacts and Influence." 1990. Review of the impact of British Pornography. Commissioned by the Home Office Research and Planning Unit.

International Journal of Law and Psychiatry. 1991. Chapters including Obscenity and Social Harm; Pornography and/as Degradation; What is Obscene?; Pornography and Rape; Pornography, Erotica, and Behavior; and Pornography, Context, and the Common Law of Obscenity.

Linz, Daniel, et al. "Estimating Community Standards: The Use of Social Science Evidence in an Obscenity Prosecution." 1989. Studies community standards by showing sexually explicit films and magazines.

Morris, Madeline. "Contemporary Research Between 1970 Through 1985 Relating to Exposure to Explicit Sexual Material and Aggression or Antisocial Consequences." 1985.

Shafer, Bradley J., P.C. Legal memorandum refuting alleged correlation of Oklahoma City rape rates with number of "adult" businesses. Sept. 15, 1992.

Internet

Council of Europe. Convention on Cybercrimes, 2002.

Crimes Against Children Research Center. "Online Victimization: A Report on the Nation's Youth." 2000. Congressionally-funded study on the number of children receiving unwanted sexual advances via Internet.

Kaiser Family Foundation. "See No Evil: How Internet Filters Affect the Search for Online Health Information." December 2002.

National Telecommunications and Information Administration. "Children's Internet Protection Act. Study of Technology Protection Measures in Section 1703." August 2003. Reviews the effectiveness of the technology used by educational institutions to filter material on the internet.

Orr, Daniel, Josephine Ferrigno-Stack. "Childproofing on the World Wide Web: A Survey of Adult Webservers." 2001. Finds that less than three percent of web content is adult-oriented.

Rideout, Victoria. "Generation Rx.com." *Kaiser Family Foundation*. 2001. Explores how young people use the Internet for health information. There is a 2 page discussion of young people's exposure to pornography.

Zoning/Secondary Effects

Insight Associates. "Report on the Secondary Effects of the Concentration of Adult Use Establishments in the Times Square Area." April 1994. Finds that concentrations of adult

establishments near Times Square constitute a threat to commercial prosperity and residential stability, increases in crime complaints, and lower property values.

New York City Department of City Planning. Adult Entertainment Study. 1994. Analysis of the nature and extent of adult uses and their secondary impacts on the city's communities.

Summaries of selected Zoning/Secondary effects cases

Summaries of Land Use Studies, including Garden Grove, CA (1991); Seattle, WA (1989); Austin, TX (1986); Oklahoma City, OK (1986); Indianapolis, IN (1984); Houston, TX (1983); Beaumont, TX (1982); Minneapolis, MN (1980); Phoenix, AZ (1979); Whittier, CA (1978); Amarillo, TX (1977); Cleveland, OH (1977); Los Angeles, CA (1997).

Legislation and Congressional Matters

Controlled Substance Abuse Act. 1987, S. 1428.

Communications Decency Act. 1995.

Dorgan, 1993. Violence Study. In defense of a proposed TV violence report card.

Freedman, Jeff. Remarks before the House Bipartisan Task Force on Youth Violence. 1999. Reports that violence on television does not lead to aggression and crime.

Idaho Measure One. 1994.

O.J. Simpson Bill. California ban on paid interviews. 1994.

People for the American Way. "TV Violence Legislation: The Wrong Solution to the Violence Dilemma." 1993.

Potter, James W. and Ron Warren. "Considering Policies to Protect Children from TV Violence." 1996. Looks at history of attempts to regulate violent television, says censorship is not the answer.

Reno, Janet and Jack Valenti. Testimonies in Congressional Hearings. October 1993.

Wilcox, Brian. Testimony before Senate Judiciary Committee on Television Violence. 1993. From the American Psychological Association claims link between watching television and acting violently.

Other First Amendment Issues

ACLU. "Above the Law." 1991. A report detailing the Justice Department's treatment of the First Amendment.

Americans for Constitutional Freedom/Hart Polls. 1990. Polling on media boycotts.

Anderson, Craig A. and Nicholas L. Carnagey. "Exposure to Violent Media: The Effects of Songs with Violent Lyrics on Aggressive Thoughts and Feelings." *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*. 2003. 84 (5), 960-971. People who hear violent songs are more likely to feel violent than those who heard a non-violent song.

CRS Report. "Freedom of Speech and Press: Exceptions to the First Amendment." 2001. Reviews exceptions the Supreme Court has found in applying First Amendment Protections.

Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics. "America's Children." 2000, 1999. Details behavior of American Children.

Freedom Forum. "State of the First Amendment: A survey of Public Attitudes." 1999. Questionnaire.

The Fund for Free Expression. "SLAPPING Down Critics." 1991.

Heins, Marjorie. "Identifying What is Harmful or Inappropriate for Minors." 2001. White Paper to the Committee of Tools and Strategies.

Justice Department. "Bomb-making." 1997. A report on the availability of bombmaking information and the extent to which it is available in regards to the First Amendment.

NCAC. "Abstinence Only Education?" 2002. Challenges government's position on abstinence-only education.

People for the American Way. "Courting Disaster." 2000. How a Scalia-Thomas Supreme Court would endanger our rights and freedoms.

Rabban, David. Two articles on the history of free speech.

Rideout, Victoria J., Elizabeth A. Vandewater, and Ellen A. Wartella. "Zero to Six: Electronic Media in the Lives of Infants, Toddlers and Preschoolers." Fall 2003. Study on the amount of time children in front of the television, computer, and video games. Found it was as much as they spend outside and more than the amount of time they spend reading.

St. John's University Conference. "How the Arts and Media Can Have a Positive Effect on Violence in the Media." 1994.

Catherine MacKinnon

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